LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS



Dr. Henry Macdonald.

The principal normal and abnormal constituents of

HUMAN URINE

Compiled and redrawn from Peyer's Atlas of Clinical Microscopy and other sources

AN

ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS

USED BY WRITERS ON

MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

BY

FRANK P. FOSTER, M. D.,

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL; LIBRARIAN OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

WILLIAM C. AYRES, M. D., New Orleans.
EDWARD B. BRONSON, M. D., New York.
CHARLES STEDMAN BULL, M. D., New York.
HENRY C. COE, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., New York.
ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D., New York.
ALEXANDER DUANE, M. D., New York.
SIMON H. GAGE, Ithaca, N. Y.
HENRY J. GARRIGUES, M. D., New York.
CHARLES B. KELSEY, M. D., New York.
RUSSELL H. NEVINS, M. D., New York.
BURT G. WILDER, M. D., Ithaca, N. Y.

Vol. IV.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND STREET.
1893.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, 1892,
By D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

All rights reserved.

FOSTER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

C E Reed MD 1894

MINNEQUA SPRING, n. Mi^{2}n-e^2-kwa^3'. A place in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, and sodium bicarbonates, silicic acid, and sodium chloride. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MINORATION, n. Mi^{2}n-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *minoratio* (from *minorare*, to make smaller). 1. Diminution, abatement. 2. A moderate degree of weakening by means of emetics, mild purgatives, etc. [*a*, 48.]

MINORATIVE, adj. Mi^{2}n'o^{2}r-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *minorativus*. Fr., *minoratif*. Reducing, weakening; as a n., a weakening remedial process, such as bleeding, fasting, or purgation. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MINSON (Fr.), n. Ma^{2}n^2-so^{2}n^2. See LATHYRUS *tuberosus*.

MINT, n. Mi^{2}nt. See MENTHA.—**Apple-m.** See MENTHA *rotundifolia*.—**Australian forest-m.** See MENTHA *laxiflora*.—**Balsam-m.** See MENTHA *gentilis*.—**Bergamot-m.** See MENTHA *citrata* (2d def.).—**Black m.** A variety of *Mentha piperita* having purple stems and rich in essential oil. [B, 18, 275 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *White m.*—**Brook-m.** See MENTHA *silvestris*.—**Capitate m.** See MENTHA *aquatica*.—**Cat-m.** The *Nepeta cataria* and *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Common m.** See MENTHA *sativa*.—**Common river-m.** See MENTHA *australis*.—**Conserve of m.** See *Conserva* MENTHÆ.—**Corn-m.** See MENTHA *arvensis*.—**Crisp m., Crisped m., Cross m., Curled m.** See MENTHA *crispa*.—**Field-m.** See MENTHA *arvensis*.—**Fish-m.** See MENTHA *aquatica*.—**Flea-m.** See MENTHA *pulegium*.—**Garden-m.** See MENTHA *gentilis*, MENTHA *sativa*, and MENTHA *viridis*.—**Hairy m.** See MENTHA *hirsuta*, MENTHA *silvestris*, MENTHA *aquatica*, MENTHA *sativa*, and MENTHA *pulegium*.—**Horsem'.** See the major heading.—**Hyssop-leaved m.** The *Preslia cervina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M'bush, M'tree.** The genus *Prostanthera*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Moldavian m.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. [B, 88 (*a*, 46).]—**Mountain-m.** 1. The genus *Monarda*, especially the *Monarda didyma*. 2. The genus *Pycnanthemum*. [B, 19, 34, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Pepperm'.** See the major list.—**Round-leaved m.** See MENTHA *rotundifolia*.—**Spearm'.** See MENTHA *viridis*.—**Squaw-m.** See HEDEOMA *pulegioides*.—**Water-m.** See MENTHA *silvestris* and MENTHA *aquatica*.—**Water of crisped m.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *crispæ*.—**White m.** A variety of *Mentha piperita* having the stems green and the leaves more coarsely serrated than those of black m. Its oil is of more delicate odor. [B, 18, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Whorled hairy m., Whorled water-m.** See MENTHA *sativa*.—**Wild m.** See MENTHA *canadensis* and MENTHA *silvestris*.—**Wood-m.** See MENTHA *silvestris nemorosa*.

MINUTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}n-u^2(u)-ti^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *minutus*, small, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *minutiflore*. Having small flowers. [L, 41.]

MINUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}n-u^2(u)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *minuere*, to make smaller. See MINORATION.—**M. monachi.** The process of debilitating vigorous young men by blood-letting, etc., formerly practised as an anaphrodisiac. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MINYTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-yth'esis*). Gr., μινύθησις (from μινύθειν, to diminish). See MINORATION.

MINZE (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}nts'e^2. See MENTHA.—**Bergm'.** See the major list and Cf. *Mountain*-MINT.—**Frauenm'.** See MENTHA *sativa*.—**Hainm'.** See MENTHA *silvestris nemorosa*.—**Hausm'.** See MENTHA *crispa*.—**Katzenm'.** See the major list.—**Polelm'.** See MENTHA *pulegium*.—**Zahme M.** See MENTHA *sativa*.

MINZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}nts'kra^3-u^{4}t. See LYSIMACHIA *nummularia*.

MIOPRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me)-o-pra(pra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μείων, less, and πράσσειν, to achieve. Fr., *miopragie*. Slight or limited functional activity. [*a*, 18.]

MIOSCHILOS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me)-o^{2}s-ki(ch^{2}e)'lo^{2}s. See MYOSCHILOS.

MIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μείωσις (from μειοῦν, to lessen). See MEIOSIS.

MIRABEL, MIRABELLE, n's. Mi^{2}r'a^3-be^{2}l, mi^{2}r-a^3-be^{2}l'. Fr., *mirabelle*. Ger., *Mirabelle*. A candied or preserved prune. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. of Corsica.** Fr., *mirabelle de Corse*. The *Physalis alkekengi* or its fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MIRABELLO (It.), n. Me-ra^3-be^{2}l'lo. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a ferruginous, sulphurous, saline, and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

MIRABILIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2(me)-ra^{2}b(ra^{3}b)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ab'ilis*. From *mirari*, to wonder at. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Wunderblume*. A genus of the *Mirabilieæ* (Fr., *mirabiliées*), which are a tribe of the *Nyctagineæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. dichotoma.** Fr., *m. dichotome*. Ger., *gabelästige Wunderblume*. Four-o'clock flower; a West Indian species. The root is a drastic purgative. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20 (*a*, 35).]—**M. jalapa.** Fr., *belle de nuit*, *faux jalap*, *fleurs admirables*, *herbe triste*, *merveille du Pérou*. Ger., *gemeine Wunderblume*, *falsche Jalappe*. Garden jalap-plant, common marvel-of-Peru, false jalap. The roots were formerly supposed to be true jalap, and are sometimes used to adulterate that drug. A mildly purgative meal is said to be prepared from the roots in Pará. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. longiflora.** Fr., *m. à longues fleurs*. Ger., *Abendblume*, *langblumige Wunderblume*. Sweet-scented marvel-of-Peru. The root was formerly used as a purgative, and was erroneously regarded by Nees as mechoacan-root. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. lutea.** Fr., *m. jaune*. A variety of *M. jalapa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. suaveolens.** A Mexican species like *M. longiflora*. The leaves, which resemble aniseed in odor and taste, are used in indigestion, diarrhœa, and rheumatism. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MIRABILITE, n. Mi^{2}r'a^{3}b-i^{2}l-it. Of Glauber, a mineral consisting of sodium sulphate containing water of crystallization. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MIRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From Ar., *mirach*, the abdomen. Of old writers, a disease or pain ascribed to abdominal abscesses or morbid humors. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MIRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See EPIGASTRIC.

MIRACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^2(me)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A miracle. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**M. naturæ.** Of Swammerdam, the uterus. [A, 42.]

MIRAL (Fr.), n. Me-ra^{3}l. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there are saline springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

MIRANDELLA (Port.), n. A place in the province of Tras-os-Montes, Portugal, where there are alkaline and saline springs. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14); L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

MIRÏASHA (Russ.), n. A person affected with miryachit (*q. v.*). ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 82.]

MIROBALANUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^2-ro(ro^3)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MYROBALANUS. The *Mirobolaneæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructitegmia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

MIROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(me)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi'ro-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. See MEROCELE.

MIROIR (Fr.), n. Me-rwa^3. See MIRROR and SPECULUM.—**M. de la choroïde.** A portion of the chorioid in most mammals in which the black pigment is wanting and which possesses a metallic lustre. [L, 158 (*a*, 29).]

MIROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^2-ro(ro^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *mirosperme*. See MYROXYLUM.

MIRROR, n. Mi^{2}r'ro^{2}r. From *mirari*, to admire. Fr., *miroir*. Ger., *Spiegel*. A polished surface by which images are formed by reflection. [*a*, 48.]—**Blake's middle-ear m.** Fr., *miroir de l'oreille moyenne de Blake*. Ger., *Blake'sche Mittelohrenspiegel*. A modification of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope, applied to the exploration of the tympanum with reflected light. The m's are made of polished metal and are of three sizes. They are made so as to be flexible at the junction with the shaft, and are thus adjustable at any angle. By placing the shaft in a tenotome handle, the m. can be rotated as desired. These m's can be carried into the tympanic cavity if the membrana tympani is destroyed, and they are especially adapted for the examination of small polypoid growths on the roof of the cavity. [F, 4.]—**Ear m.** Fr., *miroir d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrenspiegel*. See OTOSCOPE.—**Eye m.** See OPHTHALMOSCOPE.—**Forehead m., Frontal m., Head m.** A circular, slightly concave m. to be attached to the forehead by a head-band, generally by means of a ball-and-socket joint so as to permit of throwing the light in various directions. [*a*, 34.]—**Laryngeal m., Laryngoscopic m.** Fr., *miroir laryngien*. A small m. fixed at an obtuse angle to a bundle and used (in connection with a forehead m.) for making laryngeal or laryngoscopic examinations. [B; D.]—**Rhinoscopic m.** Fr., *miroir rhinoscopique*. A small m. fixed at an obtuse angle to a handle, used to introduce behind the velum palati and reflect an image of the posterior nares. [*a*, 29.]



A HEAD MIRROR.

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**, tank;
O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

MIRYACHIT (Russ.), n. Mi^2-ri^2-a^{2}ch'i^{2}t. Fr., *maladie des tics convulsifs.* Syn.: *latah.* A nervous disease, a form of epidemic hysteria in men, usually chronic, apparently peculiar to residents in cold countries (*e. g.*, Siberia), mostly either contagious or hereditary, and consisting mainly in an involuntary mimicry of what is said or done around the patient. The phenomena are considered analogous to reflex action. [W. A. Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 82 (*a*, 50).] Cf. JUMPING FRENCHMEN.

MISADIR, n. Ar., *al-noshâdir.* Of the alchemists, sal ammoniac. [B, 52, 78.]

MISCARRIAGE, n. Mi^{2}s-ka^{2}r'ri^{2}j. Fr., *avortement, fausse couche.* Ger., *unzeitige Geburt, Abgang der Frucht, Missfall.* The expulsion of a fœtus before it has become viable; in a stricter sense, such expulsion at any time (in the human subject) between the completion of the third and that of the seventh month of gestation. [A, 22.] Cf. ABORTION and *Premature* DELIVERY.—**Missed m.** See *Missed* ABORTION.

MISCEGENATION, n. Mi^{2}s-se^2-je^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. From *miscere*, to mix, and *genus*, a race. The intermixture of different races. [*a*, 14.]

MISCHUNG (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}sh'un^2. See CRASIS and MIXTURE.—**Frostm', Kältem'.** See *Freezing* MIXTURE.—**Metallische M.** An alloy. [L, 52.]—**M'skunde.** Chemistry. [L, 80.]—**M'slehre.** See CRASEOLOGY.—**Zerplatzende M.** See *Explosive* COMPOUND.

MISCIBLE, adj. Mi^{2}s'si^2-b'l. From *miscere*, to mix. Fr., *m.* Ger., *mischbar.* Capable of being mixed. [*a*, 48.]

MISDACH (Ar.), n. An instrument recommended by Albucasis for extracting the fœtus. Leishman supposes that it was a straight forceps. Others describe it as a heavy toothed forceps for crushing the head. [A, 20, 60.]

MISDROY (Ger.), n. Mes'dro-i. A place in the island of Wollin, Prussia, where there is a sea-bathing establishment. [L, 30 (*a*, 14); L, 49, 57 (*a*, 43).]

MISELTOE, n. Mi^{2}z'l'to. See MISTLETOE.

MISEMISSION, n. Mi^{2}s-e-mi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. The absence of seminal emission in copulation. ["Med. Record," Mar. 15, 1890, p. 299 (*a*, 34).]

MISERERE (MEI) (Lat.). Mi^{2}s-e^{2}r-e(a)'re(re^2) me(ma)'i(e). Imperative of *misereri*, to have pity; used as a n. n. 1. See ILEUS. 2. Stercoraceous vomiting. [L, 50.]

MISHMEE (or **MISHMI**) **TEETA**, n's. See COPTIS *teeta.*

MISLACTATION, n. Mi^{2}s-la^{2}k-ta'shu^{3}n. See GALACTIA.

MISLETOE, n. Mi^{2}z'l'to. See MISTLETOE.

MISMAR, n. A round, white, nodular formation on the toes. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MISMENSTRUATION, n. Mi^{2}s-me^{2}n-stru^2-a'shu^{3}n. See PARAMENIA.

MISMICTURITION, n. Mi^{2}s-mi^{2}k-tu^2-ri^2'shu^{3}n. See PARURIA.

MISOGYNY, n. Mi^{2}s-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-i^2. From μῖσος, hatred, and γυνή, a woman. Ger., *Misogynie.* A morbid aversion to women. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

MISONEISM, n. Mi^{2}s-o^{2}n'e^2-i^{2}z'm. From μισεῖν, to hate, and νέος, new. Of Lombroso, a morbid aversion to anything new or unusual. [*a*, 34.]

MISOPÆDIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s(mes)-o(o^3)-pe'(pa^3'e^2)-di^2-a^3. From μῖσος, hatred, and παιδία, childish play. Ger., *Misopädie.* A morbid aversion to children. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]

MISOPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s(mes)-o(o^{2}p)-si(su^6)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From μῖσος, hatred, and ψυχή, the soul. Ger., *Lebensüberdruss.* Hatred or weariness of life; melancholy. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MISOPTOCHOS (Lat.), **MISOPTOCHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Mi^{2}s-(mes)-o^{2}p-to'ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s), -ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From μῖσος, hatred, and πτωχός, a beggar. Gout; humorously so called from the notion that the poor are not liable to it. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MISOZOIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s(mes)-o(o^3)-zoi'a^3. From μῖσος, hatred, and ζοΐα, life. See MISOPSYCHIA.

MISPEL (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}sp'e^{2}l. See MESPILUS (3d def.); in the pl., *M'n*, the fruits of *Mespilus germanica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MISPLACEMENT, n. Mi^{2}s-plas'm'nt. See ECTOPIA.

MISSADAN (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325.]

MISSBEHAGEN (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}s'be^2-ha^{3}g-e^{2}n. See DYSARESTESIS.

MISSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}s'bi^{2}ld-un^2. See DEFORMITY and MONSTROSITY.

MISSELTOE, n. Mi^{2}z'l'to. See MISTLETOE.

MISSERASSI, n. Of the alchemists, gypsum. [A, 325.]

MISSFALL (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}s'fa^{3}l. See ABORTION and MISCARRIAGE.

MISSGEBILDET (Ger.), adj. Mi^{2}s'ge^2-bi^{2}ld-e^{2}t. See DEFORMED and MONSTROUS.

MISSGEBURT (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}s'ge^2-burt. 1. An abortion. 2. A monstrosity. [*a*, 34.]

MISSGESTALT (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}s'ge^2-sta^{3}lt. See DYSMORPHOMA.

MISSIO (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *mittere*, to send. A letting go, dispatching, release. [A, 312 (*a*, 48).]—**M. sanguinis.** See BLOODLETTING.

MISSION SAN JOSÉ HOT SPRINGS, n. Mi^2'sh'n Sa^{3}n Hoza'. A place near the Mission of San José, Alameda County, California, where there are four warm, alkaline, saline springs of 80° F., containing small quantities of sulphureted hydrogen. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, n. Mi^{2}s-i^{2}s'kwoi. Mineral springs situated in Franklin County, Vermont. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

MISSMUTH (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}s'mut. See DYSTHYMIA.

MISTEL (Ger.), n. Mest'e^{2}l. The genus *Viscum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Eichenm'.** 1. The *Viscum album.* 2. The *Loranthus europæus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M'leim.** See BIRD *lime.*

MISTIO (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s'ti^{2}o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *miscere*, to mix. See MIXTURE.

MISTLETOE, n. Mi^{2}z'l'to. See VISCUM *album.*—**American m.** The *Phoradendron flavescens.* [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Australian m.** A term for various species of *Loranthus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Californian m.** A term for various species of *Phoradendron.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**East Indian m.** See *Australian m.*—**European m.** See VISCUM *album* and LORANTHUS *europæus.*—**M. of the oak.** Ger., *Eichenmistel.* 1. The *Viscum quernum* of the ancients; the *Loranthus europæus.* 2. The *Viscum album.* [A, 511; B, 175, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**West Indian m.** The genera *Arceuthobium, Loranthus*, and *Phoradendron.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Yellow m.** The *Viscum flavescens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MISTRAL, n. Mi^{2}s'tr'l. The cold northwest wind on the northern shores of the Mediterranean. [*a*, 34.]

MISTURA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. See MIXTURE and MIXTURA and their subheadings.—**M. demulcens ammoniacalis.** Fr., *potion adoucissante.* A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 25 parts of potion gommeuse, and 5 parts of infusion of rhubarb. [L, 85.]—**M. gummosa.** See POTION *gommeuse.*—**M. hæmostatica.** Of Warren, a mixture made by adding 5 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid gradually to 2 parts of oil of turpentine, and then adding to the mixture, very cautiously, 2 parts of alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (*a*, 46).]—**M. leniens.** See LOOCH *album* (2d def.).—**M. martiata Basham.** See *M.* FERRI *et ammonii acetatis.*—**M. neutralis.** See *M.* POTASSII *citratis.*—**M. pectoralis.** See *Mixtura ex* AMMONIO *muriatico.*—**M. puerperalis.** Of R. U. West, a mixture of magnesium sulphate, Dover's powder, sweet spirit of nitre, and camphor mixture; used by him in cases of what he calls "intestinal fever." [A, 39.]—**M. salina volatilis.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**M. Zollickofferi.** A preparation containing 2¼ drachms each of potassium iodide and powdered guaiac resin, 1¼ fl. oz. of wine of colchicum-root, and sufficient cinnamon-water and syrup to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 46).]

MISY (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mi^2)'si^2(su^6). Gen., *mis'yos (-yis), -cos (-eis).* Gr., μίσυ. A variety of iron sulphate. [B, 52.]

MITBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'be^2-vag-un^2. The involuntary contraction of some muscles in consequence of the intentional contraction of others. [I, 135 (*a*, 46).]

MITCHELLA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}ch-e^{2}l'la^3. From *Mitchell*, a Virginian botanist. Fr., *mitchelle.* A genus of the *Mitchelleæ*, which are an order (tribe) of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 34, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. repens.** Partridge- (or checker-, or deer-, or one-) berry, squaw-vine, winter clover; a North American trailing evergreen, growing in woods. The plant is diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and is often used like pipsissewa. Its decoction is said to be employed by the Indians to facilitate parturition. The small red berries are edible, but dry and full of stony seeds. [B, 5, 34, 215, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MITE, n. Mit. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M., Milbe.* A term for certain small (often microscopic) animals, of the class *Arachnida*, order *Acaridea.* Some of them are ectoparasites. [G.]—**American harvest m.** See LEPTUS *americanus.*—**Flour m.** The *Tyroglyphus farinæ.* [B.]—**Itch m.** Ger., *Krätzmilbe.* The *Sarcoptes scabiei.* [B.]—**Mower's m.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis.*—**Pimple m.** See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*—**Sugar m.** See ACARUS *sacchari.*

MITELLA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}t-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *mitra*, a head-band or turban. Fr., *mitelle.* 1. See SLING. 2. Mitre-wort (or bishop's-cap) of North America; a genus of the *Saxifrageæ*; so called from the resemblance of the capsule to a mitre. The *Mitelleæ* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Heuchereæ.* [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pawa.** A sling arranged like a cravat. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**M. pentandra.** A species the root of which is used in diarrhœa caused by the drinking of water in alkali regions. It is an astringent, and contains a bitter principle. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263 (*a*, 50).]—**M. quadrangularis.** A sling formed by a four-sided piece of cloth having all the corners tied together at the neck. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**M. triangularis.** A triangular sling having two of the corners tied together at the neck. [*a*, 48.]

MITEMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'e^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd-un^2. Sympathetic feeling. [K.]

MITESSER (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'e^{2}s-se^{2}r. See ACNE *punctata* and COMEDO.

MITGLIED (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'gled. See PHALANX.

MITHON, n. Of Feuillée, an undetermined onagraceous plant of Chile, reputed resolvent and vulnerary. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 46); B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MITHRIDATE, n. Mi^{2}th'ri^{2}d-at. Lat., *mithridaticum* (from *Mithridates* [Gr., Μιθραδάτης, or Μιθριδάτης]) a king of Pontus. See ELECTUARIUM *mithridaticum.*

MITHRIDATIC, adj. Mi^{2}th-ri^{2}d-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *mithridaticus.* Incapable of being affected by poisons. [E. R. Lankester, "Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 149 (L).]

MITHRIDATISM [E. Ray Lankester], n. Mi^{2}th-ri^{2}d'a^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Immunity from poisoning induced by the administration of gradually increased doses of poison to an organism. ["Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 149 (L).]

MITIGANS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2(me)'ti^{2}g-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *mitigare*, to soothe. Fr., *mitigant.* Ger., *mildernd, lindernd.* Alleviating, palliative. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MITIGATED, adj. Mi^{2}t'i^2-gat-e^{2}d. Lat., *mitigatus.* 1. Diminished in severity. 2. Diluted. Cf. *M.* CAUSTIC. [a, 48.]

MITLEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'lid-un^2. Sympathetic feeling. [K.]

MITOM (Ger.), n. Me-tom'. See CYTOHYALOPLASMA and PROTOPLASM.

MITOSCHISIS (Lat.), **MITOSIS** [Flemming] (Lat.), n's f. Mi^{2}t-o^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s, -os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-osch'ysis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μίτος, a thread, and σχίσις, a cleaving (see also *-osis**). Ger., *Mitose, mitotische Theilung.* See CARYOCINESIS.

MITRA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mi^2)'tra^3. Gr., μίτρα. Fr., *mitre.* Ger., *Mütze* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A headband, turban. 2. A mitræform hymenophorum. 3. Of Fries, a section of the genus *Helvella.* [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).]—**M. hippocratica, M. Hippocratis.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.

MITRÆFORM, adj. Mi^{2}t-re^2-fo^{u}rm. Lat., *mitræformis* (from μίτρα, a turban, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mitreforme.* Ger., *mützenförmig.* Shaped like a mitre; conical and not slit on one side, like the calyptra of some mosses. [B, 1, 19, 123, 308 (a, 35).]

MITRAL, adj. Mit'r'l. Lat., *mitralis* (from μίτρα, a turban). Fr., *m.* 1. See MITRÆFORM. 2. Pertaining to the m. valve. [a, 48.]

MITRALIS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2-tra(tra^3)'li^{2}s. See MITRAL; as a n., a valve, especially the mitral valve. [H.]—**Mitrales semilunares.** The aortic valves. [H, 12.]—**Mitrales tricuspides.** The tricuspid valves.

MITRATUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2-tra(tra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Provided with a mitra. The *Mitrati* of Fries are an order of the *Hymenomycetes* so characterized. [B, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

MITRE (Fr.), n. Metr'. 1. See MITRA. 2. The *Helvella crispa.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MITRIFORM, adj. Mi^{2}t'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. See MITRÆFORM.

MITRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}t'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μιτρίον. A sling. [E.]

MITTE (Fr.), n. Met. 1. Sewer-gas. 2. A disease of the eyes caused by sewer-gas poisoning. [L, 87 (a, 46); L, 49 (a, 43).]

MITTEL (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l. 1. A remedy or medicine. [a, 14.] For many combinations not here given, such as *Arzneim'*, *Auflösende M.*, etc., see under the major headings and the qualifying words. 2. See MEDIUM.—**Bernhardt'sches M.** A caustic powder containing arsenic. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**M'darm.** See MESOGASTER.—**M'ding.** See MEDIUM.—**M'ständig.** Intermediate, median. [a, 35.]—**Niesem'.** See ERRHINE.

MITTELBALKEN (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-ba^{3}lk-e^{2}n. A median commissure. [L.]—**Markiger M.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain.*

MITTELFELL (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-fe^{2}l. See MEDIASTINUM.—**Hinteres M.** See *Posterior* MEDIASTINUM.—**Vorderes M.** See *Anterior* MEDIASTINUM.

MITTELFELLRAUM (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-fe^{2}l-ra^3-u^{4}m. A mediastinal space. [L, 304.]—**Hinterer M.** See *Posterior mediastinal* SPACE.—**Vorderer M.** See *Anterior mediastinal* SPACE.

MITTELFLEISCH (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-flish. See PERINÆUM.

MITTELFURCHE (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-furch^2-e^2. A median fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. der Schreibfeder.** See CALAMUS *scriptorius.*—**Vordere M.** See *Anterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*

MITTELGEHIRN (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-ge^2-hern''. See MITTELHIRN.

MITTELHAUT (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-ha^3-u^{4}t. See MESOCARP.

MITTELHIRN (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-hern. See MESENCEPHALON.—**M'bläschen.** See *Middle primary* VESICLE.—**M'höhle.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.

MITTELKLOPFER (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-klo^{3}pf-e^{2}r. See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus.*

MITTELKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-ku^{5}rp-e^{2}r. The pyramid of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**M. des Pyramis.** The middle lamina of the pyramid of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

MITTELPUNKT (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-punkt. See CENTRE and CENTRUM.—**Halbförmiger M.** [Mayer]. See CENTRUM *ovale.*—**M'ständig.** Central. [a, 35.]—**Optischer M.** See CENTRE *of similitude.*—**Schwerkraftm'.** See CENTRE *of gravity.*

MITTELSALZ (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-za^{3}lts-e^2. See *Neutral* SALT.—**Arsenikalisches M.** Of Macquere, diacid potassium arsenate, formerly made by heating together arsenious oxide and potassium nitrate. [B, 3.]

MITTELSPALTE (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-spa^{3}lt-e^2. A median groove or fissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**Hintere M.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**M'n des Gehirns.** The ventricles of the brain. [L, 80.]

MITTELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-stu^{6}k. 1. See INTERNODE. 2. See DIAPHYSIS (5th def.).—**M. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.

MITTELSUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-zub-sta^{3}nts''. Interstitial substance. [I, 3 (K).]

MITTELTHEIL (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}l-til. A median or central portion. [a, 14.]—**M. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**Oberer M. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Unterer M. des kleinen Hirns.** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.

MITTERBAD (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}r-ba^{3}d. A place in Brixen, Austria, where there are a saline spring and a milk-cure and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

MITTERSILL (Ger.), n. Mi^{2}t'te^{2}r-zi^{2}l. A place in Salzburg, Austria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MIVA, n. Quince marmalade. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MIXADIR, n. See MISADIR.

MIXED, adj. Mi^{2}xt. Lat., *mixtus* (from *miscere*, to mix). Fr., *mixte.* Ger., *gemischt.* Composed of substances or elements of different kinds; containing two or more distinct types. [a, 35.]

MIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}x(mex)'i^{2}s. Gen., *mix'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μῖξις (from μιγνύναι, to mix). 1. See MIXTURE. 2. Sexual intercourse. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MIXOPYUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}x(mex)-o^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μιξόπυος (from μιγνύναι, to mix, and πύον, pus). Of old writers, having pus mingled with it (said of urine). [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MIXTINERVATE, adj. Mi^{2}xt-i^2-nu^{5}rv'at. Lat., *mixtinervis* (from *mixtus*, mixed, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *mixtinerve, mixtinervé.* Of a leaf, having the veins running in many different directions. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MIXTURA [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}xt-u^2(u)'ra^3. See MIXTURE.—**M. acida** [Norw. Ph.] (**sulphurica** [Dan. Ph.]). A mixture of 3 parts [Dan. Ph.] (2 [Norw. Ph.]), of dilute sulphuric acid 100 [Dan. Ph.] (80 [Norw. Ph.]) of water, and 22 [Dan. Ph.] (18 [Norw. Ph.]) of raspberry syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. adstringens Sylvii.** Sp., *mixtura astringente de Silvio* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture made by finely powdering 1 part of opium, 6 parts of catechu, and 20 of red coral, gradually adding 300 parts of syrup and 700 of water, triturating as finely as possible, and adding 150 parts of distilled vinegar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. ætherea.** Syn.: *julapium æthereum.* A mixture of 1·9 part of sulphuric ether with 92 parts of peppermint-water, or water of melissa, or with 61 parts each of water of orange-flowers and water of lime, sweetened with 30 parts of honey, or syrup, or syrup of orange-flowers; or a mixture of 2¼ parts of ether, 180 of water, and 15 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. alba** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *M. cretæ.*—**M. alcoholica.** Sp., *mixtura alcohólica* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A mixture of 60 parts of alcohol, 120 of water of hyssop, and 30 of syrup of white poppy. 2. A mixture of 25 parts of alcohol with 2 each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture, and water up to 200 parts. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. MIXTURE *alcoolique.*—**M. anglica.** A solution of 4 parts of magnesium sulphate in 6 of water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid. [A, 319 (a, 50).]—**M. anodyna.** See *M. œtherea.*—**M. antidiarrëica** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See EMULSIO *cerea.*—**M. antimiasmatica.** See *Liquor* CUPRI *ammonio-muriatici.*—**M. aperiens** [Norw. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of potassium tartrate, 2 parts of water, and 3 of alkaline infusion of rhubarb. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. astringente de Silvio** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *M. adstringens Sylvii.*—**M. boraxata.** See GARGARISMA *boraxatum.*—**M. camphorata** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Sp., *mixtura alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *m. camphoræ* [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A mixture very similar to m. camphoræ (*q. v.*). The Dan., Norw., and Finn. preparations consist of powdered camphor and gum arabic with the addition of syrup of rhubarb and elder-water [Dan. Ph.] (raspberry syrup and water [Norw. Ph.], syrup and water [Finn. Ph.]); the Sp. preparation contains no gum arabic, but the camphor is mixed with honey of elder and water of melissa. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. camphorata acida** [Norw. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 99 parts of m. camphorata with 1 of acetic acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. cathæretica** [Fr. Cod.]. See MIXTURE *cathérétique.*—**M. cerea.** See EMULSIO *cerea.*—**M. Choppartii** [Swiss Ph.]. See *M. balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Mixturæ contractæ.** Concentrated mixtures given in the form of drops. [B.]—**M. cretacea.** See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**M. demulcens ammoniacalis.** A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac and 25 parts of potion gommeuse with 5 of infusion of rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. diatrion.** See *M. pyrotartarica.*—**M. gummosa** [Austr. Ph., Finn. Milit. Ph., Swiss Ph., Roum. Ph.]. A mixture of powdered gum arabic or gum-arabic mucilage with water, to which is added sugar [Austr. Ph.], syrup [Roum. Ph.], water of orange-flowers and syrup of marsh-mallow [Sp. Ph.], or water of orange-flowers and syrup [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. gummosa cum cornu cervi.** Sp., *mixtura gomosa de cuerno de ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of burnt hartshorn with 30 each of powdered gum arabic and sugar, adding slowly 700 of water, and triturating. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. hulmiana, M. hulmiensis.** A mixture consisting of 23 parts of potassium carbonate, 31 of dilute sulphuric acid, and 187 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. leniens.** See LOOCH *album* (2d def.).—**M. Macbridii.** Fr., *mixture de Macbride, mixture saline composée.* Syn.: *m. salina composita.* A mixture of 200 grammes of peppermint-water, 14 of syrup, and 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic with a saturated solution of potassium carbonate in 29 grammes of lemon-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. mercurialis.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**M. moschata.** See *Emulsio* MOSCHI.—**M. mucilaginoso-balsamica** [Batav. Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by adding to an infusion of spruce fir buds in boiling water spermaceti, mucilage of gum arabic, turpentine, and spirit of poppies; used in chronic bronchial and vesical catarrh. [B, 97.]—**M. nitrosa.** A mixture of 6 parts of potassium nitrate with 30 of syrup, and water up to 200 parts. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. oleosa.** See LOOCH *album* (2d def.) and *Emulsio olei* AMYGDALARUM.—**M. oleoso-balsamica** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *balsamisch-ölichte Mischung.* Syn.: *balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *liquor oleoso-balsamicus* [Gr. Ph.], *tinctura balsamica aromatica* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 4 to 12 parts of balsam of Peru and three or four times as much of a mixture of various spices in 1,000 or nearly 1,000 parts of alcohol (aromatic spirit [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). Most of the pharmacopœias order the oils of cloves, cinnamon, lemon, lavender, and mace; some also the oils of orange-flowers, rue, rectified amber, rosemary, and origanum. The Norw. Ph. directs the preparation to be colored with alkanet-root; the Russ. preparation contains no balsam of Peru, but has oil of bergamot and oil of rose added, and is perfumed with vanilla. Some of the

older pharmacopœias also directed the oils of cardamom, ginger, nutmeg, and turpentine, as well as musk. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. oleosa cum aceto.** A mixture of 2 parts each of vinegar and linseed oil with 1 part of honey and 4 parts of infusion of chamomile. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. pectoralis.** See *M. ex* AMMONIO *muriatico*.—**M. pectoralis hydrocyanica.** Fr., *mixture pectorale.* A mixture of 4 parts of medicinal prussic acid with 360 of water and 45 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. peruviana.** A mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru with 2 parts of alcohol. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. piperita.** Fr., *mixture aromatique.* A mixture of 7 parts of Mynsicht's vitriolic elixir with 60 of ginger syrup and 240 of peppermint-water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. pyrotartarica.** Fr., *mixture simple* (ou *de Ludwig*). Ger., *brenzlichweinsteinsaure Mixtur.* Syn.: *m. simplex, m. diatrion* (*spiritus diatrion* (seu *de tribus*). *guttæ febrifugæ, tinctura febrifuga acida.* A mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid and 3 to 8 parts of pyrotartaric acid with 5 to 6⅔ of camphorated theriacal spirit; or with 12 of camphorated compound spirit of angelica; or with 5 of compound tincture of angelica and ⅓ part of camphor; or with 5 parts of alcoholic solution of camphor and a sufficient amount of blueberry-juice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. resolvens spirituosa.** Fr., *mixture fondante spiritueuse.* A mixture of 30 parts of tincture of antimony, 22 of tincture of saxifrage, 11 of tincture of amber, and 7 of Spanish soap. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. salina.** Fr., *mixture saline simple.* A mixture of 11 parts of potassium carbonate and 180 of lemon-juice (or enough to saturate the salt) with 30 of syrup and water enough to make 360 parts. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. salina composita.** See *M. Macbridii.*—**M. salina pauperum.** A solution of potassium acetate. [α, 38.] See POTASSII *acetas.*—**M. salina volatilis.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**M. simplex.** Fr., *mixture simple.* 1. A filtered mixture of 180 parts each of vinegar and camphorated brandy and 15 of rob myrtillorum. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. See *M. pyrotartarica.*—**M. simplex antiscorbutica.** See SPIRITUS *antiscorbuticus Drawitzii.*—**M. simplex Ludovici.** See *M. pyrotartarica.*—**M. solvens.** Fr., *mixture fondante* (2d def.). 1. See *M.* CHLORETI *ammonici.* 2. See POTIO *salina stibiata.*—**M. styptica.** See *Liquor* ÆRIS *cinnamomatus.*—**M. sulfurica acida** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **M. sulfurico-acida** [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **M. sulphurico-acida.** Fr., *acide sulfurique alcoolisé* [Fr. Cod.], *gouttes acides toniques.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico alcoholizado* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *licuorea acida a lui Haller* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua Rabelii* [Belg. Ph.], *elixir acidum, elixirium acidum Halleri* [Belg. Ph.], *liquor acidus Halleri* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Acid elixir of Haller, made by dropping 1 part of pure sulphuric acid into 3 parts of alcohol, with prolonged stirring. Colored by red-poppy petals, it is the *eau de Rabel* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 81 (α, 21).] See also ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**M. temperans.** A mixture of equal parts of oxymel and water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. Thielmanni** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 3 parts of oil of peppermint dissolved in 22 of alcohol with 10 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, 25 of wine of ipecac, and 40 of tincture of valerian. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. tonico-nervina Stahlii.** A mixture of 2 parts of alkaline tincture of antimony with 1 part of rectified spirit of hartshorn. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MIXTURE, n. Mi²x'tu²r. Lat., *mixtura* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *mistura* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from *miscere,* to mix). Fr., *m., mixtion.* Ger., *Mixtur, Gemisch, Mischung.* It., *mistura, miscuglio, mescuglio, mescolanza.* Sp., *mixtura, mistura, mezcla.* 1. The act or process of mixing. 2. A combination of several elements or bodies. 3. A substance produced by the mechanical combination of two dissimilar substances without the existence of any chemical union between their molecules. 4. In pharmacy, a liquid preparation containing solid or liquid substances in a state of suspension or incomplete solution. [B; D, 6.]—**A. C. E. anæsthetic m.** A m. of 1 part of alcohol, 2 parts of chloroform, and 3 of ether, by measure: used by inhalation as an anæsthetic. The letters are the initials of the ingredients.—**Antodontalgic m.** See BALSAMUM *odontalgicum.*—**Aperient m.** Fr., *m. apéritive.* A m. made by dissolving 5 parts of sal ammoniac in 300 of chamomile-water, and adding 4 of wine of antimony and 60 of oxymel. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Basham's m.** See *Mistura* FERRI *et ammonii acetatis.*—**Brown m.** See *Mistura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *composita.*—**Brown-Séquard's epileptic m.** A m. of 180 grains each of sodium, potassium, and ammonium bromides, 90 grains each of potassium and sodium iodides, 60 grains of ammonium carbonate, 1½ fl. oz. of tincture of calumba, and water enough to make 8 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 46).]—**Diarrhœa m.** Fr., *m. antidiarrhéique.* 1. See EMULSIO *cerea.* 2. See *Loomis's diarrhœa m.* 3. See *Dunlap's diarrhœa m.* 4. See *Sun diarrhœa m.* 5. A m. of 1 fl. oz. of dilute sulphuric acid, 2 fl. oz. of compound tincture of cardamom, 4 oz. of sugar, and 9 fl. oz. of aquæ mentha viridis. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. xix, p. 487 (α, 46).]—**Dunlap's diarrhœa m.** A m. of ¼ fl. oz. each of the tinctures of opium, camphor, peppermint, and capsicum and of Hoffmann's anodyne, and 3 drachms of ginger. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46).]—**Durande's m.** Fr., *m. fondante* (2d def.). A m. of sulphuric ether and oil of turpentine; used in gall-stone colic. [S. W. Lewaschew. "Arch f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," ci, 3, 1885, p. 430.]—**Flemming's fixing m's.** Syn.: *chromoactoosmic acid.* In microscopy, m's for fixing the tissue elements in the form possessed during life. They are especially recommended for the study of the caryocinetic figures. The *first,* or weak, m. consists of 25 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid, 10 each of glacial acetic acid and a 1-per-cent. solution of osmic acid, and 55 of water. The *second,* or stronger, m. consists of 15 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid, 4 parts of a 2-per-cent. solution of osmic acid, and 1 part of glacial acetic acid. [J, 194.]—**Fothergill's asthma m.** A m. of 5 fl. oz. of tincture of lobelia, 2 drachms of ammonium iodide, 3 drachms of ammonium bromide, and 3 fl. oz. of syrupus tolutarus. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (α, 46).] Cf. *M. anti-asthmatique.*—**Freezing m.** Fr., *mélange réfrigérant.* Ger., *Kältemischung, Gefriersalz.* A mixture for reducing temperature, consisting generally of a salt and an acid, or of one or more salts, acids, or alcohols with snow, ice, or water. A freezing m. consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and water will reduce a temperature of 18° to −24° C. Freezing m's are sometimes used to saturate a package of moss or cotton-wool as a makeshift for an ice-baudage. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**French m.** Lat., *liquor iodi carbolatus.* A m. of 110 minims of compound tincture of iodine, 40 of warm carbolic acid, 2¼ fl. oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46).]—**Frigorific m.** See *Freezing m.*—**Griffith's m.** See *Mistura* FERRI *composita.*—**Hope's m.** A m. of 8 drops of nitric acid, 40 drops of tincture of opium, and 8 fl. oz. of aqua camphoræ; used in dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi (α, 46).]—**Lafayette m.** A m. of 2 fl. oz. each of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, and compound tincture of lavender, 4 fl. drachms of liquor potassæ, 5 fl. oz. of syrup, and mucilage of acacia enough to make 16 fl. oz.; used in gonorrhœa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46).] Cf. *Mixtura balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Loomis's diarrhœa m.** A m. of 4 fl. drachms each of tincture of opium and tincture of rhubarb, 2 fl. oz. of compound tincture of lavender, and 40 drops of oil of sassafras; 1 fl. oz. of tincture of catechu may be added in severe cases. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46)].—**M. alcoolique** (Fr.). A m. of 90 grammes each of brandy and cinnamon-water heated together with 2 beaten eggs and 15 grammes of sugar. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**M. anthémoptysique** (Fr.). See *M. astringente.*—**M. anti-arthritique** (Fr.). Of H. Green, see LIQUOR *stibiatus cum aconito.*—**M. anti-asthmatique** (Fr.). A m. of 1 part of gum ammoniac, 16 parts of hyssop-water, and 8 of white wine. [L, 85.] Cf. *Fothergill's asthma m.*—**M. antidiarrhéique** (Fr.). See *Diarrhœa m.*—**M. antirrhumatismale** (Fr.). See *M. anti-arthritique.*—**M. antispasmodique** (Fr.). See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**M. aromatique** (Fr.). See MIXTURA *piperita.*—**M. astringente** (Fr.). Syn.: *m. anthémoptysique* (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part of alum with 144 parts of peppermint-water and 24 each of tincture of cinnamon and syrup of opium. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. calmante** (Fr.). See LOOCH *album* (2d def.).—**M. cathérétique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *mixtura cathæretica* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *colirio de Lanfranc* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *collyre de Lanfranc.* A preparation consisting of 5 parts each of aloes and myrrh, 10 of copper subacetate, and 15 of purified arsenic trisulphide, powdered and mixed with 1,000 parts of white wine, to which 380 parts of distilled water of roses are subsequently added [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. prescribes a little more arsenic and water of roses, and, instead of 1,000 parts of white wine, directs 430 parts each of white wine and water of plantain. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. chloroformée** (Fr.). A m. of 5 parts of chloroform with 35 of 85-per-cent. alcohol and 150 of gum syrup; used in gall-stone colic. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**M. excitante** (Fr.). See *Mixtura* CASCARILLÆ *composita.*—**M. ferrugineuse** (Fr.). See *Mistura* FERRI *composita.*—**M. fondante** (Fr.). 1. See POTIO *salina stibiata.* 2. See *Durande's m.*—**M. fondante spiritueuse** (Fr.). See MIXTURA *resolvens spirituosa.*—**M. mercurielle balsamique** (Fr.). A m. made by triturating 2 parts of mercury with 1 each of gum arabic and balsam of copaiba until the mercury is extinguished, and adding 32 parts each of syrup of kermes and water of fumitory. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. nervine de Boerhaave** (Fr.). See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**M. odontalgique** (Fr.). See BALSAMUM *odontalgicum.*—**M. oléoso-acide de Richter** (Fr.). A mixture of 25 centigrammes of extract of opium with 90 grammes each of linseed-oil and lemon-juice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. pectorale** (Fr.). See MIXTURA *pectoralis hydrocyanica.*—**M. simple** (Fr.). 1. See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica.* 2. See MIXTURA *simplex.*—**M. sudorifique** (Fr.). See *Mixtura* AMMONII *acetici.*—**Neutral m.** See *Mistura* POTASSII *citratis.*—**Oxymellated m.** See POTUS *oxymellicus.*—**Pagliari's m.** A m. of alum, gum benzoin, and water which forms a kind of skin on meats dipped in it, protecting them from the action of ferments. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 46).]—**Richard's cough m.** A m. of 1 grain of antimony and potassium tartrate, 2 drachms of powdered extractum glycyrrhizæ, 1 fl. oz. each of water, syrup of squills, syrup of Tolu, and camphorated tincture of opium, and 2 drachms of sweet spirits of nitre. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 46).]—**Saline m.** The *mistura potassii citratis* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Sun diarrhœa m.** A m. of equal volumes of the tinctures of opium, of capsicum, and of rhubarb, and of the spirits of camphor and of peppermint; so called because the formula was published in the New York "Sun" during a cholera epidemic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 46).]—**Villate's m.** A m. of ½ oz. each of crystallized zinc and copper sulphates dissolved in 6¼ fl. oz. of white-wine vinegar, to which 1 fl. oz. of solution of lead subacetate is added; used in caries of bone in animals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (α, 46).]

MNASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Naz(mna³s)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., μνάσιον, μναύσιον. Fr., *mnasion.* Of Theophrastus, a species of the genus *Musa.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MNEME (Lat.). n. f. Ne(mna)'me(ma). Gen., *mne'mes.* Gr., μνήμη (from μιμνήσκειν, to remind). Fr., *mnème* (2d def.). 1. Memory. 2. Of the old writers, a kind of cephalic balsam. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MNEMONICS, n. sing. Ne²m-o²n'i²ks. Lat., *mnemotechnia* (from μνήμη, a remembrance, and τέχνη, an art). Fr., *mnémonique.* Ger., *Mnemonik, Gedächtnisskunst.* The science of memory. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

MNESTOTHELEÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ne²s(mnas)-to(to³)-the(tha)-le²-e'(a²'e²)-u³s(u⁴s). From μνηστός, wedded, and θῆλυς, female. Fr., *mnestothélé.* Of a flower, bisexual. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MOAHEEANCE, n. A sort of wood of which the Hindoo women are said to introduce pieces into the uterus, in order to produce abortion. [J. Clarke, "Indian Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 187.]

MOBILE, adj. Mob'i²l. Lat., *mobilis* (from *movere,* to move). Fr., m. Ger., *beweglich.* 1. Movable, capable of being moved or

of moving independently; of a liquid, flowing easily, not viscous; of plant-organs, not adherent. 2. Characterized by movements. See *M.* SPASM. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

MOBILITY, n. Mob-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *mobilitas* (from *movere,* to move). Fr., *mobilite.* Ger., *Beweglichkeit.* The condition or property of being mobile.

MOCAN, n. A fruit formerly used in the Canary Islands as a food and medicinally; supposed to be the fruit of *Visnea mocanera,* of *Ceratonia siliqua,* or of *Myrica fayal.* [B, 19, 121, 173, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

MOCHING (Ger.), **MOCHINGERBAD** (Ger.), n's. Mo^{3}ch^2'-i^{2}n^2, -e^{3}r-ba^{3}d. A place near Munich, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MOCHLEUSIS (Lat.), **MOCHLIA** (Lat.), n's f. Mo^{2}k(mo^{2}ch^2)-lu^2'si^{2}s, -li(le)'a^3. Gen., *-leus'eos* (*-is*), *moch'liæ.* Gr., μόχλευσις, μοχλεία (from μοχλεύειν, to heave by a lever). 1. The operation of a lever. 2. Of the old writers, the reduction of dislocations. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 84 (α, 43).]

MOCS, n. A place in the county of Kolozs (Klausenburg), Transylvania, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MODECCA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}d-e^{2}k'ka^3. Fr., *m.* A genus of climbing plants belonging to the *Passifloreæ.* The *Modecceæ* (Fr., *modeccées*) are a tribe (Sprengel) or series (Baillon) of the *Passifloreæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. integrifolia.** A Malabar species used in hæmorrhoids and as an oxytocic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. lobata.** A species used medicinally at Sierra Leone. [B, 71 (α, 14).]—**M. palmata, M. tuberosa.** An Eastern species; used as a pectoral, and its root as a tonic. [B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]

MODIFIED, adj. Mo^{2}d'i^2-fid. Changed in form or characteristics; altered (especially moderated) in intensity or degree. [α, 48.]

MODIOLIFORM, adj. Mod-i^2-o^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *modioliformis* (from *modiolus,* the nave of a wheel, and *forma,* form). Shaped like the nave of a wheel. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MODIOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}d-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *modius,* a measure. Fr., *modiole.* Ger., *Spindel.* 1. The osseous axis of the cochlea of the ear. [α, 29.] 2. The crown of a trephine. [α, 34.]

MODULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}d'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *modus,* a measure. A unit of calorific or other physical effects. [α, 48.]

MODUM, n. A health resort near Drammen, Norway, where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

MODUS (Lat.), n. m. Mod(mo^{2}d)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See METHOD.

MOELLE (Fr.), n. Mo-e^{2}l. 1. See MEDULLA. 2. See *Spinal* CORD.—**M. allongée.** See MEDULLA *oblongata.*—**M. de l'ourlet.** Ger., *Mark der Zwinge.* Of Huguenin, certain longitudinal nerve-fibres lying below the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 28 (K).]—**M. épinière.** See *Spinal* CORD.

MŒNCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{5}nch'i^2-a^3. From *Mönch,* a proper name. 1. Of Ehrhardt, the genus *Cerastium.* 2. Of Medicus, a section (*Moly*) of the genus *Allium.* 3. The genus *Panicum.* 4. Of Roth, a genus of cruciferous plants. [B, 42, 121, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. sativa.** See CAMELINA *sativa.*

MŒNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Me'(mo^2'e^2)-ni^2-a^3. Walls or ramparts.—**M. dentis.** The bony borders of the jaws which support the alveoli. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MOFETTE (Fr.), n. Mo-fe^{2}t. See METHANE.

MOFFAT, n. Mo^{2}f'a^{2}t. A place in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where there are sulphurous, saline, and chalybeate springs and a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 30, 49, 105 (α, 43).]

MOGGIONA (It.), n. Mo^2-jo'na^3. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs. [L, 49, 135 (α, 43, 46).]

MOGIGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}j(mo^{2}g)-i^2-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From μόγις, with difficulty, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *Mogigraphie.* See *Writers'* CRAMP.

MOGILALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}j(mo^{2}g)-i^2-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From μόγις, with difficulty, and λαλεῖν, to speak. Dyslalia. [α, 34.]

MOGIPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}j(mo^{2}g)-i^2-fon'i^2-a^3. From μόγις, with difficulty, and φωνεῖν, to produce a sound. Ger., *Mogiphonie.* Of Fraenkel, a condition characterized by a weakness of the voice, occurring only when singing or public speaking is attempted. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

MOGORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}g-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *mogori, mogoris, m.* Of Jussieu, the genus *Jasminum.* The *Mogorinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Jasmineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

MOGOSTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}g-o^{2}st-o(o^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., μογοστοκία (from μόγος, toil, and τόκος, a bringing forth). See DYSTOCIA.—**M. pelvica.** Dystocia from pelvic deformity. [A, 85.]

MOHITLI, n. In Mexico, the *Sericographis m.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]

MOHN (Ger.), n. Mon. See PAPAVER.—**Bastardm'.** The *Papaver hybridum.* [L.]—**Feldm'.** The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Hornm'.** See GLAUCIUM.—**Klatschm'.** The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'extrakt.** See *Extractum* PAPAVERIS.—**M'häupter, M'kannen, M'kapseln, M'köpfe.** See *Capsulæ* PAPAVERIS.—**M'kopfsyrup.** See DIACODION.—**M'saft, M'samen.** See the major list.—**M'säure.** Meconic acid. [L, 80 (α, 43).]—**Weisser M.** The *Papaver officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Wilder M., Windm'.** See PAPAVER *rhœas.*

MOHNSAFT (Ger.), n. Mon'za^{3}ft. See OPIUM.—**Aegyptischer M.** See OPIUM *thebaicum.*—**Ausgetrockneter M.** Crude opium. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MOHNSAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Mon'za^{3}m-e^{2}n. Poppy-seeds. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**M'kapseln, M'köpfe.** See *Capsulæ* PAPAVERIS. [L, 80 (α, 43).]—**M'öl.** See *Oil of* POPPY.—**Weisser M'syrup.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.

MOHO-MOHO, n. The *Piper angustifolium.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

MOHOMO, n. See PIPER *longum.*

MOHR (Ger.), n. Mor. See ÆTHIOPS.—**Arsenikm'.** See ÆTHIOPS *auripigmentalis.*—**Betäubender M.** See ÆTHIOPS *hypnoticus.*—**Eisenm'.** See ÆTHIOPS *martialis.*—**Metallm'.** See ÆTHIOPS (3d def.).—**Mineralm'.** See ÆTHIOPS *mineralis.*—**Platinm'.** Platinum black. [B, 48.]—**Schweissm'.** See ÆTHIOPS *hypnoticus.*—**Spiessglanzm'.** See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**Thierm'.** See ÆTHIOPS *animalis.*—**Vegetabilischer M.** See ÆTHIOPS *vegetabilis.*—**Zinnm'.** See ÆTHIOPS *jovialis.*

MÖHRE (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}r'e^2. 1. See DAUCUS. 2. The carrot (root of *Daucus carota*). [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M'nkümmel.** 1. The seed of *Athamanta cretensis.* 2. The fruits of *Ptychotis coptica* and (by substitution) the fruits of the *Helosciadium lateriflorum* and *Ammi majus.* 3. The *Cuminum cyminum.* [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'nsaft.** See *Rob* DAUCI.

MOHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Mor'i^2-a^3. From *Mohr,* a German botanist. Fr., *mohrie.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. The *Mohriaceæ* of Presl are a suborder of the *Schizæaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. Caffrorum, M. thurifraga.** Frankincense-fern; a species found in the Mascarene Islands and southern Africa, having the odor of benzoin. An ointment of the powdered leaves is applied to burns. [B, 19, 121, 197, 275 (α, 35); P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471.]

MOHRRÜBE (Ger.), n. Mor'ru^{6}b-e^2. The genus *Daucus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MOHWA, n. In the East Indies, a plant used as an antiscorbutic. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 880.]

MOIGNON (Fr.), n. Mwa^{3}n-yo^{2}n^2. See STUMP.

MOINE (Fr.), n. Mwa^{3}n. The *Orchis morio, Arum maculatum, Delphinium consolida,* or *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MOINGT (Fr.), n. Mwa^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a warm gaseous and alkaline mineral spring. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14); L, 49, 87 (α, 43).]

MOIS (Fr.), n. Mwa^3. The menses. [A, 96.]

MOISISSURE (Fr.), n. Mwa^3-ses-su^{6}r. A name for various species of *Mucorini* and *Mucedinei.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MOISTURE, n. Moist'u^{2}r. Fr., *moiteur.* Ger., *Feuchtigkeit.* See HUMIDITY.

MOKAL, n. In Amboyna, a species of *Scœvola,* used in cataract, as an alexipharmac, etc. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MOLA (Lat.), n. f. Mo(mo^2)'la^3. 1. See MOLE (of the uterus). 2. See PATELLA.—**M. abdominis.** A uterine mole. [α, 34.]—**M. aquosa.** A cystic mole. [α, 34.]—**M. botryoides.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. calcarea.** Ger., *Kalkmole, Knochenmole, Steinmole.* 1. A mole that has undergone calcareous degeneration. 2. A lithopædion. 3. A calcified intra-uterine tumor. 4. A calcareous uterine concretion. [A, 88.]—**M. carnea.** See *Fleshy* MOLE.—**M. carneo-vesicularis.** Of Schlierbach, a fleshy and cystic mole. [α, 34.]—**M. carnosa.** See *Fleshy* MOLE.—**M. carnoso-hydatidosa.** A vesicular mole that has assumed a fleshy structure in some of its parts by a process of consolidation. [A, 88.]—**M. crinita.** See NÆVUS *pilosus.*—**M. cruenta.** See *Blood* MOLE.—**M. cystica.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. flammea.** See NÆVUS *flammeus.*—**M. generationis.** See *True* MOLE.—**M. hydatica, M. hydatidosa.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. hydatidosa destruens.** A vesicular mole in which the vesicles penetrate into the muscular wall of the uterus with atrophy of that tissue. [Volkmann, "Arch. f. path. u. Anat.," Berl., 1867, xli. 528 (α, 34).]—**M. hydatosa.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. lapidea.** See *M. calcarea.*—**M. macerosa.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. nutritionis** [Lamsweerde]. Ger., *Ernährungsmole.* See *False* MOLE.—**M. ossea.** See *M. calcarea.*—**M. racemosa.** See *Racemose* MOLE.—**M. sanguinea, M. sanguinolenta.** See *Blood* MOLE.—**M. sarcomatosa.** A mole formed by sarcomatous degeneration of the placenta.—**M. tendinosa.** Ger., *Flechsenmole.* That variety of the fleshy mole in which a tough cartilaginous mass is formed. [L, 135 (α, 46).]—**M. ventosa.** Ger., *Windmole, Luftmole.* A mole containing gas. [L, 135 (α, 46).]—**M. vesicaria, M. vesicularis, M. vesiculosa.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.

MOLAR, adj. Mol'a^{3}r. Lat., *molaris* (from *mola,* a millstone). Fr., *molaire.* Ger., *m.* 1. Having power to grind; as a n., a m. tooth. 2. Situated near the m. teeth. [C; α, 17.]

MOLAR, adj. Mol'a^{3}r. From *mola,* a uterine mole. Characterized by the degeneration of an ovum into a mole.

MOLAR, adj. Mol'a^{3}r. From *moles,* a mass. Of or pertaining to masses of appreciable size, as distinguished from molecules, such as *m. forces.* [B.]

MOLARIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}l-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *molaris,* a molar, and *forma,* form. Fr., *molariforme.* Resembling a molar tooth. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MOLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}l-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *mola,* a millstone. 1. See MOLAR (1st def.). 2. The deep layer of the alveolo-labialis muscle. [Leyh (L, 13).]—**M. externus et internus.** See ALVEOLO-LABIALIS (2d def.).

MOLASSES, n. Mo^{2}l-a^{3}s'e^{2}z. From μέλι, honey, or μέλας, black. Lat., *syrupus fuscus, sacchari fœx, theriaca, syrupus communis* (seu *hollandicus*), *pyromel.* Fr., *mélasse.* Ger., *Melasse, Zuckersatz, brauner Syrup, Zuckersyrup.* That portion of the juice of the sugar-cane from which sugar can no longer be crystallized. It is a dark, syrupy liquid, of sweet taste and peculiar odor. *West*

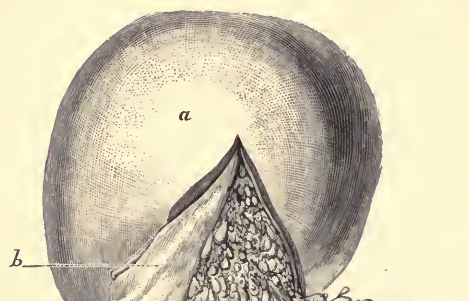
Indian m. (made up of the drippings from raw sugar and still containing some crystallizable sugar) and *sugar-house m.* (m. proper) differ in consistence and flavor. From the former, rum is prepared by fermentation and distillation. [B, 5; a, 14.]

MOLD, n. Mold. Any one of the hyphomycetous or physomycetous *Fungi* occurring on food-stuffs and other organic matter. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35); L, 56 (a, 17).] See also MILDEW.—**Blue m.** See *M. of cheese.*—**Bread m.** See ASCOPHORA *elegans.*—**Fruit m.** See MUCOR *mucedo.*—**Grease-m.** The *Mucor phycomyces.* [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. of cheese.** A blue or green m., occurring in streaks in ripened cheese, produced by *Aspergillus glaucus;* also a red m. produced by *Sporendonema casei.* [B, 19, 77, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mucorinous m's.** The *Mucorini.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Pencil m.** The *Penicillium glaucum.* [B, 238 (a, 35).]—**Red m.** See under *M. of cheese.*—**Slime-m's.** See MYXOMYCETES.

MOLDAVICA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}ld-a(a^3)'vi^2(wi^2)-ka^3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Dracocephalum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOLDING, n. Mold'i^{2}n^2. A shaping of configuration by or as by a mold or matrix. [a, 17.]—**M. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *Modellirung des Schädels.* The plastic changes in the contour of the head to conform to the pelvic canal during labor. [a, 34.]

MOLE, n. Mol. Gr., *μύλη.* Lat., *mola.* Fr., *môle, germe dégénéré.* Ger., *M., falsche Schwangerschaft, Afterkind.* It., Sp., *mola.* A shapeless mass formed in the uterus as a result of irregular development or degeneration of an ovum. [a, 46.] See also *False* CONCEPTION and the various subheads.—**Blasenm'** (Ger.). See *Vesicular m.*—**Blood m.** Lat., *mola cruenta* (seu *sanguinea*). Fr., *môle sanguine.* Ger., *Blutm'.* A mass formed by the retained fœtal and maternal membranes, mingled with coagulated blood, after the embryo has been expelled, in cases of abortion.—**Carneous m.** See *Fleshy m.*—**Cystic m.** See *Vesicular m.*—**False m.** Lat., *mola spuria, pseudomola.* Fr., *môle fausse.* Ger., *falsche* (oder *unächte*) *M.* A m. (*e. g.*, a blood m.) that does not consist wholly of the product of conception.—**Flechsenm'** (Ger.). See MOLA *tendinosa.*—**Fleshy m.** Lat., *mola carnosa* (seu *carnea*). Fr., *môle charnue* (ou *rouge,* ou *vasculaire*). Ger., *Fleischmole.* An advanced state of the blood m., so called from its having assumed a fleshy appearance.—**Grape m.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**Hydatid m., Hydatidiform m., Hydatoid m.** See *Vesicular m.*—**Kalkm'** (Ger.), **Knochenm'** (Ger.). See MOLA *calcarea.*—**Lebende M.** (Ger.). See NÆVUS *flammeus.*—**Luft'm** (Ger.). See MOLA *ventosa.*—**Maternal m.** See *True m.*—**Racemose m.** Lat., *mola racemosa.* Ger., *Traubenm'.* A variety of the vesicular m. which, until a late period in its development, is inclosed in a membranous sac consisting of the decidua. [A, 85.]—**Sanguineous m.** See *Blood m.*—**Stone m.** Ger., *Steinm'.* See MOLA *calcarea.*—**Traubenm'** (Ger.). See *Racemose m.*—**True m.** Lat., *mola vera* (seu *generationis*). Fr., *môle vraie* (ou *légitime*). Ger., *Zeugungsm', wahre M.* A m. originating from an ovum. [L, 135 (a, 46).]—**Tubercular m.** Of Montgomery, a vesicular m. [a, 34.]—**Unächte M.** (Ger.). See *False m.*—**Vesicular m.** Lat., *molavesicularis* (seu *hydatica,*



A VESICULAR MOLE. [FROM CHARPENTIER, AFTER MME. BOIVIN.]

a, the outer envelope; *b*, the inner envelope; *c, c, c*, the vesicles; *d*, free vessels; *e, e*, oblong vesicles; *f, f*, budding vesicles.

seu *botryoides*), *hydrops uteri vesicularis, myxoma diffusum placentæ.* Fr., *môle vésiculaire* (ou *blanche,* ou *cystique,* ou *en grappe,* ou *hydatique,* ou *hydatoïde*), *dégénérescence cystique du chorion et du placenta, hydropisie des villosités choriales, myxome du placenta.* Ger., *Blasenm', Traubenm'.* Syn.: *uterine hydatids, myxoma of the chorionic villi* [Virchow], *hydatiginous degeneration of the ovum* [Simpson], *hydatidiform* (or *hydatid*) *m., hydatidiform* (or *hydatidinous*) *degeneration of the chorion.* That form of degeneration of a fecundated ovum in which the chorionic villi become proliferated in the form of clustered cysts having somewhat the appearance of a bunch of grapes. The cysts were formerly supposed to be true hydatids. Some authors make a separate variety of the racemose m. (*q. v.*). [A, 22.]—**Wahre M.** (Ger.). See *True m.*—**Windm'** (Ger.). See MOLA *ventosa.*—**Zeugungsm'** (Ger.). See *True m.*

MOLE, n. Mol. A.-S., *mäl, mœl.* See NÆVUS.—**Cutaneous m.** See NÆVUS.—**Hairy m.** See NÆVUS *pilosus.*—**Horny m.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**Pigmentary m.** See NÆVUS *pigmentosus.*—**Warty m.** Of von Bärensprung, a congenital excrescence. [a, 34.]

MÔLE (Fr.), n. Mol. See MOLE (of the uterus).—**M. blanche.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. charnue.** See *Fleshy* MOLE.—**M. embryonnaire.** Of Mme. Boivin, a mass composed of an embryo and a mole, the result of complete degeneration of one germ and partial degeneration of another. [A, 15.]—**M. embryonnée.** See *M. hydatique embryonnée.*—**M. en grappe.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. hydatique.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. hydatique creuse.** That one of the three varieties into which Dubois and Désormeaux divided vesicular moles which resembles the *m. hydatique embryonnée* externally, but within contains nothing but liquid. [A, 15.]—**M. hydatique embryonnée.** That one of the three varieties into which Dubois and Désormeaux divided vesicular moles in which the vesicular formations are limited to the whole or a part of the surface of a sac that contains a fœtus or distinguishable remains of one. [A, 15.]—**M. hydatique en masse.** That one of the three varieties into which Dubois and Désormeaux divided vesicular moles in which the interior cavity has disappeared, and the whole ovum has become affected with the vesicular degeneration. [A, 15.]—**M. hydatoïde.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**M. rouge.** See *Fleshy* MOLE.—**M. sanguine.** See *Blood* MOLE.—**M. vasculaire.** See *Fleshy* MOLE.

MOLECULAR, adj. Mo^{2}l-e^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *moléculaire.* Ger., *molekulär.* Pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of molecules. [B.]

MOLECULE, n. Mo^{2}l'e^2-ku^{2}l. Lat., *molecula* (dim. of *moles,* a mass). Fr., *molécule.* Ger., *Molekül.* 1. The smallest possible quantity of a substance that can exist in the free state and yet exhibit the chemical properties of the substance. The m's of the elementary bodies contain each from one to six atoms, although the existence of monatomic m's has been denied on physical grounds. The m's of compound bodies may contain any number of atoms from two up to several hundred. [B.] See also ATOM. 2. The embryo part of the impregnated ovum of a bird. [L, 343.]—**Bipolar m.** See PERIPOLAR.—**Electrical m.** Fr., *molécule électrique.* Ger., *electrische Molekül.* Of Du Bois Reymond, one of the small molecules, arranged like systems of magnets with their positive and negative poles in contact, of which he conceived the muscles and nerves as made up. On passing a polarizing current through the nerve or muscle, the poles are reversed. [K.]—**Gelatinous m.** See CICATRICULA.—**Organic m.** Hypothetical m's not supposed to be capable of corruption or regeneration. [J.]—**Peripolar m.** See PERIPOLAR.—**Refringent m's.** Minute bodies or corpuscles that possess the property of bending rays of light (*e. g.*, the highly refractive spores of the fission-fungi and some other cryptogams). [a, 35.]

MOLÈNE (Fr.), n. Mo-le^{2}n. The genus *Verbascum;* of the Fr. Cod., the *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

MOLETTE (Fr.), n. Mo-le^{2}t. 1. See CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris.* 2. Of the veterinarians, a soft tumor due to dropsy in the synovial capsules surrounding the flexor tendons of a horse's foot. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MOLGAS (Sp.), n. Mol'ga^{3}s. A place in the province of Orense, Spain, where there is a hot alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MOLILALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^2-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From *μόλις,* with difficulty, and *λαλιά,* talking. Ger., *Lallen.* Difficulty of utterance. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MOLIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}l(mol)-i(e)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-im'inis.* From *moliri,* to endeavor. Ger., *M., Bemühung, Bestrebung.* Effort, endeavor. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**Intermenstrual m.** Fr., *m. intermenstruel.* See *Intermenstrual* PAIN.—**Menstrual m.** Lat., *m. menstruale.* Fr., *m. menstruel.* Ger., *Menstrualbestrebung, Menstrualm'.* A collective term for the evidences of an attempt on the part of the generative organs of the female to give rise to menstruation, even if unsuccessful.—**M. apoplecticum.** The tendency to cerebral hæmorrhage. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**M. criticum.** The tendency to crisis in disease. [a, 34.]—**M. hæmorrhagicum.** Fr., *m. hémorrhagique.* 1. That state of the system which precedes the occurrence of a spontaneous hæmorrhage, especially in subjects of the hæmorrhagic diathesis, expressed by cardiac palpitation, a tendency to stupor or indifference, signs of cerebral congestion, pains in the limbs, and, in some cases, painful tumefaction of the joints, especially of the wrists, knees, and ankle joints (von Niemeyer), with ecchymosis and fever (Miller). [A, 2.] 2. See *Menstrual m.*—**Molimina hæmorrhoidalia.** Ger., *Hämorrhoidalanfälle.* Periods of severe hæmorrhoidal pains. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**M. naturæ salutarium.** The remedial impulse of nature; the *vis medicatrix naturæ.* [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MOLINA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i(e)'na^3. From *mola,* a mass. The genus *Baccharis.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOLINA DE ARAGÓN (Sp.), n. Mo-le'na^3 da a^3-ra^3-gon'. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MOLINAR DE CARRANZA (Sp.), n. Mo-le-na^{3}r' da ka^{3}r-ra^{3}n'tha^3. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a warm gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 43).]

MOLITZ, n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are warm gaseous mineral springs. [L, 41, 49, 87, 88 (a, 43, 46).]

MOLITOR (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}l(mol)-i(e)′to^{2}r. Gen., *-or′is.* See MASSETER.

MOLKEN (Ger.), n. Molk′e^{2}n. See WHEY.—**M′nkur.** A whey-cure establishment. [α, 14.]—**Versüsste M.** See *Serum* LACTIS *dulcificatum.*

MOLLE (Fr.), n. Mol. A disease that affects the *Agaricus campestris,* giving the fungus a spongy consistence. [Costantin and Dufour, "Comptes rend. hebd. des séances de l'Acad. des sci.," cxiv, 9, p. 498.]

MÖLLENDORF (Ger.), n. Mu^{5}l′le^{2}n-do^{2}rf. A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (α, 46).]

MOLLESCENCE, n. Mo^{2}l-e^{2}s′e^{2}ns. From *mollescere,* to soften. Softening. [α, 34.]

MOLLET (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}l-la. See CALF (2d def.).

MOLLIFICATION, n. Mo^{2}l-i^2-fi^2-ka′shu^{3}n. From *mollis,* soft, and *facere,* to make. Fr., *m.* 1. A softening or relaxation. 2. An old name for paralysis associated with softening of the muscles. [L, 41, 84 (α, 43).]

MOLLIN, n. Mo^{2}l′i^{2}n. Lat., *mollinum.* A soft, yellowish-white soap, containing 17 per cent. of uncombined fat. It does not become rancid, is unirritating, and is recommended as a basis for salves. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 46).]

MOLLINE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}l-len. See MOLÈNE.

MOLLISINE, n. Mo^{2}l′i^{2}s-en. A smooth, readily fusible ointment, like vaseline and free from the odor of petroleum, prepared by melting 1 part of purified yellow wax in 4 parts of spindle oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 46).]

MOLLITIES (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-li^2′shi^2(ti^2)-ez(as). Gen., *-e′i.* From *mollis,* soft. Softness, tenderness. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**M. ossium.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**M. uteri.** Softness or atony of the uterus, normally present in the cervix during pregnancy, but sometimes found in the middle segment or body of the organ. In the non-gravid uterus it is the result of general or local malnutrition, occurring usually in its middle segment, less often in the cervix and fundus. [C. D. Scudder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 18, 1886, p. 686 (α, 17).]

MOLLIUSCULOUS, adj. Mo^{2}l-i^2-u^{3}sk′u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *molliusculus.* Fr., *molliuscule.* Not firm, somewhat soft; often used in the Latin as the specific name of *Fungi* of a slightly soft consistence (as *Agaricus molliusculus*), or of plants some part of which, such as the leaf, is rendered soft by the possession of pubescence (as in *Capparis molliuscula*). [α, 35.]

MOLLUGO (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-lu^2(lu)′go. Gen., *-lu′ginis.* Fr., *mollugine.* Carpet-weed; of Linnæus, a genus of herbs of the *Ficoideæ,* tribe *Mollugineæ.* The *Mollugina* of Reichenbach are a section of the genus *Galium.* The *Mollugineæ* (Fr., *molluginées*) are a division (Sprengel) or suborder (Lindley) of the *Caryophylleæ,* or (Baillon) a series of the *Portulacaceæ,* or (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe of the *Ficoideæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. cerviana.** The *parpadagum* of the Tamils, a species used externally in scabies, etc. In the East Indies an infusion of the flowers and young shoots is employed as a mild diaphoretic in fevers. [B, 42, 172, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. oppositifolia.** Fr., *mollugine à feuilles opposées.* A species said to be eaten as salad in Ceylon. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. paniculata.** See *M. spergula.*—**M. pentaphylla.** A decumbent species found in Ceylon with smooth obovate leaves and panicled flowers; said to be used like the *M. spergula.* [A, 479 (α, 21); B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. spergula, M. verticillata.** Carpet-weed, Indian chickweed; a bitter East Indian species used as a stomachic, aperient, and antiseptic, and in suppression of the lochia; also as an external application in ear-ache. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

MOLLUSC, n. Mo^{2}l′u^{3}sk. Lat., *molluscum.* Fr., *mollusque.* Ger., *Molluske.* An individual of the *Mollusca.* [α, 17.]

MOLLUSCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo^{2}l-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s)′ka^3. From *mollis,* soft. Fr., *mollusques.* Ger., *Weichthiere.* 1. A subkingdom of invertebrates including aquatic and terrestrial animals having a well-developed heart, with never fewer than two chambers, bilateral symmetry, a nervous system of three pairs of principal ganglia, and an internal or external shell. 2. The same, together with the *Molluscoida.* [L, 121, 147.]—**M. genuina.** See *M.* (1st def.).

MOLLUSCOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo^{2}l-lu^{3}sk(lu^{4}sk)-o(o^2)-id(ed)′-a^3. From *molluscum,* a mollusc, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *molluscoïdes.* A division of the *Mollusca* (2d def.), including the *Polyzoa, Brachiopoda,* and *Tunicata.* [L.]

MOLLUSCOUS, adj. Mo^{2}l-u^{3}sk′u^{3}s. 1. Pertaining to the *Mollusca.* 2. Pertaining to the disease molluscum. [α, 48.]

MOLLUSCUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}l-lu^{3}sk(lu^{4}sk)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See MOLLUSC. 2. A soft tumor of the skin. [G.]—**Acne m., Epithelioma m., M. adenosum.** See *M. contagiosum.*—**M. atheromatosum.** Of Kaposi, *m. contagiosum* when the tumors are cystic in character and their contents semi-fluid. [G. 47.] Cf. *M. verrucosum.*—**M. cholestericum.** Fr., *m. cholestérique.* Of Bazin, xanthoma. [G.]—**M. contagiosum, M. epitheliale.** Fr., *acné varioliforme* (ou *tuberculoïde*), *tumeurs folliculeuses.* Ger., *Molluscumwarzen, Sebumwarzen, Amyloidmilium, subcutanes Condylom.* Syn.: *m. sebaceum* (seu *porcellanum,* seu *atheromatosum,* seu *verrucosum,* seu *sessile*), *parakanthoma verrucosum, acne m.* (seu *m. contagiosum*), *acne varioliformis, epithelioma m., condyloma subcutaneum* (seu *endofolliculare*), *tumores sebipari, amyloid milium.* A disease characterized by little superficial whitish tumors of the skin, single or in groups, with smooth rounded surfaces, slightly umbilicated at the summit (often with a small dark point or minute orifice), and yielding on pressure a soft, whitish, greasy, consistent body or a semi-fluid material resembling sebum. By some the disease has been regarded as contagious. [G, 12.]—**M. epitheliale.** See *M. contagiosum.*—**M. fibrosum.** Fr., *m. fibreux, m. fibrome.* See FIBROMA *m.*—**M. folliculare.** See *M. contagiosum.*—**M. giganteum.** M. contagiosum of unusually large size. [Crocker (G).]—**M. lipomatoides.** A fibroma m. resembling lipoma. [G.]—**M. non-contagiosum, M. pendulum.** See FIBROMA *m.*—**M. pisiforme** (Fr.). A fibroma m. of pea-size. [G.]—**M. porcellanum, M. sébacé** (Fr.), **M. sebaceum, M. sessile.** See *M. contagiosum.*—**M. simplex.** See FIBROMA *m.*—**M. stéarique** (Fr.). See ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**M. verrucosum.** Of Kaposi, m. contagiosum when the contents of the tumors form a more or less solid body that may be enucleated in a mass. [G.]—**M. verum.** See FIBROMA *m.*

MOLLUSK, n. Mo^{2}l′u^{3}sk. See MOLLUSC.

MOLOCHINE (Lat.), n. Mo^{2}l-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′i^{2}n-e(a). Gr., μολοχίνη (from μολόχη, the mallow). Of Galen, a kind of green plaster. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MOLOPS (Lat.), n. m. Mol′o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *-op′os (-is).* Gr., μώλωψ. See VIBEX.

MOLUCCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-u^{3}k(u^{4}k)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′la^3. Fr., *molucelle.* Ger., *Moluccelle, Molukke.* Molucca balm, shell-flower; a genus of labiate herbs indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, and not, as Linnæus supposed, to the Molucca Islands. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35); B, 38, 48, 71 (α, 14).]—**M. fruticosa.** Of Forskål, the *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. lævis.** Fr., *molucelle légère, mélisse de Constantinople.* Ger., *glatte Moluccelle.* Shell-flower, smooth Molucca balm; a glaucous herb growing in the Levant, especially in Syria and Palestine. The herb, *herba molucellæ,* which has an aromatic, somewhat melissa-like odor and a bitter taste, was formerly used as a cephalic, cordial, and vulnerary. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. spinosa.** Fr., *molucelle épineuse, mélisse épineuse* (ou *des Moluques*). A species having the properties of *M. lævis.* [B, 42, 173 (α, 35).]

MOLVA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l′va^3(wa^3). See GADUS.—**M. vulgaris.** See GADUS *m.*

MOLY (Lat.), n. n. Mol′i^2(u^6). Gr., μῶλυ. 1. The *Allium m.* 2. Of Homer, an unknown plant by some identified with mandrake, but by Lenz and others supposed to be *Allium nigrum* (*magicum*). 3. Of Theophrastus, probably *Allium nigrum.* 4. Of Dioscorides, probably *Allium nigrum;* according to some, *Allium subhirsutum.* 5. An old name in Cappadocia for the *Peganum harmalum.* 6. Of Mönch, a section of the genus *Allium.* [B, 19, 78, 121, 275, 315 (α, 35).]

MOLYBDÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de′(da^3′e^2)-na^3. Gr., μολύβδαινα (from μόλυβδος, lead). 1. A name given originally to various minerals containing lead, especially galena, and subsequently to any black mineral (*e. g.,* antimony sulphide, black manganese oxide, graphite, and molybdenum disulphide). It was finally restricted to the two bodies last named. 2. Of Pliny, the *Plumbago europæus.* [B, 3; B, 114.]—**Acidum molybdænæ.** See MOLYBDENUM *trioxide.*

MOLYBDÆNICUS (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de^{2}n′(da^3′e^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Molybdenic; with the name of a base, the molybdate of the base. [B.]

MOLYBDAMAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-a^4(a^3-u^4)-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros′eos (-is).* From μόλυβδος, lead, and *amaurosis* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Bleikolikamaurose.* Amaurosis due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDAMBLYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-op′i^2-a^3. From μόλυβδος, lead, and *amblyopia* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Bleivergiftungsaugenschwäche.* Amblyopia due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDÄN (Ger.), n. Mol-u^{6}b-dan′. See MOLYBDENUM.—**M′blau.** See MOLYBDENUM *molybdate.*—**M′glanz.** Native molybdenum disulphide. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M′säure.** See MOLYBDIC *acid.* —**Schwefelm′.** See MOLYBDENUM *sulphide.*

MOLYBDATE, n. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′dat. From *molybdenum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* A salt of molybdic acid. [B, 3, 16.]

MOLYBDENA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de(da)′na^3. See MOLYBDÆNA.—**Acid of m.** Lat., *acidum molybdænæ.* Molybdenum trioxide obtained by the action of nitric acid on the native disulphide. [B, 3, 86.]

MOLYBDENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de^{2}n-(de^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From μόλυβδος, lead, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. A brain disease due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDENCEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de^{2}n(de^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)′a^3. The development and progress of molybdencephalia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDÈNE (Fr.), n. Mol-i^{2}b-de^{2}n. See MOLYBDENUM.

MOLYBDENIC, adj. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b-de^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *molybdenicus.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or containing molybdenum. [B.] 2. See MOLYBDIC.—**M. acid.** See MOLYBDIC *acid.*

MOLYBDENITE, n. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′de^{2}n-it. See under MOLYBDENUM *disulphide.*

MOLYBDENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-this′eos (-ophth′isis).* From μόλυβδος, lead, ἔντερον, the intestine, and φθίσις, decay. Ger., *Bleivergiftungsdarmschwindsucht.* Enterophthisis due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDENUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-den(dan)′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μολύβδαινα, a piece of lead. Fr., *molybdène.* Ger., *Molybdän.* A metallic element discovered in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It occurs in various forms of combination in the mineral kingdom, and is a silvery-white substance, infusible even at very high temperatures, and not oxidizing readily except when heated. In composition it acts apparently as a dyad, triad, tetrad, pentad, and hexad, replacing from two to six atoms of hydrogen. Atomic weight, 95·86; symbol, Mo; sp. gr., 8·6. [B, 3.]—

Blue m. oxide. Fr., *oxyde bleu de molybdène.* Ger., *blaues Molybdänoxyd.* See *M. molybdate.*—**M. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de molybdène.* Ger., *arsensaures Molybdänoxydul.* Molybdous arsenate; a gray precipitate formed by mixing molybdous chloride with sodium arsenate. [B, 2.]—**M. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de molybdène.* See *M. dibromide, M. sesquibromide, M. tetrabromide,* and *M. oxybromide.*—**M. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de molybdène.* See *M. dichloride, M. trichloride, M. tetrachloride, M. pentachloride,* and *M. oxychloride.*—**M. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure de molybdène.* A yellowish-red substance, $MoBr_2$ (or, more probably, Mo_3Br_6). [B, 3.]—**M. dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de molybdène.* A substance, $MoCl_2$ (or, more probably, Mo_3Cl_6), which when anhydrous forms an amorphous yellow powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and various acids and alkalies. When combined with water of crystallization it forms either yellow laminæ, $MoCl_2 + H_2O$, or prismatic crystals soluble in water, $MoCl_2 + 2H_2O$, or acicular crystals, $MoCl_2 + 3H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**M. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde* (ou *bioxyde*) *de molybdène.* Ger., *Molybdänoxyd.* A substance, MoO_2, obtainable either as a yellow powder or as dark-blue prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure de molybdène.* A substance, MoS_2, formerly called molybdæna; found native as molybdenite in masses resembling graphite, and obtained artificially as a shining black and infusible powder. [B, 3.]—**M. hydroxide.** Molybdic hydroxide, $Mo_2(OH)_6$, a brownish-black substance. [B.] See also *M. tetrahydroxide.*—**M. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de molybdène.* See *M. tetraiodide.*—**M. molybdate.** Fr., *molybdate de molybdène.* Ger., *molybdänsaures Molybdänoxyd, mineralischer Indigo, Molybdänblau.* Blue m. oxide; a compound of m. dioxide and m. trioxide. The m. molybdates are—$Mo_2O_5 = MoO_2 + MoO_3$, a blue powder; $Mo_5O_{11} = 4MoO_2 + MoO_3$, a black mass; and $Mo_3O_8 = MoO_2 + 2MoO_3$ (hence properly a m. dimolybdate), a blue powder of metallic lustre. These compounds are used in dyeing. [B, 3.]—**M. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de molybdène.* A substance, MoO, only imperfectly isolated. [B, 3.]—**M. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de molybdène.* See *M. monoxide, M. sesquioxide, M. dioxide,* and *M. trioxide;* also *M. molybdate.*—**M. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure de molybdène.* Molybdenyl bromide, MoO_2Br_2; a substance forming deliquescent yellow tabular crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de molybdène.* One of the compounds of m. with oxygen and chlorine. Several are known: $MoOCl_4, MoO_2Cl_2$ (occurring in two isomeric forms), MoO_3Cl_6, and $Mo_2O_3Cl_6$. In general, these bodies are colored crystalline substances. [B, 3.]—**M. oxyfluoride.** A substance, MoO_2F_2, known only in aqueous solution. [B, 3.]—**M. pentachloride.** Fr., *pentachlorure de molybdène.* A substance, MoCl, forming black, fuming, deliquescent crystals, of metallic lustre. [B, 3.]—**M. sesquibromide.** Fr., *sesquibromure de molybdène.* An erroneous name for m. tribromide. [B.]—**M. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure de molybdène.* An erroneous name for *M. trichloride.* [B.]—**M. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde de molybdène.* A black mass or a grayish powder, Mo_2O_3. [B, 3.]—**M. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de molybdène.* Ger., *Schwefelmolybdän.* See *M. disulphide, M. trisulphide,* and *M. tetrasulphide.*—**M. tetrabromide.** Fr., *tétrabromure de molybdène.* A body, $MoBr_4$, forming deliquescent, shining, black, acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure de molybdène.* A crystalline substance, $MoCl_4$, a deliquescent brown powder, becoming green on exposure to the air. [B, 3.]—**M. tetrahydroxide.** A dark-red precipitate, $Mo(OH)_4$. [B, 3.]—**M. tetraiodide.** Fr., *tétraiodure de molybdène.* A crystalline body, MoI_4, appearing red by transmitted and brown by reflected light. [B, 3.]—**M. tetrasulphide.** A lustrous reddish substance, MoS_4. [B, 3.]—**M. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure de molybdène.* A body, Mo_2Br_6, forming dark-green, acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**M. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure de molybdène.* A dull-red crystalline substance, Mo_2Cl_6. [B, 3.]—**M. trioxide.** Fr., *trioxyde de molybdène.* Molybdic anhydride, MoO_3, a substance obtainable either as an impalpable white powder, as a white fibrous crystalline mass, or in transparent tabular crystals. It is soluble with difficulty in water, giving a liquid of acid reaction. [B, 3.]—**M. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure de molybdène.* A dark-brown powder, MoS_3. [B, 3.]

MOLYBDENYL, n. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′de^{2}n-i^{2}l. A bivalent radicle, MoO''_2. [B, 3.]—**M. bromide.** See MOLYBDENUM *oxybromide.*—**M. chloride.** A molybdenum oxychloride, MoO_2Cl_2, occurring in two isomeric forms. [B, 3.]

MOLYBDEPILEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p-(lap)′si^2-a^3. Ger., *Bleifallsucht.* Epilepsy due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14.]

MOLYBDIC, adj. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′di^{2}k. Fr., *molybdique.* Containing molybdenum as a tetrad radicle, as in m. oxide, MoO_2, or as a hexad radicle, as in m. acid. [B.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide molybdique.* Ger., *Molybdänsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, H_2MoO_4, usually associated with one molecule of water of crystallization, $H_2MoO_4 + H_2O$. It is ordinarily insoluble in water, but may, by dialysis of an acid solution of its salts, be obtained in solution in the colloidal state, and, by exactly neutralizing precipitated ammonium molybdate with sulphuric acid, an amorphous modification of m. acid (soluble m. acid) is obtained, which is readily soluble in water. M. acid forms salts called molybdates, and a compound, phosphom' acid (*q. v.*). Its sp. gr. is 3·05. [B, 3.]

MOLYBDITES (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-dit(det)′ez(as). Fr., *molybdite.* From μόλυβδος, lead. Containing lead, or due to the presence of lead. [B, 38, 78 (α, 14.)]

MOLYBDOCACHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)″do(do^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}x′i^2-a^3. Fr., *molybdocachexie.* Ger., *Bleikachexie.* See *Lead* CACHEXIA.

MOLYBDOCARDIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^3)-ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Ger., *Bleikardialgie.* Cardialgia due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^3)-kol′i^{2}k-a^3. See *Lead* COLIC.

MOLYBDODYSPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p′si^2-a^3. Ger., *Bleidyspepsie.* Dyspepsia due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDOIDES (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^2)-id(ed)′ez-(as). Fr., *molybdoïde.* Resembling lead. [L, 41 (α, 48).]

MOLYBDONOSOS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do^{2}n′o^{2}s-o^{2}s. From μόλυβδος, lead, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Bleikrankheit.* See *Lead* COLIC.

MOLYBDOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-par′esis*). Ger., *Bleilähmung.* Paresis due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDOS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)′do^{2}s. See MOLYBDUS.

MOLYBDOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Ger., *Bleikrampf.* From μόλυβδος, lead, and σπασμός, a convulsion. Cramp due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDOSYNOLCE (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do(do^3)-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-o^{2}l′se(ka). Gen., *-ol′ces.* From μόλυβδος, lead, and συνολκή, a drawing together. Contraction caused by lead-poisoning. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDOTROMOS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-do^{2}t′ro^{2}m-o^{2}s. From μόλυβδος, lead, and τρόμος, a trembling. Ger., *Bleizittern.* Tremor due to lead-poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYBDOUS, adj. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′du^{3}s. Fr., *molybdeux.* Containing molybdenum. [B.]

MOLYBDUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)′du^{3}s(du^{4}s). Gr., μόλυβδος. 1. See LEAD. 2. See PLUMBAGO.

MOLYNE (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^2(u^6)′ne(a). Gen., *-yn′es.* Gr., μολυνή (from μολύνειν, to defile). The anus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOLYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-yn′seos* (*-is*). Gr., μόλυνσις (from μολύνειν, to stain). 1. Defilement; miasmatic impurity. 2. Of Hippocrates, a very weak extract or imperfect decoction of a medicinal substance. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

MOLYZA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}l-i(u^6)′za^3. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Allium sativum.* 2. The genus *Allium.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MOMBIN (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}n^2-ba^{2}n^2. The genus *Spondias,* especially *Spondias m.* [A, 447 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 35).]

MOMENT, n. Mo′m′nt. Lat., *momentum* (from *movere,* to move). Fr., *m.* The measure of the tendency of a force to produce motion. [α, 49.]—**Bending m.** The m. of a bending force. [α, 49.]—**Component m.** The m. of a component of a force. [α, 49.]—**Magnetic m.** The measure of the strength of a magnet. It is expressed in dynes. [α, 49.]—**M. of a couple.** The product of one of the forces of the couple into their distance apart. [α, 49.]—**M. of a force (with respect to any axis).** The product of the projection of the force (expressed according to graphical geometry) on the plane of rotation into the distance of the line of action of the force from the axis. [α, 49.]—**M. of flexure.** See *Bending m.*—**M. of inertia.** The algebraic sum of the m's of all the elements of a body with respect to the same axis, when the body is revolving with an angular velocity of unity. It is equal to the mass multiplied by the square of the principal radius of gyration. [α, 49.]—**M. of instability.** The m. of the weight of a body taken with respect to that side of the polygon of support that is nearest to the line of direction of the weight when this line passes without the polygon of support. It is equal to the m. of the least force that can prevent the body from overturning. [α, 49.]—**M. of mass.** See *M. of inertia.*—**M. of resilience.** The m. of the resistance of a body to flexure. [α, 49.]—**M. of rotation.** See *M. of inertia.*—**M. of stability.** The m. of the weight of a body taken with respect to that side of the polygon of support that is nearest to the line of direction of the weight when this line passes within the polygon of support. It is equal to the m. of the least extraneous force that is capable of overturning the body. [α, 49.]—**M. of torsion.** The m. of the pair of equal and opposite couples which, being applied at different points of a body, tend to twist the intermediate portion. [α, 49.]—**Resultant m.** The m. of the resultant of a set of forces. [α, 49.]—**Statical m.** The product of a force into its lever arm. [α, 49.]—**Twisting m.** See *M. of torsion.*—**Virtual m.** The product of a force into its virtual velocity. [α, 49.]

MOMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Mom-e^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *movere,* to move. The quantity of motion of a body. It varies conjointly with the body's mass and velocity. [α, 49.]

MOMIE (Fr.), n. Mo-me. See MUMMY.

MOMIN (Fr.), n. Mo-ma^{2}n^2. Ger., *M.* The fruit of *Mammea americana.* [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

MOMIRI, n. A yellow root obtained from *Thalictrum foliolosum;* used as a substitute for coptis-root. [B, 18 (α, 35).]

MOMISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mom-i^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μωμισκος. Fr., *momisque.* 1. The part of the molar teeth close to the gums. 2. A molar tooth. [L, 41 (α, 43); L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOMORDICA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}m-o^{2}rd′i^{2}k-a^3. From *mordere,* to bite. Fr., *momordique.* Ger., *Balsamapfel.* A genus of climbing herbs of the *Cucurbitaceæ.* The *Momordiceæ* of Römer are a subtribe of the *Bryonieæ,* comprising *M., Citrullus, Ecballium, Lagenaria,* etc. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Extractum fructus momordicæ elaterii.** The juice of *Ecballium elaterium,* evaporated over the water bath to the consistence of thick honey. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Fecula momordicæ.** The juice of *Ecballium elaterium* coagulated over the fire, washed, dried, and powdered. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. aspera.** See ECBALLIUM *elaterium.*—**M. balsamina.** Fr., *balsamine mâle* (ou *rampante*), *pomme de merveille.* Ger., *gemeiner Balsamapfel.* Common balsam-apple, apple of Jerusalem, marvelous apple, a species indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in the West Indies. The small, orange-colored warted fruits, *fructus momordicæ, poma hierosolymitana*

(seu *balsamica*), or balsam apples, are eaten unripe. An oily infusion of the ripe fruits is applied to burns and ulcers. The bitterish pungent leaves are applied to wounds, and used internally in various diseases. The root is purgative. [B, 48; B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. buchu.** See ECBALLIUM *buchu*.—**M. charantia.** Fr., *momordique charantia*. Ger., *gurkenähnlicher Balsamapfel*. The *papareh*, *pavavel*, or *pandipavel* of the East Indies, where the whole plant, powdered, is employed as an external application in leprosy and malignant ulcers, or made up into an ointment with cinnamon, long-pepper, rice, and the oil of the *Hydnocarpus inebrians*, is used in scabies and other affections of the skin, and the juice of the leaves as an anthelminthic. It is identified by Baillon with the *M. papillosa* of Brazil, where it is known as *melão do mato* and *melão de San Caltano*, and prescribed in rheumatic and similar complaints. The bitter fruit, after being steeped in cold water, is eaten, cooked, in the East Indies. [A, 496; B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 267 (α, 35).]—**M. cylindrica.** An East Indian species the bitter fruit of which is purgative. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. dioica.** Mal., *erimapasel*. Tam., *paloopaghel*. Tel., *angakara*. A species found in the East Indies, where the green fruits and tuberous roots are eaten and the roots are used in hæmorrhoids. [B, 172, 180, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. elaterium.** See ECBALLIUM *elaterium*.—**M. luffa.** See LUFFA *ægyptiaca*.—**M. mixta.** Beng., *gol-kakra*. An East Indian species with red prickly fruits, the yellow insipid pulp of which is used as food. [B, 19, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. monadelpha.** See CEPHALANDRA *indica*.—**M. muricata.** See *M. charantia*.—**M. operculata.** Fr., *momordique à opercules*. Ger., *deckelfrüchtiger Balsamapfel*. See LUFFA *operculata*.—**M. papillosa.** See under *M. charantia*.—**M. pedata.** Fr., *momordique pédiaire*. See ANGURIA *pedata*.—**M. purgans.** Fr., *momordique purgatif*. A Brazilian species the juice of which is cathartic. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. trifoliata.** The *Trichosanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum momordicæ.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the ripe fruit of *Ecballium elaterium* with 2 parts of olive-oil for some days, boiling till the moisture is consumed, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MOMORDICIN, n. Mo²m-o²rd'i²s-i²n. Fr., *momordicine*. See ELATERIN.

MONACETIN, n. Mo²n-a²s'e²t-i²n. See ACETIN.

MONACETOTARTARIC ACID, n. Mo²n-a²s''e²t-o-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. See under ACETOTARTARIC ACID.

MONACID, adj. Mo²n-a²s'i²d. Of a base, capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid, or, in the case of addition compounds, uniting directly with a single molecule of a monobasic acid, with half a molecule of a dibasic acid, etc. [B.]

MONACO, n. Mo²n'a²k-o. A climatic sea-bathing resort, the capital of the principality of M. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MONAD, n. Mo²n'a²d. From μονάς, a unit. Fr., *monade*. Ger., *Monade*. 1. A univalent radicle. 2. A free or fixed, rounded or ovoid, infusorial animalcule having one or more cilia and usually provided with a nucleus and a contractile vacuole. [L, 11, 41.] 3. Of Heuter, a micrococcus. [A, 396 (α, 21).]

MONADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Mo²n-a²d(a³d)-e²lf'i²-a³. From μόνος, alone, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *monadelphie* (sing.). Ger., *Einbrüderschaft* (sing.). 1. (Sing.) one-brotherhood; the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into a tube. 2. (Pl.) of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by flowers with monadelphous stamens. [B, 1, 34, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

MONADELPHIOUS, MONADELPHOUS, adj's. Mo²n-a²d-e²lf'i²-u³s, -e²lf'u³s. Lat., *monadelphus*. Fr., *monadelphe*, *monadelphique*. Ger., *monadelphisch*, *einbrüderig*. In one brotherhood; of stamens, united by their filaments into a single tube; belonging to the MONADELPHIA. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (α, 35).]

MONADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mo²n-a²d(a³d)-e²n-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μονός, single, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-oma**). Of Broca, a uniglandular adenoma. [α, 34.]

MONADIARY, n. Mo²n-a²d'i²-a³r-i². The envelope that incloses a group of monads (2d def.). [α 48.]

MONADOLOGY, n. Mo²n-a²d-o²l'o-ji². From μονάς, a unit, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *monadologie*. The science of monads. [L, 41 (α, 14, 43).]

MONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mon(mo²n)'e(a³-e²). The buttocks. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MONALKALAMIDE, n. Mo²n-a²l-ka²l'a²m-i²d(id). See under ALKALAMIDE.

MONALKYL, n. Mo²n-a²l'ki²l. See ALKYL.

MONALKYLAMINE, n. Mo²n-a²l-ki²l'a²m-en. Ger., *Monalkylamin*. Syn.: *primary alkylamine*. See under ALKYLAMINE.

MONALKYLIC, adj. Mo²n-a²l-ki²l'i²k. Of or containing a single molecule of an alkyl. [B, 4.]

MONAMIDE, n. Mo²n-a²m'i²d(id). See under AMIDE.

MONAMINE, n. Mo²n-a²m'en. See under AMINE.

MONAMMONIC, adj. Mo²n-a²m-mo²n'i²k. Containing one molecule of ammonium. [B.]

MONANDRIAN, MONANDRIC, MONANDROUS, adj's. Mo²n-a²nd'ri²-a³n, -ri²k, -ru³s. Lat., *monandricus*, *monandrus* (from μόνος, alone, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *monandre*, *monandrique*. Ger., *monandrisch*, *einmännig*. Having but a single stamen; belonging to the *Monandria*. [B, 1, 34, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

MONANGEIOUS, adj. Mo²n-a²n'je²-u³s. Lat., *monangeius* (from μόνος, alone, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). Of plants, having only one seed-vessel. [α, 48.]

MONANTHEMOUS, adj. Mo²n-a²n'the²m-u³s. Lat., *monanthemus* (from μόνος, alone, and ἄνθεμον, a flower). Fr., *monanthème*. Having solitary flowers. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MONANTHEROUS, adj. Mo²n-a²n'the²r-u³s. Lat., *monantherus* (from μόνος, alone, and ἀνθηρός, flowery). Fr., *monanthère*. Having flowers with but a single anther. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MONANTHOUS, adj. Mo²n-a²n'thu³s. Lat., *monanthos*, *monanthus* (from μόνος, alone, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *monanthe*. Ger., *einblumig*. One-flowered. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MONARACHIN, n. Mo²n-a²r'a²k-i²n. Fr., *monarachine*. See MONOARACHIN.

MONARDA (Lat.), n. f. Mo-na³r'da³. From *Monardes*, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century. Fr., *monarde*, *m*. Ger., *Monarde*. 1. Horsemint; a genus of herbs of the *Monardeæ* (Fr., *monardées*), which are a tribe of the *Labiatæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *M. punctata*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum monardæ.** See *M. oil*.—**M. allophylla.** See *M. fistulosa*.—**M. altissima.** A species the leaves of which are used like those of *M. fistulosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. citriodora.** A species of citron-like odor; used as a stomachic. The dried flowers are said to be strongly errhine. [Rafinesque (α, 35).]—**M. clinopodia.** See *M. fistulosa*.—**M. coccinea, M. didyma.** Fr., *m.* (ou *monarde*) *écarlate*. Ger., *viermännige Monarde*. Mountain mint (or balm), bee-balm, scarlet rose-balm, square-stalk, Oswego tea; a species the aromatic leaves of which are used like peppermint, and as a substitute for tea. They contain a volatile oil, which is a source of thymol. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. fistulosa.** Fr., *m.* (ou *monarde*) *fistuleuse*. Ger., *röhrige Monarde*. American wild bergamot, horsemint; a species having a mint-like odor. The aromatic and bitter leaves and flowers are used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and febrifuge. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 46).]—**M. lutea.** See *M. punctata*.—**M. oblongata.** See *M. fistulosa*.—**M. oil.** Fr., *oléule de monarde*. A volatile oil distilled with water from the herb of *M. punctata*. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**M. punctata, M. punctula.** Fr., *m.* (ou *monarde*) *ponctuée*. Ger., *punktirte Monarde*. Horsemint; a species growing from New Jersey to Louisiana. The herb, the m. of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, has the odor of pennyroyal, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and is stimulant and carminative, but is rarely used. It is rich in a volatile oil which is a source of thymol. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 215 (α, 35).]—**M. purpurea.** See *M. didyma*.—**M. rugosa.** A species used in North America like *M. fistulosa*, with which it is identified by Gray. [B, 180, 215 (α, 35).]—**M. squarrosa.** Mother of mints; a species growing in Kansas. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 46).]—**Oleum monardæ æthereum.** See *M. oil*.—**Small m.** The *Pycnanthemum monardella*. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MONARDIN, n. Mon-a³rd'i²n. A crystalline principle, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from monarda-oil, isomeric with thymol. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

MONARGENTIC, adj. Mo²n'a³r-je²n'ti²k. From μόνος, alone, and *argentum*, silver. Containing 1 atom of silver in the molecule. [B.]

MONARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-a³rth-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *-rit'idos* (*-idis*). Arthritis limited to a single joint.

MONAS (Lat.), n. f. and n. Mon(mo²n)'a²s(a³s). Gen., *mon'ados* (*-adis*). Gr., μονάς. 1. See MONAD. 2. Of Müller, a genus of unicellular *Algæ* placed by some among the *Fungi*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. crepusculum.** The *Micrococcus crepusculum*. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. elongata.** Of Dujardin, an elongated nodular flexible species of variable form found in marsh water. [Pritchard (α, 39).]—**M. erubescens.** A species occurring in brackish water, perhaps identical with *M. Warmingii*. [B, 73.]—**M. fallax.** A species which is perhaps a stage of a *Beggiatoa*. [B, 73.]—**M. globulosa.** Of Dujardin, a globular species, compressed at the origin of the filament. It is found in the sea-water at Cette, France. [Pritchard (α, 39).]—**M. gracilis.** The coccus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*; according to some, a distinct species. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**M. lens.** Of Dujardin, a rounded or discoid species, very frequent in animal and vegetable infusions. [Pritchard (α, 39).]—**M. Mülleri.** The macrococcus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**M. Okenii.** A species found in stagnant water; by some identified with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B, 30, 73, 238.]—**M. prodigiosa.** See MICROCOCCUS *prodigiosus*.—**M. termo.** See BACTERIUM *termo*.—**M. tuberculosum.** A variety of m. isolated by Klebs in 1877 from a fractional cultivation of tuberculous substance. [α, 34.]—**M. vinosa.** A species found in water containing decaying vegetable matter; by some regarded as identical with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B, 30, 73, 238.]—**M. Warmingii.** A species found in brackish water; identical, according to some, with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B, 30, 73, 238.]

MONASTER (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-a²st(a³st)'u⁵r(ar). Gen., *-ast'eros* (*-is*). From μόνος, alone, and ἀστήρ, a star. See ASTER (1st def.).

MONATOMIC, adj. Mo²n-a²t-o²m'i²k. From μόνος, single, and ἄτομος, an atom. Fr., *mono-atomique*. Ger., *monatomisch*, *einatomisch*. 1. Containing but 1 atom of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with 1 atom of hydrogen (said of radicles). 3. Formed by replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by 1 molecule of hydroxyl (said of alcohols). [B; α, 38.]

MONATSBLUME (Ger.), n. Mon'a³ts-blum-e². 1. Menstruation. 2. See MENYANTHES *trifoliata*.

MONATSFLUSS, MONATSREINIGUNG (Ger.), n. Mon'a³ts-flus, -rin-i²g-un². See MENSTRUATION.

MONAXIAL, MONAXONIC, adj's. Mo²n-a²x'i²-a²l, -a²x-o²n'i²k. From μόνος, single, and ἄξων, an axis. Having only one axis. [α, 48.]

MONCADA Y REIXACH (Sp.), n. Mo²n-ka³'da³ e ra'e-sha³k. A place in Catalonia, Spain, where there is a gaseous, sulphurous, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MONCHIQUE (Port.), n. A place in Algarve, Portugal, where there are warm gaseous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

MÖNCHSKAPPE (Ger.), n. Mu5n2ch2s'kap-pe2. See CUCULLUS.

MONDA (Sp.), n. Mon'da3. A place in Malaga, Spain, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MÖNDCHEN (Ger.), n. Mu5nd'ch2e2n. See LUNULA.—**M. im Herzen.** See LUNULÆ *of the valves of the heart.*

MONDLACK (Ger.), **MONDMILCH** (Ger.), n's. Mond'la3k. -mi2lch2. See *Mineral* AGARIC.

MONDÓN (Sp.), n. Mon-don'. A place in Orense, Spain, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONDORF (Ger.), n. Mon'do2rf. A place in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 37, 87 (a, 14).]

MONDSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Mo2nd'zu5ch2t-i2g. See INSANE.

MONEMBRYARY, MONEMBRYONIC, adj's. Mo2n-e2m'-bri2-ar-i2, -e2m-bri2-o2n'i2k. From μόνος, alone, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Having only one embryo. [a, 48.]

MONEMEROS (Lat.), **MONEMERUS** (Lat.), adj's. Mo2n-e-(a)'me2r-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., μονήμερος (from μόνος, alone, and ἡμέρα, a day). Ephemeral: as a n., in the n., *monemeron* (Fr., *monéméron*), of Galen, an eye-salve which could cure in one day. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo2n-e(a)'ra3. From μονήρης, single. Of Haeckel, a group of the *Protozoa* with a non-nucleated, homogeneous, and structureless body, without contractile vesicles; doubtfully referred to the animal kingdom, of which, if they are included in it, they are the lowest types. [Packard (a, 32); "Amer. Nat.," viii, p. 728 (a, 32).] Cf. ENDOPLASTICA.

MONERULA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-e2r(ar)'u2(u4)-la3. From μονήρη, single. Of Haeckel, the developing ovum after fertilization in the stage when it was supposed to contain no nucleus. Later researches have shown that the nucleus never disappears, so that the term in its original sense is no more used. [J, 9, 55.]

MONESES (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-e(a)'sez(sas). Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From μόνος, solitary, and ἧσις, delight. A genus of the *Pyroleæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. grandiflora.** Ger., *einblüthiges Wintergrün.* One-flowered wintergreen, the only species; a small herb found in Europe, North America, and Japan. The leaves are astringent, are applied to inflamed eyes, and are used as an emetic. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

MONESIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-e(a)'zi2(si2)-a3. Fr., *monésie.* An extract of m.-bark (see *M.*-BARK and CHRYSOPHYLLUM *buranhem*), containing monesin and occurring in brittle cakes. It tastes sweet at first, but afterward astringent and finally acrid. It is used as a tonic and alterative in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, scrofula, etc., and locally in ulceration of the mouth, scorbutic gums, leucorrhœa, etc. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]—**Cortex monesiæ.** See *M.*-BARK and CHRYSOPHYLLUM *buranhem.*—**Extractum monesiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Roum., *extractu de monesia* [Roum. Ph.]. A thick extract made by macerating the bark of m. with water and evaporating [Belg. Ph.], or the commercial dry extract of m. from Brazil [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

MONESIN, n. Mo2n-es'i2n. Fr., *monésine.* Ger., *M.* A pungent and bitter amorphous substance extracted from monesia-bark, probably identical with saponin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

MONESTIER DE BRIANÇON (Fr.), n. Mo-n'-ste-a d' bre-a3n2-so2n2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and saline springs. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

MONETHYLIN, n. Mo2n-e2th'i2l-i2n. Ger., *Monäthylin.* See ETHYLIN.

MONEYWORT, n. Mu3n'i2-wu5rt. The *Lysimachia nummularia, Anagallis tenella, Dioscorea nummularia, Taverniera nummularia, Thymus nummularius,* etc. [A, 511; B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

MONFALCONE, n. A sea-bathing resort on the Gulf of Trieste, Austria, where there is a warm saline and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 43).]

MONGREL, n. Mu3n2'gre2l. An animal that is the offspring of different varieties of the same species. [a, 48.]

MONGUBA (Port.), n. In Brazil, a species of *Bombax.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONILETHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-i2l'e2th-ri2x. Gen., *-let'richos (-is).* Ger., *Ringelhaare.* Moniliform hair; a disease of the hair characterized by its fusiform nodes distributed equidistantly along the hair shaft, giving it a beaded appearance. [W. Smith, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1879, ii, p. 291 (G).]

MONILIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-i2l(el)'i2-a3. From *monile*, a necklace. Fr., *monilie.* Of Persoon, a genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, allied to *Oidium.* The *Moniliaceæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Mucedinia.* The *Moniliæ* of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi.* The *Monilieæ* of Brongniart are a division of the *Byssaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. albicans.** See SACCHAROMYCES *albicans.*—**M. candida.** Of Bonorden, a species found in Germany and Italy on rotten wood. It occurs in the form of white wooly tufts. The hyphæ are septate and branching, and the conidia in chains and usually lemon-shaped. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. pulla.** See STERIGMATOCYSTIS *antacustica.*

MONILIFEROUS, adj. Mo2n-i2l-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *moniliferus* (from *monile*, a necklace, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *monilifère.* Provided with moniliform organs or parts. [a, 35.]

MONILIFORM, adj. Mo2n-i2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *moniliformis* (from *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, form). Fr., *moniliforme.* Ger., *rosenkranzförmig, perlschnurförmig, perlschnurähnlich, korallenschnurartig.* Beaded or bead-like, necklace-shaped, expanding and contracting alternately (said of certain fruits, hairs, tubers, and spores; also of the gravid uterus of pluriparous animals). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-i2m'i2-a3. Fr., *monime.* A genus of the *Monimiaceæ* (Fr., *monimiacées*), or monimiads, an order of dicotyledons placed by Bentham and Hooker in the cohort *Laurales.* They are fragrant and aromatic plants. The *Monimiæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamilegmia.* The *Monimieæ* (Fr., *monimiées*) are: Of Jussieu, the *Monimiaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Monimiaceæ.* The *Monimioides* of Pax are a suborder of the *Monimiaceæ.* The *Monimiales* of Lindley are an alliance of the *Achlamydeæ*, consisting of the *Monimieæ* and *Atherospermeæ.* [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35); B, 245.]

MONIODBENZENE, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-be2nz'en. Ger., *Monojodbenzol, Jodbenzol.* Phenyl iodide, C_6H_5I; a liquid boiling at 185° C. [B, 4.]

MONIODHYDRIN, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-hid'ri2n. Ger., *M., Jodhydrin.* Glyceryl moniodohydrate, $C_3H_5I(OH)_2$; a yellow syrup. [B, 4.]

MONIODOANILINE, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-o-a2n'i2l-en. See IODANILINE and PARAMONIODOANILINE.

MONIODOBENZENE, n. Mo2n-i-od-o-be2nz'en. See MONIODBENZENE.

MONIODOBENZOIC ACID. Mo2n-i-o2d-o-be2nz-o'i2k. See IODOBENZOIC ACID.

MONIODOLACTIC ACID, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-o-la2k'ti2k. See IODOLACTIC ACID.

MONIODOPHENOL, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-o-fe2n'o2l. Ger., *Jodphenol, Monojodphenol.* A substitution product of phenol, C_6H_4-I.OH, of which three isomeric modifications are known—one a liquid, and two solids melting at about 65° C., and 89° C. respectively. [B.]

MONIODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-o-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Fr., *acide moniodosalicylique.* Ger., *Monojodsalicylsäure.* A substance, $C_7H_5IO_3$, occurring as a white crystalline mass in acicular crystals grouped into warty agglomerations. [B.] Cf. IODOSALICYLIC ACID.

MONIODOTOLUENE, n. Mo2n-i-o2d-o-to2l-u2'en. Ger., *Monojodtoluol.* See IODOTOLUENE.

MONIPLIES, n. sing. Mo2n'i2-pliz. See OMASUM.

MONISTROL DE MONSERRAT (Sp.), n. Mo-nes-tro2l da mo2n-se2r-ra3t. A place in Barcelona, Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 375 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONKEY-BREAD, n. Mu3n2k'i2-bre2d. The *Adansonia digitata* or its fruit. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

MONKEY-FLOWER, n. Mu3n2k'i2-flu5"u4-u5r. The genus *Mimulus.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]

MONKEY-POT (TREE), n. Mu3n2k'i2-po2t tre. See LECYTHIS *ollaria.*

MONKSHOOD, n. Mu3n2ks'hu4d. 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially the *Aconitum napellus.* 2. The *Dielytra cucullaria.* 3. The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [B, 19, 34, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," Oct. 24, 1891, p. 616 (a, 47).]—**American wild m.** See ACONITUM *uncinatum.*—**Common m.** See ACONITUM *napellus.*—**Salutary m.** See ACONITUM *anthora.*

MONNIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-ni2-e2r'i2-a3. Fr., *monnière.* A genus of rutaceous herbs of the *Cusparieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Brownii.** See HERPESTIS *monniera.*—**M. trifolia, M. trifoliata.** Fr., *monnière à trois feuilles.* A species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana, and cultivated in the West Indies; according to Peckolt, the original jaborandi of Piso. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific and in snake-bites. The leaves have similar properties. [B, 18, 19, 77, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

MONNINA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-ni(ne)'na3. Fr., *m.* A genus of the *Polygaleæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. Ocampi.** Sp., *yerba de la mula* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico, where the leaves are reputed tonic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**M. polystachia, M. polystachya.** Fr., *m. à plusieurs épis, masca, yallhoy.* A shrub growing in the Peruvian Andes. The leaves are considered expectorant, and the root-bark (said to contain much resinous matter) is used as an astringent and as a hair-wash. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. salicifolia.** Fr., *m. à feuilles de saule.* The *chissiphuinac* of Peru, having properties and uses like those of *M. polystachya.* [B, 19, 121, 173, 197 (a, 35).]

MONNININ, n. Mo2n'i2n-i2n. Fr., *monninine.* An acrid and bitter substance extracted from the root-bark of *Monnina polystachia.* [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MONO-. For words beginning with this prefix, not here given, see the corresponding words without the prefix or with the prefix *Mon-.*

MONOAMMONIAC CARBONATE, n. Mo2n"o-a2m-mo'-ni2-a2k ka3rb'o2n-at. Ammonium bicarbonate; recommended as an antacid and in various gastric affections. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 46).]

MONOARACHIN, n. Mo2n-o-a2r'a2k-i2n. Fr., *monoarachine.* Glyceryl monarachidate, $C_3H_5(OH)_2(C_{20}H_{39}O_2)$; a compound in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl in glycerin is replaced by a molecule of the radicle of arachidic acid; a whitish mass, nearly insoluble in cold ether, slightly soluble in boiling ether. [B, 2; B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

MONOATHETOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo[2]n″o(o[3])-a[2]th(a[3]th)-e[2]t-os′i[2]s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is)*. From μόνος, alone, and ἄθετος, without place (see also *-osis**). Athetosis affecting only one limb or one side of the body. [α, 34.]

MONOBARYTIC, adj. Mo[2]n-o-ba[2]r-i[2]t′i[2]k. From μόνος, alone, and βαρύς, heavy. Of a compound, containing 1 atom of barium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOBASIC, adj. Mo[2]n-o-bas′i[2]k. From μόνος, alone, and *basis*, a base. Fr., *monobasique*. Ger., *monobasisch*. 1. Of an acid or acid salt, containing in the molecule 1 atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of an alcohol, monohydric. [B.]

MONO BASIN WARM SPRINGS, n. Mo-no ba′s′n wa[4]rm. A place on the shore of Mono Lake, Mono County, California, where there are warm saline springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

MONOBLASTIC, adj. Mo[2]n-o-bla[2]st′i[2]k. From μόνος, single, and βλαστός, a sprout. Pertaining to the single germinal layer that succeeds segmentation in the ovum. [α, 34.]

MONOBLEPHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo[2]n-o(o[3])-ble[2]f′a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s. Ger., *-ar′idos (-idis)*. From μόνος, alone, and βλεφαρίς, an eyelash. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Monoblepharidæ* (*Monoblepharidi*), which are a division of the *Saprolegnieæ*, having ovate zoospores furnished with a single posterior cilium. [B, 121 (Sachs) (α, 35).]

MONOBLEPSIA (Lat.), **MONOBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n′s f. Mo[2]n-o(o[3])-ble[2]ps′i[2]-a[3], -i[2]s. Gen., *-bleps′iæ, -blep′seos (-is)*. From μόνος, alone, and βλέπειν, to look. Fr., *monoblepsie*. Ger., *Monoblepsie*. 1. Of Airy and Reed, a defect of vision in which only one color can be distinguished. [F; L, 41, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A condition in which binocular vision is confused, while vision with either eye alone is normal.

MONOBRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo[2]n-o(o[3])-bra[2]k(bra[3]ch[2])′-i[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). From μόνος, alone, and βραχίων, the arm. One who has only one arm at birth. [A, 326 (α, 31).]

MONOBROMACENAPHTHENE, n. Mo[2]n″o-brom-a[2]s-e[2]-na[2]f′then. A 1-atom bromine substitution product of acenaphthene, $C_{12}H_9Br$. [B, 2.]

MONOBROMAMYLENE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-a[2]m′i[2]l-en. Ger., *Monobromamylen*. A colorless liquid, C_5H_9Br, boiling at 112° C., and turning brown on exposure to air. [B, 2, 4.]

MONOBROMANILINE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-a[2]n′i[2]l-en. A substance, $C_6H_4Br.NH_2$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthobromaniline*, crystallizing in colorless needles insoluble in water but easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 31·5° and boiling at 229° C.; (2) *metabromaniline*, crystallizing as a colorless mass melting at about 18° and boiling at 251° C.; (3) *parabromaniline*, forming large rhombic crystals melting at 66·4° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOBROMATED, adj. Mo[2]n-o-brom′at-e[2]d. Lat., *monobromatus*. Fr., *monobromé*. Ger., *monobromirt*. Containing or combined with 1 atom of bromine in the molecule. [B.]

MONOBROMBARBITURIC ACID, n. Mo[2]n″o-brom-ba[3]rb-i[2]t-u[2]′ri[2]k. Fr., *acide monobrombarbiturique*. Ger., *Monobrombarbitursäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_4H_3BrN_2O_3$, forming crusts of small needles slightly soluble in cold water. [B. 3 (α, 38).]

MONOBROMBENZENE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-be[2]nz′en. Fr., *benzine monobromé*. Ger., *Brombenzol*. Phenyl bromide; a liquid, C_6H_5Br, boiling at 154·8° to 155·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOBROMBUTYLENE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-bu[2]′ti[2]l-en. Fr., *monobrombutylène*. Ger., *Monobrombutylen*. A colorless oily liquid, C_4H_7Br. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-e[2]th-i[2]l-be[2]nz′en. Ger., *Monobromäthylbenzol*. A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_6H_4Br.C_2H_5 = C_8H_9Br$, isomeric with phenethyl bromide, and boiling at 199° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOBROMETHYLENE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-e[2]th′i[2]l-en. Fr., *monobrométhylène*. Ger., *Monobromäthylen*. Vinyl bromide; a liquid, C_2H_3Br, boiling at 18° C., and having the sp. gr. of 1·56. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**M. bromide.** Ger., *Monobromäthylendibromür*. Ethenyl tribromide; a liquid, $C_2H_3Br.Br_2$, boiling at 187° C., and having an odor like that of chloroform. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMHYDRIN, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-hid′ri[2]n. Fr., *monobromhydrine*. Ger., *M.* A thick liquid, $C_3H_5Br.(OH)_2$; a 1-atom bromine substitution product of glyceryl alcohol. It distills *in vacuo* at 180° C., is soluble in ether, and has a penetrating, aromatic taste. [B, 4; B, 46 (α, 14).]

MONOBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-hid-ro-kwi[2]n′on. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Monobromhydrochinon*. The compound $C_6H_3Br.(OH)_2$. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMHYPOGÆIC ACID, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-hip-o-je′i[2]k. Ger., *Monobromhypogäsäure*. A dark-brown body, $C_{16}H_{29}Br.O_2$, produced by treating dibromhypogæic acid with a solution of potash; readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, of a pleasant, fruity odor, and melting at 19° to 23° C. [B, 14; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (α, 46).]

MONOBROMIDE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom′i[2]d(id). Fr., *monobromure*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with bromine in the proportion of 1 atom of the latter to a definite quantity, assumed as the unit of comparison, of the element or radicle. There is usually one atom of bromine in the molecule, but there may be more than one. Thus, in selenium monobromide, Se_2Br_2, the two elements unite in the proportion of one atom of bromine to one of selenium, although there are two atoms of bromine in each molecule of the compound. In such cases there usually exists a compound of a single atom of the element with more than one atom of bromine (*e. g.*, selenium tetrabromide, $SeBr_4$, which thus has in proportion to the amount of selenium four times as much bromine as the compound Se_2Br_2 [called the m.]). [B.]

MONOBROMNAPHTHALENE, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-na[2]f′-tha[2]l-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_7Br$, known in two isomeric varieties—α-m., a colorless oil boiling at 285° C., and β-m., crystallizing in white plates which melt at 68° C. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

MONOBROMOCUMINIC ACID, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-o-ku[2]-mi[2]n′i[2]k. Fr., *acide monobromocuminique*. A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{11}Br.O_2$, fusible at 146° C., insoluble in cold water, very little soluble in hot water or cold alcohol, sparingly soluble in hot alcohol, and easily soluble in ether. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MONOBROMORCIN, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-o[2]rs′i[2]n. The substance $C_7H_5Br.(OH)_2$. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMPHENOL, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-fe[2]n′o[2]l. A substance, C_6H_5OBr, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthobromphenol*, $C_6[H,Br,OH,H,H,H]$, an oily liquid of persistent disagreeable odor, boiling at about 195° C.; (2) *metabromphenol*, $C_6(H,Br,H,OH,H,H,)$, crystallizing in scales melting at 33° C., and boiling at 236½° C.; (3) *parabromphenol*, $C_6[H,Br,H,H,OH,H]$, crystallizing from chloroform in large octaedra, soluble in alcohol, melting at about 64° C., and boiling at 238° C. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

MONOBROMSALICYLIC ACID, n. Mo[2]n-o-brom-sa[2]l-i[2]s-i[2]l′i[2]k. An acid, $C_7H_5BrO_3$, forming colorless prismatic crystals. [B.]

MONOCALCIC, adj. Mo[2]n-o-ka[2]l′si[2]k. Fr., *monocalcique*. Containing one atom of calcium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOCARBONATE, n. Mo[2]n-o-ka[3]rb′o[2]n-at. A normal carbonate (in distinction from a bicarbonate). [B.]

MONOCARBONIDE, n. Mo[2]n-o-ka[3]rb′o[2]n-i[2]d(id). Ger., *Monocarbonid*. A compound of one atom of carbon with an element or radicle. [B, 4.]

MONOCARDIAN, adj. Mo[2]n-o-ka[3]rd′i[2]-a[2]n. From μόνος, alone, and καρδία, the heart. Having a simple heart—that is, a heart not completely divided into two halves, as in mammals. [L.]

MONOCARP, n. Mo[2]n′o-ca[3]rp. A monocarpous plant. [α, 48.]

MONOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mo[2]n-o(o[3])-ka[3]rp′e(a[3]-e[2]). From μόνος, alone, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *boutons*. Ger., *Stippenausschläge*. 1. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of the *Eczematosen*, in which each point of efflorescence, or "fruit," occupies a separate areola, or pericarpium. The M. included strophulus, psydracia, ecthyma, and acne. [G.] 2. In botany: (*a*) of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ*, consisting of the *Laurinæ* and *Berberinæ*; (*b*) of Richard, a division of the *Coniferæ*, including *Salisburia*, *Podocarpus*, and *Taxus*; (*c*) of Tausch, a suborder of the *Umbelliferæ*, including the *Monospermæ* and *Angeiospermæ*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

MONOCARPELLARY, adj. Mo[2]n-o-ka[3]rp′e[2]l-a-ri[2]. From μόνος, alone, and καρπός, a fruit. Having but one carpel. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

MONOCARPIAN, MONOCARPIC, adj′s. Mo[2]n-o-ka[3]rp′i[2]-a[2]n, -i[2]k. Lat., *monocarpæus*, *monocarpeus*, *monocarpicus* (from μόνος, alone, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *monocarpique*, *monocarpien*. Ger., *einfrüchtig* (more properly *einmal Früchte tragend*). 1. Monotocous; fructifying but once during life. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).] 2. See Monocarpous (1st def.).

MONOCARPOUS, adj. Mo[2]n-o-ka[3]rp′u[3]s. Lat., *monocarpus* (from μόνος, alone, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *monocarpe*, *monocarpien*. Ger., *einfrüchtig*. 1. Of plants, bearing a single fruit. 2. Of a flower, having but one ovary (whether simple or compound) formed by the gynœcium. [B, 1, 19, 123, 279, 291 (α, 35).] 3. See Monocarpic (1st def.).

MONOCELLULAR, adj. Mo[2]n-o-se[2]l′u[2]l-a[3]r. From μόνος, alone, and *cellula*, a small cell. See Unicellular.

MONOCEPHALOUS, adj. Mo[2]n-o-se[2]f′a[2]l-u[3]s. Lat., *monocephalus* (from μόνος, single, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *monocéphale*. Ger., *einköpfig*. 1. Bearing a single capitulum of flowers. 2. Of a capsule, having the ovary provided with but one organic apex or beak. [B, 1; Mirbel, Gray (α, 35).]

MONOCHASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo[2]n-o(o[3])-ka[2]z(ch[2]a[3]s)′i[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From μόνος, alone, and χάσις, a chasm. Fr., *monochase*. See *Uniparous* cyme.

MONOCHLAMYDEOUS, adj. Mo[2]n-o-kla[2]m-i[2]d′e[2]-u[3]s. Lat., *monochlamydeus* (from μόνος, alone, and χλαμύς, a short mantle). Fr., *monochlamidé*, *monochlamydé*. Ger., *einblüthdeckig*. Having but one kind of perianth (the floral envelope wanting being usually the inner or corolla). The *Monochlamydeæ* (Fr., *monochlamydées*) are a series or subclass of dicotyledons in which the perianth is simple or absent, corresponding nearly to the *Apetalæ* of Jussieu. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

MONOCHLORACETAL, n. Mo[2]n-o-klor-a[2]s′e[2]t-a[2]l. A colorless and aromatic liquid, $CH_2Cl - CH(O.C_2H_5)_2$, of the sp. gr. of 1·0418 at 0° C., and boiling at 156·8° C., formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETAMIDE, n. Mo[2]n-o-klor-a[2]s-e[2]t′a[2]m-i[2]d(id). The substance $C_2H_4ClNO = C_2H_2ClONH_2$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETIC, adj. Mo[2]n-o-klor-a[2]s-et′i[2]k. Acetic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [α, 38.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide monochloracétique*. Ger., *Monochloressigsäure*. See Chloracetic *acid*.—**M. chloride.** A colorless liquid, $C_2H_2OCl_2 = CH_2Cl - CO.Cl$. [B, 2, 4.]—**M. phosphide.** A white powder, $CH_2Cl - CO.PH_2$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETONE, n. Mo[2]n-o-klor-a[2]s′e[2]t-on. See Chloracetone.—**M′cyanhydrin.** See under Acetoncyanhydrins.

MONOCHLORACETONITRIL, n. Mo[2]n-o-klor-a[2]s-e[2]t-o-ni′-tri[2]l. The substance $CH_2Cl.CN$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETYL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. Chloracetyl; a 1-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetyl, C_2H_2ClO. [α, 38.]—**M. urea.** A crystalline body, $CH_2Cl.CO-NH.CO.NH_2 = C_3H_5ClN_2O_2$. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORACETYLENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *monochloracétylène*. Ger., *Monochloracetylen*. A spontaneously explosive gas, C_2HCl. [B, 3.]

MONOCHLORALANTIPYRINE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}l-a^{2}n-ti^{2}p'i^{2}r-en. A substance, $C_{13}H_{13}N_2Cl_3O_2$, obtained in large crystals by heating 47 parts of chloral hydrate and 53 of antipyrine with 50 of water. It is soluble in about 12 times its weight of water, and melts at 67° to 68° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 46).]

MONOCHLORALDEHYDE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. Ethenyl oxychloride, a 1-atom chlorine substitution product of acetic aldehyde, $C_2H_3.ClO = CH_2.Cl.CHO$. [B, 4.]—**M. alcoholate.** Ethenyl chloride ethylate hydrate, a liquid, $C_4H_9O_2Cl = C_2H_3Cl.O.C_2H_6O$ [or $C_2H_3Cl.(OH).(C_2H_5O)$]. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORALDOL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}l'do^{2}l. The compound $C_4H_7ClO_2 = CH_3-CHCl-CH_2-CHO$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORAMYLENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *monochloramylène*. Ger., *Monochloramylen*. Chloramylene; a liquid, C_5H_9Cl, boiling at 90° to 95° C., and having a sp. gr. of 0·999 at the temperature 0° C. M. dichloride, $C_5H_9.Cl.Cl_2$, occurs in whitish crystals. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORANILINE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. A substance, $C_6H_4Cl.NH_2$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochloraniline*, a liquid boiling at 207° C.; (2) *metachloraniline*, a liquid boiling at 230° C.; (3) *parachloraniline*, crystallizing from alcohol in diamond-like crystals melting at about 71° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORATED, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-klor'at-e^{2}d. Fr., *monochloré*. Ger., *monochlorirt*. Containing or combined with 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [B.]

MONOCHLORBENZENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *benzine monochlorée*. Ger., *Monochlorbenzol*. Phenyl chloride, C_6H_5Cl; a liquid boiling at 132° C. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORBENZOIC, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Benzoic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [α, 38.]—**M. acid.** An acid, $C_7H_5ClO_2 = C_6H_4Cl.CO.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlorbenzoic* or *chlorsalicylic acid*, crystallizing in long silky needles, soluble in water, especially hot water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 137° C.; (2) *metachlorbenzoic*, *chlormichmic*, or *chlorniceinic acid*, crystallizing in symmetrically grouped needles slightly soluble in cold water, more readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melting at 153° C.; (3) *parachlorbenzoic* or *chlordracylic acid*, crystallizing from alcohol in long shining needles slightly soluble in water and melting at 236° C. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]—**M. aldehyde.** A substance, $C_7H_5ClO = C_6H_4Cl.CHO$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlorbenzoic aldehyde*, a liquid of sharp taste and odor, boiling at 210° C.; (2) *metachlorbenzoic aldehyde*, a liquid boiling at about 213° C.; (3) *parachlorbenzoic aldehyde*, crystallizing in white tablets slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 475° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORBUTYRIC, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-bu^{2}t-i^{2}r'i^{2}k. Butyric and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [α, 38.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide monochlorobutyrique*. Ger., *Monochlorbuttersäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_7Cl.O_2$, formed by the action of chlorine upon butyric acid, and occurring as acicular crystals, soluble in hot water. [B, 93.]—**M. aldehyde.** See CHLORBUTYRIC *aldehyde*.

MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-kro-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide monochlorocrotonique*. Ger., *Monochlorcrotonsäure*. An acid, $C_4H_5ClO_2$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *α-m. a.*, $CH_3.CH:CCl.CO.OH$, crystallizing in long needles somewhat soluble in water, melting at 97·5° C., and boiling at 212° C.; (2) *β-m. a.*, or *chlortetracrylic acid*, $CH_3.CCl:CH.CO.OH$, crystallizing in monoclinic prisms or needles somewhat soluble in water, melting at about 94·5° C., and boiling at about 211° C.; (3) *chlorisocrotonic acid*, $CH_2:CCl.CH_2.CO.OH$, crystallizing from water in four-sided prisms melting at 59·5° C., boiling at 194·8° C., and volatilizing at the ordinary temperature. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORETHANE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *monochlor-éthane*. Ger., *Monochloräthan*. See ETHYL *chloride*.

MONOCHLORETHER, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-eth'u^{5}r. Ger., *Monochloräther*. See MONOCHLOROXETHYL.

MONOCHLORETHYL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. A 1-atom chlorine substitution compound of ethyl, C_2H_4Cl. [α, 38.]—**M'benzene.** A substitution product of ethylbenzene, $C_6H_4.Cl(C_2H_5)$, isomeric with phenethyl chloride. Three isomeric varieties are possible: *orthochlorethylbenzene*, $C_6(H,Cl,C_2H_5,H,H,H)$; *metachlorethylbenzene*, $C_6(H.Cl,H,C_2H_5,H,H)$]; and *parachlorethylbenzene*, $C_6(H,Cl,H,H,C_2H_5,H)$. [B.]

MONOCHLORETHYLENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *chloréthéroïde*, *chloraldéhydène*. Ger., *Monochloräthylen*. Vinyl chloride, a colorless gas, $C_2H_3Cl = CH_2-CHCl$, of garlicky odor, insoluble in alcohol and in ether; formed by treating ethylene with alcoholic potash. [B, 4, 93.]—**M. chloride, M. dichloride.** See CHLORETHYLENE *chloride*.

MONOCHLORETHYLIC ETHER, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Monochloräthyläther*. See ETHYLIDENE *chloroethylate*.

MONOCHLORETHYLIDENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Ethylidene in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

MONOCHLORHYDRIN, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-hid'ri^{2}n. Fr., *monochlorhydrine*. Ger., *M.* A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol, $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl$. Two isomeric bodies of this formula exist, one of which is a thick liquid, boiling above 230° C., having an ethereal odor and a taste at first sweet then stinging. [B, 4; B, 46 (α, 46).]

MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-hid-ro-kwi^{2}n'on. A substance, $C_6H_3Cl.(OH)_2$, readily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and melting at 158° C. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORIDE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *monochlorure*. A chlorine compound analogous to a monobromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

MONOCHLORINATED, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-klor'i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Ger., *monochlorirt*. See MONOCHLORATED.

MONOCHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide monochlorolactique*. Chlorlactic acid, $CH_2Cl.CH(OH)-CO.OH$, forming prismatic crystals soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and melting at 71° C. [B, 3.]

MONOCHLORMETHANE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-me^{2}th'an. See METHYL *chloride*.

MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-na^{2}f'tha^{2}l-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, known in two isomeric varieties: *α-m.*, a colorless oil boiling at 263° C., and *β-m.*, colorless crystals melting at 61° C., and boiling at about 268° C. [B, 4 (α, 38).]—**M. tetrachloride.** A substance, $C_{10}H_7Cl_5$, melting at 128° to 130° C. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORNITRANILINE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-nit-ra^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Chlornitraniline; a substance, $C_6H_3Cl(NO_2)NH_2$, five varieties of which are known, all crystalline solids. [B, 3.]

MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-nit-ro-be^{2}nz'en. Chlornitrobenzene; a substance, $C_6H_4ClNO_2$, having three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlornitrobenzene*, forming acicular crystals which melt at 32·5° C., and boil at 243° C.; (2) *metachlornitrobenzene*, forming rhombic crystals melting at about 48° C., and boiling at about 235·5° C.; (3) *parachlornitrobenzene*, occurring in rhombic plates melting at 83° C., and boiling at 242° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORNITROPHENOL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-nit-ro-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. Fr., *monochloro-nitrophénol*. Ger., *M.* A substance, $C_6H_3Cl(NO_2)(OH)$, of which 4 isomeric varieties, all crystalline solids, are known. [B, 3.]

MONOCHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-o-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A compound, $C_6H_4Cl.NH.C_2H_3O = \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CONH(C_6H_4Cl) \end{matrix}$, obtained by the action of chlorine on a cold saturated solution of acetanilide. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORORCIN, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-o^{2}r'si^{2}n. A substitution compound, $C_7H_5Cl(OH)_2$, of orcin. [α, 38.]

MONOCHLOROXETHYL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-o^{2}x-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. A substitution compound, $C_4H_9ClO = CH_3CHCl.O.C_2H_5$, of ethyl ether; a liquid which boils at about 98° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORPHENOL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4Cl(OH)$, occurring in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlorphenol*, a colorless oily liquid of unpleasant odor, boiling at about 176° C. and solidifying at −12° C. to needles melting at 7° C.; (2) *metachlorphenol*, crystallizing in white needles melting at 48° C. and boiling at 214° C.; (3) *parachlorphenol*, occurring as crystals melting at 37° C. and boiling at 217° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORPROPYLENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-pro'pi^{2}l-en. Ger., *Monochlorpropylen*. A liquid, C_3H_5Cl, boiling at 23° C. [B, 4.]—**M. dibromide.** Ger., *Monochlorpropylendibromür*. A liquid, $C_3H_5ClBr_2$. [B, 4.]—**M. dichloride.** Ger., *Monochlorpropylendichlorür*. A liquid, $C_3H_3Cl.Cl_2 = CH_3-CCl_2-CH_2Cl$, isomeric with propenyl trichloride. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORQUINOL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-kwi^{2}n'o^{2}l. Fr., *monochloroquinol*. Ger., *Monochlorchinol*. See MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE.

MONOCHLORQUINONE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-kwi^{2}n'on. Ger., *Monochlorchinon*. A substance, $C_6H_3ClO_2$, forming yellowish red rhombic crystals, easily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and melting at 57° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORRESORCIN, MONOCHLORRESORCINOL, n's. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-re^{2}z-o^{2}r'si^{2}n, -si^{2}n-o^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_3Cl(OH)_2$, occurring as indistinct crystals melting at 89° C. and boiling at 256° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORSALICIN, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-sa^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *monochlorosalicine*. Ger., *M.* A substance, $C_{13}H_{17}ClO_2$, forming crystals insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 93.]

MONOCHLORSALICYLIC ACID, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-sa^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Monochlorsalicylsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_3Cl(OH)CO.OH = C_6[CO.OH,OH,H,H,Cl,H,]$, crystallizing in small needles somewhat soluble in water and melting at 172° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOCHLORSALIGENIN, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-sa^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Chlorsaligenin; a compound, $C_7H_7ClO_2$, produced along with glucose by decomposing monochlorsalicin with synaptase. [B, 93, 158.]

MONOCHLORTOLUENE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-klor-to^{2}l-u^2'en. Ger., *Monochlortoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_4Cl.CH_3$, of toluene, isomeric with benzyl chloride. Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *orthochlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at 157° C.; (2) *metachlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at 156° C.; (3) *parachlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at 160·5° C. and solidifying at 0° C. to a leafy mass melting at 6·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

MONOCHORDON (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)'o^{2}n. From μόνος, alone, and χορδή, a string. Fr., *monocorde*. An instrument with a single string. [L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]—**M. symbolicum biomanticum.** A representation of the beats of the pulse in accordance with the principles of musical harmony. [A, 301, 322 (α, 48).]

MONOCHOREA (Lat.). n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-kor(cho²r)-e(a)'a³. Chorea involving a single part or locality. [a, 34.]

MONOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-ko²r(ch²o²r)-i(e)'a³. A genus of the *Pontederiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. vaginalis.** An aquatic herb growing in the East Indies, where it is used in hepatic and gastric affections, asthma, and as a febrifuge. It is also chewed in toothache. [B, 19, 197 (a, 35).]

MONOCHROITIC, MONOCHROMATIC, MONOCHROMOUS, MONOCHROOUS, adj's. Mo²n-o-kro-i²t'i²k, -krom-a²t'i²k, -krom'u³s, -ok'ro-u³s. From μόνος, alone, and χροός or χρῶμα, a color. Fr., *monochroé, monochroïte, monochromatique.* Having or composed of but one color. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

MONOCLE, n. Mo²n'o-k'l. Lat., *monoculus* (from μόνος, alone, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *m.* Ger., *einfaches Auge, einäugige Binde.* A figure-of-eight bandage so applied to the head as to cross over one eye. [A, 532.]

MONOCLINIC, adj. Mo²n-o-kli²n'i²k. Lat., *monoclinicus* (from μόνος, alone, and κλίνειν, to bend). Having an inclination or obliquity in a single direction. [B.]

MONOCLINOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-klin'u³s. Lat., *monoclinus* (from μόνος, alone, and κλίνη, a bed). Fr., *monocline.* Ger, *monoclinisch, einbettig.* Hermaphrodite, having both sets of sexual organs (stamens and pistils) in the same flower. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o(o³)-ko²k'ku³s(ku⁴s). From μόνος, alone, and κόκκος, a kernel. A micrococcus consisting of a single granule. [A, 15.] Cf. DIPLOCOCCUS.

MONOCŒLIC, adj. Mo²n-o-sel'i²k. Lat., *monocœlicus* (from μόνος, alone, and κοῖλος, hollow). Having a single cavity (said of the ventricles). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOCOLON (Lat.), **MONOCOLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mo²n-o-(o³)-kol'o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). From μόνος, alone, and κῶλον (also κόλον), the colon. Fr., *monocôlon.* Of Paracelsus, the cæcum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOCOTYLEDON, n. Mo²n-o-ko²t-i²l-e'do²n. From μόνος, alone, and κοτυληδών, hollow. A plant of the *Monocotyledoneæ* (Fr., *monocotylédones;* Ger., *Monokotyledonen, Spitzkeimler*), which are a subclass of the *Angeiospermæ.* The *Monocotyledonea* of Bartling, the *Monocotyledonia* (Fr., *monocotylédonie*) of Jussieu, and the *Monocotyleæ* (Fr., *monocotyles*) of Link are the same. They are characterized by an embryo in which there is only one embryonic leaf on the first node, instead of an opposite pair of cotyledons, as in dicotyledons; or, if there are others, they alternate with it and are infolded by it. The m's include the *Helobiæ, Glumifloræ, Spadicifloræ* or *Nudifloræ, Enantioblastæ, Scitamineæ, Gynandræ,* and *Liliifloræ.* [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. ENDOGEN and ENDOGENÆ.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-ko²t-i²l-e²d'o²n-u³s. Lat., *monocotyledonus, monocotyledoneus, monocotyleus.* Fr., *monocotylédone, monocotylaire.* Ger., *seitenkeimig, monocotylisch, einsamenlappig, einkeimblättrig, monokotyledonisch.* Possessing but one cotyledon; belonging to the *Monocotyledoneæ.* [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOCRANUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o²k'ra²n(ra³n)-u³s(u⁴s). From μόνος, alone, and κράνος, a helmet. Of E. N. Gurlt, a double monster having a single cranium. [a, 34.]

MONOCULAR, MONOCULOUS, adj's. Mo²n-o²k'u²l-a³r, -u³s. From μόνος, alone, and *oculus*, an eye. See UNIOCULAR.

MONOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o²k'u²l(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *monocle.* Ger., *M., einäugige Binde.* A bandage for one eye only. [F.]

MONOCYCLIC, adj. Mo²n-o-si²k-li²k. From μόνος, alone, and κύκλος, a circle. Lat., *monocyclus.* Fr., *monocyclé.* Ger., *eincyklisch.* 1. Of flowers, having the members in one verticil. 2. Making but one turn around an axis, as in the pod of *Medicago lupulina.* [B, 123 (a, 35).]

MONOCYST, n. Mo²n'o-si²st. From μόνος, alone, and κύστις, a cyst. See *Unilocular* CYST.

MONODACTYLOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-da²k'ti²l-u³s. From μόνος, alone, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *monodactyle.* Ger., *einfingerig.* Having but one finger or toe. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONODÉLIRE (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-ler. See MONOMANIA.

MONODELPHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²n-o(o³)-de²lf'i²-a³. From μόνος, alone, and δελφύς, the womb. Of De Blainville, a class of the *Mammalia* in which the uterus is single, and the vagina single and distinct from the rectum. [L; L, 41, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 46).]

MONODÉMENCE (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-ma³n²s. See *Partial* DEMENTIA.

MONODÉMONODÉLIRE (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-mo-no-da-ler. See DÆMONOMANIA and cf. DÉLIRE *démonomaniaque.*

MONODICHLAMYDEOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-di-kla²m-i²d'e²-u³s. From μόνος, alone, δίς, twice, and χλαμύς, a short mantle. Having either one or both floral envelopes. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

MONODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o(o³)-di²d'i²m(u⁶m)-u³s-(u⁴s). From μόνος, alone, and δίδυμος, twin. One of twins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONODIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-di²p-lop(lo²p)'i²-a³. From μόνος, alone, and *diplopia* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* See *Uniocular* DIPLOPIA.

MONODONT, adj. Mo²n-o-do²nt. From μόνος, alone, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *monodonte.* Having only one tooth. [a, 48.]

MONODORA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-do'ra³. From μόνος, alone, and δῶρον, a gift. Fr., *monodore.* Ger., *Gewürzbeere.* A genus of trees of the *Mitrephoreæ.* The *Monodoreæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Anonaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. myristica.** Fr., *faux muscadier.* Ger., *musatnussartige Gewürzbeere.* American (or calabash, or Jamaica, or Mexican) nutmeg; a tree about 15 ft. high, probably introduced into Jamaica from western Africa. The fruit-seeds contain an aromatic oil having the odor and flavor of nutmegs. They are used like nutmegs in Jamaica. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

MONODYNAMOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-di²n'a²m-u³s. From μόνος, alone, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *monodyname.* Having one of the stamens longer than the others. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONŒCIOUS, adj. Mo²n-e'si²-u³s. Lat., *monœcius, monœcus, monoicus* (from μόνος, alone, and οἰκία, a house). Fr., *monoïque.* Ger., *monöcisch, einhäusig.* 1. Belonging to one household (said of plants having separate staminate and pistillate flowers, but both borne on the same plant). The *Monœcia* (Fr., *monœcie;* Ger., *Einhäusige*) of Linnæus are a class so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See *Normal* HERMAPHRODITISM.

MONO-ELEUTHEROGYNOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-e²l-u²-the²-ro²j'i²n-u³s. From μόνος, alone, ἐλεύθερος, free, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *mono-éleuthérogyne.* Of monocotyledons, having a free ovary. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

MONOFLUOBENZOIC ACID, MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID, n's. Mo²n-o-flu²-o²-be²nz-o'-i²k, -flu²o²r-be²nz-o'i²k. Fluobenzoic acid; an acid, $C_6H_4F.CO.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthofluorbenzoic acid*, crystallizing in fine needles easily soluble in alcohol or water and melting at about 118° C.; (2) *metafluorbenzoic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in broad, shining plates or needles melting at about 124° C.; (3) *parafluorbenzoic acid*, melting at about 181° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOFORMIN, n. Mo²n-o-fo²rm'i²n. Fr., *monoformine.* Ger., *M.* Glyceryl dihydrate formate, $C_4H_8O_4 = C_3H_5(OH)_2CHO_2$; a derivative of glycerin in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by a molecule of the radicle of formic acid; a colorless oily liquid obtained by heating glycerin to 100° C. with oxalic acid and treating with ether. [B, 3 (a, 38), 4, 93 (a, 14).]

MONOGAMIA (Lat.). n. n. pl. Mo²n-o(o³)-ga²m(ga³m)'i²-a³. Ger., *Einehige.* Of Linnæus, an order of the *Syngenesia* in which the flowers are solitary (not united into a capitulum) and have united anthers. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

MONOGAMOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²g'a²m-u³s. Lat., *monogamus, monogamicus.* Fr., *monogame, monogamique.* Ger., *einehelich* (1st def.). 1. Practising monogamy, pairing. 2. Belonging to the *Monogamia.* 3. Of Cassini, composed of flowers of one sort or of the same sex (said of the capitulum). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

MONOGAMY, n. Mo²n-o²g'a²m-i². From μόνος, alone, and γαμεῖν, to marry. Fr., *monogamie.* Ger., *Monogamie, Einzelehe, Einweibigkeit.* A mating with a single individual of the opposite sex. [L, 343.]—**Double m.** Of birds, the incubation of eggs and the care of the young by both the male and the female. [L, 221, 343.]

MONOGASTRIC, adj. Mo²n-o-ga²st'ri²k. Lat., *monogastricus* (from μόνος, single, and γαστήρ, the stomach or belly). Fr., *monogastrique.* Ger., *monogastrisch.* 1. Having but one stomach (said of man, as distinguished from some of the lower animals, especially the ruminants). [K.] 2. Having a single belly (said of muscles). [L, 142.]

MONOGENEA (Lat.). n. n. pl. Mo²n-o(o³)-jen(ge²n)'e²-a³. Of Van Beneden, a class of *Trematoda* in which the development is direct, without the mediation of a nurse form (scolex). [L, 121 (a, 39).]

MONOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-je²n(ge²n)'e²s-i²s. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis).* From μόνος, solitary, and γένεσις, an origin. Fr., *monogénèse.* Ger., *M.* 1. Oneness of origin; the origin of different races from one pair. [L, 56, 107 (a, 46; a, 43).] 2. Of Haeckel, reproduction by buds or by fission, never by ova; asexual reproduction. [J, 9.]

MONOGENEUS (Lat.), adj. Mo²n-o(o³)-je(ge²)'ne²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *monogène* (1st def.), *monogéné* (2d def.). Ger., *unpaarig* (2d def.), *geschlechtslos* (2d def.). 1. Of a single race or family. 2. Of only one sex (*i. e.*, without sex differentiation). [L, 50 (a, 14); L, 46 (a, 17).]

MONOGENY, n. Mo²n-o²j'e²n-i². See MONOGENESIS.

MONOGLENOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-glen'u³s. From μόνος, alone, and γλήνη, the eyeball. See MONOPHTHALMUS.

MONOGONEUTIC, adj. Mo²n-o-go²n'u²t-i²k. From μόνος, alone, and γονεύειν, to beget. Having only one brood in a year. [a, 48.]

MONOGONOPOROUS, adj. Mo²n-o-go²n-o²p'o²r-u³s. From μόνος, alone, γόνος, offspring, and πόρος, a passage. Having one genital opening. [a, 48.]

MONOGYNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²n o(o³)-ji²n(gu⁶n)'i²-a³. Ger., *Einstempelige, Einweibige.* Of Linnæus, the first order of each of the first thirteen classes, characterized by monogynous flowers. [B, 1, 34 (a, 35).]

MONOGYNŒCIAL, adj. Mo²n-o-ji²n-e'si²-a²l. Of fruits, formed by the gynœcium of one flower. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

MONOGYNOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²j'i²n-u³s. Lat., *monogynus* (from μόνος, alone, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *monogyne, monogynique.* Ger., *monogynisch, einstempelig.* Of flowers, having but one style or sessile stigma; of plants, belonging to the *Monogynia.* [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

MONOHEMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²n-o(o³)-he²m(ham)'e²r-a³. From μόνος, alone, and ἡμέρα, a day. Diseases that continue for but a day. [I, 135 (a, 46).]

MONOHYDRATED, adj. Mo²n-o-hid'rat-e²d. Fr., *monohydraté.* 1. Existing in combination with 1 molecule of water. 2. Containing 1 molecule of hydroxyl in the molecule. [B.]

MONOHYDRIC, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-hīd'ri^{2}k. Fr., *monohydrique.* Ger., *monohydrisch.* 1. Containing in the molecule a single atom of replaceable hydrogen (said especially of acid salts). 2. Of alcohols, monobasic. 3. Derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen by hydroxyl. [B.]

MONOHYDROBROMIDE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-hīd-ro-brom'i^{2}d(id). A compound of a base with a single atom each of bromine and hydrogen. [α, 38.]

MONOHYPOGYNEUS (Lat.), **MONOHYPOGYNUS** (Lat.), adj's. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-hip(hu^{6}p)-o(o^3)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}j'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μόνος, solitary, ὑπό, under, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *monohypogyne.* Of monocotyledons, having the stamens below the pistil. The *Monohypogynæ* (Fr., *monohypogynies*), or *Monohypogynia*, of Jussieu are the second class of the *Monocotyledones*, so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (α, 35).]

MONOICOUS, adj. Mo^{2}n-oik'u^{3}s. See MONŒCIOUS.

MONOIDEISM, n. Mo^{2}n-o-i-de'i^{2}z'm. From μόνος, single, and ἰδέα, an idea. 1. A mild variety of monomania in which there is concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea. 2. Of Braid, hypnotic suggestion. [α, 34.]

MONOIODIDE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-i'od-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *monoiodure.* An iodine compound analogous to a monobromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

MONO LAKE, n. Mon'o lak. A lake in Mono County, California, with remarkably strong saline waters, containing calcium, sodium, magnesium, and potassium chlorides, magnesium and calcium sulphates, calcium and sodium carbonates, and free carbonic-acid gas; it contains several islands with hot springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

MONOLEATE, n. Mo^{2}n-o'le-at. A compound of a base with one molecule of oleic acid. [B.]

MONOLEIN, n. Mo^{2}n-o'le^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *monoléine.* Ger., *M.* Syn.: *glyceryl monoleate.* An oily liquid, $(C_{18}H_{33}O_2).C_3H_5 = C_{21}H_{38}O_2$, which when cooled forms a crystalline solid. [B, 3.]

MONOLEPIDOUS, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-le^{2}p'i^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *monolepidus* (from μόνος, single, and λεπίς, a scale). Fr., *monolépide.* Having but a single scale. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MONOLOCULAR, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-lo^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *monolocularis* (from μόνος, only, and *loculus*, a little place). Fr., *monoloculaire.* See UNILOCULAR.

MONOMACHUM (Lat.), **MONOMACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}m'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CÆCUM (2d def.).

MONOMAGNESIC, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-ma^{2}g-nez'i^{2}k. Containing 1 atom of magnesium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From μόνος, single, and μανία, madness. Fr., *monomanie.* Ger., *Monomanie.* A form of chronic insanity manifested by peculiarities or anomalies in conceptions without serious impairment of the faculties. [D, 36.] See also OLIGOMANIA.—**Affective m.** See MANIA *sine delirio*.—**Delusional m.** M. of an exalted character with delusion. [A, 539.]—**Genesial m., Genetic m.** See EROTOMANIA.—**Intellectual m.** Of Hammond, m. in which the patient can reason well on all subjects except those regarding which he has fixed delusions. [α, 34.]—**Incendiary m.** See PYROMANIA.—**M. syphilitica.** See SYPHILOPHOBIA.—**Original m.** Ger., *originäre Verrücktheit.* Of Sander, a form of m. which develops early in life and is evidently dependent upon structural defect. Its subjects are peculiarly egotistical, hallucinatory, etc.; they show asymmetry of develop nent (especially as to the skull), clubfoot, etc. [D, 36.]—**Querulous m.** Delusional m. in which there is a constant tendency to seek the protection of courts for fancied ills. [D, 36.]—**Religious m.** Fr., *monodélire religieux.* Expansive m. in which the subject tends to religious speculation and exaltation. It may alternate with depressive m. [D, 36.] Cf. DÉLIRE *religieux.*

MONOMELANCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2-(a^{3}n^2)-ko(ch^{2}o^2)'li^2-a^3. Of Jesser, a passive partial insanity, as opposed to *monomania*, an active partial insanity. [L, 135 (α, 34).]

MONOMELON (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-me(ma)'lo^{2}n. Gr., μονόμηλον. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium said to cure eye diseases by a single application. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MONOMERCUROUS, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-mu^{6}r'ku^2-ru^{3}s. Containing 1 atom of mercury in the molecule. [B.]

MONOMERIC, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-me^{2}r'i^{2}k. From μόνος, single, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *monomère, monomérosome.* Of an insect, having the body a single piece (*i. e.*, without segment or suture). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MONOMEROUS, adj. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *monomerus* (from μόνος, single, and μέρος, a part). 1. Formed of a single member; of an ovary, consisting of but one carpel; of flowers, constructed on the numerical plan of one. [B, 279, 291 (α, 35).] 2. See MONOMERIC.

MONOMETALLIC, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-me^{2}t-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From μόνος, single, and *metallum*, a metal. Fr., *monométallique.* 1. Consisting of a single metal. 2. Of salts, containing in the molecule 1 atom of a metallic element; or replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in an acid. [B.]

MONOMMATUS (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}m'ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μόνος, single, and ὄμμα, the eye. See CYCLOPS.

MONOMORPHIC, MONOMORPHOUS, adj's. Mo^{2}n-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. From μόνος, single in its kind, and μορφή, form. Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure. [L, 343.] Cf. POLYMORPHIC.

MONOMPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From μόνος, single, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *monomphalie.* A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are conjoined at the umbilicus. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MONOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}mf'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *monomphale.* A monster of the variety described under MONOMPHALIA. [L, 41 (α, 17).] See also ISCHIOPAGUS, XIPHOPAGUS, STERNOPAGUS, ECTOPAGUS, and HEMIPAGUS.

MONOMYARY, MONOMYOUS, adj's. Mo^{2}n-o-mi'a^{2}r-i^2, -mi'u^{3}s. Lat., *monomyarius, monomyus* (from μόνος, single, and μῦς, a muscle). Having only one muscle; of bivalves, having the shell closed by a single adductor muscle. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MONONEURUS (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-nu^2'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From μόνος, single, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *mononeure.* Having but one nervous system. The *Mononeura* of Rudolphi are those animals which have only a ganglionic nervous system. [A, 515 (α, 48); L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

MONONITRATED, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-nit'rat-e^{2}d. Fr., *mononitré.* Containing one molecule of nitryl. [B.]

MONONITROPHENOL, n. Mo^{2}n-o-nit-ro-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)OH$, having the constitution of benzene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and hydroxyl, and known in four isomeric forms: (1) *orthonitrophenol*, crystallizing in yellow needles or prisms of aromatic odor, easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and hot water, melting at 45° C., and boiling at 214° C.; (2) an apparently dimorphous form of orthonitrophenol, melting at 31° C., and boiling at about 207° C.; (3) *metanitrophenol*, crystallizing from ether in thick yellow crystals melting at 96° C.; (4) *paranitrophenol*, crystallizing from boiling water in colorless needles or monoclinic prisms which melt at 114° C., and when cooled again become dimorphous with their original form. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONONITRORESORCIN, n. Mo^{2}n-o-nit-ro-re^{2}z-o^{2}rs'i^{2}n. Fr., *mononitrorésorcine.* Ger., *M.* A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2).(OH)_2$, melting at 115° C. It has two isomeric forms—one, $C_6[OH,NO_2,OH,H,H,H,]$, volatile and crystallizing from dilute alcohol in orange-red prisms melting at 85° C., the other, $C_6[OH,H,OH,NO_2,H,H,]$, non-volatile and crystallizing in lemon-yellow needles melting at 115° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONONUCLEAR, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-nu^2'kle-a^{3}r. From μόνος, alone, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Having a single nucleus. [J.]

MONONYCHOUS, adj. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *mononychus* (from μόνος, alone, and ὄνυξ, a hoof). Ger., *einhufig.* Having the hoof entire. [α, 48.]

MONOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-pa(pa^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See MONOPEGIA.

MONOPATHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. From μόνος, single, πάθος, a disease, and φόβος, fear. Of Guislain, hypochondriasis. [α, 34.]

MONOPATHY, n. Mo^{2}n-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *monopathia* (from μόνος, single, and πάθος, a disease). A disease confined to a single individual or to a single part of the organism. [L, 50.]

MONOPEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-pe(pa)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μόνος, single, and πηγνύναι, to make fast. Fr., *monopégie.* A pain seated in a single point or part. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MONOPERIANTHEUS (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'the^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μόνος, single, περί, around, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *monopérianthé.* See MONOCHLAMYDEOUS.

MONOPERIGYNÆ (Lat.), **MONOPERIGYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}j(u^{6}g)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From μόνος, single, περί, around, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *monopérigynie.* Of Jussieu, a class comprising monocotyledonous plants with perigynous stamens. [B, 38, 78 (α, 14); B, 1, 170 (α, 35).]

MONOPETALOUS, adj. Mo^{2}n-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *monopetalus* (from μόνος, single, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *monopétale.* Ger., *einblättrig, einblumenblättrig.* Lit., one-petaled. Having the petals united at their edges; a term more fittingly replaced by *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous.* The *Monopetalæ* (Fr., *monopétales*) are: Of Hill, a class of plants having as type the genus *Primula*; of Batsch, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Tetraspermæ, Polyspermæ, Nudæ, Cyathinæ*, etc.; of Lindley, (*a*) a division of the *Angeiospermæ*; and (*b*) a subclass of the *Exogenæ*, comprising the cohorts *Polycarpæ, Epigynæ, Dicarpæ, Personatæ*, and *Aggregatæ.* The *Monopetalæ incompletæ* of Hill are a class of plants having as type the genus *Gladiolus.* The *Monopetalæ irregulares* of Hill are a class of plants having as type the genus *Antirrhinum.* The *Monopetaleæ* (Fr., *monopétalées*) of Lamarck are a class of plants consisting of the divisions *Fructiflores, Calciflores, Thalamiflores angeiospermes*, and *Thalamiflores gymnospermes.* [B, 1, 34, 77, 121, 123, 170 (α, 35).] Cf. GAMOPETALÆ.

MONOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-fa(fa^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μόνος, single, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *monophagie.* 1. An appetite for a single kind of food. 2. The custom of eating only one meal a day. [L, 41. 50 (α, 14).]

MONOPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-fa(fa^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From μόνος, single, and φάναι, to speak. Ger., *Monophasie.* Dyslalia in which only a single syllable, word, or sentence can be uttered when consecutive speech is attempted. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

MONOPHENYLBORIC ACID, n. Mo^{2}n-o-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-bo'ri^{2}k. Ger., *Monophenylborsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_7BO_2 = C_6H_5 - B{<}^{OH}_{OH}$. [B.]

MONOPHENYLROSANILINE, n. Mo^{2}n-o-fe^{2}n''i^{2}l-roz-a^{2}n'-i^{2}l-en. Fr., *monophénylrosaniline.* Ger., *Monophenylrosanilin.* A 1-molecule phenyl substitution compound of rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{18}.(C_6H_5).N_3$; mixed with diphenylrosaniline, it makes up the aniline dye called *violet impérial.* [B, 2.]—**M. hydrochloride.** A coloring matter, $C_{20}H_{18}(C_6H_5)N_3.HCl$. [B, 4, 49.] See AMARANTH (2d def.).

MONOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From μόνος, alone, and φόβος, panic, fear. Ger., *Monophobie.* A morbid dread of being alone. [D.]

MONOPHOCENIN, n. Mo²n-o-fo²s'e²n-i²n. See MONOVALERIN.

MONOPHOSPHATE, n. Mo²n-o-fo²s'fat. A phosphate containing but 1 atom of phosphorus in the molecule. [α, 38.]

MONOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o²f-tha²l(tha³l)'mi²-a³. Ger., *Monophthalmie.* See CYCLOPIA (1st def.).

MONOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Mo²n-o²f-tha²l-(tha³l)'mu³s(mu⁴s). From μόνος, single, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *monophthalme* (1st def.), *monocle* (2d def.). 1. See CYCLOPS. 2. A bandage for one eye. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MONOPHYLETIC, adj. Mo²n-o-fi²l-e²t'i²k. From μόνος, single, and φυλετικός, belonging to a tribe. Pertaining to a single tribe or family. [α, 48.]

MONOPHYLLOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-fi²l'u³s. Lat., *monophyllus* (from μόνος, single, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *monophylle.* Ger., *einblättrig, verwachsenblättrig.* Of foliaceous organs, composed of but one leaf or of coalescent (gamophyllous) leaves. The *Monophyllæ* of Hill are a class of plants having as the type the genus *Parietaria.* [B, 38, 48 (α, 14); B, 1, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

MONOPHYODONT, adj. Mo²n-o-fi'o-do²nt. From μόνος, single, φύειν, to grow, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having but one set of teeth. The *Monophydonta* are mammals so characterized, such as the *Cetacea.* [B, 28 (α, 27).] Cf. DIPHYODONT (1st def.).

MONOPHYTANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Mo²n-o(o³)-fi²t(fu⁶t)-a²n-(a³n)'thu³s(thu⁴s). From μόνος, alone, φυτόν, a plant, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *monophytanthe.* Having distinct male and female flowers on the same stalk. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MONOPHYTOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²f'i²t-u³s. From μόνος, single, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *monophyte.* Comprising but a single species (said of a genus of plants). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MONOPLASMATIC, adj. Mo²n-o-pla²z-ma²t'i²k. From μόνος, single, and πλασματικός, imitative. Of Kölliker, having the cell-body apparently composed of a single substance in contradistinction to those composed of two or more, as when fat or glycogen is present in the protoplasm. [J, 140, 175.]

MONOPLAST, n. Mo²n'o-pla²st. A structural element or cell. The m's of a young tissue are distinguished by combining the name of the tissue with *-blast* (*e. g., chondroblast*, a cartilage cell, etc.). [J, 67.]

MONOPLASTIC, adj. Mo²n-o-pla²st'i²k. Lat., *monoplasticus* (from μόνος, single, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *monoplastique.* Ger., *monoplastisch.* 1. Having but one form. 2. Consisting of a single piece. [J, 16; L, 41 (α, 17).]

MONOPLASTID, n. Mo²n-o-pla²st'i²d. From μόνος, single, and πλαστός, molded. Ger., *M.* A unicellular animal (*i. e.*, a protozoon) as distinguished from a multicellular animal. The *Monoplastiden* of Goette are the *Protozoa.* [J.] Cf. HETEROPLASTID.

MONOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-ple(pla)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From μόνος, single, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *monoplégie.* Ger., *Monoplegie.* Paralysis of one extremity or of one side of a limb, especially when due to a cortical lesion. [D.]—**Brachial m.** M. limited to the arm and caused by a lesion of the arm centre in the Rolandic area. [Bastian (α, 34).]—**Brachio-crural m.** M. limited to the arm and leg, resulting from a cortical lesion around the upper two thirds of the fissure of Rolando. [Bastian (α, 34).]—**Brachio-facial m.** M. affecting an arm and one side of the face produced by a lesion of the middle or lower third of the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. [α, 34.]—**Cerebral m.** M. caused by a lesion of the cerebrum. [α, 34.]—**Crural m.** M. limited to the lower extremity in consequence of a circumscribed lesion in the ascending frontal or parietal convolutions. [α, 34.]—**Facial m.** M. of the face. Aphasia is usually present when the left hemisphere is the seat of the lesion, and brachial or crural m. is a frequent complication. [D, 35.]—**M. anæsthetica.** Of Adamkiewicz, anæsthesia of a single extremity caused by a rheumatic neuritis or a pachymeningitis at the origin of the spinal nerves. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 10, 1887, p. 672 (α, 34).]—**Peripheral m.** M. resulting from neuritis. [α, 34.]—**Spinal m.** M. resulting from a lesion of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**Unilateral oculomotor m.** Cortical disease associated with conjugate deviation of the eyes and rotation of the head and neck to the side opposite that in which the lesion is situated. [D, 35.] Cf. *Oculomotor* MONOSPASM.

MONOPLEUROBRANCHIATE (Fr.), adj. Mo²n-o-plu²-ro-bra³n²k'i²-at. From μόνος, single, πλευρά, the side, and βράγχια, gills. Having branchiæ on one side of the body only. The *Monopleurobranchiata* of De Blainville are a group of *Mollusca* so characterized. [L, 41, 80 (α, 14).]

MONOPLUMBIC, adj. Mo²n-o-plu³mb'i²k. From μόνος, single, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 1 atom of lead in the molecule. [B, 2.]

MONOPNOOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²p'no-u³s. From μόνος, single, and πνοή, breath. Fr., *monopnoé.* Preserving the same respiratory apparatus throughout life. The *Monopnoa* of Owen are a subclass of *Reptilia.* [L, 41 (α, 14); α, 48.]

MONOPODACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o(o³)-po²d-a³-se²f(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From μόνος, single, πούς, the foot, α priv., and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *einfüssiger Ohnkopf.* An acephalous monster having but one foot. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MONOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-pod(po²d)'i²-a³. Fr., *monopodie.* Ger., *Sirenenmissbildung, Monopodie.* A form of monstrosity in which there is but one foot, or in which the lower extremities are united. [L, 135 (α. 46).]

MONOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo²n-o(o³)-pod(po²d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From μόνος, single, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *monopode.* An axis elongating at the apex and producing branches in acropetal succession. [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. DICHOTOMY.—**Cymose m.** A m. in which the lateral branches develop more strongly than the main axis, and overlap it. [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. *False* DICHOTOMY, *Helicoid m.*, and *Scorpioid m.*—**Helicoid m.** A cymose m. in which a false axis is formed by the suppression of the lateral branches on one side of the main axis and the development of the branches on the opposite side. [B, 291 (α, 35).]—**Racemose m.** A m. in which the primary axis continues to develop more strongly than the lateral axes. [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).]—**Scorpioid m.** A cymose m. in which the branches on opposite sides of the main axis are alternately suppressed. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

MONOPOTASSIC, adj. Mo²n-o-po²t-a²s'i²k. Containing 1 atom of potassium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOPROTOPHYLLATE, adj. Mo²n-o-pro-to-fi²l'at. From μόνος, single, πρῶτος, first, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *monoprotophyllé.* Of plants, presenting originally in the embryo but one lateral leaf in a sheath. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MONOPS (Lat.), adj. Mo²n'o²ps(ops). From μόνος, single, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *monopse.* See CYCLOPS.

MONOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o²ps'i²-a³. Fr., *monopsie.* Ger., *Monopsie.* 1. See CYCLOPIA (1st def.). 2. See CYCLOPS.

MONOPTEROUS, adj. Mo²n-o²pt'e²r-u³s. Lat., *monopterus* (from μόνος, single, and πτερόν, a wing or fin). Fr., *monoptère.* Ger., *einflossig, einflügelig.* Having but one wing or fin. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35); L, 41 (α, 14).]

MONOPTERYGIOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²pt-e²r-i²j'i²-u³s. From μόνος, single, and πτέρυξ, a wing. Fr., *monoptérygien.* Ger., *monopterygisch.* See MONOPTEROUS.

MONOPYRENOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-pi²r-en'u³s. Lat., *monopyrenus* (from μόνος, single, and πυρήν, the stone of a fruit). Fr., *monopyrène.* Ger., *einkernig, einsteinig.* Having but one kernel. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

MONORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o²r'ki²s(ch²i²s). Gen., *-orch'ios* (*-orch'eos*). From μόνος, single, and ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *monorchide.* An individual having only one testicle. [E.]

MONORGANIC, adj. Mo²n-o²r-ga²n'i²k. Pertaining to or affecting a single organ or set of organs. [L, 56 (α, 17).]

MONOSCELUS (Lat.), adj. Mo²n-o²s'se²l(ke²l)-u³s(u⁴s). From μόνος, single, and σκέλος, the leg. Ger., *einbeinig, einschenkelig.* Having but one leg. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MONOSEPALOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-se²p'a²l-u³s. Lat., *monosepalus* (from μόνος, single, and *sepalum*, a sepal). Fr., *monosépale.* Ger., *einkelchblättrig.* See GAMOSEPALOUS.

MONOSILICATE, n. Mo²n-o-si²l'i²k-at. A compound of one of the silicic acids containing 1 atom of silicon in the molecule. The m's include the orthosilicates, metasilicates, and parasilicates. [B, 3.]

MONOSIPHONOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-sif'o²n-u³s. From μόνος, single, and σίφων, a reed. Consisting of single rows of cells, like the filaments in most *Ectocarpeæ.* [Vines (α, 35).]

MONOSITIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-si²(se)'shi²(ti²)-a³. From μόνος, single, and σιτίον, food. Fr., *monositie.* See MONOPHAGIA.

MONOSODIC, adj. Mo²n-o-sod'i²k. Containing 1 atom of sodium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-som'i²-a³. From μόνος, single, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *monosomie.* A form of monstrosity in which two individuals have one body, but two heads. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MONOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²n-o(o³)-som'u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *monosome.* Ger., *Monosome.* A monster of the variety described under *Monosomia.* [L, 41 (α, 17).] Cf. ATLODYMUS, INIODYMUS, and OPODYMUS.

MONOSPASM, n. Mo²n'o-spa²z'm. Lat., *monospasmus* (from μόνος, single, and σπασμός, a spasm). Ger., *Einzelkrampf.* Spasm limited to one limb or to one side of the head. [D, 35.]—**Facial m.** M. of the muscles of the face. [D, 35.]—**Masticatory m.** Persistent spasm of the muscles of the lower jaw, due to cerebral disease. [D, 35.]—**Oculomotor m.** M. in which the eyeballs are conjugately deviated toward that side on which there is a causative cerebral lesion. [D, 35.]

MONOSPERM, n. Mo²n'o-spu⁶rm. Lat., *monospermus* (from μόνος, single, and σπέρμα, a seed). A plant producing but one seed. The *Monospermæ* are: Of Link, an order of the *Personati*; of Tausch, a tribe of the *Monocarpæ.* [B, 1, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

MONOSPERMAL, MONOSPERMATOUS, MONOSPERMIC, MONOSPERMOUS, adj's. Mo²n-o-spu⁶rm'a²l, -a²t-u³s, -i²k, -u³s. Lat., *monospermalis, monospermatus, monospermicus, monospermus.* Fr., *monosperme, monospermique.* Ger., *einsamig, einkörnig.* One-seeded. [α, 35.]

MONOSPORE, n. Mo²n'o-spor. From μόνος, single, and σπόρος, a seed. An unfertilized ovum, egg, or spore. [B.] Cf. MONOSPOROGONY.

MONOSPOROGONY, n. Mo²n-o-spor-o²g'o²n-i². From μόνος, single, σπόρος, a seed, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into being. Of Haeckel, development of an organism from a single unfertilized spore. According to Haeckel, pathenogenesis is a kind of reversion to this mode of development. In bees the unfertilized eggs which develop into workers are monospores, while the fertilized eggs, forming drones, are ova. [J, 9.]

MONOSPOROUS, adj. Mo²n-o²sp'o²r-u³s. Lat., *monosporus* (from μόνος, single, and σπόρος, seed). Fr., *monosporé.* Of conceptacles, sporidia, etc., in cryptogams, containing but one spore, also, in phanerogams, having but one ovule in each cell of the fruit. The *Monosporea* of Schneider are an order of the *Cocciidea* in which the cyst forms but one spore. The *Monosporeæ* of Zollinger are a suborder of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* The *Monosporidei* of Klotsch are an order of the *Exosporeæ.* [B, 1, 170 (α, 35); L, 121.]

MONOSTACHYOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²s-ta²k'i²-u³s. From μόνος, single, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *monostachyé.* Having flowers in a single spike. [L, 41 (α, 17).]

MONOSTICHOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²st'i²k-u³s. From μόνος, single, and στίχος, a row. Fr., *monostique.* Arranged in a single row. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MONOSTIGMATOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-sti²g'ma²t-u³s. Lat., *monostigmatus* (from μόνος, single, and στίγμα, a spot). Fr., *monostigmaté.* Having but one stigma. The *Monostigmatia* (Fr., *monostigmatie*) are an order of the *Synantheria* so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (α, 35).]

MONOSTOMATOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-sto²m'a²t-u³s. Lat., *monostomus* (from μόνος, single, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *monostome.* Ger., *einmäulig.* Having but one mouth. [B, 46 (α, 46).] The *Monostomata* (Ger., *Einmünder*) of Huxley are those *Metazoa* in which the gastrula develops only one ingestive aperture. ["Am. Nat.," ix, p. 66.]

MONOSTYLOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-stil'u³s. Lat., *monostylus* (from μόνος, single, and στῦλος, a pillar). Fr., *monostylé.* Of an ovary, having but one style. [B, 1, 291 (α, 35).]

MONOSUBSTITUTED, adj. Mo²n-o-su³b'sti²-tu²t-e²d. Having only one of its elements replaced. [B.]

MONOSULPHIDE, n. Mo²n-o-su³lf'i²d(id). Fr., *monosulfure.* A sulphur compound analogous to a monobromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

MONOSULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Mo²n-o-su³lf-o-be²nz-o'i²k. An acid, $C_6H_4\langle^{SO_3H}_{CO.OH}$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthosulphobenzoic acid,* crystallizing from water in monoclinic tablets melting and decomposing at 240° C.; (2) *metasulphobenzoic acid,* a colorless crystalline mass; (3) *parasulphobenzoic acid,* crystallizing in needles melting and decomposing at about 200° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOSULPHURET, n. Mo²n-o-su³lf'u²r-e²t. See MONOSULPHIDE.

MONOSYMMETRIC, MONOSYMMETRICAL, adj's. Mo²n-o-si²m-e²t'ri²k, -ri²-k'l. From μόνος, single, and συμμετρικός, of moderate size. Symmetrical in one direction; of a flower, "simply symmetrical" (*i. e.,* capable of being bisected into similar halves in only one plane). [B; Gray, Sachs (α, 35).]

MONOTHALAMOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-tha²l'a²m-u³s. Lat., *monothalamius* (from μόνος, single, and θάλαμος, a chamber). Fr., *monothalamé.* Possessing a single chamber or cavity (said of the shells of *Foraminifera* and *Mollusca*). [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MONOTHECAL, adj. Mo²n-o-the'k'l. From μόνος, single, and θήκη, a case. Of an anther, unilocular. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

MONOTHELEOUS, adj. Mo²n-o-the'le²-u³s. Lat., *monotheleus* (from μόνος, single, and θῆλυς, female). Fr., *monothèle.* Containing but one ovary. [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

MONOTHIONIC ACID, n. Mo²n-o-thi-o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide monothionique.* 1. Sulphuric acid. 2. A very unstable yellow liquid, H_2SO_2. [A, 259; B, 270 (α, 38).]

MONOTHYROUS, adj. Mo²n-o²th'i²r-u³s. Lat., *monothyrus* (from μόνος, single, and θύρα, a door). Fr., *monothyre.* Having but one valve (said of molluscs). [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

MONOTOCOUS, adj. Mo²n-o²t'o²k-u³s. From μόνος, single, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Uniparous; laying a single egg.

MONOTREMA (Lat.), n. n. Mo²n-o(o³)-tre(tra)'ma³. Gen., *-trem'atos* (*-atis*). From μόνος, single, and τρῆμα, a hole. A single orifice. The *Monotremata* (Fr., *monotrèmes*), or cloacal animals, are an order of mammals comprising the duck-mole and the *Echidna,* in which the intestinal canal opens into a cloaca common to the ducts of the urinary and generative organs. [L, 50 (α, 14); B, 28 (α, 27).]

MONOTRIDYMUS, adj. Mo²n-o-tri²d'i²m-u³s. From μόνος, single, and τρίδυμος, threefold. A monster having three bodies, or having some of the members triplicate. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MONOTROCHUS (Lat.), adj. Mo²n-o²t'ro²k(ro²ch²)-u³s(u⁴s). From μόνος, single, and τροχός, a wheel. Fr., *monotroque.* Of rotifers, having the cilia in a single wheel. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MONOTROPA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o³t'ro²p-a³. From μόνος, single, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *monotrope, sucepin.* Ger., *Ohnblatt.* Indian pipe, pine-sap; a genus typical of the *Monotropaceæ* (Fr., *monotropacées*), also called *Monotropæ* or *Monotropeæ* (Fr., *monotropées*), which are the fir-rapes, leafless, verdureless herbs with scale-like bracts, chiefly parasitic on firs, pines, etc., made by Lindley and others an order of the *Ericales,* but by others considered a suborder of the *Ericaceæ,* and by some an order of the *Pyrolaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. glabra, M. hypophega.** A species resembling *M. hypopitys,* and having the same properties. It grows especially on the roots of beech-trees. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. hypopitys.** Fr., *sucepin.* Ger., *Fichtenspargel, Fichten-Ohnblatt, Waldwurz.* Pine-sap, (yellow) bird's-nest, false beech-drops; a species of a tawny white or reddish color, growing in shaded woods on the roots of pines, firs, etc.; used for coughs of sheep and cattle. [B, 34, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. uniflora.** Corpse- (or fit-, or American ice-) plant, Indian pipe, one-flowered wax-plant, ova-ova; a small dirty-colored species found in North America, near the bases of trees. The root is anodyne, and has been substituted for opium. The poisonous principle is andromedotoxin. The plant is said to contain over 4 per cent. of a soft dark-brown resin. [B, 34, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, xxix, xxxviii (α, 46).]

MONOTYPES, n. pl. Mo²n'o-tipz. Lat., *monotypi* (from μόνος, single, and τύπος, a type). Fr., *m.* 1. Of Mirbel, genera, such as *Rosa, Dianthus,* etc., in which the essential organs in the different species show so little modification that any one species may be considered as typical of the group. 2. Of De Candolle, genera containing but one species. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MONOVALENT, adj. Mo²n-o²v'a²l-e²nt. See UNIVALENT.

MONOVALERIN, n. Mo²n-o-va²l'e²r-i²n. A neutral oily odorous substance, $C_8H_{16}O_4 = C_3H_5(OH)_2(C_5H_9O_2)$, of the sp. gr. of 1·1 at 16° C., and soluble in half its bulk of water, but precipitated on addition of the other half; obtained by heating monohydrated valeric acid with an excess of glycerin for 3 hours at 200° C. [B, 46 (α, 46); B, 93 (α, 14).]

MONOXIDE, n. Mo²n-o²x'i²d(id). Fr., *monoxyde.* Ger., *Monoxyd.* An oxygen compound analogous to a monobromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

MONOZOIC, adj. Mo²n-o-zo'i²k. From μόνος, alone, and ζῆν, to live. Fr., *monozoïque.* Solitary, as opposed to gregarious. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MONREPOS (Fr.), n. Mo²n²-r'-po. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 46).]

MONS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²nz(mo²ns). Gen., *mont'is.* Fr., *mont.* A mountain; a prominence or protuberance. [α, 48.]—**M. cerebelli.** See FOLIUM *cacuminis* and MONTICULUS.—**M. pubis, M. Veneris.** Fr., *mont de Vénus, pénil, éminence sus-pubienne.* Ger., *Schamberg, Schamhügel, Venusberg.* Syn.: *monticulus Veneris.* A rounded prominence of the soft parts situated in front of and above the cleft of the vulva, consisting of subcutaneous fat.

MONSÃO (Port.), n. Mo²n'so²n². A place in the province of Minho, Portugal, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MONSTER, n. Mo²n'stu⁵r. Fr., *monstre.* Ger., *Ungeheuer, Missgeburt, Missbildung.* It., *mostro.* Sp., *monstruo.* 1. An individual congenitally so malformed or defective in certain parts as to be unfitted for the course of life proper to its species. 2. In botany, an abnormally developed part or organ. [α, 35.]—**Autositic m.** See AUTOSITE.—**Compound m.** Fr., *monstre composé.* A double or triple m. that is autositic or parasitic.—**Dicephalodisomatous m.** A m. that has two bodies each having a separate head. [α, 34.]—**Double m.** A m. made up of the whole or parts of two individuals.—**Double parasitic m.** Fr., *monstre double parasitaire.* A double m. in which one is almost complete, analogous to an autosite; the other rudimentary, analogous to a parasite. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Parasitic m.** Fr., *monstre parasite.* A double m. in which an imperfect or deformed body is attached to a more perfect body. [α, 34.]—**Simple m.** Fr., *monstre simple* (ou *unitaire*). A m. in which are found only the complete or incomplete elements of a single individual. [α, 34.]—**Triple m.** Fr., *monstre triple.* A m. made up of the whole or parts of three individuals.

MONSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²nst'e²r-a³. Fr., *monstère.* A genus of araceous climbing herbs of the tribe *Calleæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. Adansonii.** See *M. pertusa.*—**M. deliciosa.** A Mexican species having an edible fruit. [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. fenestrata, M. Gaudichaudii, M. holtoniana, M. imrayana, M. Jacquini, M. klotzschiana, M. lancæfolia, M. macrophylla, M. millerlana, M. modesta, M. oblongifolia, M. ovata.** Varieties of *M. pertusa.* [B, 216 (α, 35).]—**M. pertusa.** A species found in tropical America. The leaves are used for poultices in œdema. [B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. surinamensis, M. velloziana.** Varieties of *M. pertusa.* [α, 35.]

MONSTROSITY, n. Mo²n-stro²s'i²-ti². Lat., *monstrositas, monstruositas.* Fr., *monstruosité.* Ger., *Monstrosität.* The state or condition of being monstrous; also a monster. [α, 48.]—**Atresic m.** A m. in which a natural opening is occluded from disease, injury, or operation. [J. M. Gouley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1891, p. 622 (α, 34).]—**Ceasmic m.** A m. in which a cleft results from disease, injury, or operation. [Gouley, *l. c.*]—**Double m.** See *Double* MONSTER.—**Ectopic m.** A m. in which a part is displaced by disease or injury. [Gouley, *l. c.*]—**Ectrogenic m.** A m. caused by the loss of some part from disease, injury, or operation. [Gouley, *l. c.*]—**Emmenic monstrosities.** Of Raciborski, children having precocious menstruation. [α, 34.]—**Hypergenetic m.** A m. in which certain parts are disproportionally large. [Gouley, *l. c.*]—**M. by defect.** M. caused by agenesia. [α, 34.]—**M. by excess.** M. caused by hypergenesis. [α, 34.]—**M. by inclusion.** See *Fœtal* INCLUSION.—**M. by perversion.** A m. in which there is displacement of the thoracic or abdominal viscera or malformation of the genitals. [α, 34.]—**Parasitic m.** Fr., *monstruosité par inclusion* (ou *parasitaire*). See *Fœtal* INCLUSION.—**Symphysic m.** A m. produced by the fusion or coalition of organs or parts. [Gouley, *l. c.*]

MONSTROUS, adj. Mo²nst'ru³s. Lat., *monstrosus.* Ger., *monströs, missgestaltet.* Having the characteristics of a monster.

MONSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo²nst'ru³m(ru⁴m). Ger., *M.* See MONSTER.—**M. aberrantium.** See MONSTROSITY *by perversion.*—**M. abundans.** See MONSTROSITY *by excess.*—**M. alientium.** A compound monster. [α, 34.]—**M. anacatadidymum.** A thoracopagus. [α, 34.]—**M. bigeminum.** See *Double* MONSTER.—**M. deficiens.** See MONSTROSITY *by defect.*—**M. duplex.** See *Double* MONSTER.—**M. duplex anadidymum.** A double monster in which fusion begins at the head, as in a craniopagus or cephalothoracopagus. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**M. duplex catadidymum.** A double monster in which fusion begins at the lower part of the body and extends to the head, as in a pygopagus, ischiopagus, or diprosopus. [Marchand (L, 57 [α, 34]).]

MONSTRUOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-stru²(stru⁴)-os'i²-ta²s(ta³s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See MONSTROSITY.

MONSUMMANO (It.), n. Mo²n-sum-ma³'no. A place in the province of Lucca, Italy, where there are a warm gaseous and alkaline spring and natural vapor baths. [L, 49, 87 (α, 43).]

MONTAFIA (It.), n. Mo2n-ta3'fe-a3. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONTAGNÆA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2nt-a3n-ye'(ya3'e2)-a3. From *Montagne*, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Fr., *montagnée*. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants of the *Helianthoideæ*. [a, 35.]—**M. floribunda, M. tomentosa.** Mexican species furnishing the *zopatle* of the Mex. Ph.; containing albumin, gum, fat, extractive resins, a neutral brown-yellow bitter principle, and a peculiar acid. The juice and the decoction are popularly used in Mexico to produce uterine contraction. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

MONTAIGUT-EN-COMBRAILLES (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-te2-gu6-a3n2-ko2n2-bra3-el-y'. See GRANDEYROL.

MONTANINE (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-ta3-nen. A white, pseudo-crystalline, bitter, nauseous substance, nearly insoluble in water, extracted from the bark of *Exostema floribundum*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MONTBARRY-LE-PAQUIER (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-ba3r-re-l'-pa3-ke-a. A place in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONTBRISON (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-bre-zo2n2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTBRUN (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-bru3n2. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 41, 49, 57, 105 (a, 43); B, 46 (a, 46).]

MONTCEL (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-se2l. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTCHANSON (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-sha3n2-so2n2. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONT-DAUPHIN (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-do-fa2n2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 41, 105 (a, 43).]

MONT-DE-MARSAU (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-d'-ma3r-so. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONT-DORE-DES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-dor-da-ba2n2. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are saline, ferruginous, and alkaline springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTE-ALCETO (It.), n. Mo2n''ta-a3l-cha'to. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are warm, gaseous, sulphurous, and alkaline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTE-CATINI (It.), n. Mo2n''ta-ka3-te'ne. A place in the province of Lucca, Italy, where there are warm, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. [L, 88 (a, 46).]

MONTE-CERBOLI (It.), n. Mo2n'ta che2r'bo-le. A place in the province of Pisa, Italy, where there are a warm sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MONTEFIASCONE (It.), n. Mo2n-ta-fe-a3s-ko'na. A place in the province of Viterbo, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and mud-baths. [L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTÉGUT-SÉGLA (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-ta-gu6-sa-gla3. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and bathing establishments. ["Nouv. rem.," Nov. 24, 1887, p. 497; L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

MONTEMAYOR (Fr.), n. Mo2n2t-ma-yor. See BEJAR.

MONTENDRE (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-ta3n2-dr'. A place in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTEREY (Sp.), n. Mo2n-ta-ra'e. The capital of the state of Nuevo León, Mexico, near which there are warm sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [a, 14.]

MONTESANO SPRINGS, n. Mo2n-ta-sa3'no. A place in Jefferson County, Missouri, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Mo2nt-gu3m'e2r-i2 hwit su3lf'u5r. Sulphurous springs situated at White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

MONTHLY, adj. Mu3nth'li2. Happening or recurring once a month; as a n., in the pl., *monthlies*, the menses. [a, 48.]

MONTICLE, n. Mo2nt'i2-k'l. Lat., *monticulus* (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). See MONTICULUS *cerebelli*.

MONTICOLOUS, adj. Mo2nt-i2k'o2l-u3s. Lat., *monticolus* (from *mons*, a mountain, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *monticole*. Inhabiting or growing on mountains. [L, 43, 107, 180 (a, 43).]

MONTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo2nt-i2k'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). Dim. of *mons*, a mountain. Fr., *monticule*. A small prominence. [a, 48.]—**M. carnosus urethræ.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**M. cerebelli.** Fr., *monticule du cervelet* (*médian*). Ger., *Berg des Kleinhirns*. The prominent central portion of the superior vermiform process; more rarely, the entire process. [A, 478 (a, 17); I, 3 (K); a, 48.]—**M. Veneris.** See MONS *Veneris*.

MONTINIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-ti2n'i2-a3. From *Montin*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *montin, montinie*. A genus of the *Montineæ* of Lindley, which are a division of the *Onagraceæ*. The *Montinieæ* are: Of De Candolle, the *Montineæ;* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Circæeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acris.** An acrid species with peppery fruits, found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is used medicinally. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]

MONTIONE DI PIOMBINO (It.), n. Mo2n-te-o'na de pe-om-be'no. A place in the province of Arezzo, Italy, where there is a gaseous, saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTLIGNON (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-len-yo2n2. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONT-LOUIS (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-lu-e. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTMIRAIL (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-me-ra3-y'. A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there are sulphurous springs, bathing establishments, and pine-needle baths. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTMOROT (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-mo-ro. See LONS-LE-SAULNIER.

MONTNER (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-na. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTPELLIER (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-pe2l-le-a. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Hérault, France. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONTPENSIER (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-pa3n2-se-a. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTREUX (Fr.), n. Mo2n2-tru5. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the borders of Lake Leman, where there is a grape-and-whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

MONTRICHARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n2-re-sha3rd'i2-a3. A genus of tropical American plants, of the *Montrichardiæ*, which are a tribe of the *Aroideæ*, suborder *Lasioideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. aculeata, M. arborea, M. arborescens.** Fr., *gouet en arbre*. Ger., *Aronsbaum*. A South American species (said to be the *arringa-iba* of Pison) having an amylaceous root the pulp of which is drastic, and, with the leaves, is applied in arthritis. The juice is acrid and caustic. The seeds, called *moucou-moucou*, are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 35); B, 216; L, 105.]

MONTVALE SPRINGS, n. Mo2nt-val'. A place in Blount County, Tennessee, where there is an alkaline, saline, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14); L, 57 (a, 14).]

MONUREIDE, n. Mo2n-u2-re'i2d(id). A compound structurally derived from a single molecule of urea. [B, 11.]

MOON-CALF, n. Mun'ka3f. Ger., *Mondkalb, Mohnkalb*. 1. A fœtal monstrosity. [L, 56 (a, 43).] 2. The translation of an old term for a fleshy mole.

MOON-FLOWER, n. Mun'flu5-u4-u5r. The *Anemone nemorosa, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Chrysanthemum segetum, Ipomœa bona nox*, and *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOONSEED, n. Mun'sed. The genus *Menispermum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Canadian m.** See MENISPERMUM *canadense*.

MOONSTRUCK, adj. Mun'stru3k. Lunatic. [a, 48.]

MOONWORT, n. Mun'wu5rt. 1. The genus *Botrychium*, especially *Botrychium lunaria*. 2. The *Rumex lunaria*. [B, 19, 71, 275 (a, 35).]

MOORHEAD, n. Mur'he2d. See ALEMBIC.

MOORHIRSE (Ger.), n. Mor'herz-e2. The genus *Sorghum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MOOS (Ger.), n. Mos. See MOSS.—**Corsikanisches M.** See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**Fieberm'.** See CLADONIA *pyxidata*.—**Flussm', Gemeines Hüllm', Gemeines Quellm'.** See FONTINALIS *antipyretica*.—**Haarm'.** 1. The genus *Polytrichum*. 2. The *Usnea barbata*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Hautm'.** See LICHEN (2d def.).—**Isländisches M., Isländisch-M.** See CETRARIA *islandica*.—**M'blume.** The *Caltha palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MOOSBAD (Ger.), n. Mos'ba3d. 1. A place in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring, also a bathing establishment. 2. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MOOSBEERE (Ger.), n. Mos'bar-e2. The genus *Oxycoccus;* in the pl., *M'n*, the fruits of *Oxycoccus palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 35); L, 80 (a, 43).]

MOOSEWOOD, n. Mus'wu4d. The genus *Dirca*, also the *Acer pennsylvanicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOQUILEA (Lat.), n. f. Mo-ki2l'e2-a3. A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs of the *Chrysobalaneæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. couepia.** Fr., *moquilier couépi*. A Guiana species having bitter and astringent fruit-kernels. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

MORA (Lat.), n. f. Mo'ra3. Sp., *m.* 1. The *Morus nigra* or its fruit. 2. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. excelsa.** A large timber tree forming forests in British Guiana and in Trinidad. The bark is astringent; the seeds are sometimes eaten. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

MORADEINE, n. Mo2r-a2d'e2-en. A substance obtained from various species of the *Rubiaceæ*, forming colorless opaque prisms. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, and melts at 199·5° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

MORADIN, n. Mo2r'a2d-i2n. An acid substance, probably an oxyhydroquinone, $C_{21}H_{18}O_8$ (or $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$), extracted from the bark of *Cascarilla morada* and forming slender acicular crystals or large prisms melting at 201·5° C. without volatilization. Fehling's solution is reduced when heated with it. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, xxxviii (a, 46).]

MORÆA (Lat.), n. f. Mor-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From *Moræus*, father-in-law of Linnæus. Fr., *m.*, *morée*. A genus of the *Moræœ* (or *Moræceæ*, or *Moræeæ*), which are a tribe of the *Irideæ*. [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. chinensis.** Fr., *m. de Chine*. A species the root and leaves of which are used for poisoned wounds, snake-bites, etc. [B, 173 (α, 35); L, 105 (α, 46).]—**M. collina.** A poisonous species found at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 104 (α, 35).]—**M. edulis.** Fr., *m. alimentaire*. A South African species having edible roots. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. sisyrinchium.** Spanish-nut iris, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. The mucilaginous tuberous roots contain a starch which is edible and is used in pectoral and abdominal affections. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MORBA (It.), n. Mo^{2}r'ba^2. A place in Tuscany where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49, 135 (α, 43).]

MORBID, adj. Mo^{2}rb'i^{2}d. Lat., *morbidus* (from *morbus*, a disease). Fr., *morbide*. Ger., *krank*, *krankhaft*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with disease. [B, 117; D.]

MORBIDITY, n. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *morbidité*. Ger., *Morbidität*, *Mürbheit*. 1. The state of being morbid. 2. The prevalence of disease in proportion to population, as shown by statistics; the sick-rate. [α, 48.]

MORBIFEROUS, adj. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *morbus*, disease, and *ferre*, to carry. Conveying or propagating disease. [α, 48.]

MORBIFIC, adj. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *morbificus* (from *morbificare*, to produce disease). Fr., *morbifique*. Ger., *krankmachend*. Causing disease. [D.]

MORBIGENOUS, n. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *morbus*, a disease, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Originating or producing disease. [α, 48.]

MORBILITY, n. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *morbilité*. Ger., *Morbilität*. The probability of becoming sick. [D, 3.] Cf. MORBIDITY (2d def.).

MORBILLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}l'li(le). Dim. of *morbus*, a disease. See MEASLES (1st def.).—**M. apyretici.** Measles unattended by noticeable fever. [G.]—**M. asthenici.** M. with asthenia. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**M. benigni.** Ordinary m. [α, 34.]—**M. conferti.** Measles in which the efflorescences are confluent. [G.]—**M. confluentes.** 1. See *M. conferti*. 2. Of Watson, see RÖTHELN.—**M. erethici, M. graviores.** See *M. maligni*.—**M. hæmorrhagici.** Measles associated with hæmorrhagic efflorescences in the form of either petechiæ, vibices, or ecchymoses. In common measles (*m. vulgares*) petechiæ may appear at the beginning of the eruption, and are said to be of slight importance, while in malignant measles the hæmorrhages occur at a later stage (see *Black* MEASLES), and proceed not only from the skin, but also from the mucous membranes, showing a condition of grave import. [G.] Cf. *M. maligni*.—**M. ignei.** See SCARLATINA.—**M. incocti.** M. in which the eruption is not well developed. [α, 34.]—**M. inflammatorii.** See *Inflammatory* MEASLES.—**M. læves.** Measles in which the efflorescences have no perceptible elevation above the surface. [G.]—**M. maligni.** Malignant or synochal measles; measles attended with grave febrile or inflammatory symptoms or with systemic disturbances indicative of severe blood-poisoning and sometimes with hæmorrhages. [G.] Cf. *M. hæmorrhagici*.—**M. miliares.** See *M. vesiculosi*.—**M. mitiores.** See *M. vulgares*.—**M. nervosi.** Malignant measles. [α, 34.]—**M. nigri.** See *Black* MEASLES.—**M. papulosi.** Measles in which the efflorescences are distinctly papular in character. [G.]—**M. petechiales.** See *M. hæmorrhagici*.—**M. putridi.** See *M. maligni*.—**M. regulares.** See *M. vulgares*.—**M. septici.** Malignant measles. [α, 34.]—**M. scarlatina.** Measles complicated with scarlatina. [G.]—**M. sine catarrho.** Measles unaccompanied by catarrhal symptoms. [G.]—**M. sine exanthemate, M. sine morbillis.** Measles without a rash or with only a slight one. [D, 1.]—**M. synochales.** See *Inflammatory* MEASLES.—**M. typhosi.** Typhoid measles; measles associated with typhoidal symptoms; a variety of m. maligni (*q. v.*). [G.]—**M. vesiculosi.** Ger., *Frieselmasern*. Measles associated with vesicular efflorescences of the character of miliaria. [G.]—**M. vulgares.** Fr., *rougeole bénigne*. Common measles; measles of a mild type, unattended by serious complications. [G.]

MORBILLIFORM, adj. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *morbilli*, measles, and *forma*, form. Resembling measles. [D, 74.]

MORBILLOUS, adj. Mo^{2}rb-i^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *morbillosus*. Fr., *morbilleux*. Ger., *morbillös*. Pertaining to measles. [D, 1.]

MORBOSE, adj. Mo^{2}rb'os. Lat., *morbosus* (from *morbus*, a disease). Pertaining to or resulting from disease; diseased. [α, 48.]

MORBOSITY, n. Mo^{2}rb-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *morbositas* (from *morbosus*, sickly). A diseased condition.

MORBUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}rb'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DISEASE.—**Eligii m.** See FISTULA.—**Leseoli m.** Jaundice.—**M. ætatis.** A disease peculiar to a certain age. [α, 34.]—**M. ampullaceus.** Pemphigus. [G.]—**M. amyloides.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**M. anglicus.** 1. See RHACHITIS. 2. See SCURVY.—**M. animatus.** A parasitic disease. [α, 34.]—**M. anserinus.** Pellagra. [α, 34.]—**M. aphrodisiacus, M. aphrodisius.** See SYPHILIS.—**M. aphthosus.** See APHTHÆ.—**M. apoplectiformis** [Ménière]. Ménière's disease. [α, 34.]—**M. archigenus.** An acute or primary disease.—**M. arcuatus.** See *M. arquatus*.—**M. ardentium.** Fr., *mal des ardents*. It., *male* (o *malattia*) *degli ardenti*. See ERGOTISM.—**M. arietis.** Influenza. [α, 34.]—**M. arquatus.** A form of jaundice in which the skin turns to various shades of color.—**M. articularis.** See GOUT.—**M. astralis, M. attonitus.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. attonitus Celsi.** See CATALEPSY.—**M. Basedowii.** See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**M. Brightii.** See NEPHRITIS.—**M. bruno-gallicus.** Ger., *Seuche von Brünn*. An epidemic of syphilis that occurred at Brünn, in Moravia, in 1577, the infection having been spread through the use of cupping-glasses. [Jeitteles (G); G, 82.]—**M. bullosus.** Pemphigus. [G.]—**M. cachecticus.** See CACHEXIA.—**M. caducus.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. cæruleus.** See CYANOSIS.—**M. canadensis.** See RADESYGE.—**M. cancriformis.** Epithelioma. [α, 34.]—**M. cardiacus.** See CARDIALGIA and FEBRIS *nervosa*.—**M. carinus.** See INSOLATION.—**M. catarrhalis.** Influenza. [α, 34.]—**M. catoxys.** An acute disease. [α, 34.]—**M. Celsi.** Catalepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. cerealis.** See ERGOTISM.—**M. cerebralis Whytii.** See *Acute internal* HYDROCEPHALUS.—**M. cereus.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION and CATALEPSY.—**M. cirrorum.** See PLICA.—**M. cœliacus.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**M. coitus.** See MAL *de coit*.—**M. collodes.** See *Colloid* DEGENERATION.—**M. comitialis.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. congenitus.** A congenital disease. [α, 34.]—**M. conjunctus.** An associated disease. [α, 34.]—**M. connatus.** A congenital disease. [α, 34.]—**M. connexus.** See *M. conjunctus*.—**M. constrictorius.** A spasmodic disease. [α, 34.]—**M. contagiosus.** A contagious disease. [α, 34.]—**M. costalis.** See PLEURISY.—**M. coxæ, M. coxarius.** Tubercular disease of the hip joint. [α, 34.]—**M. coxæ senilis.** See MALUM *coxæ senile*.—**M. crimensis.** See LEPRA *taurica*.—**M. croatus.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**M. cucullaris.** Whooping-cough. [α, 34.]—**M. cystophlegmaticus.** Vesical catarrh. [α, 34.]—**M. dæmoniacus.** Fr., *mal démoniaque*. See DÆMONIA.—**M. deificus.** Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. Deliorum.** See *Macular* LEPROSY.—**M. dermatodes.** A skin disease. [α, 34.]—**M. dispersus.** A sporadic disease. [α, 34.]—**M. dissimulatus.** A feigned disease. [α, 34.]—**M. dissolutus.** See CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.—**M. dithmarsicus, M. ditmarsicus.** See *Ditmarsch* DISEASE.—**M. divinus, M. divus.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. dolorosus.** See DOLOR.—**M. dominorum.** See GOUT.—**M. endemicus.** An endemic disease. [α, 34.]—**M. epidemicus.** An epidemic disease.—**M. epidemicus gutturis Foresti.** Scarlet fever. [α, 34.]—**M. epidemius Leidensis.** Of Fanois, see *Intermittent* FEVER.—**M. ex abusu alcoholicorum chronicus.** See *Chronic* ALCOHOLISM.—**M. extrinsecus.** An external disease. [α, 34.]—**M. farciminosus.** Farcy. [α, 34.]—**M. felliflnus.** Cholera. [α, 34.]—**M. flatulentus.** Hypochondriasis. [α, 34.]—**M. fluminiensis.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**M. fœdus.** Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. frigidus.** Atrophy with trophic cutaneous disturbances. [α, 34.]—**M. gallicus.** Fr., *mal français* (ou *gaulois*). Ger., *französische Krankheit*, *Franzosenkrankheit*. An old term for syphilis. [G.]—**M. gesticulatorius.** Chorea. [α, 34.]—**M. granulosus renum.** See *Granular* KIDNEY.—**M. hæmaticus.** Hæmophilia. [α, 34.]—**M. hæmorrhagicus Werlhofii.** See PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**M. heracleios, M. heracleus, M. herculeus.** 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. See EPILEPSY.—**M. heterochronicus.** See HETEROCHRONISM.—**M. hispanicus.** Fr., *mal castillan* (ou *espagnol*). Ger., *castilianische* (oder *spanische*) *Krankheit*. An old name for syphilis. [G.]—**M. hungaricus.** See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.—**M. hypnoticus.** Narcolepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. illyricus.** See SCHERLIEVO.—**M. implicitus.** A skin disease involving other organs besides those primarily affected. [α, 34.]—**M. incurvus.** Kyphosis. [α, 34.]—**M. indicus.** An old term for syphilis (*q. v.*). [G.]—**M. infantilis.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. infitiatus.** A feigned disease. [α, 34.]—**M. insputatus.** Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. instrumentarius.** See *Surgical* DISEASE.—**M. interlunis, M. interlunius.** An old name for epilepsy; so called because those born at the change of the moon were supposed to be especially liable to it. [Hartmann (A, 325).]—**M. interpolatus.** Of Paracelsus, a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms. [L, 84.]—**M. ischiadicus.** See ISCHIAS and SCIATICA.—**M. italicus.** See SYPHILIS.—**M. jecinoris.** Hepatitis. [α, 34.]—**M. lardaceus.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**M. laryngeus concionatorum.** Chronic laryngitis of public speakers. [F. H. Hamilton, "Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxiii, p. 41 (α, 34).]—**M. lateralis, M. laterum.** See PLEURISY.—**M. lienosus.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**M. lunaticus.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. luteolus.** Literally, a yellowish disease; jaundice.—**M. maculosus.** Purpura hæmorrhagica. [α, 34.]—**M. maculosus Dieckerhoff.** A disease in horses resembling purpura hæmorrhagica. ["Fortschr. d. Med.," Apr. 1, 1888, p. 281 (α, 34).]—**M. maculosus Werlhofii.** See PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**M. magnus, M. major.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. malabarius.** See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**M. maritimus.** Seasickness. [α, 34.]—**M. medicorum.** A form of hypochondriasis in which there is constant consultation with physicians for a supposed disease. [α, 34.]—**M. mercurialis.** See MERCURIALISM.—**M. mesalis.** Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. metallicus.** See *Metallic* COLIC.—**M. miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**M. mirachialis.** Hypochondriasis. [α, 34.]—**M. miseriæ.** Plague. [α, 34.]—**M. mucosus.** See DIARRHŒA.—**M. nauticus.** Seasickness. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**M. neapolitanus.** Fr., *mal de Naples*. See SYPHILIS.—**M. occultus.** A latent disease. [α, 34.]—**M. originalis.** A primary disease. [α, 34.]—**M. oryzeus.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**M. pallidus, M. parthenius.** See CHLOROSIS.—**M. pauperum.** Relapsing fever. [α, 34.]—**M. Paxtonii.** Of Paxton, a parasitic disease of the axillary hair. [α, 34.]—**M. pedicularis, M. pediculosus.** Fr., *maladie pédiculaire*. Ger., *Läusekrankheit*. See PHTHEIRIASIS.—**M. pedis entophyticus.** Madura-foot. [α, 34.]—**M. pestichialis, M. petechialis.** See *Typhus* FEVER.—**M. phœniceus, M. phœnicius.** Fr., *maladie phénicienne*. See LEPROSY.—**M. pilaris.** See TRICHIASIS.—**M. polyrhizos et polymorphæus.** Of Maynwaring, scurvy. [α, 34.]—**M. popularis.** 1. An epidemic. [D.] 2. Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. porcinus.** Urticaria resembling lichen tropicus. [L, 135 (α, 34).]—**M. potatorum chronicus.** See *Chronic* ALCOHOLISM.—**M. psoadicus.** Psoas abscess. [α, 34.]—**M. puerilis.** See RHACHITIS.—**M. puerperii.** A puerperal disease.—**M. pulicularis.** Typhus fever. [α, 34.]—**M. pustularum, M. pustulosus.** See SYPHILIS.—**M. pustulosus finnicus.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**M. recidivus.** A relapsing disease. [α, 34.]—**M. regius.** Ger., *Königskrankheit*. Jaundice (lit., the royal disease); so called because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc. [G, 13.]—**M. sacer.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. saltatorius.** Chorea. [α, 34.]—**M. Sancti Lazari** (seu **Mævii**). Fr., *mal de Saint-Lazare*. See LEPROSY.—**M. Sancti Valentini.**

Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. scythicus.** Impaired virility and loss of hair attributed to horseback riding. [α, 34.]—**M. sideratus.** Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. soloniensis.** Chronic ergotism. [α, 34.]—**M. solstitialis.** See INSOLATION.—**M. sonticus.** See EPILEPSY.—**M. spasmodicus malignus** (seu **popularis**). Rhaphania. [α, 34.]—**M. strangulatorius.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).—**M. sudatorius.** See *Sweating* SICKNESS.—**M. suffocans, M. suffocativus.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**M. syphiliticus testiculi.** See *Syphilitic* ORCHITIS.—**M. syriacus.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**M. testiculi syphiliticus.** Syphilitic orchitis. [α, 34.]—**M. testiculi tuberculosus.** Tubercular orchitis. [α, 34.]—**M. totius substantiæ.** See *Internal* DISEASE.—**M. truculentus infantum.** Croup. [α, 34.]—**M. tuberculosus pedis.** See MYCETOMA and PODELCOMA.—**M. tyrius.** Fr., *maladie tyrienne.* 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. See LEPROSY.—**M. verni.** See ERONOSUS.—**M. vesicularis.** Pemphigus. [α, 34.]—**M. virgineus, M. virginum.** See CHLOROSIS.—**M. viridellus, M. vitriolatus.** Epilepsy. [α, 34.]—**M. Weilii.** See *Weil's* DISEASE.—**Vini m.** See ALCOHOLISM.—**Vulpis m.** See ALOPECIA.

MORCEAU (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r-so. A piece, a morsel. [α, 21.]—**M. du diable, M. frangé.** See MORSUS *diaboli.*

MORCELLEMENT (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r-se^{2}l-l'ma^{3}n^2. Ger., *Parcellirung.* The removal of a tumor or of a fœtus piecemeal. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

MORCHELLA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}r-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)'la^3. Fr., *morille, morchelle.* Ger., *Morchel.* A genus of discomycetous *Fungi.* Most of the species are esculent. The *Morchellei* (Fr., *morchellés*) are a section of the *Mitrati.* The *Morchellini* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Hymenomycetes.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. bohemica.** An edible Bohemian species. [B, 61, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. caroliniana.** Fr., *morille de Caroline.* An edible species found in the southern United States. [B, 61 ; B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. conica, M. contigua, M. continua.** Fr., *morille conique.* Ger., *Spitzmorchel.* A variety of *M. esculenta.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. crassipes.** A large edible species. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. deliciosa.** Fr., *morille délicieuse.* A species found in Europe, Java, and Cashmere. [B, 61, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. esculenta.** Fr., *morille alimentaire* (ou *comestible,* ou *rousse*), *mourille, morchelen, morchelon, spongiole.* Ger., *gemeine Morchel, Morille.* The morel ; a fleshy species growing in woods and pastures, especially where wood has been burned. It is readily dried, and is much used for flavoring dishes and in place of mushrooms for making catsup. It was formerly sold, along with some other species, under the names of *Boletus esculentus* and *Fungus favaginosus* (seu *vescus*). It is said that Böhm and Kuhn have succeeded in isolating a poisonous principle from this fungus, to which they have given the name helvellic acid. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 46).]—**M. esculenta cinerea.** See *M. rotunda.*—**M. esculenta conica.** See *M. conica.*—**M. fulva.** Fr., *morille fauve.* A variety of *M. esculenta.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. gigas.** Fr., *morille géante.* A species largely consumed in Florence. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. mitra.** Ger., *Käppchenmorchel, Morille.* An edible species formerly official. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. patula.** Ger., *Glockenmorchel, Morille.* An edible species growing in mountainous woods. Like *M. esculenta,* it was formerly sold as *Fungus vescus,* etc. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. rotunda.** Fr., *morille ronde.* A variety of *M. esculenta.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. semi-libera.** Fr., *morille à moitié libre.* An edible species. [B, 19, 77, 173 (α, 35).]

MORDACIOUS, adj. Mo^{2}rd-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *mordax.* Biting ; pungent ; acrid.

MORDANT, adj. Mo^{2}r'd'nt. From *mordere,* to bite. Fr., *m.* Corrosive ; as a n., a substance used for fixing colors in dyeing. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MORDÉCHI, MORDEHI, MORDENSI, n's. In the East Indies, a disease resembling cholera. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MORDEX (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}rd'e^{2}x. Gen., *mord'icis.* From *mordere,* to bite. A tooth. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**M. senilis.** See *Greisen*GEBISS.

MORDICANT, adj. Mo^{2}rd'i^2-k'nt. Lat., *mordicans* (from *mordicare,* to bite). Biting, pungent. [L, 43, 49 (α, 43).]

MORDICATION, n. Mo^{2}rd-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *mordicatio* (from *mordicare,* to bite). A burning prickling sensation. [α, 34.]

MORÉINE (Fr.), n. Mo-ra-en. See MORIN.

MOREL, MORELL, n's. Mo^{2}r'e^{2}l, mo^{2}r-e^{2}l'. 1. See MORCHELLA *esculenta.* 2. The *Peziza coccinea.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Great m.** See ATROPA *belladonna.*—**Petty m.** See SOLANUM *nigrum.*

MORELLE (Fr.), n. Mo-re^{2}l. 1. The genus *Solanum ;* in the Fr. Cod., the *Solanum nigrum.* 2. The *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Huile de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* SOLANUM *nigrum.*—**Lotion de m.** A mixture of 32 grammes of the dried plant in a litre of water. [B, 93 (α, 39).]—**M. parmentière, M. tubérose.** The *Solanum tuberosum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MORELOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}r-e^{2}l-o'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Of La Llave and Lagarza, a genus of boraginaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Bourreria.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. huanita.** Sp., *huanita* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Michoacan. The bark is used as an antiperiodic and astringent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]

MORÈNE (Fr.), n. Mo-re^{2}n. 1. The genus *Hydrocharis.* 2. An old term for hæmorrhoids. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35) ; L, 41 (α, 43).]

MORETUM (Lat.), **MORETUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Mo^{2}r(mor)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *morum,* a mulberry. In ancient pharmacy, a potion containing mulberry-juice ; considered a tonic in pregnancy. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

MORFÉE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r-fa. See FUMAGINE.

MORFONDURE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r^2-fo^{2}n^2-du^{6}r. 1. Phlegmatorrhagia. [α, 34.] 2. Of the veterinarians, intense nasal and bronchial catarrh. [L, 55 (α, 34).]

MORGAGNIAN, adj. Mo^{2}r-ga^{3}n'yi^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *morgagnianus.* Investigated by or named from Morgagni. [α, 17.]

MORGINS, n. A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

MORGUE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}rg. A mortuary ; a dead-house.

MORIBUND, adj. Mo^{2}r'i^2-bu^{3}nd. Lat., *moribundus* (from *moriri,* to die). Fr., *moribond.* Ger., *sterbend.* At the point of death, dying. [D.]

MORIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo'ri^2-a^3. Gr., *μωρία* (from *μωρός,* foolish). Ger., *Stumpfheit, Blödsinn.* A variety of delirium, characterized by imbecility, unreasonableness, or shallowness. [D, 36.]—**M. demens.** Dementia. [α, 34.]—**M. demens.** General paresis of the insane. [α, 34.]—**M. imbecillis.** Of Good, defect or hebetude confined to particular faculties of the understanding. It is divided into *stupiditas,* in which there is dullness ; *amnesia* (*q. v.*); *credulitas,* in which there is great credulity ; and *inconstantia,* in which there is great irresolution. [α, 34.]—**Postepileptic maniacal m.** A rare form of acute methepileptic insanity like acute mania. [D, 36.]

MORIC ACID, n. Mor'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide morique.* 1. A crystalline acid found in the stipes and exudations of *Morus alba.* [B, 93 (α, 14).] 2. See MORIN.

MORIFORM, adj. Mo^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *moriformis* (from *morus,* a mulberry, and *forma,* form). Fr., *moriforme, muriforme.* Ger., *maulbeerförmig.* Having the form of a mulberry. The *Moriformes* of Link are an order of the *Amentaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]

MORILLE (Fr.), n. Mo-rel-y'. 1. The genus *Morchella,* especially *Morchella esculenta.* 2. Of Lamarck, the genus *Phallus.* [B, 105, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MORILLE (Ger.), n. Mor-el'le^2. See MORCHELLA *esculenta,* MORCHELLA *mitra,* and MORCHELLA *patula.*

MORIN, n. Mor'i^{2}n. Fr., *morine.* A coloring substance, $C_{12}H_8O_6 + H_2O$, extracted from *Morus tinctoria.* It forms small colorless needles, often grouped in tufts, of slightly bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water and in ether, freely soluble in alcohol and in alkalies and alkaline salts. An *isom'* is also known as a substance separating out in red crystals when an alcoholic solution of m. is treated with hydrochloric acid and sodium amalgam and evaporated. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14) ; B, 270 (α, 38).]

MORINDA (Lat.), n. f. Mor-i^{2}nd'a^3. From *morus,* the mulberry, and *indicus,* Indian. Fr., *morin, morinde.* A genus of the *Morindeæ* (Fr., *morindées*), which are a tribe (of Baillon, a series) of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35) ; B, 38, 48, 71, 91 (α, 14).]—**M. bracteata.** An East Indian species. The bitter aromatic fruits are used as a vermifuge, and the roots as a dye. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. citrifolia.** Fr., *morin à feuilles de citronier.* Hind., *atchy.* Mal., *cada-pilava.* (East) Indian mulberry, awl-tree ; a species found in India, containing morindin. The edible fruits are used as a deobstruent and emmenagogue and in asthma and phthisis ; the leaves as a tonic astringent, febrifuge, and vulnerary. A kind of salt extracted from them is applied to old ulcers. The expressed juice of the leaves is used as an external anodyne in gout, etc. The root-bark yields a scarlet dye. [B, 5, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35) ; B, 48, 71 (α, 14).]—**M. doundaké.** See SARCOCEPHALUS *esculentus.*—**M. longifolia.** See SARCOCEPHALUS *esculentus.*—**M. multiflora.** A species cultivated in the East for the red dye obtained from its roots. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. muscosa.** The *Cephœlis muscosa.* [B, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. royoc.** Fr., *morin de royoc, fausse rubarbe des Caraïbes.* A species growing in the West Indies and Mexico, having edible fruits and emetic and cathartic roots, which also yield a dye. [B, 48, 71 (α, 14) ; B, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. tetrandra.** A species growing in Malabar and the Malayan Islands, where the expressed juice is used as an anodyne in colic, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. tinctoria.** The *tagaroo* of the Teloogoos, ach-root, dyers' Indian mulberry ; a species growing wild in India. The fruits are eaten green in curry. The root yields a red dye. [B, 172, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. umbellata.** Fr., *morin à ombelles.* The *moolooghoodoo* of the Teloogoos; a species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as a vermifuge and the leaves are employed in dysentery. The root yields a yellow dye. [B, 172, 173, 185 (α, 35).]

MORINDIN, n. Mo^{2}r-i^{2}nd'i^{2}n. Fr., *morindine, jaune de morinde.* Ger., *M., Morindagelb.* A substance, $C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$, derived from *Morinda citrifolia,* and forming fine yellow needles, freely soluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Decomposed, it is said to give rise to alizarin. [B, 2.]

MORINDON, n. Mo^{2}r-i^{2}nd'o^{2}n. Fr., *morindone.* Ger., *M.* A brilliant red substance, $C_{28}H_{10}O_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of morindin. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, producing an indigo-color, which changes to purple and finally to reddish-yellow. [B, 38, 93, 98 (α, 14).]

MORINGA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}r-i^{2}n^2'ga^3. Fr., *m., moringe.* Ger., *Moringe.* The only genus of the *Moringaceæ* (or *Moringeæ* [Fr., *moringées*]) of Lindley, an anomalous order of polypetalous dicotyledons placed by him in the *Violales.* They are pungent and aromatic. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. aptera, M. nux ben.** Fr., *m. aptère, noix de ben.* A species indigenous to India, Syria, Arabia, etc. According to McFadyen, it, as well as *M. pterygosperma,* yields the commercial oil of ben which is used in perfumery and as an emetic and purgative. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35) ; "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 24, 1888, p. 460.]—**M. oleifera.** See *M. pterygosperma.*—**M. polygona.** An East Indian species, in properties like *M. pterygosperma.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. pterygosperma, M. zeylanica.** Fr., *m. à fruit ailé.* Ger., *flügelsamige Moringe, Behennussbaum.* Horse-radish (or drumstick) tree ; an Eastern

species introduced into the West Indies. The three-angled seeds, called *ben* (or behen) nuts (the *βάλανος μυρεψική* of Dioscorides), yield a clear, bland, odorless oil (see BEHEN-*nut oil*), used to obtain essential oils by enfleurage, as an ointment and hair-oil, as a salad oil, and as a lubricant. The pungent root is used in paralysis, intermittent fevers, hepatic and splenic diseases, dropsy, hysteria, and epilepsy, and as a rubefacient and vesicant. The leaves are applied warm in hydrocele, and are used in ulcers and the guinea-worm disease. The juice of the leaves is used to promote suppuration in abscesses, is applied with pepper over the eyes in vertigo, and, mixed with salt, is used in flatulence. The bark, rubbed up in rice-water mixed with cumin-seed, is used in alveolar abscess and toothache. An astringent gum obtained from the bark, resembling tragacanth, is mixed with milk and rubbed on the temples in headache, and applied locally in venereal diseases. The unripe legumes are eaten in curries. The sap is given with milk as a diuretic, stomachic, and antasthmatic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 172, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 24, 1888, p. 461; May 24, 1890, p. 243.]—**Radix moringæ.** A yellowish aromatic root (perhaps that of *M. pterygosperma*), breaking with a resinous fracture, formerly used in medicine. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MORINGIC ACID, n. Mo^{2}r-i^{2}n'ji^{2}k. Fr., *acide moringique.* Ger., *Moringensäure.* A fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, occurring in the oil of *Moringa aptera;* now thought to be an impure form of oleic acid. [B, 3, 14.]

MORINTANNIC ACID, Mor-i^{2}n-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide morintannique, machromin, maclurin.* Ger., *Moringerbsäure.* A substance, $C_{13}H_{10}O_6 + H_2O$, thought by some to be isomeric with morin. It is found in *Morus tinctoria*, occurring in small bright needles or a light-yellow powder, of a sweetish, puckering taste, soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It loses its water of crystallization at 140° C., and melts at 200° C. [B, 3, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

MORIO (Lat.), n. m. Mo'ri^2-o. Gen., *-on'is.* Fr., *m.* 1. Of Fries, a section of the genus *Orchis.* 2. The *Orchis morio.* [B, 46 (α, 46); B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Radix m'nis.** Salep. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MORION (Lat.), n. n. Mo'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., *μώριον* (from *μωρός*, silly). 1. Of Dioscorides and others, the *Mandragora officinalis* or its vinous extract. [B, 121 (α, 35).] 2. Of Pliny, the *Atropa belladonna.* 3. The *Solanum nigrum.* [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MORIOPLASTY, n. Mo^{2}r'i^2-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *morioplastia, morioplastice* (from *μόριον*, a little piece, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *morioplastie.* Ger., *Morioplastie.* See AUTOPLASTY, ANAPLASTY, and *Plastic* SURGERY.

MORISONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}r-i^{2}s-on'i^2-a^3. From *R. Morison.* Fr., *m., morisonie.* A genus of the *Capparideæ*, referred by Baillon to the genus *Capparis.* The *Morisonieæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Cappareæ.* [B, 38, 48, 71 (α, 14); B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. americana.** See CAPPARIS *m.*

MORNING-GLORY, n. Mo^{2}rn''i^{2}n^2-glo'ri^2. 1. The genus *Pharbitis.* 2. The genus *Ipomœa.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 35).]

MOROCHTHUS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}r-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., *μόροχθος.* See *Mineral* AGARIC.

MOROCOMIUM (Lat.), **MORODOCHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mor-o(o^3)-ko(ko^2)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -dok(do^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *μωρός*, silly, and *κομεῖν*, to take care of, or *δέχεσθαι*, to receive. A lunatic asylum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MORON (Lat.), n. n. Mo-ro^{2}n. Fr., *m.* 1. The *Rubus idæus.* 2. The *Stellaria media.* [B, 38 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 35).]

MORONOBEA (Lat.), n. f. Mor-o^{2}n-ob'e^2-a^3. Fr., *moronobée, mani.* A genus of the *Moronobeæ* (Fr., *moronobées*), which are a tribe of the *Clusiaceæ* [Endlicher] or of the *Guttiferæ* [Bentham and Hooker]. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. coccinea.** Fr., *mani écarlate.* Hog-gum plant (or tree); a species found in the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a juice which hardens by exposure into a yellow inflammable resin resembling Burgundy pitch, and is used externally and in pills as a substitute for copaiba. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

MOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mor-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., *μώρωσις* (from *μωρός*, dull). See MORIA.

MOROSITATES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mor-o^{2}s-i^{2}t-at(a^{3}t)'ez(as). Fr., *morosités.* Of Sauvages, an order of mental disease including pica, bulimia, polydipsia, nostalgia, pantophobia, nymphomania, satyriasis, and rabies. [α, 34.]

MOROTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mor-o(o^2)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *μωρός*, silly, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. See MOROCOMIUM.

MOROXILIC ACID, n. Mor-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide moroxylique* (ou *moroxalique*). See MORIC ACID (1st def.).

MORPHÆA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-e(a^3'e^2)-a^3. See MORPHŒA.

MORPHEA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-e(a)'a^3. Fr., *morphée.* An ancient name for an ill-determined disease of the skin, characterized, according to Paracelsus, by its attacking the face and by the formation of groups of maculæ, at first red, then blue or black, also by swelling, bullæ, protuberances, vesicles, and suppuration. [H; α, 18.] Cf. MORPHŒA.

MORPHETINE, n. Mo^{2}rf'e^{2}t-en. Fr., *morphétine.* A brown, amorphous, slightly acid and bitter substance, obtained by boiling morphine sulphate with lead peroxide in the presence of diluted sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and sparingly soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MORPHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}rf'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MORPHINE.

MORPHEW, n. Mo^{2}r'fu^2. A term loosely applied to several skin diseases of the face. [α, 48.]

MORPHIA [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. See MORPHINE.

MORPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Mo^{2}rf'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *morphique.* Containing morphine.

MORPHIMETRY, n. Mo^{2}rf-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. See MORPHOMETRY.

MORPHIN (Ger.), n. Mo^{2}rf-en'. See MORPHINE.—**Bromwasserstoffsaures M.** See MORPHINE *hydrobromide.*—**Chlorwasserstoffsaures M.** See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**Essigsaures M.** See MORPHINE *acetate.*—**Jodwasserstoffsaures M.** See MORPHINE *hydriodide.*—**M'ätherschwefelsäure** (Ger.). Morphinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**M'klystier.** See ENEMA *morphinatum.*—**M'schwefelsäure.** Morphinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**Salzsaures M.** See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**Weinsaures M.** See MORPHINE *tartrate.*

MORPHINA (Lat. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-i(e)'na^3. See MORPHINE.—**Acetas morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *acetate.*—**Chlorhydras morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**Injectio morphinæ hypodermica** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 92 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 oz. of water, precipitating the morphine with enough ammonia to produce a slightly alkaline reaction, washing the precipitate, adding about 1 oz. of water, and enough acetic acid to dissolve the morphine and produce a very slight acid reaction, reducing to 2 fl. oz., and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *Injectio* MORPHINI *hydrochlorici.*—**Liquor morphinæ acetatis** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor morphiæ acetatis* [Br. Ph., 1867]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in a mixture of 73 parts of water with 2 fluid parts of acetic acid and 24 of rectified spirit; or by dissolving 90 minims of hypodermic injection of morphine in dilute alcohol, and reducing to 2 fluidrachms. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Liquor morphinæ bimeconatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by precipitating a solution of 9 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 or 3 drachms of water with ammonia, adding to the precipitate water up to 1·5 oz., and redissolving by the addition of 0·5 fl. oz. of alcohol and 6 grains of meconic acid. Each fluidounce contains 5·5 grains (or 1·25 per cent.) of morphine bimeconate. [B, 95.]—**Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté de chlorhydrate de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor morphiæ hydrochloratis, liquor chloreti morphici* [Finn. Ph.]. A solution of morphine hydrochloride in water with [Br. Ph.] or without the aid of hydrochloric acid. The Br. Ph. orders 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 2 parts by vol. (or 2·1 by weight) of hydrochloric acid, 27 by vol. (or 20·1 by weight) of alcohol, and 3 of water; and its preparation contains a little more than 1 per cent. of the salt. The Finn. preparation contains a little more than 3 per cent. (with 10 per cent. of alcohol), and the Fr. preparation 4 per cent. of the salt. [B, 95.]—**Morphinæ acetas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *acetate.*—**Morphinæ hydriodas.** See MORPHINE *hydriodide.*—**Morphinæ hydrobromas.** See MORPHINE *hydrobromide.*—**Morphinæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**Morphinæ lactas.** See MORPHINE *lactate.*—**Morphinæ meconas.** See MORPHINE *meconate.*—**Morphinæ murias.** See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**Morphinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *sulphate.*—**Morphinæ tartras.** See MORPHINE *tartrate.*—**Pulvis morphinæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 20 parts of camphor, moistened with a little alcohol, adding 20 each of licorice in No. 60 powder and precipitated calcium carbonate, and triturating the mixture little by little with 1 part of morphine sulphate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sulphas morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *sulphate.*—**Suppositoria morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 6 grains of morphine hydrochloride in a gently heated mortar with 24 of oil of cacao, adding 150 of melted oil of cacao, and forming into suppositories of 15 grains each, or cooling and dividing into 12 suppositories. Each suppository contains ½ grain of the morphine salt. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Suppositoria morphinæ cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Suppositories consisting of 6 parts of morphine hydrochloride (½ grain in each), 30 of glycerite of starch, 100 of powdered animal soap, and enough additional glycerite of starch to give them the proper consistence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de chlorhydrate de morphine, sirop de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de cloruro mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 1,980 of syrup and 20 of water [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with 2,400 of syrup and a sufficient quantity of water [Sp. Ph.]. Twenty grammes of the Fr. and Belg. preparation contain 1 centigr. of the morphine salt. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Trochisci morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride in ¼ fl. oz. of water, adding ¼ fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, 2 fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, and a finely powdered mixture of 1 oz. of gum arabic and 24 of sugar, and, if necessary, more mucilage; formed into 720 lozenges containing each 1/36 grain of morphine hydrochloride. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 20 grains of morphine sulphate, 64 of finely powdered ipecac, 8,000 of powdered sugar, 8 of oil of gaultheria, and tragacanth mucilage enough to make 800 lozenges, each containing 1/40 grain of the morphine salt. The Br. preparation contains 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride, 60 of ipecac, ¼ fl. oz. of water, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 24 oz. of powdered sugar, ¼ fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 2 fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, with as much more as is necessary to make 720 lozenges, each containing 1/36 grain of morphine hydrochloride. [B, 95 (α, 35).]

MORPHINATED, adj. Mo^{2}rf'en-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *morphinatus.* Containing morphine. [B.]

MORPHINE, n. Mo^{2}rf'en. From *Morpheus*, the god of sleep. Lat., *morphina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *morphinum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *morphia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphium* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *morpheum.* Fr., *m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphin.* It., Sp., *morfina.* A natural alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + H_2O$, discovered in opium by Sertürner in 1816, and occurring as a crys-

talline powder or in shining white or colorless prisms of bitter taste and no odor, almost insoluble in ether, very slightly soluble in chloroform and in cold water, somewhat soluble in boiling water, and more soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, becoming anhydrous and opaque at about 100° C., and melting at about 228° C. The symbol Mr is sometimes given to it. For its medicinal properties, see under OPIUM. [B, 5, 95, 270 (*a*, 38); B, 118.]—**Bromhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. hydrobromide.*—**Chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. hydrochloride.*—**Compound powder of m.** See *Pulvis* MORPHINÆ *compositus.*—**Huile de m.** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of m. hydrochloride in 1,000 parts of sweet-almond oil. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Hypodermic injection of m.** See *Injectio* MORPHINÆ *hypodermica.*—**Hypodermic injection of m. hydrochloride.** See *Injectio* MORPHINI *hydrochlorici.*—**M. acetate.** Lat., *morphinæ acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *morphinum aceticum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.], *acetas morphicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *morphinæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *morphini* [Netherl. Ph.]), *morphiæ acetas* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphium aceticum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate de m.* Ger., *Morphinacetat, essigsaures Morphin.* Sp., *acetato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white or yellowish-white crystalline or amorphous powder, $C_{11}H_{19}NO_3.HC_2H_3O_2 + 3H_2O$, having a bitter taste and a smell like acetic acid. It is insoluble in ether and in benzene, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more so in water, especially boiling water. It loses acetic acid with time, and becomes brown on the surface. [B, 5, 95, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. bimeconate.** Acid m. meconate. [*a*, 38.]—**M. bromide.** See *M. hydrobromide.*—**M. hydriodate, M. hydriodide.** Lat., *morphinæ hydriodas, morphium hydroiodicum.* Fr., *iodhydrate de m.* Ger., *jodwasserstoffsaures Morphin.* A crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HI + 2H_2O$, occurring in silky white needles, slightly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water. A tetriodide is also known, crystallizing in almost black prisms. [L, 49, 87, p. 492; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrobromate, M. hydrobromide.** Lat., *morphinum hydrobromicum, bromhydras morphicus.* Fr., *bromhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bromwasserstoffsaures Morphin, Morphinhydrobromat.* A crystalline salt, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HBr + 2H_2O$, occurring in long colorless needles, very soluble in boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B, 95, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrochlorate, M. hydrochloride.** Lat., *morphinæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *morphiæ murias* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *chloretum morphicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chlorhydras morphicus* (seu *morphinæ*) [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras morphini* [Netherl. Ph.], *morphinum hydro-chloricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.]), *morphium hydrochloratum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphinhydrochlorat, Morphinhydrochlorid, salzsaures* (oder *chlorwasserstoffsaures*) *Morphin.* Sp., *cloruro mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A crystalline salt, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HCl + 3H_2O$, occurring in feathery white flexible needles, of bitter taste and no odor, insoluble in ether, somewhat soluble in alcohol, more so in glycerin and in water, especially boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C: [B, 5, 95, 275 (*a*, 38).]—**M. hydrocyanate.** Lat., *morphium hydrocyanatum.* A crystalline salt formed when a soluble salt of m. is added to a soluble cyanide in solution. It is slightly soluble in pure water, easily soluble in acidulated water. F. A. Flückinger ("Neues Jahrb. für. Pharm.," 38, 1872, p. 138) denies the existence of this salt. [B, 5; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. lactate.** Lat., *morphinæ* (seu *morphiæ*) *lactas.* A crystalline salt, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3,C_3H_6O_3$, soluble in 8 parts of water at 60° F., and in 93 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol. [D. B. Dott, "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," May 15, 1886, p. 958; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1886, p. 353.]—**M. lozenges.** See *Trochisci* MORPHINÆ.—**M. meconate.** Lat., *morphinæ meconas, morphium meconicum.* Ger., *Morphinmeconat, meconsaures Morphin.* A crystalline substance, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2C_7H_4O_7 + 5H_2O$, occurring in star-shaped groups of colorless needles, easily soluble in alcohol and in hot water. An acid m. meconate is also known as a tough amorphous mass, exceedingly soluble in water. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. nitrate.** Fr., *nitrate de m.* A crystalline substance occurring as needles grouped in stars, very soluble in water. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**M. phthalate.** A salt of m., $C_8H_4O_4(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2$, soluble in 5 parts of water; recommended for subcutaneous injections. ["N. Y. Med Jour.," Oct. 22, 1887, p. 478.]—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *morphinæ* (seu *morphiæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) *sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulphas morphicus* [Norw. Ph.] (seu *morphinæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *morphini* [Netherl. Ph.]), *morphinum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de m.* (*neutre* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Morphinsulfat, schwefelsaures Morphin.* Sp., *sulfato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A crystalline salt, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2.SH_2O_4 + 5H_2O$, occurring in colorless needles somewhat soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water, less soluble in alcohol, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B, 5, 95, 275 (*a*, 38).]—**M'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide m'sulfonique.* An acid, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2.(HSO_4)$, forming white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. ["Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.," in "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 39 (B).]—**M'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Morphinschwefelsäure, Morphinätherschwefelsäure.* A derivative of m., $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2.SO_4 + 2H_2O$, forming acicular crystals slightly soluble in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether, more soluble in hot water. [Stolnikow, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, 236 (B).]—**M. suppositories.** See *Suppositoria* MORPHINÆ.—**M. tannate.** Fr., *tannate de m.* A white powder insoluble in water, but easily soluble in dilute acids. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**M. tartrate.** Lat., *morphinæ tartras.* Ger., *Morphintartrat, weinsaures Morphin.* A salt, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2C_4H_6O_6 + 3H_2O$, occurring in wart-like groups of acicular crystals very soluble in water and in alcohol. Acid m. tartrate crystallizes in small rectangular prisms soluble with difficulty. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M. valerianate.** Fr., *valérianate de m.* Ger., *Morphinvalerianat.* A substance forming large rhombic oily-looking crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Sirop d'acétate de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of m. acetate in a very little water and acetic acid, and adding 1 oz. or 4 oz. of cold syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Sirop de chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Sirop de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus* MORPHINÆ.—**Sirop de sulfate de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of m. sulphate in a little water, and adding 1 oz. of cold syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Soluté de chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Liquor* MORPHINÆ *hydrochloratis.*—**Sulfate de m.** (**neutre**) [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *M. sulphate.*—**Troches of m. and ipecac.** See *Trochisci* MORPHINÆ *et ipecacuanhæ.*

MORPHINISM, n. Mo^{2}rf'en-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *morphinismus, morphinia* (from *morphina*, morphine). Fr., *morphinisme.* Ger., *Morphinismus.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of preparations of opium.

MORPHINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-en-o(o^{3})-ma(ma^{3})'-ni^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *morphinomanie.* 1. An uncontrollable desire for opium or its derivatives. 2. Mania produced by opium, or by abstinence from it in a person addicted to its habitual use. [*a*, 34.]

MORPHINUM [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}rf-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MORPHINE.—**Acetas morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *acetate.*—**Hydrochloras morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**Injectio morphini hydrochlorici.** Sp., *inyección hipodérmica de cloruro mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride in 4 grammes of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Injectio* MORPHINÆ *hypodermica.*—**M. aceticum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. See MORPHINE *acetate.*—**M. hydrochloricum** [Ger. Ph.], **M. hydrochloricum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**M. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Sulphas morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *sulphate.*—**Syrupus morphini** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de acetato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in water [Sp. Ph.] (water of orange-flowers [Swiss Ph.]), and adding 2,400 [Sp. Ph. [(1,000 [Swiss Ph.]) of syrup. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus morphini sulfurici.** Sp., *jarabe de sulfato mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of morphine sulphate in 2,400 of syrup and a little water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci morphini acetici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. One-grain lozenges containing each 5 milligrammes of morphine acetate mixed with powdered sugar and dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

MORPHIOMANIA (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}rf-i^{2}-o(o^{3})-ma(ma^{3})'ni^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *morphiomanie.* See MORPHINOMANIA.

MORPHIOMETRY, n. Mo^{2}rf-i^{2}-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^{2}. From *morphia* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. The measurement of the quantity or proportion of morphine in opium or any other substance. [*a*, 48.]

MORPHIOPHAGY, n. Mo^{2}rf-i^{2}-o^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^{2}. From *morphia* (*q. v.*), and φάγειν, to eat. Opium-eating. [*a*, 48.]

MORPHIUM [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}rf'i^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Ger., *M.* See MORPHINE.—**M. aceticum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *acetate.*—**M. bimeconicum.** Acid morphine meconate. [*a*, 38.]—**M'entziehung** (Ger.). The cure of the morphine habit by the withdrawal of the drug.—**M. hydrobromicum.** See MORPHINE *hydrobromide.*—**M. hydrochloratum** [Russ. Ph.]. See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**M. hydrocyanatum.** See MORPHINE *hydrocyanate.*—**M. hydroiodicum.** See MORPHINE *hydriodide.*—**M. meconicum.** See MORPHINE *meconate.*—**M. muriaticum.** See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**M'sucht** (Ger.). The opium habit.

MORPHO-BIOLOGICAL, adj. Mo^{2}rf-o-bi-o^{2}l-o^{2}j'i^{2}-k'l. From μορφή, form, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding. Of or pertaining to the shape of an organism and its biology. [B, 290.]

MORPHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-e'(o^{2}'e^{2})-a^{3}. From μορφή, form. Fr., *morphie.* 1. In the middle ages, macular leprosy. 2. A form of sclerodermia in which the disease occurs in circumscribed, well-defined patches, usually surrounded by a bluish, rose-colored, or lilac border. The patches may be either discolored from deposit of pigment (*m. nigra*) or white (*m. alba*). Their shape sometimes corresponds to the distribution of cutaneous nerves. [G, 62.]—**M. alba.** Ger., *weissgefleckter* (oder *weisshaariger*) *Aussatz.* 1. See *White* LEPROSY (1st def.). 2. See under *M.* (2d def.).—**M. alba atrophica.** M. in which the surface is white and atrophic. [G.]—**M. alba lardacea.** M. having a lardaceous appearance or being like lard to the touch. [G.]—**M. atrophica.** M. in which the skin has become shrunken, wrinkled, and usually white, with slight induration. [G.]—**M. flammea.** See NÆVUS *vascularis.*—**M. lardacea.** See *M. alba lardacea.*—**M. nigra.** See under *Macular* LEPROSY and *M.* (2d def.).—**M. nigra alopeciata.** See MELASMA (1st def.).—**M. rubra.** M. in which the surface of the patches appears red from underlying vessels being seen through the thinned skin. [G.]—**Wilson's m.** See *M.* (2d def.).

MORPHOGENY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}. From μορφή, form, and γεννᾶν, to engender. The evolution of form. [L, 41, 46.]

MORPHOGRAPHY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^{2}. Lat., *morphographia* (from μορφή, form, and γράφειν, to write). See MORPHOLOGY.

MORPHOLECITHUS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-o(o^{3})-le^{2}s(le^{2}k)'l^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μορφή, form, and λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg. See *Formative* VITELLUS.

MORPHOLOGY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. Lat., *morphologia* (from μορφή, form, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *morphologie, morphologie végétale* (2d def.). Ger., *Morphologie.* The science of biological forms, including their relations, changes, and analogies; the science of the shape and modifications of organs or parts considered under the idea of unity of plan. [K; *a*, 35.]

MORPHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}l'i^{2}(u^{6})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From μορφή, form, and λύσις, a loosing. Destruction of form or of organization.

MORPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-o(o^{3})-ma(ma^{3})'ni^{2}-a^{3}. A mania for external appearances, forms, and ceremonies. [*a*, 34.]

MORPHOMETRY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^{2}. From μορφή, form, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Morphometrie, Formenmessung.* The art of determining the forms of organisms. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MORPHONOMY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}n'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *morphonomia* (from μορφή, form, and νόμος, a law). The science of the laws of form-structure. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MORPHONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μορφή, form, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Morphonose.* An anomaly consisting in morphological change of parts or organs. The *Morphonosi* of Fuchs are an order of *Dermatonosi*, including *Teratoses*, *Hypertrophiæ*, *Atrophiæ*, and *Traumatoses.* [G, 5.]

MORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phos'eos (-is).* From μορφή, form (see also *-osis**). Fr., *morphose.* Ger., *M.* 1. The mode of development of organs. [B, 19 (α, 35).] 2. Of Eisenmann, organic disease. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MORPHOSTŒCHIOMETRY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o-ste^{2}k-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *morphostœchiometria* (from μορφή, form, στοιχεῖον, an element, and μέτρον, a measure). Ger., *Gestaltreihenmessung.* Of Ritgen, a classification of crystals, plants, etc., based on their external characters. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MORPHOTHEBAINE, n. Mo^{2}r-pho-theb'a^3-en. A substance, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$, obtained by the action of concentrated hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid on thebaine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 46).]—**M. methyliodide.** A substance, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3CH_3I$, forming tetragonal crystals; obtained by heating m. on a water-bath with methyl iodide dissolved in methyl alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 46).]

MORPHOTHEORIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rf-o(o^3)-the(the^2)-or'i^2-a^3. From μορφή, form, and θεωρία, philosophic reasoning. See MORPHONOMY.

MORPHOTIC, adj. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. From μορφή, form. Pertaining to organic form. [α, 48.]

MORPHOTOMY, n. Mo^{2}rf-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *morphotomia* (from μορφή, form, and τομή, a cutting). General anatomy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MORPION, n. Mo^{2}rp'i^2-o^{2}n. Lat., *morpio.* Fr., *m.* See PHTHEIRIUS *pubis.*

MORRHUA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}r'ru^3(ru^4)-a^3. Ger., *M.* See GADUS.—**M. minuta.** See GADUS *minutus.*—**M. vulgaris.** See GADUS *m.*—**Oleum hepatis morrhuæ, Oleum morrhuæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See COD-LIVER OIL.—**Oleum morrhuæ vesicans.** Fr., *feu belge.* A preparation made by digesting 200 parts of cod-liver oil with 3 to 6 each of cantharides and euphorbium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (α, 14).]

MORRHUIC ACID, n. Mo^{2}r'u^2-i^{2}k. Ger., *Morrhuasäure, Morrhuinsäure.* The gaduine of De Jongh; a weak acid, $C_9H_{13}NO_3$, having also basic properties, of slightly bitter and disagreeable taste, and an aromatic odor between that of cod-liver oil and that of sea-weed. Chemically it belongs to the pyridine derivatives. When recently precipitated it is oleaginous and viscous, but is crystallizable, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol, less soluble in ether. It acts as a diuretic and appetizer. It occurs in cod-liver oil to the extent of a gramme or more to the litre. [Gautier and Morgues, "Jour. de pharm.," Mar. 1, p. 253; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1889, p. 137; July, 1890, p. 371 (α, 17).]

MORRHUINE, n. Mo^{2}r'u^2-en. Fr., *m.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, found in cod-liver oil; a very thick, oily, amber liquid, of lilac-like odor. It produces convulsions with excessive defecation, diuresis, and diaphoresis. [A. Gautier and L. Morgues, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," May 17, 1890, p. 378 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 46).]

MORRHUOL, n. Mo^{2}r'u^2-o^{2}l. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* The active principle of cod-liver oil, an acrid, bitter, aromatic, crystalline substance obtained by shaking cod-liver oil with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate to remove the fatty acid, and then treating with alcohol, which is afterward distilled off. M. contains from 10 to 12 times as much phosphorus, iodine, and bromine as cod-liver oil, and is used in tuberculosis, scrofula, and rhachitis. [J. Lafage, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," 1885, p. 417; "Ctrlbl. f. d. m. Wssnsch.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 300; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 5, 1886 (α, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46).]

MORS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rz(mo^{2}rs). Gen., *mort'is.* Death.—**M. apparens.** See ASPHYXIA.—**M. nigra.** See *Black* DEATH.—**M. putativa.** See ASPHYXIA *pallida.*

MORSAL, adj. Mo^{2}r's'l. From *mordere*, to chew or bite. Of E. C. Kirk, pertaining to the grinding surface or incisive edge of a tooth.

MORSELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}rs-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See MORSULUS.

MÖRSER (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}rz'e^{2}r. See MORTAR.—**M'keule.** A pestle. [α, 48.]

MORSICANT (Fr.), adj. Mor-se-ka^{3}n^2. Causing a sensation of continued or repeated biting or pricking. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

MORSULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}rs'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *morsus*, a bite. Fr., *morselle.* Ger., *Morselle.* A lozenge, tablet, or troche. [α, 38.]—**Morsuli antimoniales** (Kunkelii). See TROCHISCI *stibiati.*—**Morsuli aromatici** (seu **aromatico-stomachici**). Syn.: *morsuli stomachici.* Lozenges consisting of 540 parts of sugar boiled with 240 of water, and mixed with 60 of sweet almonds and 15 each of lemon-peel and galangal; or boiled with 120 parts of water and mixed with 60 of sweet almonds and 15 of lemon-peel and also with 4 parts each of galangal, cloves, cardamom, ginger, nutmeg, and cinnamon, all in powder; or consisting of 30 parts each of sweet almonds and lemon- or orange-peel, 15 to 30 of powdered cinnamon, 1½ part to 7 parts of powdered ginger, and 360 of sugar boiled in water or in 180 parts of rose-water; or of the same ingredients in slightly different proportions. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Morsuli chinati** [Fr. Cod., 1837, Frankf. Disp., 1791, Turin Ph., 1833]. Fr., *tablettes antipériodiques* (ou *de quinquina*). A preparation consisting of 16-grain tablets made of 16 parts of cinchona, 2 of cinnamon, 107 of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage. [B, 97, 119 (α, 21).]—**Morsuli imperatoris.** Ger., *Kaisermorsellen.* Lozenges consisting of 7 parts of cinnamon, 22 of species imperatoris, 30 each of preserved lemon-peel, orange-peel, and lemon-pulp, 45 of peeled sweet almonds, and 540 of boiled rose sugar; or of 15 parts each of purging nut, pistache, and sweet almonds, 11 of species imperatoris, 4 of cinnamon, 15 of conserve of red roses, and 240 of sugar dissolved in rose-water; or of 120 parts of sweet almonds, 30 of pistache, 45 of lemon, 7 each of nutmeg, cinnamon, and ginger, 4 of cloves, and 240 of boiled syrup. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Morsuli imperiales.** See *Morsuli aromatici.*—**Morsuli purgantes rosati** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 166 parts of crushed white sugar in 50 of rose-water, boiling to a proper consistence for lozenges, and adding quickly a mixture of 25 parts of jalap-bulbs, 3 of scammony, and 6 of red saunders-wood, and forming 4-gramme lozenges, containing each 6 centigrammes of scammony and 50 of jalap. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Morsuli restaurantes Kunkelii** (seu **stibiati**). See TROCHISCI *stibiati.*—**Morsuli stomachici.** See *Morsuli aromatici.*

MORSURE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r-su^{6}r. See MORSUS.

MORSUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}rs'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *mor'sus.* From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *morsure.* A bite. [α, 30.]—**M. Adami.** See *Hyoid* BONE.—**M. Diaboli.** Lit., the devil's bite. 1. An old term for the fimbriæ of the oviduct; according to Hyrtl, from their fancied resemblance to the root of *Scabiosa succisa*, the peculiar appearance of which was ascribed to a bite the devil gave it in a fit of anger at its beneficent action in the maladies that affect the human race. Applied also to the alleged part played by the fimbriæ in seizing upon the ovary at the time of the escape of an ovule. [A, 22.] 2. See SCABIOSA *succisa.*—**M. gallinæ.** The *Stellaria media.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. ranæ.** 1. The genus *Hydrocharis.* 2. Of Bauhin, the genus *Lemna.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. stomachi, M. ventriculi.** Cardialgia. [α, 34.]

MORT (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r. See DEATH.—**M. à poissons.** See GALEGA *litoralis.*—**M. aux mouches.** See *Black* ARSENIC.—**M. aux panthères.** See DORONICUM *pardalianches.*—**M. aux poules.** See HYOSCYAMUS *niger.*—**M. aux rats.** See HAMELLIA *cocinea.*—**M. aux serpents.** The *Aristolochia anguicida.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. aux vaches.** The *Ranunculus scleratus.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. de chien.** See COLCHICUM *autumnale.*

MORTA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rt'a^3. Gr., Μορτή (one of the Fates). Pemphigus. [G.]

MORTAGNE-SUR-SÈVRE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r-ta^{3}n-y'su^{6}r-se^{2}v-r'. A place in the department of the Vendée, France, where there is an alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

MORTAJONE (It.), n. Mo^{2}r-ta^3-yo'na. A place in Tuscany where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MORTAL, adj. Mo^{2}r't'l. Lat., *mortalis* (from *mors*, death). 1. Liable or subject to death. 2. Deadly, causing death, fatal. [α, 48.] 3. Portending death. [B, 117.]

MORTALITY, n. Mo^{2}rt-a^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *mortalitas* (from *mortalis*, subject to death). Fr., *mortalité.* Ger., *Mortalität, Sterblichkeit.* 1. The state of being mortal. 2. The death-rate. [D.]

MORTAR, n. Mo^{2}rt'a^{3}r. Gr., ὅλμος. Lat., *mortarium.* Fr., *mortier.* Ger., *Mörser.* A cup-shaped vessel in which substances, especially drugs, are pounded or triturated by means of a pestle. [α, 48.]

MORTARIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}rt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^3)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *mortarium*, a mortar. 1. A small mortar. 2. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

MORTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}rt-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὅλμος. 1. See MORTAR. 2. The trunk of the body. [L, 43 (α, 43).]

MORTEFONTAINE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}rt-fo^{2}n^2-te^{2}n. A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

MORTIFEROUS, adj. Mo^{2}rt-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Causing death; fatal. [α, 48.]

MORTIFICATION, n. Mo^{2}rt-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *mortificatio* (from *mortificare*, to kill). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mortifikation.* Death of a part. Cf. GANGRENE and SPHACELUS.—**Cold m.** See SPHACELUS.—**Ergot m.** See ERGOTISM.—**Hot m.** See GANGRENE.—**Syphilitic m.** See *Syphilitic* GANGRENE.

MORTIFIED, adj. Mo^{2}rt'i^2-fid. Dead (said of a part).

MORTILLA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}rt-i^{2}l'la^3. Of Feuillet, a plant (perhaps a species of *Vaccinium*) found in Chile, where the berry is used to make a refreshing beverage. [B, 88 (α, 46); B, 121 (α, 35).]

MORTINATALITÉ (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}r-te-na^3-ta^3-le-ta. From *mors*, death, and *natalis*, natal. 1. The state of being still-born. 2. The proportion of still-born infants to the whole number of births. ["Sem. méd.," Jan., 1889, p. 264 (α, 18).]

MORTISECTION, n. Mo^{2}rt-i^2-se^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *mors*, death, and *sectio*, a cutting. Post-mortem examination or dissection. [W. Hickman, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 400.]

MORT-NÉ (Fr.), adj. Mo^{2}r-na. Still-born; as a n., a still-born child.

MORTOOTH, n. Mor'tuth. See COPPER *sulphate.*

MORTS-FLATS (Fr.), n. pl. Mo^{2}r-fla^3. See under FLACHERIE.

MORTUARY, adj. Mo^{2}rt'u^2-a-ri^2. Lat., *mortuarius* (from *mortuus*, dead). Pertaining to death or burial; as a n., a dead-house.

MORUE (Fr.), n. Mo-ru^6. See GADUS *morrhua.*—**Huile (de foie** [Fr. Cod.]) **de m.** See COD-LIVER OIL.

MORULA (Lat.), n. f. Mor'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *morus*, a mulberry-tree. Fr., *m.*, *corps mûriform.* Ger., *M.*, *Maulbeerkugel*, *Maulbeerform*, *Maulbeerkeim.* The mass of rather coarse cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum. The surface appearance is something like that of a mulberry, whence the name. By some authors this term is restricted to the solid spherical mass of cells formed by the segmentation of holoblastic ova, by others (such as Haeckel) it is made to include the mass of moderately coarse segmentation spheres in the developing ova of all kinds. [J, 30, 69]. See plate i, vol. 1.

MORULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mor'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *morus*, a mulberry. See SIBBENS.

MORUM (Lat.), n. n. Mor'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μῶρον, μόρον. Fr., *mûre.* Ger., *Maulbeere.* 1. The mulberry (fruit of *Morus niger*); also the fruit of various kinds of blackberry. [B, 114, 115, 121 (α, 35).] 2. See CONDYLOMA. 3. See NÆVUS.—**Mel mororum.** Sp., *miel de moras* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of fermented juice of ripe black mulberries boiled to the consistence of honey with 2 parts of honey, skimmed and strained. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. palpebræ internæ.** See TRACHOMA *caruncolosum.*—**Succus mororum.** See MORI *succus.*—**Syrupus mororum.** See *Syrupus* MORI.

MORUS (Lat.), n. f. Mor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μῶρα, μορέα. Fr., *mûrier.* Ger., *Maulbeerbaum* (1st def.). The mulberry-tree, the typical genus of the *Moraceæ* (Fr., *morées*), which are: Of Lindley, the morads, an order of the *Urticales*; of some authors, a suborder of the *Artocarpaceæ*; of others, a division (tribe) of the *Urticaceæ.* The *Moreæ* are the same. The *Moroideæ* of Engler are a suborder of the *Moraceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**Mori succus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *rob de mûres, suc de mûres* [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the ripe fruit of *M. nigra* [Br. Ph.] (clarified by fermentation and put up according to Appert's method [Sp. Ph.], prepared by squeezing the fruit through a hair sieve, pressing out the residue, mixing the juices, clarifying, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. alba.** Fr., *mûrier blanc* (ou *du ver-à-soie*). Ger., *weisser Maulbeerbaum.* White mulberry-tree, white-fruited mulberry; a species introduced from China, and extensively cultivated for feeding silkworms. Its acid fruit has been used in throat and chest complaints, catarrh, etc. In China the diuretic and laxative root-bark is employed as a vermifuge, especially as a tæniacide. The juice of the leaves is prescribed in intermittent fevers. Various other species resemble *M. alba* in properties. [B, 5, 16, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. alba bullata** (seu **cucullata**, seu **multicaulis**). Fr., *mûrier multicaule* (ou *perrotet*, ou des *Philippines*). Chinese (or Philippine, or many-stemmed) mulberry; a variety of the white mulberry the most highly esteemed in sericulture. [B, 19, 34, 77, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. canadensis.** Fr., *mûrier du Canada.* Rough-leaved mulberry; a Canadian species resembling *M. alba* in properties. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. indica.** Fr., *mûrier des Indes.* Ger., *indischer Maulbeerbaum.* (East) Indian mulberry (not to be confounded with the *Morinda citrifolia*). The edible fruits are used in India as a refrigerant; and the young leaves, eaten as a vegetable, are considered galactagogue. [B, 77, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. nigra.** Fr., *mûrier noir.* Ger., *schwarzer Maulbeerbaum.* Black mulberry; a species indigenous to central Asia. It is cultivated in southern Europe for feeding the silkworm. The subacid laxative and refrigerant fruits are chiefly used to flavor or color other medicines. In Greece an intoxicating drink is prepared from them. The acrid root-bark is used as a vermifuge, especially as a tæniacide. [B, 5, 19, 29, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. papyrifera.** Fr., *mûrier à papier.* See BROUSSONETIA *papyrifera.* —**M. rubra.** Fr., *mûrier rouge.* Ger., *rother Maulbeerbaum.* Red mulberry; a North American species resembling *M. nigra* in properties. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. rubus.** Fr., *mûrier de haies.* The *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. tartarica.** Fr., *mûrier de Tartarie.* Ger., *tartarischer Maulbeerbaum.* A Tartary species. From the fruit a sweetmeat and also a kind of brandy are prepared. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. tinctoria.** Fr., *mûrier de Java.* See BROUSSONETIA *tinctoria.*—**M. xanthoxylum.** Fr., *mûrier xanthoxylum.* A Jamaica species having properties like *M. tinctoria.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Syrupus mori** [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de mûre* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de moras* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus mororum* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 20 fl. oz. of prepared mulberry-juice, cooling and filtering, dissolving in it 36 oz. of sugar, and adding 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. The Dan., Sp., Fr., and Gr. Ph's also order the prepared juice of mulberry. The Belg. Ph. orders 16 parts of not quite ripe black mulberries to be boiled with 19 of crushed sugar; the other Ph's order the berries to be bruised and the juice to be fermented by letting it stand some days, and then about 160 parts of sugar to be dissolved in 100 of the filtered or clarified juice. [B, 95 (α, 38).]



MORUS NIGRA. [A, 327.]

MORVE (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}rv. See GLANDERS.—**M. farcineuse.** See FARCY.

MOSA (Ger.), n. Moz'a^3. Of old writers, a farinaceous posset much used in Germany by the peasantry and, injuriously, as a food for infants. [A, 375 (α, 48).]

MOSAIC, n. Mo-za'i^{2}k. Gr., μουσεῖον (from Μοῦσα, a muse). Lat., *opus musivum.* Work, especially in stone or glass, so inlaid as to form a pattern. [α, 48.]—**M. of the muscle compartments.** Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelkästchen.* Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in a cross-section of a fresh striated muscular fibre treated with acetic acid. [J, 67.]—**M. of the muscle prisms.** Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelprismen.* Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in the cross-section of a fresh striated muscular fibre when treated with water. [J, 67.]—**M. of the pigment cells.** The m. appearance seen when viewing the pigment cells of the retina endwise. [J.] See figure under *Pigment* CELLS.

MOSCH (Fr.), n. Mo^{2}sk. 1. See ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus.* 2. See MUSK-*bag.*

MOSCHARDINA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}s-ka^{3}rd(ch^{2}a^{3}rd)-i(e)'na^3. Catechu. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MOSCHATA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}s-ka(ch^{2}a^3)'ta^3. From μόσχος, a young shoot. 1. See ERODIUM *moschatum.* 2. See MYRISTICA *m.*

MOSCHATE, adj. Mo^{2}sk'at. Having the odor of musk.

MOSCHATEL, n. Mo^{2}s'ka^3-te^{2}l. Fr., *moschatelle.* See ADOXA *moschatellina.*

MOSCHATELLINA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}s-ka^{2}t(ch^{2}a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-li(le)'-na^3. Fr., *moschatelline.* Of Tournefort, the genus *Adoxa* and the *Adoxa m.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MOSCHATIN, n. Mo^{2}sk'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *moschatine.* Ger., *M.* A bitter, aromatic, brownish-red substance, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$, obtained from *Achillea moschata.* It is almost insoluble in hot water, but soluble in ether and freely soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 46).]

MOSCHATOUS, adj. Mo^{2}sk'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *moschatus* (from μόσχος, musk). Fr., *musqué.* Ger., *moschusartig.* Having a musk-like odor. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

MOSCHELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}s-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μόσχος, musk, and ἔλαιον, olive-oil. Fr., *moschéléon.* An aromatic oil containing musk. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MOSCHIFEROUS, adj. Mo^{2}sk-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *moschiferus* (from μόσχος, musk, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *moschifère.* Bearing or yielding musk. [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

MOSCHOCARYON (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^2-(u^6)-o^{2}n. From μόσχος, musk, and κάρυον, a nut. The nutmeg. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOSCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo^{2}sk(mo^{2}sch^2)'u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μόσχος. Fr., *musc* (2d def.). Ger., *M.* (2d def.), *M'thier* (1st def.). It., *muschio* (2d def.). Sp., *almizcle* (2d def.). 1. A genus of mammals of the *Pecora*, found in central Asia, having no horns, eight foreteeth in the lower jaw and two tusks in the upper jaw, one on each side. It differs from all true deer in having a gall-bladder. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See MUSK.—**Emulsio moschi** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *mixtura almizclada* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixtura moschata.* A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered musk with 3 parts each of sugar and gum arabic and with rose-water enough to make 100 parts [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 gramme each of orange-flowers and chopped saffron in 345 of water, straining, and adding a finely triturated mixture of 30 centigrammes of musk, 15 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum, and 42 grammes of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Essentia moschi.** See *Tinctura moschi.*—**Essentia moschi artificialis.** See *Tinctura moschi artificialis.*—**M. Arabum.** Musk-seed; the seed of the *Abelmoschus moschatus.* [α, 35.]—**M. artificialis.** See *Artificial* MUSK.—**M'-baum** (Ger.). See GUAREA *Swartzii.*—**M. cabardinus, M. cabarginus.** See *Siberian* MUSK.—**M. factitius.** See *Artificial* MUSK.—**M'kraut** (Ger.). The *Teucrium marum.* [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**M. moschiferus.** Fr., *chevrotain porte-musc.* Ger., *bisamtragendes M'thier, Bisambock, Bisamreh, Bisamhirschchen.* The musk-deer. It is about three feet in length, with the limbs, especially the hinder ones, long and slender, the ears large, and the tail rudimentary. The long, coarse hair covering its body is extremely brittle. The male animal is the source of musk. This is contained in an oval, hairy, projecting sac about as large as a small orange, situated between the umbilicus and the prepuce, and lined internally by a smooth, irregularly folded membrane which secretes the musk. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. moscoviticus.** See *Siberian* MUSK.—**M. orientalis.** See *Thibet* MUSK.—**M. pulveratus.** Musk dried at 25° C., triturated in an iron mortar, and powdered, the sac and membrane with any hairs present with the musk being thrown away. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**M. tibetanus, M. tunquinensis.** See *Thibet* MUSK.—**M'wurzel** (Ger.). See SUMBUL.—**Tinctura moschi** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de musc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'essenz, M'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de almizcle* [Sp. Ph.]. Tincture of musk; made by macerating 1 part of musk with 4½ parts each of alcohol and water, adding more alcohol if necessary [U. S. Ph.], with 25 each of water and concentrated alcohol [Swiss Ph.] (water and dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 24 each of water and dilute alcohol [Gr. Ph.], 10 [Fr. Cod.] or a sufficient amount [Belg. Ph.] of alcohol, 25 of dilute alcohol [Sp. Ph.]). Several of the older pharmacopœias order a similar tincture. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi ætherea.** Fr., *éthérolé de musc.* A solution of 1 part of musk in 4 or 8 of ether, decanted at the end of two days. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi artificialis.** A solution of artificial musk in eight times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi vinosa.** A solution of 1 part of musk in 6 of sherry, strained after 24 hours. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MOSQUITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mo^{2}s-kwit(kwet)'e(a^3-e^2). A skin affection of the East Indies. [Bontius (A, 325).]

MOSQUITO, n. Mu^{4}s-ke'to. Fr., *mosquite.* Ger., *Moskite, Mücke.* Any one of various gnats that bite the skin and draw blood, especially the *Culex m.* For its supposed pathogenic agency in transmitting disease, see under FILARIA *sanguinis.* [a, 48.]

MOSQUITO YUYO (Sp.), n. Mos-ke'to yu'yu. A vulnerary plant found in Argentina. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

MOSS, n. Mo^{2}s. A.-S., *meos.* Lat., *muscus.* Fr., *mousse.* Ger., *Moos.* It., *musco.* Sp., *musgo.* 1. Any plant of the *Musci.* The name is also popularly applied to some lichens and to many low, tufted phanerogams. 2. A collection or mass of such plants growing together. [B, 19, 185, 275, 291 (a, 35); a, 48.]—**Bitter decoction of Iceland m.** See *Decoctum* CETRARIÆ.—**Black m.** The *Tillandsia usneoides.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bog-m.** The genus *Sphagnum.* In the pl., *bog m'es,* the *Sphagnaceæ.* [B, 19, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**Bladder-m.** The genus *Gymnostomum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Carrageen m.** See *Irish m.*—**Ceylon m., Chinese m.** See AGAR-AGAR.—**Club-m., Clubfoot-m.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* In the pl., *club m'es,* the *Lycopodineæ.* [B, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**Corsican m.** Fr., *mousse de Corse* [Fr. Cod.]. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**Cup-m.** See LECANORA *tartarea* and CLADONIA *pyxidata.*—**Feather-m.** The genus *Hypnum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Fir-m.** See LYCOPODIUM *selago.*—**Haircap-m., Hair-m.** The *Polytrichum juniperinum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Iceland m.** See CETRARIA *islandica.*—**Iceland-m. jelly.** See *Gelatina* LICHENIS *islandici.*—**Indian m.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Irish m.** Lat., *chondrus* [U. S. Ph.], *carrageen* [Ger., Ph., Swiss Ph.], *fucus hibernicus, alga maritima.* Fr., *mousse perlée* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'Irlande*). Ger., *Knorpeltang, irländishes Moos, Perlmoos.* The *Chondrus crispus, Chondrus mamillosus,* and *Gigartina acicularis,* mucilaginous species used to emulsify oils, to thicken the colors employed in calico-printing, as size for paper and cotton goods, etc. They are nutrient and demulcent, and are used in decoction and as a jelly in pulmonary and other complaints. [B, 5, 18, 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Irish-m. jelly.** See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN.—**Jaffna m.** Ger., *Jaffnamoos.* See AGAR-AGAR.—**Long m.** See *Black m.*—**Lung-m.** See STICTA *pulmonacea.*—**M.-plants.** The *Bryophyta.* [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Pearl-m.** See *Irish m.*—**Pectoral m.** See STICTA *pulmonacea.*—**Reindeer-m.** See CLADONIA *rangiferina.*—**Rock-m.** The *Rocella tinctoria.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scale-m.** The genus *Jungermannia.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Screw-m.** The genus *Tortula.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-m.** The *Ulva latissima.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spanish m.** See *Black m.*—**Split m.** The genus *Andreæa.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tree-m.** 1. See LYCOPODIUM *selago.* 2. A name for various lichens of the genera *Usnea, Ramalina, Cornicularia,* etc. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Urn-m.** The *Polytrichum urnigerum.* In the pl., *urn-m'es,* the *Bryaceæ.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wall-m.** The *Sedum acre.* [B, 235 (a, 35).]—**Water-m.** The genus *Fontinalis.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wing-m.** The genus *Pterygonium.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wood-m.** The *Bryum cuspidatum* and various species of *Hypnum.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Worm m.** See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**Worm-m. clyster.** Ger., *Wurmmoosklystier.* An anthelminthic enema consisting of 1 part of decoctum helminthochorti and 1 or 2 parts of castor-oil. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

MOST (Ger.), n. Mo^{3}st. See MUST.—**M'gas.** See CARBON *dioxide.*

MOSUL, n. At Smyrna, a gum of undetermined origin mixed sometimes with tragacanth. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOSYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}s-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'lo^{2}n. Gr., μόσυλον. An old name for superior cinnamon. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOTARION (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., μοτάριον (from μοτός, charpie). Fine charpie. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MOTE (Lat.), n. f. Mot(mo^{2}t)-e(a). Gr., μοτή. See CHARPIE.

MOTHER, n. Mu^{3}th^2'u^{6}r. A.-S., *moder.* Gr., μήτηρ. Lat., *mater.* Fr., *mère.* Ger., *Mutter.* It., Sp., *madre.* The female parent.—**Glass m.** See COUVEUSE.—**M.-of-pearl.** Lat., *mater perlarum* (seu *margaritarum*). Fr.. *mère de perle, mère-perle, nacre de perles* (1st def.). Ger., *Perlmutter.* 1. The pearly substance lining the shell of *Meleagrina margaritifera* and other shells; dried and powdered, and used as an alterative, absorbent, and tonic. 2. A cosmetic preparation or "enamel" composed of French chalk, magnesium carbonate, and silicious matter. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]—**M.-of-thousands.** The *Linaria cymbalaria* and the *Saxifraga sarmentosa.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M.-of-thyme.** See THYMUS *serpyllum* and CALAMINTHA *acinos.*—**M'wort.** 1. The genus *Leonurus* and the *Leonurus cardiaca.* 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

MOTHER, n. Mu^{3}th^2'u^{6}r. Mud; lees. [a, 48.]—**M.-of-vinegar.** Fr., *mère du vinaigre.* Ger., *Essigmutter.* A ropy gelatinous deposit formed, during the acetic-acid fermentation, by the growth of *Penicillium glaucum.* [B, 46 (a, 39); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MOTIFIC, adj. Mot-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Causing motion. [a, 48.]

MOTILE, adj. Mot'i^{2}l. From *movere,* to move. Capable of motion, especially of voluntary or spontaneous motion. [a, 48.]

MOTION, n. Mo'shu^{8}n. Gr., κίνησις. Lat., *motio, motus* (from *movere,* to move). Fr., *m., mouvement.* Ger., *Bewegung.* 1. The act of moving. 2. Continuous change of place or position. 3. The evacuation of fæces; also the fæces evacuated. [a, 48.]

MOTOR (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Mot'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *movere,* to move. Fr., *moteur.* Ger., *motorisch* (adj.), *bewegend* (adj.), *M.* (n.). Pertaining to, causing, or subserving motion; as a n., a m. organ or apparatus. [a, 17.]—**M.-germinative.** Ger., *motorisch-germinativ.* Constituting the source of the m. organs (said by Remak of the mesoblast). [L, 146.]—**M. linguæ.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**M. oculi communis.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**M. oculi externus.** See *Abducens* NERVE.

MOTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mot-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A structure that moves or is concerned in motion. [A, 312 (a, 21); K.]

MOTORIUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Mot-or'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MOTOR.—**M. oculi communis.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**M. linguæ.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.

MOTORPATHY, n. Mot-o^{2}rp'a^{2}th-i^2. From *movere,* to move, and πάθος, a disease. See CINESITHERAPY and *Medical* GYMNASTICS.

MOTORY, adj. Mot'o-ri^2. See MOTOR.

MOTOS (Lat.), n. m. Mot(mo^{2}t)'o^{2}s. Gr., μοτός. 1. See CHARPIE. 2. See TENT.

MOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}t-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., μότωσις (from μοτός, charpie). A dressing with lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MOTRICITY, n. Mot-ri^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *motricité.* The faculty of producing or conveying the impulse which determines a muscular contraction. [B, 46 (a, 46).]

MOTUM. Mot(mo^{2}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHARPIE.

MOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Mot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *mot'us.* See MOTION and MOVEMENT.—**M. assimilationis.** See ASSIMILATION and *Plastic* FORCE.—**M. intestinalis, M. intestinorum.** See BORBORYGMUS.

MOUCHE (Fr.), n. Mush. 1. See FLY. 2. In the pl., *m's,* a popular term for the first trifling pains of labor. [A, 38.]—**M. de Milan, M. d'Espagne.** See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria.*—**M. hominivore.** See LUCILIA *hominivorax.*—**M's nuisibles.** The *Œstrideæ.* [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**M's volantes.** See MUSCÆ *volitantes.*

MOUCHETURE (Fr.), n. Mush-tu^{6}r. The superficial wound made in scarification. [E, 21.]

MOUCHOIR (Fr.), n. Mu-shwa^{3}r. A handkerchief. [a, 21.]—**M. en triangle.** See CAPITIUM *minus.*

MOUCHU, n. Of Feuillet, an undetermined plant found in Chile, having an aniseed-like odor, and said to be carminative and masticatory. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 46).]

MOUDANG (Fr.), n. Mu-da^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [L, 87 (a, 46).]

MOUFFETTE (Fr.), n. Muf-fe^{2}t. See MEPHITIS (2d def.), MEPHITIS *mephitica,* and CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris.*

MOUFLE (Fr.), n. Mufl'. 1. A pulley-block for making extension in the reduction of luxations. [a, 18.] 2. See MUFFLE.

MOUILLA, n. Mu-i^{2}l'la^3. A Russian liquid potash soap containing glycerin. ["Lancet," April 30, 1887, p. 886.]

MOULD, n. Mold. See MOLD.

MOULE (Fr.), n. Mul. See MOLD and CAST (1st def.).—**Théorie des m's intérieurs (de Buffon).** A fanciful theory by which Buffon accounted for the resemblance of the fœtus to its parents. Each parent was considered as a mold for the reception of moving organic molecules, the product of digestion and assimilation. These molecules went to add to the growth of the body until it had attained its full development, after which, being still constantly produced, they went to form the seminal liquor in the two sexes. When impregnation occurred, they congregated in the uterus or in the egg, and, as was natural to them, arranged themselves in the same order that they would have taken in the parental organism if they had not been so diverted. [A, 4.]

MOULT, MOULTING, n's. Mo^{3}lt. mo^{3}lt'i^{2}n^2. Written also *molt, molting.* Fr., *mue.* Ger., *Mausern.* The act or process of shedding the feathers, hair, skin, shell, etc. (said especially of the periodical casting of their feathers by birds). [a, 48.] Cf. ECDYSIS and EXUVIATION.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOT SPRINGS, n. Mu^6-u^{4}nt'n gle^{2}n'. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MOUNTING, n. Mu^6'u^{4}nt-i^{2}n^2. The process of preparing an object for observation in a laboratory or museum. In microscopy, the arrangement of an object, usually on a glass slide, so that it may be studied with a microscope. [J, 100, 200.]

MOUREILLER (Fr.), n. Mu-re^{2}l-ya. See MALPIGHIA.

MOURIRI (Lat.), **MOURIRIA** (Lat.), n's f. Mu-re're, -re'ri^2-a^3. Also spelled *Mouriri* (Aublet) and *Muira.* Silver wood; a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or small trees of the *Mouririaceæ* (or *Mouririeæ* [Fr., *mouririées*]), formerly considered a new family intermediate between the *Myrtaceæ* and *Melastomaceæ,* and by A. Richard a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ.* The genus is placed by Bentham and Hooker in the *Memecyleæ.* [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14); B, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. guianensis.** An astringent species growing in Guiana. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOURON (Fr.), n. Mu-ro^{2}n^2. 1. The genus *Anagallis,* especially the *Anagallis arvensis* and *Anagallis cærulea.* 2. The *Veronica anagallis.* [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]—**Huile de m. rouge.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of red pimpernel and olive-oil boiled till the moisture is consumed, and strained. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. d'eau.** 1. The *Samolus aquaticus.* 2. The *Veronica anagallis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. des champs, M. mâle, M. rouge.** See ANAGALLIS *arvensis.*

MOURRIDE (Fr.), n. Mur-red. See ARUM *maculatum.*

MOUSE, n. Mu^6'u^{4}s. A.-S., *mus.* Gr., μῦς. Lat., *mus.* An animal of the genus *Mus.* Mice dried and fried in butter were formerly a domestic remedy in incontinence of urine. [B, 117.]—**Joint m.** See *Floating* CARTILAGE.—**M'ear.** The genus *Hieracium,* especially *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M'tail.** 1. The genus *Mygalurus.* 2. The genus *Myosurus,* especially *Myosurus minimus.* [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOUSSACHE (Fr.), n. Mus-sa^{3}sh. 1. Manioc, cassava. 2. The arrowroot of *Maranta arundinacea.* [B, 38, 46, 93 (a, 46); B, 173 (a, 35).] 3. See TAPIOCA *meal.*

MOUSSE (Fr.), n. Mus. See Moss; in the pl., *m's*, the *Musci* (*q. v.*).—**M. de Corse** [Fr. Cod.], **M. de mer, M. d'Islande.** See Helminthochorton.—**Sirop de m. chêne.** See *Syrupus de* musco *quercino.*

MOUSSENINE, n. Mus'se^{2}n-en. An alkaloid isolated from the bark of *Albizzia anthelminthica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 46).]

MOUSSERON (Fr.), n. Mus-s'-ro^{2}n^2. Ger., *M.* The *Agaricus albellus*, *Agaricus amethystinus*, *Agaricus graveolens*, *Agaricus prunulus*, *Hygrophorus virgineus*, and other edible agarics, especially of the subgenus *Tricholoma* and the series *Hyporrhodii.* [B, 105, 121, 173, 275 (α, 35).]

MOUTARDE (Fr.), n. Mu-ta^{3}rd. See Sinapis and Mustard.—**Poudre de m. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. Black mustard dried at a temperature of about 40° C., powdered or ground, and sifted through a No. 25 sieve. [B, 113 (α, 38).]—**Vin de m.** A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of mustard with 360 of wine for 6 hours, and decanting; used internally in dropsy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MOUTH, n. Mu^5'u^{4}th. A.-S., *mūth.* Gr., *στόμα.* Lat., *os.* Fr., *bouche.* Ger., *Mund.* 1. The ingestive aperture of the alimentary canal, including, in the higher animals, the oral cavity, extending from the lips to the pharynx. 2. The terminal opening of any channel. Cf. Os and Ostium.—**Primitive m.** See Blastopore.—**Tapir m.** Of Landouzy, the form of m. (1st def.) that is produced by the wasting of the facial muscles in myopathic atrophy. [α, 34.]

MOUTIERS (EN TARANTAISE) (Fr.), n. Mu-te-a a^{3}n^2 ta^3-ra^{3}n^2-te^{2}z. A place in the department of Savoy, France, where there are thermal baths, in which the mother liquor of the neighboring saline springs is used. [L, 30, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

MOUZAIA-LES-MINES (Fr.), n. Mu-ze^2-a^3-la-men. A place in Algeria where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [L, 49 (α, 14); L, 87 (α, 46).]

MOVEMENT, n. Muv'm'nt. Lat., *motus* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *mouvement.* Ger., *Bewegung.* 1. The act or process of moving or being moved. [α, 48.] For various m's not here given (*e. g.*, *antiperistaltic m.*, *geotropic m.*, etc.), see under the adjectives or the cognate nouns. 2. In botany, motion, change in the position of a part or organ. [B, 77, 121, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**Allassotonic m's.** Of De Vries, in contradistinction to *auxotonic m's*, the m's of the mature organs of plants, or *m's of variations*; so-called because, when the action of the stimulus that induced the m. has ceased, such organs resume their normal position. [Vines (α, 35).]—**Amœboid m.** Lat., *motus* (seu *mutatio*) *amœbiformis.* Fr., *mouvement amiboïde* (ou *amibiforme*). Ger., *amöboïde Bewegung.* The m. of cells or of unicellular organisms (*e. g.*, white blood-corpuscles) resembling that of the amœba (*i. e.*, a change in form by the rapid projection or withdrawal from any part of the surface of processes [see Pseudopodia], or the change in position as well as in form by the flowing of all the protoplasm into one of the processes); one of the fundamental characteristics of undifferentiated protoplasm. [J.]—**Angular m.** A m. by which the angle between two bones is increased or diminished. [C, 3.]—**Autonomic m.** A spontaneous m.; a m. made, apparently, independently of external stimulation. [B, 229 (α, 35).]—**Auxotonic m's.** Of De Vries, the m's of the growing organs of plants; so-called because the position which such organs assume under the influence of stimulation is permanent. [Vines (α, 35).] Cf. *Allassotonic m's.*—**Brownian m.** Fr., *mouvement Brownien.* Ger., *Brown'sche Bewegung, Molekularbewegung.* A peculiar rapid whirling and oscillating m. of minute particles seen under the microscope (*e. g.*, of the granular particles within the salivary corpuscles or of particles of vegetable or mineral origin suspended in a liquid); probably mechanical, but, according to some, entirely independent of appreciable external influences. [B, 19, 104, 229 (α, 35).]—**Cataclitic m. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *kataklitische Bewegung.* Of Küneke, the first m. of the fœtal head after its emergence from the vagina, being its mere dropping by its own weight. [A, 91.]—**Ciliary m.** Lat., *motus ciliaris.* Fr., *mouvement ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliarbewegung, Flimmerbewegung, Wimperbewegung.* The m. of the cilia of a ciliated cell or epithelium; specifically, (1) a rapid m. in the direction toward which the current of a circumambient fluid is made to flow and a less rapid m. in the opposite direction, quite well represented by a rapid closing and a slower opening of the hand, the fingers representing the cilia; or (2) a very rapid bending to and fro by which a free ciliated cell is propelled through a fluid, such as may be observed in the lower plants, especially those that live in water, and in the reproductive spores of most flowerless plants. [B, 229, 291 (α, 35); J, 28, 30, 46.]—**Circus m.** Fr., *mouvement de cirque* (ou *de manège*). Ger., *Circus-* (oder *Reitbahn-*) *Bewegung.* A phenomenon observed in an animal after injury to one corpus striatum, optic thalamus, or crus cerebri, consisting in its moving about in a circle or performing a series of somersaults. [K, 3.]—**Complementary respiratory m's.** M's in which different groups of respiratory muscles act simultaneously, one group acting as if for inspiration and the other as if for expiration (*e. g.*, contraction of the diaphragm and projection of the abdomen at the same time that the ribs fall, as in mixing the air in the lungs when the air-passages are closed; also marked in singing, speaking, etc.). ["Jour. of Physiol.," ii, 1890 (J).]—**Correlative m.** Fr., *mouvement corrélatif.* Ger., *correlative Bewegung.* An involuntary muscular m. such as sometimes accompanies an intentional m. [L, 35.]—**Enclitic m. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *enklitische Bewegung.* The reverse of the synclitic m., being a descent of that part of the head that is situated anteriorly before it clears the outlet of the pelvis. [A, 91.]—**Febrile m.** Fr., *mouvement fébrile.* See Fever.—**Fœtal m's.** Ger., *Kindesbewegungen, Bewegungen des Fötus, Fruchtbewegungen.* Muscular m's performed by the fœtus in utero.—**Forced m.** Fr., *mouvement forcé.* Ger., *gezwungene* (oder *Zwangs-*) *Bewegung.* An involuntary m. performed by an animal after injury to a portion of its brain. [K.] Cf. *Circus m.* and *Index m.*—**Hygroscopic m's.** M's dependent on the property possessed by dry vegetable tissue of swelling when moistened; *e. g.*, in some geraniaceous fruits there is a spiral curvature which gradually screws the tip of the fruit into the soil. [B, 229 (α, 35).]—**Imperative m.** A m. without special object, and often grotesque, which an insane person seems impelled to make without the exercise of volition. [D.]—**Index m.** Ger., *Zeigerbewegung.* A peculiar rotatory m. executed by an animal after unilateral injury to the corpora quadrigemina, the anterior extremity of the body being rotated about the posterior extremity as an axis. [Landois (K).]—**Manège m.** See *Circus m.*—**Molecular m.** See *Brownian m.*—**M. of restitution.** Fr., *rotation extérieure.* Ger., *Ueberdrehung der Schultern.* Syn.: *external rotation.* A partial rotation of the fœtal head, in cases of head presentation, whereby after its expulsion it resumes the attitude occupied by it before the turn that immediately preceded its expulsion.—**Nyctitropic m's.** See *Sleep m's.*—**Periodic regulatory muscular m.** Ger., *periodisch regierende Muskularbewegung.* Of Schiff, the rhythmical contraction of the arteries, as observed in the web of the frog's foot, etc. [Landois (K).]—**Peristrophic m. of the fœtal head, Pivot m.** [Ritchie]. Ger., *peristrophische* (oder *Turbinal-*) *Bewegung.* Syn.: *rotation κατ' ἐξοχήν.* Of Küneke, the ordinary rotation of the fœtal head when it has reached the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]—**Proclitic m. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *proklitische Bewegung.* Of Küneke, the m. of extension (in occipito-anterior positions) by which the fœtal head clears the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]—**Respiratory m's.** All the m's causing or consequent upon the ventilation of the respiratory membrane, lungs, gills, etc. [J.] See Inspiration, Expiration, and Respiration.—**Sarcodic m.** See *Amœboid m.*—**Sleep m's.** M's induced in the foliar organs of plants at nightfall by changes in illumination and temperature (*e. g.*, the drooping of leaflets which were expanded during the day, the elevation of the tips of cotyledons by which the upper faces are brought into proximity, or the closing or opening of flowers which were open or closed by day). [B, 77, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**Synclitic m. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *synklitische Bewegung.* Syn.: *synclitism.* A lateral flexion of the head posteriorly after it has entered the pelvic cavity. [A, 91.]—**Vermicular m.** See Peristalsis.—**Vibratile m.** Fr., *mouvement vibratil.* See *Ciliary m.*

MOVENS (Lat.), adj. Mo(mo^2)'ve^{2}nz(wans). From *movere*, to move. Moving; as a n., the muscle that moves a particular part (see the subheads). [α, 17.]—**Femur moventium septimus.** Of Vesalius, the iliacus internus muscle. [L, 33 (α, 29).]—**Femur moventium sextus.** Of Vesalius, the psoas magnus muscle. [L, 33 (α, 29).]

MOXA, n. Lat., *moxiburium.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *Brennkegel, Brenncylinder, Moxe.* 1. The *kievu* of the Chinese; a roll of some combustible material (cotton, lint, agaric, or the pith of the sunflower) designed to be burned against the skin for the purpose of producing an eschar. 2. A bit of some plant (and, by extension, such a plant itself, such as *Polyporus fomentarius* or *Artemisia chinensis*) used as a m. (1st def.). [B, 5, 19, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); E.]—**Artificial m.** A m. made from cotton impregnated with nitre, etc. Bretonneau's m. is a mixture of 40 parts of charcoal, 3 of potassium nitrate, and 10 of gum tragacanth with 48 of water. The mass is rolled into little sticks, which burn readily without scintillation. Another preparation contains 30 parts of charcoal, 4 of potassium nitrate, 5 of powdered iron, and 1 of benzoin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, xxxi (α, 46).]—**Chinese m.** A m. occurring in small cones, prepared from the leaves of *Artemisia chinensis* and *Artemisia indica*, or (Lindley) *Artemisia m.* [B, 5, 19 (α, 35).]—**M. chinois de Larrey** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 2 parts of lycopodium with 1 part of powdered nitre, adding alcohol enough to make a paste, shaping into cones, and drying. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MOXIBURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}x-i^{2}b-u^2(u)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *moxa* (*q. v.*), and *urere*, to burn. See Moxa.

MOXIBUSTION, n. Mo^{2}x-i^2-bu^{3}st'yu^{3}n. Lat., *moxibustio* (from *moxa* [*q. v.*], and *urere*, to burn), *moxacausis* (from *moxa* (*q. v.*), and *καῦσις*, a burning). A burning with a moxa. [E.]

MOXOSPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Mo^{2}x-o-sfi(sfu^6)'ra^2. From *moxa* (*q. v.*), and *σφῦρα*, a hammer. Of Breschet, a hot iron hammer applied as a cautery. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MOZAMBRON, MOZAMBRUNS, n's. A kind of aloes, sold in the bazaars of India, and occurring in different blackish colors, with a dim surface when broken. [B, 38, 46 (α, 46).]

MSCHENO, n. The name of two places in Bohemia where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30 (α, 14); L, 49, 105 (α, 43).]

MUCAGO (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu)-ka(ka^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis.* From *mucus*, mucus. 1. A coating of mold or mucus. 2. Mucus. 3. Mucilage. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MUCAMIDE, n. Mu^{2}k'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Mucamid, Schleimsäureamid.* A crystalline body, $C_4H_4(OH)_4<\begin{matrix}CONH_2\\CONH_2\end{matrix} = C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$, isomeric with saccharamide, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 13, 46 (α, 46).]

MUCATE, n. Mu^{2}k'at. A salt of mucic acid. [B.]

MUCEDIN, n. Mu^2'se^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *mucédine.* Ger., *M.* A neutral mucoid and uncrystallizable substance obtained by treating gluten with hot alcohol; a yellowish-white brilliant mass, brittle when dried, slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in cold 60- to 70-per-cent. alcohol, precipitated in 70- to 95-per-cent. alcohol, soluble in dilute acids and alkalies. It contains 54·1 per cent. of carbon, 6·9 of hydrogen, 16·6 of nitrogen, 21·5 of oxygen, and 0·9 of sulphur. [B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

MUCEDINEUS (Lat.), adj. Mu^2(mu)-se(ka)-di^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mucedo*, mucus of the nose. Belonging to the *Mucedineæ* (Fr., *mucédinées*) (or *Mucedinei*, or *Mucedines* [Fr., *mucédinés*]),

which are an order of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, consisting of naked-spored molds in which the filaments are white or colored, and without a distinct membrane. The *Mucedineæ liberæ* of Fries are a section of the *Mucedines*. The *Mucedinia* of Dumortier is a division of the *Granulinia*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

MUCEDO (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu)-se(ka)'do. Gen., *-ced'inis*. See MUCUS.

MUCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^2(mu)-ka(ch^{2}a^3)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). In ancient pharmacy, an aqueous infusion of roses, sweetened and evaporated to a syrup. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MUCHERUS, n. In India, an astringent gum obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*. [B, 185 (α, 35).]

MUCHUCUNDA, n. A species of *Pentapetes*, the flowers of which are used in India for gonorrhœa. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MUCIC, adj. Mu^{2}s'i^{2}k. From *mucus*, mucus. Derived from mucus or mucilage. [B.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide mucique*. Ger., *Mucinsäure*, *Schleimsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_4(OH)_4<^{COOH}_{COOH}$ = $C_6H_{10}O_8$, isomeric with dibasic saccharic acid, and obtained by the oxidation of dulcite, arabin, and vegetable mucilages, galactose, lactose, and melitose; a sandy-white crystalline powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water. [B, 3, 4.]—**M. ether.** Fr., *éther mucique*. Ethyl mucate; a substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_4(OH)_4(CO.OC_2H_5)_2$, obtained by heating mucic acid with sulphuric acid and alcohol. [B, 93(α, 14).]

MUCIFIC, adj. Mu^{2}s-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *mucificus* (from *mucus*, mucus, and *facere*, to make). Producing or secreting mucus. [α, 48.]

MUCIFLUUS (Lat.), adj. Mu^{2}s(muk)-i^{2}f'lu^2(lu^4)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Attended with a mucus-like discharge.

MUCIFLUXUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{2}s(muk)-i^2-flu^{2}x(flu^{4}x)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-flux'us*. From *mucus*, mucus, and *fluere*, to flow. See BLENNORRHAGIA (1st def.).

MUCIGEN, n. Mu^{2}s'i^{2}j-e^{2}n. From *mucus* (*q. v.*), and γεννᾶν, to engender. The mucin-producing substance in a muciparous cell. [C.]

MUCIGENOUS, adj. Mu^2-si^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Mucus-forming. [Mills (J).]

MUCILAGE, n. Mu^{2}s'i^{2}l-e^{2}j. Lat., *mucilago* (1st def.) (from *mucere*, to be moldy), *mucago* (1st def.) (from *mucus*, mucus). Fr., *m.* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Schleim* (1st def.). 1. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of a gum or of vegetable principles containing gums. [B.] 2. Of the Br. Ph., see *Mucilago* AMYLI. 3. See *Vegetable m.*—**Huile de m's** (Fr.). See OLEUM *mucilaginum*.—**M. arabique** (Fr.). See *Mucilago* ACACIÆ.—**M. mercuriel** (Fr.). See ÆTHIOPS *gummosus*.—**M.-plaster.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**Vegetable m.** Ger., *pflanzlicher Schleim*. Of Berzelius and others, a concrete exudation analogous in origin and structure to a gum, but distinguished from the latter by its property of swelling up in water into a glutinous mass without dissolving; also the active principle of such an exudation which possesses the same property. M. occurs in numerous plants, notably in various orchids, and in marsh-mallow, quince-seeds, flaxseed, Iceland moss, cerasin, Bassora gum, and bassorin. [B, 4, 5, 75.]

MUCILAGINOUS, adj. Mu^{2}s-i^{2}l-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *mucilaginosus* (from *mucilago*, musty juice, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *mucilagineux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Having the consistence of, containing, or yielding mucilage. [α, 35.]

MUCILAGO [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{2}s(muk)-i^{2}l-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis*. See MUCILAGE (1st def.).—**Emplastrum de mucilaginibus.** See *Emplastrum de* FŒNU *græco*.—**Emplastrum e mucilaginibus.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**M. articulorum.** See SYNOVIA.—**M. mercurialis Plenkii.** See ÆTHIOPS *gummosus*.—**M. oleosa.** See LOOCH *album* (2d def.).

MUCIN, n. Mu^{2}s'i^{2}n. From *mucus*, mucus. Fr., *mucine*. Ger., *M.*, *Schleimstoff*. A yellowish-white tenacious material which forms an important part of the cement-substance of connective tissue, and is secreted largely by the epithelial cells lining mucous membranes. It is decomposed on boiling, forming leucine and tyrosine. Mucin obtained from bile contains, according to Landwehr ["Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chemie," v. p. 371], 53·09 per cent. of carbon, 7·6 per cent. of hydrogen, 13·8 per cent. of nitrogen, 1·1 per cent. of sulphur, and 24·41 per cent. of oxygen. [K.]—**M'hülle** (Ger.). Of Giacosa, a soft, mucous layer that surrounds the yolk of the frog's egg, found by him to consist of pure m. ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chemie," vii, p. 40; "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," March 17, 1883. p. 174.]

MUCINOGEN, n. Mu^2-si^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. From *mucus* (*q. v.*), and γεννᾶν, to engender. A principle from which mucin is formed. [T. W. Mills (A, 473).]

MUCINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. A state characterized by mucin in the urine. The latter is usually greenish and clouded, and there is a dirty white, viscid, ropy deposit. The mucin may come from the bladder, prostate, or vagina; it is not coagulated by boiling, but is precipitated by alcohol. [α, 34.]

MUCIPAROUS, adj. Mu^{2}s-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to beget. Producing or secreting mucus.

MUCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{2}s(muk)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See BLENNOPHLOGOSIS.

MUCIVOROUS, adj. Mu^{2}s-i^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *mucus*, mucus, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *mucivore*. Feeding on mucus or gum (said of insects). [α, 48.]

MÜCKE (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}k'e^2. A gnat.—**M'ngift.** Arsenic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M'ngreifen.** See CARPHOLOGY.—**M'nsehen.** See MYODESOPSIA.—**Spanische M.** See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria*.

MÜCKENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}k'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Grosses m.** The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MUCOBROMIC ACID, n. Mu^{2}k-o-brom'ik. Fr., *acide mucobromique*. Ger., *Mucobromsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_4H_2Br_2O_3$, obtained by acting on pyromucic acid with bromine. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]

MUCO-CARNEOUS, adj. Mu^{2}k''o-ka^{3}rn'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *muco-carnosus* (from *mucus*, mucus, and *caro*, flesh). An old term for myxosarcomatous. [A, 42.]

MUCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{2}k(muk)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mu^{2}k'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *mucus*, mucus, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *mucocèle*. It., *m.* 1. A tumor consisting largely of mucus. [L, 44, 49 (α, 14).] 2. See DACRYOCYSTITIS *catarrhalis*.

MUCOCHLORIC ACID, n. Mu^{2}k-o-klor'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide mucochlorique*. A substance, $C_4H_2Cl_2O_3$, obtained by the action of chlorine on pyromucic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MUCODERM n. Mu^{2}k'o-du^{6}rm. From *mucus*, mucus, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *muco-derme*. See CORIUM (2d def.).

MUCOID, adj. Mu^{2}k'oid. From *mucus*, mucus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Gr., μυξώδης. Fr., *myxeux*. Ger., *schleimartig*. Resembling mucus.

MUCOL (Fr.), n. Mu^6-kol. A mucilage considered as an excipient. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MUCOLITE (Fr.), n. Mu^6-ko-let. A medicinal mucilage. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MUCOLITIQUE (Fr.), adj. Mu^6-ko-le-tek. Of medicines, having mucilage for an excipient. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MUCONIC ACID, n. Mu^2-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide muconique*. Ger., *Muconsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_4$, derived from mucic acid. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]

MUCO-PURULENT, adj. Mu^{2}k''o-pu^2'ru^2-l'nt. From *mucus*, mucus, and *purulentus*, festering. Partaking of the characters of both mucus and pus.

MUCO-PUS, n. Mu^{2}k''o-pu^{3}s'. From *mucus*, mucus, and *pus*, pus. Mucus having the appearance of pus from the presence of leucocytes and particles of necrosed mucous membrane. [L, 41, 49, 87 (α, 46).]

MUCOR (Lat.), n. m. Mu^2(mu)'ko^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *mucere*, to be moldy. Fr., *m.*, *moisissure*. Ger., *Schimmel*. The typical genus of the mucorinous molds. The *Mucoraceæ* of Lindley are an order of the *Fungales*, corresponding to the *Mucorini*. The *Mucoreæ* (Fr., *mucorées*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Tectigrania*, consisting of *Ascophora*, *Eurotium*, etc.; of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Mucedineæ*, consisting of *M.* and other genera distinguished by the transparent, fugacious filaments, swollen at their ends into a membranous vesicle inclosing the sporules. The *Mucorei* of Fries are a tribe of the *Mucorini*. The *Mucores* of Nees, the *Mucorideæ* of Gray, the *Mucorineæ* (Fr., *mucorinées*; Ger., *Kopfschimmel*) of Schulz, and the *Mucorinei* of Fries are the *Mucorini*, which are a suborder of the *Phycomycetes* (suborder *Zygomycetes* [Vines]), distinguished especially by the mode in which in many species the sexual reproduction is effected, namely, by means of the conjugation of two apparently similar sexual cells, which unite and form a zygospore. The *Mucorini* are found on excrement, decaying substances, etc., but are not known to be the cause of any important disease in plants or animals. The *Mucoroideæ* of Corda and the *Mucoridei* of Fries are essentially the same as the *Mucorini*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170, 291 (α, 35).] 2. See MUCUS.—**M. corymbifer.** A species obtained from wheat-bread kept at the body temperature, and also found in the auditory meatus. The mycelium is grayish-white. According to Flügge, it is pathogenetic. The spores, injected into the blood of rabbits, produce death. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**M. fusiger.** A species with elongated spindle-shaped spores and brownish threads, occurring on decaying agarics. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**M. mucedo.** A species containing trehalose, found on horse-dung, rotten fruits, etc. The hyphæ branch profusely through the substratum, deriving nourishment from it. Apples and pears are rendered bitter and unfit to eat by this fungus if the surface or skin of the fruit is broken. [B, 19, 291 (α, 35).]—**M. narium.** The mucous secretion of the nostrils. [α, 48.]—**M. phycomyces.** Grease-mold; a species with dark-green shining threads, formerly referred to the *Algæ*; found in tallow stores, where it covers the wall with a filamentous web, and attacks the grease in casks, destroying fatty matter. [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. racemosus.** Ger., *Kugelhefe*. A species found on beer-yeast. [L, 87 (α, 46).]—**M. rhizopodiformis.** The *Rhizopus Cohnii*. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. stolonifer.** The *Rhizopus nigricans*. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** See *M. mucedo*.

MUCORIFEROUS, adj. Mu^{2}k-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *mucoriferus* (from *mucor*, mold, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mucorifère*. Ger., *schimmeltragend*. Bearing mold or a mold-like covering. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

MUCORIN, n. Mu^{2}k'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Ger., *M.* An albuminoid substance discovered by Van Tieghem in many species of the *Mucorini*. [B, 54.]

MUCOSA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{2}k(muk)-os'a^3. From *mucus*, mucus. Fr., *muqueuse*. Ger., *Mukosa*. 1. See *Mucous* MEMBRANE. 2. See CORIUM (2d def.).

MUCOSE, adj. Mu^{2}k'os. See MUCOUS.

MUCOSIN, n. Mu^{2}k'o-si^{2}n. The special sort of mucin supposed to be present in the uterine, nasal, and bronchitic mucus, and to give them their viscosity. It swells in water, is precipitated by alcohol, and, dried at 110° C., forms a tenacious mass, analogous to gelatin. [B, 38, 93, 125 (α, 14).]

MUCOSITY, n. Mu^{2}k-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. From *mucosus*, mucous. Fr., *mucosité*. Ger., *Schleim*. A mucus-like fluid, especially a fluid

formed on the surface of a mucous membrane, consisting mainly of mucus. [L, 56, 87 (α, 46).]

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, n. Mu^{2}k-os″o-sa^{2}k′a^{2}r-en. From *mucosus*, mucous, and *saccharon*, a kind of sugar. Fr., *m.-s.*, *mucoso-sucré*. Uncrystallizable sugar. [L, 41, 105, 180 (α, 43).]

MUCOUS, adj. Mu^{2}k′u^{3}s. Lat., *mucosus* (from *mucus*, mucus). Fr., *muqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. 1. Having the qualities of, consisting of, or containing mucus. 2. Covered with a slimy secretion or with matter which becomes slimy with water. 3. Mucilaginous. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).] 4. Secreting mucus. [B.]

MUCRO (Lat.), n. m. Mu^2(mu)′kro. Gen., *-ron′is*. Fr., *mucron*. Ger., *Stachelspitze*. A short point abruptly terminating an organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**M. baseos cartilagines arytænoideæ.** The rounded external angle of the base of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**M. cordis.** The apex of the heart. [L.]—**M. sterni.** The body of the sternum. [L, 332.]

MUCRONATE, MUCRONATED, adj's. Mu^{2}k′ro^{2}n-at, -ate^{2}d. Lat., *mucronatus* (from *mucro*, a sharp point). Fr., *mucroné*. Ger., *weichspitzig, borslenstachelig, stachelspitzig*. Spine-tipped; furnished with a mucro. [α, 35.]

MUCRONATO-SERRATE, adj. Mu^{2}k-ro^{2}n-a″to-se^{2}r′rat. Of a leaf, having mucronate serratures. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

MUCRONIFOLIATE, adj. Mu^{2}k-ro^{2}n-i^2-fol′i^2-at. Lat, *mucronifolius* (from *mucro*, a sharp point, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *mucronifolié*. Having mucronate leaves. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MUCRONIFORM, adj. Mu^{2}k-ro^{2}n′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *mucroniformis* (from *mucro*, a sharp point, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mucroniforme*. Having the shape of a mucro. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MUCRONULATE, adj. Mu^{2}k-ro^{2}n′u^{3}l-at. Lat, *mucronulatus*. Fr., *mucronulé*. Minutely mucronate, provided with a mucronulus. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MUCRONULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{2}k(muk)-ro^{2}n(ron)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Dim. of *mucro*, a sharp point. Ger., *Weichspitzchen, Stachelspitzchen*. A small mucro. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

MUCULENT, adj. Mu^{2}k′u^{2}l-e^{2}nt. Abounding in mucus. [α, 48.]

MUCUNA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu)-ku^2(ku)′na^3. Ger., *Juckbohne* (1st def.). 1. A genus of leguminous plants of the *Phaseoleæ*, having the seed-pods covered with stinging hairs. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See *M. pruriens*.—**M. albida.** A white-flowered variety of *Canavalia ensiformis*. [B, 214.]—**M. altissima.** A species the stinging hairs of which are used like those of *M. urens*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. capitata.** A species 8 seeds of which are taken as the standard for the Indian weight "massa." ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 46).]—**M. gigantea.** The *kakavalli* of the Malays; a species with legumes armed with stiff stinging hairs and deeply furrowed along the sutures. The bark, pulverized and combined with ginger, etc., is recommended as an application in rheumatism. [B, 172, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. inflexa.** A



MUCUNA PRURIENS. [A, 327.]

species indigenous to Peru and Colombia. The stinging hairs of the pods have the same properties and uses as those of *M. urens*, and the seeds are used like those of *M. mitis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. mitis.** Sp., *garbanzo de filipinas*. A species indigenous to Peru and Colombia, where the pulverized seeds are applied to insect stings. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. monosperma.** Negro bean; a species having edible seeds. The pod-hairs are like those of *M. pruriens*. [B, 172, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. nivea.** A species cultivated in the East Indies for its fleshy and edible pods. and also found in the West Indies. The seed is applied to scorpion stings, and is said to absorb the poison. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**M. pruriens, M. prurita.** Fr., *pois pouilleux* (ou *vetus*, ou *à gratter*, ou *à démanger*). Ger., *ächte Juckbohne, juckende Fasel, Kratzbohne, Kuhkrätze*. Sp., *ojo de venado* [Mex. Ph.]. Hind., *kiwanch*. Hairy kidney-bean, cowhage, cow-itch; a species common throughout the tropics. The hairs, or spicula, of the pods (Lat., *m.* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) are a powerful anthelminthic, acting mechanically by penetrating the worms. In the East Indies the root is used in cholera, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. It is also made into an ointment for leprosy. A vinous infusion of the pods is employed in dropsy. The leaves are applied to ulcers, and the beans, which, when young and tender, are eaten cooked, are considered aphrodisiac. *M. prurita* is by some considered distinct from *M. pruriens*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. urens.** Ger., *brennende Juckbohne*. Cowhage, cow-itch, horse-eye (or ox-eye) bean; a shrub found in the West Indies and South America. The pod-hairs have the properties and uses of those of *M. pruriens*. In the West Indies the seeds are employed in dysuria. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

MUCURA, n. In Brazil, the *Petiveria alliacea*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M.-ca-ha.** A species of *Petiveria* used as an ingredient of curare. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{2}k(muk)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mungere*, to blow the nose. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Schleim*. The clear viscid secretion that lubricates the mucous membranes, consisting of a limpid liquid containing suspended epithelial cells, a few leucocytes, and granular débris. Chemically it consists of water containing mucin (which gives it its viscidity) and a small amount of salts. [B.]—**M. articulorum.** Ger., *Gelenkschleim*. See SYNOVIA.—**M. carphodes.** Stringy m. [α, 34.]—**M. malpighianus, M. Malpighii.** See RETE *mucosum*.—**Vegetable m.** Tragacanthin. [B, 118.]

MUDARIN, n. Mu^{2}d′a^{3}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *mudarine*. A principle extracted from the root-bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; a powerful emetic. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

MUE (Fr.), n. Mu^6. 1. Moulting. 2. The change of voice at puberty. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MUFFLE, n. Mu^{3}f′l. 1. A furnace containing compartments outside of the fire in which cupellation is performed. 2. The portion of the nose of ruminants that is free from hair. [L.]

MUFLIER (Fr.), n. Mu^6-fle-a. The genus *Antirrhinum*, especially *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MUGGETT, n. Mu^{3}g′e^{2}t. See ASPERULA *odorata* and CONVALLARIA *maialis*.

MUGUET (Fr.), n. Mu^6-ga. 1. The genus *Convallaria*; of the Fr. Cod., *Convallaria maialis*. [B.] 2. See APHTHÆ.—**Alcoolat de m., Esprit de m.** See *Spiritus* LILIORUM *convallium*.—**Extrait de m. (aqueux)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *extractum convallariæ maialis* (*aqua paratum*) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of freshly dried stems and flowers of *Convallaria maialis* and 1 part each of its leaves and root with 30 parts of boiling water, straining, repeating the process with the residue, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in cold water, filtering, and evaporating to a stiff extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extrait de m. (avec le suc)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing 3 parts of the fresh stems and flowers and 1 part each of the leaves and root of *Convallaria maialis*, squeezing out the juice, heating, straining, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating to a stiff extract. [B, 113 (α, 38).]—**M. buccal.** See APHTHÆ.—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *Convallaria maialis* powdered in a covered iron mortar and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B. 113 (α, 38).]—**Vinaigre de m.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the flowers of *Convallaria maialis* with 8 parts of distilled vinegar, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MUGWORT, n. Mu^{3}g′wu^{5}rt. See ARTEMISIA *vulgaris*.

MUH-HIANG (Chin.), n. A drug obtained from the root of *Haplotaxis auricula*; it is applied to ulcers, and used as a vermifuge and antirrheumatic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 46).]

MÜHLDORF (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}l′do^{2}rf. A place in Upper Bavaria where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 135 (α, 46).]

MULA (Sp.), n. Mu′la^3. A place in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there are warm gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 105 (α, 43).]

MULÆ. Mu^2(mu)′le(la^{3}e^2). Of old writers, pustules caused either by heat or by cold. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MULBERRY, n. Mu^{3}l′be^{2}r-ri^2. Any species (or its fruit) of the genus *Morus*, especially *M. nigra*. For the *m.-body*, or *m.-mass*, see under MORULA. [α, 35.]—**Black m., Common m.** See MORUS *nigra*.—**Dyer's m.** See MORINDA *tinctoria*.—**Indian m.** 1. See MORUS *indica*. 2. See MORINDA *citrifolia*.—**M.-juice.** See MORI *succus*.—**Paper m.** See BROUSSONETIA *papyrifera*.—**Red (-fruited) m.** See MORUS *rubra*.—**Syrup of mulberries.** See *Syrupus* MORI.—**White m.** See MORUS *alba*.

MULGEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{3}l(mu^{4}l)-je(ga)′di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *mulgere*, to milk. Wild lettuce; a genus of composite plants, having a milky juice, separated from *Sonchus*, and by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Lactuca*. The *Mulgedieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Hieracieæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. acuminatum.** Blue lettuce; a smooth plant growing in thickets from New York to the Mississippi and in the Southern United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 46); B, 34 (α, 35).]—**M. alpinum.** The *Sonchus alpinus*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Lactuca*. [B, 42, 214 (α, 35).]—**M. floridanum, M. lyratum.** See SONCHUS *floridanus*.—**M. Plumieri.** The *Sonchus Plumieri*; by De Candolle made distinct from the *M. alpinum*. [B, 214, 311 (α, 35).]

MULIEBRIS (Lat.), adj. Mu^{2}l(mu^{4}l)-i(i^2)′e^{2}b-ri^{2}s. From *mulier*, a woman. Fr., *femelle*. Ger., *weiblich*. Pertaining to a woman; as a n., in the n. pl., *muliebria*; (1) the female genitals; (2) the menses. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MULIEBRITY, n. Mu^2-li^2-e^{2}b′ri^2-ti^2. Womanhood; the period of puberty in a woman. [α, 48.]

MU-LIEN (Chin.), n. A Chinese bitter tonic referred by Smith to a species of *Justicia*; by others identified with *hwanglien* (coptis-root). [B, 121 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 46).]

MULL, n. Mu³l. From Hind., *mal-mal*. Ger. *M*. A thin, soft kind of muslin, used in medicine for surgical dressings. [G ; α, 48.]—**Pflasterm'** (Ger.). A muslin plaster. [G.]—**Salbenm'** (Ger.). A salve prepared for use by being spread on m. or thin muslin. [G.]—**Salbenm'verband** (Ger.). Salbenmull (*q. v.*) rolled like a bandage.—**Salicylsäurepflasterm'** (Ger.). Thin muslin spread with a salicylic plaster. [G.]—**Zinkoxyd - Theerpflasterm'** (Ger.). Thin muslin spread with plaster composed of equal parts of zinc and tar. [G.]

MULLE (Fr.), n. Mu⁶l. 1. See MULLUS. 2. Madder of inferior quality. 3. An old term for the abomasum. [B, 46, 88 (α, 46), 121, 173 (α, 35).]

MULLED, adj. Mu³ld. A corruption of the O. E. noun *molde*, mold—*molde-ale* being a funeral banquet. Heated (occasionally also sweetened and spiced) for drinking. [α, 48.]

MULLEIN, n. Mu³l'li²n. The genus *Verbascum*, especially the *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Black-rooted m.** The *Verbascum nigrum*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common m.** See VERBASCUM *thapsus*.—**Compound decoction of great m.** See *Decoctum* VERBASCI *anodynum*.—**Great (woolly) m.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Moth m.** The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. flowers.** Lat., *flores verbasci* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fleurs de bouillon-blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wollblumen*. The flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*. [α, 35.]

MÜLLERIAN, adj. Mu⁶l-e²r'i²-a²n. Investigated by or named from a person named Müller. [α, 48.]

MULLUS (Lat.), n. Mu³l(mu⁴l)'lu³s(lu⁴s). Fr., *mulle*. Ger., *Seebarbe, Meerbare*. A genus of acanthopterous fishes of the family *Mulloidei*. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MULOMEDICINA (Lat.), n. f. Mu²l(mul)-o(o³)-me²d-i²-si(ke)'-na³. From *mulus*, a mule, and *medicina*, medicine. Veterinary medicine. [α, 48.]

MULSUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu³ls(mu⁴ls)'u³m(u⁴m). From *mulcere*, to soothe. Fr., *m*. See HYDROMEL (1st def.) and MEAD.

MULTANGULAR, adj. Mu³lt-a²n²'gu²l-a³r. Lat., *multangulus* (from *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle). Fr., *multangulaire*. Ger., *vieleckig*. Many-angled. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

MULTANGULUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *multangulus* (*os* understood). Mu³lt(mu⁴lt)-a²n²(a²n²)'gu²l(gu⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). A multangular bone. [L.]—**M. majus.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**M. minus.** See *Trapezoid* BONE.

MULTARTICULATE, MULTI - ARTICULATE, adj's. Mu³lt-a³rt-i²k'u²l-at, mu³lt-i²-a³rt-i²k'u²l-at. From *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint. Fr., *multiarticulé*. Ger., *vielgelenkig*. Provided with many articulations. [B, 100 (α, 35).]

MULTIBULBOSE, MULTIBULBOUS, adj. Mu³lt-i²-bu³l'-bos, -bu³s. Lat., *multibulbosus* (from *multus*, many, and *bulbus*, a bulb). Fr., *multibulbeux*. Ger., *vielzwiebelig*. Having numerous bulbs. [α, 35.]

MULTICAPSULAR, adj. Mu³lt-i²-ka²p'su²l-a³r. Lat., *multicapsularis* (from *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a small box). Fr., *multicapsulaire*. Ger., *vielkapselig*. Of a fruit, composed (or apparently composed) of numerous capsules. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MULTICAULINE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-ka⁴l'i²n. Lat., *multicaulus* (from *multus*, many, and *caulis*, the stalk of a plant). Fr., *multicaule*. Ger., *vielstängelig*. Having many stems. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MULTICELLULAR, adj. Mu³lt-i²-se²l'u²l-a³r. From *multus*, many, and *cellula*, a cellule. 1. Composed of many cells (said of the higher in contradistinction to the lower or unicellular organisms). [B, 77, 291 (α, 35); G. Pim, "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," Apr., 1885, p. 420.] 2. See MULTILOCULAR and cf. PLURICELLULAR.

MULTICIPITAL, adj. Mu³lt-i²-si²p'i²-t'l. Lat., *multiceps* (from *multus*, many, and *caput*, the head). Ger., *vielköpfig*. Many-headed, having many shoots or stems from the crown of one root. [Gray (α, 35).]

MULTICOCCOUS, adj. Mu³lt-i²-ko²k'u³s. Lat., *multicoccus* (from *multus*, many, and *κόκκος*, a kernel). Fr., *multicoque*. Ger., *vielknotig*. Of a lobed or partible fruit (schizocarp), composed of numerous cocci. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MULTICOSTATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-ko²st'at. Lat., *multicostatus* (from *multus*, many, and *costa*, a rib). Ger., *vielrippig*. Many-ribbed ; of a leaf, having several large veins (in place of a single midrib) diverging from the point of junction of petiole and blade. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

MULTIDIGITATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-di²j'i²-tat. Lat., *multidigitatus* (from *multus*, many, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *multidigité*. Ger., *vielgefingert*. Of a leaf, palmate with the leaflets numerous. [α, 35.]

MULTIDIGITATO - PINNATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-di²j-i²t-at''o-pi²n'at. Lat., *multidigitato-pinnatus*. Fr., *multidigité-pinné*. Of a digitipinnate leaf, having numerous divisions at the top of the common petiole. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MULTIEMBRYONATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-e²m'bri²-o-nat. Lat., *multiembryonatus* (from *multus*, many, and *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo). Fr., *multiembryonné*. Ger., *vielkeimhaltig*. Having several embryos. [α, 35.] See POLYEMBRYONY.

MULTIFARIOUS, adj. Mu³lt-i²-fa'ri²-u³s. Lat., *multifarius* (from *multus*, many). Fr., *multifarié*. Ger., *vielreihig*. Having many varieties ; of great diversity ; in botany, multiserial. [L, 41 (α, 43) ; α, 35).]

MULTIFEROUS, adj. Mu³lt-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *multifer*, *multiferus* (from *multus*, many, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *multifère*. Ger., *vielträchtig*. Producing fruit several times in one season. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

MULTIFID, MULTIFIDOUS, adj's. Mu³lt'i²-fi²d, -mu³lt-i²f'i²d-u³s. Lat., *multifidus* (from *multus*, many, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *multifide*. Ger., *vielspaltig*. Many-parted ; in botany, cut into many lobes or segments. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

MULTIFIDUS (Lat.), adj. Mu³lt(mu⁴lt)-i²f'i²d-u³s(u⁴s). Multifid ; as a n., a multifid muscle. [L.]—**M. spinæ.** Fr., *multifide du rhachis*. Ger., *M.* (*oder vielfacher Muskel*) *des Rückgrats*, *vieltheiliger* (oder *vielgespaltener*) *Rückgratsmuskel*. A large muscular mass made up of a number of fasciculi deeply seated in the back, extending between the sacrum and the axis, lying on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. It arises from the posterior surface of the sacrum as low as the fourth sacral foramen, from the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, from the posterior sacro-iliac ligaments and the aponeurosis of the erector spinæ, from the articular processes of the lumbar and cervical vertebræ, and from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ. Each fasciculus is inserted into the lamina and spinous process of the vertebra above it, the most superficial going to the third or fourth above, the deeper to the second or third above, and the deepest to the next above. It assists in maintaining the erect attitude of the body and rotating the spine. [L, 31, 142, 172.]

MULTIFLOROUS, adj. Mu³l-ti²-flo'ru³s. Lat., *multiflorus* (from *multus*, many, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *multiflore*. Ger., *vielblüthig*, *reichblüthig*. Many-flowered, composed of or carrying numerous flowers (said of the stem or branch of a plant, of the flower-stalk, calathidium, scape, glume, involucre, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

MULTIFOLIATE, MULTIFOLIATED, adj's. Mu³lt-i²-fol'i²-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *multifoliatus*, *multifolius* (from *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *multifolié*. Ger., *vielblättrig*, *reichblättrig*. 1. Covered by or carrying many leaves. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).] 2. Divided into many leaf-like segments (said by Beatty of the carunculæ myrtiformes). [A, 76.]

MULTIFORM, adj. Mu³lt'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *multiformis* (from *multus*, many, and *forma*, form). Fr., *multiforme*. Ger., *vielgestaltig*. See POLYMORPHOUS.

MULTIGRAVIDA (Lat.), n. f. Mu³lt(mu⁴lt)-i²-gra²(gra³)'vi²d-(wi²d)-a³. From *multus*, many, and *gravidus*, pregnant. A female pregnant for more than the first time.

MULTIJUGATE, MULTIJUGOUS, adj's. Mu³lt-i²j'u²g-at, -u³s. Lat., *multijugatus*, *multijugus* (from *multus*, many, and *jugare*, to bind). Fr., *multijugué*. Ger., *vielpaarig*. Bearing many pairs (juga) of leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

MULTILATERAL, adj. Mu³lt-i²-la²t'e²-r'l. From *multus*, many, and *latus*, a side. Fr., *multilatère*. Ger., *vielseitig*. Many-sided.

MULTILOBATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-lob'at. Lat., *multilobatus* (from *multus*, many, and *λοβός*, a lobe). Fr., *multilobé*. Ger., *viellappig*. Divided into many lobes. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MULTILOCULAR, adj. Mu³lt-i²-lo²k'u²-la³r. Lat., *multilocularis* (from *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a little place). Fr., *multiloculaire*. Ger., *vielfächerig*. Divided into many chambers ; of the ovary or fruit of a plant, divided into several or many cells or loculi. The *Multiloculares* are a division of dicotyledons so characterized. [B, 1, 77, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35) ; B, 28 (α, 27).]

MULTINERVATE, MULTINERVIOUS, adj's. Mu³lt-i²-nu⁶rv'at, -i²-u³s. Lat., *multinervatus*, *multinervis*, *multinervius* (from *multus*, many, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multinervé*. Ger., *vielnervig*. See MULTICOSTATE.

MULTINERVULATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-nu⁶rv'u²-lat. Lat., *multinervulatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *multinervulé*. Of Mirbel, having an indefinite number of nervules (said of the placenta). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

MULTINODATE, MULTINODOUS, adj's. Mu³lt-i²-nod'at, -u³s. From *multus*, many, and *nodus*, a knot. Fr., *multinoueux*. Having many knots or nodes.

MULTINUCLEAR, adj. Mu³lt-i²-nu²'kle²-a³r. Lat., *multinucleatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nucleus*, a kernel). Fr., *multinucléé*. Ger., *multinucleär*, *vielkernig*, *mehrkernig*. Of a cell, containing several nuclei.

MULTINUCLEOLATE, MULTINUCLEOLATED, adj's. Mu³lt-i²-nu²'kle²-o-lat, -lat-e²d. Lat., *multinucleolatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nucleolus*, a little kernel). Fr., *multinucléolé*. Ger., *multinucleolär*, *vielkernig*. Of a cell or nucleus, containing many nucleoli. [J.]

MULTI-OVULATE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-ov'u²-lat. Lat., *multiovulatus* (from *multus*, many, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *multi-ovulé*. Ger., *vieleierig*. Containing (in each cell of the ovary of a flower or on the placenta) numerous ovules. The *Multiovulatæ aquaticæ* and *Multiovulatæ terrestres* of Bentham and Hooker are their second and third series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons. [B, 1, 42, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

MULTIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Mu³lt(mu⁴lt)-i²p'a²r(a³r)-a³. From *multus*, many, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *multipare*. It., *pluripara*. Sp., *multipara*. A female who has undergone parturition more than once.

MULTIPARIENT, adj. Mu³lt-i²-pa²r'i²-e²nt. Bringing forth a plurality of young at a birth. [A, 45.]

MULTIPARITY, n. Mu²lt-i²-pa²r'i²-ti². Fr., *multiparité*. The state of being multiparous.

MULTIPAROUS, adj. Mu³lt-i²p'a²r-u³s. Lat., *multiparus*. Fr., *multipare*. 1. Having gone through with gestation more than once. 2. See MULTIPARIENT. 3. Of Bravais, having three or more lateral axes (said of a cyme). [Gray (α, 35).] Cf. PLEIOCHASIUM.

MULTIPARTITE, adj. Mu³lt-i²-pa³rt'i²t(it). Lat., *multipartitus* (from *multus*, many, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *m.*, *multiparti*. Ger., *vieltheilig*. Of leaves, having numerous divisions extending nearly to the midrib or base. [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 35).]

MULTIPEDE, adj. Mu3lt'i2-ped. Lat., *multipes* (from *multus*, many, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *multipède*. Ger., *vielfüssig*. Having many feet or foot-like appendages. The *Multipedœ* are the *Millepedes*. [L, 180 (*a*, 43).]

MULTIPETALOUS, adj. Mu3lt-i2-pe2t'a2l-u3s. See POLYPETALOUS.

MULTIPLINERVATE, adj. Mu3lt-i2-pli2-nu6rv'at. Lat., *multiplinervatus* (from *multiplex*, manifold, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multiplinervé*. Ger., *vielspannaderig*. Having the ribs or veins multiplied (said of leaves in which the midrib is divided at the base into numerous lateral veins). [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

MULTIPOLAR, adj. Mu3lt-i2p'o2l-a3r. Lat., *multipolaris* (from *multus*, many, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *multipolaire*. Of a cell, especially a nerve-cell, having more than two processes extending from it. [J.]

MULTISECT, adj. Mu3lt'i2-se2kt. Lat., *multisectus* (from *multus*, many, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *multiséqué*. Ger., *vielgeschnitten*. Divided into numerous segments (said of insects).

MULTISEPTATE, adj. Mu3lt-i2-se2pt'at. Lat., *multisœptatus* (from *multus*, many, and *sæpire*, to fence in). Ger., *vielkammerig*. Having numerous partitions, multilocular. [B, 19, 61 (*a*, 35).]

MULTISERIAL, MULTISERIATE, adj's. Mu3lt-i2-se'ri2-'l, -at. Lat., *multiserialis*, *multiseriatus* (from *multus*, many, and *series*, a row). Fr., *multisérié*. Ger., *vielreihig*. Arranged in many rows. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MULTISILIQUOUS, adj. Mu3lt-i2-si2l'i2-kwu3s. Lat., *multisiliquosus* (from *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod). Fr., *multisiliqueux*. Ger., *vielhülsig*, *vielschotig*. Having many pods or seed-vessels. The *Multisiliquosœ* and *Multisiliquœ* (Fr., *multisiliquées*) are the *Ranunculaceœ*. [B, 19, 170 (*a*, 35).]

MULTIVALENT, adj. Mu3lt-i2v'a2l-e2nt. From *multus*, many, and *valere*, to be worth). Also, improperly, written *polyvalent*. Capable of combining with more than two atoms of a univalent element or radicle. [B.]

MULTIVALVATE, MULTIVALVE, MULTIVALVULAR, adj's. Mu3lt-i2-va2lv'at, mu3lt'i2-va2lv, mu3lt-i2-va2lv'u2l-a3r. Lat., *multivalvis*, *multivalvularis* (from *multus*, many, and *valva* (*q. v.*). Fr., *multivalve*. Ger., *vielklappig*. 1. Of a capsule, having numerous valves. 2. Of shells, composed of many pieces. [B, 1, 77 (*a*, 35); B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

MULTOCULAR, adj. Mu3lt-o2k'u2-la3r. From *multus*, many, and *oculus*, an eye. Ger., *vieläugig*. Having numerous eyes.

MULTUNGULATE, MULTUNGULOUS, adj's. Mu3lt-u3n2g'u2l-at, -u3s. Lat., *multungulus* (from *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof). Fr., *multongulé*. Ger., *vielhufig*. Having more than two hoofs, or a hoof divided into more than two parts. The *Multungula* (Fr., *multongulés*) are a division of the perissodactylous ungulates, in which each foot has more than a single hoof. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

MUMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu2(mu)'mi2-a3. 1. See MUMMY. 2. See BITUMEN.—**M. de medullis.** See AXUNGIA *de m.*—**M. græcorum.** Asphalt. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. medullæ.** See AXUNGIA *de m.*—**M. mineralis.** Fr., *mumie minérale*. Asphalt. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. mineralis Poterii.** Lead amalgam. [B, 88 (*a*, 46).]—**M. transmarina.** Of Van Helmont, manna. [B, 88 (*a*, 46).]

MUMMIFICATION, n. Mu3m-i2-fi2-ka'shu3n. Lat., *mumificatio* (from *mummia*, a mummy, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *momification*. Ger., *Mumification*. 1. The act of mummifying. 2. The state of being mummified. 3. The drying of the parts in dry gangrene. [E.]—**M. of the fœtus.** Fr., *momification du fœtus*. Ger., *Mumification der Frucht*. A condition in which the fœtus, having dried from innutrition, becomes soft, reduced in size, and sometimes flattened from compression, and loses its subcutaneous cellular tissue. Cf. FŒTUS *compressus*.

MUMMY, n. Mu3m'mi2. Fr., *momie*. Ger., *Mumie*. It., *mummia*. Sp., *momia*. A corpse preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction; especially one embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. [L, 30, 37, 41, 44, 49 (*a*, 14).]

MUMPS, n. Mu3mps. Lat., *parotiditis*, *parotitis*. Fr., *oreillon*. Ger., *M.*, *Ziegenpeter*, *Ohrendrüsengeschwulst*. An infectious and contagious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland, initiated by fever and by pain just below the ear. The swelling of the gland usually decreases in from seven to ten days, and occasionally there is metastasis to the testicle, the ovary, or the mamma, with atrophy of the affected organ sometimes following. [*a*, 34.]—**M. of the lacrymal glands.** Non-suppurative, acute dacryoadenitis occurring in scrofulous subjects. [*a*, 34.]

MUND (Ger.), n. Mund. See MOUTH.—**Aeusserer Muttern'.** See Os *uteri externum*.—**Gebärmuttern'.** See Os *uteri*.—**Innerer Muttern'.** See Os *uteri internum*.—**Keimm'.** See MICROPYLE.—**M'faul.** 1. See APHTHOUS. 2. See TONGUE-TIED.—**M'fäule.** See *Buccal* DIPHTHERIA and STOMACACE.—**M'flüssigkeit.** The oral fluid; mixed saliva. [K. 16.]—**M'geschwür.** See STOMATELCIA.—**M'närbchen.** See MICROPYLE.—**M'holz.** See LIGUSTRUM *vulgare*.—**M'klemme.** See TRISMUS.—**M'krampf.** See RISUS *sardonicus*.—**M'krankheit.** See STOMACACE.—**M'krebs.** See STOMACACE *gangrœnosa*.—**M'mäuslein.** The muscles of the mouth. [L, 80.]—**M'öffner.** See CATAGLOSSUM, GAG, and STOMATOSCOPE.—**M'säftchen.** See LINCTUS.—**M'soor.** See APHTHÆ.—**M'sperre.** See TRISMUS.—**M'sperrer.** See GAG.—**M'verdauung.** See *Oral* DIGESTION.—**M'wasser.** A gargle.—**M'zehrung.** See APHTHÆ.—**Muttern'.** See Os *uteri*.—**Urm'.** See BLASTOPORE.

MUNDIFICANT, MUNDIFICATIVE, adj's. Mu3nd-i2f'i2-k'nt, -i2k-a2t-i2v. Lat., *mundificans*, *mundicativus* (from *mundificare*, to make clean). Fr., *mondificatif*. Detergent.

MUNDUBI (Port.), n. In Brazil, the *Arachis hypogœa*, or its fruit. [B, 18, 92, 121 (*a*, 14, 35).]

MÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Mu6nd'un2. See Os, OSTIOLUM, and STOMA.—**Gebärmutterm'.** See Os *uteri*.—**M'sbesatz.** See PERISTOME.—**M'slos.** See ASTOMOUS.—**Urethralm'.** The meatus urinarius.—**M. des Aquæductus Sylvii.** See ANUS (3d def.).

MUNGOS (Lat.), n. f. Mu3n2(mu4n2)'go2s. Of Adanson, the genus *Mitreola*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Lignum m.** The root of *Strychnos colubrina*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix m.** The root of *Ophiorrhiza m.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MUNIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu2(mu)-ni2-me2nt'u3m(u4m). From *munire*, to fortify. A fortification or bulwark. [*a*, 48.]—**M. castitatis.** See HYMEN (2d def.).

MUNJEET, n. Mu3n-jet'. Beng., *munjeeth*, *munjith*. Hind., *munjittee*. The *Rubia cordifolia*, or its root. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MUNJISTIN, n. Mu3n-ji2st'i2n. Syn.: *purpuroxanthincarbonic acid*. Fr., *munjistine*. A coloring matter, $C_{15}H_8O_6 = C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_2CO.OH$, found in *Rubia munjista*. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MÜNSTER AM STEIN (Ger.), n. Mu6nst''e2r-a3m-stin'. A place in the Rhine province, Prussia, where there are a saline spring and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 14).]

MÜNSTERBERG (Ger.), n. Mu6nst'e2r-be2rg. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

MUNTINGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu4nt-i2n2'i2-a3. From *Munting*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *calabure*. A genus of the *Tilieœ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. calabura, M. glabra.** Fr., *calabure soyeuse*, *bois ramier* (ou *de soie*). Calabar (or silk-wood) tree; an emollient mucilaginous species having edible fruit. In the West Indies, where it is known as *guasem*, the bark is used as a parturient. The flowers are said to be antispasmodic. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MÜNZE (Ger.), n. Mu6nts'e2. See MINT.

MUQUEUSE (Fr.), n. Mu6-ku6z. See *Mucous* MEMBRANE.—**M. accidentelle.** The so-called pyogenic membrane of an abscess. [L, 87 (*a*, 46).]—**M. de remplacement.** The newly formed mucous membrane of the uterus, to take the place of that which has become the decidua. [A, 15.]—**M. inter-utéro-placentaire.** The decidua serotina.—**M. musculaire.** See MUSCULARIS *mucosœ*.

MUQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Mu6-ku6. Written also, by Alibert, *mucueux*. See MUCOUS.

MURAL, adj. Mu2'r'l. Lat., *muralis* (from *murus*, a wall). Fr., *m.* Ger., *mauerbewohnend*. 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or growing on a wall. 2. Of birds, climbing on rocks. 3. Having a rough, spiny surface like that of an old wall (said of certain vesical calculi composed of calcium oxalate). [L, 49 (*a*, 14); L, 180 (*a*, 43).]

MURALI-DIVIDED, adj. Mu2r-al''i-di2v-id'e2d. Separated like stones in a wall (said of septate spores of lichens in which the transverse partitions are further divided by longitudinal partitions). [J. M. Crombie (*a*, 35).]

MURANY, n. A place in Témes County, Hungary, where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14); L, 105 (*a*, 43).]

MURARIUM. Mu2r(mur)-a(a3)'ri-u3m(u4m). Of old writers, nitre. [A, 325.]

MÜRBE (Ger.), n. Mu6rb'e2. See CARIES.

MÜRBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Mu6rb'i2g-kit. See MALAXIS.

MÛRE (Fr.), n. Mu6r. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the mulberry fruit. 2. A fleshy, fungous excrescence appearing between the eyelid and the eyeball. [B; L, 41 (*a*, 43).]—**Mellite de m's.** See DIAMORON.—**M. à poux, M. de haie, M. de renard, M. sauvage.** The blackberry, especially the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Rob de m's.** See MORI *succus*.—**Sirop de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* MORI.—**Suc de m.** [Fr. Cod]. See MORI *succus*.

MUREX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Mu2(mu)'re2x. Gen., *mur'icis*. Fr., *rocher*. A genus of molluscs, of the *Muricidœ*, which are a family of reptant *Azygobranchia*. Their adrectal gland secretes a colorless liquid, turning purple on exposure to air, used by the ancients as a dye. The powdered shell was formerly used as an absorbent and dentifrice. [B, 77 (*a*, 35); B, 88 (*a*, 46).]—**M. inflatus, M. ramosus.** Ger., *aufgeblasene Stachelschnecke* (oder *Zackenschnecke*). A species found in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The operculum, *blatta byzantina*, was formerly used as a sedative fumigatory, internally as a cholagogue, etc. It is still used in India for fumigation under the name of *onyx marina*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. trapezium, M. tribulus.** Species the operculum of which is used by the Malays for fumigation and in fragrant ointments. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MUREXAN, n. Mu2r-e2x'a2n. Fr., *murexane*. Ger., *M.*, *Uramil*. Of Liebig and Wöhler, a decomposition product, $C_4H_5N_3O_3$, of murexide, now known to be identical with dialuramide. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

MUREXIDE, n. Mu2r-e2x'i2d(id). Lat., *murexia*. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Murexid*, *purpursaures Ammonium*. Acid ammonium purpurate, a salt, $C_8H_4N_5O_6(NH_4) + H_2O$, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in lead nitrate. prepared synthetically in various ways and on a large scale from guano. It forms four-sided prisms or plates, of a brilliant metallic-green by reflected light, garnet-red by transmitted light, and dark-red when powdered. M. was extensively used as a dye before the introduction of the aniline colors. The formation of m. is the basis of the so-called m. test for the presence of uric acid. [B, 3; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

MUREXOIN, n. Mu2r-e2x-o'i2n. Fr., *murexoïne*. A body, $C_8(CH_3)_4N_5O_8(NH_4) = C_{12}H_{16}N_6O_6$, derived from amalic acid by treatment with water and ammonia. [B, 3; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

MURI, n. A place in the canton of Arggau, Switzerland, where there are a slightly alkaline spring and an establishment for salt baths. [L, 30, 37, 57 (*a*, 14).]

MURIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu^4)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *saumure.* Sodium chloride. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MURIACITE, n. Mu^2'ri^2-a^{2}s-it. See ANHYDRITE.

MURIAS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^2(mu^4)'ri^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See MURIATE.—**Liquor muriatis deutoxydohydrargyro-calcarei.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *lutea.*—**Liquor muriatis hydrargyro-ammoniacalis.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**M. aurico-natricus.** See GOLD *and sodium chloride.*—**M. bariticus, M. baryi, M. barytæ.** See BARIUM *chloride.*—**M. calcicus, M. calcis.** See CALCIUM *chloride.*—**M. ferricus.** Ferric chloride (*q. v.*, under IRON *chloride*). [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**M. hydrargyri** (seu **hydrargyricus**) **corrosivus.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**M. hydrargyro-ammoniacalis** (**acerrimus**). See ALEMBROTH.—**M. hydrargyro-ammoniacalis solutus.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**M. hydrargyrosus mitis.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**M. montana, M. sodicus, M. sodæ.** Sodium chloride. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. stibii, M. stibiosus.** See ANTIMONY *trichloride.*—**Pulvis muriatis hydrargyrosi thebaicus.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *cum opio.*—**Solutio muriatis ferrici spirituosa** (seu **spirituoso-ætherea**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*

MURIATE, n. Mu^2'ri^2-at. Lat., *murias.* Fr., *m.* A salt of muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. See CHLORIDE, HYDROCHLORATE, and HYDROCHLORIDE.—**M. ammoniaco-mercuriel insoluble** (Fr.). See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**M. ammoniaco-mercuriel soluble** (Fr.). See *Sel* ALEMBROTH *soluble.*—**M's secs** (Fr.). An old name for the metallic chlorides. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—**M's sur-oxygénés** (Fr.). The chlorates. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—**Onguent de m. ammoniaco-mercuriel** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*

MURIATED, adj. Mu^2'ri^2-at-e^{2}d. 1. See CHLORINATED. 2. Containing a chloride (*e. g.*, m. tincture of iron).

MURIATIC, adj. Mu^2-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *muriaticus.* Fr., *muriatique.* Ger., *salzsauer.* Prepared from brine; hydrochloric. [B.]

MURIATIC ACID, n. Mu^2-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum muriaticum.* Fr., *acide muriatique.* Ger., *Salzsäure.* Sp., *ácido muriático.* Hydrochloric acid; so called because derived from sea-salt. [B.]—**Commercial m. a.** See *Crude* HYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**Dephlogisticated m. a.** An old name for chlorine. [B, 3.]—**Dilute m. a.** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Lat., *acidum muriaticum dilutum.* See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**Oxygenated m. a.** Of Lavoisier, chlorine. [B, 91.]—**Super-oxygenated m. a.** Chloric acid. [B.]

MURIATIC ETHER, n. Lat., *æther muriaticus.* See ETHYL *chloride.*—**Alcoholic m. e.** A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ethyl chloride. [B, 5.]

MURIATICUS (Lat.), adj. Mu^2(mu^4)-ri^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Muriatic. 2. With the name of a base, the chloride of that base. [B.]

MURIATIFEROUS, adj. Mu^2-ri^2-a^{2}t-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *muriatiferus.* Fr., *muriatifère.* Producing or containing chlorine or one of its compounds. [L, 56, 180 (a, 43).]

MURIATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Mu^6-re-a^3-tek. Muriatic; as a n., a muriatiferous substance. [B.]—**M. déphlogistiqué** [Scheele], **M. oxygéné.** See CHLORINE.—**M. suroxygéné.** See CHLORIC *acid.*

MURIATOUS ACID, n. Mu^2-ri'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide muriateux.* An old name for hydrochloric acid, on the supposition that it was an oxyacid containing less oxygen than oxygenated muriatic acid. [B.]

MURICATE, MURICATED, adj's. Mu^2'ri^2-kat, -kat-e^{2}d. Lat., *muricatus.* From *murex*, a pointed stone. Covered with prickles or with rough blunt points. [a, 48.]

MURICIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu)-ri^{2}s(ri^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *muricie, muricier.* Of Loureiro, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants, classed by some with *Momordica.* [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]—**M. cochinchinensis.** Fr., *m. de Cochinchine.* A species found in China and Cochin-China. The leaves and fruit are aperient. [B, 180, 496 (a, 35).]

MURICULATE, adj. Mu^{2}r-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *muriculatus* (from *murex*, a pointed rock). Fr., *muricule.* Minutely muricate. [B, 38 (a, 14, 35).]

MURIDE, n. Mu^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). See BROMINE.

MÛRIER, (Fr.), n. Mu^6-re-a. See MORUS.

MURIFORM, adj. Mu^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *muriformis* (from *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form). Fr., *muriforme.* Ger., *mauerförmig.* 1. Arranged like stones in a wall (said of cells). [B, 34, 104, 123 (a, 35).] 2. Of spores, see MURALI-DIVIDED.

MURIGÈNE (Fr.), n. Mu^6-re-zhe^{2}n. See CHLORINE.

MURINUS (Lat.), adj. Mu^{2}r(mur)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mus*, a mouse. Ger., *mäusegrau, mausgrau.* Mouse-colored, reddish-gray. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

MURIOGEN, n. Mu^{2}r'i^2-o-je^{2}n. A name proposed by Kerr for the then undiscovered base of muriatic acid; hydrogen. [B.]

MURIOXIC ACID, n. Mu^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}x'i^{2}k. Of Kerr, chlorine (supposed to be the "oxygenated muriatic acid" of Lavoisier). [B, 91.]

MURISENGO (It.), n. Mu-re-se^{2}n^2-go. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring containing iodine. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

MURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^2(mu^4)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for the hypothetical radicle of muriatic acid. [B, 38, 270 (a, 38).]

MURMUR, n. Mu^{6}r'mu^{6}r. Lat., *m.* (from μορμύρειν, to roar and boil), *susurrus.* Fr., *murmure, bruit.* Ger., *Murmeln, Gemurmel, Murren, Geräusch.* It., *mormorio.* Sp., *murmurio, murmullo.* Any sound heard on auscultation. See also subheads under BRUIT.—**Abdominal m's.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**Accidental m.** A hæmic m. [a, 34.]—**Amphoric m.** Fr., *bruit* (ou *râle*) *amphorique.* 1. A m. produced in respiration, especially in expiration, of an amphoric character. Cf. *Amphoric* HUM. 2. See *Metallic m.*—**Anæmic m.** A hæmic m. arising from oligæmia. [a, 34.]—**Aneurysmal m.** A whizzing or whirring systolic sound heard over the course of a blood-vessel affected with aneurysm. [a, 34.]—**Aortic constrictive** (or **direct**) **m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Aortic m.** A systolic, diastolic, or intersonal m. heard over the aortic valve. [a, 34.]—**Aortic obstructive m.** An organic m. heard with and after the first sound of the heart. It is loudest at the base, and may be limited to that region. It is usually transmitted into the carotids. [D, 26.]—**Aortic reflex** (or **regurgitant**) **m.** A blowing, hissing, or rough m. which accompanies and follows the second sound of the heart. It is loudest just below the base of the heart. [D, 26.]—**Aortic systolic m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Apex m.** An inorganic m. heard near the apex of the heart. See also *Mitral regurgitant m.*—**Arterial m.** Fr., *murmure* (ou *bruit*) *artériel.* Ger., *Druckgeräusch.* A soft, blowing m., synchronous with the pulse, heard when a stethoscope is lightly pressed upon a large artery. It may be an aortic m. that is propagated into the arteries, or it may originate in the artery in consequence of anæmia or a vascular tumor. [a, 34.]—**Arterial anæmic m.** A rare form of anæmic m., heard only in the largest arteries, usually after profuse hæmorrhages or in connection with chlorosis; an intermittent, blowing, soft or sharp sound, synchronous with the pulse (which is accompanied by a thrill). [D, 1.]—**Arterial diastolic m.** Of Finlayson, a compression m. [a, 34.]—**Arterio-venous m.** Fr., *frémissement artério-veineux.* A m. heard over an artery and vein that communicate. [a, 34.]—**Attrition m.** A pericardial m. [a, 34.]—**Auricular-systolic m.** Of Gairdner, a presystolic m. indicating constriction of the mitral or tricuspid orifice. [a, 34.]—**Backward m.** An indirect m. [a, 34.]—**Bellows m.** See BRUIT *de soufflе.*—**Blood m.** See *Hæmic m.*—**Brain m.** Of Fisher, a systolic m. heard over the anterior fontanelle or in the temporal region, usually in children under five years of age, especially in rickets. [a, 34.]—**Bronchial m.** Of Skoda, a m. resembling a respiratory laryngeal m., heard over the large bronchi. [a, 34.]—**Buzzing m.** Fr., *bruit de bourdonnement.* Ger., *Brummen.* A m. heard over the heart in pericarditis, or over an aneurysm. [a, 34.]—**Cachectic m's.** A hæmic m. caused by some cachexia. [a, 34.]—**Cardiac m.** See *Heart m.*—**Cardio-pulmonary m., Cardio-respiratory m.** A systolic m. that is caused by structural changes in the substance of the lung, and is excited by the ordinary movements of the heart. It is independent of cardiac disease and is most frequently systolic. [Guttmann (a, 34).]—**Cephalic m.** Of Tripier, a vascular m. heard in anæmia over the mastoid process, the occiput, and the eyeball; he regarded it as of arterial origin, but Gibson and Brown consider it as of venous origin. [a, 34.]—**Cerebral m.** See *Brain m.*—**Clicking m.** Of Walshe, a pericardial m. caused by the separation, without attrition, of surfaces glued together by fibro-serous exudate. [a, 34.]—**Coagulation m.** A rough, irregular m. produced by the formation of coagula on the valves of the heart. [a, 34.]—**Composite m.** A m. that has more than one element (*i. e.*, may be heard with the systole and also with the diastole). [D, 1.]—**Compression m.** Of Hope, a m. produced by pressure of a sphygmograph over any large artery or vein. [a, 34.]—**Constrictive m.** A valvular m. due to narrowing of a cardiac orifice. [D, 1.]—**Diastolic aortic m.** A diastolic m. heard in the aortic area in consequence of aortic valvular incompetence. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Diastolic m.** A m. occurring during the diastole, the current being from either the auricles or the aorta. Harvey divides the diastolic into mitral direct and aortic reflex m's. Another and rare diastolic m. is that caused by insufficiency of the pulmonary valves. [D, 1.]—**Direct m.** A rough m. arising from obstruction in the blood-current as it is flowing in its normal direction. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Disappearing m.** A cardiac m. that disappears after persisting for a variable period. It may follow endocarditis, muscular atony, or alteration of the orifices with subsequent compensation. [a, 34.]—**Double arterial m.** A double m., one being caused by the pulse wave, the other by a returning backward wave due to arterial collapse; occasionally heard in anæmia, typhoid fever, etc. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Duroziez's double m.** A double m. observed in the arteries in aortic insufficiency where there is good compensation. [a, 34.]—**Dynamic (cardiac) m.** A blowing m. caused by misdirection of the blood-current (as in case of great nervous excitement) and interference with the closure or alteration in the tension of the valves. [D, 25.]—**Encephalic m.** See *Brain m.*—**Endocardiac m., Endocardial m.** A m., usually valvular, produced within the ventricles of the heart. [D.] See also *Organic m.*—**Epigastric venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux épigastrique.* Of Sappey, a continuous musical m. heard in the right epigastric region in cirrhosis of the liver. It is produced by the portal vein. [L, 88, (a, 34).]—**Exocardiac m., Exocardial m.** See *Pericardial m.*—**Expiratory m.** A soft whizzing, buzzing, or indefinite sound produced by the outward current of air through the bronchi. [Guttmann (a, 34).]—**Filing cardiac m.** See BRUIT *de lime.*—**Flint's m.** A rumbling m., limited in area, sometimes presystolic, heard at the apex of the heart in some cases of aortic insufficiency; supposed to be caused by extreme dilatation of the ventricles in which the mitral segments remain in the blood-current because during diastole they can not be forced back against the wall. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Fœtal m.** See *Fœtal* SOUFFLE and *Fœtal heart* SOUNDS.—**Forward m.** A direct m. [a, 34.]—**Friction-m.** See FRICTION-SOUND.—**Functional m.** See *Inorganic m.*—**Funic m.** See *Funicular* SOUFFLE.—**Gastric m.** Borborygmus of gastric origin. [a, 34.]—**Hæmic m.** A vascular or cardiac m. [a, 34.]—**Heart m.** Ger., *Herzgeräusch.* An abnormal heart sound, either added to a normal heart sound or accompanying or replacing it; it is either organic or inorganic. [D, 1.] Cf. *Cardiac* SOUFFLE. [a, 34.]—**Humming m.** Ger., *Brummen.* A m. such

as the venous anæmic m. [α, 17.] See also HUM.—**Indeterminate respiratory m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. that has neither the character of vesicular nor that of bronchial respiration, and is not attended by amphoric echo or metallic tinkling, or by whistling, hissing, sonorous, or friction sounds. [α, 34.]—**Indirect m.** A soft m. arising in blood flowing in a direction contrary to that of the normal current. [Brown (α, 34).]—**Inorganic m.** An endocardial m. caused by functional disturbance of the heart or by anæmia. [α, 34.]—**Inspiratory m.** The m. heard over the lungs during inspiration. [D.]—**Intersonal m.** Of Walshe, a m. occurring between the systole and diastole. [α, 34.]—**Intestinal m.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**Intracardiac organic m.** See *Organic m.*—**Jugular m.** A venous anæmic m. heard at the junction of the external and internal jugular veins, usually on the right side. [D, 1.]—**Metadiastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the diastole. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 27, 1888, p. 470.]—**Metallic m.** A metallic and musical sound like that produced by blowing gently into a narrow-necked glass bottle, usually circumscribed, and most commonly heard in inspiration. It is present in pneumothorax and where there are large pulmonary cavities. A metallic cardiac m. is heard in pneumopericardium. [D, 1 (α, 34).]—**Metamorphosic m., Metamorphosing m.** Ger., *metamorphosirendes Athmungsgeräusch.* Of Seitz, an inspiratory m. characterized by unusual harshness that lasts one third of the respiratory period, when it suddenly ceases, giving place to bronchial breathing accompanied by a metallic echo or to ordinary râles. It is only heard in cavities in the lungs. [Guttmann (α, 34).]—**Metasystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the systole.—**Mitral m.** A m. that is systolic, diastolic, or presystolic in rhythm, according as it occurs during or immediately before the ventricular systole or during diastole, heard over the mitral valve. [Brown (α, 34).] See also BRUIT *de rappel.*—**Mitral constrictive m.** An intracardiac m. preceding the first sound of the heart; loudest above and around the apex and due to obstruction of the mitral orifice. [D, 1.]—**Mitral diastolic m.** A rough m. due to the venous flow through a narrow and roughened mitral orifice, beginning immediately after the systole, and occupying the whole of the diastole. To be distinguished from the postdiastolic m. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 27, 1888, p. 470 (α, 17).]—**Mitral direct m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Mitral obstructive m., Mitral presystolic m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Mitral reflex** (or **regurgitant**) **m.** A mitral systolic m. arising from an incomplete closure of the mitral valve and a regurgitation of blood into the auricle. This may be due to an alteration in the shape of the valve or of the orifice, the former condition being caused by subacute and chronic endocarditis, the latter by disease of the myocardium. [Brown (α, 34).]—**Mitral systolic m.** A m. originating in the mitral valve during the ventricular systole. It accompanies and follows the first sound of the heart, and is loudest at and often limited to the apex. It may be transmitted around the chest as far as the lower angle of the scapula. It is not heard in the carotid arteries. It is due either to incomplete closure of the mitral valve (mitral regurgitant m.) or to roughening of the ventricular endocardium (mitral systolic nonregurgitant m.). [Flint (B); D, 26.]—**M. aurium.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**M. intestinorum.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**M. of expansion of the lungs.** See *Respiratory m.*—**M. of high pressure.** Of Steele, a regurgitation m. occurring independently of disease or deformity of the valves, and as a result of long-continued excess of blood-pressure in the pulmonary artery. ["Med. Chron.," Dec., 1888, p. 182 (α, 34).]—**M. of the cells.** See *Respiratory m.*—**M. ventris.** See BORBORYGMUS.—**Musical m.** Fr., *bruit musical.* A m. like the cooing of a dove, heard at the mitral or aortic valve, sometimes at the end of a bellows m., but disappearing and reappearing at intervals, and usually indicating rigid valves. [D, 47.] Cf. *Metallic m.* and BRUIT *de souffle continu.*—**Nervous m.** Of Hope, an inorganic cardiac m. of nervous origin. [α, 34.]—**New-leather m.** See BRUIT *de cuir neuf.*—**Normal vesicular m.** See *Respiratory m.*—**Obstructive m.** See *Constrictive m.*—**Organic m.** A cardiac m. due to structural disease of the heart. [D, 1.]—**Pericardial friction m.** Fr., *murmure d'attrition péricardique.* A friction-sound (*q. v.*) produced by opposed surfaces of the pericardium. [D, 1.]—**Pericardial m.** A heart m. produced by a disturbance exterior to the heart itself; usually a friction m. [D, 1.]—**Peridiastolic m.** A metadiastolic m. [α, 34.]—**Perisystolic m.** A metasystolic m. [α, 34.]—**Peritoneal m.** Fr., *murmure péritonéal.* A *bruit de frottement* produced by the peritonæum. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Placental m.** See *Uterine* SOUFFLE.—**Postdiastolic m.** See *Metadiastolic m.*—**Postsystolic m.** See *Metasystolic m.*—**Prediastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the diastole.—**Pressure m.** See *Compression m.*—**Presystolic mitral m.** See *Mitral constrictive m.*—**Presystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the systole.—**Pseudo-organic m.** Of Hayden, a sound simulating a cardiac m., arising from either pericarditis or pleurisy in the vicinity of the heart. [α, 34.]—**Puerile m.** See *Puerile* RESPIRATION.—**Pulmonary constrictive m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard at the base of the heart in the second intercostal space on the left side. [D, 1, 26.]—**Pulmonary m.** A cardiac m. heard over and arising from the pulmonary valve. [α, 34.]—**Pulmonary obstructive m.** See *Pulmonary constrictive m.*—**Pulmonary regurgitant m.** A m. due to insufficiency of the pulmonary valves. [D.]—**Rasping m.** See *Rasping* SOUND.—**Reduplication m.** A condition in which the mitral and tricuspid first sounds or the aortic and pulmonary second sounds are heard separately. [Bramwell (α, 34).]—**Regurgitant m.** A cardiac m. due to a backward flow of blood into the ventricle. [D, 1.]—**Respiratory laryngeal m.** Of Skoda, a m. of high or low pitch resembling a guttural *ch* with the vowel *e* or *u*, that is heard over the larynx in respiration. It may be imitated by forcing air against the hard palate. [α, 34.]—**Respiratory m's.** Fr., *bruits* (ou *souffles*) *respiratoires.* Ger., *Athmungsgeräusche, Respirationsgeräusche.* Sounds produced by the passage of a current of air in the bronchi during respiration. They are vesicular or bronchial, and are more distinct during inspiration. In disease of the lungs they become râles or whistling or sonorous sounds. [α, 34.]—**Roughm.** See *Friction* SOUND.—**Sawing m.** See *Sawing* SOUND.—**Scapular m.** A m. often heard at the angle of the left scapula and in the left interscapular space; systolic and indicative of mitral regurgitation. [Hayden (α, 34).]—**Sibilant m.** See BRUIT *de souffle sibilant.*—**Sonal m.** Of Hayden, a systolic or diastolic m. [α, 34.]—**Spanæmic m.** Of Hayden, a hæmic m. arising from diminution of the corpuscular elements of the blood. [α, 34.]—**Stenosal m.** See *Arterial m.*—**Subclavian m.** A m. heard over the subclavian arteries. [α, 34.]—**Systolic aortic m.** An aortic obstructive m. which is systolic. [Sanders, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," July, 1869 (D).]—**Systolic mitral m.** A mitral regurgitant m. which is systolic. [Sanders, *l. c.* (D).]—**Systolic m.** A cardiac m. occurring during the systole. [D, 1.]—**Temporary m.** See *Disappearing m.*—**To-and-fro m.** Of Stokes, the cardiac regurgitant m. heard in aortic insufficiency. [α, 34.]—**Tracheal m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. heard over the trachea. [α, 34.]—**Tricuspid constrictive m.** A ventricular diastolic m. heard most distinctly near the ensiform cartilage. [D, 1.]—**Tricuspid m.** A systolic or presystolic m. heard over the tricuspid valve. [α, 34.]—**Tricuspid regurgitant m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard over a small area at the lower part of the sternum. It may be associated with pulsation in the jugular veins. [D, 26.]—**Tubal m., Tubular m.** See *Tracheal* RESPIRATION (1st def.).—**Umbilical m.** See *Funicular* SOUFFLE.—**Uterine m., Uteroplacental m.** See *Uterine* SOUFFLE.—**Valve m., Valvular m.** An endocardiac m. due to an abnormal condition of the valves. [D, 1.]—**Vascular m.** Ger., *Gefässgeräusch.* A hæmic m. produced by vibration in the walls of the blood-vessels. [α, 34.]—**Venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux.* Ger., *Nonnengeräusch.* A *bruit de diable* heard over a vein, especially in anæmia. [α, 34.]—**Ventricular diastolic m.** See *Diastolic m.*—**Ventricular systolic m.** See *Systolic m.*—**Vesicular m.** Of Laennec, the normal m. heard during inspiration and expiration over the entire lung. [α, 34.]—**Whistling m.** See BRUIT *de souffle sibilant.*

MURR, n. Mu^{6}r. Sheep-pox; murrain. [G.]

MURRAIN, n. Mu^{3}r'ri^{2}n. A term loosely applied to various epizootic diseases of domestic animals, especially cattle (*e. g.*, aphthæ epizooticæ, liver-rot, sheep-pox, etc.). [H.]—**Potato m.** See *Potato* GANGRENE.

MURRAYA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{3}r'a-a^3. From *Murray*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *m.*, *murraye.* A genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs, of the *Aurantieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. exotica.** Fr., *m.* (ou *murraye*) *exotique, buis de Chine.* Ger., *Chinabuchsholz.* Chinese box, the *marsan* of India, where the roots and leaves are used as a tonic, stimulant, and antidysenteric. The plant contains murrayin. [B, 88, 93 (α, 46); B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 46).]—**M. Koenigii.** Curry-leaf (or limblee-oil) tree; a species found in the East Indies. The bark, which is stimulant, and the root, which is both stimulant and laxative, are used externally in eruptions, and as an antemetic in cholera. The aromatic leaves are used to flavor curries, and are eaten raw in dysentery. The fruit-juice blackens the skin like that of walnuts. The seeds yield a clear yellow oil known as *limblee-oil.* [B, 42, 172, 185, 275 (α, 35); B, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 46).]—**M. paniculata.** Cosmetic-bark; a small tree indigenous to Burmah, where the bark is used as a cosmetic. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. sumatrana.** Sumatra orange; a species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The bark and the leaves are used in asthma, and the latter externally in local paralyses. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

MURRAYETIN, n. Mu^{3}r-a-et'i^{2}n. Fr., *murrayétine, murragétine.* A glucoside. $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, obtained by treating murrayin with diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

MURRAYIN, n. Mu^{3}r'a-i^{2}n. Fr., *murrayine, murragine.* A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{22}O_{10}$, extracted from *Murraya exotica.* [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

MURRH, n. Mu^{6}r. An old term for coryza. [B, 117.]

MURTON (Lat.), **MURTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mu^{3}rt'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., μύρτον. The female genitals, especially the clitoris. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

MURVILINGA (Tam.), n. A tree found in Ceylon, reputed a febrifuge. [B, 496 (α, 35).]

MUS (Lat.), n. com. Mu^{3}s(mus). Gen., *mur'is.* Gr., μῦς. 1. A genus of rodent mammals of the family *Muridæ*, including the rats and mice. 2. Any formation of the size or appearance of a mouse. [α, 48.]—**M. alpinus.** Ger., *Murmelthier.* The marmot. Its fat, *adeps muris alpini*, was formerly used as an emollient, as an application to stiff joints, and in nervous affections. [L, 105 (α, 46).]—**M. articularis, M. articulorum.** See *Floating* CARTILAGE.

MUSA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^2(mu)'sa^3. Fr., *bananier.* Ger., *Pisang*, The typical genus of the musads, or *Musaceæ* (Fr., *musacées*; Ger., *Bananengewächse*)—the *Musæ* of Jussieu, the *Museæ* (Fr., *musées*) of Sprengel—an order of monocotyledons, made by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Scitamineæ.* They grow in warm countries, and furnish nutritious fruits. [B, 19, 42, 104, 170, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. Cavendishii, M. chinensis.** The Chinese (a dwarf) banana. It has been introduced into the Fiji and other Pacific islands. It is highly productive. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. coccinea.** Sp., *plátano rojo de China.* Scarlet-bracted banana; a dwarf species found in Mexico. The juice of the stem is used as an astringent, and the fruit is regarded as pectoral. The green as well as the ripe fruit is alimentary. [B, 275, 314 (α, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (α, 50).]—**M. ensete.** Fr., *bananier enséte.* Bruce's banana, the *ensete* or Abyssinian banana; a species with leaves over 17 ft. in length. The small dry fruit is not edible, but the base of the flower-stalk is used as food. The juice of the plant is considered a powerful diu-

retic. [B, 19, 168, 173, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. mensaria.** See *M. paradisiaca.*—**M. nana.** See *M. Cavendishii.*—**M. paradisiaca.** Fr., *bananier à grand fruit, figuier d'Adam* (ou *des Indes*), *plantanier, plantain en arbre, pomme d'Adam* (ou *du Paradis*). Ger., *gemeiner Pisang.* Sp., *plátano largo.* Pisang, Adam's fig, plantain-tree, the *pala* of Pliny, the *vala* of the Malays; a species indigenous to the East Indies, and extensively cultivated for its highly nutritious fruits, which are eaten raw or cooked, or when dry are powdered. Preserved, they are considered an antiscorbutic article of diet. The fermented juice is used as a beverage. The juice of the unripe fruit is astringent, and is used in diarrhœa, etc. The astringent sap is used as an internal hæmostatic. The lymph of the stamens is also somewhat astringent, and in the West Indies is used as a marking ink. [B, 19, 77, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. regia.** See *M. Cavendishii.*—**M. rosacea.** Fr., *petit bananier.* An Indian species having properties similar to those of *M. paradisiaca.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. sapientum.** Fr., *bananier à petit fruit, bacove, figue bacove* (ou *banane*). The common banana-tree, now considered specifically identical with *M. paradisiaca*, and hardly differing from it except that its stem is marked with purple spots and its fruits are not so long. [B, 19, 77, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. textilis.** Fr., *bananier textile.* The Manilla hemp-tree. —**M. troglodytarum, M. uranoscopus.** Fr., *bananier à grappe droite.* A species found in India and the Pacific islands. The small reddish or orange-colored mawkish fruits are eaten. Its sap is astringent. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]

MUSADA, n. Tel., *musadi.* In India, the *Strychnos nux-vomica.* [B, 19, 172, 496 (a, 35).]

MUSADI, n. See Ammonium *chloride.*

MUSAMBRA, MUSAMBRUN, n's. An impure aloes sold in the Indian bazaars, probably derived from *Aloe vulgaris.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 46).]

MUSANA (Lat.), n. f. Mu3(mu)-sa(sa3)'na3. Written also *bisenna, mesenna, misanna,* and *musena.* Lat., *cortex musanæ* [Buchner]. An Abyssinian bark of a grayish, somewhat fissured appearance externally and of a fibrous texture and yellowish color internally, obtained from a leguminous tree generally identified with the *Albizzia anthelminthica.* It contains an acrid, acid, resinous body, and in Abyssinia is employed, in the form of powder mixed with honey, etc., or suspended in water or other liquid, as a tænifuge. It is said to be effective without causing pain, and on this account is sometimes used as an adjuvant to brayera. [B, 5, 180, 267 (a, 35).]

MUSANGA (Lat.), n. f. Mu3(mu)-sa3n3(sa3n3)'ga3. Fr., *m.* Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Ulmaceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ.* [B, 93 (a, 14).] —**M. cecropioides, M. Smithii.** A species growing on the Congo coast. The leaves are said to be a powerful emmenagogue. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 197, 214 (a, 35).]

MUSC (Fr.), n. Mu6sk. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see Musk. 2. The *Olearia argophylla.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolé de m.** See *Tinctura* moschi.—**Éthérolé de m.** See *Tinctura* moschi *ætherea.*—**Poudre de m. composée.** A powder containing 85 parts of musk, 127 of valerian, and 40 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* moschi.

MUSCA (Lat.), n. f. Mu3s(mu4s)'ka3. Gr., μυῖα. A genus of the *Muscidæ*, which are a family of dipterous insects; the flies. Some of them deposit their eggs in mucous orifices or on wounded surfaces, while others wound the skin and insert their eggs beneath the skin, giving rise to swellings with central apertures from which a sanious discharge escapes, or to severe and sometimes extensive gangrene. [G; L.]—**Ento-hyaloid muscæ.** Muscæ volitantes due to opacities in the vitreous. [B; a, 29.]—**Fixed muscæ.** Small dark spots on the field of vision which do not change their relative positions to the eye, and are caused by fixed minute opacities in some portion of the dioptric apparatus. [a, 29.]—**M. cadaverina.** Ger., *Aasfliege.* A bluish-green species with a white head, slightly grayish wings, and black legs. Common on decaying animal matter. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. Cæsar.** A bright bluish-green or golden-green species tinged here and there with a purplish color. The larvæ are found in putrefying animal matter. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. carnaria.** See Sarcophila *carnosa.*—**M. domestica.** Fr., *mouche domestique, mouche ordinaire.* The common house-fly.—**M. hispanica, M. hispaniola.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria.*—**M. nigra.** A black species with a pale head and slightly gray wings. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. pluvialis.** Fr., *anthomyie des pluies.* A fly which in rainy weather attaches itself to the eyes of men and animals. [L, 72.]—**M. stabulans.** A black species with a silvery head, gray tomentum, and gray wings. [Walker (a, 39).] —**M. vesicatoria.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria.*—**Muscæ volitantes.** Small faint shadows of various shapes which float before the eye, but do not interfere with vision. See Myodesopsia. [F, 25, 27.]—**M. vomitoria.** Meat-fly; a bluish species with a whitish tomentum and the head clothed beneath with reddish tawny hairs. They deposit their eggs (fly-blows) upon meat and decaying animal substances. [Walker (a, 39).]

MUSCADE (Fr.), n. Mu6s-ka3d. See Nutmeg.—**Alcoolat de m.** See *Spiritus* nucis *moschatæ.*—**Beurre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**Esprit de m.** See *Spiritus* nucis *moschatæ.*—**Esprit de m. composé.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of nutmeg, cardamom, orange-peel, ginger, and potassium carbonate with 72 parts of brandy and 24 of water, and distilling 48 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. Acqua *di Bonferme.*—**Essence de m., Huile (essentielle, ou volatile) de m.** See *Oil of* nutmeg.—**M. des Moluques, M. femelle.** The nutmeg. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. mâle, M. oblongue.** The seed of *Myristica malabarica* (*tomentosa*). [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis* nucis *moschatæ.*

MUSCADINE, n. Mu3sk'a3-di3n. See Muscatel.

MUSCÆTOXICUS (Lat.), adj. Mu3s(mu4s)-se2(ka3-e2)-to3x'i3k-u3s(u4s). From *musca*, a fly, and *toxicum*, poison. Fly-killing.

MUSCALE BUTTONS, n. Mu3sk'al bu3t'nz. See under Mammillaria *Lewini.*

MUSCARDINE, n. Mu3sk'a3rd-en. Fr., *m.* See Pebrine.

MUSCARI (Lat.), n. n. Mu3s(mu4s)-ka(ka3)'ri(re). From *muscus*, musk. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Muskathyazinthe.* The grape-hyacinth; a genus of liliaceous plants, of the *Scilleæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] —**M. ambrosiacum.** See *M. moschatum.*—**M. botryoides.** Grape-flower, sky-blue grape-hyacinth; a European species. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. comosum.** Ger., *schopfblüthige Muskathyazinthe.* Fair-haired (or tassel) hyacinth, purse-tassels; a species growing on hills and mountains in central and southern Europe and northern Africa. The mucilaginous bitter bulb is by some identified with the βολβός of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, which was used as a diuretic and in cutaneous affections. It is expectorant. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Therap. Gaz.," Apr., 1889, p. 283.]—**M. moschatum.** Fr., *m.* (ou *ognon*) *musqué, jacinthe musquée.* Ger., *moschusduftende Muskathyazinthe.* The musk grape-hyacinth; an Asiatic species with flowers of a musk-like odor, considered cordial and antispasmodic. The bulb, *radix m.*, formerly used in medicine, is nauseous and emetic. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. racemosum.** Grape-flower, common grape-hyacinth, starch-hyacinth; a European species with fragrant flowers. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

MUSCARIFORM, adj. Mu3sk-a3r'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *muscariformis* (from *muscarium*, a fly-brush, and *forma*, form). Fr., *muscariforme.* Brush- (or broom-) shaped; having the style and stigmas with long hairs at their ends. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

MUSCARINE, n. Mu3sk'a3r-en. Lat., *muscarinum.* Ger., *Muscarin.* A highly poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_{15}NO_3 = CH(OH)_2.CH_2.N(CH_3)_3.OH$, a derivative of glycocoll, discovered in putrefying cod-fish, constituting the poisonous principle of *Agaricus muscarius*, and formed by the oxidation of choline. It occurs as a colorless, tasteless, and odorless liquid, and acts like poisonous *Fungi* or Calabar bean, causing a loss of muscular contractility, with salivation, vomiting, and purging. [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38); Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

MUSCARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu3s(mu4s)-ka(ka3)'ri2-u3m(u4m). A collection of corymbose branches. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

MUSCATEL, n. Mu3sk-a3-te2l'. From *muscus*, musk. 1. A superior variety of raisin-grape. 2. A class of fragrant sweet wines. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

MUSCERDA (Lat.), n. f. Mu3s(mus)-su6r(ke2r)'da3. From *mus*, a mouse. See Album *nigrum.*

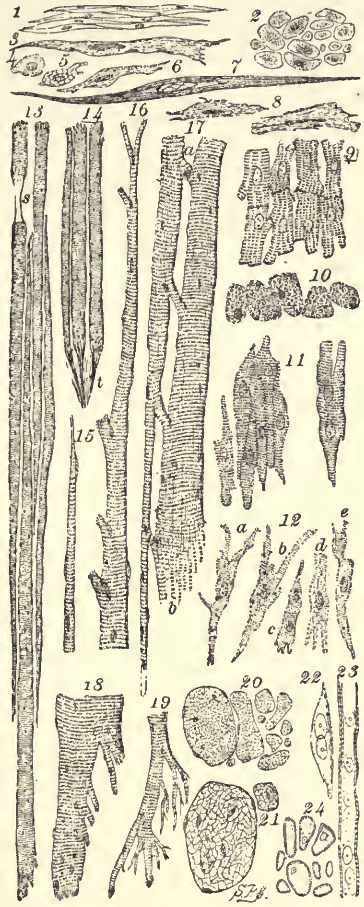
MUSCHEL (Ger.), n. Mush'e2l. See Concha.—**Mittlere M.** See *Middle turbinated* bone.—**M'förmig.** See Conchiform and Cochleate.—**M'lehre.** See Conchology.—**Obere M.** (oder **Siebbeinm'**). See *Superior turbinated* bone.—**Santorini'sche M.** See Concha *santoriniana.*—**Untere M.** See *Inferior turbinated* bone.

MUSCI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *muscus* (*q. v.*). Mu3s(mu4s)'si(ke). In some of the older classifications, the *Muscineæ*; in modern systems, the mosses proper, an order of the *Muscales.* They are leafy-stemmed plants, with alternate or distichous leaves; antheridia with delicate open sacs containing an antherozoid, and flask-shaped archegonia inclosing a vesicle which develops after fertilization a stalked urn-shaped sporangeium full of spores. Their medicinal properties are slight. The *M. frondosi*, or leaf mosses, are the *M. proper.* The *M. hepatici* are the *Hepaticæ.* The *Muscinæ* (or *Muscineæ*) are a division of the *Bryophyta*, including the *M.* and the *Hepaticæ.* The *Muscoidea* of Batsch are the *M.* proper. The *Muscoideæ* of Lindley and the *Muscosæ* of Gleditsch are the *Muscineæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acrocarpi.** A division in which the stems are erect and the fruit is borne at the apex. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**M. pleurocarpi.** A division of the mosses proper in which the fruit is borne laterally in the leaf-axils. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

MUSCICOLE, adj. Mu3s'i2-kol. Lat., *muscicolus* (from *muscus*, moss, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *m.* Ger., *moosbewohnend.* Of lichens, occurring on decayed mosses or jungermannias. The *Muscicolæ* of Fries are a subdivision of the genus *Cyphella* so characterized. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

MUSCLE, n. Mu3s'l. Gr., μῦς. Lat., *musculus.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *Muskel, Muskelgewebe.* An aggregation of muscular (sarcous) tissue, which is the tissue in the animal body characterized physiologically by its power of contracting in one direction and thus giving rise to definite movements. The structural elements are usually much greater in length than in breadth, and hence are mostly designated as muscular fibres. These may be apparently homogeneous and in spindle-shaped cells or fibres (unstriated, smooth, or involuntary m.), or the substance composing the elements may appear to be composed of alternating segments of light and dark material (striated m.). The striated elements of the vascular system (cardiac m.) are usually quite short, branched, and in *Mammalia* anastomosing. The skeletal m's are composed of elements much greater in length than in breadth. Only in a few cases do the fibres branch or anastomose. The fibres rarely exceed 40 to 60 mm. in length, and in m's of considerable length the fibres continually terminate and originate, but in short m's they extend from tendon to tendon. Smooth or unstriated m. is mostly in sheets or isolated bundles, and in connection with the organs of vegetative life. It is mostly involuntary, the m. of accommodation forming an apparent exception. Cardiac m. is wholly involuntary, while the ordinary skeletal striated m. is voluntary. That in the œsophagus is an exception, and the m's of respiration are only partially voluntary. [J, 30, 55, 175; S. P. Gage, "Microscope," viii, pp. 225, 257.] For m's with special generic names, such as *abductor, adductor*, etc., see under those names.—**Accessory m's.** See under Accessorius.—**Alar m's, Alary m's.** In some insects, m's at-

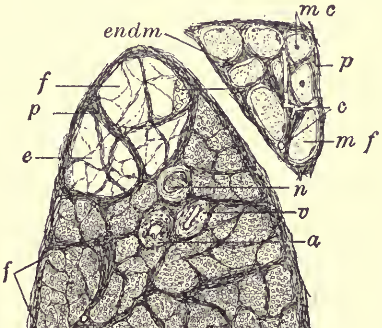
tached in pairs to the walls of the pericardial chamber, inserted into the hypodermis. [L, 66.]—**Antagonistic m.** See ANTAGONIST (1st def.).—**Anterior papillary m.** One of the columnæ corneæ of the right ventricle of the heart, attached near the apex and terminating in *chordæ tendineæ* attached to the larger cusp of the



THE ELEMENTS OF MUSCULAR TISSUE. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. P. GAGE FROM NATURE AND FROM STANDARD WORKS ON HISTOLOGY.)

1 to 8, unstriated or involuntary muscle—1, the general form and relation of the unstriped muscle-cells as seen in their length; 2, transverse section of a bundle of unstriped muscular fibres or fibre-cells, showing the appearance of the fibres cut at different levels, and consequently only a part showing a nucleus (the cell cement and connective tissue are left white); 3, a muscular fibre-cell from the uterus at the fifth month of gestation; 4 to 6, developing muscular fibre-cells from the uterus; 7, a single muscular fibre-cell from the intestine, showing the spindle form, central nucleus, and longitudinal fibrillation; 8, muscular fibre-cells from an artery. 9 to 12, cardiac muscle—9, a group of mammalian cardiac muscle-cells showing the form of the component cells, their branches, and their anastomoses (the dark continuous lines indicate cell-cement); 10, a transverse section of 5 cardiac muscle-cells (only 3 of them were at the level of a nucleus); 11, cardiac muscle-cells from the left ventricle of a child at birth; 12, cardiac muscle-cells of young and of cold-blooded animals (*a*, the alligator; *b*, the toad; *c*, a young kitten; *d*, a recently hatched chicken; *e*, a fish). 13 to 24, the elements of striated or skeletal muscle—13, striated muscular fibres showing the form and relation of the fibres in muscles of considerable length, the tendinous ends being blunt or with finger-like processes, while the intramuscular endings are tapering (where both ends terminate in the muscle the entire fibre is spindle-shaped, as seen at the right; the dark spots indicate muscle corpuscles); at *s*, near the top of the left fibre, the sarcous substance is retracted, showing the sarcolemma as a transparent tube connecting the two parts of the muscle-fibre; 14, striated muscular fibres of a short muscle where the fibres extend from tendon to tendon (*t*); 15, a tapering intramuscular end greatly enlarged to show the projecting muscle corpuscles and the gradual merging of the fibre at the tip into an unstriated filament, this simple unbranched form of termination being the most common; 16, a branched intramuscular end, 17, two fibres showing anastomoses, a condition not uncommon in the mouse and in many invertebrates—at *a* the anastomosis seems incomplete, at *b* the large fibre is dividing into fibrillæ; 18, a branched and irregular tendinous end of a muscular fibre; 19, tree-like branching seen at the end of a fibre terminating in skin or mucosa (lip of rat, tongue of frog); 20, a transverse section of a muscle with intramuscular endings, showing the variation in size dependent in part on the level at which the section is made (cf. 13), the muscle nuclei and Cohnheim's areas being also shown; 21, a transverse section of two fibres from a frog, showing nuclei, muscle corpuscles, Cohnheim's areas, and the difference in the size of fibres. 22 to 24, developing striated muscular fibres—22, a spindle-cell beginning to show striation on the right side; 23, an optical section of a developing fibre from a human fœtus, showing the striated mantel and the granular, nucleated interior (as the entire mass becomes striated the nuclei or muscle corpuscles extend mostly to the surface in mammals, but in cold-blooded animals are either at the surface or in the interior [cf. 21]); 24, a transverse section of developing muscular fibres in a larval lamprey.

tricuspid valve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Autre m. du clitoris** (Fr.). See CONSTRICTOR *cunni*.—**Auxiliary respiratory m's.** Fr., *m's expirateurs et inspirateurs accessoires.* The m's that assist and make more efficient the ordinary m's of respiration whenever they are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently (see under *M's of expiration* and *M's of inspiration*). [J, 18, 28.]—**Bicaudate m's.** Lat., *musculi bicaudati.* Ger., *zweischwänzige Muskeln.* M's inserted by two distinct portions. [L, 31, 332.] See also BICAUDAL.—**Bicipital m's.** Lat., *musculi bicipites.* Ger., *zweiköpfige Muskeln.* M's having their origins each from two separate points. [L, 31, 332.]—**Bipenniform m's.** See *Penniform m's.*—**Broad m.** A m. having its longest diameter at right angles to the course of its fibres. [L.]—**Brücke's m.** See *Ciliary m.*—**Cardiac m.** See MYOCARDIUM.—**Chorioid m., Ciliary m.** Lat., *musculus ciliaris, musculus Horneri.* Fr., *m. chorioïde, m. ciliaire, m. de Horner.* Ger., *Aderhautmuskel, Ciliarmuskel.* Syn.: *tensor chorioideæ.* The portion of the ciliary body lying between the ciliary processes and the ciliary ligament, and including the latter. It is the m. of accommodation. It consists of two portions, a longitudinal portion (Brücke's portion), arising from the junction of the cornea and sclera, running straight backward, and merging in the outer layers of the chorioid; and a circular portion (Müller's portion), consisting of fibres forming a transversely disposed circle. It is the latter which are mainly concerned in accommodation. [B, F.]—**Circular m.** See SPHINCTER.—**Common intercostal m.** See TRACHELO-COSTALIS.—**Complex m., Compound m.** Ger., *zusammengesetzter Muskel.* A m. having more than one point of origin and insertion, or of both. [L, 31.]—**Congenerous m's.** M's having the same action. [L.]—**Converging m's of the eye.** The recti oculi interni. [L.]—**Crampton's m.** See *Ciliary m.*—**Cranio-visceral m's.** The m's connected with the head and visceral skeleton. [L, 294.]—**Curvilinear m.** A m. the principal axis of which forms a curve. [L, 13.]—**Cutaneous m's.** Lat., *musculi cutanei.* Ger., *Hautmuskeln.* In a restricted sense, m's having cutaneous origins and insertions; in a broad sense, m's having cutaneous insertions. [L.]—**Demipenniform m's.** Lat., *musculi semipennati.* Ger., *halbgefiederte* (oder *einfachgefiederte*) *Muskeln.* M's having a tendinous portion along their free margins, into or from which the muscular fibres are inserted or arise. [L, 31, 332.]—**Dermal m's.** Ger., *Hautmuskeln, Cutismuskulatur.* See *Cutaneous m's.*—**Diagonal m.** A m. whose fibres run obliquely. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." (*a*, 29).]—**Digastric m.** Lat., *musculus digastricus* (seu *biventer*). Ger.,



A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF A SKELETAL OR VOLUNTARY MUSCLE. (DRAWN FROM NATURE BY MRS. GAGE.)

A, a section of the occipito-scapularis of the cat, showing the components of an ordinary skeletal muscle, and the grouping of the fibres into bundles or fascicles by connective tissue; *B*, a section of a bundle with 8 fibres, greatly enlarged to show the individual fibres, the endomysium, blood capillaries, and muscle corpuscles. *a*, an artery; *c*, blood capillaries, the lower one in section; *endm*, endomysium, fine connective tissue between the individual muscular fibres; *epm*, epimysium, or perimysium externum, the general connective-tissue envelope of the whole muscle; *f*, a primary fascicle or bundle; *f′ f′*, two fascicles in the upper part of the figure with the muscular fibres removed to show the sæpta of perimysium serving to group the muscular fibres into primary, secondary, and tertiary bundles or fascicles; *mc*, muscle corpuscles or nuclei (in mammalian muscle they are mostly at the surface of the fibres, while in the cold-blooded vertebrates they are more frequent in the interior of the fibres; *mf*, a bundle of 8 muscular fibres of different sizes; *n*, a nerve; *p*, perimysium, or perimysium internum, the connective tissue extending from the epimysium, and serving to group the muscular fibres into bundles; *v*, a vein.

zweibauchiger Muskel. A long m. in which the muscular fibres are divided into two portions by a tendinous transverse sæptum. [L, 31.] See DIGASTRICUS.—**Dorso-lateral m's.** That group of the m's of the trunk, in the embryo, situated above a horizontal sæptum extending outward from the transverse processes of the vertebræ. [A, 5.]—**Ectodermal m.** A m. developed from the ectoderm. [J, 31, 89.]—**Endodermal m.** A m. developed from the endoderm. [J. 89.]—**Epaxial m's, Episkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are derived from the protovertebræ, and lie dorsally (in man posterior) to the endoskeleton and the ventral (anterior) branches of the spinal nerves. [L, 12.]—**External m's.** See *Striated m's.*—**Extrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs that have an origin distinct from the limb or its appropriate arch. See also EXTRINSIC. 2. M's that have their origin independent of the organ or part into which they are inserted. [L, 12.]—**Extrinsic m's of the ear.** Fr., *m's de l'oreille extrinsèques.* The m's that move the outer ear upon the head. [L.]—**Extrinsic m's of the eye.**

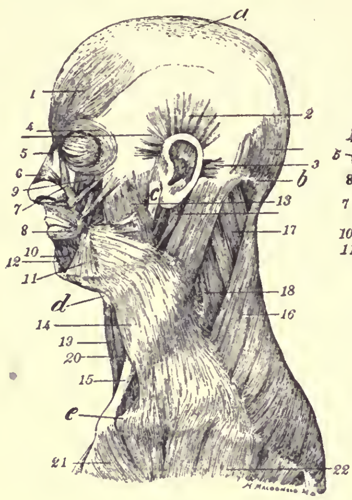


FIG. 1.

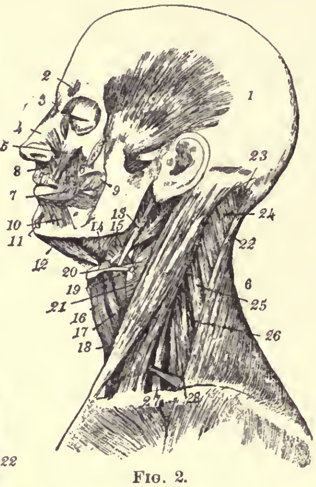


FIG. 2.

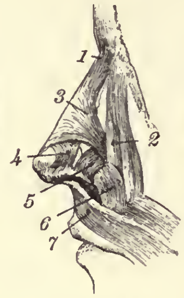


FIG. 4.

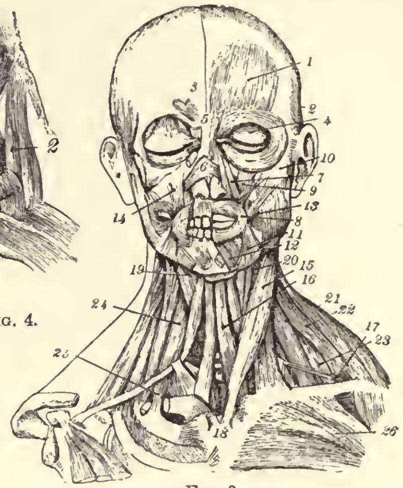


FIG. 3.

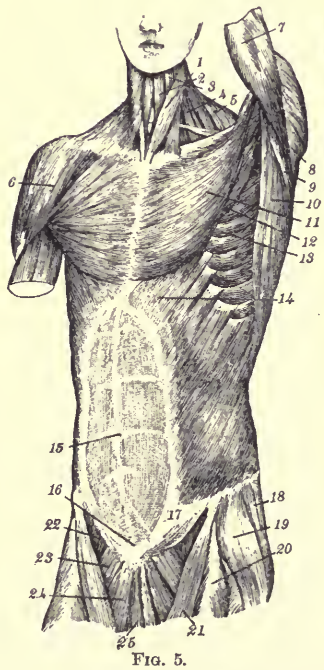


FIG. 5.

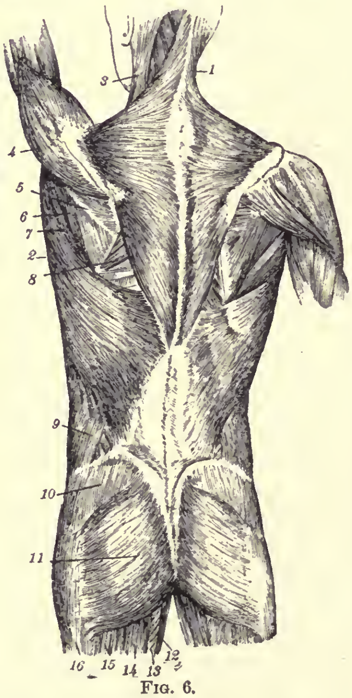


FIG. 6.

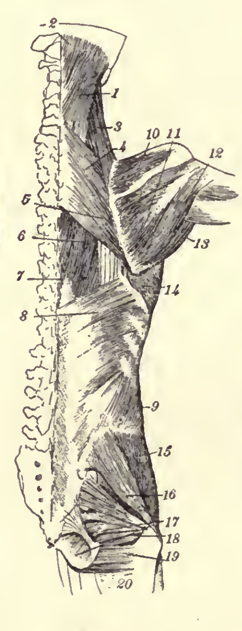


FIG. 7.

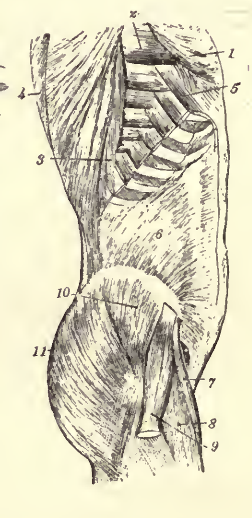


FIG. 8.

FIG. 1.—Superficial muscles on the left side of the head and neck.

1, the frontalis; 2, the superior auricular; 3, the posterior auricular; 4, the orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, the pyramidalis nasi, 6, the compressor naris; 7, the levator labii superioris alæque nasi; 8, the orbicularis oris; 9, the levator labii superioris; 10, the depressor labii inferioris; 11, the depressor anguli oris; 12, the levator menti; 13, the masseter; 14, the platysma myoides; 15, the digastric; 16, the trapezius; 17, the splenius capitis; 18, the levator scapuli; 19, the sterno-hyoid; 20, the omo-hyoid; 21, the pectoralis major, 22, the deltoid.

FIG. 2.—Deep muscles of the left side of the head and neck.

1, the temporal muscle; 2, the corrugator supercilii; 3, the pyramidalis nasi: 4, the compressor narie; 5, the levator labii superioris; 6, the levator anguli oris; 7, the outer part of the orbicularis oris; 8, the depressor alæ nasi; 9, the buccinator; 10, the depressor labii inferioris; 11, the levator menti; 12, the digastric; 13, the stylo-hyoid; 14, the mylo-hyoid; 15, the hyoglossus; 16, the sterno-hyoid; 17, the omo-hyoid; 18, the sterno-thyreoid; 19, the thyreo-hyoid; 20, 21, the constrictors of the pharynx; 22, the trapezius; 23, the complexus; 24, the splenius; 26, the levator scapulæ; 25, 27, 28, the scaleni.

FIG. 3.—Superficial and deep muscles of the head and neck, from before.

1, the frontalis; 2, the superior auricular; 3, the corrugator supercilii; 4, the orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, the pyramidalis nasi; 6, the compressores naris; 7, the levator labii superioris alæque nasi; 8, the orbicularis oris; 9, the levator labii superioris; 10, the zygomaticus major; 11, the depressor anguli oris; 12 the depressor labii inferioris; 13, the buccinator; 14, the levator anguli oris; 15, the sterno-mastoid; 16, the sterno-hyoid; 17, the omo-hyoid; 18, the sterno-thyreoid; 19, the thyreo-hyoid; 20, the constrictors of the pharynx; 21, the trapezius, 22, the levator scapulæ; 23, the scalenus posticus; 24, the scalenus medius; 25, the scalenus anticus; 26, the pectoralis major; 27, the pectoralis minor.

FIG. 4.—Muscles of the side of the nose and upper lip.

1, the pyramidalis nasi; 2, the levator labii superioris alæque nasi; 3, the compressor naris; 4, the levator proprius alæ nasi anterior; 5, the levator proprius alæ nasi posterior; 6, the depressor alæ nasi; 7, the orbicularis oris.

FIG. 5.—Superficial view of the muscles of the trunk, from before.

1, the sterno-mastoid; 2, the sterno-hyoid; 3, the omo-hyoid; 4, the levator anguli scapulæ; 5, the trapezius; 6, the deltoid; 7, the triceps; 8, the teres minor; 9, the teres major; 10, the latissimus dorsi; 11, the pectoralis major; 12, the pectoralis minor; 13, the serratus magnus; 14, the external oblique; 15, the linea alba; 16, the symphysis pubis; 17, the linea semilunaris; 18, the glutæus medius; 19, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 20, the rectus femoris; 21, the sartorius; 22, the ilio-psoas; 23, the pectineus; 24, the adductor longus; 25, the gracilis.

FIG. 6.—Superficial muscles of the trunk, shoulder, and hip, viewed from behind.

1, the trapezius; 2, the latissimus dorsi; 3, the sterno-mastoid; 4, the deltoid; 5, the infraspinatus; 6, the teres minor; 7, the teres major; 8, the rhomboideus major; 9, the external oblique; 10, the glutæus medius; 11, the glutæus maximus; 12, the gracilis; 13, the adductor magnus; 14, the semitendinosus; 15, the biceps; 16, the fascia lata.

FIG. 7.—Deeper view of the muscles of the trunk, shoulder, and hip.

1, the splenius capitis; 2, the complexus; 3, the levator anguli scapulæ; 4, the rhomboideus minor; 5, the rhomboideus major; 6, the longissimus dorsi; 7, the spinalis dorsi; 8, the serratus posticus inferior; 9, the internal oblique; 10, the supraspinatus; 11, the infraspinatus; 12, the teres minor; 13, the teres major; 14, the serratus magnus; 15, the glutæus medius; 16, the pyriformis; 17, the obturator internus; 18, the obturator externus; 19, the quadratus femoris; 20, the adductor magnus.

FIG. 8.—Lateral view of the muscles of the abdomen, the internal oblique muscle having been exposed by the removal of the external oblique.

1, the pectoralis major; 2, the serratus magnus; 3, the latissimus dorsi; 4, the trapezius; 5, the external oblique; 6, the internal oblique; 7, the sartorius; 8, the rectus femoris; 9, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 10, the glutæus medius; 11, the glutæus maximus.

The recti and obliqui oculi, levator palpebræ, and orbicularis palpebrarum. [L.]—**Extrinsic m's of the larynx.** The omohyoideus, sterno-hyoideus, sterno-thyreoideus, the inferior and middle constrictors of the pharynx, the m's of the suprahyoid region, and any anomalous m's connected with them. [L, 142.]—**Extrinsic m's of the tongue.** The hyo-glossus, chondro-glossus, geniohyo-glossus, palato-glossus, stylo-glossus, and part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. [C.]—**Fusiform m's.** Lat., *musculi fusiformes.* Ger., *einfache spindelförmige Muskeln.* M's with small origins and insertions, usually tendinous, and a long, somewhat spindle-shaped intermediate mass of muscular tissue. [L.]—made up of non-striated fibres. [C.]—**Large m. of the helix.** See HELICIS *major* (under HELIX).—**Long m's.** Lat., *musculi longi.* M's that lie upon two or more segments of a limb, or pass over two or more joints. [E. Coues, "Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]—**Long serrated m.** Of Bourgelat, the dorso-costalis and lumbo-costalis regarded as a single m. [L.]—**Lumbrical m's.** See LUMBRICALES.—**Merkel's m.** See CERATO-CRICOID.—**Midriff m.** See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).—**Monomere m's, Monomeric m's.** Ger., *monomere Muskeln.* M's that extend between adjacent monomeres. [L, 332.]—**Müller's m.** 1. See PALPEBRALIS *superior* and PALPEBRALIS *inferior.* 2. The circular portion of the cili-

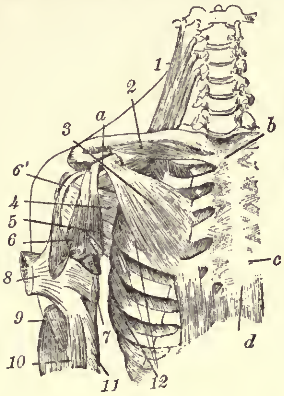


FIG. 9.

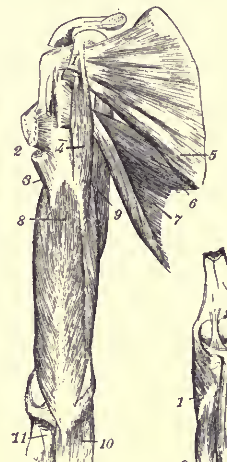


FIG. 14.

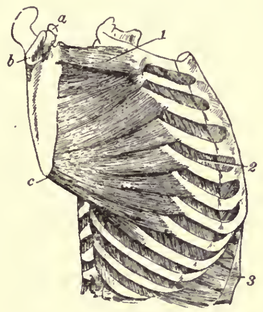


FIG. 10.



FIG. 12.

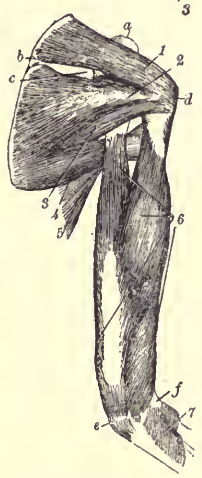


FIG. 11.

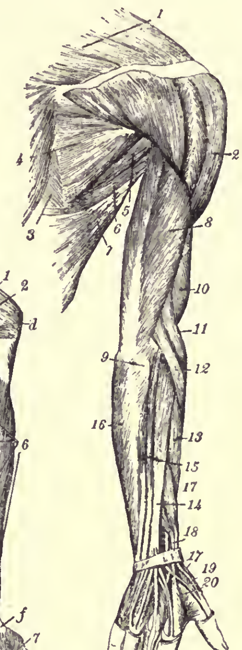


FIG. 13.

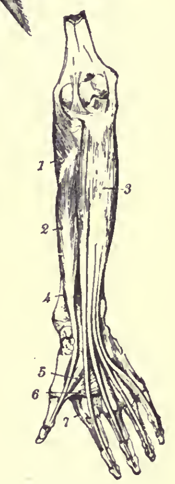


FIG. 15.

FIG. 9.—View of some of the deeper muscles of the shoulder and trunk, from before.

1, the levator anguli scapulæ; 2, the subclavius; 3, the pectoralis minor; 4, the subscapularis; 5, the coraco-brachialis; 6, the biceps; 7, the teres major; 8, the pectoralis major; 9, the deltoid; 10, the brachialis anticus; 11, the triceps; 12, the serratus magnus.

FIG. 10.—Lateral view of the trunk, showing the serratus magnus muscle.

1, 2, 3, the serratus magnus; 4, the external intercostal; *a*, the coracoid process of the scapula; *b*, the glenoid cavity; *c*, lower angle of 1st, 6th, and 12th ribs.

FIG. 11.—Muscles of the right shoulder and arm, seen from behind.

1, the supraspinatus; 2, the infraspinatus; 3, the teres minor; 4, the teres major; 5, the latissimus dorsi; 6, the triceps; 7, the anconeus.

FIG. 12.—Superficial muscles of the shoulder and upper limb, from before.

1, the pectoralis major; 2, the deltoid; 3, the biceps brachii; 4, the brachialis anticus; 5, the triceps; 6, the pronator radii teres; 7, the flexor carpi radialis; 8, the palmaris longus; 9, the flexor carpi ulnaris; 10, the supinator longus; 11, the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 12, the extensor primi internodii; 13, the flexor sublimis digitorum; 14, the flexor longus pollicis; 15, the flexor profundus digitorum; 16, the palmaris brevis; 17, the abductor pollicis.

FIG. 13.—Superficial muscles of the shoulder and upper limb, seen from behind.

1, the trapezius; 2, the deltoid; 3, the rhomboideus major; 4, the infraspinatus; 5, the teres minor; 6, the teres major; 7, the latissimus dorsi; 8, the triceps; 9, the anconeus; 10, the brachialis anticus; 11, the supinator longus; 12, the extensor carpi radialis longior; 13, the extensor carpi radialis brevior; 14, the extensor communis digitorum; 15, the extensor carpi ulnaris; 16, the flexor carpi ulnaris; 17, the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 18, the extensor primi internodii pollicis; 19, the extensor secundi internodii; 20, the radial extensors of the carpus.

FIG. 14.—Deep view of the muscles of the right shoulder and arm, from before.

1, the biceps; 2, the pectoralis major; 3, the deltoid; 4, the coraco-brachialis; 5, the subscapularis; 6, the teres major; 7, the latissimus dorsi; 8, the brachialis anticus; 9, the triceps; 10, the flexor profundus digitorum; 11, the biceps.

FIG. 15.—Deep anterior muscles of the forearm.

1 the supinator brevis; 2, the flexor longus pollicis; 3, the flexor profundus digitorum; 4, the pronator quadratus; 5, the flexor brevis pollicis; 6, the adductor pollicis; 7, the first dorsal interosseous.

Great anterior straight m. of the head. See TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS.—**Great complex m.** See COMPLEXUS *major.*—**Great dorsal m.** See LATISSIMUS *dorsi.*—**Great rectus m. of the abdomen.** See STERNO-PUBIALIS.—**Great serrate m.** See SERRATUS *magnus.*—**Guthrie's m.** Ger., *Guthrie'scher Muskel.* The anterior portion of the transversus perinæi profundus or the entire m. [L, 332.]—**Hamstring m's.** The biceps flexor cruris, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus m's. [L.]—**Heart m.** Fr., *m. cardiaque.* See MYOCARDIUM.—**Hollow m.** A m. inclosing a cavity (*e. g.*, the heart). [L.]—**Horner's m.** 1. See *Ciliary m.* 2. See TENSOR *tarsi.*—**Houston's m.** See COMPRESSOR *venæ dorsalis.*—**Hypaxial m's, Hyposkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are situated ventrally (anteriorly in man) to the endoskeleton. [L, 12.]—**Inferior palpebral m.** See LACRIMO-LABIALIS.—**Inflected m.** A m. that turns around an osseous or cartilaginous pulley, thus changing the direction of its axis. [L, 13.]—**Internal m's.** See *Involuntary m's.*—**Interspinal m's.** See INTERSPINALES.—**Intrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs in the higher vertebrates which arise within the limb itself or from the arch to which the limb is attached. 2. M's which have their origins and insertions wholly within the organ or part they move. [L, 12.]—**Involuntary m's.** Fr., *m's involontaires.* Ger., *unwillkührliche Muskeln.* M's that are not under the direct control of the will. All these, except the muscles of the heart and of the œsophagus, are ary m. [B.]—**Multicaudate m's.** Lat., *musculi multicaudati.* Ger., *vielschwänzige Muskeln.* M's terminating in more than two divisions. [L.]—**Multicipital m's.** Ger., *mehrköpfige Muskeln.* M's having more than one distinct origin. [L, 31, 332.]—**M.-beater.** An instrument used for m.-beating, consisting of elastic tubes fastened together near a handle to which they are attached. The circumference of each tube is about that of the finger; the length and the thickness of the material vary according to the purpose intended. ["Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xix, p. 578 (E).]—**M.-beating.** A form of massage consisting in gentle beating of a part with a m.-beater. [C. Klemm, "Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xix, p. 578 (E).]—**M. blanc** (Fr.). See *Pale m.* and cf. *White m.*—**M. cardiaque** (Fr.). See MYOCARDIUM.—**M. de fermeture** (Fr.). See ADDUCTOR (2d def.).—**M. de l'hélix grand** (Fr.). See HELICIS *major* (under HELIX).—**M. de l'hélix petit** (Fr.). See HELICIS *minor* (under HELIX).—**M. de l'étrier** (Fr.). See STAPEDIUS.—**M. de l'incisure de Santorini** (Fr.). See MUSCULUS *incisuræ Santorini.*—**M. du nez inférieur** (Fr.). See COMPRESSOR *naris.*—**M. du pharynx impair** (Fr.). See AZYGOS *pharyngis.*—**M. du sac lacrymal** (Fr.). See TENSOR TARSI.—**M. du tragus** (Fr.). See TRAGICUS.—**M. honteux** (Fr.). See ISCHIO-CLITORIANUS.—**M's lisses** (Fr.). See *Unstriated m's.*—**M. interne du marteau** (Fr.). See LAXATOR *auris internus.*—**M. of accommodation.** See *Ciliary m.*—**M's of animal life.** Muscular tissue especially

connected with the organs of animal life, as in the organs of speech and locomotion. Such m's are almost invariably striated. [J, 55.]—**M's of expiration.** Ger., *Expirationsmuskeln.* M's producing expiratory movements. Expiration is ordinarily mostly due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, abdominal walls, and viscera, but the osseous portions of the internal intercostals, the infracostales, and the triangularis sterni are thought to be often if not al-

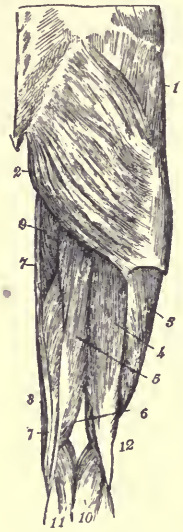


FIG. 16.

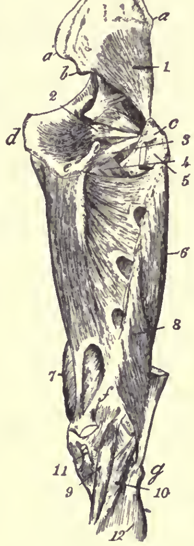


FIG. 18.



FIG. 17.

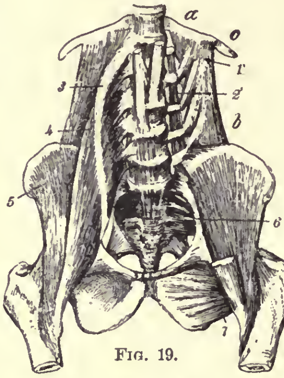


FIG. 19.

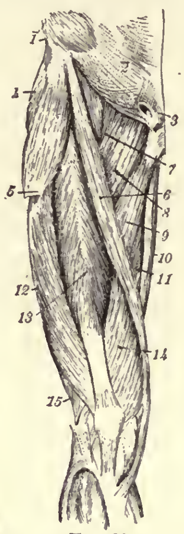


FIG. 20.

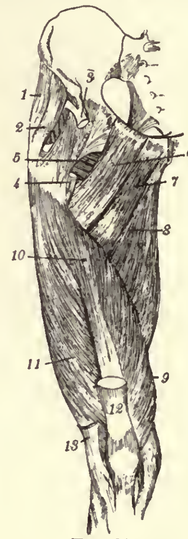


FIG. 21.

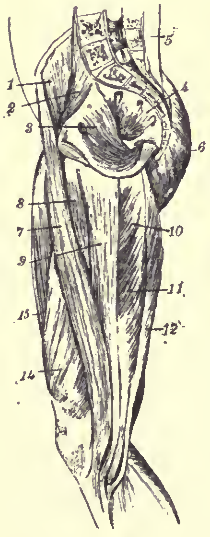


FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.



FIG. 24.

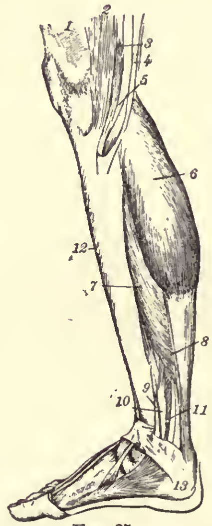


FIG. 25.

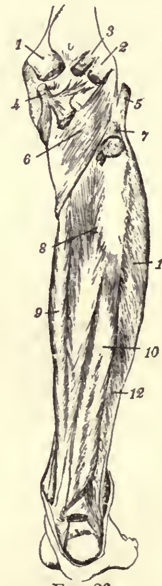


FIG. 26.

FIG. 16.—Superficial muscles of the hip and thigh, seen from behind.

1, the glutæus medius; 2, the glutæus maximus; 3, the vastus externus; 4, the biceps flexor cruris; 5, the semitendinosus; 6, the semimembranosus; 7, the gracilis; 8, the asrtorius; 9, the adductor magnus; 10, the gastrocnemius; 11, the plantaris.

FIG. 17.—Deep muscles of the hip on the left side, from behind.

1, the glutæus medius; 2, the pyriformis; 3, the gemellus superior; 4, the gemellus inferior; 5, the obturator internus; 6, the quadratus femoris; 7, the obturator externus.

FIG. 18.—Deep muscles of the right hip and thigh, from behind.

1, the glutæus minimus; 2, the obturator internus; 3, the obturator externus; 4, the pectineus and adductor brevis; 5, the adductor magnus; 6, the vastus externus; 7, the vastus internus; 8, the biceps; 9, the plantaris; 10, the popliteus; 11, the semimembranosus; 12, the soleus.

FIG. 19.—Deep muscles of the abdomen and pelvis.

1, the quadratus lumborum; 2, the intertransversales; 3, the psoas parvus; 4, the psoas magnus; 5, the iliacus; 6, the pyriformis; 7, the obturator externus.

FIG. 20.—Superficial muscles of the front of the thigh.

1, the external oblique; 2, the aponeurosis; 3, the external abdominal ring; 4, the glutæus medius; 5, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 6, the sartorius; 7, the ilio-psoas; 8, the pectineus; 9, the adductor longus; 10, the gracilis; 11, the adductor magnus; 12, the vastus externus; 13, the rectus femoris; 14, the vastus internus; 15, the biceps flexor cruris.

FIG. 21.—Deep muscles of the front of the thigh.

1, the glutæus medius; 2, the glutæus minimus; 3, the rectus; 4, the ilio-psoas; 5, the obturator externus and quadratus femoris; 6, the pectineus; 7, the adductor brevis; 8, the adductor magnus; 9, the vastus internus; 10, the crureus; 11, the vastus externus; 12, the rectus; 13, the ilio-tibial.

FIG. 22.—Muscles of the inner side of the thigh and interior of the pelvis.

1, the iliacus; 2, the psoas magnus; 3, the obturator internus; 4, the pyriformis; 5, the lumbar aponeurosis; 6, the glutæus maximus; 7, the sartorius; 8, the adductor longus; 9, the gracilis; 10, the adductor magnus; 11, the semimembranosus; 12, the semitendinosus.

FIG. 23.—Muscles of the leg and foot from before.

1, the rectus femoris; 2, the vastus internus; 3, the vastus externus; 4, the sartorius; 5, the ilio-tibiel; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis anticus; 9, the extensor proprius hallucis; 10, the extensor longus digitorum; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis; 13, the peroneus tertius; 14, the extensor brevis digitorum.

FIG. 24.—Superficial muscles of the leg, seen from behind.

1, the vastus externus; 2, the biceps flexor cruris; 3, the semitendinosus; 4, the semimembranosus; 5, the gracilis; 6, the sartorius; 7, 8, the gastrocnemius; 9, the plantaris; 10, the soleus; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis; 13, the flexor longus digitorum; 14, the tibialis posticus; 15, the flexor longus hallucis.

FIG. 25.—Superficial muscles of the leg, seen from the inner side.

1, the vastus internus; 2, the asrtorius; 3, the gracilis; 4, the semitendinosus; 5, the semimembranosus; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the plantaris; 9, the tibialis posticus; 10, the flexor longus digitorum; 11, the flexor longus hallucis; 12, the tibialis anticus; 13, the abductor hallucis.

FIG. 26.—Deep posterior muscles of the leg.

1, 2, the gastrocnemius; 3, the plantaris; 4, the semimembranosus; 5, the biceps; 6, the popliteus; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis posticus; 9, the flexor longus digitorum; 10, the flexor longus hallucis; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis.

ways used as well. In labored respiration the m's are aided by the so-called auxiliary or accessory m's of expiration (the obliquus externus, obliquus internus, transversalis, and sacro-lumbalis). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every m. in the body that can directly lessen the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly lessen it by giving fixed support to other m's. [J, 18, 19, 53.]—**M's of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsmuskeln.* M's producing the movements of inspiration. Ordinarily these are the diaphragm, scalenus anticus, scalenus medius, scalenus posticus, the external intercostals, the sternal portion of the internal intercostals, and the twelve levatores costarum. In labored respiration these m's are aided by the so-called accessory or auxiliary inspiratory m's (the serratus posticus superior, sterno-mastoideus, levator anguli scapuli, trapezius [superior portion], pectoralis minor, pectoralis major [inferior portion], and serratus magnus). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every m. in the body that can directly increase the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly increase it by furnishing fixed support to other m's. [J, 18, 19, 53.]—**M's of mastication.** Ger., *Beissmuskeln.* The masseter, temporalis, and pterygoidei externus and internus. [C.]—**M's of organic life.** See *M's of vegetative life.*—**M's of respiration.** Ger., *Athmungsmuskeln, Athemsmuskeln, Respirationsmuskeln.* See *M's of inspiration* and *M's of expiration.*—**M's of the ureters.** Lat., *musculi ureterum.* A band of thin, condensed muscular fibres of the urinary bladder extending between the openings of the ureters. [L, 31.]—**M's of vegetable** (or **vegetative**) **life.** Muscular tissue forming a part of the organs of vegetative life, such as that in the vascular, digestive, and respiratory systems. Sometimes applied especially to unstriated m's. [J, 55.]—**M. rouge** (Fr.). See *Red m.*—**M. strié** (Fr.). See *Striated m.*—**M.-substance.** 1. Muscular tissue. [L.] 2. See MYOSOME.—**M. supérieur du marteau** (Fr.). See LAXATOR *tympani minor.*—**M. transverse de l'oreille externe** (Fr.). See TRANSVERSUS *auriculæ.*—**Naso-palpebral m.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.*—**Nictating m.** Ger., *Nickhautmuskel.* The m. of a nictating membrane found in some fishes. ["Arch. f. Anat. und Phys.," 1852 (*a*, 29).]—**Non-striated m's.** Unstriated m's. See under *M.*—**Orbicular m.** Lat., *musculus orbicularis.* Fr., *m. orbiculaire.* Ger., *ringförmiger Muskel.* A m. whose fibres form a more or less complete ring around a bone, aperture, etc. (*e. g.*, the sphincter ani). [L, 332.]—**Organic m's.** See *Involuntary m's.*—**Pale m.** Fr., *m. blanc.* Of Ranvier, a voluntary m. (see *Voluntary muscular* FIBRE) in which the contraction and relaxation are rapid. [J, 30, 31.] Cf. *Red m.*—**Palmar m's.** In the foot, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the external plantar nerve; in the hand, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. [Ruge, Brooks (*a*, 32).]—**Papillary m's of the heart.** See *Anterior papillary m's* and *Posterior papillary m's.*—**Pectinate m's.** Ger., *gezackte Muskeln.* See *Serrated m's.*—**Pectoral m's.** Ger., *Brustmuskeln.* See under PECTORALIS.—**Pedal m.** See TARSO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Pennate m's, Pennated m's, Penniform m's.** Lat., *musculi pennati.* Ger., *gefiederte Muskeln.* M's having a central tendinous portion in their long axes toward which the muscular fibres on each side converge. [L, 31, 332.]—**Perforated m. of Casserius.** See CORACO-BRACHIALIS.—**Peripenial m.** Fr., *m. péripénien.* Of Sappey, a layer of unstriped muscular fibres situated beneath the skin of the penis, analogous to the dartos and furnishing fibres that form the substance of the frenum. [L, 49 (*a*, 14); L, 88 (*a*, 50).]—**Petit-m. diaphragme** (Fr.). See MUSCULUS *diaphragmatos minor.*—**Phillips's m.** A head of the epicondylo-præphalangeus arising from the external superior tuberosity of the radius and the external lateral ligament of the ulnar articulation, regarded as a separate m. [L.]—**Polycaudate m's.** See *Multicaudate m's.*—**Polycipital m's.** See *Multicipital m's.*—**Polygastric m's.** Lat., *musculi polygastrici.* Ger., *vielbauchige Muskeln.* Long m's divided into two or more parts by transverse tendinous sæpta. [L, 31.]—**Polymere m's.** Ger., *Polymere-Muskeln.* M's in which one or more monomeres are interposed between their origins and insertions. [L, 332.]—**Postaxial m's.** M's on the posterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine. [L, 12.] **Posterior great straight m. of the head.** Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête.* An analogue in lower animals of the recti capitis posticus major and medius of man, divided by Gerard into the long and short axoido-occipitales, and by Percivall into the complexus minor and rectus capitis posticus. [L.]—**Posterior papillary m.** A columna carnea of the right ventricle of the heart, sometimes absent, occasionally double, arising from the wall of the ventricle and terminating in chordæ tendineæ inserted into the posterior surface of the long posterior cusp of the tricuspid valve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior serrated m.** See LUMBO-COSTALIS.—**Pre-axial m's.** M's on the anterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine. [L, 12.]—**Premier m. du triceps** (Fr.). See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus.*—**Red m.** Fr., *m. rouge.* Of Ranvier, voluntary m. of a deep-red color, such as the semitendinosus of the rabbit, in which the contraction and relaxation are slow and the fibres show a more marked longitudinal and a faint and more irregular transverse striation than the fibres of pale m. The m. corpuscles are more numerous and are situated within the substance as well as on the surface of the fibres. [J, 30, 31.]—**Respiratory m's.** See *M's of inspiration* and *M's of expiration.*—**Riolan's m.** The ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum. [L.]—**Santorini's m.** See RISORIUS.—**Second m. du triceps** (Fr.). See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis.*—**Semipennate m's.** See *Demipenniform m's.*—**Serrated m's.** Lat., *musculi serrati.* Ger., *sägeförmige* (oder *gesägte*, oder *gezahnte*) *Muskeln.* Broad m's having a toothed margin by means of which they have their origins or insertions. [L. 31.]—**Short m's.** Lat., *musculi breves.* M's lying upon one segment only of a limb, and passing over only one joint. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1888 (L).]—**Short spinous m.** See DORSO-SPINALIS.—**Simple m's.** Ger., *einfache Muskeln.* M's which have a single insertion and origin. [L, 31.]—**Skeletal m.** Ger., *Skeletmuskel.* A m. attached to or acting on the skeleton. [*a*, 29.]—**Skew m.** A m. placed obliquely. [Haughton (*a*, 29).]—**Small m. of the helix.** See HELICIS *minor* (under HELIX).—**Smooth m's.** Fr., *m's lisses.* Ger., *Glattmuskeln.* See under *M.*—**Square m. of the loins.** See COSTO-LUMBALIS.—**Striated m's, Striped m's.** Fr., *m's striés.* Ger., *quergestreifte Muskeln.* See under *M.*—**Subcutaneous m. of the neck.** Of Chauveau, the cuticularis colli and the musculus cutaneus faciei considered as a single structure. [L, 13.]—**Subvertebral m's.** See *Hyposkeletal m's.*—**Tailor's m.** See SARTORIUS.—**Temporal m.** See TEMPORALIS.—**Thiernesse's m.** In solipeds, a head of the epicondylo-præphalangeus arising from the transverse ligament of the ulna, regarded as a separate m. [L.]—**Transverse spinous m. of the back and loins.** See TRANSVERSO-SPINUS.—**Tricipital m's.** Lat., *musculi tricipites.* Ger., *dreiköpfige Muskeln.* M's having their origins from three distinct points. [L, 31, 332.]—**Troisième m. du triceps** (Fr.). See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus.*—**Unstriated m's, Unstriped m's.** See under *M.*—**Uterine m.** The muscular fibres of the uterus.—**Ventro-lateral m's.** That group of m's of the trunk situated below a horizontal sæptum which, in the embryo, extends outward from the transverse processes of the vertebræ. [A, 5.]—**Visceral m's.** The m's connected with the visceral skeleton. [L, 294.]—**Voluntary m's.** Fr., *m's volontaires.* Ger., *willkührliche* (oder *irritabile*) *Muskeln, Bewegungsmuskeln.* M's that are under the direct control of the will. Most m's composed of striated muscular tissue are voluntary, while only a few of the unstriped m's are voluntary. [J, 19, 55; *a*, 48.] See under *M.*—**White m's.** See *Involuntary m's* and cf. *Pale m.*—**Wilson's m.** Lat., *musculus Wilsonii, levator urethræ.* Ger., *Wilson'scher Muskel.* A fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ descending vertically from the body of the pubes, near the symphysis, to unite with the superior fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ. It is much more developed in the lower animals than in man, in whom its existence has been doubted. [Bell, Wilson (H); L.]

MUSCOID, adj. Mu³sk'oid. From *muscus*, moss, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling moss. For the *Muscoidea*, or *Muscoideæ*, see under MUSCI.

MUSCOLOGY, n. Mu³s-ko²l'o-ji². Lat., *muscologia* (from *muscus*, moss, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *muscologie.* The botany of mosses.

MUSCULAR, adj. Mu³sk'u²l-a³r. Lat., *muscularis.* Fr., *musculaire.* Ger., *musculös, musculär.* 1. Pertaining to, distributed to, or resembling a muscle. 2. Characterized by well-developed muscles. [C.]

MUSCULARIS (Lat.), adj. Mu³sk(mu⁴sk)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)'ri²s. See MUSCULAR; as a n. (*membrana* understood), the muscular coat or layer of an organ, as of the intestines or the uterus.—**M. mucosæ.** Fr., *muqueuse musculaire* (ou *musculeuse*). A thin layer of muscular-fibre cells situated between the mucosa and submucosa of some mucous membranes. [C; J, 30, 32.]

MUSCULARITY, n. Mu³s-ku²l-a²r'i²-ti². 1. The condition of being muscular. [*a*, 48.] 2. The contractile power or tone of a muscle. [K.]

MUSCULATION (Fr.), n. Mu⁶s-ku⁶-la³-se-o²n². From *musculus*, a muscle. Muscular action; the function of the muscles. [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**M. irresistible.** Chorea. [*a*, 48.]

MUSCULATURE, n. Mu³s'ku²l-a²-tu²r. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Muskulatur.* 1. The muscular system in general. [K.] 2. The muscular tissue of some special part, such as the œsophagus. [J, 67, 84.]

MUSCULEUSE (Fr.), n. Mu⁶s-ku⁶-lu⁵z. 1. See MUSCULARIA *mucosæ.* 2. See MUSCULOSA.

MUSCULINE, n. Mu³s'ku²l-en. From *musculus*, a muscle. The special characteristic substance of muscular tissue. [J.] Cf. *Muscle* PLASMA.

MUSCULINTEGER (Lat.), n. m. Mu³sk(mu⁴sk)-u²l(u⁴l)-i²n'-te²-ju⁵r(ge²r). Gen., *-int'egri.* From *musculus*, a muscle, and *integer*, whole. Of Coues, a combination of two or more muscles previously regarded as distinct, but better considered as a single muscle. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS, MUSCULO-DERMIC, adj's. Mu³s''ku²-lo-ku²-ta'ne²-u³s, -du⁵rm'i²k. Lat., *musculo-cutaneus* (from *musculus*, a muscle, and *cutis*, or δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *musculo-cutané.* Pertaining to or connected with muscles and the integument. [L.]

MUSCULO-ELASTIC, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-e-la²s'ti²k. 1. At once muscular and elastic. [*a*, 48.] 2. Composed in part of muscular and in part of elastic tissue. [J, 123.]

MUSCULO-INTESTINAL, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-i²n-te²st'i²-n'l. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *intestinus*, inward. Pertaining to muscles and to the intestine. [*a*, 48.]

MUSCULO-MEMBRANOUS, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-me²m'bra²n-u³s. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *membrana*, a membrane. Partaking of the nature of muscle and of membrane. [*a*, 48.]

MUSCULO-PHRENIC, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-fre²n'i²k. Lat., *musculo-phrenicus* (from *musculus*, a muscle, and φρήν, the mind). Fr., *musculo-phrénique.* Ger., *muskular-phrenisch.* Distributed to muscles and to the diaphragm (*e. g.*, the m.-p. artery). [C.]

MUSCULO-RHACHIDEAN, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-ra²k-i²d'e²-a²n. From *musculus*, a muscle, and ῥάχις, the spine. See MUSCULO-SPINAL.

MUSCULOSA (Lat.), n. f. Mu³sk(mu⁴sk)-u²l(u⁴l)-os'a³. From *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *musculeuse.* Ger., *Muskelhaut.* See MUSCULARIS.

MUSCULO-SPINAL, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-spi'n'l. From *musculus*, a muscle, and *spina*, the backbone. Distributed to or connected with muscles and the spine.

MUSCULO-TEGUMENTARY, adj. Mu³s''ku²-lo-te²g-u²-me²nt'a-ri². Involving the integument and muscles. [L.]

MUSCULOUS, adj. Mu3sk'u2l-u3s. Lat., *musculosus* (from *musculus*, a muscle). Consisting of or containing muscular fibres.

MUSCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu3sk(mu4sk)'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). See MUSCLE.—**Alius m. transversus.** See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.—**M. abdominis oblique adscendens.** See OBLIQUUS *abdominis internus*.—**M. abdominis oblique descendens.** See OBLIQUUS *abdominis externus*.—**M. accessorius ad rectum.** An anomalous prolongation of the rectus abdominis muscle upward on the chest for a varying distance. [L, 332.] Cf. RECTUS *sternalis*.—**M. admirator.** See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**M. accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem.** See ACCESSORIUS *sacro-lumbalis*.—**Musculi alopeces.** The psoas muscles. [L, 349.]—**M. amatorius.** See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior*.—**M. anomalus maxillæ superioris.** See RHOMBOIDEUS.—**M. anomalus menti.** An anomalous muscular slip arising near the insertion of the levator menti, and inserted near the mental foramen. [L, 31.]—**M. anomalus transversus.** See TRANSVERSUS *orbitæ*.—**M. apicis nasi.** See DILATATOR *naris anterior*.—**M. aponeuroticus.** See TENSOR *vaginæ femoris*.—**Musculi arcuum transversales.** See ROTATORES *breves*.—**M. articulationis mandibulæ.** See TEMPORALIS *minor*.—**M. arycorniculatus obliquus.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *obliquus*.—**M. attentionis.** See ATTOLLENS *auriculam*.—**Musculi bicaudati.** See *Bicaudate* MUSCLES.—**M. bicornis.** The extensor carpi radialis. [L, 94.]—**M. biventer.** See *Digastric* MUSCLE.—**Musculi breves.** See *Short* MUSCLES.—**M. broncho-œsophageus.** A triangular bundle of fibres which arises from the posterior wall of the left bronchus and blends with the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**M. buccalis, M. buccinatorius.** See BUCCINATOR.—**M. bursalis.** See OBTURATOR *internus* and MARSUPIALIS.—**M. calanticæ.** See PLATYSMA *myoides*.—**M. cannelatus.** See OBTURATOR *internus*.—**M. cartophorus.** See SUBSCAPULARIS.—**M. Casserii.** See CORACO-BRACHIALIS.—**M. catenæ.** See TIBIALIS *anticus*.—**M. choanoides.** See CHOANOIDEUS.—**M. ciliaris.** 1. See *Ciliary* MUSCLE. 2. See CILIARIS *Riolani*.—**M. ciliaris chorioidalis.** See *Ciliary* MUSCLE.—**M. ciliaris inferior.** See ORBICULARIS *oculi palpebralis inferior*.—**M. ciliaris superior.** See ORBICULARIS *oculi palpebralis superior*.—**M. cleido-occipitalis.** See CLEIDO-OCCIPITAL.—**M. clitoridis inferior latus et planus.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni*.—**M. coccygis.** See COCCYGEUS (n.).—**M. Coiterii.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**Musculi columnæ recti.** See DILATATOR *ani internus*.—**M. complexus et biventer cervicis.** See COMPLEXUS *major*.—**M. conchæ proprior.** See ATTRAHENS *aurem*.—**M. consiliarius.** See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**M. constrictorius.** See SPHINCTER.—**Musculi cordis papillares.** See *Anterior papillary* MUSCLE and *Posterior papillary* MUSCLE.—**M. Cramptonianus.** See *Ciliary* MUSCLE.—**M. cranii cutaneus.** See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**Musculi cruris gemelli (seu gemini).** The two heads of the gastrocnemius. [L, 7.]—**M. crystallinus.** An old name for the crystalline lens, which was supposed to consist of muscular fibres. [F.]—**M. cutaneus.** See PLATYSMA *myodes*.—**M. cutaneus manus.** See PALMARIS *brevis*.—**M. deltois.** See DELTOID.—**Musculi dentati.** See *Serrated* MUSCLES.—**M. diaphragmaticus.** See DIAPHRAGM.—**M. diaphragmatos inferior.** See *M. diaphragmatos minor*.—**M. diaphragmatos major.** Fr., *grand* (*muscle*) *diaphragme*, *diaphragme supérieur*. The horizontal portion of the diaphragm. [L, 7.]—**M. diaphragmatos minor.** Fr., *petit* (*muscle*) *diaphragme*, *diaphragme inférieur*. The vertical portion of the diaphragm. [L, 7.]—**M. diaphragmatos superior.** See *M. diaphragmatos major*.—**M. digastricus.** See *Digastric* MUSCLE.—**M. dormitator.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**M. epicranius.** See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**M. episternalis.** See STERNALIS.—**M. fascialis.** See TENSOR *fasciæ latæ*.—**M. femoris membranosus.** See TENSOR *vaginæ femoris*.—**Musculi fidicinales.** See FIDICINALES.—**M. frontalis verus.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**M. frontis.** See FRONTALIS (2d def.).—**M. Gasserii.** See LAXATOR *tympani minor*.—**M. glosso-epiglotticus.** See GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**M. helicis major.** See HELICIS *major* (under HELIX).—**M. helicis minor.** See HELICIS *minor* (under HELIX).—**M. helicis tragicus.** See TRAGICUS.—**M. hippicus.** See TIBIALIS *anticus*.—**M. Horneri.** 1. See *Ciliary* MUSCLE. 2. See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**M. humilis.** See RECTUS *oculi inferior*.—**M. immersus.** See SUBSCAPULARIS.—**M. incisuræ majoris auriculæ.** See INTERTRAGICUS.—**M. incisuræ Santorini.** Fr., *muscle de l'incisure de Santorini*. Ger., *Muskel der Santorini'schen Spalte*. A very small muscle found rarely in the auditory canal, below and farther in than the tragicus. [F.]—**M. indignabundus.** See RECTUS *oculi externus*.—**Musculi intercartilaginei.** See INTEROSSEI.—**M. iracundiæ.** See RECTUS *oculi externus*.—**M. Krausii.** See CORACO-CERVICALIS.—**M. labii proprius.** See COMPRESSOR *labii*.—**M. lacrimalis posterior.** See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**M. lætitiæ.** See RECTUS *oculi internus*.—**M. lividus.** See PECTINÆUS.—**Musculi longi.** See *Long* MUSCLES.—**M. longissimi tendinis.** See PLANTARIS.—**M. mallei externus.** See LAXATOR *tympani minor*.—**M. mallei internus.** See TENSOR *tympani*.—**M. maxillæ inferioris biventer.** See DIGASTRICUS.—**M. maxillæ superioris anomalus.** See LATERALIS *nasi*.—**M. membranosus.** See TENSOR *vaginæ femoris*.—**M. mendicantium.** See SUPINATOR *longus*.—**M. mentalis.** See LEVATOR *menti*.—**M. menti anomalus.** A small triangular bundle of fibres occasionally found attached to the mental eminence, and forming a part of the levator labii inferioris. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**M. Müllerii.** See *Müller's* MUSCLE.—**Musculi multicaudati.** See *Multicaudate* MUSCLES.—**M. nauticus.** See TIBIALIS *posticus*.—**M. ossis metacarpi digiti quinti.** See OPPONENS *minimi digiti*.—**Musculi papillares (cordis).** Ger., *warzenförmige Muskeln des Herzens*, *Capillarmuskeln*. See *Anterior papillary* MUSCLE and *Posterior papillary* MUSCLE.—**M. patientiæ.** See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ*.—**M. pauperum.** See RECTUS *oculi inferior*.—**Musculi pectinati.** Ger., *Kammmuskeln* (*im Herzen*). Muscular ridges on the interior surface of the auricles of the heart, which serve to prevent over-distention of the auricles. [L.] Cf. COLUMNÆ *carneæ* (1st def.) and *Moderator* BANDS.—**Musculi pennati.** See *Penniform* MUSCLES.—**M. perforatus Casseri.** See CORACO-BRACHIALIS.—**M. phrenicus.** See DIAPHRAGM.—**Musculi polycipites.** See *Multicipital* MUSCLES.—**Musculi polygastrici.** See *Polygastric* MUSCLES.—**M. processus majoris mallei.** See TENSOR *tympani*.—**M. processus minimi mallei.** See LAXATOR *auris internus*.—**M. processus minoris mallei.** See LAXATOR *tympani minor*.—**M. religiosus.** See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**Musculi respiratorii.** See MUSCLES *of expiration and* MUSCLES *of inspiration*.—**M. sacci lacrimalis.** See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**M. sedem attollens.** See LEVATOR *ani*.—**Musculi semipennati.** See *Demipenniform* MUSCLES.—**Musculi semispinales.** The semispinales dorsi et colli. [L.]—**M. superbus.** See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**M. supercilii.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**M. suræ.** See TRICEPS *suræ*.—**M. testicondus, M. testiculi, M. testis.** See CREMASTER.—**M. thoracis.** See STERNALIS.—**M. tragicus.** See TRAGICUS.—**Musculi tricipites.** See *Tricipital* MUSCLES.—**M. tubæ novus.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**M. ureterum.** See URETHRALIS.—**M. uvulæ.** See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.—**M. Varolii.** See STAPEDIUS.—**M. Wilsonii.** See *Wilson's* MUSCLE.—**Nonus humeri m. placentini.** See TERES *minor*.—**Novus tubæ eustachianæ m.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**Palpebrarum duo musculi.** See ORBICULARES *palpebrarum*.—**(Virilis) testis m.** See CREMASTER.

MUSCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu3sk(mu4sk)'u3s(u4s). 1. A moss (see MUSCI). 2. Any one of various lichens. [a, 35.] 3. See MUSK.—**Lacca musci.** Litmus. [B, 95.]—**M. albus quernus.** The *Usnea barbata* and other hairy lichens. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. arboreus.** The *Parmelia prunastri*, *Usnea barbata*, and other hairy lichens. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. cabardinus.** See *Siberian* MUSK.—**M. caninus.** The *Peltigera canina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. capillaceus major.** The *Polytrichum commune* and other species of *Polytrichum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. catharticus.** See LYCOPODIUM *selago* and CETRARIA *islandica*.—**M. clavatus.** See LYCOPODIUM *annotinum* and LYCOPODIUM *clavatum*.—**M. corallinus.** See HELMINTHOCHORTON and CORALLINA *officinalis*.—**M. cumatilis.** The *Peltigera aphthosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. erectus.** See LYCOPODIUM *selago*.—**M. helminthochorton.** See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**M. islandicus.** See CETRARIA *islandica*.—**M. marinus, M. maritimus.** See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**M. polytrichus.** The *Polytrichum commune*, and other species of *Polytrichum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pulmonarius.** See STICTA *pulmonacea* and CETRARIA *islandica*.—**M. pyxidatus.** See BÆOMYCES *cocciferus*.—**M. quercinus.** See *M. albus quernus*.—**M. quercus albus.** The *Usnea plicata*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. repens.** See LYCOPODIUM *clavatum*.—**M. saxatilis.** The *Parmelia omphalodes* and lichens found in similar habitats. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. squamosus, M. terrestris.** The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tunquinensis.** See *Thibet* MUSK.—**M. ursinus.** The *Polytrichum commune*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris.** The *Hypnum loreum* and other large-sized species of *Hypnum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus de musco quercino.** A preparation made by infusing 6 parts of oak-tree moss, 1 part each of Mexican goosefoot, Corinthian grapes, and licorice, and 2 parts of comfrey-root in 12 of boiling water, and adding 32 of sugar for each 20 of colature. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MUSEAU (Fr.), n. Mu6-zo. A muzzle, a snout. [a, 21.]—**M. de tanche.** See OS *uteri*.—**M. interne du col utérin.** See OS *uteri internum*.

MUSENA, MUSENNA (Lat.), n's f. Mu2(mu)-se(sa)'na3, -se2n'-na3. Fr., *moussena*, *boussena* [Fr. Cod.]. See MUSANA.

MUSENNIN, n. Mu2-se2n'i2n. An acid, bitter, resinous substance found in the musana. [B, 5 (a, 38).] See MOUSSENINE.

MUSHROOM, n. Mu3sh'rum. Gr., μύκης. Lat., *fungus*. Fr., *champignon*. Ger., *Schwamm*, *Pilz*. Any large-sized fungus; the genus *Agaricus*, especially *Agaricus campestris*, known as the common m. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cup-m.** The genus *Peziza*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Edible m.** See AGARICUS *campestris*.—**Fly m.** See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**Hedge-hog m.** See *Spiny m.*—**Hedge m.** A large-sized variety of *Agaricus arvensis*. It is said to produce violent sickness when eaten in substance, though it is recommended for catsup. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Meadow m.** The *Agaricus campestris*; so called erroneously. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Ox m.** A wholesome fine-flavored variety of *Agaricus campestris* of large size. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scarlet m. of Malta.** See CYNOMORIUM *coccineum*.—**Spiny m.** See HYDNUM *repandum*.

MUSK, n. Mu3sk. Lat., *moschus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *musc* [Fr. Cod.] (*animal* [1st def.]). Ger., *Moschus*. It., *muschio*. Sp., *almizcle* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A substance secreted from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. The best variety is known as *moschus tonquinensis* (seu *tunquinensis*, seu *tibetanus*, seu *chinensis*), is of a dark-purplish or reddish-brown color, and has a bitter taste and a peculiar, penetrating, diffusive odor. It contains ammonia, cholesterin, fat, a bitter resinous principle, and various animal principles. As a medicine it is a stimulant and antispasmodic and is given in the form of pill or emulsion in hiccough and other nervous complaints, and in nervous exhaustion. [B, 5 (a, 35).] 2. See M.-PLANT.—**American m.** The sacs of the m.-rat (*Fiber zibethicus*); used as a substitute for true m. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Artificial m.** A preparation made by treating 1 part of oil of amber with 2 parts of nitric acid for twenty-four hours, and washing with cold water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Assam m.** An inferior variety of m. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Bucharian m.** Lat., *moschus bucharicus*. An inferior variety of m. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Cabardine m.** See *Siberian m.*—**Chinese m.** The best variety of m., imported from China. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**M. bag.** The small oval pouch or pod, on the abdomen of the m.-deer, containing the secretion known as m. It is smooth and flat on the upper surface but hairy and convex on the under side. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**M. clyster.** Ger., *Moschusklystier*. A preparation made of from 0·5 to 10 grammes of m., the yolk of one egg,

and 200 grammes of decoction of althæa-root. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**M.-deer.** See Moschus *moschiferus*.—**M. grains.** Fr., *graines de musc*. The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M.-plant.** See the major list.—**M.-tree.** See the major list.—**Russian m., Siberian m.** Lat., *moschus moscoviticus* (seu *russicus*, seu *sibiricus*), *muscus cabardinus*. A small-grained variety of m. of a light yellowish-brown color, imported from central Asia by way of Russia. It is inferior to Chinese m., and has a faint, sickening odor. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Thibet m.** Lat., *moschus orientalis* (seu *tibetanus*), *muscus tunquinensis*. See *M.* (1st def.).—**Tincture of m.** See *Tinctura* moschi.—**Tong-King m.** See *Chinese m.*—**Vegetable m.** Fr., *musc végétal*. The seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*; used like animal m. in scenting powders and pomatums. [B, 77, 172, 185 (α, 35).]

MUSKAT (Ger.), n. Mus-ka^{3}t'. See Nutmeg and Myristica (2d def.).—**Aetherisches M'öl.** See *Oil of* nutmeg.—**M'balsam.** See *Expressed oil of* nutmeg.—**M. blumen, M. blüthe.** See Mace.—**M'butter, M'nussöl.** See *Expressed oil of* nutmeg.

MUSKATNÜSSE (Ger.), n. Mus-ka^{3}t'nu^{6}s-se^2. Nutmegs (fruit of *Myristica fragrans*). [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Amerikanische M.** The fruits of *Monodora myristica*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Männliche M.** The seed of *Myristica tomentosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MUSKAU (Ger.), n. Mus'ka^3-u^4. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs, and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37, 105 (α, 43).]

MUSKEL (Ger.), n. Musk'e^{2}l. See Muscle. For numerous phrases and forms not here given, see the qualifying words and the compounds in which *M.* occurs.—**Abwärtsziehender M.** See Adductor.—**Abzieherm' der eustachischen Röhre.** See Abductor *of the Eustachian tube*.—**Abziehm' des Auges.** See Abducens *oculi* (1st def.).—**Abziehm'n des Oberschenkels.** See Abductors *of the thigh*.—**Abziehm' des Ohres.** See Retrahens *aurem*.—**Abziehm' des Zeigefingers.** See Abductor *indicis*.—**Abziehungsm'n.** The abductors. [L.]—**Accelerirender M.** See Accelerator (2d def.).—**Aeusserer Armbeinellenbogenm'.** See Humero-olecranius *externus*.—**Aeusserer Flügelm'.** See Pterygoideus *externus*.—**Aeusserer Hammerm'.** See Laxator *tympani major*.—**Aeusserer Hüftbeinlochm'.** See Obturator *externus*.—**Aeusserer kleiner flügelförmiger M.** See Pterygoideus *externus*.—**Aeusserer querer Dammm'.** See Transversus *perinæi superficialis*.—**Aeusserer zweiköpfiger Wadenm'.** See Gastrocnemius.—**Aeussere Zwischenrippenm'n.** See Intercostales *externi*.—**Anziehender M. der grossen Zehe.** See Adductor *hallucis*.—**Aryepiglottischer M.** See Arytæno-epiglottideus.—**Aufheberm' des Ohres.** See Attollens *aurem*.—**Ausgehöhlter M.** See Flexor *digitorum manus sublimis*.—**Auswärtsdrehender M.** See Supinator.—**Auswärtsziehender M. des kleinen Fingers.** See Abductor *minimi digiti manus*.—**Bewegungsm'n.** See *Voluntary* muscles.—**Birnähnlicher M., Birnförmiger M.** See Pyriformis.—**Blasenm'n.** Muscles connected with the urinary bladder. [L.]—**Blendungsm'n.** The muscles of the iris. [α, 29.]—**Breiter (oder Breitester) Rückenm'.** 1. See Latissimus *dorsi*. 2. See Dorso-humeralis.—**Breitm' des Abdomens.** See Transversus *abdominis*.—**Brustbeinschildknorpelm'.** See Sterno-thyreoideus.—**Ciliarm'.** See *Ciliary* muscle.—**Comprimirender M.** See Compressor (2d def.).—**Corrugirender M. der Augenbrauen.** See Corrugator *supercilii*.—**Darmbeinm'.** See Iliacus *internus*.—**Darmbeinumdreherm'.** See Ilio-trochanterius *medius*.—**Darmm'n.** See Darm*muskulatur*.—**Demüthiger M., Demuthsm', Deprimirender Augenm'.** See Rectus *oculi inferior*.—**Deprimirender M. der Nasenscheidewand.** See Depressor *sæpti mobilis narium*.—**Dornm' des Halses.** See Spinalis *cervicis*.—**Dreieckiger Armm'.** See Deltoid (n.).—**Dreieckiger Brustbeinm' (oder Brustm').** See Triangularis *sterni*.—**Dreieckiger Kinnm' (oder Lippenm').** See Depressor *anguli oris*.—**Dreieckiger M. der oberen Rippen.** See Triangularis *sterni*.—**Dreiköpfiger Armm'.** See *Triceps* extensor *cubiti*.—**Dreiköpfiger M. des Schenkels.** See Triceps *suræ*.—**Dreischwänziger M.** A three-tailed muscle. [L.]—**Dünner M. des Schienbeins.** See Plantaris.—**Durchbohrender M.** A muscle which perforates another, especially the flexor digitorum manus profundus. [L, 80.]—**Durchbohrter M.** A muscle perforated by another, especially the flexor digitorum manus sublimis. [L, 80.]—**Eigenthümlicher M. des Tragus.** See Tragicus.—**Einfache M'n.** See *Simple* muscles.—**Einfachgefiederte M'n.** See *Demipenniform* muscles.—**Eingelenkige M'n.** Muscles between whose origin and insertion a single articulation is interposed. [L, 332.]—**Eingesenkter M. des Schulterblatts.** See Subscapularis.—**Eingeweidem'n.** The muscles of the internal organs. [α, 29.]—**Entgegenwirkender M.** See Antagonist (1st def.).—**Erweiternder M. der Röhre.** See Tensor *palati mollis*.—**Extendirender M.** See Extensor.—**Extremitätenm'n.** The muscles of the limbs. [L.]—**Felsenschlundm'.** See Petropharyngeus.—**Felsentrompetenm'.** See Levator *veli palati*.—**Flacher M. der Hand.** See Palmaris *brevis*.—**Flechtenm'.** See Complexus.—**Flügelgaumenm'.** See Pterygo-pharyngeus.—**Flügelm'n.** The pterygoid muscles. [L.] Cf. Pterygoideus.—**Flügelschlundkopfm'.** See Pterygo-pharyngeus.—**Flugm'n.** In birds and the *Cheiroptera*, the muscles concerned in flight. [L.]—**Folliani'scher M.** See Laxator *tympani major*.—**Frontalm'.** See Frontalis (2d def.).—**Fusssohlenm'.** See Plantaris.—**Gaumenm'n.** The muscles connected with the palate. [L.]—**Gaumenschlundkopfm'.** See Palato pharyngeus.—**Gaumensegelm'n.** Muscles connected with the velum palati. [L.]—**Gaumenzungenm'.** See Glossopalatinus.—**Geduldm'.** See Levator *scapulæ*.—**Gefässm'n.** The muscular fibres of blood-vessels.—**Gefiederter M.** See *Pennate* muscle.—**Gehm'n.** Muscles concerned in locomotion. [L.]—**Gehörgangsm'.** See Tragicus.—**Genickm'.** See Sterno-cleido-mastoideus.—**Gerader M.** A rectus muscle. [L.] Cf. Rectus.—**Gesässbeinm'.** See Ischio-coccygeus.—**Gesässm'n.** The glutæi muscles. [L.] Cf. Glutæus.—**Giessbeckenkehldeckelm'.** See Arytæno-epiglottideus.—**Giessbeckenm', Giesskannenförmiger M.** See Arytænoideus.—**Glattm'n.** See *Involuntary* muscles.—**Gleichwirkende M'n.** Muscles having similar actions. [L.]—**Griffelhornzungenbeinm'.** See Stylo-hyoideus.—**Griffelm' des Gaumensegels.** See Peristaphyleus *internus*.—**Griffelrollm' des Gaumensegels.** See Peristaphyleus *externus*.—**Griffelschlundkopfm', Griffelschlundm'.** See Stylo-pharyngeus.—**Griffelzungenbeinm'.** See Stylo-hyoideus.—**Griffelzungenm'.** See Stylo-glossus.—**Grosser Darmbeinm'.** See Iliacus *magnus*.—**Grösserer M. der Leiste.** See Helicis *major* (under Helix).—**Grosser Flügelm'.** See Pterygoideus *internus*.—**Grosser Gesässm'.** See Glutæus *maximus* and Ilio-trochanterius *magnus*.—**Grosser Hüftenm'.** See Iliacus *major*.—**Grosser Rautenm'.** See Rhomboideus *major*.—**Grosser runder Armm' (oder M.).** See Teres *major*.—**Grosser Sägem'.** See Serratus *magnus*.—**Grosser schiefer M. des Augapfels.** See Obliquus *oculi superior*.—**Grosser Schulterumdreherm'.** See Abductor *longus brachii*.—**Grosser vorderer gesägter (oder sägeförmiger M., oder Sägem').** See Serratus *anticus major*.—**Grosser zygomatischer M.** See Zygomaticus *major*.—**Grundzungenm'.** See Basioglossus.—**Haarbalgm'.** See Arrector *pili*.—**Hakenarmm', Hakenm'.** See Coracobrachialis.—**Halbdornm'n.** The semispinales dorsi et colli. [L.]—**Halbdornm' des Nackens.** See Semispinalis *cervicis*.—**Halbdornm' des Rückens.** See Semispinalis *dorsi*.—**Halsbauschm'.** See Splenius *colli*.—**Halshautm'.** See Platysma *myoides*.—**Halsm'.** See the major list.—**Hammerm'.** See Tensor *tympani*.—**Hauptm'.** See Occipitalis.—**Hautfederm'n.** The subcutaneous muscles of birds, by which the feathers are moved. [L, 332.]—**Hauthalsm'.** See Platysma *myoides*.—**Hautm'n.** See *Cutaneous* muscles.—**Hebender M. des Gaumenvorhanges.** See Levator *veli palati*.—**Herabziehende M'n der Rippen.** See Intercostales *interni*.—**Hinterbackenm'.** A glutæus muscle. [L, 80.]—**Hinterer crico-arytänoidischer M.** See Crico-arytænoideus *posticus*.—**Hinterer M. des äusseren Ohrs, Hinterer M. des Warzenfortsatzes.** See Retrahens *aurem*.—**Hinterer oberer Kaum'.** See Pterygoideus *externus*.—**Hinterer oberer Sägem'.** See Serratus *posticus superior*.—**Hinterer Ohrblattsm'.** See Antitragicus.—**Hinterer Ohrm'.** See Retrahens *aurem*.—**Hinterer Ringgiesskannenm'.** See Crico-arytænoideus *posticus*.—**Hinterer Schambackbeinm'.** See *Great* adductor *of the thigh* (2d def.).—**Hinterer Schienbeinm'.** See Tibialis *posticus*.—**Hinterer unterer Kaum'.** See Pterygoideus *internus*.—**Hinterer unterer Sägem'.** See Serratus *posticus superior*.—**Hinterer Unterschenkelm'.** See Tibio-phalangeus.—**Hinterhauptm'.** See Occipitalis.—**Hirnschädelm'.** See Occipito-frontalis.—**Hodensackm'.** See Cremaster.—**Hohler M., Hohlm'.** A hollow muscular organ (*e. g.*, the heart). [L, 332.]—**Hornzungengrundm'.** See Basioceratoglossus.—**Hornzungenm'.** See Ceratoglossus.—**Hüftbeinlendenm'.** See Iliaco-psoas.—**Hüftbeinm'.** See Iliacus *internus*.—**Hülfsm'.** See *Accessory* muscle.—**Innerer Armm'.** See Brachialis *anticus*.—**Innerer Brustm'.** See Triangularis *sterni*.—**Innerer dicker Schenkelm'.** See Vastus *internus*.—**Innerer grosser flügelförmiger M.** See Pterygoideus *internus*.—**Innerer Hammerm'.** See Tensor *tympani*.—**Innerer Hüftbeinlochm'.** See Obturator *internus*.—**Innerer Hüftbeinm' (oder Hüftm').** See Iliacus *internus*.—**Innerer M. des Hammers.** See Tensor *tympani*.—**Innere Zwischenrippenm'n.** See Intercostales *interni*.—**Inspirationsm'n.** See Muscles *of inspiration*.—**Irritabile M'n.** See *Voluntary* muscles.—**Kammförmiger M.** See Pectineus.—**Kammm'n (im Herzen).** See Musculi *pectinati*.—**Kappenförmiger M.** See Trapezius.—**Kappenm'.** See Trapezius and under Dorso-acromialis.—**Kapselbandm'.** See Gracilis *anterior*.—**Kaum'.** See Masseter.—**Kieferschlundkopfm', Kieferschlundm'.** See Mylo-pharyngeus.—**Kieferzungenbeinm'.** See Mylo-hyoideus.—**Kieferzungenm'.** See Mylo-glossus.—**Kiemenm'n.** The muscles of the gills. [α, 29.]—**Kinnhebem'.** See Levator *menti*.—**Kinnkehldeckelm'.** See Levator *epiglottidis*.—**Kinnm' der Zunge.** See Genio-glossus.—**Kinnm' des Zungenbeins.** See Genio-hyoideus.—**Kinnzungenbeinm'.** See Genio-hyoideus.—**Kinnzungenm'.** See Genio-glossus.—**Klappenm'.** See Trapezius.—**Kleiner Armbeinellenbogenm'.** See Humero-olecranius *minor*.—**Kleiner Brustarmbeinm', Kleiner Brustbeinm'.** See Pectoralis *superficialis*.—**Kleiner Darmbackbeinm'.** See Gracilis *anterior*.—**Kleiner Flügelm'.** See Pterygoideus *externus*.—**Kleiner Gesässbackbeinm'.** See Gracilis *ischio-femoralis*.—**Kleiner Rautenm'.** See Rhomboideus *minor*.—**Kleiner runder Armm'.** See Teres *minor*.—**Kleiner schiefer Kopfm'.** See Obliquus *capitis superior*.—**Kleiner zygomatischer M.** See Zygomaticus *minor*.—**Kniebeugem'n.** The ham-string m's. [α, 29.]—**Kniem'.** See Epigunis (1st def.).—**Knorpelzungenm'.** See Chondro-glossus.—**Kopfneigem', Kopfnickerm'.** See Sterno-cleido-mastoideus.—**Krähenschnabelm'.** See Coraco-brachialis.—**Kräuselm' der Augenbrauen.** See Corrugator *supercilii*.—**Kreisförmiger Schliessm'.** See Orbicularis *oris*.—**Kurze Dornm'n.** See Interspinales.—**Kurzer Abziehm' des Daumens.** See Abductor *brevis pollicis*.—**Kurzer Wadenbeinm'.** See Peroneus *brevis*.—**Lachm'.** See Risorius.—**Langer Halsm'.** See Longus *colli*.—**Langer Nackenm'.** See Longissimus *cervicis* and Transversalis *cervicis*.—**Langer Sohlenm'.** See Plantaris.—**Langer Wadenbeinm'.** See Peroneus *longus*.—**Langer Wadenm'.** See Plantaris.—**Längsm'n.** Muscles having their long axes parallel with the long axis of the body. [L.]—**Längster Rückenm'.** See Longissimus *dorsi*.—**Längster Schenkelm'.** See Sartorius.—**Lendenbackbeinm'.** See Psoas *magnus*.—**Lendendarmbeinm'.** 1. See Iliaco-psoas. 2. See Quadratus *lumborum*.—**Lendenheiligbeinm'.** See Quadratus *lumborum* and Sacro-lumbalis.—**Lendenrippenm'.** See Lumbo-costalis.—**Lidrandm'.** See Ciliaris *Riolani*.—**Matrosenm'.** See Tibialis

posticus.—**Mehrgelenkige M'n.** See *Long* MUSCLES.—**Mehrköpfige M'n.** See *Multicipital* MUSCLES.—**Mehrschwänzige M'n.** See *Multicaudate* MUSCLES.—**Mittelfusszwischenm'n.** See INTEROSSEI *plantares*.—**Mittelhandzwischenm'n.** See INTEROSSEI *palmares*.—**Mittlerer Gesässm'.** See GLUTÆUS *medius* and ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *parvus*.—**Mönchskappenförmiger M., Mönchskappenm'.** See TRAPEZIUS.—**Monoplastische M'n.** Muscles that consist of single, nearly parallel, groups of muscular fibres. [L, 332.]—**Morgagni'scher ungepaarter M.** See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.—**Müller'scher M.** See *Müller's* MUSCLE.—**Mundm'.** See ORBICULARIS *oris*.—**M'ähnlich.** See MYOID.—**M'anstrengung.** See MYENTASIS.—**M'artig.** See MYOID.—**M'ast.** A branch of a nerve, blood-vessel, or lymphatic (usually unnamed) distributed to a muscle. [L.]—**M'bauch.** See MYOGASTER.—**M'beschreiber.** See MYOGRAPH.—**M'binder.** A muscular fascia. [a, 14.]—**M'dehnungen.** See MYOTASES.—**M. der Ecke.** See TRAGICUS.—**M'elemente.** Of Merkel, the essential parts of a muscular fibre, including the muscular compartments, etc. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1872, p. 244, and 1881, p. 649 (J).]—**M'entwickelung.** The histogenesis of muscle. [J.]—**M'entzündung.** See MYOSITIS.—**M'erregbarkeit.** Muscular irritability. [a, 14.]—**M'erweichung.** See MYOMALACIA.—**M'fache.** See *Muscular* COMPARTMENT.—**M'fasernreizbarkeit.** See *Muscular* IRRITABILITY.—**M'fasernwiedererzeugung.** See INANAGENESIS.—**M'förmig.** See MYOID.—**M. der Gegenecke.** See ANTITRAGICUS.—**M'gerinnung.** The coagulation of muscle (or muscle-plasma). [Gruenhagen (K).]—**M'geschwulst.** See MYOMA.—**M'haut.** See PERIMYSIUM.—**M'hülle.** See PERIMYSIUM.—**M'ketten.** Chains or trabeculæ of muscle cells, as seen in cardiac muscle. [J, 35.]—**M'knacken.** See MYOCRISMUS.—**M'knospen.** See *M'*SPINDELN and cf. *Muscle*-RODS (2d def.).—**M'körperchenkette.** A connected series or chain of muscle-corpuscles seen on the surface of some muscular fibres, such as those of the diaphragm. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1883, p. 318 (J, 32).]—**M'kraft.** See MYENERGIA.—**M'krankheit.** See MYOPATHY.—**M'lager.** A muscular layer. [L, 304.]—**M'lähmung.** See MYOPARALYSIS.—**M'lehre.** See MYOLOGY.—**M'leib.** See MYOGASTER.—**M'leiden.** See MYOPATHY.—**M'lücke.** The place where the ilio-psoas muscle passes beneath Poupart's ligament. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**M'neubildung.** A neoplasm in muscular tissue. [J.]—**M'primitivbündel.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**M'prismen.** See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS.—**M'reich.** Full of muscles; highly muscular. [L.]—**M'reiz.** Excitation of muscular action. [a, 14.]—**M'saft.** See *Muscle* PLASMA.—**M'säulchen.** See *Muscle*-COLUMNS.—**M'scheide.** See PERIMYSIUM.—**M'schmerz.** See MYALGIA.—**M'schnitt.** See MYOTOMY.—**M'schwanz.** The tail or insertion of a muscle. [L, 31.]—**M'sehne.** See TENDON.—**M'serum.** Muscle serum. [L.]—**M'stäbchen.** See *Muscle*-RODS.—**M'starre, M'steifigkeit.** See *Thomsen's* DISEASE.—**M'strecke.** A portion of a muscle used in electro-physiological experiments. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**M'strom.** See *Muscular* CURRENT.—**M'substanz.** 1. Muscular tissue. [L.] 2. See MYOSOME.—**M'unruhe.** Muscular inquietude; chorea minor. [D.]—**M'verwachsung.** See MYOSYNIZESIS.—**M'vorlagerung, M'vornähung.** See ADVANCEMENT *of the ocular muscles*.—**M'wogen.** Muscular tremor caused by a galvanic current. [a, 46.]—**M'zacke.** A muscular digitation or point. [L, 31.]—**M'zellbalken, M'zellketten.** See *M'ketten*.—**M'zergliederung, M'zerlegung.** See MYOTOMY.—**M'zerreissung.** See MYORRHEXIA.—**M'zusammenziehung.** See *Muscular* CONTRACTION.—**M'zweig.** See *M'ast*.—**Myrtenförmiger M. (der Nase).** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**Nackenbandm'.** See CERVICO-*acromialis*.—**Nasenrückenm'.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi*.—**Nackenwarzenm'.** 1. See TRACHELO-MASTOIDEUS. 2. See DORSO-MASTOIDEUS.—**Nebenm'.** An accessory muscle. [L, 80.]—**Nickhautm'.** See *Nictating* MUSCLE.—**Niederdrückender M., Niederziehender M., Niederziehm'.** See DEPRESSOR (1st def.).—**Oberer Darmbeinumdreherm'.** See ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS *medius*.—**Oberer hinterer Sägem'.** See SERRATUS *posticus superior*.—**Oberer schiefer Kopfm'.** See OBLIQUUS *capitis superior*.—**Oberer Schildgiessbeckenm'.** See THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *superior*.—**Oberer Zwillingsm.** See GEMELLUS *superior*.—**Obergrätenm'.** See SUPRASPINATUS.—**Oberschädelm'.** See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**Oberstachelm'.** See SUPRASPINATUS.—**Obervorsteherm'.** See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ*.—**Occipitalm'.** See OCCIPITALIS (n.).—**Ohrdrüsenm'.** See PAROTIDO-AURICULARIS.—**Ohrschneckengegenwindungsm'.** See ANTITRAGICUS.—**Papillarm'n.** See *Anterior papillary* MUSCLE and *Posterior papillary* MUSCLE.—**Physiognomische M'n.** The muscles of expression. [L.]—**Polyneurale M'n.** Muscles innervated by more than one nerve. [L.]—**Polyplastische M'n.** Muscles made up of several groups of differently disposed muscular fibres. [L, 332.]—**Pyramidenförmiger Kieferm' der Nase.** See SUPERMAXILLO-NASALIS.—**Pyramidenm' der Nase.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi*.—**Pyramidenm' des Kehlkopfs.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS.—**Querer Dammm'.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi*.—**Querer Giessbeckenm'.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *transversus*.—**Querer Harnröhrenm'.** See CONSTRICTOR *urethræ*.—**Querer oberflächlicher M. des Perinäums.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi superficialis*.—**Querer tiefliegender M. des Perinäums.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi profundus*.—**Quergestreifter M.** See *Striated* MUSCLE.—**Querliegender M. des Ohreinschnittes.** See TRANSVERSUS *auriculæ*.—**Querm' der Rippen.** See COSTO-STERNALIS.—**Querm' des Nackens.** See TRANSVERSALIS *cervicis*.—**Querm' des Ohres.** See TRANSVERSUS *auriculæ*.—**Querm'n der Rippen.** See TRANSVERSOCOSTALES.—**Quernackenm'.** See TRANSVERSALIS *cervicis*.—**Querverlaufender M. des äusseren Ohres.** See TRANSVERSUS *auriculæ*.—**Rabenarmm'.** See CORACOBRACHIALIS.—**Rabenschnabelkehlbeinm'.** See OMOHYOID.—**Rabenschnabeloberarmm'.** See CORACOBRACHIALIS.—**Rathsherrenm'.** See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**Rautenförmiger M.** A rhomboid muscle. [L.] Cf. RHOMBOIDEUS.—**Regenwurmförmige M'n.** See LUMBRICALES.—**Rhomboidischer M.** See RHOMBOIDEUS.—**Riemenförmiger M. des Kopfes.** See SPLENIUS *capitis*.—**Riemenm' des Halses.** See SPLENIUS *colli*.—**Ringförmiger M.** See *Orbicular* MUSCLE.—**Ringförmiger M. der Augenlider.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**Ringknorpelschildknorpelm'.** See CRICOTHYREOIDEUS.—**Ringknorpelschlundm'.** See CRICOPHARYNGEUS.—**Ringm'n.** Annular muscles; in the *Distoma*, muscles forming rings around the body. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." (a, 29).]—**Ringm' der Augenlider.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**Ringm' des Mundes.** See ORBICULARIS *oris*.—**Ringschildm'.** See CRICOTHYREOIDEUS.—**Rippenhalterm'n.** The scaleni muscles. [L.]—**Rückenoberhauptm'.** See DORSO-OCCIPITALIS.—**Rückenwarzenm'.** See DORSO-SPINALIS.—**Runder grösserer M.** See TERES *major*.—**Runder kleinerer M.** See TERES *minor*.—**Runder (oder Ründlicher) M. der Augenlider.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**Runzelnder M. der Augenbrauen.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**Sägeförmige M'n.** See *Serrated* MUSCLES.—**Sägem' der Lippe.** See COMPRESSOR *labii*.—**Schädelm'.** See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**Schambeinm'.** See PECTINEUS.—**Schenkelm'.** See CRURÆUS.—**Schiefabsteigender M. des Bauches.** See OBLIQUUS *abdominis profundus*.—**Schifferm'.** See TIBIALIS *posticus*.—**Schildgiessbeckenkehldeckelm'.** See THYREO-ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**Schildkehldeckelm'.** See THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**Schildknorpelzungenbeinm', Schildzungenbeinm', Schildzungenm'.** See THYREOHYOIDEUS.—**Schläfenkaum'.** See MASSETER.—**Schläfenm', Schlafm'.** See TEMPORALIS.—**Schlanker Schenkelm'.** See GRACILIS (3d def.).—**Schliessm'.** 1. See CONSTRICTOR. 2. See ADDUCTOR (2d def.).—**Schliessm' der Augenlider.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**Schliessm' des Mundes.** See ORBICULARIS *oris*.—**Schliessm' des Scheidenvorhofs.** See *Anterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva*.—**Schlingm'n.** The muscles of deglutition. [a, 14.]—**Schlundgaumenbogenm', Schlundkopfgaumenm'.** See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Schlüsselbeinm'.** See SUBCLAVIUS.—**Schneiderm'.** See SARTORIUS.—**Schollenm'.** See SOLÆUS.—**Schräge Augenm'n.** The oblique muscles of the eye. [L.] Cf. OBLIQUUS.—**Schräger M. der Nase.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**Schräglaufender M.** An oblique muscle. [L.] Cf. OBLIQUUS.—**Schulterarmbeinm'.** See ADDUCTOR *of the arm*.—**Schulterblattzungenbeinm', Schulterzungenbeinm'.** See OMOHYOIDEUS.—**Schlenenm'.** See TIBIALIS *posticus*.—**Seitlicher Ringgiesskannenm'.** See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *lateralis*.—**Sitzbeinschwellkörperm', Sitzknorrenschwellkörperm'.** See ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.—**Skeletm'.** See *Skeletal* MUSCLE.—**Sohlenm'.** See SOLÆUS.—**Spaltender M.** A muscle having the function of separating parts. [L, 80.]—**Spannender M. des Gaumenvorhanges.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**Spannm'.** See TENSOR.—**Spannm' der Hohlhandsehne.** See PALMARIS *brevis*.—**Spulförmige M'n, Spulm'n.** See LUMBRICALES.—**Spulm'n der Hand.** See LUMBRICALES *manus*.—**Spulm'n (oder Spulwurmförmige M'n, oder Spulwurmm'n) des Fusses.** See LUMBRICALES *pedis*.—**Stammm'n.** The muscles of the trunk. [L.]—**Steigbügelm'.** See STAPEDIUS.—**Steissbeinm'.** See COCCYGEUS (n.).—**Stimmbandm'.** See THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *internus*.—**Stirnm'.** See FRONTALIS (2d def.).—**Streckm'.** See EXTENSOR.—**Taschenbandm'.** See THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *superior medialis*.—**Tiefer Kopfknorrenm'.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *minor*.—**Tiefer querer Dammm'.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi profundus*.—**Trägergriffelm'.** See ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS.—**Treibm'.** See ACCELERATOR (2d def.).—**Triangulärer M. des Sternums.** See TRIANGULARIS *sterni*.—**Trompeterm'.** See BUCCINATOR.—**Umschliessender M. des Kopfes.** See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**Ungleichdreiseitiger M. des Halses.** See DIGASTRICUS.—**Unterer hinterer Sägem'.** See SERRATUS *posticus inferior*.—**Unterer Nackenbandschulterm'.** See ANGULARIS *scapulæ*.—**Unterer Querm' des Halses.** See INTERTRANSVERSALIS.—**Unterer Schenkelm'.** See SUBCRURÆUS.—**Unterer schiefer Augenm'.** See OBLIQUUS *oculi inferior*.—**Unterer schiefer Kopfm'.** See OBLIQUUS *capitis inferior*.—**Unterer Schildgiessbeckenm.** See THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *inferior*.—**Untererschräger Kopfm'.** See OBLIQUUS *capitis major*.—**Unterer Zwillingsm'.** See GEMELLUS *inferior*.—**Untergrätenm'.** See INFRASPINATUS.—**Unterrippenm'.** See INFRACOSTALIS.—**Unterschlüsselbeinm'.** See SUBCLAVIUS.—**Unterschulterblattm'.** See SUBSCAPULARIS.—**Unterstachelm'.** See INFRASPINATUS.—**Unterstützender M. des Mastdarms.** See SPHINCTER *ani internus*.—**Unterzwerchfellm'n.** Anomalous muscular bundles in or upon the tendinous centre of the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**Unwillkührliche M'n.** See *Involuntary* MUSCLES.—**Verschliessender M., Verstopfender M.** See OBTURATOR.—**Vielbauchige M'n.** See *Polygastric* MUSCLES.—**Vielfacher M. des Rückgrats, Vielgespaltener (oder Vieltheiliger) Rückgratsm'.** See MULTIFIDUS *spinæ*.—**Viereckiger einwartsdrehender M.** See PRONATOR *radii teres*.—**Viereckiger Hüftenm'.** See QUADRATUS *femoris*.—**Viereckiger Kinnm'.** See QUADRATUS *menti*.—**Viereckiger Sohlenm'.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**Vierköpfiger M. des Schenkels.** See EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps*.—**Vierköpfiger Unterschenkelm'.** See EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps*.—**Vorderer gerader M. des Schienbeins.** See RECTUS *femoris*.—**Vorderer grosser gerader Kopfm'.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus major*.—**Vorderer kleiner gerader Kopfm'.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus minor*.—**Vorderer Ringgiessbeckenm'.** See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *anticus*.—**Vorderer Schienbeinm' (oder Schienenm').** See TIBIALIS *anticus*.—**Vorderer langer Bauchm'.** See RECTUS *abdominis*.—**Vorderer Unterschenkelm'.** See TIBIO-PRÆMETATARSEUS.—**Vorderer Ohrm'.** See ATTRAHENS *aurem*.—**Vorderhauptm' der Muschel.** See TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *internus*.—**Vorderschlüsselbeinm'.** See STERNOCLAVICULARIS *anticus*.—**Vorderschulterblattm'.** See SUBSCAPULARIS.—**Vorhofsschnürm'.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni*.—**Wadenm'.** 1. See GASTROCNEMIUS. 2. See TRICEPS *suræ*.—**Warzenförmige M'n (oder Warzenm'n) des Herzens.** The musculi papillares. [L.]—**Willkührliche M'n.** See *Voluntary* MUSCLES.—**Wilsonischer M.** See *Wilson's* MUSCLE.—**Wimperm'.** See CILIARIS *Riolani*.—**Winkelm' (des Schulterblatts).** See ANGULARIS *scapulæ* and

Levator *anguli scapulæ.*—**Wurmförmige M'n der Hand.** See Lumbricales *manus.*—**Zäpfchenm', Zapfenm'.** See Azygos *uvulæ.*—**Zorniger M.** See Corrugator *supercilii.*—**Zungenbeinschildknorpelm'.** See Thyreo-hyoideus.—**Zungenbeinzungenm'.** See Hyoglossus.—**Zungengaumenm'.** See Glossopalatinus (2d def.).—**Zungengrundm'.** See Hyoglossus.—**Zungenzäpfchenm'.** See Glossopalatinus.—**Zusammendrückender M. der Prostata.** See Compressor *prostatæ.*—**Zusammenziehende M'n.** The adductors. [L.]—**Zustopfender M.** See Obturator.—**Zweibäuchige M'n.** See *Digastric* muscles.—**Zweibäuchiger Genickm'.** See Biventer *cervicis.*—**Zweibäuchiger Kieferm'.** See Digastricus (1st def.).—**Zweibäuchiger Nackenm'.** See Biventer *cervicis.*—**Zweigelenkige M'n.** Muscles which pass over two articulations in their course. [L, 332.]—**Zweiköpfiger Armm'.** See *Biceps* flexor *brachii.*—**Zweiköpfiger Schenkelm'.** See *Biceps* flexor *cruris.*—**Zweischwänzige M'n.** See *Bicaudate* muscles.—**Zwerchm'.** See Diaphragm (1st def.).—**Zwiebelschwellkörperm'.** See Bulbo-cavernosus.—**Zwillingswadenm'n.** See Gastrocnemius.—**Zwischendornm'n.** See Interspinales.—**Zwischendornm'n des Nackens.** See Interspinales *colli.*—**Zwischenknochenm'.** An interosseous muscle. [L, 304.]—**Zwischenknochenm'n der Hohlhand.** See Interossei *palmares.*—**Zwischenknochenm'n des Fusses.** See Interossei *plantares.*—**Zwischenknochenm'n des Fussrückens.** See Interossei *pedis bicipites.*—**Zwischenknochenm'n der Fusssohle.** See Interossei *plantares.*—**Zwischenknochenm'n des Handrückens.** See Interossei *manus dorsales.*—**Zwischenm'n der Rippen.** See Intercostales.—**Zwischenquerfortsatzm', Zwischenquerm'.** See Intertransversarius (n.).—**Zwischenquerm'n des Nackens.** See Intertransversarii *colli antici et postici.*—**Zwischenrippenknorpelm'n.** See Interossei.

MUSKELPLATTE (Ger.), n. Musk′e^{2}l-pla^{3}t-te^2. See *Muscular* plate.—**Animalische M.** Of His, the upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Organische M.** Of His, the lower muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Vereinigte M.** Of His, the structure formed by the coalescence of the two muscular plates in a portion of their extent. [A, 8.]

MUSK-PLANT, n. Mu^{3}sk′pla^{3}nt. The *Mimulus moschatus* and *Erodium moschatum.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Wild m.-p.** The *Erodium cicutarium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MUSKROOT, n. Mu^{3}sk′ru^{4}t. 1. The *Adoxa moschatellina.* 2. The root of *Ferula sumbul.* 3. The *Nardostachys jatamansi.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MUSK-TREE, n. Mu^{2}sk′tre. See Olearia *argophylla.*

MUSKWOOD, n. Mu^{3}sk′wu^{4}d. The *Trichilia moschata.* [A, 511 (*a*, 35).]—**Australian m.** See Olearia *argophylla.*—**Jamaica m.** The *Guarea Swartzii* and the *Trichilia moschata.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MUSQUASH-ROOT, n. Mu^{3}s′kwo^{2}sh-rut. See Cicuta *maculata.*

MUSQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Mu^{6}s-ka. See Moschatous.

MUSSÆNDA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s)-se^{2}n′(sa^3′e^{2}n)-da^3. Fr., *m.*, *mussende.* Ger., *Mussände.* A genus of rubiaceous plants, of the *Mussændeæ*, which are a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. ægyptica.** See Manettia *lanceolata.*—**M. frondosa.** Ger., *belaubte Mussände.* A small East Indian tree. The bark is used in diarrhœa, especially in cases attended with colic ; the root as a discutient ; and the juice of the leaves as an eye-wash in caligo corneæ. In Cochin-China the flowers are used as a laxative, diuretic, and pectoral. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35) ; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (*a*, 50).]—**M. glabra.** Ger., *kahle Mussände.* An East Indian species having the properties of *M. frondosa.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. landia.** Fr., *m. à larges feuilles* (1st def.). Ger., *zottige Mussände* (1st def.). 1. Of Poiret, a species growing in Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands, said to be the source of *bela-aye* (2d def.). In the Mauritius, where it is known as *quinquina indigène*, the flowers are employed as a pectoral. [B, 121, 173, 180, 270 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of Smith, see Danais *fragrans.*—**M. luculia.** See Luculia *gratissima.*—**M. luteola.** Ger., *gelbliche Mussände.* A species found in Arabia and Nubia, where the root is used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

MUSSEL, n. Mu^{3}s′s′l. See Mytilus.—**Common m., Edible m.** See Mytilus *edulis.*

MUSSITATION, n. Mu^{3}s-i^2-ta′shu^{3}n. Lat., *mussitatio* (from *mussitare*, to be silent). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* Noiseless movement of the lips as a manifestation of disease. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 43).]

MUST, n. Mu^{3}st. Lat., *mustum* (from *mustus*, new). Fr., *moût.* Ger., *Most.* Unfermented grape-juice. [*a*, 35.]

MUSTARD, n. Mu^{3}s′t′rd. Gr., *σίναπι*, *σίναπυ.* Lat., *sinapis.* Fr., *moutarde.* Ger., *Senf*, *Mostrich.* It., *senapa.* Sp., *mostaza.* See Sinapis.—**Allyl m. oil.** Ger., *Allylsenföl.* See Allyl *pseudothiocyanate.*—**Amyl m. oil.** See Amyl *pseudothiocyanate.*—**Bastard m.** The genus *Cleome.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Black m., Black m.-seed.** See under Sinapis *nigra.*—**Bowyer's m.** See Lepidium *ruderale.*—**Buckler m.** 1. The genus *Biscutella.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).] 2. See Clypeola *jonthlaspi.*—**Clown's m.** See Iberis *amara.*—**Compound liniment of m.** See *Linimentum* sinapis *compositum.*—**Compound syrup of wild m.** See *Sirop d'*erysimum *composé.*—**Conserve of wild m.** See *Conserva* erysimi.—**Corn m.** The *Sinapis arvensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Cultivated m.** The *Sinapis alba* and *Sinapis nigra.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Ethyl m. oil.** Ger., *Aethylsenföl.* See Ethyl *thiocyanate.*—**False m.** The *Polanisia graveolens.* [B, 293 (*a*, 35).]—**Flour of m.** See Sinapis (2d def.).—**Garlic m.** See Sisymbrium *alliaria.*—**Green m.** See Lepidium *latifolium.*—**Hedge m.** 1. The *Sisymbrium officinale.* 2. In the West Indies, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Indian m.** See Brassica *juncea.*—**Mithridate m.** See Lepidium *campestre.*—**M. flour.** See Sinapis (2d def.).—**M. leaves.** See *Charta* sinapis.—**M. oil.** Lat., *oleum sinapis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*æthereum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *volatile* [U. S. Ph.]), *ætheroleum sinapis* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essentia sinapis* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum æthereum sinapeos nigræ* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *essence de moutarde* (*noire*), *huile* (ou *oléule*) *de moutarde*, *huile essentielle* (ou *volatile*) *de moutarde.* Ger., *ätherisches Senföl.* Sp., *esencia de mostaza* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). Roum., *oleu de sinapis ethereu* [Roum. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An oil distilled from black mustard which has been previously freed from fixed oil by expression or which has been macerated with water. It is colorless or light-yellow, soluble in water, and very soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. A pseudothiocyanate. The m. oils are so called because m. oil (1st def.) contains a body of this class and because the other members of the class possess a pungent odor resembling that of m. [B, 3 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**M. paper.** See *Charta* sinapis.—**M. plaster, M. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* sinapis.—**M. sponge.** Fr., *sinapisme éponge.* Of B. W. Richardson, a sponge saturated with m. paste, to be used like a m. plaster. ["Asclepiad" ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 16, 1885, p. 568.]—**M. tree.** 1. Of the Scriptures, a plant supposed to be *Sinapis nigra* or *Sinapis alba.* 2. Of Royle, the *Salvadora persica.* [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Powder of m.** Lat., *pulvis sinapis.* Sp., *harina de mostaza* [Mex. Ph.]. M. freed from extraneous substances, dried, ground in a mortar or mill, and sifted through a medium sieve. [*a*, 38.]—**Russian m., Sarepta m.** See Brassica *juncea.*—**Stinking hedge m.** See Sisymbrium *alliaria.*—**Syrup of wild m.** See *Syrupus* erysimi.—**Tansy m.** The *Sisymbrium canescens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Tower m., Tower's m.** 1. The genus *Turritis.* 2. The *Arabis turrita.* [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Treacle-m.** See Lepidium *campestre* and Erysimum *cheiranthoides.*—**Volatile oil of m.** See *M. oil* (1st def.).—**White m.** See Sinapis *alba.*—**Wild m.** See Sinapis *arvensis* and Rhaphanus *rhaphanistrum*, and cf. Erysimum.

MUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{3}st(mu^{4}st)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Must.

MUSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{3}st(mu^{4}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of old writers, a sediment in urine. [A, 325.]

MUTACISM, n. Mu^{2}t′a^2-si^{2}z′m. See Metacism.

MUTATION, n. Mu^{2}t-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *mutatio* (from *mutare*, to change). Fr., *m.* Ger., *Wechsel.* 1. Transformation, change. 2. A radical artificial change of the presentation in cases of labor, as in the operation of version.

MUTE, adj. Mu^{2}t. Lat., *mutus.* Fr., *muet.* Ger., *stumm.* It., *muto.* Sp., *mudo.* Dumb ; as a n. (Ger., *Stumme*), a dumb person. [D.] Cf. Deaf-*mute.*

MUTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{2}t(mut)-e^{2}l′la^3. A genus of insects. [*a*, 48.]—**M. occidentalis.** A species found in India, powder or ashes from which are used in paralysis and in colic. [A, 479 (*a*, 48).]

MUTIC, MUTICOUS, adj's. Mu^{2}t′i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. Lat., *muticus.* Fr., *mutique.* Ger., *unbespitzt*, *unbegrannt*, *grannenlos.* 1. Of plants, pointless. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. Aristate, Cuspidate, and Mucronate. 2. Of a bird's toe, without a claw. [L, 343.]

MUTILATION, n. Mu^{2}t-l^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *mutilatio* (from *mutilare*, to mutilate). Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.*, *Verstümmelung.* The act of maiming or disfiguring : specifically, the unnecessary removal or section of an important part or organ. [*a*, 48.]

MUTINUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{2}t(mut)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of old writers, the penis. [A, 312.]

MUTISIA (Lat.), n. f. Mut-es′i^2-a^3. From *Mutis*, a South American botanist. Fr., *mutisie.* A genus of composite plants, of the *Mutisiaceæ* (Fr., *mutisiacées*), which are, of Lessing, a division of the *Labiatifloræ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 168, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. castanho.** The castaño ; a species having edible seeds. [B, 121.]—**M. viciæfolia.** A species growing in the Andes. The seeds contain a bitter extractive which acts as a cardiac stimulant and antysteric. The herb is used as a tonic and expectorant, especially in pulmonary tuberculosis. ["Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1889, p. 438 (*a*, 50).]

MUTISM, n. Mu^{2}t′i^{2}z′m. Lat., *mutitas* (from *mutus*, dumb). Fr., *mutisme*, *mutité.* Ger., *Stummheit.* See Dumbness.

MUTITAS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{2}t(mut)′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat′is.* Dumbness.—**M. atonica.** Of Cullen, m. from atony of the vocal organs. [*a*, 34.]—**M. congenita.** Congenital m. [*a*, 34.]—**M. elinguium.** Of Sauvages, m. from loss of the tongue. [*a*, 34.]—**M. oblæsa.** M. from lesion of the nerves of the tongue. [*a*, 34.]—**M. organica.** Of Cullen, m. caused by disease or injury of the tongue. [*a*, 34.]—**M. pathematica.** Of Good, m. from sudden and overwhelming terror, or other violent passion. [*a*, 34.]—**M. spasmodica.** Spasmodic m. [*a*, 34.]—**M. surdorum.** Deaf-mutism. [*a*, 34.]—**M. traumatica.** M. caused by traumatism. [*a*, 34.]—**M. voluntaria.** Feigned m. [*a*, 34.]—**M. vulneris.** See *M. traumatica.*

MUTO (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{2}t(mut)′o. Gen., *muton′is.* The penis. [A, 312 (*a*, 48).]

MUTONIATUS (Lat.), adj. Mu^{2}t(mut)-o^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Having the penis large. [A, 312 (*a*, 48).]

MUTTER (Ger.), n. Mut′te^{2}r. 1. See Mother. 2. See Uterus.—**Aufsteigende M.** See Hysteria.—**Fromme M.** See Pia.—**Kinderm'.** See Midwife.—**M'balg.** See Uterus.—**M'beschwerung.** An old term for hysteria.—**M'beugung.** Uterine flexion. [L, 80 (*a*, 43).]—**M'boden.** See Matrix and Fundus *uteri.*—**M'flecken.** See Nævus.—**M'geschwulst.** 1. Enlargement of the uterus. [L, 80 (*a*, 43).] 2. See *False* pregnancy.—**M'grund.** See Fundus *uteri.*—**M'harz.** See Galbanum.—**M'kuchen.** See the major list.—**M'kümmel.** See the major list.—**M'höhle.** See *Uterine* cavity.—**M'kern.** See *Mother* nucleus.—**M'kraut.** 1. See Artemisia *vulgaris.* 2. See Melissa *officinalis.* 3. The *Pyrethrum parthenium*, or its herb. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M'leib.** See

Uterus.—**M'mahl, M'mal.** See Nævus *pigmentosus*.—**M'masse.** See Matrix.—**M'mund.** See the major list.—**M'näglein, M'nelke.** See Anthophyllus.—**M'rose.** See Os *uteri*.—**M'scheide.** See the major list.—**M'stern.** See Aster (1st def.).—**M'wasser.** See the major list.—**M'zeichen.** See Nævus.—**M'zimmt.** See Cassia *lignea*.

MUTTERKORN (Ger.), n. Mut'te^{2}r-ko^{2}rn. See Ergot *of rye*. —**M'aufguss.** See *Infusum* ergotæ.—**M'extract.** See *Extractum* ergotæ.—**M'klystier.** See *Clyster of* ergot.—**M'krankheit.** See Ergotism.—**M'wein.** See *Vinum* ergotæ.

MUTTERKUCHEN (Ger.), n. Mut'te^{2}r-kuch^2-e^{2}n. The placenta, especially the maternal placenta.—**Knorpeliger M.** See Chondroplacenta.—**Vorliegender M.** See Placenta *prævia*.

MUTTERKÜMMEL (Ger.), n. Mut'te^{2}r-ku^{6}m-me^{2}l. See Cumin and Cumin-*fruit*.—**Italienischer M., Venetianischer M., Welscher M.** The fruits of *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MUTTERMUND (Ger.), n. Mut'te^{2}r-mund. See Os *uteri*.—**Aeusserer (unterer) M.** See Os *uteri externum*.—**Innerer M'.** See Os *internum uteri*.—**M'verschluss.** Occlusion of the os uteri.

MUTTERSCHEIDE (Ger.), n. Mut'te^{2}r-shid-e^2. See Vagina. —**M'ndammbruch.** A vagino-perineal hernia.—**M'nfluss.** See Elytrorrhœa.—**M'ngeflecht.** See Plexus *vaginalis*.—**M'nnaht.** See Colporrhaphy.—**M'nring.** See Colpocricos.—**Verwachsung der M.** See Ankylocolpus.

MUTTERWASSER (Ger.), n. Mut'te^{2}r-va^{3}s-se^{2}r. See *Liquor* amnii.—**Falsches M.** See Allantoïc *fluid*.

MUTTON, n. Mu^{3}t'n. Sheep's flesh. [a, 48.]—**Essence of m.** A preparation made by filling a long-necked bottle with m. deprived of fatty matter and chopped fine, corking so tightly as to prevent escape of the vapor, placing the bottle in boiling water for an hour, and cooling. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**M. suet.** See Adeps *ovillus*.

MUTUALISM, n. Mu^{2}t'u^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *mutualismus*. Of De Bary, the state in which two forms of animals or plants live together and aid each other. [J.] Cf. Symbiosis.

MUTUALIST, n. Mu^{2}t'u^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}st. An organism living in mutualism with another. [B.]

MÜTZE (Ger.). n. Mu^{6}t'tse^2. A cap. [A, 315.]—**Köhler's M.** A strong neck bandage used to prevent would-be suicides from inflicting wounds on themselves. [L. 135 (a, 46).]—**Kopfm'.** See the major list.—**M'nförmig.** See Mitræform.

MYAGRUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., μύαγρος. Fr., *myagre*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Camelina sativa*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Isatideæ*. The *Myagroidæ* (Fr., *myagroides*) are a section of the *Cruciferæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Bauhini, M. dentatum.** See Camelina *dentata*.—**M. perfoliatum.** Fr., *myagre perfolié*. A species found in southern Europe. The seeds contain a little oil. [B, 38, 48, 71 (a, 14); B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. sativum.** See Camelina *sativa*.

MYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *myalgie*, *myosalgie*. Ger., *Myalgie*, *Muskelschmerz*. Tenderness or pain in one or more muscles. generally neuralgic in nature, but sometimes inflammatory or due to strain. It is attended with cutaneous hyperæsthesia. [D, 25; E.]—**M. of embroideresses.** M. of the scapular muscles occurring in embroideresses. [a, 34.]—**Puerperal m.** Fr., *myalgie puerpérale*. 1. Pain and cramps in the calves of the legs felt on getting up after a lying-in. [A, 385.] 2. Muscular pain in the abdomen, with fever, simulating puerperal peritonitis. [A, 538.]

MYASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s, mi(mu^6)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. See Myiasis.

MYASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., *myasthénie*. Ger., *Muskelschwäche*. Muscular debility. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MYCELIAL, adj. Mi-se'li^2-a^{2}l. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of a mycelium. [B.]

MYCÉLIOMYCÈTES (Fr.), n., **MYCELIOPHORI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Me-sa-le-o-me-se^{2}t, mi(mu^6)-sel(kal)-i^2-o^{2}f'o^{3}r-i(e). From *mycelium* (*q. v.*), and μύκης, a fungus, or φορεῖν, to bear. The true *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MYCELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-se(ka)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *mycélium*. Ger., *Schwammgewebe*. The spawn or vegetative portion of a fungus, as distinguished from the reproductive portion; usually consisting of more or less distinct threads or hyphæ. [B, 19. 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Concrete m.** A m. in which the hyphæ are bound up with each other in a body of more or less definite form (*e. g.*, a sclerotium). [a, 35.]—**Filamentous m., Floccose m., Flocculent m.** Fr., *mycélium filamenteux*. A nematoid m., a m. in which the threads are distinct, sometimes anastomosing (*e. g.*, that of the *Basidiomycetes*). [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Hymenoid m.** Of Léveillé, a m. in which the filaments apparently unite to form a membrane. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Malacoid m.** Fr., *mycélium malacoïde*. A pulpy m. (*e. g.*, that of the *Myxomycetes*). [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Membranous m.** See *Hymenoid m.*—**Monocarpic m., Monocarpous m.** A m. which produces reproductive receptacles but once. [Sachs (a, 35).]—**Nematoid m.** Fr., *mycélium nematoïde*. See *Filamentous m.*—**Polycarpic m., Polycarpous m.** A m. which produces reproductive receptacles repeatedly. [Sachs (a. 35).]—**Pulpy m.** See *Malacoid m.*—**Scleroid m.** Fr., *mycélium scléroïde*. A tubercular m.; a m. in which the threads are densely interwoven and form bodies of a fleshy or hard or suberose structure. [B, 104 (a, 35).] See Sclerotium.—**Secondary m.** Any mycelial form produced from an ordinary m. (*e. g.*. the haustoria of the m. in the *Ustilagineæ* or the sclerotia which develop from the m. in the *Tuberaceæ*). [B, 238 (a, 35).]—**Tubercular m.** Fr., *mycélium tuberculeux*. See *Scleroid m.*

MYCES (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)'sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., μύκης. See Fungus.

MYCETENCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-se^{2}t(kat)-e^{2}n(ka^{2}n)-(ka^{3}n)'thi^{2}s. Gen., *-canth'idos* (*-idis*). From μύκης, a fungus, and ἐγκανθίς, encanthis. Fr., *mycélencanthis*. Ger., *Myketenkanthis*. See Encanthis *fungosa*.

MYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-et'on*. Fr., *mycètes*. Ger., *Pilze*. 1. The *Fungi*. 2. Of Link, a suborder of the *Fungi*, consisting of the *Agaricini*, *Phalloidei*, *Sphæriacei*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

MYCÉTIDE (Fr.), n. Me-sa-ted. A gummy substance extracted, along with viscosin, from several species of *Fungi*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MYCETOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)se^{2}t(kat)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From μύκης, a fungus, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *mycétogénèse*. The production and development of *Fungi*. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

MYCETOGRAPHY, n. Mi-se^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From μύκης, a fungus, and γράφειν, to write. See Mycology.

MYCETOID, adj. Mi-set'oid. Lat., *mycetoides*, *mycetodeus* (from μύκης, a fungus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *mycétoide*. Ger., *schwammig*. Resembling a mushroom or fungus. [a, 35.] The *Mycetoidei* (Fr., *mycétoides*) are a group of *Fungi*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

MYCETOLOGY, n. Mi-se^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *mycetologia*. Fr., *mycétologie*. See Mycology.

MYCETOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-se^{2}t(kat)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μύκης, a fungus (see also *-oma**). Fr., *mycétome*. Ger., *Mycetom*. A tumor formed by the action of a fungus. [a, 18.] Cf. *Madura* foot.

MYCETOPHAGOUS, n. Mi-se^{2}t-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. From μύκης, a fungus, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Living on fungi. [a, 48.]

MYCETOPHILOUS, adj. Mi-se^{2}t-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From μύκης, a fungus, and φιλεῖν, to love. See Mycophilous.

MYCETOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi(mu^6)-se^{2}t(kat)-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From μύκης, a fungus, and ζῷον, a living being. Fr., *mycétozoaires*. Ger., *Mycetozoen*. A class of the *Gymnomyxa* inhabiting damp surfaces exposed to the air, characterized by non-parasitism, by the formation usually of fusion (rarely of aggregation) plasmodia, by spores provided with a coat (chlamydospores) and formed either in naked groups of definite shape (sori), or on the surface of androphores, or in large fruit-like cysts which inclose parts or the whole of the spores, and develop a capillitium. They include the *Sorophora*, *Endosporea*, and *Exosporea*. By most botanists these organisms are regarded as plants (see Myxomycetes); by De Bary and others as a class of the *Protozoa*. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 121.]

MYCHMUS (Lat.), **MYCHTHISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Mi^{2}k-(mu^{6}ch^2)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), mi^{2}k(mu^{6}ch^2)-thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., μυχμός (from μύζειν, to moan), μυχθισμός. See Sighing (n.).

MYCINA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-si(ke)'na^3. From μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *mycine*. An apothecium like that in the genus *Bœomyces*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

MYCINULIN, n. Mi-si^{2}n'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. From μύκης, a fungus, and *inulin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mycinuline*. A neutral dextrogyrous substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, resembling inulin. contained in *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [B, 46 (a. 46); B, 93 (a, 14).]

MYCOAMŒBA, n. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e'(o^2'e^2)-ba^3. Fr., *myxamibe*, *myxoamibe*. In the *Myxomycetes*, one of the amœboid protoplasmic particles which unite and form a colony or plasmodium. [B, 104, 121 (a. 35).]

MYCOCELLULOSE, n. Mi-ko-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-o^{2}s. From μύκης, a fungus, and *cellula*, a cell. Fr., *m*. See Fungin.

MYCOCECIDIA (Lat.), n. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-se^{2}s(kak)-i^{2}d(ed)'-i^2-a^3. Galls erroneously considered cryptogamic in structure (*e. g.*, certain mite-galls). [a, 35.]

MYCOCTONINE, n. Mi-ko^{2}kt'on-en. An alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_8 + 5H_2O$, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*. [G. Dragendorff and H. Spohn, "Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl.," xxiii, in "Annal. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 85 (B).]

MYCODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-du^{3}r(de^{2}r)'ma^3. Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). From μύκος, mucus, and δέρμα, skin. 1. An old term for a mucous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A genus (by some considered spurious) placed by Persoon among the *Algæ* and by others among the *Fungi*. It occurs in the form of a membrane (also called a *m.*) on the surface of fermented liquids exposed to the atmosphere. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. aceti.** Fr., *mycoderme du vinaigre*. Ger.. *Essigpilz*, *Essigmutter*. See Bacterium *aceti*. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. albicans.** See Saccharomyces *albicans*.—**M. cerevisiæ.** A species occurring as a pellicle composed of branching tubes on the surface of masses of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* when the latter is exposed to the air. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**M. cyaneum.** See Micrococcus *cyaneus*.—**M. mesentericum.** See Saccharomyces *mesentericus*.—**M. of beer.** Fr., *mycoderme de la bière*. Acetic skin; a smooth or finely wrinkled slimy thin membrane or scum composed of bacteria, forming on alcoholic liquids which contain few fruit acids, such as beer, or on vinegar to which wine has been added (Nägeli). According to Hansen, the membrane occurring on beer is composed chiefly or entirely of *Saccharomyces m.* if it is of a dull gray color, and of microbacteria if glistening and slimy. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. plicæ (polonicæ).** The *Trichophyton* of plica polonica. [B, 83 (a, 35).]—**M. saccharina.** See Saccharomyces *m*.—**M. vini.** Fr., *mycoderme du vin*. Ger., *Essighäutchen*. See Saccharomyces *m*.

MYCODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-du^{3}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μύκος, mucus, and δέρμα, skin (see also *-itis**). Catarrh.

MYCODES (Lat.), adj. Mi(mu^6)-kod′ez(as). See MYCOID.

MYCODESMOID, n. Mi-ko-de^{2}s′moid. Of Johne, a fibrous degeneration, especially pronounced in the lungs in the horse, caused by the *Micrococcus ascoformans.* [α, 34.]

MYCODEXTRIN, n. Mi-ko-de^{2}x′tri^{2}n. Fr., *mycodextrine.* See MYCINULIN.

MYCODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From μύκος, mucus, and *diarrhœa* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mycodiarrhée.* Ger., *Schleimdurchfall.* See *Catarrhal* DIARRHŒA.

MYCODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n-te(te^2)′ri^2-a^3. From μύκος, mucus, and δυσεντερία, dysentery. Fr., *mycodyssenterie.* Ger., *Schleimruhr.* See *Catarrhal* DYSENTERY.

MYCODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pne′-(pno^2′e^2)-a^3. From μύκος, mucus, and *dyspnœa* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mycodyspnée.* Dyspnœa due to accumulation of mucus in the respiratory passages. [α, 34.]

MYCOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-fi(fe)-bro′ma^3. Gen., *-rom′atos* (*-atis*). See MYCODESMOID.

MYCOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-trit′idos* (*-idis*). From μύκος, mucus, and *gastritis* (*q. v.*). Catarrhal gastritis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYCOGRAPHY, n. Mi-ko^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From μύκης, a fungus, and γράφειν, to write. See MYCOLOGY.

MYCOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-hem′(ha^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See MICROBIOHÆMIA.

MYCOID, adj. Mi′koid. Lat., *mycodes* (from μύκης, a fungus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *mycoïde.* Ger., *pilzig, pilzartig.* Fungus-like. The *Mycoidei* (Fr., *mycoïdes*) are the *Fungi* (such as the ferments, etc.) that have no filamentous mycelium. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MYCO-INULIN, n. Mi-ko-i^{2}n′u^{2}l-i^{2}n. See MYCINULIN.

MYCOLOGY, n. Mi-ko^{2}l′o-ji^2. From μύκης, a fungus, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *mycologie.* Ger., *Mykologie, Pilzlehre.* The botany of the *Fungi.* [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MYCOMELIC ACID, MYCOMELINIC ACID, n's. Mi-come^{2}l′i^{2}k, -me^{2}l-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. 1. An acid, $C_4H_4N_4O_2$, occurring as a yellowish powder, derivable from alloxan and from uric acid. [B, 3.] 2. See ALLOXAMIDE.

MYCOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)′ez(e^{2}s). From μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *mycomycètes.* Ger., *Mycomyceten, Schleimpilze. Fungi* in which the reproduction is only by oospores or zygospores. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MYCONOSTOC, n. Mi-ko-no^{2}s′to^{2}k. A genus of *Schizomycetes,* rejected by most mycologists. [α, 35.]—**M. gregarium.** A species found among decomposing *Algæ* in stagnant water, described by Cohn and Lankester as consisting of thin colorless threads knotted and looped and inclosed by a gelatinous sheath 10 μ to 17 μ in diameter. According to Zopf, it is made up of portions of the filaments of the *Cladothrix dichotoma.* [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]

MYCOPHILOUS, adj. Mi-ko^{2}f′i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From μύκης, a fungus, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *mycophile.* Growing especially on fungi. [α, 48.]

MYCOPHLYZACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-fli(flu^6)-za-(za^3)′shi^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μύκος, mucus, and φλυζάκιον, a little blister. Fr., *mycophlyzacion.* Ger., *Schleimpustel.* A pustule of a mucous surface. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYCOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′-mi^2-a^3. From μύκης, a fungus, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fungous ophthalmia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYCOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko^{2}t(ko^{2}f)′i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-this′eos* (*-oph′thisis*). From μύκος, mucus, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *mycophthisie.* Ger., *Schleimschwindsucht.* See *Mucous* PHTHISIS.

MYCOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-fi(fu^6)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From μύκος, mucus, and φῦκος, sea-weed. Of Kützing, a suborder of *Algæ,* consisting of mucus-like forms, usually colorless, rarely yellowish or red, growing on organic substances or in solutions. [B, 83; B, 170 (α, 35).]

MYCOPNEUMONYPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mo^{2}n-ip(u^{6}p)-o^{2}st′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-ost′asis*). From μύκος, mucus, πνεύμων, the lung, and ὑπόστασις, a setting under. Fr., *mycopneumonypostase.* Ger., *Lungenschleimsenkung.* Mucous hypostasis of the lungs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYCOPROTEIN, n. Mi-ko-pro′te^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *mycoprotéine.* Ger., *Mykoproteïn.* Of Nencke, a peculiar albuminous matter, $C_{26}H_{42}N_6O_9$, due to the action of micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of putrefaction. [L, 88 (α, 46); "Ctrlbl. f. Bakt. und Parasit.," Sept., 1890, p. 324.]

MYCORRHIZA (Lat.), n. Mi(mu^6)-ko^{2}r-ri(ri^2)′za^3. From μύκης, a fungus, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *mycorrhize.* Of Franck, a brownish subterranean mycelium, regarded as fungal, occurring on the roots of plants, especially of cupuliferous trees. It sometimes penetrates the cells of the endoderm of the root, and causes the death of the tree. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

MYCORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ko^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne′-(n^{2}o′e^2)-a^3. From μύκος, mucus, and *orthopnœa* (*q. v.*). Fr., *mycorthopnée.* Ger., *schleimiges Schwerathmen.* Orthopnœa due to profuse mucous secretion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYCOS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)′ko^{2}s. Gr., μύκος. See MUCUS.

MYCOSE, n. Mi′kos. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* See TREHALOSE.

MYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-kos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μύκης, a fungus (see also *-osis**). Ger., *M.* 1. An affection of the skin characterized by fungous excrescences and tumors. 2. Disease due to the presence and growth of a fungus. [B; L, 49, 50, 87 (α, 46).]—**Acute m. of the blood.** Of Neelson, septic poisoning caused by mycohæmia. [α, 34.]—**Broncho-pulmonary m.** Bronchorrhœa caused by micro-organisms. [α, 34.]—**Catalytic m.** Of Horsley, microbiohæmia. [α, 34.]—**Mechanical m.** Of Horsley, a morbid condition caused by obstruction of the capillaries by micro-organisms. [α, 34.]—**M. cerebri.** M. of the brain. [α, 34.]—**M. circinata.** See TRICHOPHYTOSIS *capitis.*—**M. cutis.** M. of the skin caused by various fungi. [α, 34.]—**M. endocardii.** Of Winge and Herberg, infectious endocarditis. [α, 34.]—**M. favosa.** See FAVUS.—**M. frambœsioides.** Fr., *m. framboisé.* 1. See DERMATITIS *papillaris capillitii.* 2. See FRAMBŒSIA (2d def.).—**M. fungoides.** Fr., *lymphadénie cutanée.* Ger., *entzündliche fungöse Geschwulst.* Syn.: *fibroma fungoides, papilloma areo-elevatum, pessema.* A chronic, inflammatory neoplastic disease of the skin, probably of parasitic origin, characterized by slowly developing growths disseminated over various parts of the surface in the form either of flat deposits, slightly elevated above or level with the surrounding skin, or of raised mushroom-like tumors of various sizes. The growths vary in color from a pinkish to a deep red or violaceous hue; they may be smooth, like urticaria, desquamating, or excoriated and exuding, and are sometimes covered with brownish crusts. They are often accompanied with intense itching, and gradually a profound cachexia is induced which usually ends fatally. The lymphatic system is not involved, and leucocytosis is absent. [G, 4, 61; Ledermann, "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1889, xxi, p. 683; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 727 (G).] Cf. ECZEMA *hypertrophicum tuberosum.*—**M. furfuracea.** See PITYRIASIS *versicolor.*—**M. intestinalis.** 1. See ANTHRAX *intestinalis.* 2. Enteritis produced by the presence of a micro-organism. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. leptothrica.** Disease due to a *Leptothrix.*—**M. lupinosa.** See *M. favosa.*—**M. microsporina.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *furfuracea.*—**M. oris.** A thick grayish-white or black discoloration of the tongue or mucous membrane of the mouth, sometimes associated with constitutional disturbance, caused by *Oidium albicans* or *Leptothrix buccalis.* [Eichhorst (α, 34).]—**M. pharyngis leptothricia.** See *Pharyngeal m.*—**M. pulmonum.** See PNEUMONOMYCOSIS.—**M. pustulosa.** 1. Parasitic sycosis. 2. Impetigo. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. septica.** M. produced by septic micro-organisms. [α, 34.]—**M. sarcinica.** M. produced by sarcinæ. [α, 34.]—**M. scutiformis** (seu **scutulata**). Favus in which there are yellow crusts containing *Achorion Schönleinii.* [α, 34.]—**M. syphiloides.** See SIBBENS and SCHERLIEVO.—**M. tonsillaris benigna.** Of Fränkel, pharyngeal m. [α, 34.]—**M. tracheæ.** Of Herterich, m. affecting the respiratory passages, and especially the trachea, caused by *Eurotium aspergillus.* [α. 34.]—**M. trichophytina.** M. of the skin caused by *Tricophyton sporuloides* or *Trichophyton ulcerum.* [α, 34.]—**M. vaginalis.** M. of the vagina. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Pharyngeal m.** M. of the pharynx produced by a leptothrix. [S. O. Vanderpoel, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 9, 1889 (α, 34).]—**Renal m.** Nephritis produced by the presence of a micro-organism. [α, 34.]—**Surgical m.** A m. that produces a lesion requiring surgical interference or occurring in connection with injuries. [α, 34; B.]

MYCOTIC, adj. Mi-ko^{2}t′i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with mycosis. [α, 48.]

MYCTER (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}k(mu^{6}k)′tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *-ter′os* (*-ter′is*). Gr., μυκτήρ (from μύσσομαι, to blow the nose). Of old writers, a nostril; also the nose. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

MYCTEROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mu^{6}k)-te^{2}r(tar)-o(o^3)-fon′i^2-a^3. From μυκτήρ, the nose, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *myctérophonie.* Ger., *Nasenstimme.* Imperfection of the voice characterized by a nasal twang. [α, 48.]

MYCTEROXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}k(mu^{6}k)-te^{2}r(tar)-o(o^3)-ze^{2}r(xe^{2}r)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μυκτήρ, the nose, and ξηρός, dry (see also *-osis**). Fr., *myctéroxérose.* Dryness of the nostrils. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See MUCUS.

MYDALEINE, n. Mi^{2}d-a^{2}l′e^2-en. From μυδαλέος, moldy. Fr., *mydaléine.* Ger., *Mydoleïn.* A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found in human corpses. It excites profuse diarrhœa, vomiting, enteritis, and death with the heart in diastole. Its effects on the pupil and the circulation are similar to those of atropine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (α, 17).]

MYDATOXINE, n. Mi^{2}d-a^{2}t-o^{2}x′en. From μυδᾶν, to be moldy, and τοξικόν, poison. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, found in putrefying meat and human corpses. It produces symptoms like those caused by neurine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (α, 17).]

MYDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}d(mu^{6}d)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). Gr., μύδησις (from μυδᾶν, to be damp). Fr., *mydèse.* 1. Putrefaction. 2. A purulent discharge from the eyelids. [L, 41, 50, 135 (α, 14, 43).]

MYDINE, n. Mi^{2}d′en. From μύδος, decay. A non-poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}NO$, discovered by Brieger (1886) in human corpses and cultures made from typhoid material in peptonized serum-albumin. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

MYDON (Lat.), n. m. Mid(mu^{6}d)′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on′os* (*-is*). Gr., μυδών. Fr., *m.* Of old writers, a fungus-like growth of flesh in a fistula. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

MYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}d(mu^{6}d)-ri^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-i′asis*). Gr., μυδρίασις. Fr., *mydriase.* Ger., *Pupillenerweiterung.* Persistent dilatation of the pupil due to paralysis of the sphincter iridis. [F.]—**Dyspnœic m.** Ger., *dyspnoëtische M.*

M. which occurs in dyspnœa as a result perhaps of irritation of the sympathetic. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**M. paralytica.** M. from paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ. [B.]—**M. paralytico-spastica.** A supposititious form of m. said to result from a paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ associated with an abnormal degree of contraction of the so-called dilatator pupillæ. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**M. spasmodica, M. spastica.** A supposititious form of m. which is said to be the result of an abnormal degree of contraction of the so-called dilatator pupillæ. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**Psychic m.** Ger., *psychische M.* M. from fright or other violent emotion. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spinalis.* M. caused by irritation of the centre for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical part of the cord. [Eichhorst (*a*, 34).]

MYDRIATIC, adj. Mi^{2}d-ri^2-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *mydriaticus, mydrioticus.* Producing mydriasis; as a n., any substance so acting. [F.]

MYDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Mid(mu^{6}d)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., μύδρος. Of Hippocrates, a small ball or mass of iron which was heated and used as an actual cautery. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

MYECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and *ectopia* (*q. v.*). Fr., *myectopie.* Ger., *Myektopie.* See *Muscular* ECTOPIA.

MYEL, n. Mi′e^{2}l. From μυελός, marrow. Of B. G. Wilder, the spinal cord.

MYELÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. Of Eichhorst, myeologenic leucocythæmia. [*a*, 34.]

MYELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Rückenmarksschmerz.* Pain in the spinal cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYELANALOSIS (Lat.). n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-los′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μυελός, marrow, and ἀνάλωσις, destruction. See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.

MYELAPOPLESIA (Lat.), **MYELAPOPLEXIA** (Lat.), n's f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)-ple(pla)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -ple^{2}x′(plax)-i^2-a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. Spinal apoplexy. [G.]

MYELASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)′a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Ger., *Myelasthenie.* See NEURASTHENIA *spinalis.*

MYELATELIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-i(e)′a^3. From μυελός, marrow, *a*, priv., and τέλος, completion. Imperfect formation of marrow or of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYELATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)′-fi^2-a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Fr., *myélatrophie.* 1. Atrophy of the spinal cord. 2. Atrophy from spinal paralysis.

MYELAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-a^{4}x′(a^3′u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux′es.* From μυελός, marrow, and αὔξη, growth. Hypertrophy of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYÉLAXE (Fr.), n. Me-a-la^{3}x. From μυελός, marrow, and *axis*, an axis. Of Milne Edwards, the gray matter around the central canal of the spinal cord. [I, 43 (K).]

MYELENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From μυελός, marrow, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *myélencéphale.* Ger., *Nachgehirn* (1st def.). 1. Of Huxley, the medulla oblongata. 2. The cerebro-spinal axis. The *Myelencephala* of Owen are the *Vertebrata.* [K; L, 343.]

MYELETEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-e^{2}t-e^{2}r-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From μυελός, marrow, and ἑτέρωσις, alteration. Ger., *Rückenmarksveränderung.* Any morbid affection of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYELIN, n. Mi′e^{2}l-i^{2}n. From μυελός, marrow. Fr., *myéline.* Ger., *M.* A substance discovered by Virchow in egg yolk, in the nerve substance, and in other animal tissues, characterized by its forms and its peculiar dull lustre. It is round, oval, filamentous, knot- (or club-) like, but for the most part with double contour, sometimes concentrically striated. It swells in water, and dissolves in hot alcohol, ether, chloroform, or oil of turpentine. A myelinic degeneration of the epithelium of the lungs occurs in the desquamative pneumonia of Buhl. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," 1854, vi, p. 562, viii, p. 114 (D, 3).]

MYELINE, n. Mi′e^{2}l-i^{2}n. See NEURILEMMA (1st def.).

MYELINIC, adj. Mi-e^{2}l-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. 1. Medullated. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of myelin. [D; J.]

MYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From μυελός, marrow (see also *-itis**). Fr., *myélite.* Ger., *M., Rückenmarksentzündung* (1st def.). 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [D, 1; L, 41 (*a*, 14).] 2. See OSTEOMYELITIS.—**Acute bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi acuta.* A form of m. characterized by its sudden onset, and by vomiting, hiccough, dysphagia, dysphonia, etc., soon followed by acute bulbar paralysis and death from asphyxia. [D, 35.]—**Acute central m.** A form of m. with symptoms like those of acute ascending paralysis. It begins suddenly with disturbances of sensation, soon followed by anæsthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, bladder, and rectum, loss of reflex excitability, atrophy of the paralyzed muscles, with loss of faradaic contractility and with the reaction of degeneration. It rapidly advances upward until the muscles of deglutition and finally those of respiration are paralyzed, and death results from asphyxia. [D, 35.]—**Acute cervical transverse m.** A form of m. which begins with pain and muscular spasm in the back of the neck, and paralysis of the upper and sometimes of the lower extremities. The inflammatory process usually ascends to the medulla, death resulting from asphyxia. [D, 35.]—**Acute diffused m.** Acute m. affecting the entire spinal cord. [D, 34.]—**Acute dorsal transverse m.** A form of m. attended by symptoms less severe than in the other forms of acute transverse m. [D, 35.]—**Acute dorso-lumbar transverse m.** A form of m. in which the severer symptoms of paralysis in the lower extremities supervene, sometimes very quickly, and death results from marasmus. [D, 35.]—**Acute general m.** See *Acute diffused m.*—**Acute hemilateral m.** A form of m. characterized by hemiplegia and hyperæsthesia, and with elevated temperature on the side corresponding to the lesion and anæsthesia on the opposite side. [D, 35.]—**Acute partial m.** M. affecting a restricted area. [D, 34.]—**Acute transverse m.** A form of m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord developed after severe injuries of the spinal cord and vertebral column. [D, 35.] See *Acute cervical transverse m.*, *Acute dorsal transverse m.*, and *Acute dorso-lumbar transverse m.*—**Apoplectoid m.** M. in which paralysis is developed with unusual rapidity, as in hæmorrhagic m. [D, 35.]—**Ascending m.** Lat., *m. ascendens.* M. in which the degenerations ascend from the foci of inflammation along the tracts of long fibres in the posterior median columns, the direct cerebellar tracts, and the antero-lateral ascending tracts. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi rhachitici.* A disease commencing with violent headache, giddiness, vomiting, distressing hiccough, various paræsthesiæ, dysphagia, and respiratory disturbances. Afterward there are symptoms of bulbar paralysis. It is caused by uncircumscribed centres of softening in the medulla oblongata. [Ross (*a*, 34).]—**Cavitary m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire.* Of Joffroy, myelosyringosis. [*a*, 34.]—**Central hæmorrhagic m.** See *Hæmato-m.*—**Central m.** 1. See *Periependymal m.* 2. See *Acute central m.* and *Chronic central m.*—**Chronic annular m.** See *Annular* SCLEROSIS.—**Chronic bulbar m.** A form of m. usually identical with chronic progressive bulbar paralysis, but sometimes without the distinctly progressive character. [D, 35.]—**Chronic central m.** Chronic m. in the central gray column and anterior horns of the spinal cord. [D, 35.] Cf. *Acute central m.*—**Chronic diffused m.** Of Hallopeau, the spinal paralysis of adults of Hammond. [D, 35.]—**Chronic interstitial m.** An interstitial m. in which the involvement of the neuroglia progresses slowly. The symptoms are the same as those of chronic m. [*a*, 34.]—**Chronic m.** Lat., *m. chronica.* A transverse, disseminated, focal or diffuse m. in which the inflammation develops slowly, and there is absence of the vascular disturbance seen in acute m., but the pathological features are the same as those of the latter form. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Chronic peripheral m.** A peripheral m. in which the pathological changes progress slowly. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]—**Chronic transverse m.** A chronic m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord. [D, 35.]—**Compression m.** Fr., *paraplégie par compression lente de la moelle.* Ger., *Kompressionsm′.* A progressive form of m. which may occur with any disease of the vertebral column or spinal membranes (*e. g.*, angular curvatures in Pott's disease, exostoses, blood-clots, and tumors) that causes pressure on the spinal cord. Symptoms of local disease (*i. e.*, softening) are usually present for some time before the development of definite paraplegia, corresponding to the zone of affected nerve-tissue and the part cut off below it. [D, 35.]—**Cornual m.** M. in which the inflammation is limited to the anterior or posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [*a*, 34.]—**Cortical m.** Chronic spinal meningitis. [D.]—**Descending m.** Lat., *m. descendens.* M. in which the degenerations descend from the foci of inflammation along the pyramidal tracts. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Diffuse m.** An interstitial m. in which there is an extension of the pathological changes throughout the neuroglia of the cord. [Grasset (*a*, 34).]—**Disseminated m.** Lat., *m. disseminata.* M. in which there is an increase in the interstitial tissue, which becomes dense and rich in nuclei, in small spots scattered through the substance of the cord; the consistence of the latter is often increased. The symptoms are paraplegia associated with spastic symptoms, cystic paralysis, impairment of sensibility, and usually a diminution of the reflex and electric excitability. [Ross (*a*, 34).]—**Disseminated chronic m.** See *Multiple* SCLEROSIS.—**Dorso-lumbar m.** A form of m. commencing with fever, formication, numbness and pain in the lower extremities, and spasmodic movements in the limbs. This latter is soon followed by spastic paralysis and exaggeration of the cutaneous and deep reflexes. Death usually results from marasmus. [Ross (*a*, 34).]—**Excavating m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire.* Of Joffroy and Achard, the inflammation of the ependyma of the spinal cord, with obstruction of the vessels supplying the surrounding gray matter and consequent softening that proceeds to excavation; it is found in myelohydrosis and myelosyringosis. [*a*, 34.]—**Focal m.** M. due to an involvement of a small area of the cord. [*a*, 34.]—**Hæmato-m., Hæmorrhagic (central) m.** M. associated with hæmatomyelia. It is usually central, is rapidly followed by paraplegia, and is distinguished from uncomplicated hæmorrhage into the cord by the presence of fever and other symptoms of an acute inflammatory process. [D, 47.]—**Hemilateral m.** M. in which the lesion is limited to one half the cord; the symptoms are those of Brown-Séquard's paralysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Hyperplastic m.** Lat., *m. hyperplastica.* Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, an acute interstitial m. without softening. [*a*, 34.]—**Idiopathic m.** Fr., *myélite idiopathique.* Ger., *spontane M.* M. that originates independently of any infectious disease and of traumatism. [*a*, 34.]—**Interstitial m.** M. caused by pathological changes in the connective tissue of the cord. [*a*, 34.]—**Meningo-m′.** See *Spinal* MENINGITIS.—**M. apostematosa.** See *Suppurative m.*—**M. chronica.** See *Transverse m.*—**M. chronica disseminata.** See *Multiple* SCLEROSIS.—**M. circumscripta.** See *Focal m.*—**M. convulsoria.** Of A. Hörtel, electric chorea. [*a*, 34.]—**M. cribrosa.** Of Eichhorst, a form of myelosyringosis in which the cavities give the spinal cord a sieve-like appearance. [*a*, 34.]—**M. dorsalis.** M. limited to the dorsal region of the cord.—**M. exsudativa.** See HYDRORRHACHIS.—**M. generalis.** See *Diffuse m.*—**M. hyperplastica granulosa.** See OSTEITIS *fungosa.*—**M. insularis, M. multiplex.** Of Eichhorst, disseminated m. [*a*, 34.]—**M. of the anterior horns** [Seguin]. See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**M. peripherica chronica.** See *Chronic peripheral m.*—**M. petechialis.** See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**M. segmentalis.**

See *Transverse m.*—**M. sine myelomalacia.** M. in which the degenerative process does not cause myelomalacia. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**M. spinalis.** See *Acute m.*—**M. spontanea.** See *Idiopathic m.*—**Parenchymatous m.** A m. caused by pathological changes in the nervous elements of the cord. [Grasset (α, 34).]—**Peri-ependymal m.** 1. M. attended with a proliferation of the connective tissue which surrounds the central spinal cord. [D, 35.] 2. See *Excavating m.*—**Perim'.** Acute spinal leptomeningitis. [D.]—**Peripheric m.** Chronic myelomeningitis, so called because in hardened carmin preparations made from an affected spinal cord there is a highly stained border extending inward according to the extent of the disease. [D, 35.]—**Pressure m.** See *Compression m.*—**Primitive m.** See *Idiopathic m.*—**Recurrent m.** Lat., *m. recurrens.* Of Pierret, m. in which the symptoms abate to recur with intensity in a month or so. [α, 34.]—**Sclerotic m.** A form of chronic m. in which there are shrinkage and induration of the affected region of the cord and an increase in the interstitial tissue. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Secondary m.** Fr., *myélite secondaire.* A form of m., usually secondary to chronic affections of the urinary passages, attended by the symptoms of subacute transverse m. at the superior part of the lumbar enlargement. [D, 35.]—**Suppurative m.** Lat., *m. apostematosa.* M. with suppuration in the cord. [α, 34.]—**Systematic m.** A parenchymatous m. in which there is a propagation of the degenerative process along systematized nervous tracts. [Grasset (α, 34).]—**Transverse m.** M. o all or a considerable portion of the thickness of the cord. [D, 35.]—**Transverse spasmodic m.** A transverse m. in which there are spasmodic movements of the extremities. [α, 34.]—**Traumatic m.** An interstitial or parenchymatous m. produced by direct injury to the cord or by concussion. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Tubercular m.** An interstitial or parenchymatous m. produced by tuberculous deposit. [α, 34.]—**Unilateral m.** A focal or transverse m. in which the symptoms are present on one side of the body only. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Universal progressive m.** A form of m. which gradually extends until the entire breadth of the spinal cord is involved. In the lumbar and lower dorsal regions this is especially manifest; in the upper dorsal and cervical regions the disease may be limited to the columns of Goll and the direct cerebellar tracts, with more or less associated chronic central m. [D, 35.]

MYELOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi'e^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From μυελός, marrow, and κήλη, a tumor. See MYELOMENINGOCELE.

MYELOCEREBELLAR, adj. Mi-e^{2}l-o-se^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}l'a^{3}r. From μυελός, marrow, and *cerebellum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the cerebellum. [α, 48.]

MYELOCŒLE, n. Mi'e^{2}l-o-sel. From μυελός, marrow, and κοιλία, a cavity. Of B. G. Wilder, the cavity or canal of the spinal cord. [J, 100.]

MYELOCYSTIC, adj. Mi-e^{2}l-o-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. From μυελός, marrow, and κύστις, a cyst. Pertaining to or having the character of marrow and a cyst. [α, 48.]

MYELOCYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi-e^{2}l-o-si^{2}st'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* Of Marchand, a hydromyelocele. [α, 34.]

MYELOCYSTOMENINGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi''e^{2}l-o-si^{2}st'''o-me^{2}n-i^{2}n^2'go-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* Of von Recklinghausen, a variety of spina bifida in which the cyst contains a portion of the spinal cord and its meninges as well as fluid. [α, 34.]

MYELOCYTE, n. Mi'e^{2}l-o-sit. Lat., *myelocytus* (from μυελός, marrow, and κύτος, a cell). Fr., *myélocyte, granule de cerveau.* Ger., *Gehirnmarkstaub.* One of the minute granular bodies found in the brain and nervous system, appearing like free nuclei. They are cells with a comparatively large nucleus and small cell-body. [J, 16, 33.] See GRANULE and *Free* NUCLEI.

MYELODIASTASIS (Lat.), **MYELODIASTEMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, -a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'eos (-ast'asis), -em'atos (-atis).* From μυελός, marrow, and διάστασις, separation, or διάστημα, an interval. Disintegration of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYELOGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2-(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From μυελός, marrow, and *gangliitis* (*q. v.*). See GANGLIITIS *medullaris.*

MYELOGENIC, adj. Mi-e^{2}l-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. From μυελός, marrow, and γεννᾶν, to generate. Fr., *myélogène.* 1. Producing marrow. 2. Originating in marrow or in the spinal cord. [α, 48.]

MYELOID, adj. Mi'e^{2}l-oid. From μυελός, marrow, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling medullary tissue; as a n., a m. tumor or growth; of Gray and Paget, a new formation made up of the medullary tissue of the bones. [α, 17; L, 87 (α, 46).]

MYELOIDIC ACID, n. Mi-e^{2}l-o-id'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide myéloïdique* (ou *myéloïdine).* A substance obtained, along with myeloidin, from an alcoholo-ethereal solution of brain-substance. [B, 93, 125 (α, 14).]

MYELOIDIN, n. Mi-e^{2}l-o'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *myéloïdine.* A colorless and viscous substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, entirely soluble in water, obtained from the brain. [B, 93, 125 (α, 14).]

MYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From μυελός, marrow (see also *-oma**). Fr., *myélome.* Ger., *Myelom.* 1. See ENCEPHALOID. 2. A tumor containing tissue of the brain or spinal cord. [α, 34.]

MYELOMALACIA (Lat.), **MYELOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **MYELOMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'-si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-os'i^{2}s, -a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ac'iæ, -os'eos (-is), -ax'eos (-is).* From μυελός, marrow, and μαλάσσειν, to soften. Fr., *myélomalacie.* Ger., *Myelomalacie, Rückenmarkserweichung.* Ischæmic softening of the spinal cord. [Ziegler (α, 34).]

MYELOMARGARIN, n. Mi''e^{2}l-o-ma^{3}rg'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *myélomargarine.* The compound $C_{11}H_{63}O_6$; one of the elements, according to Köhler, constituting impure cerebrin; a colorless powder, fatty to the touch and soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MYELOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-men(man)'i^2-a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and μήν, a month. Fr., *myéloménie.* A supposed metastasis of the menstrual discharge to the spinal cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYELOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-me^{2}n-(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos (-idis).* Fr., *myéloméningite.* See *Spinal* MENINGITIS.

MYELOMENINGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-me^{2}n-(man)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi-e^{2}l-o-me^{2}n-i^{2}n^2'go-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From μυελός, marrow, μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *myélo-méningocèle.* Hernia of the spinal cord and its meninges. [" Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 614 (α, 18).]

MYELOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)'-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing'os (-ing'is).* From μυελός, marrow, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. A spinal meninx. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYELOMYCA (Lat.), **MYELOMYCES** (Lat.), n's f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-ka^3, -sez(kas). From μυελός, marrow, and μύκης, a fungus. See ENCEPHALOID.

MYELOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From μυελός, marrow, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *myélomycètes.* An order of *Fungi,* including the *Sphæriacei* and *Sphæronemei.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

MYELON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)'e^{2}l-o^{2}n. Gr., μυελόν. The spinal cord. [K.]

MYELOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* Spinal paralysis.

MYELOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and πάθος, a disease. Any affection of the spinal cord. [D.]—**M. tropica.** Of De Meijer, beriberi. [D, 74.]

MYELOPHILOUS, adj. Mi-e^{2}l-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From μυελός, marrow, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *myélophile.* Of insects, living in the medulla of plants. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

MYELOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phth'iseos (-ophth'isis).* From μυελός, marrow, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *myélophthisie.* See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.

MYLOPLASTS, n. pl. Mi'e^{2}l-o-pla^{3}sts. See *Marrow*-CELLS.

MYELOPLAXES, n. pl. Mi'e^{2}l-o-pla^{2}x-e^{2}z. From μυελός, marrow, and πλάξ, a tablet. Fr., *myéloplaxes, myéloplaques.* Ger., *Myeloplaxen.* Of Robin, osteoclasts. [J.]

MYELOPLAXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-pla^{2}x(pla^{3}x)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* Fr., *myéloplaxome.* A tumor in a region where osteoclasts predominate. [L, 87 (α, 46).]

MYELOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Paralysis caused by disease of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]

MYELORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *myélorrhagie.* Ger., *Rückenmarksröhrenblutung.* Spinal apoplexy. [G.]

MYELOS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)'e^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., μυελός. See MARROW.

MYELOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From μυελός, marrow, and *sarcoma* (*q. v.*). Fr., *myélosarcome.* See OSTEOSARCOMA.

MYELOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-skle^2(skla)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From μυελός, marrow, and σκληρός, hard (see also *-osis**). Fr., *myélosclérose.* 1. A disseminated or confluent sclerosis of the spinal cord caused by chronic inflammation. [α, 34.]

MYELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From μυελός, marrow (see also *-osis**). The formation or growth of a myeloma. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

MYELOSPASM, n. Mi'e^{2}l-o-spa^{2}zm. Lat., *myelospasmus* (from μυελός, marrow, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *myélospasme.* Ger., *Rückenmarkskrampf.* Spasm of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYELOSPONGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n-(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See NEUROSPONGIUM.

MYELOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n^2'gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). From μυελός, marrow, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See ENCEPHALOID.

MYELOSYRINGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)''e^{2}l-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^2-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *-gos'eos (-is).* A more correct form of *syringomyelia* (*q. v.*).

MYELOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and ζῷον, an animal. A class of *Vertebrata* that have a spinal cord but no brain; the *Pharyngobranchii.* [α, 48.]

MYELUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See MARROW.—**M. dlauchenicus, M. dorsites, M. notiæus, M. opsoites, M. rhachites.** See *Spinal* CORD.

MYELYPERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From μυελός, marrow, and *hyperæmia* (*q. v*). Hyperæmia of the spinal cord.

MYENERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-e^{2}n-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-ji(ge)'a. From μῦς, a muscle, and ἐνέργεια, energy. Ger., *Muskelkraft.* Muscular energy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYENTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-e2nt'a2s(a2s)-i2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ent'asis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and ἔντασις, a stretching. Fr., *myentase*. Ger., *Muskelanstrengung*. A straining of muscles. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MYGALE (Lat.), n. f. Mi2g(mu6g)'a2l(a2l)-e(a). Gen., *myg'ales*. Gr., μυγαλῆ, the field-mouse. Fr., *m*. Ger., *Vogelspinne, Minirspinne*. 1. A genus of the *Mygalidæ*, which are a family of the *Araneideæ ;* suborder *Teraphosideæ*, including the largest spiders known. Some species are said to be venomous. [L, 30, 41, 49, 116 (a, 14).] 2. See MYOGALE.—**M. avicularia.** A species found in Brazil, inflicting painful but not dangerous bites. [L, 87 (a, 46).]

MYGINDA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2j(mu6g)-i2nd'a3. Fr., *myginde*. A genus of shrubs, of the *Celastrineæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. gongonha.** A Brazilian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The leaves are said to furnish a superior sort of Paraguay tea (see HERBA *mansa*) alleged to be diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. rhacoma.** A West Indian species the root of which is a powerful diuretic. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. uragoga.** Fr., *mygindie uragoga*. A species growing in the West Indies and Colombia. The root is strongly diuretic. The leaves are applied to sores and ulcers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35); L, 87, 105 (a, 46).]

MYIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)'i2-a3. Gr., μυῖα. See MUSCA.

MYIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-i(i2)'a2s(a2s)-i2s. Gen., *-a'seos* (*-i'asis*). From μυῖα, a fly. Of Hope, the state of being infested with the larvæ of dipterous insects. [L, 49 (a, 14); "London Med. Gazette," xx, 287 (a, 48).]—**Cutaneous m.** M. produced by the deposition of the eggs of the *Musca vomitoria, Musca dermatobia*, or other species of flies in the skin. [a, 34.]—**M. aurium.** M. affecting the external meatus auditorius. [a, 34.]—**M. conjunctivæ.** M. affecting the conjunctivæ. [a, 34.]—**M. externa dermatosa.** See *Cutaneous m.*—**M. interna.** M. caused by swallowing the larvæ of the *Musca domestica*, the *Techomyza fusca*, or a species of the genus *Anthomyia ;* they have been discharged in the vomit and more rarely in the fæces. [Osler (a, 34).]—**M. muscosa.** A disease caused by flies' eggs (those of the *Sarcophila Wohlfarti* or the *Sarcophila carnaria*) being deposited upon a mucous or mucocutaneous surface. [G. Joseph, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 14, 1885, p. 1117.]—**M. narium.** M. affecting the nasal passages. [a, 34.]—**M. vulnerum.** The infection of wounds by the larvæ of the blue bottle or the common house-fly. They may be killed by applying chloroform. [a, 34.]

MYIOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu6)-i2-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a2l)-o2n. From μυῖα, a fly, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *Fliegenkopf*. The protrusion of a minute portion of iris through a perforation of the cornea. So called on account of its resemblance to a fly's head. [a, 29.]

MYIODEOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-i2-od-e2-o2p'si2-a3. Fr., *myiodopsie*. See MYIODESOPSIA.

MYIODES (Lat.), adj. Mi(mu6)-i2-od'ez(as). From μυῖα, a fly, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *myieux*. Ger., *fliegenartig, fliegenähnlich*. Resembling a fly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYIODESOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-i2-od-ez(as)-o2p'si2-a3. From μυιώδης, like flies, and ὤψ, vision. Fr., *myodésopsie*. Ger., *Myodesopsie, Myodopsie, Mückensehen*. That condition of the eye in which muscæ volitantes are perceived. [a, 29.]

MYISTOS (Lat.), **MYISTUS** (Lat.), n's m. Mi(mu6)-i2st'o2s, -u3s(u4s). From μῦς, a muscle, and ἱστός, a tissue. Muscular tissue. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

MYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *myite*. See MYOSITIS.

MYKOS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu6)'ko2s. See MUCUS.

MYLABRIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi2l(mu6l)'a2b(a3b)-ri2s. Gr., μυλαβρίς (from μύλη, a mill). Fr., *mylabre*. Ger., *Rieskäfer, Cantharide*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Cantharis vesicatoria*. 2. A genus of the *Cantharidiæ*. [L, 49, 87 (a, 46).]—**M. bifasciata.** A species found in South Africa and used as a vesicant. It yields cantharidin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]—**M. cichorei, M. cichorii.** Ger., *Cichorien-Rieskäfer, chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly, Telini fly; an Eastern species, yielding cantharidin; used as a vesicatory. [B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. duodecimpunctata.** Twelve-spot m.; a hairy black species with brick-red elytra marked with six pairs of black points. Native of Hungary, Russia, France, etc. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. fasciatus, M. floralis.** Floral m.; a hairy black species with blue-black wings marked with two yellow bands and two spots, indigenous to Germany, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, where it is employed as a vesicant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. melanura.** Four-spotted m.; a black species, with four spots on the elytra, indigenous to Spain, Russia, and India. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 39) (a, 46).]—**M. octopunctata.** A species sometimes employed as a vesicant in conjunction with cantharides. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. oleæ.** Olive-tree m.; a black species with brick-red elytra, common in Algeria, Tangiers, and Morocco. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. proxima.** A species enumerated in the Pharmacopœia of India as indigenous to that country. It is used as a vesicant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. phalerata.** Ger., *chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly; a species found at the Cape of Good Hope, in China, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 46).]—**M. pustulata.** A villous black species with black elytra marked with two spots and two narrow bands of a dark blood-red color. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—**M. sidæ.** A species sometimes used as a vesicant. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—**M. terebrosa.** A strongly vesicatory species used in Arabia in rabies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).] See also DERMONA.

MYLACRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mi2l(mu6l)'a2k(a3k)-ri(re). Gr., μύλακρος (from μυλακρίς, a millstone). The molar teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLACRIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi2l(mu6l)'a2k(a3k)-ri2s. Gen., *-ac'ris*. Gr., μυλακρίς. See PATELLA.

MYLE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)'le(la). Gen., *myl'es*. 1. See MOLY. 2. See PATELLA. 3. A uterine mole. 4. See MAXILLA.

MYLIC, adj. Mil'i2k. Gr., μυλικός (from μύλη, a mill). Lat., *mylicus*. Fr., *myléon, mylien*. 1. Pertaining to the molar teeth. 2. Pertaining to a uterine mole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLLOS (Lat.), **MYLLUS** (Lat.), adj's. Mi2l(mu6l)'lo2s, -lu3s(lu4s). Gr., μυλλός. 1. The lip. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLODUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi2l(mu6l)'o2d-u3s(us). Gr., μυλόδους (from μύλη, a mill, and ὀδούς, a tooth). A molar tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu6)-lo(lo3)-glo2s(glos)'su2s(su4s). From μύλη, a grinder, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *myloglosse*. Ger., *Kiejerzungenmuskel*. 1. Of Riolan, a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the mylohyoid ridge. [L.] 2. Of Wood, an anomalous muscular slip arising from the angle of the lower jaw and blending with the styloglossus. [L, 332.]

MYLO-HYOID, MYLO-HYOIDEAN, adj's. Mi-lo-hi'oid, -hi-o-i2d'e2-a2n. Lat., *mylohyoideus* (from μύλη, a grinder, and ὑοειδής [see HYOID]). Fr., *mylo-hyoïdien*. Pertaining to or connected with the region of the inferior molar teeth and the hyoid bone or the mylo-hyoideus muscle. [L.]

MYLO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Mi(mu6)-lo(lo3)-hi(hu6)-o2-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). Ger., *Kieferzungenbeinmuskel* (2d def.). 1. See MYLO-HYOID. 2. As a n., a muscle which with its fellow of the opposite side forms the floor of the anterior portion of the mouth and fills in the space between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone. It arises from the mylo-hyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone, its anterior portion uniting in the middle, between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone, with that of the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

MYLOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu6)-lo(lo3)-fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)'je2(ge2)-u3s(u4s). From μύλη, a grinder, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *mylopharyngien*. Ger., *Kieferschlundkopfmuskel*. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which is attached to the mylo-hyoideus. [Douglas (L).]

MYLOSARQUE (Fr.), n. Me-lo-sa3rk. From μύλη, a millstone, and σάρξ, flesh. A uterine mole. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

MYO-ATROPHIA (Lat.), n. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-a2t(a3t)-ro(ro2)'fi2-a3. From μῦς, a muscle, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of muscle. [a, 34.]

MYOBLAST, n. Mi'o-bla2st. From μῦς, a muscle, and βλαστός, a sprout. 1. An embryonic muscle cell. 2. A striated muscular fibre. [J, 61, 67.] 3. A neuro-muscular cell; also its body or epithelial part. [J, 11; L, 206 (a, 27).]

MYOBROMA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-bro'ma3. The genus *Vanilla*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. fragrans.** The *Vanilla planifolia*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]

MYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-ka3rd-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and καρδία, the heart (see also *-itis**). Fr., *myocardite*. Ger., *M., Herzmuskelentzündung*. Inflammation of the myocardium.—**Segmenting m.** M. in which the cement substance is softened so that the muscle cells separate. [Osler (a, 34).]

MYOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-ka3rd'i2-u3m(u4m). From μῦς, a muscle, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *myocarde*. Ger., *Herzsubstanz*. The muscular tissue of the heart.

MYOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., mi'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From μῦς, a muscle, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *myocèle*. Ger., *Muskelbruch*. 1. A muscular tumor (see MYOMA). 2. An enlargement produced by the dislocation or lateral displacement of a muscle from its normal position, or by muscular hernia. [E; L, 50 (a, 14); a, 17.]

MYOCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and κεφαλή, the head (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Kopfmuskelentzündung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu6)-o-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-o2n. See MYIOCEPHALON.

MYOCHORDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-ko2rd(ch2o2rd)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the laryngeal muscles and the vocal bands. [a, 34.]

MYOCHROME, n. Mi'o-krom. From μῦς, a muscle, and χρῶμα, color. See MYOHÆMATIN.

MYOCHRONOSCOPE, n. Mi-o-kro2n'o-skop. From μῦς, a muscle, χρόνος, time, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of Czermak, an instrument for measuring the speed of the transmission of a motor nervous impulse. [L, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. *Spring* MYOGRAPH.

MYOCLONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-klon(klo2n)'i2-a3. From μῦς, a muscle, and κλόνος, a tumult. Fr., *myoclonie*. Ger., *Myoklonie*. A disease in which myoclonus is a prominent symptom, such as paramyoclonus multiplex, electric chorea, Gilles de la Tourette's disease, etc. ["Arch. f. Pysch.," 1888, xix, 465 (a, 34).]—**Astasic m.** Fr., *myoclonie astasique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which the myoclonus produces a displacement of the affected member. [a, 34.]—**M. congenita.** Of Seeligmüller, paramyoclonus multiplex. [a, 34.]—**Rhythmic m.** Fr., *myoclonie rhythmique*. M. in which the contractions are rhythmical. [Vanlair, "Rev. de méd.," Jan. 10, 1889 (a, 34).]—**Stasic m.** Fr., *myoclonie stasique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which there is a muscular tumefaction appreciable to sight, touch, and auscultation. [a, 34.]

MYOCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}k'lo^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A clonic spasm or convulsive movement of a muscle or group of muscles. [α, 34.]—**Disseminated m.** [Vanlair], **M. multiplex** [Reinecke], **M. spinalis multiplex** [Löwenfeld]. Paramyoclonus multiplex. [α, 34.]—**Rhythmical m.** See *Rhythmic* MYOCLONIA.

MYOCŒLIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, κοιλία, the belly, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *myocœlialgie.* Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz.* Pain in the abdominal muscles. [L, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOCŒLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i^2-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and κοιλία, the belly (see also *-itis**). Fr., *myocœlite.* Ger., *Bauchmuskelentzündung.* Inflammation of the abdominal muscles. [L, 44, 50.]

MYOCŒLOME, n. Mi-o-sel-om'. From μῦς, a muscle, and κοιλία, a cavity. Ger., *Myocölom.* Of Van Wyhe, the cavity of a myotome or protovertebra. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 465 (J).]

MYOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. From μῦς, a muscle, and κόλπος, the vagina. Ger., *Mutterscheidenmuskelentzündung.* Inflammation of the muscular wall of the vagina. [α, 34.]

MYOCRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)'kri^{2}z(kri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From μῦς, a muscle, and κρίζειν, to creak. Fr., *my crisme.* Ger., *Muskelknacken.* A peculiar cracking sound produced by the motion of a muscle. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MYOCTONIC ACID, n. Mi-o^{2}k-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide myoctonique.* A substance obtained from *Palicourea Marcgrafii;* a yellowish acid oil, of agreeable odor, producing intoxication if inhaled, and actively poisonous internally. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MYOCTONINE, n. Mi-o^{2}k'to^{2}n-en. From μῦς, a mouse, and κτείνειν, to kill. A highly poisonous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_8$, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum;* a yellowish bitter amorphous powder, melting at about 144° C., soluble with difficulty in water or ether, easily soluble in alcohol or chloroform. It resembles curare in its action, and acts most energetically when introduced directly into the circulation. ["Lancet," June 6, 1885, p. 1051 (α, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 46).] [B, 270 (α, 38).]

MYOCTONINIC ACID, n. Mi-o^{2}k-to^{2}n-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See MYOCTONIC ACID.

MYOCTONON (Lat.), **MYOCTONOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}kt'o^{2}n-o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. Gr., μυοκτόνος (from μῦς, a mouse, and κτείνειν, to kill). Aconite; the *Aconitum napellus.* According to Pliny, its odor killed mice. [B, 114, 115, 121 (α, 35).]

MYOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos, -cyst'ios.* A cystic tumor of a muscle. [α, 34.]

MYOCYTE, n. Mi'o-sit. From μῦς, a muscle, and κύτος, a cell. See *Muscle*-CELL.

MYODEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-de(da)'mi^2-a^3. Fatty degeneration of muscle. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

MYODES (Lat.), adj. Mi(mu^6)-od'ez(as). See MYOID.

MYODESOPIA (Lat.), **MYODESOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Mi-(mu^6)-od-e^{2}s(as)-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. See MYIODESOPSIA.

MYODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ast'asis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and διάστασις, separation. Fr., *myodiastase.* A separation of the ends of muscles which normally lie together, or of the surfaces of section of a divided muscle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYODOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-od-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. See MYIODESOPSIA.

MYODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'-mi^2-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and δύναμις, force. Fr., *myodynamie.* Ger., *Muskelkraft.* See *Muscular* FORCE.

MYODYNAMOMETER, n. Mi-o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *myodynamometrum* (from μῦς, a muscle, δύναμις, force, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *myodynamomètre.* Ger., *Muskelkraftmesser.* See DYNAMOMETER (1st def.).

MYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *myodynie.* Ger., *Myodynie.* See MYALGIA.—**M. inflammatoria.** See MYOSITIS.—**Puerperal m.** See *Puerperal* MYALGIA.

MYO-ENDOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-e^{2}nd-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Myocarditis and endocarditis occurring together. [α, 34.]

MYO-EPITHELIAL, adj. Mi-o-e^{2}p-i^2-thel'i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to muscle epithelium, or to the cells composing it. [J, 1.]

MYO-EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-the-(tha)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μῦς, a muscle, and *epithelium* (*q. v.*). See *Muscle* EPITHELIUM.

MYOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-fi(fe)-bro'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also *-oma**). 1. See MYOMA (2d def.). 2. Fibrous degeneration of muscular tissue. [L, 44.]

MYOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros* (*-is*), *-gast'ri.* From μῦς, a muscle, and γαστήρ, the belly. Ger., *Muskelbauch, Muskelleib.* The belly of a muscle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. From μῦς, a muscle, and γένεσις, generation. Production or development of muscular tissue. [α, 48.]

MYOGENIC, adj. Mi-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *myogenique.* 1. Of muscular origin. [α, 17.] 2. Producing muscle. [J.]

MYOGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}g'na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From μῦς, a muscle, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *myognathe.* A double polygnathous monster in which the accessory cephalic portions are united to the lower jaw of the principal head by muscles and integument. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

MYOGONIC, adj. Mi-o-go^{2}n'i^{2}k. From μῦς, a muscle, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into being. Inherent in muscular tissue (said of contraction of a muscle). [L.]

MYOGRAM, n. Mi'o-gra^{2}m. From μῦς, a muscle, and γράμμα, a writing. A graphic curve traced by a myograph. [Landois (K).]

MYOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *-gram'matos* (*-atis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and γράμμα, a writing. A mark or line upon or in a muscle; in the pl., *m'ta*, see INSCRIPTIONES *tendineæ.*

MYOGRAPH, n. Mi'o-gra^{3}f. Lat., *myographion, myographium* (from μῦς, a muscle, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *myographe.* Ger., *Muskelbeschreiber.* An apparatus for recording graphically the curve of a muscular contraction. [K.]—**Cardiac m.** Fr., *myographe du cœur.* See CARDIOGRAPH.—**Comparative m., Double m.** A m. to be used with two different muscles simultaneously. [L, 87 (α, 46).]—**Fall-m.** A m. devised by Harless in which the contraction is registered upon a falling plate. [Landois (K).]—**Palate m.** A m. for recording the movements of the uvula during deglutition, phonation, etc. It consists essentially of a delicate rod one end of which is introduced through the nose and placed against the soft palate, while the other rests upon a revolving drum. [H. Allen, "Trans. of the Coll. of Surgeons of Phila.," vi, 1884 (K).]—**Pendulum m.** Ger., *Pendel-Myographium.* A m. having a seconds pendulum so arranged that at each half-revolution it discharges an electric current through the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation. [K, 3.]—**Spring m.** [Du Bois-Reymond]. Ger., *Feder-M.* An instrument for recording graphically the time which elapses between the irritation of the nerve supplying a muscle and the contraction of that muscle.—**Thickness m.** A m. that records graphically the variations of the thickness of a muscle as it contracts or relaxes. [α, 48.]

MYOGRAPHY, n. Mi-o^{2}g'ra^{3}f-i^2. Lat., *myographia* (from μῦς, a muscle, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *myographie.* Ger., *Muskelbeschreibung, Myographie.* 1. The use of the myograph. [α, 17.] 2. See MYOLOGY.

MYOHÆMATIN, n. Mi-o-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From μῦς, a muscle, and αἷμα, blood. A yellow or reddish-yellow pigment found in the striated muscles. ["Trans. of the Roy. Soc.," clvii (1886), p. 280; "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Sept., 1866, p. 245.]

MYOID, adj. Mi'oid. Lat., *myodes* (from μῦς, a muscle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *myoïde, myode.* Ger., *muskelähnlich, muskelartig, muskelförmig.* Resembling muscle; as a n., a tumor consisting of smooth muscular fibres. [L, 49, 87 (α, 43, 46).]

MYOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-lem'matos* (*-atis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and λέμμα, a rind. Fr., *myolemme.* See SARCOLEMMA.

MYOLINE, n. Mi'o-len. From μῦς, a muscle. Of Erasmus Wilson, a transparent substance filling the particles which by their juxtaposition end to end were supposed to form the ultimate fibrils of striated muscular fibres. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," v, p. 514 (J).]

MYOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-li^{2}p-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). A tumor made up of muscular and fatty tissue. [α, 34.]

MYOLOGY, n. Mi-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *myologia* (from μῦς, a muscle, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *myologie.* Ger., *Muskellehre.* The anatomy, physiology, etc., of muscles. [C.]

MYOM (Ger.), n. Mu^6-om'. See MYOMA.—**Aderhautm'.** See MYOMA *of the chorioid.*—**Collumm'.** A myoma of the cervix uteri.

MYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From μῦς, a muscle (see also *-oma**). Fr., *myome.* Ger., *Myom, Muskelgeschwulst.* 1. A tumor consisting of or containing muscular tissue. 2. Of Virchow, a fibro-muscular tumor. [E.]—**Dartoic m.** See *M. of the skin.*—**Eccentric m.** Fr., *myome excentrique.* A m. developing in the muscular wall of a hollow organ and projecting externally from the organ. [α, 34.]—**Endothelioleiom'.** Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma. [α, 34.]—**Endotheliorrhabdom'.** Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma. [α, 34.]—**Inoleiom'.** Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are smooth. [α, 34.]—**Inorrhabdom'.** Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are striated. [α, 34.]—**Levicellular m.** Of Ziegler, a leiomyoma. [α, 34.]—**M. cysticum.** Of Billroth, a sarcoma in which there are nests of muscular tissue. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**M. lævicellulare.** See LEIOMYOMA.—**M. lymphangeiectodes.** A m. containing dilated lymphatic vessels. [α, 34.]—**M. of the chorioid.** Fr., *myome de la choroïde.* Ger., *Aderhautmyom.* A very rare tumor consisting entirely of hypertrophied or proliferated unstriped muscular fibres in the chorioid. [F.]—**M. of the skin.** A subcutaneous tumor in which smooth muscle-fibres are mixed with the fasciculi of fibrous tissue. The tumor is sometimes multiple. [Cornil and Ranvier (α, 34).]—**M. striocellulare.** See RHABDOMYOMA.—**Non-striated m.** A leiomyoma. [A, 510 (α, 34).]

MYOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'-si^{2}k(ki^2)-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *myomalacie.* Ger., *Muskelerweichung.* Of Lobstein, morbid softening of muscle. [Ziegler (α. 34).]

MYOMECTOMY, n. Mi-o^{2}m-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. A more correct form of *myomotomy* (*q. v.*).

MYOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μῦς, a muscle, and μέλας, black (see also *-osis**). Fr., *myomélanose.* Ger., *Muskelmelanose.* Of Warren, the formation of a blackish mass within a muscle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOMERE, n. Mi'o-mer. From μῦς, a muscle, and μέρος, a part. See MYOTOME (2d def.).

MYOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos* (*-idis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and μήτρα, the uterus (see also *-itis**). See *Parenchymatous* METRITIS.

MYOMOTOMY, n. Mi-o^{2}m-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From *myoma* (*q. v.*), and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *myomotomie.* Ger., *Myomotomie, Myomohysterotomie* (2d def.), *Laparomyomohysterotomie* (2d def.). 1. The excision of a myoma. 2. The exsection of a uterine myoma or fibroma. [α, 18.]

MYON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)'o^{2}n(on). Gr., μυών. A cluster of muscles, a unit of musculature. [Coues (A, 515 [α, 48]).]

MYONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-na^{3}rk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From μῦς, a muscle, and νάρκωσις, a benumbing. Fr., *myonarcose.* Ger., *Muskeldruck.* Numbness of the muscles. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MYONEOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-plas'matos* (*-atis*). From μῦς, a muscle, νέος, new, and πλάσμα, anything formed. A neoplasm containing muscular tissue. [α, 34.]

MYONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-nu^2-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Muscular neuralgia. [D.]

MYONICITY, n. Mi-o^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. The power of contraction or relaxation which is characteristic of living muscular tissue. [α, 48.]

MYONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *myonite.* See MYOSITIS.

MYONOSOS (Lat.), **MYONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}n'-o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μῦς, a muscle, and νόσος, disease. See MYOPATHY.

MYO-ŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and οἴδημα, œdema. 1. Muscular œdema. 2. Idio-muscular contraction—a phenomenon produced in a muscle when a sudden local stimulus, such as a tap with the finger, is applied to it, causing a nodule to form which soon disappears. ["Canadian Jour. of Med. Sci.," Feb., 1882.]

MYOPACHYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}k(pa^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}n-(u^{6}n)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-yns'eos* (*-is*). From μῦς, a muscle, and πάχυνσις, a thickening. Ger., *Muskelverdickung.* Muscular thickening, especially in a pathological sense. [D.]—**M. lipomatosa** (Uhde). The muscular hypertrophy with fatty degeneration that occurs in pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [D, 49.]

MYOPALMUS (Lat.), adj. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From μῦς, a muscle, and παλμός, a quivering. Fr., *myopalme.* Ger., *Sehnenhüpfen.* Twitching of the muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Fr., *myoparalysie.* Ger., *Muskellähmung.* Paralysis of a muscle or muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. See MYOPATHY.—**M. propagata.** Of Friedberg, the progressive muscular atropy which follows a local injury to some of the muscles. [D, 35.]

MYOPATHY (Lat.), n. f. Mi-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *myopathia* (from μῦς, a muscle, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *myopathie.* Ger., *Muskelleiden, Muskelkrankheit, Myopathie.* A disease or morbid condition of the muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]—**Atrophic m.** A disease in which there is a primary idiopathic atrophy of the muscles. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Atrophic progressive m.** Fr., *myopathie atrophique progressive.* See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**Primitive progressive m.** Fr., *myopathie progressive primitive.* Simple atrophy of the muscular substance without alteration of the myosin, progressively involving different groups of muscles. [α, 34.]—**Spinal m.** M. due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]

MYOPE, n. Mi'op. A person affected with myopia.

MYOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-itis*). From μῦς, a muscle, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Myocarditis and pericarditis occurring together. [α, 34.]

MYOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-itis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). Fr., *myopéritonite.* Inflammation of the abdominal muscles and of the peritonæum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOPHONE, n. Mi'o-fon. From μῦς, a muscle, and φωνή, a sound. Ger., *Myophon.* An instrument for rendering audible the sounds accompanying muscular contraction. Boudet's m. consists of an exploring button that traverses a parchment tightly drawn over the opening of a telephone, and of two carbons, one of which rests on the superior end of the exploring button, while the other, which is mobile, is suspended on a yard that can be raised or lowered on a vertical rod. The distance between the two carbons is regulated by a paper spring. The receiving telephone emits a sound for the normal tonus, the acuteness and intensity of which increase at the moment of a voluntary contraction and diminish in paralysis. When contracture exists, the sound is weaker than normal, and is characterized by alternate augmentations and diminutions. [Boudet, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 29, 1884, p. 152 (B); L, 88 (α, 27).]

MYOPHONE, n. Mi'o-fon From μῦς, a mouse, and φόνος, murder. See MYOCTONOS.

MYOPHONIA, n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-fon'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Myophonie.* See *Muscle*-SOUND.

MYOPHYSICS (Lat.), n. sing. Mi'o-fi^{2}s-i^{2}ks. The science of the physical properties of muscle. [α, 48.]

MYOPIA (Lat.), **MYOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Mi(mu^6)-op(o^{2}p)'-i^2-a^3, -o^{2}p-i^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-op'iæ, -as'eos* (*-ias'is*). From μύωψ, short-sighted. Fr., *myopie, courte vue.* Ger., *Myopie, Kurzsichtigkeit.* Short-sightedness; that condition of the eyeball in which, owing either to the antero-posterior axis of the eye being too long or to the refracting power of the dioptric media being too high, parallel rays are not brought to a focus on the retina, but at a point in front of it. Circles of dispersion are thus produced on the retina, and all objects are seen indistinctly unless they are near enough to produce sufficiently divergent rays to unite in a focus on the retina. [F.]—**Apparent m.** Ger., *scheinbare Kurzsichtigkeit.* M. produced by a tonic contraction of the ciliary muscle in an eye which is anatomically emmetropic or hypermetropic. [F.]—**Axial m., Axile m.** M. due to an antero-posterior elongation of the eyeball. [α, 29.]—**Benign m.** M. not accompanied by disease. ["Arch. of Ophthal.," Oct., 1891, p. 559 (α, 29).]—**Curvature m.** M. due to too great curvature of the cornea and lens. [α, 29.]—**High m.** M. above 6·5 dioptres. [Schmidt-Rimpler (α, 29).]—**Index-m.** Fr., *indice-myopie.* Ger., *Anzeiger-Kurzsichtigkeit.* M. from too high an index of refraction of the media of the eye. [α, 29.]—**Low m.** M. below 2 dioptres. [Schmidt-Rimpler (α, 29).]—**Malignant m.** See *Progressive m.*—**Moderate m.** M. from 2 to 6·5 dioptres. [Schmidt-Rimpler (α, 29).]—**Progressive m.** Axial m. in which the elongation of the eye increases and this increase is accompanied by a series of morbid phenomena which invade the ocular membranes and sometimes involve the ciliary muscle and the motor apparatus of the eye. [Landolt (α, 29).]—**Spasmodic m.** See *Apparent m.*

MYOPIC, adj. Mi-o^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *myopicus.* Fr., *myopique.* Ger., *myopisch, kurzsichtig.* Pertaining to or affected with myopia; as a n. (Fr., *myope*; Ger., *Kurzsichtiger*), a myope.

MYOPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}p-i(i^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-pi'esis*). From μῦς, a muscle, and πίεσις, a squeezing. Fr., *myopièse.* Ger., *Muskelpressung.* Massage of the muscles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOPIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}p-i^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See MYOPIA.

MYOPLAST, n. Mi'o-pla^{2}st. A corpuscle or cell producing muscle. [J.]

MYOPLASTIC, adj. Mi-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Fr., *myoplastique.* Of a corpuscle or cell, producing or serving to produce muscle. [J, 33.]

MYOPODIORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-po^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}rth-os'i^{2}s. See MYOPORTHOSIS.

MYOPODIORTHOTER (Lat.), **MYOPODIORTHOTICON** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-po^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}rth'o^{2}t-u^{5}r(ar), -o^{2}rth-ot'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*), *-thotici.* From μύωψ, short-sighted, and ὀρθότης, straightness. Old terms for an apparatus invented by Berthold for the correction of myopia. [F.]

MYOPOLYPLASIASMUS (Lat.), **MYOPOLYPLASMIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pla(pla^3)-zi^2(si^2)-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μῦς, a muscle, πολύς, many, and πλάσσειν, to mold. A representation of a composite muscular structure in drawings arranged one above the other, so as to represent the different muscular layers. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOPORTHON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}p-o^{2}rth'o^{2}n. From μύωψ, short-sighted, and ὀρθός, straight. See MYOPODIORTHOTICON.

MYOPORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}p-o^{2}rth-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thos'eos* (*-is*). From μύωψ, short-sighted, and ὀρθός, straight. The correction of myopia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYOPORUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}p'o^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μύειν, to close, and πόρος, a pore. A genus of the *Myoporaceæ* [Fr., *myoporacées*] or *Myoporinæ*, or *Myoporineæ* [Fr., *myoporinées*], which are an order of the *Bicarpellatæ*, cohort *Lamiales.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. platycarpum.** Australian sugar-tree, sandalwood or dogwood tree of Australia; a species that exudes a sweet manna used as food. [B, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 46).]—**M. tenuifolium.** False sandalwood; indigenous to Tahiti. The heart-wood contains a fragrant essential oil, inferior to sandalwood-oil. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

MYOPRESBYTE (Fr.), adj. Me-o-pre^{2}s-bet. Both short-sighted and presbyopic. [α, 48.]

MYOPS (Lat.), adj. and n. Mi(mu^6)'o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *-op'os* (*-is*). Gr., μύωψ (from μύειν, to close, and ὤψ, the eye). See MYOPIC and MYOPE.

MYOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. See MYIODESOPSIA.

MYOPSIN, n. Mi-o^{2}ps'i^{2}n. Fr., *myopsine.* Ger., *M.* A principle found by Defresne in pancreatic juice, said to be capable of digesting 104 times its weight of albumin. It forms shining garnet-colored scales, soluble in water. ["Rép. de phar.," June, 1878; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1878, p. 386; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 595 (B).]

MYOPY, n. Mi'o-pi^2. See MYOPIA.

MYORHUMATISME (Fr.), n. Me-o-ru^6-ma^3-tez-m'. From μῦς, a muscle, and ῥευματισμός, a rheum. Muscular rheumatism. [D, 74.]

MYORRHEXIA (Lat.), **MYORRHEXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Mi-(mu^6)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'iæ, -rhex'eos* (*-is*). From μῦς, a muscle, and ῥηγνύναι, to break. Fr., *myorrhexie.* Ger., *Myorrhexie.* Rupture of a muscle. [L, 41, 43, 44, 50 (α, 43).]

MYOSÆPTUM (Lat.), n. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-se^{2}pt'(sa^3'e^{2}pt)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From μῦς, a muscle, and *sæptum* (*q. v.*). One of the sæpta between the metamerically arranged muscles, as in fishes, etc. ["Amer. Nat.," 1890, p. 481 (J).]

MYOSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}s-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See MYALGIA.

MYOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-sa3rk-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma. A sarcoma containing muscular tissue. [E.]—**M. strio-cellulare.** A m. in which spindle cells with more or less perfect striation are found associated with smooth muscle-fibres. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]

MYOSCENOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-se2n(skan)-o2g-ra2f(ra3f)'i2-a3. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting. A portrayal of the muscles. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYOSCHILOS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Mi(mu6)-o2s-kil(ch2el)'o2s. Fr., *m.*, *myoschile.* A genus of the *Santalaceæ*, tribe *Osyrideæ.* [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**M. oblonga, M. oblongum, M. oblongus.** Fr., *m.* (ou *myoschile*) *oblongue.* Chile senna; a shrub growing along the sea-coasts and on sandy hills in Chile, where the leaves are used as a purgative and the stems in amenorrhœa. [B, 42, 168, 173, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xxiv (*a*, 46).]

MYOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-skle2(skla)-ros'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σκληρός*, hard. Ger., *Myosclerose.* Sclerosis of a muscle or of its sheath.

MYOSCLEROTIC, adj. Mi-o-skle2r-o2t'i2k. Fr., *myoscléroſique.* Pertaining to induration of muscular tissue. [R. Longuet, "Un. méd.," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 157.]

MYOSIN, n. Mi'o2s-i2n. From *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *myosine.* Ger., *M.* A gelatinous, semi-transparent albuminous substance distinct from syntonin, which forms the chief constituent of the muscle plasma inclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in dilute solutions of common salt, in acids, and in diluted caustic alkaline solutions, is precipitated by alcohol, and is converted by hydrochloric acid into syntonin. It curdles somewhat for a time when the muscle contracts, and completely soon after death. The curdling is not a true coagulation. It has also been obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus varius.* [B, 4 (*a*, 38), 93 (*a*, 14), 244 (*a*, 27), 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]—**M.-peptone.** See Myosinose.—**Vegetable m.** M. found in various vegetable substances, such as maize, peas, and almonds. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MYOSINOSE, n. Mi-os'i2n-os. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* The product of the peptic digestion of myosin. There are two varieties of m., protomyosinose and deuteromyosinose. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 446 (*a*, 18).]

MYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *m.*, *myose, myosie.* Ger., *Augensternverengerung, M.* 1. Continuous contraction of the pupil; caused by direct irritation of the motor filament supplying the sphincter, by reflex irritation from the fifth nerve, or by paralysis of the vasoconstrictor-nerve fibres of the iris from a lesion of the nerve-centres or of the cervical sympathetic. [F.] 2. Of Schultz, see Myopathy.—**Paralytic m.** M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so-called dilatator pupillæ. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**Paralytico-spastic m.** M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so-called dilatator pupillæ associated with contraction of the sphincter pupillæ. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**Sleep m.** M. which occurs during sleep. [*a*, 29.]—**Spastic m.** M. due to contraction of the sphincter pupillæ. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spinalis.* M. associated with certain forms of spinal disease. [*a*, 29.]

MYOSITIC, adj. Mi-o2s-i2t'i2k. 1. See Myotic. 2. Pertaining to myositis. [*a*, 17.]

MYOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o2s-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-il'idos (-idis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle (see also *-itis**). Fr., *myosite.* Ger., *Muskelentzündung, M.* Inflammation of muscular tissue. [D.]—**Fibrous m., Interstitial m.** M. in which there is hyperplasia of the connective tissue, with atrophy of the muscular fibres. [*a*, 34.]—**M. interstitialis lipomatosa progressiva paralytica.** Muscular pseudo-hypertrophy. [*a*, 34.]—**M. ossificans (progressiva).** Fr., *myosite ossifiante progressive.* A form of m. characterized by infiltration of the intermuscular tissue, then fibrous induration, and finally true ossification. [Kümell, "Arch. f. Kinderh.," xxi, 4, p. 451 (D).]—**M. ossificans progressiva lipomatosa.** A variety of m. ossificans progressiva in which there is fatty infiltration between the muscle-fibres. [*a*, 34.]—**M. parenchymatosa.** M. accompanied by molecular or waxy degeneration of primitive fibres. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**M. trichinosa.** Interstitial m. caused by the migration of the *Trichina spiralis* into the muscle. [*a*, 34.]—**M. typhosa.** A variety of m. in which the muscles are softened, the muscular fibres are slightly granular and lose their striation, and there may be a multiplication of young cells in the sarcolemma. It has been observed in typhoid fever, but is not characteristic of that disease. [*a*, 34.]—**Proliferative m.** Fr., *myosite proliférative.* Of Lancereaux, interstitial m. with a tendency to the formation of permanent tissue. [*a*, 34.]—**pyæmic m.** M. caused by pyæmia. [*a*, 34.]—**Pyretic m.** Fr., *myosite pyrétique.* Of Lancereaux, a symptomatic m. due to fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Sclerous m.** An interstitial or osseous m. [*a*, 34.]—**Specific m.** Of Lange, syphilitic m. [*a*, 34.]—**Symptomatic m.** Of G. Hayem, a trophic lesion of the muscular fibres occurring in some constitutional diseases. ["Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1870, iii, pp. 81, 269, 422, 473, 569 (*a*, 34).]

MYOSOME (Fr.), n. Me-o-zom. From *μῦς*, muscle, and *σῶμα*, a body. Of Milne-Edwards, the fundamental and contractile substance of muscle. [J, 28.]

MYOSOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o2s-ot'i2s. Gen., *-ot'idos (-idis)*. Gr., *μυοσωτίς* (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *οὖς*, an ear. Fr., *m.*, *grémillet, scorpionne.* Ger., *Mäuseohr, Leuchte, Vergissmeinnicht.* Forget-me-not, scorpion-grass; a genus of herbs, of the *Borageæ.* The name was applied by the ancients to various other plants resembling the ear of a mouse in shape or in their downy covering. [B, 19, 34, 42, 77, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. annua.** Fr., *myosote des champs, oreille de rat, herbe grasse, ne m'oubliez pas.* Ger., *Feldleuchte.* Common (or field) scorpion-grass; a mucilaginous species rarely if ever used medicinally. [B, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. arvensis.** See *M. annua* and *M. verna.*—**M. palustris.** Fr., *myosote des marais.* Ger., *Vergissmeinnicht.* Common (or true) forget-me-not, water myosote (or mouse-ear); a blue-flowered perennial plant, growing in marshes. It has mucilaginous properties, and the macerated leaves were formerly used as a cataplasm in ophthalmia. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. perennis.** Fr., *oreille de souris.* 1. See *M. palustris.* 2. A species said to be used in Siberia as an antisyphilitic. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. scorpioides.** 1. An old name for *M. arvensis* and *M. palustris.* [B, 34, 77, 173 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *M. perennis* (2d def.).—**M. strigulosa.** A smaller-flowered variety of *M. palustris.* [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**M. verna.** The American forget-me-not; a roughly hirsute species growing in dry fields and on hills. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. versicolor.** Color-changing forget-me-not, a variety of the *M. palustris* with both blue and yellow flowers [B, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]


MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS.
[A, 327.]

MYOSPASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o2sp'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-spas'eos (-osp'asis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σπάσις*, a drawing in. Ger., *Muskelzusammenziehung* (1st def.), *Zuckung* (2d def.). 1. A muscular contraction. 2. Of Schultz, a convulsion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYOSPASM, n. Mi'o-spa2z'm. Lat., *myospasmus* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *σπασμός*, a drawing). Ger., *Myospasmus, Muskelkrampf.* See Cramp (1st def.).

MYOSPECTROSCOPE, n. Mi-o-spe2k'tro-skop. From *μῦς*, a muscle (see also Spectroscope). Fr., *m.* A spectroscope devised by Ranvier in which suitably prepared transversely striated muscular fibres serve as a diffraction grating. [J, 31.]

MYOSTYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-sti2p(stu6p)'si2s. Gen., *-styps'eos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *στῦψις*, a contracting. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myostypse, Stickung.* Of Schultz, (1) a muscular contraction, and (2) obstruction of any functional movement. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYOSURANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o2s-u2r(ur)-a2nd(a3nd)'-ra3. From *μῦς*, a mouse, *οὐρά*, a tail, and *ἀνήρ*, a man. Of Baillon, a genus of the *Saxifragaceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**M. moschata.** A resinous species found in Madagascar, where it is used as an aromatic and stimulant. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MYOSURUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu6)-o2s-u2r(ur)'u3s(u4s). From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *myosure, queue de souris.* Ger., *Mäuseschwanz.* A genus of plants of the *Myosuroideæ*, which are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cauda muris, M. minimus, M. scaposus.** Fr., *queue de souris.* Mouse-tail, blood-strange; a small plant growing often in chalky or gravely soil. It is astringent, and was formerly official as *cauda murina*, or *herba caudæ muris.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

MYOSUTURE, n. Mi'o-su2t-u2r. Of Roberts, suture of a muscle. [*a*, 34.]

MYOSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-si2n(su6n)-i2z-e(a)'-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *συνίζησις*, a falling together. Fr., *myosynizèse.* Ger., *Muskelverwachsung.* The adhesion of one or more layers of muscular tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MYOTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu6)-o2t-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. See Myalgia.

MYOTASES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mi(mu6)-o2t'a2s(a3s)-e2z(e2s). Gen., *-tase'on.* From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τάσις*, a stretching. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myotasien, Muskeldehnungen.* 1. Tensions of the muscles. 2. Of Schultz, involuntary tensions in general (*e. g.*, in aneurysm, prolapsus, hernia, angeiectasis, etc.). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYOTATIC, adj. Mi-o-ta2t'i2k. Pertaining to tensions, especially to involuntary tensions, of the muscles. [*a*, 48.]

MYOTENOTOMY, n. Mi-o-te2n-o2t'o2m-i2. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *τένων*, a tendon, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. The operation of cutting muscles and tendons.

MYOTHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu6)-o(o3)-the(tha)'li2-u3m-(u4m). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *θηλή*, the nipple. The cells composing the myotomes or protovertebræ. [J, 55.]

MYOTHERMIC, adj. Mi-o-thu6rm'i2k. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *θέρμη*, heat. Producing heat, or pertaining to the production of heat, by muscular action. [*a*, 48.]

MYOTIC, adj. Mi-o2t'i2k. Producing myosis; as a n., a m. drug. [*a*, 17.]

MYOTILITY, n. Mi-o2t-i2l'i2-ti2. Lat., *myotilitas* (from *μῦς*, a muscle). Fr., *myotilité.* Of Chaussier, muscular contractility. [K, 2.]

MYOTOME, n. Mi'o-tom. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *myotome.* Ger., *Myotom.* 1. See Tenotome. 2. One of the metamerically arranged segments of a muscle, either in the adult or embryo, as in the lateral muscular masses in *Amphibia* and fishes. [L, 294.]

MYOTOMY, n. Mi-o2t'o2m-i2. Gr., *μυοτομία* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Lat., *myotomia.* Fr., *myotomie.* Ger., *Myotomie, Muskelschnitt, Muskelzergliederung, Muskelzerlegung.* Sec-

tion of a muscle or of muscles.—**Intra-ocular m.** Lat., *myotomie entraocularis.* Fr., *myotomie intraoculaire.* Ger., *intraoculäre Myotomie, Durchschneidung der Ciliarmuskel.* An operation devised by Hancock in place of iridectomy, on the supposition that the chief factor in exciting glaucoma was contraction of the ciliary muscle. It consists in dividing this muscle with a Beer's cataract knife, which is introduced into the sclera between the rectus externus and rectus inferior muscles, and the sclera and ciliary muscle are divided in a line running from before and upward in a direction downward and backward. The wound should be about an eighth of an inch long. [F.]

MYOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-to(to^2)'ni^2-a^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and τόνος, a stretching. Ger., *Myotonie.* Muscular spasm. [D.]—**Congenital m.** Lat., *m. congenita.* Of Strümpell, see *Thomsen's* DISEASE.

MYOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu^6)-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μῦς, a muscle, and τείνειν, to stretch. Tonic muscular spasm. [α, 34.]

MYOTRICHODINA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-di(de)'na^3. From μῦς, a muscle, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *myotrichodine.* Ger., *Muskelhaarwurm.* Of Owen, see TRICHINA *spiralis.*

MYOTYRBE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-tu^{6}rb(tu^{6}rb)'e(a). Gen., *-tyrb'es.* From μῦς, a muscle, and τύρβη, disorder. 1. See CHOREA. 2. Of Lordat, noncoordination of voluntary muscular movements. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

MYRACOPON (Lat.), **MYRACOPUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mi(mu^6)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)'o^{2}p-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μυράκοπον (from μύρον, an unguent, α priv., and κόπος, weariness). Of old writers, a certain aromatic salve used to relieve fatigue. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

MYRCIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *myrcie.* Ger., *Myrcie.* A genus of the *Myrteæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. acris.** See PIMENTA *acris.*—**M. coriacea.** Ger., *lederige Myrcie.* A shrub found in the Caribbean Islands and South America. The berries and the leaves, and sometimes the flowers, are used in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage, and the seed in calculous affections. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. pimentoides.** The *Pimenta citrifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oil of m.** Lat., *oleum myrciæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de bay* (ou *de myrcie*). Ger., *Bayöl, Myrcienöl.* Oil of bay; a brown oil distilled from the leaves of *M. acris,* of an aromatic, clove-like odor and a pungent taste. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Spiritus myrciæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Bay-rum; made by dissolving 16 parts of oil of m. and 1 part each of oil of orange-peel and oil of pimenta in 1,000 parts of alcohol, adding gradually 782 of water, setting aside in a closed bottle for 8 days, and filtering. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]

MYRIADENUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From μυρίος, countless, and ἀδήν, a gland. 1. Of Cassini, the genus *Jasonia.* 2. Of Desvaux, the genus *Zornia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. tetraphyllus.** Sp., *yerba de la vibora* (ó *viperina* [Mex. Ph.]). A species found in Mexico, Jamaica, etc. It furnishes a gum that is used as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

MYRIAGRAMME, n. Mi^{2}r'i^2-a^3-gra^{2}m. From μυρίοι, ten thousand, and *gramme* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* A weight of 10,000 grammes, equal to 22·046 lbs. av. [α, 48.]

MYRIALITRE, n. Mi^{2}r'i^2-a^3-li^{2}tr'. From μυρίοι, ten thousand, and *litre* (*q. v.*). A measure of 10,000 litres, equal to 2,656 U. S. gallons. [α, 48.]

MYRIAMETRE, n. Mi^{2}r'i^2-a^3-metr'. From μυρίοι, ten thousand, and *metre* (*q. v.*). Fr., *m.* A length of 10,000 metres, or 10 kilometres, equal to 6·21 English miles. [α, 48.]

MYRIAPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^2-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}d-a^3. From μυρίος, countless, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *myriapodes.* Ger., *Tausendfüsse, Tausendfüssler.* A class of the *Arthropoda,* comprising the centipedes and their allies, characterized by their numerous feet. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

MYRICA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ri(re)'ka^3. Gr., μυρίκη. Fr., *cirier, m.* Ger., *Gagel.* Candleberry myrtle; a genus forming the galeworts. The *Myricaceæ* (Fr., *myricacées*) of most authors are the galeworts or candleberry-myrtle family. They are undershrubs, shrubs, or sometimes small trees, natives of the temperate and warmer regions, and are tonic and astringent. Most of them yield aromatic secretions, and their fruits are often covered with wax. The *Myricaceæ* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Incompletæ,* consisting of the *Casuarineæ, Myriceæ,* and *Styracifluæ.* The *Myricæ* and *Myriceæ* (Fr., *myricées*; Ger., *Myriceen*) are the *Myricaceæ* as first defined. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. æthiopica.** An Abyssinian species. The fruits yield a wax. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. asplenifolia.** See COMPTONIA *asplenifolia.*—**M. brasiliensis.** A species closely related to and used like *M. cerifera.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. caracassana.** A New Granada species. The bark is astringent. [B. 267, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. caroliniensis.** A shrub growing in swamps from South Carolina to Florida. The fruit furnishes much wax. [B, 34, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. cerifera.** Fr., *cirier de la Louisiane.* Ger., *wachstragender Gagel, Lichtmyrte.* Wax myrtle, bayberry, candleberry myrtle, tallow-shrub; a North American shrub, abundant along the seacoasts, and also said to be indigenous to New Granada. Its fruit, a small spherical nut, yields much myrtle wax. The tonic, astringent bark of the stem and root is used in chronic catarrhs of the throat, and, powdered, as an external application to indolent ulcers. The eclectics use it in diarrhœa, jaundice, scrofula, etc. In large doses it is emetic. It contains a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resins, myristic acid, etc. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. cordifolia.** Fr., *m.* (ou *cirier*) *à feuilles en cœur, buisson de cire.* A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, where a greenish wax, called *xum bessie,* obtained by boiling the fruits and the branches, is used as food by the Hottentots. [B, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 46).]—**M. faya.** Fr., *m. faya.* A species indigenous to the Azores. The berries yield a wax, and their pulp is edible. [B, 173, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. gale.** Fr., *myrte bâtard* (ou *de Brabant,* ou *des marais*), *piment royal, romarin du nord, thé de Simon-Pauli.* Ger., *gemeiner Gagel, brabanter Myrte, Heidelbeerenmyrte, Myrtenheide.* Common candleberry myrtle of Europe, Dutch (or Devonshire, or bog-, or moor-) myrtle, gale, sweet gale, sweet willow, golden osier; a shrub growing in Europe and North America. The entire plant has a strong aromatic odor and a bitter astringent taste. The leaves, *herba* (seu *folia*) *myrti brabanticæ* (seu *myricæ gale*), were formerly used in skin diseases. They are sometimes substituted for hops, and in Norway for tobacco. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. integrifolia.** The *sophee* of the mountain regions of India. The fruit is eaten by the natives. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. jalapensis.** Sp., *árbol de la cera.* A species found in Mexico, where a wax obtained from the fruit is used in diarrhœa and jaundice. [B (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 46).]—**M. laciniata.** The *M. quercifolia.* [B, 267 (α, 35).]—**M. nagi.** The *yangmae* of China, a bushy shrub or tree which bears a fine edible fruit. There is a species of the same name in western India, but its fruit is much inferior to that of the *yangmae,* and it may be a distinct species. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. palustris.** See *M. gale.*—**M. pennsylvanica.** Fr., *cirier de Pennsylvanie.* A species having the same properties and uses as *M. caroliniensis,* to which it is closely related. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. quercifolia.** Fr., *m. à feuilles de chêne.* The oak-leaved candleberry myrtle; a Cape of Good Hope species yielding a green wax. [B, 267, 310, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. rubra.** A small tree or shrub found in China and Japan. The fruit is edible. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M. sapida.** A species the bark of which, the *kuephul* of the Hindoos, is used in India as an aromatic stimulant and as a rubefacient and sternutatory. The fruits are eaten. [B, 172, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 46).]—**M. serrata.** A species growing in South Africa and yielding a brittle wax. [B, 314 (α, 35).]—**M'talg** (Ger.), **M'wachs** (Ger.). See *Myrtle* WAX.

MYRICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2 a^3. From μυρίκη, the tamarisk. A genus of tamariscineous plants distinguished from *Tamarix* by its monadelphous stamens. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**M. dahurica.** A species having the same uses as *M. herbacea.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. germanica.** Fr., *petit tamarisc.* Ger., *deutsche Tamariske.* German tamarisk; a shrub growing in Europe and the Caucasus. The bark of the stem and root, *cortex tamarisci* (seu *tamarisci germanicæ,* seu *tamariscis,* seu *myrices,* seu *myricæ*), as well as the leaves, *folia tamarisci,* etc., was formerly used as an aperient and deobstruent and in jaundice and skin diseases. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. herbacea, M. longifolia.** Species the woody lower part of the stem of which is used as a medicine by the priests in Thibet. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MYRICE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-ri(re)'se(ka). Gen., *myric'es.* Gr., μυρίκη. 1. The tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*). 2. The *Myricaria germanica.* [B, 114, 180 (α, 35).]—**Cortex myrices.** 1. The bark of *Tamarix gallica.* 2. The bark of the stem and root of *Myricaria germanica.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

MYRICIC ALCOHOL, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. See MYRICYL *alcohol.*

MYRICIN, n. Mi^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *myricina.* Fr., *myricine.* Ger., *M.* 1. A crystalline substance, $(C_{30}H_{61}).C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, derived from beeswax. 2. An alcoholic extract of the bark of *Myrica cerifera.* 3. Myristicol. [B, 5; B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

MYRICYL, n. Mi^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^{2}l. Syn.: *melissyl.* A univalent hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{61}$, the radicle of m. alcohol. [B.]—**M. alcohol.** Hydrate or hydrated oxide of m., hydrogen myricylate; a monatomic alcohol, $C_{30}H_{62}O$, containing m., and obtained by decomposing beeswax. [B, 2; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. chloride.** A waxy substance, $C_{30}H_{61}Cl$. [B.]—**M. hydrate.** See *M. alcohol.*—**M. palmitate.** See MYRICIN (1st def.).

MYRICYLATE, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-at. A salt of myricyl.

MYRICYLIC, adj. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to myricyl. [B.]—**M. alcohol.** See MYRICYL *alcohol.*—**M. palmitate.** See MYRICIN (1st def.).

MYRINGA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}n^2'ga^3. See MEMBRANA *tympani.*

MYRINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *myringite.* Ger., *Trommelfellentzündung.* Inflammation of the membrana tympani. [L, 41, 44, 49 (α, 14).]

MYRINGODECTOMY, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go-de^{2}k'to-mi^2. From *myrinx,* the tympanic membrane, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *myringodectomie.* Ger., *Myringectomie, Myringodektomie.* The artificial perforation of the membrana tympani, with excision of a portion, done mainly to make a passage for the waves of sound to the labyrinth in cases where their propagation from the membrana tympani to the stapes is impeded. [F.]

MYRINGOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-mi(mu^6)-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *myrinx,* the tympanic membrane, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *Myringomykosis.* Disease of the membrana tympani resulting from the presence of a fungus. [B.]—**M. aspergillina.** Of Wreden, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory canal; produced by various species of *Aspergillus* (*Eurotium* and *Otomyces*). [B; F.] Cf. ASPERGILLUS *auricularis.*

MYRINGOPLASTY, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}n^2'go-pla^{2}st-i^2. From *myrinx,* the tympanic membrane, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *myringoplastie.* Ger., *Myringoplastie.* A plastic operation for closing persistent perforations of the membrana tympani. In Berthold's operation the margins of a perforation are freshened, and then a skin graft is pushed in as far as the membrana tympani and lightly pressed on the surface of the wound at the edges of the perforation, and the meatus is then closed with antiseptic wadding, which is left undisturbed for several days and then removed, the canal being cleansed and the dressing reapplied. [F, 3.]

MYRINGOTOME, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}n^2'go-tom. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and τομή, a cutting. A small sharp knife with a long shank, used for incising the membrana tympani. [α, 29.]

MYRINGOTOMY, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}t'o-mi^2. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *myringotomie.* Ger., *Myringotomie.* Incision of the membrana tympani.

MYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing'os (-ing'is).* See MEMBRANA *tympani.*

MYRIOCARPIN, n. Mi^{2}r-i^2-o-ka^{3}r'pi^{2}n. The active principle of the cacur (*q. v.*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 46).]

MYRIOFLE (Fr.), n. Me-re-o-f'l. See MYRIOPHYLLON.

MYRIOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^2-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., μυριόφυλλον (from μυρίος, countless, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *miriofle* (*volant d'eau*). Ger., *Federball.* Water milfoil; a genus of onagraceous herbs of the *Myriophylleæ*, which are, of Reichenbach, a division of the *Halorageæ*. The name is sometimes applied to *Achillea millefolium.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. verticillatum.** A medicinal species found in Chile. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 46).]

MYRIOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^2-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. A more correct form of *Myriapoda* (*q. v.*).

MYRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-is'matos (-atis).* Gr., μύρισμα. Fr., *myrisme.* An anointing. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYRISTATE, n. Mi^{2}r'i^{2}st-at. A salt of myristic acid.

MYRISTIC, adj. Mi^2-ri^{2}st'i^{2}k. Belonging to or derived from the genus *Myristica.* [B.]—**M. acid.** Fr., *acide myristique.* Ger., *Myristinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, found under the form of its salts in the fruit of *Myristica moschata*, in spermaceti, in cocoa-nut oil, etc. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool myristique.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{30}O = C_{14}H_{29}.OH$, present in spermaceti. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**M. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldehyde myristique.* Ger., *Myristaldehyd.* A solid body, $C_{14}H_{28}O = C_{13}H_{27}.CHO$, bearing the same relation to myristic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. [B, 5.]—**M. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride myristique.* Ger., *Myristinsäureanhydrid.* A body, $(C_{14}H_{27}O)_2.O$, obtained by treating potassium myristate with phosphoryl chloride. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]

MYRISTICA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-i^{2}st'i^{2}k-a^3. From μυρίζειν, to anoint. Fr., *muscadier* (1st def.), *muscade* (2d def.), *noix de muscade* (2d def.). Ger., *Muskatnussbaum* (1st def.), *Muskatnuss* (2d def.), *Muskate* (2d def.). It., *noce moscada.* Sp., *nuez moscada* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The genus composing the *Myristicaceæ* (Fr., *myristicacées*) (or *Myristiceæ* [Fr., *myristicées*; Ger., *Myristiceen*]), which are the nutmegs, an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the nutmeg; the kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans* divested of its testa. [B, 5, 19, 42, 104, 121, 168, 170, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Adeps (seu Balsamum) myristicæ.** See *Expressed oil of* NUTMEG.—**Ceratum myristicæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Balsamum* NUCISTÆ (2d def.).—**M. acuminata.** A large tree of Madagascar yielding nutmegs the aromatic oil of which is used internally as a stomachic tonic and externally as an embrocation in gout. [B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. amygdalina.** A Tenasserim tree. The fruit has none of the aroma of the nutmeg. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. aromatica.** See *M. fragrans.*—**M. bicuhyba, M. bicuiba.** A species indigenous to Brazil, where its nutmeg, which is black externally with broad furrows, and has a faint aroma and an aromatic bitter taste, is used as a digestive tonic. It yields a fatty substance, *bicuiba redonda* (bicuhyba balsam), used as an embrocation in swelling of the joints, chronic rheumatism, and hæmorrhoids. [B, 48 (α, 14); B, 5, 168, 180 (α, 35); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 89.]—**M. cumara.** See *M. otoba.*—**M. dactyloides.** See *M. fatua.*—**Myristicæ adeps** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**M. fatua.** A species found in the Antilles and Guiana, furnishing a nutmeg known as long (or wild, or male) nutmeg, which is longer than the true nutmeg, and lacks, unless fresh, the fragrance and aroma of the latter. The plant is by some identified with *M. malabarica.* [B, 5, 18, 168, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. fragrans.** Fr., *muscadier musqué.* Ger., *ächter Muskatnussbaum.* The true nutmeg-tree, indigenous to the Banda and a few neighboring islands, and cultivated in Singapore, Penang, Bengal, Réunion, Brazil, French Guiana, and the West Indies. The fruit, a pendulous globose drupe, about 2 inches in diameter, splits when ripe into two halves, exposing a crimson fleshy foliaceous aril (mace), enveloping a bony seed, the fragrant kernel of which constitutes the nutmeg (see NUTMEG and *M.* [2d def.]). It contains a stimulant carminative volatile oil (see *Oil of* NUTMEG), and over 34 per cent. of expressed oil of nutmeg, besides starch, albuminoids, water, etc. Nutmeg is aromatic and in large quantities a narcotic poison. It is chiefly used as an adjuvant and as a condiment. The aril (mace) possesses about the same properties, but is rarely employed medicinally. The pulpy exocarp of the fruit is preserved and eaten. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 168, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. insipida.** The Queensland nutmeg-tree. [B, 214, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. Iryagheli.** A species the fruits of which are aromatic, but are rarely found in commerce. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. kombo.** Fr., *arbre à suif.* The *kombo* of the Gaboon country, where it is used in cutaneous diseases. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. laurifolia.** The commonest wild nutmeg-tree in the Madras Presidency. Its nutmeg and mace are of no value. [B, 496 (α, 35).]—**M. longifolia.** A species with large oblong-lanceolate leaves, growing in the mountains of Khasia, eastern Bengal, and the Malay peninsula. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**M. madagascariensis.** A Madagascar species containing a white juice which becomes blood-red on exposure to air. The kernels of the fruits have the properties of the true nutmeg, and in Madagascar are used like it. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. malabarica.** The Malabar nutmeg, identified by some with *M. tomentosa.* Its nutmegs (wild or male nutmegs), which are larger than the true nutmegs and have but little aroma or taste, are found sometimes mixed with the latter. A yellowish concrete oil obtained from them by boiling is used in India as an embrocation in rheumatism and as an application to indolent ulcers. [B, 172, 173 (α, 35).]—**M. microcarpa.** A species the mace of which is used in Amboyna to color the teeth red. [B, 180 (α, 35).]



MYRISTICA FRAGRANS. [A, 327.]

—**M. moschata.** 1. See *M. fragrans.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod. and the Austr., Belg., Gr., and Hung. Ph's, see *M.* (2d def.).—**M. ocuba.** A species found in northern Brazil. The fruit yields a soft waxy matter called *ocuba-wax*, melting at 36·5° C., used for candles. [B, 49 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 35).]—**M. officinalis.** See *M. fragrans* and *M. bicuiba.*—**M. otoba.** Otoba-wax tree, Santa Fé nutmeg; a species growing in the mountains of Colombia, where an unguent (*otoba-butter*) prepared from the white aril of the fruits is used in itch and other skin diseases. The fruits have a penetrating, disagreeable odor. [B, 48, 49 (α, 14); B, 168, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. punctata.** A species growing in the province of Rio Negro, Brazil. [B, 214 (α, 35).]—**M. salicifolia.** A species indigenous to Borneo, where the entire fruit is used as a spice. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. sebifera.** Fr., *muscadier de Cayenne, porte-suif.* Tallow-nutmeg of Cayenne, yamadou-oil plant; found in the forests of Guiana, northern Brazil, and Panama. The seeds yield a grease (virola tallow) which is made into candles. A reddish, acrid juice obtained from the trunk is applied to ulcers and to decayed teeth. The aroma of the seed is fugacious. [B, 168, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**M. spuria.** The *dungan* or *gono-gogo* of the Philippines, where a red juice obtained from the trunk is substituted for dragon's blood. The seeds are covered with a mace of a yellow color, which eventually changes to a bright red. [B, 19, 121, 168 (α, 35).] Cf. *M. tingens.*—**M. surinamensis.** Dollee-wood. The grayish seeds, about as large as cherries and having a ribbed and very fragile shell, have a faint aromatic odor and taste like cocoa-nut-oil. They contain myristicol and free myristic acid. [B, 5, 275 (α, 35); C. L. Reimer and W. Will, "Ber. d. chem. Ges.," 1885, p. 2011; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 88 (α, 50).]—**M. tingens.** An Amboyna species, perhaps identical with *M. spuria.* It contains a red coloring matter, which the natives chew mixed with lime. [B, 121, 168 (α, 35).]—**M. tomentosa.** Fr., *muscadier tomenteux.* Ger., *filziger Muskatnussbaum.* Male (or wild) nutmeg; found in the islands of the Indian Ocean, probably identical with *M. malabarica.* The seeds are used in abdominal complaints, diarrhœa, etc., and in Amboyna are considered aphrodisiac. [B, 77, 168, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**Nuces myristicæ.** See *M.* (2d def.).—**Oleum myristicæ.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., see *Oil of* NUTMEG. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., see *Expressed oil of* NUTMEG.—**Oleum myristicæ æthereum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Oil of* NUTMEG.—**Oleum myristicæ expressum** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**Semen myristicæ** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Semen myristicæ pulveratum.** Nutmeg crushed in a mortar, then ground in a mill, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 300-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Semina myristicæ** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *M.* (2d def.).—**Spiritus myristicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts by weight of oil of nutmeg in 97 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part by volume of the oil in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum myristicæ compositum** [Swed. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting 10 parts of yellow wax and 50 of expressed oil of nutmeg over the water-bath, straining, and mixing intimately with 1 part of rectified oil of amber, 10 parts each of oil of cloves and oil of lavender, and 5 of balsam of Peru. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

MYRISTICATION, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From μυρίζειν, to anoint. Fr., *m.* The development of nutmeg-liver. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

MYRISTICENE, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st'i^{2}s-en. A hydrocarbon boiling at 167° C., obtained from oil of nutmeg; probably a mixture of two or more other hydrocarbons. [B, 2.]

MYRISTICIN, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *myristicine.* 1. See MYRISTIC *acid.* 2. See MYRISTICOL.

MYRISTICOL, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st'i^{2}k-o^{2}l. Fr., *m.* Ger., *M.* A phenol, $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (or $C_{10}H_{14}O$), probably hydroparacymene hydrate, $C_6H_4(C_4H_9)(OH).H_2$, isomeric with camphor; an oily body obtained from oil of nutmeg. [B, 2; B, 4 (α, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.,"

June, 1888, p. 307 (B).]—**M. chloride.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}Cl$, obtained by treating m. with phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

MYRISTIN, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st'i^{2}n. Fr., *myristine.* Ger., *M.* Glyceryl myristate ; a compound of glycerin in which the radicle of myristic acid replaces one or more molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**M'säure** (Ger.). See MYRISTIC *acid.*—**M'säureäthylester** (Ger.). See ETHYL *myristate.*

MYRISTOLIC ACID, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$, melting at 12° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

MYRISTONE, n. Mi^{2}r-i^{2}st'on. A crystalline ketone, $C_{27}H_{54}O$, melting at 75° C., obtained by slow distillation of calcium myristate. [B, 2 ; B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MYRISTYL HYDRIDE, n. Mi^{2}r'i^{2}s-ti^{2}l. A colorless liquid, $C_{14}H_{30} = C_{14}H_{29}.H$, found in American petroleum, having a turpentine-like odor and boiling at about 240° C. [B, 93 (*a*, 38).]

MYRMECIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-me(ma)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., μυρμηκία (from μύρμηξ, an ant). Fr., *myrmécie.* Ger., *Ameisenwarze* (1st def.), *Myrmecie, Myrmecismus* (2d def.). 1. See VERRUCA *formicaria.* 2. A verrucous condition of the palms and soles resembling thymion, but with less prominent and harder manifestations, perhaps tyloma. [Celsus (G, 13).]

MYRMECIASIS (Lat.), **MYRMECIASMUS** (Lat.), **MYRMECISMUS** (Lat.). **MYRMECIUM** (Lat.), n's f., m., m., and n. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-me(ma)-si(ki^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, -si^2(ki^2)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -me(ma)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-as'eos* (*-i'asis*), *-as'me, -is'mi, -me'cii.* Gr., μυρμηκίασις, μυρμηκιασμός (from μύρμηξ, an ant). Fr., *myrmécium.* See FORMICATION and *Spasmodic* ERGOTISM.

MYRMECOBIOUS, adj. Mi^{2}r-mek-o^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *myrmecobius* (from μύρμηξ, an ant, and βίος, life). Living on or among ants. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYRMECOLEON (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-me^{2}k(mak)-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-ont'os* (*-ont'is*). Gr., μυρμηκολέων (from μύρμηξ, an ant, and λέων, a lion). A more correct form of MYRMELEON (*q. v.*).

MYRMECOPHAGA (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-me^{2}k(mak)-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3. From μύρμηξ, an ant, and φαγεῖν, to eat. The ant-bear or ant-eater ; a genus of the *Myrmecophagidæ,* which are a family of edentate mammals. [*a*, 48.]—**M. tamandua.** A species found in South America. Its fat was formerly supposed to be nervine and resolvent. [L, 105 (*a*, 46).]

MYRMECOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-me^{2}k(mak)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From μύρμηξ, an ant (see also *-osis**). See MYRMECIASIS.

MYRMELEON (Lat.), n. m. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-me(ma)'le^2-o^{2}n. From μύρμηξ, an ant, and λέων, a lion. The ant-lion ; a genus of neuropterous insects. [*a*, 48.]—**M. formicarius.** A species used as an emollient. [L, 105 (*a*, 46).]

MYROBALAN, n. Mi-ro^{2}b'a^{2}l-a^{2}n. Gr., μυροβάλανος. Lat., *myrobalanus.* Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myrobalane.* 1. The fruit of various East Indian plants, especially of species of *Terminalia.* The name was given by the ancients to the fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca,* and in mediæval times to a variety of plum. 2. A plant producing m's. The *Myrobalaneæ* (Fr., *myrobalanées*) are : Of Jussieu, a family of plants (the *Combretaceæ*) ; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Onagreæ,* consisting of the *Circœeæ* and *Granateæ.* [B. 5, 19, 20, 121, 170, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**American m.** See HERNANDIA *sonora.*—**Belleric m's.** Lat., *myrobalani belliricæ.* Fr., *m's bellérics, m's bellirics.* Ger., *bellirische* (oder *runde*) *Myrobalanen.* The fruits of *Terminalia bellerica.* [*a*, 35.]—**Black m's.** See *Indian m's.*—**Chebulic m's.** Lat., *myrobalani kebulæ.* Fr., *m's chébules.* Ger., *grosse M'en.* The fruits of *Terminalia chebula,* especially the ripe fruits. [*a*, 35.]—**Citrine m's.** Lat., *myrobalani citrinæ* (seu *lutei,* seu *flavæ*). Fr., *m's citrins.* Ger., *gelbe* (oder *goldgelbe*) *Myrobalanen.* The fruits of *Terminalia citrina.* [*a*, 35.]—**Egyptian m.** Lat., *fructus myrobalani.* Fr., *m. d'Égypte.* The fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Emblic m.** Lat., *myrobalani emblicæ* (2d def.). Fr., *m's emblics* (2d def.). Ger., *aschgraue* (oder *graue*) *Myrobalanen* (2d def.). 1. The *Emblica officinalis.* 2. In the pl., its fruits. [*a*, 35.]—**Gelbe M'en** (Ger.), **Goldgelbe M'en** (Ger.). See *Citrine m's.*—**Grosse M'en** Ger.). See *Chebulic m's.*—**Indian m's.** Lat., *myrobalani nigræ.* Fr., *m's indiens, m's indiques.* Ger., *indische M'en, indianische M'en, schwarze M'en.* The fruits of *Terminalia chebula,* especially the unripe fruits. [*a*, 35.]

MYROBALANUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ba^{2}l-(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See MYROBALAN. 2. The genus *Terminalia.* [B, 5, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Myrobalani damascenæ.** See *Indian* MYROBALANS.—**Myrobalani luteæ.** See *Citrine* MYROBALANS.—**Myrobalani nigræ.** See *Indian* MYROBALANS.—**Myrobalani rotundæ.** See *Belleric* MYROBALANS.

MYROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. and n. Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Leguminosæ,* tribe *Sophoreæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**M. fastigiatus, M. frondosus.** The oleo-pardo, or *cabriuva preta* of Brazil ; a species yielding a medicinal balsam like balsam of Tolu. [B. 18, 42 (*a*, 35).]

MYROCOLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}l-li^2(lu^6)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., μυροκολλύριον, μυροκολλούριον (from μύρον, an unguent, and κολλύριον, a collyrium). Syn.: *collyrium molle.* An ancient term for an ointment-like collyrium. [Albini, "Giorn. internaz. delle sci. med.," 1885, i, p. 1.]

MYRODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n. See MYRIODENDRON.

MYRODIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-rod'i^2-a^3. From μύρον, an unguent, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *myrodie, m.* A genus of the *Sterculiaceæ,* having an aromatic odor and mucilaginous roots ; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Quararibea.* The *Myrodieæ* of Schott and Endlicher are a division of the *Helictereæ.* [B, 38, 48, 71 (*a*, 14) ; B, 19, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**M. angustifolia.** A species the root of which is used in decoction in Brazil for venereal diseases. It has, according to Martius, the mucilaginous properties of *Helicteres sacarolha.* [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]—**M. turbinata.** An odoriferous species found in South America and the West Indies, used as a fumigatory. [B, 48, 71 (*a*, 14).]

MYROLÉ (Fr.). n. Me-ro-la. 1. A mixture of volatile oils, pure or medicated. [B, 38, 88, 93 (*a*, 46).] 2. A medicinal preparation having an essential oil as an excipient. [A, 385 ; B, 38 (*a*, 38).]

MYRON (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)'ro^{2}n. Gr., μύρον. 1. A balm or soft resin. 2. An ointment. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYRONATE, n. Mi^{2}r'o^{2}n-at. A salt of myronic acid. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 38).]

MYRONIC ACID, n. Mi^{2}r-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide myronique.* Ger., *Myronsäure.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$, not yet obtained pure, derived from the seed of *Sinapis nigra.* [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 46, 93, 105 (*a*, 46).]

MYROPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ro^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μύρον, an unguent, and φέρειν, to bear. Fr., *myrophore.* Ger., *Salbenträger.* An apparatus for applying ointments to parts of the body that are difficult of access. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

MYROPISSOCERON (Lat.), **MYROPISSOCERUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mi(mu^6)-ro^{2}p-i^{2}s-so(so^3)-se(ka)'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., μυροπισσόκηρος (from μύρον, an unguent, πίσσα, pitch, and κηρός, beeswax. Of Galen, a compound of perfumed oils, resin, wax, etc., used for baldness. [L, 50 (*a*. 14).]

MYROSIN, n. Mi^{2}r'o^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *myrosine.* Ger., *M.* The ferment of mustard-seeds, by which potassium myronate is decomposed into grape-sugar, mustard-oil, and acid potassium sulphate. [B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MYROSPERMIN, n. Mi-ro-spu^{6}rm'i^{2}n. See CINNAMEIN.

MYROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu^6)-ro(ro^3)-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μύρον, sweet oil, and σπέρμα, a seed. A genus of leguminous trees, of the *Sophoreæ.* [B. 42 (*a*, 35).] Cf. MYROXYLON.—**M. emarginatum.** See *M. frutescens.*—**M. erythroxylum.** See MYROXYLON *peruiferum.*—**M. frutescens.** A tropical American species (*guatamara*) yielding a balsam resembling balsam of Tolu. In Trinidad the pod is used as a carminative, and its tincture as a lotion in rheumatism. [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 35).]

MYROXOCARPIN, n. Mi^{2}r-o^{2}x-o-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}n. Fr., *myroxocarpine.* A crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{34}O_3$, obtained from white balsam of Peru, occurring in long thin prisms without taste or smell, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

MYROXYLIC ACID, n. Mi^{2}r-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide myroxilique.* Ger., *Myroxylsäure.* An acid, probably impure benzoic acid, obtained by treating cinnamein with concentrated alcoholic solution of potash. [B, 2 ; B, 93 (*a*, 38).]

MYROXYLIN, n. Mi^{2}r-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. A substance obtained from the wood and bark of *Myroxylon peruiferum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 46).]

MYROXYLON (Lat.), **MYROXYLUM** (Lat), n's n. Mi(mu^6)-ro^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μύρον, an unguent, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Balsamholz.* A genus of leguminous trees of the *Sophoreæ.* [B. 42 (*a*, 35).]—**Balsamum myroxyli peruiferi.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**M. balsamiferum.** See *M. peruiferum.*—**M. cochinchinensis.** Fr., *m. de Cochinchine.* A plant (probably a species of some other genus) the root of which is used in Cochin-China as a stomachic. [B, 42, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. frutescens.** See MYROSPERMUM *frutescens.*—**M. hanburyanum.** See *M. toluifera.*—**M. pedicellatum.** See *M. peruiferum.*—**M. Pereiræ.** Fine balsam-of-Peru plant ; a tree of the Balsam Coast in Central America and cultivated in Ceylon. It is very closely related to *M. toluiferum,* with which Baillon considers it identical, the difference in the properties of balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu being largely due to the peculiar process by which the former is obtained, while Tolu balsam is a more natural resin. [B, 5, 19, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. peruiferum.** Fr., *baumier du Pérou.* Ger., *peruanisches Balsamholz, Peru-Balsamholz, peruanischer Balsambaum.* Balsam-of-Peru plant, growing in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (where it is called *oleo vermelho*), and formerly supposed to be the source of balsam of Peru, and by some authors still considered identical with *M. Pereiræ.* It contains myroxylin. Its dark-brown resin, known as oleo-balsam, resembles balsam of Tolu, but is harder and of a redder tint. Its odor is smoky and feebly fragrant, its after-taste disagreeable ; its sp. gr. 0·915. Petroleum spirit dissolves 63·7 per cent., leaving a light-brown, pulverulent resin undissolved, and, on evaporation, an amber-colored, faintly aromatic residue, which gives a red-brown color with nitric acid. It is freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, is partially soluble in carbon disulphide, and, treated with sulphuric acid and cold water, yields a gray mass (Peru balsam striking a bright tint). The wood yields an ethereal oil of sassafras-like odor and burning, aromatic taste. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, xxxiii (*a*, 50).]—**M. pubescens.** Fr., *m. pubescent.* Myrrh-seed, quinquino-plant, white balsam-plant ; a Paraguay species. The bark is applied to wounds and ulcers. It yields a variety of balsam of Peru (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. punctatum.** A species growing throughout the northern part of South America ; according to Bentley and Trimen, *M. toluiferum.* [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**M. toluiferum.** Fr., *baumier de Tolu.* Ger., *tolutanisches Balsamholz, Tolubalsambaum.* The species yielding balsam of Tolu. [*a*, 35.]

MYRRH, n. Mu^{6}r. Gr., μύρρα. Lat., *myrrha* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.. Gr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (1st def.), *gummi resina myrrhæ* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Myrrhe* (1st def.), *Myrrhengummi* (1st def.). It., Sp., *mirra* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A gum resin obtained from *Bal-*

samodendron myrrha and probably from other species of *Balsamodendron*. It consists of resin, gum, and essential oil, and occurs in commerce in irregular roundish masses, varying from ¼ inch to 2 or 3 inches in diameter. It breaks with a rough or waxy fracture, which presents white streaks. With water it forms a light-brown emulsion, the gum being dissolved, while alcohol dissolves the resin and leaves crystalline particles of gum and fragments of bark. The best quality is of a translucent reddish-brown color, and has a strong and fragrant smell and a bitter and aromatic taste. M. is a stimulant tonic, and appears to have a special action on the mucous membrane. It is usually combined with other medicines, and is used in pectoral complaints with difficult expectoration, and, with aloes, in amenorrhœa, etc. An infusion is applied to spongy gums in aphthæ, etc. 2. The genus *Myrrhis*. [B, 95 (α, 38); B, 5, 18, 19, 77 (α, 35).]—**Alcoholic extract of m.** See *Extractum* MYRRHÆ *resinosum*.—**Aqueous extract of m.** See *Extractum* MYRRHÆ.—**Arabian m.** Fr., *myrrhe d'Arabie*. M. from Arabia. One sort, obtained near Shugra and Sureena, is thought by Hanbury to be the product of a species distinct from *Balsamodendron myrrha*. It has the taste and odor of true m., but is without whitish marks on its surface of fracture. [B, 18, 77 (α, 35).]—**British m.** See MYRRHIS *odorata*.—**Electuary of m.** A preparation forming an ingredient in Warburg's tincture, composed of 4 drachms each of powdered catechu and calamus, 2 drachms of m., 48 drops of oil of cloves, and 2 oz. of honey of roses. ["Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 17(B).]—**Extract of m.** See *Extractum* MYRRHÆ.—**False m.** 1. The *Balsamodendron Roxburghii* or its resin. 2. A product occurring in irregular translucent pieces of a dirty reddish-brown, often found in commerce mixed with m. It smells somewhat like m., and has a bitter balsamic taste. [B, 5, 19 (α, 35).]—**Garden m.** See MYRRHIS *odorata*.—**India m.** 1. An inferior kind of m., darker, more opaque, and less fragrant than the best m., and often mixed with impurities. [B, 5 (α, 38).] 2. See BISSA BOL.—**Lesser m.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *aureum*.—**Liquid m.** Fr., *myrrhe liquide* (ou *stactée*). The *myrrha stacte* of classical writers; the spontaneous exudation from the tree. [B, 18, 77 (α, 35).]—**Mixtura myrrhæ Griffithii.** See *Emulsio* FERRI *composita*.—**M. of the Bible.** 1. See LADANUM (1st def.). 2. True m. [B, 77, 185 (α, 35).]—**M. plaster.** A plaster made by triturating together 1¼ oz. each of m., camphor, and balsam of Peru, adding 32 oz. of melted lead plaster, stirring till cool, and dividing into rolls. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**M.-seed.** See MYROXYLON *pubescens*.—**M.-tree.** See BALSAMODENDRON *myrrha*.—**Oil of m.** See *Oleum* MYRRHÆ.—**Pills of aloes and m., Pills of m. and aloes.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ*.—**Tincture of m.** See *Tincture* MYRRHÆ.—**Troglodyte m., True m.** See *M.* (1st def.).—**Turkey m.** A name formerly given to the best variety of m., because it was brought from the Red Sea by way of Egypt and the Levant. [B, 5, 77 (α, 35).]

MYRRHA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.] (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)'ra^3. See MYRRH (1st def.).—**Acetum myrrhæ.** Fr., *vinaigre de myrrhe*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of myrrh in 16 parts of vinegar, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua myrrhæ** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolé*) *de myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of myrrh with 9 parts of water, and distilling 6 of the mixture. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Electuarium myrrhæ compositum.** Fr., *électuaire de myrrhe composé* (ou *gingival*). An electuary consisting of 6 parts each of tormentilla, cochlearia-seeds, columbine-seeds, and dragon's blood, 4 each of avens, sage, southernwood, rue, columbine, red rose, pomegranate flowers, Egyptian mummies, and myrrh, 2 each of iris and calcined alum, 7 each of mastic and lac, and the necessary amount of honey of roses. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emulsio myrrhæ ferrata** [Swed. Ph.]. An emulsion made by triturating 2 parts of potassium carbonate, 6 of powdered myrrh, 10 of syrup, and 200 of water of peppermint, adding a solution of 2 parts of iron sulphate in 50 of water, shaking well, and treating with 30 parts of aromatic tincture of lavender. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Essentia alcoholica myrrhæ.** Ger., *Myrrhenessenz*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of myrrh with from 4 to 10 parts of alcohol, and filtering at the end of a fortnight. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum myrrhæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de myrrhe*. Ger., *wässeriger Myrrhenextrakt, Myrrhenliqueur*. A preparation made by macerating (digesting [Gr. Ph.], bringing to boil [Netherl. Ph.]) 1 part of myrrh in coarse powder with 4, 5, or 6 parts of water, filtering, and drying. Various older pharmacopœias have similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum myrrhæ alcoholicum.** See *Extractum myrrhæ resinosum*.—**Extractum myrrhæ aquosum** (seu **fluidum**, seu **gummosum**). See *Extractum myrrhæ*.—**Extractum myrrhæ resinosum.** A preparation made by treating myrrh with rectified alcohol, distilling off the spirit from the strained tincture, and evaporating. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Gummi (-resina** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) **myrrhæ.** See MYRRH.—**Liquamen myrrhæ.** Fr., *solution de myrrhe*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of myrrh with 2 parts of hardened white of egg, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of myrrh in 4 parts of water or of hydromel, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. *Extractum myrrhæ*.—**Liquor myrrhæ cum melle.** Fr., *extrait miellé de myrrhe*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of myrrh with 8 of water, pressing out, adding water enough to make 8 parts, adding 5 of clarified honey, and evaporating to 8 parts. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**M. alba.** Ger., *weisse Myrrhe*. An inferior odorless sort of myrrh, having a whitish or yellowish color and a bitter taste. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. cretensis.** The fruit of *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. electa.** Ger., *auserlesene Myrrhe*. The best myrrh. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**M. imperfecta.** See BDELLIUM (3d def.).—**M. indica.** See *India* MYRRH.—**M. in sortis.** Fr., *myrrhe en sorte*. Ger., *ungereinigte Myrrhe*. The inferior variety of commercial myrrh, containing many impurities and often adulterated with bdellium. [B, 93 (α, 38).] See also MYRRH.—**M. liquida.** See *Liquamen myrrhæ*.—**M. naturalis.** Ordinary myrrh, m. in sortis. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. pulverata.** Fr., *poudre de myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.]. Myrrh dried at a temperature of 25° C., triturated in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], and without residue [Swed. Ph.]).—**M. stacte.** See *Liquid* MYRRH.—**Oleosaccharum myrrhæ.** Fr., *oléosucre de myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing intimately 1 part of aqueous extract of myrrh with 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum myrrhæ.** Fr., *huile de myrrhe*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of myrrh with 3 of washed sand, and purifying and rectifying the oil obtained. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum myrrhæ per deliquium.** See *Liquamen myrrhæ*.—**Pilulæ aloeticæ cum m.** See *Pilulæ* RHEI *compositæ*.—**Pilulæ myrrhæ ferratæ** [Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* FERRI *compositæ*.—**Tinctura alcoholica myrrhæ uterina.** See ESSENTIA *antihysterica*.—**Tinctura myrrhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de myrrhe, teinture de myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Myrrhentinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of m. (in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.], in coarse powder [Br. Ph.]) with about 5 parts of alcohol (boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura myrrhæ alcalisata.** Fr., *teinture de myrrhe alcalisée*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of myrrh and 4 of potassium carbonate with 9 of water, evaporating to the consistence of honey, adding 10 parts of alcohol, and filtering after the proper amount of reaction. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

MYRRHE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Mer. See MYRRH (1st def.).—**Baume de m.** See *Balsam of* MYRRH.—**Électuaire de m. composé** (ou **gingival**). See *Electuarium* MYRRHÆ *compositum*.—**Élixir de m.** A mixture of 8 parts of tincture of myrrh with 16 of tinctura castorei and 1 part of extract of savin. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extrait alcoolique de m.** See *Tinctura* MYRRHÆ.—**Extrait aqueux de m.** See *Extractum* MYRRHÆ.—**Extrait miellé de m.** See *Liquor* MYRRHÆ *cum melle*.—**Huile de m.** See *Oleum* MYRRHÆ.—**Hydrolé de m.** See *Aqua* MYRRHÆ.—**M. d'Abyssinie.** See *Bassora* GUM.—**M. en larmes.** Myrrh in tears. [α, 38.]—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See MYRRHA *pulverata*.—**Solution de m.** See *Liquamen* MYRRHÆ.—**Tablettes de m.** Lozenges containing 16 grains each of a mixture of half an ounce of myrrh, 1 lb. of sugar, and a sufficient amount of mucilage. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* MYRRHÆ.

MYRRHE (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}r're^2. See MYRRH (1st def.).—**Auserlesene M.** See MYRRHA *electa*.—**M'nessenz.** See *Essentia alcoholica* MYRRHÆ.—**M'nliquor.** See *Extractum* MYRRHÆ.—**M'nöl.** See MYRRHOL.—**M'ntinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* MYRRHÆ.—**Ungereinigte M.** See MYRRHA *in sortis*.

MYRRHENOL, n. Mi^{2}r'e^{2}n-o^{2}l. See MYRRHOL.

MYRRHIC ACID, n. Mi^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide myrrhique*. Of Ruickoldt, myrrhin made acid by being heated to 168° C. for a short time; a transparent liquid, $C_{24}H_{32}O_4$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

MYRRHIN, n. Mi^{2}r'i^{2}n. Fr., *myrrhine*. A resin, $C_{24}H_{32}O_5$, obtained from myrrh. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in ether, and melts at 89° to 94° C. [B, 5, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

MYRRHIS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *myr'rhidos* (*-idis*). Gr., μυῤῥίς (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhide, myride*. Ger., *Myrrhenkerbel*. 1. Of the ancients, the *M. odorata*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs, of the *Ammineæ*. [B, 42, 115, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Herba myrrhidis.** The herb of *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [α, 35.]—**M. annua.** See ATHAMANTA *cretensis*.—**M. aromatica.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *aromaticum* (1st def.).—**M. aurea.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *aureum*.—**M. bulbosa, M. fœtens.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *bulbosum*.—**M. foliis trilobatis, M. major, M. odorata.** Fr., *cerfeuil musqué, myride odorante*. Ger., *wohlriechender Myrrhenkerbel, Süssdolde, spanischer Kerbel, Aniskerbel*. Garden (or British) myrrh, (sweet) anise, great (or sweet) chervil, sweet cicely (or fern, or root), paregoric-root, the πελοποννησιακόν of Dioscorides; a hairy species often cultivated for its aroma. It is said to contain a substance identical with glycyrrhizin. The root, herb, and seed, *radix, herba*, et *semen cerefolii hispanici* (seu *myrrhidis majoris*, seu *cicutariæ odoratæ*), were formerly used like *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 19, 121, 180, 185 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46).]—**M. palustris.** See CHÆROPHYLLUM *hirsutum*.—**M. temula.** Fr., *myrrhide tachetée*. See CHÆROPHYLLUM *temulum*.

MYRRHOÏDE (Fr.), n. Mer-ro-ed. 1. Of Hanchon, a resin used to adulterate true myrrh. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).] 2. See MYRRHIN.

MYRRHOÏDINE (Fr.), n. Mer-ro-e-den. A colorless bitter principle contained in myrrhoïde (1st def.), soluble in alcohol, ether, and in turpentine oil, insoluble in fatty oils. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

MYRRHOL, n. Mi^{2}r'o^{2}l. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Myrrhenöl*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$ [Ruickoldt] (or $C_{22}H_{32}O_2$), obtained from myrrh; a bright-yellow liquid easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and fatty oils. [B, 5, 270 (α, 38).]

MYRSINATON (Lat.), **MYRSINATUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-si^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From μυρσίνη, myrtle. A kind of plaster containing oil of myrtle. [A, 325; L, 41 (α, 14).]

MYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)'si^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *myrs'ines*. Gr., μυρσίνη. A genus of tropical shrubs or trees, of the *Myrsinaceæ* (Fr., *myrsinacées*) (or *Myrsineaceæ* [Don] [Fr., *myrsinéacées*], or *Myrsineæ* [R. Brown] [Fr., *myrsinées*]), which are an order of corollifloral dicotyledons, of Lindley's cortusal alliance; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Primulales*, including the *Mæseæ, Eumyrsineæ*, and *Theophrasteæ*. But little is known of their properties. The *Myrsineæ* of Bartling are a class of the *Gymnoblastæ*, consisting of the *Ardisiaceæ* and *Primulaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 104, 170 (α, 35).]—**M. bifaria.** A species growing in Nepal, said to be cathartic. [B, 197, 311 (α, 35).]—**M. melanophleos.** A species found in southern Africa, having astringent leaves. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**M. Urvillei.** The *mapan* of New Zealand, a species having an astringent bark. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 46).]

MYRSINELÆON (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{6}r(mu^{6}r)-si^{2}n-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n. From *μυρσίνη*, myrtle, and *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil. Fr., *myrsineléon*. Of Dioscorides, oil of myrtle. [A, 325; L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

MYRTACEOUS, adj. Mu^{5}rt-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *myrtaceus* (from *μύρτος*, myrtle). Fr., *myrtacé*. Resembling or having the characters of the genus *Myrtus*, belonging to the *Myrtaceæ* (see under MYRTUS). [*a*, 35.]

MYRTAL, adj. Mu^{6}r't'l. Lat., *myrtalis* (from *μύρτος*, myrtle). Resembling or having the characters of the myrtles or *Myrtales*, which are: Of Lindley, the m. alliance of the *Exogenæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calyciforæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]

MYRTE (Fr.), n. Mert. See MYRTUS.—**Feuille de m.** Lat., *folium myrtinum*. Ger., *Myrtenblatt*. A combination of probe and spatula, shaped like a myrtle leaf, used to clean the edges of a wound or ulcer. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 43).]—**Sirop de m.** See *Syrupus de* MYRTO.

MYRTE (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}rt'e^2. See MYRTUS.—**Brabanter M., Brabantische M., Heidelbeerenm'.** See MYRICA *gale*.—**Lichtm'.** See MYRICA *cerifera*.—**M'nblatt.** See *Feuille de* MYRTE (Fr.).—**M'nblätter.** The leaves of MYRTUS *communis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M'ndorn.** The *Ruscus aculeatus* and *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 48, 124 (*a*, 14, 43).]

MYRTIDANUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu^{5}rt(mu^{6}rt)-i^{2}d'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., *μυρτίδανον* (from *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). 1. Of Hippocrates, (*a*) a myrtle-like plant, and (*b*) the seed of the Persian pepper-tree. 2. Of Dioscorides, a rough excrescence growing on the root and branches of *Myrtus communis*. 3. Wine made from the berries of *Myrtus communis*. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); A, 325; B, 19, 114 (*a*, 35).]

MYRTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Mu^{6}rt(mu^{6}rt)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *flos*, a flower. Having an inflorescence like that of the myrtles. The *Myrtifloræ* are: Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Concinnæ*, consisting of the *Melaleuceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Amygdalaceæ;* of Endlicher, a class of the *Acramphibrya*, including the *Melastomaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Granateæ;* and of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Caliciforæ*, class *Choripetalæ*, comprising the *Onagraceæ*, *Trapraceæ*, *Haloragceæ*, *Hippuridaceæ*, *Lythraceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Granateæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

MYRTIFORMIS, adj. Mu^{6}rt(mu^{6}rt)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *μύρτος*, myrtle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *myrtiliforme*. Ger., *myrtenförmig*, *myrtenbeerenförmig* (1st def.), *myrtenblattförmig* (2d def.). 1. Formed like the fruit of *Myrtus communis* 2. Having the shape of a myrtle-leaf. [*a*, 17.] 3. As a n., see DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi* and COMPRESSOR *nasi*.

MYRTILLUS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{5}rt(mu^{6}rt)-i^{2}l'lu^{2}s(lu^{4}s). From *μύρτος*, myrtle. Fr., *myrtille* The *Vaccinium m.* and *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. The *Myrtilteæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vaccinieæ*. The *Myrtilti* of B. Jussieu are an order of plants including *Diospyros*, *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Styrax*, *Vaccinium*, etc., now referred to the *Ebenaceæ*, *Styraceæ*, *Vacciniaceæ*, etc. The *Myrtiltoideæ* of Link are a suborder of the *Ericeæ*, including *Vaccinium* and *Oxycoccus*. [B, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Baccæ myrtillorum siccatæ** [Finn. Ph. (3d ed.)]. **Fructus myrtilli** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph. (1st ed.), Swed. Ph.], **Grana myrtillorum.** Fr., *airelle myrtille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *mirtilo arándano* [Sp. Ph. (5th ed.)]. The dried fruit of *Vaccinium m.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum myrtillorum.** A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of blueberries and 2 of gum arabic in 48 of boiling water, and sweetening with sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Rob myrtillorum.** A preparation made by crushing 3 parts of blueberries in a mortar, pressing out the juice after some days, and boiling with one part of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus myrtilli** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing fresh blueberries, allowing them to ferment at a temperature of 20° to 25° C., pressing out and boiling the juice, decanting after some days, filtering, adding half as much again of sugar, dissolving over the water-bath, straining, and, when perfectly cooled, bottling in well-dried bottles. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus myrtillorum.** A preparation made by dissolving white sugar in an equal amount, or in about half the amount of fresh blueberry-juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

MYRTLE, n. Mu^{6}rt'l. See MYRTUS.—**Aquatic m.** The *Myrica gale*. [*a*, 35.]—**Azorean candleberry m.** See MYRICA *faya*.—**Bastard m., Bog m.** See MYRICA *gale*.—**Candleberry m.** The genus *Myrica*. [*a*, 35.]—**Dutch m.** 1. The *Myrica gale*. 2. A broad-leaved variety of *Myrtus communis*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Fringe-m's.** See CHAMÆLAUCIACEÆ.—**Fruiting m.** See MYRTUS *ugni*.—**M.-berry.** Lat., *myrton*, *bacca myrti*. Ger., *Myrtenbeere*. The fruit of *Myrtus communis*. [*a*, 35.]—**M.-tree.** 1. The *Myrtus communis*. 2. The *Fagus obliqua*. [B, 121, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**M. wax.** See *M.* WAX.—**M. wine.** See MYRTIDANUM (3d def.).—**Oil of m.** Lat., *oleum myrti*. Sp., *aceite de arayán* [Sp. Ph.]. A fixed oil made from the leaves and berries or the leaves and flowers of *Myrtus communis*, by bruising, heating with about three times as much olive-oil (sometimes with the addition of vinegar) until the moisture is expelled, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] For *essential oil of m.*, see under MYRTUS *communis*.—**Sea m.** See BACCHARIS *halimifolia*.—**Water of m.** See *Aqua* MYRRHÆ.—**Wax-m.** The *Myrica cerifera* and other species of *Myrica*. [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**West Indian m.** The genus *Eugenia*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Wild m.** See RUSCUS *aculeatus*.

MYRTOCHEILIDES (Lat.), **MYRTOCHILA** (Lat.), **MYRTOCHILIDES** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. pl. Mu^{5}rt(mu^{6}rt)-o(o^3)-kil-(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}l)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s), -kil(ch^{2}el)'a^3, -ki^{2}l(ch^{2}el)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., *μυρτοχειλίδες*, *μυρτόχειλα* (from *μύρτον*, the vulva, and *χεῖλος*, a lip). Fr., *myrtochéilides*. The labia pudendi minora. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

MYRTOL, n. Mu^{6}rt'o^{2}l. The oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrtus communis* (or, according to others, the portion of the volatile oil of myrtle that boils between 160° and 170° C.). According to Jahne, it is a mixture of dextrorotary pinene and of cineol, its medicinal action being due to the latter. It is powerfully balsamic, acts as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is used internally as a stomachic and in small doses as a sedative, also in subacute catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, although here it is said to act as an irritant from the presence of terpene. Externally it is employed in rheumatism and psoriasis. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1886, p. 296 (*a*, 50); Linarix, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 10, 1886 (*a*, 50); "Nouv. rem.," May 24, 1889, p. 240 (*a*, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 46).]

MYRTON (Lat.), **MYRTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mu^{6}rt(mu^{6}rt)'o^{2}n. Gr., *μύρτον*. 1. See MYRTLE-*berry*. 2. See CLITORIS. 3. The vulva. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

MYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. Mu^{5}rt(mu^{6}rt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *μύρτος*. Fr., *myrte*, *myrthe*. Ger., *Myrte*. Myrtle, a genus of the *Myrtaceæ* (Fr., *myrtacées;* Ger., *Myrtaceen*) of Lindley, the *Myrteaceæ* [Fr., *myrtéacées*] of Nees, the *Myrteæ* [Fr., *myrtées;* Ger., *Myrteen*] of St.-Hilaire, the *Myrti* [Fr., *myrtes*] of Jussieu, the *Myrtineæ* [Fr., *myrtinées*] of De Candolle, or the *Myrtoideæ* [Fr., *myrtoïdes*] of Ventenat), an order of calycifloral dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, distinguished among the *Myrtales* by the ovary being inferior, the stamens indefinite in number, the style single, the leaves punctate, rarely stipulate, the fruit capsular or baccate, many-celled and containing numerous exalbuminous seeds. The *Myrteæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**Bacca myrti.** See MYRTLE-*berry*.—**Grana pseudo-myrti.** The berries of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. acris.** Of Swartz, the *Pimenta acris*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. arborea (foliis laurinis, seu aromatica).** The *Pimenta aromatica*. [B, 200.]—**M. arragan.** A Mexican species. The leaves are used as a tonic and astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 46).]—**M. brabantica.** See MYRICA *gale*.—**M. camphorata.** A species yielding by distillation an ethereal essence which is used in Chile for the same purposes as oil of cajuput. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. caryophyllata.** Fr., *myrte caryophylle*. 1. Of Jacquin, the *Pimenta officinalis*. 2. Of Linnæus, the *Syzygium caryophyllæum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. caryophyllus.** The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. cauliflora.** Fr., *myrte cauliflore*. Ger., *stammblühende Myrte*. A Brazilian species. The berries are used for making syrup, wine, etc. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. chekan, M. cheken.** The *chekan*, or *chequen*, of the Chileans; an evergreen shrub. The aromatic and astringent leaves are used in chronic bronchitis. They contain chekenine and an oil resembling that of eucalyptus. [B, 270; B, 5 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 46).]—**M. communis.** Fr., *myrte commun*, *herbe du lagui*, *meurthe*. Ger., *gemeine Myrte*, *Gerbermyrte*. The common myrtle; a bushy evergreen shrub, with small dark-green fragrant leaves, studded with oil receptacles, indigenous to western Asia and naturalized in southern Europe. The leaves and fruits, *folia* et *baccæ myrti* (the latter pulpy berries with numerous seeds), were formerly used as a tonic and astringent, and the berries are still used empirically in Greece for blennorrhœa. They contain a volatile oil, *oleum myrti essentiale*, or *myrteum*, on which their properties depend, now used in perfumery. In France a cosmetic and astringent water, *eau d'ange*, is distilled from the flowers and leaves. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 46).]—**M. edulis.** Edible-fruited myrtle; a Uruguay species referred by some to the genus *Eugenia*. [B, 42, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. jambos.** See JAMBOSA *vulgaris*.—**M. leucadendrum.** See MELALEUCA *leucadendron*.—**M. luma.** Fr., *myrte luma*. A species found in Chile, where the berries are used to make a kind of wine, and the astringent root is used in dysentery. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. mespiloides.** See under *M. orbiculata*.—**M. microphylla.** An aromatic stimulant species growing in Chile, where it is used like *M. ugni*. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**M. nummularia.** Cranberry myrtle; a species indigenous to the Falkland Islands. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**M. orbiculata.** A large shrub which, with its allies *M. mespiloides*, etc., is referred by some to a section (*Jossinia*) of the genus *Eugenia*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pimenta.** See PIMENTA *officinalis*.—**M. pimentoides.** The *Pimenta citrifolia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**M. pseudo-caryophyllus.** Fr., *piment du Mexique*, *myrte faux-caryophylle*. A Mexican species. The fruits are used as a condiment and in preparing tonic and stomachic liqueurs; an essential oil is also obtained from them, and from the leaves a cosmetic water. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**M. salutaris.** A species growing on the banks of the Orinoco, where it is known as *guayaroarayán*. Its root-bark is used as a hæmostatic. [B, 121, 214, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**M. silvestris.** See RUSCUS *aculeatus*.—**M. tabasco.** A species found in Mexico, where its fruit, Mexican pepper (Fr., *piment du Mexique*), is used as a spice. [B, 104 (*a*, 35).] Cf. PIMENTA *aromatica*.—**M. ugni.** Fr., *myrte ugni*. Fruiting myrtle; the *myrtilla* of Chile, where the astringent roots are used medicinally, the leaves as tea, and the fruits as a condiment and in the preparation of a stomachic wine. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum myrti.** See *Oil of* MYRTLE.—**Oleum myrti essentiale.** See under *M. communis*.—**Syrupus de myrto.** Fr., *sirop de myrte*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of myrtle flowers in 100 of water of myrtle, and dissolving in the colature double its weight of sugar; or by infusing 220 parts of myrtle berries in 1,312 of boiling water, adding 1,312 of sugar, clarifying, and reducing to the consistence of syrup; or by mixing equal parts of juice of myrtle berries and syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum myrti compositum.** Sp., *ungüento de arayán compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 30 parts of yellow wax and 345 of oil of myrtle, adding a powder composed of 8 parts each of root-bark of pomegranate, cypress berries, and myrtle berries, 15 of mastic, and 30 each of galls and sumach (*Rhus coriaria*), and stirring till cooled to the proper consistence. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

MYSIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}s(mu^{6}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-lo(lo^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, understanding. See MYOLOGY.

MYSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu^6)-so(so^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From *μύσος*, uncleanness, and *φοβεῖν*, to fear. Ger., *Mysophobie*. A morbid fear of being polluted by contact with objects or of being unclean. [*a*, 34.]

MYSTAX (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}st(mu^{6}st)′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *myst′acos* (*-acis*). Gr., μύσταξ. 1. The upper lip. 2. A mustache. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYTILOTOXINE, n. Mi^{2}t-i^{2}l-o-to^{2}x′en. Fr., *m*. Ger., *Mytilotoxin, Miesmuschelgift*. From μυτίκος, a mussel, and τοξικός, poisonous. A volatile alkaloid (not a ptomaine), $C_6H_{15}NO_2$, found, especially in the liver, in poisonous mussels; supposed to be the poisonous principle. It is like curare in its action, producing headdrop, dyspnœa, convulsions, and paralysis. In tetanus it has caused a relaxation of the clonic spasms. [L. Brieger, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1885, No. 53; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 22, 1886, p. 54; E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (α, 17); "Nature," June 20, 1889, p. 179 (L).]

MYTILUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}t(mu^{6}t)′i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μυτίλος. Fr., *moule*. Ger., *Miesmuschel*. A genus of the *Mytilidæ*, the mussels, a family of lamellibranchiate molluscs. Many species are edible, but are supposed to cause urticaria. [L; α, 48.]—**M. edulis.** The common edible mussel, found in mud banks which are uncovered at low water. The color of the shell varies from dark-brown to bluish-black in exposed situations, to a light-green or olive-color in more sheltered locations. [L, 227 (α, 39).]

MYUROUS, adj. Mi-u^{2}r′u^{3}s. Gr., μύουρος (from μῦς, a mouse, and οὐρά, the tail). Lat., *myurus*. Fr., *myure*. Ger., *mäuseschwanzartig*. Tapering like a mouse's tail (said of the pulse when the second stroke is weaker than the first, the third weaker than the second, etc.). [L; L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

MYXA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)′a^3. Gr., μύξα (from μύσσεσθαι, to blow the nose). 1. Of the ancients, the *Cordia m.*, or its fruit; also the genus *Cordia*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).] 2. In birds, the end of the mandible, as far as the symphysis, corresponding to the dextrum of the maxilla. [L, 343.] 3. Nasal mucus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

MYXADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From μύξα, mucus, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-itis**). Of von Recklinghausen, inflammation of a mucous gland. [α, 34.]—**M. fibrosa.** Of von Recklinghausen, m. with hyperplasia of the connective tissue. [α, 34.]

MYXADENOM (Ger.), n. Mu^{6}x-a^3-de^{2}n-om′. See ADENO-SARCOMA.

MYXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-e′(a^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From μύξα, mucus, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Myxämie*. A mucoid dyscrasia attended with accumulation of mucin in the blood, tissues, and secretions. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 26, 1887, p. 353 (α, 17).]

MYXANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From μύξα, mucus, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). Of von Recklinghausen, inflammation of the ducts of a mucous gland. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," 1881, p. 425 (α, 34).]—**M. fibrosa.** M. with fibrous hyperplasia. [α, 34.]—**M. hyalinosa.** M. with hyaline degeneration about the ducts. [α, 34.]

MYXEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-rys′matos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and εὐρύνειν, to make wide. Of Kluge, a lymphangeioma cavernosum. [α, 34.]

MYXIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^{2}x-i^2-os′i^{2}s. From μύξα, nasal mucus. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-osis*). A mucous secretion or discharge. [α, 48.]

MYXO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and ἀδήν, a gland (see also *-oma**). Fr., *myxo-adénome*. Ger., *Myxadenom*. See ADENO-SARCOMA.

MYXOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro′ma^3. Gen., *-drom′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and χόνδρος, cartilage (see also *-oma**). An enchondromatous myxoma. [α, 34.]

MYXOCHONDROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^3)-sa^{3}rk-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, χόνδρος, cartilage, and σάρξ, flesh (see also *-oma**). Of Waldeyer, a rare form of myxosarcoma containing cartilage cells. [α, 34.]

MYXOCYLINDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-i^{2}n-dro′ma^3. Gen., *-drom′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and κύλινδρος, a cylinder (see also *-oma**). A myxosarcoma. [α, 34.]

MYXODES (Lat.), adj. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-od′ez(as). Gr., μυξώδης (from μύξα, mucus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *myxeux*. Ger., *schleimartig*. 1. Mucus-like. 2. Containing mucus, full of mucus. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

MYXŒDEMA (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *myxœdème, cachexie pachydermique, œdème crétinoïde*. Ger., *Myxödem*. It., *mixoedema*. Sp., *paquidermia cretinoide*. A chronic disease or assemblage of phenomena first described by Sir W. Gull as "a cretinoid state supervening in adult life in women." The name m. was given to it by Ord. It almost always occurs in women, and is characterized by a general swelling, resiliency, and translucency of the integument. This has been thought to be owing to an overgrowth of connective tissue, chiefly of the mucus-yielding cement by which the fibrils of the white elements are held together. M. ultimately leads to grave implication of the nervous system and death. ["Trans. of the Clin. Soc. of London," vii, 1874; "Med.-Chir. Trans.," lxi, 1878; "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Mar. 9, 1882; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 26, 1887, p. 353.]—**Artificial m.** [Horsley], **Operative m.** See CACHEXIA *strumipriva*.

MYXOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-fi(fe)-bro′ma^3. Gen., *-rom′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also *-oma**). A fibrous myxoma. [α, 34.]

MYXOGASTEROUS, MYXOGASTROUS, adj's. Mi^{2}x-o-ga^{2}st′e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -ru^{3}s. From μύξα, mucus, and γαστήρ, the belly. Belonging to the *Myxogastereæ* (or *Myxogasteres*, or *Myxogastres*), which are a suborder (Fries) or a section (Endlicher) of the *Trichospermeæ*, a subdivision of the *Trichomycetes* (Reichenbach), or a suborder of the *Gasteromycetes* (Lindley); now classed with the *Myxomycetes* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

MYXOGLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-gli(gle)-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and γλία, glue (see also *-oma**). See GLIOMYXOMA.

MYXOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-li^{2}p-o′ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and λίπος, animal fat (see also *-oma**). A lipomatous myxoma. [α, 34.]

MYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus (see also *-oma**). Fr., *myxôme*. Ger., *Myxom, Gallertgeschwulst*. It., *missoma*. An embryonic-tissue tumor consisting of a homogeneous or finely fibrillated, soft, gelatinous basement substance in which are imbedded a variable number of spheroidal, fusiform, branching, and often anastomosing cells. They may contain few or many blood-vessels and nerves. [Prudden (α, 34).]—**Arborescent m.** Of Waldeyer, a m. having polypoid branches. [α, 34.]—**Cartilaginous m.** Lat., *m. cartilagineum*. A m. which either has a firmer consistence than usual or contains cells like those of cartilage. [E.]—**Cystic m., Cystoid m.** A m. containing parts so fluid as to resemble cysts. [E.]—**Diffuse m. of the membranes.** Fr., *myxôme diffus des membranes*. Of Breslau, Eberth, and Spiegelberg, a mucous thickening of the chorion, the mucous material containing round, acicular, or stellate cells, partly physaliphorous, accompanied with thickening of the amnion and an absence of the intermediate layer in places. The outer surface of the chorion presents numerous prominences, varying from the size of a pea to that of a cherry flattened and obscurely fluctuating. [A, 15.]—**Diffuse m. of the placenta.** Fr., *myxôme* (*diffus*) *du placenta*. See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**Enchondromatous m.** A m. containing nodules of hyaline cartilage. [α, 34.]—**Erectile m.** See *Teleangeiectatic m.*—**Fibrous m.** Lat., *m. fibrosum*. A m. consisting largely of fibrous tissues. [E.]—**Hæmorrhagic m.** Of Cornil and Ranvier, m. in which there are distention and rupture of the blood-vessels. [α, 34.]—**Hyaline m.** Lat., *m. hyalinum*. A form of m. in which the tissue is translucent. [E.]—**Intra-canalicular m. of the mamma.** Ger., *intracanaliculäres Myxom*. A m. developing in the interstitial connective tissue of the mamma, and sending polypoid expansions into the dilated ducts of the gland. [Jungst, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xcv, 2, p. 195 (α, 34).]—**Lipo-m., Lipomatous m.** Lat., *m. lipomatodes*. A m. containing much fat. [E.]—**Medullary m.** Lat., *m. medullare*. A m. containing a large number of cells; it may present the appearance of a sarcoma, and is white and opaque. [Prudden (α, 34).]—**M. enchondromatodes arborescens.** See *Enchondromatous m.*—**M. gelatinosum.** A soft m. containing comparatively few cells and much translucent basement substance. [Prudden (α, 34).]—**M. intracanaliculare arborescens mammæ.** See *Intra-canalicular m.*—**M. lipomatodes.** See *Lipomatous m.*—**M. medullare.** See *Medullary m.*—**M. molle.** See *M. gelatinosum.*—**M. multiplex chorii.** Of Jarotzky and Waldeyer, myxomatous degeneration of the chorion tufts of a mole that have grown into the blood spaces of the uterine substance. [α, 34.]—**M. of the chorion.** Fr., *myxôme* (ou *hypertrophie* [Ercolani]) *des villosités choriales*. Of Virchow, a vesicular mole. [A, 15.]—**M. of the serotina.** Fr., *myxôme de la sérotine* (ou *de l'organe glandulaire*). Of Ercolani, a form of degeneration of the placenta in which, while its gross appearance is unchanged, the parenchyma of the villi is atrophied and has undergone fibrous degeneration. [A, 15.]—**Placental m.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**Teleangeiectatic m., Vascular m.** Lat., *m. teleangeiectodes*. A m. of highly vascular structure. [E.]

MYXOMYCETOUS, adj. Mi^{2}x-o-mi-set′u^{3}s. From μύξα, mucus, and μύκης, a fungus. Of the *Myxomyceteæ* (Saccardo) or *Myxomycetes* (Wallroth) [Fr., *myxomycètes*; Ger., *Schleimpilze*], which are the slime-molds, by De Bary placed among the *Mycetozoa*, but now usually regarded as an order of *Fungi*. They are distinguished by forming in their first stages mobile masses (plasmodia) which consist of numerous net-like channels conducting a current of protoplasm which contains starch granules, diatoms, and other foreign bodies. As they proceed toward maturity they lose their gelatinous structure, and become a mass of spores mingled with threads. When the spores germinate, the contents escape either in the form of amœboids or of zoospores with cilia, which come together and produce mobile plasmodia. The largest division of the group is the *Myxogastres*, distinguished by the plasmodium being formed of a union of plasmodes and by the spores being developed in the interior of an envelope or false peridium. [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

MYXONEUROMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-nu^2-ro′ma^3. Gen., *-rom′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and νεῦρον, a nerve (see also *-oma**). A neuroma containing myxomatous tissue. [α, 34.]

MYXOPOD, n. Mi^{2}x′o-po^{2}d. From μύξα, mucus, and πούς, the foot. A protozoon possessing pseudopodia. [L, 11.]

MYXORRHOOS (Lat.), **MYXORRHOUS** (Lat.), adj's. Mi^{2}x-(mu^{6}x)-o^{2}r′ro(ro^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., μυξόρροος, μυξόρρους (from μύξα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow). Affected with blennorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

MYXOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From μύξα, mucus, and σάρξ, flesh (see also *-oma**). Fr., *myxosarcome*. Ger., *Myxosarcom*. It., *missosarcoma*. Sp., *mixosarcoma*. 1. A tumor that is partly myxomatous and partly sarcomatous. 2. A sarcocele. [E, 6, 24.] 3. Of Billroth, see MYXOMA.

MYXOSPORES, n. pl. Mi^{2}x′o-sporz. From μύξα, mucus, and σπόρος, a sowing. Fr., *m*. Spores produced within a gelatinous mass. [B, 77, 121 (α, 35).] Cf. ENDOSPORES and EXOSPORES.

MYXOTER (Lat.), n. m. Mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-ot′u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er′os* (*-is*). Gr., μυξωτήρ. See MYCTER.

N

NABEL (Ger.), n. Na^{3}b'e^{2}l. 1. The navel. See UMBILICUS. 2. See HILUM (1st def.).—**Fettn'.** See LIPAROMPHALUS.—**Frucht'n.** See HILUM *carpicum*.—**Körpern'.** See UMBILICUS.—**N'band (der Leber).** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the liver*.—**N'binde.** 1. A bandage for the navel; the belly-band of a new-born infant. 2. See RHAPHE.—**N'bläschen, N'blase.** See *Umbilical* VESICLE.—**N'blutbruch.** See HÆMATOMPHALOCELE.—**N'bluten, N'blutfluss, N'blutung.** See OMPHALORRHAGIA.—**N'darmbruch.** See ENTEROMPHALOCELE.—**N'darmwasserbruch.** See ENTERYDROMPHALUS.—**N'decke.** See STROPHIOLE.—**N'fleck.** See BASE (3d def.) and CHALAZA (2d def.).—**N'fleischbruch.** See SARCOMPHALON.—**N'fleischgewächs.** See SARCOMPHALOCELE.—**N'gerte.** See N'SCHNUR.—**N'geschwulst.** See OMPHALONCUS.—**N'geschwür.** See OMPHALELCOSIS.—**N'grube.** The depression of the navel.—**N'höckerchen, N'knopf.** See TUBERCULUM *chalazinum*.—**N'kraut.** See ANDROSACE (1st def.), COTYLEDON (3d def.), and COTYLEDON *umbilicus*. The name is also applied to various species of *Omphalodes* and other genera.—**N'mittel.** See EPOMPHALICUM.—**N'öffnung.** The umbilical ring.—**N'schnitt.** See OMPHALOTOMY (2d def.).—**N'schnur.** See the major list.—**N'steinbruch.** See POROMPHALON.—**N'strang.** See the major list.—**N'stück.** The umbilical or funicular portion, as of the umbilical vessels.—**N'vorfall.** See EXOMPHALIA.—**N'wasserbruch, N'wassergeschwulst.** See HYDROMPHALON.—**N'windbruch.** See PNEUMATOMPHALUS.—**Samenn'.** See HILUM (1st def.).—**Wassern'.** See HYDROCOTYLE.

NABELSCHNUR (Ger.), n. Na^{3}b'e^{2}l-shnur. 1. See *Umbilical* CORD. 2. See PODOSPERM.—**N'bruch.** See *Abdominal* FISSURE and *Umbilical* HERNIA.—**N'durchschnitt.** See OMPHALOTOMY.—**N'gallerte.** See GELATIN *of Wharton*.—**N'gefässe.** The umbilical vessels.—**N'geräusch.** See *Funicular* SOUFFLE.—**N'knoten.** See KNOTS *of the umbilical cord*.—**N'repositorium.** See *Funis* REPOSITOR.—**N'rest.** See NABEL (1st def.).—**N'scheide.** The amniotic sheath of the umbilical cord.—**N'spiral.** The twist of the umbilical cord.—**N'umschlingung.** That condition in which the umbilical cord is wound around the fœtus.—**N'vorfall.** Prolapse of the umbilical cord.—**N'windung.** Torsion of the umbilical cord.

NABELSTRANG (Ger.), n. Na^{3}b'e^{2}l-stra^{3}n^2. See *Umbilical* CORD.—**N'gewebe.** See GELATIN *of Wharton*.—**N'rest.** See NABEL (1st def.).—**N'scheide.** The investing sheath of the umbilical cord.

NABIAS, n. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 46).]

NABIT, n. Na^{2}b'i^{2}t. Pulverized white sugar; formerly used in diseases of the eyes. [A, 325; L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

NABOTHIAN, adj. Na^{2}b-oth'i^2-a^{2}n. Investigated by or named from Martin Naboth. [*a*, 48.]

NACASOL, n. In Guatemala, the *Cœsalpinia coriaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

NACELLE (Fr.), n. Na^3-se^{2}l. 1. See CARINA. 2. See FOSSA *navicularis* (1st def.).

NACHBEHANDLUNG (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'be^2-ha^{3}nd-lun^2. See AFTER-TREATMENT.

NACHBILD (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'bi^{2}ld. See AFTER-IMAGE.

NACHBLUTUNG (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'blut-un^2. Secondary hæmorrhage. [A, 521 (*a*, 17).]

NACHEMPFÄNGNISS (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'e^{2}mp-fe^{2}n^2-ni^{2}s. See SUPERFŒTATION.

NACHEMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'e^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd-un^2. See AFTER-PERCEPTION and AFTER-SENSATION.

NACHFIEBER (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'feb-e^{2}r. A febrile movement of brief duration occurring as a relapse or a recrudescence after convalescence from a fever has begun.

NACHFÜLLE (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'fu^{6}l-le^2. See AFFUSION.

NACHGEBOREN (Ger.), adj. Na^{3}ch^2'ge^2-bor-e^{2}n. See POSTHUMOUS.

NACHGEBURT (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'ge^2-burt. The after-birth. See SECUNDINES and PLACENTA.—**N'sgeschäft.** The management of the placental stage of labor.—**N'slösung.** The separation of the placenta from its attachment.—**N'stheile.** See SECUNDINES.—**N'svorfall.** Prolapse of the placenta.—**N'zeit.** The placental stage of labor.

NACHHIRN (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'hern. See METENCEPHALON.

NACHKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. See DEUTEROPATHY and SEQUELA.

NACHLASS (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'la^{3}s. See INTERMISSION and REMISSION.

NACHLASSEND (Ger.), adj. Na^{3}ch^2'la^{3}s-se^{3}nd. See INTERMITTENT.

NACHLASSER (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'la^{3}s-se^{3}r. See LAXATOR.

NACHMILCH (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'mi^{2}lch^2. See AFTERING.

NACHSTAAR (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'sta^{3}r. See *Secondary* CATARACT.

NACHSTOFF (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'sto^{3}f. See DEUTERYL.

NACHTEIMER (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^{2}t'im-e^{2}r. See COPRODOCHEUM.

NACHTRIPPER (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'tri^{2}p-pe^{2}r. See GLEET.

NACHTSCHATTEN (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^{2}t'sha^{3}t-te^{3}n. The genus *Solanum* and the genus *Phlox*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

NACHTSEHEN (Ger.), **NACHTSICHTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n's. Na^{3}ch^{2}t'za-he^{2}n, na^{3}ch^{2}t'zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g-kit. See NYCTALOPIA.

NACHTVIOLE (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^{2}t've-ol-e^2. See HESPERIS.

NACHWEHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Na^{3}ch^2'va-he^{2}n. See AFTER-PAINS.

NACHWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Na^{3}ch^2'verk-un^2. See AFTER-ACTION.

NACKEN (Ger.), n. Na^{3}k'e^{2}n. See CERVIX (1st def.) and NAPE.—**N'theil.** The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [I, 8 (K).]

NACKT (Ger.), adj. Na^{3}kt. See ACHLAMYDEOUS, NAKED, and NUDE.—**N'blumig.** See GYMNANTHOUS.—**N'drüse.** See GYMNADENIA.—**N'früchtig.** See GYMNOCARPOUS.—**N'keimend.** See ACOTYLEDONOUS.—**N'keimig.** See GYMNOBLASTOUS.—**N'samig.** Gymnospermous; as a n., in the pl., *N'e*, the *Gymnospermæ*.—**N'viersamig.** See GYMNOTETRASPERMOUS.

NACRE, n. Na^{2}kr'. Lat., *nacrum*, *nacra* (pl.). Fr., *n*. See MOTHER-*of-pearl*.

NACTA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}k(na^{3}k)'ta^3. Of Paracelsus, see *Mammary* ABSCESS.

NADEL (Ger.), n. Na^{3}d'e^{2}l. See ACUS (1st def.), AIGUILLE, and NEEDLE (1st def.).—**Brennn'.** A cauterizing needle.—**Haarseiln'.** See *Seton* NEEDLE.—**Heftn'.** See *Suture* NEEDLE.—**Impfn'.** See VACCINATOR (2d def.).—**Karlsbader N.** A hare-lip pin.—**Knochenn'.** See SPICULUM (2d def.).—**N'druck, N'drückung.** See ACUPRESSURE.—**N'führer.** See ACUDUCTOR.—**N'halter.** See NEEDLE-HOLDER.—**N'hölzer.** The *Coniferæ*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**N'punktirung.** See ACUPUNCTURE.—**N'räude.** See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**N'stechen, N'stein, N'stich.** See ACUPUNCTURE.—**Nähn'.** See *Suture* NEEDLE.—**Staarn'.** See *Cataract* NEEDLE.—**Unterbindungsn'.** See *Aneurysm* NEEDLE.

NADUCEM, n. Of the Persians, a uterine mole. [Avicenna (A, 325).]

NÆVOID, adj. Nev'oid. From *nœvus* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a nævus. [E.]

NÆVOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(na^3-e^2)-vo(wo^3)-li^{2}p(lep)-o'-ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). See LIPOMA *leleangeiectodes*.

NÆVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne'(na^3'e^2)-vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Gr., σπῖλος, σπίλωμα. Fr., *n.*, *nœve*, *couenne*, *envie*, *signe*, *tache congénitale* (ou *pigmentaire*, ou *de naissance*). Ger., *Mal*, *Maal*, *Muttermal*, *Muttermaal*, *Muttermohl*, *Mutterflecken*. It., *neo* (*materno*), *nevo*. Sp., *nevo*, *lunar*. Mother's mark, birth-mark, fancy mark; a congenital mark or growth in the skin due to a circumscribed excessive development either of pigment, hair, or fibrous tissue (see MOLE), or of blood-vessels, the latter forming a vascular tumor composed of a collection of capillaries and of tubes freely intercommunicating. [E; G.] See also ANGEIOMA.—**Capillary n., Cutaneous n.** N. that involves only the superficial capillaries of the skin. [G.]—**N. araneus.** Spider n.; a form of n. vascularis in which dilated blood-vessels are seen radiating from the n. into the surrounding skin, like the legs of a spider. [G.]—**N. cavernosus.** See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. cerasus.** Of Willan, n. vascularis when rounded and somewhat elevated; so called because of its fancied resemblance to a cherry. [G.]—**N. cuticularis.** See *Capillary n.*—**N. fibromatosus.** N. characterized by excessive development of fibrous tissue. [G.] See *N. verrucosus* and *N. mollusciformis*.—**N. flammeus.** Fr., *tache de feu*, *tache vineuse*. Ger., *Feuermal*. Port-wine mark, claret stain, strawberry mark; n. vascularis forming smooth, flat, irregular patches, of a red, bluish, or purplish color, either vaguely or sharply defined in outline, and with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.] Cf. *Plexiform* ANGEIOMA.—**N. foliaceus.** Of Willan, a form of n. in which the middle portion is fibrous and striated like a leaf, while its border is red and vascular. [Bateman (G).]—**N. fragarius.** A variety of n. vascularis so called because of its resemblance to a strawberry. [Bateman (G).]—**N. increscens.** A n. that continues to grow after birth. [G.]—**Nævi iridis.** See MELANOMA *iridis*.—**N. lenticularis.** N. pigmentosus occurring in patches of about the size of lentils. [G.]—**N. lipomatodes.** Congenital lipoma; more commonly, a form of n. fibromatus attended with a local increase of adipose tissue. [G.]—**N. malignus.** Sarcomatous or cancerous degeneration affecting a n. [G.]—**N. maternus.** See *N.*—**N. mollusciformis.** A protuberant, pedunculated form of n. fibromatus. It differs from n. verrucosus only in its greater projection above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**N. morus.** N. vascularis of a dark-red color and elevated uneven surface, somewhat like the mulberry. [G.]—**N. nativus.** A birth-mark. [G.]—**N. pigmentosus.** Fr., *n.* (ou *tache*) *pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentmal*. N. characterized by an excessive deposit of pigment, producing dark-colored spots on the skin, especially of the face, neck, or hands, with or without elevation of the surface (see *N. verrucosus*). It is often accompanied with hypertrichosis (see *N. pilosus*). [G.]—**N. pilaris, N. pilosus.** Hypertrichosis localis occurring in situations where commonly only lanugo hairs are present; usually a variety of n. pigmentosus or n. verrucosus. [G.]—**N. planus.** N. pigmentosus without elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.]—**N. rubeus.** See *N. flammeus*.—**N. sanguineus.** See *N. vascularis*.—**N. sarcomatodes.** Congenital sar-

coma or a n. fibromatosus undergoing sarcomatous degeneration. [G.]—**N. sigilum.** See *N. pigmentosus.*—**N. simplex.** See *N. flammeus.*—**N. spilus.** See *N. pigmentosus.*—**N. spilus figuratus.** See *N. verrucosus.*—**N. spilus simplex.** See *N. lenticularis.* —**N. tuberculosus.** See *N. verrucosus.*—**N. tuberosus.** See *N. vascularis tuberosus.*—**N. unius lateris.** 1. See PAPILLOMA *neuropathicum.* 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Nerven-Nœvi*), of von Bärensprung, pigmentary nævi when affecting only one side of the body, as when occurring along the course of a nerve. [G.]—**N. vascularis.** Fr., *n. vasculaire.* Ger., *Gefässmal.* Vascular n.; n. due to enlargement and dilatation of the blood-vessels of the skin over a greater or less area, attended with a red or bluish discoloration of the part affected and sometimes with alterations of the contour of the cutaneous surface. [G.] See *N. flammeus* and *N. vascularis tuberosus.*—**N. vascularis flammeus.** See *N. flammeus.*—**N. vascularis fungosus.** See *N. vascularis tuberosus.*—**N. vascularis simplex.** See *N. flammeus.*—**N. vascularis tuberosus.** Fr., *tumeur érectile.* Ger., *Schwammmaal.* A cavernous angeioma characterized by the formation of reddish or bluish erectile, sometimes pulsating, tumors, which under pressure may be made to disappear, but return as soon as the pressure is relaxed. [G.]—**N. vasculosus.** See *N. vascularis.*—**N. verrucosus.** Ger., *warziges Pigmental, Linsenmal.* A protuberant, wart-like n., more or less deeply pigmented, frequently a n. pilosus, and often tending to increase in size with advancing years. [G.]—**N. vinaceus, N. vinosus.** See *N. flammeus.*—**Nervenn'** (Ger.). See PAPILLOMA *neuropathicum.*—**Non-hypertrophic n.** See *N. pigmentosus.* —**Pulsating n.** See under *N. vascularis tuberosus* and *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA.—**Spider n.** See *N. araneus.*—**Subcutaneous n.** N. vascularis involving the subcutaneous blood-vessels. [G.]—**Varicose n., Venous n.** A n. vascularis in which the venous element predominates over the arterial. [E.]

NAFDA, n. Na^{2}f'da^3. Of old writers, asphalt. [A, 325.]

NAGEL (Ger.), n. Na^{3}g'e^{2}l. 1. See NAIL. 2. In botany, the claw of a petal. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**N'beere.** The genus *Gomphia.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**N'blüthe, N'fleck.** See LUNULA (1st def.).—**N'fügung.** See GOMPHOSIS (1st def.).—**N'geschwür.** See PARONYCHIA.—**N'glied.** A distal phalanx. [L.]—**N'grind.** Onychomycosis. [α, 34.]—**N'krümmung.** See ONYCHOGRYPOSIS.—**N'leistchen.** The trabeculæ of the nail. [G.]—**N'möndchen** (Ger.). See LUNULA.—**N'mutter.** See MATRIX.—**N'räude.** See PARONYCHIA. —**N'schwinde.** See ONYCHATROPHIA.—**N'wang, N'wurm.** See PARONYCHIA.—**N'zwang.** See *Ingrowing* NAIL.—**Neidn', Nietn'.** See HANGNAIL.

NÄGELEIN (Ger.), n. Nag'e^{2}l-in. The buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata.* [B, 48 (α, 14).] See CLOVE and CARYOPHYLLUS.

NÄGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Nag'e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Poterium sanguisorba.* 2. The *Hieracium pilosella.* 3. The *Lysimachia nummularia.* 4. The genus *Polycarpon.* [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]

NAGEOIRE (Fr.), n. Na^3-zhwa^{3}r. See FIN (1st def.).

NÄHREND (Ger.), **NAHRHAFT** (Ger.), adj's. Nar'e^{2}nd, na^{3}r'ha^{3}ft. Nutritious, alimentary. [L.]

NÄHRLÖSUNG (Ger.), n. Nar'lu^{5}z-un^2. A liquid containing certain salts and organic substances suitable for the development of micro-organisms. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Pasteur'sche N.** A solution of 1 part of ammonium tartrate, the ashes of 1 part of yeast, and 10 parts of sugar candy in 100 of water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

NÄHRSTOFF (Ger.), **NÄHRSUBSTANZ** (Ger.), n's. Nar'sto^{3}f, -zub-sta^{3}nts. See NUTRIMENT.

NAHRUNG (Ger.), n. Na^{3}r'un^2. Aliment, food, nutriment.—**N'sbrei.** See CHYME (1st def.).—**N'smaterial, N'smittel.** Nutriment.—**N'ssaft.** A nutrient fluid. [D, 50.] See CAMBIUM, CHYLE, and *Nutrient* JUICE.

NAHT (Ger.), n. Na^{3}t. See SUTURE (2d def.) and RHAPHE.—**Blutige N.** See SUTURA *cruenta.*—**Dammn'.** See *Perineal* RHAPHE.—**Doppelreihige N.** A double row of interrupted sutures. [α, 34.]—**Dreieckige N.** See *Lambdoid* SUTURE.—**Entspannungsn'.** See *Relief* SUTURE.—**Falsche N.** See *False* SUTURE.—**Federkieln'.** See *Quill* SUTURE.—**Flockenn'.** See *Clavate* SUTURE.—**Fortlaufende N.** The continuous suture.—**Gaumenn'.** 1. See *Palatine* SUTURE. [L, 80.] 2. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.—**Gezähnte N.** See *Serrated* SUTURE.—**Hinterhauptsn'.** See *Lambdoid* SUTURE.—**Hodensackn'.** See RHAPHE *of the scrotum.*—**Keilflügeln'.** See *Quill* SUTURE.—**Kinnn'.** See SYMPHYSIS MENTI.—**Klammern'.** See *Clamp* SUTURE.—**Knopfn'.** 1. See *Interrupted* SUTURE. 2. See *Button*-SUTURE.—**Knopfzapfenn'.** See *Quill* SUTURE.—**Kopfn'.** A cranial suture.—**Kranzn', Kronenn', Kronn'.** The coronal suture.—**Kürschnern'.** See *Glover's* SUTURE.—**Lambdan'.** The lambdoid suture.—**Matratzenn'.** A mattress suture. [α, 34.]—**Mittelfleischn'.** See *Perineal* RHAPHE.—**N'knochen.** See *Wormian* BONES.—**N'schleife.** The line formed by a number of sutures. [A, 32.]—**N'ständig.** See SUTURAL.—**Perln'.** A suture which is passed through small glass or metal beads and tied. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Pfeiln'.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**Plattenn'.** A metallic plate suture. [α, 34.]—**Quern'.** See *Transverse* SUTURE.—**Sägen'.** See *Serrated* SUTURE.—**Saumn'.** See SUTURA *limbosa.*—**Scheiteln'.** See *Parietal* SUTURE.—**Schläfenschuppenn'.** See *Squamosal* SUTURE.—**Schlingenn'.** See SUTURE *à anse.*—**Schuppenn'.** See *True* SUTURE.—**Stirnbeinwangenbeinn'.** See *Fronto-malar* SUTURE.—**Stirnn'.** See *Frontal* SUTURE.—**Stirnnasenn'.** See *Fronto-nasal* SUTURE.—**Symperitoneale N.** See *Sero-serous* SUTURE.—**Trockene N., Trockenn'.** See *Dry* SUTURE.—**Unächte N.** See HARMONY (1st def.).—**Unblutige N.** See *Dry* SUTURE.—**Unterbrochene N.** 1. See *Interrupted* SUTURE. 2. See *Button*-SUTURE.—**Uterusn'.** See HYSTERORRHAPHY.—**Versenkte Nähte.** See *Buried* SUTURES.—**Warzenn'.** See *Occipito-mastoid* SUTURE.—**Wellenförmige N.** See *Continuous* SUTURE.—**Zahnn'.** See *Dentate* SUTURE.—**Zapfenn'.** A quill suture. [α, 34.]

NAIL, n. Nal. A.-S., *nægel.* Gr., ὄνυξ (1st def.), ἧλος (2d def.). Lat., *unguis* (1st def.), *clavus* (2d def.). Fr., *ongle* (1st def.), *clou* (2d def.). Ger., *Nagel.* 1. The flat, scale-like corneous growth situated in a fold of the skin on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes in man, homologous with the hoof, claw, or talons of lower animals. [G.] 2. A small pointed metal rod, usually provided with an enlargement or head at one end, used to fasten structures together by being driven through them. [α, 17.] 3. See PROCESSUS *clavatus.*—**Ingrowing n., Ingrown n.** Lat., *incarnatio unguis, unguis incarnatus, onychosis arctura, paronychia lateralis, onychocryptosis.* Fr., *ongle incarné* (ou *ventré dans les chairs*), *onygose incarnée, onglade.* Ger., *eingewachsener Nagel, Einwachsen des Nagels, Nagelzwang.* A condition in which the cutaneous fold of the n. on one or both sides projects over the n., while the borders of the latter press into the flesh, causing ulcerations, fungous granulation, discharge, and pain. It occurs usually on the great toe. [G.] See also ONYXIS.—**Reedy n., Striated n.** A condition of the n. in which it becomes furrowed longitudinally; said to constitute, together with hardness and brittleness of the n., a sign of gout. [J. M. Fothergill, "Lancet," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 846.]—**Surgical n.** See ONGLE *chirurgical.*

NAIN (Fr.), adj. and n. Na^{2}n^2. See NANUS.

NAKED, adj. Nak'e^{2}d. Gr., γυμνός. Lat., *nudus.* Fr., *nu.* Ger., *nackt.* 1. Of animals, without a protecting envelope (shell or integument). 2. Of plant organs, uncovered, wanting some usual covering or appendage (*e. g.*, of a seed, without a true pericarp; of flowers, without a perianth; of ovules, without a primine or secundine; of leaves, without stipules; of stems, without leaves, bracts, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (α, 35).]

NAKRA, n. A disease epidemic in Bengal, similar to influenza, occurring usually in the rainy season, and mostly affecting natives. [L, 135 (α, 46).]

NALARDOFI, n. Neuritis affecting the forearms, observed in Iceland. It begins with pricking or shooting pains in the fingers and hands, often extending up the forearm and even to the shoulder; there is sensory obtuseness that may go on to complete anæsthesia. [Hirsch (α, 34).]

NAMANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nam(na^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From νᾶμα, a stream, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). Lymphangeiitis. [L, 135 (α, 34).]

NAMMEN (Ger.), n. Na^{3}m'me^{2}n. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

NANCE BARK, n. A highly astringent Mexican bark, of undetermined botanical origin, considered by Maisch a product of *Malpighia glabra,* by others of *Byrsonima crassifolia.* [B, 121 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 46).]

NANCEIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide nancéique.* Ger., *Nancysäure.* Of Bracconnot, the acid (lactic acid) found in the tanneries at Nancy. [B, 3, 38, 93.]

NANCY (Fr.), n. Na^{3}n^2-se. A place in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, where there are mineral springs. The principal one, called *Saint-Thibault,* contains calcium carbonate and sulphate, and traces of iron and sodium. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

NANDINA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}n(na^{3}n)'di^{2}n-a^3. Fr., *nandine.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Berbereæ;* of other botanists, a genus of the *Nandineæ* (Fr., *nandinées*), which are a tribe of the *Berberidaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**N. domestica.** Fr., *nandine domestique.* The *nandin* or *nanten* of the Japanese, the sacred bamboo of the Chinese; a species used medicinally in China and Japan. The berries are employed as a refrigerant. ["Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 140 (B); B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

NANDININE, n. Na^{2}n'di^{2}n-en. An amorphous white alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}NO_4$, extracted from the root-bark of *Nandina domestica;* homologous with hydroberberine. ["Ann. di med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 140 (B).]

NANGOUÉ, n. See KOLA.

NANISM, n. Nan'i^{2}zm. Lat., *nanismus* (from *nanus,* a dwarf). Fr., *nanisme.* Ger., *Kleinheit.* The condition of being dwarfed. [α, 17.]

NANNARI, NANNARY, n's. In southern India, country sarsaparilla; the root of *Hemidesmus indicus.* A root found in the English market under the name of *n.*, is probably either this root or mudar. [B, 18, 180 (α, 35).]

NANOCEPHALISM, n. Na^{2}n-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^{2}zm Lat., *nanocephalia* (from νᾶνος, a dwarf, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *nanocéphalie.* Ger., *Nanocephalie.* Microcephalia. [α, 18.]

NANOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Na(na^3)-no(no^3)-ko^{2}rm'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νᾶνος, a dwarf, and κορμός, the trunk of a tree. Fr., *nanocorme.* Ger., *Zwergrumpf.* A dwarfed trunk of the body. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

NANOID, adj. Nan'oid. Gr., νανώδης (from νᾶνος, a dwarf, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nanodes, nanoides.* Fr., *nanoïde.* Ger., *zwergähnlich.* Dwarf-like. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

NANOMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Na^{2}n(na^{3}n)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νᾶνος, a dwarf, and μέλος, a limb. A person affected with congenital shortness of the extremities. [α, 34.]

NANOPHYES (Lat.), adj. Na^{2}n(na^{3}n)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-ez(as). Gr., νανοφυής (from νᾶνος, a dwarf, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *nanophyé.* Ger., *zwergartig.* Stunted, dwarfish. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

NANORRHOPS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}n(na^{3}n)'no^{2}r-rops. Gen., *-rhop'os* (*-is*). From νᾶνος, a dwarf, and ῥώψ, a bush. A genus of palms of the *Corypheæ;* the dwarf-palm. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**N. ritchieana.** Tiger-grass, maryarri; an Asiatic dwarf fan-palm. The young leaves are astringent. [B, 245; B, 42, 185 (α, 35).]

NANOSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Na2n(na3n)-o(o3)-som'i2-a3. From νᾶνος, a dwarf, and σῶμα, the body. Ger., *Nanosomie.* The condition of having a dwarfed body. [a, 48.]

NANOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Na2n(na3n)-o(o3)-som'u3s(u4s). Ger., *Zwergleib.* A person dwarfed in the body.

NANTASKET, n. Na2n-ta2sk'e2t. A sea-bathing resort in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.

NANTUCKET, n. Na2n-tu3k'e2t. A sea-bathing resort in N. County, Massachusetts.

NANTWICH, n. Na2nt'i2ch2. A place in Cheshire, England, where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

NANUS (Lat.), n. m. Nan(na3n)'u3s(u4s). Gr., νᾶνος. Fr., *nain.* Ger., *Zwerg.* 1. See DWARF. 2. As an adj., dwarfed or dwarfish. [a, 35.]

NAPA SODA SPRINGS, n. Na2p'a3 sod'a3. A place in Napa County, California, where there are alkaline chalybeate springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

NAPELLINE, n. Na2p-e2l'en Fr., *n.* Ger., *Napellin.* An alkaloid obtained from crude aconitine; a white, very bitter substance, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11} = C_{26}H_{35}NO_7(OH)_4$, freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform, insoluble in ether. Its action is nearly identical with that of aconitine, but less powerful. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Na2p(na3p)-e2l'lu3s(lu4s). 1. The *Aconitum n.* 2. A section of the genus *Aconitum.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

NAPF (Ger.), n. Na3pf. 1. A bowl or cup; in botany, a cupule. [a, 35.] 2. See PATELLA.

NAPHA (Lat.), n. f. Na(na3)'fa3. Fr., *naphe.* An old official name for orange-blossoms. [B, 93 (a, 14).] See CITRUS *aurantium.* —**Aqua (florum) naphæ.** Fr., *eau de naphe.* See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum* and ORANGE-*flower water.*—**Pomatum florum naphæ.** Fr., *pommade à la fleur d'oranger.* Orange-flower pomatum; made with orange-flowers and lard, with or without the addition of a small quantity of suet and starch (or alum), or of wax. [B, 97, 119.]—**Syrupus naphæ.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum.*

NAPHTADIL, n. Na2f'ta2d-i2l. Fr., *naphtadile.* A mixture of paraffin and a resinous substance, found in the island of Tscheleken, in the Caspian Sea. It melts at 75° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTALIN (Ger.), **NAPHTALINE** (Fr.), n's. Na3f-ta3l-en', -ta3-len. See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPHTASE (Fr.), n. Na3f-ta3z. A fine yellow powder of uncertain composition, obtained by distilling a mixture of 1 part of nitronaphthaline with 6 parts of lime. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol and almost insoluble in ether, and melts above 250° C. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 46).]

NAPHTE (Fr.), n. Na2ft. See NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA (Lat.), n. f. Na2f(na3f)'tha3. Gr., νάφθα. Ger., *N.* 1. Petroleum. [B.] 2. Any ethereal substance, especially ethyl ether. [B, 49.]—**Coal (-tar) n.** Light oil of tar, derived from the distillation of coal-tar; a complex substance containing benzene and other hydrocarbons. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Crude n.** That part of the oil which, in the manufacture of benzene, comes over at a temperature not higher than 210° C. or, according to some, not higher than 170° C., the oil coming over between 170° and 230° being then called *middle oil.* [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Essign'** (Ger.), **N. aceti.** See ÆTHER ACETICUS.—**N. ferrata, N. martiata.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**N. nitri.** See ETHYL *nitrite.*—**N. petræ, N. petrolei.** Bitumen, petroleum. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. vitrioli.** Ordinary ether; so called because prepared by the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) on alcohol. [B.]—**N. vegetabilis.** See ÆTHER ACETICUS.—**N. vitrioli aquosus.** See LIQUOR *anodynus mineralis aquosus.*—**N. vitrioli camphorata.** See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea.*—**N. vitrioli diluta.** See LIQUOR *anodynus mineralis aquosus.*—**N. vitrioli martialis.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**Oleum naphthæ.** See OLEUM *æthereum.*—**Salpetern'** (Ger.). See ETHYL *nitrate.*—**Schwefeln'** (Ger.). See ETHYL ETHER.—**Shale n.** See LIGROIN.—**Wood n.** A commercial name for impure methyl alcohol. [B, 9 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHALENE, n. Na3f'tha2l-en. Lat., *naphthalinum.* Fr., *naphtaline.* Ger., *Naphthalen, Naphtalin, Naphtylwasserstoff.* A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8 = C_6[H,H,H,H,CH:CH\text{-}CH:CH,\text{—}]$, discovered in coal-tar by Garden in 1820, and also obtained from oil of turpentine. It forms shining colorless leaflets of a penetrating coal-tar odor (masked by oil of bergamot) and a burning, aromatic taste; slightly soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in ether, chloroform, or hot alcohol, volatilizing at ordinary temperatures, melting at 79·2° C., and boiling at 218° C. It is antiseptic and anthelminthic, and is used in diarrhœa and catarrhal enteritis, and as an application in frost-bites and various skin diseases, to expel moths, etc. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxviii (a, 46).]

NAPHTHALENECARBONIC ACID, n. Na2f"tha2l-en-ka3rb-o2n'i2k. See NAPHTHOIC ACID.

NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID, n. Na2f"tha2l-en-di-ka3rb-o2n'i2k. Syn.: *naphthalic acid.* A substance, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene. It forms fine colorless needles, fusible at 266° C., and nearly insoluble in water. [B.]

NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONIC ACID, n. Na2f"tha2l-en-di-su3lf-o2n'i2k. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_6(SO_2.OH)_2$. [B.]

NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Na2f"tha2l-en-su3lf-o2n'i2k. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_7(SO_2.OH)$. [B.]

NAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Na2f-tha2l'i2k. Fr., *acide naphtalique.* Ger., *Naphtalinsäure.* 1. See NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID. 2. Phthalic acid. [B, 3, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHALIDINE, n. Na2f-tha2l'i2d-en. Fr., *naphtalidine.* A substance, $C_{10}H_9N = C_{10}H_7.NH_2$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, occurring as fine colorless prisms or needles of disagreeable odor, nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, fusible at 50° C., and boiling at 300° C.; (2) *β-n.*, crystallizing from hot water in odorless leaflets having a mother-of-pearl lustre, melting at 112° C., and boiling at 294° C. [B, 4, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHALIN, NAPHTHALINE, n's. Na2f'tha2l-i2n, -en. See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPHTHALINIC ACID, adj. Na2f-tha2l-i2n'i2k. Of, pertaining to, or produced by naphthalene. [B.] See *N.* CATARACT.

NAPHTHALOL, n. Na2f'tha2l-o2l. The *β*-naphthol ether of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)COO.C_{10}H_7$, a tasteless and odorless micro-crystalline powder (see also BETOL). [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHAZARIN, n. Na2f-tha2z'a2r-i2n. Fr., *naphtazarine.* A substance, $C_{10}H_6O_4 = C_{10}H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}O_2\\(OH)_2\end{matrix}\right.$, forming long red acicular crystals of a golden-green lustre, sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHENE, n. Na2f'then. Fr., *naphtène, naphtylène.* A radicle, $C_{10}H_6$, found in the diamines derived from the reduction of binitronaphthalines and in disulphonaphthalic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**N'disulphurous acid.** Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]

NAPHTHENIC ALCOHOL, n. Na2f-the2n'i2k. Fr., *alcool naphténique.* A substance, $C_{10}H_8(OH)_4 = C_{10}H_{12}O_8$, obtained by treating naphthalene with hypochlorous acid; easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in water, and crystallizing in prisms fusible at a low temperature. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 46).]

NAPHTHENIC ACID, NAPHTHESIC ACID, n's. Na2f-the2n'i2k, -thez'i2k. Of Laurent, an acid found to be identical with phthalic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHIONIC ACID, n. Na2f-thi2-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide naphtionique* (ou *naphtyl-sulfamique*). Ger., *Naphthionsäure.* A substance, $C_{10}H_9NSO_3$, obtained by the action of ammonium sulphite on naphthylamine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOCYANIC ACID, n. Na2f-tho-si-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide naphtocyanique.* A substance, $C_{28}H_{18}N_8O_9$, forming very brilliant lumps of a coppery lustre, insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol and in water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOHYDROQUINONE, n. Na2f-tho-hi-dro-kwi2n'on. Fr., *naphtohydroquinone.* A substance, $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$, crystallizing in needles and melting at 176° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHOIC ACID, n. Na2f-tho'i2k. Fr., *acide naphtoïque* (ou *naphtyl-carbonique*). An acid, $C_{10}H_7.CO.OH$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n. a.*, crystallizing in colorless needles hardly soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and melting at 160° C.; (2) *β-n. a.*, or *isonaphthoic acid*, melting at 182° C., and boiling at about 300° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHOIC ALDEHYDE, n. Na2f-tho'i2k. Fr., *aldéhyde naphtoïque.* A substance, $C_{11}H_8O$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n. a.*, a thickish liquid of peculiar odor; (2) *β-n. a.*, a body forming thin laminar crystals, melting at 59·5° C. [B, 2.]

NAPHTHOL, n. Na2f'tho2l. Lat., *naphtolum, naphtholum.* Fr., *naphtol.* Ger., *N., Naphtyloxydhydrat.* Sp., *naftol.* A substance, $C_{10}H_8O = C_{10}H_7.OH$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, crystallizing in shining needles having a smell like that of phenol, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water, melting at about 95° C., and boiling at about 280° C.; (2) *β-n.*, or *ison'*, forming colorless rhombic tables, or a white crystalline powder, melting at 122° C., boiling at about 290° C., having a faint odor of phenol and a burning acrid taste, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and in 1,000 parts of cold and 75 parts of boiling water. The latter is used internally as an antifermentative and externally in various cutaneous diseases, also in solution as a nasal douche in ozæna and purulent rhinitis. [B, 4, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxvii, xxxviii (a. 46); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 308 (a, 50).]—**N'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide sulfonaphtolique.* A substance, $C_{10}H_6.OH.SO_3H$, obtained by heating *n.* with 2 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two varieties are known, obtained from *a-n.* and *β-n.*, respectively. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOPHTHALIC ACID, n. Na2f-tho2f-tha2l'i2k. Naphthalenedicarbonic acid. [B, 2.]

NAPHTHOQUINONE, n. Na2f-tho-kwi2n'on. Fr., *naphtoquinone.* A substance, $C_{17}H_6O_2$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, forming large rhombic plates, of a sulphur-yellow color and of pungent odor, fusible at 125° C., sublimable below 100° C., and insoluble in cold water, but freely soluble in hot alcohol and ether; (2) *β-n.*, forming orange needles melting at 96° C. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHOXALIC ACID, n. Na2f-tho2x-a2l'i2k. Fr., *acide naphtoxalique.* A substance, $C_{10}H_8O_6$, obtained by oxidation of naphthenic alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOYL, n. Na2f'tho-i2l. Fr., *naphtoyle.* The univalent radicle, $C_{11}H_7O$ (or $C_{10}H_7.CO$), of naphthoic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHYL, n. Na2f'thi2l. Fr., *naphtyle.* The radicle, $C_{10}H_7$, of naphthalene.—**N'carbonic acid.** See NAPHTHOIC ACID.—**N'dithionic acid.** See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.—**N'sulphamic acid.** See NAPHTHIONIC ACID.—**N'sulphurous acid.** See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.

NAPHTHYLAMINE, n. Na2f-thi2l'a2m-en. Fr., *naphtylamine.* See NAPHTHALIDINE.

NAPHTHYLENE, n. Na2f'thi2l-en. Fr., *naphtylène.* See NAPHTHENE.—**N'sulphurous acid.** See NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONIC ACID.

NAPIFORM, adj. Nap'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *napiformis*, *napaceus* (from *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form). Fr., *napiforme*, *napacé*. Ger., *rübenförmig*. Turnip-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

NAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nap(na3p)'i2-u3m(u4m). The genus *Sinapis*. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

NAPOLEONA (Lat.), n. f. Na3p-ol-e2-on'a3. From *Napoleon*, a proper name. Fr., *napoléone*. A genus of trees of the *Myrtaceæ*. The *Napoleoneæ* (Fr., *napoléonées*) are a subtribe of the *Lecythideæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**N. imperialis.** An African species having a highly astringent fruit. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

NAPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Nap(na3p)'u3s(u4s). 1. The *Brassica n.* 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Brassica* (in part). [B, 88 (α, 46); B, 121 (α, 35).]

NAR, n. Of the alchemists, fire. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NARBASAPHAR n. Of the alchemists, orichalcum. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NÄRBCHEN (Ger.), n. Narb'ch2e2n. See Cicatricula.

NARBE (Ger.), n. Na3rb'e2. See Cicatricula (2d def.), Cicatrix, Discus *proligerus*, Hilum (1st def.), Stigma, and Stigma *folliculi*.—**Graviditätsn'.** Linear atrophy of the skin due to pregnancy. [α, 48.]—**Knochenn'.** See Callus (3d def.).

NARBEN (Ger.), n. Na3rb'e2n. See Cicatrization.

NARCA (Lat.), **NARCE** (Lat.), n's f. Na3r'ka3, -se(ka). Gen., *nar'ces*. Gr., νάρκη. Of Hippocrates, torpor, numbness.

NARCECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Na3rs(na3rk)-e2k-floj(flo2g)'-i2-a3. From νάρκη, numbness, and ἐκφλογοῦσθαι, to blaze up. Fr., *narcecphlogie*. Small-pox accompanied by a typhoid state. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NARCEIA (Lat.), **NARCEINA** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n's f. Na3rs(na3rk)-i'(e2'i2)-a3, -e2-i(e)'na3. Sp., *n*. [Mex. Ph.]. See Narceine.—**Syrupus narceinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving ½ gramme of narceine in a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid, and mixing with 1,000 grammes of syrup. [B, 92 (α, 38).]

NARCEINE, n. Na3rs'e2-en. Lat., *narceia*, *narceina* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *narceinum* [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *narcéine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Narcein*. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, found in opium and occurring as white interlaced acicular crystals or rhombic prisms of bitter and afterward puckering taste, insoluble in ether, benzene, or petroleum ether, slightly soluble in cold water or in alcohol, more soluble in each when hot, and melting at about 145° C. According to the Fr. Cod., n. contains 2 molecules of water which are lost at 100° C. Subcutaneously, it is nearly as efficient an anodyne as morphine, without the unpleasant after-effects of the latter; its action is of longer duration also, and it causes relaxation of the bowels instead of constipation. [B, 4, 95, 270 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxvi (α, 46).]—**N. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de narcéine*. Ger., *salzsaures Narcein*. An acid substance, $C_{23}H_{23}NO_9HCI + 2H_2O$, forming acicular crystals freely soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 38 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]—**N. sulphate.** Fr., *sulphate de narcéine*. Ger., *schwefelsaures Narcein*. A substance, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9H_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$, forming colorless prisms. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

NARCEINIC ACID, n. Na3rs-e2-i2n'i2k. A tribasic acid, $C_{15}H_{15}NO_8 + 3H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of narceine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 46).]

NARCEMA (Lat.), n. n. Na3rs(na3rk)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., νάρκημα. Fr., *narcème*. See Narcosis.

NARCERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Na3rs(na3rk)-e2r-i2(u6)-si2p-(sep)'e2l-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-el'atos* (*-atis*). From νάρκη, numbness, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *narcérysipèle*. Erysipelas with general torpor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NARCERYTHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Na3rs(na3rk)-e2r-i2(u6)-thro2p'i2(u6)-ra3. From νάρκη, numbness, ἐρυθρός, red, and πυρά, a fire. Fr., *narcérythropyre*. Inflammatory fever accompanied with torpor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NARCESIS (Lat.), n. f. Na3rs(na3rk)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-ces'eos* (*-is*). See Narcosis.

NARCETIN, n. Na3rs'e2t-i2n. Fr., *narcétine*. A very bitter substance obtained by boiling a sulphuric solution of narcotine with lead dioxide, and slowly adding sulphuric acid. [B, 38, 46, 49 (α, 14, 46).]

NARCISSAL, adj. Na3r-si2s's'l. Lat., *narcissalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Narcissales*, of Lindley an alliance (n. alliance; Lat., *nixus narcissalis*) of the *Endogenæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

NARCISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Na3rs(na3rk)-i2s'su3s(su4s). Gr., νάρκισσος. Fr., *narcisse*. Ger., *Narcisse*. It., Sp., *narciso*. 1. The daffodil; a genus of amaryllidaceous plants the most distinguishing feature of which is a cup or coronet springing from the base of the flower segments. 2. The species *N. pseudo-n.* The *Narcisseæ* (Fr., *narcissées*) are: (1) The genus *N.*; (2) of Salisbury and others, the *Amaryllidaceæ*; (3) a tribe or division of the *Amaryllidaceæ*. The *Narcissi* of Jussieu are the *Amaryllidaceæ*. The *Narcissinæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Narcisseæ* (*Amaryllideæ*). The *Narcissineæ* of Haworth are a suborder of the *Amaryllideæ*. The *Narcissoideæ* of Ventenat are essentially the *Amaryllideæ*. The *Narcissoinæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Amaryllideæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**Extractum narcissi alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de narcisse*. A preparation made by expressing n. flowers with four times as much alcohol, distilling, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Hoop-petticoat n.** Any one of several species, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. tenuifolius*, *N. citrinus*, etc., sometimes made a distinct genus (*Corbularia*). [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**Mock n.** The genus *Queltia*, including *N. incomparabilis*, *N. montanus*, *N. odorus*, etc. [B, 19, 77, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. calathinus.** A species the flowers of which are used in perfumery. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. incomparabilis.** Ger., *unvergleichliche Narcisse*. A species of mock n. found in southern Europe. The bulb has the properties of *N. pseudo-n.* [B, 77, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. jonquilla.** Fr., *jonquille*. Ger., *Jonquillen-Narcisse*. The common jonquil, jonquils; a species of mock n. indigenous to eastern and southern Europe. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. The bulb was, according to Sprengel, the βολβὸς ἐμετικός of Dioscorides. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. odorus.** 1. See *N. trilobus*. 2. Of Willdenow, see *N. calathinus*. 3. Of Linnæus, campernelle, large jonquil; used by the Arabians in the preparation of a medicinal oil. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. poeticus.** Fr., *narcisse des poètes* (ou *des jardins*), *cou de chameau*, *jeannette*. Ger., *weisse* (oder *rothrandige*) *Narcisse*. Poet's n., Whitsunlily. The bulb and flowers were formerly used in medicine. The bulb (the ναρκίσσος of Dioscorides) is emetic, and was applied to burns, wounds, and sores. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. polyanthus.** A species found in southern Europe, allied to *N. tazetta*, and formerly used to prepare an oil. [B, 77, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. pratensis, N. pseudo-n., N. silvestris.** Fr., *faux narcisse*, *narcisse jaune* (ou *sauvage*, ou *des prés*), *marteau*, *clochette des bois*, *chaudron*, *aiault*, *coucou*, *jeannette*, *godet*, *couquelourde*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *gelbe*) *Narcisse*, *Märzbecher*, *Hornungsblume*, *Sternblume*. Common daffodil, bellrose, chaliceflower, Lent lily, yellow crow-bells. The bitter and mucilaginous bulb was formerly used as an emetic. According to Wood, it is diaphoretic. The bitter flowers are employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant. The bulb contains pseudo-narcissine (*q. v.*). [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 495.]—**N. tazetta.** Fr., *narcisse à bouquets* (ou *de Constantinople*). French daffodil, polyanthus n.; considered by some authors to be the rose of Sharon of the Scriptures. The root, the *nargis* of India, is emetic. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 496 (α, 35).]—**N. trilobus.** A European species used like *N. odorus* (3d def.), of which it is probably a variety. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Pseudo-n.** The *N. pseudo-n.*, typifying a number of species (*N. bicolor*, *N. moschatus*, *N. maximus*, etc.); of some authors, the genus *Ajax*. [B, 19, 34, 77 (α, 35).]—**Syrupus narcissi.** Fr., *sirop de narcisse*. A preparation made by infusing fresh n. flowers with twice as much boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the colature twice its weight of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]



NARCISSUS POETICUS. [A, 327.]

NARCITINE, n. Na3rs'i2t-en. Fr., n. See Pseudo-narcissine.

NARCODES (Lat.), adj. Na3rk-od'ez(as). Gr., ναρκώδης (from νάρκη, numbness, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *narceux*. Narcotic.

NARCODOPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Na3rk-od-o(o3)-pe2ps'i2-a3. See Narcopepsis.

NARCOGENINE, n. Na3rk-o2j'e2n-en. Fr., *narcogénine*. Ger., *N.* Of Blyth, an alkaloid obtained as a platinochloride by boiling narcotine with platinum chloride: perhaps merely a double narcotine and cotarnine platinochloride. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

NARCOHYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. Na3rk-o(o3)-hi2p(hu6p)'ni2-a3. From νάρκη, numbness, and ἀφυπνοῦν, to awake. Ger., *Narcohypnie*, *Erwachensstarre*. Of A. H. Smith, "waking-numbness," a subjective condition in which there is numbness on awakening: it seems to be connected with lowering of the circulation, as it disappears by rubbing or spontaneously. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1887, p. 410 (α, 34).]

NARCOLEPSY, n. Na3rk'o-le2p-si2. From νάρκη, numbness, and λῆψις, a seizing. Fr., *narcolepsie*. Ger., *Narcolepsie*. Of Gélineau, a rare form of neurosis characterized by an overpowering desire to sleep, of short duration and recurring at intervals. It has been observed in dementia and epilepsy. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Dec., 1886 (α, 50): Rousseau, "Bull. de la soc. méd. de l'Yonne," 1883, xxiii, 17 (α, 34).] Cf. Insomnia.

NARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Na3rk-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). See Narcosis.

NARCOPEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na3rk-o-pe2p'si2s. Gen., *-peps'eos* (*-is*). From νάρκη, numbness, and πέψις, digestion. Fr., *narcopepsie*. Torpid digestion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NARCORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Na3rk-o2rth-o(o3)-pne'-(pno2'e2)-a2. From νάρκη, numbness, and ὀρθόπνοια, orthopnœa. Fr., *narcorthopnée*. Ger., *Stickfluss*. Orthopnœa accompanied by stupefaction. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na3rk-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., νάρκωσις (from ναρκοῦν, to benumb). Fr., *narcose*. Ger., *Narkose*, *Betäubung*. The stupefaction or insensibility produced by the action of a narcotic. [D.]

NARCOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Na3rk-o-spa2z(spa3s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From νάρκη, numbness, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *narcospasme*. Cramp or spasm accompanied by stupor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NARCOTIC, adj. Na^{3}rk-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., *ναρκωτικός* (from *ναρκοῦν*, to benumb). Lat., *narcoticus*. Fr., *narcotique*. Ger., *narcotisch*. Producing stupor: as a n. (Lat., *narcoticum*; Ger., *Narkoticum*), a n. substance.—**Delirious n's.** Fr., *narcotiques délirants*. Agents, sometimes used medicinally, which tend to produce delirium. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**N. acid.** See NARCOTINIC ACID.

NARCOTICO-ÂCRE (Fr.), adj. Na^{3}r-ko-te-ko-a^3-kr'. See ACRO-NARCOTIC.

NARCOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{3}rk-ot'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A narcotic.—**N. minerale.** Of Rademacher, zinc acetate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Oleum de narcoticis (seu narcoticorum).** See BALSAMUM *tranquillans*.

NARCOTINE, n. Na^{3}rk'o^{2}t-en. Lat., *narcotinum* [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (from *ναρκωτικός*, narcotic). Fr., *n*. Ger., *Narcotin*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, discovered in opium by Derosne in 1803, crystallizing in shining transparent prisms or needles without taste, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether, very soluble in chloroform, melting at 176° C., and decomposing at 220° C. It is narcotic, but not so poisonous as morphine. It is a spinal convulsivant, produces contraction of striated muscle, like that produced by veratrine, and decreases the heart-beats. The symbol Nr is sometimes used for it. [B, 4, 95, 270 (a, 38); B, 118; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv, xxvi (a, 46).]—**N. sulphate.** A substance obtained by evaporating a solution of n. in diluted sulphuric acid, forming a viscous mass which slowly hardens. It is soluble in water without decomposition. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 46).]

NARCOTINIC ACID, n. Na^{3}rk-o^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide narcotinique* (ou *narcotique*). Ger., *Narcotinsäure*. An acid, the potassium salt of which is obtained by heating narcotine with a concentrated solution of potash. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NARCOTISM, n. Na^{3}rk'o^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *narcotismus*. Fr., *narcotisme*. Ger., *Narcotismus*. See NARCOSIS.—**Voltaic n.** Fr., *narcotisme voltaïque*. N. produced by the cataphoresis of a narcotic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 449 (a, 34).]

NARCURETHRITIS (Lat.), **NACURETHRORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Na^{3}rk-u^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s, -ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gen., *-rit'idos* (*-idis*), *-rhœ'æ*. From *νάρκη*, numbness, *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra (see also *-itis**), and *ῥοία*, flowing. Fr., *narcuréthrite*, *narcuréthrorrhée*. See GLEET.

NARD, n. Na^{3}rd. Gr., *νάρδος*. Lat., *nardus*. Fr., *n*. Ger., *Narde*. 1. See NARDUS. 2. See NARDOSTACHYS. 3. Of the ancients, apparently any Indian essence, especially that of various aromatic plants (or their roots), mostly species of *Valeriana*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 180, 275, 490 (a, 35).] See SPIKENARD.—**Common n.** See NARDUS *stricta*.—**False Indian n.** Ger., (*falsche*) *indische Narde*. The aromatic root of *Andropogon nardus*, *Andropogon iwarancusa*, or some related species. [B, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**False n.** Fr., *faux n*. Ger., *indische Narde*. The *Allium victoriale* or its root-stock. [B, 77, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Indian n.** 1. See NARDUS *indica* (2d def.). 2. See *False Indian n.*—**N. ointment, Ointment of pistic n.** The *unguentum nardinum* (seu *foliatum*) of the ancients, a combination of Indian n. (1st def.), juncus, costus, amomum, myrrh, balm, omphacium, and balaninum. The leaf of *Cinnamomum pauciflorum* was sometimes added. [B, 77, 496 (a, 35).]—**Pistic n., Syrian n.** See NARDUS *indica*.—**Teinture de n.** See *Essentia* SPICÆ *indicæ*.—**True n.** See NARDUS *indica* (2d def.).—**Wild n.** See ASARUM *europæum*.

NARDE (Fr., Ger.), n. Na^{3}rd, na^{3}rd'e^2. 1. See NARD. 2. The genus *Nardostachys*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. de Crète** (Fr.). See NARDUS *creticus*.—**N'nwurzel** (Ger.). 1. Spikenard, the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. 2. The root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NARDOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{3}rd-o^{2}st'a^{2}k(a^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *-stach'yos* (*-stach'yis*). Gr., *ναρδόσταχυς* (from *νάρδος*, spikenard, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn). Ger., *Nardenähre*, *Narde*. 1. Of the ancients, the *N. jatamansi*. 2. A genus of valerianaceous herbs. [B, 42, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. grandiflora.** Ger., *grossblumige Narde*. A species found in Nepal and Kamaon. The root resembles Indian nard and was probably used by the ancients for the same purposes. [B, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. jatamansi.** Fr., *nard indien*, *n. indique*. Ger., *ächte Narde*. A species indigenous to Nepal, Bhotan, and other parts of the Himalayas. Its bitter aromatic root, known as nard, or spikenard (the *νάρδος ἰνδική* of the ancients), formed one of the chief ingredients in nard ointment, and is used in India as a perfume for the hair. It was formerly used largely as a medicine, its properties resembling those of official valerian. A brown volatile oil contained in the rhizome is employed in epilepsy, hysteria, and convulsions. [B, 5, 18, 77, 121, 173, 180, 183 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 494 (a, 50).]

NARDUS (Lat.), n. f. Na^{3}rd'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *νάρδος*. 1. Of the ancients, see NARD. 2. A genus of the *Hordeæ*, constituting the *Nardeæ* of Reichenbach, which are a division (tribe) of the *Gramineæ*. The *Nardinæ* of Link and the *Nardoideæ* of Koch are the same. [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. agrestis.** The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. americana.** See ARALIA *nudicaulis*.—**N. celtica.** Celtic nard, the *νάρδος κελτική* of Dioscorides; the root of *Valeriana celtica* and *Valeriana saliunca*; formerly used in the preparation of baths. [B, 5, 77, 121, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 46).]—**N. creticus.** Fr., *narde de Crète*. The *Valeriana phu*. [a, 35.]—**N. gangitis.** Gangetic nard, the *νάρδος γαγγίτης* of Dioscorides; a n. said to have been collected on mountains near the Ganges, and to have been blackish, with short spikes and an odor resembling that of cyperus. It is usually believed to be the true n., but is referred by some to *Valeriana Hardwickii*. [B, 5, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. indica.** 1. The *Andropogon n.* 2. Indian nard, the *νάρδος ἰνδική* of Dioscorides; the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. italica.** See LAVANDULA *spica*.—**N. montana.** The *νάρδος ὀρεινή* of Dioscorides; of Matthæus, the *Valeriana tuberosa*, or its root. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. rustica, N. rusticana, N. silvestris.** Fr., *nard silvestre*. See ASARUM *europæum*.—**N. stricta.** Common nard, mat-grass; a European species of *N.* (2d def.). It is not aromatic and has no medicinal value. [B, 19, 42 (a, 35).]—**Spica nardi.** See *N. indica* (2d def.).

NAREGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{3}r-e^{2}g-a(a^3)'mi^2-a^3. 1. A genus of the *Meliaceæ*. 2. The root of *N. alata*. [B, 5, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. alata.** Hind., *kapur bhendi*. Mal., *nela-narcgam*. A small shrub growing wild in the Travancore forests, India. The root, n. (or Goa, or Goanese) ipecacuanha, is used as an emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue. In India it is used as a febrifuge and as an embrocation in rheumatism. [B, 5, 172, 496 (a, 35); "Med. and Surg. Reporter," Aug., 1890 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]

NAREGAMINE, n. Na^{2}r-e^{2}g'a^{2}m-en. An alkaloid isolated from the root of *Naregamia alata*; used as an emetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46); B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARES (Lat.), n. Na(na^3)'rez(ras). Pl. of *naris* (*q. v.*).

NARIAL, adj. Nar'i^2-'l. See NASAL.

NARIFORM, adj. Na^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *naris*, the nose, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a nostril.

NARIFUSORIUS (Lat.), adj. Na(na^3)-ri^2-fu^2(fu)-sor'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *naris*, a nostril, and *fundere*, to pour. Of old writers, administered through the nostrils (said of medicines).

NARINE (Fr.), n. Na^3-ren. See NARIS and NOSTRIL.

NARINGENIC ACID, n. Na^{3}r-i^{2}nj-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Paracoumaric acid; so called from its being one of the decomposition products of naringenin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARINGENIN, n. Na^{3}r-i^{2}nj'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$, forming tasteless, shining, acicular crystals insoluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NARINGIN, n. Na^{3}r'i^{2}nj-i^{2}n. Written, also, *narangin*. From Sp. *naranja*, an orange. A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11} + 4H_2O$ or $C_{28}H_{26}O_{12} + 4H_2O$, found in *Citrus decumana*. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

NARIS (Lat.), n. f. Na(na^3)'ri^{2}s. 1. A nostril. 2. The nose. 3. Any opening or vent. [L.]—**Anterior** (or **external**) **nares.** Lat., *nares externæ*. The two anterior orifices of the nasal cavities. [C.]—**Internal nares.** See *Posterior nares*.—**Nares coalitæ.** See ANKYLORRHINIA.—**Posterior nares.** Lat., *nares internæ*. Fr., *arrière-narines*. The openings by which the nasal fossæ connect with the cavity of the pharynx. [C, 3.]

NARRENHAUS (Ger.), n. Na^{3}r're^{2}n-ha^3-u^{4}s. An insane asylum. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

NARTHECIC ACID, n. Na^{3}r-the^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide narthécique*. An acid found in *Narthecium ossifragum*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NARTHECIN, n. Na^{3}rth'e^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *narthécine*. A very astringent, acid substance obtained from *Narthecium ossifragum*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{3}rth-e(a)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *narthèce*. Ger., *Aehrenlilie*. A genus of the *Narthecieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. americanum.** American bog asphodel; similar to *N. ossifragum*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**N. anthericoides, N. ossifragum.** Fr., *brise-os*. Ger., *Sumpf-Aehrenlilie*, *Knochenbrecher*, *Beinbrechgras*. The common bog asphodel of Europe, Lancashire asphodel, maiden-hair, yellow grass; a purgative species growing in wet soils, formerly erroneously supposed to be the cause of rot in sheep (hence its specific name, "bone-breaker"). The herb, *herba graminis ossifragi*, was formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

NARTHEX (Lat.), n. f. and m. Na^{3}rth'e^{2}x(ax). Gen., *-the'cos* (*-the'cis*). Gr., *νάρθηξ*. 1. The genus *Ferula*. 2. An ointment-box (formerly made from a species of *Ferula*). 3. A leg-splint. Cf. GLOSSOCOMIUM. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35); L, 50 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 46).]—**N. asafœtida.** See FERULA *n.*

NARTINIC ACID, n. Na^{3}r-ti^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Nartinsäure*. An orange-red substance, $C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_6$, derived from narcotine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARU (Pers.), n. See FILARIA *medinensis*.

NASA (Lat.), n. f. Na(na^3)'sa^3. See NASTA.

NASAL, adj. Na's'l. Lat., *nasalis* (from *nasus*, the nose). Fr., *n*. Pertaining to the nose or the nostrils; as a n., a vowel, or consonant, such as *m* or *n*, pronounced mainly through the nose. [C.] See also NASALIS and *Nasal* BONE.—**N. maxillaire** (Fr.). The n. bone (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14.]

NASALE (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na^{3}s)-a(a^3)'le(le^2). See *Nasal* BONE.

NASALIS (Lat.), adj. Nas(na^{3}s)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *nasus*, the nose. See NASAL; as a n., the compressor naris; of Henle, the compressor naris, depressor alæ nasi, depressor sæpti mobilis narium, lateralis nasi (of Santorini), and musculus anomalus, considered as a group; of Douglas, the pyramidalis nasi, a portion of the levator labii superioris, and a portion of the depressor alæ nasi; of the Ger. Anat. Soc., the outer part of the depressor alæ nasi. [A, 5; L.]—**N. brevis labii superioris.** Fr., *nasal de la lèvre supérieure*. See SUPERMAXILLO-N. *parvus*.—**N. labii superioris.** See DEPRESSOR *sæpti mobilis narium*.—**N. longus labii superioris.** See SUPERMAXILLO-LABIALIS.—**N. orbitæ.** See *Nasal* DUCT.

NASARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na^{3}s)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *nasus*, the nose. Nasal mucus.

NASCAPHTHON (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}s(na^{3}s)-ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)'tho^{2}n. Gr., *νάσκαφθον*. See LACAPHTHON.

NASCENT, adj. Na^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *nascens* (from *nasci*, to be born). In the act of being born (said especially of a body in the act of being set free from a compound and not yet having entered into a new combination); beginning to exist. [B.]

NASE (Ger.), n. Na3z'e2. See NOSE.

NASEBERRY, n. Naz'be2r-ri2. See ACHRAS *sapota.*

NASEN, adj. Nas'n. Pertaining to or connected with the nose or the nasal aspect. [L, 141.]

NASICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Nas(na3s)-i2-ko2rn'i2s. From *nasus,* the nose, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *nasicorne.* Ger., *nasenhornig.* Having a horn on the nose; the *Nasicornia* are a group of ungulate mammals including the rhinoceros. [L, 41, 180 (α, 43; α, 48).]

NASI-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Nas(na3s)-i2-lab(la3b)-i2-a(a3)'-li2s. From *nasus,* the nose, and *labium,* the lip. See LEVATOR *labii superioris alæque nasi.*

NASILLARD (Fr.), n. Na3-zel-ya3r. See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi.*

NASION (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na3s)'i2-o2n. Ger., *N.* The point where the median antero-posterior plane cuts the naso-frontal suture. [L.]

NASITAS (Lat.), n. f. Na2s(na3s)'i2t-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-tat'is.* From *nasus,* the nose. Fr., *nasité.* See MYCTEROPHONIA.

NASITIS (Lat.), n. f. Naz(na3s)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See RHINITIS.

NASITORINE (Fr.), n. Na3-ze-to-ren. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Lepidium sativum.* Given internally, it causes contraction of the spleen and weakens the heart's action. It has been used in neuralgia. ["Nouv. rem.," Jan. 8, 1890, p. 23 (α, 50).]

NASO-AURAL, adj. Nas"o-a4'ra2l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *auris,* the ear. Pertaining to the nose and an ear jointly. [α, 48.]

NASO-BASILAR, adj. Nas"o-ba2s'i2l-a3r. From *nasus,* the nose, and *basis,* the base. Pertaining to or connecting the nasion and basion. [L.]

NASO-BREGMATIC, adj. Nas"o-bre2g-ma2t'i2k. From *nasus,* the nose, and *bregma* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma. [α, 48.]

NASO-BUCCAL, adj. Nas"o-bu3k'k'l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *bucca,* the cheek. Pertaining to the nose and a cheek. [α, 48.]

NASO-BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Nas"o-bu3k-ko-fa2r-i2nj'e2-a2l. Pertaining to the nose, a cheek, and the pharynx. [α, 48.]

NASO-CILIARY, adj. Nas"o-si2l'i2-a-ri2. Lat., *nasociliaris* (from *nasus,* the nose, and *cilium,* an eyelash). Pertaining to or connected with the nose and the ciliary body (said of a nerve distributed to those parts). [L.]

NASO-FRONTAL, adj. Nas"o-fru3n't'l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *frons,* the forehead. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and frontal regions or bones. [L.]

NASO-INIAC, adj. Nas"o-i2n'i2-a2k. From *nasus,* the nose, and *ἰνίον,* the inion. Pertaining to the nasion and the inion. [α, 48.]

NASO-LABIAL, adj. and n. Nas"o(o3)-lab'i2-a2l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *labium,* the lip. Lat., *naso-labialis.* Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to or connected with the nose and the upper lip. 2. As a n., see DEPRESSOR *sæpti mobilis narium.*

NASO-LACRYMAL, adj. Nas"o-la2k'ri2-m'l. Lat., *nasolacrimalis* (from *nasus,* the nose, and *lacrima,* a tear). Pertaining to or connected with the lacrymal and nasal bones or regions. [L.]

NASO-MALAR, adj. Nas"o-ma2l'a3r. From *nasus,* the nose, and *mala,* the cheek-bone. Pertaining to the nose and the malar bone. [α, 48.]

NASO-MAXILLARY, adj. Nas"o-ma2x'i2l-a-ri2. Lat., *nasomaxillaris* (from *nasus,* the nose, and *maxilla,* the jaw bone). Fr., *naso-maxillaire.* Pertaining to or connected with the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]

NASONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Na3-zo2n-ma3n2. See MYCTEROPHONIA.

NASO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Nas"o-o2k-si2p'i2-t'l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the nose and the occiput jointly. [α, 48.]

NASO-OCULAR, adj. Nas"o-o2k'u2-la3r. From *nasus,* the nose, and *oculus,* the eye. Pertaining to the nose and an eye jointly. [α, 48.]

NASO-OPISTHIAC, adj. Nas"o-o2p-i2sth'i2-a2k. From *nasus,* the nose, and *ὀπίσθιος,* hinder. Pertaining to or connected with the nasion and the opisthion. [L.]

NASO-PALATINE, adj. Nas"o-pa2l'a2t-i2n. From *nasus,* the nose, and *palatum,* the palate. Fr., *naso-palatin.* Pertaining to the nose and the palate.

NASO-PALPEBRAL, adj. Nas"o-pa2l-pe'br'l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *palpebra,* an eyelid. Fr., *naso-palpébral.* Pertaining to the nose and the eyelids. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

NASO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Nas"o-fa2r-i2n'je2-a2l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *φάρυγξ,* the pharynx. Fr., *naso-pharyngien.* Pertaining to the nose and the pharynx. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

NASOPHARYNX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Nas(na3s)-o2f'a2r(a3)-i2n2x(u6n2x). Gen., *-ryng'os (-ryng'is).* From *nasus,* the nose, and *φάρυγξ,* the gullet. The upper portion of the pharynx above the level of the palatine arch. [L, 332.]

NASO-SÆPTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nas(na3s)"o(o3)-se2pt(sa3-e2pt)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From *nasus,* the nose, and *sæptum,* a fence (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the sæptum narium. [α, 17.]

NASO-TRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), n. m. Nas(na3s)-o(o3)-tra2ns-(tra3ns)-vu3rs(we2rs)-a(a3)'li2s. From *nasus,* the nose, and *transversalis* (*q. v.*). See TRANSVERSALIS *nasi.*

NASO-TURBINAL, adj. Nas"o-tu5rb'i2-n'l. From *nasus,* the nose, and *turbo,* a spinning-top. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and turbinated bones. [L, 153.]

NASTA (Lat.), n. f. Na2s(na3s)'ta3. A fleshy tumor formed on the neck or shoulders. [L, 41, 50.]

NASTURTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Na2s(na3s)-tu5r(tu4r)'shi2(ti2)-u3m-(u4m). Fr., *n.* (2d def.). Ger., *Brunnenkresse* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Lepidium sativum.* 2. The water-cress; a genus of aquatic plants of the *Arabideæ.* The *Nasturtieæ* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Arabideæ.* 3. A garden name for the genus *Tropæolum.* 4. Of the Ph's, *N. officinale.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aqua florum nasturtii.** Fr., *eau de cresson.* A preparation made by distilling off one quarter of a mixture of equal parts of flowers of *N. officinale* and water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Common garden n.** The *Tropæolum majus, Tropæolum minus,* and *Tropæolum atro-sanguineum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Conserva nasturtii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *conserve de cresson.* A preparation made by pounding in a mortar 1 part of *N. officinale* leaves with 2 or 3 parts of sugar and sifting through a hair sieve. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum nasturtii.** A preparation made by evaporating the juice of *N. officinale* over the water bath, or by boiling *N. officinale* with three times as much water, straining, evaporating, and adding a little distilled water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. amphibium.** Ger., *verschiedenblättrige Brunnenkresse.* Yellow cress, great water-cress, water-radish (or chadlock); a species having the properties of *N. officinale* and growing in similar situations. The root and herb, *radix* et *herba rhaphani aquatici,* were formerly used as antiscorbutics. [B, 5, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. armoracia.** See ARMORACIA *rusticana.*—**N. bursa pastoris.** See CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris.*—**N. hiemale.** See BARBAREA *vulgaris.*—**N. hispanicum.** See TROPÆOLUM *majus.*—**N. hortense.** See LEPIDIUM *sativum* and TROPÆOLUM *majus.*—**N. humifusum.** A Senegambian species having the properties of *N. officinale.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. indicum.** Fr., *n. des Indes.* Ger., *indische Brunnenkresse.* 1. A species indigenous to India, Java, China, and the Mascarene Islands. It is antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See TROPÆOLUM *majus.*—**N. indicum minus.** The *Tropæolum minus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. lacustre.** See ARMORACIA *americana.*—**N. majus amarum.** See CARDAMINE *amara.*—**N. officinale.** Fr., *cresson officinale* (ou *d'eau,* ou *de fontaine,* ou *de ruisseau*), *cailli, la santé du corps.* Ger., *Wasserkresse, weisse Kresse, Quellenranke, gebräuchliche Brunnenkresse.* Common (or English) water-cress, water-grass, brown cress, the *σισύμβριον ἕτερον* of the ancients; a floating perennial plant growing in rivers and brooks, cultivated for salad. It contains a volatile essential oil, C_4H_5NS, boiling at 120° C., also iodine, iron, and phosphates, and is used in scurvy and in visceral obstructions. [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (α, 46).]—**N. palustre.** Ger., *Sumpfbrunnenkresse.* Annual water-radish, marsh- (or yellow-) cress (or water-cress); a species growing in Europe and America, like *N. officinale* in properties. Its root was formerly used like that of *N. amphibium.* [B, 5, 34, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. petræum.** See CHRYSOSPLENIUM *alternifolium.*—**N. pratense.** See CARDAMINE *pratensis.*—**N. ruderale.** See LEPIDIUM *ruderale.*—**N. sativum.** See LEPIDIUM *sativum.*—**N. silvestre.** Fr., *cresson de rivière.* Ger., *wilde Brunnenkresse.* 1. Water rocket, creeping water-cress, wood-cress; a species growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. The herb, *herba erucæ palustris,* was formerly used as an antiscorbutic. 2. The *Senebiera coronopus* and *Sisymbrium sophia.* [B, 34, 121, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. supinum.** See *N. officinale.*—**Succus nasturtii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Suc de* CRESSON.—**Syrupus nasturtii.** See *Sirop de* CRESSON.

NASUS (Lat.), n. m. Nas(na3s)'u3s(u4s). See NOSE.—**N. cartilagineus.** The cartilaginous basis of the nose. [L.]—**N. externus.** See *External* NOSE.—**N. internus.** See *Internal* NOSE.

NASUTE, adj. Nas'u2t. From *nasutus.* 1. Large-nosed. 2. Keen of scent. [α, 48.]

NATA (Lat.), n. f. Na(na3)'ta3. See NASTA.

NATALITÉ (Fr.), n. Na3-ta3-le-ta. From *natalis,* natal. The birth-rate.

NATALOIN, n. Na2t-a2l'o-i2n. Fr., *nataloïne.* A crystalline body, $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$ (or $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$), obtained from Natal aloes. It is slightly laxative. [B, 5; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 46).]

NATANT, adj. Na't'nt. Lat., *natans* (from *natare,* to swim). Fr., *nageant.* Ger., *schwimmend.* Floating on or under the surface of water (said of plants or their parts). The *Natantes* and *Natantia* are various groups of swimming animals. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35); α, 48.]

NATATIO (Lat.), n. f. Nat(na3t)-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *natare,* to swim. See under *Roman* BATH.

NATATORIAL, adj. Na2t-a2t-or'i2-a2l. From *natator,* a swimmer. Capable of swimming; belonging to the swimming birds. [L, 343.]

NATIFORM. Nat'i2-fo2rm. Buttock-shaped. [α, 48.]

NATES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *natis.* Nat(na3t)'ez(as). Fr., *siège.* Ger., *Hinterbacken* (1st def.). 1. The buttocks; the fleshy prominences formed by the glutæi muscles and the overlying fat and skin. [L.] 2. The corpora quadrigemina, especially the anterior pair. [I, 6 (K).]—**N. cerebri.** See *N.* (2d def.).

NATIVE, adj. Nat'i2v. Lat., *nativus* (from *nasci,* to be born). Fr., *natif.* Ger., *gediegen* (2d def.), *eingeboren* (1st def.). 1. Indigenous. 2. In chemistry, found pure in nature; occurring as a natural product or organic constituent. [L, 180.]

NATIVISTIC, adj. Nat-i2v-i2st'i2k. From *nativus,* native. Pertaining to the doctrine that the mind has or forms innate ideas, and does not derive its knowledge exclusively from sensations or experience. [α, 48.]

NATRICO-FERRICUS (Lat.), adj. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)''ri^{3}k-o(o^{3})-fe^{3}r'-ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing both sodium and iron. [B.]

NATRICUS (Lat.), adj. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)'ri^{3}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing sodium; sodic. [B.]

NATRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)'ri^{3}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *N.* Sodium. [B.] For subheadings not given here or under the equivalent *natrum*, see the corresponding entries under Sodium (*e. g.*, for both *antimonsaures N.* and *N'antimonat* see Sodium *antimonate*).—**Aetzendes N.** (Ger.). Sodium hydrate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *valerianate.*—**Balneum aerophorum cum natrio chlorato.** See under Balneum.—**Blausaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium ferrocyanide. [a, 38.]—**Bromn'** (Ger.). See Sodium *bromide.*—**Buttersaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *butyrate.*—**Doppeltkohlensaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *bicarbonate.*—**Essigsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium acetate. [a, 38.]—**Harnsaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *urate.*—**Kresolschwefelsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium sulphocresylate. [B.]—**Liquor natrii caustici.** See *Liquor* sodæ.—**Liquor natrii chlorati.** See *Liquor* sodæ *chloratæ.*—**Liquor natrii chlorati volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 5·85 grammes of dry sodium chloride in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (a, 38).]—**Liquor natrii hydrici** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor* sodæ.—**Liquor natrii hypochlorosi.** See *Liquor* sodæ *chloratæ.*—**Liquor natrii nitrici.** See *Liquor* natri *nitrici Rademacheri.*—**Liquor natrii pyrophosphorici ferrati.** See *Liquor* pyrophosphatis *natrico-ferrici.*—**Liquor natrii silicici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor* sodii *silicatis.*—**Liquor natrii sulfurati.** See *Lotion sulfurée avec le trisulfure de* sodium *solide.*—**Liquor natrii thiosulfurici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 24·8 grammes of sodium thiosulphate in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B, 205 (a, 38).]—**N. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. 1. Sodium acetate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium acetate in 4 parts of water. [B.]—**N. æthylosulfuricum.** See Sodium *ethylsulphate.*—**N'aluminium sulphate.** See *Soda* alum.—**N. arsenicicum** [Swiss Ph.]. See Sodium *arsenate.*—**N. benzoicum.** See Sodium *benzoate.*—**N. bicarbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—**N. bisulfit** (Ger.), **N. bisulfurosum.** Acid sodium sulphite. [B.]—**N. boracicum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], **N'borat** (Ger.), **N. boricum.** See Borax.—**N. bromatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Sodium *bromide.*—**N'carbonat** (Ger.), **N. carbonicum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. 1. See Sodium *carbonate.* 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium carbonate in 4 parts of water. [B.]—**N. carbonicum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Commercial sodium carbonate. [B.]—**N. carbonicum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium carbonate. [B.]—**N. causticum (siccum).** Caustic soda. [a, 38.]—**N. chloratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium chloride. [B.]—**N'cholat** (Ger.), **N. choleinicum, N. cholinicum.** See Sodium *glycocholate.*—**N'dioxyd** (Ger.). See Sodium *peroxide.*—**N'eisencyanür** (Ger.). Sodium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**N'ferripyrophosphat** (Ger.). See **Ferri** *et sodii pyrophosphas.*—**N'ferrisaccharat** (Ger.). See **Ferrum** *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**N'goldchlorid** (Ger.). See Gold *and sodium chloride.*—**N'goldhyposulfit** (Ger.). See Gold *and sodium thiosulphate.*—**N. hydricum.** Sodium hydrate. [a, 38.]—**N. hydricum solutum.** Ger., *Aetznatronflüssigkeit.* See *Liquor* sodæ.—**N. hydrocarbonicum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See Sodium *bicarbonate.*—**N. hydrojodicum.** See Sodium *iodide.*—**N'hydrosulfat** (Ger.). Sodium bisulphate. [a, 38.]—**N'hydrotartaricum, N'hydrotartrat** (Ger.). Sodium bitartrate. [a, 38.]—**N'hydroxalat** (Ger.). Acid sodium oxalate. [a, 38.]—**N'hyperoxyd** (Ger.). See Sodium *peroxide.*—**N'hypophosphit** (Ger.), **N. hypophosphorosum.** Sodium hypophosphite. [a, 38.]—**N. hyposulfurosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See Sodium *thiosulphate.*—**N. jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium iodide. [B.]—**N'kaliumboryltartrat** (Ger.). See Tartarus *boraxatus.*—**N.-Kaliumtartrat** (Ger.). See Potassii *et sodii tartras.*—**N'kupfertartrat** (Ger.). See Copper *and sodium tartrate.*—**N'milchsäure-Aethylester** (Ger.). See Ethyl *sodiolactate.*—**N. muriaticum.** Sodium chloride. [a, 38.]—**N. muriaticum hyperoxygenatum.** Sodium chlorate. [B, 119.]—**N'nitrat** (Ger.), **N. nitricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See Sodium *nitrate.*—**N. nitroborussicum, N'nitroferricyanid** (Ger.), **N'nitroprussid** (Ger.). See Sodium *ferricyanide.*—**N. oxymuriaticum.** See Sodium *chlorate.*—**N. phosphoricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. 1. Sodium phosphate. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium phosphate in 19 parts of water. [B.]—**N. pyrophosphoricum ferratum.** See Ferri *et sodii pyrophosphas.*—**N'rhodanid** (Ger.). See Sodium *thiocyanate.*—**N. salicylicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium salicylate. [B.]—**N'salpeter** (Ger.). See Sodium *nitrate.*—**N. silicicum** [Austr. Ph.] (**liquidum** [Hung. Ph.]). See *Liquor* sodii *silicatis.*—**N. silvinicum.** See Sodium *abietinate.*—**N'spirat** (Ger.), **N. spiricum.** Sodium salicylate. [B, 10.]—**N'subborat** (Ger.), **N. subboricum.** Borax. [B.]—**N. subsulfurosum.** See Sodium *thiosulphate.*—**N. sulfoichthyolicum.** See Ichthyol.—**N. sulfostibicum.** See Sodium *thioantimonate.*—**N'sulfovinat** (Ger.), **N. sulfovinicum, N. sulfovinylicum.** See Sodium *ethylsulphate.*—**N. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium sulphate. [B.]—**N. sulfuricum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium sulphate. [B.]—**N. sulfurosum.** 1. Sodium sulphite. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium sulphite in 9 parts of water. [B.]—**N'tersulfuret** (Ger.). See Sodium *sulphide.*—**N. thiosulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Sodium thiosulphate. [B.]—**N. vitriolatum.** Sodium sulphate. [a, 38.]—**N'wasserglas** (Ger.). See Sodium *silicate.*—**Neutrales N.** (Ger.). Sodium carbonate. [a, 38.]—**Oxybenzoësaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *salicylate.*—**Pastilli e natrio hydrocarbonico** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)], **Pastilli natrii bicarbonici** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Trochisci* sodii *bicarbonatis.*—**Phenolsulfonsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium sulphocarbolate. [B.]—**Phenylschwefelsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium sulphocarbolate. [B.]—**Phenylsulfonsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium phenylsulphonate. [B.]—**Salpetersaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium nitrate. [a, 38.]—**Salpetrigsaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *nitrite.*—**Salzsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium chloride. [a, 38.]—**Säuerliches N.** (Ger.). Sodium bicarbonate. [a, 38.]—**Sulfarsensaures Schwefeln'** (Ger.). Sodium thioarsenate. [B, 48.]—**Sulphuretum natrii et stibii.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Weinsaures N.** (Ger.). See Sodium *tartrate.*—**Zinnsaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium stannate. [B.]

NATRO-EFFERVESCENS [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), adj. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)''-ro(ro^{3})-e^{2}f-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-ve^{2}s(we^{2}s)'se^{2}nz(kans). Effervescent and containing sodium (said of waters).

NATRO-KALI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)-ro(ro^{3})-ka(ka^{3})'-li(le). A compound of sodium and potassium. [B.]

NATROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Na^{3}-tro-me^{2}tr'. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of pure soda contained in alkaline salts. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

NATRON (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)'ro^{2}n. Ger., *N.* 1. Native soda (sodium carbonate or sesquicarbonate, $CO_3Na_2 + 10H_2O$), found on the surface of the ground or dissolved in lake-water. [B.] 2. See Soda. For subheadings not here given see under Natrium, Natrum, and Sodium.—**Aetzende N'flüssigkeit** (Ger.). See *Liquor* sodæ.—**Arsensaure N'lösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor* sodii *arseniatis.*—**Chlorn'lösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor* sodæ *chloratæ.*—**N'lauge** (Ger.). See *Liquor* sodæ.—**N. vitriolatum.** See Sodium *sulphate.*—**Weinsteinsaures N'kali** (Ger.). Potassium and sodium tartrate. [a, 38.]

NATRONATUS (Lat.), adj. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)-ro^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Combined with or containing soda or sodium. [B.]

NATRUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Soda or sodium. [B.] See note under Natrium.—**Liquor natri arsenicici.** See Liquor *arsenicalis Pearsonii.*—**Liquor natri carbolici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *phénol sodé dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *fenato sódico líquido* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of sodium carbolate obtained by dissolving 50 parts [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (7 [Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.]) of carbolic acid, and 10 of solution of caustic soda (sp. gr., 1·33 to 1·334) [Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (3 parts of fused caustic soda [Sp. Ph.]) in sufficient water to make 100 by weight (by volume [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95.]—**Liquor natri caustici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor* sodæ.—**Liquor natri nitrici Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of purified sodium nitrate in 2 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.]—**N. aceticum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Sodium *acetate.*—**N. biboracicum, N. biboricum.** See Borax.—**N. bicarbonicum** [Russ. Ph.], **N. carbonicum (acidulum** [Gr. Ph.]). Sodium bicarbonate. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. causticum.** See Sodium *hydroxide.*—**N. causticum solutum** [Russ. Ph.], **N. chloratum liquidum.** See *Liquor* sodæ.—**N. glaciale.** See Selenite.—**N. hypochlorosum solutum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor* sodæ *chloratæ.*—**N. hyposulfurosum** [Russ. Ph.]. See Sodium *thiosulphate.*—**N. muriaticum** [Gr. Ph.], **N. muriatum.** See Sodium *chloride.*—**N. oxymuriaticum.** Sodium chlorate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**N. subboracicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Borax.—**N. subsulfurosum.** See Sodium *thiosulphate.*—**N. vitriolatum.** Sodium sulphate. [a, 38.]—**Pulvis natri carbonici cum acido tartarico.** See Pulvis *aerophorus.*—**Trochisci natri bicarbonici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *Trochisci* sodii *bicarbonatis.*

NATTA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)'ta^{3}. See Nasta.

NATTERBLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. Na^{3}t'te^{2}r-blu^{6}m-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Polygala vulgaris* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NATTERKOPF (Ger.), n. Na^{3}t'te^{2}r-ko^{3}pf. See Echium.

NATTERWURZ (Ger.), n. Na^{3}t'te^{3}r-vurts. The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NATTERZÜNGLEIN (Ger.), n. Na^{3}t'te^{2}r-tsu^{6}n^{2}-lin. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NATULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See Nates (2d def.).

NATUR (Ger.), n. Na^{3}t-ur'. Nature.—**N'heilung.** See Vis *medicatrix naturæ.*—**N'spiel.** See Lusus *naturæ.*

NATURALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Na^{2}t(na^{3}t)-u^{3}r(ur)-a(a^{3})'li^{2}-a^{3}. The genitals.

NATURALISM, n. Na^{3}t'u^{3}-r'l-i^{3}zm. From *naturalis*, natural. The expectant treatment of disease. [a. 34.]

NATURALIZED, adj. Na^{2}t'u^{2}-r'l-izd. Of a plant, growing without cultivation in a country, but not indigenous. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

NATURISM, n. Nat'u^{2}r-i^{2}zm. Fr., *naturisme.* See Naturalism.

NAUCIFEROUS, adj. Na^{4}s-i^{3}f'e^{3}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *nauciferus* (from *naucum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *naucifère.* Provided with a naucum. The *Nauciferæ* of Wallroth are a division of the *Siliquosæ.* [B, 170 (a, 35).]

NAUCLEA (Lat.), n. f. Na^{4}'(na^{3}'u^{4})-kle^{3}-a^{3}. Fr., *nauclée.* A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs. The *Naucleaceæ* of Meissner are a subtribe of the *Cinchonaceæ* (*Rubiaceæ*). The *Naucleeæ* are: Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Cinchonaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**N. acida.** The *Uncaria acida.* [B, 180, 214 (a, 35).]—**N. cadamba.** A species common about Calcutta. In Malabar the juice of the capsules is used in colic, etc. [B, 172, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. gambir.** The *Uncaria gambier.* [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. inermis.** A Senegal species. The bark, known as *koss*, is febrifuge. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. orientalis, N. parvifolia, N. purpurea.** Fr., *nauclée d'Orient.* An astringent species. The leaves are used as a refrigerant. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180, 496 (a, 35).]

NAUCLEIC ACID, NAUCLEIN, n's. Na^{4}-kle'i^{2}k, na^{4}'kle^{3}-i^{2}n. Fr., *acide naucléique, naucléine.* See Catechin.

NAUCUM (Lat.), n. n. Na^{4}k'(na^{3}'u^{4}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *brou.* Ger., *Schlaue, Kolte, Leife, Leiffel.* Lit., a trifle. A coriaceous sarcocarp, such as that of the walnut. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35)]

NAUHEIM (Ger.), n. Na³′u⁴-him. A place in the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, where there are gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 87, 88, 135 (α, 46).]

NAUMBURG AM BOBER (Ger.), n. Na³′u⁴m-burg a³m bob′-e²r. A place in Silesia where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14); L, 135 (α, 46).]

NAUPATHIA (Lat.). n. f. Na⁴(na³-u⁴)-pa²th(pa³th)-i(e)′a³. From ναῦς, a ship, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *naupathie.* See SEA-SICKNESS.

NAUSEA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴′(na³′u⁴)-se²-a³. Gr., ναυσία, ναυτία, ναυσίασις (from ναῦς, a boat). Fr., *nausée.* Ger., *Erbrechen, Seekrankheit, Ekel.* 1. Of Hippocrates, seasickness. 2. Sickness at the stomach with desire to vomit. [D, 1.]—**Creatic n.** Of Laycock, a loathing of animal food. [α, 34.]—**N. gravidarum.** N. due to pregnancy. [α, 34.]—**N. marina, N. navalis.** See SEA-SICKNESS.

NAUSEABUNDUS (Lat.), adj. Na⁴(na³-u⁴)-se²-a³-bu³nd (bu⁴nd)′u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *nauséabond.* See NAUSEOUS.

NAUSEANT, n. Na⁴′se²-a²nt. From *nauseare,* to be seasick. Fr., *nauséant.* A drug that causes nausea. [α, 48.]

NAUSEATING, NAUSEOUS, adj's. Na⁴′se²-at-i²n², -u³s. Lat., *nauseosus, nauseus.* Causing nausea. [α, 30.]

NAUSIA (Lat.), **NAUSIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Na⁴′(na³′u⁴)-si²-a³, na⁴(na³-u⁴)-si²-as(a³s)′i²s. See NAUSEA.

NAUSIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴(na³-u⁴)-si²-os′i²s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Fr., *nausiose.* Nausea; of Hippocrates, see ECCHYMOSIS.

NAUTIA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴′(na³′u⁴)-shi²(ti²)-a³. See NAUSEA.

NAUTICUS (Lat.), adj. Na⁴t′(na³′u⁴t)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to a ship or to navigation, nautical; as a n. (*musculus* understood), see TIBIALIS *posticus.*

NAUTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴t(na³-u⁴t)-o(o³)-ma(ma³)′ni²-a³. From ναῦς, a ship, and μανία, madness. Fr., *nautomanie.* Ger., *N., Matrosenwuth.* A form of destructive and homicidal mania, occurring especially among sailors. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NAVA (Sp.), n. Na³′va³. A gaseous and saline spring in the town of Almagro, province of Ciudad Real, Spain. [A, 255 (α, 14).]

NAVAJAS (Sp.), n. Na³-va³′ha³s. A place in the province of Castellon, Spain, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

NAVALPINO (Sp.), n. Na³v-a³l-pe′no. A place in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

NAVEL, n. Nav′e²′l. Gr., ὀμφαλός. Lat., *umbilicus.* Fr., *ombilic, nombril.* Ger., *Nabel.* It., *ombelico, bellico.* Sp., *ombligo.* 1. The umbilicus. 2. In botany, a cotyledon. [L.]—**Membranous n.** Ger., *Hautnabel.* The borders of the incompletely united abdominal plates which in the fœtus surround the umbilical vesicle. [D, 39.]—**N.-ill.** Septic inflammation of the n. in infants, affecting the umbilical vessels and causing septicæmia. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 5, 1881, p. 549 (α, 34).]—**N'wort.** The genera *Cotyledon* and *Omphalodes.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Vascular n.** Ger., *Gefässnabel.* A white glistening cicatrix in the centre of the n., corresponding to the point of union of the three umbilical vessels after the cord has dropped off. [D, 39.]

NAVET (Fr.), n. Na³-va. See BRASSICA *napus.*

NAVETTE (Fr.), n. Na³-ve²t. 1. The *Brassica rapa oleifera.* 2. The *Œnanthe crocata.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Huile de n.** The oil expressed from *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus.* [B, 46 (α, 39).]—**N. d'éte.** See BRASSICA *præcox.*—**N. d'hiver.** See BRASSICA *napus oleifera.*

NAVEW, n. Na′vu². See BRASSICA *campestris.*

NAVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Na²(na³)-vi²k(wi²k)′u²(u⁴)-la³. Dim. of *navis,* a ship. Lit., a small vessel. The fourchette (of the vulva). [L, 332.]

NAVICULAR, adj. Na²v-i²k′u²l-a³r. Lat., *navicularis* (from *navicula,* a small vessel). Fr., *naviculaire.* Ger., *nachenförmig.* See SCAPHOID.

NAVICULARE (Lat.), n. n. Na(na³)-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)′-re(ra). See *Scaphoid* BONE.

NAVICULARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Na²(na³)-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l-(u⁴l)-a³rth-ri(re)′ti²s. Gen., *-thrit′idos* (*-idis*). From *navicula,* a little boat, and ἄρθρον, a joint (see also *-itis**). See MALADIE *naviculaire.*

NAVICULO-CUBOID, adj. Na²v-i²k″u²l-o-ku²b′oid. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the cuboid bones.

NAVICULO-CUNEIFORM, adj. Na²v-i²k″u²l-o-ku²′ne²-i²-fo²rm. Pertaining to the scaphoid and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

NAVIFORM, adj. Na²v′i²-fo²rm. Lat., *naviformis* (from *navis,* a boat, and *forma,* form). Fr., *naviforme.* See SCAPHOID.

NAVIS (Lat.), n. f. Na(na³)′vi²s(wi²s). Gr., ναῦς. 1. A ship. 2. The vulva. [A, 312.]

NÉ (Fr.), adj. Na. 1. Born. 2. Arising from (said of muscles, etc.).

NEAR-SIGHT, n. Ner′sit. See MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED, adj. Ner-sit′e²d. Short-sighted; affected with myopia. [α, 48.]

NEARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-a³rth-ros′i²s. Gen., *-thros′eos* (*-is*). From νέος, new, and ἄρθρον, a joint (see also *-osis**). Fr., *néarthrose.* Ger., *Aftergelenk.* See PSEUDARTHROSIS.

NEBEL (Ger.), n. Nab′e²l. See ACHLYS.

NEBENADER (Ger.), **NEBENBLUTADER** (Ger.), n's. Nab′e²n-a³d-e²r, -blut-a³d-e²r. An accessory vein.

NEBENDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-dru⁶s-e². An accessory gland. [α, 17.]

NEBENEIERSTOCK (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-i-e²r-sto²k. See EPOOPHORON.

NEBENFADEN (Ger.), n. Na′be²n-fa³d-e²n. An accessory filament.

NEBENFLÖCKCHEN (Ger.), **NEBENFLOCKE** (Ger.), n's. Nab′e²n-flu⁵k-ch²e²n, -flo³k-e². See *Associated* FLOCCULUS.

NEBENFURCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Nab′e²n-furch²-e²n. The lateral grooves on each side of the median sulcus of the fourth ventricle. [I, 16 (K).]

NEBENHODEN (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-hod-e²n. See EPIDIDYMIS. —**Nebenn'.** See PAREPIDIDYMIS.

NEBENHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-hu⁵l-e². An accessory cavity.

NEBENHORN (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-ho²rn. 1. An accessory cornuate structure. 2. The rudimentary horn of a uterus unicornis.—**Laterales hinteres N.** See *Restiform* NUCLEUS.—**Mediales hinteres N.** See *Postpyramidal* NUCLEUS.

NEBENKAMMER (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-ka³m-me²r. An accessory cavity, especially an auricle. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

NEBENKEIM (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-kim. See PARABLAST.

NEBENKERN (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-ke²rn. See *Accessory* CORPUSCLE (1st def.), NUCLEOLUS, *Accessory* NUCLEUS, and PARANUCLEUS (1st def.).—**Gezackter N.** Lit., accessory dentate nucleus: of Meynert, a term for certain central collections of gray matter in the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).] See *Emboliform* NUCLEUS (1st def.), and NUCLEUS *globosus.*—**Olivenn'.** See *Accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.

NEBENKIEMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Nab′e²n-kem-e²n. See PSEUDOBRANCHIÆ.

NEBENKNOSPE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-kno²sp-e². See *Adventitious* BUD.

NEBENKREMPE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-kre²mp-e². See ANTHELIX.

NEBENKRONE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-kron-e². See PARACOROLLA.

NEBENKUCHEN (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-kuch²-e²n. See PLACENTA *succenturiata.*

NEBENLAPPEN (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-la³p-pe²n. An outlying lobe (*e. g.,* the detached lobe of a placenta succenturiata).

NEBENLEIBESFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-lib-e²s-fruch²t. See EPICYEMA.

NEBENMILZ (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-mi²lts. See *Accessory* SPLEEN.

NEBENNABELBRUCH (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-na³b-e²l-bruch². See PAROMPHALOCELE.

NEBENOLIVE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-ol-ev-e². See *Accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Aeussere N.** See *External accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Innere N., Mediale N.** See *Internal accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Obere N.** See *External accessory olivary* NUCLEUS.

NEBENPLATTE (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-pla³t-te². See *Muscular* PLATES.—**Obere n.** Of His, the upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Untere N.** Of His, the lower muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A. 8.]

NEBENPRODUKT (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-pro-dukt. A by-product. [B.]

NEBENSTAUBGEFÄSS (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-sta³-u⁴b-ge²-fe²s. See PARASTEMON.

NEBENSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. Nab′e²n-sta-he²nd. See APPOSED.

NEBENTHEIL (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-til. An accessory part. [α, 35.]

NEBENWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Nab′e²n-vib-i²g. See PERIGYNOUS.

NEBENWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Nab′en-verk-un². A collateral action (as of drugs); a by-effect.

NEBENWULST (Ger.), n. Nab′e²n-vulst. A secondary convolution. [I (K).]

NEB-NEB, n. See BABLAH.

NEBOUED, n. See ACACIA *neboueb.*

NÉBOUZAT (Fr.), n. Na-bu-za³. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 46).]

NEBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²b′u²(u⁴)-la³. Gr., νεφέλη. Fr., *brouillard* (1st def.), *nuage* (1st def.). Ger., *N., Nebel* (1st def.), *Wolke* (1st def.). 1. See ACHLYS and LEUCOMA (4th def.). 2. See INHALATION (3d def.).—**N. corneæ.** Ger., *N. der Hornhaut.* See LEUCOMA (4th def.).

NEBULIZATION, n. Ne²b-u²l-i²z-a′shu³n. See ATOMIZATION.

NEBULIZER, n. Ne²b′u²l-iz-u⁵r. See ATOMIZER.—**Bishop's n.** Fr., *vaporisateur.* Ger., *Bishop'scher Verdunstapparat.* An instrument, resembling a Eustachian catheter, for spraying the mouth of the Eustachian tube. It connects with the air-bag by a flexible tube that joins the side of the barrel. [F, 9.]—**Hackley's Eustachian n.** An apparatus for spraying the Eustachian tube. It consists of an air-bag, a Eustachian catheter with a hard-rubber nozzle, a piece of rubber tubing, and a hypodermic syringe. [F.]

NEBULOSE, NEBULOUS, adj's. Ne²b′u²l-os, -u³s. Lat., *nebulosus* (from *nebula,* a mist). Fr., *nuageux.* Ger., *nebelig, wolkig.* Misty, cloudy, having the colors blurred or hazy. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35); α, 48.]

NECK, n. Ne²k. A.-S., *hnece, hnecca, necca.* Gr., αὐχήν. Lat., *cervix, collum.* Fr., *cou, col.* Ger., *Hals.* It., *collo.* Sp., *cuello.* A more or less constricted portion of a structure connect-

ing its parts, especially that part of the body of an animal which connects the head and the trunk.—**Derbyshire n.** See GOÎTRE.—**Anatomical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri anatomicum.* Fr., *col anatomique de l'humérus.* The slightly constricted margin of the articular surface to which the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint is attached. [L, 142, 172.]—**N. of a hair follicle.** Ger., *Hals der Haartaschen.* The narrowest portion, opposite the orifice of the sebaceous follicle. [G.]—**N. of a hernial sac.** That portion of a hernia that is constricted by the edge of the orifice in the abdominal wall. [a, 34.]—**N. of a rib.** Lat., *collum costæ.* Fr., *col de (la) côte.* Ger., *Rippenhals.* The constricted portion between its head and tubercle. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of a tooth.** Fr., *col du dent.* The constricted part between the crown or body and the root. [C.]—**N. of a uriniferous tubule of the kidney.** A short constricted part at the point where the tubule leaves the capsule. [C.]—**N. of the astragalus.** Lat., *collum tali.* Ger., *Hals am Sprungbein.* The constricted portion behind the anterior extremity. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of the calcaneum.** The constriction in front of the tuberosity. [L, 142.]—**N. of the bladder.** See *N. of the urinary bladder.*—**N. of the femur.** Lat., *cervix* (seu *collum*) *femoris.* Fr., *col fémoral* (ou *du fémur*). Ger., *Hals des Oberschenkelbeins.* The obliquely directed process which supports the head or articular surface of the bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**N. of the fibula.** Lat., *cervix* (seu *collum*) *fibulæ.* Fr., *col du péroné.* The portion immediately below the head. [L, 332.]—**N. of the gall-bladder.** Lat., *cervix vesicæ felleæ.* The S-shaped part which carries the bile from the fundus to the cystic duct. [C.]—**N. of the humerus.** Lat., *cervix* (seu *collum*) *humeri.* Fr., *col de l'humérus.* A short portion of bone which supports the head of the humerus. Inferiorly it passes into the shaft of the bone. [C, 3.]—**N. of the inferior maxilla, N. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *collum processus condyloidei.* Fr., *col de la mâchoire* (ou *l'os maxillaire inferieur*). The constricted portion immediately beneath the condyle. [L, 332.]—**N. of the malleus.** Lat., *collum mallei.* Ger., *Hals des Hammers.* The constricted portion beneath its head. [L, 332.]—**N. of the os magnum.** Fr., *col du grand os.* A constriction below the head, formed by depressions upon the anterior and posterior surfaces. [L, 142.]—**N. of the radius.** Lat., *collum radii.* Fr., *col du radius.* The cylindrical constricted portion immediately beneath its head. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of the scapula.** Fr., *col de l'omoplate.* The part which supports its head. [C.]—**N. of the stapes.** Lat., *collum stapedis.* The constriction at the point of its division into the crura. [L, 332.]—**N. of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *collum* (seu *cervix*) *vesicæ.* Fr., *col de la vessie.* Ger., *Blasenhals.* The thickened portion just in front of the base, from which the urethra proceeds. As used by some writers, the term embraces also the prostatic urethra.—**N. of the uterus.** See CERVIX *uteri.*—**Nithsdale n.** See GOÎTRE.—**Surgical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri chirurgicum.* The constriction just below the tuberosities; so called on account of its being most commonly the seat of fractures when they occur in that neighborhood. [L, 172, 332.]—**Swelled n.** See GOÎTRE.—**Wry-n.** See TORTICOLLIS.

NECKLACE, n. Ne^{2}k'las. A band, usually an ornamental band, worn round the neck. [a, 48.]—**Anodyne n.** Fr., *collier anodin.* A preparation of soothing substances spread on a strip of cloth and inclosed in a narrow muslin bag so as to be worn about the neck. The muslin has holes in it to allow the anodyne preparation to touch the skin. [a, 38.] Cf. also COLLIER *de Morand.*

NECKWEED, n. Ne^{2}k'wed. 1. The *Cannabis sativa.* 2. The *Veronica peregrina.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

NECRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-re'(ra^2'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From νεκρός, a corpse, and αἷμα, blood. A condition of the blood in which the corpuscles have lost their vitality and do not tend to run together. [D, 1.]

NECRENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}k-re^{2}n(re^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νεκρός, a corpse, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See SOFTENING *of the brain.*

NECROBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-bi(bi^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From νεκρός, a corpse, and βίος, life (see also *-osis**). Fr., *nécrobiose, mort vivant.* Ger., *Nekrobiose.* Of Virchow, a degenerative process in cells surrounded by living and healthy cells; seen in certain forms of atrophy, fatty degeneration, etc. [D, 4.]—**Putrid n.** A gradual molecular destruction of tissue by putrefactive forces. [D, 4.]

NECROCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-kom(ko^{2}m)-i(e)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νεκροκομεῖον (from νεκροκομεῖν, to take care of the dead. Fr., *nécrocome.* See MORGUE.

NECRODES (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}k-rod'ez(as). Gr., νεκρώδης (from νεκρός, a corpse, and εἶδος, resemblance. See CADAVERIC.

NECRODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νεκροδοχεῖον (from νεκρός, a corpse, and δοχεῖον, a receptacle). Fr., *nécrodoche.* See MORGUE.

NECROGENIC, adj. Ne^{2}k-ro-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. From νεκρός, a corpse, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Caused by or originating from dead material. [a, 34.]

NECROLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}k-rol(ro^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of old writers, a remedy effective for averting death. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

NECROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From νεκρός, a corpse, and μανία, madness. Mania with a desire for death or a desire to violate a corpse. [a, 34.]

NECROMETER, n. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From νεκρός, a corpse, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Oughton, an instrument for acertaining the weight, volume, and specific gravity of organs in post-mortem examinations. It consists of metal cylinders of several sizes, provided with stopcocks for the escape of water, and a graduated glass measure for receiving the water displaced by immersing an organ. [" Brit. Med. Jour.," ii, 1881, p. 977 (a, 34).]

NECROMIMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-mi^{2}m-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From νεκρός, a corpse, and μίμησις, imitator. Of Mickle, a morbid mental state in which the patient believes himself to be dead. [a, 34.]

NECRONARCEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-na^{3}rs(na^{3}rk)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-cem'atos (-atis).* From νεκρός, a corpse, and νάρκημα, numbness. See RIGOR *mortis.*

NECRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}k-ron'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From νεκρός, a dead body. Ger., *Leichenstoff.* Of Ollivier and Chevalier, a substance developed in corpses as saponification begins. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

NECROPATHY, n. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From νεκρός, a corpse, and πάθος, a morbid condition. Fr., *nécropathie.* A tendency to necrosis in the bones. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

NECROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., νεκροφάγος (from νεκρός, a corpse, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *nécrophage.* Subsisting on carrion. The *Necrophaga,* or *Necrophagi,* are the *Clavicornes.* [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

NECROPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From νεκρός, a corpse, and φιλεῖν, to love. 1. A desire for death. 2. A form of sexual perversion in which a corpse affords sexual gratification. [a, 34.]

NECROPHILISM, n. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}f'i^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Fr., *nécrophilie.* See NECROPHILIA (2d def.).

NECROPHILOUS, adj. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Subsisting on dead matter (said especially of *Fungi*). [a, 48.]

NECROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From νεκρός, a corpse, and φόβος, fear. Ger., *Leichenscheu, Necrophobie.* A morbid fear of death or of dead bodies. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NÉCROPHYTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Na-kro-fe-tek. From νεκρός, a corpse, and φυτόν, a plant. See GERMICIDAL.

NECROPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From νεκρός, a corpse, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Gangrene of the lung. [a, 34.]

NECROPSY, NECROSCOPY, n's. Ne^{2}k'ro^{2}p-si^2, ne^{2}k-ro^{2}s'-ko-pi^2. Lat., *necropsia, necropsis* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and ὄψις, a view), *necroscopia* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *nécropsie, nécroscopie.* Ger., *Necropsie, Nekroskopie.* See *Post-mortem* EXAMINATION.

NECROSEMEIOTIC, adj. Ne^{2}k-ro-se^{2}m-i-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *necrosemeioticus* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and σημεῖον, a mark). Fr., *nécrosémeiotique.* Pertaining to the signs or indications of death. As a n. sing., *n's* (Lat., *necrosemiotice*), the science of the signs of death. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}k-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* Gr., νέκρωσις (from νεκρός, a corpse). Fr., *nécrose.* Ger., *N., Necrose, Nekrose, Nekrotisirung.* 1. Death, mortification, especially (Ger., *Beinbrand, Beinfaule*) of bone tissue *en masse,* as distinguished from caries. 2. Spotting; a disease of plants in which the leaves or other soft parts become marked with small black spots, beneath which decay takes place in the tissues. [B, 7; E.]—**Anæmic n.** Ger., *anämische Necrose.* N. due to interference with the circulation of the part. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Caseous n.** Of Coats, caseation. [a, 34.]—**Circulatory n.** See *Anæmic n.*—**Coagulation n., Coagulative n.** Fr., *nécrose de coagulation.* Ger., *Coagulationsnekrose.* 1. Of Ziegler, fibrinous n. 2. Of Weigert, hyaline n. It occurs in embolic infarction, in waxy degeneration of muscles, and in caseation. [a, 34.]—**Colliquative n.** A pathological condition preceding or succeeding coagulative n. The latter form may be preceded by the solution of certain cells contained in the blood, or the coagulated masses may break down and liquefy. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Decubital n.** See *Bed*-SORE.—**Embolic n.** Anæmic n. caused by an embolus. [a, 34.]—**Engorgement necroses of the skin.** Ger., *Stauungsnekrosen der Haut.* Of Auspitz, a family of "engorgement dermatoses" characterized by vascular stasis with n. of the skin. It includes *decubitus traumaticus, gangrœna idiopathica, asphyxia localis cum gangrœna symmetrica, malum perforans pedum,* and *ainhum.* [G, 4.]—**Exanthematous n.** N. of bone due to an exanthematous fever.—**Fibrinous n.** The formation of granular, fibrous, or homogeneous coagula in extravasated blood, lymph, etc. The necessary fibrinoplastin and ferment are supplied by the white corpuscles as they dissolve in the plasma, and masses containing a large amount of fibrin are formed in the effusion. The masses may be made up of granules, of delicate fibres, of coarse-meshed trabeculæ, or of homogeneous flakes. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Hyaline n.** The interfusion of lymph in the segment of an organ in which cellular death has occurred in consequence of arrested nutrition or of the action of chemical or thermal agencies. The fibrinogen in the lymph and fibrinoplastin in the cells produce fibrin, with destruction of the cells and disappearance of their nuclei. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Mercurial n.** N. of bones caused by mercurialism. [a, 34.]—**N. atrophicans.** Of Klebs, a partial cell n. resulting in the atrophy of a part. [a, 34.]—**N. disseminata.** Of Blasius, n. affecting the entire thickness of a bone. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**N. infantilis.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**N. mycotica typhosa.** Of Eppinger, catarrhal laryngitis occurring in typhoid fever, caused by micro-organisms supposed to be identical with Eberth's bacillus. [a, 34.]—**N. of the teeth.** See CARIES *dentium.*—**N. tubulata.** Of Blasius, n. of a long bone with the formation of a central sequestrum. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**N. ustilaginea.** See ERGOTISM.—**Neuritic necroses of the skin.** Ger., *neuritische Nekrosen der Haut.* Of Auspitz, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses, including *decubitus acutus* and *phlegmone neuritica.* [G, 4.]—**Phosphorus n.** N. of a bone (especially of the inferior maxilla) due to contact with the fumes of phosphorus.—**Quiet n.** Of Paget, n. of a bone with exfoliation and formation of new bone without any symptom of inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Stomaton'.** See PEMPHIGUS *gangrœnosus.*—**Thrombotic n.** Anæmic n. caused by a thrombus. [a, 34.]

NECROSOZOIC, adj. Ne^{2}k-ro-so-zo′i^{2}k. From νεκρός, a corpse, and σώζειν, to preserve. Used for embalming. [L, 170 (α, 43).]

NECROSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}st′e^{2}-o^{2}n. From νεκρός, a corpse, and ὀστέον, a bone. Necrosis of bone.

NECROTOMY, n. Ne^{2}k-ro^{2}t′o-mi^{2}. Lat., *necrotomia* (from νεκρός, a corpse, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *nécrotomie*. Ger., *Nekrotomie*. See *Post-mortem* EXAMINATION.

NECTANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dra^{3}. From νέκταρ, nectar, and ἀνήρ, a man. 1. A genus of the *Perseaceæ* forming the *Nectandreæ*, a division of lauraceous plants made by Nees. [B, 5, 18, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See *Nectandræ cortex*.—**N. cinnamonoides.** A doubtful South American species. It has a cinnamon-like bark and properties like those of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. The ripe calyx is used like cinnamon in Ecuador and Peru. [B, 18, 267 (α, 35).]—**N. cymbarum.** See ALSEODAPHNE *cymbarum*.—**Nectandræ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de bébéru*. Ger., *Beberurinde*. Bebeeru-bark, the n. of the Br. Ph.; the dried bark of *N. Rodiœi*. It contains beberine, and is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**N. leucantha.** Shingle-wood, white (or timber-) sweetwood; a species of which *N. Rodiœi* is by some considered a variety. [B, 19, 267, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. mollis.** A Brazilian species. Its bark is used as a diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative. [B, 267 (α, 35).]—**N. puchury.** Pichurim-bean tree, sassafras-nut tree; a doubtful South American species. The beans are used as nutmegs, and the bark is employed as a tonic and febrifuge. An oil obtained from the tree is used as a diuretic in rheumatism and gout. There are two varieties, *N. puchury major* and *N. puchury minor*, the former furnishing the large (or true) pichurim beans (see under PICHURIM). [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. Rodiæi, N. Rodiei.** Bebeeru (or bibiru) tree, greenheart of Guiana, sipiri-tree; a Guiana species furnishing *nectandræ cortex*. [B, 5, 18, 267 (α, 35).]—**N. sanguinea.** Lowland- (or pepper-, or white, or yellow) sweetwood; the maraguan cinnamon of the Antilles and Guiana, furnishing a stimulant and aromatic bark. [B, 267, 275 (α, 35).]

NECTANDRINE, n. Ne^{2}k-ta^{2}n′dren. Lat., *nectandrina*. Fr., *n*. A white, amorphous, bitter alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{23}O_4N$, obtained from the wood of *Nectandra Rodiœi*, slightly soluble in ether and melting at 90° to 95° C. [B, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (α, 46).]

NECTAR (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}kt′a^{3}r. Gen., *nec′taris*. Gr., νέκταρ. Fr., *n*. Ger., *Nektar, Honigsaft*. It., *nettare*. Sp., *n*. The honey of a flower; the sweetish matter secreted by specialized glands in the flower and on different portions of the leaves of various plants. [B, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

NECTAREOUS, adj. Ne^{2}kt-a′re^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *nectareus* (from νέκταρ, nectar). Fr., *nectaré*. Ger., *nektarartig*. Having a very pleasant taste. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NECTARIFEROUS, adj. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *nectarifer, nectariferus* (from νέκταρ, nectar, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *nectarifère*. Ger., *nektarführend, honigsaftführend*. Nectar-bearing; of a flower or leaf, bearing glands containing honey; of a gland, secreting or containing nectar. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

NECTARIFLUUS (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}f′lu^{2}(lu^{4})-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From νέκταρ, nectar, and *fluere*, to flow. Ger., *honigabsondernd*. Secreting honey or nectar. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

NECTARIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From νέκταρ, nectar, and *forma*, form. Ger., *honigbehällerförmig*. Having the form of a nectary. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

NECTARILYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}-li(lu^{6})′ma^{3}. Gen., *-ym′atos (-atis)*. From νέκταρ, nectar, and εἴλυμα, a covering. Fr., *nectarilyme, nectarolyme*. Ger., *Honigdecke, Nektardecke*. A part or organ covering the nectary or its honey. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

NECTARINE, n. Ne^{2}kt′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. The *Amygdalus persica lævis* or its fruit. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 35).]

NECTARITES (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-it(et)′ez(as). Gen., *-it′u* (-œ). Gr., νεκταρίτης (from νέκταρ, nectar). 1. See *Vinum* ENULÆ. 2. Any wine of very pleasant taste. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NECTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}kt-a(a^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See NECTARY. 2. Of Linnæus, the perigynium of the *Cariceæ*. [B, 121.]

NECTAROLYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^{3})-li(lu^{6})′ma^{3}. See NECTARILYMA.

NECTAROSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^{3})-sti^{2}g′-ma^{3}. Gen., *-stig′matos (-atis)*. From νέκταρ, nectar, and στίγμα, a mark. Fr., *nectarostigmate*. Ger., *Saftmahl, Honigmahl*. Of Sprengel, a nectar-mark (or guide); a conspicuous mark or spot on a flower, serving as a guide to the nectary. [B, 123, 229 (α, 35).]

NECTAROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}kt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^{3})-the(tha)′-ka^{3}. From νέκταρ, nectar, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., *nectarothèque*. Ger., *Honigbehälter*. A part, such as the spur of certain flowers, inclosing nectar. [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

NECTARY, n. Ne^{2}kt′a-ri^{2}. Gr., νεκτάριον (from νέκταρ, nectar). Lat., *nectarium*. Fr., *nectaire*. Ger., *Honiggefäss, Honigwerkzeug, Nektarium*. 1. The honey repository of a flower, a minute cavity, such as a shallow pit or a conspicuous special receptacle, in which the honey secreted by nectar glands collects. 2. An old name for a supplementary or anomalous (appendicular) organ, such as a spur or crown; so called from some spurs, etc., containing nectar. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

NECTOCALYX (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}k(nak)-to^{2}k′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *-cal′ycis*. From νηκτός, swimming, and κάλυξ, a cup. The bell-shaped swimming-disc of a medusa. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

NECUSINE, n. Ne^{2}k′u^{2}s-en. From νέκυς, a corpse. Of Farr, the specific poison of a dissecting-wound. [K.]

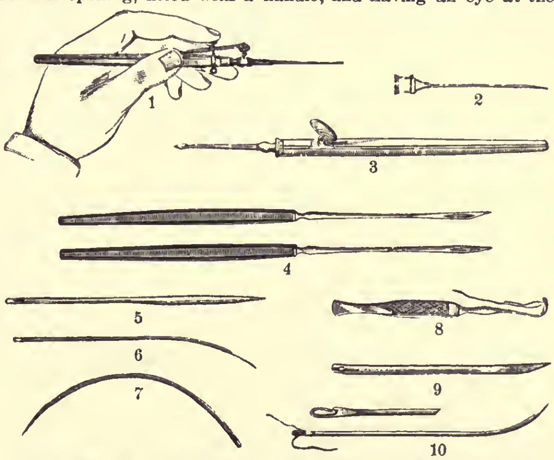
NEDYIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne^{2}d(nad)-i(u^{6})′i^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., νήδυια. The abdominal viscera. [L, 43, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

NEDYS (Lat.), n. f. Ned(nad)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *ned′yos, -yis*. Gr., νηδύς. 1. The stomach and intestines collectively. 2. The uterus. [L, 42, 50, 94 (α, 43).]

NEDYUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}d(nad)-l^{2}(u^{6})-u^{2}(u)′sa^{3}. Gr., νηδυοῦσα (from νη priv., and δύειν, to fill). Of Hippocrates, insatiable thirst. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEEDHAMIEN (Fr.), adj. Ned-ha^{3}-me-a^{3}n^{2}. Described by Walter Needham (see CORPS *needhamiens*).

NEEDLE, n. Nedl. A.-S., *nedl, nœdl*. Gr., βελόνη. Lat., *acus*. Fr., *aiguille*. Ger., *Nadel*. A metallic instrument used for sewing or puncturing, usually having one end pointed and an opening in the other for a thread. [E.]—**Acupressure n.** Fr., *aiguille à acupressure*. Any form of n. used for acupressure. [α, 34.]—**Acupuncture n.** Fr., *aiguille à acupuncture*. A light, inflexible n. about 4 in. long, used in acupuncture. [E.]—**Adam's n.** 1. See ADAM'S N. 2. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Aneurysm n., Artery n.** Lat., *acus pro ligatura*. Fr., *aiguille à ligature*. Ger., *Unterbindungsnadel*. A blunt curved n. for passing a ligature around a blood-vessel in its continuity. [E.]—**Aspirating n.** A long, hollow n. having a broad base to fit over the aperture of an aspirator or to be connected with a syringe. [α, 34.]—**Cannulated n.** A hollow n. [E.]—**Carlsbad insect-n.** Lat., *acus carolinensis*. Ger., *Carlsbader Insectennadel*. A long, slender n. having a broad lanciform point; used in hare-lip suture. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Cataract n.** Lat., *acus ad cataractam* (seu *cataractaria*, seu *interpunctoria*, seu *ophthalmica*). Fr., *aiguille à cataracte*. Ger., *Staarnadel*. A fine steel n., usually with a lance-head and two cutting edges; used in various operations on the crystalline lens, such as opening the capsule, discission, keratonyxis, depression, and reclination, also in tearing holes through secondary cataracts or through filmy membranes which block the pupil. [F.]—**Couching n.** A n. having a thin, lozenge-shaped point, used in couching. [α, 34.]—**Deschamps's n.** Fr., *aiguille de Deschamps*. A n. for counter-opening, fitted with a handle, and having an eye at the

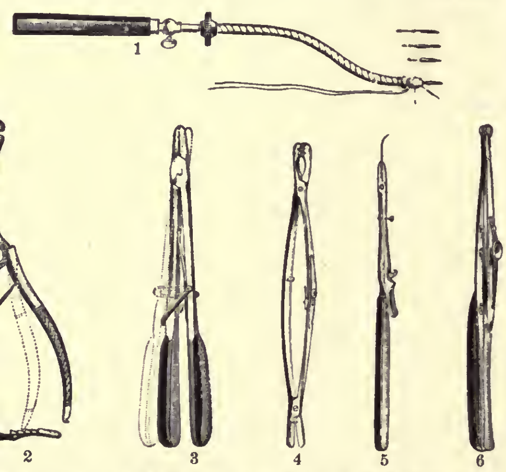


1, Fox's needle for removing superfluous hair by electrolysis; 2, hypodermic needle; 3, Wilde's cannulated needle; 4, Keyes's varicocele needles; 5, straight suture needle; 6, half-curve suture needle; 7, full-curve suture needle; 8, aneurysm needle; 9, Hagedorn suture needle; 10, open-eye suture needle.

point. [E.]—**Dowell's hernia n.** A sharp, spear-headed n. with a point and eye at each end. [E.]—**Electropuncture n.** Fr., *aiguille à électropuncture* (ou *galvanopuncture*). A long gold, gilded steel, or platinum n. that is insulated for two thirds of its length with hard rubber, collodion, or shellac. The head has a ring for connection with the rheophore of a battery. [α, 34.]—**Exploring n.** Lat., *acus exploratoria*. Fr., *aiguille exploratrice*. Ger., *Nadelsonde*. A grooved n. attached to a handle, to be introduced subcutaneously to determine the character of a swelling. [α, 34.]—**Fistula n.** Fr., *aiguille à fistule*. 1. A combined eyed probe and director for cutting open a fistulous tract or for passing a seton. 2. A trocar for opening a blind external fistula into the rectum. [E.]—**Gruber's curved paracentesis n.** Fr., *aiguille courbée à paracentèse*. Ger., *gekrümmte Paracentesenadel*. A n. for dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. It is introduced through the membrana tympani in front of the handle of the malleus, and the incision is made upward. [F.]—**Hagedorn's n.** A flat needle curved on the edge, the eye perforating the side and the cutting edge being on the convex side. [α, 34.]—**Hare-lip n.** Fr., *aiguille à bec-de-lièvre*. A long, delicate n., around which the suture is twisted in the operation for hare-lip. [E.]—**Hays's knife-n.** Fr., *couteau aiguille*. Ger., *Nadelmesser*. A small n. for performing the operation of scleronyxis. The back is truncated near the point, and the cutting edge is straight. [F.]—**Hutchinson's n.** A long n. with a handle and an eye at the point, for the subcutaneous ligation of external hæmorrhoids. [E.]—**Hypodermic n.** Fr., *aiguille à injection hypodermique*. A hollow n. having a wide base to fit over the aperture of a hypodermic syringe. [α, 34.]—**Implantation n.** Of Burns, a n. for introducing a solid medicament into the body of a tumor; a medium-sized hypodermic n. attached to a handle. Through the n. slides a steel bar in the side of which is cut an eye or cup for holding the medicament. [α, 40.]—**Jacob's cataract n.** Fr., *aiguille à cataracte de Jacob*. Ger., *Jacob'sche Staarnadel*. A No. 7 cambric n. with the point slightly curved; used to lacerate the capsule of a cataract. [F.]—**Knife-n.**

A n. the cutting point of which is continuous with a sharp cutting edge that runs some distance down the shank: used for performing discission of membranous cataracts. [B.]—**Ligature n.** See *Aneurysm n.*—**Magnetic n.** Fr., *aiguille aimantée.* Ger., *Magnetnadel.* A small magnetized bar or rod, usually mounted so as to move freely about its middle point either horizontally (as in the mariner's compass) or vertically. [α, 48.]—**Nævus n.** A sharp awl for plunging, heated, into nævi. [E.]—**N.-shaped.** Linear and tapering to a point from a narrow base, like the leaf of a pine; acerose. [B, 19, 34 (α, 35).]—**Open-eyed n.** A n. having a hook-shaped end forming the eye, the suture being passed through the aperture of the hook. [α, 34.]—**Paracentesis n.** A n. for performing paracentesis, as of the cornea, the membrana tympani, etc. [B.]—**Paupe's n.** See *Deschamps's n.*—**Seton n., Sheathed n.** Lat., *acus pro setaceo* (seu *invaginata*). Fr., *aiguille à séton* (ou *à manche*, ou *engaînée*, ou *à gaîne*). Ger., *Haarseilnadel.* A sharp-pointed n. used for creating a counter-opening by making a deep puncture and inserting a seton. It has an eye at the heel for carrying the tape, and is covered by a sheath which serves to protect the tissues until a point is reached where the n. is to be thrust beyond the end of the sheath and made to perforate the overlaying parts. [A, 313; E.]—**Startin's wire-n.** A hollow n. having a spiral point and a handle through which a wire suture is moved forward by a wheel. [α, 34.]—**Suture n.** Lat., *acus sutoria.* Fr., *aiguille à suture* (ou *chirurgicale*). Ger., *Heftnadel, Nähnadel.* A n. used for suturing. [α, 34.]—**Thermo-electric n.** Fr., *aiguille thermo-électrique.* A very delicate instrument consisting of a n. connected with a galvanometer; used for registering variations of temperature in the deep organs of the body. [D, 79.]—**Whitehead's spiral n.** A n. bent into one turn of a spiral, with an eye at the point; used for sewing up cleft palate. [F.]—**Wordsworth's cauterizing n.** Fr., *aiguille à cautérisation.* Ger., *Brennnadel* (oder *Cauterizationsnadel*). A steel n. bent at a right angle with the shank, and having behind the pointed end a bulb of metal surrounding the n.; used to cauterize small superficial nævi. [F.]

NEEDLE-HOLDER, n. Nedl'hold-u^{8}r. Lat., *acutenaculum.* Fr., *porte-aiguille.* Ger., *Nadelhalter.* 1. A forceps or other appa-



1, Bozeman's needle-carrier; 2, Hagedorn's needle-holder; 3, Russian needle-holder; 4, Skene's needle-holder; 5, Stevens's needle-holder; 6, Wyeth's needle-holder.

ratus for holding a needle and pushing it through the tissues. [E.] 2. A handle for holding a dissecting needle. [J.]

NEERADIMOOTOO (Tam.), **NEERADIMUTOO** (Tam.), n's. The seeds of *Hydnocarpus inebrians* or their expressed oil. [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 260; B, 172 (α, 35).]

NEFFIACH, n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 46).]

NÈFLE (Fr.), n. Ne^{2}fl'. The fruit of the genus *Mespilus*, especially of *Mespilus germanica.* [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

NÉFLIER (Fr.), n. Na-fle-a. The genus *Mespilus* (*q. v.* [3d def.]), especially the *Mespilus germanica.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

NEFRENS (Lat.), adj. Ne(ne^{2})'fre^{2}nz(frans). From *ne*, not, and *frendere*, to gnash the teeth. Toothless; edentate.

NEGUNDO (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}g-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)'do. A genus of sapindaceous trees of the *Acerineæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**N. aceroides, N. fraxinifolium.** Ger., *Eschahorn.* Box-elder, ash-maple; a sugar-yielding tree found in low grounds from Canada to North Carolina and Tennessee. *N. fraxinifolium* is by some made distinct from *N. aceroides.* [B, 18, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

NEIÆRA (Lat.), n. f. Ni(ne^{2}-i^{2})-e'(a^{2}'e^{2})-ra^{3}. Gr., νείαιρα. 1. The abdomen. 2. The colon. [L, 94 (α, 43).]

NEIGUNG (Ger.), n. Nig'un^{2}. See Inclination.—**Beckenn'.** See Inclination *of the pelvis.*—**Seitenn'.** See Lateroversion.—**Vorwärtsn'.** See Anteversion.

NEILION (Lat.), n. n. Nil'(ne^{2}'i^{2}l)-i^{2}-o^{2}n. Gr., νείλιον. Ger., *Heilpflaster.* An ancient plaster, probably containing copper acetate. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEISSERIA (Lat.), n. f. Nis-se(se^{2})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Of Saccardo, a genus of the *Schizomycetes.* [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. albicans.** Syn.: *Micrococcus albicans amplus* [Flügge]. A species occurring at times in vaginal secretions in the form of diplococci resembling the cocci of *N. gonorrhœæ*, but larger. On gelatin it forms grayish-white lines. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. Babesii.** A species found in bullocks affected with a disease (*hœmoglobinuria bacterica*) prevalent in Roumania. It occurs as twin hyaline cocci having the biscuit form, about 0·5 μ in length. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. citrea.** Syn.: *Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus.* A species discovered by Bumm in pus from gonorrhœa, and occurring also in atmospheric dust. It occurs as twin cocci (diplococci) having the biscuit form, 1·5 μ in length, resembling the gonococcus and forming hyaline, irregularly agglomerated masses. On gelatin it forms citron-yellow colonies with raised margins. The surface, at first moist and slimy, becomes afterward cracked and scaly. Its inoculation on animals is innoxious. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. conglomerata.** Syn: *Micrococcus conglomeratus.* A species occurring on the valvular vegetations in ulcerative and verrucose endocarditis. The cocci have the roll (biscuit) form, and are usually accumulated into dense, roundish, or irregular masses. On agar-agar plates it forms shining colonies which are sometimes single, but usually conglomerated. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**M. decipiens.** Syn.: *Micrococcus decipiens.* A non-pathogenic species occurring in the form of twin cocci, of the usual roll or biscuit shape, from 0·8 to 1 μ in length, in atmospheric air. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, small brown colonies form. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. Edingtonii.** Syn.: *Diplococcus scarlatinæ sanguinis* [Edington]. A micro-organism observed in cultures from the epidermic scales and the blood of scarlet-fever patients. It occurs as hyaline diplococci of the usual biscuit form, from 1 to 1·2 μ in diameter. It develops whitish-yellow colonies on gelatin. It is not pathogenic. [J. L. Smith, B, 316 (α, 35).] Cf. Monas *scarlatinosum* and Phlox *scindens.*—**N. Franklandiorum.** Syn.: *Micrococcus Franklandiorum* (seu *caudicans* [Frankland]): A species observed in Great Britain in atmospheric air. The cocci were coupled in the biscuit form and were 1·05 μ long. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. gonorrhœæ.** Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Gonorrhœa.* Syn.: *Micrococcus gonococcus* (seu *gonorrhœæ*). Neisser's gonococcus; a species occurring in small, irregular heaps in or on the pus-cells in gonorrhœa, and especially abundant in the later suppurative stage of the disease. The coccus is usually in the form of a diplococcus, about 1·25 μ in length, and shows in stained specimens under a high power of the microscope a distinct partition in its middle, which gives it the usual roll or biscuit form of members of the genus. It is from 0·8 to 1·6 μ in its long and 0·6 to 0·8 in its transverse diameter. Moderately firm blood-serum (the cocci do not develop on the ordinary nutritive substrata, nutrient jelly, etc.), inoculated with the secretions containing cocci, presents on its surface a very thin grayish-yellow layer with moist smooth surface, consisting of closely packed cocci. Inoculations of the cocci on animals produce no effect. The inoculations of the cultivations produce typical gonorrhœa in healthy persons. The cocci become decolorized after treatment with Gram's iodine solution. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. lactea.** Syn.: *Micrococcus lacteus faviformis.* A non-infective micro-organism occurring in vaginal secretions, in the secretion from the cervix uteri, in sputum, etc., in the form of diplococci about 1·25 μ long, each divided by a fissure into two hemispheres and presenting the usual biscuit or roll form of the genus. In preparations from cultivations the cocci lie side by side, presenting a faviform appearance. They develop readily on various soils, forming milk-white confluent colonies. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. lyssæ.** Syn.: *Micrococcus lyssæ* (seu *rabidus*). A micro-organism very common in the brain, spinal cord, spleen, etc., in rabies. The cocci (diplococci) have the roll form, are hyaline, and are from 0·8 to 1·05 μ in length. It liquefies gelatin readily. On agar-agar it forms whitish-yellow layers, and on potatoes hemispherical colonies of a dirty-white color. It has never been observed outside of the bodies of rabietic patients. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. Micheli.** The *Trachomcoccus* of Michel; a micro-organism occurring in conjunctivitis ægyptiaca in the form of hyaline cocci resembling those of *N. gonorrhœæ*, from 0·6 to 0·8 μ in their long and from 0·4 to 0·6 μ in their transverse diameter. In gelatin cultivations they become larger, forming yellowish colonies. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. petechialis.** Syn.: *Micrococcus petechialis.* A diplococcus of the biscuit form, from 0·5 to 0·6 μ in length, occurring in the blood and eruptions of typhus-fever patients. It liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms very prominent whitish-gray colonies, changing in time to grayish-yellow. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. rebellis.** A micro-organism the cocci of which resemble those of the gonococcus. It occurs in persons with follicular trachoma. It readily liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies of white flocci. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. rosacea.** Syn.: *Micrococcus rosaceus* [Frankland]. A species observed in atmospheric air in Great Britain. The diplococci, of the usual biscuit form of the genus, vary in size, the largest being 2·5 μ long. It is apparently non-pathogenic. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. rosea.** Syn.: *Micrococcus roseus.* A saprophytic micro-organism occurring in atmospheric dust on nutrient substrata. The diplococci, which are 1 to 1·5 μ in length, resemble those of *N. gonorrhœæ*, but the partition between the hemispheres is broader than in the latter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it grows luxuriantly, forming round colonies of a beautiful rosy hue, and on agar-agar and potatoes it forms a smooth, roseate layer. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. subflava.** Syn.: *Micrococcus subflavus.* The yellowish-white diplococcus of Bumm; a species resembling *N. gonorrhœæ*, but differing from the latter in retaining the aniline dye after treatment by Gram's method. It has been observed in the lochia, in the urine in some cases of catarrh of the bladder, in the blebs in pemphigus neonatorum, in the pus from an abscess of a mammary gland, and (Fränkel) in the vaginal secretions in a number of children with inflammation of the vagina without gonorrhœa. The inoculations do not produce gonorrhœa. According to Bumm, a large abscess containing diplococci is formed if the cocci

are injected into the subcutaneous tissue in man. The cocci, which are 0·5 to 1·5 μ in diameter, form on gelatin, which they liquefy, whitish-gray points and, finally, ochre-colored confluent masses. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. tardissima.** Syn.: *Diplococcus albicans tardissimus.* A non-pathogenic micro-organism occurring in pus from the urethra. The cocci are morphologically identical with those of *N. gonorrhœæ* (Flügge). On gelatin, which it scarcely liquefies, it develops very slowly, forming white colonies, and on blood-serum, at the body temperature, it eventually forms grayish-white spots with jagged edges and a somewhat moist surface. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. Weichselbaumii.** Syn.: *Diplococcus* (seu *Micrococcus*) *intracellularis meningitidis.* The micro-organism discovered by Weichselbaum in the effusion of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and occurring as diplococci with the usual biscuit or roll shape of the genus, sometimes forming minute glomerules. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**N. Winkleri.** Ger., *Micrococcus* (oder *Mikrokokkus*) *bei Beri-Beri.* Hyaline diplococci having the roll form of the genus, observed in persons suffering with beri-beri. It liquefies gelatin slowly, and on agar-agar forms milk-white colonies. [B, 316 (α, 35).]

NELAVAN, n. Ne^{2}l'a^3-v'n. See *Sleeping* DROPSY.

NELEPINA, NELIPINA, n's. A place in the county of Beregh, Hungary, where there is a gaseous, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

NELKE (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}lk'e^2. See DIANTHUS (2d def.), in the pl., *N'n*, cloves. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Federn'.** See DIANTHUS *moschatus.* —**Gewürzn'n.** See CLOVE (1st def.).—**Gewürzn'nbaum.** See the major list.—**Grasn'.** See the major list.—**Königsn'.** See CARYOPHYLLUS *ramosus.*—**Kreidn'n.** Cloves. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Lichtn'.** The genus *Lychnis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N'nblätterschwamm.** See MARASMIUS *oreades.*—**N'braun.** Dark-red. [L, 80 (α, 43).]—**N'nholz.** 1. Clove-stalks. [B, 48 (α, 14).] 2. See CASSIA *caryophyllata.*—**N'nköpfe.** Allspice. [B, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**N'nöl.** See *Oil of* CLOVES.—**N'nsäure.** Eugenol. [A, 324.]—**N'nwasser.** See *Aqua* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Sandn'.** 1. See ARMERIA *vulgaris.* 2. See DIANTHUS *arenarius.*—**Würzn'n.** Cloves. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

NELKENPFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}lk'e^{2}n-pfe^{2}f-fe^{2}r. Allspice, pimenta. [B, 18 (α, 24).]—**N'öl.** See *Oleum* PIMENTÆ.

NELUMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *nélombo, nélumbo.* Ger., *Nelumbo, Nelumbe.* Water-beans, nelumbo; a genus of nymphæaceous herbs constituting the *Nelumbeæ* (Fr., *nélumbées, nélombées*) of Reichenbach, a division of the *Nymphœaceœ*; the *Nelumbiaceæ* of Lindley, an order of the *Nymphales*; or the *Nelumboneæ* (Fr., *nélumbonées, nélombonées*), a tribe (De Candolle) or suborder (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Nymphæaceæ.* The *Nelumbia* of Endlicher are the *Nymphæaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 170 (α, 35).]—**N. codophyllum.** Of Rafinesque, an American species (probably *N. luteum*); used like *N. speciosum.* [B, 42, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. luteum.** Yellow nelumbo (or water-bean), water chinquapin; a North American species growing in stagnant waters, especially in the southern and western United States. It has the same properties and uses as *N. speciosum.* [B, 34, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. nuciferum, N. speciosum.** Fr., *fève d'Égypte, lis rose du Nil, nénuphar de (la) Chine, nélumbo.* Ger., *prächtige Nelumbo.* The κύαμος αἰγύπτιος, or *faba ægyptiaca*, of the ancients, the *ambuj* of the Hindoos; Egyptian lotus, Chinese water-lily, Egyptian (or sacred, or Pythagorean) bean; a widely dispersed species, having an edible and refrigerant root and seed. The flowers have edible carpels. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

NEMATELMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne^{2}m(nam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l'mi^2-a^3. From νῆμα, a thread, and ἕλμινς, a maw-worm. A division of the *Scolecida*, comprising round worms, thread-worms, etc. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

NÉMATÉS (Fr.), n. pl. From νῆμα, a thread. Of Bertillon, the *Hyphomycetes.* [B, 46.]

NEMATHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ne^{2}m(nam)-a^{2}th-(a^{3}th)-e^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'ez(e^{2}s). See NEMATELMIA.

NEMATOBLAST, n. Ne^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-bla^{2}st. From νῆμα, a thread, and βλαστός, a sprout. See *Seminal* CELL.

NEMATOCYST, n. Ne^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-si^{2}st. From νῆμα, a thread, and κύστις, a bladder. The nettling, stinging organ or thread (lasso) cell of the jelly-fish, polyp, etc. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

NEMATODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne^{2}m(nam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'a^3. See NEMATOIDEA.

NEMATODES (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}m(nam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). See NEMATOID; as a n. m. pl., see NEMATOIDEA.

NEMATOID, adj. Ne^{2}m'a^{2}t-oid. Gr., νηματώδης (from νῆμα, a thread, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nematodes.* Filamentous, thread-like.

NEMATOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne^{2}m(nam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-a^3. From νῆμα, a thread, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *nématoïdes.* Ger., *Rundwürmer.* An order of *Entozoa* having a cylindrical elastic body, an alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus, and distinct sexes. The external skin is more or less abundantly furnished with muscular fibres, and is usually transversely striated. [L, 28.]

NEMATOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}m(nam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PENTASTOMA.

NEMATOPODOUS, adj. Ne^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From νῆμα, a thread, and πούς, a foot. Having thread-like legs. The *Nematopoda* are the *Cirripedia.* [α, 48.]

NEMEOUS, adj. Nem'e^2-u^{3}s. From νῆμα, a thread. Filamentous, possessing threads. The *Nemea* or *Nemeæ* (Fr., *némées*) of Fries are the *Cryptogamia.* [B, 19, 170 (α, 35).]

NEMOGLOSSATUS (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}m(nam)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)-sat(sa^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *némoglossate.* Having a filiform tongue. The *Nemoglossata* are a tribe of insects so characterized. [α, 48.]

NEMOMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-a^3. From νέμεσθαι, to feed. Corroding ulcers. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEMOROSE, adj. Ne^{2}m'o^{2}r-os. Lat., *nemorosus* (from *nemus*, a wood). Fr., *sylvatique.* Ger., *hainbewohnend.* Growing in groves or woods. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

NENNDORF (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}n'do^{2}rf. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

NENUFAR (Lat.), **NENUPHAR** (Lat.), n's n. Ne^{2}n'u^2(u^4)-fa^{3}r. Gen., *-uf'aris, -uph'aris.* Fr., *nénuphar.* Any one of several species of *Nymphœa*, especially *Nymphœa alba.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

NÉNUPHAR (Fr.), n. Na-nu^6-fa^{3}r. See NENUPHAR.—**Conserve de n.** See *Conserva* NYMPHÆÆ.—**Eau** (ou **Hydrolat**) **de n.** See *Aqua* NYMPHÆÆ.—**Infusion de n.** See *Infusum* NYMPHÆÆ. —**N. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ninfea* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Nymphœa alba.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**N. jaune** (**rhizome**) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ninfea amarilla, nenúfar* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Nuphar lutea* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *luteum* [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de n.** See *Syrupus* NYMPHÆÆ.

NEOARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-a^{3}rth-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thros'eos* (*-is*). See NEARTHROSIS.

NEOBLAST, n. Ne'o-bla^{2}st. See PARABLAST.

NEOBLASTIC, adj. Ne-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From νέος, young, and βλαστός, a germ. Constituting or pertaining to a new growth.

NEOCHMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-mos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-mos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., νεοχμωσις (from νεοχμός, new). Fr., *néochmose.* Ger., *Erneuerung, Rückfall.* A renewal or fresh attack (of a disease). [L, 50 (α, 48).]

NEODYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From νέος, new, and δίδυμος, twin. One of the elementary substances into which, according to C. A. Welsbach, didymium may be decomposed. It forms salts of a rose-red or amethyst-red color. ["Chem. Ztg.," in "Nature," June 10, 1885 (B).]

NÉOFIBRINE (Fr.), n. Na-o-fe-bren. Of Magendie, the fibrin found in the blood of animals that have been severely and repeatedly bled. It gives a very imperfect clot. [J, 28.]

NEOGALA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}g'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Gen., *-lac'tos* (*-is*). From νέος, new, and γάλα, milk. The first milk flowing after the colostrum. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

NEOHYMEN, n. m. Ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)'me^{2}n(man). Gen., *-hym'enos* (*-is*). From νέος, new, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *néohymène.* Of Laboulbène, a neoplastic membrane. [α, 34.]

NEOLEPRA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-ra^3. From νέος, new, and λέπρα, leprosy. Of Fuchs, a term for several diseases regarded as forms of leprosy peculiar to summer. It included rose of the Asturias (*N. asturiensis*), pellagra (*N. lombardica*), and acrodynia (*N. parisiensis*). [G.]

NEO-MEMBRANE, n. Ne-o-me^{2}m'bran. From νέος, new, and *membrana*, a membrane. Fr., *néomembrane.* See *False* MEMBRANE.

NEOMORPHISM, n. Ne-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}zm. From νέος, new, and μορφή, form. A new development of form or structure. [α, 48.]

NEOPARAFFIN, n. Ne-o-pa^{2}r'a^3-fi^{2}n. See PARAFFIN.

NEOPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-fren(fre^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From νέος, new, and φρήν, the mind. Of Kahlbaum, primary psychical debility appearing in early youth. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

NEOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From νέος, new, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *néoplasie.* Ger., *Neoplasie.* See HETEROPLASIA.

NEOPLASM [Burdach], n. Ne'o-pla^{2}zm. Lat., *neoplasma* (from νέος, new, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *néoplasme.* Ger., *Neubildung.* A new formation in an organism, the elements of which differ from those of the part in which it is developed.—**Histioid n.** Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests merely the tissues and elements of which it is composed. [D, 4.]—**Inflammatory fungoid n.** See MYCOSIS *fungoides.*—**Organoid n.** Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests some organ of the body (patterned, *e. g*, after certain glands). [D, 4.]

NEOPLASTY, n. Ne'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *neoplastice* (from νέος, new, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Any operation for the formation of a part anew. [E.]

NEOSCYTECHOS (Lat.), **NEOSCYTECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-sit(sku^{6}t)-ek(ech^2)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νέος, new, σκῦτος, a skin, and ἦχος, an echo. See BRUIT *de cuir neuf.*

NEOSOTE, n. Ne'o-sot. Of Allen, a phenoloid obtained from blast-furnace tar. When freshly made it is almost colorless, has marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties, and is only slightly caustic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 46).]

NEOSSINE, n. Ne-o^{2}s'en. From νεοσσός, a young bird. Fr., *néossine.* A jelly-like substance, $C_{22}H_{17}N_2O_8$, a salivary secretion of certain swifts or swallows used in the construction of their edible nests. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).] Cf. HIRUNDO *esculenta.*

NEOTOCERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}t-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-el'atos* (*-atis*). From νεότοκος, new-born, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *néotocérysipèle.* Erysipelas in new-born infants. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEOTOCERYTHRIASIS (Lat.), **NEOTOCERYTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}t-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thri^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s, -thros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From νεότοκος, new-born, and ἐρυθριᾶν, to blush. Erythrosis in new-born infants. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEOTOCICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}t-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)-i^{2}kt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νεότοκος, new-born, and ἴκτερος, jaundice. See ICTERUS *neonatorum.*

NEOTOCOGALACTOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}t-o^{2}k-o(o^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-ze(za)'mi^2-a^3. From νεότοκος, new-born, γάλα, milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *néotocogalactozémie*. The secretion of colostrum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEOTOCOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}t-o^{2}k-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From νεότοκος, new-born, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *néotocophtalmie*. Ophthalmia in infants. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEOTTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne^2)-o^{2}t'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From νεοττιά, a nest. Fr., *néottie*. Ger., *Neottie*. A genus of leafless orchids. The *Neotteæ* of Lindley (*Neottiæ* of A. Richard, *Neottiaceæ* of Reichenbach, *Neottieæ* of Bentham and Hooker) are a division (tribe) of orchids, including *N.*, *Vanilla*, *Spiranthes*, etc. [B, 19, 38, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**N. nidus avis.** Ger., *gemeine Nestwurz*, *Vogelwurz*, *nackte Steudelwurz*, *Wurmwurz*. The bird's-nest orchis, crow's-nest, goose-nest; a species formerly considered vulnerary. The root, on account of its vermiform threads, was used as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

NEP, n. Ne^{2}p. See Nepeta *cataria*.—**Wild n.** See Bryonia *dioica*.

NEPALINE, n. Ne^{2}p'a^{4}l-en. Ger., *Nepalin*. Of Flückiger, pseudaconitine. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

NEPENTHE, NEPENTHES (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ne^{2}p(nap)-e^{2}nth'e(a), -ez(e^{2}s). Gr., νηπενθές (from νή neg., and πένθος, grief). Fr., *népenthes*. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant which was mixed with wine and used as an exhilarant. Royle identifies it with *Cannabis sativa*; others suppose it to be the poppy. 2. Indian pitcher-plant; a genus of the *Nepenthaceæ* (Fr., *népenthacées*), an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons of Lindley's euphorbal alliance. The *Nepentheæ* (Fr., *népenthées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Aroideæ* containing *Peliosanthes*, *N.*, and *Sarracenia*. The *Nepenthideæ* of Dumortier and the *Nepenthinæ* of Link are the *Nepenthaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 114, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. destillatoria.** Fr., *népenthes des Moluques*. Ger., *Destillirschlauch*. Chinese pitcher-plant, monkey-cup; growing in China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, etc. The roots are astringent and the leaves refrigerant. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. gracilis.** A species the irritated glands of which have properties like those of *N. phyllamphora*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 46).]—**N. phyllamphora.** Ventricose pitcher-plant; a species the glands in the petioles of which, when irritated by the entrance of an insect, secrete, like those of other species of the genus, an acid fluid containing a true vegetable pepsin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 46).]

NEPETA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}p'e^{2}t-a^3. Fr., *cataire*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. 1. Catnep, ground ivy; a genus of labiate plants. The *Nepetariæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Leioschizocarpicæ*, including the *Mentheæ*, *Origaneæ*, and *Nepeteæ*. The *Nepeteæ* are: Of Sprengel, an order of the *Labiatæ*; of Bentham and others, a tribe of the *Labiatæ*; of Endlicher, a subtribe (in error for *Lavanduleæ*) of the *Ocimoideæ*. The *Nepetidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Ocimeæ*. 2. The species *N. cataria*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. cataria.** Fr., *herbe au chat*, *menthe de*



NEPETA CATARIA. [A, 327.]

chat, *cataire*. Ger., *gemeine Katzenminze*. Common catnep (or catnip, or catmint), nep, neps; an erect hoary-tomentous herb growing about old buildings, fences, etc., in Europe and in the United States, where it is perhaps naturalized. The herb, *herba nepetæ*, which has a strong odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitter, and slightly camphoraceous taste, was formerly used as an excitant, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It is now rarely used except empirically in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, and the flatulent colic of infants. It contains a volatile essential oil. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. citriodora.** A species having a balmy, lemon-like odor; used externally in stimulating baths and internally as an emmenagogue. [B, 180 (α, 35); L, 105 (α, 46).]—**N. glechoma.** Fr., *couronne de terre*, *lierre terrestre*. Ger., *Gundermann*, *Grundgundelrebe*, *gemeine Gundelrebe*, *Hundkragenkraut*. Ground ivy, ale-hoof, blue runner, devil's candlesticks, gill-go-by-ground; a small, creeping species growing about walls and along fences, hedges, etc. Its herb, *herba hederæ terrestris*, has a peculiar unpleasant odor and a bitterish, slightly aromatic taste. It is a mild stimulant and tonic, and was formerly used in chronic pulmonary and vesical affections and as a vulnerary. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. lavandulacea.** Ger., *lavendelartige Katzenminze*. A species growing in mountains in Siberia, where its leaves are used in leucorrhœa and externally in baths. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. nepetella.** Small (or lesser) catmint; a species growing in the Swiss Alps and in southern Europe. The herb is used in poultices for contusions. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. scordotis.** A species growing in Candia and northern Africa. The root smells like onions, and the entire plant has a bitterish, aromatic, and mildly astringent taste. In Candia the herb is employed in chronic cough and as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

NEPHALISM, n. Ne^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Gr., νηφαλισμός (from νήφειν, to be sober). Abstemiousness. [α, 34.]

NEPHELA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f'e^{2}l-a^3. Gr., νεφέλη (from νέφος, a cloud). 1. See Leucoma. 2. A cloudy appearance of the urine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}f-el(e^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νεφέλιον (from νεφέλη, a cloud). Fr., *néphélion* (1st def.), *n.* (2d def.). Ger., *Wölkchen* (1st def.). *Zwillingspflaume* (2d def.). 1. See Macula *corneæ* and Leucoma (4th def.). 2. A genus of the *Sapindeæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35); L, 87 (α, 46).]—**N. lappaceum.** Fr., *n. à bardane*, *ramboutan*. Ger., *klettenartige Zwillingspflaume*, *Rambutan*, *Rampostan*. Rambutan- (or rampostan-) tree; a species cultivated in southern China and tropical Asia for its fruits, which are eaten and used as a refrigerant in fevers. The seeds have a bitter, repugnant taste. [B, 19, 172, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. litchi.** Ger., *Litchibaum*. The litchi-tree; indigenous to China. The fruit, about 1½ in. in diameter with a dark-brown, brittle shell covered with rough wart-like protuberances, is filled with a jelly-like pulp which has a delicious subacid flavor, and is eaten fresh and dried, and used in fevers. [A, 496; B, 19, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**N. longanum.** Ger., *Longanbaum*. Longan-tree, dragon's-eye; a species growing in southern China and southern Asia. The fruit, smaller than litchi, quite globular, and nearly smooth, is used like litchi, but is of a less agreeable flavor. [A, 496; B, 19, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**N. pinnatum.** A lofty tree growing in islands of the southern Pacific. Its fruits, which are about as large as a walnut and contain a glutinous honey-like pulp, are eaten by the Fijians. [B, 185 (α, 35).]

NEPHELOID, adj. Ne^{2}f'e^{2}l-oid. Gr., νεφελώδης (from νεφέλη, a cloud, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nepheloides*, *nephelodes*. Fr., *néphéloïde*. Turbid (said of urine).

NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-re^{2}m(ra^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Ger., *Nierenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the kidney. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *néphralgie*. Ger., *Nierenschmerz*, *Nierenweh*, *Nephralgie*. See *Renal* colic.—**N. arenosa.** Of Bonet, n. caused by gravel. [α, 34.]—**N. arthritica.** Ger., *gichtischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago due to gout. [α, 34.]—**N. calculosa.** N. caused by a renal calculus. [α, 34.]—**N. febricosa.** See Febris *quotidiana nephralgica*.—**N. hæmaturia.** N. associated with hæmaturia.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis.** Of Sauvages, n. caused by suppression of the menses. [α, 34.]—**N. hysterica.** Of Sauvages, lumbago of hysterical origin. [α, 34.]—**N. mesenterica.** Of Sauvages, n. caused by mesenteric abscess. [α, 34.]—**N. plethorica.** See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.—**N. purulenta.** Of Sauvages, lumbar pain associated with pyuria. [α, 34.]—**N. rheumatica.** Ger., *rheumatischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago. [α, 34.]—**N. spuria.** Ger., *falscher Nierenschmerz*. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.

NEPHRANURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, α priv., and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *néphranurie*. Suppression of urine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{2}p-(ra^{3}p)-o^{2}st'a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'eos* (*-ost'asis*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἀπόστασις, a standing away from. Renal suppuration. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRAPRAGMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-ra^{2}g-(ra^{3}g)-mon'i^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἀπράγμων, free from business. Fr., *néphrapragmonie*. Inaction of the kidneys. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and *arcere*, to shut up. Fr., *néphrarctie*. See Nephrostegnosis.

NEPHRATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἀτονία, slackness. Fr., *néphratonie*. Ger., *Nierenlähmung*, *Nierenerschlaffung*, *Nierenschwäche*. Renal atony. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRAUXE (Lat.), **NEPHRAUXESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ne^{2}f-ra^{4}x'(ra^{3}u^{4}x)-e(a), -ra^{4}x(ra^3-u^{4}x)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-rau'xes*, *-es'eos* (*-is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and αὔξη or αὔξησις, growth. Morbid enlargement of the kidney. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-re^{2}k-ta(ta^4)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *néphrectasie*. Ger., *Nierenausdehnung*. Renal dilatation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRECTOMY, n. Ne^{2}f-re^{2}kt'o-mi^2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *néphrectomie*. Ger., *Nierenschnitt*, *Nephrektomie*. Excision of the kidney. [E.]

NEPHRELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-re^{2}l-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *néphrelcose*, *néphrelcosie*. Ger., *Nierenverschwärung*. Ulceration of the kidney. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-re^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **ἔμφραξις**, a stoppage. Fr., *néphremphraxie.* Obstruction of the renal vessels. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

NÉPHRÉSIE (Fr.), n. Na-fra-ze. From **νεφρός**, the kidney. Any disease of the kidney. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

NEPHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f'ri^2-a^3. From **νεφρός**, the kidney. Fr., *néphrie.* See NEPHRITIS.

NEPHRIC, adj. Ne^{2}f'ri^{2}k. Of or pertaining to the kidney. [B.]

NEPHRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}f-ri^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Nephridie.* 1. See *Segmental* ORGAN (1st def.). 2. In the pl., *nephridia*, the organs of Bojanus. [α, 39.] 3. See *Suprarenal* CAPSULE.

NEPHRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ri(re)'na^3. From **νεφρός**, the kidney. Fr., *néphrine.* See CYSTINE.

NEPHRISM, n. Ne^{2}f'ri^{2}zm. From **νεφρός**, the kidney. The condition produced by any disease of the kidney. [α, 34.]

NEPHRITE, n. Ne^{2}f'rit. From **νεφρός**, the kidney. Lat., *lapis nephriticus.* Ger., *Nephrit, Nervenstein, Nierenstein, Zade.* Jade ; a very tough compact variety of amphibole (hornblende), found in China, Egypt, New Zealand, and western America ; formerly worn as an amulet against epilepsy and used internally in lithiasis. [α, 35.]

NÉPHRITE (Fr.), n. Na-fret. See NEPHRITIS.—**N. albumineuse primitive.** Of Rayer, albuminuria that is consequent upon a moderate inflammation of the renal parenchyma, occurring in conditions of systemic impoverishment, such as chlorosis, etc. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**N. albumineuse secondaire.** Nephritis secondary to cold or fever. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**N. thébaique.** Nephritis caused by acute or chronic opium poisoning. [α, 34.]

NEPHRITIC, adj. Ne^{2}f-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., **νεφριτικός** (from **νεφρός**, the kidney). Lat., *nephriticus.* Fr., *néphrétique.* Ger., *nephritisch.* 1. Pertaining to or affecting the kidneys. 2. Due or pertaining to nephritis. 3. Efficacious in any kidney disorder. [D.]

NEPHRITIDOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ri^{2}t(ret)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From **νεφρῖτις**, nephritis, and **κωλικός** (see COLIC). Fr., *néphritidocolique.* Renal colic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., **νεφρῖτις** (from **νεφρός**, the kidney). Fr., *néphrite.* Ger., *N., Nierenentzündung.* Inflammation of the kidney. [D.]—**Acute desquamative n.** Lat., *n., desquamans acuta.* Fr., *néphrite aiguë desquamative.* Ger., *acute parenchymatöse N.* Of Johnson, acute n. characterized by desquamation of the epithelial lining of the tubuli uriniferi. [D.]—**Acute n.** Fr., *néphrite aiguë.* An inflammation affecting the epithelial, vascular, and intertubular tissues of the kidney ; it is caused by exposure, the poisons of the specific fevers, tuberculosis, and some chemical toxic agents ; it may complicate pregnancy. The kidneys are congested, swollen, and dark, pale, or mottled ; the capsule strips off readily ; the pyramids have an intense beefy-red tint and the glomeruli are sometimes pale, sometimes congested. The capillaries of the glomeruli become filled with cells and thrombi, or there is involvement of the epithelium of the tuft and of Bowman's capsule, the cavity of which contains leucocytes and red blood-corpuscles. The disease is initiated by chilliness or rigors ; fever is often present ; the urine is scanty, and contains blood, albumin, and tube-casts. [Osler (α, 34).]—**Acute productive n.** Of Delafield, n. characterized by proliferation of the connective-tissue stroma and of the cells of the Malpighian tufts. [α, 34.]—**Albuminous n.** Fr., *néphrite albumineuse.* Of Rayer, a term for several varieties of chronic n. His third, fourth, and fifth forms of albuminous n. correspond to the large white kidney. [D, 25.]—**Amyloid n.** Amyloid degeneration of the kidney. [α, 34.]—**Arterial n.** Fr., *néphrite artérielle.* N. caused by atheroma of the arteries. [Lancereaux, "Union méd.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 589 (α, 34).]—**Ascending n.** N. secondary to disease of the lower urinary organs or to catheterism or other operations upon the urethra or bladder. [Gouley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1891, p. 676 (α, 34).]—**Blennorrhagic n.** Suppurative ascending n. caused by the micro-organism of gonorrhœa. [α, 34.]—**Calculous n.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**Catarrhal n.** A form of n., usually suppurative, affecting principally the straight tubules and the papillæ. [D, 1.]—**Chronic desquamative n.** A form of n. associated with granular kidney.—**Chronic interstitial n.** Inflammation of the intertubular connective tissue of the kidney, producing the pale granular or contracted kidney. Arteriosclerosis is generally associated with it. [Osler (α, 34).]—**Chronic non-desquamative n.** Of Johnson, a form of n. corresponding to the large white kidney. [D.]—**Chronic parenchymatous n.** Chronic inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney following acute n. The pathological changes produce the large or small white kidney. The urinary symptoms are the same as those in acute n., and there are dropsy, uræmic symptoms, and vascular changes. [α, 34.]—**Chronic tubal** (or **tubular**) **n.** A form of n., often a sequel of acute tubal n., characterized by dropsy and uræmia, and by scanty urine containing albumin and hyaline and epithelial casts. The kidneys become enlarged, the cortex thickened, and the capsule non-adherent. [D, 30.]—**Circumscribed interstitial n.** N. in which the pyramids alone are affected. It is sometimes due to syphilis. [D, I.]—**Clostridial n.** Of F. N. Hopkins, n. caused by a species of *Clostridium.* ["Pacific Med. Jour.," April, 1880, p. 193 (α, 34).]—**Consecutive n.** Pyelitis. [α, 34.]—**Croupous n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Descending n.** N. secondary to disease of some organ foreign to the urinary apparatus, or to the ingestion of medicinal agents or of poisons. [Gouley (α, 34).]—**Desquamative n.** Of G. Johnson, parenchymatous n. in which there was supposed to be desquamation of the epithelial cells. Cornil and Ranvier state that there is cell proliferation instead. [α, 34.]—**Diffuse hæmorrhagic n.** [Traube]. Lat., *n. hæmorrhagica diffusa.* Acute parenchymatous n. in which there are numerous blood-corpuscles in the urine. [α, 34.]—**Diffuse n.** Acute or chronic n. in which the kidneys are enlarged, the capsules are not adherent, and there may be an intense congestion of the entire organ or of the pyramids only. The epithelial cells of the tubes are swollen, granular, and detached, and the tubes contain casts. There is an increase in the cells lining the capsules of the Malpighian bodies, and the stroma of the kidney is infiltrated with leucocytes and blood-corpuscles. The urine is scanty, containing albumin, blood, epithelial cells, and hyaline, granular, epithelial, or blood casts. [Delafield (α, 34).]—**Diphtheritic n.** Glomerular or parenchymatous n. due to the micro-organism of diphtheria or its ptomaine. [α, 34.]—**Embolic n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Epithelial n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Glomerulo-n.** See the major list.—**Gouty n.** Interstitial or parenchymatous n. in which there are striated concretions of sodium urate at the lower part of the pyramids. The deposit is in the cells and fibres of the intertubular connective tissue as well as in the cells and interior of the tubes. [Cornil and Ranvier (α, 34).]—**Hæmatogenous n.** Any n. in which the existing cause reaches the kidney by way of the circulation. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic n.** Of Traube, acute parenchymatous n. [L, 20 (α, 24).]—**Indurative n.** Of Ziegler, chronic interstitial n. [α, 34.]—**Infectious n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Interstitial n.** See *Chronic interstitial n.*—**Intertubular n.** The form of n. associated with the small granular contracted kidney. [D, 42.]—**Lymphomatous n.** Of Wagner, infiltration of numerous small areas of the kidney with round cells having the appearance of lymphomata. It has been observed as a late change in typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**Metastatic n.** A form of n. due to hæmorrhagic renal infarctions. [D, 70.]—**Metastatic suppurative n.** Suppurative n. involving the insterstitial connective tissue after the lodgment of an embolon in an afferent renal arteriole. [D, 70.]—**N. acetonica.** Of Albertoni and Pisenti, albuminuria and degeneration of the epithelium of Henle's tubes produced experimentally by the administration of acetone. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. Med.," Aug. 8, 1885 (α, 34).]—**N. acido-urica, N. arthritica.** See *Gouty n.*—**N. bacillosa interstitialis primaria.** Acute n. caused by micro-organisms. ["Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 190 (α, 34).]—**N. calculosa.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**N. caseosa.** See *Tubercular n.*—**N. chirurgica.** N. caused by a surgical operation. [α, 34.]—**N. diphtherica primitiva.** Of Levi, acute n. possibly due to the diphtheria micro-organism in children who had been exposed to diphtheria, but who presented no other symptoms of that disease. ["Sperimentale," Nov., 1885, p. 485 (α, 34).]—**N. epithelioides.** N. in which there are many renal epithelial cells in the urine. [α, 34.]—**N. gravidarum.** See *Puerperal n.*—**N. papillaris mycotica.** Of Orth, n. affecting the renal papillæ. [α, 34.]—**N. parotidica.** N. caused by the specific poison of mumps. [α, 34.]—**N. purulenta.** See *Suppurative n.*—**N. rheumatica.** N. due to rheumatism.—**N. saturnina.** A form of insterstitial n. caused by chronic lead-poisoning. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**N. uratica.** See *Gouty* KIDNEY.—**Parasitic n.** N. caused by micro-organisms. [α, 34.]—**Parenchymatous n.** Acute n. in which the inflammation involves the parenchyma of the kidney primarily. It is usually of sudden onset and is attended by general dropsy. The kidneys may be of natural size or swollen ; the urine is dense, high-colored and scanty, and contains albumin, tube-casts, and blood. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**Paludal n.** Of Kiener and Kelsch, acute or chronic parenchymatous n. occurring in the course of malarial fever. [α, 34.]—**Puerperal n.** Acute parenchymatous n. developed during pregnancy. [α, 34.]—**Purulent n.** See *Suppurative n.*—**Scarlatinal n.** Acute diffuse or parenchymatous n. occurring during scarlet fever or after it as a sequela. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Septic n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Suppurative n.** Lat., *n. suppurans.* Fr., *néphrite suppurée.* A form of n., catarrhal, parenchymatous, or interstitial, accompanied with the production of pus, which collects in the interstitial connective tissue between the vessels of the medullary substance or the veins of the cortical substance. [D, 1, 70.] See also *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Systematic n.** Of Cornil, a n. in which the changes are systematically and regularly distributed from the renal tissue first affected. [α, 34.]—**Tubal n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Tubercular n.** Renal tuberculosis.—**Typhoid n.** Lat., *nephrotyphus.* Fr., *néphrite* (ou *albuminurie*) *typhoïde, néphrotyphoïde.* Typhoid fever with marked renal lesions. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Nov. 3, 1885, p. 733.]

NEPHRO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Ne^{2}f''ro-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^2-n'l. From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and *abdomen*, the abdomen. Starting from the kidney and opening on the abdominal wall (said of a fistula). [E.]

NEPHROBLASTS, n. pl. Ne^{2}f'ro bla^{2}sts. From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **βλαστός**, a sprout. Cells which give rise to the nephridia of earth-worms, etc. ["Jour. of Morph.," iii, p. 423 (J).]

NÉPHROCATHARTICON (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ka^3-ta^{3}r-te-ko^{2}n^2. From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **καθαρτικός**, fit for cleansing. An old name for a nephritic remedy. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

NEPHROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-se(ha)'le(la) ; in Eng., ne^{2}f'ro-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **κήλη**, a tumor. Fr., *néphrocèle.* Ger., *Nierenbruch.* Hernia of the kidney. [α, 34.]

NEPHROCHALAZOSIS (Lat.), **NEPHROCOCCOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)-os'i^{2}s. -ko^{2}k-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*), *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **χαλάζωσις**, tuberculousness, or **κόκκος**, a grain (see also *-osis**). Fr., *nephrochalazose, néphrococcose.* Ger., *körnige Nierenkrankheit.* See *Granular* KIDNEY.

NEPHROCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **κωλικός** (see COLIC). See *Renal* COLIC.

NEPHROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From **νεφρός**, the kidney, and **κύστις**, a sack. Of Bourneville, inflammation of the bladder, ureters, and kidneys. [α, 34.]

NEPHROCYSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-os'-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tos'eos* (*-is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, the bladder (see also *-osis**). The formation of a cystic condition of the kidney. [a, 34.]

NEPHRODES (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}f-rod'ez(as). Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, the kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Kidney-shaped.

NEPHRODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}f-rod(ro^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of ferns. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. felix mas.** See ASPIDIUM *felix mas.*

NEPHRODYSNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and *dysneuria* (*q. v.*). Fr., *néphrodysneurie.* A morbid condition of the renal nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}f-re^{2}d(ro^2-e^{2}d) e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and οἴδημα, œdema. Œdema of the kidneys. [L, 50 (a, 14).

NEPHROGENOUS, adj. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *néphrogène.* Due to a morbid state or action of the kidney. See *N.* ALBUMINURIA.

NEPHROID, adj. Ne^{2}f'roid. Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, a kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nephroideus.* Kidney-shaped.

NEPHROLITH, n. Ne^{2}f'ro-li^{2}th. Lat., *nephrolithos, nephrolithus* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *néphrolithe.* See *Renal* CALCULUS.

NEPHROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *néphrolithiase.* Ger., *N., Nierensteinkrankheit.* Renal lithiasis.

NEPHROLITHOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-li^{2}th-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and κωλικός (see COLIC). Renal colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *néphrolithe.* Ger., *Nierenstein.* See *Renal* CALCULUS.

NEPHROLITHOTOMY, n. Ne^{2}f''ro-li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *nephrolithotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *néphrolithotomie.* Ger., *Nephrolithotomie, Nierensteinschnitt.* Sp., *nefrolitotomia.* Nephrotomy for the removal of a renal calculus.

NEPHROLOGY, n. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *nephrologia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *néphrologie.* The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the kidney. [L, 43 (a, 43).]

NEPHROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the kidney. [a, 34.]

NÉPHROMÉGALIE (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ma-ga^3-le. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέγας, large. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [a, 34.]

NEPHROMER, n. Ne^{2}f'ro-mu^{6}r. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέρος, a part. The part of the mesoblast that gives rise to the kidney. [J.]

NEPHROMETRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'re-(ra^3-e^2). Gr., νεφρομήτρα. A classical term for the muscles of the loins. [L, 94.]

NEPHROMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-mi(me)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and μειοῦν, to make smaller (see also *-osis**). Atrophy of the kidney. [a, 34.]

NEPHRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νεφρός, the kidney, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Nierengeschwulst.* Enlargement or a tumor of the kidney. [a, 34.]

NEPHROPATHY, n. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the kidneys. [a, 34.]

NÉPHROPEXIE (Fr.), n. Na-fro-pe^{2}x-e. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πηγνύναι, to fix. Ger., *Nephropexie.* Fixation of the kidney by suture. [a, 18.]

NEPHROPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-fle^{2}g-ma-(ma^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. Fr., *néphrophlegmasie.* See NEPHRITIS.

NEPHROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}t(ro^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phth'iseos* (*-oph'thisis*). Renal tuberculosis.

NEPHROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}pt-os'i^{2}s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *néphroptose.* Prolapse of the kidney.

NEPHROPYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-pi(pu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύελος, trough (see also *-itis**). See PYELITIS.

NEPHROPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-pi(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύον, pus (see also *-osis**). Fr., *néphropyie, néphropyosie.* Ger., *Niereneiterung.* Suppuration of the kidney. [E.]

NEPHRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *néphrorrhagie.* Ger., *Nephrorrhagie.* See NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA.

NEPHRORRHAPHY, n. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥαφή, a seam. Fr., *néphrorrhaphie.* Ger., *Nephrorrhaphie.* The operation of fixing a floating kidney by stitching its capsule to the posterior wall of the abdomen. [E.]

NEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}f'ro^{2}s. Gr., νεφρός. See KIDNEY.

NEPHROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-skle^2(skla)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From νεφρός, the kidney, and σκληρός, hard (see also *-osis**). Sclerosis of the kidney. [a, 34.]

NEPHROSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-ste^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and στεγνοῦν, to cover closely (see also *-osis**). The condition of the kidney in which there is contraction and cirrhosis. [a, 34.]

NEPHROTOMY, n. Ne^{2}f-ro^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *nephrotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and τέμνειν, to cut), *sectio renalis* (seu *renis*). Fr., *néphrotomie, taille du rein.* Ger., *Nierenschnitt, Nephrotomie.* The operation of cutting into the kidney. [E.]

NEPHROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νεφρός, the kidney, and τῦφος, stupor. Fr., *néphrotyphoïde.* See *Typhoid* NEPHRITIS.

NÉPHROZYMASE (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ze-ma^{3}z. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ζύμη, leaven. Of Béchamps, an albuminoid substance acting as a diastatic ferment, obtained from urine by the addition of alcohol. ["Comp. rend. hebdom.," 1865, 1891 (K, a, 50).]

NEPHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}f'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See KIDNEY.

NEPHRYDROPS (Lat.), **NEPHRYDROSIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ne^{2}f'ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)-ro^{2}ps(rops), ne^{2}f-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rop'os* (*-rop'is*), *-ros'eos* (*-is*). More correct terms for *hydronephrosis* (*q. v.*).

NEPHRYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}f-rip(ru^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-tro(tro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From νεφρός, the kidney, ὑπέρ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [A, 322.]

NEPONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ne^{2}p-on'ez(as). See BARONES.

NEPTUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}pt-u^2(u)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *Neptunus*, Neptune. Of Hermann, a supposed new metallic element belonging to the tantalum group, obtained in small quantities from columbite. Its atomic weight is 118. The symbol Np was assigned to it. Its existence is not, however, generally admitted. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 46).]

NERF (Fr.), n. Ne^{2}rf. 1. See NERVE. 2. See TENDON.—**Cinquième n. zygomatique.** See NERVUS *jugalis quintus.*—**N's abdominaux antérieurs** (ou **internes**). See *Anterior abdominal* NERVES.—**N. abducteur.** See *Abducens* (*oculi*) NERVE.—**N. accessoire (de Willis).** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**N. alvéolaire inférieur.** See *Inferior dental* NERVE.—**N's alvéolaires supérieurs (postérieurs).** See *Posterior dental* NERVES.—**N. antagoniste, N. arrestateur.** See *Inhibitory* NERVE.—**N. auriculaire d'Arnold.** See NERVE *of Arnold.*—**N. auriculaire postérieur** (ou **profond**). See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—**N. auriculaire profond postérieur.** See *Deep posterior auricular* NERVE.—**N. auriculo-occipital.** See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—**N. axillaire.** See *Circumflex* NERVE.—**N. brachial cutané externe.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. brachial cutané interne.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg* and *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. brachial cutané moyen.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. brachial cutané postérieur.** See NERVUS *cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**N. bucco-labial.** See *Buccal* NERVE (1st def.).—**N. cardiaque épais** (ou **inférieur**). See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiaque moyen.** See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiaque premier.** See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiaque quatrième.** 1. See NERVUS *cardiacus crassus.* 2. See NERVUS *cardiacus quartus.*—**N. cardiaque second.** See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiaque superficiel.** See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiaque troisième.** See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—**N's catabans.** Efferent nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**N's céphaliques.** See *Cranial* NERVES.—**N. cervical superficiel.** See *Superficial cervical* NERVE.—**N's ciliaires courts.** See *Short ciliary* NERVES.—**N's ciliaires longs.** See *Long ciliary* NERVES.—**N. clitoridien.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the clitoris.*—**N's coliques moyens.** See NERVI *colici medii.*—**N's constricteurs (vasculaires).** See *Vaso-constrictor* NERVES.—**N. crural (antérieur).** See *Anterior crural* NERVE.—**N. cubital.** See *Ulnar* NERVE.—**N. cubito-cutané.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg.*—**N. cubito-dorsal de la main.** See NERVUS *dorsalis manus ulnaris.*—**N. cubito-dorsal du pouce.** See NERVUS *dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.*—**N. cutané long de la jambe et du pied.** See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—**N. cutané margino-radial.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the forearm.*—**N. cutané postérieur** (ou **supérieur**) **de l'humérus.** See NERVUS *cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**N. d'arrêt.** See *Inhibitory* NERVE.—**N. de bœuf.** A whip or cane consisting of the dried penis of the bull. [H.]—**N's de la cloison des fosses nasales.** See NERVI *nasales mediales.*—**N. de la fenêtre ovale.** See NERVUS *ad foramen ovale.*—**N. dentaire grand.** See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—**N's dentaires supérieurs.** See *Posterior dental* NERVES.—**N's de relâchement, N's de resserrement.** See *Vaso-dilator* NERVES.—**N. descendant grand.** A branch of the pneumogastric nerve given off nearly on a level with the bifurcation of the carotid artery. It descends into the chest to aid in forming the cardiac plexuses. [L, 7.]—**N. descendant petit.** A branch of the pneumogastric nerve given off somewhat lower than the n. descendant grand, and having the same distributions. [L, 7.]—**N. de sensation.** See *Sensory* NERVE.—**N. diaphragmatique.** See *Phrenic* NERVE.—**N's-dilatateurs.** See *Vaso-dilator* NERVES.—**N's du ligament coronaire du foie.** See NERVI *ligamenti rotundi hepatis.*—**N. du limaçon.** See *Cochlear* NERVE.—**N's entobans.** See ENTOBAINONTES.—**N's érecteurs.** See NERVI *erigentes.*—**N. fémoral cutané interne.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. fémoral cutané postérieur commun.** See NERVUS *cutaneus femoris posterior.*—**N.-férure.** A contusion or wound on the posterior tendon of a horse's foreleg. [L, 41 (a, 48).]—**N. fessier inférieur.** See *Small sciatic* NERVE.—**N. fessier supérieur.** See *Superior gluteal* NERVE (1st def.).—**N. frénateur.** See *Vaso-motor* NERVE and *Inhibitory* NERVE.—**N. frontal externe.** See *Supraorbital* NERVE.—**N. frontal interne.** See *Supratrochlear* NERVE.—**N. fronto-palpébral.** See *Frontal* NERVE.—**N. grand hypoglosse.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**N. grand sympathique.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**N's gris.** See NERVI *molles.*—**N. honteux.** See *Pudic* NERVE.—**N. honteux commun.** See NERVUS *pudendus communis.*—**N. honteux externe.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. honteux interne.** See *Perineal* NERVE.—**N. honteux su-**

périeur. See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. hypogastrique ganglionnaire.** See FASCICULUS *gangliosus hypogastricus.*—**N. inframaxillaire.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**N. inguinal externe.** See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. inguino-cutané.** See *Genito-crural* NERVE.—**N. intermédiaire de Wrisberg.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg.*—**N. interosseux brachial postérieur.** See *Posterior interosseous antibrachial* NERVE.—**N. interosseux externe.** See *Posterior interosseous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. interosseux interne.** See *Anterior interosseous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. interosseux profond.** See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial* NERVE.—**N. lacrymo-palpébral.** See *Lacrymal* NERVE.—**N. laryngé inférieur (ou récurrent).** See *Recurrent laryngeal* NERVE.—**N. limacien.** See *Cochlear* NERVE.—**N's lombaires.** See *Lumbar* NERVES.—**N's longitudinaux de Lancisi.** See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis.*—**N's malaires.** See *Malar* NERVES.—**N's mammaires externes.** See *Posterior thoracic* NERVES.—**N. marginal de l'omoplate.** See *Long subscapular* NERVE.—**N. mêlé, N. mixte.** See *Mixed* NERVE.—**N's modérateurs.** See *Vaso-dilator* NERVES.—**N. moteur oculaire commun.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**N. moteur oculaire externe.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**N's mous.** See NERVI *molles.*—**N. occipital petit.** See *Small occipital* NERVE.—**N. oculaire.** See *Optic* NERVE.—**N. oculo-musculaire commun.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**N. oculo-musculaire externe.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**N. oculo-musculaire interne (ou supérieur).** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**N. orbitaire.** See *Temporo-malar* NERVE.—**N. orbito-frontal.** See *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**N's paralyseurs (des vaisseaux).** See *Vaso-dilator* NERVES.—**N's parotidiens postérieurs.** See NERVI *parotidei posteriores.*—**N. pathétique.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**N. perforant de Casserius.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. péronier.** See *External popliteal* NERVE and *Middle-cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N's péroniers cutanés.** See NERVI *cutanei cruris peronei.*—**N. petit hypoglosse.** See *Gustatory* NERVE.—**N. pétreux superficiel externe.** See NERVUS *petrosus superficialis tertius.*—**N. pétreux superficiel grand.** See *Great superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**N. pharyngien supérieur.** See *Superior laryngeal* NERVE.—**N. pharyngo-glossien.** See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**N. principal du corps.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**N. ptérygo-palatin.** See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**N. quatrième zygomatique.** See NERVUS *jugalis quartus.*—**N. radio-cutané.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. récurrent du trijumeau.** See NERVUS *sphenoidalis.*—**N. respiratoire supérieur.** The portion of the spinal accessory nerve that has its origin in the spinal cord. [L.]—**N's rhachidiens.** See *Spinal* NERVES.—**N. rotulien.** See NERVUS *patellaris.*—**N. sacculaire.** See NERVUS *saccularis major.*—**N. saphène interne.** See *Long saphenous* NERVE.—**N. scapulaire postérieur.** See NERVUS *dorsalis scapulæ.*—**N. scapulo-huméral.** See *Circumflex* NERVE.—**N's sensibles spéciaux.** The nerves of the special senses. [L.]—**N's sensitifs.** See *Sensory* NERVES.—**N. sous-cutané malaire.** See *Temporo-malar* NERVE.—**N. sous-pubien.** See *Obturator* NERVE.—**N. sphéno-palatin.** See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**N. splanchnique inférieur.** See *Smallest splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnique moyen.** See *Small splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. stylien.** See *Stylohyoid* NERVE.—**N. sympathique grand.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**N. tibial.** See *Internal popliteal* NERVE.—**N. trachélo-dorsal.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**N. trifacial, N. trijumeau.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. trisplanchnique.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**N. tympanique supérieur.** See *Jacobson's* NERVE.—**N. vague.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.

NERIANTIN, n. Ne^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}nt'i^{2}n. A substance resembling digitalin chemically, found in the leaves of *Nerium oleander.* It has no physiological action. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

NERIIN, n. Ne^{2}r'i^2-i^{2}n. A glucoside obtained from *Nerium oleander.* It produces cessation of the heart's action, and is probably identical with digitalein. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

NERINE (Lat.), n. f. Ne^2(na)-ri(re)'ne(na). A genus of plants of the *Amaryllidaceæ.* [α, 48.]—**N. sarniensis.** Fr., *amaryllis du Japon, lis de Guernsey* (ou *du Japon*). Ger., *Guernseylilie.* A species having cherry-red flowers and a poisonous bulb. [B, 173.]

NÉRIS (Fr.), n. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there are thermal saline springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

NERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne(na)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νήριον. Fr., *nérion.* Ger., *Oleander.* Oleander; a genus of erect glabrous apocynaceous shrubs, of the *Echitideæ.* [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. antidysentericum.** See HOLARRHENA *antidysenterica.*—**N. obesum.** See ADENIUM *obesum.*—**N. odoratum, N. odorum.** Ger., *ostindischer Rosenlorbeer, wohlriechender Oleander.* The *kunaree* of the East Indies, sweet-scented oleander; closely allied to *N. oleander* (with which some identify it) and having the same poisonous properties. In India the root-bark is made into a paste and applied externally in ringworm, boils, eruptions, and leprosy. [B, 5, 172, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. oleander.** Fr., *laurier-rose, oléandre, laurelle, rosage, laurose, fleur de Saint Joseph.* Ger., *gemeiner Oleander* (oder *Rosenlorbeer*), *Lorbeerrose.* Common oleander, rosebay, South-sea rose of Jamaica, the νήριον and ῥοδοδένδρον of the ancients, who used it against snake-bites; a fragrant-flowered evergreen shrub, with thick lanceolate leaves, which exude a milky juice when punctured, indigenous to the Levant and naturalized in southern Europe. The plant is a local irritant and an active general poison, resembling digitalis in its action. The root contains neriin, and a powerful cardiac poison, oleandrin. An extract of the root is said to be useful in the treatment of valvular cardiac disease; under its influence, according to Pouloux, the heart-beats become regular and the pulse grows full and hard, and in some cases the secretion of urine is increased and the œdema reduced. Its long-continued use is said to reduce the frequency of epileptic attacks. The leaves are used in decoction as an external application in various cutaneous complaints. [B, 5, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv.]

NÉROLI (Fr.), n. Na-ro-le. Oil of orange-flowers. [α, 48.] See under ORANGE.—**Esprit de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**Essence de n.** See *N.*—**N. bigarade.** The second best quality of n., obtained from the flowers of *Citrus bigaradia.* [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**N. petale.** The finest quality of n., obtained from the flowers of *Citrus aurantium* and imported from Nice. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* AURANTII.

NEROLIN, n. Ne^{2}r'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. A white crystalline powder, prepared artificially to imitate neroli camphor. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

NERONIAN, adj. Ne-ro^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *néronien.* Ger., *Neronisch.* Pertaining to Nero, a Roman emperor; cruel (said of the excessive practice of venesection). [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

NEROTHAL (Ger.), n. Na'ro-ta^{3}l. A place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are bathing establishments. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

NERPRUN (Fr.), n. Ne^{2}r-pru^{5}n^2. The genus *Rhamnus*, especially *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Rob de n.** See *Rob* SPINÆ *cervinæ.*—**Sirop de n.** See *Syrupus* SPINÆ *cervinæ.*—**Sirop de n. composé.** A preparation made by dissolving 960 grammes of sugar in 600 of the juice of *Rhamnus catharticus*, adding 11 each of anise and mastic, and 6 each of ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, boiling and straining; or by digesting 23 grammes each of ginger and allspice in 473 of the rhamnus-juice for four hours, filtering, and adding 1,572 grammes of sugar and 710 of rhamnus-juice boiled down one half. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Suc de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. See RHAMNI *succus.*

NERV (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}rf. See NERVE.—**Abweichender N.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**Abziehender N. des Auges.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**Accessorischer N. des Willis.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**Achseln'.** See *Circumflex* NERVE.—**Aechte Hirnn'en.** See *Cranial* NERVES.—**Aeusserer Augenmuskeln'.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**Aeusserer Flügelmuskeln'.** See *External pterygoid* NERVE.—**Aeusserer Fusssohlenn'.** See *External plantar* NERVE.—**Aeusserer Gaumenn'.** See *External palatine* NERVE.—**Aeusserer Hautn' des Armes.** See NERVUS *cutaneus antibrachii medius.*—**Aeusserer Leistenn'.** See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**Aeusserer Schamn'.** See *External spermatic* NERVE.—**Aeusserer Sohlenn'.** See *External plantar* NERVE.—**Antlitzn'.** See *Facial* NERVE.—**Armhautn'.** A cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L.]—**Augenbewegender N.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**Augenlidn'en.** See *Palpebral* NERVES.—**Augennasenn'.** See *Naso-ciliary* NERVE.—**Augenn'.** See *Optic* NERVE and *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**Backenmuskeln'.** See *Buccal* NERVE and NERVUS *buccinatorius.*—**Backenn'.** See *Buccal* NERVE.—**Bein'.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**Bewegungsn'.** See *Motor* NERVE.—**Blutleitern'.** See NERVUS *tentorii.*—**Brustmuskeln'en.** See *Anterior thoracic* NERVES.—**Brustwirbeln'en.** See *Intercostal* NERVES.—**Cerebraln'en.** See *Cranial* NERVES.—**Cervicaln'en.** See *Halsne'n.*—**Dammn'.** See *Perineal* NERVE.—**Dicker Herzn'.** See NERVUS *cardiacus crassus.*—**Dreiästiger N., Dreifacher N., Dreigetheilter N., Drillingsn'.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**Dritter N. des Schenkels.** See *Obturator* NERVE.—**Drüsenn'en.** Nerves supplying glands. [L.]—**Eigentlicher Unterkiefern'.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE and *Inferior dental* NERVE.—**Eilftes Hirnn'enpaar.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**Eingeweiden'en.** Nerves distributed to the viscera. [L.]—**Ellenbogenn'.** See *Ulnar* NERVE.—**Empfindungsn'.** See *Sensory* NERVE.—**Erstes Paar Gehirnn'en.** See *Olfactory* NERVE.—**Felsenbeinn'.** A petrosal nerve. [L.]—**Fingern'en.** The digital nerves of the hand. [L.]—**Flügelgaumenn'.** See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**Flügeln'.** See *Vidian* NERVE.—**Fünfter Gehirnn'.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**Fussröhrenn'.** See *External popliteal* NERVE.—**Fusszehenn'en.** The digital nerves of the foot. [L.]—**Ganglienn'.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**Gaumenkeilbeinn'.** See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**Gefässhemmungsn'en, Gefässerschlaffende N'en, Gefässerweiternde N'en.** See *Vaso-dilator* NERVES.—**Gefässn'en.** See NERVI *vasorum.*—**Gefühln'.** See *Sensory* NERVE.—**Gehirnhautsn'.** A nerve distributed to the cerebral dura. [L.]—**Gehirnmarksn'en.** Cerebro-spinal nerves. [L.]—**Gehirnn'en.** See *Cranial* NERVES.—**Gehirn-Rückenn'en.** See *Cerebro-spinal* NERVES.—**Gehörgangsn'en.** See NERVI *meatus auditorii externi.*—**Gehörn'.** See *Auditory* NERVE.—**Gelenkn'en.** See *Articular* NERVES.—**Gemischter N.** See NERVUS *mixtus.*—**Geruchsn'.** See *Olfactory* NERVE.—**Geschmacksn'.** See *Gustatory* NERVE.—**Gesichtsn'.** See *Facial* NERVE.—**Gichtn', Grosser Beinn'.** See *Great sciatic* NERVE.—**Grosser Eingeweiden'.** See *Great splanchnic* NERVE.—**Grösserer Hautn' des Armes.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**Grösserer Hüftenn'.** See *Great sciatic* NERVE.—**Grosser Herzn'.** See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—**Grosser Hinterhauptn'.** See *Great occipital* NERVE.—**Grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinn'.** See *Great superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**Grosser Ohrn'.** See *Great auricular* NERVE.—**Grosser Rosenn'.** See *Long saphenous* NERVE.—**Grosser tiefer Felsenbeinn'.** See *Great deep petrosal* NERVE.—**Grösster Körpern'.** See *Great sciatic* NERVE.—**Halsn'en.** The nerves of the neck. [B.]—**Harter Gehörn'.** See *Facial* NERVE.—**Hauptn'.** See *Median* NERVE (2d def.).—**Hautmuskeln' des Armes.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**Hautn'.** A cutaneous nerve. [D, 31.]—**Hautn'en der Brust.** See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous* NERVES.—**Hautn'en des Bauches.** See *Abdominal cutaneous* NERVES.—**Hemmungsn'.** See *Inhibitory* NERVE.—**Herumschweifender N.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**Hintere Hautn'en des Gesässes.** See NERVI *cutanei clunium medii.*—**Hintere Hodensackn'en.** See NERVI *scrotales posteriores.*—**Hinterer Gaumenn'.** See *Posterior palatine* NERVE.—**Hinterer Hautn' des Oberschenkels.** See NERVUS *cutaneus femoris posterior.*—**Hinterer N. des Schenkels.** See *Obturator* NERVE.—**Hinterer (tiefer) Ohrn'.** See *Posterior auricular* NERVE (1st def.).—**Hintere Zahnn'en.** See *Posterior dental* NERVES.—**Hinzukommender N.** See *Afferent* NERVE.—**Hirnn'en.** See

Cranial NERVES.—Hirnrückenmarksn'. See Cerebro-spinal NERVES.—Hohler N. See Optic NERVE.—Hohlhandellenbogenn'. See NERVUS ulnaris volaris.—Hohlhandfingern'en. The palmar digital nerves. [L.]—Hohlhandn'en. See Palmar NERVES.—Hörn'. See Auditory NERVE.—Hornhautn'en. The nerves of the cornea. [L.]—Hüftbeckenn'. See Ilio-hypogastric NERVE.—Hüftbeinlochn'. See Obturator NERVE.—Hüftleistenn'. See Ilio-inguinal NERVE.—Hüftlochn'. See Obturator NERVE.—Hüftn'. See Great sciatic NERVE.—Hüft-und-Röhrenn'. See External popliteal NERVE.—Innerer Flügelmuskeln'. See Internal pterygoid NERVE.—Innerer Fussohlenn'. See Internal plantar NERVE.—Innerer Hautn' des Oberschenkels. See Internal cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—Innerer Sohlenn'. See Internal plantar NERVE.—Innerer Stirnn'. See Supratrochlear NERVE.—Ischiadischer N. See Great sciatic NERVE.—Jochbeinn'en. See Malar NERVES.—Jochwangenn'. See Temporo-malar NERVE.—Kaumuskeln'. See Masseteric NERVE.—Kaun'. See Masticatory NERVE.—Keilbeingaumenn', Keilgaumenn'. See Naso-palatine NERVE.—Kiefermuskeln'. See Masseteric NERVE.—Kieferzungenn'. See Mylo-hyoid NERVE.—Kieln'. See NERVUS carinalis.—Kinnn'. See Mental NERVE.—Kleiner Eingeweiden'. See Small splanchnic NERVE.—Kleinerer Beinn'. See Anterior crural NERVE.—Kleiner Hautn' des Armes. 1. See NERVE of Wrisberg. 2. See Intercosto-humeral NERVE.—Kleiner Herzn'. See Inferior cardiac NERVE.—Kleiner Hinterhauptsn'. See Small occipital NERVE.—Kleiner oberflächlicher Felsenbeinn'. See Small superficial petrosal NERVE.—Kleiner Occipitaln'. See Small occipital NERVE.—Kleinster Eingeweidn'. See Smallest splanchnic NERVE.—Kniekehlenn'. See External popliteal NERVE and Internal popliteal NERVE.—Kopfne'n. See Cranial NERVES.—Kopfschlagadern'. See Carotid NERVE.—Kranzn' des Armes. See Circumflex NERVE.—Kreuzbeinn'en, Krenzknochenn'en, Kreuzn'en. The sacral nerves. [L.]—Kurze Blendungn'en. See Short ciliary NERVES.—Langer Hautn' des Unterschenkels und Fusses. See Long saphenous NERVE.—Lateraler Hautn' des Oberschenkels. See External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—Lenden-Kreuzn'. See Lumbo-sacral NERVE.—Lendenleistenn'. The lumbo-inguinal nerve ; in the pl., Lendenleistenn'en, the lumbar nerves. [L.]—Lendenn'. A lumbar nerve. [D, 304.]—Lungenmagenn'. See Pneumogastric NERVE.—Lungenn'en. See Pulmonary NERVES.—Magenn'en. See Gastric NERVES.—Mittelarmn'. See Median NERVE.—Mittelfleischn'. See Perineal NERVE.—Mitteln'. See Median NERVE (2d def.).—Mittlere Mastdarmn'en. See Middle hæmorrhoidal NERVES.—Mittlerer Hautn' des Vorderarmes. See NERVUS cutaneus antibrachii medius.—Mittlerer Herzn'. See Middle cardiac NERVE.—Mittlerer oberer Zahnn'. See Middle superior dental NERVE.—Mittlerer sympathischer N. See Sympathetic NERVE.—Mittlerer Unterschulterblattn'. See NERVUS subscapularis medius.—Muskelhautn' des Armes. See Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm.—Muskeln'en. Nerves distributed to muscles. [L.]—Muskeln'en des Bauches. See NERVI musculares abdominales.—Mutterscheidenn'en. See Vaginal NERVES.—Nasenaugenn'. See Naso-ciliary NERVE.—Nasengaumenn'. See Naso-palatine NERVE.—Nasenn'. See Nasal NERVE.—Nasenscheidewandn'. See Naso-palatine N.—Nebenn'. See Secondary NERVE.—N. des Flügelknochenkanals. See Vidian NERVE.—N. des innerer Gaumenflügelmuskels. See Internal pterygoid NERVE.—N'enartig. See NEUROID (2d def.).—N'enendbüsche, N'enendhügel. See Motorial nerve END-PLATE.—N'enentzündung. See NEURITIS.—N'enfasern. See NERVE-FIBRES.—N'enhaltig. Containing nerves. [D, 31.]—N'enprincip. The hypothetical nervous fluid or force. [Gruenhagen (K).]—N'enschmerz. See NEURALGIA.—N'enschnitt. See NEUROTOMY.—N'enstarre. See Tetanic CONTRACTION.—N'entragend. See NERVED.—Nierenn'en. See Renal NERVES.—Oberaugenhöhlenn'. See Supra-orbital NERVE.—Obere Hautn'en des Gesässes. See NERVI cutanei clunium superiores.—Obere hintere Nasenn'en. See NERVI nasales superiores posteriores.—Obere Luftröhrenn'en. See NERVI tracheales superiores.—Obere Mastdarmn'en. See Superior hæmorrhoidal NERVES.—Oberer Gesässn'. See Superior gluteal NERVE.—Oberer Herzn'. See Superior cardiac NERVE.—Oberer hinterer Zahnn'. See posterior superior dental NERVE.—Oberer Kehlkopfn'. See Superior laryngeal N.—Oberer mittlerer Zahnn'. See Middle superior dental NERVE.—Oberer N. der männlichen Ruthe. See Dorsal NERVE of the penis.—Oberer N. des Zungenbeins. See Mylo-hyoid NERVE.—Oberer Schamn'. See Dorsal NERVE of the penis.—Oberer Unterschulterblattn'. See NERVUS subscapularis superior.—Oberer vorderer Zahnn'. See Anterior dental NERVE.—Obere Zahnn'en. See Posterior dental NERVES.—Oberflächlicher Halsn'. See Superficial cervical NERVE.—Oberflächlicher Herzn'. See Superior cardiac NERVE.—Oberflächlicher hinterer Ohrn'. See Mastoid NERVE.—Oberflächlicher Hohlhandn'. See NERVUS ulnaris volaris superficialis.—Oberflächlicher Schläfenn'. See Superficial temporal NERVE and Auriculo-temporal NERVE.—Oberflächlicher Speichenn'. See Radial NERVE (1st def.).—Oberflächlicher Wadenbeinn'. See Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the leg.—Oberkiefern'. See Superior maxillary NERVE.—Oberlippenn'en. See Superior labial NERVES.—Oberrolln'. See Supratrochlear NERVE.—Oberschlüsselbeinn'en. See Supraclavicular NERVES.—Oberschulterblattn'. See Suprascapular NERVE.—Ohrschläfenn'. See Auriculo-temporal NERVE.—Patheticusn', Pathetischer N. See Trochlear NERVE.—Peroneischer N. See External popliteal NERVE.—Pterygopalatinischer N. See Naso-palatine NERVE.—Riechbeinn'. See Anterior ethmoidal NERVE.—Riechn'. See Olfactory NERVE.—Rückenellenbogenn'. See NERVUS dorsalis manus ulnaris.—Rückenmarksn'en. See Spinal NERVES.—Rückenwirbeln'en. See Intercostal NERVES.—Runder N. des Auges. See Optic NERVE.—Ruthenn'. See Dorsal NERVE of the penis.—Schamleudenn'. See Genito-crural NERVE.—Schamn'. See Pudic NERVE.—Schenkeln'. See Anterior crural NERVE.—Schläfenn'. See Temporal NERVE.—Schleimhautn'en. Nerves distributed to mucous membranes. [L.]—Schlundkopfn'. See Pharyngeal NERVE.—Schneckenn'. See Cochlear NERVE.—Sechster Gehirnn'. See Abducens NERVE.—Sehn'. See Optic NERVE.—Seitenn'en der Nase. See NERVI nasales laterales.—Sensibler N. See Sensory NERVE.—Siebenter N. See Facial NERVE.—Sinnesn'. See Sensory NERVE.—Speichenn'. See Radial NERVE.—Steissbeinn', Steissn'. See Coccygeal NERVE.—Stimmn'. See Pneumogastric NERVE and Spinal accessory NERVE.—Stirnn'. See Frontal NERVE.—Tastn'. See Gustatory NERVE.—Thränenn'. See Lacrymal NERVE.—Tiefer hinterer N. des äusseren Ohres. See Posterior auricular NERVE.—Tiefer Hohlhandn'. See NERVUS ulnaris volaris profundus.—Tiefer Speichenn'. See NERVUS radialis profundus.—Tiefer Wadenbeinn'. See Anterior tibial NERVE.—Tiefe Schläfenn'en. The anterior and posterior deep temporal nerves. [L.]—Trisplanchnischer N. See Sympathetic NERVE.—Umherschweifender N., Umschweifender N. See Pneumogastric NERVE.—Unteraugenhöhlenn'. See Infra-orbital NERVE.—Untere Hautn'en des Gesässes. See NERVI subcutanei glutæi.—Untere Luftröhrenn'en. See NERVI tracheales inferiores.—Unterer Gesässn'. See Small sciatic NERVE.—Unterer Herzn'. See Inferior cardiac NERVE.—Unterer Kehlkopfn'. See Recurrent laryngeal NERVE.—Unterer Mastdarmn'. See Inferior hæmorrhoidal NERVE.—Unterer Ohrn'. See Inferior auricular NERVE.—Unterer Schamn'. See Perineal NERVE.—Unterer Zahnn'. See Inferior dental NERVE.—Unterhautn' des Halses. See NERVUS subcutaneus colli superior.—Unterhautn'en des Unterkiefers. See NERVI subcutanei maxillæ inferioris.—Unterkiefern'. See Inferior maxillary NERVE.—Unterrolln'. See Infratrochlear NERVE.—Unterschlüsselbeinn'. See NERVUS subclavius.—Unterschulterblattn'en. See Subscapular NERVES.—Vager N. See Pneumogastric NERVE.—Verstopfender N. See Obturator NERVE.—Vidianischer N., Vidi'scher (Flügel-) N. See Vidian NERVE.—Vierter Hirnn'. See Trochlear NERVE.—Vordere Brustkastenn'en. See Anterior thoracic NERVES.—Vordere Hodensackn'en. See NERVI scrotales anteriores.—Vordere Intercostaln'en. See Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES.—Vordere Ohrn'n. See Anterior auricular NERVES.—Vorderer äusserer Hautn' des Oberschenkels. See External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—Vorderer (innerer) Hautn' des Oberschenkels. See Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—Vorderer Nasenn'. See NERVUS nasalis anterior.—Vorderer tiefer Schläfenn'. See Anterior deep temporal NERVE.—Vorhofsn'. See Vestibular NERVE.—Wadenbeinn'. See External popliteal NERVE.—Wadenn'. See Short saphenous NERVE.—Wangenhautn'. See Temporo-malar NERVE.—Wangenn'en. See Malar NERVES and NERVI zygomatici.—Wärmenn'en. See Calorific NERVES.—Weicher Gehörn'. See Auditory NERVE.—Zehen'en. See Digital NERVES.—Zehenrückenn'en. The dorsal digital nerves of the foot. [L, 304.]—Zungenbeinkiefern'. See Mylo-hyoid NERVE.—Zungenfleischn'. See Hypoglossal NERVE.—Zungenn'. See Gustatory NERVE and Lingual NERVE.—Zungenschlundkopfn', Zungenschlundn'. See Glossopharyngeal NERVE.—Zurücklaufender Kehlkopfn'. See Recurrent laryngeal NERVE.—Zweiter N., Zweites Hirnn'enpaar. See Optic NERVE.—Zwerchfelln'. See Phrenic NERVE.—Zwischenknochenbandn' des Unterschenkels. See NERVUS ligamenti interossei cruris.—Zwischenrippenn'en. See Intercostal NERVES.—Zwölfter (Gehirn-) N., Zwölftes Gehirnn'enpaar. See Hypoglossal NERVE.

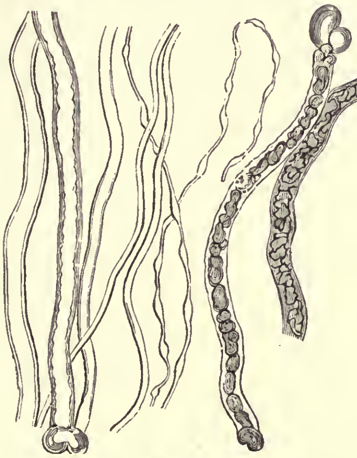
NERVALIS (Lat.), adj. Nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)-va(wa^{3})'li^{2}s. Fr., *nerval*. Ger., *nervenständig*. Situated at the end of a nerve or arising from a nerve (said especially of prolongations of the nerves or midrib of a leaf). [B, 123 (a, 35).]

NERVATE, adj. Nu^{5}rv'at. See NERVED.

NERVATION, n. Nu^{5}rv-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *nervatio*. Fr., *n*. Ger., *Benervung*, *Berippung*. The mode in which the veins are distributed in cellular tissue, especially the unbranched veins or nerves of parts of plants. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).] See VENATION and *Unbranched* VENATION.

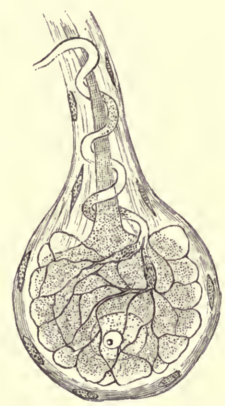
NERVE, n. Nu^{5}rv. Gr., νεῦρον. Lat., *nervus*. Fr., *nerf*, *nervure* (2d def.). Ger., *Nerv*, *Rippe* (2d def.). Sp., *nervio*. 1. A definite tract of living substance, usually in the form of a white cord, by which molecular changes in one part of an organism influence some other part. Ordinarily the n's are composed of bundles of n.-fibres joined together by connective tissue. Such a bundle is called a funiculus. Several funiculi bound together by connective tissue constitute a n., or nervous cord. The whole is bound together by one or several outer sheaths. [A, 12 ; C.] For other and earlier uses of the word see NERVUS (2d def.). 2. In botany, a nervure ; in general, any vein or thread of fibro-vascular tissue in a leaf or other phylline structure ; in a special sense, an unbranched thread of a leaf as distinguished from those which divide (veins). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—Abdominal cutaneous n's. Lat., *nervi cutanei abdominis*. Ger., *Hautnerven des Bauches*. Branches of the lower five intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the lumbar and lateral abdominal regions. [L, 332.]—Abdominal intercostal n's. Lat., *nervi intercostales abdominales*. The lower six of the intercostal n's. [C ; L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—Abducens (oculi) n. Lat., *nervus abducens* (*oculi*). Fr., *nerf abducteur*. Ger. *Abducens*, *äusserer Augenmuskelnerv*. The sixth cranial n., distributed to the external rectus of the eye. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the constricted part of the corpus pyramidale, close to the pons, or from the lower border of the pons itself. The deep origin has been traced between the fasciculi of the corpus pyramidale to the posterior part of the medulla. Stilling has shown its connection with a nucleus common to the facial n. It passes forward by the side of the body of the sphenoid bone, through the cavernous sinus, lying on the outer side of the internal carotid artery. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, lying above the ophthalmic vein. It then passes between the two heads of the external rectus muscle, and is distributed to that

muscle on the ocular surface. [F; L.]—**Accelerator n's of the heart.** Lat., *nervi accelerantes cordis.* See *Augmentor* FIBRES.—**Accessispinal n.** [E. Coues], **Accessory n. (of Willis).** See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Accessory obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius accessorius.* A small anomalous branch of the obturator n. or of the lumbar plexus which descends along the inner margin of the psoas to a point behind the pectineus, where it divides into branches distributed to the hip, the knee, and the adductors of the thigh. [L, 31, 142.]—**Acoustic n.** See *Auditory n.*—**Afferent n.** A n. which conveys impressions from the periphery toward the centre of the nervous system. [C.]—**Anococcygeal n's.** Lat., *nervi anococcygei.* Branches of the coccygeal plexus distributed to the coccygeus, the levator ani, and the integument over the coccyx and adjacent parts. [L, 332.]—**Anterior abdominal n's.** Fr., *nerfs abdominaux antérieurs* (ou *internes*). The anterior cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal n's. [L, 7.]—**Anterior auricular n's.** Lat., *nervi auriculares anteriores.* Fr., *nerfs auriculaires antérieurs.* Ger., *vordere Ohrnerven.* Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the skin of the tragus and of the superior and anterior part of the pinna. In the sing., the auriculo-temporal n. [C; L.]—**Anterior crural n.** Lat., *nervus cruralis* (*anterior*). Fr., *nerf crural antérieur.* Ger., *Schenkelnerv.* A large n. derived from the lumbar plexus, having its origin from the third and fourth lumbar n's and in part from the second. It passes downward between the iliacus and psoas magnus muscles, behind the external iliac artery and the iliac fascia, into the thigh, where it lies on the outer side of the femoral vessels, to a point below Poupart's ligament, where it divides into two portions, the cutaneous and muscular. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis anterior profundus.* Fr., *nerf temporal profond interne.* Ger., *vorderer tiefer Schläfennerv.* A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n. which passes up close to the bone into the temporal fossa, and is distributed to the anterior portion of the temporal muscle. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis* (*superior*) *anterior.* Fr., *nerf dentaire grand.* Ger., *oberer vorderer Zahnnerv.* A branch of the superior maxillary n. given off posterior to the infra-orbital foramen which divides into branches supplying the incisor, canine, and bicuspid teeth and the mucous membrane of the inferior meatus of the nose. [L, 31, 332.]—**Anterior ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis anterior.* Fr., *nerf ethmoïdal antérieur.* Ger., *Riechbeinnerv.* A branch of the naso-ciliary n. which passes through the anterior ethmoidal foramen to the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which it passes into the cavity of the nose, to the mucous membrane of which it is distributed. [L, 332.]—**Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.** (or **n. of the forearm**). Lat., *nervus interosseus anterior* (seu *antibrachii internus*). Fr., *nerf interosseux interne.* A branch of the median n. which supplies the deep muscles of the front of the forearm. It arises just below the elbow, and ends in the pronator quadratus. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, the outer half of the flexor profundus digitorum, the interosseous membrane, and the bones of the forearm. [C.]—**Anterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus anterior* (seu *major*). Fr., *nerf palatin antérieur.* A branch from the spheno-palatine ganglion which passes through the palato-maxillary canal and divides into branches to supply the inner side of the gums, the glands and mucous membrane of the hard palate, the middle and lower turbinated bones, and the mucous membrane of the lower turbinated bone. [C.]—**Anterior pulmonary n's.** Branches of the pneumogastric n. which assist in forming the anterior pulmonary plexus. [L.]—**Anterior superior dental n.** See *Anterior dental n.*—**Anterior temporal n.** See *Auriculo-temporal n.*—**Anterior thoracic cutaneous n's.** The terminal branches of the intercostal n's which end in the integument of the breast over the pectoralis major. [L, 31, 142.]—**Anterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici anteriores.* Ger., *vordere Brustkastennerven.* Branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the pectorales major and minor and the clavicular portion of the deltoid. [L, 332.]—**Anterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis anterior.* Fr., *nerf tibial antérieur.* Ger., *tiefer Wadenbeinnerv.* One of the terminal divisions of the external popliteal n. which passes beneath the extensor digitorum pedis longus between the heads of the peroneus longus to the anterior surface of the interosseus membrane, external to the anterior tibial artery. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Articular n's.** Lat., *nervi articulares.* Fr., *nerfs articulaires.* Ger., *Gelenknerven.* Small n's distributed to the ligaments and interior structures of the articulations. [L.]—**Auditory n.** Lat., *nervus auditorius* (seu *acusticus*). Fr., *nerf auditif* (ou *acoustique*). Ger., *Hörnerv, Gehörnerv.* The eighth cranial n. of Sömmerring; of Willis, the portio mollis of the seventh n., the special n. of the sense of hearing. It arises from numerous white lines or striæ which come from the posterior median fissure in the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. It is also connected with the gray matter of the medulla. The roots are connected, on the lower surface of the middle peduncle, with the gray substance of the cerebellum, with the flocculus, and with the gray matter at the border of the calamus scriptorius. The n. winds around the restiform body, from which it receives fibres, and passes forward across the border of the crus cerebelli in company with the facial n. It then enters the meatus auditorius internus, and at its bottom divides into two branches (a cochlear and a vestibular), which supply the cochlea, the vestibule, and the semicircular canals. The root-fibres consist of the striæ medullares, the intermediate n. of Wrisberg, and the proper auditory fibres, making up the large root of the n., which is divided into three bundles, one from the restiform body, one from the external nucleus of the n., and one which belongs to the so-called inner nucleus of the n., which pass into the external nucleus of the auditory n. of the other side. [F, 3.]—**Augmentor n's** [Gaskell]. See *Accelerator* FIBRES.—**Auriculo-occipital n.** Fr., *nerf auriculo-occipital.* See *Posterior auricular n.*—**Auriculo-temporal n.** Lat., *nervus auriculotemporalis.* Fr., *nerf auriculo-temporal.* Ger., *Ohrschläfennerv, oberflächlicher Schläfennerv.* A branch of the lower portion of the inferior maxillary n., given off close to the foramen ovale, and sometimes having two roots, between which the middle meningeal artery may pass. It passes beneath the pterygoideus externus to the temporo-maxillary articulation, where it turns upward beneath the parotid gland, between the external and internal carotid arteries, to the base of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. Here it divides into the anterior auricular and superficial temporal n's, the nervi meatus auditorii externi, and the nervus membranæ tympani. It is connected with the facial n. and otic ganglion by small branches. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Axillary n.** Lat., *nervus axillaris.* Fr., *nerf axillaire.* Ger., *Achselnerv.* See *Circumflex n.*—**Buccal n.** Lat., *nervus buccalis.* Fr., *nerf buccal* (ou *bucco-labial*). Ger., *Backenmuskelnerv, Backennerv.* 1. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n. which passes forward, upward, and outward between the temporalis and pterygoideus externus muscles, often perforating the latter, to divide it into two branches which are distributed to the buccinator muscle and the adjacent skin and mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the pterygoideus externus, depressor anguli oris, levator anguli oris, orbicularis oris, and temporalis, and communicates with the facial n. 2. In the pl., branches of the cervico-facial n. distributed to the muscles of the lateral surface of the face between the lower margin of the orbit and the angle of the mouth. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Calcaneo-plantar cutaneous n.** A branch of the posterior tibial n. distributed to the integument of the inner side of the sole of the foot and lower surface of the heel. [L, 142.]—**Calorific n's.** Ger., *Wärmenerven.* Of Bernard, a designation sometimes applied to the vaso-dilator n's because a part is warmed by the larger blood-supply; it is also applied to the n's increasing the functional activity of a part, as the consequent chemical changes increase the temperature. [J, 17, 28, 54.]—**Carotid n.** Lat., *nervus caroticus* (*adscendens* [1st def.]). Fr., *nerf carotidien.* Ger., *Kopfschlagader-*



NERVE-FIBRES FROM THE HUMAN SUBJECT. MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (KÖLLIKER.)

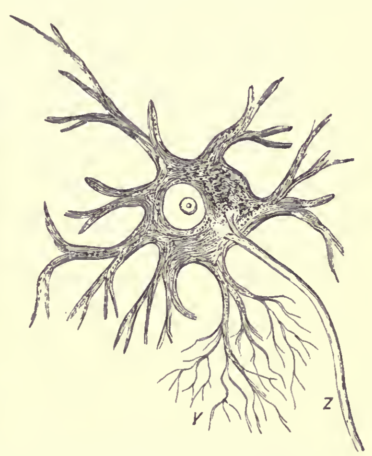
Four small fibres of which two are varicose, one medium-sized fibre with borders of single contour, and four large fibres. Of the latter, two have a double contour, and two contain granular matter.



UNIPOLAR NERVE-CELL WITH A SPIRAL FIBRE. (LANDOIS.)



BIPOLAR NERVE-CELL. (LANDOIS.)



MULTIPOLAR NERVE-CELL FROM THE SPINAL CORD. (LANDOIS.)

Z, axis-cylinder prolongation; *Y*, protoplasmic branches.

nerv. 1. A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which ascends behind the internal carotid artery to the carotid canal, where it divides into two portions, the outer of which aids in forming the carotid plexus, and the inner the cavernous plexus. It furnishes filaments to the internal carotid artery and some of its branches. 2. A branch of the Vidian n. which unites with the carotid n. (1st def.) on the outer side of the carotid artery. 3. In the pl., branches of the glosso-pharyngeal n. which unite on the internal carotid ar-

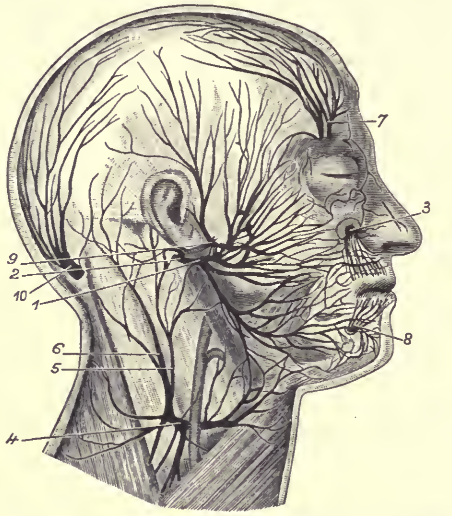


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SUPERFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FACIAL, TRIGEMINAL, AND OTHER NERVES OF THE HEAD.

1, the facial nerve; 2, its posterior auricular branch; 3, the infra-orbital; 4, the superficial cervical; 5, the small occipital; 6, the great auricular; 7, the supra-orbital; 8, the mental; 9, the auriculo-temporal; 10, the great occipital.

tery in the neck with branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic n's. [L, 37, 142, 332.]—**Catabolic n's.** N's whose influence increases the functional activity of a part or organ. [J.]—**Centrifugal n.** See *Efferent n.*—**Centripetal n.** See *Afferent n.* and cf. *Centripetal* FIBRES (2d def.).—**Cerebral n's.** See *Cranial n's.*—**Cerebro-spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebro-spinales.* Ger., *Gehirnrückennerven, Hirnrückenmarksnerven.* N's which spring from the cerebro-spinal centres; the cranial and spinal n's. [C.]—**Cervico-facial n.** Lat., *nervus cervico-facialis.* The lower and smaller of the two primary divisions of the facial n. It passes obliquely through the parotid gland, and gives off the buccal, infra-maxillary, and supramaxillary n's. [L, 142.]—**Ciliary n's.** Fr., *nerfs ciliaires.* Ger., *Ciliarnerven.* The sensitive and motor n's of the uveal tract and of the whole eyeball. They are composite n's, coming from the third, fifth, and sympathetic n's, and include the long and short ciliary n's. They all perforate the sclera near the optic-n. entrance and run forward between the sclera and chorioid. They supply sensation to the whole eyeball and motion to the ciliary muscle and the sphincter muscles of the iris. [F.]—**Circumflex n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus brachii circumflexus.* Fr., *nerf circonflexe.* Ger., *Kranznerv des Armes.* A sensori-motor n. which springs from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, occasionally connected with or springing from the three lower cervical n's. It lies at first behind the axillary artery, then turns backward, at the lower border of the subscapularis in the interval between the teres major and the long head of the triceps, to divide into three diverging branches distributed to the deltoid, the teres minor, the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint, and the integument in the vicinity of the shoulder. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. NERVUS *cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**Coccygeal n.** Lat., *nervus coccygeus.* Ger., *Steissnerv, Steissbeinnerv.* The lowermost of the spinal n's, which emerges from the spinal canal between the second and third coccygeal vertebræ. Its anterior portion unites with the lower sacral n., and the posterior is distributed to the integument over the coccyx. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Cochlear n.** Lat., *nervus cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *nerf cochléaire* (ou *cochléen,* ou *du limaçon*). Ger., *Schneckennerv.* A branch of the auditory n. which runs along the internal auditory meatus to the base of the modiolus, where it divides into numerous filaments that ascend along the canals of the modiolus, and then, bending outward, pass between the plates of the lamina spiralis ossea close to its tympanic surface. Between the plates of the spiral lamina the n's form a plexus which contains ganglion cells; and from the margin of the osseous zone branches from this plexus are distributed to the membranous part of the sæptum, where they are arranged in parallel conical bundles. [F, 2.]—**Common motor n. of the eye.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Cranial n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebrales.* Fr., *nerfs céphaliques* (seu *crâniens*). Ger., *Hirnnerven.* The n's which have their origins in different portions of the cerebrum, the medulla oblongata, or the upper end of the spinal cord, and emerge through fissures and foramina in the base of the skull. By Sömmering they were divided into twelve pairs, and by Willis into nine, the latter regarding the facial and auditory n's as the seventh, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's as the eighth, and the hypoglossal n. as the ninth. Both authors make the olfactory n. the first, the optic n. the second, the oculo-motor n. the third, the trochlear n. the fourth, the trigeminal n. the fifth, and the abducens n. the sixth. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Crural n.** See *Anterior crural n.*—**Cubital n.** See *Ulnar n.*—**Cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei.* Ger., *Hautnerven.* N's distributed to the integument. [L.]—**Deep petrosal n.** See *Great deep petrosal n.*—**Deep posterior auricular n.** Fr., *nerf auriculaire profond postérieur.* Ger., *tiefer hinterer Nerv des äusseren Ohres.* See *Posterior auricular n.* (1st def.).—**Deep temporal n's.** Lat., *nervi temporales profundi.* Ger., *tiefe Schläfennerven.* The anterior and posterior deep temporal n's.—**Depressor n.** See *Inhibitory n.*—**Descendens noni n.** See DESCENDENS *noni.*—**Diaphragmatic n.** See *Phrenic n.*—**Digastric n.** Lat., *nervus digastricus* (seu *biventricus*). Fr., *nerf digastrique.* Ger., *zweibäuchiger Nerv.* A branch of the posterior auricular n. distributed to the posterior belly of the digastricus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Digital n's.** Lat., *nervi digitales.* Ger., *Fingernerven, Zehennerven.* The n's of the fingers and toes. In the hand they consist of branches of the median n. on the palmar lateral margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the palmar radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. on the palmar ulnar margin of the ring finger and both palmar lateral margins of the little finger. On the dorsal surfaces branches of the radial n. are distributed to both margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. to the ulnar side of the ring finger, and both sides of the little finger. The palmar n. to the contiguous sides of the ring and middle fingers unites with the corresponding n. of the dorsal surface. The plantar n's of the toes are derived from the external and internal plantar n's, the former supplying the contiguous margins of the fourth and fifth toes and the outer margin of the latter, while the branches to the inner margin of the fourth and both margins of the other toes are branches of the internal plantar n. The internal branch of the musculo-cutaneous n. is distributed to the inner side of the great toe and the contiguous sides of the second and third toes; the external saphenous n. supplies the outer side of the little toe; the external branch of the musculo-cutaneous n. supplies the contiguous borders of the third, fourth, and fifth toes, and the internal branch of the anterior tibial n. supplies contiguous sides of the great and second toes. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsal n. of the clitoris.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis clitoridis.* Fr., *nerf clitoridien.* Ger., *Kitzlernerv.* A branch of the pudic n. distributed to the glans and prepuce of the clitoris and adjacent portions of the labia minora. It is similar to the dorsal n. of the penis, but smaller. [L, 175.]—**Dorsal n. of the penis.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis penis.* Fr., *nerf dorsal de la verge.* Ger., *Ruthennerv, oberer Schamnerv.* The smaller of the two divisions of the pudic n., which passes through the suspensory ligament of the penis to its dorsal surface as far as the glans, where it divides into branches distributed to the prepuce, the glans, and the surrounding tissues. It also furnishes branches to the upper and lateral surfaces of the penis and the corpora cavernosa. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsi-lumbar n.** Lat., *nervus dorsolumbalis.* A small, inconstant n. connecting the lumbar plexus and the last dorsal n. [L, 142.]—**Dorsodigital n's of the foot.** Ger., *Zehenrückennerven.* The digital n's on the dorsum of the foot (see under *Digital n's*).

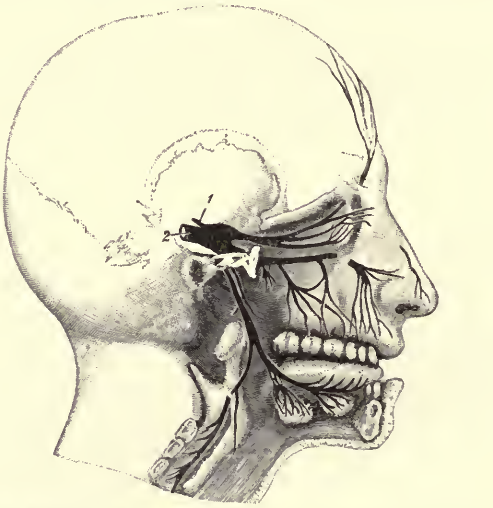


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIFTH CRANIAL NERVE.

1, the small root of the fifth nerve; 2, its large root.

[L.]—**Efferent n.** A n. which conveys impression from the centre toward the periphery of the nervous system. [C.]—**Eighth cranial n., Eighth pair of n's.** Of Sömmering, the auditory n. or n's.; of Willis, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's combined. [C; L.]—**Ejaculatory n's.** Fr., *nerfs éjaculateurs.* Ger., *ejakulatorische Nerven.* Nervous branches from a ganglion observed by Remy in the guinea-pig, lying upon the vena cava at the level of the renal veins, irritation of which causes a rapid vermicular contraction of the seminal vesicle, followed by an emission of semen without erection of the penis.

[Remy, "Comptes rend. hebd. des séances de la soc. de biol.," No. 30, 1884; "Ctribl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 825.]—**Eleventh cranial n., Eleventh pair of n's** [Sömmering]. See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis.* Fr., *nerf ethmoïdal.* See *Naso-ciliary n.* and *Anterior ethmoidal n.*—**External cutaneous n. of the arm.** See *Musculo-cutaneous n. of the arm.*—**External cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris externus* (seu *lateralis*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur externe.* Ger., *lateraler Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, äusserer Leistennerv.* A n. arising from the loop between the second and third or first and second sacral n's, which pierces the psoas magnus, and, crossing over the iliacus, passes beneath Poupart's ligament close to the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and divides into a posterior branch, which is distributed to the skin of the outer surface of the thigh nearly half way to the knee, and an anterior branch to the outer part of the front of the thigh nearly to the knee. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**External frontal n.** See *Supra-orbital n.*—**External hæmorrhoidal n.** See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.*—**External inguinal n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**External interosseous antibrachial n.** See *Posterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**External laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior externus.* The external branch of the superior laryngeal n., which passes backward to the lower part of the pharynx and upper part of the larynx, furnishing branches to the constrictor pharyngis inferior and crico-thyreoideus, and unites with the pharyngeal plexus and the superior cardiac n. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**External motor n. of the eye.** See *Abducens n.*—**External nasal n.** Lat., *nervus concharum* (seu *nasalis anterior externus*). Fr., *nerf nasal externe.* A branch of the anterior ethmoidal n. which passes between the lower edge of the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage of the nose, to be distributed to the lower lateral portions of the nose. [L. 142, 332.]—**External oculomotor n.** See *Abducens n.*—**External palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus externus.* Fr., *nerf palatin externe.* Ger., *äusserer Gaumennerv.* A branch from the spheno-palatine ganglion which passes through the external palatine canal to be distributed to the tonsil and the outer portion of the soft palate. [C.]—**External plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris externus.* Fr., *nerf plantaire externe.* Ger., *äusserer Sohlennerv.* The smaller of the two terminal divisions of the internal popliteal n. It passes forward from the point of division in company with the external plantar artery to the interval between the flexor digitorum pedis brevis and abductor minimi digiti, where it divides into a superficial branch, distributed to the outer and inner sides of the little toe and the outer side of the fourth toe, and a deep branch supplying the interossei, lumbricales, and other muscles of the sole of the foot. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**External popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus externus.* Fr., *nerf poplité externe.* Ger., *Wadenbeinnerv, Fussröhrennerv.* The outermost of the two terminal divisions of the sciatic n. It passes down obliquely along the outer side of the popliteal space, close to the biceps, then between it and the outer part of the gastrocnemius, to a point below the head of the fibula, where it turns around the bone, between it and the peroneus longus, to divide into the anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous n's. During its course it furnishes cutaneous offshoots and branches to the knee joint. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**External pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus externus.* Fr., *nerf ptérygoïdien externe.* Ger., *äusserer Flügelmuskelnerv.* A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which arises with the buccal n. (or a branch of it) and extends to and supplies the inner surface of the external pterygoid muscle. [C; L.]—**External pudendal n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**External respiratory n. (of Bell).** See *Posterior thoracic n's.*—**External saphenous n.** See *Short saphenous n.*—**External spermatic n.** Lat., *nervus spermaticus externus.* Ger., *äusserer Schamnerv.* The inner division of the genito-crural n., which, after giving off branches along the external iliac artery, descends in the inguinal canal to be distributed to the cremaster and dartos in the male and the labium majus in the female, and to the integument over the external abdominal ring. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**External superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis externus.* A small twig from the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery, which unites with the facial n. just beyond the geniculate ganglion. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Facial motor n.** See *Facial n.* (2d def.).—**Facial n.** Lat., *nervus facialis.* Fr., *nerf facial.* Ger., *Antlitznerv.* 1. Of Willis, the motor n. of the muscles of the face and the auditory n. regarded as one. 2. Of Sömmerring, and as most commonly used, the motor n. of the muscles of the face. It has its origin in a nucleus situated deep in the pons Varolii, at about the same level as the nucleus of the abducens oculi n., with its upper end close to the motor nucleus of the trigeminal n. Some of its fibres cross to the opposite side of the medulla, but most of them pass backward, inward, and upward to the depression between the olivary body and the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, having on their outer side the auditory n., with which they are often connected by a separate fasciculus, the pars intermedia. It then courses outward to the internal auditory meatus, to enter the aqueduct of Falloppius, through which it passes to emerge through the stylo-mastoid foramen. At the point where it turns in the canal it enlarges, forming the geniculate ganglion. After leaving the canal, it passes forward into the substance of the parotid gland. Behind the ramus of the inferior maxilla it separates into its two terminal branches, the cervico-facial and temporo-facial n's. In the aqueduct of Falloppius it gives off the chorda tympani, a branch to the stapedius, and twigs which unite with the auditory and small superficial n's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Femoro-cutaneous n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**Femoro-genital n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Fibular communicating n.** See *Peroneal communicating n.*—**Fibular n.** See *External popliteal n.*—**Fifth n.** 1. See *Trigeminal n.* 2. Of some of the older authors, the facial and acoustic n's regarded as one. [L, 7.]—**First cranial n.** See *Ophthalmic* TRACT.—**First dorsal n.** The spinal n. which passes out between the first and second dorsal vertebræ. Its anterior division runs forward to aid in forming the brachial plexus, and furnishes the first thoracic intercostal n. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Fourth cranial n.** See *Trochlear n.*—**Frenator n.** Fr., *nerf frénateur.* See *Vasomotor n's* and *Inhibitory n.*—**Frigorific n.** Fr., *nerf frigorifique.* Ger., *Kältenerv.* 1. Of Claude Bernard, the sympathetic n.; so called because its stimulation results in a fall of temperature, and its section or paralysis to an increase of body heat. 2. In the pl., the vaso-constrictor n's, so called because their stimulation leads to contraction of the arterioles and local diminution of temperature. [*a*, 18; K, 31.]—**Frontal n.** Lat., *nervus frontalis.* Fr., *nerf frontal.* Ger., *Stirnnerv.* The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It runs along the roof of the orbit, and about midway divides into the supra-orbital and supratrochlear n's. [F; L.]—**Fronto-nasal n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Ganglionic n.** See *Sympathetic n.* and cf. *Ganglionic* FIBRES.—**Gastric n's.** Lat., *nervi gastrici.* Fr., *nerfs gastriques.* Ger., *Magennerven.* Branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the stomach. [L.]—**Genital n.** See *External spermatic n.*—**Genito-crural n.** Lat., *nervus genito-cruralis.* Fr., *nerf génito-crural.* Ger., *Schamlendennerv.* A n. derived from the second lumbar n. and the loop between it and the first. It passes through the psoas major to its anterior surface at a point near Poupart's ligament, where it divides into the external spermatic and lumbo-inguinal n's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Glossopharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus glossopharyngeus.* Fr., *nerf glosso-pharyngien.* Ger., *Zungenschlundkopfnerv.* The ninth cranial n. of Sömmering and one of the divisions of the eighth of Willis. It arises from a collection of n.-cells between the highest portion of the pneumogastric nucleus and the lower portion of the internal auditory nucleus, and

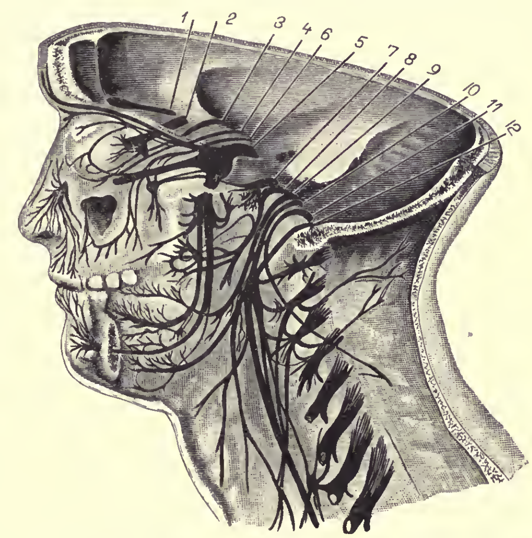


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES AS THEY EMERGE THROUGH THEIR FORAMINA.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the optic; 3, oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent ocular; 7 and 8, the facial and auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the hypoglossal.

emerges from the restiform body by a vertical row of fasciculi to pass outward to the jugular foramen, through which it passes. At the upper part of the foramen it is connected with the jugular ganglion, which is situated on the outer side of the n., a small fasciculus of which passes over the ganglion, to unite with the main portion of the n. below. After emerging from the skull it passes downward over the internal carotid artery, beneath the styloid process of the temporal bone and the structures attached to it, to the lower border of the stylo-pharyngeus, on which and the constrictor pharyngis inferior it passes inward beneath the hyoglossus to break up into its terminal branches. On the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone it enlarges to form the petrous ganglion, into which all the fibres of the n. enter. From the petrous ganglion are given off the tympanic n. and filaments, which unite with the pneumogastric n. and the superior ganglion of the sympathetic n., and in the neck branches to the carotid artery, the pharyngeal plexus, the constrictor muscles, the tonsil, and the mucous membrane of the dorsum and lateral surfaces of the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Great auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis magnus.* Fr., *nerf auriculaire grand.* Ger., *grosser Ohrnerv.* A n. arising from the superficial ascending branches of the second and third cervical n's, which passes round the outer border of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, and runs up beneath the platysma myoides toward the lobe of the ear, where it divides into the inferior auricular and mastoid n's and small branches to the integument of the side of the face. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Great deep petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus profundus major.* Fr., *nerf pétreux profond grand.* Ger., *grosser tiefer Felsenbeinnerv.* A branch of the carotid plexus which enters the tympanum by a small canal between the carotid canal and the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube, to unite with the tympanic plexus. [L, 332.]—**Great ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Great occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis magnus* (seu *major*). Fr., *nerf occipital grand.* Ger., *grosser Hinterhauptnerv.* The internal branch of the second cervical spi-

nal n. It gives branches to the complexus, and, ascending in company with the occipital artery, supplies the back of the head, communicating with the small occipital n. [C.]—**Great sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus* (*major*). Fr., *nerf sciatique grand.* Ger., (*grösserer*) *Hüftnerv.* The continuation downward of the sacral plexus through the great sacro-sciatic foramen. It passes down between the great trochanter of the femur and the tuberosity of the ischium beneath the glutæus maximus, lying above upon the gemelli, obturator internus, and quadratus femoris, and below upon the adductor magnus. At a varying point in the thigh it divides into two terminal branches, the external and internal popliteal n's. In its course it gives off small branches to the hip joint and the adjacent muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Great splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus major.* Fr., *nerf splanchnique grand.* Ger., *grosser Eingeweidenerv.* A n. resulting from the union of branches from a varying number of the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. (usually six or seven, between the fifth and tenth), which passes inward over the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebræ to pierce the crus of the diaphragm and unite with the semilunar ganglion. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Great superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis major.* Fr., *nerf pétreux superficiel grand.* Ger., *grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv.* A branch of the Vidian n. running through the fibrous cartilaginous tissue of the foramen lacerum anticum into the cerebral cavity, and thence through a furrow of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the hiatus canalis Falloppii, where it unites with the geniculate ganglion. [L, 115 (*a*, 50).]—**Great sympathetic n.** See *Sympathetic n.*—**Gustatory n.** Lat., *nervus gustatorius.* Fr., *nerf petit hypoglosse.* Ger., *Geschmacksnerv, Tastnerv.* A branch of the inferior division of the inferior maxillary n. which passes along the inner side of the internal maxillary artery between the pterygoideus internus and the inferior maxilla (being joined by the chorda tympani at an acute angle), and above the submaxillary gland to the side of the tongue to near its apex. It gives off branches to the submaxillary ganglion, to the hypoglossal n., to the mucous membrane of the mouth, and to the conical and fungiform papillæ and mucous membrane of the anterior two thirds of the tongue. It communicates tactile sensibility and the sense of taste to the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Humeral n.** See *Circumflex n.*—**Hyoglossian n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Hypaxial n's.** N's which pass above the vertebral axis. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]—**Hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus hypogastricus.* Fr., *nerf hypogastrique.* One of the terminal branches of the ilio-hypogastric n. which passes forward between the transversus and obliquus abdominis externus muscles to a point above the inguinal canal, where it reaches the integument, to be distributed above the pubes. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *nervus hypoglossus.* Fr., *nerf* (*grand*) *hypoglosse.* Ger., *Zungenfleischnerv.* The ninth cranial n. of Willis and the twelfth of Sömmering; a motor n. distributed to the muscles of the tongue and to some of the muscles of the neck. Its nucleus is situated in front of and close to the central canal of the medulla oblongata, just above the decussation of the pyramids, from which its fibres pass through the olivary body. The fibres are condensed into two bundles, which pass through the anterior condylar foramen of the occipital bone, and unite just outside of it to form the n. It descends on the internal and posterior sides of the pneumogastric n. and the internal jugular vein, between the latter and the internal carotid artery, to the lower border of the digastric muscle, close to which it crosses the external carotid artery and curves forward and upward, beneath the digastricus and above the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, to the anterior border of the hyoglossus muscle, from which point it extends to the apex of the tongue. It communicates with the gustatory, pneumogastric, sympathetic, and upper one or two cervical n's, and gives off the descendens noni and branches

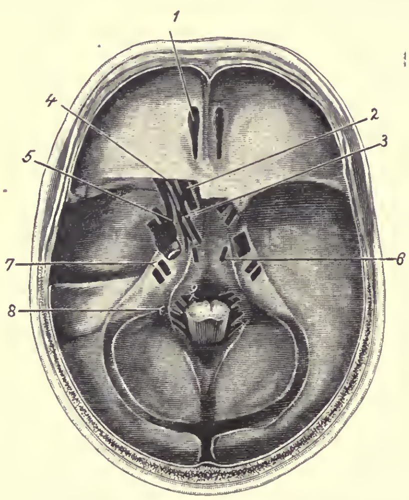


DIAGRAM OF THE BASE OF THE SKULL SHOWING THE RELATIVE PLACES OF EXIT OF THE CRANIAL NERVES.

1, the olfactory; 2, the optic; 3, the oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent ocular; 7, the facial and auditory; 8, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; 9, the hypoglossal.

to the hyoglossus, the thyreo-hyoideus, and the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Ilio-hypogastric abdominal n.** See *Hypogastric n.*—**Ilio-hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus ilio-hypogastricus.* Fr., *nerf ilio-hypogastrique.* Ger., *Hüftbeckennerv.* A branch of the first lumbar n. which pierces the psoas major muscle and passes outward and downward upon the quadratus lumborum, and thence between the transversus and obliquus abdominis internus to the crest of the ilium, where it divides into the iliac and hypogastric n's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Ilio-inguinal n., Ilio-scrotal n.** Lat., *nervus ilio-inguinalis.* Fr., *nerf ilio-inguinal.* Ger., *Hüftleistennerv.* A n. arising from the first lumbar n. or the loop between the first and second, which pierces the psoas major muscle, descends across the quadratus lumborum, passes through the transversalis abdominis (internal to the anterior superior spine of the ilium), between which muscle and the obliquus abdominis internus it runs to and through the inguinal canal, to make its exit at the external abdominal ring. It is distributed to the integument of the groin, penis, and scrotum, and that of the labium majus in the female. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Incident n.** An afferent n.—**Incisive n., Incisor n.** Lat., *nervus incisivus.* Fr., *nerf incisif.* A branch of the inferior dental n. furnishing branches to the incisor and canine teeth. [L, 142.]—**Inferior auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis inferior.* Ger., *unterer Ohrennerv.* A branch of the great auricular n. which passes up toward the back of the ear, and is distributed to the muscles of the helix, the skin behind and on the posterior surface of the ear, the lobe of the ear, and the lower part of the concha. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus inferior* (seu *parvus*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque épais* (ou *inférieur*). Ger., *unterer Herznerv.* A branch of the inferior thoracic or upper dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down behind the subclavian artery (on the right side sometimes behind the innominate artery) to the deep cardiac plexus. On the left side it often unites with the middle cardiac n. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Inferior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis inferior.* Fr., *nerf dentaire inférieur.* Ger., *eigentlicher Unterkiefernerv.* The largest of the branches of the inferior maxillary n. It passes between the ramus of the inferior maxilla and the internal lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulations to the inferior dental canal, through which it runs to the mental foramen, where it bifurcates into the mental n. and the nervus alveolaris maxillæ inferioris. It also furnishes branches to the mylo-hyoideus and to the molar teeth. [L, 31, 332.]—**Inferior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus glutæus inferior* (1st def.), *nervi clunium inferiores* (2d def.). 1. See *Small sciatic n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the small sciatic n. to the lower part of the glutæus maximus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.** Lat., *nervus hæmorrhoidalis inferior* (seu *imus*). Fr., *nerf hémorrhoïdal inférieur.* Ger., *unterer Mastdarmnerv.* A branch of the pudic n. or of the sacral plexus which passes through the small sacro-sciatic notch to be distributed to the lower portion of the rectum. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Inferior laryngeal n.** See *Recurrent laryngeal n.*—**Inferior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris inferior.* Fr., *nerf maxillaire inférieur.* Ger., *Unterkiefernerv.* The lower and larger of the divisions of the trigeminal n. formed by the union of the motor root and a branch from the Gasserian ganglion at their exit from the foramen ovale. Beneath the pterygoideus externus it divides into two branches, upper and lower. From the upper are given off the anterior and posterior deep temporal n's and the masseteric, buccal, and external and internal pterygoid n's. From the lower branch spring the auriculo-temporal, gustatory, and inferior dental n's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Inferior nasal n's.** Branches of the anterior palatine n. distributed to the mucous membrane covering the inferior turbinated bones. [L. 142.]—**Inferior palpebral n's.** Lat., *nervi palpebrales inferiores.* Fr., *nerfs palpébraux inférieurs.* Ger., *untere Augenlidnerven.* A number of small branches of the infra-orbital n. distributed to the lower eyelid and the portions of the nasal integument near the inner canthus of the eye. [L, 332.]—**Inferior pudendal n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus inferior.* Fr., *nerf pudendal inférieur.* 1. A branch of the small sciatic n. which passes beneath the tuberosity of the ischium to the perinæum, to be distributed to the front and outer part of the scrotum in the male and to the labium majus in the female. 2. The pudic n. [L, 142, 332.]—**Inferior vesical n's.** Lat., *nervi vesicales inferiores.* Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the fundus of the bladder. [L, 332.]—**Infragluteal n.** See *Inferior gluteal n.*—**Inframaxillary n.** Lat., *nervus inframaxillaris* (1st def.). Fr., *nerf inframaxillaire* (1st def.). 1. See *Inferior maxillary n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the cervico-facial n. situated below the inferior maxilla. [L, 142.]—**Infra-occipital n.** See *Suboccipital n.*—**Infra-orbital n.** Lat., *nervus infra-orbitalis.* Fr., *nerf sous-orbitaire.* Ger., *Unteraugenhöhlennerv.* 1. See *Temporo-malar n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the superior maxillary n. situated beneath the levator labii superioris, distributed to the lower eyelid, the integument of the side of the nose, and the integument, mucous membrane, labial glands, and muscles of the upper lip. [L, 142.]—**Infratrochlear n.** Lat.. *nervus infratrochlearis.* Fr., *nerf sous-trochléaire.* Ger., *Unterrollnerv.* A branch of the naso-ciliary n. which passes along the inner surface of the orbit, beneath the obliquus oculi to the inner angle of the eye, where it divides into branches distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, the lacrymal sac, and the integument of the side of the nose. [L, 142, 332.]—**Inguinal n., Inguino-cutaneous n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Inhibitory n.** Fr., *nerf d'arrêt* (ou *arrestateur*, ou *frénateur*). Ger., *Hemmungsnerv.* A n. which lessens or stops the action of the part which it innervates. [J, 19.] Cf. *Inhibitory* FIBRES.—**Innominate n's.** The fifth pair of cranial n's. [L, 1 (*a*, 29).]—**Intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi intercostales.* Fr., *nerfs intercostaux.* Ger., *Intercostalnerven, Zwischenrippennerven.* The anterior branches of the dorsal spinal n's, eleven in number, which emerge from the intervertebral foramina, and pass forward in the intercostal spaces (except the lowest, which runs along the lower border of the last rib). They are divided according to their distribution into abdomi-

nal and thoracic intercostal n's. [L, 142, 172.]—**Intercosto-humeral n.** Lat., *nervus intercosto-humeralis.* Fr., *nerf intercosto-huméral.* Ger., *kleiner Hautnerv des Armes.* The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal n., which crosses the axilla to be distributed to the integument of the inner and posterior surface

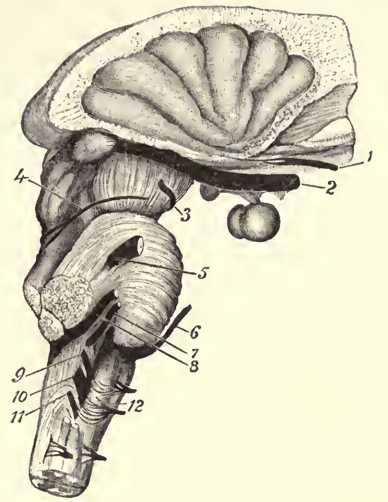


DIAGRAM SHOWING IN LATERAL VIEW THE CONNECTION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the optic; 3, the oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent ocular; 7 and 8, the facial and auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the hypoglossal.

of the arm and communicates with the musculo-spiral n. and the n. of Wrisberg. [L, 31, 142.]—**Intermediate n. of Wrisberg.** See *N. of Wrisberg.*—**Internal abdominal n's.** See *Anterior abdominal n's.*—**Internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus brachii internus.* Fr., *nerf brachial cutané interne* (ou *moyen*). Ger., *grosserer Hautnerv des Armes.* A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, situated on the inner side of the axillary artery. It passes down to about the middle of the arm, where it becomes cutaneous and divides into two portions, the anterior of which descends to the anterior aspect of the arm as far as the wrist, and the posterior to about the middle of the posterior surface of the forearm. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris internus.* Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané interne.* Ger., *innerer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels.* A branch of the anterior crural n. which passes beneath the fascia lata over the upper part of the femoral artery, where it divides into an anterior and an inner branch. The anterior branch pierces the fascia lata in the lower portion of the thigh and is distributed to the skin over the anterior and outer surface of the patella; the inner branch passes down behind the posterior border of the sartorius, pierces the fascia lata, and is distributed to the integument of the lower inner thigh and the inner portion of the leg. [L, 31, 142.]—**Internal frontal n.** Ger., *innerer Stirnnerv.* See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal inguinal n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Internal interosseous antibrachial n. (of the forearm).** Lat., *nervus interosseus antibrachii anterior.* Fr., *nerf interosseux profond.* See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**Internal laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior internus.* The internal branch of the superior laryngeal n., which pierces the thyreo-hyoid membrane, and divides into branches distributed to the frenulum epiglottidis and the mucous membrane of the epiglottis and of the lateral and posterior surfaces of the larynx. [L, 142, 332.]—**Internal orbital n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris internus* (seu *medialis*). Fr., *nerf plantaire interne.* Ger., *innerer Sohlennerv.* The internal and larger of the two terminal branches of the posterior tibial n. It passes along the outer side of the internal plantar artery, between the adductor hallucis and flexor digitorum pedis brevis, and divides at about the middle of the foot into branches distributed to both sides of the three inner toes and to the inner side of the fourth toe. [L, 31, 84, 142, 332.]—**Internal popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus internus.* Fr., *nerf poplité externe, nerf tibial.* Ger., *Schienbeinnerv.* 1. The larger of the two terminal divisions of the great sciatic n., which passes down the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus, below which point it is known as the posterior tibial n. It gives off the short saphenous n. and branches distributed to the knee joint and the muscles in its vicinity. 2. The same, together with the posterior tibial n., regarded as one. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus internus.* Fr., *nerf ptérygoïdien interne.* Ger., *innerer Flügelmuskelnerv.* A branch of the inferior maxillary n., closely connected with the otic ganglion, which is distributed to the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus, the tensor palati, and the musculus mallei. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal saphenous n.** See *Long saphenous n.*—**Interosseous n's of the foot.** Lat., *nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales.* Branches of the anterior tibial n. which are situated in the second, third, and fourth intermetatarsal spaces, and are distributed to the tarso-metatarsal ligaments and the interossei muscles. [L, 332.]—**Interosseous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus interosseus cruris.* A branch of the internal popliteal n. situated on the posterior surface of the tibio-fibular interosseous membrane, to which and to the fibula and tibia it is distributed. [L, 332.]—**Intervertebral n's.** The spinal n's. [L.]—**Ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Jacobson's n.** The tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal n. It arises from the petrous ganglion and enters a small bony canal at the base of the petrous bone. It ascends to the tympanum, enters this cavity by an aperture in its floor close to the inner wall, and divides into three branches which are distributed to the fenestra rotunda, the fenestra ovalis, and the lining membrane of the tympanum and Eustachian tube. It anastomoses with the carotid plexus, the great superficial petrosal n., and the otic ganglion. [F, 2.]—**Labial n.** See *Mental n.*—**Labial n's of the infraorbital.** See the different NERVI *labiales.*—**Labio-mental n.** See *Mental n.*—**Labyrinthic n's.** Lat., *nervi labyrinthici.* The external branches of the olfactory n. [L, 7.]—**Lacrymal n.** Lat., *nervus lacrimalis.* Fr., *nerf lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränennerv.* The smallest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It enters the orbit through the narrowest part of the sphenoidal fissure and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle. Within the lacrymal gland it gives off several filaments which supply the gland and the conjunctiva. It finally pierces the palpebral ligament and terminates in the integument of the upper eyelid. [F.]—**Large cavernous n.** See NERVUS *cavernosus major.*—**Large hypoglossal n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Large palatine n.** See *Anterior palatine n.*—**Large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Lateral thoracic cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei pectorales.* Ger., *Hautnerven der Brust.* Branches of the intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the lateral thoracic region. [L, 142, 332.]—**Leaf n's.** See under *N.* (2d def.).—**Lesser inferior dental n.** A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which unites with the inferior dental n. [L, 142.]—**Lesser internal cutaneous n.** See *N. of Wrisberg.*—**Lesser petrosal n.** See *Small superficial petrosal n.*—**Lesser sciatic n.** See *Small sciatic n.*—**Lesser splanchnic n.** See *Small splanchnic n.*—**Lingual median** (or **motor**) **n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Lingual n.** Lat., *nervus lingualis.* Fr., *nerf lingual.* Ger., *Zungennerv.* 1. See *Gustatory n.* 2. The branches of the glossopharyngeal n. distributed to the tongue. 3. The branches of the hypoglossal n. distributed to the tongue. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Lingual n. of the eighth pair.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Lingual n. of the fifth pair** (or **of the trifacial n.**). See *Gustatory n.*—**Long ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares longi.* Fr., *nerfs ciliaires longs.* Branches of the naso-ciliary n. which perforate the sclerotic and are distributed to the ciliary muscle, the cornea, and the iris. [L, 31, 142.]—**Long saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus internus* (seu *major*). Ger., *grosser Rosennerv.* A branch of the anterior crural n. which accompanies the femoral vessels through Hunter's canal, passes thence beneath the sartorius to the inner side of the knee, and below this accompanies the saphenous vein to the ankle, where it gives off branches to the inner side of the foot. It communicates with branches of the internal cutaneous and obturator n's at about the middle of the thigh, beneath the fascia lata, and assists in supplying the integument in front of the patella. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Long scrotal n's.** The superficial branches of the peri-

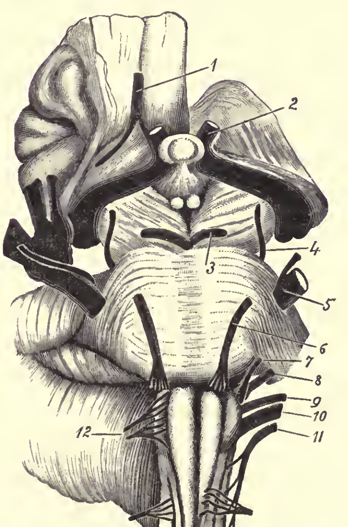


DIAGRAM SHOWING FROM BELOW THE CONNECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the left optic nerve; 3, the ocular motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent; 7, the facial; 8, the auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the right hypoglossal.

neal n. and the inferior pudendal n. (1st def.). [L, 142.]—**Long subscapular n.** A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes along the lower border of the subscapularis to be distributed to the latissimus dorsi. [L, 142.]—**Lower intercostal n's.** See *Abdominal intercostal n's.*—**Lumbar n's.** Lat.,

nervi lumbales (seu *lumbares*). Fr., *nerfs lombaires.* Ger., *Lendennerven.* The spinal n's which pass out beneath the lumbar vertebræ. [L, 304.]—**Lumbo-inguinal n.** Lat., *nervus lumbo-inguinalis.* Fr., *nerf lombo-inguinal.* Ger., *Lendenleistennerv.* A branch of the genito-crural n. which passes beneath Poupart's liga-

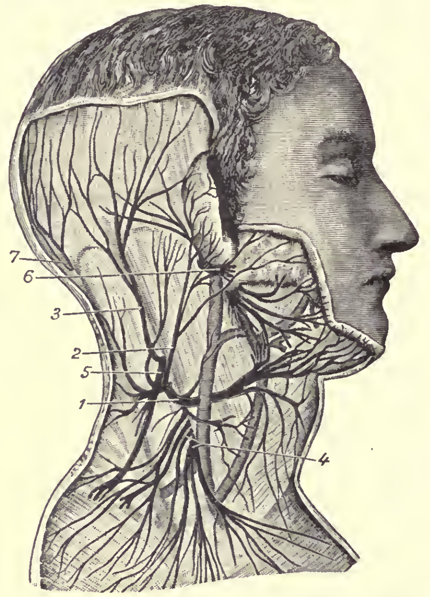


DIAGRAM SHOWING SOME OF THE MORE SUPERFICIAL NERVES OF THE NECK.

1, the superficial cervical nerve; 2, the great auricular; 3, the small occipital; 4, the supraclavicular; 5, the spinal accessory; 6, the facial; 7, the great occipital.

ment to supply the integument of the upper part of the thigh. [L, 142, 332.]—**Lumbo-sacral n.** Lat., *nervus lumbo-sacralis.* Ger., *Lendenkreuznerv.* The portion of the sacral plexus formed by the fifth lumbar n. and a portion of the fourth. [L, 142, 332.]—**Magnisciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Malar n's.** Lat., *nervi malares.* Fr., *nerfs malaires.* Ger., *Wangennerven, Jochbeinnerven.* Branches of the facial and temporo-malar n's distributed to the outer portions of the eyelids and the tissues over the malar bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Marginal n. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *nervus marginalis maxillæ inferioris.* Fr., *nerf labio-mental.* A branch of the facial n. running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla. [L, 142, 332.]—**Marginal n. of the scapula.** See *Long subscapular n.*—**Masseteric n.** Lat., *nervus massetericus.* Fr., *nerf massétérin.* Ger., *Kaumuskelnerv, Kiefermuskelnerv.* A branch of the anterior division of the inferior maxillary n. which extends through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to supply the masseter muscle and also the temporo-maxillary articulation. [C.]—**Masticatory n.** Lat., *nervus masticatorius.* Fr., *nerf masticateur.* Ger., *Kaunerv, Kaumuskelnerv.* The anterior or superior (and chiefly motor) division of the inferior maxillary n. [L, 332.]—**Mastoid n.** Lat., *nervus mastoideus* (seu *auricularis posterior superficialis*). Ger., *oberflächlicher hinterer Ohrnerv.* A branch of the great auricular n. which ascends over the mastoid process of the temporal bone to be distributed to the integument behind the ear. [L. 142, 332.]—**Maxillo-mandibular n.** See *Inferior maxillary n.*—**Median n.** Lat., *nervus medianus* (2d def.). Fr., *nerf médian, nervure médiale* (ou *médiane*) (2d def.). Ger., *Mittelarmnerv* (1st def.), *Mittelnerv* (2d def.), *Hauptnerv* (2d def.). 1. A n. formed by the union of two branches, the one from the outer and the other from the inner end of the brachial plexus. It passes down the arm, at first on the outer side of the brachial artery, crossing it near the lower part of the arm, to lie on its inner side. Below the bend of the arm it lies beneath the pronator radii teres, and descends between the flexores digitorum manus profundus and sublimis to the palm of the hand, where it divides into an external and an internal branch. The external branch is distributed to the abductor and opponens pollicis and the outer head of the flexor brevis pollicis, and divides into the digital n's of the thumb and of the index finger. The internal branch supplies in part the digital n's of the middle, index, and ring fingers (cf. *Digital n's*). In the forearm it gives off the anterior interosseous n. of the arm and branches to all of the muscles of the anterior surface of the forearm, except the flexor carpi ulnaris, and it supplies cutaneous branches to the palm of the hand. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.] 2. The principal vein of a leaf; the midrib. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Meningeal n's.** Lat., *nervi meningei.* Unimportant branches of the trigeminal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic n's distributed to the meninges of the brain. [L.]—**Mental n.** Lat., *nervus mentalis.* Fr., *nerf mental* (ou *mentonnier*). Ger., *Kinnnerv.* A branch of the inferior dental n. which makes its exit by the mental foramen, to be distributed to the skin, mucous membrane, and muscles of the lower lip. [L, 142, 332.]—**Middle cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus magnus* (seu *medius*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque moyen* (ou *second*). Ger., *mittlerer* (oder *grosser*) *Herznerv.* A branch of the middle cervical ganglion which on the left side passes down into the chest between the left carotid and subclavian arteries and on the right side behind the common carotid artery, to join the deep cardiac plexus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Middle cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris medialis* (seu *anterior*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur moyen interne.* Ger., *vorderer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, kleiner Rosennerv.* A branch of the anterior crural n. which perforates the sartorius and fascia lata a little below Poupart's ligament to supply the integument of the forepart of the thigh. [L, 142, 332.]—**Middle hæmorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hæmorrhoidales medii.* Ger., *mittlere Mastdarmnerven.* Branches of the sacral plexus distributed to the rectum, the levator ani, the posterior portion of the bladder, and the vagina in the female. [L, 332.]—**Middle superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior medius.* Ger., *mittlerer oberer Zahnnerv.* The most anterior of the posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary n. It is distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and the buccinator muscle, and unites with the anterior dental n. [L, 142, 332.]—**Mixed n.** Lat., *nervus mixtus.* Fr., *nerf mêlé* (ou *mixte*). Ger., *gemischter Nerv.* A n. containing both motor and sensory fibres. [K.]—**Motor n.** Lat., *nervus motorius.* Fr., *nerf moteur.* Ger., *Bewegungsnerv.* A n. containing motor fibres only. [L.]—**Musculo-cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus musculo-cutaneus brachii.* Fr., *nerf musculo-cutané du bras.* Ger., *Muskelhautnerv des Armes.* A branch of the external cord of the brachial plexus which perforates the coraco-brachialis to pass between the biceps brachii and the brachialis anticus. Piercing the fascia of the arm a little above the elbow, it takes its course between the supinator longus and the tendon of the biceps, and beneath the median cephalic vein divides into two branches, the one distributed to the anterior and the other to the posterior surface of the forearm. It furnishes branches to the brachialis anticus, coraco-brachialis, and biceps brachii and to the anterior and posterior radial aspects of the forearm as far as the wrist. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Musculo-cutaneous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus peroneus superficialis.* Ger., *oberflächlicher Wadenbeinnerv.* One of the two terminal branches of the external popliteal n., given off behind the head of the fibula. It winds around the fibula, descends between the peronei muscles and the extensor digitorum pedis longus to the lower anterior part of the leg, where it divides into two branches, internal and external, the nervi cutanei dorsi pedis medius and medialis, respectively. It also supplies branches to the peronei muscles and cutaneous twigs to the lower part of the leg. [L, 142, 332.]—**Musculo-spiral n.** Lat., *nervus musculo-spiralis.* Fr., *nerf musculo-spiral.* 1. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes down the musculo-spiral groove of the humerus, beneath the triceps, to the external intermuscular sæptum, which it pierces, and descends between the supinator longus and the brachialis anticus to about the level of the external condyle of the humerus, where it divides into the posterior interosseous and the radial n's. It furnishes branches to the triceps and a cutaneous branch to the inner side of the arm. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Radial n.*—**Mylo-hyoid n.** Lat., *mylo-hyoideus.* Fr., *nerf mylo-hyoïdien.* Ger., *Zungenbeinkiefernerv, Kieferzungennerv.* A branch of the inferior dental n. which lies in the mylo-hyoid groove of the inferior maxilla and is distributed to the mylo-hyoideus and the anterior belly of the digastricus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Nasal n.** Lat., *nervus nasalis.* Fr., *nerf nasal.* Ger., *Nasennerv.* 1. See *Naso-ciliary n.* 2. In the pl., branches (*a*) of the superior maxillary n. distributed to the

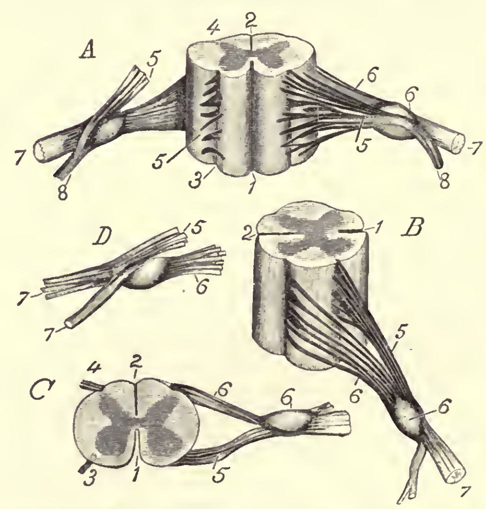


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ROOTS OF THE SPINAL NERVES IN THE CERVICAL REGION.

A, the anterior surface of the cord with the anterior nerve-roots divided; *B*, view of right side; *C*, view of the upper surface; 1, the anterior median fissure; 2, the posterior median fissure; 3, origin of the anterior nerve-roots; 4, the postero-lateral groove; 5, the anterior roots passing over the ganglion; 5, the anterior root divided; 6, the posterior root; 7, the anterior; and 7′, the posterior primary division of the nerve.

side of the nose; (*b*) of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose; and (*c*) of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Naso-ciliary n., Naso-ocular n.** Lat., *nervus naso-ciliaris.* Fr., *nerf naso-ciliaire* (ou *oculaire*). Ger., *Nasenaugennerv.* A branch of the ophthalmic n., given off in the wall of the cavernous

sinus, which passes into the orbit between the heads of the rectus oculi externus, extends forward beneath the levator palpebræ to the anterior internal orbital canal, which it traverses, and runs along the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone to enter the nose, alongside of the crista galli, where it divides into an internal and an external branch. The internal branch is distributed to the lower part of the nasal sæptum, and the external branch passes out between the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage and descends to the apex of the nose. In the orbit it gives off a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion (radix longa ganglii ciliaris), the infratrochlear n., and the long ciliary n's. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Naso-palatine n.** Lat., *nervus nasopalatinus.* Fr., *nerf naso-palatin.* Ger., *Nasengaumennerv, Flügelgaumennerv.* A branch of Meckel's ganglion which passes into the nasal fossa through the spheno-palatine foramen, and descends on the nasal sæptum to the anterior palatine foramen, through which it passes to be distributed to the mucous membrane behind the upper incisor teeth. Near its terminal division it unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form a small plexus, communicates with the anterior palatine n., and gives branches to the mucous membrane of the nasal sæptum. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**N.-axis.** See Axis-*cylinder.*—**N.-bulb.** See the major list.—**N.-cement.** See Neuroglia.—**N.-current.** See the major list.—**N. cyclone.** A fanciful term for a nervous crisis, as in locomotor ataxia.—**N.-fibre, N.-fibril.** See the major list.—**N. hill, N. hillock.** See *Motorial* end-plate.—**N. of Arnold.** Lat., *ramus auricularis nervi vagi.* Fr., *nerf auriculaire d'Arnold.* Ger., *Ohrast des Lungenmagennerven.* A branch of the jugular ganglion of the pneumogastric n. which, after receiving a branch from the glosso-pharyngeal n., enters the temporal bone near its styloid process, which it traverses, and emerges between its mastoid process and the external auditory meatus, to be distributed to the integument of the back of the ear. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**N. of Bock.** See *Pharyngeal n.*—**N. of Cotunnius.** See *Naso-palatine n.*—**N. of expression.** See *Facial n.*—**N's of Lancisi.** See Stria *longitudinalis medialis.*—**N. of Wrisberg.** A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus which runs down along the inner side of the axillary vein and the brachial vessels to the middle of the arm, where it is distributed to the integument of the posterior and inner aspects of the lower half of the arm. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**N.-storm.** See Crisis (2d def.).—**N.-stretching.** Fr., *élongation des nerfs, distension nerveuse.* Ger., *Nervendehnung.* It., *stiramento dei nervi, nevro-diatasi, nevrectenia.* Sp., *elongación de los nérvios.* The stretching of a n. as a therapeutic measure.—**Ninth cranial n.** Of Willis, the hypoglossal n. ; of Sömmerring, the glossopharyngeal n. [L.]—**Non-medullated n.** A n. made up of nonmedullated fibres. [J.]—**Obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius.* Fr., *nerf obturateur.* Ger., *Hüftlochnerv, verstopfender Nerv.* A n. arising from the third and fourth lumbar n's, and descending through the inner border of the psoas magnus to a point near the brim of the pelvis, along which it runs above the obturator vessels to the upper portion of the obturator foramen, through which it passes into the thigh to divide into an anterior and a posterior branch, between which the adductor brevis is situated. The anterior branch is distributed to the hip joint, the adductor longus, and the gracilis, and terminates in small filaments surrounding and distributed to the femoral artery. The posterior branch divides into a number of branches upon the adductor magnus, distributed to that muscle and the obturator externus and to the posterior portion of the knee joint. The adductor brevis is supplied by one or the other of the two main divisions of this n., and the pectineus occasionally by the anterior division. [L, 7, 142, 172, 332.]—**Occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis.* The posterior branch of the posterior auricular n., distributed to the posterior portion of the occipito-frontalis and the superjacent skin. [L, 142, 332.]—**Ocular n.** See *Optic n.*—**Oculo-motor n.** Lat., *nervus oculo-motorius.* Fr., *nerf oculo-moteur.* Ger., *augenbewegender Nerv, gemeinschaftlicher Augenmuskelnerv.* The third cranial n. ; the motor n. of all the extrinsic muscles of the eye, except the obliquus superior and the rectus externus. It has its deep origin in a mass of multipolar n.-cells situated below the corpora quadrigemina, close to the middle line, beneath the gray matter of the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius, and emerges from the crus cerebri in the space between the peduncles and in front of the pons Varolii. It pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone, and runs forward in the external wall of the cavernous sinus to the sphenoidal fissure, near which it divides into a superior and an inferior portion, both of which enter the orbit between the two heads of the rectus externus. The upper and smaller portion passes over the optic n. to be distributed to the rectus superior and the levator palpebræ. The lower division is distributed to the recti inferior and internus and the obliquus inferior. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Oculo-nasal n.** See *Naso-ciliary n.*—**Olfactory n.** Lat., *nervus olfactorius.* Fr., *nerf olfactif.* Ger., *Geruchsnerv, Riechnerv.* 1. See *Olfactory* tract. 2. In the pl., the branches of the olfactory bulb, which descend through foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, surrounded by prolongations of the meninges, into the nose. They are divided into three sets : the inner, distributed to the pituitary membrane of the nasal sæptum ; the middle, to the roof of the nose ; and the outer, to the superior and middle turbinated bones and the ethmoid bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Ophthalmic n. (of Willis).** Lat., *nervus ophthalmicus.* Fr., *nerf ophthalmique.* Ger., *Augennerv.* The first division of the fifth n., arising from the upper part of the Gasserian ganglion ; a short flattened band, about an inch long, which passes forward along the outer wall of the cavernous sinus and, just before entering the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, divides into the frontal, lacrymal, and nasociliary n's. [F.]—**Optic n.** Lat., *nervus opticus.* Fr., *nerf optique.* Ger., *Sehnerv.* The second cranial n. of Willis and Sömmerring, the special n. of the sense of sight. It passes forward and outward, rounded in form and covered with a sheath, from the arachnoid to the optic foramen. As it passes through the foramen it receives a sheath from the dura, which sheath divides in the orbit into two layers, one continuous with the periosteum of the orbit, the other continued as a sheath for the n. as far as the sclerotic. The n. pierces the sclerotic and the chorioid at the back of the eye, a little to the nasal side of its centre, and expands into the retina. [F ; L.] See cut under Eye.—**Orbital n.** See *Temporo-malar n.*—**Orbito-frontal n.** See *Ophthalmic n.*—**Palmar n's.** Lat., *nervi palmares.* Fr., *nerfs palmaires.* Ger., *Hohlhandnerven.* Branches of the median and ulnar n's to the palm of the hand. [L, 142, 332.]—**Palpebral n's.** Fr., *nerfs palpébraux.* Ger., *Augenlidnerven.* Motor and sensory n's which arise from the frontal and lacrymal n's, and indirectly from the ophthalmic division of the fifth n., divide minutely, and supply the eyelids. [F.]—**Palpebro-frontal n.** See *Frontal n.*—**Parotid n's.** Lat., *nervi parotidei.* Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the parotid gland. [L, 142.]—**Pathetic n.** See *Trochlear n.*—**Pectoral intercostal n's.** The upper six intercostal n's. [L.]—**Perineal n.** Lat., *nervus perinæus.* Fr., *nerf périnéal.* Ger., *Dammnerv, Mittelfleischnerv.* The inferior and larger of the two terminal branches of the pudic n. It divides into superficial branches, distributed to the skin of the perinæum and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the scrotum and penis (to the skin of the labia majora in the female), and muscular branches, distributed to the transversus perinæi, the accelerator urinæ, the compressor urethræ, and the erector penis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Peroneal communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans fibularis cutaneus.* Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur.* A branch of the external popliteal n. which usually unites with the short saphenous n., but occasionally passes down the back of the leg as far as the heel. [L, 142.]—**Pharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus pharyngeus.* Fr., *nerf pharyngien.* Ger., *Schlundkopfnerv.* 1. A branch either of Meckel's ganglion or of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the pharynx. 2. In the pl., branches from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric, the glossopharyngeal n., and the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic which unite to form the pharyngeal plexus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Phrenic n.** Lat., *nervus phrenicus.* Fr., *nerf phrénique.* Ger., *Zwerchfellnerv.* A n. arising by a large root from the fourth cervical n. and by a small root from the third or fifth and occasionally by branches from the sixth. It passes across the scalenus anticus, receiving small twigs from the middle or inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n., and enters the thorax between the subclavian artery and vein. It then passes in front of the root of the lung, alongside the pericardium, to the upper surface of the diaphragm, which, after dividing into numerous branches, it pierces, to be distributed to its lower surface. It also furnishes small branches to the pleuræ and the pericardium. The n. of the left side, the most superficial, passes in front of the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Plantar cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei plantares.* Branches of the internal plantar n. distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pneumogastric n.** Lat., *nervus pneumogastricus.* Fr., *nerf pneumogastrique.* Ger., *Lungenmagennerv.* The tenth cranial n. of Sömmerring, or the par vagum of the eighth cranial n. of Willis. It arises from a nucleus (the vagus nucleus) beneath the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the restiform body by a number of small roots which unite into a single trunk in their passage through the jugular foramen. In the foramen it enlarges, forming the superior ganglion, and a short distance below that a portion of its fibres enlarge to form the inferior ganglion. It then descends between the internal jugular vein and the internal carotid artery to the bifurcation of the common carotid artery, below which it passes down between the latter vessel and the internal jugular vein, included in the sheath of these vessels, to the thorax. On the left side it enters the thorax between the common carotid and subclavian arteries, and behind the innominate vein, to cross the arch of the aorta, below which it lies behind the root of the left lung, and finally passes down on the anterior aspect of the œsophagus to the anterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into numerous branches. On the right side it crosses the right subclavian artery and passes behind the right innominate vein and the root of the right lung, where it forms the posterior pulmonary plexus, from which it is continued in two parts, which, after unit-

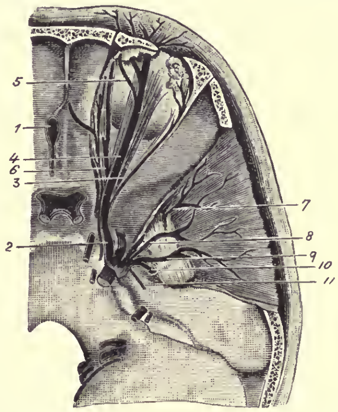


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE UPPER NERVES OF THE ORBIT.

1, the olfactory bulb ; 2, the ophthalmic nerve ; 3, the lacrymal ; 4, the frontal ; 5, the supratrochlear ; 6, the nasal ; 7, the anterior deep temporal ; 8, the middle deep temporal ; 9, the posterior deep temporal ; 10, the auriculo-temporal ; 11, the great superficial petrosal.

ing with fibres from the left n. to form the œsophageal plexus, unite into a single cord which passes down behind the œsophagus to the posterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into a number of branches. It gives off the superior and recurrent laryngeal n's and branches to the integument of the posterior portion of the outer ear, to the pharyngeal plexus, and to the lungs, heart, stomach, and trachea. It communicates with the facial, the hypoglossal, the glossopharyngeal, and a varying number of the cervical n's, and

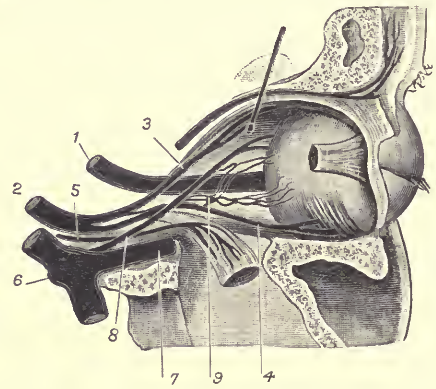


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NERVES OF THE ORBIT FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, the optic nerve; 2, the third nerve; 3, its upper division; 4, its long lower branch; 5, the sixth nerve; 6, the Gasserian ganglion; 7, the ophthalmic nerve; 8, its nasal branch; 9, the ophthalmic ganglion.

with the sympathetic n. and several of its ganglia, and assists in forming the œsophageal, pulmonary, gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses. [L, 7, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Posterior auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis posterior.* Fr., *nerf auriculaire postérieur.* Ger., *hinterer* (*tiefer*) *Ohrnerv* (1st def.). 1. A branch of the facial n. situated close to the stylomastoid foramen, which is distributed to the structures behind the ear and to the posterior occipital region. 2. A branch of the pneumogastric n. distributed to the integument of the back of the ear. 3. A branch of the great occipital n. distributed to the back of the ear. 4. A branch of the small occipital n. distributed to the upper posterior portion of the external ear. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis profundus externus.* Fr., *nerf temporal profond externe.* A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n., occasionally of the buccal or masseteric n's, distributed to the posterior portion of the temporal muscle, beneath which it lies. [L, 31, 332.]—**Posterior dental n's.** Lat., *nervi dentales superiores.* Fr., *nerfs dentaires supérieurs.* Ger., *obere Zahnnerven.* Branches of the superior maxillary n. which are distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and to the buccinator muscle, and unite with the anterior dental n. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior interosseous antibrachial n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus antibrachii interosseus posterior.* Fr., *nerf interosseux brachial postérieur.* The larger of the terminal divisions of the musculo-spiral n., which pierces the supinator brevis muscle, descends on the posterior surface of the interosseous membrane of the forearm, and terminates in an enlargement on the posterior surface of the carpus. It gives off branches to the surrounding muscles and to the carpal structures. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus posterior.* Fr., *nerf palatin postérieur.* Ger., *hinterer Gaumennerv.* A branch of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the uvula, the azygos and levator uvulæ muscles, and the tonsils. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior posterior.* Ger., *oberer hinterer Zahnnerv.* The posterior of the dental branches of the superior maxillary n., distributed to the upper molar teeth and the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici posteriores.* A n. formed by the union of branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the serratus magnus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis posticus.* Fr., *nerf tibial postérieur.* The continuation of the internal popliteal n. below the lower margin of the popliteus. It descends on the deep muscles of the leg, at first on the inner side of the posterior tibial artery and afterward on the outer, to a point between the heel and the internal malleolus, where it divides into the external and internal plantar n's. It furnishes branches to the tibialis posticus, the flexor digitorum pedis longus, and the hallucis longus, and also the calcaneo-plantar cutaneous n. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Pressor n.** A n. conveying impulses to a vasomotor centre which increase its activity. [J, 19, 57.]—**Primary n.** Lat., *nervus primarius.* Fr., *nervure primaire.* See *Median n.* (2d def.). [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Pterygo-palatine n.** See *Nasopalatine n.*—**Pudic n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus.* Fr., *nerf pudique* (ou *honteux*). Ger., *Schamnerv.* The largest branch of the sacral plexus. It passes out through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and enters the pelvis through the small sacral-sciatic foramen, just inside of which or in which it divides into the perineal n. and the dorsal n. of the penis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Pulmonary n's.** Lat., *nervi pulmonales.* Ger., *Lungennerven.* The branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the lungs. [L, 142.]—**Radial n.** Lat., *nervus radialis.* Fr., *nerf radial.* Ger., *Speichennerv.* 1. The direct continuation of the musculo-spiral n. below the level of the external condyle of the humerus. It lies beneath the supinator longus, a little external to the radial artery, and near the lower end of the radius runs back beneath the tendon of that muscle to the dorsum of the hand, where it divides into the digital n's. 2. The musculo-spiral n. and the radial n. (1st def.) regarded as one. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Recurrent laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus recurrens.* Fr., *nerf larynge récurrent.* Ger., *zurücklaufender* (oder *unterer*) *Kehlkopfnerv.* A branch of the pneumogastric n. which curves around the subclavian artery on the right side (the arch of the aorta on the left), and passes up between the trachea and œsophagus to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it divides into branches distributed to the muscles of the larynx (except the crico-thyreoid) and to its mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the trachea and œsophagus and to the deep cardiac plexus. [L, 31, 142, 332; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 9, 1887, p. 29.]—**Renal n's.** Lat., *nervi renales.* Fr., *nerfs rénaux.* Ger., *Nierennerven.* Branches of the renal plexus which follow the distribution of the renal artery. [L, 142.]—**Secondary n.** Lat., *nervus secundarius.* Fr., *nervure secondaire.* Ger., *Nebennerv.* A n. or vein branching from the midrib of a leaf. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Second cranial n.** See *Optic n.*—**Secretory n.** Lat., *nervus secretorius.* Fr., *nerf sécrétoire.* Ger., *Absonderungsnerv.* A n. consisting of or containing secretory fibres. [K.]—**Sensori-motor n.** A n. that is both sensory and motor.—**Sensory n.** Lat., *nervus sensorius.* Fr., *nerf de sensation.* Ger., *Sinnesnerv, Empfindungsnerv, Gefühlnerv.* A n. which conveys sensory impressions only. [L.]—**Seventh cranial n.** See *Facial n.*—**Short ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares breves.* Fr., *nerfs ciliaires courts.* Ger., *kurze Blendungsnerven.* Branches of the ophthalmic ganglion which pierce the posterior portion of the sclerotic, pass forward between the sclerotic and chorioid, and pierce the ciliary muscle, to be distributed to the iris. Some fibres pass to the cornea and to the ciliary muscle. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Short saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus brevis.* Fr., *nerf saphène court.* Ger., *Wadennerv.* A n. composed of branches of the external and internal popliteal n's. The branch of the internal popliteal n. descends upon the groove on the posterior surface of the gastrocnemius, about half-way between the knee and the foot, where it unites with the branch from the external popliteal n. The n. then passes down close to the outer side of the tendo Achillis to the external malleolus, beneath which it turns and divides into branches distributed to the outer side of the foot and little toe. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sixth cranial n.** See *Abducens n.*—**Small cavernous n's.** Lat., *nervi cavernosi minores.* Small branches of the cavernous plexus of the penis (or of the clitoris) distributed to the crura and corpora cavernosa. [L, 332.]—**Smallest splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minimus* (seu *tertius*). Fr., *nerf splanchnique inférieur.* Ger., *kleinster Eingeweidenerv.* A n. which arises from the lower thoracic ganglion or the lower two ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, to end in the cœliac and renal plexuses. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Small internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** See *N. of Wrisberg.*—**Small ischiadic n.** See *Small sciatic n.*—**Small occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis parvus.* Fr., *petit nerf occipital.* Ger., *kleiner Hinterhauptsnerv.* A branch of the second cervical n. or of the loop between the second and third cervical n's, which passes up along the posterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, and, after crossing the mastoid process of the temporal bone, ends in branches distributed to the skin of the anterior occipital region. [L, 142, 332.]—**Small palatine n.** See *Posterior palatine n.*—**Small sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus minor* (seu *parvus*). Fr., *petit nerf sciatique.* Ger., *unterer Gesässnerv.*

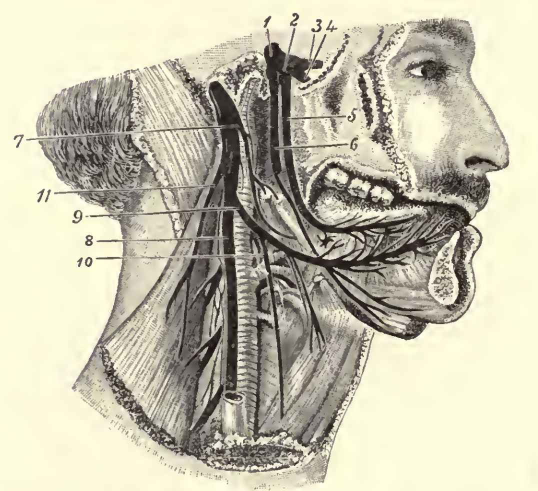


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUBLINGUAL NERVES.

1, the fifth nerve; 2, the Gasserian ganglion; 3 to 11, branches and anastomoses of the fifth nerve.

A n. derived from the lower lateral portion of the sacral plexus which passes out below the pyriformis through the greater sacro-sciatic notch to the lower surface of the glutæus maximus, which it supplies. It also furnishes cutaneous branches to the buttock, the posterior surface of the thigh, and the upper part of the calf of the leg. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Small splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minor.* Fr., *nerf splanchnique moyen.* Ger., *kleiner Eingeweidenerv.* A n. made up of branches from the lower four or five

thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, sometimes in company with the great splanchnic n., and blends with the cœliac plexus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Small superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis minor.* Fr., *petit nerf pétreux superficiel.* Ger., *kleiner oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv.* A small n. which unites the otic and petrous ganglia. It passes through the sphenoid and temporal bones, and communicates by small twigs with the tympanic and middle meningeal plexuses and the geniculate ganglion. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spheno-palatine n.** See *Naso-palatine n.*—**Spinal accessory n.** Lat., *nervus accessorius spinalis.* Fr., *nerf spinal accessoire.* Ger., *Rückenmarkbeinerv.* The eleventh cranial n. of Sömmerring. It arises by a number of roots, the upper from a nucleus in the medulla oblongata close to the central canal, and the others from the gray matter of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord as low as the sixth or seventh cervical n. The lower roots ascend between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal n's, and unite with those from the medulla into one trunk, which enters the skull through the foramen magnum, and emerges, in company with the pneumogastric n., through the jugular foramen. At or a little after its exit from the foramen it divides into the accessory portion, which unites with the pneumogastric n. just below its inferior ganglion, and a branch which pierces the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it furnishes branches, and passes across the suboccipital triangle to the lower surface of the trapezius, which it supplies. [L, 7, 142, 172, 332.]—**Spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi spinales.* Fr., *nerfs spinaux* (ou *rhachidiens*). Ger., *Rückenmarknerven.* The n's which have their origin in the spinal cord and emerge between the vertebræ. They are 31 in number on each side (8 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 1 coccygeal), and, with the exception of the cervical and coccygeal n's, are numbered according to the vertebra next above. In the cervical region the first n. is above the atlas, and the eighth n. below the seventh cervical vertebra. The coccygeal n. passes out through the lower end of the sacral canal. Each n. is formed by the union of an anterior and a posterior root, which have their respective origins from the spinal cord opposite its anterior and posterior cornua. The posterior and larger root is connected with a ganglion placed in the intervertebral foramen, except in the case of the first and second cervical n's, where the ganglia are situated opposite the laminæ of the vertebræ, and the sacral and coccygeal n's, where they lie within the vertebral canal. The two roots unite within the foramina and divide immediately on their exit into an anterior and posterior branch. The posterior branches of each n., except the first cervical, the fourth and fifth sacral, and the coccygeal, divide into an external and an internal branch, which are distributed to the muscles and skin in the immediate vicinity of the spinal column. The internal division of the second cervical n. is known as the great occipital n., and the fourth and fifth sacral n's do not divide into the internal and external branches. The anterior divisions of the spinal n's form the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral plexuses, and in the dorsal region constitute the intercostal n's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Stapedial n.** Lat., *nervus stapedius.* A

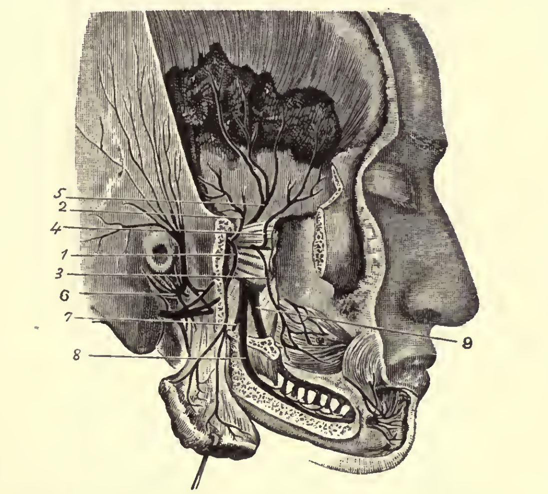


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BRANCHES OF THE INFERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, the masseteric nerve; 2, the posterior deep temporal; 3, the buccal; 4, the anterior deep temporal; 5, middle deep temporal; 6, branches of the auriculo-temporal; 7, mylohyoid; 8, the inferior dental; 9, the lingual.

branch of the facial n. situated within the aqueduct of Falloppius, distributed to the belly of the stapedius. [L, 142, 332.]—**Stylohyoid n.** Lat., *nervus stylo-hyoideus.* Fr., *nerf stylo-hyoïdien.* A branch of the facial n. distributed to the stylo-hyoid muscle. [L, 7.]—**Subcostal n's.** See *Intercostal n's.*—**Sublingual n.** Lat., *nervus sublingualis.* Fr., *nerf sous-lingual.* A branch of the lingual n. distributed to the sublingual gland. [L, 31.]—**Suboccipital n.** Lat., *nervus suboccipitalis.* Fr., *nerf sous-occipital.* Ger., *unterer Nerv des Hinterhauptes.* The anterior division of the first cervical n. It passes forward in a groove in the atlas, and unites with the second cervical n. to assist in forming the cervical plexus. [L, 31, 142.]—**Subscapular n's.** Lat., *nervi subscapulares.* Fr., *nerfs sous-scapulaires.* Ger., *Unterschulterblattnerven.* See Nervus *subscapularis medius,* Nervus *subscapularis superior,* and *Long subscapular n.*—**Superficial cardiac n.** See *Superior cardiac n.*—**Superficial cervical n.** Lat., *nervus cervicalis superficialis.* Fr., *nerf cervical superficiel.* Ger., *oberflächlicher Halsnerv.* A superficial branch of the cervical plexus derived from the second and third cervical n's, which passes over the outer surface of the middle of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and divides between it and the platysma myoides into two branches, ascending and descending, which supply the last-named muscle and the skin between the lower jaw and the clavicle on the lateral and anterior aspects of the neck. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Superficial large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Superficial nasal n.** See *External nasal n.*—**Superficial petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Superficial temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis superficialis.* Fr., *nerf temporal superficiel.* Ger., *oberflächlicher Schläfennerv.* The terminal branch of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the skin of the temporal region. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior car-**

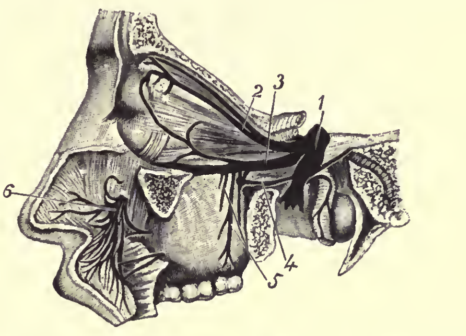
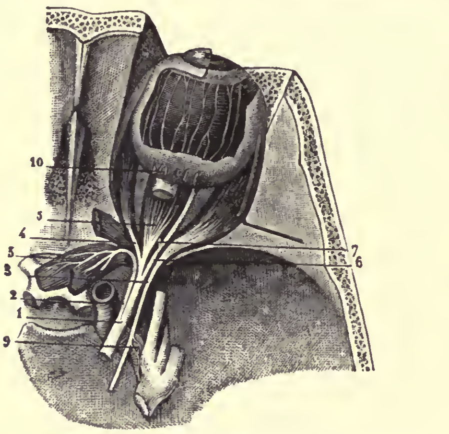


DIAGRAM OF THE SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE AND SOME OF THE ORBITAL NERVES.

1, the Gasserian ganglion; 2, the lacrymal nerve; 3, the superior maxillary; 4, the Vidian; 5, the posterior dental; 6, the infra-orbital.

diac n. Lat., *nervus cardiacus superior* (seu *primus*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque supérieur* (ou *premier*). Ger., *oberer Herznerv.* A branch of the lower end of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down upon the longus colli to the upper part of the thorax, where the n's of the two sides differ in their course, the n. of the right side passing behind or in front of the subclavian artery and the aorta, while the n. of the left side accompanies the left carotid artery to the arch of the aorta, where it terminates in the deep or superficial cardiac plexus. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Superior dental n's.** See *Posterior dental n's.*—**Superior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus glutœus superior.* Fr., *nerf fessier supérieur.* Ger., *oberer Gesässnerv.* 1. A branch of the lumbo-sacral cord which passes out of the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen and divides into branches distributed to the glutæi medii and minimi and the tensor fasciæ latæ. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Small sciatic n.*—**Superior hæmorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores.* Fr., *nerfs hémorrhoïdiens supérieurs.* Ger., *obere Mastdarmnerven.* Small branches of the inferior hypogastric plexuses which are distributed to the upper half of the rectum. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior labial n's.** Lat., *nervi labiales superiores.* Fr., *nerfs labiaux supérieurs.* Ger., *Oberlippennerven.* Branches of the infra-orbital n. which pass behind the levator labii superioris to the skin and mucous membrane of the upper lip and the lower margin of the alæ of the nose. [L, 332.]—**Superior laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior.* Fr., *nerf laryngien supérieur.* Ger., *oberer Kehlkopfnerv.* A branch from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric n. which descends toward the larynx, to divide, beneath the internal carotid artery, into the nervi laryngei superiores externus et internus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris superior.* Fr., *nerf maxillaire supérieur.* Ger., *Oberkiefernerv.* The second division of the trigeminal n., which passes out from about the middle of the Gasserian ganglion and runs forward through the foramen rotundum into the spheno-maxillary fossa, after crossing which it passes through the infra-orbital canal and out upon the face. In the spheno-maxillary fossa it gives off the temporo-malar, spheno-palatine, and posterior dental n's; in the infra-orbital canal the anterior dental n.; and upon the face the labial, nasal, and palpebral n's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior nasal n's.** Lat., *nervi nasales superiores posteriores Mickelii.* Branches of the spheno-palatine ganglion which pass through the spheno-palatine foramen into the nasal fossæ, to be distributed to the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the nasal sæptum, and of the superior and middle turbinated bones. [L, 142.]—**Superior pharyngeal n.** See *Superior laryngeal n.*—**Superior vesical n.** Lat., *nervi vesicales superiores.* Branches of the vesical plexus to the upper portion of the bladder. [L, 332.]—**Supra-acromial n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the clavicular portion of the trapezius and to the integument of the outer and back part of the shoulder. [L, 142.]—**Supraclavicular n's.** Lat., *nervi supraclaviculares.* Fr., *nerfs supra-claviculaires.* Ger., *Oberschlüsselbeinnerven.* 1. Superficial branches of the cervical plexus which pass down between the sterno-cleido-mastoid and the trapezius to be distributed in the region above the clavicle and to the shoulder. See also the various Nervi *supraclaviculares.* 2. In the sing., one of the above-defined n's distributed to the deltoid and upper portion of the pectoralis major. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Supra-acromial n.* and *Suprasternal n.*—**Supragluteal n.** See

Superior gluteal n.—**Supra-orbital n.** Lat., *nervus supra-orbitalis.* Fr., *nerf sus-orbitaire.* Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlennerv, äusserer Stirnnerv.* A branch of the ophthalmic n. which passes out through the supra-orbital foramen or notch on to the forehead, where it furnishes branches to the integument, the occipito-frontalis, the corrugator supercilii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the



DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTOR OCULI EXTERNUS. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, trunk of the motor oculi communis, with its branches (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7); 8, motor oculi externus, passing to the external rectus muscle; 9, filaments of the motor oculi externus, anastomosing with the sympathetic; 10, ciliary nerves.

pericranium, and the upper eyelid. [L, 31, 141.]—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *nervus suprascapularis.* Fr., *nerf sus-scapulaire.* Ger., *Oberschulterblattnerv.* A n., arising from the fifth and sixth cervical n's, which passes down beneath the trapezius to enter the supraspinous fossa through the suprascapular notch, where it divides into two branches, distributed respectively to the supraspinatus and the infraspinatus. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Suprasternal n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the integument over the inner half of the clavicle. [L, 142.]—**Supratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus supratrochlearis.* Fr., *nerf sus-trochléaire.* Ger., *Oberrollnerv.* One of the two terminal branches of the frontal n. which passes forward in the orbit above the obliquus oculi superior to the supra-orbital notch, through which it passes out on to the forehead, where it sends sensory filaments to the frontalis, the corrugator supercilii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, and the skin and pericranium of the frontal and anterior parietal regions. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Sympathetic n.** Lat., *nervus sympathicus.* Fr., *nerf grand sympathique.* Ger., *sympathischer Nerv.* A system of ganglia and intercommunicating fibres so called on account of the belief that it established a sympathy between remote organs, especially in cases of disease. It consists of a series of ganglia on each side of the spinal column, those of one side intimately connected with each other by ascending and descending branches, and less intimately with those of the opposite side, also the ophthalmic, otic, Meckel's, and the submaxillary ganglia and the various offshoots from all the ganglia and their branches to the nervous plexuses, spinal and cerebral n's, blood-vessels, and viscera. The two chains of ganglia are united in front of the coccyx by the ganglion impar, and upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain by the ganglion of Ribes. The intercommunicating n's are both gray and white, those running from the ganglia to the n's are gray, those from the n's to the ganglia are white, and those to the viscera, plexuses ganglia, and blood-vessels are both gray and white. In the cervical region there are 3 pairs of ganglia, in the dorsal 12, in the lumbar 4, in the sacral 5, and in the coccygeal 1. In the cervical region the chain or cord is situated behind the carotid sheath and contains the superior, middle, and inferior cervical ganglia. In the thorax it lies beneath the pleura, about on a line following the heads of the ribs, and from its ganglia are given off branches to the vertebræ, the thoracic aorta, and the splanchnic n's. In the lumbar region it is placed along the inner margin of the psoas magnus and furnishes branches principally to the spinal n's and the abdominal, aortic, and hypogastric plexuses. In front of the sacrum it is diminished in size and converges toward its fellow to unite in the ganglion impar. From the sacral ganglia branches are furnished to the sacral n's and the hypogastric plexus. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis.* Fr., *nerf temporal.* Ger., *Schläfennerv.* 1. A branch of the temporo-malar n. which passes into the temporal fossa between the bone and the temporalis muscle, which it pierces, to be distributed in the skin of the temple and of the lateral portion of the head. 2. See *Superficial temporal n.* 3. Branches of the temporo-facial n. distributed to the attrahens aurem, the skin of the temple, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the corrugator supercilii, and the occipito-frontalis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporo-facial n.** Lat., *nervus temporo-facialis.* The upper and larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial n. It and its connections form a network on the side of the face. It gives rise to the malar, temporal, and infra-orbital n's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporo-malar n.** Lat., *nervus temporo-malaris.* Fr., *nerf orbitaire.* Ger., *Wangenhautnerv, Jochwangennerv.* A branch of the superior maxillary n. which enters the orbit through the spheno-maxillary fissure, and divides into the malar and temporal n's, which pass through the malar bone to be distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum and the adjacent parts of the face. [F; L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Tenth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the pneumogastric n. [L.]—**Thermic n's.** See *Calorific n's.*—**Third cranial n.** The oculo-motor n. [L.]—**Thoracic intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi costales* (seu *thoracici intercostales*). Fr., *nerfs intercostaux thoraciques.* The six upper intercostal n's, which are situated posteriorly between the pleura and the intercostalis externus and laterally between the intercostales externus and internus, and at the outer extremities of the costal cartilages lie between the pleura and the intercostalis internus. Near the sternum they pass to the integument and terminate in the anterior cutaneous thoracic n's. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Thyreoid n's.** Branches of the middle cervical ganglion distributed to the thyreoid gland. [L, 142.]—**Tibial communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans tibialis.* 1. The cutaneous branch of the short saphenous n. which descends between the heads of the gastrocnemius to the middle of the leg. 2. A branch of the internal tibial n. which assists in forming the short saphenous n. [L, 142, 332.]—**Tonsilar n's.** Lat., *nervi tonsillares.* Fr., *nerf tonsillaires.* Branches of the glossopharyngeal n. which form a plexus on the tonsil. [L, 142.]—**Trifacial n., Trigeminal n.** Lat., *nervus trifacialis* (seu *trigeminus*, seu *consensorius*). Fr., *nerf trifacial* (ou *trijumeau*). Ger., *Drillingsnerv, dreigetheilter* (oder *dreiästiger*, oder *dreifacher*) *Nerv.* The fifth and largest of the cranial n's, resembling a spinal n. in having a motor and a sensory root. The motor and smaller root arises from a collection of large n.-cells near the antero-lateral margin of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the side of the pons Varolii at the point where the middle crus of the cerebellum begins. The sensory root arises from the superior, middle, and inferior sensory nuclei of the fifth nerve, and emerges from the pons a little below and behind the motor root. The two portions pass forward together through an oval opening in the dura, near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the fasciculi of the sensory root diverge to form the Gasserian ganglion. The smaller root runs below and to the inner side of the ganglion, and unites with fibres from it to form the inferior maxillary n. From the ganglion are also given off the ophthalmic and inferior maxillary n's. [L, 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *nervus trochlearis.* Fr., *nerf trochléateur.* Ger., *Rollmuskelnerv, Rollnerv, Patheticusnerv.* The fourth cranial n. It arises from the upper part of the valve of Vieussens, and divides beneath the corpora quadrigemina into two fasciculi, the anterior one arising from a nucleus of gray matter close to the middle line of the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, and the posterior one from a gray nucleus at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, close to the origin of the fifth n. The two fasciculi are connected by a transverse band of white fibres. The n. winds round the outer side of the crus cerebri, above the pons, pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process, and passes for-



ANASTOMOSES OF THE PNEUMOGASTRIC. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, facial nerve; 2, glossopharyngeal nerve; 2′, anastomoses of the glossopharyngeal with the facial; 3, 3, pneumogastric, with its two ganglia; 4, 4, spinal accessory; 5, sublingual nerve; 6, superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic; 7, anastomotic arcade of the first two cervical nerves; 8, carotid branch of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic; 9, nerve of Jacobson; 10, branches of this nerve to the sympathetic; 11, branch to the Eustachian tube; 12, branch to the fenestra ovalis; 13, branch to the fenestra rotunda; 14, external deep petrous nerve; 15, internal deep petrous nerve; 16, otic ganglion; 17, auricular branch of the pneumogastric; 18, anastomosis of the pneumogastric with the spinal accessory; 19, anastomosis of the pneumogastric with the sublingual; 20, anastomosis of the spinal accessory with the second pair of cervical nerves; 21, pharyngeal plexus; 22, superior laryngeal nerve.

ward through the outer wall of the cavernous sinus. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, passes inward, and enters the orbital surface of the superior oblique muscle. It receives filaments from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic n. [F.]—**Trophic n.** Lat., *nervus trophicus.* Fr., *nerf trophique.* Ger., *trophischer Nerv.* A n. the function of which is to promote or modify the nu-

trition of the part to which it is distributed.—**Twelfth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the hypoglossal n. [L.]—**Tympani-chordal n.** See CHORDA *tympani*.—**Tympanic n.** See *Jacobson's n.*—**Ulnar collateral n.** Lat., *nervus collateralis ulnaris.* A branch of the musculo-spiral n. given off at the lower border of the axilla, which descends in the sheath of the ulnar n. to the lower fibres of the triceps brachii. [L, 142, 332.]—**Ulnar n.** Lat., *nervus ulnaris.* Fr., *nerf ulnaire.* Ger., *Ellenbogennerv.* A branch of the inner division of the brachial plexus which passes down on the inner side of the axillary and brachial arteries to about the middle of the arm, where it turns backward to the space between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus. It then passes between the two heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris, behind which it passes to the middle of the forearm, descending thence on the inner side of the ulnar artery to the level of the pisiform bone, where it divides into a deep and a superficial palmar branch. The superficial palmar branch is distributed to the palmaris brevis, to the outer side of the little finger, and to the adjacent sides of the ring and little fingers ; the deep branch follows the course of the deep palmar arch and is distributed to the muscles of the little finger, the dorsal and palmar interossei, the two inner lumbricales, the adductor pollicis, and the inner head of the flexor pollicis brevis. From the n. branches are given off above the wrist to the elbow joint, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum profundus, the integument of the forearm, the wrist joint, and the dorsal surfaces of the outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of little and ring fingers. [L, 7, 31, 172, 332.]—**Upper cardiac n's.** See *Superior cardiac n's.*—**Upper intercostal n's.** See *Pectoral intercostal n's.*—**Vaginal n's.** Lat., *nervi vaginales.* Ger., *Mutterscheidennerven.* Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the vagina. [L, 332.]—**Vagus n.** See *Pneumogastric n.*—**Vaso-constrictor n's.** Fr., *nerfs constricteurs* (*vasculaires*), *nerfs de resserrement.* Ger., *Gefässhemmungsnerven.* N's derived from the vaso-motor nervous centres which induce contraction of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vaso-dilator n's.** Fr., *nerfs dilateurs* (ou *de relâchement*). Ger., *gefässerschlaffende* (oder *gefässerweiternde*) *Nerven.* Branches of the vaso-motor nervous centres which induce dilatation of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vaso-hypertonic n's** [Landois]. See *Vaso-constrictor n's.*—**Vaso-inhibitory n's.** See *Vaso-dilator n's.*—**Vaso-motor n's.** Fr., *nerfs vaso-moteurs.* Branches of the vaso-motor centres which control the contraction and dilatation of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vestibular n.** Lat., *nervus vestibularis* (seu *vestibuli*). Fr., *nerf vestibulaire.* Ger., *Vorhofsnerv.* The smallest branch of the auditory n.; distributed to the ampullæ and the sacculus ellipticus. [L, 332.]—**Vidian n.** Lat., *nervus vidianus.* Fr., *nerf vidien.* Ger., *vidianischer* (oder *Vidi'scher*) *Nerv, Flügelnerv.* A branch of the posterior portion of Meckel's ganglion which passes through the Vidian canal, in which it gives off nasal branches to the back part of the nose, and divides into the large superficial petrosal and carotid n's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

NERVÉ (Fr.), adj. Ne^{2}r-va. See NERVED.

NERVE-BULB, n. Nu^{5}rv'bu^{3}lb. See END-BULB and *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.—**Terminal n.-b's of Krause.** Ger., *Krause'sche Nerven-Endkolben.* Small nodular endings of cutaneous nerves found in the papillæ of the lip. glans penis, and clitoris. According to Thin, they represent simple forms of the tactile corpuscles. [G.]

NERVE-CURRENT, n. Nu^{5}rv-ku^{5}r''e^{2}nt. Fr., *courant du nerf.* Ger., *Nervenstrom.* Of Du Bois-Reymond, an electric current believed to be constantly present in normal living muscles and nerve. [K.]—**Natural n.-c.** The current which passes through a nerve or muscle when in a state of rest. [K.]

NERVED, adj. Nu^{5}rvd. Lat., *nervatus.* Fr., *nervé.* Ger., *benervt, nervig, nerventragend.* Having nerves, nervate, nervose, nervigerous (usually said of leaves with prominent nerves [ribs] as distinguished from those with reticulated threads [veins]). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

NERVE-ENDINGS, n. pl. Nu^{5}rv'e^{2}nd''i^{2}n^{2}z. Fr., *terminaisons nerveuses.* Ger., *Nervenendigungen.* The terminations of nerve-fibres. They are : (*a*) the central termination or origin, in the axis-cylinder process of nerve-cells, in the central nervous system (brain and myelon), and perhaps also in the peripheral ganglia ; and (*b*) the peripheral terminations in the various tissues and organs, in which the fibres either divide into axis-fibrillæ and form an anastomosing network or terminal plexus, or form specialized bulbs or swellings, or end in terminal modified epithelial cells (neuro-epithelia), as in the organs of sense. [J.]

NERVE-FIBRES, n. pl. Nu^{5}rv'fi''b'rz. Lat., *fibræ nerveæ, fila nervea, tubuli nervei.* Fr., *fibres nerveuses.* Ger., *Nervenfasern, Nervenfaden, Primitivfasern, Primitivröhren.* The elongated thread-like elements of the nervous system. Each n.-f. consists of an axis-cylinder, and in most cases of a neurilemma and a medullary sheath. According to the presence or absence of the latter, the fibres are divided into two groups—the white, or medullated, and the pale, or non-medullated, n.-f. The peripheral n.-f., except near their termination, are combined into bundles of various sizes by means of connective tissue. [J, 10, 30, 31, 35.]—**Medullated n.-f., Myelinic n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses médullaires* (ou *à myéline*), *tubes nerveux à myéline* (ou *à double contour*, ou *de la vie animale*, ou *blancs*). Ger., *doppeltconturirte Nervenfasern, Markfasern.* N.-f. with a sheath of myelin inclosing the axis-cylinder. They are found only in the vertebrates, with the possible exception of some *Crustacea*. In the peripheral medullated n.-f. there is present also a neurilemma, so that they consist of at least three parts, a central axis-cylinder, inclosed by the medullary sheath, which in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma. In these nerves the medullary sheath is partly or completely interrupted at regular intervals, with a corresponding constriction of the neurilemma, forming the nodes of Ranvier. In the medullated nerves of the central nervous system and of the optic nerve the presence of a distinct neurilemma is denied by most authors, although affirmed by others. Nodes of Ranvier have not, however, been demonstrated in the medullated nerves of the central nervous system. The medullated n.-f. lose their medullary sheath before terminating centrally in a nerve-cell or peripherally in any form of nerve-ending. They rarely divide except near their peripheral terminations, and a division is always at a node of Ranvier. [J, 26, 30, 31, 35.]—**Non-medullated n.-f.** Fr., *fibres de Remak, fibres nerveuses grises* (ou *gélatiniformes*, ou *nutritives*, ou *sympathiques*, ou *végétatives*, ou *sans moëlle*, ou *sans myéline*), *tubes nerveaux à simple contour* (ou *sans myéline*). Ger., *Gallertnervenfasern, Knötchenfibrillen, gangliöse* (oder *gelatinöse*, oder *rauhe*, oder *marklose*, oder *organische*, oder *Remak'sche*) *Nervenfasern.* N. f. in which the axis-cylinder is not inclosed in a sheath of myelin. They form the larger part of the sympathetic nerves, and are found in small numbers associated with the medullated n.-f. Except in some *Crustacea*, only non-medullated n.-f. are found in the invertebrates. A non-medullated nerve-fibre in its highly developed form consists of a fibrillated axis-cylinder, or essential part, inclosed in a sheath corresponding to the neurilemma, on the ental surface of which are irregularly placed nerve-corpuscles. Non-medullated nerves frequently divide and anastomose throughout their entire course, thus differing from medullated fibres, which divide only at their termination. In their embryonic condition all nerves are non-medullated; and even in the adult all n.-f., whether medullated or non-medullated, are non-medullated at their origin in the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell and at their peripheral termination. [J, 10, 30, 31, 35.]—**Opaque optic n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses optiques à double contour.* Ger., *markhaltige Sehnervenfasern.* N.-f. which, instead of losing their medullary sheaths as they pass through the openings in the lamina cribrosa, retain them as they debouch into the eye, and spread out on the retina, and hence appear under the ophthalmoscope as an opaque white patch on the red background. [F.]—**Organic n.-f., Pale n.-f.** See *Non-medullated n.-f.*—**Primitive n.-f.** See *N.-f.*—**Remak's n.-f.** See *Non-medullated n.-f.*—**Secretory n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses glandulaires.* Ger., *secretorische Nervenfasern.* N.-f. distributed to a gland and determining the amount or quality of the secretion. [J, 57, 124.]—**T-form n.-f.** Fr., *tubes nerveux en T.* Ger., *T-förmige Nervenfasern.* 1. Two n.-f. arising by a division of the nerve-fibre of a unipolar spinal ganglion-cell at the first or sometimes at a more distant node of Ranvier. The two fibres usually extend approximately at right angles with the original fibre, like the top of the letter T. [J, 10, 30.] 2. A single nerve-fibre formed at a node of Ranvier by the union of two n.-f. each of which originates from a distinct nerve-cell ; also called T-formed n.-f. [Ranvier, "Compt. rend.," 1875 ; J, 31.]—**Trophic n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses trophiques.* Ger., *trophische Nervenfasern.* Special n.-f. distributed to the tissues and controlling their growth and nutrition. The end-organ is unknown, and the existence of special trophic fibres apart from the vaso-motor nerves is denied by many physiologists. [J, 19, 57, 67.]—**Tubular n.-f.** See *Medullated n.-f.*—**Varicose n.-f.** 1. N.-f. destitute of a neurilemma, with varicosities due to the accumulation of fluid between the medullary sheath and axis cylinder. [L, 351.] 2. See *Varicose* NERVE-FIBRILS.—**White n.-f.** See *Medullated n.-f.*

NERVE-FIBRILS, n. pl. Nu^{5}rv'fib''ri^{2}lz. See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**Varicose n.-f.** Ger., *varicöse Nervenfibrillen.* The beaded, naked axis cylinders at their peripheral termination, as in the cornea. [J, 83, 55.]

NERVEUX (Fr.), adj. Ne^{2}r-vu^5. See NERVOUS.

NERVIDUCT, n. Nu^{5}rv'i^2-du^{3}kt. An opening in a bone for the passage of a nerve. [A, 515 (*a*, 48).]—**Fallopian n.** See AQUEDUCT *of Fallopius.*

NERVIG (Ger.), adj. Ne^{2}rv'i^{2}g. See NERVATE.

NERVIGEROUS, adj. Nu^{5}rv-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *nervigerus.* See NERVED.

NERVIMOTION, n. Nu^{5}rv-i^2-mo'shu^{3}n. Lat., *nervimotio.* Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* Of Dutrochet, reflex movement in the nervous centres due to external impulses. [K.]

NERVIMOTOR, adj. Nu^{5}rv'i^2-mot-o^{2}r. Fr., *nervimoteur.* An excitant of nervimotion. [K, 3.]

NERVINE, n. Nu^{5}rv'en. Lat., *nervinum.* Fr., *n.* 1. Nerve-substance. 2. A remedy which mainly affects the nervous system. [L, 343 (*a*, 17).] 3. The *Cypripedium pubescens* and other species of *Cypripedium.* [B, 293 (*a*, 35).]—**Antithermic n.** A medicine which acts as a nervous sedative, and at the same time reduces the temperature. [*a*, 18.]

NERVO-SANGUINE, adj. Nu^{5}rv'o-sa^{2}n^2''gwi^{2}n. At once excitable and hopeful (said of temperament). [Bartholow, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 26, 1884, p. 109 (D).]

NERVOSE, adj. Nu^{5}rv'os. Lat., *nervosus.* See NERVED.

NERVOSISM, n. Nu^{5}rv'os-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *nervosisme.* A theory which refers all diseases to variations in the nerve-force. [K.]

NERVOSISME (Fr.), n. Ne^{2}r-vo-zez-m'. 1. See NERVOSISM. 2. See NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOSISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)-vos(wos)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *nervosisme.* Of Bouchut, neurasthenia. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

NERVOUS, adj. Nu^{5}rv'u^{3}s. Lat., *nervosus.* Fr., *nerveux.* Ger., *nervös.* 1. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system. 2. Affected with nervousness.

NERVOUSNESS, n. Nu^{5}rv'u^{3}s-ne^{2}s. Fr., *nervosisme.* Ger., *Nervosität.* Excessive excitability of the nervous system, especially as manifested by a proneness to mental excitement and oversensitiveness to sensory impressions. The condition sometimes borders on hysteria or insanity.

NERVULE, n. Nu^{5}rv'u^{2}l. Lat., *nervulus* (from *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *n.* A small nerve or nervure. [*a*, 48.]

NERVURE, n. Nu^{5}rv'u^{2}r. Fr., *n.* 1. See NERVE (2d def.). 2. In the pl., of Vaillant, the lamellæ or gills of the agarics. 3. A vein of an insect's wing. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]—**N's fausses** (Fr.). Of Cassini, the median nerves or central threads observed in the corollas of some composite plants. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

NERVUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). 1. See NERVE. 2. Of old writers, a tendon or ligament, or other cord-like structure in the body. Cf NERF *de bœuf.*—**Nervi abdominales musculo-cutanei externi.** The lateral cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal nerves. [L, 7.]—**N. abducens (oculi).** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**Nervi accelerantes cordis.** See *Augmented* FIBRES.—**N. accessorius spinalis** (seu **vagi,** seu **Willisii**). See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**N. acusticus.** See *Auditory* NERVE.—**N. ad divisionem arteriæ carotidis.** Fr., *nerf pour la division de l'artère carotide.* A branch of the pneumogastric nerve which, after uniting with twigs from the sympathetic nerve, is distributed to the bifurcation of the carotid artery. [L, 7.]—**N. ad foramen ovale.** Fr., *nerf de la fenêtre ovale.* A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the membrane covering the fenestra ovalis. [L, 7.]—**Nervi ad tentorium cerebelli missi.** Fr., *nerfs de la tente du cervelet.* Branches of the deep petrosal, the trigeminal, or the trochlear nerves or of the superior cervical ganglion which pass back between the folds of the dura to the tentorium. [L, 7.]—**Nervi alveolares postici.** See *Posterior dental* NERVES.—**N. alveolaris anterior major.** See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—**N. alveolaris anterior minor.** See *Middle superior dental* NERVE.—**N. alveolaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental* NERVE.—**N. alveolaris maxillæ inferioris.** Ger., *unterer Zahnnerv.* The branch of the inferior dental nerve which supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth of the lower jaw. [L, 332.]—**N. alveolaris superior anterior.** See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—**N. alveolaris superior medius.** See *Middle superior dental* NERVE.—**N. alveolaris superior posterior.** See *Posterior superior dental* NERVE.—**N. ambulatorius.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**Nervi ampullares.** Fr., *nerfs ampullaires.* Ger., *Ampullarnerven.* Branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to the ampullæ of the semicircular canals. [L, 332.]—**Nervi anococcygei.** See *Anococcygeal* NERVES.—**N. anterior sæpti nasi.** A branch of the anterior ethmoidal nerve to the mucous membrane of the anterior portion of the nasal sæptum. [L, 332.]—**N. antibrachii interosseus posterior.** See *Posterior interosseous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. apicis nasi.** A branch of the external nasal nerve distributed to the integument of the apex of the nose. [L, 332.]—**Nervi arteriam subclaviam circumnectentes.** Branches of the inferior cervical ganglion which embrace the subclavian artery. [L, 7.]—**Nervi articulares.** See *Articular* NERVES.—**Nervi articulares genu inferiores et superiores.** Branches of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the capsular ligament of the knee joint. [L, 332.]—**N. aschianus.** The first cervical nerve. [L.]—**N. auditorius.** See *Auditory* NERVE.—**Nervi auriculares anteriores.** See *Anterior auricular* NERVES.—**N. auricularis inferior.** See *Inferior auricular* NERVE.—**N. auricularis magnus.** See *Great auricular* NERVE.—**N. auricularis posterior.** See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—**N. auricularis posterior profundus.** See *Posterior auricular* NERVE (1st def.).—**N. auricularis posterior superficialis.** See *Mastoid* NERVE.—**N. auricularis profundus.** See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—**N. auricularis profundus inferior.** See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—**N. auriculo-temporalis.** See *Auriculo-temporal* NERVE.—**N. axillaris.** See *Circumflex* NERVE.—**N. bigeminus, N. biradiatus.** The second sacral nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. biventricus.** See *Digastric* NERVE.—**Nervi brachiales.** Ger., *Armnerven.* The nerves of the arm. [L, 332.]—**N. brachii circumflexus.** See *Circumflex* NERVE (*of the arm*).—**N. buccalis.** See *Buccal* NERVE.—**N. buccinatorio-labialis.** See *N. buccinatorius.*—**Nervi buccinatorio-pharyngei.** Fr., *nerfs bucco-pharyngiens.* Branches of the n. buccinatorius distributed to the upper part of the pharynx. [L, 7.]—**N. buccinatorius.** Fr., *nerf buccinateur.* Ger., *Backenmuskelnerv.* A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve going to the buccinator muscle. [L, 332.]—**Nervi bucco-labiales superiores.** Fr., *nerfs bucco-labiaux supérieurs.* Terminal branches of the temporo-facial nerve distributed to the region of the cheek and upper lip. [L, 31.]—**N. bucco-labialis inferior.** See *Buccal* NERVE (2d def.).—**N. cardiacus crassus.** Fr., *nerf cardiaque quatrième.* Ger., *dicker Herznerv.* A nerve formed by the union of the left inferior and middle cardiac nerves which terminates in the deep cardiac plexus. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. cardiacus imus** (seu **inferior,** seu **infimus**). See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus longus.** See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus magnus** (seu **medius**). See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus parvus.** See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus primus.** See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus profundus.** See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus quartus.** Fr., *nerf quatrième cardiaque.* A branch of the superior thoracic ganglion which is connected with the plexus situated below the arch of the aorta. [L, 7.]—**N. cardiacus secundus.** See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus superficialis** (seu **superior,** seu **supremus**). See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. cardiacus tertius.** See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—**N. carinalis.** Ger., *Kielnerv.* In botany, a nerve running along or forming a carina. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Nervi carotici externi.** See *Nervi molles.*—**N. carotico-tympanicus (inferior).** Fr., *nerf carotico-tympanique inférieur.* A branch of the carotid plexus uniting in the tympanum with the tympanic plexus. [L, 332.]—**N. carotico-tympanicus superior.** See *N. petrosus profundus minor.*—**N. caroticus.** See *Carotid* NERVE.—**N. caroticus ascendens, N. caroticus cerebralis** (seu **internus**). See *Carotid* NERVE (1st def.).—**N. catabans.** An efferent nerve. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Nervi cavernosi clitoridis.** Branches of the cavernous plexus of the clitoris. [L, 7.]—**Nervi cavernosi minores.** Branches of the cavernous plexus distributed to the crura and corpus cavernosum of the penis or clitoris. [L, 7, 332.]—**N. cavernosus major.** A branch of the cavernous plexus of the penis or clitoris which runs between the dorsal artery and vein. [L, 332.]—**Nervi cerebrales.** See *Cranial* NERVES.—**Nervi cerebro-spinales.** See *Cerebro-spinal* NERVES.—**N. cervicalis descendens.** See DESCENDENS *noni.*—**N. cervicalis superficialis.** See *Superficial cervical* NERVE.—**N. cervico-facialis.** See *Cervico-facial* NERVE.—**Nervi ciliares breves.** See *Short ciliary* NERVES.—**Nervi ciliares longi.** See *Long ciliary* NERVES.—**N. ciliaris longus externus.** An occasional branch of the lacrymal nerve, distributed with the long ciliary nerves. [L, 332.]—**N. circumflexus (brachii,** seu **humeri).** See *Circumflex* NERVE.—**N. clitoridis.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the clitoris.*—**Nervi clunium inferiores.** See *Inferior gluteal* NERVE (2d def.).—**N. coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal* NERVE.—**N. cochleæ, N. cochlearis.** See *Cochlear* NERVE.—**Nervi colici dextri inferiores.** Fr., *nerfs coliques inférieurs droits.* Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the ileum, the cæcum, the vermiform appendix, and the lower portion of the ascending colon. [L, 7.]—**Nervi colici dextri superiores.** Fr., *nerfs coliques supérieurs droits.* Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the upper portion of the ascending and the right portion of the transverse colon. [L, 7.]—**Nervi colici medii.** Fr., *nerfs coliques moyens.* Branches of the right mesocolic plexus distributed to the transverse colon. [L. 7.]—**N. collateralis ulnaris (nervi radialis).** See *Ulnar collateral* NERVE.—**N. communicans cum nervo auriculo-temporali.** A branch connecting the auriculo-temporal nerve and the otic ganglion. [L, 332.]—**N. communicans facialis.** A branch uniting the auriculo-temporal and facial nerves. [L, 332.]—**N. communicans faciei.** 1. A branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve which passes across the parotid gland to unite with the temporo-facial nerve. [L, 31.] 2. See *Facial* NERVE.—**N. communicans fibularis cutaneus.** See *Peroneal communicating* NERVE.—**N. communicans tibialis.** See *Tibial communicating* NERVE.—**Nervi communicantes cum nervo glosso-pharyngeo.** One or more branches (irregularly disposed) uniting the petrosal ganglion and the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. [L, 31.]—**Nervi communicantes cum nervo hypoglosso** (seu **cum ramo linguali nervi trigemini**). One or more branches uniting the gustatory and hypoglossal nerves. [L, 31, 332.]—**N. concharum.** See *External nasal* NERVE.—**N. consensorius** [Andersch]. See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. coracobrachialis.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. coronarius curvaturæ minoris.** Fr., *nerf coronaire de la petite courbure.* A branch of the pneumogastric nerve running along the lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**N. coronarius pancreatis.** Fr., *nerf coronaire du pancréas.* A branch of the hepatic plexus which runs along the right half of the upper border of the pancreas. [L, 7.]—**Nervi costales.** See *Thoracic intercostal* NERVES.—**N. crotaphitico-buccinatorius.** See *Masticatory* NERVE.—**N. cruralis (anterior).** See *Anterior crural* NERVE.—**N. cruralis internus** (seu **posterior**). See *Obturator* NERVE.—**N. cubitalis.** See *Ulnar* NERVE.—**Nervi cutanei.** See *Cutaneous* NERVES.—**Nervi cutanei abdominis** (seu **abdominales**). See *Abdominal cutaneous* NERVES.—**Nervi cutanei clunium inferiores.** See *Nervi subcutanei glutœi.*—**Nervi cutanei clunium medii.** Ger., *hintere Hautnerven des Gesässes.* Two or three branches of the posterior divisions of sacral nerves distributed to the skin of the buttocks. [L, 332.]—**Nervi cutanei clunium posteriores.** The nervi cutanei clunium medii and superiores.—**Nervi cutanei clunium superiores.** Ger., *obere Hautnerven des Gesässes.* Branches of the posterior divisions of the sacral nerves distributed to the upper portion of the buttocks. [L, 332.]—**N. cutanei cruris anteriores.** Branches of the long saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the internal and anterior aspects of the thigh. [L, 332.]—**Nervi cutanei cruris peronei.** Fr., *nerfs péroniers cutanés.* The cutaneous branches of the external popliteal nerve. [L, 7.]—**Nervi cutanei pectorales.** See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous* NERVES.—**Nervi cutanei plantares.** See *Plantar cutaneous* NERVES.—**N. cutaneus antibrachii externus.** See *Musculo-spiral* NERVE and *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius.* **N. cutaneus antibrachii externus superior, N. cutaneus antibrachii medius.** Ger., *mittlerer Hautnerv des Vorderarmes.* A branch of the musculo-spiral nerve which passes down between the olecranon and the external condyle of the humerus, and is distributed to the integument of the posterior surface of the forearm. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus brachii externus.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. cutaneus brachii internus (major,** seu **medius).** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. cutaneus brachii internus minor.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg.*—**N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior.** A branch of the nerve of Wrisberg running to the posterior and inner side of the arm. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus brachii lateralis.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**N. cutaneus brachii major.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. cutaneus brachii medialis** (seu **medius**). 1. See NERVE *of Wrisberg.* 2. See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. cutaneus brachii minor.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg.*—**N. cutaneus brachii posterior (lateralis).** Fr., *nerf brachial cutané postérieur.* A branch of the circumflex nerve distributed to the integument of the upper dorsal surface of the arm. [L, 31, 332.]—**N. cutaneus brachii posterior medialis.** See *N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior.*—**N. cutaneus brachii superior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**N. cutaneus brachii Wrisbergii.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg.*—**N. cutaneus cruris.** See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—**N. cutaneus cruris et pedis longus.** See *External saphenous* NERVE.—**N. cutaneus cruris externus** (seu **lateralis**), **N. cutaneus cruris posterior.** See *Peroneal communicating* NERVE.—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior externus.** Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur externe.* A branch of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the integument of the upper external portion of the posterior surface of the leg. [L, 175.]—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior medialis.** A branch of the long saphenous nerve in the lower third of the leg, supplying the integument over the internal malleolus and the parts below it. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus cruris posterior medius internus.** Fr., *nerf péronier cutané postérieur moyen interne.* A branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve distributed to the integu-

ment of the internal and posterior surface of the leg. [L, 175.]—**N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis internus.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus.*—**N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis medius.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus.*—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis communis.** See *Musculo-cutaneus* NERVE *of the leg.*—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus.** The external branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the outer side and dorsum of the foot. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus.** The internal branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the inner side and dorsum of the foot. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis lateralis.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus.*—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus.*—**N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medius.** See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus.*—**N. cutaneus externus superior.** See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius.*—**N. cutaneus femoris anterior.** See *Middle cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris anterior externus.** See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris anterior internus** (seu **medius**). See *Middle cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris externus.** See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris internus.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris lateralis.** See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris medialis.** See *Middle cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. cutaneus femoris posterior.** Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané postérieur commun.* Ger., *hinterer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels.* A branch of the sacral plexus which passes beneath the pyriformis muscle through the great sciatic notch and, after giving off a branch to the glutæus maximus, the nervi subcutanei glutæi inferiores, and the n. pudendus longus inferior, terminates in the integument of the inner and upper portion of the thigh. [L, 7, 332.]—**N. cutaneus humeri posterior superior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**N. cutaneus longus cruris et pedis.** See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—**N. cutaneus marginalis ulnaris.** See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. cutaneus palmaris longus.** Fr., *nerf cutané palmaire long.* A branch of the median nerve given off near the wrist and distributed to the integument of the palm of the hand. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus perinæi.** A branch of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior running forward in the middle of the perinæum. [L, 115 (*a*, 50).]—**N. cutaneus plantaris proprius.** Fr., *nerf cutané plantaire propre.* A branch of the external saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot. [L, 332.]—**N. cutaneus posterior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**N. cutaneus posterior inferior.** See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius.*—**N. cutaneus posterior superior.** See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior.*—**Nervi dentales superiores.** See *Posterior dental* NERVES.—**N. dentalis anterior.** See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—**N. dentalis inferior.** See *Inferior dental* NERVE.—**N. dentalis major, N. dentalis superior anterior.** See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—**N. dentalis superior medius.** See *Middle superior dental* NERVE.—**N. dentalis superior posterior.** See *Posterior superior dental* NERVE.—**N. depressor.** A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve in dogs, uniting with the cardiac plexuses. It is believed to control the action of the heart. [L, 37.]—**N. descendens colli.** A branch from the second or third cervical nerve which unites with a branch from the hypoglossal nerve to form the ansa hypoglossi. [L, 31.]—**Nervi diaphragmatici superiores.** Fr., *nerfs diaphragmatiques supérieurs.* Branches of the cœliac ganglion distributed to the lower surface of the diaphragm. [L, 7.]—**N. diaphragmaticus.** See *Phrenic* NERVE.—**N. diaphragmaticus secundarius.** Fr., *nerf diaphragmatique sécondaire.* 1. The descendens noni or one of its terminal branches which descends into the thorax. 2. See *N. phrenicus secundarius.*—**N. digastricus.** See *Digastric* NERVE.—**Nervi digitales.** See *Digital* NERVES.—**Nervi digitales manus dorsales.** The dorsal digital nerves of the hand. [L.]—**Nervi digitales manus volares.** The palmar digital nerves. [L.]—**Nervi digitales pedis dorsales.** The dorsal digital nerves of the foot. [L.]—**Nervi digitales pedis plantares.** The plantar digital nerves. [L.]—**N. digiti annularis et digiti medii.** A terminal branch of the ulnar nerve distributed to the adjacent margins of the ring and middle fingers. [L, 37, 332.]—**N. divisus** [Rosenmüller]. See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. dorsalis clitoridis.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the clitoris.*—**N. dorsalis manus ulnaris.** Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal de la main.* Ger., *Rückenellenbogennerv.* The branch of the ulnar nerve given off on the dorsal aspect of the forearm a little above the wrist, to be distributed to the ulnar side of the dorsum of the wrist and hand and outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of the ring and middle fingers. [L, 332.]—**N. dorsalis penis.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. dorsalis scapulæ.** Fr., *nerf scapulaire postérieur.* A branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the rhomboidei major and minor, levator scapulæ, and serratus posticus superior. [L, 332.]—**N. dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.** Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal du pouce.* A branch of the radial nerve running to the dorsal surface of the thumb. [L, 7.]—**N. dorso-lumbalis.** See *Dorsi-lumbar* NERVE.—**Nervi encephali.** See *Cranial* NERVES.—**Nervi encephalospinales.** See *Cerebro-spinal* NERVES.—**Nervi erigentes.** Fr., *nerfs érecteurs.* Branches of the first and second (sometimes also of the third) sacral nerves which pass downward to the base of the bladder and the sides of the prostate gland, where they lose themselves in the hypogastric plexus. Their stimulation gives rise to erection of the penis. [K; *a*, 18.]—**N. ethmoidalis anterior.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* NERVE.—**N. ethmoidalis posterior** (seu **superior**). See *N. spheno-ethmoidalis.*—**Nervi faciales inferiores.** See *Nervi subcutanei maxillæ inferioris.*—**Nervi faciales medii.** See *Buccal* NERVE (2d def.).—**Nervi faciales superiores.** 1. The malar nerves derived from the facial nerve. [L, 332.] 2. See *Temporal* NERVE (1st def.).—**N. facialis.** See *Facial* NERVE.—**N. facialis inferior.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**N. facialis magnus** (seu **secundus**). See *Superior maxillary* NERVE.—**N. facialis superior.** See *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**N. facialis tertius.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**N. femoralis.** See *Anterior crural* NERVE.—**N. femoro-cutaneus** [Sappey]. See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. fibularis.** See *External popliteal* NERVE.—**N. frontalis.** See *Frontal* NERVE.—**N. frontalis major.** See *Supra-orbital* NERVE.—**N. frontalis minor.** See *Supratrochlear* NERVE.—**N. furcalis.** The fourth lumbar nerve. [L.]—**Nervi gangliosi uteri.** The uterine ganglia. [L.]—**N. gangliosus.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**Nervi gastrici.** See *Gastric* NERVES.—**N. genio-hyoideus.** Fr., *nerf génio-hyoïdien.* A branch of the hypoglossal nerve going to the genio-hyoideus muscle. [L, 7.]—**N. genito-cruralis.** See *Genito-crural* NERVE.—**N. glossopharyngeus.** See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**N. glutæus inferior.** See *Small sciatic* NERVE.—**N. glutæus superior.** See *Superior gluteal* NERVE.—**Nervi gustatorii radicis linguæ.** Fr., *nerfs gustatifs de la base de la langue.* Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue. [L, 7.]—**N. gustatorius.** See *Gustatory* NERVE and *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. gustatorius linguæ.** See *Gustatory* NERVE.—**Nervi hæmorrhoidales medii.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal* NERVES.—**Nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal* NERVES.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis imus** (seu **inferior**). See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal* NERVE.—**N. harmonicus magnus.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**Nervi hepatici.** Fr., *nerfs hépatiques.* Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the liver. [L, 7.]—**Nervi hepatici posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs hépatiques postérieurs.* Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the venæ cavæ. [L, 332.]—**Nervi hepatico-duodenales superficiales.** Fr., *nerfs hépatico-duodénaux superficiels.* Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the duodenum and pancreatic duct. [L, 7.]—**N. hyothyreoideus.** Fr., *nerf hyothyréoïdien.* A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the thyreohyoideus. [L, 7.]—**N. hypogastricus.** See *Hypogastric* NERVE.—**N. hypoglossus.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**N. ilio-hypogastricus.** See *Ilio-hypogastric* NERVE.—**N. ilio-inguinalis.** See *Ilio-inguinal* NERVE.—**N. indignatorius.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**N. infra-maxillaris.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**N. infra-occipitalis.** See *Suboccipital* NERVE.—**N. infra-orbitalis.** See *Infra-orbital* NERVE.—**Nervi infratonsillares.** Fr., *nerfs sous-tonsillaires.* Branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the tonsil. [L, 7.]—**N. infratrochlearis.** See *Infratrochlear* NERVE.—**N. inguinalis.** See *Genito-crural* NERVE.—**N. inguinalis externus** [Cruveilhier]. See *External cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. inguino-cutaneus.** See *Genito-crural* NERVE.—**Nervi intercostales.** See *Intercostal* NERVES.—**Nervi intercostales abdominales.** See *Abdominal intercostal* NERVES.—**Nervi intercostales anteriores.** See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous* NERVES.—**N. intercostalis maximus.** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**N. intercostalis primus.** The first intercostal nerve. [L.]—**N. intercosto-brachialis, N. intercosto-humeralis.** See *Intercosto-humeral* NERVE.—**N. intermedius Wrisbergii.** See NERVE *of Wrisberg.*—**Nervi intermesenterici superficiales.** Fr., *nerfs intermésentériques superficiels.* Branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus. [L, 7.]—**Nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales.** See *Interosseous* NERVES *of the foot.*—**N. interosseus anterior.** See *Anterior interosseus* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. interosseus antibrachii anterior.** See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial* NERVE.—**N. interosseus antibrachii dorsalis** (seu **externus**). The lower portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the forearm. [L, 332.]—**N. interosseus antibrachii internus** (seu **volaris**). See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial* NERVE.—**N. interosseus cruris.** 1. See *N. ligamenti interossei cruris.* 2. See *Interosseous* NERVE *of the leg.*—**N. interosseus externus.** See *Posterior interosseous* NERVE *of the forearm.*—**N. interosseus internus.** See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial* NERVE.—**Nervi intervertebrales colli.** The cervical nerves. [L, 7.]—**Nervi intestinales.** Fr., *nerfs intestinaux.* Branches of the sympathetic nerve or its ganglia which pass between the layers of the mesentery to the intestines. [L, 7.]—**N. ischiadicus** (**major**). See *Great sciatic* NERVE.—**N. ischiadicus minor** (seu **parvus**). See *Small sciatic* NERVE.—**N. Jacobsonii.** See *Jacobson's* NERVE.—**N. jugalis quartus.** Fr., *nerf quatrième zygomatique.* The fourth (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L, 7.]—**N. jugalis quintus.** Fr., *cinquième nerf zygomatique.* The fifth (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L, 7.]—**N. jugalis secundus.** The second (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L.]—**N. jugalis tertius.** See *Auriculo-temporal* NERVE.—**N. jugularis.** A filament uniting the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the jugular ganglion of the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 332.]—**Nervi labiales anteriores.** Branches of the ilio-inguinal nerve distributed to the labia majora. [L, 332.]—**Nervi labiales inferiores.** Branches of the mental nerve distributed to the mucous membrane, integument, and muscles of the lower lip. [L, 332.]—**Nervi labiales posteriores.** Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the labia majora and minora, the vestibule, and the urethra. [L, 332.]—**Nervi labiales superiores.** See *Superior labial* NERVES.—**N. labialis.** See *Mental* NERVE.—**N. labii inferioris externus.** Fr., *nerf labial externe.* The most external of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7.]—**N. labii inferioris internus.** Fr., *nerf labial interne.* The internal of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7.]—**N. labio-mentalis.** See *Marginal* NERVE *of the lower jaw.*—**Nervi labyrinthici.** See *Labyrinthic* NERVE.—**N. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* NERVE.—**Nervi Lancisii.** See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis.*—**N. laryngeus inferior** (seu **recurrens**). See *Recurrent laryngeal* NERVE.—**N. laryngeus superior.** See *Superior laryngeal* NERVE.—**N. laryngeus superior externus.** See *External laryngeal* NERVE.—**N. laryngeus superior internus.** See *Internal laryngeal* NERVE.—**Nervi laterales narium.** See *Nervi nasales laterales.*—**N. lateralis aortæ abdominalis exterior** (seu **major**). Fr., *nerf latéral externe de l'aorte abdominale.* A nerve

uniting the aortic and inferior mesenteric plexuses. [L, 7.]—**N. ligamenti interossei cruris.** Ger., *Zwischenknochenbandnerv des Unterschenkels.* A branch of the posterior tibial nerve which passes down between the two layers of the interosseous ligament of the leg and terminates on the anterior surface of the ligament in branches to the inferior tibio-fibular articulation. [L, 332.]—**Nervi ligamenti rotundi hepatis.** Fr., *nerfs du ligament coronaire du foie.* Nervous filaments which surround and pierce the round ligament of the liver, into which they enter. [L, 7.]—**N. linguæ sensualis.** See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**Nervi linguales papillares.** Fr., *nerfs linguaux papillaires.* The branches of the gustatory nerve which terminate in the papillæ of the tongue. [L, 7.]—**N. lingualis.** See *Lingual* NERVE.—**N. lingualis medius.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**N. lingualis paris octavi** (seu **noni,** seu **pneumogastrici**). See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**N. lingualis trigemini.** See *Gustatory* NERVE.—**N. loquens.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**Nervi lumbales** (seu **lumbares**). See *Lumbar* NERVES.—**N. lumbo-inguinalis.** See *Lumbo-inguinal* NERVE.—**N. lumbo-sacralis.** See *Lumbo-sacral* NERVE.—**N. major anastomoseos Jacobsonii.** See *Jacobson's* NERVE.—**Nervi malares.** See *Malar* NERVES.—**N. malaris inferior.** See *N. jugalis quintus.*—**N. mandibularis.** The inferior dental nerve. In the pl., *nervi mandibulares,* branches of the gustatory nerve distributed to the floor of the mouth near the frenum linguæ. [L, 332.]—**N. marginalis mandibulæ** (seu **maxillæ inferioris**). See *Marginal* NERVE *of the lower jaw.*—**N. marginalis scapulæ.** See *Long subscapular* NERVE.—**N. massetericus.** See *Masseteric* NERVE.—**N. masticatorius.** See *Masticatory* NERVE.—**N. maxillaris inferior.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**N. maxillaris superior.** See *Superior maxillary* NERVE.—**Nervi meatus auditorii externi.** Ger., *Gehörgangsnerven.* Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the integument of the external auditory meatus. [L, 332.]—**N. medianus.** See *Median* NERVE.—**N. membranæ tympani.** A branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve running to the upper margin of the membrana tympani. [L, 332.]—**Nervi meningei.** See *Meningeal* NERVES.—**N. meningeus posterior.** A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the occipital sinus and its vicinity. [L, 332.]—**N. mentalis.** See *Mental* NERVE.—**N. mixtus.** 1. A mixed nerve. 2. See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**Nervi molles.** Fr., *nerfs gris* (ou *mous*). Branches from the cervical ganglia which supply the walls of the external carotid artery and most of its branches. [C.]—**N. motorius.** See *Motor* NERVE.—**N. motorius linguæ.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**N. motorius opticus.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**N. multivagus.** See *Facial* NERVE.—**Nervi musculares abdominales.** Ger., *Muskelnerven des Bauches.* Branches of the abdominal intercostal nerves to the muscles of the abdomen. [L, 332.]—**N. musculi mallei externi.** A branch of the otic ganglion running to the tensor tympani. [L, 7.]—**N. musculi mallei interni.** A branch of the otic ganglion running to the internal malleus. [L, 332.]—**N. musculi tensoris veli palatini.** A branch of the otic ganglion running to the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**N. musculo-auricularis posterior.** Fr., *nerf musculo-auriculaire.* A branch of the posterior auricular nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the external ear and the adjoining portions of the integument. [L, 7.]—**N. musculo-cutaneus brachii.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. musculo-cutaneus femoris.** See *Anterior crural* NERVE.—**N. musculo-spiralis.** See *Musculo-spiral* NERVE.—**N. mylo-hyoideus.** See *Mylo-hyoid* NERVE.—**N. myoglossus.** See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**Nervi nasales anteriores interni.** Branches of the anterior ethmoidal nerve distributed to the anterior portions of the mucous membrane covering the nasal sæptum. [L, 332.]—**Nervi nasales laterales.** Ger., *Seitennerven der Nase.* Two or three branches of the infra-orbital nerve distributed to the integument of the lateral aspects of the lower portion of the nose. [L, 332.]—**Nervi nasales laterales inferiores.** Ger., *untere laterale Nasennerven.* Branches of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus and of the middle and lower portions of the nose. [L, 332.]—**Nervi nasales mediales.** Ger., *Nasenscheidewandnerven.* Branches from the spheno-palatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nasal sæptum. [L, 332.]—**Nervi nasales posteriores.** See *Nervi nasales laterales inferiores.*—**Nervi nasales sæpti narium** (seu **superiores anteriores**). See *Nervi nasales mediales.*—**Nervi nasales superiores posteriores.** Ger., *obere hintere Nasennerven.* Several small branches of the spheno-palatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the turbinated bones and the adjacent parts. [L, 332.]—**Nervi nasales superiores posteriores.** See *Superior nasal* NERVES.—**N. nasalis.** See *Nasal* NERVE.—**N. nasalis anterior.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* NERVE and *N. apicis nasi.*—**N. nasalis anterior externus.** See *External nasal* NERVE.—**N. nasarius, N. naso-ciliaris.** See *Naso-ciliary* NERVE.—**N. naso-dentalis.** See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—**N. naso-ocularis.** See *Naso-ciliary* NERVE.—**N. naso-palatinus** (**Scarpæ**). See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**Nervi nervorum periphericorum.** Of Prus, a network of nervous filaments in the perineurium and endoneurium of nerve-trunks. Their irritation is said to give rise to the painful points found in neuralgia. ["Lancet," Jan. 8, 1887, p. 87.]—**N. oaricus externus.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. oaricus inferior** (seu **internus**). See *Perineal* NERVE.—**N. oaricus superior.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. obturatorius.** See *Obturator* NERVE.—**N. obturatorius accessorius.** See *Accessory obturator* NERVE.—**N. occipitalis.** See *Occipital* NERVE.—**N. occipitalis anterior** (seu **externus**). See *Small occipital* NERVE.—**N. occipitalis magnus** (seu **major**). See *Great occipital* NERVE.—**N. occipitalis minor** (seu **parvus**). See *Small occipital* NERVE.—**N. occipitalis profundus.** Fr., *nerf occipital profond.* A branch of the posterior auricular nerve (of the facial nerve) distributed to the posterior portion of the occipito-frontalis and the overlying integument. [L, 7.]—**N. ocularis externus.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**N. oculi-motorius, N. oculo-motorius.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**N. oculo-muscularis communis.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**N. oculo-muscularis externus.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**N. oculo-muscularis minimus.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**N. oculo-muscularis posterior.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**N. oculo-muscularis superior.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**N. oculo-nasalis.** See *Naso-ciliary* NERVE.—**Nervi olfactorii externi.** The external branches of the olfactory bulb (see under *Olfactory* NERVE [2d def.]).—**Nervi olfactorii interni.** The internal branches of the olfactory bulb. [L, 7.]—**N. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* NERVE.—**N. ophthalmicus.** See *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**N. opticus.** See *Optic* NERVE.—**N. orbitalis, N. orbitarius.** See *Temporo-malar* NERVE.—**N. palatinus anterior.** See *Anterior palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus externus.** See *External palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus internus.** See *Posterior palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus lateralis.** See *External palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus major** (seu **maximus**). See *Anterior palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus medialis** (seu **medius**). See *Posterior palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus minimus.** See *External palatine* NERVE.—**N. palatinus parvus, N. palatinus posterior** (**minor**). See *Posterior palatine* NERVE.—**Nervi palpebrales inferiores.** See *Inferior palpebral* NERVES.—**Nervi palpebrales superiores.** Branches of the supra-orbital nerve distributed to the upper eyelid and eyebrow. [L, 332.]—**Nervi parotidei.** See *Parotid* NERVES.—**Nervi parotidei posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs parotidiens postérieurs.* Branches of the facial nerve distributed to the substance of the parotid gland. [L, 7.]—**N. patellaris.** Fr., *nerf rotulien.* A branch of the anterior crural nerve distributed to the lower anterior portion of the thigh and the region of the patella. [L, 7.]—**N. patheticus.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**Nervi pectorales anteriores.** See *Nervi thoracici anteriores.*—**Nervi pectorales interni.** See *Anterior thoracic* NERVES.—**Nervi pectorales posteriores.** See *Posterior thoracic* NERVES.—**N. penis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. perforans brachii** (seu **Casserii**). See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the arm.*—**N. perinæi** (seu **perinæus**). See *Perineal* NERVE.—**N. peroneus.** See *External popliteal* NERVE and *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. peroneus muscularis** (seu **profundus**). See *Anterior tibial* NERVE.—**N. peroneus profundus externus.** The external division of the anterior tibial nerve. [L.]—**N. peroneus profundus internus.** The internal division of the anterior tibial nerve. [L.]—**N. peroneus superficialis.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the leg.*—**N. petrosus profundus major.** See *Great deep petrosal* NERVE.—**N. petrosus profundus minor.** Fr., *petit nerf pétreux profond.* A branch of the carotid plexus or of the tympanic n. which enters the tympanum and unites with the tympanic plexus. [L, 7.]—**N. petrosus superficialis externus.** 1. See *External superficial petrosal* NERVE. 2. See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius.*—**N. petrosus superficialis infimus.** See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius.*—**N. petrosus superficialis major.** See *Great superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**N. petrosus superficialis medius** (seu **minor**). See *Small superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**N. petrosus superficialis tertius** (seu **vascularis**). A branch of the superficial petrosal nerve which occasionally unites it with the middle meningeal plexus. [L, 7, 332.]—**N. pharyngeus.** See *Pharyngeal* NERVE.—**N. pharyngeus superior** (seu **supremus**). See *Superior laryngeal* NERVE.—**Nervi phrenici superiores.** 1. Microscopic branches of the lower intercostal nerves distributed to the outer margin of the diaphragm. [L, 332.] 2. See *Nervi diaphragmatici superiores.*—**Nervi phrenico-abdominales.** Branches of the phrenic nerve which pierce the diaphragm and unite with the phrenic plexus. [L, 332.]—**N. phrenicus.** See *Phrenic* NERVE.—**N. phrenicus secundarius.** Fr., *nerf diaphragmatique secondaire.* A filament proceeding from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves or from either. It unites with the phrenic nerve near the thorax. [L, 31.]—**N. plantaris externus.** See *External plantar* NERVE.—**N. plantaris internus.** See *Internal plantar* NERVE.—**N. plantaris lateralis.** See *External plantar* NERVE.—**N. plantaris medialis.** See *Internal plantar* NERVE.—**N. pneumogastricus.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**N. poplitæus.** The upper portion of the internal popliteal nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. poplitæus externus.** See *External popliteal* NERVE.—**N. poplitæus internus.** See *Internal popliteal* NERVE.—**N. post cariem.** A syphilitic chancre. [G, 84.]—**N. primarius.** See *Median* NERVE (2d def.).—**Nervi prostatici.** Branches of the prostatic plexus distributed to the prostate. [L, 7.]—**N. pterygoideus.** See *Vidian* NERVE.—**N. pterygoideus externus.** See *External pterygoid* NERVE.—**N. pterygoideus internus.** See *Internal pterygoid* NERVE.—**N. pterygoideus internus inferior.** Fr., *nerf ptérygoïdien interne inférieur.* An inconstant branch of the lingual nerve running to the internal pterygoid muscle. [L, 7.]—**N. pterygopalatinus.** See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**N. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis.** The inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve when it is a branch of the pudic nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. pudendus.** See *Pudic* NERVE.—**N. pudendus communis.** The pudic nerve when the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve arises from it. [L, 332.]—**N. pudendus externus.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. pudendus inferior.** 1. See *Perineal* NERVE. 2. See *Inferior pudendal* NERVE.—**N. pudendus internus.** See *Perineal* NERVE.—**N. pudendus longus inferior.** A twig of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior joining the perineal nerve. [L, 7, 332.]—**N. pudendus superior.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**Nervi pulmonales.** See *Pulmonary* NERVES.—**N. quintus.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. radialis.** See *Radial* NERVE.—**N. radialis profundus.** Ger., *tiefer Speichennerv.* The superior portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the arm. [L, 332.]—**N. radialis superficialis.** See *Radial* NERVE (1st def.).—**N. recurrens.** See *Recurrent laryngeal* NERVE.—**N. recurrens inframaxillaris.** A branch of the lower division of the inferior maxillary nerve given off in the foramen ovale. It aids in forming the middle meningeal plexus. [L, 332.]—**N. recurrens ophthalmici.** See *N. tentorii.*—**N. recurrens rami secundi nervi trigemini.** See *N. recurrens supramaxillaris.*—**N. recurrens rami tertii nervi trigemini.** See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris.*—**N. recurrens secundus rami tertii nervi trigemini.** A branch of the gustatory nerve

which enters the skull through the anterior condylar foramen and is distributed to the posterior occipital region. [L, 332.]—**N. recurrens supramaxillaris.** A branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the dura of the middle fossa of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Nervi renales.** See *Renal* NERVES.—**N. renalis posterior (superior).** See *Smallest splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. respiratorius Bellii.** See *Posterior thoracic* NERVES.—**N. respiratorius colli.** A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which unites with the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 7.]—**Nervi respiratoriis externis (inferiores).** See *Posterior thoracic* NERVES.—**N. respiratorius externus superior.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**N. respiratorius internus (Bellii).** See *Phrenic* NERVE.—**N. saccularis major.** A branch of the vestibular nerve distributed to the sacculus ellipticus and to the macula acustica. [L, 332.]—**N. saccularis minor.** A branch of the cochlear nerve distributed to the macula acustica. [L, 332.]—**Nervi sacrales.** See *Sacral* NERVES—**Nervi sæpti narium.** See *Nervi nasales mediales.*—**N. sæpti transversi.** See *Phrenic* NERVE.—**N. saphenus.** See *Long saphenous* NERVE.—**N. saphenus brevis (seu externus, seu inferior).** See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—**N. saphenus internus (magnus, seu major).** See *Long saphenous* NERVE.—**N. saphenus minor.** See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—**N. saphenus superior.** See *Middle cutaneous* NERVE *of the thigh.*—**N. scapularis (superior).** See *Suprascapular* NERVE.—**Nervi scrotales anteriores.** Ger., *vordere Hodensacknerven.* Branches of the ilio-inguinal nerve distributed to the integument of the root of the penis and of the anterior surface of the scrotum. [L, 333.]—**Nervi scrotales posteriores.** Ger., *hintere Hodensacknerven.* Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the scrotum. [L, 332.]—**N. secretorius.** See *Secretory* NERVE.—**N. secundarius.** See *Secondary* NERVE.—**N. sensorius.** See *Sensory* NERVE.—**N. sensorius (seu sensualis) linguæ.** See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**N. sinualis.** See *N. tentorii.*—**N. sinuvertebralis.** A branch of a spinal nerve distributed to a vertebra, its venous sinuses, and the adjacent spinal dura and pia. [L, 332.]—**N. spermaticus communis.** See *Pudic* NERVE.—**N. spermaticus externus.** See *External spermatic* NERVE.—**N. spermaticus inferior (seu internus).** See *Perineal* NERVE.—**N. spermaticus superior.** See *Dorsal* NERVE *of the penis.*—**N. spheno-ethmoidalis, N. sphenoidalis.** Fr., *nerf sphénoïdal.* A branch of the naso-ciliary nerve which unites with a branch of the spheno-palatine ganglion and is distributed upon the posterior ethmoidal artery. [L, 332.]—**N. spheno-palatinus.** See *Naso-palatine* NERVE.—**Nervi spinales.** See *Spinal* NERVES.—**Nervi spinales costales, Nervi spinales dorsales.** See *Intercostal* NERVES.—**Nervi spinales lumbales (seu lumbares).** See *Lumbar* NERVES.—**Nervi spinales thoracici.** See *Intercostal* NERVES.—**N. spinalis accessorius.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**N. spinosus.** See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris.*—**N. spiralis.** See *Radial* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus imus.** See *Smallest splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus inferior.** See *Small splanchnic* NERVE and *Smallest splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus major.** See *Great splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus medius.** See *Small splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus minimus.** See *Smallest splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus minor.** See *Small splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus primus (seu superior).** See *Great splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. splanchnicus tertius.** See *Smallest splanchnic* NERVE.—**N. stapedius.** See *Stapedial* NERVE.—**N. stylo-glossus.** Fr., *nerf stylo-glosse.* A branch of the hypoglossal nerve distributed to the stylo-glossus muscle. [L, 7.]—**N. stylo-hyoideus.** See *Stylo-hyoid* NERVE.—**N. stylo-pharyngeus.** Fr., *nerf stylo-pharyngien.* A branch of the lingual or of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. [L, 7, 31.]—**N. subclavius.** Ger., *Unterschlüsselbeinnerv.* A branch of the fifth cervical nerve distributed to the subclavius muscle. [L.]—**Nervi subcostales.** See *Intercostal* NERVES.—**Nervi subcutanei glutæi (inferiores).** Fr., *nerfs cutanés inférieurs de la fesse.* Ger., *untere Hautnerven des Gesässes.* Branches of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior distributed to the integument of the anterior and external upper surface of the gluteal region. [L, 7, 332.]—**Nervi subcutanei maxillæ inferioris.** Ger., *Unterhautnerven des Unterkiefers.* Terminal branches of the facial nerve distributed to the region along the lower margin of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31.]—**Nervi subcutanei nasi.** See *Nervi nasales laterales.*—**N. subcutaneus colli.** See *Superficial cervical* NERVE.—**N. subcutaneus colli inferior (seu infimus).** 1. The superficial cervical nerve. 2. Its inferior or descending division. [L, 332.]—**N. subcutaneus colli medius.** The ascending branch of the superficial cervical nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. subcutaneus colli superficialis (seu superior).** Fr., *nerf sous-cutané supérieur du cou.* Ger., *Unterhautnerv des Halses.* A terminal branch of the facial nerve distributed to the vicinity of the sterno-cleido-mastoid and subcutaneus colli. [L, 31.]—**N. subcutaneus malæ.** See *Temporo-malar* NERVE.—**N. sublingualis.** See *Sublingual* NERVE.—**N. suboccipitalis.** See *Suboccipital* NERVE.—**N. subscapularis inferior (seu longus).** See *Long subscapular* NERVE.—**N. subscapularis medius.** Ger., *mittlerer Unterschulterblattnerv.* A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the inner portion of the subscapularis and the teres major. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. subscapularis superior.** Ger., *oberer Unterschulterblattnerv.* A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the upper portion of the subscapularis. [L, 142, 332.]—**Nervi supraclaviculares.** See *Supraclavicular* NERVES.—**Nervi supraclaviculares anteriores.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires antérieurs.* Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin of the sternal and mammary regions. [L, 332.]—**Nervi supraclaviculares medii.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires moyens.* Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the infraclavicular fossa and the axilla. [L, 332.]—**Nervi supraclaviculares posteriores.** Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires postérieurs.* Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin over the anterior margin of the latissimus dorsi and the upper portion of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**N. supra-orbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* NERVE.—**N. supratrochlearis.** See *Supratrochlear* NERVE.—**N. suralis (magnus).** See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—**N. sympathicus cervicalis.** The cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**N. sympathicus magnus (seu maximus).** See *Sympathetic* NERVE.—**N. sympathicus medius.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. sympathicus minor (seu parvus).** See *Facial* NERVE.—**N. temporalis.** See *Temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporalis anterior.** See *Auriculo-temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporalis anterior profundus.** See *Anterior deep temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporalis cutaneus.** See *Superficial temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporalis profundus externus.** See *Posterior deep temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporalis profundus internus.** See *Anterior deep temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporalis subcutaneus (seu superficialis).** See *Superficial temporal* NERVE.—**N. temporo-facialis.** See *Temporo-facial* NERVE.—**N. temporo-malaris.** See *Temporo-malar* NERVE.—**N. tentorii (cerebelli).** Ger., *Blutleiternerv.* A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed between the folds of the tentorium. [L, 332.]—**Nervi thoracici anteriores.** See *Anterior thoracic* NERVES and *Anterior thoracic cutaneous* NERVES.—**Nervi thoracici intercostales.** See *Thoracic intercostal* NERVES.—**Nervi thoracici posteriores.** See *Posterior thoracic* NERVES.—**N. thoracico-brachialis.** A nerve uniting the nerve of Wrisberg and the intercosto-humeral nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. thoracico-dorsalis.** See *Long subscapular* NERVE.—**N. thoracicus lateralis.** The most external of the anterior thoracic nerves. [L, 332.]—**N. thoracicus longus.** See *Posterior thoracic* NERVE.—**N. tibialis musculo-cutaneus.** See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE *of the leg.*—**N. tibialis posticus.** See *Posterior tibial* NERVE.—**N. timidus.** See *Abducens* NERVE.—**Nervi tonsillares.** See *Tonsilar* NERVES.—**Nervi tracheales inferiores.** Ger., *untere Luftröhrennerven.* Branches of the pneumogastric nerve distributed to the lower portion of the trachea and the anterior surface of the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Nervi tracheales superiores.** Ger., *obere Luftröhrennerven.* Branches of the inferior laryngeal nerve distributed to the cervical portion of the trachea. [L, 332.]—**N. trifacialis, N. trigeminus.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**N. triradiatus.** See *N. furcalis.*—**N. trochlearis.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**N. trophicus.** See *Trophic* NERVE.—**N. tubæ (eustachianæ).** A branch of the tympanic plexus distributed to the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**N. tympani (seu tympanicus [superior]).** See *Jacobson's* NERVE.—**N. ulnaris.** See *Ulnar* NERVE.—**N. ulnaris dorsalis.** See *N. dorsalis manus ulnaris.*—**N. ulnaris volaris.** Ger., *Hohlhandellenbogennerv.* The ulnar nerve just before its division into its deep and superficial palmar branches. [L, 332.]—**N. ulnaris volaris profundus.** Ger., *tiefer Hohlhandnerv.* The deep palmar branch of the ulnar nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. ulnaris volaris superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächlicher Hohlhandnerv.* The superficial palmar branch of the ulnar nerve. [L, 332.]—**N. vagus.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**Nervi vasorum.** Ger., *Gefässnerven.* The nerves distributed to the coats of blood-vessels. [L.]—**Nervi vesicales inferiores (seu infimi).** See *Inferior vesical* NERVES.—**Nervi vesicales superiores.** See *Superior vesical* NERVES.—**N. vestibularis, N. vestibuli (auris).** See *Vestibular* NERVE.—**N. vidianus.** See *Vidian* NERVE.—**N. vidianus superficialis.** See *Great superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**Nervi zygomatici.** Fr., *nerfs zygomatiques.* Ger., *Wangennerven.* Branches of the facial nerve distributed over the malar bone. [L, 332.] See also *Malar* NERVES.

NESÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²s(nas)-e′(a³′e²)-a³. From Νησαίη, the name of a Nereid. Fr., *nésée, néséa.* 1. A genus of the *Lythraceæ.* 2. An old name for *Lythrum salicaria.* [B, 34, 38, 93 (*a*, 35); L, 87 (*a*, 43).]—**N. salicifolia.** 1. See HEIMIA *salicifolia.* 2. A Mexican species used as a laxative, diuretic, and sudorific. [*a*, 14.]—**N. syphilitica.** See HEIMIA *salicifolia.*—**N. verticillata.** Swamp loosestrife; a North American species growing in swamps; said to be injurious to cows about to calve. [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 35).]

NESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(na)′si²s. Gen., *nes′eos, nes′is.* Gr., νῆσις (from νεῖν, to spin). A suture. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

NESPEL (Ger.), **NESPELN** (Ger.), **NESPLIER** (Fr.), **NESPOULIER** (Fr.), n's. Ne²sp′e²l, -e²ln, ne²s-ple-a, ne²s-pu-le-a. See MESPILUS *germanica.*

NESSEL (Ger.), n. Ne²s′se²l. See URTICA.—**N′ausschlag, N′brand.** See URTICARIA.—**N′fieber.** See URTICARIA and URTICARIA *acuta.*—**N′friesel.** See URTICARIA and URTICARIA *tuberosa.*—**N′staude.** The genus *Prasium.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**N′sucht.** See URTICARIA and URTICARIA *chronica.*—**Todte N.** See LAMIUM *album.*

NEST, n. Ne²st. A.-S., *n.* Gr., νεοσσία. Lat., *nidus.* Fr., *nid.* Ger., *N.* 1. A place in which eggs (especially of birds) are laid and hatched and young are reared. 2. Any structure resembling a bird's n., or serving a like purpose. 3. A set or cluster of boxes, weights, etc., constructed so that each fits into the one outside it. [*a*, 48.] 4. Of M. Duncan, see COUVEUSE.—**Edible n.** Lat., *nidus esculentus.* A certain bird's nest used as food, especially that of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia,* which is eaten in China. [*a*, 48.]—**Swallows' n's.** See *Nidi* HIRUNDINUM, under HIRUNDO.

NEST (Ger.), n. Ne²st. 1. See *N.* (Eng.) and NIDUS. 2. The decidua. [A, 70.]—**Brutn′.** See GONOTROPHIUM.—**N′e des motorischen Feldes.** Of Meynert, groups of motor nerve-cells, especially those in the stratum lemnisci. [I, 11 (K).]—**N′sack.** The decidua. [A, 46.]—**N′sackwasser.** The hydroperione. [A, 46.]—**Zelln′.** See CELL-*nest.*

NESTEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²st(nast)-i′(e²′i²)-a³. Gr., νηστεία (from νηστεύειν, to fast). 1. The act of fasting. 2. The jejunum. 3. Of Empedocles, water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NESTERN (Ger.), n. pl. Ne²st′e²rn. See *Lateral* RECESS.

NESTIATRA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²st(nast)-i²-a²t(a³t)′ra³. From νῆστις, fasting, and ἰατρός, a physician. Treatment by fasting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NESTIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ne^{2}st(nast)′i^{2}s. Gen., *nest′ios*, *nest′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., νῆστις. Fasting. [A, 311, 322 (α, 21).]

NESTOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}st(nast)-o(o^3)-po(po^2)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., νηστοποσία (from νῆστις, fasting, and πόσις, a drinking). Fr., *nestoposie.* Drinking with the stomach empty of food. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NESTOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}st(nast)-o(o^3)-the^{2}r-a^2(a^3)-pi(pe)′a^3. From νῆστις, fasting, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *nestothérapie.* Treatment by fasting. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

NETRANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}t(nat)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z-(u^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-rys′matos* (*-atis*). From νῆτρον, a spindle, and ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm. Fr., *nétranévrysme.* A fusiform aneurysm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NETTLE, n. Ne^{2}tl. A.-S., *netl*, *netele.* Gr., κνίδη. Fr., *ortie.* Ger., *Nessel.* Sp., *ortiga* [Mex. Ph.]. The genus *Urtica* and its allies ; also any one of various other plants, species of *Lamium*, etc. [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Blind n.** Any one of various labiate plants (*Lamium album*, etc.) with leaves resembling those of the genus *Urtica.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Chile n.** The genus *Loasa.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).] —**Dead n., Deaf n., Dee n.** 1. The genus *Galeobdolon.* 2. The genus *Lamium.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).] See also DEAD-N.—**Deyo n.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit* and *Stachys silvatica.* [A, 505 (α, 21) ; B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Dog-n.** The genus *Lamium.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Dumb n.** See LAMIUM *album.*—**Dwarf n.** The *Urtica urens.* [B. 5 (α, 35).] —**Extract of n.** See *Extractum* URTICÆ.—**False n.** The genus *Boehmeria.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**Hedge n.** The genus *Stachys*, especially *Stachys silvatica.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**Hemp n.** The genus *Galeopsis.* [B, 19, 34 (α, 35).]—**Small n.** See URTICA *urens.*—**Spurge n.** The genus *Cnidoscolus.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**Stinging n.** The genera *Urtica* and *Laportea ;* also other *Urticaceæ.* [α, 35.] —**Stingless n.** The genus *Pilea.* [B, 34, 275 (α, 35).] See also BOEHMERIA.—**Tree n.** The *Laportea gigas ;* also other arborescent species. [B, 185 (α, 35).]

NETTLE-TREE, n. Ne^{2}tl′tre. 1. See CELTIS. 3. See *Tree* NETTLE.—**American n.-t.** See CELTIS *occidentalis.*—**Australian n.-t.** See *Tree* NETTLE.—**European n.-t.** See CELTIS *australis.* —**Jamaica n.-t.** See CELTIS *micrantha.*

NETTORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}t(nat)-to^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)′ku^{3}s(chu^{4}s). From νῆττα, a duck, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Of De Blainville, a pseudoparasite ascertained to be the decomposed remains of *Bothriocephalus claviceps* of the salmon, found in human fæces. [L, 16.]

NETWORK, n. Ne^{2}t′wu^{6}rk. Fr., *réseau.* Ger., *Netzwerk.* A net-like substance or texture ; a structure or surface marked by intersecting lines. [α, 48.]—**Extranuclear n.** See *Intracellular n.*—**Gerlach's n.** Syn.: *nerve-fibre n.* Fr., *réseau de Gerlach.* The n. of fibres in the gray substance of the spinal cord ; believed by Gerlach to be formed largely by the processes of the nerve cells, especially in the posterior horn. [J.]—**Haller's n.** See RETE *testis.*—**Intracellular n.** Fr., *réseau protoplasmique, réticulum chromatique* (ou *plasmatique*). Ger., *intracellulares Netz, Plasmanetz. Protoplasmanetz, Zellnetz.* Of Klein, the n. formed by the fibrils of the cell body. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Soc.," 1878, p. 315 ; "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 1 (J) ; J, 26, 32.] See also *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Intranuclear n., Nuclear n.** Fr., *réseau nucléaire.* Ger., *intranucleares Netz.* Of Klein, the n. formed by the nuclear fibrils. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Soc.," 1878, p. 315 (J).]—**Peripheral n.** Any n., as of vessels or nerves, at their peripheral extremities. [J.]

NETZ (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}ts. See OMENTUM, PLEXUS, and RETICULUM.—**Fasern'.** A network of fibres.—**Gastro-hepatisches N.** See *Gastro-hepatic* OMENTUM.—**Gefässn'.** Cf. RETE *vasculosum.*—**Glian'.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Grosses N.** See *Greater* OMENTUM.—**Haarn'.** See CAPILLITIUM (3d and 4th def's).—**Kleinn'.** See *Germ* RETICULUM.—**Kernn'e.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Kleines N.** See *Lesser* OMENTUM.—**Kleines N. der Leber.** See *Gastro-hepatic* OMENTUM.—**Kniegelenkn'.** See RETE *articulare genu.*—**Knochenn'.** Osseous tissue. [L.]—**Leberzellenn'e.** The network formed by the liver cells. [L, 115.]—**Lymphgefässn'.** See *Lymphatic* PLEXUS.—**Lymphn'.** See *Adenoid* TISSUE.—**Magen- und Dickdarmn'.** See *Great* OMENTUM.—**Magen- und Lebern'.** See *Gastro-hepatic* OMENTUM.—**N'entzündung.** See EPIPLOITIS.—**N'-flügelig.** See NEUROPTEROUS.—**N'haut.** See the major list.—**N'-scheide.** See RETICULUM.—**N'vorfall.** See EPIPLOCELE.—**Plasman', Protoplasman'.** See *Intracellular* NETWORK.—**Schwelln'.** See *Cavernous* TISSUE.—**Wundern'.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**Zelln'.** See *Intracellular* NETWORK.

NETZCHEN (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}ts′ch^{2}e^{2}n. See RETICULUM.—**Klebn'.** See RETICULUM *glutinosum.*

NETZHAUT (Ger.), n. Ne^{2}ts′ha^3-u^{4}t. See RETINA.—**Getigerte N.** See *Tiger* RETINA.—**N'abhebung, N'ablösung.** Detachment of the retina.—**N'bild.** See *Retinal* IMAGE.—**N'blutung.** See *Retinal* APOPLEXY.—**N'entzündung.** See RETINITIS. —**N'erschütterung.** See COMMOTIO *retinæ.*—**N'erweichung.** Softening of the retina. [α, 29.]—**N'fältchen.** See PLICÆ *centrales.*—**N'gliom.** See GLIOMA *retinæ.*—**N'grübchen.** See FOVEA *centralis retinæ.*—**N'incongruenz.** See INCONGRUENCE *of the retina.*

NEUBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Noi′bi^{2}ld-un^2. 1. See NEOPLASM. 2. Regeneration of tissue. 3. The restoration of a part by a plastic operation. [α, 17.]

NEUDORF (Ger.), n. Noi′do^{2}rf. A climatic resort in Bohemia, Austria, where there are alkaline and saline springs containing iron, manganese, etc. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

NEUENAHR (Ger.), n. Noi′e^{2}n-a^{3}r. A place in the district of Coblentz, Prussia, where there are hot alkaline and gaseous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

NEUENHEIM (Ger.), n. Noi′e^{2}n-him. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

NEUGEWÜRZ (Ger.), n. Noi′ge^2-vu^{6}rts. See PIMENTA and CALYCANTHUS.

NEUGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Noi′gled-e^{2}r-un^2. In embryology, the segmentation of the mesoblast around the notochord to form the permanent vertebræ. It is subsequent to the muscular segmentation (*i. e.*, the formation of protovertebræ, hence the designation of secondary segmentation). [J, 23, 30.]

NEUGRÜN (Ger.), n. Noi′gru^{6}n. 1. See *Imperial* GREEN. 2. See *Chrome* GREEN.

NEUHAUS (Ger.), n. Noi′ha^3-u^{4}s. 1. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are gaseous and saline springs. 2. A place in Lower Styria, Austria, where there is a hot alkaline and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

NEUHOF (Ger.), n. Noi′ho^{3}f. A place in Temes County, Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

NEUMARKT (Ger.), n. Noi′ma^{3}rkt. 1. A place in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. 2. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, and another in Styria, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

NEURAD, adv. Nu^{2}r′a^{2}d. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Toward the neuraxis. [L (J) ; L, 14.] Cf. HÆMAD.

NEURADYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)′i^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀδυναμία, debility. Fr., *neuradynamie.* See NEURASTHENIA.

NEURAL, adj. Nu^2′r'l. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Pertaining to a nerve or to nervous matter ; connected with or affecting the nervous system. [L, 343.]

NEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *névralgie.* Ger., *N.*, *Neuralgie, Nervenschmerz.* A nervous disorder characterized solely by pain, due either to functional disturbance of the central or peripheral extremities or to inflammation in some portion of its course. The pain for each particular form of n. is usually confined to a particular nerve, and is generally spasmodic and lancinating. [D, 25 ; α, 34.]—**Arthro-n., Articular n.** See ARTHRALGIA.—**Cardiac n.** Lat., *n. cordis, n. cardiaca.* See ANGINA *pectoris.*—**Cerebral n.** Lat., *n. cerebralis.* Of Romberg. hemicrania ; so called because thought to be due to hyperæsthesia of the brain. [D, 35, 70.]—**Epileptiform n., Epileptoid n.** Of Trousseau, n. affecting the fifth nerve, in which the pain paroxysms are violent and lightning-like, succeeding each other with great rapidity for a few seconds or minutes, and attended by mimetic reflex convulsions. The paroxysms vanish suddenly for hours. days, or weeks. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**General n.** Of Valleix, a variety of nervous exhaustion in which there are vague pains in the head, viscera, and limbs, as well as facial, intercostal, crural, lumbo-abdominal. or sciatic n., either associated or succeeding each other. [α, 34.]—**Hysterical n.** 1. N. associated with hysteria ; often developed in the left hypochondrium. 2. A simulation of n. by an hysterical person. It is less intense than true n., is diffused in area, and is without painful spots. [D, 35.]—**Lead n.** N. caused by saturnism ; it is a toxic neuritis. [α, 34.]—**Lumbo-abdominal n.** Lat., *n. lumbo-abdominalis.* Fr., *névralgie lombo-abdominale.* Of Valleix, abdominal n. seated in the hypogastrium a little to one side of the median line. Other tender points are outside the first or second lumbar vertebra and immediately above the middle of the crest of the ilium. It is most common among women, and with them there may also be a painful point in the middle of the cervix uteri. [D, 25.]—**N. cordis.** See ANGINA *pectoris.*—**N. tympanica.** See OTALGIA *tympanica.*—**N. urethralis.** Pain in the urethra independent of inflammation. [α, 34.]—**N. uteri.** See HYSTERALGIA (2d def.).—**N. ventriculi.** See CARDIALGIA.—**Obturator n.** Lat., *n. obturatoria.* Fr., *névralgie obturatrice.* A form of femoral n. seated along the inner side of the thigh as far as the knee joint ; associated by Romberg with obturator hernia. [D, 35.]—**Solar n.** Fr., *névralgie solaire.* N. which prevails during the day-time, but is absent at night. [D, 72.]

NEURALWARD, adv. Nu^2′r'l-w'd. See NEURAD.

NEURÄMIE (Ger.), n. Noir-a-me′. See NEURASTHENIA.

NEURANAGENNEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)-ne(na)′ma^3. Gen., *-nem′atos* (*-atis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, ἀνά, again, and γέννημα, that which is produced. Fr., *neuranagennème.* Ger., *Nervennarbe.* A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURANAGENNESIS (Lat.), **NEURANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ne(na)′si^{2}s, -a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-nes′eos* (*-gen′nesis*), *-phys′eos* (*-aph′ysis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, ἀνά, again, and γέννησις, an engendering. Fr., *neuranagennèse.* The regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phys′eos* (*-oph′ysis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. Ger., *Neurapophyse.* The lateral portion of the neural arch ; represented in all except the cranial vertebræ by the laminæ, in the occipital bone by the lateral piece on each side of the foramen magnum, in the parietal bone by the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, in the frontal bone by the lesser wing of the presphenoid bone, and in the nasal bone by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.]

NEURARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-a^{3}rt-e(a)′ri^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Of A. Dugès, a blending of the minutest nerves with the minutest arteries. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

NEURASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)′a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., *neurasthénie, névrasthénie.* Ger., *Neurasthenie, Nervenschwäche.* It., *neurastenia.* Nervous exhaustion (or prostration, or debility) ; a condition appearing in the early and middle periods of adult life, presenting objective symptoms of deranged function of the nervous

system, slight in degree but definite in character, and persisting for months, for years, or for life. There are inability to walk more than a short distance without fatigue; a variable increase of myotatic irritability; headache, aching, or pain in the back and legs; and spontaneous sensations of tingling, formication, heat, and cold. Dyspepsia, constipation, and other derangements of the functions may result in anæmia. There is a mental phase in the condition, the patient being irritable, unable to pursue a consecutive train of thought; or there may be a cheerful, egotistical resignation to the invalidism. It may be caused by emotional or mental strain, worry, fright, etc. [α, 34.]—**Cerebral n.** Lat., *n. cerebralis.* A functional disease with well-marked but variable symptoms, which supervene simultaneously and successively when the nervous system is subjected to severe strain from overexertion. Beard declared that it was especially common among Americans. [D, 35.]—**Cerebro-cardiac n.** Of Krisaber, n. with a predominance of cerebral and cardiac symptoms. [α, 34.]—**Cerebro-gastric n.** Of Leven, n. with a predominance of cerebral and gastric symptoms. [α, 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal n.** Lat., *n. cerebro-spinalis.* N. of cerebro-spinal origin. [D, 18.]—**Gastric n.** Lat., *n. gastrica.* See *Nervous* DYSPEPSIA.—**Genito-urinary n.** See *N. sexualis.*—**Neuralgic n.** Of Huchard, general neuralgia. [α, 34.]—**N. cerebralis, N. cordis.** See *Cerebro-cardiac n.*—**N. retinæ.** See ASTHENOPIA.—**N. sexualis.** N. caused by masturbation or excessive venery and associated with an absence of sexual desire, or of the power of erection or ejaculation, or of ability to experience pleasure during copulation, and sometimes with the various forms of sexual perversion. [α, 34.]—**N. spinalis.** See *Spinal n.*—**Spasmodic n.** Of Huchard, n. in which œsophageal, pharyngeal, gastric, intestinal, anal, bronchial, or other local or general spasm is aprominent symptom. [α, 34.]—**Spinal n.** N. referable to depression of the functions of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]—**Vasomotor n.** A vaso-motor paresis associated with irritable heart in n. [α, 34.]

NEURATAXIE (Fr.), n. Nu^6-ra^3-ta^{3}x-e. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀταξία, derangement. Of Huchard, neurasthenia. ["Union méd.," June 15, 1882, p. 978 (α, 34).]

NEURATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. See NEURASTHENIA.

NEURATROPHIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}t-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k. Pertaining to defective nutrition of the nervous system. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885 (α, 34).]

NEURAXIS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}r-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'is.* See *Cerebro-spinal* AXIS.

NEURECTASY, n. Nu^{2}r-e^{2}kt'a^{2}s-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. The operation of nerve-stretching. [α, 34.]

NEURECTOMY, n. Nu^{2}r-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *névrectomie.* Ger., *Neurectomie, Nervenausschneidung.* Excision of a portion of a nerve. [α, 34.]—**Optico-ciliary n.** Fr., *névrectomie optico-ciliaire.* Ger., *Resection der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven.* An operation in which portions of the optic nerve and of the ciliary nerve are exsected, the other steps being identical with those in optico-ciliary neurotomy. In Meyer's operation the tendons of the external and internal recti are divided, also the two oblique muscles. The fibrous capsule of the globe is then completely detached, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided and exsected. [F.]

NEURECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-e^{2}kt-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, ἐκ, forth from, and τόπος, a place. Fr., *névrectopie.* Ger., *abnorme Nervenlage.* Displacement or abnormal situation of a nerve. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUREMPODISM, n. Nu^{2}r-e^{2}m'po^{2}d-i^{2}zm. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἐμποδισμός, an impeding. Fr., *névrempodisme.* Obstruction of nervous action. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURENTERIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Pertaining to the medullary tube and the intestine. [α, 48.]

NEURÉPINE (Fr.), n. Nu^6-ra-pen. See NEURAPOPHYSIS (2d def.).

NEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r'i^{2}a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve. A fine nervous tissue, such as that of the retina. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* Of Radcliffe, hysteria associated with hypochondriasis. ["Lancet," 1873, i, p. 474 (α, 34).]

NEURICITY, n. Nu^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Nerve-force. [L, 14 (α, 48).]

NEURIDINE, n. Nu^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Neuridin.* A non-poisonous base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with saprine, found in brain-substance, putrefying egg-albumin, and human cadavers. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

NEURILEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-i^2-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-lem'matos (-atis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and λέμμα, a husk. Fr., *névrilemme, névrilème.* Ger., *N., Neurilemm.* Syn.: *sheath of Schwann.* 1. The elastic, hyaline, apparently structureless sheath inclosing a nerve-fibre; composed (in the medullated nerve-fibre) of segments conjoined at the nodes of Ranvier, and each containing on the ental surface a cell-like body (nerve-corpuscle). See also INTERNODE *of Ranvier.* By some authors the term n. is restricted to the peripheral medullated nerves, whereas others describe non-medullated nerves as possessing a n. but without nodes of Ranvier. A n. is also ascribed to the medullated nerve-fibres of the central nervous system by Gerlach and Heitzmann. [J, 10, 26, 30, 32, 35.] 2. See PERINEURIUM.

NEURILEMMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-i^2-le^{2}m-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-mit'idos (-idis).* Fr., *névrilémite.* Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEURILITY, n. Nu^{2}r-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *neurilité, névrilité.* The faculty by which the nerves transmit impulses or impressions. [L, 41, 49, 88 (α, 14).]

NEURILYMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-i^{2}l(el)-l(u^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-ym'atos (-atis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and εἴλυμα, a wrapper. See NEURILEMMA.

NEURIN, n. Nu^{2}r'i^{2}n. Fr., *neurine, névrine, albumine cérébrale.* Ger., *N.* 1. See NEURINE. 2. A proprietary effervescing beverage containing various alkaline bromides the taste of which is almost entirely masked. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888 (α, 50).]—**Gray n.** Of Owen, the gray matter of the central nervous system. [I, 14 (K).]—**Vesicular n.** Of Owen, the embryonic gray nerve substance, so called because it contains numbers of multipolar vesicles, or primitive ganglion-cells. [I, 14 (K).]—**White n.** The embryonic white substance of the central nervous system. [I, 14 (K).]

NEURINE, n. Nu^{2}r-en. Syn.: *trimethylvinylammonium hydrate.* A highly poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_{13}NO = (CH_3)_3 : N(CH:CH_2)(OH)$, produced by the chemical decomposition of protagon, and occurring in putrefying meat and in the putrefaction by which certain esculent fungi are rendered poisonous. Its action is physiologically intermediate between that of muscarine and curare, producing dilated pupils, profuse secretions, acceleration followed by paralysis of respiration, and general convulsions preceding death. Atropine antagonizes its effect on the heart and the glandular system only. The n. of commerce consists of a mixture, in various proportions, of choline and n., and the term n. is sometimes applied to the former base. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 983 (B); "Lancet," Aug. 29, 1885 (α, 50).]

NEURIORRHABDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nu^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}r-ra^{2}b(ra^{3}b)'di^2-a^3. From νεύριον, a little nerve, and ῥαβδίον, a little rod. Fr., *névriorrhabdions.* The rod-like bodies of the retina. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURISCHIAS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-i^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-i'ados (-adis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἰσχιάς, pain in the loins. Ger., *nervöses Hüftweh.* Lumbar neuralgia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURISM, n. Nu^{2}r'i^{2}zm. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *névrisme, neurisme.* See NERVOSISM.

NEURISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}r-i^{2}st'o^{2}s. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἱστός, a tissue. Nervous tissue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos (-idis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve (see also *-itis**). Fr., *névrite.* Ger., *Nervenentzündung.* Inflammation of a nerve or group of nerves. [D.]—**Acute n.** Lat., *n. acuta.* Fr., *névrite aiguë.* An affection marked by hardness of the inflammed tissue, pain on pressure, spasm or paralysis, and in some cases an erythematous or bullous eruption in the overlying skin. [α, 34.]—**Acute progressive n.** [Eichhorst]. See *Progressive multiple n.*—**Adventitial n.** N. in which the inflammation affects the adventitial connective tissue of a nerve. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Alcoholic n.** Multiple n. caused by free indulgence in alcoholic beverages. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Ascending n.** Lat., *n. ascendens.* Fr., *névrite ascendante.* N. which appears to spread along the affected nerve to the spinal cord or the brain. [D, 66.]—**Cachectic n.** N. in which the degeneration of the nerve begins at the periphery, where the vitality is lowered in consequence of some cachexia. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Cancerous n.** N. caused by the infiltration of the nerve by cancerous tissue. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Chronic n.** Sclerosis with atrophy of the nerve-tubes; an idiopathic disorder, a sequela of acute n. or a result of a cerebral or spinal affection. [α, 34.]—**Degenerative n.** Lat., *n. degenerativa.* Of Leyden, parenchymatous n. [α, 34.]—**Descending n.** Lat., *n. descendens.* Fr., *névrite descendante.* N. propagated from a cerebro-spinal centre to the periphery. [α, 34.]—**Diabetic n.** Lat., *n. diabetica.* A symmetrical parenchymatous multiple n. apparently caused by some toxic product formed in the perverted metabolism of diabetes. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Diffuse n.** N. in which there is an infiltration of lymphoid corpuscles in the sæpta and in the substance of the fasciculi between the nerve-fibres along a considerable tract of the nerve. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Disseminated n., Focal n.** Lat., *n. disseminata.* N. in which the inflammation is marked at foci, the intervening portions of the nerve appearing normal to the naked eye. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Interstitial n.** Lat., *n. interstitialis.* Fr., *névrite interstitielle.* N. involving the connective tissue between the bundles of nerve-fibres. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Leprous n.** A perineuritis and interstitial n., that may be isolated or multiple, apparently due to the direct action of *Bacillus lepræ* on the affected tissue. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Lipomatous n.** Of Leyden, a formation of fat in the new connective tissue in the chronic form of interstitial n. [α, 34.]—**Malarial n.** A peripheral or multiple n. caused by *Hæmatozoon malariæ* or its products. [α, 34.]—**Migrating n.** Lat., *n. migrans.* See *Ascending n.*—**Mixed n.** N. affecting a mixed nerve. [α, 34.]—**Multiple (degenerative) n.** Lat., *n. multiplex.* N. affecting many nerves, either simultaneously or in rapid succession, and especially intense at the peripheral distribution. It is due to a morbid state of the blood, directly influencing the nerve tissue, produced by a metallic or non-metallic substance, a micro-organism or rheumatism, a cachexia or senility. There are motor weakness, sensory disturbance, and incoordination. The onset may be acute or subchronic. There are disturbances of the reflexes and trophic changes. Death may occur from palsy of the respiratory muscles or of the heart or from the cause of the n. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Multiple peripheral n.** Fr., *névrite multiple périphérique.* Ger., *multiple N.* An affection of the peripheral nerves in which paralytic phenomena occur as the result of a true n. which, if it becomes chronic, leads to an excessive formation of connective tissue in the substance of the nerves, with atrophy of their fibres. Baelz imputes the disease to malarial poisoning, and traces its connection with beri-beri. [Baelz, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," iv, 4; "Gazz. degli ospit.," June, 25, 1882, p. 405.]—**N. axialis.** Of Förster, a form of optic n. in which those fibres of the optic nerve are diseased which supply the central part of the

retina. The result of this is a central scotoma. [A, 326 (*a*, 29).]—**N. fascians, N. interstitialis prolifera.** See *Interstitial n.*—**N. migrans.** See *Ascending n.*—**N. nodosa.** N. in which the thickening of the nerve takes place in the form of swellings at regular or irregular intervals. Pressure upon one of the swollen portions produces eccentric pains and formication. [D, 35.]—**N. optica acuta.** Acute optic n.; usually of the choked-disc type, though it may be due to injury. [F.]—**N. optica ascendens.** A rather rare form of optic n., in which the inflammatory process does not stop at the lamina cribrosa, but continues upward along the nerve-trunk. [F.]—**N. optica chronica.** A chronic form of optic n., slow in onset and gradually progressive; usually due to some blood dyscrasia or of sympathetic origin. [F.]—**N. optica descendens.** An optic n. which begins somewhere in the trunk of the nerve, usually within the orbit, involves the sheath especially, and extends downward toward the intra-ocular end of the nerve. [F.]—**N. optica fulminans.** A form of optic n. in which loss of vision comes on with great rapidity. [F.]—**N. optica interstitialis.** Optic n. characterized by cellular infiltration and hypertrophy of the fibres of the connective-tissue framework of the optic-nerve trunk. These swell enormously, while the nerve-fibres themselves are but little or not at all affected. It is usually accompanied by perineuritis. [F.]—**N. optica intra-ocularis.** Optic n. within the eyeball; choked disc. [F.]—**N. optica medullaris.** Optic n. characterized by marked hyperæmia of the medullary fibres, with small hæmorrhages, degeneration of these fibres, and subsequently hypertrophy of the connective-tissue fibres of the framework. [F.]—**N. optica retrobulbaris.** Fr., *névrite optique rétrobulbaire.* Ger., *retrobulbäre Sehnervenentzündung.* An inflammation of the trunk of the optic nerve behind the eyeball; characterized by a sudden loss of sight in one or both eyes, without at first any ophthalmoscopic evidence of disease, but followed later by either a marked ischæmia of the disc and retina or by all the signs of "choked disc." [F.]—**N. optica syphilitica.** 1. Simple papillitis due to the presence of a gumma in the cranial cavity. 2. A syphilitic optic n. affecting the trunk of the nerve. [F.]—**Optic n.** Lat., *n. optica.* Fr., *névrite optique.* Ger., *Sehnervenentzündung.* Inflammation of the optic nerve, either of the optic disc alone or of the trunk of the nerve; characterized by an infiltration of the connective-tissue framework with the products of inflammation and by the proliferation of the connective-tissue cells. Vision is almost always seriously affected, owing to the presence of a scotoma. [F.]—**Parenchymatous n.** Lat., *n. parenchymatosa.* N. involving the nervous parenchyma. [D.]—**Peri-axillary segmental n.** See *Segmental n.*—**Peripheral n.** N. affecting a peripheral nerve.—**Primary multiple n.** N. in which many nerve-trunks are primarily affected. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Progressive multiple n.** N. beginning as an acute affection involving several nerve-trunks and their areas of distribution, and associated with decided sensory and motor disturbances. It becomes chronic, and before recovery occurs some of the affected muscles may become paralyzed and permanently disabled. It may prove fatal by involving the intercostal and bulbar nerves. It is especially apt to attack the ulnar nerve. [D, 35.]—**Puerperal n.** A localized n. accompanying or following a puerperal disease, with or without prodromal pains, especially apt to involve the sensory and motor fibres of the median or the ulnar nerve or both, and usually in the right arm alone. It generally issues in recovery. [P. J. Möbius, "Münchener med. Wchnschr."; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 10, 1887, p. 664 (*a*, 17).]—**Radicular n.** A variety of brachial n. in which the nerve-roots are the seat of the inflammation, and there is pain about the spine. [*a*, 34.]—**Retrobulbar n.** See *N. optica retrobulbaris.*—**Secondary n.** N. arising from inflammation in the neighborhood of the nerves or caused by changes in the nervous centres. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**Segmental n.** Fr., *névrite segmentaire.* A variety of parenchymatous n. in which a segment lying between two of the nodes of Ranvier is diseased, while those on each side of it remain healthy. Several segments may be affected in the course of one fibre. It has been induced experimentally by chronic lead poisoning. [Ross (*a*, 34).]—**Segmental peri-axillary n.** A rare form of n. involving segments of nerve-fibres bounded by Ranvier's nodes, contiguous segments being healthy. The axis-cylinder may not be involved for a long time, if at all, the disease affecting the medullary sheath and the protoplasm. [Gombault, "Arch. de neurol.," i, 1880, 1881, pp. 11, 178 (D, 35).]—**Subacute multiple n.** See Beri-beri.—**Sympathetic n.** A variety of ascending n. in which the nerves of the opposite sides of the spinal cord are affected, without any indication of an affection of that centre. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]

NEURO-ANATOMY, n. Nu^2''ro-a^{2}n-a^{2}t'om-i^2. The anatomy of the nervous system.

NEUROBLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-bla(bla^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and βλάξ, stupid. Fr., *névroblacie.* Nervous insensibility. [L. 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEUROBLASTS, n. pl. Nu^{3}r'o-bla^{3}sts. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and βλαστός, a sprout. Ger., *Neuroblasten.* The elements forming the nervous system. [Haeckel, "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]

NEUROCANAL, n. Nu^{2}r-o-ka^{3}n-a^{2}l'. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *canalis*, a canal. See *Central* canal *of the spinal cord.*

NEUROCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A section of the genus *Clitoria.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**N. ellipticum.** See Clitoria *rubiginosa.*

NEUROCHONDROUS, adj. Nu^{2}r-o-ko^{2}n'dru^{3}s. Lat., *neurochondrodes* (from νεῦρον, a cord, and χονδρώδης, cartilaginous). Fr., *névrochondreux.* Ger., *festknorpelig.* Fibro-cartilaginous.

NEUROCŒLE, n. Nu^{2}r'o-sel. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and κοῖλον, a cavity. Of Wilder, the cavity of the central nervous system (central canal and brain ventricles). [J. 55.]

NEURODEALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{3}r-od-e^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νευρώδης (see Neurodes), and ἄλγος, pain. Excessive sensibility of the retina. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEURODEATROPHY, n. Nu^{2}r-od-e^2-a^{3}t'ro-fi^2. Lat., *neurodeatrophia* (from νευρώδης [see Neurodes], and ἀτροφία, atrophy). Fr., *névrodéatrophie.* Atrophy of the retina. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEURODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and δέρμα, the skin. A neurosis of the skin.

NEURODERMATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r''o(o^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^3)'fi^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, δέρμα, the skin, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. A white, linear, atrophic and anæsthetic streak or spot in the skin caused by disturbed nerve influence. [*a*, 34.]

NEURODERMTHEIL (Ger.), n. Noir'o-de^{3}rm-til. The epiblast. [L.]

NEURODES (Lat.), adj. Nu^{2}r-od'ez(as). Gr., νευρώδης (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and εἶδος, resemblance). Neuroid; as a n., the retina. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

NEURODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{3}st(a^{3}st)'-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-stas'eos* (*-ast'asis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and διάστασις, separation. Fr., *névrodiastase.* 1. Separation of nerves. [L, 50.] 2. Nerve-stretching. [Bianchi, "Gazz. d. ospit.," May 21, 1882, p. 321.]

NEURODICTYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{3}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and δίκτυον, a net. See Neuroretinitis.

NEURODYNAMIA (Lat.), **NEURODYNAMIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^2(a^3)'mi^2-a^3, -di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-am'iæ, -am'eos, -dyn'amis.* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *névrodynamie.* Ger., *Nerventhätigkeit.* Nervous energy. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEURODYNIA (Lat.). n. f. Nu^{3}r-o(o^3)-di^{3}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὀδύνη, pain. Ger., *anhaltender Nervenschmerz.* Continuous neuralgia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEURODYSENTERY, n. Nu^{3}r-o-di^{2}z'e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and δυσεντερία, dysentery. Fr., *névrodysentérie.* Ger., *nervöse Ruhr, typhöse Ruhr.* See *Typhoid* dysentery.

NEURO-EPIBLASTIC, adj. Nu^{2}r' o-e^{2}p-i^2-bla^{3}st'i^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve (see also Epiblast). Of an embryonic structure, originating from the epiblast and taking part in the development of the nervous system.

NEURO-EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r''o(o^3)-e^{3}p-i^3-the-(tha)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From νεῦρον, a nerve (see also Epithelium). 1. See *Nerve* epithelium and *Sensory* cell (2d def.). 2. Of Beard, the ectodermic cells of the embryo which form the proper cellular elements of the central nervous system. ["Nature," Jan. 10, 1889, p. 260 (J).]

NEUROFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r''o(o^3)-fi(fe)-bro'ma^3. Gen., *-rom'atos* (*-atis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve (see also Fibroma). Fr., *névrofibrome.* A hyperplasia of the connective tissue of a nerve, unassociated with any multiplication of its nerve-fibres. This condition may occur in a single tumor, or in fibroma. [Ziegler (*a*, 34).]

NEURO-FRONTAL, adj. Nu^{2}r''o-fru^{3}n't'l. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *névro-frontal.* Pertaining to the brain and the frontal bone. [*a*, 48.]

NEUROGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-ga^2(ga^3)'mi^3-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and γαμεῖν, to marry. Fr., *névrogamie.* See *Animal* magnetism.

NEUROGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-ga^{3}n^3(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^3-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and γάγγλιον, a tumor. Fr., *névrogangliite.* Ger., *Nervenknotenentzündung.* Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEUROGLIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}g'li^3-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and γλία, glue. Fr., *névroglie.* Ger., *Glianetz, Hornspongiosa, Nervenkitt, poröses Bindegewebe, spongiöse Bindesubstanz.* Syn.: *nerve-cement, gelatinous* (*molecular*, or *fused*) *ganglion-cell substance, spongy connective substance of the nerve centres.* Of Virchow, the horny framework (*q. v.*). It consists of a dense network of fine fibres, agreeing in general character with elastic fibres, of n. cells (*q. v.*, under Cell), and of a homogeneous or granular ground-substance agreeing in chemical reaction with cell-cement. [J, 10, 30, 32, 35.]—**N.-matrix.** 1. The ground-substance of the n. 2. The n.; so called because it forms a matrix for the nervous elements. [J, 30.]

NEUROGLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-gli(gli^2)-o'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and γλία, glue. Of Klebs, a tumor composed of nervous and gliomatous tissue. [*a*, 34.]

NEUROGRAPHY, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *neurographie, névrographie.* See Neurology.

NEURO-HUMORAL, adj. Nu^{2}r''o-hu^2'mo^2-r'l. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *humor* (*q. v.*). Fr., *névro-humoral.* Of a combined neurotic and humoral origin.

NEURO-HYPNOLOGY, NEURO-HYPNOTISM, n's. Nu^{2}r-o-hi^{2}p-no^{2}l'o-ji^2, -hi^{2}p'no^{2}t-i^{3}zm. From νεῦρον, a nerve, ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *névro-hypnologie, névro-hypnotisme.* See Hypnotism.

NEUROID, adj. Nu^{3}r'oid. Gr., νευρώδης (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *neurodes.* Fr., *névreux* (1st def.). 1. Abounding in nerves or nervous substance. 2. Resembling a nerve or a nervous system. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NEUROKERATIN, n. Nu^{2}r''o-ke^{2}r'a^{3}t-i^{3}n. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *névrokératine.* Ger., *N.* A substance analogous to keratin, forming one of the principles of the gray matter of the brain. It is a hard, yellowish, pulverulent mass, not attacked by reagents, containing 2·93 per cent. of sulphur, also

nitrogen. When heated it gives out an odor of burnt horn, and burns with a bright flame. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

NEUROKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-ki^{2}n(ken)-es(as)′i^{2}s. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and κίνησις, movement. See NERVE-*stretching*.

NEUROLÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-le′(la^3′e)-na^3. Halbert-weed; a genus of composite plants, of the *Senecionideæ*. [B, 42, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. lobata.** West Indian halbert-weed (or golden-rod); a West Indian species called in Cuba *salvia cimarrona*, on account of its bitter taste. The leaves and flowers are stomachic and tonic, and are sometimes used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

NEUROLEMMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-le^{2}m-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-il′idos* (*-idis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and λέμμα, a husk (see also *-itis**). Fr., *névrolemmatite*. Retinitis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROLIC ACID, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide névrolique*. A reddish pitch-like substance, $C_{50}H_{90}PO_{17}$, of rancid odor, analogous to oleophosphoric acid and to cerumen, obtained by decomposing myeloidin. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

NEUROLOGIST, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. Fr., *névrologue*. Ger., *Neurolog*, *Nervenarzt*. One who is versed in neurology.

NEUROLOGY, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *neurologia* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *névrologie*. Ger., *Nervenlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the nervous system.

NEUROLYMPH, n. Nu^{2}r′o-li^{2}mf. See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.

NEUROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos*, *-ol′ysis*. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *névrolysie*. Ger., *Neurolyse*. Exhaustion of a nerve by prolonged over-stimulation. [K.]

NEUROMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *névrome*. Ger., *N.*, *Neurom*, *Nervenschwamm*. A tumor of or connected with a nerve. [E.]—**Amputative n.** A club-shaped enlargement of a severed nerve-end occasionally met with in amputation stumps. It contains new nerve-fibres as well as connective tissue. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Amyelinic n.** A n. containing non-medullated fibres. [E, 4.]—**Cellular n.** Lat., *n. cellulare*. Ger., *ganglionäres Neurom*. A n. made up of nerve-cells. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Central n.** 1. A n. situated in the brain. 2. A n. situated in the centre of a nerve. [Virchow (α, 34).]—**Cicatricial n.** See *Amputation n.*—**Cystic n.** A cystic tumor formed in connection with a nerve. [α, 34.]—**Diffuse n.** A general formation of neuromata unattended by pain, in which there are paralysis and asthenic symptoms that result fatally. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**False n.** A myxoma fibroma, or myxo-sarcoma of the nerve-sheaths or intrafascicular connective tissue, but containing no nervous tissue. [α, 34.]—**Fasciculated n., Fibrillar n., Fibron′, Fibrous n.** General terms for myelinic and amyelinic neuromata. [α, 34.]—**Ganglionated n., Ganglionic n.** See *Cellular n.*—**Gliomatous n.** See NEUROGLIOMA.—**Hyperplastic n.** A n. in which there is hyperplasia of the various elements of nerve tissue. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Lateral n.** See *Peripheric n.*—**Medullated n.** Of Virchow, a myelinic n. [α, 34.]—**Medullated n., Myelinic n.** A n. composed of medullated fibres. [E, 4.]—**Myxomatous n.** A tumor composed of myxomatous and nervous tissue. [α, 34.]—**N. cutis.** A tumor of the skin due to hyperplasia of tissue pertaining to a cutaneous nerve. The term has often been loosely applied to various nerve growths, such as fibromata, sarcomata, myxomata, etc., in which cutaneous nerves are secondarily involved, or which, by their arrangement upon the skin, show their dependence upon nerve influence. [G.]—**N. papillare.** A n. having a papilliform structure. [G.]—**N. periphericum.** See *Peripheric n.*—**N. teleangeiectodes.** A n. in which there is a considerable development of the vascular portion of the interstitial tissue. [Virchow (α, 34).]—**Peripheral n., Peripheric n.** N. situated about the circumference of a nerve. [α, 34.]—**Plexiform n.** The pachydermatocele of V. Mott. [Verneuil, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 15, 1882, p. 215; Gowers (α, 34).]—**Sarcomatous n.** A sarcoma developing in the course of a nerve. [α, 34.]—**White n.** A myelinic n. [α, 34.]

NEUROMALACIA (Lat.), **NEUROMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ac′iæ*, *-ax′eos* (*-is*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μαλακία, softness, or μάλαξις, a softening. Fr., *névromalacie*. Ger., *Nervenerweichung*. Softening of the nerves. [L, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROMAST, n. Nu^{2}r′o-ma^{2}st. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μαστός, a breast. Ger., *Nervenhügel*, *Nervenknopf*, *Nervenleiste*. 1. Of Wright, one of the sensory hill-like masses especially abundant in the lateral line of fishes and amphibia, consisting partly of ordinary and partly of neuro-epithelial cells. N's are generally similar to taste-buds, but tend to withdraw from a free surface or to be inclosed by a projecting cuticular tube. [J, 11, 12.] 2. See *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.

NEUROMATION (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *neuroma*. Nu^{2}r-o-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)′i^2-o^{2}n. Of Craigie, a small neuroma. [Scheuthauer (A, 319).]

NEUROMATOID, adj. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}m′a^{2}t-oid. Lat., *neuromatoides* (from *neuroma* [*q. v.*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling neuroma. [E.]

NEUROMERE, n. Nu^{2}r′o-mer. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μέρος, a part. A segment of the cerebro-spinal axis. [α, 48.]

NEUROMETABOLIC, adj. Nu^{2}r″o-me^{2}t-a^3-bo^{2}l′i^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μεταβολικός, changeable. Pertaining to the metabolism of the nervous system. [T. W. Mills, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 673.]

NEUROMETADRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-dra-(dra^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-dras′eos* (*-is*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, μετά, between, and δρᾶν, to do. Ger., *Nervenüberwirkung*. See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

NEUROMETASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-stas′eos* (*-ast′asis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, μετά, between, and ἱστάναι, to place. Fr., *névrométastase*. Metastasis to the nervous system. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

NEUROMETORES (Lat.), **NEUROMETRÆ** (Lat.), n's m. and f. pl. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)′o^{2}r-ez(e^{2}s), -me^{2}t(mat)′re(ra^3-e^2). The psoas muscles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROMIMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-mi^2(me)-me(ma)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μιμεῖσθαι, to mimic. Fr., *névromimosie*. A neurosis characterized by simulation of organic diseases. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

NEUROMUSCULAR, adj. Nu^{2}r″o-mu^{3}sk′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *névro-musculaire*. 1. Of a medicament, affecting at once nervous and muscular action. [B, 38 (α, 14).] 2. See MYO-EPITHELIAL.

NEUROMYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, μῦς, a muscle, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *névromyalgie*. Of Dupuy, articular rheumatism. [α, 34.]

NEUROMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *névromyélite*. Ger., *Nervenmarkentzündung*. See MYELITIS.

NEUROMYOPATHIC, adj. Nu^{2}r″o-mi-o^{2}p-a^{2}th′i^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, μῦς, a muscle, and πάθος, a disease. Pertaining to a morbid condition both of the nerves and of the muscular system. [D.]

NEUROMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o-ma^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and μύξα, mucus. See MYXONEUROMA.

NEURON (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r′o^{2}n. Gr., νεῦρον. 1. See *Cerebro-spinal* AXIS. 2. In arthropods, the nervous part of the eye. [J.]

NEURO-NASAL, adj. Nu^{2}r-o-na′s′l. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *n.-n.* Pertaining to a neural arch and to the nose. [α, 48.]

NEURONEOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r″o(o^3)-ne(ne^2)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-plas′matos* (*-atis*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, νέος, young, and πλάσσειν, to mold. A neuroma. [α, 34.]

NEURONEPHRIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-o-ne^{2}f′ri^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and νεφρός, the kidney. Relating to the nervous and renal systems. [J.]

NEURONEPHRIOBLASTS, n. pl. Nu^{2}r-o-ne^{2}f′ri^2-o-bla^{2}sts. From νεῦρον, a nerve, νεφρός, the kidney, and βλαστός, a sprout. Of Whitman, cells (in some worms) giving rise to the renal organs and to the central nervous system. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 155 (J).]

NEURONOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}n′o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *névronose*. Ger., *Neuronose*, *Nervenkrankheit*. A neurosis. [G.]—**Neuronosi of the skin.** Ger., *Neuronosen der Haut*. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the third order of the *Dermatonosi*, comprising *Dermatyposis*, *Dermatalgia*, and *Anœsthesia*. [G, 5.] Cf. *Neuropathic* DERMATONOSI.

NEURONYGMA (Lat.), **NEURONYGME** (Lat.), **NEURONYGMUS** (Lat.), **NEURONYXIS** (Lat.), n's n., f., m., and f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-ni^{2}g(nu^{6}g)′ma^3, -me(ma), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -ni^{2}x(nu^{6}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-nyg′matos* (*-atis*), *-nyg′mes*, *-nyg′mi*, *-nyx′eos* (*-is*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and νύσσειν, to prick. Fr., *névronyxe*. Ger., *Nervenstichwunde*. A punctured wound of a nerve. [E.]

NEURO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Nu^{2}r″o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p′i^2-t′l. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to a neural arch and to the occiput. [α, 48.]

NEUROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Paralysis of a nerve, as in a trophoneurosis. [α, 34.]

NEUROPARIETAL, adj. Nu^{2}r″o-pa^{2}r-i′e^2-t′l. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *paries*, a wall. Fr., *neuropariétal*. Pertaining to a neural arch and to the parietal bone (applied to the mesencephalic arch on account of the parietal bone forming the larger portion of it). [L; α, 48.]

NEUROPATH, n. Nu^{2}r′o-pa^{2}th. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πάθος, a disease. One who regards nervous affections as the chief or sole cause of disease. [α, 48.]

NEUROPATHOLOGY, n. Nu^{2}r-o-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, πάθος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *névropathologie*. Ger., *Neuropathologie*. The pathology of the nervous system. [D.]

NEUROPATHY, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *névropathie*. Ger., *Neuropathie*, *Nervenleiden*. Any disease of the nervous system. [D.]—**Cerebro-cardiac n.** A nervous affection of the heart dependent on disorder in the cardiac centres in the medulla oblongata and cortex cerebri, especially the disordered action of the heart observed at the menopause. [D.]

NEUROPHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g′mo^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *-phleg′mones*. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and φλεγμονή, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlegmon*. See NEURITIS.

NEUROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-flo^{2}g-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and φλόγωσις, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlogose*. Ger., *Neurophlogose*. Of Schönlein, septic inflammation of the skin.

NEUROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-fon′i^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and φωνεῖν, to produce a sound. Fr., *névrophonie*. See DÉLIRE *des aboyeuses*.

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, n. Nu^{2}r″o-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, φύσις, nature, and λόγος, understanding. The physiology of the nervous system. [α, 17.]

NEUROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o-plaz(pla^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Of Virchow, a neuromatous diathesis. [α, 34.]

NEUROPLASTY, n. Nu^{2}r'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *Neuroplastik.* The plastic surgery of the nerves. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

NEUROPLOCA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r o^{2}p'lo^{2}k-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πλοκή, a twisting. A nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROPLOCONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-plok(plo^{2}k)-o(o^3)-na^{3}rk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, πλοκή, a twisting, and νάρκωσις, a benumbing. Fr., *névroploconarcose.* Insensibility of a nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πούς, a foot. The ventral division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

NEUROPROSOPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-op-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, πρόσωπον, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *névroprosopalgie.* Trigeminal neuralgia.

NEUROPTEROUS, adj. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *neuropterus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *névroptère.* Ger., *nervenflügelig, netzflügelig.* Nerve-winged. The *Neuroptera* are an order of insects in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14); "Am. Nat.," i, p. 270; v, p. 708.]

NEURORETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r''o(o^3)-re^{2}t(rat)-i^{2}n-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *rete*, a net. Fr., *névro-rétinite.* Optic neuritis with retinitis. [α, 18.]—**N. descendens.** N. due to retro-bulbar inflammation of the optic nerve. [L, 20 (α, 29).]—**N. duplex.** N. of both eyes. [α, 29.]

NEURORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ῥεῦμα, a flow. Gen., *-rheum'atos (-atis).* Of White, nervous energy. [α, 34.]

NEURORRHAPHY, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ῥαφή, a suture. Fr., *névrorrhaphie.* Ger., *Nervennaht.* Suture of a divided nerve. [α, 34.]

NEUROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)'ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκίρρος, an induration. Fr., *névroscirrhe.* Ger., *Nervenkrebs.* A neuroma. [α, 34.]

NEUROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-skle^2(skla)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκληρός, hard. Sclerosis of nervous tissue. [α, 34.]

NEUROSE (Ger.), n. Noir-oz'e^2. See Neurosis.—**Gefässn'.** See Angeioneurosis.

NEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)* From νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *névrose.* Ger., *Neurose.* A functional affection, such as neuralgia, of the nervous system unattended by inflammation or any ascertainable structural lesion. [D, 5.]—**Acron'.** A n. of an extremity. [C. L. Dana, "Med. Record," July 18, 25, 1885.]—**Alcoholic n.** A n. due to alcoholic excesses. [D.]—**Epileptic n.** A n. due to or associated with epilepsy. [D.]—**Hysterical n.** A n. due to or associated with hysteria. [α, 17.]—**Milk n.** Ger., *Milchneurose.* An old term for a n. attributed to milk metastasis.—**N. optica sympathetica.** See Amaurosis *sympathica.*—**N. substantiva.** See Idioneurosis.—**N. traumatica.** See *Railway* spine.—**Psychon'.** Of Krafft-Ebing, one of the ordinary forms of insanity developed in individuals without a degenerative taint. [D, 36.]—**Reflex n.** A n. due to reflex action.—**Secretory n.** Fr., *névrose sécrétoire.* A n. causing supersecretion by glands. [α, 18.]—**Thyreo-exophthalmic n.** Fr., *névrose thyréo-exophthalmique.* Of Corlieu, exophthalmic goître. [G.]—**Vascular n.** See Angeioneurosis.

NEUROSITY, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}s'i^2-ti^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Nerve-force. [Cerise (A, 84).]

NEUROSKELETON, n. Nu^{2}r-o-ske^{2}l'e^2-t'n. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκελετός, dried. See Endoskeleton.

NEUROSO-LYMPHATIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-os''o-li^{2}mf-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *lympha*, water. Fr., *névroso-lymphatique.* Nervous and lymphatic (said of a temperament). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

NEUROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σπᾶν, to draw. Fr., *névrospasme.* Nervous twitching. [α, 34.]

NEUROSPONGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2-(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σπογγία, a sponge. Ger., *Punktsubstanz.* Of Hickson, the network of fine anastomosing nerve-fibrils in the interior of nerve ganglia in insects. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

NEUROSTEARIC ACID, n. Nu^{2}r-o-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide névro-stéarique.* Ger., *Neurostearinsäure.* A fatty acid formed by the decomposition of phrenosin, found in cerebral tissue, isomeric with stearic acid, but melting at 84° C. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

NEUROSTREMMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-stre^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-strem'matos (-atis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and στρέμμα, a thread. A nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROTABES (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-tab(ta^{3}b)'ez(as). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *tabes (q. v.).* An assemblage of sensory and motor troubles, resembling those caused by posterior spinal sclerosis, that is due to peripheral neuritis. [α, 34.]—**Peripheric n.** The peripheral neuritis connected with tabes and causing the localized areas of anæsthesia and hyperæsthesia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 547 (D).]

NEUROTHELE (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-the(tha)'le(la). Gen., *-thel'es.* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θηλή, the breast. Fr., *névrothèle.* Ger., *Nervenwarze.* A nerve papilla. [J.]

NEUROTHELEITIS (Lat.), **NEUROTHELITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-thel(thal)-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s, -the^{2}l(thal)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-eit'idos (-idis). -it'idos (-idis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θηλή, the breast. Fr., *névrothéliite.* Ger., *Nervenwärzchenentzündung.* Inflammation of the neurothelæ. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROTHELIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-o-the^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *neurotheleus.* Fr., *névrothèle.* Nervous and papillary (said of the entire skin considered as the organ of touch). [K.] Cf. *N.* apparatus.

NEUROTHELION (Lat.), **NEUROTHELIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-the(tha)'li^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *neurothele.* Fr., *névrothélion.* Ger., *kleine Nervenwarze.* A small nerve papilla. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROTHÉRAPIE (Fr.), n. Nu^5-ro-ta-ra^3-pe. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Therapeutics of the nervous system. [V. Laschkéwitch, "Rev. de méd.," Oct., 1885, p. 865.]

NEUROTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-thli^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *-thlip'seos (-is).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θλίβειν, to press. Fr., *névrothlipse.* Ger., *Nervendruck.* Pressure on or irritation of a nerve. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NEUROTIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *neuroticus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *névrosique, névrotique.* Ger., *neurotisch.* 1. Pertaining to or dependent on a neurosis. [D.] 2. Having a tendency to nervous disease.

NEUROTISATION (Fr.), n. Nu^5-ro-te-za^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Infiltration of a tissue with neoplastic nerve fibrillæ [Vanlair (α, 34).]

NEUROTOME, n. Nu^{2}r'o-tom. Lat., *neurotomus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *névrotome.* Ger., *Neurotom.* A knife for dividing nerves, specially a small knife for the subcutaneous division of a nerve. [E.]

NEUROTOMY, n. Nu^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *neurotome, neurotomia.* Fr., *névrotomie.* Ger., *Neurotomie, Nervenschnitt.* The operation of cutting through a nerve.—**Optico-ciliary n.** Lat., *neurotomia optico-ciliaris.* Fr., *névrotomie optico-ciliaire.* Ger., *Durchschneidung der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven.* The operation of cutting all the ciliary nerve-trunks and the trunks of the optic nerve immediately behind the eyeball. The conjunctiva oculi is divided over the course of the external or internal rectus muscle, and this muscle is then divided as in strabotomy. A pair of enucleation scissors is then introduced as far back as the apex of the orbit, and the optic nerve is divided. The globe is turned decidedly in or out until the posterior aspect is visible, and the ciliary nerves are carefully divided. The divided muscle is then re-attached and the conjunctival wound closed. In Abadie's operation the conjunctiva is opened on the temporal side of the cornea, the tendon of the external rectus is divided, the eye is rotated inward, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided with great care. The eye is then replaced, and the divided muscle re-attached. In Dianoux's operation the conjunctiva and the capsule of Tenon are divided between the internal and inferior recti muscles. The little finger is then introduced through the wound until it touches the optic nerve, and this nerve and the ciliary nerves are divided on the finger as a guide. The posterior part of the eye is then denuded with scissors, and a simple dressing applied. [F.]

NEUROTRIPSY, n. Nu^{2}r'o-tri^{2}p-si^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρίβειν, to rub. Crushing of a nerve. [α, 34.]

NEUROTROMA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-tro'ma^3. Gen., *-trom'atos (-atis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρῶμα, a festering wound. Ger., *Nervenwunde.* A wound of a nerve. [E.]

NEUROTROPHASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-trof-(tro^{2}f)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, τροφή, nourishment, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Of Hughes, defective nutrition of the nervous system. [D.]

NEUROTROPHIC, adj. Nu^{2}r-o-tro^{2}f'i^{2}k. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Pertaining to the nutrition of the nervous system. [T. W. Mills, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 673.]

NEUROTROSIS (Lat.), **NEUROTROSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-tros'i^{2}s, -tro^{2}z(tros)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-tros'eos (-is), -tros'mi.* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρῶσις, a wounding. Ger., *Nervenverwundung.* The wounding of a nerve. [E.]

NEUROTROTOUS, adj. Nu^{2}r-o-trot'u^{3}s. Gr., νευρότρωτος (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τιτρώσκειν, to wound). Lat., *neurotrotos.* Fr., *névrotrote.* Suffering from a wounded nerve. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

NEURYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}r-i(u^6)'me^{2}n(man). Gen., *-ym'enos (-is).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὑμήν, a membrane. See Neurilemma.

NEURYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}r-i(u^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὑμήν, a membrane. See Neurolemmatitis.

NEURYPNOLOGY [Braid], n. Nu^{2}r-i^{2}p-no^{2}l'o-ji^2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *neurypnologie.* See Hypnotism.

NEUSALZWERK (Ger.), n. Noi'za^{3}lts-ve^{2}rk. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there are a gaseous and saline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

NEUSILBER (Ger.), n. Noi'zi^{2}lb-e^{2}r. Argentan. [B.]

NEUSOHL, n. A place in Sohl County, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 105 (α, 43).]

NEUSTADT AN DER DONAU (Ger.), n. Noi'sta^{3}dt a^{3}n de^{2}r don'a^3-u^4. See Gögging.

NEUSTADT BEI STOLPEN (Ger.), n. Noi'sta^{3}dt bi sto^{3}lp'-e^{2}n. A place in the district of Dresden, Saxony, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE (Ger.), n. Noi'sta^{3}dt-ab''e^{3}rz-va^{3}ld-e^2. A place in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

NEUSTADT-HARZBURG (Ger.), n. Noi'sta^{3}dt-ha^{3}rts''burg. See Juliushall.

NEUSTADT IN HOLSTEIN (Ger.), n. Noi'sta^{3}dt i^{2}n ho^{3}l'-stin. A sea-bathing resort in the province of Holstein, Prussia. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

NEUTER, adj. Nu^{2}t'u^{5}r. Gr., οὐδέτερος. Lat., *n.* Fr., *neutre.* Ger., *geschlechtslos* (1st def.). Not fully developed sexually; of a flower, neutral, without sex; having both andrœcium and gynœcium suppressed; as a n., a person who lacks some part of the organs of generation (cf. HERMAPHRODITE), also an animal of undeveloped sex. [A, 100; B, 28 (*a*, 27); *a*, 35.]

NEUTRAL, adj. Nu^{2}t'r'l. Gr., οὐδέτερος. Lat., *neuter.* Fr., *neutre.* Ger., *n.* 1. Possessing neither of two opposite qualities. [B.] See *N.* REACTION, NEUTER, and *N.* ZONE.

NEUTRALIZATION, n. Nu^{2}t-ra^{2}l-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. The act or process of rendering neutral (*i. e.*, of annulling a positive quality in such a manner that neither it nor the qualitity opposed to it shall exist). Thus, acidity is neutralized by reducing it to a condition in which neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction is present, and the combining capacity of an atom is neutralized by uniting it with other atoms until a saturated compound is formed. [B, 6.]—**Partial n.** Ger., *theilweise Sättigung.* A method of separating a mixture of two acids by partially neutralizing the mixture with an alkali, which combines with a large part of the less volatile acid and a small part of the more volatile acid. All the free acid being distilled off, the remaining saline compound is again decomposed into a mixture of free acids by the addition of sulphuric acid; the mixture so resulting evidently contains a much larger proportion of the less volatile acid. By a continued repetition of the process a liquid may at last be procured which will contain only the less volatile acid. By a similar treatment of the distillate the latter may be at last brought to contain only the more volatile acid. [B, 3, 4.]

NEUTRIFLOROUS, adj. Nu^{2}t-ri^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *neutriflorus* (from *neuter* [*q. v.*], and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *neutriflore.* Ger., *neutralblüthig.* Composed of neuter flowers (said of the calathidium or of the crown). [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

NEUTROPHILE [Ehrlich], adj. Nu^{2}t'ro-fi^{2}l. From *neuter* (*q. v.*), and φιλεῖν, to love. Staining readily by means of neutral dyes (said of anatomical elements, such as leucocytes). [K, 16.]

NEUVICTORIAGRÜN (Ger.), n. Noi'vi^{2}k-tor-i^2-a^3-gru^{6}n. See *Ethyl* GREEN.

NEUVILLE-LEZ-LA-CHARITÉ (Fr.). n. Nu^5-vel-la-la^3-sha^3-re-ta. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a saline and gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

NEUVILLE-SUR-SAÔNE (Fr.), n. Nu^5-vel-su^{6}r-sa^3-on. A place in the department of the Rhone, France, where there is a warm gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

NEUVIOLETT (Ger.), n. Noi'fe-ol-e^{2}t''. Hofmann's violet. [B].

NÉVR-. For words so beginning, not here given, see the corresponding words in *neur-*. [*a*, 48.]

NÉVRAGMIE (Fr.), n. Na-vra^{3}g-me. Experimental ligation or division of certain nerves. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

NÉVRAXE (Fr.), n. Na-vra^{3}x. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and *axis*, an axis. The cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (*a*. 14).]—**N. blanc.** The white peripheral substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**N. gris.** The gray central substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

NÉVREUX (Fr.), adj. Na-vru^5. See NEUROID (1st def.).

NÉVRITE (Fr.), n. Na-vret. See NEURITIS.

NÉVROSE (Fr.), n. Na-vroz. See NEUROSIS.

NÉVROSINE (Fr.), n. Na-vro-zen. See NERVINE.

NÉVROSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Na-vro-zek. Neurotic.

NEW ALMADEN VICHY SPRINGS. Nu^2 a^{3}l-ma^3-dan' vesh'i^2. A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

NEWBOULDIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^2-bold'i^2-a^3. A genus of bignoniaceous trees, of the *Tecomeæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**N. lævis.** A species found in eastern Africa; a febrifuge, astringent, tonic, and oxytocic. ["Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1890, p. 316 (*a*. 50).]

NEWBURY SPRING, n. Nu^2'b'r-i^2. A place in Orange County, Vermont, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

NEW-FORMATION, n. Nu^2-fo^{2}rm-a'shu^{3}n. Ger., *Neubildung.* See NEOPLASM.

NEW LONDON ALUM SPRING, n. Nu^2 lu^{3}n'd'n a^{2}l'u^{3}m. A place in Campbell County, Virginia, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

NEWPORT, n. Nu^2'port. A sea-bathing resort in N. County, Rhode Island. [L, 30, 37.]

NEWSOM'S ARROYO GRANDE SPRINGS, n. Nu^2's'mz a^{3}r-ro'yo gra^{3}n'da. A place in San Luis, Obispo County, California, where there are gaseous, alkaline, ferruginous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

NEXUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *nex'us.* From *nectere*, to bind. A tying. a binding together. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**N. nervorum opticorum.** See CHIASM.—**N. stamineus oculi.** See *Ciliary* BODY.

NEYRAC (Fr.), n. Ne^2-e-ra^{3}k. A place in the department of the Ardêche, France, where there is a hot gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

NEZ (Fr.). n. Na. See NOSE.

NICANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dra^3. 1. Of Adanson, a genus of the *Solaneæ.* 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Potalia.* [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**N. physaloides.** Ger., *schluttenartige N.* Apple-of-Peru; a species the fruit of which is used as a diuretic. [B. 19, 34, 180 (*a*, 35).]

NICARION (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., νικάριον. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

NICCOLIC, adj. Ni^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *niccolicus.* Fr., *niccolique.* Containing nickel. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

NICCOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}k'ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See NICKEL.

NICE (Fr.), n. Nes. A climatic winter resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [L, 30, 87 (*a*, 14).]

NICKAR-NUTS, n. pl. Ni^{2}k'a^{3}r-nu^{3}ts. See BONDUCELLÆ *semina.*

NICKED, adj. Ni^{2}kt. See EMARGINATE.

NICKEL, n. Ni^{2}k'e^{2}l. Lat., *niccolum.* Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* A metallic element discovered by Cronstedt in 1757. It occurs in nature, usually associated with cobalt, in various minerals and also in meteorites. It is a hard, tough metal, of silvery whiteness and susceptible of a high polish, and can readily be rolled, welded, and drawn into wire. It is slightly magnetic. It is not readily oxidized, and is hence used for plating iron and steel. In composition, n. acts as a bivalent, and sometimes as a quadrivalent, element. Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58·6. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniated n. chloride.** A compound of ammonia and n. chloride, $NiCl_2.6NH_3$, forming a white powder or blue octaedral crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniated n. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de n. ammoniacal.* A compound of n. sulphate and ammonia. Two such compounds occur: (1) a violet-tinted white powder, $NiSO_4.6NH_3$; and (2) a body, $NiSO_4.4NH_3 + 2H_2O$, forming transparent blue prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**Fleur de n.** (Fr.). See *N. oxide.*—**Kupfern'** (Ger.). False copper ore. [B.] See under *N. arsenide.*—**N. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de n.* Ger., *essigsaures N'oxydul.* A salt of n. and acetic acid. It has been used medicinally. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 22, 1883 (B).]—**N. ammoniosulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures N'oxydulammoniak.* A substance, $NiSO_4(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 6H_2O$, formed by dissolving n. in dilute sulphuric acid and precipitating with ammonium sulphate. It forms short prismatic crystals soluble in about 20 parts of water. [B, 3.]—**N. and ammonium chloride.** Fr., *chlorure double de n. et d'ammonium.* A double salt, $NiCl_2.6NH_3$, of a white color tending toward violet. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**N. and ammonium sulphate.** See *N. ammonio-sulphate.*—**N. and potassium cyanide.** Ger., *Kaliumn'cyanür, Kaliumcyann'.* A substance, $K_2NiC_4N_4 + H_2O = Ni\langle^{(CN)_2K}_{(CN)_2K} + H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals, obtained by evaporating a solution of n. cyanide in a solution of potassic cyanide. [B.]—**N. and potassium nitrite.** Ger., *salpetrigsaures N'oxydulkali.* A substance, $4KNO_2.Ni(NO_2)_2$, forming dark-red octaedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniure de n.* Ger., *antimonsaures N'oxydul.* The compound $Ni(SbO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**N. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de n.* Ger., *arsensaures N'oxydul.* Nickelous arsenate, $Ni_3(AsO_4)_2$; an apple-green crystalline powder. [B, 2.]—**N. arsenide.** Fr., *arséniure de n.* A compound of arsenic and n. Several n. arsenides exist, the most important of which is the ore AsNi (Ger., *Kupfern'*), which forms copper-colored crystalline masses. [B, 3.]—**N. bisulphide.** See *N. disulphide.*—**N. bromide.** Lat., *niccoli bromidum.* Fr., *bromure de n.* Ger., *N'-bromür.* Nickelous bromide, $NiBr_2$. The anhydrous salt forms golden-yellow scales which readily deliquesce. The hydrated salt, $NiBr_2 + 3H_2O$, forms deliquescent green acicular crystals. This salt has been employed in epilepsy. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 23, 1883; B, 8.]—**N., calcium, and potassium nitrite.** A yellow crystalline substance, $2KNO_2 + Ca(NO_2)_2 + Ni(NO_2)_2$, formed by adding potassium nitrite to a solution containing salts of n. and calcium. [B, 3.]—**N. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de n.* Ger., *kohlensaures N'oxydul.* Nickelous carbonate, $NiCO_3$ or $NiCO_3 + 6H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**N. chlorate.** Lat., *niccolum chloratum.* A substance, $Ni(ClO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, occurring as dark-green hygroscopic octaedral crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**N. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de n.* Ger., *N'chlorid, N'chlorür.* A substance, $NiCl_2$, occurring in the anhydrous state as a yellow earthy mass or as golden-yellow scales, turning green on exposure to the air. In a 1-to-1,000 solution it is an energetic antiseptic. [Schultz, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1882, No. 52 (B); Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 29, 1883 (B); B, 3.]—**N. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de n.* Ger., *Cyann'.* A substance, $Ni(CN)_2$, obtained by the addition of hydrocyanic acid or potassic cyanide to a n. salt. [B.]—**N. disulphide.** An iron-gray powder, NiS_2. [B, 3.]—**N. ferricyanide.** Fr., *cyanoferrure de n.* Ger., *Ferridcyann'.* A yellow powder, $Ni_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**N. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyann'.* A greenish-white powder, $Ni_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2$. [B.]—**N. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de n.* Nickelous fluoride; a substance, $NiFe_2 + 3H_2O$, forming bluish-green crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. gallate.** Fr., *gallate de n.* A green basic salt, obtained by neutralizing gallic acid with n. hydroxide or n. carbonate. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**N. hemisulphide.** A pale-yellow, somewhat magnetic mass of the composition Ni_2S. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**N. hydrate, N. hydroxide.** Ger., *N'oxydulhydrat.* Nickelous hydroxide, $Ni(OH)_2$; an apple-green crystalline substance. It forms a blue solution in aqueous ammonia. [B, 3.] See also *N. sesquihydroxide.*—**N. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de n.* Ger.. *N'jodür.* Nickelous iodide, NiI_2; iron-black scales which, when combined with water of crystallization, appear as deliquescent bluish-green prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**N'kupfer** (Ger.). See ARGENTAN.—**N. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de n.* A body, NiS, occurring as bronze-yellow crystals and masses or as a black amorphous substance. [B, 3.]—**N. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de n.* Ger., *N'oxydul.* Nickelous oxide; a substance, NiO, forming olive-green crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. nitrate.** Fr., *azotite de n.* Ger., *salpetersaures N'oxydul.* A substance, $Ni(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, forming green tabular efflorescent crystals. [B, 3.]—**N. nitrite.** Fr., *azotate* (ou *nitrite*) *de n.* Ger., *salpetrigsaures N'-oxydul.* The substance $Ni(NO_2)_2$. [B, 3.]—**N. oxide.** Fr., *fleur* (ou *oxyde*) *de n.* See *N. monoxide* and *N. sesquioxide.*—**N'oxyd** (Ger.). See *N. sesquioxide.*—**N'oxydul** (Ger.). See *N. monoxide.*—**N. perhydroxide, N. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de n.* Ger., *N'-*

oxyd. See *N. sesquioxde.*—**N. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de n.* Ger., *phosphorsaures N.* (oder *N'oxydul*). Nickelous phosphate; a green precipitate obtained by the action of boiling phosphoric acid on n. and in other ways. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the mineral acids, and has been used in medicine. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 29, 1883 (B).]—**N. phosphide.** A compound of n. and phosphorus. Three occur: (1) P_2Ni_4, a black precipitate; (2) P_2Ni_3, a gray crystalline mass; and (3) PNi_5, a brittle silvery crystalline substance. [B, 3.] — **N. sesquihydroxide.** Ger., *N'oxydhydrat.* A black substance, $Ni_2(OH)_6$. [B, 3.]—**N. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesqui-oxyde de n.* Ger., *N'oxyd.* A black powder, Ni_2O_3. [B, 3.]—**N. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de n.* A salt of n. and salicic acid. Various such salts occur in nature, of which the chief are rewdanskite, an earthy mineral consisting principally of $(NiFeMg)_3Si_2O_7 + 2H_2O$; and noumaeite, having the composition $2(NiMg)_5SiO_{13} + 2H_2O$, and containing 24 per cent. of n. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**N. sulphate.** Lat., *niccoli sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate de n.* Ger., *schwefelsaures N'oxydul.* Nickelous sulphate; a substance, $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring ordinarily in green prismatic crystals. This form has been recommended as a hypnotic when opiates are contra-indicated. It also occurs in the form of bluish-green pyramidal crystals, $NiSO_4 + 6H_2O$, which, when heated to 100° C., are deprived of all but one of their molecules of water and are reduced to a white powder. When heated above 280° C., it becomes completely anhydrous. It is soluble in about 3 times its weight of water. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, 225 (*a*, 50).]—**N. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de n.* See *N. monosulphide* and *N. disulphide.*—**N. thiocyanide.** A yellowish crystalline powder, $Ni(SCN)_2$, soluble in alcohol and ammonia. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**N. vitriol.** Native n. sulphate, $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$. [B.]

NICKELÉ (Fr.), adj. Nek-e^2-la. Nickel-plated. [B.]

NICKELIC, adj. Ni^{2}k-e^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *nickélique.* Containing nickel as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

NICKELIFEROUS, adj. Ni^{2}k-e^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *nickélifère.* Producing or containing nickel. [B, 3.]

NICKÉLINE (Fr.), n. Nek-a-len. A compound of nickel and arsenic. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

NICKELOUS, adj. Ni^{2}k'e^{2}l-u^{3}s. Containing nickel as a bivalent radicle. [*a*, 48.]

NICKER-NUTS, n. pl. Ni^{2}k'u^{5}r-nu^{3}ts. See Bonducellæ *semina.*

NICKHAUT (Ger.), n. Ni^{2}k'ha^3-u^{4}t. See Membrana *nictans.*

NICOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Nickel.

NICOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See Nicotine.

NICOTIANOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko-shi^2(ti^2)-a(a^3)"no(no^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. A mania for tobacco. [*a*, 34.]

NICOTIANA (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko-shi^2(ti^2)-a(a^3)'na^3. From *J. Nicot,* who is said to have sent the plant from Portugal to France. Fr., *nicotiane, tabac.* Ger., *Tabak.* It., *tabacco.* Sp., *tabaco.* The tobacco-plant; a genus of herbs (rarely shrubs) belonging (Bentham and Hooker) to the *Cestrineæ,* or (Don and others) to the *Nicotianeæ* (Fr., *nicotianées*), which are a subdivision of the *Solaneæ.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Acetum nicotianæ.** A preparation made by treating 30 grammes of tobacco and 6 cloves with 360 grammes of vinegar for 4 days and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Enema nicotianæ.** See *Enema* tabaci.—**Extractum nicotianæ** [Pr. Ph., 6th ed., Finn. Ph.] (**Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]). A thick alcoholic [Pr. Ph., Finn. Ph.] or aqueous [Swiss Ph.] extract made from the leaves of *N. tabacum* and, according to the Pr. Ph., of *N. rustica.* The Swiss preparation is much weaker than the others. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Folia nicotianæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Herba nicotianæ tabaci.** See Tabacum.—**Infusum nicotianæ** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing dry tobacco in boiling water and straining. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**N. americana.** See *N. tabacum.*—**N. angustifolia.** Fr., *nicotiane à feuilles étroites.* A variety of *N. frutescens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**N. attenuata, N. Bigelowii.** Species which, with *N. trigonophylla,* are used as tobacco by the Indians of the southwestern United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (*a*, 50).]—**N. chinensis.** A variety of *N. tabacum,* by some authors considered a distinct species. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Nicotianæ folia** [Gr. Ph.]. See Tabacum.—**N. frutescens, N. fruticosa.** Fr., *nicotiane arbrisseau.* Shrubby tobacco-plant; indigenous to China, by some considered a variety of *N. tabacum.* [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. glauca.** A species abundant in the temperate regions, said to have the same properties as *N. tabacum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, 772 (*a*, 50).]—**N. latissima.** A cultivated species, used in the manufacture of tobacco. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**N. macrophylla.** Ger., *grossblättriger Tabak.* A species having the same habitat and uses as *N. tabacum.* One variety, *N. macrophylla gigantea,* is known as the giant tobacco-plant. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. paniculata.** Fr., *nicotiane paniculée, tabac turc* (ou *d'Asie,* ou *de Vérine,* ou *de Brésil*). Ger., *Rispentabak, Jungfertabak.* A cultivated species, less narcotic than *N. tabacum.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**N. persica.** Persian (or Shiraz) tobacco-plant; one of the sources of a commercial tobacco known as Tumbeki, or Shiraz, tobacco. [B, 5, 18, 104, 275 (*a*, 35); E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 251.]—**N. pusilla.** Fr., *petite nicotiane.* A low-growing Chilean species resembling *N. tabacum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**N. quadrivalvis.** Fr., *nicotiane à quatre valves.* A species used as tobacco by the Indians about the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. [B, 5, 18, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**N. repanda.** Havana tobacco-plant; a species said to be used in Cuba in the manufacture of a cigar of fine quality. Some, however, say that *N. tabacum* is the source of all Cuban tobacco. [B, 5, 18, 275 (*a*, 35.)]—**N. rustica.** Fr., *nicotiane rustique, petit tabac, tabac du Mexique* (ou *femelle,* ou *sauvage,* ou *à feuilles rondes*), *priapée.* Ger., *Bauerntabak, türkischer* (oder *kleiner*) *Tabak.* Wild (or Syrian, or Latakia) tobacco-plant; a species said to have been the first introduced into Europe, where it is now cultivated. It is found naturalized on the borders of some of the lakes in the northern United States, and is thought to be the species cultivated by the aborigines of America. In the United States it yields a tobacco inferior in quality to that of *N. tabacum,* though it is regarded, as some of its popular names imply, as the source of the very superior tobacco known as Turkish and Latakia. As a medicine, it has the properties of *N. tabacum.* In Greece its empyreumatic liquid, separated in the pipes, is popularly employed in exanthematous diseases. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 116 (*a*, 50).]—**N. tabacum.** Fr., *tabac* (*mâle,*



NICOTIANA TABACUM. [A, 327.]

ou *vrai,* ou *à larges feuilles,* ou *de la Floride*), *grand tabac, herbe à l'ambassadeur* (ou *à la reine,* ou *à tous maux,* ou *de Sainte-Croix,* ou *du grand prieur*), *jusquiame du Pérou.* Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *virginischer*) *Tabak.* Virginian tobacco-plant; a species indigenous to tropical America, now widely cultivated in both hemispheres. It has a simple unbranched stem, sometimes 6 feet high, bearing at the top a panicle of pink flowers. The leaves are alternate, simple, oblong, lanceolate, and at the lower part of the stem somewhat stalked and of larger size, sometimes 2 feet long. The herbaceous parts of the plant are covered with soft hairs exuding a glutinous fluid. When fresh, the leaves have a very narcotic odor and a bitter, nauseous taste. The dried leaves, the *tabacum* of the U. S. Ph., have a peculiar penetrating odor wanting in the fresh plant. They contain nicotine, nicotianine, a very small percentage of essential oil, malic, citric, acetic, oxalic, and pectic acids, and a small proportion of sugar, cellulose, albuminoids, and of fats and other bodies extractable by ether. Tobacco-smoke is very complex in composition, but, if nicotine (which does not occur, according to Vohl and Eulenberg) is excepted, the only constituents found in appreciable quantities are numerous basic substances of the picolinic series. A dark-brown, acrid, highly poisonous empyreumatic oil is obtained from tobacco by distillation. Tobacco used in moderation causes in those accustomed to its use a gentle exhilaration or a state of quietude and repose. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia, general anæmia, amblyopia from neuritis, and cardiac distress. Its active principle, nicotine, is a powerful sedative poison which has a depressant action on the motor-nerve trunks. Tobacco was formerly much used as a relaxant, but its use is attended with danger, as its poisonous principle is easily absorbed by the skin. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. trigonophylla.** See under *N. attenuata.*—**N. viridiflora.** See *N. paniculata.*—**Oleum nicotianæ.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of tobacco in 2 parts of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering; recommended for scabies, chilblain, parlaysis, and indolent tumors. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Oxymel nicotianæ.** A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 1 part of vinegar of tobacco and 2 parts of honey to the consistence of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus nicotianæ.** A preparation made by digesting for 2 or 3 days a mixture of 720 grammes of tobacco-juice, 540 of hydromel, and 120 of oxymel, adding 1,080 of sugar, and bringing to the consistence of a syrup; or by boiling 1 part of tobacco in 12 parts of water, and either adding 2 of licorice and 24 of water to the residue after rejecting the liquid, boiling for a short time, straining, and adding 16 parts of honey, or adding 6 of sugar to the colature, reduced to somewhat less than one third, and in either case bringing to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura nicotianæ ætherea.** A preparation made by treating 1 part of tobacco in a percolator with 4 parts of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura nicotianæ** [Pr. Ph., 6th ed.] (**Rademacheri**). A preparation made by macerating for 4 days a mixture of equal parts of the fresh leaves of *N. rustica,* bruised in a stone mortar, and alcohol [Pr. Ph.]; or by macerating 5 parts of the leaves with 6 of alcohol for 8 days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Vinum nicotianæ.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of tobacco in 12 parts of white wine for 8 days, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

NICOTIANE (Fr.), n. Ne-ko-she-a^{3}n. Of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum.* [*a*, 38.]—**Cigarettes de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tobacco cigarettes, each containing one gramme of the

dried leaf. [B.]—**Poudre de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by exposing tobacco-leaves for a few minutes to a temperature of 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and straining through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 38).]

NICOTIANIC ACID, n. Ni²k-o-shi²-a²n'i²k. Fr., *acide nicotianique.* See NICOTINIC ACID.

NICOTIANIN, n. Ni²k-o'shi²-a²n-i²n. Fr., *nicotianine.* A volatile crystalline substance, not yet well investigated, resembling camphor; obtained by distilling tobacco with water. It is soluble in liquor potassæ, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

NICOTIANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne-kosh(kot)-i²-a²n(a³n)-i²z-(i²s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Ger., *Tabakvergiftung.* See NICOTINISM.

NICOTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ne-kosh(kot)-i²-an(a³n)'u³s(u⁴s). Due to the action of tobacco.

NICOTIC ACID, n. Ni²k-o²t'i²k. Fr., *acide nicotique.* See MALONIC ACID.

NICOTINE, n. Ni²k'o²t-en. Lat., *nicotina, nicotinum* [Russ. Ph.], *nicotia.* Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nicotin.* An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ (or C_6H_7N), found in tobacco. It is highly poisonous. [B, 2.]—**N. hydrochloride.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2.2HCl$. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

NICOTINIC ACID, n. Ni²k-o-ti²n'i²k. Fr., *acide nicotinique* (ou *nicotique*). Ger., *Nicotinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5NO_2 = C_5H_4(CO.OH)N$, isomeric with pyridinecarbonic and picolinic acids, prepared by the action of various oxidizing agents on nicotine, etc. [B, 79; B, 93 (α, 14).]

NICOTINISM, NICOTISM, n's. Ni²k'o²t-en-i²zm, ni²k'o²t-i²zm. Tobacco poisoning.

NICTATING, adj. Ni²kt'at-i²n². Fr., *clignotant.* Winking. [α, 30.]

NICTATION, NICTITATION, n's. Ni²k-ta'shu³n, -ti²-ta'-shu³n. Lat., *nictatio* (from *nictare*, to move the eyelids). Fr., *nictation, clignotement.* Ger., *Blinzeln.* Winking; a rapid and repeated opening and closing of the eyelids. [F.]

NID (Fr.), n. Ne. 1. See NEST and NIDUS. 2. Of Velpeau, that variety of nidamentum constituted by open cavities or cellules. [A, 45.]—**N. de lièvre.** See LAGŒCIA *cuminoides.*—**N. de pigeon, N. d'hirondelle.** See *Edible* NEST.

NIDAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni²d(ned)-a³-me²nt'u³m(u⁴m). From *nidus*, a nest. 1. Of Burdach, the decidua. 2. Of Velpeau, the protective envelope in which an ovum undergoes development, whether within the mother's body or elsewhere. [A, 45.] See NID, MASSE *à nid*, and MEMBRANE *à nid.*

NIDAMENTAL, adj. Ni²d-a³-me²n't'l. Pertaining to a nest or egg-sac. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

NIDATION, n. Ni²d-a'shu³n. From *nidus*, a nest. The formation of a nest. [α, 34.]—**Uterine n.** Of Aveling, the periodical development of the uterine mucosa in the form of a decidual membrane that would serve to receive the ovule detached from the ovary. [L, 88 (α, 34).] Cf. DENIDATION.

NIDIFICATION, n. Ni²d-i²-fi²-ka'shu³n. From *nidus*, a nest, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *n.* Nest-building. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

NIDOR (Lat.), n. m. Nid(ned)'o²r. Gen., *-or'is.* 1. Vapor, steam; the odor of roasted or burned meat. 2. The putrid substance into which food is converted in some varieties of dyspepsia. [B, 114 (α, 30); B, 117.]

NIDULANT, adj. Ni²d'u²-l'nt. Lat., *nidulans* (from *nidulari*, to make a nest). Fr., *n.* Ger., *nistend* (1st def.), *eingebettet* (2d def.). 1. Nestling, lying together like eggs in a nest. 2. Imbedded; sunken into a mass, usually without order (said of seeds in a fruit pulp). [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

NIDULARION (Lat.), **NIDULARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ni²d-(ned)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)'ri²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). From *nidulus*, a little nest. Of Noulet and Dassier, the mycelium of *Fungi.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

NIDUS (Lat.), n. m. Nid(ned)'u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *nid, nid de pigeon* (ou *d'hirondelle* [4th def.]). 1. See NEST. 2. A focus of development or growth; the seat of a germ. [α, 48.] 3. The nucleus of a nerve. 4. A fossa in the cerebellum situated between the uvula and nodules posteriorly and the posterior medullary velum anteriorly. [I, 6 (K).]—**N. esculentus.** See *Edible* NEST.—**N. facialis.** See *Facial* NUCLEUS.—**N. of Westphal.** See *Westphal's* NUCLEUS.

NIEDELBAD (Ger.), n. Ned'e²l-ba³d. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

NIEDERBRONN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-bro³n. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are saline, ferruginous, and gaseous springs. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

NIEDERDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-dru⁶k-un². See DEPRESSION and EMPIESMA.

NIEDERFALLEN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-fa³l-le²n. See CATAPTOSIS.

NIEDERFÜHREND (Ger.), adj. Ned'e²r-fu⁶r-e²nd. See DEFERENT.

NIEDERGEBEUGT (Ger.), adj. Ned'e²r-ge²-boigt. See RECLINATE.

NIEDERGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. Ned'e²r-ge²-bog-e²n. See DECLINAL.

NIEDERGEDRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. Ned'e²r-ge²-dru⁶kt. See DEPRESSED.

NIEDERGESCHLAGENHEIT (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-ge²-shla³g-e²n-hit. See DEJECTION (1st def.).

NIEDERHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. See INVERTENS (1st def.).

NIEDERKUNFT (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-kunft. 1. Parturition. 2. Difficult labor. 3. Natural labor.—**Schnelle N.** Precipitate labor. [L, 80 (α, 43).]

NIEDERLANGENAU (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-la³n²-e²-na³-u⁴. A place in the province of Breslau, Prussian Silesia, where there are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and mud-bath and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

NIEDERLEGEN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-lag-e²n. See DEPOSITION.

NIEDERLIEGEND (Ger.), adj. Ned'e²r-leg-e²nd. See PROCUMBENT.

NIEDERNAU (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-na³-u⁴. A place in the Black Forest, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14); L, 135 (α, 50).]

NIEDERSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-shla³g. See DEPOSIT and PRECIPITATE, n.

NIEDERSCHLAGEND (Ger.), adj. Ned'e²r-shla³g-e²nd. Depressant; sedative.

NIEDERSCHLUCKEN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-shluk-e²n. See DEGLUTITION.

NIEDER-SELTERS (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-ze²lt-e²rz. See SELTERS.

NIEDERSINKEN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-zi²n²k-e²n. See PROLAPSE.

NIEDERURNEN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-urn-e²n. A place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

NIEDERWILDUNGEN (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-vi²ld-un²-e²n. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are saline and alkaline springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

NIEDERWYL, n. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

NIEDERZIEHER (Ger.), n. Ned'e²r-tse-he²r. See DEPRESSOR (1st def.).—**Langer N. des Schweifs.** See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *inferior.*—**N. der Nase.** See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi.*—**N. der Nasenscheidewand.** See DEPRESSOR *sæpti mobilis narium.*—**N. des Armbeins.** See ADDUCTOR *of the arm.*—**N. des Mundwinkels.** See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris.*—**N. des Oberarmbeins.** See ADDUCTOR *of the arm.*—**N. des Penis.** See ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.

NIERATZ (Ger.), n. Ner'a³ts. A place in Würtemberg, Germany, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

NIERCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ner'ch²e²n. The pyramids of Malpighi. [L, 80 (α, 43).]

NIERE (Ger.), n. Ner'e². See KIDNEY.—**Amyloidn'.** See *Lardaceous* KIDNEY.—**Beckenn'.** See *Intrapelvic* KIDNEY.—**Bright'sche N'nkrankheit.** See NEPHRITIS.—**Fettn'.** See *Fatty* KIDNEY.—**Geburtsn'.** Puerperal kidney.—**Gichtn'.** See *Gouty* KIDNEY.—**Hufeisenn'.** See *Horseshoe* KIDNEY.—**Kopfn'.** See PRONEPHROS.—**Nebenn'n.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**N'nauschnitt.** 1. See HILUM *of the kidney.* 2. See NEPHRECTOMY.—**N'nentzündung.** See NEPHRITIS.—**N'ngeschwulst.** See NEPHRONCUS.—**N'nkind.** The equivalent of an ancient term for the fleshy or sanguineous mole. See under MOLE.—**N'nknäuel.** A glomerulus of the kidney. [B.]—**N'nmittel.** A renal remedy. [A, 521.]—**N'nschmerz.** See *Renal* COLIC.—**N'nschnitt.** See NEPHROTOMY.—**N'nschrumpfung.** Contraction of the kidney.—**N'nstücke.** See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**N'nsüchtig.** Nephritic. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**N'nvereiterung.** See NEPHRELCOSIS.—**N'nvergrösserung.** Hypertrophy of the kidney. [α, 48.]—**N'nverhärtung.** Induration of the kidney. [A, 521.]—**N'nverstopfung.** Obstruction of the kidneys. [α, 48.]—**N'nweh.** See *Renal* COLIC.—**Obern'n.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Primordialn'.** See MESONEPHROS.—**Sackn'.** See CYSTONEPHROSIS.—**Schrumpfn'.** See *Contracted* KIDNEY.—**Stauungsn'.** Passive congestion of the kidney. [α, 18.]—**Urn'.** See MESONEPHROS.—**Wandern'.** See *Floating* KIDNEY.—**Wassern.** See HYDRONEPHROS (1st def.).

NIESEMITTEL (Ger.), n. Nez'e²-mi²t-te²l. See ERRHINE.

NIESEN (Ger.), n. Nez'e²n. The act of sneezing. [I, 3 (K).]

NIESWURZ (Ger.), n. Nes'vurts. 1. See ACHILLEA *ptarmica.* 2. See HELLEBORUS and HELLEBORUS *viridis.* 3. The *Veratrum nigrum.* 4. The *Actæa spicata.* 5. The *Sedum acre.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**N'extrakt.** See *Extractum* HELLEBORI (1st def.).

NIESWURZEL (Ger.), n. Nes'vurts-e²l. Hellebore, especially black hellebore-root. [α, 35.]—**N'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Extractum* HELLEBORI *viridis.*—**Weisse N.** [Ger. Ph.]. White hellebore (the root of *Veratrum album*). [B, 18 (α, 35).]

NIETNAGEL (Ger.), n. Net'na³g-e²l. See PARONYCHIA.

NIGELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ni²j(ni²g)-e²l'la³. From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigelle.* Ger., *Schwarzkümmel.* Fennel-flower; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs. The *Nigellariæ* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Isopyreæ*, his *Nigelleæ* are a subdivision of the *Helleboreæ*, and the *Nigellineæ* of Spach are a section of the *Helleboreæ.* [B, 34, 43, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. arvensis.** Fr., *nigelle des champs, boutet, fleur de Sainte-Catherine, gith* (ou *nielle*) *sauvage, gith bâtard, nielle bâtarde, poivrette commune.* Ger., *Ackerschwarzkümmel, Feldschwarzkümmel, wilder Schwarzkümmel.* Wild fennel-flower; a species growing in central and southern Europe. The seeds have similar properties to those of *N. sativa*, though the taste and smell are milder. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. damascena.** Fr., *nigelle de Damas* (ou *des jardins*), *barbeau, barbe* (ou *herbe*) *de capucin, cheveux de Vénus, herbe toute épice, patte d'araignée.* Ger., *damascener* (oder *türkischer*, oder *französischer*) *Schwarzkümmel, Gretchen im Busch, Braut in den Haaren, Jungfer im Grünen, Kapuzinerkraut.* Devil-in-a-bush, Jack-in-prison, Katharine's (or St. Katharine's) flower, lady-in-the-bower,

love-in-a-mist, ragged lady; a species indigenous to the Mediterranean regions. The seeds, which have a strawberry-like odor when bruised, are used like those of *N. sativa*, though of a much weaker taste, and yield a fluorescent body called *damascenine*. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 50).]—**N. divaricata.** A species, by Winkler considered a variety, of *N. arvensis*, found in Egypt and the East. The seeds are used as an emmenagogue, febrifuge, and laxative. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**N. sativa.** Fr., *nigelle aromatique* (ou *cultivée*), *nielle de Crête, cumin noir, gith, nielle romaine, toute épice.* Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *ächter*) *Schwarzkümmel, schwarzer Kümmel* (oder *Kümmich*), *römischer* (oder *schwarzer*) *Coriander, Nardensamen, Nonnennäglein, Nigelle, Garten-Nigelle.* Common fennel-flower, nutmeg-flower, black cumin, the μελάνθιον of the ancients; a species growing wild in Syria, Egypt, and southern Europe, and cultivated for its aromatic pungent seeds, which have a nutmeg-like odor. In India they are used to protect woolens from insects; in Palestine and Egypt they serve for flavoring curries, etc., and are eaten by the women to produce stoutness. They contain a volatile oil, a fixed oil, and melanthin (*q. v.*). They are considered stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Semen nigellæ.** Ger., *Nardensame, römischer Koriander.* Black coriander (the seed of *N. sativa*). [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

NIGELLIN, n. Ni^{2}j-e^{2}l'i^{2}n. A bitterish extract obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*. [B, 2.]

NIGER (Lat.), adj. Nij(ni^{2}g)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). 1. See BLACK. 2. Grayish-black. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).] Cf. NIGRUM.—**N.-seeds.** The seeds of *Guizotia oleifera*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

NIGHTMARE, n. Nit'ma^{2}r. See INCUBUS (2d def.).

NIGHTSHADE, n. Nit'shad. 1. The genus *Solanum*. 2. The genus *Atropa*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Bittersweet n.** See SOLANUM *dulcamara*.—**Deadly n.** See ATROPA *belladonna*.—**Three-leaved n.** The genus *Trillium*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Woody n.** The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

NIGHT-SIGHT, n. Nit'sit. See NYCTALOPIA.

NIGHT-SWEAT, n. Nit'swe^{2}t. A profuse, uncomfortable, and exhausting sweat occurring during sleep, and accompanying certain depressed conditions of the system (*e. g.*, pulmonary tuberculosis or the prostration following severe illness). [D.] See also COLLIQUATIVE.

NIGHT-TERRORS, n. Nit'te^{2}r-ro^{2}rz. Fr., *terreurs nocturnes.* See PAVOR *nocturnus*.

NIGRANILINE, n. Ni^{2}g-ra^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. From *niger*, black (see also ANILINE). Of Rheineck, aniline black. [B, 2.]

NIGREDO (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}g-re(ra)'do. Gen., *-red'inis.* From *niger*, black. A black color, blackness.—**N. ab ictero nigro.** Black jaundice.—**N. acquisita universalis.** See MELASMA *universalis*.—**N. a sole.** See CHLOASMA *caloricum*.—**N. cutis.** N. of the skin. See MELASMA.—**N. menstrualis.** Melasma attributed to suppression of the menses.—**N. nativa.** A natural dark pigmentation of the skin, either of the whole body, as in the black races, or, as sometimes seen in the white races, of certain parts, such as the genitals and the areola of the nipple.—**N. necrotica.** The blackness of the skin which precedes gangrene.—**N. scorbutica.** Melasma due to scurvy.—**N. sordida.** N. due to dirt. (According to Plenck, in acute diseases dirt is apt to insinuate itself into the skin so that it can not be washed off). [G, 11.]

NIGRESCENT, adj. Ni^{2}g-re^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *nigrescens* (from *nigrescere*, to become black). Fr., *noirâtre, noircissant.* Ger., *schwärzlich.* Becoming black; blackish. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

NIGRIC ACID, n. Ni^{2}g'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide nigrique.* Ger., *Nigrinsäure.* A black powder, $C_7H_8O_4$, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in diluted alcohol; obtained by the action of potassium on ethyl oxalate. [B, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

NIGRICANS (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}g'ri^{2}k-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). See NIGRESCENT.

NIGRISMUS (Lat.), **NIGRITIA** (Lat.), **NIGRITIES** (Lat.), n's m., f., and f. Ni^{2}g-ri^{2}z-(ri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -ri^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ri^2'shi^2(ti^2)-ez(as). Gen., *-is'mi, -it'iæ, -e'i.* From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigritie.* A black color. See MELASMA, MELANOSIS, and NIGREDO.—**N. cutis.** See MELASMA.—**N. linguæ.** Fr., *nigritie de la langue* (ou *linguale*). 1. A disease of the tongue described by Bertrand de Saint-Germain, characterized by a black discoloration like that seen on the tongues of parrots. It was not apparently associated with any other morbid condition. The affection, which usually lasted for a month or two, is said to be due to a deposit of pigment surrounding the epithelial cells. [G.] 2. See *Black* TONGUE.—**N. ossium.** See CARIES (1st def.).—**N. partialis.** See MACULÆ *nigræ*.

NIGRITUS (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}g-rit(ret)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *niger*, black. Blackened, having a part black. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

NIGROSINE, n. Ni^{2}g'ros-en. See ANILINE *black*.

NIGRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}g'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). 1. A black substance. [*a*, 35.] 2. The pupil of the eye. [L, 349.]—**N. hispanicum.** See CARBO *suberis*.—**N. oculi.** See PUPIL.

NIHIL (Lat.), n. n. indecl., **NIHILUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ni(ni^2)'hi^{2}l, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing. Nothing; of the alchemists, see NIX *alba*. [*a*, 38.]—**Collyrium nihili.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi*.—**N. album.** 1. Nix alba; so called because *nix* was confused with the German *Nichts*, and *nix alba* became *weisses Nichts*, which was again rendered into Latin as *nihilum album*. [B, 3.] 2. See ALBUM *græcum*.—**N. griseum.** Impure zinc oxide. [L, 105.]

NIIC ACID, n. Ni'i^{2}k. A volatile acid of pungent odor produced by the saponification of niin. [B, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 312 (*a*, 50).]

NIIN, n. Ni'i^{2}n. A fatty substance probably identical with axin. [B, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 312 (*a*, 50).]

NIINIC ACID [Blöde], n. Ni'i^{2}n-i^{2}k. See NIIC ACID.

NILGUE, n. A Chilean plant used in infusion as a febrifuge. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]

NIM (Hind.), n. See AZADIRACHTA *indica*.—**N. oil.** See *Oil of* AZADIRACHTA and under AZADIRACHTA *indica*.

NINSI (Jap.), **NINSIN** (Jap.), **NINSING** (Jap.), **NINZI** (Jap.), **NINZIN** (Jap.), n's. Lat., *ninzinus*. 1. The *Sium n.* or its root. 2. Ginseng (*q. v.*). [B, 7, 19, 77, 121, 173 (*a*, 35); B, 46, 88 (*a*, 50).]

NIOBATE, n. Ni'o^{2}b-at. A salt of niobic acid. [B.]

NIOBESSENZ (Ger.), **NIOBÖL** (Ger.), n's. Ne-ob'e^{2}s-se^{2}nts, -u^{5}l. Commercial methyl benzoate. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

NIOBIC, adj. Ni-o^{2}b'i^{2}k. Containing niobium as a pentad radicle. [B.]—**N. acid.** Fr., *acide niobique.* A white powder, $HNbO_3$(or $Nb_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HNbO_3$ [niobium hydroxide]).

NIOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni(ni^2)-ob(o^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* A metallic element discovered by Hatchett and Rose in columbite. It occurs in various minerals, usually associated with tantalum (whence the name, Niobe having been the daughter of Tantalus in Greek mythology). It has been isolated in the form of a grayish mass, which oxidizes with combustion on being gently heated in air, and is attacked by concentrated sulphuric acid. In combination it acts generally as a pentad or triad, but in its combination with oxygen also as a dyad and tetrad. Symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 94. [B, 3; *a*, 48.]

NIOBYL, n. Ni'o^{2}b-i^{2}l. A trivalent radicle, $(NbO)'''$. [B.]

NIOTA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^2-ot'a^3. A genus of the *Simarubeæ*, now referred to *Samadera*. [B, 42, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**N. tetrapetala.** See SAMADERA *indica*.

NIPHABLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}f-a^3-ble^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From νίφειν, to snow, and ἀβλεψία, blindness. See *Snow*-BLINDNESS.

NIPHOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni^{2}f-o^{2}b'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**N. carnosus.** An East Indian species, used in otalgia. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

NIPHOTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}f-o(o^3)-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *-los'eos* (*-is*). From νίφειν, to snow, and τύφλωσις, a making blind. See *Snow*-BLINDNESS.

NIPPERS, n. pl. Ni^{2}p'u^{5}rz. 1. An instrument for pinching or gripping small bodies. 2. A little mechanism, resembling a spring forceps and attached to the end of an artificial forearm, which can be made to open or close by a motion imparted from the arm. [Agnew (E).]—**Bone n.** N. with blades obliquely set for the removal of bone piecemeal. [J.]

NIPPLE, n. Ni^{2}pl. Gr., θηλή. Lat., *papilla mamma, mamilla.* Fr., *mamelon.* Ger., *Brustwarze, Warze.* It., *capezzola.* Sp., *pezón.* The organ for delivering the mammary secretion; a conical or half-spherical erectile body projecting slightly from the centre of the mamma, unless subjected to stimulation, when it becomes firm and prominent. It is usually pinkish in the virgin and somewhat dark-colored in those who have borne children, also during pregnancy wrinkled on its surface, covered with numerous papillæ, and perforated on its summit by the openings of the lactiferous ducts and of small sebaceous and sudoriparous glands. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Counter-sunk n.** A retracted or inverted n. [A, 102.]—**Cracked n.** See FISSURE *of the n.*

NIRLES, n. Nu^{5}rlz. Fr., *nirle.* A popular name for a variety of herpes; according to Bateman, a variety of herpes phlyctænodes in which the vesicles are arranged in circles. [G, 12, 60.] Cf. NIRLUS.

NIRLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{5}rl(ni^{2}rl)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *nirle.* A lenticular papular exanthem, lasting for a day or two, which sometimes follows measles. [G, 7.] Cf. NIRLES.—**N. idiopathicus.** A cutaneous febrile eruption, of twenty-four hours' duration, which consists of papules of the size of a lentil and of dull-red or liver-color, occurring on the face or elsewhere, and appearing on the third day of the fever. [G, 7.]—**N. symptomaticus.** A papular exanthem often observed in schools, preceded by some catarrhal affection. Sometimes it follows measles, sometimes scarlet fever. [G, 7.]

NISUS (Lat.), n. m. Nis(nes)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *nis'us.* From *niti*, to strive. Fr., *n.*, *impulsion.* Ger., *Trieb, Streben.* Force, tendency, impulse: the vernal sexual impulse in animals. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).] Cf. MOLIMEN.—**N. formativus.** See *Plastic* FORCE.

NITOR (Lat.), n. m. Ni(ni^2)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *nitere*, to shine. See ENAMEL.

NITRANILINE, n. Nit-ra^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *n.* A 1-atom nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_6N_2O_2$, of aniline. It is known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'*, $C_6[H,NO_2,NH_2,H,H,H,]$, crystallizing in orange-yellow needles, soluble in hot water and melting at 71·5° C.; (2) *metan'*, $C_6[H,NO_2,H,NH_2,H,H,]$, crystallizing in long yellow needles of sweet but fiery taste, melting at 114° C. and boiling at 285° C.; (3) *paran'*, $C_6[H,NO_2H,H,NH_2,H,]$, crystallizing from hot water in long monoclinic yellow needles of little taste and melting at 147° C. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]

NITRANISATE, n. Nit-ra^{2}n'i^{2}s-at. Fr., *n.* A salt of nitranisic acid. [B, 2.]

NITRANISIC ACID, n. Nit-ra^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Ger., *Nitranisäure.* A crystalline substitution-derivative, $C_6H_3(NO_2)(OCH_3)CO.OH$, of anisic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).] See also DINITRANISIC ACID.

NITRAS (Lat.), n. m. Nit(ni^{2}t)'ra^{2}s(ra^{2}s). Gen., *-trat'is.* A nitrate. [B.]—**Liquor nitratis hydrargyrosi** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitrici oxydulati*.—**N. amido-hydrargyrosus.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**N. ammonicus.**

See Ammonium *nitrate*.—**N. argenticus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Fused* silver *nitrate*.—**N. argenticus bis mitigatus** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See Argenti *nitras dilutus*.—**N. argenticus cristallisatus** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **fusus** [Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). See *Fused* silver *nitrate*.—**N. argenticus mitigatus** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See Argenti *nitras dilutus*.—**N. baryticus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Barium *nitrate*.—**N. bihydrargyrosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury subnitrate. [B.]—**N. bismuthicus basicus.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**N. cupricus.** See *Copper* nitrate.—**N. hydrargyricus acido nitrico solutus** [Fr. Cod.], **N. hydrargyri liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor* hydrargyri *nitratis*.—**N. hydrargyroso-ammonicus basicus.** See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate*.—**N. hydrargyrosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury protonitrate. [a, 38.]—**N. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Potassium nitrate. [B, 95.]—**N. natricus.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. pilocarpinus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Pilocarpine *nitrate*.—**N. plumbicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Lead *nitrate*.—**N. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Potassium *nitrate*.—**N. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**N. stibicus.** Antimony nitrate. [Booth (B).]—**N. strychninus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Strychnine *nitrate*.—**N. subbismuthicum.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 97.]—**Solutio nitratis hydrargyrosi** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Liquor* hydrargyri *nitrici oxydulati*.—**Unguentum nitratis hydrargyrici** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* hydrargyri *nitratis*.

NITRATE, n. Nit′rat. Lat., *nitras*. Fr., *azotate, n.* Ger., *Nitrat, salpetersaures Salz.* A salt of nitric acid. [B.]—**Ferric n., Ferrous n.** See under Iron n.—**N. ammoniaco-mercureux** (Fr.). See Mercury *and ammonium n*.—**N. de Chili** (Fr.). Chile saltpetre, sodium n. [B.]

NITRATED, adj. Nit′rat-e²d. Lat., *nitratus*. Fr., *nitré*. United with nitric acid or with nitre. [a, 38.]

NITRATION, n. Nit-ra′shu³n. Ger., *Nitrirung*. The act or process of treating with nitric acid. [B, 4.]

NITRE, n. Nitr. Gr., *νίτρον*. Lat., *nitrum*. Fr., *n.* Potassium nitrate. [B.] Cf. Nitrum.—**Alcali de n.** (Fr.). See Potassium *carbonate*.—**Ammoniacal n.** Ammonium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Antimoniated n.** See Nitrum *anodynum*.—**Argillaceous n.** Aluminium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Cubic n.** Lat., *nitrum cubicum*. Fr., *n. cubique*. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**Eau de n.** Of Valentin, nitric acid. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**Esprit de n.** (Fr.). See *Spirit of n.*—**Esprit de n. dulcifié** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi and Acide azotique *alcoolisé*.—**Esprit de n. fumant** (Fr.). See *Fuming* nitric acid.—**Martial n.** Iron nitrate. [B, 91.]—**N. alcalisé** (Fr.). See Potassium *carbonate*.—**N. ammoniacal** (Fr.). Ammonium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. antimonié de Stahl** (Fr.). Nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 92.]—**N. barotique** (Fr.). Barium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. cubique** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. de Saturne.** See Lead *nitrate*.—**N. des mers du Sud** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. de terre pesante** (Fr.). Barium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. du Chili** (Fr.), **N. du Pérou** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. fixe** (Fr.). See Potassium *carbonate*.—**N. fixe de Schraeder** (Fr.). Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. fixé par les charbons** (Fr.). Potassium carbonate prepared by means of charcoal. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. fixé par le tartre** (Fr.). Potassium carbonate prepared by means of cream of tartar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. fixé par lui même** (Fr.). See Potassium *carbonate*.—**N. inflammable** (Fr.). See Ammonium *nitrate*.—**N. lunaire.** See Silver *nitrate*.—**N. magnésien** (Fr.). Magnesium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. of Venus.** Copper nitrate. [B, 91.]—**N. perlé** (Fr.). See Nitrum *perlatum*.—**N. plombique** (Fr.). Lead nitrate. [B, 93.]—**N. quadrangulaire** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [a, 38.]—**N. régénéré** (Fr.). See Nitrum *regeneratum*.—**N. rhomboidal** (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. saturnin** (Fr.). 1. Lead nitrate. [B, 93.] 2. See Nitrum *saturninum*.—**N. with base of mineral alkali.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**N. with base of potash.** Potassium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Prismatic n.** See Potassium *nitrate*.—**Quadrangular n.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 91.]—**Saturnine n.** Lead nitrate. [B, 91.] Cf. Nitrum *saturninum*.—**Sel de n.** (Fr.). Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**Spirit of n.** Lat., *spiritus nitri acidus*. Fr., *esprit de n.* A commercial term for a variety of nitric acid much stronger than double aqua fortis. (To be distinguished from *sweet spirit of n.*) [B, 2.]—**Sweet spirit of n.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**Wall-n.** The saline efflorescences formed on walls. [B, 2.]

NITREUX (Fr.), adj. Ne-tru⁵. Nitrous. [B.]

NITRIC, adj. Nit′ri²k. Lat., *nitricus*. Fr., *azotique, nitrique*. Containing nitrogen as a pentad radicle. [B.]—**N. anhydride.** Ger., *Salpetersäure-Anhydrid*. Nitrogen pentoxide. [B.]—**N. monohydrate.** N. acid. [B, 2.]—**N. oxide.** See Nitrogen *dioxide*.

NITRIC ACID, n. Nit′ri²k. Lat., *acidum nitricum* (seu *azoticum*, seu *septicum*), *aqua fortis*. Fr., *acide nitrique* (ou *azotique*, ou *nitreux blanc*). Ger., *Salpetersäure*. Syn.: *spirit of nitre, hydrogen nitrate*. A monobasic acid, HNO_3; a colorless liquid of peculiar odor and fuming on contact with the air. It has a strong affinity for moisture, and is a powerfully corrosive agent, attacking organic tissues with great energy and leaving a yellow indelible stain. It also attacks most of the metals, dissolving them with the formation of nitrates. Gold, platinum, cerium, chromium, and some others of the rarer metals are not affected by it. The sp. gr. of the concentrated acid, containing not more than 0·5 per cent. of water, is 1·53 at 15° C. The strongest acid obtainable contains 99·80 per cent. of the pure acid, and is decomposed at ordinary temperature. N. a. has been used internally in intermittent fever, in diarrhœal diseases, in whooping-cough, and as a tonic, especially in syphilis, and topically as a caustic. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 76, x, p. 140 (a, 50).]—**Alcoholic n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum alcoholisatum* (seu *alcoolisatum* [Fr. Cod.]) (*q. v.*). A distillate of 1 part of n. a. with 3 parts of alcohol. [B.] See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi and Acide *azotique alcoolisé*.—**Anhydrous n. a.** Fr., *acide azotique anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Salpetersäure*. Nitrogen pentoxide; so called because, combined with water, it forms nitric acid. [B.]—**Chloride of n. a.** Nitroxyl chloride. [B.]—**Commercial n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum crudum* (seu *venale*). Syn.: *aqua fortis*. An impure kind of n. a., colorless or of a pale-yellow color. It is found in two varieties, the stronger (double aqua fortis) having a sp. gr. of 1·37, the weaker (single aqua fortis) being half as strong with a sp. gr. of 1·21. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Dilute n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique dilué*. Ger., *verdünnte Salpetersäure*. N. a. diluted with 6 times as much water [U. S. Ph.], or with water enough to make an imperial pint when added to 2,400 grains of the acid. The U. S. preparation contains 10 per cent. of the pure acid (14 per cent. of the official acidum nitricum), and has a sp. gr. of 1·059. The Br. preparation contains 17·5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 25 per cent. of the official acidum nitricum), and has a sp. gr. of 1·105. The dilute acid of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 13 per cent. of the pure acid. [B; B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Fuming n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum fumans* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rauchende Salpetersäure*. N. a. containing nitrous acid and emitting copious brownish vapors of nitrogen tetroxide. [B.]—**Monohydrated n. a.** Fr., *acide azotique monohydraté*. Pure n. a.; so called because it is regarded as anhydrous n. a. (nitrogen pentoxide) united with 1 molecule of water, $N_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HNO_3$. [B.]—**Official n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. A liquid containing 70 per cent. of the pure acid [Br. Ph.] (69·4 per cent. [U. S. Ph.]), and having a sp. gr. of 1·42. The Fr. preparation contains 63·6 per cent. of the pure acid, and has a sp. gr. of 1·39. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 30 per cent. of the pure acid, and has a sp. gr. of 1·185. An acid containing over 90 per cent. of the pure acid and having a sp. gr. of 1·5 was formerly official in the Br. Ph. [B.]

NITRICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni²t′ri²k-u³m(u⁴m). Of Berzelius, a supposed element of which he assumed nitrogen to be the oxide. [B, 3.] Cf. Nitrium.

NITRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ni²t′ri²k-u³s(u⁴s). 1. Nitric; containing nitric acid. 2. Used with the name of a base, the nitrate of that base.

NITRIDE, n. Ni′tri²d(trid). Ger., *Nitrür*. A compound of an element or a radicle directly with nitrogen. [B.]

NITRIFICATION, n. Nit-ri²-fi²-ka′shu³n. From *nitrum*, native soda, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *n.* The process, constantly going on in nature, of the conversion of ammonia into nitric acid, thought to be due to the presence of certain bacteria. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITRIGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni²t)-ri²-jen(ge²n)′i²-u³m(u⁴m). Nitrogen monoxide. [a, 38.]

NITRILE, n. Nit′ri²l. A compound of cyanogen with an alcoholic radicle in which the nitrogen is trivalent. Similar compounds in which the nitrogen is quinquivalent are called *ison's* or *carbylamines*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Acidyl n.** See Acidyln'.

NITRILBASE (Ger.), n. Net-rel′ba³z-e². A tertiary amine or amide. [Brockhaus (B).]

NITRITE, n. Nit′rit. Lat., *nitris*. Fr., *n., azotite*. Ger., *Nitrit*. A salt of nitrous acid.

NITRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni²t′ri²-u³m(u⁴m). The hypothetical radicle of nitrogen, which would thus be an oxide. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

NITROACETIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-a²s-et(e²t)′i²k. Fr., *acide nitroacétique*. Ger., *Nitroëssigsäure*. A 1-molecule nitrile substitution product, $CH_2(NO_2).CO.OH$, of acetic acid. [B, 3.]

NITROACETONITRILE, n. Nit″ro-a²s″e²t-o-ni′tri²l. Ger., *Nitroacetonitril*. A substitution derivative, $C(NO_2)H_2.CN = C_2H_2N_2O_2$, of acetonitrile. It has not yet been isolated, but various substitution compounds of mercury and silver have been formed, which constitute the so-called *fulminates*, n. being regarded as the dibasic fulminic acid. [B, 4.]

NITROACRIDINE, n. Nit″ro-a²k′ri²d-en. A substitution product formed by the action of acridine on nitric acid. *α-n.*, $C_{13}H_8(NO_2)N$, *β-n.*, a form isomeric with *α-n.*, and *din'*, $C_{12}H_7(NO_2)_2N$, are known. [B, 2.]

NITROALIZARIN, n. Nit-ro-a²l-i²z′a²r-i²n. Ger., *N.* Alizarin orange, $C_{14}H_7(NO_2)O_4$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid or nitrobenzene on alizarin. [B, 49.]

NITROAMIDOBENZENE, n. Nit-ro-a²m″i²d-o-be²nz′en. Ger., *Nitroamidobenzol*. Nitraniline. [B.]

NITROAMYLENE, n. Nit-ro-a²m′i²l-en. An oily substance, $C_5H_9(NO_2)$. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITROAMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni²t)-ro(ro³)-a²m(a³m)′i²l-(u⁶l)-u³m(u⁴m). Xyloidin. [a, 38.]

NITROANTHRAQUINONE, n. Nit-ro-a²n-thra³-kwi²n′on. Ger., *Nitroanthrachinon*. The compound $C_{14}H_7(NO_2)O_2$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZENE, n. Nit-ro-be²nz′en. Fr., *nitrobenzine*. Ger., *Nitrobenzin*. A substance, $C_6H_5.NO_2$, a derivative of nitric acid and benzene; a light-yellowish oily liquid, which crystallizes at a low temperature to large needles melting at 30° C. and boiling at 208° C. It is slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in benzene, and in strong nitric acid, is poisonous, especially when its vapor is inhaled, and is used in the preparation of the aniline colors. As prepared from pure benzene it is known as *light n.* or *n. for blue* or *black*; as prepared from a mixture of benzene and toluene it is known as *heavy n.* or *n. for red*. A *very heavy n.*, consisting chiefly of orthonitrotoluene and paranitrotoluene, is also used. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**N'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide nitrobenzine sulfonique*. An acid, $C_6H_4.(NO_2).SO_2.OH$, or benzene in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and the sulphuric-acid residue ($-SO_2OH$). Only one of the three pos-

sible isomeric varieties has been obtained pure—*metan'sulphonic acid*, $C_6[H,NO_2,H,SO_2.OH,H,H]$, which crystallizes in large flat deliquescent tables. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide nitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Nitrobenzoësäure, Nitrobenzinsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(N_2O)CO.OH$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon' a.*, crystallizing from hot water in large colorless needles, from a spontaneously evaporated alcoholic solution in asymmetric tablets or prisms, and melting at 147° C.; (2) *metan' a.*, crystallizing from water in small plates, from dilute alcohol in monoclinic tablets melting at about 141° C.; (3) *paran' a.*, crystallizing in shining, yellow-white plates, somewhat soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 238° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZOL, n. Nit-ro-be^{2}nz'o^{2}l. Lat., *nitrobenzolum*. Fr., *nitro-benzol*. Ger., *N.* See NITROBENZENE.

NITROBENZONITRIL, n. Nit''ro-be^{2}nz-o-ni'tri^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CN$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'*, forming needles easily soluble in alcohol and in hot water and melting at 109° C.; (2) *metan'*, forming needles melting at about 118° C.; (3) *paran'*, crystallizing in plates subliming when heated. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZOYL, n. Nit-ro-be^{2}nz'o-i^{2}l. A crystalline powder, C_7H_5N, a decomposition product of oil of bitter almonds. [B, 93.]—**N'acetic acid.** A nitryl substitution product of benzoylacetic acid. *Metan'acetic acid*, $C_6(H,NO_2,H,CO-CH_2-CO,OH,H,H) = C_9H_7NO_5$, is a crystalline substance readily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. [B, 2.]

NITROBENZYL, n. Nit-ro-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. Fr., *nitrobenzyle*. Ger., *N.* A univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2'$, a nitryl substitution derivative of benzyl. Two isomeric varieties are known: (1) *metan'*, $C_6(H,H,H,NO_2,H,CH_2)$; (2) *paran'*, $C_6(H,H,NO_2,H,H,CH_2)$. [a, 38.]—**N. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool nitrobenzylique*. Ger., *Nitrobenzylalkohol*. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon' alcohol*, crystallizing in long, fine needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 74° C.; (2) *metan' alcohol*, a thick, oily liquid decomposing when heated; (3) *paran' alcohol*, crystallizing from boiling water in fine shining needles melting at 93° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N. chloride.** A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2Cl$. *Orthon' chloride*, $C_6[H,NO_2,CH_2Cl,H,H,H,]$, used in the preparation of orexine, crystallizes from petroleum ether in large rhomboedra, melting at about 49° C.; *metan' chloride* crystallizes from hot petroleum ether in long light-yellow needles melting at about 47° C.; and *paran' chloride* crystallizes from boiling alcohol in fine white needles, or nacreous plates, melting at 76° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N'formanilide.** A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2).CH_2-N(COH).C_6H_5$. *Orthon'formanilide*, $C_6[H,NO_2,CH_2-N(COH).C_6H_5,H,H,H.]$, derived from orthon' chloride, is a yellow crystalline body which by reduction forms phenyldihydroquinazoline. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 41 (B).]

NITROBROMOCAMPHOR, n. Nit-ro-brom-o-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}Br(NO_2)O$, occurring in large rhombic prisms, insoluble in alkalies, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, and melting at about 105° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBROMOFORM, n. Nit-ro-brom'o-fo^{2}rm. Ger., *N.* An oily liquid, $CBr_3(NO_2)$, solidifying at 10° C. [B, 4.]

NITROCAMPHOR, n. Nit-ro-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. A substance, $C_8H_{14}{<}\begin{matrix}C(NO_2)\\ \|\\ C(OH)\end{matrix}$, obtained by R. Schiff from camphor. It crystallizes from alcohol in rhombic prisms, melting at about 101° C. ["Jahresb. der rein. Chem.," 1880, p. 400 (B); B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROCARBOL, n. Nit-ro-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l. Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* Of Kolbe, nitromethane. [B, 2.]

NITROCARBOLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ne-tro-ka^{3}rb-ol'zoir-e^2. Nitrophenol. [a, 38.]

NITROCELLULIN, NITROCELLULOSE, n's. Nit-ro-se^{2}l'-u^{2}l-i^{2}n, -os. Ger., *N.* A substitution compound of cellulose. *Monon'*, $C_6H_9(NO_2)O_5$, *din'* (pyroxylin), $C_6H_8(NO_2)_2O_5$, and *trin'* (gun-cotton), $C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O_5$, are known. [B.]

NITROCHLOROCAMPHOR, n. Nit-ro-klor-o-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}Cl(NO_2)O$, crystallizing from alcohol in long needles melting at about 94° C. An isomeric variety is known, a camphor-like mass, of bitter aromatic taste, melting at 83° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROCHLOROFORM, n. Nit-ro-klor'o-fo^{2}rm. See CHLORPICRIN.

NITROCODEINE, n. Nit-ro-kod-e'en. Fr., *nitrocodéine*. A substance, $C_{18}H_{20}(NO_3)NO_2$, forming silvery foliate crystals, or fine light-yellow and silky needles, sparingly soluble in boiling water and in ether, freely soluble in alcohol, fusible at 212° to 214° C., and decomposing with deflagration at a higher temperature. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITRODIMETHYLANILINE, n. Nit-ro-di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *nitrodiméthylaniline*. Ger., *Nitrodimethylanilin*. The substance $C_6H_4(NO_2)N(CH_3)_2 = C_8H_{10}N_2O_2$. [B, 4.]

NITROETHANE, n. Nit-ro-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *nitréthane*. Ger., *Nitroäthan*. A colorless inflammable liquid, $C_2H_5NO_2 = C_2H_5.N\left\{\begin{matrix}O\\O\end{matrix}\right.$ isomeric with ethyl nitrite ($C_2H_5O.N:O$); of fragrant odor, boiling at about 113° C., and giving off explosive vapors. It acts internally like nitromethane. [B.]—**Sodium n.** A white amorphous inflammable and explosive powder, $C_2H_4NaNO_2$. [B.]

NITROFORM, n. Nit'ro-fo^{2}rm. Ger., *N.* An acid body, $CH(NO_2)_3$, analogous in composition to chloroform and iodoform. It occurs in colorless cubical crystals, which form at 15° C. a strong-smelling oily liquid. N. is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the biliary acids and in other ways. [B, 4.]

NITROGEN, n. Nit'ro-je^{2}n. From νίτρον, nitre (see *nitrum*), and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *azote*. Ger., *Stickstoff*. Syn.: *azote*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1772. It was then called "mephitic air" and "phlogisticated air." Lavoisier pointed out its elementary character and called it *azote*; and Chaptal gave it its present name. It occurs in the free state in the atmosphere. Combined with carbon, it gives rise to the group of cyanogen compounds, and united with hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, it forms a constituent of the alkaloids, of nearly all the organic compounds found in the animal body (including the proteids, albumins, and coloring principles), and of many inorganic substances. It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas, liquefiable under very great pressure and at a low temperature. Sp. gr., 0·9713. N. combines directly with only a few elements, the chief compounds of this class (called *nitrides*) being ammonia and the oxides of n., and does not enter into combination energetically; hence it does not give rise to the phenomena of combustion, as oxygen does, and it is not inflammable itself. The compounds formed by its indirect union with many elements are very numerous and important. Associated with hydrogen, it forms ammonia, and this is the starting-point of a vast number of derivatives called *amides* and *amines*. Associated with oxygen, it forms *nitrous acid* and *nitric acid*, and enters into the composition of the salts of these acids. The fact that in an atmosphere of n. the violet rays of the spectrum disappear before the blue and green has led to the supposition that n. is a compound body, and indications have been discovered of an active allotropic n., analogous to ozone. In composition, n. acts usually as a trivalent radicle, replacing 3 atoms of hydrogen. Often, however, it is quinquivalent and replaces 5 atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, N; atomic weight, 14·01. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, p. 168, xxx, p. 262 (a, 50).]—**Ethylated n. chloride.** See DICHLORETHYLAMINE.—**N. benzide.** Of Mitscherlich, azobenzene. [B, 3.]—**N. binoxide.** See *N. dioxide*.—**N. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'azote*. A compound of n. and bromine, of uncertain composition; a dark-red oily liquid, very volatile, highly explosive, and having a powerful odor. [B, 3.]—**N. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffchlorür*. Syn.: *azotan*. A compound of n. and chlorine whose exact constitution is not known. It is a thin yellowish oily liquid, very volatile, and emitting acrid vapors of a peculiar pungent odor. It explodes very readily, and with great violence. [B, 3.]—**N. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffoxyd*. Nitric oxide; a colorless gas, NO, so called because in proportion to the amount of n. it contains twice as much oxygen as n. monoxide. In contact with air it exhales reddish vapors of n. tetroxide. It has been used in cholera. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 481 (a, 50).]—**N. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffjodür*. A black powder formed by the action of iodine on a solution of ammonia in water or alcohol. It decomposes readily, frequently (especially if exposed to bright light or when heated gradually to 58° C.) with explosive violence. Its composition appears to vary according to the method of its preparation, being either NI_3 or NHI_2. The former body combines with ammonia to form compounds NH_3NI_3 and $NH_3.4NI_3$. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 509, xxiv, 208 (a, 50).]—**N. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffmonoxyd*. Nitrous oxide, laughing-gas; a colorless gas, N_2O, of agreeable odor and sweetish taste. By the application of cold or of suitable pressure it may be reduced to a liquid boiling at 87·9° C., and by still further reduction of temperature to a crystalline solid. When inhaled together with oxygen it produces an exhilarant and intoxicating effect; when inhaled by itself it produces complete anæsthesia, lasting, however, for a brief period only, and not always associated with loss of consciousness. It has been used in pulmonary affections, for general debility, etc., and is often used as an anæsthetic, especially in minor surgical operations. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii, 134 (a, 50).]—**N. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*, *N. dioxide*, *N. trioxide*, *N. tetroxide*, and *N. pentoxide*.—**N. pentoxide.** Nitric anhydride, anhydrous nitric acid; a white crystalline substance, N_2O_5. It is volatile and deliquescent, and is a powerful oxidizing agent. United with water, it forms nitric acid. [B, 2.]—**N. peroxide.** See *N. tetroxide*.—**N. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*.—**N. selenide.** An orange-colored substance, N_2Se_2. [B, 3.]—**N. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffsulfid*. A substance, N_2S_2, occurring as a yellow powder, in yellowish-red crystals, which emit acrid vapors when heated, and melt at 158° C. It forms various double compounds with sulphur dichloride. [B, 3.]—**N. terhydride, N. terhydruret.** Ammonia. [B, 98, 199.]—**N. tetroxide.** A liquid which at temperatures below 0° C. is colorless, but which above this point becomes yellow and gradually deepens in color till it attains a dark-orange hue. It boils at 22° C., giving off vapors of disagreeable odor and of reddish-brown color, but almost black when the temperature is raised still higher. The composition of liquid n. tetroxide is probably N_2O_4, while the gas consists of a mixture of this substance with another having the composition NO, the proportion of the latter constituent increasing as the temperature is elevated. It is a powerful antiseptic. [B, 3.]—**N. trioxide.** Fr., *trioxyde d'azote*. A dark-blue liquid, N_2O_3, readily decomposing at ordinary temperatures and combining with water to form nitrous acid. [B, 3.]

NITROGENOUS, adj. Nit-ro^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *nitrogéné*. Ger., *stickstoffhaltig*. Containing nitrogen. [K.]

NITROGLYCERIN, n. Nit-ro-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *nitroglycerinum* (from νίτρον, nitre, and γλυκύς, sweet), *nitroleum*. Fr., *nitroglycérine*. Ger., *N.* Syn.: *trinitrin*, *glonoin*. A colorless, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(O.NO_2)_3$, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin and subsequent precipitation with water. It is insoluble in water and in glycerin, sparingly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, in chloroform, in glacial acetic acid, and in carbolic acid. It is odorless when cold, has a sweet but burning taste, is poisonous, and crystallizes in long

needles at 20° C. In minute doses it causes acceleration of the heart's action through dilatation of the arterioles, with violent headache and subsequent prostration. Medicinally, it is used in solution for lowering the blood-pressure, and in uræmia, asthma, migraine, albuminuria, etc. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 20, 1886, p. 219.]

NITROGLYCERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni2t)-ro(ro3)-gli2s-(glu6k)-e2r-in(en)/u3m(u4m). See NITROGLYCERIN.—**Tabellæ nitroglycerini** [Br. Ph.]. Two-and-a-half-grain chocolate lozenges containing each $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of pure nitroglycerin. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-hid-ro-klor'i2k. Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum* (seu *nitromuriaticum*, seu *chloronitrosum*, seu *regalinum*), *aqua regia* (seu *regis*). Fr., *acide nitro-hydrochlorique, eau régale*. Ger., *Salpetersalzsäure, Königswasser*. A mixture of 1 part of nitric acid and 3 or 4 parts of hydrochloric acid; a liquid having a strong odor of chlorine and fuming on contact with air. It is a powerful corrosive, dissolving gold and platinum. It contains free chlorine (whence its solvent powers) and nitrosyl chloride, produced by the interaction of the two acids. The n. a. (Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum*) of the U. S. Ph. is made by adding 4 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. The Fr. preparation, *eau régale* [Fr. Cod.], is the same, but, before mixing, the nitric acid is diluted with 1 part of distilled water. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 9 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. N. a. is used internally and externally as an hepatic stimulant and in dyspepsia with deficiency of acid secretion. [B.]—**Dilute n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. N. a. diluted with water. The U. S. preparation contains 20 per cent. by weight of the combined nitric and hydrochloric acids; the Br. preparation has over 28 per cent. of the combined acids and an amount of nitric acid (15 per cent.) largely in excess of the quantity necessary to produce the peculiar reaction which takes place between the two acids. [B.]—**N.-a. bath.** A bath containing n. a., usually in the proportion of 1 to 2 oz. of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Is used as a sponge-bath and pediluvium in hepatic disorders. [B, 254.]

NITROLACTIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-la2k'ti2k. Fr., *acide nitrolactique*. Ger., *Nitromilchsäure, Nitratmilchsäure*. A thick oily liquid, $CH_3-CH.(NO_3)-CO.OH = C_3H_5NO_5$, formed by the substitution of nitryl for hydrogen in lactic acid. It has a sweet pungent taste, is unstable, is sparingly soluble in water and freely soluble in diluted acids, in alcohol, and in ether, boils at 178° C., and has a sp. gr. of 1·35 at 13° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

NITROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni2t)-rol(ro2l)'e2-u3m(u4m). See NITROGLYCERIN.

NITROLIC ACID, n. Nit-ro2l'i2k. Fr., *acide nitrolique*. Ger., *Nitrolsäure*. An acid of the general formula $C_nH_{2n-1}\langle{}^{NO_2}_{N.OH}$, derived from the corresponding primary nitroparaffin, C_nH_{2n+1}-NO_2, by the action of nascent nitrous acid. [B.]

NITROLINE, n. Nit'ro2l-en. An explosive consisting of nitrosaccharose, nitre, and cellulose. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

NITROMALONYL UREA, n. Nit-ro-ma2l'o2n-i2l. Ger., *Nitromalonylharnstoff*. Dilituric acid. [B.]

NITROMANNITAN, n. Ni2t-ro-ma2n'i2-t'n. A substance prepared by adding mannitan to a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and fuming nitric acids. It is insoluble in water, is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and detonates violently on percussion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 39).]

NITROMANNITE, n. Nit-ro-ma2n'it. Syn.: *a-hexone hexanitrate, mannite nitrate*. A substance, $C_6H_8(NO_3)_6$, forming shining acicular crystals insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether, and exploding violently upon rubbing or percussion. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

NITROMETHANE, n. Nit-ro-me2th'an. Ger., *Nitromethan*. A nitryl substitution compound of methane, $CH_3.NO_2 = CH_3-N\langle{}^O_O$; a liquid of agreeable odor, boiling at about 100° C. In small doses it acts as an analgesic. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, 488 (*a*, 50).]—**Mercuric n.** A highly explosive body, probably $NO_2-CH-Hg.CH_2(NO)_2$, formed by the action of mercuric chloride on sodium n. [B.]—**Sodium n.** Ger., *Natriumnitromethan*. A crystalline body, CH_2NaNO_2 + 1 molecule of alcohol of crystallization, formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of caustic soda on n. [B.]

NITROMURIATIC ACID, n. Nit"ro-mu2r-i2-a2t'i2k. Lat., *acidum nitromuriaticum*. Fr., *acide nitromuriatique*. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.

NITRONAPHTHALENE, n. Nit-ro-na2f'tha2l-en. Fr., *nitronaphtaline, nitronaphtalide*. The substance $C_{10}H_7(NO_2)$; *a*-n. occurs in long, yellow shining needles, easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 58·5° C., and boiling at about 300° C. [B, 4, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**N'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide nitronaphtylsulfureux*. A substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)SO_3H$, obtained by the action of hot sulphuric acid on n., and forming microscopic rhomboidal spangles. *Din'sulphonic acid*, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2SO_3H$, is also known. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

NITRONAPHTHOL, n. Nit-ro-na2f'tho2l. Fr., *nitronaphtol*. A substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)OH$, known in two isomeric forms, one forming bright-yellow prisms, soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, and acetone, and melting at 164° C., the other forming greenish-yellow plates melting at 128° C. A *nitroisonaphthol* is known, melting at 96° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).] See also DIN'.

NITROPAPAVERINE, n. Nit-ro-pa2p-a2v'e2r-en. Fr., *nitropapavérine*. Ger., *Nitropapaverin*. A crystalline reddish-yellow base, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_6 + H_2O = C_{21}H_{20}(NO_2)NO_4 + H_2O$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on papaverine. It is insoluble in cold alcohol and in ether, and fuses at 163° C. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

NITROPARAFFIN, n. Nit-ro-pa2r'a2f-i2n. Ger., *N*. A paraffin in which nitryl replaces hydrogen. [B, 2.]

NITROPHENIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-fe2n'i2k. Fr., *acide nitrophénique*. Nitrophenol, especially trinitrophenol (picric acid). [B.]

NITROPHENOL, n. Nit-ro-fe2n'o2l. Fr., *nitrophénol*. Ger., *N., Nitrocarbolsäure*. A nitryl substitution compound of phenol. Monon', din', and trin' (picric acid) are known. [B.]—**N'sulphonic acid.** A nitryl substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)(OH)SO_2.OH = C_6H_5SNO_6$. Two isomeric bodies, $C_6(OH,SO_2.OH,H,NO_2,H,H,)$ and $C_6(OH,NO_2,H,SO_2.OH,H,H,)$, are known. [B, 2.]

NITROPHENYL, n. Nit-ro-fe2n'i2l. Fr., *nitrophényle*. Ger., *N*. A radicle, $C_6H_4(NO_2)$, a nitryl substitution compound of phenyl. [*a*, 38.]—**N'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide nitrophénylacétique*. Ger., *Nitrophenylessigsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.CO.OH$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'acetic acid*, forming bundles of needles melting at about 117° C.; (2) *metan'acetic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in long, thin needles melting at 120° C.; (3) *paran'acetic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in long, brittle yellowish needles melting at about 152° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**N'acetonitril.** A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.CN$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon'acetonitril*, crystallizing from glacial acetic acid in large rhombic prisms melting at 84° C.; (2) *metan'acetonitril*, large monosymmetric crystals melting at 61° C.; (3) *paran'acetonitril*, crystallizing from boiling alcohol in compact colorless needles melting at 116° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**N'propiolic acid.** Fr., *acide nitrophényl-propiolique*. Ger., *Nitrophenylpropiolsäure*. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)C_2.CO.OH$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'propiolic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in nearly colorless needles decomposing at about 156° C., and poisonous if injected subcutaneously; (2) *paran'propiolic acid*, forming yellow needles, or a silky yellow mass, melting at 198° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

NITROPHOSPHENYLIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-fo2s-fe2n-i2l'i2k. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)PO_3H_2$, crystallizing from ether in white needles, from evaporated aqueous solution in white cauliflower-like masses, melting at 132° C., and exploding at 200° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

NITROPICRIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-pi2k'ri2k. Picric acid. [B.]

NITROPYROMUCIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-pl-ro-mu2s'i2k. Fr., *acide nitro-pyromucique*. Ger., *Nitrobrenzschleimsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_3NO_5 = C_4H_2(NO_2).O.CO.OH$, occurring in transparent yellow rectangular prisms or tables, little soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 183° C. [B, 3; *a*, 38.]

NITRORESORCIN, n. Nit"ro-re2z-o2r'si2n. Fr., *nitrorésorcine*. Ger., *N*. A compound of resorcin and nitryl. Monon' and dibromn' are known. [B.]

NITROSACCHARIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-sa2k-a2r'i2k. Fr., *acide nitrosaccharique*. Ger., *Leimsüssäure, Leimsüssalpetersäure*. A substance formed by the action of nitric acid on gelatin sugar. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

NITROSACCHAROSE, n. Nit-ro-sa2k'a2r-os. An explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on saccharose; a white transparent resin, insoluble in water, and melting at about 30° C. [B, 9; B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

NITROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Fr., *acide nitrosalicylique*. Ger., *Nitrosalicylsäure*. A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)(OH)CO.OH$, known in two isomeric varieties: (1) *a-n. a.*, $C_6[CO.OH,OH,H,H,NO_2,H,]$, crystallizing in long needles somewhat soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, and melting at 228° C.; (2) *β-n. a.*, or *anilotic acid*, $C_6[CO.OH,OH,NO_2,H,H,H,]$, crystallizing in long needles containing a molecule of water, somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 144° C. after becoming anhydrous. Indogotic acid is a mixture of the two forms of n. a. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

NITROSÄURE (Ger.), n. Net'ro-zoir-e2. See *Nitro*-ACID.

NITROSINAPIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-si2n-a2p'i2k. Fr., *acide nitro-sinapisique*. A yellow amorphous, resinous mass, readily fusible, and soluble in water; obtained by the action of nitric acid on mustard oil. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

NITROSOCONIINE, n. Nit-ros-o-kon-i'en. See AZOCONYDRINE.

NITROSO-NITRIC, adj. Nit-ros"o-nit'ri2k. Lat., *nitrosonitricus*. Containing nitrogen both as a triad and as a pentad. [B.]—**N-n. acid.** Lat., *acidum nitroso-nitrique*. Fuming nitric acid. [B.]

NITROSTYROL, n. Nit-ro-sti2r'o2l. Syn.: *a-phenylnitroethylene*. A substance, $C_6H_5CH:CHNO_2$, crystallizing from alcohol in yellow rhombic prisms having a strong cinnamon-like smell and taste and melting at 58° C. N. blisters the skin and its vapor attacks the eyes and nose violently. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

NITROSULPHONIC, adj. Nit-ro-su3lf-o2n'i2k. Sulphonic (sulphuric) and containing nitrosyl. [B.]—**N. acid.** Fr., *acide azotosulfurique*. Ger., *Nitroschwefelsäure, Salpeterschwefelsäure*. Nitrosyl sulphate, a crystalline acid, $SO\left\{{}^{OH}_{O.NO_2}\right. = HSNO_5$, a nitrosyl substitution derivative of sulphuric acid, formed in the process of manufacture of sulphuric acid, and constituting the crystals of the lead-chambers; recommended as a disinfectant. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, 244 (*a*. 50).]—**N. chloride.** A white crystalline substance, $SO_2\left\{{}^{NO_2}_{Cl}\right. = SNO_3Cl$. [B, 3.]

NITROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-su3lf-u2r'i2k. See NITROSULPHONIC *acid*.

NITROSYL, n. Nit'ro-si2l. Fr., *nitrosyle*. Ger., *N*. A univalent (or trivalent) radicle, NO' (or NO'''), found in nitrous acid. [B.]—**N. bromide.** Ger., *N'bromür*. An unstable brownish or black liquid, NO.Br. On warming, it is converted into n. tribromide. [B.]—**N. chloride.** Fr., *acide chloronitreux*. Ger., *N'chlorür*. An

orange-yellow gas, NO.Cl, readily condensed to an orange-colored liquid, boiling at −8° C. It occurs in nitrohydrochloric acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3; B, 270 (α, 38).]—**N. dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure de nitrosyle, gas chloro-azotique.* A transparent red fuming liquid, $NOCl_2$, boiling at −7° C. to form a lemon-colored gas; formed in the preparation of nitrohydrochloric acid. [B. 38, 81.]—**N. hydroxide.** Nitrous acid. [B.]—**N'schwefelsäure** (Ger.), **N. sulphate.** See NITROSULPHONIC *acid.*—**N. tribromide.** A dark reddish-brown liquid, $NO.Br_3$. [B.]

NITROTHEINE, n. Nit-ro-the'en. Fr., *nitrothéine.* Ger., *Nitrotheïn.* Cholestrophane; formerly so called because first prepared by the action of nitric acid on theine (caffeine). [B, 3.]

NITROUS, adj. Nit'ru³s. Lat., *nitrosus* (from νίτρον, sodium chloride). Fr., *nitreux, azoteux.* Ger., *salpetrig.* Containing nitrogen as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**N. acid.** Lat., *acidum nitri imperfectum, acidum nitrosum.* Fr., *acide azoteux* (ou *nitreux*). Ger., *Salpetrigsäure.* A monobasic acid, HNO_2, known only in an unstable aqueous solution, prepared by dissolving nitrogen trioxide in water. Its salts are the nitrites. [B, 3.] For *bromide* and *chloride of n. acid*, see NITROSYL *bromide* and NITROSYL *chloride.*—**N. ether.** See ETHYL *nitrite.*—**N. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde nitreux* (ou *azoteux*). Ger., *Stickstoffoxydul.* Nitrogen monoxide. [B.]

NITROXANTHIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-za²nth'i²k. Fr., *acide nitroxanthique.* Picric acid. [B.]

NITROXIDE, n. Nit-ro²x'id. A nitrate. [α, 38.]

NITROXYL, n. Nit-ro²x'i²l. Ger., *N.* A univalent radicle, $(NO_2)'$, occurring in nitric acid. [B, 3.]—**N. chloride.** Fr., *acide chloronitrique.* Ger., *Nitroxylchlorür, Nitrylchlorür.* The acid chloride of nitric acid, $NO_2.Cl$, an unstable yellow liquid, boiling at 5° C. [B, 3; B, 270 (α, 38).]—**N. hydroxide.** Nitric acid. [B.]

NITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Nit(ni²t)'ru³m(ru⁴m). Gr., νίτρον. Nitre; a name applied originally to natural sodium carbonate (afterward called natron), potassium nitrate being called at first *sal petræ*, subsequently *sal nitri*, and finally *n.* [B, 3.]—**Acidum nitri.** Nitric acid. [B.]—**Alkali nitri.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Naphtha nitri.** Nitrous ether. [B.]—**N. alcalisatum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**N. ammoniacale.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate.*—**N. anodynum, N. antimoniatum.** Ger., *Antimonsalpeter.* Syn.: *anodynum minerale.* A mixture of potassium sulphate, nitrate, and nitrite, obtained by crystallization from the mother liquor from which antimony trioxide (diaphoretic antimony) has been prepared; used as an aperient and in the treatment of various febrile disorders. [B, 48, 200.]—**N. commune.** Potassium nitrate. [B, 88 (α, 50).]—**N. cubicum.** Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**N. depuratum.** See POTASSIUM *nitrate.*—**N. fixatum, N. fixum.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**N. flammans.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate.*—**N. lunæ, N. lunare.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. papaveratum.** Potassium nitrate dissolved in decoction of poppy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. perlatum.** Fr., *nitre perlé.* A preparation made by mixing 8 parts of nitre with 1 part of mother-of-pearl. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. prismaticum, N. purificatum.** Potassium nitrate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**N. quadrangulare.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**N. regeneratum.** Fr., *nitre régénéré.* Potassium nitrate prepared by dissolving potassium carbonate with nitric acid, filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. rhomboidale.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**N. rosatum.** Potassium nitrate dissolved in a saturated infusion of red roses. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. saturninum.** Fr., *nitre saturnin.* A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of nitre and 2 of lead acetate in rose-water, evaporating to the consistence of a thick broth, drying, and powdering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. semivolatile.** Ammonium nitrate. [B, 98.]—**N. stibiatum.** See *N. anodynum.*—**N. tabulatum.** See *Sel de* PRUNELLE.—**N. vitriolatum.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. vulgare.** Potassium nitrate. [B, 88 (α, 50).]—**Pulvis nitri compositus.** Of H. V. Knaggs, gunpowder. ["Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1888, p. 745.]—**Pulvis nitri tartaricus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A powder consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate and purified tartar with 3 parts of sugar [Finn. Ph.], or of 2 parts of tartaric acid, 1 part of magnesium carbonate, 10 parts of potassium nitrate, and 30 of sugar [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sal nitri.** Potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Spiritus nitri acidus.** See *Spirit of* NITRE.—**Spiritus nitri bezoarticus.** A variety of aqua regia made by distilling antimony trichloride with nitric acid. [B, 200.]—**Spiritus nitri fumans.** Fuming nitric acid. [B.]—**Spiritus nitri tenuis** (seu **tenuior**). Dilute nitric acid. [B.]

NITRÜR (Ger.), **NITRURE** (Fr.), n's. Ne-tru⁵r', -tru⁶r. A nitride. [B.]

NITRYL, n. Nit'ri²l. A univalent radicle, $NO_2 = (N:[O-O])'$, existing in the free state as nitric peroxide. [B.]—**Allyl n.** Ger., *Allylnitril.* An oily liquid, $C_3H_5.NO_2$. [B, 4.]—**N'benzol.** Nitrobenzene. [B.]—**N. chloride.** See NITROXYL *chloride.*

NITRYLIDE, n. Nit'ri²l-i²d(id). A compound of a radicle with nitryl. [B, 2.]

NIVALIS (Lat.), **NIVEALIS** (Lat.), adj's. Ni²-va(wa³)'li²s, -ve²(we²)-a(a³)'li²s. From *nix*, snow. Fr., *neigeux.* 1. Growing in or near snow. 2. Appearing at a season when snow is on the ground. [Gray (B, 1, 19 [α, 35]).]

NIVELÉ (Fr.), adj. Ne-v'-la. Terminating at the same level (said of the branches of the peduncle of a flower-head). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

NIVÉOLE (Fr.), n. Ne-va-ol. 1. See LEUCOIUM (2d def.). 2. The *Galanthus nivalis.* [B, 88 (α, 50).]

NIX (Lat), n. f. Ni²x. Gen., *niv'is.* Gr., νίφα. Snow.—**N. alba.** Lit., white snow. Of the alchemists, the snow-like zinc oxide obtained by calcination. [B, 3.]—**N. fumans.** Quick-lime. [B, 200.]

NIXDORF (Ger.), n. Nex'do³rf. A place in Bohemia where there are a chalybeate spring and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

NIXUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni²x(nex)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *nix'us.* From *niti*, to strive. A tendency; in botany, of Lindley, an alliance. For *N. campanalis*, etc., see under *Campanales, Coriales*, etc. [α, 35; α, 8.]

NJIMO, NJIMO-WOOD, n's. A yellow, bitter stem wood, of musk-like odor, from Central Africa; said to have digestive properties. It yields a resinous extract. [B, 5 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 471 (α, 50).]

NOASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. No-a²s(a³s)-the³n-i(e)'a³. From νοῦς, the mind, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Fr., *noasthénie.* Ger., *Gemüthsschwäche, Geistesschwäche.* Mental debility. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOCARODES (Lat.), adj. Nok-a²r(a³r)-od'ez(as). Gr., νωκαρώδης (from νῶκαρ, lethargy, and εἶδος, resemblance). Affected with lethargy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOCERA (It.), n. No-cha'ra³. A place in Italy where there are a warm alkaline spring and a ferruginous spring with bathing establishments. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14); L, 49, 105 (α, 43).]

NOCTAMBULATION, n. No²kt-a²m-bu²l-a'shu³n. Lat., *noctambulatio, noctambulismus* (from *nox*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk). Fr., *noctergie, noctambulisme.* See SOMNAMBULISM.

NOCTIDIAL, adj. No²kt-i²d'i²-'l. Lat., *noctidialis* (from *nox*, night, and *dies*, day). Fr., *n.* Lasting for a night and a day (*i. e.*, for twenty-four hours). [A, 325 (α, 48).]

NOCTILUCA (Lat.), n. f. No²kt-i²-lu²(lu)'ka³. From *nox*, night, and *lux*, light. 1. An old name for phosphorus. [B, 7.] 2. A genus of *Protozoa* giving rise to the phosphorescent light in sea water. [L.]

NOCTISURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. No²kt-i²-su⁵rj(su⁴rg)'i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From *nox*, night, and *surgere*, to rise. See SOMNAMBULISM.

NOCTIVAGANT, NOCTIVAGOUS, adj's. No²kt-i²v'a²g-a²nt, -u³s. Lat., *noctivagus* (from *nox*, night, and *vagare*, to wander). Fr., *noctivague.* Ger., *nachtirrend.* Of animals, nocturnal. [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

NOCTURNAL, adj. No²kt-u⁵r'n'l. Gr., νυκτερινός (from νύξ, night). Lat., *nocturnus* (from *nox*, night). Fr., *nocturne.* Ger., *nächtlich.* Pertaining to or occurring in the night, as opposed to day; of animals, active by night and torpid by day; of flowers, opening during the night and closed during the day. [B, 1 (α, 35); B, 28 (α, 27); α, 30.]

NODE, n. Nod. Lat., *nodus.* Fr., *nœud.* Ger., *Knoten.* Lit., a knot. 1. A knot-like swelling. 2. In botany, a ring-shaped swelling of an articulation. 3. The portion of a plant-axis from which a leaf or branch springs, whether such portion is swollen or not. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]—**Fruit n.** Ger., *Fruchtknoten.* The ovary. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**Lymphatic n., Lymph n.** See *Lymphatic* GLAND.—**N's of Ranvier.** Fr., *étranglements annulaires.* Ger., *Ranvier'sche Einschnürungen* (oder *Schnürringe*). Ring-like constrictions in peripheral medullated nerve-fibres. At these n's the medullary sheath is absent or nearly so, and the neurilemma of the neighboring internodes comes nearly in contact with the axis cylinder. According to some authors, the neurilemma is in tubular segments, the ends of the segments being at the n's. According to others, the neurilemma is continuous, and is simply constricted at the n's. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**N's of the corpora cavernosa.** See SCLEROSIS *of the corpora cavernosa.*—**Syphilitic n.** Lat., *nodus* (seu *tophus*) *syphiliticus.* A circumscribed bony elevation due to syphilitic periostitis, usually on the crest of the tibia, on the cranium, or on the sternum. During its inflammatory stage it is attended with extreme sensitiveness and severe pain, especially at night. [G.] Cf. DOLORES *osteocopi.*—**Vital n.** Lat., *nodus vitalis.* Fr., *nœud vital.* The point of junction of the plumule and the root of a plant. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

NODIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Nod-i²-flor'u³s(u⁴s). From *nodus*, a knot, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *nodiflore.* Bearing flowers at the nodes. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

NODOSE, adj. Nod'os. Lat., *nodosus* (from *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *noueux.* Ger., *knotig.* Knotty, knobby; of roots, swollen at intervals; of the culms of grasses, jointed; of the surface of tumors, bosselated. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

NODOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nod-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *nodus*, a knot. The formation of nodes in rheumatic, rheumatoid, and gouty arthritis. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

NODOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Nod-os'i²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See NODOSITY.—**N. pilorum.** Fr., *cheveux moniliformes.* Ger., *Ringelhaare.* A morbid condition of the hair in which nodular enlargements of the shaft occur; sometimes associated with grayness of the hair in intermittent segments, producing the condition known as ringed hair. [G; Lesser, "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," Jan., 1886, p. 36.] Cf. NODULI *laqueati pilorum.*

NODOSITÉ (Fr.), n. No-do-se-ta. See NODOSITY.—**N. rhumatismale souscutanée.** A subcutaneous nodosity attached to the tendons and fasciæ, not necessarily associated with arthritis but showing an arthritic tendency. [Troisier, "Prog. méd.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 966 (D); α, 34.]

NODOSITY, n. Nod-o²s'i²-ti². Lat., *nodositas* (from *nodosus*, knotty). Fr., *nodosité.* 1. A knot, a node (see also NODUS), a nodule (*q. v.*, 2d def.). 2. In botany, a woody swelling of any sort. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]—**Heberden's nodosities.** Hard nodules that develop gradually at the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers in middle age. The nodules may be associated with gout, neuralgia, or digestive troubles, or they may occur in perfect health, may increase in size, and be associated with changes in the articular cartilages and the bone. [α, 34.]

NODOUS, adj. Nod'u³s. Lat., *nodosus.* See NODOSE.

NODOUS, adj. Nod'u³s. Gr., νωδός (from νη- neg., and ὀδούς, a tooth). Lat., *nodus*. See EDENTATE.

NODULAR, adj. No²d'u²l-a³r. From *nodulus*, a little knot. Fr., *nodulaire*. See NODOSE.

NODULE, n. No²d'u²l. Lat., *nodulus* (dim. of *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *n*. 1. A small node or knot. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a small projection on the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum at its anterior extremity, in front of the uvula. It encroaches slightly on the fourth ventricle. [I, 47 (K); α, 17.]—**Lymphangeial n's, Lymphatic n's, Lymphoid n's.** Fr., *taches laiteuses*. Syn.: *lymphangeial tracts*. Small masses of adenoid tissue composed of branched, interconnected, nucleated corpuscles, the spaces between which are filled by lymphoid cells. They are situated in various parts of the body, and are developed either around lymphatic vessels (perilymphangeial n's) or within them (endolymphangeial n's). [J.]

NODULOSE, NODULOUS, adj's. No²d'u²l-os, -u³s. Fr., *noduleux*. Irregularly moniliform (said of roots in which the fibrils enlarge only at certain points). [B, 19, 34, 77 (α, 35).]

NODULUS (Lat.), n. m. No²d(nod)'u²l(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). 1. See NODULE. 2. In the pl., *noduli*, of Hoboken, see GEMMULÆ *Hobokenii*. —**Noduli Albini.** Small fibrous nodules occurring normally in infants, occasionally in adults, on the free margins of the auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart. [L, 332.]—**Noduli Arantii.** See CORPORA *Arantii*.—**N. cerebelli.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**Noduli corporum quadrigeminorum.** Fr., *nodules des tubercles quadrijumeaux*. Small elevations upon the sides of the cerebral nates (cf. CORPORA *quadrigemina*). [L.]—**Noduli laqueati pilorum.** Ger., *Schürzknoten des Haares*. Knot-like anomalous formations in the hairs, either of the head or of the beard, especially when very long, sometimes capable of inclosing foreign bodies, feathers, etc. [A, 319 (α, 50).]—**N. Malacarni.** An anterior portion of the vermis inferior adjoining the fourth ventricle of the brain and joining the velum medullare inferius. [L, 115 (α, 50).]—**Noduli Morgagnii.** See CORPORA *Arantii*.

NODUS (Lat.), n. m. Nod'u³s(u⁴s). 1. See KNOT, NODE, and NODULE. 2. A band or bond. 3. Of Hoboken, a valve of the umbilical vessels. 4. Of Haller, an enlargement of the umbilical vessels in the vicinity of one of their valves. 5. A knot in the umbilical cord. [A, 19.] 6. A joint (lit., a knot-like swelling of or on a joint).—**Digitorum nodi.** Of Heberden, enlargements of the digital joints due to chronic inflammation, rheumatic or gouty. —**N. arthriticus.** A tophus formed in arthritis uratica. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**N. articuli.** A swelling of a joint.—**N. atrio-ventricularis.** See *Nodi valvulæ mitralis*.—**N. cerebelli centralis.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**N. cerebri.** See PONS *Varolii*. —**N. chirurgicus.** See *Surgeon's* KNOT.—**N. cursorius.** Of Nothnagel, a certain part of the corpus striatum injury of which in rabbits causes them to run in a straight line. [K, 3.]—**N. encephali.** See PONS *Varolii*.—**N. extensorius (humeri), N. externus (humeri), N. flexorius.** See *External* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**Nodi gelatinosi.** See *False* KNOTS *of the umbilical cord*.—**N. gutturalis (seu gutturis).** See POMUM *Adami*.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis.** A node produced by the coagulation of blood in one of the hæmorrhoidal veins. [α, 34.]—**N. hystericus.** See GLOBUS *hystericus*.—**N. internus (humeri).** See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**N. linguæ.** See FRENUM *of the tongue*.—**N. osseus.** A node developing from a bone. [α, 34.]—**N. pugionis.** See MANUBRIUM *sterni*.—**Nodi spurii.** See *False* KNOTS *of the umbilical cord*.—**N. syphiliticus.** 1. See *Syphilitic* NODE. 2. See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**N. thalami internus.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys*.—**N. thalami superior.** See *Anterior* NUCLEUS *of the optic thalamus*.—**Nodi umbilici.** See KNOTS *of the umbilical cord*.—**Nodi valvulæ mitralis.** Small nodules upon the fibrous ring surrounding the mitral opening of the heart. [L, 332.] —**N. varicosus.** A varicosity occurring in a vascular loop. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**Nodi venæ umbilicalis.** Ger., *Aderkröpfe* [Osiander]. Of Harvey, varicosities of the umbilical vein. [A, 19.]—**Nodi veri.** See *True* KNOTS *of the umbilical cord*.—**N. vitalis.** 1. See *Respiratory* CENTRE. 2. See *Vital* NODE.

NOEMATACHOGRAPH, n. No-e²m-a²t-a²k'o-gra³f. From νόημα, a perception, ταχύς, swift, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument devised by Donders for determining and registering the duration of a mental act. It consists essentially of a revolving cylinder, attached to which is a tuning-fork which acts as the time-keeper. [G. F. Barker, "Pop. Sci. Monthly," Oct., 1880, p. 758 (B); K.]

NOEMATACHOMETER, n. No-e²m-a²t-a²k-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. Lat., *noematachometrum* (from νόημα, a perception, ταχύς, swift, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *noématachomètre*. An apparatus invented by Donders for estimating the time taken in recording a simple sensation. [K.]

NOERA, n. The cover of an alembic. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NŒUD (Fr.), n. Nu⁵. See KNOT and NODE.—**N. de l'encéphale.** See PONS *Varolii*.—**N. d'emballeur.** A bandage used chiefly for compressing the temporal artery after taking blood from it. [E.]—**N's du cordon (ombilical).** See KNOTS *of the umbilical cord*.—**N. vital.** 1. See *Respiratory* CENTRE. 2. See *Vital* NODE.

NOHÈDES (Fr.), n. No-e²d. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 50).]

NOINTOT (Fr.), n. Nwa²n²-to. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

NOIR (Fr.), adj. and n. Nwa³r. See BLACK.—**N. animal (pulvérisé).** See *Animal* CHARCOAL.—**N. de fumée.** See LAMP-BLACK.—**N. d'os.** See *Animal* CHARCOAL.

NOISETIER (Fr.), n. Nwa³-z'-te-a. See CORYLUS and CORYLUS *avellana*.

NOISETTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Nwa³-ze²t. See HAZEL-*nut*. —**Huile de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* AVELLANÆ.—**N. d'Inde.** The nut of *Areca catechu*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. purgative.** The seed of *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

NOISETTIA (Lat.), n. f. Nwa³-ze²t'i²-a³. A genus of violaceous plants. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**N. longifolia.** A tropical American species. The roots are used in Cayenne as an emetic. [B, 94 (α, 14).]—**N. pyrifolia.** The *Anchieta salutaris*. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

NOIX (Fr.), n. Nwa³. See NUT.—**Alcoolé de brou de n.** See *Teinture de brou de n*.—**Décoction de brou de n. composée.** See *Decoctum* JUGLANDIS.—**Huile de n.** See *Oleum* JUGLANDIS.—**Infusion de brou de n.** A preparation made by infusing green walnut-bark in 10 times as much boiling water and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. américaine.** See *Barbadoes* NUTS.—**N. d'eau.** The *Trapa natans* or its fruit. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. de Bancoul.** The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. de Banda.** The nutmeg. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. de Bengale.** See *Citrine* MYROBALANS.—**N. de gorra, N. de gourou.** See KOLA.—**N. de marais.** The nut of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. de médecine (ou médicinier).** See *Barbadoes* NUTS.—**N. de Para.** The Pichurim bean. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**N. des Moluques.** See under ALEURITES *moluccana*.—**Teinture de brou de n.** A preparation made by digesting green walnut-bark in 4 times its weight of brandy for 4 days and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

NOIX VOMIQUE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Nwa³ vo-mek. See NUX VOMICA. For the *extrait de n. v.*, *poudre de n. v.*, and *teinture de n. v.* of the Fr. Cod., and other compounds, see the subheadings under *Nux vomica*.

NOLA (Lat.), n. f. No(no²)'la³. See under ANEMONE *pulsatilla*.

NOLI-ME-TANGERE (Lat.), n. n. Nol″i(e)-me(ma)-ta²n-(ta³n²)'je²r(ge²r)-e(e²). 1. See IMPATIENS *noli-me-tangere*. 2. An old term for a malignant ulcer, especially when occurring on the face. [G.] 3. See ANAPHE.

NOMA (Lat.), n. f. No(no²)'ma³. Gr., νομή (from νέμειν, to feed). See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**N. pudendi, N. vulvæ.** A gangrenous inflammation of the vulva, called also *cancer aquaticus*, occurring mostly in young children, leading to foul ulceration, accompanied by great constitutional depression, and prone to end early in death unless promptly checked; considered by some to be a specific disease. [Purefoy, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 3, 1882, p. 821.]

NOMBRIL (Fr.), n. No²n²-brel. See UMBILICUS.

NOME (Lat.), n. f. No(no²)'me(ma). See NOMA.

NOMOCACOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nom(no²m)-o(o³)-ka²k-(ka³k)-o²st-o(o²)'mi²-a³. From νομή, a corroding ulcer, κακός, evil, and στόμα, the mouth. See CANCER *aquaticus*.

NOMOLOGY, n. Nom-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *nomologia* (from νόμος, a law, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *nomologie*. Ger., *Nomologie*, *Naturgesetzkunde*. That part of botany which treats of the laws regulating the organization and functions of plants and variations in their parts. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

NONA, n. No'na³. An alleged new form of disease reported in 1890 from northern Italy, Bavaria, and Russia. It appears, however, that there is no foundation for the supposition that there is any such new disease, and that the reports are founded on cases of comatose typhoid fever, somnolence following influenza, and small-pox of an irregular and severe development. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 17, 1890, p. 551 (α, 48).]

NONAN, adj. No'n'n. From *nonus*, the ninth. Fr., *nonane*. Of a fever, having an exacerbation every ninth day. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

NONANE, n. Non'an. Ger., *Nonan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, C_9H_{20}. Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *isobutylisoamyl*, $(CH_3)_2 : CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH : (CH_3)_2$, a liquid boiling at 132° C.; (2) *propylenediisopropyl*, $(CH_3)_2 : CH - CH_2 - CH(-CH_3) - CH : (CH_3)_2$, a liquid boiling at 130° C.; and (3) *normal n.*, $CH_3 - (CH_2)_7 - CH_3$, a liquid boiling at 148° C., is supposed to exist in petroleum. [B.]

NONATELIA (Lat.), n. f. No²n-a³-te²l'i²-a³. Fr., *azier*. A genus of rubiaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Palicourea*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**N. officinalis.** Fr., *azier à l'asthme*. Asthma-plant; a Cayenne species. The leaves are used in asthma. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

NONDECATOIC ACID, n. No²n-de²k-a²t-o'i²k. From *nonus*, ninth, and δέκατος, tenth. Syn.: *nondecylic acid*. A monobasic acid, $C_{19}H_{38}O_2$, of the series of fatty acids; so-called as containing 19 atoms of carbon in the molecule. [B, 3.]

NON-DECIDUATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. No²n(non)-de²(da)-si²d-(ki²d)-u²(u⁴)-a(a³)'ta³. From *non*, not, and *deciduus*, falling off. Of Huxley, a division of the *Mammalia*, comprising those in which the placental tufts are only loosely adherent to the uterine mucous membrane, so that the latter is not shed at the time of birth. [B, 20.]

NONDECYLIC ACID, n. No²n-de²s-i²l'i²k. See NONDECATOIC ACID.

NONETTE (Fr.), n. No-ne²t. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

NONYL, n. No²n'i²l. Fr., *nonyle*. The hypothetical radicle, C_9H_{19}, of the nonylic compounds. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

NONYLIC, adj. No²n-i²l'i²k. Of or pertaining to nonyl. [B.] —**N. acid.** Ger., *Nonylsäure*. See PELARGONIC ACID.

NOOSPHALES (Lat.), adj. No(no²)-o²sf'a²l(a³l)-ez(as). Gr., νοοσφαλής (from νοῦς, the mind, and σφάλλειν, to overthrow). Demented. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOOSTÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. No-o-sta-nek. From νοῦς the mind, and σθένος, strength. Pertaining to intellectual activity. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

NOOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. No(no^2)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From νοῦς, the mind, and στέρησις, deprivation. Fr., *noostérèse*. See DEMENTIA.

NOPAL, n. No'p'l. The *Opuntia cochinellifera* and *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 185 (α, 35).]

NORA, n. Ar., *al-nûrah*. Of the alchemists, quick-lime. [B, 52.]

NORDERNEY (Ger.), n. No^{2}rd'e^{2}r-ni. A sea-bathing resort in Hanover, Prussia. [L, 49, 135 (α, 43).]

NÖRDLINGEN (Ger.), n. Nu^{5}rd'li^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in Suabia, Bavaria, where there is a saline and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

NORM, n. No^{2}rm. Gr., κανών, γνώμων. Lat., *norma*. A model or standard. [α, 48.]

NORMA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}rm'a^3. See NORM.—**N. frontalis.** The contour of the face viewed from in front. [L, 150.]—**N. inferior.** The contour of the base of the skull. [L, 149, 150.]—**N. lateralis.** The contour of the skull in profile. [L, 150 (α, 50).]—**N. occipitalis.** 1. The profile of the skull from behind, the skull being on a level with the eye. [L, 332.] 2. A line tangent to the occipital bone and parallel to the facial line. [L, 150 (α. 50).]—**N. parietalis.** See *N. verticalis*.—**N. posterior.** See *N. occipitalis*.—**N. sagittalis.** The contour of an antero-posterior section of the skull in the median line. [L.]—**N. temporalis.** See *N. lateralis*.—**N. verticalis.** The contour of a horizontal plane through the glabella. [L, 149.]

NORMAL, adj. No^{2}r'm'l. Gr., κανονικός. Lat., *normalis* (from *norma*, a rule). Fr., *n*. Ger., *n*. 1. Corresponding to the perfect type in all respects. 2. Conforming to the ordinary standard. 3. Of the salts of polybasic acids, having all the hydrogen of the latter replaced by a metal; of hydrocarbons and their derivatives (alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, acids, etc.), having no carbon atom directly connected in their structural formulæ with more than two other carbon atoms. [B; B, 28 (α. 27); D.]

NORMALSICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. No^{2}r-ma^{3}l'zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g-kit. See EMMETROPIA.

NORMOBLAST, n. No^{2}rm'o-bla^{2}st. Of Ehrlich, a nucleated red blood-corpuscle having a small deeply stained nucleus. [Osler (α, 34).]

NOROPIANIC ACID, n. No^{2}r-o^{2}p-i^2-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See OPIANIC ACID.

NORWEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. No^{2}r-wej(we^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A new element said by Dahl to exist in certain Norwegian minerals. Its atomic weight is 218·9, and its symbol Ng. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

NOSACERUS (Lat.), adj. No^{2}s-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., νοσακερός (from νόσος, disease). Sickly. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSÆTIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-e^{2}t(a^3-e^{2}t)-i^2-o(o^3)-lo(lo^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νόσος, disease, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding. See ÆTIOLOGY (1st def.).

NOSANTHROPOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thropo(o^3)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^3. From νόσος, disease, ἄνθρωπος, a man, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *nosanthropochémie*. Ger., *nosologische* (oder *pathologische*) *Anthropochemie*. The application of chemistry to human pathology. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

NOSAZONTOLOGY, n. No^{2}s-a^{2}z-o^{2}nt-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From νοσάζεσθαι, to fall ill, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *nosazontologie*. See ÆTIOLOGY (1st def.).

NOSE, n. Noz. Gr., ῥίς. Lat., *nasus*. Fr., *nez*. Ger., *Nase*, *Geruchsorgan*. It., *naso*. Sp., *nariz*. An organ serving for the passage of air in the functions of respiration and phonation, for the distribution of the olfactory nerves, and for conveying away superfluous secretions from the eyes; in man, a prominent median feature of the face made up of a bony and cartilaginous framework covered externally with skin, and lodging the nasal passages, which open externally by the nostrils and posteriorly into the pharynx.—**External n.** Lat., *nasus externus*. Ger., *äussere Nase*. The osseous, cartilaginous, muscular, and cutaneous tissues constituting the visible portion of the n. [L.]—**Internal n.** Lat., *nasus internus*. Ger., *innere Nase*. The nasal cavities and those accessory to them. [L, 332.]—**N'bleed.** 1. Nasal hæmorrhage. [α, 48.] 2. See ACHILLEA *millefolium*.—**N.-piece.** In a microscope, an arrangement for connecting an objective to the tube in the proper position for observation; most frequently some apparatus for rapidly changing objectives. In the swinging or revolving forms (revolvers) successive objectives are brought into position by revolving the apparatus, and it is designated from the number of objectives. [J, 200, 210.]—**Tench's n.** See Os *uteri externum*.

NOSEGAY, n. Noz'ga. A bunch of flowers, especially of sweet-smelling flowers. [α, 48.]—**Riolan's n.** The group of muscles arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone. [Winslow (L).]

NOSELEIA (Lat.), **NOSELIA** (Lat.), n's f. No^{2}s-e^{2}l(al)-i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3, -i(e)'a^3. Gr., νοσηλεία (from νοσηλεύειν, to tend the sick). Fr., *nosélie*. Attendance on and nursing of the sick. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSEMA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. Gr., νόσημα (from νοσεῖν, to be sick). 1. Disease, sickness. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A genus of *Schizomycetes*. [α, 35.]—**N. bombycis.** See CORPUSCLES *of Cornalia*.

NOSENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. No^{2}s-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νόσος, disease, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster in which the brain is represented only by a vascular tumor, the cranium being open in the region of the frontal sinus and the occipital opening distinct. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

NOSEPHOROUS, adj. No^{2}s-e^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *nosephorus* (from νόσος, disease, and φορός, bearing). Fr., *nosephore*. Causing disease or pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSERÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-e^{2}r(ar)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the-(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From νοσηρός, diseased, and αἴσθησις, a perception. Perverted sensation. [D, 52.]

NOSEROCHEMA (Lat.), **NOSEROPHERETRON** (Lat.), **NOSEROPHERETRUM** (Lat.), n's n. No^{2}s-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-ke-(ch^{2}a)'ma^3, -fe^{2}r'e^{2}t-ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gen., *-chem'atos (-atis)*. From νοσηρός, diseased, and ὄχημα, a carriage, or φέρετρον, a litter. Fr., *nosérochème*. A litter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSEROUS, adj. No^{2}s-e'ru^{3}s. Gr., νοσηρός (from νόσος, disease). Lat., *noserus*. Unhealthy, diseased. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSEUMA (Lat.), n. n. No^{2}s-u^2'ma^3. Gen., *-eum'atos (-atis)*. Gr., νόσευμα. See NOSEMA.

NOSEUX (Fr.), adj. No-zu^5. See NOSODES.

NOSISTORIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-i^{2}st-o(o^2)'ri^2-a^3. From νόσος, disease, and ἱστορία, history. Fr., *nosistoire*. Ger., *Krankheitsgeschichte*. The history of disease in general or of a particular disease. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

NOSOCARYA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^2(u^6)-a^3. Of Fée, ergot of rye. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

NOSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νόσος, disease, and κεφαλή, the head. See NOSENCEPHALUS.

NOSOCHOROLOGIA (Lat.), **NOSOCHTHONOGRAPHIA** (Lat.), **NOSOCHTHONOLOGIA** (Lat.), n's f. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-kor-(ch^{2}or)-o(o^3)-lo(lo^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3, -o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-tho^{2}n-o(o^3)-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3, -loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From νόσος, disease, χῶρος, a piece of ground, and λόγος, understanding, or χθών, the earth, and γράφειν, to describe, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *nosochthonographie*, *nosochthonologie*. Ger., *Nosochthonographie*, *geographische Medicin*. Medicine in its geographical aspects or relations. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

NOSOCOMESIS (Lat.), **NOSOCOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. No^{2}s-o-(o^3)-ko^{2}m-e(a)'si^{2}s, -ko(ko^2)'mi^2-a^3. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*, *-co'miæ*. Gr., νοσοκόμησις, νοσοκομία (from νόσος, disease, and κομεῖν, to take care of). Fr., *nosocomèse*. Nursing of the sick. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSOCOMIAL, adj. No^{2}s-o-kom'i^2-'l. Pertaining to a hospital; of a disease, caused or aggravated by residence in a hospital. [α, 48.]

NOSOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-ko^{2}m-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νοσοκομεῖον. See HOSPITAL.—**N. leprosum.** See LEPROSERY.

NOSOCRATIC, adj. No^{2}s-o-kra^{2}t'i^{2}k. From νόσος, disease, and κρατεῖν, to be strong. Fr., *nosocratique*. Specific (said of disease). [A, 385 (α, 48).]

NOSODES (Lat.), adj. No^{2}s-od'ez(as). Gr., νοσώδης (from νόσος, disease, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *noseux*. Affected with disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νοσοδοχεῖον (from νόσος, disease, and δέχεσθαι, to receive). See HOSPITAL.

NOSOGENESIS (Lat.), **NOSOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -je(ge^2)'ni^2-a^3. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis)*, *-gen'iæ*. From νόσος, disease, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born. Fr., *nosogenie*. Ger., *Krankheitsentstehung*, *Nosogenie*, *Krankheitslehre*. The origin of diseases; their ætiology and development. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

NOSOGRAPHY, n. No^{2}s-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From νόσος, disease, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *Nosographie*. 1. See NOSOLOGY. 2. The description of disease. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

NOSOLOGISME (Fr.), n. No-zo-lo-zhez-m'. A system of medicine in which diseases are regarded as forming species like those of animals and plants. [A, 301 (α, 48).]

NOSOLOGY, n. No^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *nosologia* (from νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *nosologie*. Ger., *Nosologie*, *Krankheitskunde*. The definition, nomenclature, and classification of diseases. [D, 1.]

NOSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From νόσος, disease, and μανία, madness. Fr., *nosomanie*. Ger., *Nosomanie*. 1. Of Guislain, an insane fear of disease, considered by Spitzka a symptom of hypochondriacal insanity. 2. A delusion that one is ill. [D; α, 18.]

NOSOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. No(no^2)-so(so^3)-mi(mu^6)-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From νόσος, disease, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *noso-mycose*. A mycotic disease. [α, 34.]

NOSONOMY, n. No^{2}s-o^{2}n'o-mi^2. From νόσος, disease, and νόμος, a law. Lat., *nosonomia*. Fr., *nosonomie*. See NOSOLOGY.

NOSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}s-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From νόσος, disease, and φόβος, panic fear. Fr., *nosophobie*. Ger., *Nosophobie*. A morbid fear of disease. [α, 18.]

NOSOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. No^{2}s-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-ta^3. From νόσος, disease, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *nosophytes*. Properly, the morbific vegetable parasites; as commonly used, diseases of the skin caused by vegetable parasites. [G.]

NOSOPOETIC, **NOSOPOIETIC**, adj's. No^{2}s-o-po-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., νοσοποιητικός, νοσοποιός (from νόσος, disease, and ποιεῖν, to make). Lat., *nosopoeticus*, *nosopœus*. Fr., *nosopoiétique*. Pathogenic. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

NOSOS (Lat.), n. f. Nos(no^{2}s)'o^{2}s. Gr., νόσος. See DISEASE.

NOSOTROPHIC, **NOSOTROPHOUS**, adj's. No^{2}s-o^{2}t-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k, -o^{2}t'ro-fu^{3}s. Gr., νοσοτρόφος (from νόσος, disease, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Lat., *nosotrophos*. Fr., *nosotrophe*. Promoting disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}st-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., νοσταλγία (from νόστος, a return home, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *nostalgie, mal du pays*. Ger., *Nostalgie, Heimweh*. Homesickness; melancholy caused by absence from one's home or country. [D.]—**N. complicata.** Of Sauvages, n. complicated by paludal fever. [α, 34.]—**N. simplex** [Sauvages]. See *N.*

NOSTOC (Lat.), n. n. indecl. No^{2}st'o^{2}k. Fr., *n.* Ger., *Zitteralge.* A genus of plants usually classed with the *Algæ*, belonging to the *Nostocaceæ* (Fr., *nostocacées*; Ger., *Nostocaceen, Gallertalgen*), which are (1) an order of the *Cyanophyceæ*, consisting of the n's proper (*Nostoceæ*), common in ponds and sluggish streams and occurring as greenish or brownish masses in which are imbedded rows of moniliform serpentine threads; and (2) an order of the *Cyanophyceæ*, including the *Nostocaceæ* (1st def.), the *Oscillatorieæ*, the *Scytonemeæ*, and the *Rivularieæ*. The *Nostochaceæ* of Nägeli correspond nearly to the *Nostocaceæ* (2d def.). The *Nostochinæ* and *Nostochineæ* (Fr., *nostochinées*) are the *Nostocaceæ* in either sense. The *Nostochinoideæ* of Trevisan are a suborder of the *Ulvaceæ*. The *Nostocoideæ* of Meneghini are a subtribe of the *Nostochineæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (α, 35).]—**N. commune.** Fr., *n. commun* (ou *de Paracelse*), *beurre magique* (ou *de terre*), *crachat de lune* (ou *de mai*), *fleur de soleil* (ou *de ciel*, ou *de terre*), *purgation des étoiles, réalgar de l'air, vitriol végétal.* Ger., *gemeine Zitteralge, Sternschnuppe, Kukuksspeichel.* Star-jelly, falling (or fallen) stars, fairies' butter, will-o'-the-wisp; an olive-green species often observed as round patches on gravel walks after rain. It was formerly held in esteem by the alchemists, and was used medicinally in gangrenous sores, cancer, etc., and in gout. In Siberia it is applied in ophthalmia and in œdema of the feet. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**N. edule.** A Chinese species rich in bassorin. [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]

NOSTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}st-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From νόστος, a return home, and μανία, mania. Fr., *nostomanie.* Nostalgia bordering on mania. [B, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

NOSTOSITE, n. No^{2}st'o-sit. From νόστος, a return home, and σῖτος, nourishment. A parasite located in or on its permanent host or part. [L.]

NOSTRATE (Fr.), adj. No^{2}s-tra^{2}t. Lat., *nostras* (lit., of our country, from *noster*, our). See ENDEMIC (1st def.).

NOSTRIL, n. No^{2}st'ri^{2}l. Gr., ῥίς. Lat., *naris.* Fr., *narine.* Ger., *Nasenöffnung, Nuster.* One of the two external apertures of the nose. [C.]

NOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. No^{2}st'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *noster*, our. An empirical or proprietary medicine. [α, 17.]

NOTA (Lat.), n. f. No(no^2)'ta^3. From *noscere*, to know. A mark. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**N. congenita, N. infantum, N. materna.** See NÆVUS, *Mother's* MARK, and *Birth*-MARK.—**N. primitiva.** See *Primitive* STREAK.

NOTÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Not-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., νωταῖον (from νῶτον, the back). The upper part of the body proper of a bird, extending from the neck to the beginning of the tail-feathers. [L, 221.]

NOTAL, adj. No't'l. From νῶτον, the back. See DORSAL.

NOTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From νῶτον, the back, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *notalgie.* Ger., *Rückenschmerz, Notalgie.* Pain in the back. [L, 41, 49, 50 (α, 43).]

NOTANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From νῶτον, the back, α priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Rückenanencephalie.* A variety of exencephalia in which the brain forms a tumor in the posterior cervical or dorsal region. [α, 34.]

NOTCH, n. No^{2}ch. O. E., *nocke.* Ger., ἐγκοπή. Lat., *incisura.* Fr., *échancrure.* Ger., *Ausschnitt.* A rather deep and narrow gap in a border.—**Acetabular n.** Lat., *incisura acetabuli.* The gap in the margin of the acetabulum close to the obturator foramen. [L, 332.]—**Acromio-scapular n.** See *Great scapular n.*—**Anterior n. of the cerebellum.** See INCISURA *cerebelli anterior.*—**Clavicular n.** See INCISURA *clavicularis.*—**Caraco-scapular n.** See *Suprascapular n.*—**Cotyloid n.** See *Acetabular n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *incisura ethmoidalis.* Fr., *échancrure ethmoïdale.* Ger., *Siebbeinausschnitt.* The space upon the lower surface of the frontal bone between the orbital plates. [L, 332.]—**Frontal n.** See *Supra-orbital n.*—**Greater iliac n., Greater ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Great scapular n.** A n. in the scapula between the acromion and the neck of the bone. [C, 3.]—**Great sciatic n., Ilio-sciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* Lat., *incisura ischiadica major* (seu *iliaca superior*). Fr., *grande échancrure ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). The n. in the lower margin of the pelvis, between the spine of the ischium and the sacro-iliac articulation. [L, 332.]—**Interclavicular n.** Lat., *fovea interclavicularis, incisura semilunaris* (seu *sternalis*). A rounded n. at the top of the manubrium of the sternum, between the surfaces with which the clavicles articulate. [C; L.]—**Intercondylar n.** See *Intercondylar* FOSSA.—**Interlobar n. of the liver.** Lat., *incisura interlobaris* (seu *umbilicalis*) *hepatis.* The n. in the anterior margin of the liver, separating the left and right lobes. [L, 142.]—**Intervertebral n'es.** Lat., *incisuræ vertebrales.* The concavities on the upper and lower borders of the pedicles of the vertebræ. By their apposition in contiguous vertebræ they constitute the intervertebral foramina. [C.] Cf. INCISURA *vertebralis inferior* and INCISURA *vertebralis superior.*—**Jugular n.** Lat., *incisura jugularis.* Ger., *Drosselausschnitt.* A n. on the margin of the jugular process of the occipital bone which forms the posterior and middle portions of the jugular foramen. [C.] See also INCISURA *jugularis anterior* and INCISURA *jugularis posterior.*—**Lacrymal n.** See SULCUS *lacrimalis.*—**Lesser ischiadic** (or **sciatic**) **n.** Lat., *incisura iliaca inferior* (seu *ischiadica minor*). Fr., *petite échancrure ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). A n. below the spine of the ischium, lodging the tendon of the obturator internus muscle. [C, 3.]—**Nasal n.** Fr., *échancrure nasale.* A deep excavation at the inner margin of the facial surface of the superior maxilla. Its sharp edge is prolonged below into the anterior nasal spine. [C.]—**Nasal n. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *incisura nasalis.* Ger., *Naseneinschnitt.* The serrated crescentic n. on the lower border of the frontal bone in the centre of which is the nasal spine. [L.]—**N. of Rivinus.** Lat., *incisura tympanica.* The n. in the upper and anterior portion of the osseous ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. [L, 142, 332.]—**N. of the cerebellum.** Fr., *échancrure perpendiculaire moyenne.* The interval between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. [L, 142.]—**N'es of the vertebræ.** See *Intervertebral n'es.*—**Popliteal n.** A shallow depression which separates the tuberosities of the head of the tibia posteriorly. [L, 172 (α, 29).]—**Posterior n. of the cerebellum.** Fr., *échancrure postérieure.* Ger., *beutelförmiger* (oder *hinterer*) *Ausschnitt des Cerebellums.* See INCISURA *cerebelli posterior.*—**Pterygoid n.** The interval between the lower ends of the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Pterygo-palatine n.** Fr., *échancrure ptérygopalatine.* See FISSURA *pterygopalatina.*—**Sacro-sciatic n.** See *Great sciatic n.* and *Lesser ischiadic n.*—**Scapular n.** Lat., *incisura scapularis.* The grooved surface upon the scapula, behind its neck, which connects the infraspinous and supraspinous fossæ. [L.]—**Semilunar n.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris.* Fr., *échancrure semilunaire* (1st def.), *échancrure inter-épineuse postérieure* (2d def.). See INCISURA *semilunaris.*—**Sigmoid n.** Lat., *incisura mandibulæ.* A n. between the condyle and the coronoid process of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. [C.]—**Spheno-palatine n. of the palate bone.** Lat., *incisura palatina.* A n. which separates the two sphenoidal processes. It is closed above by the body of the sphenoid, and thus converted into the canal of the same name. [C.]—**Supra-orbital n.** See *Supra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *incisura lunata* (seu *semilunaris*) *scapulæ.* Fr., *échancrure coracoïdienne.* A n., sometimes converted into a foramen by a ligament or bony process, in the upper border of the scapula just behind the coracoid process, through which the suprascapular nerve passes. [L, 142.]—**Suprasternal n.** See *Interclavicular n.*

NOTE, n. Not. Lat., *nota* (from *noscere*, to know). Fr., *n.* A musical sound; a sound of definite pitch. [B.]—**Head-n.** In singing, a n. produced by the contemporaneous vibration of the cavities of the nose and head. [α, 34.]—**Metallic percussion n.** A variety of tympanitic sound in which a high overtone produces a sound of a metallic character. It may be obtained with a rod-plessimeter or in percussion-auscultation over a moderately small, smooth-walled, regular open or closed cavity; as in the normal stomach or intestines, pneumothorax, etc. [Vierordt (α, 34).]—**Second-register n., Supralaryngeal n.** A n. supposed to be formed in the pharynx instead of in the larynx. [K.]

NOTELÆA (Lat.), n. f. Not(no^{2}t)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From νότος, the south or southwest, and ἐλαία, the olive-tree. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs. The *Notelæeæ* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Oleineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**N. ligustrina.** New South Wales (or Tasmanian) ironwood; a species the wood of which has been used in medicine. [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]

NOTENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From νῶτον, the back, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *notencéphalie.* Ger., *Rückenhirnbruch, Notencephalie.* Of Larger, exencephalia affecting the occipital region. [A, 15.]

NOTENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Not-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νῶτον, the back, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *notencéphale.* Affected with notencephalia; as a n., a fœtal monster so characterized. [α, 34.]

NOTH (Ger.), n. Not. Need; trouble, difficulty. [α, 14.]—**Athemn', Athmungsn'.** See BESOIN *de respirer.*—**Kindesn'.** Labor pains.—**N'wendigkeit.** See ANANCE.

NOTHOCHLÆNA (Lat.), n. f. No^{2}th-o(o^3)-kle'(ch^{2}la^3'e^2)-na^3. From νόθος, spurious, and χλαῖνα, a cloak. A genus of ferns closely allied to *Polypodium.* The *Nothochlæneæ* of Klotzsch are a tribe of the *Polypodiaceæ.* [B, 19, 170 (α, 35).]—**N. piloselloides.** An East Indian species, used in syphilis and measles. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

NOTHROUS, adj. Noth'ru^{3}s. Gr., νωθρός. Lat., *nothros.* Slow, languid, torpid. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOTHUS (Lat.), adj. Noth(no^{2}th)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., νόθος. Fr., *bâtard.* Ger., *falsch, unächt.* Spurious, abnormal. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

NOTHZUCHT (Ger.), n. Not'tsuch^{2}t. See RAPE.

NOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Not(no^{2}t)'i^{2}s. Gen., *not'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., νοτίς. 1. Humidity. 2. Rust. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NOTOCHORD, n. Not'o-ko^{2}rd. From νῶτον, the back, and χορδή, a cord. Lat., *chorda dorsalis* (seu *vertebralis*). Fr., *notocorde, corde dorsale.* Ger., *Rückensaite.* The primary axis of the fœtus; the rudimentary spinal column; a cellular column formed between the cerebro-spinal and visceral tubes of vertebrates and below the medullary tube at an early stage of embryonic development, occupying the place of the centres of the succeeding bodies of the vertebræ and the base of the cranium. In some of the lower vertebrates it becomes jointed and cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous, and remains as a permanent substitute for the true vertebral column. [A, 5; L, 12 (α, 27).]

NOTOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Not-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νῶτον, the back, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See LINGUALIS *superficialis.*

NOTOMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Not-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νῶτον, the back, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *notomèle.* A monster having one or two accessory members on the back. [L, 41, 49 (α, 43).]

NOTOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Not-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From νῶτον, the back, and μυελός, the spinal marrow. Fr., *notomyélite.* Ger., *Rückenmarksentzündung.* Inflammation of the spinal cord. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

NOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-on'i^2-a^3. A genus of composite undershrubs, of the *Senecionideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**N. corymbosa, N. grandiflora.** Species (by some considered distinct) growing in southern India. The juice of the fresh stems is recommended by Gibson in rabies. [A, 496; B, 172 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 119, xxiv, p. 141 (a, 50).]

NOTOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Not-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νωτοφόρος, carrying on the back. Fr., *notophore.* Ger., *Rückenträger.* A monster having a dorsal pouch. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

NOTOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Not-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From νῶτον, the back, and πούς, the foot. The dorsal "oar" or division of one of the foot tubercles of an annelid. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

NOTOPS (Lat.), adj. Not'o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *-op'os (-op'is).* From νῶτον, the back, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *n.* Having spots resembling eyes on the back. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

NOTORRHIZAL, adj. Not-o^{2}r-ri'z'l. Lat., *notorrhizus* (from νῶτον, the back, and ῥίζα, a root). Of the embryo of the *Cruciferæ*, incumbent. The *Notorrhizeæ* (Fr., *notorhizées*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Cruciferæ.* [B, 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

NOUAGE (Fr.), n. Nu-a^{2}zh. See Rhachitis.

NOUÉ (Fr.), adj. Nu-a. 1. Knotted; as a n., a knotted bandage. 2. Of an ovule, fecundated. 3. Rhachitic. [A, 301 (a, 48); L, 41 (a, 14).]

NOURISHMENT, n. Nu^{3}r'i^{2}sh-m'nt. See Aliment.

NOUURE (Fr.), n. Nu-u^{6}r. 1. A knotting. 2. Rhachitis. [A, 537 (a, 21).]

NOUVEAU-NÉ (Fr.), adj. Nu-vo-na. See Neonatus.

NOVACULA (Lat.), n. f. No(no^2)-va^{2}k(wa^{2}k)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From *novare*, to make new. A sharp knife, razor, surgeon's knife. [A, 325; L, 50, 94 (a, 43).]

NOVELDA, n. A place in the province of Alicante, Spain, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

NOVOSSELJA, n. A place in the district of Tver, Russia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium and iron bicarbonates. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

NOYAU (Fr.), n. Nwa^3-yo. 1. See Nucleus. 2. Of Pander, the cumulus of the cicatricula. [A, 4.] 3. A liqueur flavored with bitter almonds, or, according to some, with the kernels of *Prunus occidentalis, Convolvulus dissectus,* and probably also *Prunus cerasus;* used chiefly to flavor confectionery. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).] Cf. Ipomœa *sinuata.*—**Eau de n'x.** A water distilled from bitter apricot kernels. It contains hydrocyanic acid. [B.]—**Essence de n.** A compound used for flavoring liquors. A pint contains 75 grains of a mixture of benzonitrile and benzoic aldehyde. The latter is said to produce, even when only inhaled, headache, vertigo, nausea, profuse perspiration, precordial distress, and tremor. [Laborde, "Union méd.," Oct. 18, 1888, p. 549.]—**Grand N. pyramidal.** See Nucleus *pyramidalis.*—**N. accessoire de l'olive.** See *Accessory olivary* nucleus.—**N. amygdalien.** See Nucleus *amygdalæ.*—**N. antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse.** See *Accessory hypoglossal* nucleus.—**N. antérieur du nerf auditif.** See *Anterior auditory* nucleus.—**N. blanc.** See *White* nucleus.—**N. cellulaire.** See Nucleus (1st def.).—**N. central des couches optiques.** Of Gratiolet, the optic thalamus. [I, 35 (K).]—**N. commun de l'oculo-moteur commun.** The nucleus common to the third and fourth cranial nerves. [I, 28 (K).]—**N. commun du moteur oculaire externe.** See *Common* nucleus *of the motor oculi.*—**N. commun du nerf pathétique.** See *Common* nucleus *of the third and fourth cranial nerves.*—**N. cunéiforme.** See Ala *cinerea.*—**N. de la calotte.** See Nucleus *of the tegmentum.*—**N. de l'accessoire.** See Nucleus *of the spinal accessory nerve.*—**N. de l'acoustique.** See *Auditory* nuclei.—**N'x de l'arboration** [Ranvier]. See *Geäst*kerne.—**N. de l'hypoglosse.** See *Hypoglossal* nucleus.—**N. de l'oculo-moteur et du pathétique.** See *Common* nucleus *of the third and fourth cranial nerves.*—**N. de l'œuf.** See Egg-*nucleus.*—**N. de névroglie** [Huguenin]. A mass or collection of neuroglia in the central nervous system. [I, 28 (K).]—**N. dentelé.** See Corpus *denticulatum.*—**N. dentelé de l'olive.** See Corpus *dentatum* (2d def.).—**N'x dentelés accessoires.** See *Accessory olivary* nucleus.—**N. denticulé.** See Corpus *dentatum* (2d def.).—**N. des cellules.** See Nucleus (1st def.).—**N. des cordons grêles.** See *Postpyramidal* nucleus.—**N. des poils.** The medulla of the hair. [G.]—**N. des pyramides postérieures.** The gray matter of the posterior pyramids. [I, 64 (K).]—**N'x des racines antérieures.** See Nuclei *of the anterior roots.*—**N. de Stilling.** See Nucleus *of the tegmentum.*—**N. d'origine de l'acoustique.** See *Auditory* nucleus.—**N. d'origine du trijumeau.** See *Trigeminal* nucleus.—**N. du cervelet.** See Corpus *denticulatum.*—**N. du corps restiforme.** See *Restiform* nucleus.—**N. du cristallin.** See Nucleus *of the crystalline lens.*—**N. du nerf acoustique.** See *Auditory* nucleus.—**N. du nerf glosso-pharyngien.** See *Glossopharyngeal* nucleus.—**N. du nerf hypoglosse.** See *Hypoglossal* nucleus.—**N. du nerf oculo-moteur externe.** See *External* nucleus *of the motor oculi.*—**N. du nerf vague, N. du pneumogastrique.** See *Vagus* nucleus.—**N. du toit (de Stilling).** See Nucleus *of the tegmentum.*—**N. du trijumeau.** See *Trigeminal* nucleus.—**N. extra-ventriculaire du corps strié.** See *Lenticular* nucleus (2d def.).—**N. femelle.** See Nucleus *of the ovum.*—**N'x filles.** See *Daughter* nuclei.—**N'x fondamentaux.** Of Ranvier, see *Sohlen*kerne.—**N. gris.** See *Gray* nucleus.—**N. gris d'enroulement du cornet pédonculaire.** Of Gratiolet, the tuber cinereum. [I, 35 (K).]—**N. gris de l'olive.** See Corpus *dentatum olivæ.*—**N. interne de la couche optique.** See *Median* centre *of Luys.*—**N. interne de l'acoustique.** See *Internal acoustic* nucleus.—**N. mâle.** See *Male* pronucleus.—**N. mère.** See *Mother* nucleus.—**N. moteur antérieur de l'accessoire.** See *Anterior* nucleus *of the spinal accessory nerve.*—**N. moteur latéral du glosso-pharyngien, N. moteur latéral pneumogastrique.** See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal* nucleus.—**N'x musculaires.** See *Muscle* corpuscles, *Geäst*kerne, and *Sohlen*kerne.—**N'x olivaires.** See Corpus *dentatum olivæ.*—**N. opto-strié de Luys.** See *Median* centre *of Luys.*—**N. restiforme.** See *Restiform* body and *Restiform* nucleus.—**N. rouge (de la calotte, ou de Stilling).** See Nucleus *of the tegmentum.*—**N. spermatique.** See *Male* pronucleus.—**N'x vaginaux** [Ranvier]. See *Geäst*kerne.—**Petit n. du lobe centrale du cervelet.** See Nucleus *of the tegmentum.*

NOYEMENT (Fr.), n. Nwa^3-y'-ma^{3}n^2. See Drowning.

NOYER (Fr.), n. Nwa^3-ya. The genus *Juglans*, especially *Juglans regia.* [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**Écorce de n. gris.** See Juglans (2d def.).—**Extrait d'écorce de n. gris.** See *Extractum* juglandis.—**Feuilles de n. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Folia* juglandis.—**N. blanc.** See Carya *alba.*—**N. écailleux.** See Carya *porcina.*—**N. vénéneux.** See Hippomane *mancinella.*—**Suc de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. Walnut-juice, prepared by bruising the leaves in a marble mortar till reduced to a pulp, adding one fifth of their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 38).]

NUBECULA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}b(nub)-e^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *nubes*, a cloud. Fr., *nubécule.* A cloudy deposit; an opacity. [B.] See under Enæorema.

NUBES (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}b(nub)'ez(as). See Albugo (1st def.) and Leucoma (4th def.).

NUBILE, adj. Nu^{2}b'i^{2}l. Lat., *nubilis* (from *nubere*, to wed). Fr., *n.* Ger., *mannbar.* Marriageable; capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized. [B, 198; B, 123 (a, 35).]

NUCACEOUS, NUCAMENTACEOUS, adj's. Nu^{2}k-a'shu^{3}s, -a^3-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *nucaceus, nucamentaceus* (from *nux*, a nut). Fr., *nucamentacé, nucamenteux.* Ger., *nussartig.* Nut-like in hardness, etc. The *Nucamentaceæ* (Fr., *nucamentacées*) are: Of Linnæus, a natural order of plants (a division of the *Compositeæ*) comprising *Artemisia, Ambrosia, Filago,* etc.; a division (suborder) of cruciferous plants in which the fruit is a one-celled silicule often containing a single seed; a suborder (Lindley) or a series (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Proteaceæ* in which the fruit is a nut or indehiscent drupe. [B, 19, 42, 104, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

NUCAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}k(nu^{4}k)-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *nux*, a nut. Ger., *Nusshülse* (2d def.). 1. An ament or catkin. 2. The nut-like fruit of the division (suborder) *Nucamentaceæ* (2d def.); a silique in which the valves are indistinct or indehiscent. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

NUCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}s(nu^{4}k)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *nux*, a nut. Fr., *nucelle.* In botany, the nucleus or essential part of the ovule (the body included within the coats), in which the embryo is engendered. [B, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

NUCES (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}s(nu^{4}k)'ez(as). Pl. of *nux* (*q. v.*).

NUCHA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^2(nu)'ka^3(ch^{2}a^3). 1. In the middle ages, the thorax. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.] 2. See Nape.

NUCHAL, adj. Nu^2'k'l. Lat., *nuchalis.* Fr., *n.* Pertaining to the nucha. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

NUCHALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}k(nu^{4}ch^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. More properly written *nuchalgia.* Pain in the back of the head and neck radiating over a region corresponding to the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ; a symptom of incipient melancholia. [S. G. Burnett, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 2, 1891, p. 498 (a, 17).]

NUCIFEROUS, adj. Nu^{2}s-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *nuciferus* (from *nux*, a nut, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *nucifère.* Ger., *nusstragend.* Bearing nuts. The *Nuciferæ* of Batsch are an order of the *Incompletæ*, consisting of the *Thymelææ, Elæagneæ,* and *Proteariæ.* [B, 170 (a, 35).]

NUCIN, n. Nu^{2}s'i^{2}n. See Juglone.

NUCISTA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}s(nu^{4}k)-i^{2}st'a^3. From *nux*, a nut. See Nutmeg.—**Adeps nucistæ.** See *Expressed oil of* nutmeg.—**Balsamum nucistæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum myristicæ* [Russ. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See *Expressed oil of* nutmeg. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., a mixture of 1 part of yellow wax, 2 parts of olive-oil, and 6 of expressed oil of nutmeg, straining, and turning into paper capsules. [B, 95.]—**Nucistæ oleum** [Gr. Ph.], **Oleum nucistæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Expressed oil of* nutmeg.—**Oleum nucistæ æthereum.** See *Oil of* nutmeg.—**Oleum nucistæ expressum.** Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**Syrupus nucistæ.** Fr., *sirop de muscade.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of nutmeg in 6 parts of wine, expressing, and adding 8 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

NUCITE, n. Nu^{2}s'it. Ger., *Nucit.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 4H_2O$, resembling inosite, obtained from the leaves of *Juglans regia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, 530 (a, 50).]

NUCITANNIC ACID, NUCITANNIN, n's. Nu^{2}s-i^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k, -i^{2}n. Fr., *acide nucitannique.* A glucoside occurring in the episperm of walnuts. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

NUCLEAR, adj. Nu^2'kle^2-a^{3}r. Lat., *nuclearius.* Fr., *nucléaire. nucléal.* Ger., *kernähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to a nucleus. 2. Nucleiform. [J.]

NUCLEARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^2(nu^4)-kle^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Of Tittemann, in plants the analogue of the blastoderm (Fr., *membrane interne de la graine*). [A, 45.]

NUCLEATE, NUCLEATED, adj's. Nu^2'kle^2-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *nucleatus, nucleiferus.* Fr., *nucléé, nucléifere.* Ger., *mandelig, kerntragend.* Containing a nucleus. [J.]

NUCLEIFORM, adj. Nu^2-kle'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *nucleiformis.* Fr., *nucléiforme.* Ger., *kernförmig, kernähnlich, kernartig.* Like a nucleus (said especially of cells with a large nucleus and a com-

paratively small cell-body); shaped like a rounded tubercle (said of the apothecia of lichens). [B, 77 (*a*, 35).]

NUCLEIN, n. Nu^2'kle^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *nucléine.* Ger., *N.* 1. A complex body found in yolk of egg and in the nuclei of pus-corpuscles, and probably present in all cell nuclei. It is soluble in water and in alkalies, and has a xanthoproteic reaction. [K.] 2. Of Strasburger, chromatin. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

NUCLEOCHYLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^2(nu^4)-kle^2-o(o^3)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From *nucleus* (*q. v.*), and χυλός, juice. Ger., *Kernsaft.* Of Strasburger, the nuclear juice filling the space in the nucleo-hyaloplasm. [*a*, 32.] See also NUCLEOCHYME, ACHROMATIN, CARYOPLASM, and NUCLEOPLASM.

NUCLEOCHYME, n. Nu^2''kle^2-o-kim. Lat., *nucleochyma* (from *nucleus* [*q. v.*], and χύμα, a liquid). Fr., *caryenchyme.* Ger., *Nucleochym, Kernsaft.* The more fluid, hyaline substance of a cell-nucleus. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).] See ENCHYLEMA and CYTOCHYLEMA.

NUCLEO-HYALOPLASM, n. Nu^2''kle^2-o-hi'a^{2}l-o-pla^{2}zm. Lat., *nucleo-hyaloplasm* (from *nucleus* [*q. v.*], ὕαλος, a transparent substance, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Ger., *Nukleo-hyaloplasma.* 1. The hyaline ground-substance forming the fibrils of a nuclear network. In it are imbedded the chromatic granules. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884; "Biol. Ctrlbl.," v (J).] 2. The hyaline ground-substance of the nucleus inclosing the nuclear fibrils. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1886 (J).]

NUCLEO-IDIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^2(nu^4)'kle^2-o(o^3)-i^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-plas'matos* (*-atis*). From *nucleus* (*q. v.*), ἴδιος, special, and πλάσμα. plasma. Ger., *Kern-idioplasma, Nukleo-idioplasma.* The idioplasm of the nucleus in contradistinction to that in the cell-body. [J.]

NUCLEOLAR, adj. Nu^2-kle'o-la^{3}r. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nucleolus. [B.]

NUCLÉOLE-NOYAU (Fr.), n. Nu^6-kla-ol-nwa^3-yo. Of Carnoy, a nucleolus formed by a concentration of the nuclear fibrils in a central mass which is surrounded by a membrane. [J, 15.]

NUCLEOLID, n. Nu^2-kle'o-li^{2}d. Ger., *N., Kernfleck.* A nucleolus-like body. The n's are found in the nucleus, like true nucleoli, but their outline is rather indefinite. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1885 (J).]

NUCLEOLINUS (Lat.), **NUCLEOLULUS** (Lat.), n's m. Nu^2-(nu^4)-kle^2-o^{2}l-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}l'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *nucleolus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *nucléolule.* A small, highly refracting portion of the nucleolus of a cell, sometimes regarded as a distinct body, related to the nucleolus as that is to the nucleus. [B, 106.]

NUCLEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^2(nu^4)-kle(kle^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *nucléole* (1st def.), *corps nucléolaire* (1st def.), *nucléolule* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernfleck* (1st def.), *Kernkörperchen* (1st def.), *Kernchen des Cytoblastes* (1st def.), *Nebenkern* (3d def.)., *Kernchen* (3d def.). 1. The small body or group of bodies situated within a nucleus. Its nature and function are still uncertain, but in certain *Infusoria* believed to give rise to bodies resembling spermatozooids. The name was given, apparently independently, by Valentin and Schleiden. [C; J, 30, 32, 15, 37; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878–'79, pp. 125, 315 (J).] 2. In botany, an opaque body in the nucleus of a cell (see under NUCLEUS). [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Prickle-n.** A n. connected to the nucleus in which it is contained by fine protoplasmic or nucleoplasmic fibrils. ["Quart. Jour. f. Micr. Sci.," 1879, p. 125 (J).]

NUCLEOMICROSOMES, n. pl. Nu^2''kle^2-o-mi^{2}k'ro-somz. Lat., *nucleomicrosoma, nucleomicrosmata* (from *nucleus*, a little nut, μικρός, small, and σῶμα, a body). Ger.. *Nucleomikrosomen.* The chromatic granules of the nucleo-hyaloplasm. [J, 15.]

NUCLEOPETAL, adj. Nu^2-kle^2-o^{2}p'e^2-t'l. From *nucleus* (*q. v.*), and *petere*, to seek. Seeking or moving toward a nucleus (said of a male pronucleus). ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 236 (J).]

NUCLEOPLASM, n. Nu^2'kle^2-o-pla^{2}zm. Lat., *nucleoplasma* (from *nucleus*, a little nut, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *nucléoplasme, protoplasme nucléaire.* Ger., *Kernprotoplasma, Kernplasma, Kerngerüst* (3d def.), *Kernsaft* (4th def.), *Kernsubstanz.* 1. Of Van Beneden, the substance forming the fibrils of the germinal vesicle (nucleus) of an ovum. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, p. 153.] 2. See IDIOPLASM. 3. The more solid substance forming the reticulum and membrane of a cell nucleus. [J, 30.] 4. See CARYOPLASM. 5. See ENCHYLEMA.—**Germinal n.** See *Germ* PLASMA (1st def.).—**Histogenetic n.** See *Histogenetic* PLASMA.—**Ovogenous n.** Histogenetic n. in the ovum which controls the formation of egg-membranes. yolk, etc., in contradistinction to the germ plasma. [J, 62; "Nature," xxx (J).]—**Somatic n.** See *Histogenetic* PLASMA.—**Spermogenous n.** N. in the spermatozoid which controls the development of the tail, etc., in contradistinction to the proper generative or germ plasma. [J, 62; "Nature," xxx (J).]

NUCLEOPLASMATIC, NUCLEOPLASMIC, adj's. Nu^2-kle^2-o-pla^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k, -pla^{2}z'mi^{2}k. Pertaining to or containing nucleoplasm. [J.]

NUCLEOPLAST, n. Nu^2'kle^2-o-pla^{2}st. See *Nucleoplasmic* BODY.

NUCLEOPLASTIC, adj. Nu^2-kle^2-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. See NUCLEOPLASMIC.

NUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^2(nu^4)'kle^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάρυον, πυρήν. From *nux*, a nut. Fr., *nucléus. noyau* (*cellulaire* [1st def.]). Ger., *Kern, Kernbläschen* (1st def.), *Zellenkern* (1st def.), *Zellkern* (1st def.). 1. The comparatively large body within and usually near the centre of any typical cell and forming an integral part of it. Its significance as an integral part of the cell was first recognized by R. Brown. who gave the name in 1831 ("Linn. Soc. Trans.," 1833, p. 710). The latest researches into the nature and functions of the n. confirm, but enlarge and modify, the ideas originally promulgated by Schleiden, Schwann, and especially Martin Berry ("Philos. Trans.," 1841, p. 207), that the n. is a special agent in cell-multiplication. According to Hofer, the n. is a regulating centre for protoplasmic movement and has a direct influence on digestion. [J, 30, 32, 36, 37; "Jour. of the Royal Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 310 (*a*, 32).] See also CELL, NUCLEOPLASM, *Intranuclear* NETWORK, and *Free* NUCLEI. 2. In chemistry, the elements of a radicle which give the latter its characteristic form and about which all the other elements of the radicle are considered to be grouped (*e. g.*, the nitrogen in nitryl, $-N=O$, or the oxygen in hydroxyl, $-O-H$); specifically, in the chemistry of the hydrocarbons, the carbon skeleton apart from the hydrogen atoms united to it. [B, 3, 4.] 3. In botany: (*a*) of an ovule, see NUCELLUS; (*b*) of a seed (Ger., *Samenkern, Fruchtkern*), the kernel, consisting of the albumen (if this substance is present) and the embryo; (*c*) in pyrenomycetous *Fungi* (Ger., *Kernpilze*), the mass of asci or spores in the perithecia; (*d*) in lichens, the contents, or inner portion, of the conceptacles (spermogones), consisting of sterigmata, spermatia, and a gelatinous matter (spermatic gelatin) which aids, by imbibing water and swelling, in the expulsion of the spermatia; (*e*) in the vegetable cell, a rounded, granular, refractive body in which the process of cell-division begins. imbedded in the protoplasm, and in a fully formed and active cell connected by threads or bands of protoplasm with the primordial utricle. This n. is denser than the rest of the protoplasm, and is supposed to contain a substance rich in phosphorus. It contains a single nucleolus or several nucleolar granules differing much in shape and size. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 104, 121, 123, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).] 4. The modolus of the ear. [L, 349.] 5. Any one of the separate masses of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, the floor of the fourth ventricle, and the aqueduct of Sylvius that represent the gray cornua of the spinal cord in its intracranial portion (see also under GANGLION [2d def.]). 6. As applied to the central nervous system, a more or less clearly defined mass of cinerea, or gray or ganglionic matter. Instead of n., the terms nidus, nidulus, nest corpus, locus, ganglion, and centre are sometimes used; and. unless otherwise stated, these are usually symmetrical or paired, appearing on the two sides. 7. Formerly, any circumscribed mass or bundle of medullary substance or alba, when seen in sections, was called a white or medullary n. This use is not so common at present. [J, 19, 140, 198.]—**Abducens (-facialis) n., Abducent n.** Lat., *n. abducentis.* Ger., *Abducens-Facialiskern.* A gray n. in the fasciculus teres, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, behind the trigeminal n., and extending close up to the anterior stria medullaris. [F.]—**Accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*—**Accessory auditory n.** Lat., *n. cochlearis, nidus cochlearis. n. acusticus inferior.* A ganglionic mass on the latero-ventral aspect of the restiform body at the convergence of the two roots or divisions of the auditory nerve. This n. resembles the ganglion of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in some animals is on the dorsal or cochlear part of the auditory and separated from the oblongata. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Accessory hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi accessorius.* Fr., *noyau antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse.* A group of nerve-cells on the ventral aspect of the proper n. which re-enforce the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 142.]—**Accessory n.** Ger., *Anhongkern, Nebenkern.* Fr., *noyau accessoire.* 1. The n. of the spinal accessory nerve. See *Secondary n.*—**Accessory n. of the medulla oblongata.** The ganglionic mass in the postoblongata at the deep origin of the spinal accessory nerve. It is directly continuous with nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus. [J, 19, 198.] See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*, and cf. also the *Accessory olivary nuclei.*—**Accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris accessorius, n. juxta-olivaris.* Fr., *noyau olivaire* (ou *dentelé*) *accessoire, noyau accessoire des olives.* Ger., *Nebenolive, gezackter Nebenkern, Olivennebenkern.* A n. made up of two small masses of gray matter, an outer and an inner, in the medulla oblongata, situated just above and to the inner side of the corpus dentatum (2d def.). [I, 24.]—**Amygdaloid n.** A mass of gray matter forming the anterior extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, and connected with the claustrum. [I, 1 (K).]—**Anterior accessory n. of the hypoglossal nerve.** Lat., *n, hypoglossi antero-externus.* See *Accessory hypoglossal n.*—**Anterior auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Anterior hypoglossal n.** Ger., *vorderer Kern des Hypoglossus.* See *Accessory hypoglossal n.*—**Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. anterior thalami optici, n. thalami anterior, nodus thalami superior.* Fr., *centre* (ou *noyau*) *antérieur de la couche optique.* Ger., *oberer Kern des Thalamus.* The dorsal and cephalic n. of the three divsions of the thalamus, the part which appears to project into the paracœle or lateral ventricle. [J, 19, 55; 198.]—**Anterior n. of the spinal accessory nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur antérieur* (ou *latéral*) *de l'accessoire*). The accessorius part of the motor accessoriovago-glossopharyngeal n. [J.]—**Arciform n.** Lat., *n. arciformis.* Ger., *Kern der Gürtelschichte.* Of Henle, the collections of ganglion cells in the medulla oblongata included between the fibres of the pyramidal tracts and the arciform fibres. [I. 29 (K).]—**Arcuate n.** Lat., *n. arcuatus triangularis, n. pyramidalis anterior.* Ger., *vorderer Pyramidenkern.* The largest of the masses of cinerea in the arciform fibres of the pyramids on the ventral side. It is well shown in sections of the oblongata at the level of the exit of the twelfth nerve. [J, 198.]—**Auditory nuclei.** Fr., *noyaux du nerf acoustique.* Ger., *Acusticuskerne, Gehörkerne.* Nests of nerve-cells in the oblongata from which the auditory nerve arises. [J.] Cf. *Chief auditory n.. Accessory auditory n.*, and *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Bony n.** Lat., *n. osseus.* Ger., *Knochenkern.* See CENTRE *of ossification* and OSTEOGENESIS.—**Burdach's n.** See *Cuneate n.*—**Caudal n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Caudate n.** Lat., *n. caudatus.* Fr., *noyau caudé, corps strié supérieur.* Ger., *geschwänzter Kern, geschweifter Kern, Schweifkern.* The intraventricular portion (or ganglion) of the corpus striatum, a pyramidal body on the floor of the an-

terior cornu of the third ventricle, composed mainly of gray matter traversed by white fibres from the internal capsule. Microscopically it is made up of multipolar nerve-cells, which are probably connected with the surrounding fibres. According to Meynert, this n. is connected with the cerebral cortex and peduncles. [I, 15 (K).]—**Caudo-ventral n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Cellar-form nuclei.** The red blood-corpuscles of mammals, from their being supposed to be modified nuclei of the white ones. [Bosk and Huxley (J, 24).]—**Cell-n., Cellular n.** See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—**Central gray n. of the optic thalamus.** Fr., *noyau gris central de la couche optique.* Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a large mass of gray matter in the central part of the optic thalamus. [I, 38 (K).]—**Central gray n. of the spinal marrow.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis.*—**Central n.** Of Henle, see CORPUS *denticulatum.*—**Central n. of Roller.** Lat., *n. centralis inferior.* A ganglionic mass in the oblongata near the rhaphe and between the lemniscus on the ventral side and the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior on the dorsal side. [J, 198.]—**Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum.** Ger., *mittleres Mark des vorderen Vierhügels.* The ganglionic mass in the anterior corpus quadrigeminum. [J, 19, 198.]—**Central n. of the peduncle.** Fr., *noyau central des pédoncules.* See SUBSTANTIA *nigra.*—**Cervical n.** Ger., *Cervicalkern.* Of Stilling, a collection of nerve-cells at a point in the spinal cord opposite the third and fourth cervical nerves and occupying a position corresponding with Clarke's column. [I, 15 (K).]—**Chief auditory n.** Ger., *innerer Acusticuskern.* A ganglionic mass in the oblongata giving rise to part of the fibres of the auditory nerve. It appears entad of the striæ medullares acusticæ, near the dorsal part of the oblongata in the floor of the metacœle or fourth ventricle. At first it is lateral to the chief nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves, but farther cephalad reaches the rhaphe, and finally disappears in the region of the abducens n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Chief hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Chromatic n.** The principal n. of a cell as distinguished from the accessory n. or corpuscle. [J.]—**Clarke's glossopharyngeal n.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Cleavage-n.** See *Segmentation n.*—**Common n. of the third and fourth cranial nerves, Common oculo-motor n.** Fr., *noyau de l'oculomoteur et du pathétique, noyau oculomoteur commun.* A collection of ganglion-cells in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 28 (K).]—**Cuneate n.** Lat., *n. cuneatus.* Ger., *laterales Nebenhorn.* Syn.: *Burdach's n.* The elongated mass of ganglionic substance appearing in the external posterior column of the postoblongata at the level of the established pyramids and extending nearly to the pons. [J, 19, 198.]—**Cuneiform n.** See ALA *cinerea.*—**Daughter nuclei.** Fr., *noyaux filles.* Ger., *Tochterkerne.* The nuclei (usually two) produced by the division of a mother nucleus. [J.]—**Dental n.** Lat., *n. dentis.* Ger., *Zahnkern.* See *Dental* PAPILLA.—**Dentate n.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**Dentated n. of the olive.** Ger., *gezähnter Kern der Olive.* See CORPUS *dentatum olivæ.*—**Dorso-cephalic thalamic n.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.*—**Ectoblastic n.** A n. in one of the cells of the epiblast. ["Jour. of Morph.," iii, p. 452 (J).]—**Egg n.** See EGG *n.*—**Emboliform n.** Lat., *n. emboliformis, embolus.* Fr., *noyau emboliforme.* Ger., *Propfkern.* A small mass of gray matter lying to the inner side of the corpus denticulatum. [I, 1 (K).]—**Endothelial n.** Fr., *noyau endothélial.* Ger., *Endothelkern.* One of the nuclei of connective-tissue corpuscles in serous membranes. [J, 31.]—**Entoblastic n.** A n. in a hypoblast cell. ["Jour. of Morph.," iii, p. 452 (J).]—**External accessory olivary n.** Fr., *noyau juxta-olivaire postéro-externe, seconde noyau juxta-olivaire externe.* Ger., *äussere* (oder *obere*) *Nebenolive, äusserer Olivennebenkern.* A small collection of gray nerve matter on the dorsal aspect of the olivary n. [L, 31, 142.]—**External acoustic (or auditory) n.** Lat., *n. auditorius externus, n. acusticus lateralis.* Fr., *noyau auditif externe.* Ger., *äusserer Acusticuskern.* See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**External n.** See *Extraventricular n.*—**External n. of the motor oculi.** Fr., *noyau externe du nerf oculo-moteur.* One of the lateral cell groups of the n. of the motor oculi. [J.] See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Extramedullary n.** See *Accessory auditory n.*—**Extraventricular n.** Of Sappey, the lenticular n. [α, 34.]—**Facial n.** Lat., *n. facialis.* Fr., *noyau du facial.* Ger., *Facialiskern.* The ganglionic mass forming the origin of the seventh cranial nerve. It is in the formatio reticularis on the mesal side of the ascending root of the trigeminus, almost exactly on the level of the point of exit of the seventh. It is in relation cephalad with the motor n. of the fifth, and caudad with the motor glossopharyngeal and vagus n., all these nuclei being supposed to be continuations of the anterior horn of the myelic cinerea. This single n. of the seventh on each side is sometimes designated as the inferior facial n., as it was supposed by some that the abducens n. also gave rise to facial nerves. [J, 19, 55, 198.] [I, 29 (K).]—**Free nuclei.** Ger., *freie* (oder *nackte*) *Kerne, rudimentäre Zellen.* Cell nuclei without a cell-body, so called in accordance with the original conception of cell-genesis advanced by Schwann and Schleiden, in which it was supposed that the n. was developed before the cell-body, and in many cases independently of it, and that it might exist for a time before the cell-body was developed around it. It is now believed that what appear to be free or naked nuclei are cells, the cell-body being very small in proportion to the n., and, from its delicacy, difficult of detection. [J, 24, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38.]—**Fronto-ventral n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Gelatinous n.** Lat., *n. gelatinosus.* Ger., *Gallertkern.* A n. in the substantia gelatinosa of the oblongata. [J, 214.]—**Germinal n., Germ-n.** Ger., *Keimkern, Furchungskern.* The n. resulting from the fusion of the male and female pronuclei. [B, 77, 279 (α, 35).]—**Gingival n.** Fr., *noyau gingival.* Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a process on the cerebellum of the human fœtus (at three months and a half) which resembles the gums. [I, 35 (K).]—**Glossopharyngeal n.** The n. of the glossopharyngeal nerve; continuous with the nuclei for the pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves. [B.] See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*—**Gracile n.** Lat., *n. postpyramidalis.* Ger., *mediates Nebenhorn.* A slender elongated ganglionic mass appearing in the median posterior column of the postoblongata and extending cephalad nearly to the pons. [J, 19, 198.]—**Gray central n.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis.*—**Gray n.** Lat., *n. cinereus* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau gris.* Ger., *grauer Kern.* 1. The central gray matter of the spinal cord. [L, 304.] 2. See LAMINA *cinerea.* 3. See *Gray* TUBERCLE *of Rolando.* 4. The gray n. of the optic thalamus, a group of masses of gray matter scattered about at irregular intervals, distinguished as the external and internal nuclei. [I, 17 (K).]—**Great auditory n.** Ger., *Hauptkern des Acusticus.* See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Great intramedullary n.** Of Spitzka, the combined internal and external auditory nuclei. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Gustatory n.** The sensory glosso-pharyngeal n. [J.]—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi, fasciculus teres.* Fr., *noyau de l'hypoglosse.* Ger., *Hypoglossuskern.* Either of two nuclei, one of which, the large-celled n., chief or main hypoglossal n., is situated in the postoblongata somewhat ventrad of the central canal and very close to the meson. It extends as far caudad as the olive and cephalad to the auditory n. After the opening of the central canal in the metacœle it is in the floor of the metacœle and alongside the sulcus longitudinalis. This main n. is composed of large cells and is the only part of the central gray matter left in union with the anterior horn by the decussation of the pyramids. The second n. is the small-celled n. of Roller. This is an indistinctly circumscribed, round clump of small nerve-cells lying close against the ventral side of the main n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Inferior facial n.** See *Facial n.*—**Inferior trigeminus n.** Ger., *unterer Trigeminuskern.* A group of nerve-cells in the gelatinous substance of Rolando from which arises the ascending root of the fifth nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Insular n.** Of Spitzka, a n. completely separated from adjoining masses of gray matter (*e. g.*, the facial and trigeminal nuclei). [K.]—**Internal accessory olivary n.** See *Median internal accessory olivary n.*—**Internal acoustic (or auditory) n.** Fr., *noyau interne de l'acoustique.* Ger., *innerer Kern des Auditorius* (oder *des Gehörnervs*). See *Chief auditory n.*—**Internal geniculate n.** The gray matter of the internal geniculate body, continuous with that of the optic thalamus. [I, 29.]—**Internal n. (of the corpus striatum).** Of Sappey, the caudate n. [α, 34.]—**Internal n. of the optic thalamus.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys.*—**Intramedullary auditory n.** [Spitzka]. See *Great intramedullary n.*—**Intraventricular n.** See *Caudate n.*—**Large-celled auditory n.** A mass of large nerve-cells situated mesad of the restiform body. They are supposed by most later authors to be connected with the auditory nerve, especially the ventral root or vestibular part. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Large-celled hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Laryngeal n.** Lat., *n. laryngeus.* Of Spitzka, the inner and lower part of the accessory division of the combined accessory-vagoglossopharyngeal n., as it is supposed to give origin to fibres connected with the larynx. ["Jour. Nerv. Ment. Dis.," 1880, p. 62 (J).]—**Lateral accessory olivary n.** An extended ganglionic mass in the formatio reticularis on the dorsal side of the olive. [J, 19, 198.]—**Lateral auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Lateral motor n. of the glossopharyngeal (or pneumogastric) nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur latéral du glossopharyngien.* See *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*—**Lateral nuclei.** Ger., *laterale Kerne.* The nuclei of the lateral column. [J.]—**Lateral n. of the lemniscus.** The ganglionic mass in the lateral bundles of the lemniscus or fillet. [J, 19, 65, 198.]—**Lateral n. of the thalamus.** The lateral or ectal of the three divisions of the thalamus. It is separated from the striatum by the internal capsule. [J, 19, 55. 198.]—**Laura's n.** See *External auditory n.*—**Lenticular n.** Lat., *n. lenticularis, corpus lenticulatum* (2d def.), *discus lentiformis* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau lenticulaire* (ou *extra-ventriculaire du corps strié*) (2d def.). 1. See *N. lentis.* 2. In the corpus striatum, the gray matter of its extraventricular portion. [I, 6 (K).]—**Lentiform n.** See *Lenticular n.* (2d def.).—**Main n.** [Spitzka]. The larger or principal of the ganglionic oculo-motor nuclei. [J.]—**Median internal accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. pyramidalis.* Fr., *noyau accessoire interne de l'olive.* Syn.: *anterior olive.* A ganglionic mass situated at the mesal or inner side of the olive, and dorsad of the anterior pyramid. [J, 19, 198.]—**Median n.** A n. where two nuclei are present the median of the two. [J.]—**Median nuclei of the lemniscus.** Small clumps of nerve-cells in the mesal or median part of the lemniscus. [J, 19. 198.]—**Medullary n.** Lat., *n. medullaris.* Fr., *noyau médullaire.* A more or less clearly outlined mass of nerve-fibres (white or medullary substance) in the central nervous system. [J, 140, 198.]—**Mesencephalic n. of the trigeminal nerve.** Of Spitzka, a group of large nerve-cells in the gray matter which surrounds the aqueduct of Sylvius. The nerve-fibres which arise from them join the motor root of the fifth nerve. [K.]—**Mesoblastic n.** A n. belonging to a cell of the mesoblast. ["Jour. of Morph.," iii, p. 452 (J).]—**Mother n.** Fr., *noyau mère.* Ger., *Mutterkern.* A cell that is in course of division into two or more parts called *daughter nuclei.* [J.]—**Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** A large-celled n. of origin for motor fibres of the accessorius, vagus, and glossopharyngeus nerves. It is in the substantia reticularis grisea of the postoblongata, and extends from a point just before the opening of the central canal into the metacœle nearly to the striæ acusticæ. It is situated ventro-laterad of the sensory n. about midway between the lateral surface and the central canal; it extends nearly as far cephalad, but not so far caudad. It is also laterad of the hypoglossus n. [J, 19. 55, 198.]—**Motor n.** A ganglionic mass in the central nervous system from which motor nerve-fibres arise. [J, 19, 198.]—**Motor n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *motorischer Kern des Trigeminus.* A group of nerve-cells situated in front of the facial n. and to the inner side of the sensory n. of the fifth nerve, beneath the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. [I, 31 (K).]—**Motor trigeminal n.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**Muscle nuclei.** See *Muscle* CORPUSCLES, *Geäst*KERNE, and *Sohlen*KERNE.—**Naked nuclei.** See *Free nuclei.*—**N. abducentis.** See *Abducent n.*—**N. accessorii.** See *N. of the spinal accessory nerve.*—**N. acusticus.** See *Auditory n.*—**N. acusticus**

inferior (seu **internus**). See *Chief auditory n.*—**N. acusticus lateralis** (seu **superior**). See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**N. ambiguus.** The motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.—**N. amygdalæ, N. amygdaliformis, N. amygdalus.** Fr., *noyau amygdalien.* Ger., *Mandelkern.* A small projection of gray matter at the lower extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. It is connected with the extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 6 (K).]—**N. angularis.** Illy-defined ganglionic masses in the lateral wall of the metacœle or fourth ventricle which, according to Bechterew, are connected with the vestibular part of the auditory nerve. [J, 198.]—**N. anterior superior thalami optici.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.*—**N. antero-lateralis.** See *Nuclei of the lateral column.*—**Nuclei aquæductus Sylvii.** Ger., *Kerne des Aquäductus.* The ganglionic masses in the gray aqueduct. [J.] See *Oculo-motor n.* and *Trochlear n.*—**Nuclei arciformes, N. arcuatus triangularis.** See *Arcuate n.*—**N. auditorius externus.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**N. basalis.** One of the basal ganglia of the brain. [J.]—**N. bulbi fornicis.** A collection of gray cells in the bulb of the fornix. [L, 332.]—**N. caudatus.** See *Caudate n.*—**N. cellulæ** [R. Brown]. The n. of a vegetable cell. [α, 35.]—**N. centralis.** See Corpus *dentatum.*—**N. centralis inferior.** See *Central n. of Roller.*—**N. centralis superior.** A ganglionic mass in the tegmentum opposite the level of the optic lobes; the cephalic continuation of the n. reticularis. It is near the meson and bounded on the ventral side by the commencing decussation of the brachia conjunctiva and on the dorsal side by the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior. [J, 198.]—**N. cerebelli.** See Corpus *denticulatum cerebelli.*—**Nuclei cerebelli secundarii.** The secondary nuclei of the cerebellum. [J.]—**N. cicatriculæ.** The germinal disc. [J, 145.]—**N. cinereus.** See *Gray n.*—**N. cinereus** (seu **dentatus**) **cerebelli.** See Corpus *denticulatum.*—**N. cochlearis.** The n. or nuclei of the cochlear division of the auditory nerve. [J.]—**N. colliculi antici.** See *Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigeminum.*—**N. colliculi postici.** Gray cells in the interior of the testis of the brain. [L, 332.]—**N. dentatus corporis olivaris, N. dentatus olivæ.** See Corpus *dentatum olivæ.*—**N. dentatus partis commissuralis.** See *Superior olivary n.*—**N. denticulatus, N. dentiformis.** See Corpus *dentatum.*—**N. dentis.** See *Dental* papilla.—**N. fasciæ dentatæ.** The layer or mass of pyramidal nerve-cells of the fascia dentata; they are continuous with the layer of pyramid cells of the hippocampus. [J.]—**N. fasciculi gracilis.** See *Gracile n.*—**N. fastigii.** A mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the white n. of the vermiform process, near the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**N. fibres.** 1. An old name for the finest elastic fibres of elastic tissue, on the supposition that they were developed from nuclei. [J, 24, 25.] 2. See *Nuclear* fibrils.—**N. fibrosus linguæ.** See Cartilago *lingualis.*—**N. fimbriatus.** See Corpus *dentatum.*—**N. for the nerve of Wrisberg.** A small collection of ganglion-cells in the nuclear column. [I, 1 (K).]—**N. funiculi anteriores.** An elongated, large-celled ganglionic mass in the postoblongata in the ground bundle of the anterior column. [J, 198.]—**N. funiculi gracilis.** See *Cuneate n.*—**N. funiculi lateralis.** See *N. of the lateral column.*—**N. furunculi.** See Core (1st def.).—**N. gelatinoso-cartilagineus, N. gelatinosus.** See *Gelatinous n.*—**N. germinativus.** See *Germinal* spot.—**N. globosus, N. glomi.** A small line of gray matter on the inner side of the emboliform n. [I, 1 (K).]—**N. juxta-olivaris.** See *Accessory olivary n.*—**N. lentis.** Fr., *noyau du cristallin.* Ger., *Linsenkern.* The n. or central portion of the crystalline lens, as distinct from its periphery or cortex. It is composed of the denticulated fibres. [F.]—**N. lateralis.** See *N. of the lateral column.*—**N. medullaris.** See *Medullary n.*—**N. medullaris cerebelli.** The alba or medullary substance in the central part of the cerebellum. [J, 19, 55, 67, 140, 180.]—**N. medullaris corporis dentati.** The mass of medullary substance surrounded by the ganglionic substance of the corpus dentatum. [J, 140, 198.]—**N. nervi facialis.** See *Facial n.*—**N. nervi oculomotorii.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**N. of Balbiani.** See *Yolk n.*—**N. of Burdach.** Ger., *Burdach's innerer Kern, Kern des Zartenstrangs.* See *Cuneate n.*—**N. of Deiters.** See *Auditory n.* and *External auditory n.*—**N. of Goll** [Spitzka]. See *Cuneate n.*—**Nuclei of origin of a nerve.** The gray matter of the nervous centre representing the deep origin of a nerve. [C.]—**N. of respiration.** See *Clarke's* column.—**N. of the albicans.** See *N. bulbi fornicis.*—**Nuclei of the anterior roots.** Fr., *noyaux des racines antérieures.* Groups of large ganglion cells in the anterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [I, 28 (K).]—**Nuclei of the arciform fibres.** See *Arcuate nuclei.*—**Nuclei of the brain.** Ger., *Gehirnkerne, Hirnkerne.* The great cerebral centres; the ganglionic masses of the brain. [L.] Cf. *N.* (5th def.).—**N. of the cerebellum.** See Corpus *denticulatum.*—**Nuclei of the corpus striatum.** See *Caudate n.* and *Lenticular n.*—**N. of the crystalline lens.** The interior and more dense part of the crystalline lens. [J, 206.]—**N. of the fifth nerve.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**N. of the fourth nerve.** See *Trochlear n.*—**N. of the funiculus gracilis.** See *Cuneate n.*—**N. of the germinal cell.** See *Germ-n.*—**N. of the glossopharyngeal nerve.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**N. of the lateral column.** Ger., *Seitenstrangkern.* The region in the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the lateral column in the spinal cord. It lies behind the olivary body and is quite superficial. [I, 31 (K).]—**N. of the lower quadrigeminal body.** The central ganglionic mass of the postgeminum or posterior part of the corpora quadrigemina. [J, 19.]—**N. of the mamillary body.** See *N. of the albicans.*—**N. of the olivary body.** See Corpus *dentatum olivæ.*—**N. of the oosphere.** See *Female* pronucleus.—**N. of the optic thalamus.** One of the nuclei of the thalamus. [J.] See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.*—**N. of the ovum.** Fr., *noyau femelle.* Ger., *Eikern.* The female pronucleus, supposed by Hertwig and Van Beneden to be the germinal spot. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, p. 153 (J, 23).]—**N. of the posterior columns.** The masses of ganglionic substance in the dorsal columns of the oblongata (n. gracilis, n. cuneatus, etc.). [J. 198.]—**N. of the seventh cranial nerve.** See *Facial n.*—**N. of the sixth nerve.** See *Abducent n.*—**N. of the spinal accessory nerve.** Lat., *n. accessorii.* Fr., *noyau de l'accessoire.* Ger., *Accessoriuskern.* A group of nerve-cells at the lower part of the medulla oblongata, below the vagus n., which becomes superficial to the side of the median groove of the fourth ventricle (the medullary or vagal portion of the n.). It is below and continuous with the vagus n. (see *Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngal n.* and *Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.*). The spinal portion of the nerve arises from the cervical division of the spinal cord, from the reticular formation, and from the base of the posterior cornu above and of the anterior cornu below. [I, 29 (K).]—**N. of the tegmentum.** Lat., *n. tegmenti.* Fr., *noyau rouge* (ou *de la calotte*, ou *du toit* [*de Stilling*]). Ger., (*rother*) *Haubenkern, Dachskern.* A collection of gray matter, inclosing numbers of large ganglion-cells of a reddish color, situated in the tegmental portion of the crus cerebri, near the optic thalamus, and included between the decussating fibres of the superior cerebellar peduncles. Forel denies the existence of any direct relation between these cells and the surrounding nerve-fibres. [I, 1 (K).] See also *Clarke's* column.—**N. of the testicle.** See Corpus *Highmori.*—**N. of the third nerve.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**N. of the trapezium.** See *Superior olivary n.*—**Nuclei of voluntary muscle tissue.** See *Muscle* corpuscles.—**N. olivæ, N. olivaris.** See Corpus *dentatum olivæ.*—**N. olivaris accessorius.** See *Accessory olivary n.*—**N. olivaris superior.** See *Superior olivary n.*—**N. osseus.** See *Bony n.*—**N. pedunculi conarii.** See Ganglion *of the habenula.*—**N. pharyngeus.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Nuclei pontis** (**Varolii**). Ger., *Brückenkerne.* A number of multipolar nerve-cells lying between the bundles of nerve-fibres near the lower or anterior portion of the pons Varolii, principally distributed along the lower and inner borders of the pyramidal tracts and between the deep transverse fibres. [I, 17, 27 (K).]—**N. posterior.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**N. proligerus.** A cartilaginous body in the apothecia of some lichens, containing spores. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]—**N. pulposus.** The remnant of the notochord in the adult in man and other mammalia; it appears as a pulpy mass at the centre of the intervertebral fibrocartilages. [J, 30, 45.]—**N. pyramidalis.** Fr., (*grand*) *noyau pyramidal.* Ger., (*grosser*) *Pyramidenkern.* Of Henle, the inner accessory olivary n. [I, 17 (K).]—**N. quadrigeminus.** The central ganglionic portion of the corpora quadrigemina. [J.]—**N. ruber.** See *N. of the tegmentum.*—**N. sæpti pellucidi.** The gray matter of the sæptum lucidum, a thin layer next to the cavity of the fifth ventricle. [I, 11 (K).]—**N. subdentati.** Of Meynert, the emboliform n. and n. globosus. [J.]—**N. subthalamicus.** See *Subthalamic n.*—**N. tæniæformis.** See Claustrum.—**N. thalami anterior.** See *Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.*—**N. thalami externus.** See *External n. of the optic thalamus.*—**N. thalami internus.** See *Median* centre *of Luys.*—**N. vestibularis.** The n. or nuclei of the vestibular division of the auditory nerve. [J.] See *Auditory nuclei.*—**Oculo-motor n.** Lat., *n. nervi oculomotorii.* Ger., *Kern des Oculomotorius, Kern der Augenmuskelnerven.* The n. of origin of the third or oculo-motor nerve. In general it is in the central gray of the mesencephal on the ventral side of the aqueduct and the dorsal side of the posterior longitudinal bundles, and extends from the level of the postcommissure to the junction of the prægeminum and postgeminum. It is composed of several more or less separate groups of nerve-cells. Two lateral masses or wings of considerable size with large nerve-cells are known as the chief or main nuclei, and between these in part the mesal unpaired n. Still farther cephalad and somewhat dorsad, commencing at about the level of the postcommissure, is the cephalic or Westphal's oculo-motor n. or nidus. This is something of the form of an inverted L, the lateral wings being sometimes separated from the lateral cell-group of Westphal. Taken as a whole, the oculo-motor n. is the most cephalic in situation of any of the nuclei of the proper cranial nerves; caudally it is continued as the trochlear n. [J, 19, 55, 198; "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1888, p. 413 (J).]—**Olivary n.** Fr., *noyau olivaire.* Ger., *Olivenkern.* See Corpus *dentatum olivæ.*—**Orbito-sphenoid nuclei of the sphenoid bone.** The first pair of nuclei of ossification in the presphenoidal part of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Ossific n.** See *Bony n.*—**Ovarian n.** See Egg-*n.*—**Passive n.** [Leclercq]. See *Chromatic n.*—**Peripheral nuclei.** See *Insular n.*—**Posterior superior n. of the facial nerve.** See *Abducens-facialis n.*—**Posterior trochlear n.** A mass of minute nerve-cells in the postgeminum caudad of the main or proper trochlear n.; it is supposed to give origin to a part of the fibres of the trochlear nerve. [J, 198.]—**Postpyramidal n.** Fr., *noyau postpyramidal* (ou *des cordons grêles*). Ger., *mediales hinteres Nebenhorn.* A small gray n. in the medulla oblongata representing the n. of the posterior pyramid. [I, 14 (K).]—**Quintus n.** [Spitzka]. The trigeminal n. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1884, p. 208 (K).]—**Red n.** Lat., *n. ruber.* Fr., *noyau rouge.* Ger., *rother Kern.* See *N. of the tegmentum.*—**Restiform n.** Fr., *noyau restiforme.* Ger., *laterales hinteres Nebenhorn.* The central gray matter of the restiform body. [I, 14 (K).]—**Roof n.** Ger., *Dachkern.* See *N. of the tegmentum.*—**Sagittal n.** [Spitzka]. The mesal or unpaired part of the oculo-motor n. (*q. v.*). [J.]—**Secondary n.** See Paranucleus.—**Segmentation n.** Ger., *Furchungskern.* See Cystococcus, *Germ-n.*, *Male* pronucleus, and *Germinal* spot.—**Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeus n.** The small-celled sensory n. giving rise to the sensory part of the vagus, glossopharyngeus, and accessorius nerves. It begins as a slender mass in the postoblongata opposite the calamus scriptorius, and, increasing in size, extends cephalad to about the level of the striæ acusticæ. While the n. is a continuous mass, as the caudal part gives rise to a preponderating number of accessorius fibres, the middle part to vagus fibres, and the cephalic part to glossopharyngeus fibres, the caudal part may be named the accessorius, the middle part the vagal, and the cephalic part the glossopharyngeus sensory n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Sensory glossopharyngeal n.** The glosso-

pharyngeal part of the sensory accessoriovago-glossopharyngeus n. [J.]—**Sensory n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *Gefühlkern des Facialis.* A group of small nerve-cells lying to the outer side of the motor n. of the nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Spermatic n.** Fr., *noyau mâle.* Ger., *Spermakern, Samenkern.* A spermatozooid after it has given off the counterpart of the extrusion-globule in the ovum. [J.] Cf. *Male* PRONUCLEUS.—**Spheroidal n.** Ger., *Kugelkern.* 1. A cell-n. of rounded form. 2. A rounded ganglionic mass or nidus in the central or peripheral nervous system. [J.]—**Stilling's diffused nuclei pyramidales.** Ger., *gestreute Pyramidaliskerne von Stilling.* Groups of ganglion cells lying on the inner side of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. They are connected with fibres of the stratum zonale and also with the longitudinal fibræ rectæ of the rhaphe. [I, 31 (K).]—**Stilling's n.** (**tegmenti**). See *N. of the tegmentum.*—**Styloid n.** A small bony nodule found in the cartilages uniting the lesser (styloid) cornua and the body of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Subependymal n.** The internal n. of the auditory nerve; so called because it lies just beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle. [I, 27 (K).]—**Subthalamic n.** Lat., *corpus subthalamicum.* Ger., *unterer Kern des Thalamus.* A lenticular mass of gray substance in the subthalamic region, containing many pigmented ganglion cells and surrounded by a layer of white matter. [I, 29 (K).]—**Superior n. of the auditory n.** See *Large-celled auditory n.*—**Superior n. of the fifth nerve.** See *Trigeminal n.*—**Superior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. thalami anterior.* Ger., *oberer Kern (des Thalamus).* See *Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus.*—**Superior olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris superior.* Fr., *corps de Stilling.* Ger., *Anhang des unteren Trigeminuskerns.* A body imbedded in the pons Varolii similar to the lower olivary body of the medulla oblongata, but smaller and extending from the lower border of the pons to the level of the point of exit of the facial nerve. [Henle (α, 18).]—**Tectorial cerebellar n.** [Spitzka], **Tegmental n.** See *N. of the tegmentum.*—**Three-grouped n., Trifacial n., Trigeminal n.** Lat., *n. trigemini.* Fr., *noyau du trijumeau* (ou *du nerf trigéminal*). Ger., *Trigeminuskern, Vaguskern.* A n. made up of two or three groups of nerve-cells, situated in front of the facial n., below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle. [I, 29 (K).]—**Triple n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *n. trochlearis.* Ger., *Trochleariskern.* The ganglionic mass of the gray aqueduct, giving origin to the fibres of the fourth nerve. It is caudad of and directly continuous with the n. of the motor oculi, and its caudal end extends as far as the postgeminum. It is in part on the dorsal side and in part in a groove of the posterior longitudinal bundle. A second, or posterior, trochlear n. is sometimes described. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Upper n. of the thalamus.** See *Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus.*—**Vagal n.** See *Vagus n.*—**Vago-accessory n.** [Spitzka]. A small group of nerve-cells on the inner side of the nuclear column (*q. v.*). [I, 1 (K).]—**Vagus n.** The portion of the accessorio-glosso-pharyngeal nuclei giving origin to the pneumogastric nerve.—**Vesicular n.** A n. having a membrane and one or more nucleoli. [Lang (α, 34).]—**Vitelline n.** Fr., *noyau vitellin* (ou *de Balbiani*), *vésicule embryogène.* Ger., *Dotterkern.* 1. A body formed by the union of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. 2. See *Yolk n.*—**Westphal's n.** See *Posterior trochlear n.*—**White n.** Fr., *noyau blanc.* 1. See under *N.* (7th def.). 2. The central white substance of the corpus dentatum of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]—**Yellow n. of the corpus striatum.** Of Luys, the terminal expansion of the superior cerebellar peduncle in the corpus striatum, which gives the latter a yellowish color. [I, 56 (K).]—**Yolk n.** Fr., *noyau de Balbiani, vésicule embryogène.* Ger., *Dotterconcrement, Dotterkern.* A peculiar body, often composed of concentric layers, found beside the germinal vesicle in the ova of arachnoids, amphibians, and some other animals. [J, 1, 23, 35.]

NUCULANA (Lat.), **NUCULANIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Nu^{2}k(nu^{4}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'na^3, -ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *nucula*, a little nut. Fr., *nuculaine.* Ger., *Nusspflaume, Steinbeere.* 1. Of Richard, a drupaceous or baccate fruit containing several stony seeds. 2. Of Lindley, a pulpy thin-skinned and stony-seeded berry, such as the grape. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (α, 35).]

NUCULE, n. Nu^{2}k'u^{2}l. Lat., *nucula* (dim. of *nux*, a nut). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nüsschen* (1st and 2d defs.). 1. A nutlet, a small nut or seed. 2. See GLANS. 3. The female organ in the *Characeæ.* [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

NUDE, adj. Nu^{2}d. Gr., *γυμνός.* Lat., *nudus.* Fr., *découvert, nu.* Ger., *nackt.* Naked, without hairs or wanting some usual covering. The *Nudæ* of Batsch are an order of the *Monopetalæ*, comprising the *Jasmineæ, Gentianeæ, Contortæ, Colubrinæ*, and *Sapotæ.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]

NUDIFLOROUS, adj. Nu^{2}d-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *nudiflorus* (from *nudus*, naked, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *nudiflore.* Ger., *nacktblumig.* Naked-flowered, gymnanthous. The *Nudifloræ* are: Of Fries, a class of the *Incompletæ*, consisting of the *Callitrichineæ, Ceratophylleæ*, and *Characeæ;* of Baillon and of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones* including the *Pandaneæ, Cyclanthaceæ, Typhaceæ, Aroideæ*, and *Lemnaceæ;* of Vines, a class, including the *Spadicifloræ* and the *Glumifloræ* (restricted by Bastin to the *Spadicifloræ*). [B, 42, 77, 121, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

NUDISEXE (Fr.), adj. Nu^6-de-se^{2}x. From *nudus*, naked, and *sexus*, sex. Of flowers, gymnanthous. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

NUDIUSCULUS (Lat.), adj. Nu^{2}d(nud)-i^2-u^{3}sk(u^{4}sk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *nudiuscule.* Ger., *fast nackt.* With but few hairs, nearly naked. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

NUHAR, n. Of the alchemists, brass or copper. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NULLIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{3}l(nu^{4}l)-li^{2}p'a^3-ra. Fr., *nullipare.* Sp., *nulipara.* A nulliparous female.

NULLIPAROUS, adj. Nu^{3}l-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *nulliparus* (from *nullus*, none, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *nullipare.* Having never brought forth young (sometimes restricted to one that has not been pregnant).

NUMB, adj. Nu^{3}m. Fr., *engourdi.* Ger., *erstarrt.* Affected with impairment of sensation, torpid. [L, 56 (α, 43).]

NUMBNESS, n. Nu^{3}m'ne^{2}s. Fr., *engourdissement.* Ger., *Erstarrung.* The condition of being numb. [α, 48.]

NUMMULAR, adj. Nu^{3}m'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *nummulus*, money. 1. Coin-like (said of sputa). [α, 48.] 2. Pertaining to nummulation. [J.]

NUMMULATION, n. Nu^{3}m-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *nummulus*, money. The aggregation of red blood-corpuscles into rolls, like coins placed face to face. [J.]

NUOLEN (Ger.), n. Nu-ol'e^{2}n. A place in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, where there is a saline and feebly ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

NUPHAR (Lat.), n. f. and n. Nu^2(nu)'fa^{3}r. Gen., *nuph'aris.* Gr., *νοῦφαρ.* Fr., *nénuphar.* Ger., *Seekandel, Nixblume.* The pond-lily; a genus of the *Nymphæaceæ.* The *Nuphareæ* (Fr., *nupharées*), or *Nupharidæ*, or *Nupharinæ*, are a tribe of the *Nymphæaceæ* (see under NYMPHÆA). [B, 34, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. advena.** Yellow pond-lily, frog-lily; a North American species. The pods are used as food by the Indians. [B, 34, 185 (α, 35).]—**N. lutea, N. luteum.** Fr., *nénuphar jaune, petit nénuphar, jaunet d'eau, ribar.* Ger., *gelbe Seerose, Teichrose. Nixblume.* Yellow water-lily, can-dock, bobbins, brandy-bottle, clot, cambie-leaf, the *νυμφαία ἑτέρα* of the ancients. The root-flower and seed were formerly used like those of *Nymphæa alba.* The leaves and leaf-stalks are slightly bitter and astringent. The flowers, which emit the perfume of brandy, are made into cooling drinks in Turkey. The roots, infused in milk, are said to be destructive to cockroaches, and are used medicinally in Japan. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

NUPTIALITY, n. Nu^{3}p-shi^2-a^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From *nuptiæ*, nuptials. Fr., *nuptialité.* The ratio of the number of marriages to population in a community. ["Rev. d'hyg.," 1888, p. 61 (α, 18).]

NUPTIOMANIE (Ger.), n. Nup-tse-o-ma^{3}n-e'. Of Morselli, a variety of delusional insanity in which the predominant idea is the expectation of marriage with some one of higher social station. [α, 34.]

NUQUE (Fr.), n. Nu^{6}k. See NAPE.

NURSE, n. Nu^{5}rs. Gr., *τροφός* (1st def.). Lat., *nutrix* (1st def.). Fr., *nourrice* (1st def.), *bonne* (1st def.), *garde-malade* (2d def.). Ger., *Amme* (1st def.), *Wärter* (2d def.), *Wärterin* (2d def.), *Pfleger* (2d def.), *Pflegerin* (2d def.). 1. A person (especially a woman) that has the care of children). 2. One that attends the sick or persons under medical treatment. [α, 48.]—**Dry-n.** Fr., *nourrice sèche.* A woman that has charge of an infant but does not suckle it. [α, 48.]—**Mechanical n.** See COUVEUSE.—**Monthly n.** Fr., *garde-couches.* Ger., *Hebamme.* A n. that waits on a lying-in woman. [α, 48.]—**Wet-n.** Fr., *mère nourrice.* A n. that has charge of an infant and suckles it. [α, 48.]

NURSING, n. Nu^{5}rs'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *tétée* (2d def.). 1. Lactation (*q. v.*). 2. The act of giving suck. 3. The act of taking the breast. 4. Attention to the sick.

NUSS (Ger.), n. Nus. See NUT (1st def.).—**Amerikanische Nüsse.** See *Brazil* NUTS.—**Aromatischer N.** See NUTMEG.—**Indischer N.** See COCOA-NUT.—**N'baum.** 1. See JUGLANS (1st def.). 2. See CARYA.—**N'öl.** See *Oleum* JUGLANDIS.

NUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{3}st(nu^{4}st)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Cream. 2. A creamy scum on urine. [Paracelsus (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

NUT, n. Nu^{3}t. Gr., *κάρυον.* Lat., *nux.* Fr., *noix.* Ger., *Nuss.* It., *noce.* Sp., *nuez.* In botany, a glans (*q. v.*, 1st def.), the putamen of the drupe, the kernel of the seed of various plants, and the tuber of certain plants. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (α, 35).] For varieties not here given, see the major list, or under the qualifying words.—**Bag-n.** See BLADDER-*n.*—**Barbadoes n's.** Lat., *nuces barbadenses* (seu *catharticæ*). Fr., *noix de Barbadoes* (ou *américaine*, ou *de médecine*, ou *de médicinier*), *pignons d'Inde.* Ger., *Purgirnüsse, Pulgueranüsse.* The seeds of *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 5, 19 (α, 35).]—**Bedda n's.** Bastard myrobalans. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bezoar n.** The fruit of *Cæsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bitter-n.** See CARYA *amara.*—**Bonduc n.** The seed of *Cæsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Brazil n's.** Ger., *amerikanische* (oder *brasilianische*) *Nüsse.* The seed of *Bertholletia excelsa.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**French n.** The walnut. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lambert's n's, Large bond-n's.** Lat., *nuces Lambertianæ.* Ger., *Lambertsnüsse.* The n's of *Corylus tubulosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Levant n.** See COCCULUS *indicus.*—**Marking n., Marany n., Marsh n.** The seed of *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Monkey-n.** 1. The *Arachis hypogæa.* 2. The seeds of various species of *Anacardium.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**N.-tree.** See CORYLUS *avellana.*—**Oil n.** 1. The *Pyrularia oleifera* or its fruit. 2. The seed of *Ricinus communis.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Pean'.** See the major list.—**Physic n's.** See *Barbadoes n's.*—**Poison n.** The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its seed. [B, 19, 172 (α, 35).]—**Purging n's.** See *Barbadoes n's.*—**Quandang n.** The *Fusanus acuminatus* or its fruit. [B, 19, 27 (α, 35).]—**Snake n.** The *Ophiocaryon paradoxum* or its seed. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Suwarrow n.** The *Caryocar nuciferum* and *Caryocar butyrosum* or their seed. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Vomit-n.** The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its seed.—**Water-n.** The fruit of various species of *Trapa.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Welsh n.** See JUGLANS *regia.*

NUTATION, n. Nu^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *nutatio* (from *nutare*, to nod). Fr., *n.* 1. A nodding or oscillating movement. [α, 48.] 2. See CIRCUMN'.—**N. of the sacrum.** A partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis, whereby either its upper or its lower extremity recedes from the anterior wall of the pelvis, so as to give greater space for the passage of the fœtus. [A, 99.]

NUTATOR (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}t(nut)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *nutateur.* A muscle acting to flex the head forward.—**N. capitis.** See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis anterior** (seu **anticus**). See STERNOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis externus.** Fr., *nutateur externe de la tête.* See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis internus.** Fr., *nutateur interne de la tête.* See STERNOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis posterior.** See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleidomastoideus anterior.** See STERNOMASTOIDEUS. — **N. cleidomastoideus posterior.** See CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.

NUTATORY, adj. Nu^{2}t'a^3-to-ri^2. Of the nature of nutation. [A, 99.]

NUT-GALL, n. Nu^{3}t'ga^{4}l. Gr., κηκίς. Lat., *galla* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gallæ* [Ger. Ph.], *gallæ aleppenses* (seu *turcicæ*). Fr., *galle de chêne* (ou *noix de galle*) *d'Alep* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Galläpfel, levantische* (oder *aleppische*) *Gallen.* Galls, oak (or Aleppo, or Turkey) galls, n.-g's ; the hard, brittle, spherical excrescences, from ⅜ to ⅘ inch in diameter, produced on *Quercus lusitanica infectoria* and allied oaks by the punctures of *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* (*q. v.* under GALLS) and other insects. They have a smooth surface, marked on the upper half with small pointed knobs or tuberosities. Before the escape of the insect they are of a dark olive-color, but afterward become yellowish-brown and much lighter in weight (see *White* GALLS). They contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of tannic or gallo-tannic acid, and 3 per cent. of gallic acid, sugar, resin, and protein substances. They have an astringent and acidulous taste and little odor. They are used chiefly in dyeing and in making inks. In modern medicine they are seldom used internally, though in India they are employed as an astringent. Their infusion is sometimes used as an antidote to tartar emetic. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. ointment.** See *Unguentum* GALLÆ.—**Tincture of n.** See *Tinctura* GALLÆ.

NUTMEG, n. Nu^{3}t'me^{2}g. Lat., *myristica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *muscade* [Fr. Cod.], *noix muscade.* Ger., *Muskatnuss, aromatische Nuss.* The kernel or nucleus of the seed of various species of *Myristica,* especially *Myristica fragrans* (*officinalis*).—**American n.** The *Monodora myristica.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Balsam of n.** See *Expressed oil of n.*—**Brazilian n.** The aromatic fruit of *Cryptocarya moschata* ; used like pichurim beans. [B, 185, 267 (α, 35).]—**Cultivated n.** The nut of *Myristica officinalis.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Ethereal oil of n.** See *Oil of n.*—**Expressed oil of n.** Lat., *oleum myristicæ expressum* [Br. Ph.], *oleum nucistæ* [Ger. Ph.], *oleum concretum e semine myristicæ moschatæ* [Fr. Cod.], *butyrum* (seu *adeps*) *nucistæ, adeps* (seu *balsamum*) *myristicæ.* Fr., *beurre de muscade* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Muskatbutter, Muskatenbutter, Muskatöl, Muskatenwachs, Muskatbalsam.* N. butter ; a concrete oil obtained by heat and expression from n's. It is a solid, unctuous, orange-brown substance, more or less mottled, of an agreeable n.-like odor and a fatty and aromatic taste. It contains the volatile oil of n. (over 4 per cent.), myristicin (70 per cent.), and other fatty bodies. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Female n.** The nut of *Myristica officinalis.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Long n.** See under MYRISTICA *fatua.* —**Madagascar (clover) n.** The kernel of the fruit of the *Agathophyllum aromaticum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Male n.** See under MYRISTICA *fatua,* MYRISTICA *malabarica,* and MYRISTICA *tomentosa.*—**N. butter.** See *Expressed oil of n.*—**N. flower.** The *Nigella sativa.* [B, 5, 34 (α, 35).]—**N.-tree.** The genus *Myristica,* especially *Myristica officinalis.* [α, 35.]—**N. wood.** The wood of *Borassus flabelliformis.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Oil of n.** Lat., *oleum myristicæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum nucistæ æthereum.* Fr., *essence* (ou *oléule,* ou *huile volatile*) *de muscade.* Ger., *ätherisches Muskatöl* (oder *Muskatnussöl*). A pale straw-colored or colorless oil distilled from powdered n. It consists chiefly of myristicene. The crude oil contains myristicol. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Peruvian n.** The *Laurelia sempervirens* or its fruit. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Spirit of n.** See *Spiritus* MYRISTICÆ.—**Stinking n.** The *Torreya californica* (*myristica*). [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**True n.** The n. of *Myristica officinalis.* [α, 35.]—**Wild n.** See under MYRISTICA *fatua,* MYRISTICA *malabarica,* and MYRISTICA *tomentosa.*

NUTRIENT, adj. Nu^{2}t'ri^2-e^{2}nt. From *nutrire,* to nourish. See NUTRITIOUS.

NUTRIMENT, n. Nu^{2}t'ri^2-m'nt. Lat., *nutrimen, nutrimentum* (from *nutrire,* to nourish). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nährung, Nahrungsmittel.* See ALIMENT and NOURISHMENT.

NUTRITION, n. Nu^{2}t-ri^2'shu^{3}n. Gr., θρέψις. Lat., *nutritio, nutritus* (from *nutrire,* to nourish). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Ernährung.* 1. The function possessed by living organisms of repairing tissue waste by the absorption and assimilation of new alimentary materials ; also the state of general well-being kept up by that function. 2. See NUTRIMENT. [K.]

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, adj's. Nu^{2}t-ri^{2}sh'u^{3}s, nu^{2}t'ri^2-ti^{2}v. Lat., *nutritivus* (from *nutrire,* to nourish). Ger., *nahrhaft, nährend.* Furnishing nourishment, subserving the function of nutrition. [α, 48.]

NUTROLACTIS, n. Nu^{2}t-ro-la^{2}k'ti^{2}s. From *nutrire,* to nourish, and *lac,* milk. A proprietary galactagogue preparation, containing *Galega officinalis, Galega tephrosia,* and *Tephrosia apollinea.* ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890.]

NUX (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{3}x(nu^{4}x). Gen., *nuc'is.* Gr., κάρυον. 1. See NUT. 2. The walnut. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**Arillus nucis moschatæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See MACE. — **Balsamum nucis moschatæ.** See *Expressed oil of* NUTMEG.—**Extractum nucum.** Fr., *extrait de brou de noix.* A preparation made by boiling the green bark of walnut-shells in water, straining, and evaporating ; or by evaporating the juice of the green bark to a pilular consistence. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**N. amara.** See CARYA *amara.*—**N. aquatica.** See *Water* NUT.—**N. cathartica.** See *Barbadoes* NUTS.—**Nuces catharticæ americanæ.** 1. See *Barbadoes* NUTS. 2. The seeds of *Croton tiglium.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. cocos.** Cocoa-nut. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. indica.** 1. An old term for the cocoa-nut. 2. See NUX VOMICA. 3. See ARECA *nut.*—**N. insana.** See DATURA *stramonium.*—**N. juglans.** The fruit of *Juglans regia.* [B, 121 (α, 35).] —**N. medica.** See *Barbadoes* NUTS.—**N. metel.** Of Clusius and others, a species of *Datura,* perhaps *Datura metel.* [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).]—**N. metella.** 1. See *N. metel.* 2. Of Fuchs and others, see *N. vomica.*—**N. moschata.** The fruit of *Myristica officinalis.* [B, 5, 121 (α, 35).]—**N. myristica.** See MYRISTICA *fragrans.*—**Nuces ponticæ.** The unripe fruit of *Juglans regia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**N. purgans.** 1. See *Barbadoes* NUTS. 2. The seed of *Croton tiglium* and of *Jatropha multifida.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Nuces regiæ.** See *Nuces ponticæ.*—**N. St. Ignatii.** See *Saint Ignatius's* BEAN.—**Nuces unguentariæ.** See BEHEN *nut.*—**N. vesicaria.** The *Staphylea pinnata.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Oleum nucis moschatæ** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Expressed oil of* NUTMEG. — **Oleum nucum coryli.** See *Oleum* AVELLANÆ.—**Pulvis nucis moschatæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de muscade* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Semen* MYRISTICÆ *pulveratum.* — **Rob nucum.** Fr., *rob de noix.* Rob of nuts, official in many of the older pharmacopœias ; made by boiling together equal parts of the juice of green walnuts and despumated honey. [B, 119 (α, 21).] —**Spiritus nucis moschatæ.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de muscade.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of nutmeg with 8 parts of alcohol and distilling. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Viride nucis putamen.** Fr., *brou de noix.* Ger., *Nussschale.* The green hull of the nut of *Juglans regia serotina,* from which a liquor is made. [L, 49.]

NUX VOMICA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{3}x(nu^{4}x)-vo^{2}m(wo^{2}m)'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brechnuss, Krähenauge.* Sp., *nuez vómica* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *nuca vomica* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn. : *nuces vomicæ* [Gr. Ph.], *semen* (seu *semina* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *nucis vomicæ* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *semen* (seu *semina* [Russ. Ph.]) *strychni* [Ger. Ph.]. Of the U. S., Br., Austr., Belg., Swiss, Hung. (2d ed.), and Netherl. Ph's, the seed of *Strychnos n. v.* It is a light-grayish, irregularly orbicular seed, less than 1 inch in diameter, about ¼ inch thick, slightly depressed toward the centre, and in the superior varieties having a carinate margin. Its surface has a glistening aspect, due to a covering of appressed radiating hairs. The seed has a bitter taste, but is without odor, though its powder has a faint sweetish smell. It shows on section a mass of translucent horny albumin, divided into 2 parts by a fissure containing the embryo, which is about $\frac{3}{10}$ inch long, and has a clavate radicle and a pair of delicate heart-shaped cotyledons. N. v. contains, besides a yellow coloring matter, a concrete oil, gum, starch, bassorin, and several earthy phosphates, and two poisonous alkaloids (strychnine and brucine) combined with igasuric acid. According to Desnoix, it also contains a crystallizable base, igasurine, separated by Schutzenberger into nine alkaloids ; but this is doubted by most investigators. The properties and uses of n. v. are those of its chief alkaloid, strychnine. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (α, 35) ; B, 95 (α, 38) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (α, 50).]—**Abstractum nucis vomicæ** [U. S. Ph.]. An abstract made by moistening 200 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, macerating for 48 hours, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving the first 170 parts, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, mixing the two portions, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, drying at or below 50° C., bringing up to 100 parts with sugar of milk, and reducing to a fine uniform powder. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Alcoholic extract of n.** See *Extractum nucis vomicæ.*—**Aqua nucum vomicarum** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Syn. : *aqua strychni Rademacheri* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1,000 parts of n. v. in coarse powder with 51 [Belg. Ph.] (100 [Swiss Ph.], 187½ [Russ. Ph.]) of alcohol, and the necessary amount of water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of n. v.** See *Extractum* STRYCHNI *aquosum.* —**Essentia nucis vomicæ.** See *Tinctura nucis vomicæ.* **Extractum nucis vomicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung., Ph. Netherl. Ph., Norw Ph., Swed. Ph.] **alcoholicum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychnossamenextrakt, Krähenaugenextrakt.* Sp., *extracto alcohólico de nuez vómica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *extractum nucis vomicæ spirituosum* [Swiss Ph.], *extractum strychni* [Ger. Ph.] (*spirituosum* [Russ. Ph.]), *extractum nucum vomicarum spirituosum* (seu *alcoholicum*). 1. A preparation made by macerating or digesting n. v. with from 1½ to 6 times as much alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder be moistened with 100 parts of a mixture of 8 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerated for 48 hours, and treated in a percolator with more alcohol and water, the alcohol being distilled off and the residue evaporated to a pilular consistence. The Br. Ph. directs that 1 lb. of n. v. be softened with steam, dried quickly, powdered, boiled several times with rectified spirit, and strained, the spirit distilled, and the residue evaporated to a soft extract. Several of the older pharmacopœias ordered the extract to be prepared by distilling off most of the alcohol from tincture of n. v. and evaporating. 2. Of the Hung. Ph., see *Extractum nucis vomicæ spirituosum pulveratum.*—**Extractum nucis vomicæ aquosum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum* STRYCHNI *aquosum.*—**Extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de noix vomique.* Ger., *flüssiges Strychnossamenextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, digesting for 48 hours, treating in a percolator with more alcohol and water, reserving the first 90 c. c. of percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in the reserved portion, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum nucis vomicæ spirituosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum nucis vomicæ.*—**Extractum nucis vomicæ spirituosum pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Syn. : *extractum nucis vomicæ* [Hung. Ph.], *extractum strychni spirituosum cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing with extract of n. v. twice as much dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or three times as much of a mixture of licorice and sugar of milk [Finn. Ph.], and powdering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Fluid extract of n. v.** See *Extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum.*—**Nuces vomicæ legitimæ.**

See *Saint Ignatius's* BEAN.—**N.-v. tree.** See STRYCHNOS *n. v.*—**Pulvis nucis vomicæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. N. v. washed, softened by steam, ground in a steel mill, powdered in a covered iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura nucis vomicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture* [Fr. Cod.]) *de noix vomique.* Sp., *tintura alcohólica de nuez vómica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura strychni* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting or macerating powdered n. v. in 5, 6, or 10 times as much diluted alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 20 parts of n. v. in fine powder be macerated 1 day, and then exhausted in a percolator with a mixture of 8 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, the first 90 parts of percolate reserved, the rest evaporated to 10 parts and mixed with the 90, a portion weighed and dried, the rest weighed and the amount of dry extract contained in the whole thus calculated, the dried portion dissolved again in the rest, and alcohol added till 100 parts of tincture contain 2 of dry extract. The Br. Ph. directs that 133 grains of extract of n. v., containing 20 of the alkaloids of n. v., be dissolved in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol so diluted that 1 fl. oz. of the tincture shall contain 1 grain of the alkaloids. The *tinctura nucum vomicarum* (seu *strychni*) *Rademacheri* of the Swiss and Russian Ph's is essentially this preparation. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura nucum vomicarum Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. See under *Tinctura nucis vomicæ.*

NYADELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni(nu^6)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-el(e^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. A genus of trees referred by Baillon to *Milnea.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**N. racemosa.** A Malabar tree of undetermined botanical position. The flesh of the fruit is used as food. A syrup is prepared from the juice of the unripe fruit, and employed in Malabar in coughs, asthma, etc. The seeds are purgative. [B. 180 (*a*, 35).]

NYCHTHEMERUS (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}k(nu^{6}ch^2)-the^{2}m(tham)′-e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., νυχθήμερος (from νύξ, night, and ἡμέρα, day). Fr., *nychthémère.* Ger., *nachttaglich.* 1. Pertaining to night and day; lasting a night and a day; ephemeral; as a n. in the neut., *nychthemeron*, the space of a night and a day. 2. Being of white and black colors in vivid contrast. [*a*, 48.]

NYCTAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}kt(nu^{6}kt)-a(a^3)′go. Gen., *-ag′inis.* From νύξ, night. The genus *Mirabilis.* The *Nyctaginaceæ* (Fr., *nyctaginacées*), or *Nyctagineæ* (Fr., *nyctaginées*; Ger., *Nyctagineen*), or *Nyctagines*, are the marvelworts, an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, chiefly tropical, having purgative properties. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*. 35).]—**N. hortensis.** See MIRABILIS *jalapa.*

NYCTALOPIA (Lat.), **NYCTALOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ni^{2}kt-(nu^{6}kt)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-op(o^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. -op(o^{2}p)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-op′iæ*, *-as′eos* (*-is*). From νύξ, night, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *nyctalopie, vue nocturne, aveuglement du jour.* Ger., *Nyktalopie, Nachtsehen, Tagblindheit.* Day-blindness; a form of retinal hyperæsthesia in which there is distinct vision only at night or by a feeble illumination; said to be caused by long exposure to glistening surfaces. It also occurs in tobacco amblyopia and in central opacities of the cornea or lens, because vision is then better when the pupil is dilated. [B; F.]

NYCTAMBLYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}kt(nu^{6}kt)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2-(blu^6)-op(o^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From νύξ, night, and ἀμβλυωπία, dim-sightedness. See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).

NYCTANTHES (Lat.), n. f. and n. Ni^{2}kt(nu^{6}kt)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)′-ez(as). From νύξ, night, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *n.* A genus of oleaceous plants, of the *Jasmineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**N. arbor tristis.** Fr., *arbre triste.* Ger., *Trauerbaum, indische Nachtblume.* Indian mourner, night jasmine, sad-tree, night-scented tree-of-sadness, the *singahar* of the Bengalese, the *hursinghar* of the Hindoos; a species the bitter flowers of which, together with the seed, are used in India as a cardiac tonic. The root is said to be used in asthma, cough, and phthisis, and the leaves in fevers, rheumatism, and sciatica. The flowers furnish a dye, and a distilled water is used as an eye-wash. [A. 493; B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 126 (*a*, 50).]

NYCTEUOSMA (Lat.), **NYCTEUTERPE** (Lat.), n's f. Ni^{2}kt-(nu^{6}kt)-u^2-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)′ma^3, -tu^{6}rp(te^{2}rp)′e(a). From νύξ, night, and εὐοσμεῖν, to be fragrant, or εὐτερπής, charming. Fr., *nycteuosme.* See MIRABILIS *jalapa.*

NYCTIPOLUS (Lat.), **NYCTIPORUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ni^{2}kt-(nu^{6}kt)-i^{2}p′o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., νυκτιπόλος (from νύξ, night, and πολεῖν, to go about), and νυκτιπόρος (from νυκτοπορεῖν, to travel by night). See SOMNAMBULIST.

NYCTOBADIA (Lat.), **NYCTOBASIS** (Lat.), **NYCTOBATESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ni^{2}kt(nu^{6}kt)-o(o^3)-ba(ba^3)′di^2-a^3, -o^{2}b′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, -o(o^3)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-bad′iæ* (*-bas′eos*), (*-ob′asis*), *-as′eos* (*-is*). Gr., νυκτοβατία (from νύξ, night, and βαίνειν, to walk). See SOMNAMBULISM.

NYCTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}k(nu^{6}k)-to(to^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)′i^2-a^3. From νύξ, night, and φόβος, fear. A morbid dread of night. [*a*, 34.]

NYCTOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}kt(nu^{6}kt)-o(o^3)-fon′i^2-a^3. From νύξ, night, and φωνεῖν, to produce a sound. Fr., *nyctophonie.* Ger., *Tagstimmlosigkeit.* Of Knaf, loss of voice during the day-time. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

NYCTOTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}kt(nu^{6}kt)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)-flo′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-los′eos* (*-is*). From νύξ, night, and τυφλοῦν, to make blind. Fr., *nyctotyphlose.* Hemeralopia. [F.]

NYDELBAD (Ger.), n. Nu^{6}d′e^{2}l-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there are a sulphurous spring and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 49, 135 (*a*, 14, 50).]

NYGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}g(nu^{6}g)′ma^3. Gen., *nyg′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., νύγμα, νύχμα (from νύσσειν, to prick). A punctured wound. [E.]

NYGMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}g(nu^{6}g)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of a plaster, used for punctured wounds. [L, 50.]

NYMPH, n. Ni^{2}mf. Gr., νύμφα, νύμφη. Lat., *nympha.* Fr., *nymphe.* See CHRYSALIS.

NYMPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}m(nu^{6}m)′fa^3. Gr., νύμφα, νύμφη (lit., a bride). Fr., *nymphe.* Ger., *Nymphe.* 1. See CHRYSALIS. 2. A fanciful name for the labium pudendi minus. Various reasons for the term have been suggested.—**Nymphæ pendulæ.** Elongated, pendulous labia minora.

NYMPHÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}m(nu^{6}m)-fe′(fa^3′e^2)-a^3. Gr., νυμφαία (from νύμφη, a nymph). Fr., *nymphæa.* Ger., *Seerose.* The typical genus of the *Nymphæaceæ* (Fr., *nymphæacées*; Ger., *Nymphæaceen*), which are the water-lilies, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons including (for most authors) the genera of the *Nymphææ* (see below). In this sense they are aquatic herbs with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves growing from a prostrate root-stock. The stems are bitter and astringent and contain a fæcula which, when properly prepared, may be used as food. Some of the species are said to be sedative. In some classifications the *Nymphæaceæ* include the *Cabombeæ* and *Nelumboneæ* as well as the *Nymphææ* (genera *Nuphar*, *N.*, *Barclaya*, *Euryale*, and *Victoria*). The *Nymphæineæ* of Planchon are the *Nymphæaceæ* in this latter sense. The *Nymphæoideæ* of Meissner are a class of the *Diplochlamydeæ* comprising the *Nelumboneæ*, *Hydropeltideæ*, *Nymphæaceæ* (*Nymphææ*), and *Sarraceniaceæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 176, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aqua nymphææ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de nénuphar.* A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *N. advena* with 4 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Conserva nymphææ.** Fr., *conserve de nénuphar.* A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of the flowers of *N. advena* and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum nymphææ.** A preparation made by infusing flowers of *N. advena* in four times as much boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**N. advena.** See NUPHAR *advena.*—**N. alba.** Fr., *nymphéa blanc, baratte, lis d'eau, lunette d'eau.* Ger., *weisse Seerose, Wasserlilie, Keulwurz, Wasserrose, weisse Nymphblume.* White water-lily, can-dock,



NYMPHÆA ODORATA. [A, 327.]

bobbins. The flowers, root, and seed were formerly used as refrigerants and astringents, and by the ancients were considered antaphrodisiac. In France the root-stock is used in the preparation of a beer. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. cærulea.** Fr., *nymphéa bleu.* Blue lotus of the Nile; a species having similar properties to those of *N. alba.* In Senegal the roots and the farina of the seed are used as food. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**N. candida.** Ger., *böhmische Seerose.* A Bohemian species resembling in appearance and properties *N. alba.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**N. citrina.** See NUPHAR *luteum.*—**N. cyanea.** 1. Blue Indian water-lily. The flowers are used in Bengal as an astringent and refrigerant. 2. The *N. cærulea.* [A, 496; B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. dentata.** Tooth-leaved water-lily, considered by some a variety of *N. lotus.* [A, 496; B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. edulis, N. esculenta.** Edible water-lily, the *chota soondhi* of the Hindoos; an East Indian species. The starchy roots are used as food and medicinally. The capsule and seed are ground and mixed with flour to make cakes, or are pickled. [A, 496; B, 172, 180 (*a*, 35)].—**N. gigantea.** Australian water-lily; a species having an edible root-stock. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**N. lotus.** Fr., *lotier d'Egypte* (ou *aquatique*). Ger., *ägyptische Seerose.* Egyptian lotus (or water-lily), the λωτός αἰγυπτιακός of Dioscorides. The seeds, roots, leaves, and leaf-stalks are eaten. It was a sacred plant with the ancient Egyptians, and is still a fetich in the Gaboon country, where it is known as *haroarouo.* The Arabs employ it in jaundice. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**N. lutea.** See NUPHAR *lutea.*—**N. malabarica.** Fr., *nymphéa du Malabar.* A species found in Malabar, where the flowers are used in coughs and in gastrorrhagia. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

—**N. nelumbo.** See Nelumbium *speciosum.*—**N. odorata.** Fr., *nymphéa odorant.* Sp., *ninfa.* American sweet-scented water-lily, a highly fragrant North American species, resembling and used like *N. alba.* The rhizome, containing much tannin and gallic acid, is applied in poultices as a discutient. [B, 5, 19, 180 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**N. officinalis.** See *N. alba.*—**N. pubescens.** East Indian lotus, indigenous to Africa, the East Indies, and Java, resembling *N. lotus.* In the East Indies a decoction of the root, which is edible, is employed in dysuria and hæmorrhoids, and the leaves, in the form of a salve, are used in eye diseases. [A, 496; B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. rubra.** Red-flowered water-lily; an East Indian species by some considered a variety of *N. lotus.* The root and leaves are used like those of *N. pubescens.* The roots, seeds, and capsules are used as food, and the starch obtained from the roots and underground stems is employed both as an aliment and as medicine. [A, 496; B, 19, 172, 180 (a, 35) (a, 50).]—**N. stellata.** Blue lotus; a species growing in India. In Malabar the flowers are used as an antemetic and in coughs and dysuria, and the seeds in diabetes. [A, 496; B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. thermalis.** Hungarian lotus (or water-lily); a white-flowered species growing in a warm spring in Hungary, very closely related to *N. lotus*, if not identical with it. [B, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus nymphææ.** A sweetened infusion of the flowers of *N. alba.* [B, 119 (a, 38).]

NYMPHAL, adj. Ni^{2}m'f'l. Lat., *nymphalis.* Resembling the genus *Nymphœa*, of or pertaining to the *Nymphales*, or Lindley's n. alliance, which corresponds to the *Nymphœaceœ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

NYMPHAR (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}m(nu^{6}m)'fa^{3}r. Gen., *nym'pharis.* See Nymphæa *alba.*

NYMPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}mf(nu^{6}mf)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Ger., *Nymphenentzündung, Schamlefzenentzündung.* Inflammation of the nymphæ. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

NYMPHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}mf(nu^{6}mf)-o(o^3)-id(ed)'ez(as). The genus *Menyanthes.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

NYMPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}mf(nu^{6}mf)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'-ni^2-a^3. From νύμφη, a bride, and μανία, madness. Fr., *nymphomanie, fureur utérine.* Ger., *Nymphomanie, Manntollheit.* A form of insanity in a woman characterized by excessive venereal desire. [a, 34.]

NYMPHONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni^{2}mf(nu^{6}mf)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From νύμφη, a nympha, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A morbid tumor of the nympha. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NYMPHOTOMY, n. Ni^{2}mf-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From νύμφη, a bride, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *nymphotomie.* Ger., *Nymphenverschneidung, Lefzenschnitt.* 1. Excision of a portion of the nymphæ. 2. Clitoridectomy (from νύμφη, the ancient term for the clitoris). 3. A religious rite, analogous to circumcision, practised on females among certain Oriental peoples. [L, 88, vol. 24, p. 217 (a, 34).]

NYSSA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}s(nu^{6}s)'sa^3. Fr., *tupélo.* Tupelo, gum-tree; a genus of trees of the *Nyssaceæ* (the *Nysseæ* of Jussieu), which are an order now included in the *Cornaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. canadensis, N. candicans, N. capitata.** Fr., *tupélo blanchâtre.* Ogeechee lime; a lofty tree growing on river banks in the southern United States. The fruit has an agreeable acidulous taste. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. grandidentata.** Fr., *n. à grandes dents.* A species the root of which (tupelo-root) is used for making surgical tents. [B, 5, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. integrifolia, N. multiflora, N. silvatica.** Fr., *tupelo velu, tupélo de montagne.* Black (or sour) gum, pepperidge, common tupelo-tree: a species growing in the United States. Its root and wood are soft, and are used for making surgical tents. [B, 19, 34, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 50).]—**N. tomentosa, N. uniflora.** Fr., *tupéla uniflore.* Swamp (or large) tupelo, cotton gum-tree; a species common in swamps in the southern United States. Its wood is used like that of *N. multiflora.* [B, 34, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

NYSTAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni^{2}st(nu^{6}st)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., νύσταγμα, νυσταγμός, νύσταξις (from νυστάζειν, to nod in sleep). Fr., *nystagme.* Ger., *N.*, *Einschlafen im Sitzen* (1st def.), *Augenziltern* (3d def.), *Augenliderzucken* (2d def.), *Augenkrampf* (3d def.), *Augapfelkrampf* (3d def.). 1. Extreme drowsiness, with occasional relaxation of the cervical muscles and dropping of the head forward. 2. Spasmodic twitching of the eyelids. 3. A rapid lateral or rotatory oscillation of the eyeball, either continuous or intermittent and involuntary or nearly so. [A, 320 (a, 50); F; L, 41 (a, 14); "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1891, Suppl., p. 176 (a, 50).]—**Congenital n.** See *N. adnatus.*—**Laryngeal n.** Of Spencer, rapid rhythmic contractions of the laryngeal muscles synchronous with ocular n. ["Lancet," Oct. 9, 16, 1886, pp. 702, 736 (a, 29).]—**Miners' n.** An acquired form of n. prevalent in certain coal mines; characterized by a rotary oscillation of the eyes associated with corresponding apparent oscillations of objects in the field of vision, with giddiness, and with headache. The ocular movements are stopped and a sense of comfort is experienced by looking below the horizontal line, while the symptoms are increased by raising the eyes above that line. The prime cause seems to lie in the kind of work performed, in which the gaze is directed upward in a more or less oblique manner, whereby fatigue is induced in the superior rectus and inferior oblique, and also in the internal and external recti muscles, which finally occasions their spasmodic action when brought into employment. [F; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1890, p. 157 (a, 29).]—**N. adnatus.** Fr., *nystagme congénital.* Ger., *angeborenes Augenzittern.* A form of n. occurring at or before birth. Its existence is doubtful. [F.]—**N. lateralis.** ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 446 (a, 29).] N. in which the oscillations are in the horizontal meridian.—**N. mixtus.** A combination of n. oscillatorius and n. rotatorius in which the direction of the oscillations is diagonal. [F.]—**N. oscillatorius.** Fr., *nystagme oscillant* (ou *horizontal*). Ger., *horizontales* (or *oscillirendes*) *Augenzittern.* A vibrating or oscillatory trembling motion of the eyes in a horizontal direction in which the positive and negative oscillations occur around the axis of the first pair of extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. [F.]—**N. rotatorius.** A circular or rolling motion of the eyes around the visual axis. It is, however, not always or not entirely due to alternate action of the third pair of extrinsic eye muscles, for the rotatory movements may be of the purest kind or they may be united with a lateral or diagonal movement. [F.]—**Pharyngeal n.** Of Spencer, rapid rhythmic contractions of the pharyngeal muscles synchronous with ocular n. ["Lancet," Oct. 9, 16, 1886, pp. 702, 736 (a, 29).]—**Vertical n.** N. in which the oscillations are in the vertical meridian. [a, 29.]

NYSTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}st(nu^{6}st)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tax'eos* (*-is*). See Nystagmus.

NYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}x(nu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *nyx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., νύξις. See Nygma.

O

OAK, n. Ok. A.-S., *ac, œc.* Gr., δρῦς. Lat., *quercus.* Fr., *chêne.* Ger., *Eiche, Eichbaum.* The genus *Quercus*; also, in Australia, the genus *Casuarina.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**African o.** See Oldfieldia *africana.*—**Barren o.** The *Quercus nigra.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bear o.** The *Quercus ilicifolia.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Belote o.** The *Quercus ballota.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bitter o.** The *Quercus cerris.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Black o.** The *Quercus robur, Quercus tinctoria*, and *Quercus nigra.* [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Blue Jack-o.** The *Quercus cinerea.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**British o.** The *Quercus robur*, also its varieties, *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Quercus pedunculata.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Burr-o.** The *Quercus macrocarpa.* [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**California o.-balls.** Nutgalls derived from *Quercus lobata.* [B, 81.]—**Champion o.** The *Quercus rubra.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Chaparral o.** The *Quercus Breweri.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chestnut o.** The *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Quercus prinus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common o.** The *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pedunculata.* [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Compound powder of o.-bark.** Fr., *poudre de chêne composée.* A powder consisting of 1 scruple each of o. bark and sweet-flag root and 5 grains of gentian-root. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Cork-o.** The *Quercus suber* and *Quercus occidentalis.* [B, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Decoction of o.-bark.** See *Decoctum* quercus.—**Decoction of o.-bark with alum.** See *Decoctum corticis* quercus *cum alumine.*—**Decoction of o.-bark with vinegar.** See *Decoctum corticis* quercus *cum aceto.*—**Durmast o.** The *Quercus pubescens.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dwarf o.** The *Quercus nana.* [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Dyers' o.** The *Quercus tinctoria* and *Quercus infectoria.* [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**European o.** The *Quercus robur.* [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Evergreen o.** The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Extract of o.-bark.** See *Extractum corticis* quercus.—**False cork-o.** The *Quercus pseudo-suber.* [B, 71 (a, 14).]—**Female o.** The *Quercus pedunculata.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Forest-o.** In Australia, the genus *Casuarina.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**French o.** See Catalpa *longissima* and Bucida *buceras.*—**Green o.** O.-wood colored green by the presence of the mycelium of *Peziza œruginosa.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**He-o.** See Casuarina *distyla.*—**Himalayan o.** The *Quercus lanata.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Holly-o., Holm-o.** The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hungarian o.** The *Quercus conferta.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Indian o.** The *Tectona grandis.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Iron o.** The *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus obtusiloba.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Italian o.** The *Quercus œsculus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Jerusalem o.** See Chenopodium *ambrosioides* and Chenopodium *botrys.*—**Kermes o.** The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Laurel-o.** The *Quercus laurifolia* and *Quercus imbricaria.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Live o.** The *Quercus virens.* [B, 5, 185 (a, 35).]—**Mongolian o.** The *Quercus mongolica* and *Quercus dentata.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mossy cup-o.** The *Quercus cerris.* [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**New Zealand o.** The *Alectyron excelsum* and *Knightia excelsa.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Nutgall-o.** The *Quercus lusitanica*, var. *infectoria.* [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**O.-bark.** Lat., *quercus alba* [U. S. Ph.], *quercus cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex quercus* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce du chêne blanc* [Fr. Cod.], *et du chêne verte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eichenrinde.* Sp., *corteza de roble.* The bark of *Quercus alba* [U. S. Ph.] (of the smaller branches and young stems of *Quercus pedunculata* [Br. Ph.], of *Quercus robur* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], and of *Quercus ilex* [Fr. Cod.]). [B.]—**O.-leather.** Ger., *Eicheleder.* The mycelium of a *Fungus* (the *Xylostroma giganteum* of Sowerby) found in the fissures of old o.-wood, and somewhat like white kid-leather; used, on account of its pliability, as a base for plasters. The o.-leather of ships undergoing dry rot is said to be the *Polyporus hybridus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**O.-nuts.** Acorns. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. of Bashan.** The *Quercus œgilops.* [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Overcup-o.** The *Quercus lyrata* and *Quercus macrocarpa.* [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Pin-o.** The *Quercus palustris.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Poison o.** The *Rhus toxicodendron*; on the Pacific slope, the *Rhus diversiloba.* [B, 19, 66, 275 (a, 35).]—**Post-o.** The *Quercus obtusiloba.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Quercitron-o.** The *Quercus tinctoria.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red o.** The *Quercus rubra.* [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scarlet o.** The *Quercus coccinea.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-o.** 1. The *Quercus maritima.* [B, 71 (a, 14).] 2. The *Fucus vesiculosus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**She-o.** In Australia, the genus

Casuarina. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Shingle-o.** The *Quercus imbricaria.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Swamp-o.** 1. The *Quercus prinus.* 2. In Australia, the genus *Casuarina.* 3. The *Viminaria denudata.* [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Tincture of o.-bark.** See *Tinctura corticis* QUERCUS.—**Truffle-o.** The *Quercus pubescens, Quercus robur,* and *Quercus lanuginosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Turkey o.** The *Quercus cerris.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Water-o.** The *Quercus aquatica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**White o.** The *Quercus alba* and *Quercus sessiliflora.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Willow-o.** The *Quercus phellos* and *Quercus salicina.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Yellow o.** The *Quercus castanea* and *Quercus lutea.* [B, 19, 71 (*a*, 14, 35).]

OAK ORCHARD SPRINGS, n. Ok o^{2}rch'a^{3}rd. A place in Genesee County, New York, where there are chalybeate springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

OAKUM, n. Ok'u^{3}m. Shreds of tarred rope; used as a substitute for lint. [E.]

OAMMA (Lat.), n. n. O-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *-am'matos (-atis).* Gr., ὤαμμα (from οὖς, the ear). 1. Audition. 2. The ear. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OARIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-a(a^3)-ri^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Ovarian neuralgia. For other words in *Oari-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Ovari-* or *Oophor-*.

OARIULE [Robin] (Fr.), n. O-a^3-re-u^{6}l. See CORPUS *luteum.*

OAT, n. Ot. Fr., *avoine.* Ger., *Hafer.* The genus *Avena*, especially *Avena sativa.* In the pl., o's, the seeds of *Avena sativa.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Animal o., Animated o.** See AVENA *sterilis.*—**False o.** See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum.*—**Husked o's.** See AVENA *excorticata.*—**O. flour.** A flour made from pearled o's. See AVENA *excorticata.* [*a*, 21.]—**O'meal.** See AVENÆ *farina.*—**Pearled o's.** See AVENA *excorticata.*—**Skinless o.** See AVENA *nuda.*—**Water-o.** The *Zizania aquatica.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Wild o.** See AVENA *fatua* and BROMUS *secalinus.*

OBAUDITIO (Lat.), **OBAUDITUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O^{2}b-a^{4}d(a^3-u^{4}d)-i^2(e)'shi^2(ti^2)-o, -it(et)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-ion'is, -it'us.* From *ob*, against, and *audire*, to hear. An old term for partial deafness. [F.]

OBCLAVATE, adj. O^{2}b-klav'at. Lat., *obclavatus, obclavus* (from *ob*, against, and *clava*, a club). Fr., *obclavé.* Ger., *verkehrt-kolbig.* In botany, inversely clavate, like a club reversed. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).]

OBCOMPRESSED, adj. O^{2}b-ko^{2}m-pre^{2}st'. Lat., *obcompressus* (from *ob*, against, and *comprimere*, to compress). Fr., *obcomprimé.* Flattened antero-posteriorly; of a fruit, compressed so that the two sutures are brought into contact. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

OBCONICAL, adj. O^{2}b-ko^{2}n'i^2-k'l. Lat., *obconicus* (from *ob*, against, and κωνικός, cone-shaped). Fr., *obconique.* Ger., *verkehrt-kegelförmig, umgekehrt-kegelig.* Conical, but with the point of attachment at the apex. [B, 1, 19, 291 (*a*, 35).]

OBCORDATE, adj. O^{2}b-ko^{2}rd'at. Lat., *obcordatus* (from *ob*, against, and *cor*, the heart), *obcordiformis.* Fr., *obcordé, obcordiforme.* Ger., *umgekehrt-herzförmig.* Inversely heart-shaped; of a leaf, cordate with the narrow end toward the base instead of at the apex. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

OBDORMITION, n. O^{2}b-do^{2}rm-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *obdormitio* (from *obdormire*, to fall asleep). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Einschlafen.* The tingling numbness known as "sleeping" produced in a limb by pressure on the nerve trunk supplying it. [*a*, 48.]

OBDUCTION (Fr., Ger.), n. Ob-du^{6}k-se-o^{2}n^2, ob-duk-tse-on'. A post-mortem examination.—**O'sbefunde** (Ger.). Post-mortem appearances.

OBEIN (Ger.), n. O'bin. See GENU *varum.*

OBELÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ob(o^{2}b)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From ὀβελός, a spit. The sagittal suture of the cranium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OBELION (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}b-e^{2}l'i^2-o^{2}n. From ὀβελός, a spit. Fr., *obélion.* The point in the median line where a line running between the two parietal foramina intersects the sagittal suture. [L, 149.]

OBERBAUCH (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-ba^3-u^{4}ch^2. See EPIGASTRIUM. For other words in *Ober-*, not here given, see under the other constituents of the compounds.

OBERBEIN (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-bin. See EXOSTOSIS.

OBERBINDE (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-bi^{2}nd-e^2. See FILLET.

OBERGESICHT (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-go^2-zi^{2}ch^{2}t. The upper part of the face. [*a*, 14.]

OBERHAND (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-ha^{3}nd. See CARPUS.

OBERHAUT (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-ha^3-u^{4}t. See EPIDERMIS.

OBERHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. See ENDOTHELIUM.

OBERHODEN (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-ho^{3}d-e^{2}n. See EPIDIDYMIS.

OBERIRDISCH (Ger.), adj. Ob'e^{2}r-erd-i^{2}sh. See EPIGÆAL.

OBERKEIM (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-kim. See EPIBLAST (1st def.).

OBERKIEFER (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-kef-e^{2}r. See *Superior* MAXILLA.

OBERLAPPEN (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-la^{3}p pe^{2}n. A superior lobe, a parietal lobe of the brain. [I. 3 (K).]

OBERLEIB (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-lib. The upper portion of the body, the thorax. [L, 80.]

OBERLIPPE (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-li^{2}p-pe^2. See LABIUM *superius.*

OBERSALZBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-za^{3}lts-brun. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous mineral springs and bathing, milk-cure, and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 57, 135 (*a*, 14).]

OBERSCHENKEL (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-she^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l. See THIGH and FEMUR.

OBERTIEFENBACH (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-tef-e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in Bavaria where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

OBERWINKELSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. Ob'e^{2}r-vi^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l-stand-i^{2}g. See SUPRA-AXILLARY.

OBERWURM (Ger.), n. Ob'e^{2}r-vurm. See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.

OBESE, adj. O^{2}b-es'. Lat., *obesus* (from *obedere*, to eat up). Fr., *obèse.* Ger., *fettleibig.* Affected with obesity. [D.]

OBESITAS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-e^{2}s(as)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See OBESITY.—**O. cordis.** See *Fatty* HEART (1st def.).

OBESITY, n. Ob-e^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *obésité.* Ger., *Fettsucht.* A condition in which there is a superabundance of adipose tissue in different parts of the body.

OBEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ob'e^{2}x. Gen., *-ob'icis.* From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *barre, barrière.* Ger., *Riegel.* Lit., a bar; of Quain, a slight thickening at the lower part of the endothelial membrane covering the fourth ventricle. [I, 15 (K).]

OBFUSCATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s)-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *obfuscare*, to darken. See AMBLYOPIA.

OBIMBRICATE, adj. O^{2}b-i^{2}m'bri^2-kat. Lat., *obimbricatus* (from *ob*, against, and *imbricare*, to cover with tiles). Fr., *obimbrique.* Reversely imbricate; successively overlapping downward. [Gray (*a*, 35).]

OBITOIRE (Fr.), **OBITUAIRE** (Fr.), n's. O-be-twa^{3}r, -tu^6-a^{2}r. See MORGUE.

OBJECTIVE, adj. O^{2}b-je^{2}kt'i^{2}v. Of symptoms, revealed by physical examination, as opposed to those that are *subjective* (*q. v.*).

OBJECTIVE, n. O^{2}b-je^{2}kt'i^{2}v. From *objicere*, to throw before. Fr., *objectif.* Ger., *Objectiv.* A lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is next the object and serves to form a real image of it. With the microscope and telescope this real image is then observed with an ocular (*q. v.*). [J, 200.]—**Dry o.** An o. in which the space between the front lens and the object is filled with air. [J, 200.]—**Homogeneous immersion o.** An o. in which the immersion fluid has the same refractive index as crown glass; frequently designated as oil-immersion o., as thickened cedar-oil is the most common homogeneous immersion fluid. [J, 200.]—**Immersion o.** A microscopic o. in which the space between the front lens and the object or the cover-glass is filled with some liquid. [J, 200.]

OBLÆSIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-le'(la^3'e^2)-zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See OBLESION.

OBLANCEOLATE, adj. O^{2}b-la^{2}ns-e'o^{2}l-at. Lat., *oblanceolatus* (from *ob*, against, and *lanceola*, a small lance). Fr., *oblanceolé.* Ger., *verkehrt-lanzettlich.* Inversely lance-shaped; lanceolate but tapering more toward the base than toward the apex. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]

OBLESION, n. O^{2}b-le'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *oblæsio* (from *ob*, toward, and *lædere*, to injure). Fr., *oblésion.* Ger., *Verstümmelung.* Of Galen, loss or impairment of some natural function. [L, 84 (*a*, 43).]

OBLIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-li^{2}g-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *obligare*, to tie around. See DRESSING.

OBLIGULATE, adj. O^{2}b-li^{2}g'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *obligulatus* (from *ob*, against, and *ligula*, a little tongue). Fr., *obligulé.* Inversely ligulate; of the corolla of a composite plant, having the limb extending in the form of a tongue from the interior to the anterior side. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

OBLINITION, n. O^{2}b-li^{2}n-i^2'shu^{3}n. From *oblinere*, to besmear. See INUNCTION.

OBLIQUE, adj. O^{2}b-lek'. Lat., *obliquus* (from *obliquare*, to bend). Fr., *o.* Ger., *schief* (1st and 3d def's), *schräg* (2d def.), *schiefflächig* (2d def.), *ungleichhälftig* (3d def.). 1. Slanting, directed between the horizontal and vertical; as a n., an o. muscle. 2. Of a leaf or other expanded portion, so twisted as to bring one border above and the other below the horizontal. 3. Of a leaf, unequal (*i. e.*, having the parenchyma developed asymmetrically on either side of the midrib. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35); L, 343.]—**External o. of the abdomen.** See OBLIQUUS *abdominis externus.*—**Great o.** Fr., *grand o.* See OBLIQUUS *abdominis externus.*—**Inferior o.** See OBLIQUUS *oculi inferior.*—**Internal o. of the abdomen.** See OBLIQUUS *abdominis internus.*—**O. de la tête petit** (ou **supérieur**) (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *capitis superior.*—**O. de l'œil grand** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.*—**O. de l'œil inférieur** (ou **petit**) (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *oculi inferior.*—**O. de l'œil supérieur** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.*—**O. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *auriculæ.*—**O. inférieur de la tête** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *capitis inferior.*—**O. inférieur de l'œil** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *oculi inferior.*—**O. supérieur de l'œil** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.*—**O. supérieur de la tête** (Fr.). See OBLIQUUS *capitis superior.*—**Small o.** See ILIO-ABDOMINALIS.—**Superior o.** See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.*

OBLIQUITAS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-li^2(le)'kwi^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is.* See OBLIQUITY.—**O. uteri quoad figuram.** Ger., *Schiefheit der Gebärmutter.* Obliquity of the uterus associated with a deviation from its normal shape, including the retort shape and sacciform dilatation. [A, 88.]—**O. uteri quoad situm.** Ger., *Schieflage* (oder *Schiefstellung*) *der Gebärmutter.* Anterior or lateral obliquity of the uterus without change of shape. [A, 88.]

OBLIQUITY, n. O^{2}b-li^{2}k'wi^2-ti^2. Lat., *obliquitas* (from *obliquus*, slanting). Fr., *obliquité.* Ger., *Schiefstellung, Schieflage.* The condition of being oblique. [*a*, 48.]—**Biparietal o. of the**

fœtal head, Lateral o. of Nägele. See *Nägele's o. of the fœtal head.*—**Lateral o. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *laterale Obliquität.* The entrance of the head into the pelvic inlet with its antero-posterior diameter coincident with an oblique diameter of the pelvis. [A, 91.]—**Lateral o. of the pelvis.** Ger., *seitliche Schiefstellung des Beckens.* That condition of the pelvis in which its antero-posterior median plane deviates from the general antero-posterior median plane of the trunk.—**Nägele's o. of the fœtal head.** Fr., *obliquité de Nägele.* Ger., *Neigung des Kopfes gegen die Schulter.* That o. by which, in vertex presentations, the head undergoes a lateral turn toward the back of the mother, so that it enters the brim of the pelvis with the anterior parietal bone somewhat in advance of the posterior.—**O. of the fœtal head.** Fr., *présentation inclinée du sommet* (2d def.). Ger., *Seitenlage* (oder *Schieflage*) *des Kopfes* (2d def.). 1. A position of the head in which its long diameter coincides more or less with one of the oblique diameters of the pelvis; the o. of Saxtorph and Solayrès. [A, 60.] 2. Flexion of the fœtal head to one side when it presents at the brim of the pelvis. 3. Nägele's o. (*q. v.*).—**O. of the uterus.** Lat., *obliquitas uteri.* Fr., *obliquité utérine.* Ger., *Schiefheit* (oder *Schieflage*) *der Gebärmutter.* The state in which its antero-posterior median plane is not coincident with that of the trunk.—**Occipito-frontal** (or **Röderer's**) **o. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *occipito-frontale Obliquität.* Exaggerated flexion of the head. [A, 91.]—**Solayrès's o. of the fœtal head.** See *Lateral o. of the fœtal head.*

OBLIQUUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. O^{2}b-li(le)′kwu^{3}s(kwu^{4}s). See OBLIQUE.—**O. abdominis ascendens.** See *O. abdominis internus.*—**O. abdominis descendens** (seu **externus**). Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre externe descendant* (ou *grand*). Ger., *absteigender Bauchmuskel.* The most external of the muscles covering the lateral surface of the abdomen by its muscular portion and the anterior surface by its aponeurosis. It arises from the outer surfaces of the eight lower ribs by muscular slips which interdigitate with the origins of the serratus magnus and latissimus dorsi. The fibres from the lower ribs descend almost vertically to be inserted into the anterior half of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium. The remaining fibres pass downward and forward and terminate in a broad aponeurosis which, when it reaches the outer border of the rectus abdominis, fuses with its aponeurosis and the united structures to blend in the middle line with those of the opposite side, extending from the os pubis to the xiphoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**O. abdominis externus accessorius.** An occasional rudimentary muscle arising from the posterior third of the cartilage of the tenth rib, passing obliquely downward and inward, to be inserted into the sheath of the rectus abdominis 7 ctm. below a horizontal line drawn through the umbilicus and 13 ctm. above the pubic bone. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 2, 1888, p. 612.]—**O. abdominis externus minor** (seu **secundus**). An anomalous muscle between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, arising from the outer side of the tenth or eleventh rib, and inserted into the fascia of the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, or the crest of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**O. abdominis internus** (seu **profundus**). Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre interne ascendant* (ou *petit*). Ger., *aufsteigender Bauchmuskel.* A broad, irregularly quadrilateral muscle having its fibres directed obliquely upward from behind forward and situated beneath the o. abdominis externus. It arises from the posterior surface of Poupart's ligament, the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the lumbar fascia. The portion arising from Poupart's ligament arches over the spermatic cord (over the round ligament in the female) to be inserted through the conjoined tendon into the crest of the pubes and the pectineal line. Those fibres arising from the anterior portion of the crest of the ilium run upward and inward, and terminate on the anterior surface of the abdomen in a broad aponeurosis which unites in the middle line with that of the opposite side, while those arising from the posterior portion of the crest of the ilium and the lumbar fascia pass nearly vertically upward to be inserted into the inferior borders of the cartilages of the lower three or four ribs. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] See also ILIO-ABDOMINALIS.—**O. abdominis superficialis.** See *O. abdominis externus.*—**O. auriculæ, O. auris.** Fr., *oblique de l'oreille.* Ger., *schräger Muskel des äusseren Ohres.* A muscle consisting of a few fibres on the convex surface of the auricle and extending from the upper and back part of the concha to the convexity immediately above it. [F, 2.]—**O. capitis anticus.** See ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS.—**O. capitis inferior** (seu **major**). Fr., *oblique de la tête grand* (ou *inférieur*). Ger., *unterer* (oder *grosser*) *schiefer Kopfmuskel.* A small muscle which arises from the apex of the spinous process of the axis and is inserted into the apex of the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**O. capitis minor** (seu **superior**). Fr., *oblique de la tête petit* (ou *supérieur*). Ger., *oberer* (oder *kleiner*) *schiefer Kopfmuskel.* A small muscle which arises from the apex of the transverse process of the atlas and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone, near the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**O. colli inferior.** The portion of the longus colli which arises from the three lower cervical vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**O. colli superior.** The portion of the longus colli arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**O. externus (abdominis).** See *O. abdominis externus.*—**O. inferior longissimus, O. inferior (oculi).** See *O. oculi inferior.*—**O. internus (abdominis).** Fr., *oblique interne.* See *O. abdominis internus.*—**O. mallei.** See LAXATOR *tympani major.*—**O. oculi accessorius.** See COMES *obliqui superioris.*—**O. oculi inferior** (seu **minor**). Fr., *oblique inférieur* (ou *petit*) *de l'œil.* Ger., *unterer schiefer Augenmuskel.* A short muscle which arises from the orbital plate of the superior maxilla, close to the outer border of the lacrymal groove, and passes outward and backward beneath the rectus oculi inferius to be inserted into the posterior and external surface of the eyeball. [F; L, 31, 142, 332.]—**O. oculi major** (seu **superior**). Fr., *oblique supérieur de l'œil.* Ger., *oberer schiefer Augenmuskel.* A long, narrow muscle which arises close to the inner margin of the optic foramen and passes forward to terminate in a tendon which is reflected around the trochlea of the frontal bone to be inserted into the sclerotic about half way between the cornea and optic nerve between the recti oculi superior and inferior. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. *O. oculi inferior.*—**O. superior (longissimus, seu oculi).** See *O. oculi superior.*

OBLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}b-lob(lo^{2}b)′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTITRAGUS (1st def.).

OBMUTESCENCE, n. O^{2}b-mu^{2}t-e^{2}s′e^{2}ns. From *obmutescere,* to become dumb. See APHONIA.

OBNUBILATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-nu^{2}b(nub)-i^{2}l-a(a^{3})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. From *obnubilare,* to cover with clouds. Fr., *obnubilation.* Ger., *O.* Cloudiness of the intellect.

OBOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-o^{2}l-a(a^{3})′ri^{2}-a^{3}. From ὀβολός, a small coin. Ger., *Hellerkraut.* A genus of the *Gentianeæ,* tribe *Swertieæ.* The *Obolarieæ* of D. Don are a section of the *Orobancheæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. virginica.** Pennywort; a North American herb common in the woods about Lake Erie. It probably has the bitter and tonic properties of the gentianworts. [B, 19, 34, 42 (α, 35).]

OBOVAL, OBOVATE, adj's. O^{2}b-o′v′l, -vat. Lat., *obovalis, obovatus* (from *ob,* against, and *ovum,* an egg). Fr., *oboval, obové.* Ger., *verkehrt-eirund.* Inversely ovate; ovate with the broader end toward the apex of the organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

OBPYRAMIDAL, adj. O^{2}b-pi^{2}r-a^{2}m′i^{2}-d′l. From *ob,* against, and πυραμίς, a pyramid. Having the form of a reversed pyramid. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

OBRANG, n. A plant found in Guinea, said to resemble licorice; used in decoction to bathe swollen testicles. [B, 121 (α, 35); L, 105 (α, 43).]

OBRINGENT, adj. O^{2}b-ri^{2}n′je^{2}nt. Lat., *obringens* (from *ob,* against, and *ringi,* to gape). Fr., o. Of a corolla, inversely ringent; personate, but with the upper lip prominent and pressed against the lower and the latter arched. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

OBRITUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}b′ri^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for copper. [A, 325.]

OBRIZUM (Lat.), **OBRYZUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ob-riz(rez)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -riz(ru^{6}z)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὄβρυζον. Pure gold. [A, 311, 325.]

OBSESSION, n. O^{2}b-se^{2}sh′u^{3}n. From *obsidere,* to sit. Fr., o. In psychiatry, the delusion of being possessed by demons. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**O. anxieuse** (Fr.), **O. émotive** (Fr.). See DÉLIRE *émotif.*

OBSOLESCENCE, n. O^{2}b-so-le^{2}s′se^{2}ns. From *obsolescere,* to fall into disuse. Fr., o. Ger., *Obsolescenz.* The condition of passing into disuse; simple atrophy. [D, 3.]

OBSOLETE, adj. O^{2}b′so-let. From *obsolescere,* to fall into disuse. 1. Disused. 2. Imperfectly marked or imperfectly developed. [α, 48.]

OBSTETRIC, OBSTETRICAL, adj's. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t-ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}-k′l. Lat., *obstetricus.* Fr., *obstétrical.* Ger., *geburtshülflich, geburtshilflich.* Pertaining to obstetrics.

OBSTETRICATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t-ri^{2}k(rek)-a(a^{3})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on′is.* Obstetrics. [A, 88.]

OBSTETRICIAN, n. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t-ri^{2}′shu^{3}n. Lat., *obstetricans.* Fr., *accoucheur.* Ger., *Geburtshelfer.* A practitioner of obstetrics.

OBSTETRICIUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t-ri^{2}s(rek)′i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Obstetrical; as a n., in the n. sing., *obstetricium,* and in the n. pl., *obstetricia* (*officia* understood), obstetrics. [A, 88, 312 (α, 21).]

OBSTETRICS, n. sing. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t′ri^{2}ks. Gr., μαιευτική. Lat., *ars obstetricia* (seu *obstetricaria*), *ostetricia, ostetricium.* Fr., *obstétrique, accouchements.* Ger., *Geburtshülfe, Geburtshilfe, Geburtskunde, Accouchiren.* It., *ostetricia, arte ostetricia.* Sp., *arte de partear, obstetricia.* The medical and surgical management of pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium.

OBSTETRICY, n. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t′ri^{2}-si^{2}. Fr., *obstétricie.* Of Blundell, obstetrics.

OBSTETRIX (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-ste^{2}t′ri^{2}x(rex). Gen., *-ric′is.* From *obstare,* to stand before. A midwife.

OBSTIPATION, n. O^{2}b-sti^{2}p-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *obstipatio* (from *ob,* toward, and *stipare,* to crowd). Fr., o. Ger., *O., Leibesverstopfung, Hartleibigkeit.* Intestinal obstruction, especially obstruction of a severer type than constipation. [B, 5; α, 48.]

OBSTIPITAS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-sti^{2}p(step)′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat′is.* From *obstipus,* bent. Fr., *obstipité.* Ger., *Obstipität.* Curvature of any form; more particularly, torticollis. [E.]—**O. colli, O. spasmodica.** See TORTICOLLIS.

OBSTRUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}b-stru^{3}k(stru^{4}k)′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *obstruere,* to build before. See OBSTRUCTION.—**Fellis o.** See ICTERUS.—**O. alvi.** See OBSTIPATION.—**O. recti spastica.** Spasmodic stricture of the rectum. [E.]

OBSTRUCTION, n. O^{2}b-stru^{3}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *obstructio* (from *obstruere,* to build before). Fr., o. Ger., *O., Verstopfung.* A stopping or blocking up, especially the blocking up of any organ or any tubular tract so as to prevent the normal free flow of its contents. [α, 48.]—**Albuminous o.** Ger., *albuminöse Verstopfung.* An old term for amyloid degeneration. [D, 3.]—**Systemic o.** O. to or interference with the free flow of the systemic circulation; a result of aortic o. [D.]

OBSTRUCTUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}b-stru^{3}kt(stru^{4}kt)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *obstruere,* to obstruct. Fr., *obstrué.* Ger., *verstopft.* Obstructed; of the throat of the corolla, furnished with hairs, scales, or other appendages closing the entrance to it. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

OBSTRUENS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}b'stru^2(stru^4)-e^{2}nz(ans). From *obstruere*, to obstruct. Obstructing, retarding; as a n., an astringent. [a, 48.]

OBSTUPEFACIENT, adj. O^{2}b-stu^{2}p-e^2-fa'sh'nt. Lat., *obstupefaciens* (from *obstupefacere*, to astonish). Fr., *obstupéfacient*. See NARCOTIC.

OBSTUPESCENCE, n. O^{2}b-stu^{2}p-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *obstupescentia* (from *obstupescere*, to become senseless). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Bestürzung*. See ECPLEXIS.

OBSUTURAL, adj. O^{2}b-su^{2}t'u^2-r'l. Lat., *obsuturalis* (from *ob*, against, and *sutura*, a seam). Fr., *o.* Of the placentarium (trophosperm), applied against the sutures of the pericarp; of dissepiments, having the border simply applied against the sutures instead of engaged between the margins of the contiguous valves. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OBTECTED, adj. O^{2}b-te^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Lat., *obtectus* (from *obtegere*, to cover over). Fr., *obtecté*. Ger., *bedeckt*, *überdeckt*. Covered, concealed. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

OBTECTO-VENOSE, adj. O^{2}b-te^{2}kt''o-ven'os. Lat., *obtectovenosus*. Ger., *bedeckt-geadert*. Of a leaf, having the longitudinal veins bound together by cross-veins. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OBTEXTUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}b-te^{2}xt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *obtexere*, to weave over anything. Ger., *überwebt*. Covered with numerous interlaced fibres. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OBTUNDENT, adj. O^{2}b-tu^{3}nd'e^{2}nt. From *obtundere*, to strike against. Fr., *obtondant*. Ger., *abstumpfend*. Serving to deaden the sensibility of a part or to reduce irritability. [L, 50, 56, 94 (a, 14, 43).]

OBTURATION, n. O^{2}b-tu^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *obturatio* (from *obturare*, to stop up). Fr., o. Ger., *O.*, *Verschliessung*, *Verstopfung*. The closure or stoppage of an opening or passage. [a, 17.]—**O. of the teeth.** The filling of cavities produced by caries in teeth with a substance capable of resisting the destructive action of fluids or the force of mastication. [a, 51.]—**Progressive o.** The gradual dilatation of a canal or cavity by the successive introduction of tampons of increasing sizes. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 8, 1888, p. 23 (a, 17).]

OBTURATOR (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}b-tu^{2}r(tur)-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., ob'tu^{2}r-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is*. From *obturare*, to stop up. Fr., *obturateur*. 1. That which closes an opening or cavity or which pertains to a structure that effects such closure (see *O.* CANAL, *O.* FORAMEN, *O.* MEMBRANE, *O.* NERVE, etc.); specifically, in anatomy, a muscle (Ger., *verschliessender* [oder *verstopfender*] *Muskel*) which closes an opening (see *O. externus* and *O. internus*). [a, 17; a, 48.] 2. See *Artificial* PALATE. 3. In botany, an organ of variable form, well developed in the *Euphorbiaceæ*, arising from the wall of the ovary and eventually covering more or less completely the micropyle and penetrating its interior. Its tissue is parenchymatous and it disappears almost entirely in the fruit. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**External o.** See SUBPUBIO-TROCHANTERIUS *externus*.—**Internal o.** See SUBPUBIO-TROCHANTERIUS *internus*.—**O. externus.** Fr., *obturateur externe*. Ger., *äusserer Hüftlochmuskel*. 1. A muscle which arises from the anterior portion of the outer surface of the o. membrane, the anterior portion of the outer border of the o. foramen, and the outer surfaces of the body and ramus of the os pubis and the ramus of the ischium, and converges to a tendon which passes between the acetabulum and the tuberosity of the ischium, to be inserted into the trochanteric fossa of the femur. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See MARSUPIALIS.—**O. internus.** Fr., *obturateur interne*. Ger., *innerer Hüftlochmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the internal borders of the o. foramen, the o. membrane, the fibrous arch over the o. vessels and nerves, and the o. fascia, and converges to issue from the pelvis through the lesser sacro-sciatic notch and to be inserted into the great trochanter. As it is reflected over the superior ramus of the ischium, it is separated from the bone by a synovial bursa. [L, 142, 332.]—**O. internus cum gemellis.** See MARSUPIALIS.

OBTURATO-COCCYGEUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}b-tu^{2}r(tur)-at(a^{3}t)'-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k-si^{2}j(ku^{6}g)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The posterior portion of the levator ani. [L, 31.]

OBTUSANGULUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}b-tu^{3}s(tus)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'gu^{2}l-(gu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *stumpfkantig*. Obtusely angled. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OBVALLATE, adj. O^{2}b-va^{2}l'at. Lat., *obvallatus* (from *obvallare*, to wall round). Fr., *obvallé*. Ger., *umschanzt*. Surrounded as if by a wall, protected on every side as if from attack. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OBVERSE, adv. O^{2}b-vu^{5}rs'. From *obvertere*, to turn against. Ger., *verkehrt*, *umgekehrt*. In compounds, inversely (*e. g.*, o.-cordate is inversely cordate or obcordate). For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding words beginning with *Ob-*. [a, 35.]—**O.-lunate.** Lat., *o. lunatus*. Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped with the horns of the crescent projecting forward. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

OBVOLUTE, adj. O^{2}b'vo-lu^{2}t. Lat., *obvolutus* (from *obvolvere*, to wrap round). Ger., *zwischengerollt*. 1. Of æstivation, convolute. 2. Of vernation, having half of one leaf covering half of another. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OCA, n. In Peru, the *Oxalis crenata* and *Oxalis tuberosa* or their farinaceous tubers. [B, 19, 185, 275.]

OCAB, n. Sal ammoniac. [B.]

OCCÆCATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k-se^{2}k(ka^3-e^{2}k)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *occæcare*, to make blind. Blindness. [F.]

OCCIDENS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}k'si^{2}d-e^{2}ns(ans). Vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

OCCIPITAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. Lat., *occipitalis*. Fr., o. Ger., *o.* Pertaining to the occiput.

OCCIPITALIS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See OCCIPITAL; as a n. m. (Fr., *occipital*), the occipital portion of the occipito-frontalis; as a n. n., *occipitale*, see OS *occipitale*. [L.]—**O. minor, O. teres.** Fr., *peauciers sous-occipitaux*. Anomalous transverse subcutaneous muscular fibres stretching across from the tendons of the trapezius and sterno-cleido-mastoideus to the region of the occiput, having their insertions and origins in the fascia of that region. [L, 31, 332.]

OCCIPITI-DORSO-CLAVI-SUS-ACROMIEN (Fr.), n. Ok-se-pe-te-do^{2}r-so-kla^3-ve-su^{6}z-a^3-kro-me-a^{3}n^2. See TRAPEZIUS.

OCCIPITO-ATLANTAL, OCCIPITO-ATLANTOID, adj's. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-a^{2}t-la^{2}n't'l, -toid. Lat., *occipito-atloideus* (from *occiput* [*q. v.*], ἄτλας, the atlas, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *occipito-attoïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. [C.]

OCCIPITO-AXIAL, OCCIPITO-AXOID, adj's. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''-i^{2}t-o-a^{2}x'i^2'l, -oid. Lat., *occipito-axoideus* (from *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *axis*, an axis). Fr., *occipito-axoïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the axis. [C.]

OCCIPITO-BREGMATIC, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-bre^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *bregma*, the bregma. Fr., *occipito-bregmatique*. Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma. [a, 48.]

OCCIPITO-CERVICAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-su^{5}rv'i^2-k'l. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *cervix*, the neck. Pertaining to the occiput and the neck. [a, 48.]

OCCIPITO-COTYLOID, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l-oid. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), κοτύλη, a cup, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *occipito-cotyloïdien*. Of a fœtal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's acetabulum.

OCCIPITO-FRONTAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-fru^{3}n't'l. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to or extending between the occiput and the forehead. [a, 17.]

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)''i^{2}t-o(o^3)-fro^{2}nt-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *occipito-frontal*, *épicrânien*, *peaucier du crâne*. Ger., *Schädelmuskel*, *grosser Augenbrauenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. Passing forward, it becomes tendinous on the vertex of the skull, and, after becoming muscular again in the frontal region, blends with the fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and pyramidalis, and muscles of the ear. It is an elevator of the skin in the frontal portion of the head, and moves the scalp backward and forward. By some anatomists this muscle is divided into the frontalis and the occipitalis. [L.]

OCCIPITO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'i^{2}t-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *hyoideus* (*q. v.*). The posterior belly of the digastricus. [L, 332.]

OCCIPITO-LATERAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. Lat., *occipito-lateralis* (from *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *latus*, the side). Fr., *occipito-latéral*. Ger., *o.-l.* See OCCIPITO-COTYLOID.

OCCIPITO-MASTOID, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-ma^{2}st'oid. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), μαστός, the breast, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process. [a, 48.]

OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-me^{2}n-i^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *occipito-meningeus* (from *occiput* [*q. v.*], and μῆνιγξ, membrane). Fr., *occipito-méningien*. Ger., *occipito-meningisch*. Pertaining to the occiput and to the meninges of the brain. [C, 4.]

OCCIPITO-MENTAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-me^{2}n't'l. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *mentum*, the chin. Fr., *occipito-mentonnier*. Extending from the occiput to the chin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

OCCIPITO-ODONTOID, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-o^{2}d-o^{2}nt'oid. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), ὀδούς, a tooth, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the occipital bone and the odontoid process of the atlas. [a, 17.]

OCCIPITO-PARIETAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-pa^{2}r-i'e^2-t'l. Lat., *occipito-parietalis* (from *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *paries*, a wall). Fr., *occipito-pariétal*. Ger., *o.-p.* Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. [C.]

OCCIPITO-PETROSAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-pe^{2}t-ro's'l. Lat., *occipito-petrosus* (from *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *petra*, a rock). Fr., *occipito-pétreux*. Ger., *o.-p.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [C, 4.]

OCCIPITO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)''i^{2}t-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and φάρυγξ, the throat. Fr., *occipito-pharyngien*. An anomalous portion of the stylo-pharyngeus arising from the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]

OCCIPITO-POSTERIOR, OCCIPITO-SACRAL, adj's. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-post-e'ri^2-o^{2}r, -sa^{2}k'r'l. Fr., *occipito-sacré*. Of a fœtal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's sacrum.

OCCIPITO-SCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)''i^{2}t-o(o^3)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(o^3)'ri^{2}s. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. See RHOMBOIDEUS *occipitalis*.

OCCIPITO-STYLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-o(o^3)-stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *occiput* (*q. v.*), στῦλος, a pillar, and εἶδος, resemblance. In the lower mammals, a muscle extending between the hyoid process of the occipital bone and the posterior borders of the hyoid bone. It carries the inferior extremity of the hyoid bone backward and downward. [L, 13.]

OCCIPITO-TEMPORAL, adj. O^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-te^{2}mp'o^2-r'l. From *occiput* (*q. v.*), and *tempora*, the temples. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions. [a, 48.]

OCCIPUT (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}k'si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-u^{3}t(u^{4}t). Gen., *-cip'itis*. From *ob*, against, and *caput*, the head. Fr., o. Ger., *Hinterkopf*. The posterior inferior portion of the head. [L.]

OCCLUSION, n. O^{2}k-klu'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *occlusio* (from *occludere*, to close). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Verklebung, Verschluss, O.* 1. The act of stopping up or the state of being stopped up (said of a passage or opening). 2. The passage of a gas (especially of hydrogen) into the pores of a metal in very large quantities so as to form a mechanical combination. [B ; D ; α, 48.]

OCCULTANS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}k-ku^{3}lt(ku^{4}lt)'a^{2}nz(a^{2}ns). From *occultare*, to hide. Fr., *occultant.* Ger., *verbergend.* Hiding something from view ; of leaves, disposed around the stem so as entirely to conceal the latter. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

OCEANIC, adj. O-she^2-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. From ὠκεανός, the ocean. Of animals, inhabiting the open ocean ; pelagic. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

OCEAN SPRINGS, n. O'shu^{3}n. A place in Jackson County, Mississippi, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

OCELLATE, OCELLATED, adj's. O^{2}s-e^{2}l'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *ocellatus* (from *ocellus*, a little eye). Fr., *ocellé, œillé.* Ger., *äugig, geäugelt, augenfleckig, augenförmig.* Having eye-like, roundish spots, each with another spot of different color within it. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

OCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}s(o^{2}k)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *oculus*, an eye. Fr., *ocelle.* Ger., *Augenflecken* (1st def.), *Hof* (2d def.), *kleines Auge.* 1. An eye-like spot, a roundish patch or ring of color. 2. The place at the top of a pomaceous fruit inclosed by the persisting calyx lobes. 3. A heap of pigment cells (sometimes accompanied by a refracting body), forming a colored spot on definite points of the umbrella-margin in certain planoblasts. 4. The simple eye of many echinoderms, spiders, crustaceous molluscs, etc. ; a visual organ in which the sensory nerve-end cells are segregated into definite groups called retinulæ, a group of retinulæ being again characterized by possessing a single dioptric apparatus in common. [B, 28 (α, 27) ; B, 123 (α, 35) ; L, 193 ; Watase, "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 449 (α, 35).]

OCHEMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* Gr., ὄχημα (from ὀχεῖν, to uphold). 1. A conveyance ; specifically, the vehicle of a medicine. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. Of Galen, lymph. [A, 325.]

OCHETEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ok(o^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}t-u^2'ma^3. Gen., *-eum'atos (-atis).* Gr., ὀχέτευμα (from ὀχετεύειν, to conduct water by a conduit). Of Gorræus, a meatus ; in the pl., *ocheteumata*, the nasal passages. [A, 325.]

OCHETOS (Lat.), **OCHETUS** (Lat.), n's m. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὀχετός (from ὀχεῖν, to carry). A conduit or channel, a canal. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

OCHEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ok(o^{2}ch^2)'u^{2}s. Gen., *och'eos.* Gr., ὀχεύς (from ὀχεῖν, to carry). The scrotum. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

OCHLESIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-le(la)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-les'eos (-is).* Gr., ὄχλησις (from ὄχλος, a crowd). Fr., *ochlèse.* A morbid condition resulting from the crowding together of sick persons. [L, 56 (α, 43).]

OCHLODES (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-lod'ez(as). From ὄχλος, a crowd, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Taylor (1766), see *Conical* CORNEA.

OCHRA (Lat.), n. f. Ok(och^2)'ra^3. Gr., ὤχρα. 1. See OCHRE. 2. The *Abelmoschus esculentus* or its pods. [B, 282 (α, 35).]—**O. ferri rubrica.** See *Red* CHALK.—**O. lutea.** See IRON *yellow.*—**O. rubra.** See *Red* OCHRE.—**O. rubra cretacea** (seu **naturalis**). See *Red* CHALK.—**O. Veneris.** See BERGblau.

OCHRACEOUS, adj. Ok-ra'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ochraceus* (from ὤχρα, ochre). Fr., *ochracé.* Ger., *ochergelb, ockergelb.* Ochre-colored, brownish-yellow. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

OCHRE, n. Ok'r'. Gr., ὤχρα. Lat., *ochra.* Fr., *ocre.* Ger., *Ocher, Ocker.* A native mixture of argillaceous or calcareous earths with iron and manganese oxides. It varies in color with the proportion of iron contained in it and with the degree of oxidation of the iron, also sometimes through the application of heat. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**French o.** A yellow o. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Oxford o.** O. of a brownish-yellow color but lighter than that of the Roman o. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Red o.** Lat., *ferrum hæmatites.* Fr., *ocre rouge.* Bloodstone, a native variety of red iron oxide. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Roman o.** A commercial o. of a brownish-yellow color which becomes of a purple-red under the influence of heat. [B. 5 (α, 38).]—**Stone o.** Commercial o. in hard masses. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Yellow o.** Lat., *ochra lutea.* Fr., *ocre jaune.* See IRON *yellow.*

OCHRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k(och^2)-ri^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From ὤχρα, ochre. Fr., *ochriase.* A sallow complexion. [L, 50, 57 (α, 14).]

OCHROMA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k-rom'a^3. A genus of malvaceous plants, of the *Bombaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. lagopus.** Fr., *o. pyramidal, patte de lièvre, bois de liège, ouattier.* Corkwood, down-tree of Jamaica ; a tropical American tree. The wood is used like cork. The fruits contain a mass of silk-cotton which is used as moxa. It the West Indies the root, leaves, and flowers are employed as a mucilaginous emollient, and the bark is used in syphilis. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]

OCHRONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k(och^2)-ro^{2}n'o^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-on'osis).* From ὠχρός, pale, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Ochronose.* Of Virchow, a dark-colored diffuse pigmentation, supposed to be due to the imbibition of altered hæmatin, affecting the cartilages, the tendons, the periosteum, the intima of the arteries, and sometimes the intercellular substance. [D, 4.]

OCHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ok(och^2)-ro^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ra^3. From ὤχρα, ochre, and πῦρ, fever. Fr., *ochropyre.* See *Yellow* FEVER.

OCHROSIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k(och^2)-ro'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὠχρός, pale-yellow. Fr., *ochrosie.* A genus of the *Vinceæ.* [B. 121 (α, 35).]—**O. borbonica.** Isle-of-Bourbon yellow-wood ; a tree found in Bourbon and Ceylon. The wood is very bitter. The bark (which resembles mongumbo-bark) and leaves are tonic and febrifuge. [A, 496 ; "Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 242 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 50) ; B, 275 (α, 35).]

OCHSE (Ger.), n. O^{3}ch^{2}s'e^2. See Bos.—**O'klauenfett.** See *Neat's-foot* OIL.—**O'nzungenwurzel.** The root of various alkanets. [α, 35.]

OCHTHE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'the(tha). Gen., *och'thes.* Gr., ὄχθη. The border of an ulcer. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OCHTHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-thi^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From ὄχθος, a hill. See NÆVUS *molluscifòrmis.*

OCHTHODES (Lat.), adj. O^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-thod'ez(as). Gr., ὀχθώδης (from ὄχθος, a hill, and εἶδος, resemblance). See CALLOUS.

OCIMUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}s(ok)'i^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὤκιμον. Fr., *basilic.* Ger., *Basilie.* 1. Of old writers, the *O. basilicum.* 2. A genus of the *Ocimoideæ*, or *Ocimeæ*, which are a tribe of the *Labiatæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121. 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. album.** The *cunjakoray* of the Tamils. The juice of the leaves is used in catarrh. [B. 88, 172 (α, 35, 50).]—**O. americanum.** Fr., *basilic d'Amérique.* A species having the properties and uses of *O. basilicum.* [α, 35.]—**O. basilicum.** Fr., *basilic cultivé* (ou *aux sauces*, ou *des cuisiniers*), *grand basilic, herbe royale.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *grosse*) *Basilie, Basilienkraut, Basilikum.* Sweet (or common) basil. the ὤκιμον of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, the *albochaca* of Buenos Ayres ; a widely cultivated, aromatic, edible species, of cooling and saline taste, said to be native to India and Persia. There are several varieties (*bullatum, fimbriatum*, and *lignosum*). The leaves and leafy tops, which have a clove-like odor, are used as a seasoning. The juice of the plant is anthelminthic, and is used in otalgia. A volatile oil is distilled from the plant, which, if kept, crystallizes into a camphor isomeric with turpentine camphor. The seeds are used in India in catarrh, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, gonorrhœa, and nephritis, and also to relieve the after-pains of parturition. [A, 496 (α, 35) ; B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, 128 (α, 50).]—**O. canum.** A species closely related to *O. basilicum.* The aromatic leaves, which have a pleasant taste, are used for catarrh. [A, 496 : B. 19, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. crispum.** Fr., *basilic crépu.* A Japan species. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and diuretic. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. febrifugum.** A thyme-scented species found in Guinea, where it is used as an antiperiodic. According to Roberts, it is as effectual as quinine. [B, 5. 180. 311 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]—**O. frutescens, O. gratissimum.** Fr., *basilic de Ceylan.* An odoriferous species found in India, the South Sea Islands, and Brazil. The aromatic roots are used like balm (*Melissa*), and the demulcent infusion of the seed is employed in gonorrhœa. [A, 496 ; B, 19. 173, 180, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. guineense.** Fr., *basilic de Guinée.* A Guinea species, used in bilious fever, etc. [B, 19, 173 (α, 35) ; B, 88 (α, 50).]—**O. hirsutum.** Fr., *basilic velu.* 1. Of Rottler, a species found in the East Indies, where it is used in cholera infantum. 2. Of Bentham, the *O. sanctum.* [B, 88 (α, 50) ; B, 172, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. incanescens.** Fr., *basilic blanchâtre.* A Brazilian species, used, under the name of *remedis di vaqueiro*, as a diuretic and sudorific. [B, 88, 173 (α, 35, 50).]—**O. minimum.** Fr., *basilic nain, petite basilic.* Bush- (or lesser) basil ; an Indian species. The leaves are used as a seasoning. [B. 19, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. pilosum.** Fr., *basilic couvert de poils.* 1. A species found in India, where the mucilaginous seed is used to relieve the pains of parturition. 2. Of Drury, the *O. basilicum.* [B, 88 (α, 50) ; B, 172. 173 (α, 35).]—**O. salinum.** A Chilean species exuding a saline liquid which is used in place of salt. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. sanctum.** Fr., *basilic saint.* Holy (or Monk's, or purple-stalked) basil ; growing in Arabia, India, and tropical Australia. The root is febrifuge, and the dried leaves are used as snuff in peenash (*q. v.*). Mixed with lime-juice, the leaves are used in ringworm, etc. The plant, in decoction, is used in diarrhœa. The seeds are mucilaginous and demulcent. According to von Müller, a variety found in northern Australia has an anise-like odor, while a variety in eastern Australia smells like cloves. [A, 496 ; B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. tenuiflorum.** Fr., *basilic à fleurs tendres.* An aromatic and stimulant species growing in Java and Ceylon ; perhaps a variety of *O. sanctum.* [B, 88 (α, 50) ; B, 173. 314 (α, 35).]—**O. villosum.** An East Indian species. The aromatic leaves are used as a condiment ; their juice, mixed with black pepper and ginger, is used in the cold stage of intermittent fever ; and a diaphoretic and demulcent jelly is prepared from the seeds. [A, 496 ; B, 172 (α, 35).]—**O. viride.** See *O. febrifugum.*

OCOB (Lat.), n. n. Ok'o^{2}b. See OCAB.

OCOTEA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}k-ot'e^2-a^3. Fr., *ocotée.* A genus of laurinaceous plants, of the *Perseaceæ.* The *Ocoteæ* of Nees are a division of the *Laureæ.* [B. 42. 121. 170 (α, 35).]—**O. bullata.** Hope-laurel, the stinkwood of Cape Colony ; a small branching tree with a very fœtid wood. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. cymbarum.** Fr., *ocotée des canots.* A species partly defined under *Alseodaphne cymbarum.* According to Baillon, it is identical with *Alseodaphne amara.* Its wood constitutes the anise or sassafras-wood of the Orinoco, which differs from the official sassafras chiefly in the bitterness mingled with the aroma. At Pará it is known as *pas sassafras*, and is used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue, and a syrup (the *siruba* of the Indians, the *aceite de sassafras* of the Spaniards) is extracted from it. [B, 173, 180, 267 (α, 35).]—**O. fœtens.** A species found in Madeira and the Canary Islands. Its wood is intolerably fœtid. It is known in the Canaries as *til.* [B, 142. 185 (α, 35).]—**O. guianensis.** Fr., *ocotée de la Guiane.* A Guiana species, used for abscesses, buboes, etc. [B, 173, 267 (α, 35).]—**O. opifera.** Fr., *ocotée secourable.* The *Alseodaphne opifera* (*q. v.*) ; the *canella de cheiro* of the Rio Negro. Its fruit yields a limpid, yellowish volatile oil, used like the balsam distilled from the bark. [B, 173, 180, 267 (α, 35).]—**O. suaveolens.** The *laurel blanco* of Paraguay, where the leaves are employed as a carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 121 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 50).]

OCREA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]k're[2]-a[3]. From ὄκρις, a prominence. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Tute* (1st def.). 1. A sheath formed by the coalescence of the stipules around the stem of a plant. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35); L, 84 (α, 43).] 2. Of Günther, see HIPPOCAMPUS *minor.*

OCREOUS, adj. Ok're[2]-u[3]s. Fr., *ocreux.* Resembling ochre. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

OCTAGONAL, adj. O[2]kt-a[2]g'o[2]-n'l. From ὀκτώ, eight, and γωνία, an angle. Fr., *octagone.* Ger., *achteckig.* Having eight sides and eight angles. [L, 56 (α, 43).]

OCTAMEROUS, adj. O[2]kt-a[2]m'e[2]r-u[3]s. Lat., *octamerus* (from ὀκτώ, eight, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *octamère.* Having eight parts in each whorl (said of plant-organs). [B, 291 (α, 35).]

OCTAN, adj. O[2]k't'n. Lat., *octanus* (from ὀκτώ, eight). Fr., *octane.* Recurring every eighth day. [α, 48.]

OCTANDRIAN, OCTANDRIC, OCTANDROUS, adj's. O[2]kt-a[2]nd'ri[2]-a[2]n, -ri[2]k, -ru[3]s. Lat., *octander, octandrus, octandricus* (from ὀκτώ, eight, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *octandre, octandrique.* Ger., *achtmännig, oktandrisch.* Having eight stamens. The *Octandria* (Fr., *octandrié*) are a Linnæan class of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

OCTANE, n. O[2]k'tan. From ὀκτώ, eight. Ger., *Octan.* A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18}, of the paraffin series. [B.]

OCTAPOTETRAMORPHINE, n. O[2]kt-a[2]p-o-te[2]t-ra[2]-mo[2]rf'-en. Fr., *octapotétramorphine.* Ger., *Octapotetramorphin.* A base, $C_{136}H_{138}N_8O_{16}$, polymeric with apomorphine, having the constitution of 4 molecules of morphine less 8 molecules of water. [B, 2.]

OCTARIUS (Lat.), n. m. O[2]kt-a(a[3])'ri[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). A pint. Symbol, O. [B.]

OCTAVUS (Lat.), adj. O[2]kt-a(a[3])'vu[3]s(wu[4]s). From ὀκτώ, eight. Eighth; as a n., the eighth of a series of muscles. [α, 48.]—**O. humeri (Placentini).** See TERES *minor.*

OCTOACETATE, n. O[2]k-to-a[2]s'e[2]t-at. A compound of a base with 8 molecules of the radicle of acetic acid. [B.]

OCTOFERRIC, adj. O[2]kt-o-fe[2]r'i[2]k. Containing eight atoms of iron in the molecule. [B.]

OCTOFIDUS (Lat.), adj. O[2]kt-o[2]f'i[2]d-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *octo,* eight, and *findere,* to split. Fr., *octofide.* Eight-parted. [α, 35.]

OCTOGYNOUS, adj. O[2]kt-o[2]j'i[2]n-u[3]s. Lat., *octogynus* (from ὀκτώ, eight, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *octogyne.* Eight-styled. The *Octogynia* (Fr., *octogynie*) is the eighth order in certain Linnæan classes, characterized by flowers with eight styles. [B, 1, 34, 291 (α, 35).]

OCTOIC ACID, n. O[2]kt-o'i[2]k. See CAPRYLIC *acid.*

OCTOMOLYBDATE, n. O[2]k''to-mo[2]l-i[2]b'dat. A molybdate containing eight atoms of molybdenum in the molecule. [B.]

OCTONUS (Lat.), adj. O[2]kt-on'u[3]s(u[4]s). From ὀκτώ, eight. Fr., *octoné.* Ger., *achtständig.* In eights; of leaves, forming around the stem a whorl of eight rays. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

OCTOPUS (Lat.), n. m. O[2]kt-op'u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., ὀκτώπους (from ὀκτώ, eight, and πούς, the foot). A monster having eight lower extremities; one of the eight-armed *Cephalopoda.* [α, 34.]

OCTOSPOROUS, adj. O[2]kt-o[2]sp'o[2]r-u[3]s. From ὀκτώ, eight, and σπόρος, a seed. Provided with eight spores. The *Octosporidei* are the *Discomycetes.* [B, 61, 121 (α, 35).]

OCTYL, n. O[2]kt'i[2]l. Fr., *octyle.* Ger., *O.* A univalent radicle, C_8H_{17}; also called *capryl.* [α, 48.]—**Hydrated o. oxide.** See *O. alcohol.*—**O. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'octyle.* Ger., *Essigsäure-O'ester, O'acetat.* An oily body, $C_8H_{17}.OC_2H_3O = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, isomeric with capric acid and with hexyl butyrate. It occurs in conjunction with the latter in the oil of *Heracleum giganteum,* and alone in the oil of *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 4.]—**O. alcohol.** A monatomic alcohol, $C_8H_{18}O$. Seven isomeric modifications are known, three of which (1, 2, and 3) are normal, while two (1 and 4) are primary, three (2, 3, and 5) secondary, and two (6 and 7) tertiary: (1) *primary normal o. alcohol, heptylcarbinol,* $CH_3-(CH_2)_6-CH_2.OH$, a liquid having a peculiar pungent odor and boiling at 190° to 192° C., occurring under the form of its acetate in the oil of *Heracleum sphondylium* and *Heracleum giganteum;* (2) *secondary normal o. alcohol, methylhexylcarbinol,* $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH.OH.CH_3$, an oily liquid obtained in the distillation of castor-oil with caustic potash, boiling at 180° C.; (3) *second secondary normal o. alcohol, ethylpentylcarbinol,* $CH_3-CH_2-CH.OH-(CH_2)_4-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at 180° C.; (4) *primary isoctylalcohol,* $(CH_3)_2:CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_2OH$, a liquid having an odor of oranges and boiling at about 180° C.; (5) *secondary isoctylalcohol, ethylisoamylcarbinol,* $CH_3-CH_2-CH.OH-CH_2-CH_2-CH:(CH)_3$, a liquid boiling at about 185° C.; (6) *tertiary isoctylalcohol, diethylpropylcarbinol,* $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2-C.OH:(CH_2.CH_3)_2$, a tertiary alcohol, occurring as a liquid boiling at about 150° C.; (7) *isodibutol trimethyl carbindimethylcarbinol,* $(CH_3)_3\equiv C.CH_2-C.OH:(CH_3)_2$, a thick liquid, having an odor of camphor, and boiling at about 147° C. [B.]—**O'amine.** Ger., *Octylamin.* Primary o. amine, $N.(C_8H_{17})H_2$. Two varieties are known: (1) *normal o'amine,* a liquid derived from normal o., boiling at 185° C.; (2) *isoctylamine,* or *caprylamine,* a liquid derived from isoctyl, and boiling at 165° C. [B.]—**O'benzene.** A liquid, $C_6H_5.C_8H_{17}$, of pleasant odor and sweetish, burning taste, boiling at about 264° C., and solidifying at −7° C. to a crystalline mass. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**O'benzoic acid.** An acid, $C_8H_{17}.C_6H_4.CO.OH$, crystallizing from alcohol in small plates or needles slightly soluble in hot water and melting at 139° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**O. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'o.* Ger., *O'bromür.* A substance, $C_8H_{17}Br$, known in isomeric forms: (1) *primary o. bromide,* a liquid boiling at 200° C.; (2) *isoctyl bromide, capryl bromide,* a liquid boiling at 190° C. [B, 3.]—**O'butyric ether.** Ger., *O'buttersäureester.* A substance, $C_4H_9.CO.O.C_8H_{17}$, forming the chief constituent of the ethereal oil obtained from *Heracleum giganteum.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**O. chlorhydrate.** A mobile liquid, $C_8H_{16}.Cl(OH)$, of camphor-like odor and burning taste, insoluble in water. Sp. gr., 1·003. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**O. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'octyle.* Ger., *O'chlorür.* A substance, $C_8H_{17}Cl$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *primary normal o. chloride,* a liquid boiling at 180° C.; (2) *capryl chloride, isoctylchloride,* a liquid boiling at 175° C. [B.]—**O. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'octyle.* See *O. alcohol.*—**O. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'octyle.* See OCTANE.—**O. iodide.** Ger., *O'jodür.* A substance, $C_8H_{17}I$, known in two varieties: (1) *normal o. iodide;* (2) *capryl iodide, isoctyliodide.* Both are liquids boiling at about 120° C. Sp. grs., 1·138 and 1·33. [B.]—**O. isosulphocyanate, O. isothiocyanate, O. mustard oil.** Ger., *O'isothiocyanat, O'senföl.* The substance $C_8H_{17}N:C:S$. The compound derived from secondary o. (capryl) is known as a liquid boiling at 234° C. [α, 30.]—**O. nitrite.** Ger., *O'nitrit.* A liquid, $C_8H_{17}.O.NO$, boiling at about 175° C. [B.]—**O'säure.** See CAPRYLIC *acid.*—**O. sulphate.** See CAPRYL*sulphuric acid.*—**O. sulphocyanate.** See *O. thiocyanate.*—**O. thiocarbimide.** See *O. isosulphocyanate.*—**O. thiocyanate.** Ger., *O'thiocyanat, thiocyansaures O.* The compound $C_8H_{17}.S-C\equiv N$. The thiocyanate of secondary o. (capryl) is known. [B.]

OCTYLENE, n. O[2]k'ti[2]l-en. Fr., *octylène.* A colorless liquid, C_8H_{16}. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**O. alcohol, O. glycol.** Ger., *Octylenglycol.* A diatomic alcohol (glycol), $C_8H_{16}.(OH)_2$, derived from octylene by the addition of 2 molecules of hydroxyl and occurring as a colorless oily liquid of burning taste, and boiling at about 240° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**O. oxide.** A mobile liquid, $C_8H_{16}O$, of agreeable aromatic odor, boiling at 145° C. [B, 3 (α, 27, 38).]

OCTYLIC, adj. Fr., *octylique.* Containing octyl.—**O. acid.** See CAPRYLIC *acid.*

OCULAR, adj. O[2]k'u[2]l-a[3]r. Lat., *ocularis* (from *oculus,* the eye). Fr., *oculaire.* Ger., *o.* Of or belonging to the eye; conducted by means of the sense of sight (said of an examination); as a n., an eye-piece; the part of a compound optical apparatus, such as a telescope or microscope, into which the observer looks. It is usually composed of two or more lenses or systems of lenses, and its general function is to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image formed by the objective. [I; J, 2, 55, 94, 113, 156, 185.]—**Achromatic o.** Fr., *oculaire achromatique.* Ger., *achromatisches O.* An o. in which the chromatic aberration is wholly or nearly eliminated. [J, 200.]—**Aplanatic o.** Fr., *oculaire aplanatique.* Ger., *aplanatisches O.* An o. corrected for spherical aberration, with the chromatic aberration usually eliminated. [J, 200, 210.]—**Binocular stereoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire binoculaire stéréoscopique.* Ger., *stereoskopisches Doppel-O.* An o. composed of two o's about as far apart as the two eyes and connected with a single tube which is put in place of the o. of a uniocular microscope. By an arrangement of prisms the image-forming rays are divided, half being sent to each eye through the corresponding part of the double ocular. That of Tolles is also erecting. [J, 200, 210.]—**Compensating o.** Fr., *oculaire de compensation.* Ger., *Compensations-o'.* An o. especially constructed for use with apochromatic objectives and serving to correct or compensate for aberrations in the objectives outside the axis. [J, 210.]—**Erecting o.** Fr., *oculaire redresseur.* Ger., *Bildumkehrendeso'.* An o. with which an erecting prism is connected so that the image in the compound microscope appears erect as with a simple microscope; it is mostly used for dissecting microscopes. [J, 200.]—**Goniometer o.** Fr., *oculaire à goniomètre.* Ger., *Goniometer-O.* An o. with a goniometer for measuring the angles of microscopic crystals. [J, 156, 200.]—**High o.** An o. that magnifies the real image from ten to twenty times. [J, 200, 210.]—**Huygenian o., Huygens's o.** Fr., *oculaire d'Huygens.* Ger., *Huygen'sches O.* A negative o. designed by Huygens for the telescope, now very largely used for the compound microscope. It consists of two plano-convex lenses with the convex surface of each looking toward the objective. The lower and larger is the field lens, or collective; it serves to make the image formed by the objective somewhat smaller, while the upper, smaller, or eye lens magnifies the real image. The two lenses of this o. serve to compensate for each other's defects and thus give a final very satisfactory image. [J, 200, 205, 210.]—**Low o.** An o. magnifying the real image from two to eight times. [J, 200.]—**Micrometer o., Micrometric o.** Fr., *oculaire micrométrique.* Ger., *Micrometer-O., Messo'.* An o. with which is connected a micrometer for the purpose of measuring the real image of objects, their actual size being found by multiplying the spaces of the o. micrometer required to measure the real image by the valuation of the o. micrometer determined with a stage micrometer. [J, 200, 205.]—**Microscopic o., Microscopical o.** Fr., *o. microscopique.* Ger., *mikroskopisches O.* An o. consisting of one or more converging lenses or lens systems, the combined action of which is like that of a simple microscope, magnifying the real image formed by the objective. [J, 200, 210.]—**Negative o.** An o. in which the real image is formed somewhere between the two lenses or lens systems of the o. The lower (or field) lens is in this case called a collective, as it serves to make the real image smaller than it would otherwise be. As the field lens acts in the formation of the real image, it is sometimes considered a part of the objective. The upper (or eye) lens of a negative o. magnifies the real image. A negative o. may readily be distinguished from a positive one, as it can not be used as a simple microscrope if the field lens is turned toward an object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Orthoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire orthoscopique.* Ger., *orthoskopisches O.* An o. with an eye lens like one of the combinations of an objective, and a double convex field lens in the focus of the eye lens. It gives a large, flat field. [J, 205, 206, 210.]—**Par-focal o's.** Of Pennock, o's so mounted or so constructed that they may be interchanged without the microscopic image getting out of focus. With high powers, it is usually necessary to focus for the greatest clearness, but even with these the image remains nearly in focus on changing o's. [J, 200; "Micr. Bull.," iii, 1886, pp. 9, 31 (J).]—**Periscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire périscopique.* Ger., *periskopisches O.* A positive o.

devised by Gundlach. It has a double convex field lens and a triplet eye lens. [J, 200.]—**Positive o.** An o. in which the real image formed by the objective is below the o.; in this case the entire o. acts like a simple microscope to magnify the real image. A positive o. may be readily distinguished, as it may be used as a simple microscope when the lower end is turned toward the object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Projection o.** Fr., *oculaire de projection.* Ger., *Projectionso'.* An o. especially designed for projecting the image formed by a microscopic objective on a screen for class demonstration or for photography. [J, 200, 210.]—**Ramsden's o.** A positive o. formerly much used for micrometry, consisting of two plano-convex lenses with the convex surfaces facing and very close together. [J, 200, 210.]—**Searching o., Seeker o.** Fr., *oculaire d'orientation.* Ger., *Sucher-O.* A low o., used especially with high objectives, for the purpose of finding or locating minute objects or parts for study with the working o's. [J, 200.]—**Solid o.** Fr., *oculaire holostère.* Ger., *holosterisches O., Vollglass-O.* A negative o. devised by Tolles, consisting of a solid piece of glass with a moderate curvature at one end for a field lens and a much greater curvature at the other for an eye lens. Opposite the level of the real image a groove is cut and filled with some dark material to serve as a diaphragm. It is especially adapted for use when a high o. is desired. [J, 200.]—**Spitzeno'** (Ger.). A micrometer o., now little used, in which two needle-points connected with projecting screws serve to indicate by their separation the size of the real image of an object. The actual size is then obtained by means of a stage micrometer. [J, 156.]—**Working o.** Fr., *oculaire de travail.* Ger., *Arbeitso'.* An o. used for ordinary microscopical observation, in contradistinction to a searching o. (*q. v.*). [J, 200.]

OCULARIS (Lat.), adj. O2k-u2l(u4l)-a(a3)'ri2s. See OCULAR; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the eye. [L.]—**O. communis.** See MOTOR *oculi communis.*

OCULIST, n. O2k'u2l-i2st. Lat., *oculista* (from *oculus,* the eye). Fr., *oculiste.* Ger., *Augenarzt.* A person occupied chiefly with the study and treatment of diseases of the eye. [F.]

OCULO-FRONTAL, adj. O2k''u2l-o-fru3n't'l. From *oculus,* the eye, and *frons,* the forehead. Pertaining to the region of the eyes and the forehead. [α, 48.]

OCULO-MOTOR, adj. O2k''u2l-o-mot'o2r. From *oculus,* the eye, and *movere,* to move. Moving the eye; as a n., the oculomotor nerve.

OCULOMOTORIUS (Lat.), n. m. O2k-u2l(u4l)-o(o3)-mot-or'i2-u3s(u4s). From *oculus,* the eye, and *movere,* to move. Fr., *oculomoteur.* Ger., *O.* See MOTOR *oculi communis.*

OCULOMUSCULARIS (Lat.), adj. O2k''u2l(u4l)-o(o3)-mu3sk-(mu4sk)-u2l(u4l)-a(a3)'ri2s. From *oculus,* the eye, and *musculus,* a muscle. Fr., *oculo-musculaire.* Connected with the muscles of the eye; as a n. m., a nerve so connected.—**O. communis.** See *Oculo-motor* NERVE.—**O. externus.** Fr., *oculo-musculaire externe.* See *Abducens* NERVE.—**O. internus, O. superior.** Fr., *oculo-musculaire interne.* See *Trochlear* NERVE.

OCULO-NASAL, adj. O2k''u2l-o-na's'l. From *oculus,* the eye, and *nasus,* the nose. Distributed or pertaining to the eye and the nose. [L.]

OCULOPUPILLARY, adj. O2k''u2l-o-pu2p'i2l-a-ri2. From *oculus,* the eye, and *pupilla,* the pupil. Fr., *oculo-pupillaire.* Ger., *oculopupillär.* Pertaining to the pupil of the eye. [L, 57.]

OCULOZYGOMATIC, adj. O2k''u2l-o-zig-o2m-a2t'i2k. From *oculus,* the eye, and ζύγωμα, the zygoma. Pertaining to the region of the eye and to the zygomatic arch. [α, 48.]

OCULUS (Lat.), n. m. O2k'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). See EYE.—**O. bovinus, O. bovis, O. bubulus.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**O. cæsius.** See GLAUCOMA.—**O. Christi.** See ASTER *amellus,* HIERACIUM *pilosella,* and INULA *o. Christi.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. duplex.** See BINOCULUS.—**O. elephantinus.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**O. genu.** See PATELLA.—**O. lacrimans.** See EPIPHORA.—**O. leoninus.** See ÆTHOMMA (1st def.).—**O. leporinus.** See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**Oculi marmarygodes.** See METAMORPHOPSIA.—**Oculi nocturni.** Owl's eyes, gray or blue eyes. [F.]—**O. ovi.** See CICATRICULA (2d def.).—**O. purulentus.** See HYPOPYON.—**O. scapulæ.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 349.]—**O. simplex.** See MONOCULUS.

OCYMUM (Lat.), n. n. O2s(ok)'i2m(u6m)-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὤκυμον. See OCIMUM.

OCYODINIC, adj. O2s-i2-o2d-i2n'i2k. Lat., *ocyodinicus* (from ὠκύς, swift, and ὠδίς, pain). Fr., *ocyodinique.* See OXYTOCIC.

OCYPHONIC, OCYPHONOUS, adj's. O2s-i2-fo2n'i2k, -i2f'-o2n-u3s. Lat., *ocyphonus* (from ὠκύς, swift, and φόνος, slaughter). Killing speedily. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OCYTOCEOUS, OCYTOCIC, adj's. O2s-i2t-os'e2-u3s, -o2s'i2k. Gr., ὠκυτόκειος, ὠκυτόκιος (from ὠκύς, swift, and τίκτειν, to bring forth). Lat., *ocytoceus, ocytocius.* Fr., *ocytocique.* A preferable form of *oxytocic* (*q. v.*).

OD, n. O2d. Of Reichenbach, a force supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

ODAXESMUS (Lat.), n. m. O2d-a2x(a3x)-e2z(as)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ὀδαξησμός (from ὀδάξειν, to feel a stinging pain). Fr., *odaxisme.* Ger., *Zahnfleischbrennen.* The pain of difficult dentition. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

ODERMENNIG (Ger.), n. Od'e2r-me2n-ni2g. See AGRIMONIA.

ODESSA, n. Od-e2s'a3. A sea-bathing resort in the government of Kherson, Russia. [B, 88 (α, 50).]

ODINA (Lat.), n. f. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. wodier.** Goompany- (or wodier-) tree, the *woodian* of the Tamils, the *jewul* of the Bengalese; a large tree much cultivated in India. It yields a gum, known locally as *mooi cha goud* or *shimptee,* which occurs partly in yellowish tears and partly in colorless angular fragments like gum arabic. It has a disagreeable taste, is said not to be astringent, and is used in asthma, etc., and as an application to sprains and bruises. The very astringent bark, pulverized and mixed or boiled with oil, is applied to wounds and ulcers, and its decoction is used as a lotion in impetiginous eruptions and chronic ulcerations. The leaves are also boiled in oil and applied to bruises. [A, 496; B, 19, 172 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 50).]

ODINAGOGUE, adj. O2d-i2n'a2-go2g. Lat., *odinagogus* (from ὠδίς, pain, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., o. See OXYTOCIC.

ODINOLYONTOUS, adj. O2d-i2n-o2l-i2-o2nt'u3s. Lat., *odinolyontus* (from ὠδίς, pain, and λύειν, to loose). Fr., *odinolyonte.* Anodyne. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ODINOPŒAN, adj. O2d-i2n-o-pe'a2n. Lat., *odinopœus* (from ὠδίς, pain, and ποιεῖν, to make). Of remedies, inducing pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ODMYL, n. O2d'mi2l. Fr., *odmyle.* Ger., *O.* A hypothetical body, C_4H_{10}, a decomposition product of the fatty oils, known only in the sulphide. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

ODONTAGANACTESIS (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2nt-a2g(a3g)-a2n-(a3n)-a2kt(a3kt)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-tes'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain and irritation. Fr., *odontaganactése.* See ODONTOCNESIS.

ODONTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. O2d-o2nt-a2g(a3g)'ma3. Gen., *-ag'matos (-atis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἀγνύναι, to break. Fr., *odontagme.* See ODONTOCLASIS.

ODONTAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. O2d-o2nt-a2g(a3g)-og'u3m(u4m). Gr., ὀδονταγωγόν (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *odontagogue.* A preferable form of *dentagogum* (*q. v.*).

ODONTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2nt'a2g(a3g)-ra3. Gr., ὀδοντάγρα (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἄγρα, a seizure). Fr., *odontagre.* Toothache.

ODONTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2nt-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. Gr., ὀδονταλγία (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *odontalgie, mal de dent* (ou *d'amour,* ou *de Saint-Médard*). Ger., *Odontalgie, Zahnschmerz, Zahnweh.* Neuralgia of a tooth, toothache. [D, 70; E.]—**O. cariosa.** O. due to caries of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTAPOTRIBE (Lat.), **ODONTAPOTRIPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. O2d-o2nt-a3p(a3p)-o2t'ri2b-e(a), -o(o3)-tri2p(trep)'si2s. Gen., *-ot'ribes, -trip'seos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, ἀπό, from, and τρίβειν, to crush. Fr., *usure des dents.* Of Lobstein, the wearing away of the surface of the teeth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ODONTATROPHY, n. O2d-o2nt-a2t'ro-fi2. Lat., *odontatrophia* (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἀτροφία, atrophy). Fr., *odontatrophie.* Ger., *Zahnschwinden.* Atrophy of the teeth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ODONTELEPHAS (Lat.), n. m. O2d-o2nt-e2l'e2f-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-phant'os (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἐλέφας, ivory. Fr., *odontéléphas.* See DENTIN.

ODONTERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. O2d-o2nt-e2r-i2z(i2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἔρις, strife. See ODONTOSYNERISMUS.

ODONTEUROS (Lat.), n. m. O2d-o2nt-u2r'o2s(os). Gen., *-ot'os (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and εὐρώς, decay. See CARIES *dentis.*

ODONTHÆMODIA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2n-the2m(tha3-e2m)-od'-i2-a3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and αἱμωδία, a scorbutic affection of the gums. Fr., *odonthémodie.* See HÆMODIA.

ODONTHARPAGA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2n-tha3rp'a2g(a3g)-a3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἁρπάζειν, to snatch away. See DENTAGRA.

ODONTHERCOS (Lat.), n. n. O2d-o2n-thu3r(the2r)'ko2s. Gen., *-her'coos.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἕρκος, a fence. A set of teeth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ODONTHYALOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2n-thi(thu5)-a2l(a3l)-o2f'tho2r-a3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, ὕαλος, glass, and φθείρειν, to destroy. Ger., *Zahnschmelzzerstörung.* Destruction of the enamel of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTHYALUS (Lat.), n. m. O2d-o2n-thi(thu5)'a2l(a3l)-u3s-u4s. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ὕαλος, glass. See ENAMEL.

ODONTHYPERÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2n-thip(thu5p)-u5r(e2r)-e2s(a3-e2s)-the(tha)'si2s. Gen., *-thes'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, ὑπέρ, excessive, and αἴσθησις, perception. See HÆMODIA.

ODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2n'shi2(ti2)-a3. From ὀδούς, a tooth. See ODONTALGIA.—**O. excrescens.** See EPULIS.

ODONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2nt-i2-as(a3s)'i2s. Gen., *-as'eos (-sis).* Gr., ὀδοντίασις (from ὀδοντιᾶν, to cut teeth). Fr., *odontiase.* See DENTITION (2d def.).

ODONTIATER (Lat.), **ODONTIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. O2d-o2nt-i2-at(a3t)'u3r(ar), -a2t(a3t)'ru3s(ru4s). Gen., *-er'os (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἰατήρ, a surgeon. See DENTIST.

ODONTIC, adj. O2d-o2nt'i2k. Lat., *odonticus.* See DENTAL.

ODONTINOID, n. O2d-o2nt'i2n-oid. A preferable form of *dentinoid* (*q. v.*).

ODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. O2d-o2nt-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *odontite.* Ger., *Zahnentzündung.* Inflammation of a tooth. [E.]

ODONTO-ATLANTAL, adj. Od-o2nt''o-a2t-la2n't'l. See ATLANTO-AXIAL.

ODONTOBLAST, n. Od-o2nt'o-bla2st. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *odontoblaste.* Ger., *O., Elfenbeinzelle.* Of Boll, one of the cylindrical cells supposed to give rise to dentin. They form a layer between the dentin and the tooth pulp, and send prolongations into the dentinal canals. [J, 32, 35; "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1868, p. 79 (J).]—**O'enschicht** (Ger.). See MEMBRANA *eboris.*

ODONTOBOTHRION (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ho^{2}th'ri^2-o^{2}n. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and βοθρίον, a small trench. Fr., *odontobothrie.* See Alveolus (1st def.).

ODONTOBOTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-bo^{2}th-ri-(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos (-idis).* Ger., *Zahnhöhlenentzündung.* Inflammation of the dental alveoli. [E.]

ODONTOCHALIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x. Gen., *-chal'icos (-icis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and χάλιξ, gravel. Fr., *odontochalice.* Ger., *Zahncement, Zahnkitt.* Dental cement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOCHIRURGICAL, adj. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt"o-ki^{2}r-u^{6}r'ji^2-k'l. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and χειρουργία, surgery. Pertaining to dental surgery.

ODONTOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}k'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-clas'eos (-oc'lasis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and κλᾶν, to break. Ger., *Zahnbruch.* The breaking of a tooth. [E.]

ODONTOCNESIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^{2}k)-ne(na)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-cnes'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and κνᾶν, to scrape. Fr., *odontocnèse.* The itching sensation in the gums accompanying dentition.

ODONTOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-kom(ko^{2}m)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and κομεῖν, to take care of. Fr., *odontocome.* Ger., *Zahnheilungsanstalt.* A dental hospital. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTODERMEOUS, adj. Od-o^{2}nt-o-du^{6}rm'e^2-u^{3}s. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *odontoderme.* Ger., *zahnhäutig.* Having a toothed skin (hymenium). The *Odontodermei* of Persoon are a division of *Fungi* corresponding to the *Hydnei.* [L, 41 (a, 43); B, 121 (a, 35).]

ODONTODES (Lat.), adj. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-od'ez(as). 1. See Odontoid. 2. See Dentate.

ODONTODESMION (Lat.), **ODONTODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-de^{2}s'mi^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and δεσμός, a bond. Fr., *ligament de dent.* Ger., *Zahnband.* A term apparently coined by Kraus for the ligamentum dentis of P. B. Goddard, said to consist of ligamentous fibres holding a tooth attached to its alveolus and to be the chief seat of the pain in the extraction of a tooth. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Nov., 1838, p. 253.]

ODONTODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Od-o^{2}nt"o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and διαρρεῖν, to flow through. Fr., *odontodiarrhée.* Ger., *Zahndurchfall, Zahnruhr.* Diarrhœa due to dentition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ὀδύνη, pain. See Odontalgia.

ODONTOGENY, n. Od-o^{2}nt-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *odontogénie.* Ger., *Zahnzeugung.* The embryology of the teeth.

ODONTOGLYPHANON (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHIS** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHON** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., n., and n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-gli^{2}f(glu^{6}f)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -o^{2}g'li^{2}f-(lu^{6}f)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-lyph'ani, -glyp'hidos (-idis), -og'lyhi.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and γλύφανος, a chisel. See Dentiscalpium.

ODONTOGRAPHY, n. Od-o^{2}nt-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *odontographie.* See Odontology.

ODONTOID, adj. Od-o^{2}nt'oid. Lat., *odontodes* (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and εἶδος, resemblance). Tooth-like. [C.]

ODONTOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *odontolithe.* See Sordes (1st def.).

ODONTOLOGY, n. Od-o^{2}nt-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *odontologie.* Ger., *Odontologie, Zahnlehre.* The anatomy, etc., of the teeth.

ODONTOLOXIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-lo^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and λοξός, slanting. Ger., *Zahnschiefstand.* Obliquity of the teeth. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *odontome.* Ger., *Odontom.* A tumor composed of tooth-like tissue, occasionally growing from a tooth, consisting of dentin covered by enamel. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Cement o.** An o. due to the abnormal production of osseous tissue at the level of the dental roots. ["Union méd.," 1868, p. 629 (a, 34).]—**Coronary o.** Fr., *odontome coronaire.* An o. which arises while the crown is forming. [E, 1.]—**Embryoplastic o.** Fr., *odontome embryoplastique.* Syn.: *encysted fibroma.* A tumor arising before the dental pulp has developed odontoblastic cells and before the enamel organ has acquired special enamel-forming cells. [E. Lagrange.]—**Fibrous o.** A tumor composed of fibro-cellular embryoplastic tissue arising from the alveolar portion of the inferior maxilla. ["Union méd.," 1868, p. 765 (a, 34).]—**Odontoplastic o.** A tumor which arises after the special dentin and enamel-forming cells have been developed, but prior to the formation of the coronal cap of dentin. [E, 1.]

ODONTOMERION (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-me(me^2)'ri^2-o^{2}n. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and μέρος, a part. The *Tænia dentata.* [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOMYS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt'o^{2}m-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *-om'yos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and μῦς, a mouse. The pulp of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and νέκρωσις, death. Fr., *odontonécrose.* Caries of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTOPERIOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt"o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}st'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀδούς, a tooth, περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. See Periodonteum.

ODONTOPHATNE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)'ne(na). Gen., *-phat'nes.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and φάτνη, a feeding-trough. See Alveolus (1st def.).

ODONTOPHATNITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)-ni(ne)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-nit'idos (-idis).* See Odontobothritis.

ODONTOPHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g'-mo^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *-phleg'mones.* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. See Odontitis.

ODONTOPHORE, n. Od-o^{2}nt'o-for. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and φορεῖν, to bear. The lingual ribbon of the higher molluscs, consisting of a band of teeth rolled up in the mouth. [L, 206 (a, 21).]

ODONTOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'i^2-a^3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and φύειν, to grow. Fr., *odontophyie.* See Dentition (2d def.).

ODONTOPIESTER (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-pi^2-e^{2}st'u^{3}r(ar). Gen., *-ter'os (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and πιεστήρ, a squeezer. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Zahnklemmer, Zahnpresse.* An instrument for relieving odontalgia by pressure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOPRISIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}p'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-pris'eos (-op'risis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and πρίειν, to saw. See Brygmos.

ODONTORRHAGE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}r'ra^{2}j(ra^{3}g)-e(a). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *odontorrhagie.* Dental hæmorrhage.

ODONTORRAMPHOUS, adj. Od-o^{2}nt-o^{2}r-a^{2}m'fu^{3}s. Lat., *odontorramphus* (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and ῥάμφος, the crooked beak of birds). Fr., *odontoramphé.* Ger., *zahnschnabelig.* Having a toothed beak. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

ODONTORRHEUMALGY, n. Od-o^{2}nt-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m-a^{2}lj'i^2. Lat., *odontorrheumalgia* (from ὀδούς, a tooth, ῥεῦμα, a flow, and ἄλγος, pain). Lat., *odontorrheumalgia.* Rheumatic toothache. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTORRHINE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}r-rin(ren)'e(a). Gen., *-rhin'es.* From ὀδους, a tooth, and ῥίνη, a file. Fr., *odontorrhine.* See Dentiscalpium.

ODONTORRHIZOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}r-ri^{2}z-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, ῥίζα, a root, and φθίσις, decay. Fr., *odontorhizophthisie.* Ger., *Zahnwurzelschwinden.* Decay of the root of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTORTHOSIE (Fr.), n. O-do^{2}n^2-to^{2}r-to-ze. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and ὄρθωσις, a straightening. The rectification of dental irregularities. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos (-osch'isis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and σχίζειν, to split. Fr., *odontoschisie.* The splitting of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ski^{2}z(ski^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-schis'matos (-atis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and σχίσμα, a cleft. Fr., *odontoschisme.* Ger., *Zahnspalt.* A fissure in a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSEISIS (Lat.), **ODONTOSEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-sis'(se^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-seis'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and σείειν, to shake. Ger., *Zahnwackeln.* Looseness of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *odontèse, odontose.* See Dentition (2d def.).

ODONTOSMEGMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-sme^{2}g(smag)'-ma^3. Gen., *-smeg'matos (-atis).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and σμῆγμα, an unguent. Fr., *odontosmegma.* See Dentifrice.

ODONTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *odontospasme.* Ger., *Zahnkrampf.* Convulsions due to difficult dentition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSPHACELIS (Lat.), **ODONTOSPHACILISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)'e^{2}l-i^{2}s, -sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)-i^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and σφακελίζειν, to mortify. Caries of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTOSTEOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}f'-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From ὀδούς, a tooth, ὀστέον, a bone, and φύειν, to grow. Fr., *odontostéophyte.* Ger., *Zahnosteophyt.* An osseous outgrowth on a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-ste^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From ὀδούς, a tooth, and στερεῖν, to deprive. Fr., *odontostérèse.* Ger., *Zahnverlust.* Loss of teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSYNERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-e^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὀδούς, a tooth, and συνερίζειν, to contend together. Fr., *odontosynérisme.* 1. See Brygmos. 2. See Claquedents.

ODONTOTECHNY, n. Od-o^{2}nt'o-te^{2}k-ni^2. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and τέχνη, art. See Dentistry.

ODONTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., *odontothèque.* See *Dental* follicle.

ODONTOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-the^{2}r-a^{2}p-(a^{2}p)-i(e)'a^3. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Ger., *Odontotherapie.* The therapeutics of dentistry. [a, 48.]

ODONTOTHRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-thri^{2}p(thru^{6}p)'-si^{2}s. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and θρύψις, comminution. Decay of the teeth by attrition. [a, 48.]

ODONTOTRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-tri^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-trim'matos (-atis).* Gr., ὀδοντότριμμα (from ὀδούς, a tooth, and τρίβειν, to rub). Fr., *odontotrimme.* See Dentifrice.

ODONTOTRYPHY, ODONTOTRYPY, n's. O^{2}d-o^{2}nt-o^{2}t'-ri^{2}f-i^2, o^{2}d-o^{2}nt'ri^{2}p-i^2. From ὀδούς, a tooth, and τρυπᾶν, to bore. The drilling of a tooth to reach pus in the cavity of the pulp. [E.]

ODORAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Od(o2d)-or-a2(a3)-me2nt'u3m-(u4m). From *odorare*, to perfume. Fr., *odorament.* A medicament employed because of its odor. [L, 57 (α, 43).]

ODORATUS (Lat.), n. m. Od(o2d)-or-at(a3t)'u3s(u4s). Gen., *-at'us.* From *odorari*, to examine by smelling. See OLFACTION.

ODORIFERANT, ODORIFEROUS, adj's. Od-o2r-i2f'e2r-a2nt, -u3s. Lat., *odoriferus* (from *odor*, an odor, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *odorifère.* Ger., *riechend.* Emitting an odor, especially an agreeable one. [L, 41, 43, 50, 107 (α, 43).]

ODORINE, n. Od'o2r-en. From *odor*, an odor. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Odorin.* See PICOLINE.

ODOROSCOPE, n. Od'o2r-o-skop. From *odor*, an odor, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An apparatus for testing odors. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ODYLE, n. Od'i2l. See OD.

ODYNEPHATOUS, adj. O2d-i2n-e2f'a2t-u3s. Gr., ὀδυνήφατος (from ὀδύνη, pain, and φένειν, to slay). Lat., *odynephatus.* See ANODYNE.

ODYNEPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. O2d-i2n(u6n)-e2(a)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From ὀδύνη, pain, and φοβεῖν, to fear. Fr., *odynéphobie.* Ger., *Schmerzscheu.* Dread of pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ODYNEPHOROUS, adj. O2d-i2n-e2f'o2r-u3s. Gr., ὀδυνηφόρος (from ὀδύνη, pain, and φορεῖν, to bear). Lat., *odynephorus.* Fr., *odynéphore.* Ger., *schmerzbringend.* Causing pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ŒCOID, n. Ek'oid. From οἶκος, a house, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *Oikoïd, Leib.* 1. Of Brücke, the porous, non-contractile, transparent, colorless substance of a nucleated red blood-corpuscle (see ZOOID). [J, 30, 35.] 2. Of Lankester, the membrane or envelope of nucleated red blood-corpuscles. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1871, p. 361 (J).]

ŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E2d(o2-e2d)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* Gr., οἴδημα (from οἰδεῖν, to swell). Fr., *œdème.* Ger., *Oedem.* It., Sp., *edema.* An effusion of watery fluid into the tissue of a part. Subcutaneous œ., diffused over the body at large, is called *anasarca.*—**Acute circumscribed œ. (of the skin).** A disease characterized by the occurrence of circumscribed, isolated or disseminated, nodular, œdematous swellings, frequently upon the face, but sometimes in other parts of the body. The swellings may be slightly reddish or purplish, but usually show little or no difference in color from the surrounding surface. They appear rather suddenly, disappear in a few hours or after a day or two, are attended with but slight abnormal sensations, and tend to recur. It is generally regarded as a neuropathic affection and is sometimes associated with arthritism. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 268; Quincke, "Mntshft. f. p. Derm.," July, 1882, p. 129 (G).]—**Acute malignant œ., Acute purulent œ.** Ger., *akutes malignes Oedem.* See *Acute inflammatory* GANGRENE.—**Acute retrobulbar œ.** Œ. of the retrobulbar region of the eye; it causes exophthalmia, conjunctival and palpebral œ., protrusion of the papilla of the eye, cerebral vomiting, and diminution of the pulse. [α, 34.]—**Blue œ.** Of Charcot, an indurated œ. in which the affected region is of a blue color, there is local lowering of temperature, and there are sensory or motor disturbances of hysterical origin. It is a vaso-motor derangement. ["Progr. méd.," Oct. 11, 1890 (α, 34).]—**Brown œ. of the lung.** Œ. of the lung in which there are scattered hæmorrhagic patches and brown spots. It occurs in mitral disease of long standing in which there is hypertrophy of the right ventricle with a permanent increase of pressure in the pulmonary vessels. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Cardiac œ. of the kidney.** The alterations which the kidneys undergo in consequence of the passive congestion resulting from heart disease. [Hortoles, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1882, p. 157.]—**Cerebral œ.** 1. See HYDROCEPHALUS. 2. See CEPHALŒDEMA.—**Collateral œ.** Œ. caused by transudation of serum accompanying arterial hyperæmia and due to increased lateral pressure in the capillaries. [D, 3.]—**Compact œ. of infants.** See SCLEREMA *œdematosum.*—**Cretinoid œ.** See MYXŒDEMA.—**Febrile purpuric œ.** A variety of purpura in which there are localized œ., a general eruption of purpura urticans about the joints, and rheumatic fever. [Osler (α, 34).]—**Hereditary angeio-neurotic œ.** A condition in which there are local swellings in various parts of the body or extremities, associated with gastro-intestinal disturbance; it affects several generations in a family. It is a vaso-motor neurosis. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1888, p. 363 (α, 34).]—**Hydræmic œ.** Of Cohnheim, œ. resulting from hydræmia. ["Phys. u. f. klin. Med." (α, 34).]—**Hypostatic œ.** Œ. caused by hypostasis. [Cohnheim (α, 34).]—**Infectious œ.** See *Malignant œ.*—**Inflammatory œ.** A serous exudation into an inflamed tissue. [D, 3.]—**Laryngeal œ.** Œ. originating in the larynx or propagated from some inflammatory process in the laryngeal tract. The transudation of serum into the submucous tissue may produce such tumefaction that life is threatened. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 18, 1886, p. 673 (α, 34).]—**Malignant anthrax œ.** A variety of malignant pustule manifesting itself by firm gelatinous œ. in various parts, especially the eyelids, but without the presence of the typical pustule. [E, 25.]—**Malignant œ.** Lat., *œ. malignum, œ. carbunculosum.* Fr., *œdème malin* (ou *charbonneux*). Ger., *Milzbrandödem.* A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, and characterized by great œdematous infiltration. Cf. *Malignant* PUSTULE and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Myo-œ.** See the major list.—**Neuritic œdemata of the skin.** Ger., *neuritische Oedeme der Haut.* In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses including *Urticaria neuritica.* [G, 4.]—**Neuro-paralytic œ., Neuropathic œ.** Œ. following neuro-paralytic congestion or due to paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves. [α, 18.]—**Œ. acutum.** See *Œ. calidum.*—**Œ. algidum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**Œ. articulare.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**Œ. calidum.** Ger., *heisses Oedem.* Œ. due to a serous exudation that appears suddenly and resembles acute inflammation. [L, 135 (α, 50).]—**Œ. capitis.** See HYDATONCUS.—**Œ. carbunculosum.** See *Malignant œ.*—**Œ. cruentum.** See HÆMATŒDEMA.—**Œ. ex vacuo.** 1. A quick recollection of fluid in a serous cavity after a dropsical effusion has been removed. 2. Hydrocephalus secondary to atrophy of the brain, the exudation taking the place previously occupied by cerebral tissue. 3. Hydropericardium secondary to a diminution of the size of one or of both lungs. [D, 3.]—**Œ. frigidum.** Fr., *œdème algide.* Ger., *kaltes Oedem.* A chronic, painless œdematous swelling, cold to the touch. [L, 135 (α, 50).] Cf. *Œ. calidum.*—**Œ. frigidum palpebrarum.** An old term for an œ. of the skin of the eyelid. [F.]—**Œ. fugax.** Œ. that is readily provoked, as by sudden atmospherical changes, especially common in nephritic and chlorotic patients. [D, 3.]—**Œ. gravidarum.** See ANASARCA *gravidarum* and DROPSY *of pregnancy.*—**Œ. indurativum.** Of Sigmund, œ. with induration. [α, 34.]—**Œ. neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**Œ. oculi.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**Œ. œdematodes.** See *Œ. frigidum.*—**Œ. of the glottis.** Lat., *œ. glottidis.* Fr., *œdème de la glotte.* Ger., *Glottisödem.* A serous, sero-purulent, or sanguineous infiltration into the laryngeal submucosa, either unilateral or bilateral, that may extend to the epiglottis or the muscles and tissues of the neck. It is accompanied with alteration or loss of voice, dyspnœa, painful irritative or spasmodic cough, and a sense of suffocation. [α, 34.]—**Œ. of the womb.** Of Whitehead, a condition of which he says: "The cellular structure of the cervix during pregnancy is often more or less loaded with serum, which may make its escape either slowly and constantly or by sudden gushes of considerable quantity at a time as if the animal membrane had been ruptured."—**Œ. of trichiniasis.** A peculiar feature of the disease, marking the distinct beginning of its second stage. It appears in the eyelids first, extends over the face, and thence may involve the arms, legs, and back, and even the trunk and extremities. It is not associated with albuminuria, and is often followed by acne and ecthyma. It is caused by destruction of the capillaries of the muscles by trichinæ. [D, 25.]—**Œ. puerperarum.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens.*—**Œ. sanguinolentum.** A sero-sanguinolent œ. occurring in malignant pustule. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Œ. scleroticum.** Of Pick, œ. with induration. [α, 34.]—**Œ. scroti aquosum.** See OSCHYDRŒDEMA.—**Œ. scroti cruentum.** See OSCHÆMATŒDEMA.—**Œ. scroti purulentum.** See OSCHEOPYŒDEMA.—**Œ. scroti urinale** (seu **urinosum**). See UROCELE.—**Œ. simplex durius.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens.*—**Œ. uvulæ.** See STAPHYLŒDEMA.—**Paroxysmal pulmonary œ.** A rare form of acute œ. of the lungs characterized by a sudden onset, excessive dyspnœa with threatened asphyxia, and abundant albuminous expectoration. The attacks last from a few minutes to several days and may terminate fatally or the symptoms may disappear. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1890, p. 520 (α, 34).]—**Pulmonary œ.** Lat., *hydrops pulmonis* (seu *pulmonum*) *cellulosus.* Fr., *œdème du poumon.* Ger., *Lungenödem.* Transudation of serum into the pulmonary air-vesicles, accompanied by dyspnœa and expectoration of frothy serum, and giving rise to fine bubbling sounds and crepitation diffused over both lungs. It may be due to sudden congestion, as after injuries of the brain, or to irritation of the vagus nerve, or may be secondary to an acute disease of the lung. It also occurs, especially when associated with œ. elsewhere, as a symptom of chronic disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys. [D, 25.]—**Purulent œ.** See *Purulent* INFILTRATION.—**Retinal œ.** Fr., *œdème de la rétine.* Ger., *Netzhautödem.* A peculiar development, in advanced life, of irregular spaces, filled with clear fluid, at the periphery of the retina. It may cause marked thickening. [F.]—**Rheumatic œ.** Fr., *œdème rhumatismal.* 1. Œ. due to the rheumatic diathesis. 2. Of Potain, the supraclavicular pseudolipoma of Verneuil. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 20, 1882, p. 687.]

ŒDEMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2d(o2-e2d)-e2m(am)-at(a3t)-i2s'ke2(ch2e2)-si2s. Gen., *-es'cos (-isch'esis).* From οἴδημα, œdema, and ἰσχειν, to check. Fr., *œ.* A checking of œdema. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ŒDEMATOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2d(o2-e2d)-e2m(am)-a2t(a3t)-o2s-ke2(ch2e2)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e2d-e2m-a2t-o2s'-ke2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From οἴδημα, œdema, ὄσχη, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *ödematischer Hodensacksbruch.* Oscheocele with œdema of the scrotum. [E.]

ŒDEMATOSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E2d(o2-e2d)-e2m(am)-a2t-(a3t)-o2st'ro(ro2)-fe(fa). Gen., *-roph'es.* From οἴδημα, œdema, and στρέφειν, to turn. Fr., *œdématostrophe.* Ger., *Zurücktreten eines Oedems.* The subsidence of œdema. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ŒDEMATOUS, adj. E2d-e2m'a2t-u3s. Gr., οἰδηματώδης. Lat., *œdematosus, œdematodes.* Fr., *œdémateux.* Ger., *ödematös, ödematisch.* Affected with or pertaining to œdema. [D.]

ŒDÈME (Fr.), n. A-de2m. See ŒDEMA.—**Œ. blanc et douloureux.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens.*—**Œ. charbonneux.** See *Malignant* ŒDEMA.

ŒDEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. E2d(o2-e2d)-e2m(am)-e2r-i2(u6)-si2p(sep)'e2l-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-el'atos (-atis).* From οἴδημα, œdema, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *œdémérysipèle.* Ger., *ödematöse Rose.* See ERYSIPELAS *œdematodes.*

ŒDEMOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E2d(o2-e2d)-e2m(am)-o(o3)-sa3rk-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From οἴδημα, œdema, and σάρξ, flesh. Ger., *hartes* (oder *fleischiges*) *Oedem.* Of Severin, a tumor partly œdematous and partly sarcomatous. [E.]

OEFFNEND (Ger.), adj. U6f'ne2nd. Aperient, laxative. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

OEFFNUNG (Ger.), n. U6f'nun2. See OPENING, ORIFICE, APERTURE, FORAMEN, and ECSTOMOSIS.—**Aderö'.** Bloodletting.—**Aeussere Leistenö'.** See *External abdominal* RING.—**Afterö', Analö'.** See ANUS.—**Athemö'.** The outlet of a respiratory passage. [α, 17.]—**Geburtsö', Genitalö'.** An opening for the discharge of genital products. [L.]—**Haarö'.** See FISTULA.—**Ingestionsö'.**

An opening for the ingestion of food. [L.]—**Innere Leistenö'.** See *Internal abdominal* RING.—**Muttermundsö'.** See Os *uteri externum*.—**Oberkieferö'.** See HIATUS *maxillaris*.—**O'sreizung.** Lit., opening stimulus. The stimulus applied to a muscle by the sudden breaking of a constant current which has been passing through it. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Vorkammerö'.** One of the openings into the auricles of the heart. [L.]

OEHRCHEN (Ger.), n. U^{5}r'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See AURICLE.

ŒIL (Fr.), n. U^6-y'. 1. See OCULUS. 2. A name for numerous plants, or parts of plants. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. de bœuf.** 1. The *Anthemis tinctoria*, the *Adonis autumnalis*, and various species of *Buphthalmum*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] 2. See OCULUS *bovinus*.—**Œ. de bourrique.** The seed of *Mucuna prurita* and *Mucuna urens*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. de chat.** 1. See *Cat's-*EYE. 2. The seed of *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. de chien.** 1. The *Plantago psyllium*. 2. The *Gnaphalium dioicum*. 3. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 35, 50).]—**Œ. de corneille.** The *Agaricus umbratilis*, and many other poisonous agarics. [B, 105, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. de dragon.** The *Nephelium longanum* or its fruit. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. d'éléphant.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**Œ. de lièvre.** See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**Œ. de loup, Œ. de mauvais garçon.** See ÆTHOMMA (1st def.).—**Œ. de perdrix.** The *Scabiosa columbaria*, the *Adonis æstivalis*, and the genus *Myosotis*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. de pie.** See CLAVUS (2d def.).—**Œ. de vache.** See MARUTA *cotula* and ANTHEMIS *arvensis*.—**Œ. double.** See BINOCULUS.—**Œ. pinéal.** A single, medial eye, completely developed in certain lizards, of which the pineal gland of most animals is a relic. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 53 (*a*, 18).]—**Œ. simple.** See MONOCULUS.

ŒILLET (Fr.), n. U^6-ya. 1. The genus *Dianthus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] 2. See EYELET.—**Acétolé d'œ.** See *Acetum* TUNICÆ.—**Conserve d'œ.** See *Conserva florum* TUNICÆ.—**Sirop d'œ.** See *Syrupus* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Sirop d'œ. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of flowers of clove pink with 75 of boiling water, expressing, clarifying, adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Vinaigre d'œ.** See *Acetum* TUNICÆ.

ŒILLETTE (Fr.), n. U^6-ye^{2}t. See PAPAVER *somniferum*.

OEL (Ger.), n. U^{5}l. See OIL.—**Aetherisches O.** A volatile oil. [B.]—**Akustisches O.** See OLEUM *acusticum*.—**Bergö'.** Petroleum. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Fette O'e.** See *Fixed* OILS.—**Flüchtige O'e.** See *Volatile* OILS.—**Höllenö'.** 1. An impure and malodorous oil obtained from the residue after olive-oil is expressed. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).] 2. See JATROPHA *oil*.—**O'artig.** See OLEAGINOUS.—**O'baum.** See the major list.—**O'bildend.** Olefiant. [B.]—**O'drüse.** See AMURCA.—**O'fett.** See ELÆERIN and OLEIN.—**O'harz.** 1. An oleoresin. [B.] 2. See ELEMI.—**O'milch.** See EMULSION (2d def.).—**O'nüsse.** See BEHEN *nuts* and cf. OIL-NUT.—**O'same, O'samen.** The seed of oleraceous plants (*e. g.*, *Brassica napus* and various species of *Sesamum* and *Ciliaria*). [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**O'säure.** See OLEIC ACID.—**O'stoff.** See OLEIN.—**O'süss.** See GLYCERIN.—**O'weiss.** White lead rubbed with oil. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Oxydirte O'e.** See *Blown* OILS.—**Salzö'.** See HALELÆON.—**Sauerstofffreie O'e.** Oils containing no oxygen. Such are a few of the volatile oils and all the mineral oils. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Sauerstoffhaltige O'e.** Oils which contain oxygen. Such are all the fixed oils and most of the volatile oils. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Schwefelhaltige O'e.** Volatile oils which contain sulphur. Such are the oils of allium, sinapis, nasturtium, etc. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Steinö'.** Petroleum. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Trocknende O'e.** Drying oils. [*a*, 38.]

OELBAUM (Ger.), n. U^{5}l'ba^2-u^{4}m. 1. The genus *Olea*. 2. In the East Indies, the *Bassia butyracea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aechter O., Europäischer O., Gemeiner O.** See OLEA *europæa*.—**O'frucht.** See OLIVE (1st def.).—**O'gummi, O'harz.** See ELEMI.

OELGLÄNZEND (Ger.), adj. U^{5}l'gle^{2}nts-e^{2}nd. See INUNCTUS.

OELPALME (Ger.), n. U^{5}l'pa^{2}l-me^2. The genus *Elæis*, the *Cocos butyracea*, and other palms yielding fixed oils. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Afrikanische O., Guineische O.** See ELÆIS *guineensis*.—**Südamerikanische O.** See ALFONSIA *oleifera*.—**Wahre O.** See ELÆIS *guineensis*.

ŒNANTHAL, ŒNANTHALDEHYDE, n's. E^{2}n-a^{2}n'th'l, -a^{2}nth-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. See ŒNANTHOL.

ŒNANTHAMIDE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See ŒNANTHYLAMIDE.

ŒNANTHATE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'at. A salt of œnanthylic acid. [B.]

ŒNANTHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-a^{2}nth(a^{2}nth)'e(a). Gen., *-anth'es*. From οἶνος, wine, and ἄνθη, the full bloom of a flower. Fr., *œnanthe* (3d def.). Ger., *Rebendolde* (3d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Carum bulbocastanum*. 2. The *Spiræa filipendula*. 3. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the *Seselineæ*. The *Œnantheæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Seselineæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. apiifolia.** Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles d'ache*. Parsley water-dropwort; a poisonous species growing in France. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. approximata.** Fr., *œnanthe voisine*. A species found in France. The tuberous roots are eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. chærophylli foliis, Œ. cicutæ facie lobelii, Œ. crocata.** Fr., *œnanthé safranée, pain-pain, pin-pin, parsacre, persil laiteux*. Ger., *safransaftige* (oder *giftige*) *Rebendolde, Safrandolde*. Hemlock (or water) dropwort, dead tongue, belder-root, ben-dock; a European species growing in wet places. The parsnip-like roots act as a narcotic poison, producing irritation of the stomach, giddiness, convulsions, and coma. Externally they are irritant, and have been used in piles and certain skin diseases, and applied in the form of poultices to ulcers. They were formerly official under the name of *radix œnanthes cum succo croceo*, in allusion to their saffron-colored and milky juice. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. fistulosa.** Fr., *œnanthe fistuleuse, chervi des marais, gousse, jonc odorant, persil des marais*. Ger., *röhrige Rebendolde*. Hemlock (or water) dropwort; a European species with very poisonous fibrous roots, containing œnanthin. Some identify this with the οἰνανθή of Dioscorides. It was formerly used as a diuretic. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. inebrians.** A species used by the Hottentots in the preparation of an intoxicating drink. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. peucedanifolia.** Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles de peucédan*. A species said by some to be poisonous, though, according to Winkler, the roots are eaten in France. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. phellandrium.** Fr., *fenouil* (ou *ciguë*) *aquatique* (ou *d'eau*), *millefeuille à feuilles de coriandre*. Ger., *fenchelsamige Rebendolde, Wasserfenchel, Rossfenchel, Pferdefenchel, Peersaat*. Water-fennel, edge-weed, horse-bane, five-leaved water-hemlock; a species growing in wet places in Europe and northern Asia. The yellowish-brown, ovate-oblong seeds, *semen phellandrii* (*aquatici*, seu *fœniculi aquatici*, seu *fœniculi caballini*), *fructus œnanthes phellandrii*, have a strong unpleasant smell and an acrid aromatic taste, contain a volatile and aromatic oil and probably a volatile alkaloid analogous to coniine, and have been used in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, etc., and also in intermittent fever, obstinate ulcers, etc., and dyspepsia. The fresh leaves are poisonous, producing a sort of paralysis in cattle, but lose their noxious properties in drying. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Œ. pimpinelloides.** Fr., *œnanthe à feuilles de boucage*. Ger., *bibernellartige Rebendolde*. Parsley water-dropwort, meadow-parsley, the οἰνανθή of Dioscorides; a tuberous-rooted species formerly used as a diuretic under the name *radix et herba œnanthes* (seu *filipendulæ tenuifoliæ*). The roots are eaten. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

ŒNANTHENE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'en. See DIHEXYL *ketone*.

ŒNANTHIC, adj. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the genus *Œnanthe* or to wine. [*a*, 48.]—**Œ. acid.** Fr., *acide œnanthique*. Ger., *Œnanthsäure*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{28}O_3$, much resembling pelargonic acid, with which it is isomeric. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 156 (*a*, 50).]—**Œ. aldehyde.** See ŒNANTHOL.—**Œ. ether.** Fr., *éther œnanthique*. Ger., *Œnanthäther*. A colorless liquid of strong disagreeable odor, consisting of a mixture of ethyl butyrate, caprate, and caprylate with isoamyl ether and free capric and caprylic acid. It is used in making artificial cognac, and to give wines an aromatic odor. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

ŒNANTHIN, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Fr., *œnanthine*. Ger., *Œ'harz* (2d def.). 1. A light-colored viscous substance of doubtful composition, to which the "velvety" quality of Bordeaux wines is due. It is probably formed during fermentation. Half a grain produced in an adult long-continued irritation of the fauces and hoarseness; a grain produced occasional vomiting. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).] 2. A resinous substance of narcotic odor extracted from the herb of *Œnanthe fistulosa*, soluble with difficulty in ether, easily soluble in warm alcohol, insoluble in water. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

ŒNANTHOL, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'o^{2}l. Fr., *œnanthal, œ., aldehyde œnanthylique*. Ger., *Œnanthaldehyd, Œnanthal, Œ.* Heptaldehyde, heptylidene an oily colorless liquid, $C_7H_{14}O$, of aromatic pungent odor and of sweetish and afterward acrid taste, obtained by the dry distillation of castor-oil. It is slightly soluble in water, but freely soluble in all proportions in alcohol and in ether, and boils at 154° C. It bears the same relation to œnanthic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. By heating œ., a crystalline body, $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$, is obtained. Metœ' is an isomeric modification of œ. obtained by shaking the latter with nitric acid at a temperature of 0° C. and allowing it to settle. It forms inodorous crystals solidifying at 5° to 6° C., soluble in boiling alcohol, melting at ordinary temperatures, and boiling at 230° C. Other polymeric varieties have been obtained with solid potassium or potash, one of which melts at about 52° C., and boils at about 170° C. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14); B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 501 (*a*, 50).]

ŒNANTHONE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'on. Ger., *Œnanthon*. See DIHEXYL *ketone*.

ŒNANTHONITRIL, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth"o-nit'ri^{2}l. Heptonitril, hexyl cyanide; a liquid, $C_7H_{13}N = C_6H_{13}CN$, of slightly aromatic odor, and boiling at about 178° C. [B, 4; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

ŒNANTHOYL, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'o-i^{2}l. Syn.: *heptoyl*. The radicle, $C_7H_{13}O$, of œnanthoic compounds. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

ŒNANTHYL, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'i^{2}l. Fr., *œnanthyle*. Ger., *Oenanthyl*. 1. See HEPTYL. 2. See ŒNANTHOYL.—**Hydrated œ. oxide, Œ. alcohol.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**Œ. chloride.** The substance $C_7H_{13}OCl$. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Œ. hydrate.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**Œ'wasserstoff** (Ger.). See HEPTANE.

ŒNANTHYLAMIDE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Syn.: *heptamide*. A 1-molecule œnanthyl substitution product, $C_7H_{13}ONH_2$, of ammonia. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

ŒNANTHYLENE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth'i^{2}l-en. See HEPTYLENE.

ŒNANTHYLIC, adj. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Pertaining to œnanthyl. [B.]—**Œ. acid.** Fr., *acide œnanthylique* (ou *azoléique*, ou *aboléique*). Ger., *Œnanthylsäure, Œnanthsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, of which several isomeric varieties are known. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Œ. alcohol.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.

ŒNANTHYLIDENE, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}nth-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. See under HEPTINE.

ŒNAREA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-a(a^3)'re^2-a^3. Gr., οἰναρέη. Of Hippocrates, the ashes of vine-twigs. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

ŒNAS (Lat.), n. m. En'(o^2'e^{2}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *œn'ados* (*-adis*). A genus of coleopterous insects or oil-beetles. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Œ. afer.** A species found in Spain, recommended as a vesicant by Armengue, who states that it acts without appreciable pain, is as powerful as cantharis, is inodorous, and has not been found to

affect the genito-urinary system. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 20, 1882, p. 759; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Aug., 1882, p. 118.]

ŒNELÆON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., οἰνέλαιον (from οἶνος, wine, and ἔλαιον, olive-oil). Fr., *enélæon, enéléum.* Ger., *Weinöl.* Of Galen, a medicament made of oil and wine. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ŒNICHLORIDE (Fr.), n. A-ne-klo-red. See CHLORMESITYL.

ŒNOCARPUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οἶνος, wine, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *œnocarpe.* A genus of tropical American palms of the *Areceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**Œ. bacaba.** The *bacaba*, growing about Santarem in the region of the Amazon. It yields a colorless sweetish oil which is used in Pará to adulterate olive-oil. From the fruits the Indians prepare an agreeable, somewhat aperient beverage. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Œ. batava.** The *patawa*, or wine-palm of Guiana and Brazil. It furnishes an oil similar to that of *Œ. bacaba* and a fermented drink called *yukissé.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Œ. catuna.** A species yielding an oil. The fruit is edible. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

ŒNOCYANIN, n. E^{2}n-o-si′a^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *œnocyanine.* See ŒNOLIN.

ŒNODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-od′ez(as). Gr., οἰνώδες (from οἶνος, wine, and εἶδος, resemblance). See VINOUS.

ŒNOFLAVIN, n. E^{2}n-o-flav′i^{2}n. The coloring matter of white wines. It exists also in red wines along with œnolin, and varies their shade. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ŒNOGALA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}g′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Gen., *-act′os (-actis).* Gr., οἰνόγαλα (from οἶνος, wine, and γάλα, milk). Fr., *œnogale.* Ger., *Weinmilch, Weinmolken.* Of Hippocrates, milk mixed with wine. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ŒNOGARUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-og(o^{2}g)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., οἰνόγαρον (from οἶνος, wine, and γάρον, garum made of brine and small fish). Of Aetius, a mixture of wine and garum. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ŒNOKRINE, n. E^{2}n′o-krin. From οἶνος, wine, and κρίνειν, to judge. A test paper prepared by saturation with lead acetate, used to distinguish genuine red wines from those colored by fuchsine, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 267 (a, 50).]

ŒNOL (Fr.), n. A-nol. See MESITYLENE.

ŒNOLATURE, n. E^{2}n-o^{2}l′a^2-tu^{2}r. Lat., *œnolatura* (from οἶνος, wine, and *latum*, supine of *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *œ.* Ger., *Weinauszug, Arzneiwein.* A vinous extract or preparation, especially for medicinal use. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ŒNOLÉ [Fr. Cod.]. A-no-la. A medicated wine. [B.]—**Œ. arsénical cuivreux.** See MIXTURE *cathérétique.*—**Œ. ferrugineux.** See *Vinum* FERRI *citratis.*

ŒNOLIN, n. E^{2}n′o^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *œnoline.* Syn.: *œnocyanin.* A substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$, forming the coloring matter of grapes and red wine. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

ŒNOLOTIF (Fr.), n. A-no-lo-tef. Of Béral, a vinous lotion. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒNOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From οἶνος, wine, and μανία, mania. Fr., *œnomanie.* Ger., *Weintollheit* (1st def.), *Säuferwahnsinn* (2d def.), *Oenomanie* (2d def.). 1. The dipsomania of Hufeland. 2. Delirium tremens. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

ŒNOMEL (Lat.), **ŒNOMELI** (Lat.), n′s n. En′(o^2′en^2)-o^{2}me^{2}l, -e^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m′e^{2}l-i(i^2). Gen., *-mel′lis, -mel′itos (-itis).* From οἶνος, wine, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *œnomellé.* Ger., *Weinmeth, Honigwein.* A mixture of wine and honey. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒNOMETER, n. E^{2}n-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From οἶνος, wine, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *œnomètre.* See VINOMETER.

ŒNOPHLYGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-fli^{2}j(flu^{6}g)′i^2-a^3. Gr., οἰνοφλυγία (from οἰνοφλυγεῖν, to be drunk). Fr., *œnophlygie.* Of Greek writers, drunkenness. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ŒNORGANIN, n. E^{2}n-o^{2}rg′a^{2}n-i^{2}n. See ŒNOLIN.

ŒNOSTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-sta^{2}g(sta^{3}g)′ma^3. Gen., *-stag′matos (-atis).* From οἶνος, wine, and στάγμα, a drop. Fr., *œnostagme.* Ger., *Weingeist.* Spirit of wine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒNOTANNIN, n. E^{2}n-o-ta^{2}n′i^{2}n. The tannin contained in red wine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ŒNOTHERA (Lat.), n. f. En(o^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-the(tha)′ra^3. Fr., *œnothère.* Ger., *Nachtkerze.* Evening- (or tree-) primrose; a genus of onagraceous herbs. The *Œnotheratæ* of Necker and the *(Enothereæ* (Fr., *œnothérées*) of Endlicher are the *Onagraceæ* (*Onagrarieæ*). The *Œnothereæ* of Reichenbach and others (the *Œnotherineæ* of Spach) are a division of the *Onagreæ.* The *Œnotherineæ* of Brongniart are a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 64, 170 (a, 35).]—**Œ. berteriana.** A Chile species, applied to wounds, contusions, and felons. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 198 (a, 50).]—**Œ. biennis.** Fr., *œnothère commun, jambon, onagre, mache rouge, onagraire.* Ger., *gemeine Nachtkerze, Gartenrapunzel, Rapontik.* Common evening-primrose, large rampion; a species growing in Europe and America. The bark, which has a mucilaginous taste, but leaves a slight smarting sensation in the throat, is supposed to contain the medicinal principle of the plant. A decoction of the young branches and leaves, and especially of the cortex, has been used as an external application in eczema, etc. The root, *radix œnotheræ* (seu *rapunculi*), was formerly used as a laxative and alterative. [B, 5, 34, 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Œ. hirta.** See JUSSIÆA *hirta.*—**Œ. latifolia.** Fr., *œnothère à larges feuilles.* A North American species having an edible root. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**Œ. primuloides.** A medicinal species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 301 (a, 50).]—**Œ. pumila.** Sp., *yerba del porrazo* (*ó del golpe*) [Mex. Ph.]. Dwarf evening-primrose. The decoction is used in Mexico as a resolvent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

ŒNOTHIONIC, adj. E^{2}n-o-thi-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *œnothionique.* See SULPHOVINIC.

ŒNYL IODIDE, n. E^{2}n-i^{2}l-i′od-i^{2}d(id). See METHYL *iodide.*

OESE (Ger.), n. U^{5}z′e^2. The platinum loop with which micro-organisms are manipulated on culture media; a familiar term in the German laboratories. [Cruikshank (a, 53).]

OESEL, n. An island in the Baltic where there is sea-bathing, with saline mud-baths at the capital. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *œsophagalgie.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenschmerz, Schlundschmerz.* Pain in the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGEAL, adj. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}j′e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *œsophagœus.* Fr., *œsophagé.* Pertaining to the œsophagus. [C.]

ŒSOPHAGECPIESMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}k-pi^2-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἐκπιεσμός, a squeezing out. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung.* Displacement of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGECTOMY, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}j-e^{2}kt′om-i^2. Ger., *Oesophagektomie.* Resection of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGECTOPY, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}j-e^{2}kt′o-pi^2. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἔκτοπος, away from a place. Fr., *œsophogectopie.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung.* Displacement of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}m′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos (-em′esis).* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ἔμεσις, vomiting. Fr., *œsophagémèse.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenerbrechen.* Regurgitation of food from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-rys′matos (-atis).* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and εὐρύνειν, to make broad. Fr., *œsophageurysme.* A morbid dilatation of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Of the older anatomists, any one of the constrictors of the pharynx. [L.]

ŒSOPHAGIEN (Fr.), adj. A-zo-fa^3-zhe-a^{3}n^2. Œsophageal, pertaining to the œsophagus; as a n., the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. [L.]

ŒSOPHAGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. See DYSPHAGIA *spasmodica.*—**Œ. arthriticus.** Of Eichhorst, œ. caused by gouty œsophagitis. [a, 34.]

ŒSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Fr., *œsophagite.* Ger., *Entzündung der Speiseröhre.* Inflammation of the œsophagus. [D, 1.]—**Corrosive œ.** Œ. resulting from the necrosis and destruction of tissues caused by swallowing a corrosive poison. [a, 34.]

ŒSOPHAGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., e^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}g′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *œsophagocèle.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenbruch.* General or partial dilatation of the œsophagus forming a diverticulum. [a, 34.]

ŒSOPHAGODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ὀδύνη, pain. See ŒSOPHAGALGIA.

ŒSOPHAGOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and μαλακία, softness. Ger., *Speiseröhrenerweichung, Oesophagomalacie.* Softening of the œsophagus. [L, 57.]

ŒSOPHAGOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f-a^2(a^3)-go(go^3)-mi(mu^6)-kos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos′eos.* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and μύκης, a fungus. Mycotic disease of the œsophagus. [a, 34.]

ŒSOPHAGOPATHY, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}g-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *œsophagopathia* (from οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *œsophagopathie.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenleiden.* Any disease of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^3)-ple(pla)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and πληγή, a blow. Fr., *œsophagoplégie.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenlähmung.* Paralysis of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *œsophagorrhagie.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *œsophagorrhée.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenschleimfluss.* A discharge from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGOSCOPE, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}g′o-skop. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Oesophagoskop.* An instrument, constructed on the plan of the endoscope, for inspecting the interior of the œsophagus by reflected light. [Baratoux, "Progr. méd.," May 27, 1882, p. 399.]

ŒSOPHAGOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and σπᾶν, to draw. See ŒSOPHAGISMUS.

ŒSOPHAGOSTENOMA (Lat.), **ŒSOPHAGOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n′s n. and f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o′ma^3, -os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-om′atos (-atis), -os′eos (-is).* From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and στένωσις, a constriction. Fr., *œsophagosténose.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenverengerung.* An œsophageal constriction. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ŒSOPHAGOSTOMY, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}g-o^{2}st'om-i^2. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of making a permanent œsophageal fistula for the relief of stricture of the œsophagus. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 15, 1882, p. 101.]

ŒSOPHAGOTOME, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}g'o-tom. From οἰσοφάγος,



SANDS'S ŒSOPHAGOTOME.



MACKENZIE'S INTERNAL ŒSOPHAGOTOME.

the gullet, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture of the œsophagus. [α, 48.]

ŒSOPHAGOTOMY, n. E^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}g-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *œsophagotomie.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenschnitt.* The operation of cutting into the œsophagus. [E.]

ŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., οἰσοφάγος. Fr., *œsophage.* Ger., *Oesophagus, Speiseröhre, Schlund.* The gullet; the tube extending between the lower pharynx and the cardiac end of the stomach, lying on the anterior surface of the spinal column. It begins about opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, and curves antero-posteriorly to accommodate itself to the cervical and thoracic curvatures of the spinal column. Near the lower part of the neck it is inclined toward the left and, after returning to the middle line again, passes in the lower part of the thorax to the left. In the lower third of the thorax it is in front of the aorta, and pierces the diaphragm to blend with the tissues of the stomach. In the neck and upper part of the thorax it lies close behind the trachea, and, except near the diaphragm, is on the right side of the aorta. It consists of circular and longitudinal muscular fibres enveloping a coat of mucous membrane. [L.]—**Œ. succenturiatus.** See PHARYNGOCELE.

ŒSTRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}st(o^2-e^{2}st)-ri^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is).* From οἶστρος, a gad-fly. Myiasis caused by the larvæ of the *Œstrus.* [α, 34.]

ŒSTRIDÆ (Lat.), n. pl. E^{2}st'(o^2'e^{2}st)-ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From οἶστρος, a gad-fly. Fr., *mouches nuisibles.* A family of dipterous insects having the appearance of large flies, usually with hairy bodies ornamented with bands of various colors. There are many varieties (*e. g., Tabanus bovinus, Œstrus equi, Œstrus bovis, Œstrus ovis,* etc.). They deposit their eggs, the larvæ from which are known as "bots," on the surface of or beneath the skin. Their presence is sometimes attended with phlegmonous or gangrenous inflammation. [G.]

ŒSTROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}st)-ro(ro^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From οἶστρος, a sting, and μανία, madness. Fr., *œstromanie.* 1. See ŒSTRUATION. 2. See NYMPHOMANIA.

ŒSTRO-MENSTRUATION, n. E^{2}st''ro-me^{2}n-stru^2-a'shu^{3}n. From οἶστρος, frenzy, and *menstruare,* to menstruate. The function of menstruation together with whatever concomitant phenomena there may be analogous to the heat or rut (œstruation) of the lower animals. [A. Wiltshire, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 395.]

ŒSTRUAL, adj. E^{2}st'ru^2-'l. From οἶστρος, a gad-fly. Pertaining to or connected with œstruation.

ŒSTRUATION, n. E^{2}st-ru^2-a'shu^{3}n. From οἰστρᾶν, to goad to madness. Fr., *chaleur.* Ger., *Brunst.* Syn.: *rutting.* A periodical congestion and heightened functional activity of the female generative organs, accompanied by more or less sexual desire (usually applied only to the lower animals). [α, 54.]

ŒSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}st'(o^2-e^{2}st)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From οἶστρος, a gad-fly. 1. See CLITORIS. 2. The sexual orgasm.—**Œ. venereum, Œ. Veneris.** See *O.* (2d def.).

ŒSTRUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}st'(o^2'e^{2}st)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., οἶστρος. Fr., *œstre.* Ger., *Dase, Dassel, Dasselfliege.* The gad- (or bot-) fly; a genus of dipterous insects typical of the *Œstridæ.* [G.]—**Œ. bovis.** A species which deposits eggs on the backs of cattle. The larvæ penetrate the skin and live there in open sores. [L, 28, 196 (α, 39).]—**Œ. equi.** See GASTROPHILUS **equi.**—**Œ. hominis, O. humanus.** See DERMATOBIA *noxialis.*—**O. ovis.** The sheep bot-fly; a species of a dirty ash-color with an ashen, banded, and obscurely spotted thorax. The abdomen is marked with yellowish and white flecks, and is hairy at its end. The larva lives during April, May, and June, in the frontal sinus of the sheep and also in the nasal cavity, whence it falls to the ground. It changes to a pupa in twenty-four hours and the fly appears during the summer. [L, 196 (α, 39).]

ŒSYPUM (Lat.), **ŒSYPUS** (Lat.), n's. n. and m. E^{2}s'(o^2'e^{2}s)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., οἰσύπη, οἴσυπος. Fr., *œsype, suint.* Ger., *Wollfett.* The natural fat of wool; used anciently by the Greeks as an emollient and healing ointment, by the Romans as a cosmetic, and in the seventeenth century as a basis for emollient and resolvent plasters. According to Dioscorides, its ash was used in ocular affections. [A, 311; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887 (α, 50).] Cf. LANOLIN.

ŒUF (Fr.), n. U^{5}f. See OVUM, OVULE, and OOSPHERE.—**Blanc d'œ.** See ALBUMEN.—**Blanc d'œ. alumineux.** See ALBUMEN *aluminosum.*—**Émulsion de jaune d'œ.** See LAIT *de poule.*—**Huile d'œ's** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* EGGS.—**Jaune d'œ.** See YOLK.—**Looch d'œ. mercuriel.** See *Émulsion de* SUBLIMÉ *corrosif.*—**Œ's de Graaf.** The Graafian follicles.—**Œ's de Naboth.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**Œ's de poule** [Fr. Cod.]. Hens' eggs. [B.]—**Œ. ovarien, Œ. ovarique, Œ. primitif.** See *Ovarian* OVUM.—**Œ. végétal.** 1. The oosphere of a cryptogam. 2. The fruit of *Solanum esculentum.* 3. The fruit of *Achras mammosa.* 4. Any one of various agarics (*Amanita*) with an ovoid volva. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

OEYNHAUSEN, n. A place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where there are hot saline springs and inhalation establishments. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

OFEN, n. O^{3}f'e^{2}n. The capital of Hungary, also called *Buda,* where there are hot springs, the principal ones containing sodium sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates and free carbon dioxide. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

OFFA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f'fa^3. A morsel, a mass. [A, 312 (α, 48).]—**O. alba, O. Helmontii.** Of the old chemists, the precipitate obtained by adding alcohol to an aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. [B, 7.]

OFFENAU (Ger.), n. O^{3}f'fe^{2}n-a^3-u^4. A place in Würtemberg where there is a gaseous saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

OFFICIAL, adj. O^{2}f-i^2'sh'l. From *officium,* an office. 1. Pertaining to office or to an authorized officer. 2. Accredited by one holding office or from a recognized authoritative source, authorized. 3. Specifically, of medicines, authorized by holding a place in a pharmacopœia. (The word *officinal* in this sense is incorrect). [α, 48.]

OFFICINA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-fi^{2}s(fi^{2}k)-i(e)'na^3. From *opifex,* a worker. A workshop, a laboratory; specifically, an apothecary's shop. [α, 48.]

OFFICINAL, adj. O^{2}f-i^{2}s'i^2-n'l. Lat., *officinalis* (from *officina,* a workshop). Fr., o. Ger., *officinell.* 1. Pertaining to a workshop, especially to an apothecary's shop; of medicines, kept ready for use (opposed to *magistral* [*q. v.*]). [α, 48.] 2. As sometimes improperly used, official (*q. v.*, 3d def.).

OFFIUM, n. See AFFION.

OFFSET, n. O^{2}f'se^{2}t. See PROPAGULUM.

OFFUSCATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-fu^{3}sk(fu^{4}sk)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-io'nis.* See AMBLYOPIA.

OGMOMELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}g-mo(mo^3)-me(ma)'le(la). Gen., *-mel'es.* From ὄγμος, a furrow, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *sonde cannelée.* Ger., *Hohlsonde.* A grooved probe. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OGNON (Fr.), n. On-yo^{2}n^2. See OIGNON.—**O. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALLIUM CEPA.

OHM, OHMAD, n's. Om, om'a^{2}d. From *G. S. Ohm,* a German professor of physics. In electro-physics, the unit of resistance. The legal ohm, as defined by the Congress of 1884, is the resistance at 0° C. of a column of mercury 106 ctm. in length and 1 millimetre in cross-section. [α, 48.]

OHNMACHT (Ger.), n. On'ma^{2}ch^{2}t. Syncope, swooning; great weakness. [D, 66.]

OHR (Ger.), n. O^{3}r. See EAR (1st def.).—**Aeusseres O.** See *External* EAR.—**Fischo'en.** See GILL-*opening.*—**Herzo'en.** The auricles of the heart. [L.]—**Inneres O.** See INTERNAL *ear.*—**Judaso'.** See EXIDIA *auricula Judæ.*—**Mittleres O.** See TYMPANUM.—**O'anzieher.** See AURICULARIS *anterior.*—**O'bad.** 1. An ear-bath. 2. An aurilave.—**O'blutfluss.** Hæmorrhage from the ear. [L.]—**O'blutgeschwulst.** See HÆMATOMA *auris.*—**O'bock.** See TRAGUS.—**O'brausen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'enarzt.** An aurist.—**O'enbeulen.** See MUMPS.—**O'enbreite.** The bi-auricular diameter. [L.]—**O'endrüsengeschwulst.** See MUMPS.—**O'eneiterung.** Purulent otorrhœa. [L, 57.]—**O'enentzündung.** See OTITIS.—**O'enfluss.** See OTORRHŒA.—**O'enheilkunde.** See OTOLOGY.—**O'enklingen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'enlaufen.** See OTORRHŒA.—**O'enläuten.** See BOMBUS.—**O'enrauschen, O'ensausen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'enschmerz.** See OTALGIA.—**O'entönen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'enweh.** See OTALGIA.—**O'enzischen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'enzwang.** See OTALGIA.—**O'fluss.** See OTORRHŒA.—**O'furche.** See INCISURA *trago-helicina.*—**O'heber.** See ATTOLLENS *aurem.*—**O'klingen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'krempe.** See HELIX (2d def.).—**O'lage.** An ear presentation.—**O'laufen.** See OTORRHŒA.—**O'leiste.** See HELIX (2d def.).—**O'muschel.** 1. The external ear. 2. See CONCHA *auriculæ.* 3. See CARTILAGE *of the ear.*—**O'sand.** See OTOLITH.—**O'schmerz.** See OTALGIA.—**O'speicheldrüsenentzündung.** See MUMPS.—**O'stein.** See OTOLITH.—**O'tönen.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**O'trichter.** An ear-trumpet. [α, 48.]—**O'trommel.** See TYMPANUM.—**O'trompete.** 1. See *Eustachian* TUBE. 2. See *Ear*-TRUMPET.—**O'wachs.** See CERUMEN.—**O'wassersucht.** See HYDROTIS.—**Verschlossenes O.** See ANKYLOTIA.

OIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. O(o^2)-i^{2}d'i-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi* the species of which are now considered transitional forms of other well-known *Fungi.* The *Oideæ* of Link are a family of the *Mucedines.* The *Oidiei* (Fr., *oidiés*) of Léveillé are a tribe of arthrosporous *Fungi* of the *Hormiscinei.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. abortifaciens.** See CLAVICEPS *purpurea.*—**O. albicans.** Fr., *champignon du muguet.* Cotton fungus, fungus of thrush; a species the filaments and spores of which make up the flakes and patches characteristic of stomatitis parasitica (*q. v.*). According to Grawitz, it is a transitional form of *Mycoderma vini.* [Solis-Cohn (α, 35).]—**O. fructigenum.** A pale-spored species forming patches of small concentric tufts on apples, pears, etc. It is not determined whether it excites decomposition or is merely contingent to it. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**O. lactis.** A species of *Erysiphe* that forms a white film on milk, bread, manure, etc. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**O. pulmonaire** (Fr.). A species found in the sputa in pneumothorax. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**O. Tuckeri.** The conidian stage of *Erysiphe Tuckeri* (*q. v.*). [α, 35.]

OIGNON (Fr.), n. Wa²n²-yo²n². 1. See ALLIUM CEPA. 2. See CLAVUS (1st def.). 3. See BUNION.—**O's de la voûte à trois piliers.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**O. de loup.** The *Boletus luridus*, also other *Fungi*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. d'hiver.** See ALLIUM *fistulosum*.—**Pulpe d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. Onions scraped to a pulp and strained through a hair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 38).]

OIKOID (Ger.), n. O-i²k-o-ed'. Of Brücke, the stroma of red blood-corpuscles, considered by him as the essential part. [K, 18.]

OIKOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Oik(o²-i²k)-o(o³)-fob(fo²b)'i²-a³. From οἶκος, a house, and φοβεῖν, to fear. Ger., *Oikophobie*. Of Salemi-Pace, monomania in which a hospital patient has an unconquerable aversion to his home, and if forcibly taken home becomes worse. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

OIKOSITE [Van Beneden], n. Oik'o-sit. An animal parasite that is fixed to its host. [L, 121 (α, 48).] Cf. COINOSITE.

OIL, n. Oil. Gr., ἔλαιον. Lat., *oleum*. Fr., *huile*. Ger., *Oel*. It., *olio*. Sp., *óleo*, *aceite*. 1. A more or less greasy liquid or viscous substance, of animal or vegetable origin, composed of glyceryl combined chemically with an animal or vegetable acid. In a more comprehensive sense the term includes, besides the fluid fixed o's and the volatile o's, the waxes, solid fats, tallows, and mineral hydrocarbons, all of which, though differing widely in physical and chemical characters, possess the property of ready inflammability and are compounds chiefly of carbon and hydrogen. They are also mostly insoluble in water. 2. Any substance of an oily consistence, such as sulphuric acid (o. of vitriol). [B, 5, 18, 77 (α, 35).] For many o's not here given see under the distinctive words.—**Adul o.** The o. of *Sarcostigma Kleinii*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Ajowan o.** See OMUM O.—**Animal o.** O. obtained by the destructive distillation of animal substances. [B.]—**Anthracene o.** The portion of heavy o. (*q. v.*) coming over between 270° and 400° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Artists' o.** Kekune o. (*q. v.*); used as a drying o. by artists. [B, 19.]—**Bacaba o.** A fixed o. obtained from *Œnocarpus bacaba*. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Ballinga-kai o.** A lemon-yellow o. sold in India, and making a grain soap. [B, 121.]—**Balm o.** A volatile o. distilled from *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Banks o.** Cod-liver o. obtained by allowing the livers to putrefy in barrels on the fishing vessels, and boiling with water after the vessels return to land. It has a darker color and more offensive taste and smell than other cod-liver o's. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Blown o's.** Ger., *oxydirte Oele*. Fixed o's oxidized by heating and blowing in air. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Blue o.** Fr., *huile grise*. A sort of liquid mercurial ointment made with o. instead of grease. ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890 (α, 50).]—**Bone o.** A blackish-brown tar forming one of the volatile products of the dry distillation of bones. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Camphorated o.** Lat., *oleum camphoratum*. Fr., *huile camphrée*. See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**Canadian o.** O. of wintergreen. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**Candle-fish o.** See EULACHON O.—**Carron o.** An emulsion made up of lime-water and linseed-o. in equal or nearly equal proportions; first employed at the iron-works at Carron, in Scotland, for the treatment of burns. It forms the model of the linimentum calcis [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**Chlorinated o.** See HUILE *chlorée*.—**Creasote o.** The portion of heavy o. coming over between 210° and 270° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Dead o.** See *Heavy o.*—**Dippel's animal o.** Lat., *oleum animale Dippelii* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *æthereum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *empyreumaticum depuratum* [Netherl. Ph.], seu *empyreumaticum rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.]), *pyroleum animale* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (*rectificatum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Fr., *huile animale de Dippel*, *huile empyreumatique* (ou *pyrogénée*, ou *pyroanimale dépurée*). Ger., *Dippels thierisches Oel*, *Hirschhornöl*. A very clear, light, inflammable o., of penetrating disagreeable smell and either colorless or of a light-yellow or brown color, obtained from crude animal o. by distillation with water, over the sand bath, and rectification. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Distilled o's.** See *Volatile* o's.—**Drying o's.** Linseed o. and other o's which, when drying, lose their unctuous feel and are converted into a transparent flexible solid. They are the bases of many paints and varnishes. [B, 5 (α, 35); L, 108.]—**Dutch o.** See ETHYLENE *dichloride*.—**Eel o.** See *Adeps* ANGUILLÆ.—**Essential o.** Fr., *huile essentielle*, *oléule*. A volatile o.; so-called because it contains, in a concentrated state, the active properties of the plant or part of the plant from which it is obtained. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Ethereal o.** Lat., *oleum æthereum*. Fr., *huile douce du vin* (1st def.). 1. Heavy o. of wine; a product obtained by the action of an excess of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It consists of a mixture of ethyl sulphate and ethyl sulphite with etherin and etherol. According to others, it is the ethyl sulphate of a hydrocarbon radicle. It is a yellow oily liquid, heavier than water, having a pungent odor and a bitter, somewhat acrid taste. [B.] 2. See OLEUM *æthereum* (2d def.). 3. A volatile o.—**Expressed o's, Fat o's, Fatty o's.** See *Fixed* o's.—**Ferment o's.** Lat., *fermentolea*. Ger., *Ferment-Oele*. Volatile o's (probably alcohols or compound ethers) produced in the fermentation of bruised vegetables or their expressed juice. [B, 81 (α, 21).] Cf. HUILE *fermentée*.—**Fixed o's.** Lat., *olea fixa*. Fr., *huiles fixes* (ou *grasses*). Ger., *Fette*. Also called simply o's. Non-volatile fats; peculiar compounds obtained by expression from various organic substances. They are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, easily soluble, as a rule, in ether and in chloroform. When pure they are often without color, taste, or smell. [B, 9, 81 (α, 38).]—**Grain o.** Amyl alcohol. [B.]—**Gray o.** See OLEUM *cinereum*.—**Haarlem o.** See *Oleum* (*ligni*) GUAIACI.—**Hamlin's wizard o.** A proprietary medicine consisting of 1 part of o. of cloves, 2 parts each of chloroform, o. of turpentine, water of ammonia, and o. of sassafras, 3 of dilute alcohol, and 4 of spirit of camphor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**Heavy o.** The portion of o. coming over in the distillation of benzene between 210° and 400° C. It sinks in water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Heavy o. of wine.** See under WINE.—**Iloopay-o., Ilupai o.** See under BASSIA *longifolia*.—**Infernal o.** See CASTOR-O. (1st def.).—**Iodized o.** See HUILE *iodée*.—**Joint o.** See SYNOVIA.—**Light o.** Syn.: *crude naphtha*. The portion of o. coming over in the distillation of benzene between 110° and 210° C., or, according to others, between 110° and 170° C. It floats on water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Light o. of wine.** See under WINE.—**Linseed-o.** See *Oleum* LINI.—**Medicinal o's.** See HUILES *médicinales*.—**Methylated explosive o.** A solution of nitroglycerin in methyl alcohol. It is non-explosive on percussion, and hence is used as a means of transporting nitroglycerin. [B, 3.]—**Middle o.** The o. coming over in the distillation of benzene between 170° and 230° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Mineral o.** Refined petroleum. [B.]—**Neat's-foot o.** Lat., *oleum bubulum*. A yellowish odorless o. of mild taste, obtained by boiling the feet of an ox without the hoofs for some time in water, removing the fat and o. which rise to the top, heating with fresh water, drawing off when the impurities have settled, and sometimes purifying further with charcoal. It has been used as a laxative and as a substitute for cod-liver o. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Nobel's explosive o.** See NITROGLYCERIN.—**Non-drying o's.** O's which do not oxidize in the air, such as almond o., o. of ben, etc. [B, 158 (α, 38).]—**Non-oxygenated o.** An oil containing only carbon and hydrogen. [B, 5.]—**O. and hartshorn.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**O.-cake.** The residue left after expressing an oil. [B.] See *Placenta seminis* LINI.—**O.-nut.** The *Juglans regia* or its nut, the *Juglans cinerea* or its nut, and the *Pyrularia oleifera*. [B, 5, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. of wine.** See under WINE.—**O.-plant.** 1. The *Sesamum orientale*. 2. In the Mauritius, the *Telfaria pedata*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**O.-seed.** See CAMELINA *sativa*.—**O.-sugar.** See ELÆOSACCHARUM.—**Old o.** Olive-o. purified and rendered limpid for the use of watchmakers. [L, 56 (α, 43).]—**Oxygenated o.** An o. containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. [B, 5.]—**Ozonized o's.** Of Thompson, fixed oils charged with oxygen and ozonized by exposure to sunlight. They reduce the frequency of the pulse. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii, p. 60 (α, 50).]—**Phosphorated o.** See OLEUM *phosphoratum*.—**Provence o.** Lat., *oleum provinciale*. Ger., *Provenceröl*. Olive-o. of a superior quality, obtained from good and ripe fruits. [B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**Red o.** An o. prepared by macerating 4 oz. of the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in a pint of olive-o. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Rock o.** See PETROLEUM.—**Salad o.** See OLIVE-O.—**Shore o.** The finest variety of cod-liver o., prepared on shore, either by boiling the livers with water, drawing off from the top, and straining, or by steaming the livers in a wooden butt, drawing off from the bottom, freezing, and extracting by pressure. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Straits o.** The first o. that rises when cod-liver o. is prepared on board the fishing vessels by exposing the livers to the sun in casks. It is not quite so light or sweet as shore o. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Sulphureted o.** An o. containing sulphur (*e. g.*, mustard o.). [B, 5.]—**Sweet o.** Olive-o. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Sweet o. of wine.** See *Light o. of* WINE.—**Touloucouna o.** Fr., *huile de touloucouna*. Ger., *Tulucunaöl*. See under CARAPA *guineensis*.—**Virgin o.** Fr., *huile vierge*. Ger., *Jungfernöl*. The finest brand of olive-o., obtained from olives picked before they are quite ripe and gently pressed immediately. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Volatile o's.** Ger., *flüchtige Oele*. Various odorous oily products of compound distillation from vegetable substances, insoluble or but sparingly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and in ether. They are inflammable, tend to become resinous in the air, and are either colorless or yellowish. [B, 9 (α, 38).]—**Wedel's bezoardic o.** See OLEUM *bezoardicum Wedelii*.—**Wittneben's o.** See *O. of* CAJUPUT.—**Wood o.** 1. The o. of *Aleurites cordata*. [B, 5.] 2. See *Gurjun* BALSAM.

OILY, adj. Oil'i². Gr., ἐλαιώδης (from ἔλαιον, olive-oil, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *elæoides*, *oleosus*. Fr., *huileux*. Ger., *ölähnlich*, *ölig*, *ölicht*. Having the properties of oil; containing oil or abounding in oil. [α, 48.]

OINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Oin-o(o³)-ma(ma³)'ni²-a³. From οἶνος, wine, and μανία, madness. Fr., *oinomanie*. A form of insanity associated with and excited by alcoholism. [Gowers (α, 18).]

OINTMENT, n. Oint'm'nt. Gr., μύρον. Lat., *unguentum* (from *unguere*, to anoint). Fr., *onguent*, *pommade*. Ger., *Salbe*, *Schmiere*. It., *pomata*, *unguento*. Sp., *pomada*, *ungüento*. Syn.: *unguent*. 1. A pharmaceutical preparation of the consistence of butter. See also POMMADE. [B.] 2. See UNGUENTUM (2d def.).—**Ague o.** An o. for preventing or relieving ague. In Norfolk, England, such an o. is made of elder-leaves. [D, 122.]—**Antimonial o.** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Autenrieth's o.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati*.—**Basilicon o.** The *ceratum* (or *unguentum*) *resinæ* of the U. S. and Br. Ph's; also the *unguentum basilicum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *onguent basilicum* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]—**Blister o.** See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Blue o.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Cantharidal o.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Cicatrizing o.** Fr., *pommade cicatrisant*. An o. made by evaporating, until the moisture is consumed, a mixture of 2 parts of catechu dissolved in white wine with 2 of olive-oil, and adding 1 part of yellow wax; or by boiling together 125 parts each of catechu and resin, 35 of alum, and 312 of olive-oil, with a sufficient amount of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Citrine o.** Lat., *unguentum* (seu *pomatum*) *citrinum*. Fr., *onguent citrin*, *pommade citrine*. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis*.—**Compound mercurial o.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *compositum* (2d def.).—**Cooling o.** See UNGUENTUM *refrigerans*.—**Goulard's o.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *compositum*.—**Gray o.** The *pommade mercurielle faible* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Green epispastic o.** Fr., *onguent épispastique vert*. See under *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Green o.** A preparation made by melting together 2 lbs. each of Burgundy pitch, resin, yellow wax, and lard, adding 1¼ lb. of copper subacetate, and 4 oz. of spirit of turpentine, and stirring till cold. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Hebra's o.** See *Unguentum* DIACHYLON.—**Helmerich's o.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *alkalinum*.—**Holloway's o.** A mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax, 5 of the resin of *Pinus* (*abies*) *alba*, 10 of lard, and 15 of olive-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, p. 164 (α, 50).]—**Judkins's o.** An o. made by boiling 1 lb. of linseed-oil

in an earthen vessel, adding gradually ½ lb. of red lead, and finally stirring in ½ drachm of oil of turpentine and 1 drachm of lead acetate. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (a, 39).]—**Kirkland's neutral o.** See *Kirkland's* CERATE.—**Mercurial o.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Neapolitan o.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Nutritive o.** Lat., *unguentum nutritivum*. A preparation, similar to the *unguentum nutritivum* of the Fr. Cod., containing 300 grains of litharge, 3 fluidrachms of vinegar, and 13 fluidrachms of olive-oil. For the olive-oil some authorities substitute lard. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1857, in " Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," May, 1882, p. 73 (B).] Cf. *Unguentum* LITHARGYRI.—**O. pencil.** See STILUS *unguens*.—**Ophthalmic o.** See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum* and *Marshall's* CERATE.—**Pagenstecher's o.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi flavi*.—**Scott's absorbing o.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *compositum* (2d def.).—**Simple o.** [Br. Ph.]. See UNGUENTUM (2d def.).—**Suppurative o.** See UNGUENTUM *suppurans*.

OJO CALIENTE (Sp.), n. O'ho ka^3-le-e^{2}n'ta. A place in Taos County, New Mexico, where there are warm mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OKRA, OKRO, n's. O^{2}k'ra^3, o^{2}k'ro. See under ABELMOSCHUS *esculentus*.

OLANINE, n. O^{2}l'a^{2}n-en. A salifiable base obtained from bone-oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).] See ANIMINE.

OLAX (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o^{2}l)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *ol'acis*. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Stinkholz*. A genus of trees or shrubs, belonging to the olacads (the *Olacaceæ* [Fr., *olacacées*] of Lindley, the *Olacinæ* of R. Brown, the *Olacineæ* [Fr., *olacinées*; Ger., *Olacineen*] of Mirbel), which are an order of dicotyledonous plants, characterized (Cauvet) by the albuminous seed, and by the free one-celled ovary with one, two, or four pendulous anatropal ovules. Le Maout and De Caisne and others join this order to the *Santalaceæ*, from which it differs, according to them, only in the ovary being free. In the system of Bentham and Hooker, who make it an order of the *Olacales*, it is divided into the *Olaceæ* (distinguished by the ovules being pendulous from the apex of a central placenta), *Opilieæ*, *Icacineæ*, and *Phytocreneæ*. Their medicinal properties are but imperfectly known. [B, 19, 42, 104, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. zeylanica.** Fr., *o. de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonisches Stinkholz, Kothholz*. The *malla* or *mæla-hola* of Ceylon, where the leaves are eaten as a salad, and the wood, which has a saltish taste and a fœtid odor not unlike that of human fæces, is used in putrid fevers. [B, 19, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

OLDENLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{3}ld-e^{2}n-la^{3}nd'i^2-a^3. From *Oldenland*, a Danish botanist. Fr., *oldenlandie*. Ger., *Oldenlandie*. A genus of rubiaceous tinctorial plants. The *Oldenlandieæ* (Fr., *oldenlandiées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. alata.** Ger., *geflügelte Oldenlandie*. A species found in the East Indies, where the root is used in skin diseases and the leaves as an expectorant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. corymbosa.** Fr., *oldenlande en corymbe*. A tropical American species of which the flowers, tops, and seeds are used in the West Indies as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. globosa.** Dysentery-plant, the *kacheis* of Liberia; a species said to have properties like those of ipecac. [B, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. herbacea.** A species growing in sandy places in the East and West Indies. In Malabar its decoction, combined with yellow sandalwood and honey, is used in putrid fevers and, combined with caraway, as an antispasmodic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. umbellata.** See HEDYOTIS *umbellata*.

OLD POINT COMFORT, n. Old point ku^{3}m'fu^{3}rt. A Virginian sea-side resort much frequented during the winter season. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OLD SWEET SPRINGS, n. Old swet. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-a^3'. From ἐλαία, the olive-tree. Fr., *olivier*. Ger., *Oelbaum*. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs distinguished by 4 subovate corolline segments and by the 1-seeded drupe. The *Oleaceæ* (Fr., *oléacées*) are the oliveworts, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of the temperate regions, with bitter, tonic, and astringent properties. Some of them differ from other oil-plants in containing the oil in the sarcocarp of their fruits instead of in the seed or kernels. The *Oleaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker are an order of the *Gentianales*, and are characterized as follows: Stamens 2 (rarely 4), alternate with the corolline segments; corolla 4 to 5 or many-parted; style simple with a terminal stigma; ovary 2-celled with the ovules fixed to the sæptum; and stipules wanting. The order includes the *Jasmineæ*, *Syringeæ*, *Fraxineæ*, and *Oleineæ*. The *Oleæ* (Fr., *olées*) are a tribe of the *Oleaceæ*, distinguished by the fruit being a fleshy drupe or berry, by the presence of the corolla, and by the simple leaves (as in *O.*, *Osmanthus*, *Phillyrea*, etc.). The *Oleinæ* and *Oleineæ* (Fr., *oléinées*) are (1) the *Oleaceæ* and (2) the *Oleæ*. [A, 496; B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Fructus oleæ.** See OLIVE (1st def.).—**O. cuspidata.** A tree growing in Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Western Sind, by some regarded as a wild form of the *O. europæa*. Its fruit is capable of yielding a good oil. [A, 496; B, 18 (a, 35).]—**O. dioica.** Indian olive, the *karavetti* of Malabar; a tree growing in Chittagong, Silhet, and Malabar. The fruit resembles an English sloe in color and size. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**O. europæa.** Fr., *olivier d'Europe, olier*. Ger., *ächter* (oder *gemeiner*) *Oelbaum*. It., Sp., *olivo*. 1. The (European) olive; an evergreen tree abundantly cultivated in the Mediterranean regions and to a less extent in California, southern Australia, and other warm countries. The ripe fruit, which is an oval deep-purplish drupe from half an inch to an inch or more long, contains in its sarcocarp nearly 70 per cent. of olive-oil. The immature fruits are hard and extremely acrid, but after being soaked in an alkaline solution and pickled they form an esteemed article of diet. All parts of the plant (except the ripe fruits) contain mannite, the unripe fruits especially, from which it disappears as they ripen, being apparently transformed into olive-oil. The leaves and bark are tonic, and are used as a febrifuge. In France a hydro-alcoholic extract of the leaves is used as an antiperiodic. [A, 496; B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35); " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, xi, xv, xvi, xxv, xxvi (a, 50).] See also OLIVENIN and OLIVE-*tree gum*. 2. Of Thunberg, see *O. verrucosa*. —**O. fragrans.** Fr., *olivier odorant*. Ger., *wohlriechender Oelbaum*. See OSMANTHUS *fragrans*.—**O. latifolia.** Fr., *olivier à larges feuilles*. A broad-leaved variety of *O. europæa*, cultivated in Spain. The fruit is larger than that of *O. longifolia*, but its flesh is more bitter and the oil less esteemed. [B, 5, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. malabarica.** A Malabar species. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. microcarpa.** A Cochin-China species. The leaves are used as a diuretic and discutient. [B, 180 (a, 50).]—**O. oleaster.** Oleaster, wild olive; a small thorny tree or bush, having a smaller fruit and a harder and thinner pericarp than the cultivated olive. [B, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. sativa.** See *O. europæa*.—**O. undulata.** Iron-wood; a South African species. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. verrucosa.** A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The fruits are used in diarrhœa. [B, 180 (a, 35).]



OLEA EUROPÆA. [A, 327.]

OLEACEOUS, adj. Ol-e^2-a'shu^{3}s. Pertaining to the olive or to the *Oleaceæ*. [a, 35.]

OLEAGINOUS, adj. Ol-e^2-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *oleaginosus* (from *olea*, an olive). Fr., *oléagineux*. Ger., *ölig, ölartig*. Oily. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OLEAL, adj. Ol'e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *olealis* (from *olea*, an olive). Pertaining to the *Oleales*, which are Lindley's o. alliance of the *Dicarpæ*, consisting of the *Oleaceæ* and *Jasmineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

OLEANARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ol(o^{2}l)-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *olea*, an olive. Fr., *oléanaire*. Of plants, emitting an oily odor. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OLEANDER, n. Ol-e^2-a^{2}nd'u^{5}r. Fr., *oléandre* (2d def.). Ger., *O.* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Nerium*. 2. The *Nerium o.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

OLEANDRINE, n. O^{2}l-e^2-a^{2}n'dren. Lat., *oleandrina, oleandria*. Fr., *oléandrine*. Ger., *Oleandrin*. Of Leukowsky, a poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*, forming a very bitter yellow amorphous or resinous mass, slightly soluble in water, more easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, softening at 56° C., and melting into a green oil at about 75° C. Schmiedeberg denies that it is an alkaloid. Taken internally, it causes vomiting, diarrhœa, and convulsions. It forms uncrystallizable salts. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

OLEASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ol(o^{2}l)-e^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *-ast'eros (-is)*. 1. See OLEA *o.* 2. The genus *Elæagnus*. In the pl., *o's*, the *Elæagnaceæ*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bohemian o.** See ELÆAGNUS *angustifolia*.—**O. plum.** The fruit of *Elæagnus conferta*. [A, 496 (a, 35).]

OLEATE, n. O^{2}l'e^2-at. Lat., *oleatum* [U. S. Ph.] (2d def.). Fr., *oléate*. Ger., *Oleat*. 1. A salt of oleic acid. 2. A solution of an oxide in oleic acid. [B.]

OLECRANAL, adj. O^{2}l-e^{2}k'ra^2-n'l. Pertaining to the olecranon. [L.]

OLECRANARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos (-idis)*. From ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Ger., *Ellenbogenentzündung*. Inflammation of the elbow joint. [L, 50.]

OLECRANARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'a^3-se(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces*. From ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Ger., *Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss*. Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the elbow joint. [E.]

OLECRANOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-o^{2}k'a^3-se-(ka). Gen., *-oc'aces*. From ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow, and κακός, bad. See ANCONAGRA.

OLECRANON (Lat.), n. n. Ol-e^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'o^{2}n; in Eng., o^{2}l-e^{2}k'ra^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., ὠλέκρανον (from ὠλένη, the elbow, and κρανίον, the skull). Fr., *olécrâne*. Ger., *Ellenbogenkopf, Ellenbogenfortsatz*. The thick hook-shaped process forming the upper extremity of the ulna. It is broad above, and terminates there in the process forming the upper portion of the great sigmoid cavity and behind in a quadrangular subcutaneous surface. [L, 31, 142.]—**O. mobile.** See PATELLA.

OLEDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ol-ad-en'zoir-e^2. Palmitic acid. [A, 324.]

OLÉÈNE (Fr.), n. O-la-e[2]n. See HEXYLENE.

OLEFIANT, adj. Ol-e[2]f'i[2]-a[2]nt. From *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *oléfiant.* Ger., *ölbildend.* Lit., oil-making. [B.] See *O.* GAS.

OLEFINES, n. pl. Ol'e[2]-fi[2]nz. The hydrocarbons of the ethylene series; general formula, C_nH_{2n}. The o. containing 4 carbon atoms or less are gaseous at ordinary temperatures, those containing from 5 to 16 atoms of carbon are liquids, and the others are crystalline solids. The o. are produced in the preparation of the paraffins, by dissolving cast-iron in dilute acids, and also in the destructive distillation of various organic compounds. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

OLEIC, adj. O[2]l-e'i[2]k. Lat., *oleicus* (from *oleum*, oil). Fr., *oléique, élaïque.* Pertaining to, derived from, or present in oil. [B.]—**O. acid.** Lat., *acidum oleicum* (seu *oleinicum*). Fr., *acide oléique.* Ger., *Oelsäure, Oleïnsäure, Elaïnsäure.* 1. A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, obtained by the saponification of glyceryl trioleate (olein). It is a colorless and tasteless oily liquid which solidifies at 0° C., and then does not melt again till heated up to 14° C. It is a constituent of nearly all volatile and fixed oils. *Metao' acid* (Fr., *acide métaoléique*) is an oily substance, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Oelsäuren*), the acrylic acids (*q. v.*). [B, 4; B, 46, 93, 125 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

OLEIDIC ACID, n. O[2]l-e[2]-i[2]d'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oléidique.* See ELAIDIC *acid.*

OLEIFEROUS, adj. O[2]l-e[2]-i[2]f'e[2]r-u[3]s. From *oleum*, oil, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *oléifère.* Ger., *öltragend.* Yielding oil. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

OLEIN, n. Ol'e[2]-i[2]n. Fr., *oléine.* Ger., *O.* Glyceryl trioleate; a substance, $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{33}O)_3 = C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, forming a constituent of most of the natural liquid fats and oils. It occurs in commerce as a yellow liquid (at 20° C.), thickening at 15° C., and congealing at 5° C. It is soluble in 85-per-cent. alcohol and in benzene. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 642 (a, 50).]—**O. hypophosphite.** A compound proposed by C. G. Polk, said to be identical in chemical constituents with the protagon of the brain; made by mixing 24 oz. of olive-oil, 6 oz. of lard-oil, and 2 oz. of beef extract, heating, saturating with phosphorus, and then slowly introducing dry oxygen until the phosphorus is entirely oxidized. Two oz. of this preparation may be added to 14 oz. of cod-liver oil, and used in pulmonary tuberculosis. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 283 (a, 50).]—**O'säure** (Ger.). Oleic acid.—**O'sulphuric acid.** A substance obtained by Fremy in an impure state by dissolving oleic acid in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Trio'.** See *O.*

OLENE (Lat.), n. f. O[2]l(ol)'e[2]n-e(a). Gen., *ol'enes.* Gr., ὠλένη. The ulna. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

OLEOCERATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o[2]l)-e[2]-o(o[3])-se[2]r(kar)-at(a[3]t)'-u[3]m(u[4]m). From *oleum*, oil, and *ceratum*, a cerate. See CERATE.

OLÉOLAT (Fr.), n. O-la-o-la[3]. An essential oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OLÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. O-la-o-la. A pharmaceutical preparation for external use, consisting of one or more medicinal substances dissolved in oil.

OLÉOLITE (Fr.), n. O-la-o-let. A medicament having an oil as its excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OLEOMARGARIN, n. Ol-e[2]-o-ma[3]rg'a[2]r-i[2]n. From *olein* and *margarin* (*q. v.*). Artificial butter made from animal fat with the addition of some milk and other substances. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

OLÉOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. O-la-o-me[2]tr'. See ELÆOMETER.

OLEONE, n. Ol'e[2]-on. From *oleum*, oil. Fr., *oléone.* A neutral, non-saponifiable, oily liquid, obtained by distilling 2 parts of oleic acid with 3 of lime. It is probably the acetone corresponding to oleic acid. [B, 38, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

OLEOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Ol-e[2]-o-fo[2]s-fo[2]r'i[2]k. Of Fremy, the phosphoreted fat found in the substance of the brain. [B, 3 (a, 38).] Cf. CEREBRIN.

OLEOPTENE, n. Ol-e[2]-o[2]p'ten. See ELÆOPTENE.

OLEORESIN, n. Ol''e[2]-o-re[2]z'i[2]n. Lat., *oleoresina* (from *oleum*, oil, and *resina*, resin). Fr., *oléo-résine, extrait éthéré* (ou *oléo-résineux*). Ger., *Oelharz.* A pharmaceutical compound of a volatile oil and a resin; usually prepared by extraction from the crude drug with ether. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

OLÉO-RÉSINE (Fr.), n. O-la-o-ra-zen. 1. A resinous substance containing more ethereal oil than resin. Planchon distinguishes as o.-r's turpentine, copaiba balsam, etc., from Peru balsam, Tolu balsam, etc., which contain cinnamic or benzoic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).] 2. See OLEORESIN.

OLEORICINIC ACID, adj. Ol''e[2]-o-ri[2]s'i[2]n-i[2]k. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

OLEOSACCHAROSE, n. Ol''e[2]-o-sa[2]k'a[2]r-os. From *oleum*, oil, and σάκχαρον, sugar. A compound of saccharose with a volatile oil. [B, 5.]

OLEOSACCHARUM (Lat.), **OLEOSACCHARURETUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ol(o[2]l)-e[2]-o(o[3])-sa[2]k(sa[3]k)'ka[2]r(ch[2]a[3]r)-u[3]m(u[4]m), -sa[2]k(sa[3]k)-ka[2]r(ch[2]a[3]r)-u[2]r(ur)-et(at)'u[3]m(u[4]m). From *oleum*, oil, and σάκχαρον, sugar. Fr., *oléosaccharure, oléo-sucre.* See ELÆOSACCHARUM.

OLEOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Ol''e[2]-o-su[3]l-fu[2]r'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oléosulfurique.* An uncrystallizable bitter substance obtained by mixing cold olive-oil gradually with half its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a mixture of o. a., sulphopalmitic acid, and sulphoglyceric acid is formed, the last remaining in solution, while a mixture of the others is precipitated. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OLEOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ol(o[2]l)-e[2]-os'u[3]s(u[4]s). From *oleum*, oil. Oily.

OLERACEOUS, adj. O[2]l-e[2]r-a'shu[3]s. Lat., *oleraceus* (from *olus*, an herb). Fr., *oléracé.* Of a plant, suitable for a potherb. The *Oleraceæ* (Fr., *oléracées*) are: Of Batsch, a family of plants including the genera *Phytolacca, Beta, Chenopodium, Atriplex,* etc.: of Meissner, a class of the *Monochlamydeæ*, consisting of the orders *Petiveriaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Eriogoneæ, Nyctagineæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Amarantaceæ,* and *Phytolacceæ.* [B, 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. HOLERACEOUS.

OLETTE (Fr.), n. O-le[2]t. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 87 (a, 14).]

OLÉULE (Fr.), n. O-la-u[5]l. Of Béral, a medicine produced by the solution or maceration of certain substances in essential oils. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

OLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o[2]l)'e[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., ἔλαιον (from ἐλαία, the olive-tree). 1. See OIL. 2. An old name for fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Cicinum o.** See *O. cicinum.*—**O. acusticum.** Ger., *Brackelmann's Gehöröl.* A preparation made by mixing 1 part of oil of camphor with 8 parts of olive-oil, and adding 20 drops each of oil of cajuput, oil of sassafras, and ether for each 100 grammes of the mixture; used for deafness. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. ægirinum.** See *O. populeum.*—**Olea æatherea sine terpino.** Of Schweisinger, concentrated volatile oils obtained by the removal of the non-fragrant hydrocarbon. They represent from two to thirty volumes of the ordinary essential oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 589 (a, 50).]—**O. æthereum.** Fr., *huile éthérée.* 1. See *Ethereal* OIL. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 9 parts of sulphuric acid with 4 of alcohol, washing the distilled oil with water, and adding to the product an equal volume of stronger ether. It is a yellowish oily liquid, having an ethereal, aromatic odor and a pungent taste. It differs from the ethereal oil formerly official by the addition of ether. 3. A volatile oil. [B, 5, 95.]—**O. æthereum animale empyreumaticum.** See *O. animale crudum.*—**O. Alchitri.** Oil of juniper. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. ammoniatum.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**O. animale æthereum.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**O. animale crudum** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Sp., *aceite pirogenado de cuerno de ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *o. animale empyreumaticum* [Belg. Ph.] (*crudum* [Russ. Ph.]), *o. animale fœtidum* [Gr. Ph.], *pyroleum animale crudum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A thick, opaque, brown oil, of very disagreeable odor and taste, obtained by dry distillation of nitrogenous animal substance [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (hartshorn [Sp. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. orders the product to be distilled again with twice as much calcined bone, to obtain a purer oil. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. animale empyreumaticum depuratum** [Netherl. Ph.] (seu **rectificatum** [Russ. Ph.]). See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**O. animale fœtidum.** See *O. animale crudum.*—**O. balatinum.** See BEHEN-*nut oil.*—**O. betulinum.** See under BETULA *alba.*—**O. bezoardicum Wedelii.** Fr., *huile bézoardique de Wedel.* A mixture of 4 parts of camphor, 2 of almond-oil, and 1 part of oil of bergamot, colored with a little alkanet; formerly used in inflammatory and malignant diseases. [B, 119.]—**O. bubulum.** See *Neat's-foot* OIL.—**O. cadinum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Oil of* CADE.—**O. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Edin. Ph., 1826]. See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**O. cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *O.* CANTHARIDIS (under CANTHARIS).—**O. carbolisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving with the aid of gentle heat 1 part of pure carbolic acid in 9 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. carminativum.** Fr., *huile carminative.* Of the Norw. Ph., a preparation containing 45 parts of o. chamomillæ, 2 of oil of crisped mint, and 1 part each of the oils of caraway, cumin, and fennel. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Apr., 1882, p. 58 (B); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. carpathicum.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**O. catharticum.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**O. cetaceum.** Whale-oil. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. Chaberti.** Ger., *Chabertsöl.* Syn.: *o. anthelminthicum.* An old remedy for tapeworm; made by distilling 3 parts of a mixture of 1 part of Dippel's animal oil and 3 parts of oil of turpentine. [B, 48, 124, 270.]—**O. chamæmelinum.** A preparation, official in many of the old pharmacopœias, made by boiling or digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers with from 3 to 6 parts of olive-oil and expressing or filtering. It is stimulant, carminative, and anodyne, and was employed in enemata, embrocations, and frictions. [B, 97, 200 (a, 14).] See also *Huile de* CAMOMILE.—**O. cheirinum.** An essential oil obtained from the flowers of *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [L, 94 (a, 17).]—**O. cicinum.** 1. See under JATROPHA *curcas.* 2. See CASTOR-*oil* (1st def.).—**O. cinereum.** An ointment made by triturating mercury to extinction with oil or liquid paraffin, varying in the amount of mercury from 1 to 33 per cent. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. cinereum benzoatum.** Of Neisser and Hasting, a preparation made by triturating 20 parts of mercury with 5 of a mixture of 40 parts of ether, 20 of benzoin, and 5 of oil of sweet almond, until the ether has evaporated, adding 40 parts of fluid paraffin, and triturating again. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 385 (a, 50).]—**O. cinereum fortius.** A preparation made by shaking together 30 parts of lanolin (dissolved in from 100 to 200 of chloroform) with 60 of mercury, triturating until all the chloroform has evaporated and the mercury is completely divided, and adding an equal amount of olive-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 385 (a, 50).]—**O. contra tæniam (Chaberti** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Russ. Ph.]). See *O. Chaberti.*—**O. corylinum.** A very bitter empyreumatic oil distilled from the wood of *Corylus avellana*; formerly used as a vermifuge. [B, 119 (a, 38); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. de Senega.** See PALM-*oil.*—**O. destillatum.** A volatile oil. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**O. Dippelii.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**O. empyreumaticum e ligno fossili.** A yellowish-brown or reddish-brown substance, having a tar-like smell and the consistence

of butter, obtained by dry distillation from brown coal. It was formerly used in rheumatism. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**O. gabianum.** See MALTHA.—**O. glaciale lunare** [Lemery]. Antimony trichloride obtained with the aid of silver chloride (horn silver). [Parr (B).]—**O. heracleoticum, O. heraclinum, O. hieraclinum.** See *O. corylinum.*—**Olea infusa.** Ger., *infundirte Oele.* A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of a powdered drug with 8 of alcohol, and 50 each of lard-oil and cotton-seed oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 255 (*a*, 50).]—**O. irinum.** See *O.* IRIDIS (under IRIS).—**O. irritans anglicum.** A mixture of 1 part each of powdered euphorbium and powdered cantharides with 50 parts each of olive-oil and oil of turpentine, digested one day and filtered when cooled. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**O. kervinum.** See CASTOR-*oil* (1st def.). —**O. lateritium.** A thick, brown, tarry oil, of unpleasant, pungent odor, obtained by heating brick dust saturated with a fixed oil. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**O. laurinum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See LAUREL-*oil* (1st def.).—**O. lithauunicum, O. lithavinicum.** Birch tar. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] See under BETULA *alba.*—**O. lucii piscis.** See under Esox *lucius.*—**O. mastichinum.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mastic in 4 parts of olive-oil over the water bath; formerly prescribed to stop vomiting and diarrhœa. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**O. morphinatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, till it is dissolved, with 1,000 parts of oil of sweet almonds. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**O. moscoviticum.** Birch tar. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] See under BETULA *alba.* —**O. mucilaginum.** A preparation made by boiling together 28 parts each of marsh-mallow root, lily bulbs, and fenugreek seeds and 664 each of water, olive-oil, and oil of lilies, adding 332 each of chamomile flowers and lily flowers, macerating for 24 hours, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**O. myrtinum.** See *Oil of* MYRTLE.—**O. nigrum.** A black empyreumatic oil obtained by putting into a perforated earthern pot the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, and distilling the oil into another pot below; used in India as a stimulant and diaphoretic. [A, 496; B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**O. omphacinum.** See OMOTRIBES.—**O. paraffinosum.** Liquid paraffin. [B, 270 (*a*. 38).]—**O. petræ.** See PETROLEUM.—**O. philosophorum.** See *O. lateritium.*—**O. phosphoratum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *huile phosphorée* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *aceite fosforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Phosphorated oil; a clear, nearly colorless oil having the odor of phosphorus and becoming luminous in the dark. The U. S. preparation is made up of 1 part of phosphorus dissolved by the aid of heat in 90 parts of filtered almond-oil, with the addition of 9 parts of stronger ether. The Br. preparation contains 3 grains (¼ of one part) of phosphorus dissolved in a fluidounce (99 parts) of almond-oil. The French preparation is like that of the U. S. Ph., except that 95 parts of the oil and 4 of ether are taken. The other preparations consist of 1 part of phosphorus dissolved in 100 [Belg. Ph.] (36 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of olive-oil or in 80 [Ger. Ph.] (48 [Gr. Ph.], 80 [Swiss Ph.], 100 [Russ. Ph.]) of almond-oil. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. HUILE *phosphorée aromatique* and HUILE *phosphorée au millième.*—**Olea pinguia.** See *Fixed* OILS.—**O. populeum.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds cut fine with 3 parts of olive-oil, expressing, and straining. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**O. provinciale.** See *Provence* OIL.—**O. purgans.** Fr., *huile purgative.* A solution of 1·27 parts of scammony in 30 of olive-oil. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**O. pyro-animale.** Fr., *huile animale empyreumatique.* See *O. animale crudum.*—**O. pyro-animale depuratum.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**O. pyrocarbonicum.** See *O. empyreumaticum e ligno fossili.*—**O. rosaceum, O. rosatum.** In the London Ph. of 1721, an infusion of roses in olive-oil. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**O. russicum.** Birch tar. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] See under BETULA *alba.*—**O. rutaceum.** See *O.* RUTÆ.—**O. salis.** See CIRCULATUM *minus.*—**O. septem florum.** Fr., *huile des sept fleurs.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part each of the fresh flowers of chamomile, violets, roses, lilies, elder, hollyhock, and great mullein in 12 of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, and expressing; applied by rubbing in muscular contraction. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**O. sulphurato-terebinthinatum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *O.* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum.*—**O. sulphuratum.** See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *simplex.*—**O. templinum.** Fr., *essence de templine* (2d def.). 1. See *O.* PINI *pumilionis.* 2. Of the Swiss Ph., a variety of oil of turpentine distilled from the cones of *Abies pectinata.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 50).]—**O. terræ.** Petroleum. [B, 180 (*a*, 50).]—**O. vesicans** [Belg. Ph.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made by digesting 3 parts of powdered euphorbium and 6 of powdered cantharides with 100 of cod-liver oil, straining, treating the remainder again with 100 parts of cod-liver oil, and mixing the two. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**O. vesicans duplex** [Belg. Ph.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made like the preceding, but with 6 parts of euphorbium and 12 of cantharides. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**O. vulpium.** A mixture of olive-oil with 1 per cent. each of oil of thyme and oil of dill. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**O. wittnebianum.** See *Oil of* CAJUPUT.—**Unguentum ex oleis volatilibus, balsamo peruviano et camphora compositum.** See BALSAMUM *nervinum* (2d def.).

OLEYL, n. Ol'e[2]-i[2]l. The radicle of oleic acid, $C_{18}H_{33}O$. [B.] —**O'säure** (Ger.). See OLEIC *acid.*

OLFACTION, n. O[2]l-fa[2]k'shu[3]n. Gr., ὄσφρησις. Lat., *olfactus* (from *olfacere*, to smell at). Fr., *o.*, *odorat.* Ger., *Riechen, Geruch.* The act or function of smelling. [K.]

OLFACTIVE, adj. O[2]l-fa[2]kt'i[2]v. Fr., *olfactif.* See OLFACTORY.

OLFACTOMETER, n. O[2]l-fa[2]kt-o[2]m'e[2]t-ur. Fr., *olfactomètre.* From *olfactare*, to smell at, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus for measuring the acuteness of smell. That of Zwaardemaker consists of two tubes—one of rubber covered on its inner surface with an odorous substance, and the other of glass sliding in the rubber tube. The glass tube fits into the nostril, and the outer tube is drawn out till so much of the rubber surface is exposed that the odor is perceived by inhalation through the inner tube, the graduation on which at this position indicates the minimum of smell perception. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1888, ii, p. 1295 (*a*, 34, 48).]

OLFACTOR, n. O[2]l-fa[2]kt'o[2]r. From *olfacere*, to smell at. The unit of olfactory sensitiveness. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 7, 1889, p. 631 (*a*, 48).]

OLFACTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. O[2]l-fa[2]kt(fa[3]kt)-or'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From *olfacere*, to smell. A smelling-bottle.

OLFACTORIUS (Lat.), adj. O[2]l-fa[2]kt(fa[3]kt)-or'i[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). See OLFACTORY; as a n., see *Olfactory* NERVE.—**O'knäuel** (Ger.). See GLOMERULUS *o.*

OLFACTORY, adj. O[2]l-fa[2]kt'or-i[2]. Lat., *olfactorius* (from *olfacere*, to smell). Fr., *olfactoire.* Ger., *olfactorisch.* Pertaining to the sense of smell. [C.]

OLIBAN [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. O-le-ba[3]n[2]. See OLIBANUM.—**Poudre d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See OLIBANUM *pulveratum.*

OLIBANUM [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o[2]l)-i[2]b'a[2]n-(a[3]n)-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., λιβανωτόν. Fr., *oliban, encens.* Ger., *Weihrauch.* It., *olibano.* Sp., *olibano, incienso* [Mex. Ph.] Roum., *o.* [Roum. Ph.]. Ar., *luban.* Heb., *lebonah.* Syn.: *thus.* Frankincense; a gum-resin obtained by incision from the stem of *Boswellia Carterii* and other species of *Boswellia* which grow in eastern Africa, near Cape Gardafui, and on the southern coast of Arabia. It occurs in commerce in translucent tears or in irregular lumps, having a dull waxy fracture, and a yellowish or brownish color, though the purer varieties have a greenish tinge or are nearly colorless. It has a terebinthinous, bitterish, but agreeable taste, and a balsamic odor, especially when burnt. It contains a large proportion of gum (believed to be identical with gum arabic), from 56 to 72 per cent. of a resin soluble in alcohol but insoluble in alkalies, and from 5 to 8 per cent. of a colorless volatile oil containing olibene. O. is chiefly used as an incense, though it is probably equal to other balsamic medicines as a stimulant to the mucous membranes, and its use as a fumigatory in bronchitis and chronic laryngitis is recommended. The ancients used it in pectoral complaints, dysentery, fevers, etc., and in China it was employed internally in leprosy and scrofula. In the East it is still used for gangrenous sores, etc., and internally in gonorrhœa. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).] See also FRANKINCENSE and LUBAN.—**American o.** Ger., *amerikanischer Weihrauch.* See *Brazilian* ELEMI.—**Arabian o.** Lat., *o. arabicum.* Ger., *arabischer Weihrauch.* The *luban* of the Arabs, an o., considered inferior to African o., collected in southern Arabia from a variety of *Boswellia Carterii.* The quantity produced is comparatively small, and some authorities assert that its collection in Arabia has ceased altogether, and that the term Arabian o. is applied to African o. [A, 496; B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).] See LUBAN *maheri.*—**Female o.** Lat., *o. femineum.* Ger., *Weibleinweihrauch.* O. occurring in tears agglutinated in pairs so as to resemble the female breasts; considered by Pliny the purest in quality. [A, 496; B, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Gummi-resina o.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *O.*—**Indian o.** Lat., *o. indicum.* Ger., *indischer Weihrauch.* The o. of commerce; so called because Bombay is the chief emporium for the drug. It was for a long time erroneously identified with the product of *Boswellia serrata* (see *Indian* FRANKINCENSE), and is still described by many authors as differing from Arabian or African o. especially in being more stalactitic in shape. It is probable that an inferior *luban mayeti* has been described under this name, which, according to Garcias da Horta, is often applied by the Arabs to a dark-colored variety of o. Birdwood asserts that no o. is produced in India. [A, 496; B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Male o.** Lat., *o. masculum.* Ger., *Männleinweihrauch.* O. occurring in globular drops. The term is now applied in commerce to Arabian o. to distinguish it from East Indian o., which is said to occur in more stalactitic forms. [A, 496; B, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O. electum, O. in granis.** Ger., *auserlesener Weihrauch, Weihrauch in Körnern.* The purest kind of o.; o. in tears and roundish pieces of a clear, bright color. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).] —**O. in sortis.** Ger., *ordinärer* (oder *gemeiner*) *Weihrauch, Weihrauch in Sorten.* O. as it often occurs in commerce, in pieces of various shapes mixed with fragments of bark. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O. masculum.** See *Male o.*—**O. pulveratum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'oliban* [Fr. Cod.]. O. dried at a temperature of 25° C., pounded in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (without residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**O. silvestre.** Ger., *gemeine Weihrauch* (1st def.), *Waldrauch* (1st def.), *Ameisen-Weihrauch* (3d def.), *Waldweihrauch* (3d def.). 1. The resin of *Abies excelsa* when hardening into grains and lumps. 2. In America, common frankincense (*q. v.*). 3. The resinous parts of the nests of the wood-ant (*Formica rufa*). [B, 180 (*a*, 35, 50).]—**O. terrestre.** See *O. silvestre* (3d def.).

OLIBENE, n. Ol'i[2]b-en. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in oil of olibanum. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

OLIDINIC ACID, n. Ol-i[2]d-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide olidinique.* A crystalline acid, $C_{32}H_{31}O_3HO(=C_{16}H_{32}O_2)$, produced by the action of potassium hydrate on oleic acid. [B, 46 (*a*, 50); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OLIGÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]l-i[2]j(i[2]g)-em'(a[3]'e[2]m)-i[2]-a[3]. From ὀλίγος, little, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Oligämie.* Poverty of the blood in the sense of diminution in the volume of the whole blood of the body. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**O. serosa.** See HYDRÆMIA.—**O. sicca.** O. caused by thickening of the blood. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**O. vera.** O. resulting from a sudden loss of blood. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

OLIGÆMYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]l-i[2]j(i[2]g)-e[2]m(a[3]-e[2]m)-i[2]d(u[6]d)'-ri[2]-a[3]. From ὀλίγος, little, αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *oligémydrie.* See HYDRÆMIA.

OLIGANTHOUS, adj. O[2]l-i[2]g-a[2]nth'u[3]s. Lat., *oliganthus* (from ὀλίγος, few, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *oliganthe.* Of a capitu-

lum, few-flowered. The *Oligantheæ* of Schultz are a subdivision of the *Euvernoniaceæ*. [B, 36, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]

OLIGIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)-i^{2}d(ed)'ri^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and ἱδρώς, sweat. Fr., *oligidrie*. See Ischidrosis.

OLIGOBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n'ni^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *oligoblennie*. Ger., *Schleimmangel*. Defective secretion of mucus. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

OLIGOCARPOUS, adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. From ὀλίγος, few, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *oligocarpe*. Having few seeds or fruits; of sori, having few spore-cases. [B, 19 (*a*, 35); L, 41, 107, 180 (*a*, 43).]

OLIGOCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and χολή, bile. Fr., *oligocholie*. See Acholia (1st def.).

OLIGOCHROMÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-krom(ch^{2}rom)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὀλιγος, little, χρῶμα, color, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Oligochromämie*. Deficiency of hæmatin in the blood. [D.]

OLIGOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-kro(ch^{2}ro)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-chros'eos* (*-is*). From ὀλίγος, little, and χρῶσις, a coloring. Diminution of hæmoglobin in the individual blood-corpuscles. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]

OLIGOCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and χυλός, chyle. Fr., *oligochylie*. See Achylia (2d def.).

OLIGOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-i(e)'a^3. From ὀλίγος, small, and χυμός, juice. Fr., *oligochymie*. See Achymosis.

OLIGOCOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-ko^{2}p'ri^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and κόπρος, excrement. Fr., *oligocoprie*. See Acoprosis.

OLIGOCYTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-si^{2}th(ku^{6}th)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, small, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *oligocythæmie*, *oligocythémie*. Ger., *Oligocythämie*. Deficiency of red blood-corpuscles. [D, 3.]

OLIGODACRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ri^2-(ru^6)-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *oligodacrie*. See Adacrya.

OLIGOGALACTIA (Lat.), **OLIGOGALIA** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -gal(ga^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *oligogalie*. See Agalactia.

OLIGOGLOBULIE (Fr.), n. O-le-go-glo-bu^6-le. From ὀλίγος, slight, and *globulus*, a small globe. See Oligocythæmia.

OLIGOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and μανία, madness. Fr., *oligomanie*. A form of insanity which, although potentially affecting all the mental faculties and operations, apparently involves only a part, such as the emotions, the intellect, or the will, or certain manifestations only of a faculty of the mind. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1887, p. 701 (*a*, 34).] Cf. Monomania.—**Abulic o.** See Aboulomania.—**Affective o.** See Mania *sine delirio*.—**Agoraphobic o.** See Agoraphobia.—**Claustrophobic o.** See Claustrophobia.—**Intellectual o.** See *Intellectual* monomania.—**Mysophobic o.** See Mysophobia.

OLIGOMEROUS, adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *oligomerus* (from ὀλίγος, few, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *oligomère*. Ger., *armgliedrig*. Of a flower, having few members. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

OLIGOPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-pe^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and πέψις, digestion. Enfeeblement of gastric digestion. [*a*, 34.]

OLIGOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀλίγος, little, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *oligophore*. Ger., *wenigtragend*. Bearing but little fruit. [*a*, 14.]

OLIGOPIONIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-pi(pe)-on'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and πίων, fat. Fr., *oligopionie*. See Emaciation.

OLIGOPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^{2}p)-si^2(su^6)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and ψυχή, the soul. Fr., *oligopsychie*. 1. See Imbecility. 2. Of Hippocrates, syncope. [A, 311 (*a*, 30).]

OLIGORIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^2-go'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ὀλιγωρία. Of Snell, an apathetic condition observed in various forms of mental disease, in which there is defective susceptibility to external influences. ["Lond. Med. Rev. and Rec.," 1879, p. 244 (*a*, 34).]

OLIGOSIALIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and σίαλον, saliva. Fr., *oligosialie*. See Aptyalia.

OLIGOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, slight, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *oligospermie*. See Aspermatism.

OLIGOSPONDYLOUS, adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o-spo^{2}nd'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *oligospondylus* (from ὀλίγος, few, and σπόνδυλος, a vertebra). Fr., *oligospondyle*. Ger., *armwirbelig*. Having few vertebræ. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OLIGOSTEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l''i^2-go-ste(ste^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὀλίγος, few, and στέαρ, tallow. Of Eichhorst, a diminution of the sebaceous secretion. [*a*, 34.]

OLIGOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o(o^3)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, few, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *oligotrichie*. Ger., *Oligotrichie*. See Alopecia and Alopecia *congenita*.

OLIGOTROPHOUS, adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-o^{2}t'ro^{2}f-u^{3}s. Lat., *oligotrophus* (from ὀλίγος, slight, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *oligotrophe*, *oligotrophique*. Innutritious. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OLIGOZOOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l''i^2-go-zo-o-spu^{3}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, few, ζῷον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of De Sinéty, a variety of sterility in the male in which the spermatozooids are diminished in number and activity. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

OLIGURESIA (Lat.), **OLIGURESIS** (Lat.), **OLIGURIA** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}l-i^{2}g-u^{2}r(ur)-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s, -u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. Gen., *-res'eos* (*-is*). From ὀλίγος, little, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *oligurésie*. Ger., *Oligurie*. An abnormally diminished secretion or discharge of urine. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

OLIGYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'ri^2-a^3. From ὀλίγος, little, and ἱδρώς, sweat. Fr., *oligydrie*, *oligohydrie*. See Ischidrosis.

OLIM, n. See *Solutio* cupri *ammoniacalis*.

OLINIC ACID, n. Ol-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide olinique*. An acid the glyceride of which is present in drying oils, as that of oleic acid is in non-drying oils. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14, 50).]

OLISTHEMA (Lat.), **OLISTHESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. O^{2}l-i^{2}s-the(tha)'ma^3, -si^{3}s. Gen., *-them'atos* (*-atis*), *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὀλίσθημα, ὀλίσθησις (from ὀλισθάνειν, to slip). See Dislocation.

OLIVA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i(e)'va^3(wa^3). Gr., ἐλαία. 1. The olive-tree or its fruit. [*a*, 35.] 2. See *Olivary* body.—**Fructus olivæ.** See Olive (1st def.).—**Oleum olivæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **O. olivarum** [Ger. Ph.]. See Olive-*oil*.—**Oleum olivarum commune.** Ger., *gemeines Baumöl*. See Huile *fermentée*.—**Oleum olivarum virgineum.** See *Virgin*-oil.—**Oleum olivarum viride** [Ger. Ph.]. See Huile *fermentée*.—**O. inferior.** See *Inferior olivary* body.—**O. superior.** See *Superior* olive.

OLIVACEOUS, adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}v-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *olivaceus*. Ger., *olivengrün*. Olive-green, brownish-green. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

OLIVARY, adj. O^{2}l'i^{2}v-a-ri^2. Lat., *olivaris* (from *oliva*, an olive). Fr., *olivaire*. Pertaining to olives, olive-shaped; as a n., see *Olivary* body. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

OLIVE, n. O^{2}l'i^{2}v. Gr., ἐλαία. Lat., *oliva*. Fr., *o*. Ger., *O*. Sp., *olivo* [Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. The fruit of *Olea europæa*; also an o.-bearing tree. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).] 2. Any o.-shaped body, especially the olivary body. [*a*, 17.]—**California o.** The *Oreodaphne californica*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Chinese o.** The oil-producing drupe of *Canarium commune*. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Common o.** See Olea *europæa*.—**Cultivated o.** See Olea *sativa*.—**External accessory o.** See *External accessory olivary* nucleus.—**Grosse O.** (Ger.). See Corpus *dentatum olivæ* and Corpus *dentatum cerebelli*.—**Huile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See O.-*oil*.—**Inferior o.** See *Inferior olivary* body.—**Inner** (or **internal**) **accessory o.** See *Internal accessory olivary* nucleus.—**Mesial accessory o.** See *Internal accessory olivary* nucleus.—**Obere O.** (Ger.). See *Superior olivary* body.—**O. accessoire externe** (Fr.). See *External accessory olivary* nucleus.—**O. accessoire interne** (Fr.). See *Internal accessory olivary* nucleus.—**O. cérébelleuse** (Fr.). See Corpus *denticulatum*.—**O. du bulbe** (Fr.). See Corpus *dentatum olivæ*.—**O. du cervelet** (Fr.). See Corpus *denticulatum*.—**O.-lees bath.** A bath in the preparation of which the lees of olive-oil are used. [*a*, 48.]—**O'ngrün** (Ger.). See Olivaceous.—**O.-oil.** Lat., *oleum olivæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *olivarum* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *huile d'o.* (ou *d'olivier*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *O'nöl*, *Baumöl*. Sweet-oil, salad-oil; a pale-yellow or greenish-yellow non-drying oil of feeble odor and bland taste, obtained by expression from the pulp of the ripe fruits of *Olea europæa*. Its sp. gr. at 17·5° C. is about 0·916. It consists chiefly of a liquid portion (olein) and a concrete portion composed mainly of tripalmitin, and separable by pressure at a temperature a few degrees above 0° C. It also contains an acid, regarded as arachic acid, and traces of cholesterin and chlorophyll. O.-oil is used as a very mild laxative, as a vehicle for stronger drugs, and as an external protective application to irritated or denuded surfaces. It is chiefly used, however, as a nutritious article of diet, and in pharmacy as a constituent in cerates, ointments, liniments, etc. [B, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O.-tree.** The genus *Olea*, especially *Olea europæa*. [*a*, 35.]—**O.-tree gum.** Fr., *gomme d'olivier*. Lecca (or Lucca) gum; a substance resembling a gum-resin, exuding from the bark of o.-trees, especially of old trees. It contains resin, a small proportion of benzoic acid, and olivile. Anciently it was used medicinally. It is used in Italy as a perfume. [B, 5, 7, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O.-wood.** 1. The yellowish wood of *Olea europæa*. 2. In New South Wales, the *Elæodendron australe* and *Elæodendron integrifolium*. 3. In the East Indies, the *Elæodendron orientale*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Outer accessory o.** See *External accessory olivary* nucleus.—**Sand-o.** See Dodonæa *thunbergiana*.—**Spurge-o.** 1. See Cneorum *tricoccum*. 2. See Daphne *mezereon*.—**Superior accessory o.** Ger., *obere Nebeno'*. See *Superior accessory olivary* nucleus.—**Superior o.** 1. See Corpus *denticulatum*. 2. See Nucleus *of the trapezium*.—**Superior o. of Luys.** See Nucleus *of the tegmentum*.—**Sweet-scented o.** The *Osmanthus fragrans*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Untere O.** (Ger.). See *Inferior olivary* body.—**Upper o.** See Nucleus *of the trapezium*.—**Wild o.** The *Olea oleaster*, *Elæagnus angustifolius*, *Daphne thymelæa*, *Rhus cotinus*, and other species of *Olea*, *Bucida*, etc. [B, 18, 19, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]

OLIVELLA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-i^2(e)-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)'la^3. See Cneorum *tricoccum*.

OLIVERIN, n. O^{2}l-i^{2}v'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. A substance prepared from the bark of *Olea europæa*; used as a substitute for quinine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, 138, 139 (*a*, 50).]

OLIVETIER (Fr.), n. O-lev-te-a. 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Elæodendron*. 2. The *Elæodendron indicum*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

OLIVIER (Fr.), n. O-le-ve-a. See Olea.—**Gomme d'o.** See Olive-*tree gum*.—**Huile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Olive-*oil*.—**O. de sable.** See Dodonæa *angustifolia*.—**O. nain.** See Cneorum *tricoccum*.—**Petit o.** The *Cneorum tricoccum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

OLIVIFORM, adj. O^{2}l-i^{2}v'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *oliviformis*, *olivæformis* (from *oliva*, an olive, and *forma*, form). Fr., *oliviforme*. Ger., *olivenförmig*. Olive-shaped. [L, 41, 180 (*a*, 43).]

OLIVIL, n. O^{2}l'i^{2}v-i^{2}l. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{18}O_6$, forming a constituent of the resin of wild olives and crystallizing

from alcohol as white needles having a sweetish and bitter taste but no odor, melting at 120° C. and solidifying to an amorphous mass which melts at 70° C. It crystallizes from hot water in star-shaped groups of prisms containing 1 molecule of water. Its vapor is used for fumigating sick-rooms in Italy. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

OLIVILE (Fr.), n. O-le-vel. A substance (of the doubtful formula $C_{14}H_{17}O_5$) extracted from olive-tree gum. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OLIVIN, n. Ol′i^{2}v-i^{2}n. From *oliva*, an olive. Fr., *olivine*. Ger., *O*. 1. A dark-green variety of chrysolite. 2. A resinoid substance (of the doubtful formula $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$), probably an impure salirrhetin, obtained by heating salicin with sulphuric acid. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

OLIVITE, n. O^{2}l′i^{2}v-it. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Olivit*. A substance obtained by Landerer by treating the leaves or unripe fruit of the olive-tree with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and precipitating with water. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

OLLAR, adj. O^{2}l′la^{3}r. Lat., *ollaris* (from *olla*, a jar). Fr., *ollaire*. Ger., *topfartig*. 1. Of plant-organs, kettle-shaped. 2. Plastic; easily molded into vessels.

OLMÜTZ, n. O^{3}l′mu^{6}tz. A place in Moravia, Austria, where there is a sulphurous spring; also a bathing establishment. [L, 135 (α, 50).]

OLOPHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o^{2}l)-o(o^3)-fli^{2}k(flu^{6}k)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-phlyct′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὀλοφλυκτίς. Fr., *olophlyctide*. Of Alibert, a term for all forms of herpes (2d def.) except zoster, together with the strophulus volaticus of Willan and certain forms of miliaria. [G, 7.]—**O. hydroica.** Fr., *olophlyctide hydroïque*. Of Alibert, see MILIARIA *rubra* and MILIARIA *crystallina*.—**O. labialis.** Fr., *olophlyctide labiale*. See HERPES *facialis*.—**O. miliaris.** Fr., *olophlyctide miliaire*. Of Alibert, the herpes iris and herpes circinatus of Willan. [G, 7.]—**O. progenialis.** Fr., *olophlyctide progénial*. Of Alibert, see HERPES *progenitalis*.—**O. prolabialis.** Fr., *olophlyctide prolabiale*. Of Alibert, see HERPES *facialis*.—**O. volatica.** Fr., *olophlyctide volatile*. Of Alibert, see STROPHULUS *volaticus*.

OLOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}l-o(o^3)-fon′i^2-a^3. From ὅλος, whole, and φωνή, the voice. Congenital malformation of the vocal organs. [E.]—**O. labii lobata.** See HARELIP.—**O. linguæ frenata.** See ANKYLOGLOSSUM (1st def.).

OLUS (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o^{2}l)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *ol′eris*. Ger., *Küchengewächs*. Written also *holus*. A culinary plant, a pot-herb. [B, 116, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. album.** The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. aureum.** The *Atriplex hortense*.

OLVERA (Sp.), n. Ol-va′ra^3. A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

OLY, n. The oily scum on a melted metal. [Ruland (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, n. O^{2}l-i^{2}mp′i^2-′n. A place in Bath County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

OMACEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}m(om)-a^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *omacéphalie*. The condition of an omacephalus. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

OMACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}m(om)-a^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὦμος, the shoulder, ἀκέφαλος, without a head. Fr., *omacéphale*. Ger., *Omacephale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having a large but badly shaped head and with only the face distinct, with rudimentary sensory organs and no thoracic members. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

OMAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}m(om)′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *omagre*. Ger., *Schultergicht*. Gout in the shoulder. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Om-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2-gi^2-a^3. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *omalgie*. Ger., *Omalgie*. Pain in or about the shoulder. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

OMARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-a^{3}rth-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit′idos* (*-idis*). From ὦμος, the shoulder, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *omarthrite*. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the shoulder joint. [E.]

OMARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Om-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k′a^3-se(ka). Gen., *-throc′aces*. From ὦμος, the shoulder, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Schultergelenkübel*. Disease of the articular surfaces of the shoulder joint. [E.]

OMASSUM (Lat.), **OMASUM** (Lat.), n's n. Om(o^{2}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′-su^{3}m(su^{4}m), -as(a^{3}s)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Faltenmagen*. The manyplies, psalterium, or third stomach of ruminants; the pouch into which their food passes after having been masticated a second time. Its internal surface consists of many folds of the mucous membrane, studded on the edges with hard papillæ. Between these folds the food is grasped and still further triturated before passing into the abomasum. [L.]

OMATEAL, adj. O-ma^{2}t′e^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the omateum. [J.]

OMATEUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Lankester and Bourne, all the soft structures of the eyes of arthropods, as distinguished from the cuticular lens. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxiii, p. 177 (J).]

OMBELLE (Fr.), n. n. O^{2}n^2-be^{2}l. See UMBEL.

OMBILIC (Fr.), n. O^{2}n^2-be-lek. See UMBILICUS.—**O. abdominal.** The umbilicus.—**O. amniotique.** The line of union of the folds of the amnion on the dorsal aspect of the embryo.—**O. cutané.** The navel.—**O. de la caduque.** The point at which the fecundated ovum within the uterus still remains for a time uncovered by the uterine mucous membrane in which it is imbedded, and by which, until the latter closes over it, it communicates with the general cavity of the uterus. [A, 18.]—**O. intestinal.** The region of communication between the umbilical vesicle and the intestine at an early period of embryonic development; it afterward becomes narrowed to the form of a pedicle, and is then called the vitello-intestinal duct. [A, 18.]—**O. postérieur.** See *O. amniotique*.—**O. ventral.** The umbilicus.

OMBILICATION (Fr.), n. O^{2}n^2-be-le-ka^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From *umbilicus*, the navel. See UMBILICATION.

OMBILIQUÉ (Fr.), adj. O^{2}n^2-be-le-ka. See UMBILICATE.

OMBRAGE (Fr.), n. O^{2}n^2-bra^{3}zh. See ALBUGO (1st def.).

OMBREUX (Fr.), adj. O^{2}n^2-bru^5. See UMBROSE.

OMELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-el(al)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-el′ysis*). Gr., ὠμήλυσις. Fr., *omélyse*. Bruised meal of raw grain, especially barley or wheat, used chiefly for poultices. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

OMÈNE (Fr.), n. O-me^{2}n. A place in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

OMENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-e^{2}nt-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *omentite*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

OMENTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Om-e^{2}nt-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la): in Eng., om-e^{2}nt′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From *omentum* (*q. v.*), and κήλη, a tumor. See EPIPLOCELE.

OMENTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-e^{2}nt′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *omentum*. Fr., *omentule*. The lesser omentum. [L.]—**Omentula intestini crassi.** A number of short, irregularly rounded, fatty, tassel-like epiploic appendices of the tænia coli lateralis of the large intestine. [L, 115 (α, 50).]

OMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-e^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Netz*. A double fold of the peritonæum connecting one abdominal viscus with another. [L.] See *Great o.*—**Gastric o., Gastrocolic o.** See *Great o.*—**Gastro-hepatic o.** See *Lesser o.*—**Gastro-splenic o.** See *Gastro-splenic* LIGAMENT.—**Greater o., Great o.** Lat., *o. majus*. Ger., *grosses Netz*. A duplicature of the peritonæum which descends from the lower border of the stomach in front of the intestines to the level of the pelvis, where it turns and ascends to the colon, which, after separating, it includes between its two layers. Above the colon it consists of two layers, and below it of four. The layers are separable in the young, but not in the adult. It contains more or less adipose tissue, and on the left side is continuous with the gastro-splenic o. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Hepato-gastric o., Lesser o.** Lat., *o. minus*. Ger., *kleines Netz*. A double layer of the peritonæum which extends between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. On the left side the two layers include the œsophagus, but on the right they form a free margin, and inclose the hepatic vessels and nerves and the ductus choledochus communis. Its superior layer is continued on to the inferior surface of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach, and the inferior layer on to the posterior surface of the stomach and the lower posterior aspect of the liver. Posterior to it lies the foramen of Winslow. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**O. arietinum.** Sp., *redaño del carnero* [Sp. Ph.]. The o. of the sheep. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Omenta cerebri.** An old term for the cerebral meninges. [L.]—**O. colicum.** That portion of the great o. in fœtal life which becomes in the adult the hepato-colic ligament. [L.]—**O. gastro-colicum.** See *Great o.*—**O. gastro-hepaticum.** See *Lesser o.*—**O. majus.** See *Great o.*—**O. minus.** See *Lesser o.*—**O. osseum.** See PERIOSTEUM.

OMGUELER, n. An undetermined root of Senegal, used as an antidysenteric. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

OMICHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Om(o^{2}m)-i^{2}k(ech^2)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From ὀμιχεῖν, to urinate. Fr., *omichèse*. Ger., *Harnen*. Urination. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OMICHMA (Lat.), n. n. Om(a^{2}m)-i^{2}k(ech^2)′ma^3. Gen., *-ich′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὄμιχμα. See URINE.

OMICHMYL, n. O^{2}m-i^{2}k′mi^{2}l. Fr., *omichmyle*. Ger., *O*. A radicle supposed to occur in urine. Its composition is not known. [L, 41 (α, 43).]—**O. oxide.** Of Scharling, a resinous substance contained in the ethereal extract of urine; easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OMICHOLIC ACID, n. O^{2}m-i^{2}k-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. A red resinous substance. $C_5H_{22}NO_4$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 715 (α, 50).]

OMICHOLIN, n. O^{2}m-i^{2}k-ol′i^{2}n. A red resinous substance, having approximately the composition $C_{24}H_{38}NO_5$; one of the substances which give decomposing urine its fœtid odor. [B, 92 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 714 (α, 50).]

OMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ὦμος, the shoulder. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation in or about the shoulder joint. [E.]

OMMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}m′ma^3. Gen., *om′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ὄμμα. See EYE (1st def.).

OMMATIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}m-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀμματίδιον (dim. of ὄμμα, the eye). One of the numerous segments of which the compound eye of a crustacean is made up. [L.]

OMNIVOROUS, adj. O^{2}m-ni^{2}v′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *omnivore*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Feeding indiscriminately on all sorts of food. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

OMO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Om′o(o^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὦμος, the shoulder, and ἄτλας, the atlas. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ*.

OMOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Fr., *omobrachial*. See CORACO-BRACHIALIS.

OMOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Om-o^{2}k′a^3-se(ka). Gen., *-oc′aces*. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and κακός, evil. Fr., *omocace*. Ger.,

Schulterübel. Of Lobstein, a disease affecting the shoulder. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMO-CERVICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^{2}k-(wek)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and *cervix*, the neck. See LEVATOR *anguli scapuli.*

OMOCLAVICULAR, adj. Om''o-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. Fr., *omo-claviculaire.* See CORACO-CLAVICULAR.

OMOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k-(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See CORACOCLAVICULARIS.

OMOCLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-klid(kle^2-i^{2}d)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὦμος, the shoulder, κλείς, the clavicle, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. An anomalous portion of the omohyoid muscle arising from the clavicle. [L, 332.]

OMOCOTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o^3)-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *-cot'yles.* From ὦμος, the shoulder, and κοτύλη, a cup. Fr., *omocotyle.* Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne.* The glenoid cavity of the neck of the scapula. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and ὀδύνη, pain. Ger., *Omodynie.* See OMALGIA.

OMO-HYOID, adj. Om''o-hi'oid. From ὦμος, the shoulder, υ, upsilon, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the scapula ; as a n., the omohyoideus. [L.]

OMOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὦμος, the shoulder, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. Fr., *omo-* (ou *omoplat-*, ou *scapulo-*) *hyoïdien.* Ger., *Schulterblattzungenbeinmuskel, Schulterzungenbeinmuskel, Rabenschnabelfortsatzzungenbeinmuskel.* 1. A digastric muscle attached to the upper border of the scapula, and inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. Behind the sterno-mastoideus it becomes tendinous, and passes through a reflection of the deep cervical fascia. It acts as a depressor and retractor of the hyoid bone. 2. The analogue of the o. of man found in most quadruped mammals, except the *Carnivora.* [L.]

OMOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὦμος, the shoulder, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *omoïde.* The pterygoid bone of a bird's skull. [A, 515 (*a*, 48).]

OMOLINON (Lat.), n. n. Om-o(o^3)-lin(len)'o^{2}n. Gr., ὠμόλινον. Fr., *omolin.* Crude or raw flax. [A, 325.]

OMOLITA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o^{2}l-i(e)'ta^3. From ὦμος, the shoulder. See *Suprascapular* BONE.

OMOPHAGOUS, adj. Om-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *omophagus* (from ὠμός, raw, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *omophage.* Subsisting on raw food. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

OMOPLATA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o^{2}p'la^2(la^3)-ta^3. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and πλάτη, a flat surface. See SCAPULA.

OMOPLATE, n. Om'o-plat. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and πλάτη, a flat surface. Fr., o. 1. See SCAPULA. 2. See *Supraclavicular* BONE.—**O. ailée** (Fr.). A "winged shoulder-blade," an indication in children of a predisposition to pulmonary phthisis. [L, 88 (*a*, 50).]

OMOPLATOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)-to-(to^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *omo-plat-hyoïdien.* See OMOHYOIDEUS.

OMOSTERNAL, adj. Om-o-stu^{5}r'n'l. Pertaining to or connected with the omosternum or the sternum and the scapula. [L, 153.]

OMOSTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-o(o^3)-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὦμος, the shoulder, and στέρνον, the sternum. See EPISTERNUM (2d def.).

OMOSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o^3)-stro^{2}f-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὦμος, the shoulder, and στρέφειν, to turn about. Fr., *omostrophose.* Ger., *Schulterverrenkung.* Dislocation of the shoulder. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o(o^3)-to(to^2)'shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., ὠμοτοκία (from ὠμός, untimely, and τόκος, childbirth). Fr., *omotocie.* Miscarriage, premature delivery. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMO-TRACHÉLIEN (Fr.), n. O-mo-tra^3-ka-le-a^{3}n^2. From ὦμος, the shoulder, and τράχηλος, the throat. See LEVATOR *claviculæ.* [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]

OMOTRAPEZIAL, adj. Om''o-tra^{2}p-e'zi^2-'l. Fr., *omo-trapézien.* Pertaining to or situated between the trapezius and the omohyoideus. [L.]

OMOTRIBES (Lat.), n. n. Om-o^{2}t'ri^{2}b-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ὀμοτριβές. Of Galen, a refrigerant and astringent oil expressed from unripe olives. [A, 325.]

OMOYODES (Lat.), n. m. Om-o(o^3)-i(u^6)-od'ez(as). See OMOHYOIDEUS.

OMPHACIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}mf-a(a^3)'shi^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀμφάκιον (from ὄμφαξ, an unripe grape). Verjuice ; an old preparation consisting of the expressed juice of unripe grapes made into a syrup with sugar. It was used in epilepsy, etc. [B, 45 ; B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]

OMPHACOMEL, n. O^{2}mf-a^{2}k'o^{2}m-e^{2}l. Gr., ὀμφακόμελι (from ὄμφαξ, an unripe grape, and μέλι, honey). Of old writers, a potion of verjuice and honey. [A. 325 (*a*, 48).]

OMPHALEA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a(a^3)'le^2-a^3. From ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *omphalier.* Ger., *Grübling.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the *Crotoneæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O. cordata, O. diandra.** Fr., *omphalier à feuilles ovales, liane popaye* (ou *à l'anse*). Ouabe oil-plant ; a species indigenous to Guiana and the West Indies. The seeds are edible after extracting the embryo, which is purgative. The leaves are used as a detergent for wounds and chronic ulcers. The plant yields caoutchouc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**O. nucifera, O. triandra.** Fr., *noisetier de Saint Dominique.* Cob-nut of Jamaica, nut-tree of the Antilles ; a caoutchouc-yielding tree growing in the West Indies and on the Magdalena River. The edible seeds contain a fatty oil which is used in thoracic and abdominal inflammations. The slightly astringent flowers are used as a diuretic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

OMPHALECTOMY, n. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Excision of the umbilicus. [*a*, 34.]

OMPHALELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Nabelgeschwür.* Ulceration or an ulcer of the umbilicus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALEXOCHE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}x'o(o^2)-ke-(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-ex'oches.* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ἐξοχή, a prominence. See EXOMPHALOS.

OMPHALIC, adj. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Gr., ὀμφαλικός (from ὀμφαλός, the navel). Lat., *omphalicus.* Fr., *omphalique.* See UMBILICAL.

OMPHALISTER (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}st'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os (-is).* Gr., ὀμφαλιστήρ (from ὀμφαλός, the navel). Fr., *omphalistère.* Ger., *Nabelschnurmesser.* A knife for cutting the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *omphalite.* Ger., *Nabelentzündung.* Inflammation of the umbilicus. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]—**O. neonatorum.** See FUNGUS *umbilicalis.*

OMPHALOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ob(o^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A genus of trees and shrubs, of the *Connaraceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Connarus.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**O. pinnatum.** An East Indian tree with a black bark of blood-red color on the inner side. The fruits, an oil prepared from them, and the leaves are used as discutients. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

OMPHALOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὀμφαλόκαρπος (from ὀμφαλός, the navel, and καρπός, fruit). Of the ancients, the *Galium aparine.* [B, 88 (*a*, 50) ; B, 114, 115, 121 (*a*, 35).]

OMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., o^{2}mf'a^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. See *Umbilical* HERNIA.

OMPHALODES (Lat.), adj. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od'ez(as). Gr., ὀμφαλώδης (from ὀμφαλός, the navel, and εἶδος, resemblance). Navel-like.

OMPHALODIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀμφαλώδης, navel-like. Fr., *omphalode.* Ger., *Nabelgrund, Grubengrund.* A protuberant mark (navel) on the hilum of a seed through which pass vessels to the chalaza or rhaphe. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

OMPHALO-ENTERIC, adj. O^{2}mf''a^{2}l-o-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *omphalo-entericus* (from ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ἔντερον, the intestine). Pertaining to or connected with the umbilicus and the intestines. [L.]

OMPHALOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-ol'ysis).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *omphalolyse.* Ger., *O.* See OMPHALOTOMY (2d def.).

OMPHALO-MESARAIC, OMPHALO-MESENTERIC, adj's. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l-o-me^{2}s-a^{2}r-a'i^{2}k, -me^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and μεσεντέριον, the mesentery. Fr., *omphalo-mésaraïque, omphalo-mésentérique.* Ger., *omphalo-mesenterisch.* Pertaining to or connected with the mesentery and the umbilical vesicle. [L.]

OMPHALOMONODIDYMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^3)-mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m) i(e). From ὀμφαλός, the navel, μόνος, alone, and δίδυμος, twin. Ger., *Nabelzwillinge.* Twins united at the umbilicus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez-(kas). Gen., *-et'os (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and μύκης, a fungus. Any one of various species of agarics having a navel-shaped pileus. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

OMPHALONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *omphaloncie.* Ger., *Nabelgeschwulst.* A tumor or swelling of the navel. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALONEURON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}m''fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r'-o^{2}n. From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and νεῦρον, a cord. The umbilical cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALONEURORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^3)-nu^{2}r-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, νεῦρον, a cord, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Fr., *omphaloneurorrhexis.* Laceration of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALONEUROSTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^3)-nu^{2}r-o(o^2)-stre^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *-streps'eos (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, νεῦρον, a cord, and στρέψις, a turning round. Ger., *Nabelschnurverdrehung.* Torsion of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and πηγνύναι, to make fast. A double monstrosity the bodies of which are united at the umbilicus. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

OMPHALOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *omphalophlébite.* Ger., *Nabelvenenentzündung.* Inflammation of the umbilical veins. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**O. purulenta.** Of Bollinger, a purulent inflammation of the umbilical vein in new-born calves, followed by secondary abscesses in the liver. [Uffreduzzi, "Arch. p. l. sci. med.," viii, 16 ; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 21, 1885, p. 201.]

OMPHALOPHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-fle²g'mo²n-e(a). Gen., *-phleg'mones.* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and φλεγμονή, inflammation. See OMPHALITIS.

OMPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-fi(fu⁶)'-ma³. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and φῦμα, a growth. See OMPHALONCUS.

OMPHALOPROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-pro²pt-os'i²s. Gen., *-tos'eos (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and πρόπτωσις, prolapse. See *Umbilical* HERNIA.

OMPHALORRHAGE (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o²r'ra²j(ra³g)-e(a). Gen., *-or'rhages.* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Nabelbruch.* Rupture of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OMPHALORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o²r-raj(ra³g)'-i²-a³. From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *omphalorrhagie.* Ger., *Nabelblutung, Omphalorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from the umbilical cord or region. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

OMPHALORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o²r-re²x-(rax)'i²s. Gen., *-rhex'eos (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. See OMPHALONEURORRHEXIS.

OMPHALORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o²r-re'(ro²'-e²)-a³. From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *omphalorrhée.* Ger., *Nabellymphfluss.* A watery discharge from the umbilicus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OMPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. O²mf'a²l(a³l)-o²s. Gr., ὀμφαλός. Fr., *ombilic.* Ger., *Nabel.* See UMBILICUS.

OMPHALOSITE (Fr.), adj. O²n²-fa³-lo-zet. From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and σῖτος, food. Receiving nourishment by the navel; the o's of G. St.-Hilaire are his second order of single monsters, characterized by the absence of the heart and other important organs, receiving nourishment by the umbilical cord alone, and therefore being incapable of extra-uterine life. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

OMPHALOSOTER, n. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-sot'u⁶r(ar). From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and σωτήρ, a preserver. Schöller's term for a funis-repositor invented by him. [A, 18.]

OMPHALOTACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-ta²kt(ta³kt)-e(a)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and τάσσειν, to arrange. Neugebauer's term for a funis-repositor invented by him. [A, 15.]

OMPHALOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. O²mf-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-ta²x(ta³x)'-i²s. Gen., *-tax'eos (-is).* From ὀμφαλός, the navel, and τάσσειν, to arrange. The replacement of a prolapsed umbilical cord. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

OMPHALOTOMY, n. O²mf-a²l-o²t'om-i². Gr., ὀμφαλοτομία (from ὀμφαλός, the navel, and τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *Omphalotomie, Nabelschnitt* (2d def.), *Nabelschnurdurchschnitt* (2d def.). 1. An old term for obstetrics. [A, 88.] 2. Section of the umbilical cord. [E.]

OMUM (Tam.), n. Also written *omam.* The *Carum ajowan* or the *Plychotis coptica.* [B, 18, 121, 172.]—**O. oil.** Ajowan oil, a volatile aromatic oil obtained from the fruits of *Carum ajowan.* It smells like oil of thyme, and contains thymol. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**O. water.** Of the pharmacopæia of India, a carminative water distilled from o. fruits; it is used as a vehicle. [B, 18, 172 (α, 35).]

ONAGE, n. In the Gaboon country, an arrow-poison obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus kombé* and *Strophanthus hispidus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 50); B, 5 (α, 35).]

ONAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O²n'a²g(a³g)-ra³. From ὄναγρος, a wild ass. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Epilobium angustifolium.* 2. Of Spach, the genus *Œnothera.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).] 3. See LYSIMACHIA *vulgaris.*

ONAGRACEOUS, adj. O²n-a²g-ra'shu³s Lat., *onagraceus.* Fr., *onagracé.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the onagrads (the *Onagraceæ* [Fr., *onagracées*] of Lindley, *Onagreæ* [Ger., *Onagreen*] of Jussieu, *Onagrariaceæ* [Fr., *onagrariacées*] of Baillon, *Onagrariæ* of Jussieu, *Onagrarieæ* of Cambessi, *Onagreæ* [Fr., *onagrées*] of Humboldt, Kunth, and Bonpland), which are an order of calcifloral dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, or trees, distinguished chiefly (Baillon) by the inferior ovary, and natives generally of temperate regions. Some yield edible fruits, roots, or seeds, and some are mild astringents. The *Onagreæ* of De Candolle are a tribe of the onagrads. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

ONANISM, n. On'a²n-i²zm. Lat., *onanismus* (from *Onan*, the son of Judah, who first practised masturbation). Fr., *onanisme.* Ger., *Onanie.* 1. See MASTURBATION. 2. The practice of incomplete sexual intercourse, the semen of the male being deposited elsewhere than within the genital passages of the female. [J. Friedrich, "Documenta ad illustrandum Concilium Vaticanum anni 1870," Nördlingen, 1871.]—**Conjugal o.** Lat., *onanismus conjugalis.* Fr., *onanisme conjugal.* 1. See *O.* (2d def.). 2. Any deviation from natural and complete coitus in wedlock.

ONCHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²n²-ki²d(ch²i²d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *onchidion.* Of Henschel, the invisible potential portion of a bud; the central nascent mass from which the tissue elements are developed. [L, 180 (α, 43).]

ONCOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. O²n²k-o(o³)-ka³rp'u³s(u⁴s). A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, very closely related to *Semecarpus*, with which Baillon identifies it. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. vitiensis.** The itch-tree, or itchwood-tree, of the Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant, especially the juice of the bark, are intensely irritating to the skin, and the juice of the peculiar corky fruit, which has been used by the natives in leprosy, acts like a caustic. In the case related of a man who sat upon the trunk and peeled off the bark, the whole body became inflamed, and broke out in pustules which discharged a fœtid yellowish matter. [B, 42, 185, 275 (α, 35); Skottowe. "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 18, 1889, p. 1 (α, 50).]

ONCODES (Lat.), adj. O²n²k-od'ez(as). Gr., ὀγκώδης (from ὄγκος, a tumor, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *onceux.* Swollen. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

ONCOGRAPH, n. O²n²k'o-gra³f. From ὄγκος, a tumor, and γράφειν, to write. A form of manometer used for registering the increase in volume of an organ (especially the kidney or spleen) resulting from its increased blood-supply. It consists of a chamber filled with oil, which communicates with the cavity of the oncometer. Any variation of pressure in the latter is at once indicated on the o., and registered by means of a writing lever. [K, 19; Landois (K).]

ONCOLOGY, n. O²n²k-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *oncologia* (from ὄγκος, a tumor, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Onkologie, Geschwulstlehre.* The pathology of tumors. [α, 48.]

ONCOMETER, n. O²n²k-om'e²t-u⁵r. From ὄγκος, a tumor, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus devised by Roy for measuring the increase in size of the kidney during secretion. Two closely fitting hemispheres inclose the kidney, and a delicate membrane that closes a tube transmits every variation of air-pressure to a manometer column. ["Jour. of Phys.," 1882, iii, p. 203 (K).]

ONCOS (Lat.), n. m. O²n²k'o²s. Gr., ὄγκος. See TUMOR.

ONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²n²k-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., ὄγκωσις (from ὀγκοῦν, to distend). Ger., *Geschwulstkrankheit* (3d def.). 1. Tumefaction. 2. A tumor. 3. A disease due to a tumor. [E.]

ONCOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²n²k-o(o³)-thli²p(thlep)'si²s. Gen., *-thlips'eos (-is).* From ὄγκος, a tumor, and θλῖψις, pressure. Fr., *oncothlipse.* Ger., *Geschwulstdruck.* Pressure caused by a tumor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONCOTOMY, n. O²n²k-o²t'om-i². Lat., *oncotomia* (from ὄγκος, a tumor, and τομή, a cutting). Ger., *Oncotomie, Geschwüröffnung, Geschwürschnitt.* The opening of an abscess or tumor. [E.]

ONDE (Fr.), n. O²n²d. A wave. [α, 48.]—**O. musculaire.** See *Contraction* WAVE.—**O. pulsatile.** The pulse-wave. [L, 88 (α, 50).]

ONEIRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. O²n-i(e²-i²)-ro(ro³)-di²n(du⁶n)'-i²-a³. From ὄνειρος, a dream and ὀδύνη, a pain. Fr., *onirodynie.* Painful dreaming. [L, 50 (α, 48).]—**O. activa.** Somnambulism.—**O. gravans.** See INCUBUS (2d def.).

ONEIROGMUS (Lat.). n. m. O²n-i(e²-i²)-ro²g(rog)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., ὀνειρωγμός. Fr., *onirogme.* 1. A vivid dream. 2. Exoneirosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONEIROGONORRHŒA (Lat.), **ONEIROGONOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O²n-i''(e²''i²)-ro(ro³)-go²n-o²r-re'(ro²'e²)-a³, -ro²g'o²n-o²s. From ὄνειρος, a dream, γόνος, semen, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *onirogone.* See EXONEIROSIS.

ONEIRONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. O²n-ir(e²-i²r)-o²n'o²s-u³s(u⁴s). From ὄνειρος, a dream, and νόσος, a disease. Fr., *oneironose.* Morbid dreaming. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONGLADE (Fr.), n. O²n²-gla³d. 1. See PARONYCHIA. 2. Of Astruc and others, a chronic inflammation of the matrix of the nails attributed by them to syphilis. [G.] Cf. ONYCHIA *syphilitica.* 3. See *Ingrowing* NAIL.

ONGLE (Fr.), n. O²n²-gl'. 1. See NAIL (1st def.). 2. See HOOF.—**O. chirurgical.** A metallic contrivance to be worn on the finger, for increasing the power of the finger in enucleation, etc.—**O. incarné, O. rentré dans les chairs.** See *Ingrowing* NAIL.

ONGLÉE (Fr.), n. O²n²-gla. The painful tingling sensation, with numbness at the ends of the fingers, produced by exposure to intense cold. [G.]

ONGLET (Fr.), n. O²n²-gla. 1. See PTERYGIUM. 2. In botany, see UNGUIS.

ONGLON (Fr.), n. O²n²-glo²n². See HOOF.

ONGUENT (Fr.), n. O²n²-ga³n². Lat., *unguentum.* An ointment. In the last edition of the Fr. Cod. the term has been generally replaced by *pommade.* [B.]—**O. âcre.** An ointment made by triturating together 1 part each of corrosive sublimate and antimony chloride and 4 parts of ointment of cantharides. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. adoucissant.** See UNGUENTUM *refrigerans Galeni.*—**O. ægyptiac** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part each of vinegar and verdigris and 2 parts of honey, corresponding thus to linimentum æruginis. Nearly the same, but with somewhat less verdigris, is the *oximiel de cobre* of the Sp. Ph. [B, 95.]—**O. anodin.** 1. An ointment made by boiling together till the moisture is dissipated 30 parts each of the fresh leaves of hyoscyamus, chamomile, mallow, melilot, dill, and great mullein, 60 of marsh-mallow root, 11 each of fenugreek and linseed, and 720 of olive-oil, and melting in the colature 120 parts of yellow wax. 2. An ointment consisting of 30 grammes of unguentum populeum, about 1¼ gramme each of opium and saffron, the yolk of an egg, and 30 grammes of either litharge ointment or cerate of lead acetate. Recommended especially for hæmorrhoids. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. antihémorrhoïdal.** 1. An ointment consisting of 140 parts of henbane-seeds, 440 of litharge ointment, 25 of camphor, and 18 of saffron. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. See UNGUENTUM *hæmorroidale.* 3. See UNGUENTUM *ad hæmorrhoides.*—**O. antipsorique.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**O. antipsorique de Zeller.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**O. à pion.** The *Jacaranda procera.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. aromatique ammoniacé.** An ointment made of 12 parts each of melted stag's suet and oil of laurel, 2 of oil of turpentine, and 1 part each of sal ammoniac and rectified oil of amber; or of 10 parts of lard, 5 of oil of laurel, and 2 each of oil of rosemary and aqua ammoniæ. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. aromatique camphré.** See UNGUENTUM *ad perniones.*—**O. arsénical.** See *Ceratum* ARSENICI.—**O. basilicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM *basilicum.*—**O. blanc.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.—**O. blanc camphré.** See UNGUENTUM *al-*

bum camphoratum.—**O. blanc de Rhazès.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**O. blanc mercuriel.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**O. brun.** 1. See UNGUENTUM *fuscum.* 2. See EMPLÂTRE *brun.*—**O. canet.** An ointment made by melting together 3 parts each of simple plaster, compound litharge plaster, and yellow wax, and 2 of olive-oil, adding 3 of red iron oxide triturated with 1 part of olive-oil, and stirring till cold. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. carminatif.** An ointment made by macerating together for some days 90 grammes of chamomile, 30 each of melilot, southernwood, rue, crisped mint, and tansy, and 360 each of olive-oil and lard, boiling till the moisture is dissipated, and adding 60 grammes of yellow wax, 4 each of the oils of anise, peppermint, and caraway, and 60 of laurel-oil; or by boiling, till the moisture is dissipated, a mixture of 15 grammes of laurel-berries, a handful each of melilot, southernwood, crisped mint, tansy, and ground ivy, 2 handfuls of chamomile, 7 grammes each of lovage-seeds and cumin, 360 of oil of chamomile, and 15 each of the oils of rue and dill, and adding 60 grammes of yellow wax, 22 of liquid styrax, and 4 each of the oils of anise, caraway, and peppermint; or by melting 4 grammes of yellow wax with 22 of lard, and adding 4 of oil of laurel, 18 drops of oil of anise, and 12 of oil of caraway. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. citrin.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**O. contre les brûlures.** 1. See UNGUENTUM *ad ambusta.* 2. An ointment made by mixing 30 parts of cerate of lead acetate with 4 each of unguentum basilicum and unguentum elemi. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. d'Arcæus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* ELEMI *compositum.*—**O. de la mère.** See UNGUENTUM *matris.*—**O. de la mère blanc** (ou **Thècle**). See EMPLÂTRE *brun.*—**O. de Canet.** See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**O. des douze apôtres.** See DODECAPHARMACUM.—**O. désopilatif.** An ointment made by boiling together, till the moisture is dissipated, 345 parts each of the leaves of water-hemlock, celery, dwarf elder, parsley, and savin, 172 each of the roots of caper-bush, bryony, and blue flag, and 2,070 of olive-oil, and adding 518 of yellow wax and 57 each of gum ammoniac and long birth-wort-root. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. dessiccatif d'Acrel.** See UNGUENTUM *exsiccans rubrum Acrelii.*—**O. de Tomamira.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**O. de Zeller.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**O. digestif.** See UNGUENTUM *digestivum.*—**O. digestif animé.** See UNGUENTUM *digestivum aloeticum*, UNGUENTUM *digestivum animatum*, and UNGUENTUM *digestivum myrrhatum.*—**O. émollient.** 1. See *Unguentum* ALTHÆÆ. 2. See *Unguentum flavum de* ALTHÆA. 3. See UNGUENTUM *lenitivum.*—**O. emplastrique.** See PLASTER.—**O. épispastique, O. exutoire.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**O. fondant** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made by mixing 1 part of powdered mercury bichloride with 12 parts of Bordeaux turpentine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**O. gris.** 1. Gray ointment. The *pommade mercurielle faible* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI. 2. See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**O. martiatum.** An ointment made by boiling together, until the moisture is dissipated, 240 parts of laurel-leaves, 150 of rue-leaves, 120 of sweet-marjoram leaves, 90 of rosemary-leaves, 30 each of myrrh, dwarf-elder leaves, peppermint-leaves, and sweet-basil leaves, 120 of white wine, 360 of olive-oil, and 22 each of fresh butter, bear's grease, chicken fat, and stag's marrow, and adding 240 of yellow wax, 19 of powdered storax, 15 of powdered mastic, and 11 of powdered frankincense. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. mercuriel.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**O. mercuriel animé.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *fortius.*—**O. mercuriel de Bœcking.** See UNGUENTUM *fuscum* (2d def.).—**O. mercuriel double.** The *pommade mercuriel faible* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**O. mercuriel simple.** See under *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**O. mondificatif.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**O. napolitain.** See *O. mercuriel double.*—**O. narcotique.** See UNGUENTUM *sedativo-narcoticum.*—**O. nitrique.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**O. noir de Fricke.** An ointment consisting of 120 parts of lard, 16 each of zinc oxide and balsam of Peru, and 5 of melted silver nitrate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. nutriteux, O. nutritif.** Cf. *Nutritive* OINTMENT.—**O. ophthalmique.** 1. See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.* 2. See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum.*—**O. ophthalmique vert.** See UNGUENTUM *oculare Kliseri.*—**O. oxigéné.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**O. paralytique.** See *O. sulfurique.*—**O. pommadin.** See UNGUENTUM *rosatum.*—**O. populeum.** See POMATUM *populeum.*—**O. résolutif** [Fr. Cod.]. See *O. vésicatoire mercuriel.*—**O. rosat.** See UNGUENTUM *rosatum.*—**O. rosat composé.** An ointment made by digesting for three days 6 parts of rose-water ointment with 1 part each of mallow-leaves and black nightshade-leaves, and expressing. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. simple.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**O. splénétique.** An ointment consisting of 1 part each of caperbush-bark, French tamarisk-bark, common spleenwort, cumin-seeds, gum ammoniac, and bdellium, with 4 parts each of yellow wax and the oils of capers, chamomile, and dill. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. stomacal.** See UNGUENTUM *stomachicum* (1st def.).—**O. stomachique.** See UNGUENTUM *stomachicum* (2d def.).—**O. sulfurique.** A preparation made by adding slowly, with constant trituration, 5 parts of sulphuric acid to from 8 to 15 of olive-oil, and washing after 24 hours; or by mixing 62 parts of unguentum nervinum, 11 of sulphuric acid, and 4 of oil of mace. [B, 19 (α, 38).]—**O. suppuratif.** See UNGUENTUM *basilicum.*—**O. vermifuge.** See UNGUENTUM *anthelminthicum.*—**O. vert.** 1. See UNGUENTUM *viride potabile.* 2. See *Unguentum* ÆRUGINIS. 3. See DODECAPHARMACUM.—**O. vésicatoire.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see UNGUENTUM *vesicatorium cum euphorbio.* 2. See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**O. vésicatoire mercuriel** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of pommade mercurielle faible and o. vésicatoire. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

ONGUILE (Fr.), n. O^{2}n^2-gwel. See HOOF.

ONGULÉ (Fr.), adj. O^{2}n^2-gu^6-la. 1. Hoof-shaped. 2. Ungulate. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ONION, n. U^{3}n'yu^{3}n. Gr., κρόμνον. Lat., *cepa.* Fr., *ognon commun* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zwiebel.* It., *cipolla.* Sp., *cebolla.* The genus *Allium*, especially *Allium cepa;* also the bulb of *Allium cepa.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bog-o.** The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bulbless o.** See ALLIUM *fistulosum.*—**Pearl-o.** The *Allium ampeloprasum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Potato-o.** See under ALLIUM CEPA.—**Sea-o.** The *Scilla maritima* and *Scilla verna.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Stone-o.** See ALLIUM *fistulosum.*—**Top-o., Tree-o.** See under ALLIUM CEPA.

ONIS (Lat.), n. f. On(o^{2}n)'i^{2}s. Gen., *on'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὀνίς, (from ὄνος, the ass). Asses' dung; formerly used medicinally. [A, 325.]

ONISCUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}n-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὀνίσκος. Fr., *cloporte.* Ger., *Assel, Kellerwurm.* The wood-louse; a genus of the *Oniscidæ* (Fr., *oniscides;* Ger., *Landasseln*), which are an order of isopod *Crustacea*, living in damp places under stones, decaying wood, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. asellius, O. asellus.** Church louse; of Linnæus, see ARMADILLO *officinalis* (1st def.); of Schæffer, see *O. murarius.*—**O. murarius.** Ger., *Mauerassel.* A European species, brownish gray, glistening on the upper side. Dried, it formerly formed a part of the *millepedes gallicæ* (see under MILLEPEDES). [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. zonatus.** A European centipede (now referred to the genus *Glomeris*), so called because the posterior borders of the rings (*terga*) have a narrow orange-yellow edge. It formed an important part of *Millepedes* (*q. v.*). It loses its color on drying. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

ONOBRUCHUS (Lat.), **ONOBRYCHIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. On(o^{2}n)-o^{2}b'ru^{2}k(ru^{4}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ri^{2}k(ru^{6}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-bruch'i*, *-brych'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὀνοβρυχίς. Fr., o., *sainfoin.* Ger., *Esparsette.* 1. Of Dioscorides, probably *O. sativa.* 2. Hen's-bill, medick-vetch; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs, of the *Hedysareæ.* The *Onobrycheæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Hedysareæ.* [B, 42, 64, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. sativa, O. spicata, O. viciæfolia, O. vulgaris.** Fr., *o. cultivé, bourgogne, esparcette, herbe éternelle, sainfoin des prés, tête de coq.* Ger., *Esparsette, Süssklee.* Saintfoin, sainfoin, esparsette, cock's-head, fodder-grass, French grass; a perennial deep-rooting herb of Europe and central Asia, growing especially in marshy soils. It is identified with the ὀνοβρυχίς of Dioscorides, and was formerly official as *herba* o., and used in retention of urine. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (α, 35).]

ONOMATOLOGY, n. O^{2}n-o^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *onomatologia* (from ὄνομα, a name, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *onomatologie.* Ger., *Namenlehre, Wortbildungslehre.* The science of nomenclature; that branch of any science which relates to the methods and rules to be adopted for the formation of names. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

ONOMATOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}n-om(o^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{6}t)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *onomatomanie.* 1. That condition of an insane person in which the mention of a particular word or the impression produced by a particular chance occurrence habitually awakens memories that lead to an exacerbation of the disease. [Charcot and Magnan, "Arch. de neurol.," Sept., 1885, p. 157; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 675.] 2. A functional derangement of the speech centres occurring in certain nervous and mental diseases as a result of which the patient is possessed by an agonized effort to recall some particular word, by an irresistible impulse to repeat a given word continually, or by a dread of some commonplace word on account of some meaning attached to it or of its associations. ["Lancet," Jan. 9, 1892, p. 97 (α, 50); α, 34.]

ONONIN, n. O^{2}n-on'i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

ONONIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}n-on'i^{2}s. Gen., *-on'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ὄνωνις (1st def.). Fr., *ononide.* Ger., *Hauhechel.* 1. Of the ancients, the *O. antiquorum.* 2. Rest-harrow; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs of the *Trifolieæ.* [B, 42, 64, 114, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**Aqua ononidis.** Fr., *eau de bugrane, hydrolat d'arrête-bœuf.* An old preparation made by distilling the fresh herb of *O. arvensis* with twice its weight of water. [B, 119.]—**O. antiquorum.** Tall rest-harrow; a small-flowered, stiff-thorned species found in southern Europe. It is probably the ὄνωνις of the ancients, often identified with *O. spinosa.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. arvensis, O. fœtens, O. hircina.** Fr., *ononide des champs.* Ger., *stinkende Hauhechel.* Common rest-harrow, land- (or petty) whin, cammock, wild licorice; a European species having a nauseous, goat-like odor, said to be imparted to cheese made from the milk of cows that have eaten the plant (whence the term *cammocky* applied to tainted cheese). The root is used like that of *O. spinosa.* The *O. arvensis* of Smith is *O. repens.* [B, 19, 64, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. natrix.** Fr., *ononide natrix, girard, mache blanche.* Pram (or yellow-flowered shrubby) rest-harrow, goat-root; a European species. The root, *radix natricis Plinii*, is substituted for that of *O. spinosa.* [B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. procurrens, O. repens.** Fr., *arrête-bœuf.* Ger., *kriechende Hauhechel.* Root-ing-branched rest-harrow, cammock, petty whin; a species growing in sandy places throughout Europe, used like *O. spinosa.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. spinosa.** Fr., *agavon, ononide épineux, bugrane (épineuse), arrête-bœuf, mache noir.* Ger., *dornige* (oder *gemeine*) *Hauhechel, Weiberkrieg, Ochsenbrech, Stallkraut, Hechelkraut, Harnkraut, Aglerkraut.* Thorny rest-harrow, cammock; a European species. The root, *radix ononidis* (*spinosæ*), *radix alopecurioides* (seu *urinaria*, seu *restæ bovis*, seu *arrestæ bovis*, seu *remoræ arati*), is used as a diuretic. It has a mucilaginous taste at first, then a somewhat sweetish, and finally a salty and acrid-herbaceous taste. It contains extractive, starch, and, according to some, a resin. [B, 64, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

ONOPORDON (Lat.), **ONOPORDUM** (Lat.), n's n. On(o^{2}n)-o(o^3)-po^{2}rd'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀνόπορδον (from ὄνος, an ass, and πορδή, a breaking of wind). Fr., *onoporde.* Ger., *Eselsdistel, Krebsdistel.* A genus of composite plants, of the *Cynaroideæ.* The *Onopordeæ* of Schultz are a subdivision of the *Serratuleæ.* [B, 42, 64, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. acanthium.** Fr., *onoporde à feuilles d'acanthe, artichaut sauvage, chardon bâtard* (ou *velu*), *pédane.* Ger., *gemeine Krebsdistel, Wegdistel, Eselsdistel, Wolldistel,*

Krampfdistel. Cotton (or down, or Scotch) thistle, thistle-upon-thistle; a weed bearing cottony leaves and purplish flowers. The root and the fresh herb, *radix et herba recens acanthii* (seu *cardui tomentosi*, seu *cardui onopordi*, seu *spinæ albæ*, seu *onopordi*), were formerly official in Europe, the former being used as a laxative and diuretic, and also in gonorrhœa and abscesses of the breast, and the expressed juice of the latter in gangrenous sores and malignant skin diseases. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α. 35).]—**O. elongatum, O. horridum, O. illyricum.** A white, downy species growing in southern Europe, the Grecian Archipelago, and Arabia. This and *O. acanthium* are probably the ἀκάνθιον of Dioscorides. [B, 180, 268 (α, 35).]

ONOSMA (Lat.), n. n. On(o2n)-o2z(o2s)'ma3. Gen., *-os'matos (-atis).* Gr., ὄνοσμα. Fr., *cérinthe.* Ger., *Lotwurz.* A genus of boraginaceous herbs or undershrubs. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. echioides.** Fr., *cérinthe à feuilles de vipérine.* Ger., *natterkopfartige Lotwurz.* A species found in Europe and the northwest provinces of India. Its root contains a coloring matter which is used as a substitute for alkanet. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. Emodi.** Maharanga-dye-plant of India, rutton-root; a species indigenous to Thibet. The root produces a dark purple or red dye. In Cashmere the flowers, stem, and root are used medicinally. [B, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**Radix onosmatis.** The root of *O. echioides.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

ONOSMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. On(o2n)-o2z(o2s)-mod'i2-u3m(u4m). False gromwell; a genus of the *Boraginaceæ.* [B. 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. hispidum, O. virginianum.** A small rough plant growing in dry soils from New England to Florida and Louisiana. The tincture has been used for gonorrhœa, vesical irritation, etc. [Dungan, "St. Louis Clin. Record," June, 1882, p. 9; B. 34 (α, 35).]

ONTAÑEDA (Sp.). n. On-ta3n-ya'da3. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

ONTOGENY, n. O2nt-o2j'e2n-i2. From εἶναι, to be, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *ontogénie.* Ger., *Ontogenese.* 1. The history of the evolution of an individual. [L, 146.] Cf. PHYLOGENY. 2. The doctrine of the production of species by special creation only, as opposed to phylogeny (*q. v.*). [M. Duval, "Progr. med.," June 9, 1883, p. 457.]

ONYCHA (Lat.), n. f. O2n'i2k(u6ch2)-a2(a3). From ὄνυξ, the nail. See BDELLIUM (1st def.).

ONYCHATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-a2t(a3t)-ro(ro2)'fi2-a3. From ὄνυξ, the nail, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Fr., *onychatrophie.* Ger., *Nagelschwinde.* Atrophy of the nails. [G.]

ONYCHAUXE (Lat.), **ONYCHAUXIS** (Lat.), n's f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-a4x'(a3'u4x)-e(a), -i2s. Gen., *-aux'es, -eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and αὔξη or αὔξησις, growth. Ger., *Nagelverdickung, Nagelhypertrophie.* See HYPERONYCHIA.

ONYCHEXALLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-e2x-a2l(a3l)-la2x(la3x)'i2s. Gen., *-lax'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and ἐξάλλαξις, a changing. Ger., *Nagelausartung.* Degeneration of the nails. [G.]

ONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. On(o2n)-i2k(u6ch2)'i2-a3. From ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *onyxis, onychie.* Ger., *O.* Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, whereby the growth of the nail is impaired or the nail is undermined by suppuration and sometimes lost. [G.] Cf. PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**O. consecutiva.** O. consecutive to syphilis. [G.]—**O. maligna.** A malignant form of o. occurring most commonly in children and usually occasioned by some local injury, attended with ulceration, the growth of spongy granulations, and a fœtid discharge. The nail is loosened, becomes brown or black, and is finally shed or peels off in strips. In healing, thick rough masses of epidermis are formed upon the bed of the nail. [E; G.]—**O. periungualis.** Perionychia. [G.]—**O. scrofulosa.** O. due to scrofula. [G.]—**O. sicca.** O. unattended by ulceration. The nail loses its lustre and translucency, becomes furrowed and brittle, breaking off at the end, and may become separated from its bed. [G.]—**O. sicca syphilitica.** O. syphilitica unattended by ulceration.—**O. simplex.** O. attended usually with suppuration, without much ulceration, and followed by loss of the nail, which is replaced by a new nail that is more or less deformed. [G.]—**O. symptomatica.** O. due to some systemic disease or to some affection in the vicinity of the nail. [G.]—**O. syphilitica.** O. due to syphilis. It begins at the wall or fold of the nail or at the centre, and involves a portion or the whole of the nail, which becomes whitish or grayish. This is followed by roughness of the surface, by scaling and splitting of the nail substance, and sometimes by hypertrophy. It may be attended with ulceration. [G.] Cf. PARONYCHIA *syphilitica.*—**O. traumatica.** O. due to injury.

ONYCHISTERION (Lat.), n. n. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-i2st-e(a)'ri2-o2n. Gr., ὀνυχιστήριον (from ὀνυχιστήρ, the hoof). Fr., *onychistérion.* Ger., *Nagelscheere, Nagelmesser.* An instrument for cutting the nails. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONYCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. On(o2n)-i2k(u6ch2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See ONYCHIA.

ONYCHOCAMPE (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-ka2mp-(ka3mp)'e(a). Gen., *-camp'es.* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and καμπή, a bending. See ONYCHOGRYPOSIS.

ONYCHOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2k'la2s(la3s)-i2s. Gen., *-clas'eos (-oc'lasis).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and κλάσις, a breaking. Ger., *Nagelbruch.* Fracture of the nail. [E.]

ONYCHOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-klin(klen)'e(a). Gen., *-clin'es.* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and κλίνη, a couch. Fr., o. See MATRIX *of the nail.*

ONYCHOCRYPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-kri2pt-(kru6pt)-os'i2s. Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, a nail, and κρυπτός, hidden. See *Ingrowing* NAIL.

ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS (Lat.), **ONYCHOGRYPOSIS** (Lat.), **ONYCHOGRYPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. O2n"i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-gri2f-(gru6f)-os'i2s, -gri2p(gru6p)-os'i2s, -gri2pt(gru6pt)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and γρύπωσις, a crooking. Fr., *onychogrypose.* Ger., *Nagelkrümme, Nagelkrümmung, Knollnagel.* A curvature or claw-like deformity of the nails, due to hyperplasia of the matrix and usually associated with irregularities of the surface. [E; G.] Cf. *Clubbed* FINGER.—**O. idiopathica.** O. occurring as an independent affection. [G.]—**O. neuritica.** O. due to a neuropathy. [G.]

ONYCHOHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-he2lk-os'i2s. More properly written *onychelcosis.* Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and ἕλκωσις, an ulceration. Ulceration of the nail. [G.]

ONYCHOLEPRA (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2l'e2p-ra3. From ὄνυξ, the nail, and λέπρα, leprosy. Fr., *onycholèpre.* Ger., *Nagellepra, Nagelaussatz.* Leprosy affecting the nails. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONYCHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2l'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-lys'eos (-ol'ysis).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and λύσις, a loosening. See ONYCHATROPHIA.

ONYCHOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-kos'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and μύκης, a fungus. Mycosis of the nails. [G.]—**O. circinata.** See *O. trichophytina.*—**O. favosa.** Favus of the nails; characterized by circumscribed yellowish deposits in the nail substance or by a uniform thickening, crumbling, or loosening of the nail. [G.]—**O. tonsurans, O. trichophytina.** Ringworm of the nails, due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans,* which causes them to lose their lustre and split or break off at the ends, while upon the bed of the nail there forms a thick mass of friable matter due to crumbling of the nail substance. In its general features it resembles psoriasis or eczema of the nail. [G.]

ONYCHONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2n'o2s-u3s(u4s). From ὄνυξ, the nail, and νόσος, disease. See ONYCHOSIS.

ONYCHOPATHIC, adj. O2n-i2k-o-pa2th'i2k. From ὄνυξ, the nail, and πάθος, a disease. Pertaining to the onychoses. [L, 107 (α, 43).]

ONYCHOPHTHORA (Lat.), **ONYCHOPHTHORIA** (Lat.), n's f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2f'tho2r-a3, -o2f-tho(tho2)'ri2-a3. From ὄνυξ, the nail, and φθορά or φθορία, corruption. Fr., *onychophtorie.* See ONYCHATROPHIA and ONYCHOSIS.

ONYCHOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-fi(fu6)'ma3. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *onychophyme.* Ger., *Nagelgeschwür, Nagelauswuchs.* Tumefaction of the nails. See HYPERONYCHIA and ONYCHOGRYPOSIS.

ONYCHOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2f'i2(u6)-to2n. From ὄνυξ, the nail, and φυτόν, a plant. See ONYCHOMYCOSIS.

ONYCHOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o2p)-tos'i2s. Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *onychoptose.* Ger., *Nagelausfall.* Falling off or shedding of the nails. [G.]

ONYCHORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2r-ri(ri2)'za3. From ὄνυξ, the nail, and ῥίζα, a root. The root of the nail. [G.]

ONYCHOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-sa3rk-o'-ma3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *onychosarcome.* Ger., *Fleischauswuchs am Nagel.* A fleshy excrescence on a nail. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-os'i2s. From ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *onychose.* Ger., *Onychose.* Any disease of the nails. The *Onychoses* of Auspitz are a suborder of the *Keratonosi,* including the *Hyperonychoses, Paronychoses,* and *Onycholyses.* [G, 4.]—**O. arctura.** See *Ingrowing* NAIL and cf. ARCTURA.—**O. gryposis.** See ONYCHOGRYPOSIS.—**O. incrassata.** See HYPERONYCHOSIS.—**O. lapsus.** See ONYCHOLYSIS.—**O. mollities.** Softening of the nails. [G.]—**O. pterygium.** See PTERYGIUM *unguis.*—**O. scline.** Ger., *Nagelfleck.* The appearance of white spots on the surface of the nails. [G.]—**O. tinea.** See ONYCHOMYCOSIS.

ONYCHOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-stro'ma3. Gen., *-strom'atos (-atis).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and στρῶμα, a bed. Fr., *onychostrome.* See MATRIX *of the nail.*

ONYCHOSTROMELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o(o3)-strom-e2lk-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *onychostromelcose.* See ONYCHOHELCOSIS.

ONYCHOTHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2k(u6ch2)-o2th'la2s(la3s)-i2s. Gen., *-thlas'eos (-oth'lasis).* From ὄνυξ, the nail, and θλάσις, a crushing. Fr., *onychothlase.* Ger., *Nagelzerquetschung.* Crushing of the nails. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ONYGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. On(o2n)-i2g(u6g)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *onygose.* See ONYCHOSIS.

ONYX (Lat.), n. m. On(o2n)'i2x(u6x). Gen., *on'ychos (-is).* Gr., ὄνυξ. 1. See NAIL (1st def.). 2. A disease of the nail, usually non-ulcerative. [G, 71.] 3. A name applied to what was formerly regarded as a nail-shaped collection of pus between the layers of the cornea, but which is now known to be simply a form of hypopyon. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 4. A variety of quartz disposed in layers of different colors; a kind of it was formerly used in corneal ulceration, and, internally, as an astringent. [B, 88 (α. 50).]

ONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. O2n-i2x(u6x)'i2s. Gen., *-yx'eos (-is).* From ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *o.* A general term for all inflammations of the matrix of the nail.—**Lateral o.** An o., often syphilitic, which begins at one of the lateral borders of the nail. When it is attended with ulceration a fungous growth from the wall or groove often projects over the nail. [G.]—**Retro-ungueal o.** Fr., *o. rétro-unguéal.* Onychia beginning at the root of the nail. [G.]—**Scrofulous o.** See ONYCHIA *scrofulosa.*—**Syphilitic o.** Fr., *o. syphilitique.* See ONYCHIA *syphilitica.*

ONYXITIS (Lat.), n. f. On(o^{2}n)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See Onychia.

OOBLAST, n. O'o-bla^{2}st. From ᾠόν, an egg, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *oöblaste*. A cell that develops into an ovum; a germinal epithelium giving rise to ova. [J.]

OOBOO-WAIOO, n. Of the Gentoos of the coast of Bengal, beriberi. [N. Chevers, "Med. Times," April 5, 1884, p. 448.]

OOCALYMMA (Lat.), **OOCALYPTRON** (Lat.), n's n. O-o(o^3)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'ma^3, -i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'tro^{2}n. Gen., *-ym'matos*, *-atis*. From ᾠόν, an egg, and κάλυμμα, a head-covering, or καλύπτρα, a woman's veil. See Oiocalymma.

OOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos*(*-is*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and κύησις, conception. See *Ovarian* gestation.

OOCYST, n. O'o-si^{2}st. From ᾠόν, an egg, and κύστις, a cyst. A sac containing one or more ova or the egg receptacles of polyzoans. [J.]

OODEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O-od-e^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o-od'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ᾠοειδής, like an egg, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *oödeocèle*. See *Obturator* hernia.

OODES (Lat.), **OOEIDES** (Lat.), adj's. O-od'ez(as), o-o(o^2)-id'-(e^2'i^{2}d)-ez(as). Gr., ᾠοειδής (from ᾠόν, an egg, and εἶδος, resemblance). See Ovoid; as a n. m., see Corpus *vitreum* and *Aqueous* humor.

OOGALA (Lat.), n. n. O-o^{2}g'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Gen., *-galact'os* (*-act'is*). Gr., ᾠόγαλα (from ᾠόν, an egg, and γάλα, milk). Of old writers, a posset made of milk and eggs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OOGAMY, n. O-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. From ᾠόν, an egg, and γαμεῖν, to marry. The sexual process in which the gametes are dissimilar (*e. g.*, when a large non-motile female cell [oosphere] is fertilized by a small motile male cell [antherozooid]). [B, 77, 279, 291 (α, 35).]

OÖGEMME (Fr.), n. O-o-zhe^{2}m. The oblong or ellipsoidal oogonium (female organ) in the *Characeæ*. At first a single cell, it divides transversely in the course of its development, the apical cell becoming a germ-cell, which is soon inclosed by a layer of cells coiled spirally around it, and by a crown of cellules originating from the others by transverse division. At fertilization, an opening takes place between the cells at the apex, and the wall of the germ-cell is converted into mucilage at its apex, permitting the entrance of the antherozooids. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

OOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-e'seos* (*-gen'esis*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and γένεσις, an origin. The origin and development of ova. [J, 30, 89.]

OOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ᾠόν, an egg, and γονή, generation. Fr., *oögone*. The female reproductive organ in certain plants. In *Fungi* (see Oomycetes) it is a globular, swollen cell attached to a thread of the mycelium; in *Algæ* it is the female sporangeium, containing usually one oosphere (sometimes, as in the *Fucaceæ*, many). It is larger than the antheridium (male organ), and is usually formed by the enlargement of one or more cells of the filament. The antherozooids penetrate the o. through an opening in its wall, and fertilize the oospheres. [B, 76, 77, 238, 291 (α, 35).]

OOID, adj. O'oid. Gr., ᾠοειδής. Fr., *ooïde*. Ger., *eiförmig*. Egg-shaped.

OOÏNE (Fr.), n. O-o-en. See Albumin.

OOKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o^3)-ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and κίνησις, movement. The active phenomena occurring in an ovum during maturation, fertilization, and segmentation, especially the active changes of the vitellus. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, 228 (J).]

OOLECITHYMEN (Lat.), n. m. O-o(o^3)-le^{2}s(le^{2}k)-i^{2}th-i(u^6)'-me^{2}n(man). Gen., *-y'menos* (*-is*). From ᾠόν, an egg, λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *oölécithymen*. See *Vitelline* membrane.

OOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-lem'matos* (*-atis*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and λέμμα, a husk. Fr., *oolème*. Ger., *Oolemm*. An egg membrane, such as the membrana vitellina. [J.]—**O. pellucidum.** See Zona *pellucida*.

OOLEUCON (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-lu^{2}k'o^{2}n. From ᾠόν, an egg, and λευκός, white. See Albumen.

OOLOGY, n. O-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *oologia* (from ᾠόν, an egg, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *oölogie*. Ger., *Eierlehre*. The science of birds' eggs. [L, 343 (α, 43).]

OOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and λύσις, a loosing. Abnormal development of ovules in plants. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

OOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, and μήτρα, the uterus. Fr., *oömatrice*. Ger., *Eigebärmutter*. The ovary of phanerogams. [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

OOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. O o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From ᾠόν, an egg, and μύκης, a fungus. A subdivision of *Fungi* (*Phycomycetes*) in which the sexual process is one of fertilization. [B, 76, 77, 121 (α, 35).]

OON (Lat.), n. n. O'o^{2}n. Gr., ᾠόν. See Ovum.

OONIN, n. O'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *oonina* (from ᾠόν, an egg). Fr., *oonine*. See Albuminin.

OOPHORALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *oöphoralgie*. Ger., *Eierstocksschmerz*. Neuralgia of the ovary. ["Sem. méd.," Dec. 26, 1888 (α, 18).]

OOPHORAUXE (Lat.), n. f. O-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-a^{4}x(a^3'u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux'es*. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and αὔξη, growth. Ger., *Eierstocksvergrösserung*. A morbid enlargement of the ovary. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OOPHORE, n. O'o-for. From ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. In botany, the oophyte; the stage in the development of the moss-plants (*Bryophyta*) and vascular cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*) in which the sexual organs are borne. [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. Oophyte.

OOPHORECTOMY, n. O-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *oophorectomie*, *ovariectomie*. Ger., *Oophorectomie*, *Oophorektomie*, *Eierstockausrottung*. Excision of the ovary, especially (as conventionally distinguished from *ovariotomy*) for any other reason than the existence of an ovarian tumor.

OOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o^3)-fo(fo^2)'ri^2-a^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Of Barnes, see Hysteria.

OOPHORIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *oophoride*. In some lycopods (*e. g.*, *Selaginella* and *Isoetes*), the macrosporangeium (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 35).]

OOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *ovarite*. Inflammation of the capsule or of the tissues composing the stroma of the ovary. [α, 34.]—**Follicular o.** Ger., *folliculäre O.* Inflammation of the Graafian follicles. [α, 34.]—**Menstrual o.** O. secondary to the congestion, etc., of menstruation. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**O. lymphatica im puerperium** (Ger.). O. due to puerperal infection. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**Peritoneal o.** See Perioöphoritis.

OOPHORO-EPILEPSY, n. O-o^{2}f''o^{2}r-o-e^{2}p'i^2-le^{2}p-si^2. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and ἐπιληψία, epilepsy. Epilepsy of reflex origin caused by ovarian disease. [α, 34.]

OOPHOROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *oöphoromalacie*. Ger., *Eierstockerweichung*. Softening of the ovary. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OOPHOROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o^{2}f''o^{2}r-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and μανία, madness. Syn.: *utero-mania*. Of Skae, a form of insanity connected with the genital organs in women, commonly accompanied by delusions as to sexual intercourse. [Wiglesworth, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," Jan., 1885, p. 509.]

OOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. O-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-o^{2}n. From ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. See Ovary.—**O. masculinum.** See Testicle.

OOPHOROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *oöphoropathie*. Any ovarian disease.

OOPHORO-SALPINGECTOMY, n. O o^{2}f''o^{2}r-o-sa^{2}lp-i^{2}n-je^{2}kt'om-i^2. From ᾠόν, an egg, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. The excision of the ovary and the Falloppian tube of the same side. [α, 34.]

OOPHORRHAPHY, n. O-o^{2}f-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and ῥαφή, a seam. An operation for prolapse of the ovary, consisting in stitching its hilum to the infundibulo-pelvic ligament near the brim of the pelvis. [Imlach, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 5, 1885; "Maryland Med. Jour.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 190.]

OOPHYTE, n. O'o-fit. From ᾠόν, an egg, and φυτόν, a plant. 1. In the higher cryptogams (*Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*) the oophore. 2. Any plant characterized by direct fertilization, the female organ (oosphere) becoming an oospore by contact with antherozoids from another part of the same or from another plant. [B, 229, 279 (α, 35).]

OOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-plas'matos* (*-atis*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and πλάσμα, anything molded. See Vitellus.

OOSPERM, n. O'o-spu^{5}rm. From ᾠόν, an egg, and σπέρμα, a seed. 1. Of T. J. Parker, a zygote formed by the union of ovum and sperm. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, 19 (α, 32).] 2. A fertilized ovum. [J.]

OOSPERMOSPORE, n. O-o-spu^{5}rm'o-spor. From ᾠόν, an egg, σπέρμα, a seed, and σπόρος, a sowing. See Zygospore.

OOSPHERE, n. O'o-sfer. From ᾠόν, an egg, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. Fr., *oosphère*. An unfertilized germ-cell, especially the body constituting the female organ formed in the oogonium of certain *Algæ* and *Fungi*. The term is also applied to the ova of higher plants (*e. g.*, in angeiosperms, to the naked nucleated protoplasmic mass situated at the upper extremity of the embryo-sac, which, under the influence of the pollen-tube, passes through a series of changes and becomes an oospore; in gymnosperms to the corpusculum; in the higher cryptogams to the central cell in the archegone). [B, 104, 121, 229, 279, 291 (α, 35).]

OOSPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-spo^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'-(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ᾠόν, an egg, σπόρος, a seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Fr., *oosporange*. The sac containing the oospore. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

OOSPORE, n. O'o-spor. From ᾠόν, an egg, and σπόρος, a sowing. Fr., o. Ger., *Eispore*. In certain *Fungi*, a spore formed by the fusion of the originally distinct contents of two different cells, offering an example of elementary sexual reproduction. It may be a thousand times as large as the ordinary spore, and is formed only when the growth of the fungus is on the wane. The *Oosporeæ* (Fr., *oosporés*; Ger., *Eisporige*, *Oosporeen*), in Sachs's classification of the *Thallophytes*, are those cryptogams that are destitute of vascular structure and of any differentiation into leaves, axis, and root, and that multiply by the fructification of a female cell (*oogonium*) by numerous bodies analogous to spermatozooids, emitted from the *antheridium*. [B, 29, 35.] Cf. Oomycetes.

OOSTEGITE, n. O-o^{2}st'e^{2}j-it. From ᾠόν, an egg, and στέγειν, to cover. In certain female crustaceans, lamellar plates upon the thoracic appendages which form a pouch in which the mature ova are carried. [L, 353.]

OOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. O-ŏ(o^3)-the(tha)′ka^3. From ᾠόν, an egg, and θήκη, a box. The sporangeium of a fern. [L, 180 (α, 43).]

OOZOAN (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o^3)-zo′a^{2}n. From ᾠόν, an egg, and ζῷον, an animal. See under PROTOZOA.

OPACITY, n. Op-a^{2}s′i^2-ti^2. Lat., *opacitas* (from *opacus*, darkened). Fr., *opacité*. Ger., *Undurchsichtigkeit*. 1. The property or condition of being opaque. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14, 43).] 2. An opaque area or spot. [B.]

OPALINE, adj. Lat., *opalinus*. Fr., *opalin*. Ger., *opalfarbig*. Having the iridescence or bluish-white tint of the opal. [α, 48.]

OPAQUE, adj. Op-ak′. Lat., *opacus*. Fr., o. Ger., *undurchsichtig* (1st def.), *matt* (2d def.), *glanzlos* (2d def.). 1. Impervious to light. 2. Of a dull color. [α, 48.]

OPE (Lat.), n. f. Op(o^{2}p)′e(a). Gen., *op′es*. Gr., ὀπή. See FORAMEN.

OPENING, n. Op′n′i^{2}n^2. Lat., *orificium* (2d def.). Fr., *ouverture*. Ger., *Oeffnung*. 1. The act of laying open (*e. g.*, by making an incision or puncture); also the act of breaking an electrical current. 2. An orifice, a gap, a perforation. [α, 48.] Cf. APERTURE, APERTURA, FORAMEN, OSTIUM, and their subheadings.—**Abdominal o. of the oviduct.** Lat., *ostium abdominale tubæ Falloppii.* The fimbriated extremity of the Falloppian tube by which it communicates with the peritoneal cavity and applies itself to the surface of the ovary.—**Anodal o.** See under ANODAL.—**Aortic o.** Ger., *Aortenloch.* The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta. [L.]—**Cathodal o.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnung.* The opening of a galvanic circuit attended with some phenomenon (*e. g.*, muscular contraction) taking place at the cathode. Symbol, CaO or KaO. [B.] Cf. ANODAL *opening.*—**Genito-urinary o.** See *Urogenital o.*—**Gill o's.** O's leading to or from the branchiæ. [L, 341 (α, 27).]—**Œsophageal o.** Ger., *Speiseröhrenloch.* The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the œsophagus. [L.]—**Saphenous o.** Lat., *foramen saphenæ.* An oval o. in the fascia lata, slightly below and external to the inner extremity of Poupart's ligament, which transmits the lateral internal saphenous vein. To the upper border are applied the terms femoral, Burns's, or Hey's ligament, falciform process or border, and superior cornu. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Urino-genital o., Uro-genital o.** Ger., *Genitalhöhle.* Syn.: *genito-urinary* (or *urino-genital*, or *uro-genital*) *aperture.* The external o. of the genito-urinary tract.

OPEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Op(o^{2}p)-e^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., op′e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* Gr., ὀπή, an opening, and κήλη, a tumor. See HERNIA.

OPERABLE, adj. O^{2}p′u^{5}r-a^2-b′l. From *operari*, to work. Admitting of the performance of an operation (said of tumors, etc.). [α, 48.]

OPERATION, n. O^{2}p-u^{5}r-a′shu^{2}n. Lat., *operatio* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opération*. Ger., *O.* It., *operazione.* Sp., *operación.* The performance of any act ; in surgery, of a manual act upon the body, generally with instruments ; also the act thus performed. [E ; α, 48.] Cf. METHOD and its subheadings.—**Adams's o.** See ADVANCEMENT *of the round ligaments.*—**Adams's o. for bony ankylosis of the hip.** Section of the neck of the femur with a key-hole saw through a very small external wound. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Adams's o. for Dupuytren's contracture.** Multiple subcutaneous incisions of the fibrous bands with a sharp-pointed tenotome. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Adams's (Sir W.) o. for ectropium.** The o. of excising a triangular piece of the lid through its entire thickness, and then bringing the edges of the gap together with fine hare-lip pins, to shorten a morbidly elongated lid. [F.]—**Agnew's o.** 1. An o. for chalazion, in which the lid is opened with a narrow knife along its ciliary margin, in the line of the openings of the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the knife being carried well up into the tumor. Then the contents can be squeezed out between the thumb and finger, or can be removed with a small spoon or curette. 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrymal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up into the sac, and the outer wall of the sac is opened through the conjunctival cul-de-sac by a vertical incision, either in front of the caruncle or behind it. The lips of the wound are then held wide apart by small elevators or sharp shields, and the wall of the sac is cauterized with nitric acid or by the galvano-cautery. No external scar is left. 3. An o. for salivary fistula, in which a fine probe is inserted into the opening of the duct on the inside of the cheek, and one or two threads are passed by means of a needle between the external surface of the cheek and the duct at a distance above the orifice. This seton directs the flow of saliva into the mouth, and when this is accomplished the fistulous opening may be closed by caustics. 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a needle is thrust from the nasal side through the cornea, about a line from the sclerotic, into the middle of the opaque membrane. An incision is made in the outer side of the cornea, and a small sharp hook is thrust into the opening in the membrane made by the needle. The membrane is fixed by the needle. The hook is then rotated so as to tear and roll the membrane upon itself, which is then withdrawn on the hook through the opening in the cornea. [E ; F.]—**Alexander's o.** See ADVANCEMENT *of the round ligaments.*—**Allarton's o.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Allingham's o. for hæmorrhoids.** The ligature of the tumors after partially dividing their bases with scissors, so as to leave as little to be tied off as possible, except the vessels supplying them. [E.]—**Amussat's o.** 1. See *Amussat's* COLOTOMY. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineal region in cases of imperforate rectum, by drawing down the end of the rectum and stitching it to the skin. It sometimes involves excision of the coccyx for the sake of additional room. 3. A method of uniting a completely divided intestine by passing both the ends over a piece of cork till they are invaginated and tying them upon it, the cork having a groove or constriction. [E.]—**Anagnostaki's o.** 1. An o. for entropion in which a horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid for its whole length, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 7 to 8 mm. above it. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions are made downward not quite to the lid margin, and the long quadrangular piece of skin thus inclosed is excised. The wound is then closed with sutures, and the ciliary margin is thus drawn upward. 2. An o. for trichiasis, in which the cilia that are to be excised are included between two vertical incisions which diverge somewhat above. The cilia having been excised, a portion of the flap of skin lying between the incisions is resected, drawn down until it reaches about half a line beyond the margin of the lid, and attached by a suture at each corner. Shortening of the external lip of the lid margin is thus avoided. ["Ann. d'ocul.," 1857 (F).]—**Anaplastic o.** See ANAPLASTY.—**Anel's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery close to an aneurysm on the cardiac side. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in the introduction of a gold probe, as large as a pig's bristle, with a small olive-shaped end, through the upper canaliculus into the sac, and then downward through the nasal duct into the nose. The probe is then withdrawn, and, by means of Anel's syringe, some astringent fluid is injected through the lower canaliculus into the sac. [E ; F.]—**Annandale's o.** See *Annandale's* OSTEOTOMY.—**Antyllus's o.** An o. for aneurysm. [B.]—**Arlt's o.** 1. A modification of Gaillard's o. for entropion, in which the lid is marked off into three equal parts, about 1 ctm. apart. In the middle the skin of the lid is raised into a horizontal fold, and a strong ligature is passed with a curved needle through the base of the fold, in the line of the innermost mark. The needle is then reversed, and brought out 3 to 4 mm. from the point of entrance. The same is next done in the line of the outermost mark. The respective ligatures are then brought over a small roll of charpie and tied. At the end of 48 hours the ligatures are cut and withdrawn. [F.] 2. An o. for ectropion following caries in the lower lid, in which an incision is made through skin and muscle from the inner canthus downward and outward to a point just below the middle line of the lid. A second incision is made from the end of this incision upward and outward to a point beyond the edge of the scar. From this point a short incision is made perpendicular to the lid margin, through the entire thickness of the margin. From this point to the outer canthus the lid is completely scalped. The skin is then dissected up around the scar, and the irregular triangle included in the first incision is separated from the fascia tarso-orbitalis as far as the orbital margin of the tarsus. The lid is then replaced in its proper position and held in place by sutures, and is shortened according to the amount of ciliary margin removed. The raw triangular surface left by the reposition of the lid may then be considerably lessened by dissecting up the skin on both sides and using suture pins and twisted sutures. ["Wiener med. Ztschr.," 1858, No. 51, 1860, No. 27 (F).] 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is put on the stretch with a hard-rubber spatula, and the skin of the lid is pulled upward so as to evert the ciliary margin slightly. Then with a double-edged scalpel or a Beer's cataract knife the lid is split from the external canthus to the vicinity of the lacrymal punctum, into an anterior and a posterior layer. In the former lie skin, orbicular muscle, hair-bulbs, and in the latter are tarsus, Meibomian glands, and conjunctiva. This incision is about 3 mm. deep. The skin of the lid is then put transversely on the stretch, and a transverse incision is made from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 3 to 4 mm. from it, through the skin and down to the tarsus. Then the skin of the lid is again put vertically on the stretch, and a curved incision through the skin is made from one end of the transverse incision to the other, the convexity being upward, and varying in curvature according to the size of the piece of skin to be removed. This irregularly oval piece of skin is then removed with curved scissors, leaving the muscular fibres intact. This space is then closed by bringing the edges of the skin together by five or six sutures. The needles are first passed through the bridge of skin just over the cilia, and include some of the fibres of the orbicular muscle, but at the upper margin of the wound they pass through the skin only. The result is a horizontal cicatrix, the previously inverted cilia being turned outward and sometimes upward. The sutures are to be cut off short and left in for 3 to 4 days, and then carefully removed. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the internal canthus is put on the stretch by dragging the lids outward and upward, and a vertical incision is made in a plane that runs through the middle of the internal commissure and just beneath the canthal ligament. The point of a knife is introduced at right angles to the plane of the ligament for 4 to 5 mm., the handle is raised vertically, and an incision 5 to 7 mm. long is made downward. This opens the anterior wall of the sac, the pus is removed, and a sound is passed into the duct. 5. An o. for symblepharon, in which the pterygium-like process of thickened conjunctiva is seized with a forceps near its point, a cataract knife is introduced beneath it, and it is thus separated from the margin toward the centre of the cornea. The flap so formed is then dissected back from the sclera, a ligature armed with a needle at each end is passed through it near its apex, and in such a way that the outer surface of the flap covered with epithelium is applied to the globe. The needles are then passed through the eyelid at the bottom of the wound, and the ends of the ligature are knotted over a roll of sticking-plaster. 6. A form of blepharoplasty, in which the cantho-temporal incision inclines downward instead of running horizontally, and the temporo-genal incision is somewhat inclined to the inner side of the triangle instead of being parallel to it. The other steps of the o. are the same as in Dieffenbach's o. 7. An o. for enucleation of the eye, in which the conjunctiva is first seized with a strong Blömer's forceps between the margin of the cornea and the insertion of either the rectus externus or rectus internus, and divided vertically. The incision is then prolonged with straight probe-pointed scissors downward and upward close to the corneal margin for 3 to 4 mm., and the conjunctiva is pushed backward. The

muscle is next seized with the same forceps and divided a short distance back of its insertion, so as to leave a stump as fixation point for the forceps. This opens the sheath of the eyeball. The same scissors, introduced through this opening, are swept round close to the sclera, beneath the tendon of the inferior rectus muscle, and this is divided. The same is done with the rectus superior. Then the stump of the first muscle divided is grasped with the forceps, and the eyeball is turned inward or outward until the entrance of the optic nerve is brought forward almost in a plane with the canthi. The optic and ciliary nerves are then divided with the same scissors or a much stronger pair curved on the flat. Then by a strong pull forward the eyeball is brought into the palpebral aperture, so that it can be grasped by the fingers. The remaining muscles and conjunctiva are then divided close to the globe. [F.] —**Assalini's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil, devised by Assalini in 1787, consisting in separating the iris from its peripheral attachment with a forceps passed through an incision in the cornea. [F.]—**Atypical o.** An o. not performed after the usual method. [a, 18.]—**Ayers's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which one flap obtained from the umbilical region is turned down, its raw surface outside, and two additional tegumentary flaps are dissected from the sides of the abdominal wall and drawn together over the first. [E.]—**Badal's o.** Elongation and stretching of the infratrochlear nerve for the relief of glaucoma. [a, 34.]—**Bader's o.** 1. An o. for keratoconus, in which a small elliptical piece of the cornea opposite the pupil is removed with a narrow knife. 2. A form of sclerotomy in which the incision is made and completed in the scleral margin with a narrow knife, but the overlying conjunctiva is left undivided. The iris prolapses under the conjunctiva, and remains as a small swelling. [F.]—**Bartisch's o.** An old (1583) o. for entropion, in which the entire ciliary margin of the lid from one end to the other was removed throughout its whole thickness, from skin to mucous membrane, for a width of about 2 to 3 mm. [F.]—**Barton's o.** 1. The removal of a V-shaped piece of bone, base forward, from just above the condyle of the femur, for ankylosis of the knee. 2. A form of resection of the hip, in which a crucial incision is made over the great trochanter, the soft parts are dissected from the neck of the bone, a retractor is passed beneath it, and it is divided almost completely with a saw, and finally fractured. [E.]—**Barwell's o.** See *Barwell's* OSTEOTOMY.—**Battey's o.** See OOPHORECTOMY.—**Baudens's o.** See *Baudens's* AMPUTATION.—**Béclard's o.** See *Béclard's* AMPUTATION. —**Beer's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision was made in the cornea with a narrow lance-knife, the iris was seized with a sharp hook, drawn out of the wound, and cut off close to the cornea with curved scissors. In cases of closed pupil Beer made a flap incision in the cornea, pulled out the iris with a hook, and cut off the apex of the pouch, thus leaving a round pupil. 2. Iridotomy by introducing a narrow lance-knife or Beer's cataract-knife through the margin of the cornea into the anterior chamber, and dividing the iris transversely for a distance of 3 or 4 mm. The divided radial fibres cause a gaping of the wound, and thus an elongated pupil is formed. [F.]—**Berlinghieri's o.** An o. for entropion and trichiasis, in which the lid is placed on the stretch by a horn spatula, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicular muscle, 1 mm. above the anterior lid-margin, and from one end to the other. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions 3 to 4 mm. long are made through the skin and orbital muscle toward the orbital margin. Skin and muscle are then dissected up and drawn back toward the orbital margin. The individual hair bulbs are extirpated, and the flap is replaced and held in position by adhesive plaster. [Pisa (F).]—**Berlin's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a Desmarre's lid-forceps, and an incision is made through the entire thickness of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 to 5 mm. above it. Then the margin of the tarsal wound is seized with a forceps, the skin and muscular fibres are pushed aside, and a piece 2 to 3 mm. wide is cut from the entire length of the tarsus and conjunctiva. The wound is closed as in Streatfeild's o. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," xviii, 2, p. 91 (F).] 2. A revival of the o. of excision of the lacrymal sac originally proposed by Platner in 1724, in which the anterior wall was opened in the usual way for destruction of the sac, and then the sac-wall is itself dissected out entire and removed. ["Ann. d'ocul.," lxi, p. 63 (F).]—**Bigelow's o.** See *Bigelow's* LITHOLAPAXY.—**Bilateral o.** See *Bilateral* LITHOTOMY.—**Billroth's o.** 1 See *Billroth's* OSTEOTOMY. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, in which a triangular piece of skin is excised as in Dieffenbach's o. and the horizontal incision is begun several mm. on the temporal side of the canthus instead of at the canthus. From the beginning of this incision another incision is made downward, which, after a distance of several mm., meets the outer incision of the triangular space. Another incision downward on the temporal side is then made, parallel to the second incision. The base of this spur may be a centimetre or more wide. The flap is then slid over this spur into the triangular space and fastened as in Dieffenbach's o. [F.]—**Blandin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which the cicatricial adhesions are dissected from above downward, free from the cornea, and as far as the cul-de-sac. This dense cicatricial tissue is then turned inward so as to form a substitute for the palpebral conjunctiva, and doubled down to form a hem, which is then retained in position by the glovers' suture. The two extremities of the thread are carried horizontally to the right and left and fixed to the temples. ["Gaz. méd.," 1846 (F).]—**Blasius's o.** See *Blasius's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Bloodless o.** Fr., *opération à blanc*. An o. performed with the use of Esmarch's bandage, ligatures, and hæmostatic forceps so as to prevent the loss of blood. [a, 34.]—**Bonzel's o.** An attempt to form an artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a hook passed through a small hole in the cornea. ["Jour. der prakt. Heilk.," Jan., 1815, p. 47 (F).]—**Borelli's o.** An o. for staphyloma in which two needles are passed crucially through the base, and a ligature is twisted behind the needles and firmly tied. The needles are then either withdrawn or cut off at the ends. ["Giorn. d'oftalmologia ital.," i, 1858 (F).]—**Bowman's o.** 1. See *Von Ammon's* o. 2. An o. for fistula of the lacrymal gland, in which one of two curved needles with which a stout silk suture is provided at its ends is passed through the fistulous opening, and then above the tarsus through the wall of the fistula into the conjunctiva; the second needle is introduced in the same way, but brought out through the conjunctiva 4 to 5 mm. from the first needle; the threads are then tied, passed along the outer canthus, and allowed to remain (from 8 to 14 days) until the conjunctival opening of the fistula becomes permanent. Then an attempt is made to close the external fistula, by freshening the edges of the opening and introducing fine sutures. ["Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," i, p. 286 (F).] 3. An o. for iridodesis, which consists in incising the iris radially from the pupillary margin toward the periphery with a very narrow flat knife having a blunt end and one cutting edge. This is introduced through the cornea and passed between the iris and lens; the edge is then turned forward and the iris incised. The slit so made in the iris is subsequently caused to gape by the action of the muscular tissue of the iris. [Carter (F).] 4. An attempt, in cases of ptosis arising from insufficient action of the levator palpebræ superioris, to diminish the relatively excessive action of the orbicular muscle by passing a subcutaneous ligature beneath the tarsal portion and drawing it tight. [F.] 5. An o. for stillicidium lacrimarum, which may be done on either one or both lids. If on the lower lid, the lid is drawn outward and slightly downward, so as to evert the punctum. A small probe is inserted into this, passed through the canaliculus into the sac, and then withdrawn, and with a Bowman's or Weber's knife, or with a pair of scissors, the canaliculus is slit up as far as the sac, so that the incision faces toward the eyeball. The next day a probe is to be run along the wound, in order to prevent the cut edges from reuniting. If the upper canal is to be slit, the upper lid is to be drawn outward and upward. ["Med.-chir. Trans.," 1851 (F).] 6. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the lower canaliculus is slit up as in the o. for stillicidium. A small Bowman's probe is passed horizontally through the canaliculus until its point strikes the inner wall of the sac. The probe is raised vertically, still keeping its point carefully against the wall of the sac, until in its vertical position it points in the direction of the duct. It is then to be pressed slowly but steadily downward and somewhat backward in the course of the duct, as far as possible through the stricture. If this succeeds, on the next day a larger probe is introduced, which after 15 to 20 minutes is carefully withdrawn. This probing is to be continued, each time with a larger probe, till No. 7 or No. 8 has been introduced. The probes are introduced at increasing intervals until the epiphora ceases. ["Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," Oct., 1857 (F).]—**Brainard's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion, in which the lid is dissected up from its adhesions and placed in its natural position. To fill the space, a flap is formed behind the external angle of the eye, of corresponding form but somewhat larger, with its base or pedicle over the anterior part of the zygoma. This is turned on its base, fitted into the space, and retained in place by interrupted sutures. The sides of the wound left by the removal of the flap are then brought together and retained by sutures. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1845 (F).] 2. The o. of drilling the fragments of a broken bone to cause irritation and union of the bone.—**Brown's o.** See CLITORIDECTOMY.—**Buchanan's o.** 1. An o. in which a neoplasm of the lip is removed by an elliptical incision from the centre of which two incisions are made downward, outward, and upward, forming flaps that are detached and form a new lip. [a, 34.] 2. Lithotomy with the rectangular staff, the incision being central except in cases of large stone, when the right side of the prostate is cut, as in Dupuytren's lithotomy. [E.]—**Buck's o.** See *Buck's* OSTEOTOMY.—**Burow's o.** 1. An o. for covering a loss of substance in the eyelids, by transplanting a more or less irregularly triangular piece of adjacent healthy skin. [F.] 2. See *Burow's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Busch's o.** 1. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by making a V-shaped incision with its base at the fold of the affected finger and palm, and its apex reaching toward the wrist as far as the beginning of the contracting band. [A, 520 (a, 29).] 2. An o. for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is split and two incisions are made from the ends of the lower wound margin downward, as sides of an equilateral triangle. The piece of skin is then excised, and the lateral edges of the space united by sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," iv, 2, p. 107 (F).]—**Buttonhole o.** Fr., *boutonnière*. Ger., *Knopflochoperation*. External urethrotomy. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Buzzi's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a needle pushed through the cornea. [F.]—**Byrd's o.** 1. An o. for closure of an artificial anus, essentially the same as Dupuytren's. The forceps for destroying the spur is not so strong, and the opening is closed by dissecting up a circular flap of skin all around the artificial anus and turning it face downward into the opening to act as a plug. The skin adjacent to the incision is loosened and drawn together over the opening. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perinæum in cases of imperforate rectum, after previous colotomy. A guide is passed into the terminal extremity of the rectum through the artificial opening in the abdomen, and cut down upon from the perinæum. The abdominal opening is closed after the perineal opening has been established. [E.]—**Cæsarean o.** Lat., *sectio cæsarea* (seu *cæsaria*), *laparohysterotomia*, *partus cæsareus*. Fr., *enfantement césarien*, *opération césarienne*, *ovotomie abdominale* [Baudin]. Ger., *Kaiserschnitt*. It., *taglio cesareo*. Sp., *operación cesárea*. Syn.: *Cæsarean section* (or *hysterotomy*), *laparo-hysterotomy*. The operation of cutting open the gravid uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall and removing its contents; so called from the tradition that Julius Cæsar had the surname given him from his having been cut out from his mother's womb. [a, 34.]—**Callisen's o.** See *Callisen's* COLOTOMY. —**Carden's o.** See *Carden's* AMPUTATION.—**Carnochan's o.** Ligation of the main artery of a limb for elephantiasis. [E.]—**Carron du Villard's o.** An o. for shortening the skin of the lid in a transverse direction for ectropion by excision of two elliptical

pieces with their long axes vertical and closing the wounds with sutures. [F.]—**Carter's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a small opening is made through the cornea in front of the plane of the iris, and Wecker's scissors are introduced with closed blades, which are permitted to expand as soon as their blunt extremities reach the pupillary area. As the blades expand an escape of aqueous humor lifts a fold of iris between their edges, and this fold is excised as they are closed, and then drawn out of the wound with the scissors. [F.]—**Cassel's o.** An o. for the removal of pedunculate exostoses situated near the external orifice of the ear by cutting away the base of the growths with a gouge and mallet. [F.]—**Celsian o.** See *Celsian* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Chassaignac's o.** 1. See ÉCRASEMENT *linéaire*. 2. Excision of the rectum with scissors, knife, and écraseur. [a, 34.]—**Cheselden's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in introducing a small single-edged knife or needle through the temporal side of the sclerotic and through the iris into the anterior chamber. Then the cutting edge is turned toward the iris, and, in withdrawing the knife, the iris is divided transversely, and the incision so made gapes and forms a pupil. ["Philos. Trans.," xxxv, p. 45 (F).]—**Chiene's o.** See *Chiene's* OSTEOTOMY. —**Chopart's o.** See *Chopart's* AMPUTATION and *Chopart's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Civiale's o.** See *Civiale's* LITHOTRITY and *Civiale's* LITHOTOMY. — **Cock's o.** See *Cock's external* URETHROTOMY.—**Colles's o.** An o. for hare-lip in which all the parings are made use of to avoid loss of substance. [E.]—**Colley's o.** See *Davies-Colley's o.*—**Collis's o.** Excision of the tongue by a method like Paget's, except that the sublingual tissues are divided with the écraseur instead of the knife, and the cheek is laid open from below the angle of the mouth, for additional room. [E.]—**Cooper's o.** Excision of a portion of the membrana tympani for the relief of deafness and tinnitus in chronic aural catarrh. [B.]—**Crampton's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is divided with scissors vertically for a quarter or half an inch close to its temporal end. A similar incision is made at the nasal end of the lid, avoiding the canaliculus. The eyelid is kept on the stretch away from the eyeball by a broad spatula, and the incisions are allowed to heal by granulation, this tending to do away with the inversion. [F.]—**Cripps's o.** Dissection of the rectum from the neighboring tissues and excision of the diseased portion. The wound is allowed to heal by granulation. [a, 34.]—**Critchett's o.** 1. Iridodesis in which a small incision is made through the cornea near its margin with a broad needle; the iris is then seized with the cannula-forceps between its ciliary and sphincter margins, and is drawn through a small loop of fine silk for a sufficient distance, then the loop is drawn tight, and the ends are cut off close. In a few days the ligatured piece of iris sloughs off, and the pupil remains dislocated in its new position. ["Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," i, p. 220 (F).] 2. An o. for keratoconus, performed with a knife consisting of two Sichel's blades, the backs of which touch, the point of one being a little longer than that of the other, and both being set on one handle. They are hinged together, so that they can be set and fixed at any required angle. The blades being so fixed, the points are made to pierce the cornea at the point of the cone to which the excision is to reach, and, passed steadily on through the anterior chamber, are brought out at the opposite point of the cone, and pushed on until they have cut their way out. An elliptical piece will thus be excised. 3. An o. for staphyloma, in which the eyeball is transfixed behind the ciliary region by two or three semicircular threaded needles. The portion in front of these needles is cut off, the needles are drawn through, and the sutures are tied, so as to unite the gaping wound in a horizontal line. The sutures are passed through the retina, chorioid, sclerotic, and conjunctiva. This o. has been almost entirely given up, on account of the danger of producing sympathetic ophthalmia. [F.] 4. An o. for stillicidium lacrimarum, which consists in cutting out a portion of the posterior wall of the canaliculus, thus drawing the canal farther inward toward the caruncle, forming a reservoir into which the tears may run to prevent reunion of the parts. ["Lancet," 1863, ii, p. 697 (F).] 5. A modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus, consisting in the subconjunctival division of the tendon of the muscle. A hook is introduced beneath the tendon, and the latter is divided by blunt-pointed scissors curved on the flat, one blade being introduced between muscle and conjunctiva and the other between muscle and sclera. [F.]—**Davies-Colley's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus for talipes, regardless of the articulations. [E.]—**Decé's o.** The dissection of a fold of skin from the base to the commissure of the web for syndactylism, the fingers being kept apart. The retraction of the tongue of skin by cicatrization forms a new commissure. [a, 34.]—**Delore's o.** See REDRESSEMENT *forcé*.—**Del Toro's o.** An o. for keratoconus, in which, about two weeks after a preliminary iridectomy, the vertex of the conical cornea is destroyed with a very fine knife heated to a white heat. ["Crónica oftal.," May 12, 1881 (F).]—**Denans's o.** A method of uniting the serous surfaces of a divided intestine by means of three metallic tubes, one of which is secured within each end, and the third inserted between them as a support. [E.]—**Desault's o.** 1. An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in the introduction of a plug into the openings of the two segments of the injured intestine. The middle of the plug should rest upon the spur of hypertrophied mesentery between the two segments, a thread being carried around it and secured externally. By degrees the spur will be obliterated, and the openings of the two segments of intestine brought more and more into apposition. When this has been sufficiently accomplished, the plug is permanently removed, and an external obturator bandage applied. [Guyon (D, 92).] 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consists in introducing a thin probe through the sac to the bottom of the nasal duct, and over that a silver tube. The probe is then withdrawn, a long thread carried through this tube to the nose, and its lower end seized and drawn out. To this end are fastened a number of cotton threads, soaked in some astringent or cauterizing fluid, and these are then drawn up into the duct. ["Chir. Nachlass.," ii, 13 (F).]—**Desmarre's o.** A form of iridectomy in which the lids are held open with elevators, the eyeball is fixed with a forceps, and a Beer's knife is inserted precisely at the junction of the sclerotic and cornea, and pressed forward into the anterior chamber in a direction parallel to the plane of the iris until an incision about ¼ inch long is made. The knife is then withdrawn, and the cannula forceps introduced and the blades opened. The iris prolapses between them and is lacerated, and the prolapsed part is cut off with scissors. [F.]—**De Wecker's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by making a hole in the cornea opposite the point to be incised, introducing De Wecker's scissors, allowing them to expand when they reach the pupillary margin, and then pushing them forward so as to include the iris between their blades. The iris is then divided by closing the blades. 2. An o. for ptosis, in which an oval piece of skin is exsected from the lid by an incision parallel to the ciliary margin, and 4 to 5 mm. above it. A needle armed with an antiseptic silk suture is then introduced at a point above the eyebrow, passed downward beneath the skin and orbicular muscle, and brought out at the upper border of the wound below the orbicular muscle. It is again introduced below the orbicular muscle, near the inferior wound, and brought out again in the middle of the bridge of skin. A bridge of 5 to 16 mm. being then formed, the needle is again introduced beneath the skin and muscle, is brought out in the wound, again passes beneath skin and muscle, and is finally brought out through the skin above the eyebrow, 0·5 ctm. from the point of entrance. A second similar suture is placed alongside the first, and at a distance of 1 ctm. from it. Gentle traction on the ligatures closes the wound, and then the ends of the ligatures are tied over a little roll of kid. ["Ann. d'ocul.," July–Aug., 1882 (F).] 3. An o. for retinal detachment, by introducing a loop of very fine gold wire through the sclera and chorioid and leaving it *in situ*, thus providing for a constant draining of the subretinal fluid. 4. See *Capsular* ADVANCEMENT. 5. Abscission of a corneal staphyloma, a modification of Knapp's o., consisting in dissecting up the conjunctiva from the corneal margin all round and as far back as the equator. Four sutures are then introduced, two on the nasal side and two on the temporal. The staphyloma is split horizontally, and the two halves are removed with scissors close to the corneal margin. The lens is then removed, and the sutures are drawn tight. ["Ann. d'ocul.," lxix, p. 51 (F).] 6. Blepharoplasty by a modification of Reverdin's o., applicable in cases of burns of the eyelids or of loss of substance from disease, in which small pieces of true skin (instead of epidermis merely), 6 to 8 mm. in diameter, are employed, covered with gold-beater's skin. ["Ann. d'ocul.," lxviii, p. 62 (F).] 7. Iridotomy for small, central, stationary corneal or lenticular opacities. The eyeball is fixed with forceps close to the corneal margin in the prolongation of that meridian in which the division of the sphincter iridis is to be made. An incision 4 mm. long is made in the cornea midway between centre and periphery, and perpendicular to this meridian. Through this wound the closed forceps-scissors are introduced. At the pupillary margin they are opened, and one blade is passed behind the iris (the other in front), the blades are closed, and the sphincter is thus divided. The gaping of the wound makes a pear-shaped pupil. [F.] 8. Sclerotomy, in which a narrow cataract knife is used, the points of entrance and exit being exactly as in the o. for extraction of cataract. The knife is withdrawn without completing the incision, and the middle undivided portion of sclera prevents the prolapse of the iris. ["Ann. d'ocul.," lxvii, p. 182 (F).] 9. Corneal trephining for glaucoma, in which the ordinary corneal trephine is employed to remove a circular piece from 1 to 1·5 mm. in diameter at the edge of the cornea. The cutting cylindrical blade is inclosed in a tube from which it is made to protrude by pressing a spring. [F.]—**Dianoux's o.** An o. for entropion, in which Snellen's or De Wecker's lid-clamp is applied, and an incision is made parallel to the free margin of the lid, about 4 mm. from it, extending the whole length of the lid, and penetrating to the tarsus. The ciliary portion of the lid thus marked off is detached from the tarsus by an incision on the intermarginal portion of the lid. An incision through the skin alone is then made about 3 mm. above the first incision, and parallel to it, but extending about 2 mm. beyond it at each extremity. The skin-flap is separated from the underlying muscle, except at the ends. The underlying portion of the muscle is then dissected up from the tarsus and allowed to retract upward. A pair of forceps is then passed beneath the ciliary flap, the skin-flap is seized and drawn down into the position of the former, and made fast by three sutures to the margin of the tarsus. The ciliary flap is drawn up and carefully stretched upon the cartilage bared of the orbicular muscle, the latter is drawn back with a strabismus hook, and the flap is secured in place with sutures to the tarsus. [F.]—**Didot's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which an incision is made along the middle of the palmar surface of one finger, reaching from the base to the top of the web, and is joined at each end by transverse incisions which reach to the middle of the opposite finger. The same process is repeated on the dorsum of each finger, except that the flap runs in the opposite direction. After these skin flaps are made, the remaining tissues of the web are divided and the flaps are made to cover the denuded surfaces. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Dieffenbach's o.** 1. See *Dieffenbach's* CHEILOPLASTY. 2. See *Dieffenbach's* URANOPLASTY. 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided horizontally by an incision from 6 to 8 mm. long. Two converging incisions are made downward, and the triangular piece of skin is excised; then for a distance of 6 to 8 mm. from the external canthus the edge of the lid is excised; the sides of the triangular space are then united with sutures, which draws the everted lid outward, and the raw surface on the edge of the lid is united to the base of the triangle. 4. An o. for ectropion by excising all the cicatricial tissue by a triangular incision, its apex downward and its base parallel to the lid margin, and then bringing the edges of the adjacent skin together with pins. 5. An o. for ectropion in which any cicatricial tissue present is removed by a triangular incision, the base of which is directed toward the ciliary margin and the apex downward. The incision

which forms the base of the triangle is then extended on each side, and the skin forming the sides of the triangular space is dissected up from the subjacent parts for some distance. Then these two lateral edges are brought together into a vertical line and united by sutures, while by the lateral extensions of the incision above they can be fastened to the base of the triangular space formed by the removal of the cicatrix. 6. An o. for ectropion in which an incision is made through the skin and the orbicularis muscle nearly parallel to the edge of the lid, beginning two or three lines from one angle and ending at an equal distance from the other. The small flap of skin thus made is turned up, the lid is divided through to the conjunctiva, and the latter is divided to the extent of the external wound. The external edge of the divided conjunctiva is then drawn into the wound in the skin and united by sutures which pass through the conjunctiva as well as the skin. [Zeiss (F).] 7. An o. for symblepharon, by folding the lid inward and placing the cuticle against the eyeball. A vertical incision along the side of the nose is made from the internal angle of the eye, and another from the external angle to the corresponding border of the orbit. The lid is detached from the globe, the cilia are cut off, and the quadrilateral piece is then turned inside to rest against the margin of the orbit and is secured by sutures which are carried from within outward and *vice versa*, tied together, and bound by small strips of adhesive plaster. When the wound on the globe is sufficiently cicatrized, the temporary entropion is removed. The lid is released and carried back to its original position, and there retained by the twisted suture. 8. A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which all defective or cicatricial tissue in and below the lower lid is removed by excising an equilateral triangle of skin, the base of which is the edge of the lid. The lateral incisions reach from the fossa canina region upward, and their ends are connected by a transverse incision through the palpebral conjunctiva from one canthus to the other. The cicatricial tissue thus circumscribed is to be excised, but only through the skin, so as to avoid dividing the orbicular muscle. An incision is then made from the external canthus outward 6 to 8 mm. longer than the base of the triangle. From the outer end of this incision a second is made downward upon the cheek and parallel to the outer side of the triangle, and of the same length or longer. This flap is carefully dissected free from fat and connective tissue. The surface of the triangular space is cleansed of all coagula, and the flap is laid in this space, so that its inner edge coincides with the inner edge of the triangular space and its base with the edge of the lid. It is fastened in place with sutures, beginning at the inner canthus and following down the nasal side. The conjunctiva is united with the skin. The raw surface from which the flap was taken is covered with vaseline and borated cotton, and allowed to heal by granulation. [Casper's "Wchnschr.," 1835; Zeiss (F).]—**Dolbeau's o.** See *Dolbeau's* LITHOTOMY and *Perineal* LITHOTRITY.—**Donegana's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a falciform needle is plunged through the sclerotic, and the iris separated at its periphery for a certain extent and then divided from its circumference toward its centre. [F.]—**Dowell's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia consisting in occlusion of the inguinal canal by passing several silver sutures and drawing its sides together. [E.]—**Dransart's o.** An o. for retinal detachment by making a large iridectomy upward, then keeping the patient in a horizontal posture with a compressive bandage for a number of days, and injecting small doses of pilocarpine subcutaneously. ["Ann. d'ocul.," May-June, 1883 (F).]—**Duplay's o.** An o. for hypospadias, in which the penis is first separated from the scrotum, and its arching destroyed to allow of erection and coition. A new urethra is then made from the abnormal perineal opening to the glans penis. [E.]—**Dupuytren's o.** 1. See *Dupuytren's* AMPUTATION. 2. See *Dupuytren's* CHEILOPLASTY. 3. See *Dupuytren's* LITHOTOMY. 4. An o. for closure of an artificial anus, consisting in the destruction of the spur by compression with a clamp, followed by closure of the opening in the skin by a plastic o. [E.] 5. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by a transverse incision or incisions through the skin and aponeurosis where the band is most prominent. [A, 520 (α, 29).] 6. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrymal sac is incised, and a thin tube of gold or silver introduced (and even hammered into the duct when the stricture is tight) as a means of dilating the canal and carrying off the tears. It has never proved very satisfactory. [Sabatier (F).]—**Elective o.** An o. which the patient chooses to have done, but which is not absolutely required; also one in which the procedure is a matter of choice with the operator. [α, 34.]—**Ely's o.** Fr., *greffe dermique dans l'oreille.* Ger., *Hautpfropfen im Trommelfell.* Skin-grafting for chronic suppurative otitis media, which consists in first thoroughly cleansing the auditory canal and tympanic cavity, and then covering the granulating surface with small bits of skin taken from the forearm. The canal is then packed with borated cotton, which is not changed until it is seen to be colored by the discharge. ["Arch. of Otol.," ix, 4, p. 343 (F).]—**Emmet's o.** 1. Uterine trachelorrhaphy. 2. The procedure of converting a sessile submucous tumor of the uterus into a pediculated tumor by traction, in order to facilitate its removal. 3. An o. for the repair of lacerated perinæum. (See under PERINÆORRHAPHY.) 4. An o. for vaginal cystocele with urethrocele by the removal of a triangular band of mucous membrane from the anterior vaginal surface and coaptation and suture of the sides of the triangle. [A, 45 (α, 34).] 5. An o. for procidentia uteri, in which the uterus is anteverted, the neck kept out of the way by a sponge probang, and two points are located about half an inch from the cervix on either side and a little behind the anterior lip. The surfaces of these points are freshened, as well as that of the vaginal surface in front of the uterus, and the three surfaces are brought together with sutures. [A, 45 (α, 34).]—**English o.** See *English* LITHOTRITY and *English* RHINOPLASTY.—**Esmarch's o.** An o. for ankylosis of the jaw in which an incision about 2 in. long is made along the lower border of the jaw, in front of the masseter muscle, and a wedge-shaped piece of bone removed with a narrow saw and a bone forceps. Passive movements are practised during healing. [α, 34.]—**Fergusson's o.** 1. See *Fergusson's* AMPUTATION. 2. See *Fergusson's* LITHOTOMY. 3. See *Fergusson's* STAPHYLORRHAPHY. 4. See *Fergusson's* URANOPLASTY. 5. A form of excision of the jaw in which the external incision begins in the median line at the free border of the upper lip, extends into the nostril on the affected side, curves around the ala of the nose, runs upward to the inner canthus of the eye, and then follows the lower margin of the orbit out as far as is necessary on the cheek. [E.]—**Fischer's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct identical with Schmalz's, except that a loop of twilled silk is used on the end of a catgut string. [F.]—**Flap o.** 1. See *Flap* AMPUTATION. 2. Cataract extraction with a curved incision so as to form a corneal flap. 3. A plastic o., made by means of a sliding or twisted flap. [B.]—**Flarer's o.** An o. for entropion, in which a broad horn spatula is placed beneath the lower lid, and the lid is put on the stretch; the ciliary margin of the lid is pressed firmly against the spatula, and with a scalpel an incision is made in the intermarginal space between cilia and tarsus, 1·5 to 2 mm. deep, from the lacrymal punctum to the external canthus, the strip of tissue containing the cilia being thus separated from the tarsus; a transverse incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 2 mm. from it, from one end to the other; the strip of tissue thus marked out, containing all the cilia, is cut off with scissors, and the raw surface heals without sutures. [F.]—**French's o.** An o. for carbuncle the distinctive feature of which is the making of a subcutaneous incision. [E.]—**Freund's o.** Abdominal hysterectomy for uterine cancer in which the uterus is drawn out of the abdomen, the broad ligaments are tied in three portions, the lowest thread including the uterine artery, and then they and the remaining attachments are divided. The vaginal wound is closed by suturing its edges to the peritonæum above. [α, 34.]—**Fricke's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which an incision is made through the skin from the inner canthus to beyond the outer canthus, parallel to the lid-margin, and as far above it as the linear scar allows. A second similar incision is made above the scar, and the entire scar dissected out. Then the subcutaneous cicatricial bands are divided, and, if necessary, the fascia tarso-orbitalis along the orbital margin. The lid is then brought down into place, and the size of the space to be filled by transplantation is measured. The flap may be taken from the temple, cheek, or forehead, and is usually tongue-shaped or lance shaped, and 5 to 7 mm. larger in all directions than the space to be filled. The flap is marked out and dissected free as far as its base. The bridge over which it is to be turned or twisted is then simply cut through, or else a narrow piece is excised, in order to make room for the flap. The latter is adapted to the vacant space in the lid, its edges being carefully trimmed. The space from which the flap was taken is then united by dissecting up the edges and uniting them by sutures. Then the apex of the flap is stitched in place, next the upper margin, and finally the lower. Both eyes are then to be bandaged and the patient is kept in bed for some days. [F.]—**Fritsch's o.** See under PERINÆORRHAPHY.—**Furnari's o.** See *Furnari's* PERITOMY.—**Gaillard's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the two needles at either end of a stout ligature are introduced through the orbicularis near the inner canthus, and brought out 2 ctm. lower down. The ligature is then tied, and shortens the skin of the lid. A similar ligature is introduced and tied near the outer canthus. A third ligature, between the two, has been added by Ran. These ligatures tend to turn the edge of the lid outward and upward. ["Bull. de la soc. méd. de Poitiers," 1844 (F); "Arch. f. Ophth.," i, 1, p. 176 (F).]—**Galezowski's o.** 1. An o. for pterygium, in which the apex of the growth is seized with a forceps, separated from its corneal adhesions, and dissected up to its base. When the pterygium is entirely free a thread armed at each end with a curved needle is taken, and both needles are passed through the apex, so as to include it in a small loop. The needles are turned inward and brought out at the base of the growth. The two ends are then tied in a knot, and thus the apex of the pterygium is turned inward toward the base, is strangulated, and atrophies. 2. A crucial sclerotomy in which the sclera and cornea are divided with a narrow knife for the distance of 0·5 ctm. [F.]—**Gant's o.** Osteotomy of the femur below the trochanter minor for bony ankylosis of the hip. [A. 520 (α, 29).]—**Garretson's o.** See *Garretson's* STAPHYLORRHAPHY.—**Gély's o.** See *Gély's* SUTURE.—**Gensoul's o.** 1. See *Laforest's o.* 2. A form of excision of the lower jaw in which the incision begins at the angle of the mouth, extends vertically upward nearly to the margin of the orbit, and is joined about at its middle by a horizontal incision running from the condyle of the jaw to the ala of the nose. [E.]—**Gerdy's o.** 1. Scalping; an o. for entropion by removing the entire margin of the lid, carrying the excision beyond the bulbs of the eyelashes, and removing a strip 3 to 4 mm. wide. ["Jour. de chir.," 1854 (F).] 2. An o., now obsolete, for stricture or obliteration of the lacrymal duct by making two vertical parallel incisions by means of a bistoury introduced into the duct, and then cutting out a quadrilateral piece of bone from the inner wall. [Himly (F).] 3. An o. for the radical cure of hernia by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus and fixing the latter in place by means of two sutures. [E.]—**German o.** See *German* RHINOPLASTY.—**Gibson's o.** An o. for artificial pupil almost identical with Beer's, but modified according to the different states of the eye. [F.]—**Giraud's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the probe and silver tube are introduced as in Desault's o., and the probe is withdrawn; a very fine spiral spring, with a knob at one end and an eye at the other, is then introduced, and the knobbed end drawn out at the nose; a thread is fastened in the eye, and the spiral drawn out through the nose; by means of the thread, meshes of various thickness may then be drawn through the nasal duct. [Himly and Schmidt (F).]—**Goyrand's o. for contracture of the palmar fascia.** A longitudinal incision in the skin along the prominent band, and (after dissecting the latter free) transverse incisions enough to permit of extension of the

fingers. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Graefe's o's.** See *Von Graefe's o's.*—**Green's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted and held securely by the fingers, and an incision is made through conjunctiva and tarsus from one end of the lid to the other, in a line parallel to and generally about 2 mm. from the openings of the Meibomian ducts. A strip of skin, 1 to 2 mm. wide and tapering to a point at each end, is removed from the lid, its lower boundary being 1½ mm. above the line of the cilia. The orbicular fascia and muscle should be left intact. The suture needle employed is a No. 12 glovers' needle, bent to an arc of about a third of a circle, and is threaded with fine silk. The needle is first introduced a little to the conjunctival side of the row of eyelashes, and is brought out just within the wound made by the excision of the strip of skin ; it is then drawn through, inserted again in the wound near its upper margin, and passed deeply backward and upward, so as to graze the front of the tarsus and emerge through the skin of the eyelid 1 ctm. or more above its point of entrance. On tying the two ends of the thread together, the skin wound is closed, and the loosened lid margin is at the same time everted and brought into a correct position. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," xvi, 1880 (F).] 2. An o. for readjustment of the levator palpebræ, in which an incision an inch or more long is made through the skin along the upper border of the lid, and the dissection extended through the subcutaneous fatty tissue nearly backward, so as to avoid opening the conjunctival sac. The upper surface of the eyeball is thus reached, and the broad thin tendon of the superior rectus exposed. Between this and the roof of the orbit the tendon of the levator may be found, and three sutures are then passed through the aponeurosis, the muscle, and the tarsus of the lid, drawn tight, and tied. The wound is then closed by simple sutures, with the ends of the deep sutures hanging outside. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," viii, 1871 (F).]—**Gritti's o.** See *Gritti's* AMPUTATION.—**Grossmann's o.** An o. for retinal detachment, in which the effused subretinal fluid is aspirated with a very fine hypodermic syringe, and then the intra-ocular pressure is increased by a very slow injection of some indifferent fluid (*e. g.*, a warm saline solution) into the vitreous. ["Ophth. Rev.," Oct., 1883 (F).]—**Guérin and Brodhurst's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip in which the stronger muscles connecting the femur and pelvis are divided subcutaneously. Continuous extension is then maintained for some weeks. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Guérin's o.** See *French's o.*—**Guthrie's o.** See *Guthrie's* AMPUTATION.—**Hahn's o. of supracondyloid osteotomy.** An o. in which a section is made above the condyles on both the inner and the outer side of the leg. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Halpin's o.** An o. for extirpation of the lacrymal gland in which a curved incision is made along the superior orbital margin, just beneath the eyebrow or exactly through its middle, as far as the external angle of the orbit. Both upper and lower glands with their aponeurotic covering are then dissected out, and free drainage is allowed. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xix, p. 159 (F).]—**Hancock's o.** See *Hancock's* AMPUTATION and *Intra-ocular* MYOTOMY.—**Hay's o.** 1. An o. for strabismus in which a vertical incision is made with scissors in the conjunctiva, midway between the cornea and the caruncle. The conjunctiva is dissected from the sclerotic, and a strabismus hook passed into the wound and beneath the tendon, which is then stretched and divided close to the sclerotic. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct consisting of the introduction of a thin cylindrical sound, with a hook-shaped prominence on its upper end, through the undivided lower canaliculus. [Mackenzie (F).]—**Heaton's o.** The injection of irritating and astringent fluids over the crural canal and the neck of the sac for the radical cure of hernia. [E.]—**Hegar's o.** Oophorectomy for restraining the growth of uterine fibroids. [a, 34.]—**Heinicke's o.** An o. for exostosis of the external meatus which consists in the careful but rapid removal of the exostosis by mallet and gouge. [F.]—**Herzenstein's o.** 1. An o. for inverted cilia, in which a spatula is introduced beneath the lid to protect the eyeball from injury, and a needle, armed at the point with a double silk thread, is introduced on the margin of the eyelid at a point on one side of the group of hairs to be destroyed, and carried vertically upward till it emerges through the skin about two lines above its entrance. It is re-introduced at this second puncture, carried horizontally for a sufficient distance, and again brought out at a third point. Re-introduced at this third puncture, it is carried vertically downward, and made to emerge at the tarsal margin, where the silk is seized and retained. The two ends of the silk are then knotted together, and a subcutaneous loop is formed, which includes the bulbs of the misdirected hairs, and soon destroys them by the inflammation excited. [Carter (F).] 2. Forcible dilatation of a stricture of the lacrymal duct on the principle of Holt's dilatation of stricture of the urethra. [F.]—**Hey's o.** See *Hey's* AMPUTATION.—**High o.** 1. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY. 2. The use of the long obstetrical forceps.—**Himly's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by separation of the iris, through the cornea, from its peripheral attachments by means of a curved needle. 2. An o. for symblepharon, in which a suture or ligature was introduced behind a partial adhesion, which did not reach to the fornix. On the ends of this thread weights were fastened, which in the case of the lower lid passed over specially arranged rollers to the forehead. These pulled the adhesion continuously from behind forward and from below upward, and tended to cause its rupture. 3. Another o. for symblepharon, involving the use of simple ligatures and leaden wires. A bundle of silk threads is passed by means of a curved needle with a large eye through the entire thickness of the symblepharon. The needle is cut off, and the bundle of threads allowed to remain for several days. Then they are removed, and a leaden wire introduced in their place. After several weeks this is replaced by a larger wire, and this again by a still larger one, until it is thought that the canal is large enough, and is entirely lined by epithelium. The last wire is then withdrawn, and the tissue in front of the canal divided with the scissors. The lid is thus loosened from its adhesion to the eyeball. [F.] See *Cooper's o.*—**Horner's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid adapted to aggravated cases of eversions from burns, in which an incision 2 inches long, down to the periosteum, is made parallel with the orbicularis muscle and at its inferior margin. The whole thickness of the lid is then dissected up from the subjacent bones. From the middle of this incision another is then made, 1 inch long, downward toward the angle of the jaw, and at the end of the latter another of the same length toward the root of the nose. These last two incisions define an angle of skin which is to be dissected up as far as its base, turned into the beginning of the first incision, and united by pins and sutures. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Nov. 1837 (F).] 2. Excision of a round portion of the cheek, including the fistulous tract, with a shoemaker's punch, and suture of the external wound for salivary fistula. [a, 34.]—**Horn's o.** See *Horn's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Hotz's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the skin of the eyebrow is fixed firmly against the orbital margin by an assistant. The centre of the ciliary margin of the lid is then drawn tightly downward, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicularis muscle across the entire length of the lid, 2 mm. above the level of the canthi. A strip of muscular fibres is excised, 3 mm. wide, from end to end of the lid. Four sutures are then introduced through the skin of the lid, 2 mm. below the border of the incision, passed through the aponeurosis on the upper third of the tarsus and then through the upper cutaneous border, and tied firmly. ["Arch. of Ophth.," viii, 2 (F).]—**Huguier's o.** Colotomy in the right loin. [a, 34.]—**Hulke's o.** An o. for fistula of the lacrymal gland, in which the two ends of a silk ligature, each armed with a needle, are passed through the external fistulous opening, so as to penetrate the conjunctiva of the upper lid one above the other. Both ends of the ligature are thus brought out in the cul-de-sac, and, being drawn tight, grasp a triangular piece of the upper lid, the apex of which is at the fistula and the base in the conjunctiva. The ends are then cut off, and the fistula soon heals. [F.]—**Hunter's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery on the cardiac side of an aneurysm, and at some distance from it. [E.] 2. An o. for trichiasis which consists in puncturing the hair bulbs of the inverted lashes with a lance or iris-knife to the depth of an eighth of an inch. When the bleeding has ceased, the dulled end of a darning needle, slightly moistened and dipped in some irritant, is inserted into the puncture, and held there for some moments. The cilia are then pulled out. [F.]—**Indian o.** See *Indian* RHINOPLASTY.—**Italian o.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY and *Tagliacotian* RHINOPLASTY.—**Jacobs's o.** An o. for trichiasis which consists in scalping the edge of the lid together with the cilia and their hair bulbs. [F.]—**Jaeger's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion, which consists in detaching the everted lid from the cheek or superciliary ridge, leaving it connected at the angles only. A triangular portion of the lid is then removed, if deemed advisable. The detached lid is fixed accurately and firmly in contact with the eyeball, and the skin of the cheek drawn up, or the skin of the forehead drawn down toward the eye, and maintained in this position by adhesive plaster, compresses, and a bandage. [Juengken (F).] 2. An o. for ectropion of the upper lid, in which an incision is made parallel to the edge of the lid and 5 to 7 mm. from it, through its entire thickness from skin to conjunctiva ; a knife is introduced through that part of the wound nearest the orbital margin, and all adhesions of the skin to the bone are freely divided ; then from the bridge of tissue between the natural and the artificial palpebral fissures a piece of tissue is excised, as long as the difference in length of the two lids ; the inner portion of this bridge is united by sutures to the outer portion, which brings the bridge transversely across the globe, and the lid-margin into its normal position. The horizontal incision is then united by sutures. 3. An o. for entropion, in which a horn spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and a slightly curved incision is made through the skin down to the tarsus, beginning near the punctum at the lid-margin, curving slightly upward toward the middle, and then descending toward the external angle at the lid-margin. This piece, together with the cilia and hair bulbs, is then excised, and the raw surface allowed to heal. 4. An o. for trichiasis consisting of the paring away of the edge of the inverted lid, the hair bulbs of the lashes being thus removed as well as the apertures of the Meibomian glands. 5. An o. for trichiasis which consists in removing that portion of the skin under which lie the bulbs of the cilia. A spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and the skin put on the stretch. The skin and orbicular muscle are then divided by a transverse incision parallel to the cilia. The spatula is then withdrawn, the ciliary edge of the wound is seized at one end with forceps, and the outer margin of the lid with all the hair bulbs is dissected off in a narrow strip. [F.]—**Jaesche's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which the upper lid is pulled upward and slightly outward, and an incision is made in the conjunctival surface and parallel with it, exactly behind the position of the faultily directed lashes, and this is prolonged somewhat on both sides. Then a piece of skin 5 to 6 mm. wide is removed from the external surface of the lid, of the same length as the incision in the conjunctiva. A knife is then introduced through the conjunctival wound, and pushed out through the wound in the skin at one end, and then carried along the whole length of the wound, so that the ciliary margin of the tarsus is connected with the lid at its two ends only. The upper cut surface of this quadrangular segment of the tarsal margin is then drawn upward on the anterior surface of the tarsus by uniting the edges of the space in the skin surface by sutures. [F.]—**Janin's o.** An o. for artificial pupil in which the lower half of the cornea is opened, as in a flap-extraction. The flap is raised, and a pair of curved scissors with one sharp point is introduced, the iris is punctured 1 line from its periphery, the instrument is carried directly upward and ½ line from the original pupil toward the external angle, and the iris is then divided by the scissors. [F.]—**Jobert's o.** A method of reuniting a divided intestine by invaginating the upper part within the lower in such a manner as to bring the serous surfaces into contact. See also *Jobert's* SUTURE.—**Jones's o.** An o. for ectropion, in which the eyelid is loosened from its adhesions by incisions made in such a way that when the eyelid is brought back into its natural position the gap which is left may be closed by sutures. Two straight in-

cisions are made from the edge of the lid, converging toward each other, and including the cicatrix between them. The flap is then pressed upward, and the edges of the wound below the apex of the flap are to be united by two twisted sutures. The edges of the flap are then united in their new position by sutures. [F.]—**Kehrer's o.** An o. for depressed nipples consisting in the excision of a ring of skin, or of two crescentic pieces of skin, surrounding the nipple, so that, in the healing of the denuded surface, the approximation of the internal and external edges of the ring or crescent may so pull upon the skin immediately surrounding the nipple and forming the cup in which it lies as to obliterate this cup and render the nipple accessible to the child. [" Lancet," July 6, 1889, p. 12 (a, 50).]—**Key's o.** See *Key's* LITHOTOMY.—**Knapp's o.** 1. An o. for cleft lobule of the ear, in which the anterior and posterior parts of the cleft lobule are put on the stretch, and, a von Graefe's cataract knife or narrow scalpel being thrust through the anterior part near the lower end of the slit, a thin slice of skin is severed along its edge. At the other end of the slit the slice is made a little broader, its end being left connected with the auricle. Then the knife is turned and an incision is made backward, and the detached slice there cut across, thus forming a small flap. The long portion of the slice is then seized with a pair of forceps, and its other end divided by a slightly curved incision. The edges of the wound are then united by three interrupted sutures. [" Arch. of Otol.," iii, 1 (F).] 2. A combination of simple union and blepharoplasty for coloboma palpebræ. The edges of the coloboma are first freshened and carefully united by sutures. The outer canthus is then divided, and the adjacent skin toward the temple, above or below the canthus, is detached from its base for half an inch or more. The outer portion of the lid is then drawn toward the nose so as to obviate any shortening of the palpebral fissure. A part of the wound in the outer corner may be covered by stitching the conjunctiva and skin together, as in canthoplasty. [" Arch. of Ophthol.," v, 1, p. 18 (F).] 3. An o. for strabismus divergens, employed in high degrees of divergent squint for causing the eye to roll inward as far as possible. A suture with two needles is used, one needle being introduced through the conjunctiva, close to the cornea and 3 or 4 mm. above the horizontal meridian, from above downward, and brought out in the horizontal meridian, the other needle being introduced in a corresponding way from below upward. Both needles are then passed through the inner canthus. By drawing on the ligatures and uniting their ends in front of the canthus, the globe is rolled inward. The external rectus must previously be divided in the usual way. 4. Abscission of a corneal staphyloma by removing the entire base of the staphyloma by an elliptical incision in the scleral margin, and then closing the wound by sutures through the conjunctiva instead of through the sclera Two needles and two long sutures are used. Three mm. above the sclero-corneal margin, and on the nasal side of the vertical meridian, a needle is passed through the conjunctiva, pushed forward close to the sclera for 4 or 5 mm. under the conjunctiva toward the nose, and then brought out. The same needle is then introduced below the cornea into the conjunctiva at a point corresponding to the point above, pushed forward 4 or 5 mm. toward the temple, and again brought out. The two ends of the suture are turned upward and downward, while the intervening free piece is turned toward the nose. In the same manner a suture is introduced through the ocular conjunctiva on the temporal side, and the ends turned back. The ends of the inner and afterward of the outer suture are drawn tight, closing the wound completely. 5. Blepharoplasty on the lower lid by a method adapted for cases of tumors or neoplasms, following the excision of these by rectangular incisions in healthy tissue. The horizontal incisions are extended toward the nose, and a quadrangular flap is dissected up. At the external canthus an incision is made outward, curving slightly upward on the temple. Then the lower margin of the wound is also prolonged outward, curving downward on the side of the cheek. This flap is also dissected up, and after hæmorrhage has ceased its vertical margin is united by sutures with the vertical margin of the nasal flap, the two being slid toward each other. The upper and internal angle is then united by a suture to the inner edge of the upper lid. [" Arch. f. Ophth.," xiii, 1, p. 183 (F).]—**Knopflocho'** (Ger.). See *Buttonhole* o.—**Kocher's o.** An o. for excision of the ankle joint, in which the foot is held at a right angle, and an incision is made just below the external malleolus from the tendo Achillis to the extensor tendons; the peroneal tendons are dissected out, secured by sutures, and then divided ; the capsule along the anterior and posterior surfaces of the tibia is cut, and the joint opened ; the foot is dislocated inward, and the diseased parts removed. The foot is then replaced in the proper position, the peroneal tendons are united, and the wound is closed. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Kœberlé's o.** The o. of securing adhesion of the fundus uteri to the anterior abdominal wall for the cure of retroflexion of the uterus.—**Kolomnin's o.** Ignipuncture or cauterization of the diseased tissues in hip-joint disease. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Küster-Dolbeau o.** Paraprostatic section of the urethra with subsequent dilatation of the incised urethra and neck of the bladder to allow of the introduction of the fingers. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 21, 1889, p. 323 (a, 34).]—**Labioplastic o.** See CHEILOPLASTY.—**Laforest's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in the introduction of an S-shaped hollow probe into the nasal opening of the duct and the injection of various astringent solutions. [F.]—**Landolt's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which the conjunctiva of the lid is freshened and detached as far as possible from the subjacent tissue up to the cul-de-sac ; the upper lid is then divided into its external and internal leaves, and the conjunctiva of the lower lid is inserted between them and carefully united by sutures passing from within outward through the external leaf of the upper lid. At the end of several months the interpalpebral aperture may be re-established through the upper lid. [" Arch. d'ophth.," Nov.-Dec., 1880 (F).]—**Langenbeck's o.** 1. See *Langenbeck's* OSTEOTOMY. 2. See *Langenbeck's* RHINOPLASTY. 3. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in opening the cornea, detaching the iris by means of a hook introduced into the anterior chamber, drawing the detached portion through the corneal wound, and leaving it there as a prolapsus to become adherent to the wound. [F.] 4. A form of excision of the elbow, in which the forearm is slightly flexed, and a longitudinal incision about 3½ inches long is made a little to the inner side of the median line of the triceps and ulna, and is carried down to the bone throughout its entire length ; the inner edge of the divided periosteum is raised from the ulna with care to preserve the connection between the periosteum, the muscular attachments, and the internal lateral ligaments ; the humerus is dislocated backward and sawed off where necessary ; the heads of the radius and ulna are removed if necessary. The wound is then closed, and the joint fixed in a right-angled position. [A, 520 (a, 29).] 5. A form of excision of the wrist joint, in which an incision down to the bone is made from the centre of the ulnar border of the metacarpal bone of the index finger, upward to the middle of the dorsal surface of the epiphysis of the radius ; the sheaths of the tendons are lifted with the periosteum, and carried to the radial side ; the hand is flexed, and the articular surfaces of the upper row of carpal bones are exposed. The ends of the radius and ulna may be denuded, thrust through the wound, and sawed off. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Langenbuch's o.** See CHOLECYSTECTOMY.—**Langier's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, now long abandoned, recommended in cases where the duct had become obliterated, and where it was deemed necessary to make an artificial opening. It consisted in perforating the wall of the duct into the maxillary sinus, in order to drain off the tears into the antrum. [" Arch. gén. de méd.," 1834 (F).]—**Larrey's o.** See *Larrey's* AMPUTATION.—**Lateral o.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**Lawrence's o.** 1. Dissection of the nose up from the lip and face as a preliminary step in the removal of growths from the nasal fossæ. [" Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 8, 1862 (E).] 2. An o. for extirpation of the lacrymal gland, in which an incision is made through skin, muscle, and fascia over the upper and outer third of the orbit, to the extent of an inch. The external commissure is divided horizontally, so as to meet the outer end of the first incision. A triangular flap is thus formed, with its apex outward. The gland is then seized with a strong hook, drawn out, and carefully excised. The wound is closed by sutures. [" Ophth. Rév.," No. 12, p. 361 (F).]—**Lawson's o.** A form of blepharoplasty, in which the cicatrix causing the ectropion is detached from its adhesions on all sides, and then the edges of the wound dissected up until the lid is brought into its proper position. In order to avoid a recurrence of contraction two pieces of skin, each 1·5 ctm. wide, are excised from the upper arm and placed on the raw surface as soon as it is covered with granulations. [" Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," Mar., 1871 (F).]—**Ledran's o.** See *Ledran's* SUTURE.—**Lee's o.** 1. See *Lee's* AMPUTATION. 2. An o. for varicocele consisting in the employment of two pins with figure-of-8 ligatures over each to arrest the flow of blood, and the subcutaneous division of the veins between them. [E.]—**Le Fort's o.** 1. See *Le Fort's* AMPUTATION. 2. An o. for prolapse of the vagina by denudation and coaptation of a tract on the anterior and posterior surfaces. [Pozzi (a, 34).]—**Liebreich's o.** An o. for strabismus, in which the conjunctiva is raised in a fold at the lower edge of the insertion of the muscle, and incised with scissors. The points of the scissors are then entered at the opening between the conjunctiva and capsule of Tenon, and these two tissues carefully separated from each other as far as the semilunar fold. The latter and the caruncle are also separated from the parts lying beneath. Then the insertion of the tendon is divided close to the sclerotic, and the vertical cut in the sheath is extended upward and downward so as to produce considerable effect. The conjunctival wound is then closed. [" Arch. f. Ophth.," xii, 2, p. 298 (F).]—**Lisfranc's o.** See *Lisfranc's* AMPUTATION.—**Lister's o.** A form of excision of the wrist, in which an incision is made commencing at the middle of the dorsal aspect of the radius at the level of the styloid process, directed toward the inner side of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb, as far as the radial border of the second metacarpal bone, whence it is carried downward for half the length of the bone ; the soft parts are detached from the bones, and the radial artery is thrust somewhat outward ; the soft parts on the ulnar side are dissected up as far as practicable, while the extensor tendons are relaxed by bending the hand backward ; another incision is then commenced two inches above the end of the ulna, and carried downward in a straight line to the middle of the fifth metacarpal bone on its palmar aspect ; the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris is cut at its insertion into the fifth metacarpal bone, and dissected from its groove in the ulna ; the anterior surface of the ulna is cleared, the anterior ligament of the wrist joint cut, and the junction between carpus and metacarpus divided. If the hand is everted the bones may be protruded, and what is necessary cut away, while the carpus is entirely removed. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Liston's o.** 1. See *Liston's* CHEILOPLASTY. 2. A form of excision of the jaw in which the incision is a curve with its convexity downward, extending from the malar process to the angle of the mouth. [E.]—**Littre's o.** 1. See *Littre's* COLOTOMY. 2. Occlusion of the lower end of a divided intestine, and attachment of the upper end in the wound, so as to establish an artificial anus.—**Loreta's o.** Laparotomy, exposure and incision of the stomach, and dilatation of the pylorus with a finger or an instrument, for cancer of the pylorus. [a, 34.]—**Lubbock's o.** An o. for lacrymal fistula, which consists in using a grooved knife, 2⅔ inches long, with a double-cutting edge, opening the lacrymal sac in front, passing the knife through the obstruction to the bottom of the nasal duct, and then using the groove as a guide for the introduction of a leaden style. [F.]—**Lucae's o.** An o. for strabismus, which consists in seizing the conjunctiva 2·5 lines from the cornea, and making a semicircular incision in the conjunctiva with a pair of scissors, from 4 to 6 lines long. After hæmorrhage has stopped the blunt hook is introduced beneath the tendon, which is put on the stretch and divided close to the sclerotic. [F.]—**Lund's o.** Removal of the astragalus for talipes. [E.]—**MacCormac's o.** Division of the femur from the outer side in cases of genu valgum, making the section just above and parallel with the articular surface.—**Mac-**

ewen's o. 1. A modification of Chiene's o., the wedge being removed in the line of incision employed in Ogston's o. 2. Section of the shaft of the femur above the epiphyseal line for genu valgum. —**Madelung's o.** A form of colotomy where the lower end of the rectum is involved, which consists in making the incision usual for sigmoid colotomy, pulling down a loop of intestine, dividing with scissors, tying bleeding points, folding in the edges of the lower segment, closing with a modified Lembert suture, and returning to the abdomen, and finally suturing the orifice of the upper segment into the edges of the abdominal wound by interrupted sutures passing through all the structures. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 893 (*a*, 50).]—**Malgaigne's o.** See *Malgaigne's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Margary's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip, in which an acetabulum is made in the normal situation by chiseling the bone, the head of the femur is placed in it, and a capsule is formed of periosteum. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Mason's o.** See *Mason's* URANOPLASTY.—**Mathewson's o.** An o. for exostoses of the external auditory meatus which consists in the removal of the growths with the drill. Elliott's suspension dental engine is employed to propel the drills. The integument over the long prominence is removed by a scaler, and then the bone is perforated at several points near its centre with a drill about 1·5 mm. in diameter. Larger drills are used to enlarge the perforations and cause them to run together, and lateral pressure is employed to ream out the meatus. [F.]—**Maunoir's o.** A o. for artificial pupil, like Cheselden's, except that the iris is divided with scissors instead of a scalpel. [F.] —**Maury's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which a large convex flap of integument is dissected from the groin, perinæum, and scrotum. A small slit is cut in it through which the penis is slipped, and it is turned up over the opening; a short flap is next raised from the margin and lateral portions of the opening, beneath which is slid the margin of the first, the two being connected by sutures. [E.]—**McBurney's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, in which the hernial sac is exposed, the anterior wall of the inguinal canal is incised, the sac is ligated and excised at the internal ring, and the edges of the skin are inverted and sutured to the ligamentous and tendinous tissue. The wound heals by cicatrization. [*a*, 34.]—**McCraik's o.** An o. for entropion, which consists in excising, from within the lid, a horizontal strip of the middle of the tarsus, leaving the skin and the upper and lower portions of the tarsus intact, and removing only the crown of the arch of incurvation. [F.]—**Méjean's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consisted in the introduction of a probe without a head, somewhat thicker than Anel's, with an eye armed with a thread, through the upper canaliculus into the nose. Its end was seized and drawn out through the nose. A tuft of cotton fibres was fastened to the thread, soaked in various medicaments, and drawn through the duct. [Louis (F).]—**Meloplastic o.** Fr., *méloplastic.* A plastic o. on the cheek. [E.]—**Mercier's o.** See PROSTATECTOMY.—**Meyer's o.** 1. See *Meyer's* OSTEOTOMY. 2. An o. for sympathetic ophthalmia. The conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue are incised over the painful portion of the ciliary region, and a strabismus hook is inserted under the tendon of the nearest rectus muscle so that the eye may be steadied. The sclerotic is then divided at the painful point by an incision parallel to the edge of the cornea. This divides the ciliary nerves in this region. The hook is then withdrawn and the conjunctival wound closed by sutures. ["Ann. d'ocul.," Sept., 1867, p. 129 (F).]—**Mikulicz's o.** See *Wladimiroff's o.*—**Mirault's o.** An o. for hare-lip in which one edge of the cleft is freshened in its whole extent and the other is slit down rather more than half the distance from the angle above to the border of the lip. By opening out this slip a small flap is made to apply itself to the lower part of the other side of the cleft, and the upper portions of both sides are brought together. [E.]—**Morgan's o.** See *Morgan's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Morton's o.** Excision of a portion of the nerve-trunk supplying the affected limb in elephantiasis. [E.]—**Mütter's o.** See *Mütter's* CHEILOPLASTY. — **Nélaton's o.** 1. See *Nélaton's* PROCTOTOMY. 2. An o. for hare-lip by an incision representing a reversed V made around the upper angle of the cleft, separating the red edge from the two halves of the lip, excepting at each corner. By bringing down the red edge the wound becomes diamond-shaped and the cut edges are sutured. [*a*, 34.]—**Nicoladoni's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in cases of paralysis of the calf muscles while the peronei are intact. The tendo Achillis is divided and the peroneal tendons are stitched to it. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Norton's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which small, rounded anterior and posterior flaps are made at the clefts between the fingers, with their bases opposite the heads of the metacarpal bones; the web is then divided and the flaps are joined. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Noyes's o.** 1. See *Cataract* LACERATION. 2. An o. for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided for about 3 mm., and the canthal ligaments of both lids are cut; the conjunctiva is loosened from its attachments; a narrow tongue of skin is then formed by making incisions upward toward the temple, just beyond the end of the eyebrow, constructing a small flap with its base below and its apex upward. This is loosened, turned downward, and inserted between the edges of the wound. The wound from which the flap was taken is closed by sutures, and the apex of the flap is stitched in its new position to the conjunctiva. The remaining sutures are then inserted. ["Trans. of the Fifth Intern. Congr. of Ophth.," 1876 (F).] 3. An o. for staphyloma corneæ by incision of the limbus, as in iridectomy, followed by total avulsion of the iris by a blunt hook or by forceps. 4. Tenotomy on "the elongated tendon of the antagonistic muscle," instead of on the squinting muscle in strabismus. The shortening necessary to correct the squint is made by lapping the ends of the divided tendon, and maintaining them in position by two sutures passed through the conjunctiva and lapped ends of the tendon above and below and tied tightly. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1874, p. 273 (F).] 5. Blepharoplasty by a bucco-temporal flap; a modification of the o. by sliding flaps, recommended for remedying defects about the inner portion of the lower lid, as in epithelioma. It consists in removing the diseased mass and then sliding the whole cheek, together with the remaining portion of the shortened lid, inward and upward. One of the incisions runs perpendicularly downward in the furrow alongside the nose as far as the ala nasi, and the other is made horizontally outward across the temple toward the ear. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1879 (F).] 6. Blepharoplasty by a naso-buccal flap, applicable only to the lower lid. The incisions are made down the side of the nose and cheek as far as the upper lip, the free end being below and the base above. When this flap is twisted on its base upward, and laid in position, there is left a large gap in the face, which is filled by sliding the cheek in toward the median line, and uniting the edges by pins and figure-of-8 sutures. ["Trans. of the Fifth Intern. Ophth. Congr.," 1876 (F).] 7. An o. on dense secondary membranes, in which a narrow knife is entered at the centre of the outer margin of the cornea, passed across the anterior chamber, and brought out at a corresponding point on the opposite side. The knife is then partially withdrawn until its point is opposite the middle of the iris, when it is plunged backward through the false membrane into the vitreous, making the wound as large as possible. The knife is then withdrawn; a small blunt hook passed in through each corneal wound is caught in the wound made in the false membrane, and traction is made in opposite directions, so as to drag out a portion of tissue at each corneal wound, where it is to be snipped off. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," vi, 3, p. 200 (F).]—**Nunneley's o.** A form of excision of the tongue in which a sharp-pointed curved knife is introduced between the base of the jaw and the hyoid bone, and brought out in the mouth at the frænum. Through this opening a wire écraseur is introduced, so as to surround the tongue. The écraseur is held in place by strong pins passed vertically through the tongue behind the diseased tissue. [E.]—**O'Dwyer's o.** See INTUBATION *of the larynx.*—**Ogston's o.** An o. for genu valgum, in which the internal condyle of the femur is separated from the shaft and slid up until the two condyles are upon the same plane. The tibia may then be swung forward. 2. An o. for talipes valgus, adapted to the most severe cases, in which the surfaces of the astragalo-scaphoid articulation are refreshed, and the bones are nailed together in a corrected position. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Ollier's o.** 1. See *Ollier's* OSTEOTOMY. 2. A form of excision of the elbow joint, in which the incision is commenced two inches above the top of the olecranon at the outer side of the arm, involving the skin, is brought down to the epicondyle and then turned downward and inward to the olecranon, and, carrying the knife to the bone, is carried downward along the inner side of the posterior aspect of the ulna for one or two inches. In other respects this o. resembles Langenbeck's. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).] 3. A form of excision of the shoulder joint in which an incision is made from the anterior border of the acromion close to its articulation with the clavicle downward from 2 to 4 inches. A cross incision is thus made outward from the top of the longitudinal incision downward and outward. The periosteum is elevated, the head of the bone thrown out of the wound and sawed off, the wound closed, and the arm fixed in position. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Open o.** An o. in which the field of o. is freely exposed to the action of the air. [B.]—**O. of election.** See *Elective o.*—**Pagenstecher's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the external canthus is divided, the horizontal wound is stretched into a vertical one, the opposed surfaces of skin and conjunctiva are united by sutures, the lid is everted, and several ligatures are inserted as follows: the loose skin of the lid and the orbicular muscle are lifted up in a horizontal fold with forceps, and a curved needle armed with strong waxed thread is passed through the base of the fold close to the tarsus; the point of the needle is then brought out at the edge of the lid; the two other ligatures are then inserted, one on each side of the first. All three are tied and left to suppurate out. 2. A modification of Critchett's o. for iridodesis, consisting in making the incision through the sclera with a broad needle or a narrow lance-knife. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," vi, p. 73; viii, p. 192 (F).] 3. An o. for obliteration of the lacrymal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up by incisions that meet in front of the caruncle. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a small bit of chloride-of-zinc paste is introduced into the sac and covered with a thick layer of charpie or cotton. This obliterates the sac by adhesive inflammation. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct employed in cases of closure of the canaliculi. A No. 3 Bowman's probe is introduced slowly and steadily through the obstruction in the canaliculus into the sac. The canaliculus and the anterior wall of sac are then cut through with scissors, and this wound is kept open as long as necessary by daily passage of a sound.—**Paget's o.** A form of excision of the tongue like Nunneley's, except that, instead of the submental puncture, the tongue is freed by dividing all the soft parts that hold it to the floor of the mouth, close to the bone, with a knife. [E.]—**Panas's o.** 1. See *Panas's* PROCTOTOMY. 2. An o. for ptosis by cutting a quadrangular pedicle out of the skin of the upper lid, carrying this up beneath the skin of the eyebrow and bringing it through an incision made above the latter, where it is attached by sutures. [B.]—**Pancoast's o.** 1. See *Pancoast's* AMPUTATION. 2. An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from each inguinal region, and brought together in the median line and secured by sutures, the skin being inward. 3. An o. for facial neuralgia by dividing either the superior or inferior maxillary nerve through the zygomatic fossa. Two vertical incisions are made over the ramus of the jaw, the anterior extending from the malar bone, and the posterior from the zygoma almost to the angle of the jaw. These vertical cuts are joined below by a transverse one. The masseter is exposed and dissected up, the coronoid process is sawed off and cut away from the tendon of the temporal muscle, which is pushed up, the internal maxillary artery is tied, the superior origin of the external pterygoid is divided, and the nerve sought for is exposed by dissection. [E.]—**Parker's o.** 1. Cystotomy through the perinæum for the relief of chronic cystitis in the male. [E.] 2. The o. of opening a perityphlitic abscess.—**Passavant's o.** An o. for corelysis, which consists in detaching the adhesions by traction with forceps, made in a direction toward the ciliary region. A small incision is made in the sclero-corneal region, on the same side as the adhesion. An iris forceps without sharp

teeth is then introduced, and a fold of iris seized behind the adhesion and drawn toward the wound. As soon as the adhesion yields, traction is stopped, and atropine at once instilled. [F.]—**Petit's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal sac, consisting in laying open the anterior wall of the sac with a bistoury or scalpel by making an incision through the skin and wall of the sac just below the internal canthal ligament. At first the incision was semilunar, with the convexity toward the bony prominence; but subsequently Petit made a straight incision downward. This o. had previously been recommended by Stahl and Monro. ["Mém. de l'Acad. des Sci.," 1734, 1740 (F).]—**Pétrequin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which a double thread is passed at one spot through the adhesions, one strand is tied close to the sclerotic with great firmness, and the outer is tied less firmly at a point nearer the lid. The strangulation and sloughing occurring earlier at the constriction next the eyeball, that part heals before the other, and the cicatrization becomes too advanced to admit of a new adhesion with the outer part. ["Ann. d'ocul.," iii, p. 66 (F).]—**Phelp's o.** An o. for the relief of club-foot, in which the skin of the inner side of the foot is divided from the top of the malleolus to the inner edge of the first metacarpal bone; the other tissues are cut, including the insertion of the tibialis tendon. The plantar fascia is then divided, and the foot is brought into a normal position and placed in plaster of Paris. [α, 34.]—**Pirogoff's o.** See *Pirogoff's* AMPUTATION.—**Plastic o.** An o. that has for its object the construction of absent parts, or the replacement or removal of deformed parts. [α, 34.]—**Politzer's o.** 1. For artificial aperture of the membrana tympani; a crucial incision of the membrane, and the application of nitrate of silver to the edges of the flaps. The galvanic cautery is now used for the purpose. [α, 34.] 2. For atrophied membrana tympani and otitis media catarrhalis; an o. which consists in the repeated incision of the tissue of the membrana tympani by means of a double edged paracentesis needle, midway between the handle of the malleus and the periphery of the membrane. The o. should be performed four or five times, at intervals of two or three days. [F.] 3. Section of the anterior ligament of the malleus done with a small, narrow, slightly curved knife, cutting at its point and at its concave edge. This is inserted (after dividing the anterior fold of the membrana tympani to the depth of 2 mm. toward the tympanic cavity) close in front of the short process, and the ligament is divided by an incision made upward to the Rivinian segment. [F.]—**Pope's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in excising a portion of the iris without dividing the sphincter pupillæ. An incision is made with a long, narrow lance-knife in the sclera or sclero-corneal margin, and the aqueous humor is gradually evacuated. The iris is then seized behind the most transparent part of the cornea with a fine forceps, drawn out of the small wound, and cut off, the sphincter being carefully avoided. ["Arch. of Ophth.," ii, 1, p. 87 (F).] 2. An o. for entropion by extirpation of the tarsus, in which an incision is made in the posterior flap along its free margin between the tarsus and the conjunctiva, and the latter is carefully dissected up. The tarsus is then removed piecemeal. After completion of the dissection there remains only the upper rim of the tarsus, which is beveled off from above downward and backward. ["Arch. of Ophthal.," i, 1, p. 10 (F).]—**Porro-Müller o.** A modification of Porro's o. (see *Cæsarean* HYSTERECTOMY) in which the uterus is drawn out of the body through a long abdominal incision before it is opened.—**Porro's o.** See *Cæsarean* HYSTERECTOMY.—**Post's o.** See *Post's* RHINOPLASTY.—**Pouteau's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct; a modification of Petit's o. which consists in making the incision inside the internal canthus through the conjunctiva and the wall of the sac, between the caruncle and the lower lid. [F.]—**Power's o.** An o. for leucoma of the cornea which consists in removing a portion of the opaque cornea, with a sharp punch, obtaining by the same means an exactly corresponding portion of a healthy rabbit's cornea, and transferring it to the space in the human eye. The lids are then to be sutured together until union has occurred. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 10, 1872 (F).]—**Prévôt's o.** Removal of the uterus and the ovaries by laparotomy on account of rupture of the uterus.—**Quaglins's o.** A form of sclerotomy, in which an incision is made in the scleral margin with a broad lance-knife, and prolapse of the iris, if it threatens to occur, is prevented with a small spatula. ["Ann. di ottalm.," 1871, p. 200 (F).]—**Ramdohr's o.** An o. for uniting a divided intestine by inserting the proximal within the distal end and suturing. [α, 34.]—**Rau's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision is made at the margin of the cornea with a narrow knife, and at the same time the iris is perforated. A hook is introduced through the cornea and through the hole in the iris into the posterior chamber as far as the point where the artificial pupil is desired. The iris is then seized from behind, drawn out through the wound, and cut off. ["Arch. f. Ophthal.," i, p. 186 (F).]—**Ravaton's o.** See *Ravaton's* AMPUTATION.—**Récamier's o.** Vaginal hysterectomy. [M. Nicoletis, Thèse de Paris ("Bull. gén. de thérap.," Sept. 30, 1887, p. 288).]—**Reeves's o.** See *Reeves's* OSTEOTOMY.—**Regnoli's o.** A form of excision of the tongue, in which the external incision is made from the hyoid bone to the chin, and two lateral cuts are made from the anterior extremity of the first incision, along the lower border of the jaw, dividing through to the mouth all the tissues that connect the tongue with the lower jaw at the symphysis. [E.]—**Reverdin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, which consists in detaching the lid, and then covering the raw surface on the globe with small pieces of skin or buccal mucous membrane. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, which consists in removing all cicatricial tissue and bringing the lid into its proper position, where it is maintained by stitching it to the other lid. Then, as soon as granulations appear upon the raw surface, this surface is to be covered with small bits of epidermis, kept in place by strips of adhesive plaster. ["Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1866, No. 26 (F).]—**Reybard's o.** A procedure for securing the union of a divided intestine by invaginating the upper end into the lower one with the aid of two sutures; the latter are first attached opposite each other above the wound, and then passed through the lower portion, when, by traction, the invagination is accomplished and the sutures are tied. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Richards's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, resembling Roux's o., except that the abdominal flap is turned down with the skin inward, and its raw surface covered with the scrotal flap. [E.]—**Richet's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid from caries, in which the cicatrix is excised by three curved incisions, the first made beneath it along the orbital margin and the second above the scar, while the temporal ends of both these incisions are united by the third curved incision. The lid is then replaced in its normal position. The edges of the two lids are next united by a provisional tarsorrhaphy. The third incision is then extended toward the cheek in one direction and on the upper lid in the other direction, thus forming a flap with the first incision. From the point of union between its lower and middle thirds a slightly curved incision is made upward toward the temple. This forms a flap which is intended to be transplanted into the vacant space. By drawing upward the lower flap the defect in the temple is filled in. The parts are then united by numerous fine sutures. [Meyer (F).]—**Richter's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in opening the sac and introducing catgut bougies or strings of different sizes successively into the duct, and allowing them to swell by absorption of moisture, and thus dilate the canal. [F.]—**Robertson's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the entire thickness of the lid is perforated at a point 1 line from its ciliary margin and ¼ inch to the outer side of the centre of the lid, by a long curved needle, to which is attached a waxed silk ligature, 15 inches long. This ligature is armed with a similar needle at the other end. The first needle, having been drawn through the lid, is passed directly downward, over the conjunctival surface of the lid, till it meets the fold of transmission, through which it is thrust and pushed steadily downward under the skin of the cheek, until a point is reached about 1 or 1½ inch below the edge of the lid, when the needle is caused to emerge and the ligature is pulled through. The other needle is in like manner thrust through the edge of the lid at a corresponding point ¼ of an inch to the inner side of the middle of the lid, then passed over the conjunctival surface of the lid, through the fold of transmission, and downward under the skin till the point emerges at a spot a ¼ inch inward from the point of emergence of the first needle. The ligature is kept slack enough to permit of the introduction under the loops that pass over the conjunctival surface of a piece of sheet lead 1 inch long and ¼ inch broad, with rounded extremities and its cut margins smoothed. This piece of lead should be bent with the fingers to a curvature corresponding to that of the eyeball. Then a piece of fine india-rubber tubing is slipped under the loop at the edge of the lid. The free ends of the ligature are then drawn tight and tied over the lower part of the rubber tube, and the excess of the latter is cut off below the ligature. By this procedure the edge of the lid is turned inward over the upper edge of the piece of lead, while the tarsus is caused to mold itself to the curve of the lead. The apparatus need not be recurved for 5 to 7 days. ["Ophth. Rev.," Feb., 1884 (F).]—**Roonhuysen's o.** See *Horn's* CHEILOPLASTY.—**Roux-Sédillot o.** A form of excision of the tongue, which consists in making a vertical incision in the median line and a transverse incision along the jaw. The lower jaw is divided in the median line with a saw, and the segments are drawn aside to expose the parts. [Verneuil, "Gaz. des hôp.," July 5, 1883 (E).]—**Roux's o.** 1. See *Roux's* AMPUTATION. 2. See *Roux's* CHEILOPLASTY. 3. An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from the scrotum and another from the abdominal wall above the opening. The scrotal flap is turned with its cutaneous surface inward, and attached above to the abdominal flap. [E.]—**Scarpa's o.** 1. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrymal sac is incised, the sac opened, and a leaden style or cylinder, somewhat curved and with a small knob or plate at the upper end, is introduced into the duct and pushed to the bottom. This is allowed to remain for some time. 2. A form of iridodialysis, which consisted in introducing Scarpa's slender, curved cataract needle into the eye, 2 lines behind the corneal margin on the temporal side, behind the iris, until its point had reached the upper and internal part of the ciliary margin, which was then perforated. The needle was then carried downward and outward, so as to detach a portion of the iris. [F.]—**Schede's o.** See *Schede's* OSTEOTOMY.—**Schmalz's o.** An o. (soon abandoned) for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consisted in the introduction of stout double silk threads, twisted and waxed, into the sac, and as far down through the nasal duct as possible. [F.]—**Schmidt's o.** See *Scarpa's o.* (2d def.).—**Schmitz's o.** Ogston's o. for genu valgum performed through a larger wound. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Schücking's o.** Hysteropexia in which a retroverted uterus is sewed to the tissues between the bladder and the vagina. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 551 (α, 34).]—**Sédillot's o.** 1. See *Sédillot's* AMPUTATION. 2. A form of excision of the tongue, like Syme's, except that the jaw is divided irregularly to facilitate subsequent union. [E.]—**Semiramidian o.** A term proposed for castration, on the ground that Semiramis was the first to perform the operation. ["Med. News," Jan. 31, 1885, p. 131.]—**Serres's o.** 1. See *Serres's* CHEILOPLASTY. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, like the earlier o. of Knapp. [Duval (F).]—**Sexton's o.** Removal of the membrana tympani and ossicles for the relief of chronic catarrhal or purulent otitis media [B.]—**Sims's o.** See *Sims's* CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**Smith's o.** 1. See *Smith's* AMPUTATION. 2. Seizure of a hæmorrhoidal mass in a special clamp, excision of the mass, and cauterization of the stump. [α, 34.]—**Snellen's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid; an attempt to replace the everted tarsus without any external incision. At two or three points along the prolapsed and thickened retro-tarsal fold a suture armed with two needles is introduced, passed behind the lid, and brought out through the skin close to the orbital margin. Small glass beads are then passed over the needles upon the threads, and the sutures are then drawn tight and tied. ["Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk.," Jan., 1882 (F).] 2. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and two needles

attached to the ends of a silk ligature are passed from within outward through the whole thickness of the lid, so that one needle pierces the upper margin of the tarsus and the other passes a little above it. The needles are then re-introduced at the points of exit, passed down to the interior surface of the tarsus and along it, beneath the orbicularis, toward the edge of the lid, and brought out in front of the cilia close to each other. The upper edge of the tarsus is thus inclosed in a sling, and by tying the ligatures near the ciliary border the edge of the lid is everted. ["Congr. d'ophthal.," 1862, p. 236 (F).] 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a blepharostat; parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 mm. above it an incision is made through the skin for the entire length of the lid; the skin is then dissected up both sides, and a piece of the orbicular muscle, about 2 mm. wide, is excised; the skin and muscle are then pushed upward, and a wedge-shaped piece cut out of the tarsus throughout its whole length. Three sutures, each armed with two needles, are then passed through the middle and both ends of the wound in the tarsus, near its upper margin, in such a way that the loops are upward. The two ends of each suture are then passed beneath the skin of the lid margin and brought out on the margin just above the line of the lashes. They are then drawn tight and tied. The closing of the wound in the skin of the lid is not necessary. The edge of the lid is thus drawn outward and upward. The sutures may be removed on the third or fourth day. ["Klin. Monatsbl.," 1892, p. 34 (F).] 4. An o. for trichiasis, in which the two free ends of a silk thread are drawn through the eye of a curved needle, so that a sling is formed on the other side. The point of the needle is inserted in the free margin of the lid, as close as possible to the misplaced eyelash, and is brought out in a line with the normal cilia, at the external part of the lid about a line from its margin. The faulty eyelash is then placed in the sling by the aid of forceps, and the two drawn completely through, so that the lash lies in the tract of the needle wound. [F.]—**Spence's o.** See *Wharton's* AMPUTATION and *Spence's* AMPUTATION.—**Sperino's o.** An o. for cataract by paracentesis, based on the theory that the impairment of vision in cataract is partly dependent on a temporary disturbance in the intra-ocular circulation and partly on opacity of the lens. It consists in making a small puncture with a broad needle at the edge of the cornea or slightly in the sclerotic. A blunt probe is then inserted between the lips of the wound, and the aqueous humor slowly evacuated. The evacuations by the same opening may be made repeatedly during a single sitting, followed by an interval of several days, or singly at an interval of a day or two. They must be repeated many times. ["Ophth. Rev.," ii. p. 294 (F).]—**Steino'** (Ger.). See LITHOTOMY.—**Stevens's o.** Partial tenotomy or advancement of one of the ocular muscles, undertaken especially for the relief of the symptoms of muscular asthenopia and reflex nervous disturbances; advocated by G. T. Stevens. [B.]—**Stilling's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the punctum and canaliculus are incised, and a probe is passed down into the duct to find the exact seat of the stricture. The probe is then withdrawn, and the stricture is divided in three or four directions with Stilling's knife. A large probe is passed at intervals to prevent reunion. [F.]—**Stokes's o.** 1. See *Stokes's* AMPUTATION. 2. The removal of a wedge from the inner side of the neck of the astragalus for talipes valgus. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Streatfeild's o.** 1. An o. for atresia of the punctum lacrimale, in which the normal punctum and canaliculus are divided, and a fine director, suitably bent, is passed by this aperture into the other canaliculus, and, if possible, through the obliterated punctum. If this can not be done, the canaliculus can readily be laid open upon it. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iii, 4 (F).] 2. An o. for corelysis, consisting in making a puncture with a cutting needle through the cornea, midway between centre and margin, and at a point opposite the adhesion to be detached. The needle should be withdrawn without loss of aqueous humor. The corelysis hook, a fine and narrow spatula with a notch on one side, is introduced through the puncture, and carried between the iris and the lens. The adhesion is engaged in its notch, and broken or cut by traction across the pupil toward the puncture. 3. An o. for entropion, in which an incision is made transversely through the skin from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the lid margin, and 2 mm. above it; the lips of the wound are then widened, the orbicularis fibres are pushed aside, and a wedge-shaped piece, with the base 2 mm. wide and directed forward and the apex backward, is cut out of the tarsus, throughout the entire length of the lid; the wound is then united by deep sutures. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," 1858, p. 121 (F).] 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which two needle-hooks are employed, made of two cataract needles bent at their ends into two small hooks. The hook part is $\frac{1}{20}$ ctm. in extent. The sharp parts of the hooks are placed one on each side of the cornea near its margin, are pressed through the cornea into the anterior chamber, and are then turned down into the membranous sæptum and drawn slowly in opposite directions. ["Trans. of the Fourth Intern. Ophth. Cong.," 1872 (F).]—**Subcutaneous o.** An o. in which either there is no external wound or the external wound is made at a distance from the seat of o. and in such a way as not to expose the field of o. to the action of the air. [B.]—**Syme's o.** 1. See *Syme's external* URETHROTOMY. 2. See *Oval tegumentary flap* AMPUTATION. 3. See *Syme's* AMPUTATION. 4. See *English* RHINOPLASTY. 5. A form of excision of the tongue, in which the lower lip and jaw are divided in the median line to give room for reaching the whole organ. [E.]—**Szymanowsky's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, which consists in excising a triangular piece of skin at the external canthus by an incision made from the external canthus upward and outward until the upper end lies 8 mm. higher than the canthus, by an incision similar but twice as long, made downward and outward from the canthus, and by a vertical incision uniting the ends of the other two. The flap of skin being removed, the outer end of the lower lid is dissected up, and the ciliary margin, with the lashes, removed for a certain distance. The lid is then drawn up and replaced in position, and the parts maintained in apposition by sutures. 2. A form of blepharoplasty by a modification of the canthotemporal and temporogenal incisions. The first of these is made obliquely upward and outward, the second obliquely downward and inward. This admits, after the transplantation of the flap into place, of the insertion of sutures at the external canthus so as to prevent the sinking of the flap. [F.]—**Tait's o.** See SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY.—**Tagliacotian o.** See *Tagliacotian* RHINOPLASTY.—**Taylor's o.** See *Taylor's* OSTEOTOMY.—**Teale's o.** 1. See *Teale's* AMPUTATION. 2. An o. for lacrymal stricture, in which the lower canaliculus is slit as far as its opening into the sac, and probes of different sizes, with olive-shaped ends, are introduced into the duct. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan., 1860 (F).] 3. An o. for symblepharon, in which an incision is made through the adherent lid in a line corresponding to the margin of the concealed cornea, and the lid is then dissected from the eyeball until the latter moves freely. Then a flap of conjunctiva, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, is marked out, with its base at the sound conjunctiva bounding the inner extremity of the raw surface, and its apex passing toward the upper surface of the eyeball. This flap is then dissected from the globe, until it can be stretched across the chasm without great tension, care being taken to leave a sufficient thickness of tissue near its base. A second flap is made on the outside of the eyeball in the same manner. The inner flap is stretched across the raw surface of the eyelid, being fixed by its apex to the healthy conjunctiva at the outer edge of the wound. The outer flap is fixed across the raw surface of the eyeball, its apex being stitched to the conjunctiva near the base of the inner flap. After the two flaps are thus dovetailed into the wound, if there is any undue tension the conjunctiva may be incised in any direction near their base. There is another form applicable only to the lower lid. The lid is separated from the corneal margin backward as far as the retrotarsal fold. A band-shaped strip of ocular conjunctiva, 2 to 3 mm. wide, is dissected up from the globe above the cornea, and left attached at either end. This is then brought down over the cornea and made to fill up the raw surface on the globe where the lower lid was adherent to it, and is held in place by fine sutures. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iii, p. 253 (F); Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Thomas's o.** See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.—**Thompson's o.** The establishment of a permanent vesical fistula over the pubes for the relief of cystitis in cases of hypertrophy of the prostate. [E.]—**Trélat's o.** An o. for Dupuytren's contracture, like Adams's, except that the attachments between the skin and the fibrous band are divided with a blunt-pointed tenotome before the band is divided. [A, 520 (a. 29).]—**Tripier's o.** See *Tripier's mediotarsal* AMPUTATION.—**Vaginal cæsarean o.** Fr., *opération césarienne vaginale*. The o. of incising the cervix uteri or that portion of the uterus which projects into the vagina, to facilitate delivery. [A, 96.]—**Van Buren's o.** Linear cauterization of the mucous membrane within the anus with Paquelin's cautery for prolapsus ani. [E.]—**Velpeau's o.** An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in removing the adventitious tissue on either side of the cutaneous opening of the preternatural anus, to the extent of an inch or more, avoiding the deep or intestinal contour of the fistula, and then bringing the sides of the wound together with sutures, and applying a loose dressing. [Guyon (D, 72).]—**Vermale's o.** See *Vermale's* AMPUTATION.—**Verneuil's o.** See *Verneuil's* PROCTOTOMY and *Verneuil's* PROCTOPLASTY.—**Von Ammon's o.** 1. An o. for cicatricial ectropion, in which, the integument to the distance of an inch from the place of adhesion being put on the stretch, so that the adhesion of the lid to the orbit is brought completely into view, an incision is made parallel to the edge of the orbit and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from it, somewhat longer than the adhesion. From the ends of this incision two smaller incisions are carried to the edge of the orbit. The flap thus circumscribed is dissected up, care being taken to avoid wounding the canaliculi or cutting through the adhesion. The sutures are then applied, and the raw space is left to granulate. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, p. 47 (F).] 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrymal sac, which consists in opening and excising a portion of the anterior wall of the sac, taking care to avoid cutting the muscular fibres in the vicinity. This sets up an adhesive inflammation which closes the calibre of the sac. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xxvii, p. 32 (F).] 3. An o. for ectropion from caries applicable for eversion with adhesion of the cicatrix to the outer surface of the edge of the orbit. The deeply depressed cicatrix is surrounded by an incision, leaving it adherent to the bone, and the neighboring integument all round is detached, the lid set at liberty, and the eyelids closed. The external wound is then closed over the cicatrix. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, 49 (F).] 4. An o. for symblepharon (suitable only for narrow adhesions), in which, by two converging incisions through the entire thickness of the lid from lid margin to orbital margin, the lid is divided into two lateral movable portions and a central wedge-shaped adherent portion. The fresh edges of the lateral portions are then brought together in front of the central adherent wedge, and united by firm sutures. When the line of adhesion between these portions has become firm, the wedge-shaped piece is detached from the eyeball and the conjunctival cul-de-sac. ["Ztschr. f. Augenheilk.," iii, p. 235 (F).] 5. A form of blepharoplasty (more applicable to the lower lid than to the upper), in which all the cicatricial tissue is removed, and the remains of the lid liberated by incisions. This usually leaves a triangular space with the base parallel to the tarsal edge of the lid. An incision is then carried in the same direction with the base from its external angle toward the zygoma, while from the end of this another incision is continued downward and forward toward the apex of the triangle. The flap thus marked out is raised from the subjacent parts, except at its lower portion, and moved into the space to be filled up, where it is secured by sutures. The space left by its removal is treated as an open wound. [F.]—**Von Burow's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and the point of a knife is pushed through the tarsus near its outer end a line or more from the cilia, and carried along between the tarsus and the muscle from the outer to the inner end. If the tarsus is much thickened, a wedge-shaped piece is cut from the

upper side of the incision. A narrow strip of skin is then excised from the length of the lid, sutures are inserted in the skin, and the external wound is closed. ["Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," 1873, 24 (F).]—**Von Graefe's o.** 1. See *German* RHINOPLASTY. 2. An o. for dacryops in which a fine thread, armed with a curved needle, is passed through the aperture of the duct, and carried along the anterior wall of the cyst to a distance of about 2 mm., at which point it is again brought out, so that a bridge of the anterior cyst wall is included within the thread, which is tied in a loose loop. The intermediate bridge may either be allowed to slough through or may be divided after a few days. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," vii, 2, p. 2 (F).] 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which a wedge-shaped portion of the eyelid is cut out, and the edges of the wound united by means of the hare-lip suture; but before the thread is twisted round the pins the skin of the cheek is divided, to the extent of 1¼ inch, by an incision concentric with the edge of the orbit. The threads are then twisted, and their ends drawn upward and fixed to the forehead by adhesive plaster, so that the edge of the lower lid may be raised sufficiently. 4. An o. in which the lid is split in the intermarginal line into two leaves, anterior and posterior, from the lower lacrymal punctum to the external canthus. From the ends of this incision two vertical incisions, from 17 to 21 mm. long, are made through skin and muscle down upon the cheek, and the circumscribed quadrilateral flap is dissected up. The upper edge of this flap is then drawn strongly upward toward the forehead, and held in this position until the vertical incisions have been reunited in their new position by sutures. The upper angles of the flap, which are now much too high, are cut off by a bent incision, and securely attached to their proper position by sutures. The horizontal intermarginal wound is finally united by sutures, which are drawn up and fastened to the forehead by plaster. ["Archiv f. Ophth.," x, 2, 228 (F).] 5. An o. for entropion, in which two vertical sections, 4 mm. long, are made, extending from the anterior lid margin upward through the skin and orbicularis muscle, and limiting laterally the part to be transplanted. Then the lid is split vertically into an anterior and a posterior leaf, and the cutaneous leaf is stitched 2 mm. higher up along the vertical incisions. In order to lift the cutaneous leaf with the hair bulbs away from the posterior lid margin, an oval piece of skin may be removed above, or two or three upward-drawing sutures may be introduced. 6. An o. for entropion, in which a horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid parallel to the ciliary margin, and a triangular piece of skin, base downward, is cut out. A horizontal incision is then made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle close to the edge of the lid, and the muscle pushed aside so as to expose the tarsus. A triangular portion of the latter is then excised, with the base upward and close to the upper edge of the tarsus, and the apex downward close to the margin of the lid. Three horizontal sutures are introduced so as to close the wound in the skin, the middle one passing through the edges of the incision in the tarsus. 7. A radical o. for fistula of the lacrymal gland, consisting in extirpation of the gland. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," viii, 1, p. 279 (F).] 8. An o. for ptosis, in which an incision is made in the skin of the upper lid from end to end, parallel to the margin and 5 to 6 mm. above it. The orbicularis is laid bare by slight dissection and forcing apart of the edges of the wound. The muscular fibres are then in part excised with forceps and scissors along the whole length of the wound and for a width of 4 to 5 mm., and the central part of the muscle wound united by three sutures, which also close the wound in the skin. The ends of the wound in the skin are then closed by additional sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth., ix, 2, p. 57 (F).] 9. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a double-edged cutting needle is introduced through the sclerotic 4 to 5 lines from the edge of the cornea, and in the meridian corresponding to the prominent part of the detachment. The needle is placed perpendicularly behind the lens into the vitreous chamber for about 6 lines, and then by a simple lever movement of the handle the retina is incised. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 85 (F).] 10. An o. for staphyloma of the cornea, which consists in passing a stout double ligature, in a direction parallel to the cornea, through the coats of the eyeball and vitreous humor, so as to include them within a suture to an extent of 4 or 5 lines. The threads are to be left loosely tied, and the ends cut off short. This sets up purulent panophthalmitis, and the ligature is then to be removed. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 105 (F).] 11. An o. for shortening the lower eyelid for prolapse, in which, 3 mm. below the anterior lid margin and parallel with it, an incision as long as the tarsus is made through the skin. From the ends of the middle third of this incision two incisions are made which converge toward the orbital margin, and the triangular piece of skin included between them is excised. The skin is then dissected up on both sides, and the wound closed in a vertical direction by sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth,." x, 2, p. 223 (F).]—**Voro'** (Ger.). A preliminary o.—**Walsham and Willett's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in which the tendo Achillis is divided obliquely from above downward and from before backward, and the cut ends are slid past each other until the desired shortening is effected, and are very firmly stitched together in that position with catgut or kangaroo tendon. Several sutures are also taken through the skin, uniting it to the tendon. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Walton's o.** An o. for lacrymal stricture, which consists in slitting the upper canaliculus as far as the sac, and then introducing pure silver pins or styles through the sac into the duct, where they are allowed to remain for a varying period. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1863 (F).]—**Wardrop's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, which consists in shortening the skin of the lid by a ligature introduced for a distance of 2 ctm. under the skin of the lid and tied tightly, inclosing a fold of skin in the bight. [F.] 2. An o. for aneurysm, in which a ligature is applied to one branch of an artery affected with aneurysm so as to diminish the force of the circulation in the aneurysm. [Gross (α, 34.)]—**Watson's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which a strip of skin containing the inverted lashes is dissected up in the form of a long flap, while a flap similar in shape, but running in the opposite direction, is dissected from the skin above the first flap. Then the two flaps are slid past each other so as to change places, and are secured in their new position by sutures. [B.]—**Weber's o.** 1. A modification of Bowman's o. for lacrymal stricture. The upper canaliculus is slit with a Weber's knife passed into the sac, the canthal ligament is divided from the inside subcutaneously, and a conical silver sound is passed through the stricture, followed by the introduction of catgut elastic bougies, to effect dilatation. Subsequently bougies of laminaria were used, which were introduced and allowed to swell, and thus dilated the canal. ["Klin. Mon.," 1865, p. 110 (F).] 2. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a two-edged, lance-shaped knife, 4 mm. wide, is plunged through the cornea and obstructing membrane on the temporal side, passed behind the obstruction, and brought out on the nasal side. Then, with a pair of Wecket's forceps-scissors, the membrane is cut through above and below, and a quadrilateral piece excised. [F.]—**Wells's o.** 1. See *Wells's* CHOLECYSTOTOMY. 2. An o. for entropion, in which the edge of the lid is split into an anterior and a posterior leaf; a fold of skin is excised as in Arlt's o. for trichiasis, and a longitudinal incision is made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle so as to lay bare the tarsus, from which a wedge-shaped piece is cut as in Streatfeild's o. The wound is then united by deep sutures, which include the muscular fibres. 3. A slight modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus. The conjunctiva is divided with straight blunt-pointed scissors, and then, after the hook has been pushed under the tendon, instead of pushing off the conjunctiva, the tendon is divided subconjunctivally, and close to its insertion. 4. A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which the cicatrix is included between the horizontal incisions which converge at the nasal side, but diverge and descend somewhat at the temple. The diseased portion of lid is dissected away from the subjacent tissue, and the lid drawn into its normal position. A corresponding flap to fill the vacant space is dissected from the temple, twisted upon its base, fitted into the wound, and fastened there by suture. [F.]—**Wenzel's o.** An o. for artificial pupil which consists in piercing the cornea with a cataract knife, plunging it through the iris between its temporal edge and the contracted pupil, and carrying the knife onward, both iris and cornea being divided at once. A small pair of scissors is then introduced through the corneal incision, and the flap of iris is cut off. [F.]—**Wharton's o.** See *Wharton's* AMPUTATION.—**Wheelhouse's o.** See *Wheelhouse's external* URETHROTOMY.—**Whitehead's o.** Separation of the hæmorrhoidal mucous membrane around and within the anus, extraction and excision of the affected membrane, and suture of the membrane to the anal wound. [α, 34.]—**Wicherkiewicz's o.** An o. for scleritis, in which the conjunctiva is divided freely over the scleral inflammation, so as to expose the diseased part. Then with a small sharp spoon the soft, spongy, vascular, infiltrated tissue of the sclera is removed, until healthy tissue is reached. Iced compresses are then applied, and an antiseptic bandage. ["Ctrlbl. f. prackt. Augenheilk.," Oct., 1880 (F).]—**Wilde's o.** 1. An o. for trichiasis applicable where only two or three cilia are turned in. A horn spatula is placed beneath the lid, and an incision is made with a small knife down to the roots of the inverted lashes. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a point of silver nitrate is to be applied to the bottom of the wound, and then the lash or lashes are removed. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1844 (F).] 2. See *Wilde's* INCISION.—**Williams's o.** An o. for lacrymal stricture, similar to Walton's o., except that silver styles or probes of a considerable size are used, or for dense strictures silver probes 2 mm. in diameter at the end but increasing to 5 mm. at 7 or 8 mm. from the end. ["Arch. of Ophth.," i, 1, p. 78 (F).]—**Wladimiroff's o.** Osteoplastic resection of the bones of the tarsus, as far forward as the line of Cleopart's amputation, and of the articular surface of the tibia. The section of the tarsus passes through the middle of the cuboid and scaphoid bones. [Sklifossowsky, "Rev. de chir.," Dec., 1884, p. 952.]—**Wolfe's o.** 1. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a vertical slit is made with scissors in the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, laying bare the sclera at a point corresponding to the side of the detachment. The lips of the wound are separated by two small strabismus hooks, and the sclerotome is introduced obliquely into the sac formed by the fluid, so that the edges of the sclera wound overlap. Gentle pressure is made on the eyeball with a fine spatula, in the track of the receding lance. The lips of the conjunctival wound are united by a fine silk suture, and both eyes are bandaged. ["Practitioner," March, 1883 (F).] 2. An o. for symblepharon, which consists in the transplantation of the conjunctiva of the rabbit. The adhesions of the lid are divided so that the eyeball is freely movable. The external canthus of the rabbit is divided and ligatures are introduced into its conjunctiva, to mark the extent of the membrane to be removed. By means of the ligatures it is put on the stretch, and dissected out with strabismus scissors. The membrane is spread out to dry. The flap is cleansed and trimmed, slightly moistened, and removed to its new position, care being taken to keep the epithelial surface outward. It is then stitched to the free border of the lid (which is at the same time strongly everted), spread out, and secured at the cul-de-sac by ligatures, which are left in from 4 to 6 days. The portion of rabbit's conjunctiva chosen for transplantation, on account of its vascularity and looseness, is that which lines the inner canthus, covers the membrana nictitans, and extends as far as the cornea. ["Lancet," Apr. 8, 1876 (F).] 3. An o. for tympanic granulations, which consists in scraping off the proliferations from the promontory or from the accessible inferior or posterior wall of the tympanum, by means of small, sharp spoons of various shapes. 4. A form of blepharoplasty, consisting in transplantation of a flap without a pedicle, without cutting away any cicatricial tissue in the skin. A horizontal incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary region and 2 lines from it, and the cicatricial skin dissected up all round. The cicatricial subcutaneous tissue is then pared away till a clean surface is made. Then the two lids are fastened together at their ciliary margins by sutures. A flap of skin, somewhat larger than the space to be filled, is marked out on the chest or forearm where the skin is thin, and excised, and carefully freed from all areolar tissue by sharp scissors curved

on the flat. It is then transferred to the lid and molded into position. No sutures are applied to keep it in place, for fear of suppuration. Lint soaked in hot water is held upon the flap for five or ten minutes, and then a few other pieces of lint or borated cotton wrung out in hot water are laid upon the flap, and the whole covered and secured by an immovable bandage. Carbolic-acid solutions should not be employed. The eye should not be disturbed for three days, after which the dressing should be carefully removed, the parts cleansed with hot water, and then the same dressing reapplied and changed every day. The lids should not be severed for six weeks, and then only partially at first. [" Practitioner," Dec., 1882 (F).]—**Wood's o.** 1. An o. which consists in invaginating the hernia sac, without the skin, within the inguinal canal, the hinder and inner walls of the inguinal canal being drawn forward by sutures, and fixed to the anterior and outer walls. [E.] 2. An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which a lid of integument is turned down from the abdomen above the opening with its skin surface inward, and this flap is covered by two others taken from the inguinal regions. [E.] 3. An o. for varicocele, in which the veins are surrounded subcutaneously by a double wire noose, and the pressure on the wire is maintained by a metallic spring till the division is accomplished. [E.] 4. See *Wood's* RHINOPLASTY.—**Woolhouse's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in attempting to divide with a needle, introduced through the sclerotica, the whitish fibres of plastic deposit which bind down the iris and close the pupil. [F.]—**Wutzer's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus by a cylindrical wooden plug passed into the inguinal canal in the hollow of the invaginated structures, up to its neck, a grooved wooden pad being applied externally to hold the parts in position. The two wooden instruments are held together by a needle (inclosed in the cylindrical one, and made to pass through the internal ring and external tissues) and a screw. [E.]—**Zeller's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which a triangular flap is dissected up and reflected at the base of the web; on the dorsal aspect the web is divided; the flap is carried forward between the fingers, and fixed to the palmar surface between the clefts. In this way a commissure of sound skin is provided. [A, 520 (α, 29).]

OPÉRATION (Fr.), n. O-pa-ra3-se-o2n2. See OPERATION.—**O. à blanc.** See *Bloodless o.*—**O. à ciel ouvert.** See *Open* OPERATION.—**O. d'attente.** A tentative operation.

OPERATIVE, adj. O2p'u5r-at-i2v. Lat., *operativus* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opératif*. Ger., *wirkend*, *wirksam*. 1. Having the power of acting; effective. [E.] 2. Pertaining to operations. [α, 48.]

OPERATOR, n. O2p'u5r-at-o2r. Lat., *o.* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opérateur*. Ger., *Operateur*. It., *operatore*. Sp., *operador*. One who operates; especially, in surgery, one who performs manual operations. [α, 48.]

OPERATORY, n. O2p'u5r-at-o-ri2. From *operari*, to work. An old term for a laboratory. [L, 56 (α, 43).]

OPERCLE, n. Op'u5r-k'l. See OPERCULUM.

OPERCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. O-pe2r-ku6-la2r. See OPERCULAR; as a n., see *Splenial* BONE.

OPERCULAR, adj. Op-u5rk'u2l-a3r. Lat., *opercularis* (from *operculum*, a cover). Fr., *operculaire*. Ger., *deckend*, *deckelartig*. 1. Pertaining to an operculum. 2. Covering as with a lid. [B, 1 (α, 35); B, 198.]

OPERCULATE, adj. Op-u5rk'u2l-at. Lat., *operculatus*. Fr., *operculé*. Ger., *bedeckelt*. Furnished with an operculum. The *Operculatæ* are the *Musci*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

OPERCULE (Fr.), n. O-pe2r-ku6l. See OPERCULUM.—**O. de l'iléon.** Of Varolius, the ileo-cæcal valve. [C. Debierre, "Lyon méd.," Nov. 8, 1885.]—**O. du lobe supérieur.** See OPERCULUM (1st def.).

OPERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o2p)-u6rk(e2rk)'u2l(u4l)-u3m-(u4m). From *operire*, to cover. Fr., *opercule*, *plateau strié* (2d def.). Ger., *Klappdeckel* (1st def.), *ringförmiger Lappen* (1st def.), *cuticulärer Rahmen* (2d def.), *Deckel* (5th def.), *Deckelchen* (5th def.). Syn.: *bright border* (2d def.). Lit., a lid or flap. 1. A group of small convolutions situated at the angle formed by the two limbs of the Sylvian fissure and concealing the insula. [I, 6.] 2. Of Engelmann, the highly refractive portion of the free end of a ciliated cell, composed of the pedicles connecting the cilia with the intracellular fibres. Everth, Marchi, and others consider it merely a differentiated portion of the cell through which the cilia project. [I, J.] See also *Cuticular* LAYER. 3. In fishes, the chain of flat bones covering the gills, consisting of the interoperculum and the opercular, preopercular, and subopercular bones. [B, 28 (α, 27); L, 14, 207.] 4. In the *Mollusca*, a horny or shelly plate developed on the hinder part of the foot, serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted within it. [B, 28 (α, 27).] 5. A lid, such as that of the pitcher-plant; especially the top of a capsule that separates transversely by an even line. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).] See *Opercular* BONE.—**O. cutis.** See EPIDERMIS.—**O. ilei.** See *Ileo cæcal* VALVE.—**O. laryngis.** See EPIGLOTTIS.—**O. lobi superioris.** See *O.* (1st def.).—**O. naris, O. nasale.** In birds, the nasal scale; the roofing of the external nostrils. [L, 343.]—**O. occipitale.** Of Gratiolet, a detached portion of the occipital lobe in apes. [I, 17 (K).]—**O. oculi.** The eyelid. [F.]—**O. sellæ.** See DIAPHRAGMA *hypophyseos*.

OPERIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o2p)-e2r-i2-me2nt'u3m(u4m). From *operire*, to cover. The membrana tympani. [L, 349.]

OPERIRT (Ger.), n. Op-e2r-ert'. A patient who has been subjected to an operation.

OPERIRWUTH (Ger.), n. Op-a-rer'vut. See ERGASIOMANIA.

OPERMENT (Ger.), n. Op-e2r-me2nt'. See ORPIMENT.

OPHELIC ACID, n. O2f-e2l'i2k. An amorphous viscid yellow substance, $C_{13}H_{20}O_{10}$, of a faint gentian-like odor and aciduious bitter taste, obtained from *Chiretta*, soluble in ether, alcohol, and water. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]

OPHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O2f-i2-as(a3s)'i2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὀφίασις (from ὄφις, a serpent). 1. Alopecia of the vertex extending toward the ears, sometimes toward the forehead, the denuded area being suggestive of a serpent's trail. 2. Of Sauvages, a circumscribed form of alopecia attended with desquamation. 3. Leprosy. 4. Any serpiginous disease of the skin. [G, 13, 17.]—**O. leuce.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**O. sordida.** See *Black* LEPROSY.

OPHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O2f-i2d'i2-a3. From ὀφίδιον, a little snake. An order of the *Reptilia*; the snakes or serpents. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

OPHIDOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. O2f-i2d-o2m'o2n-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-mon'ados* (*-adis*). From ὄφις, a serpent, and μονάς, single. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, by Zopf considered identical with *Beggiatoa*. [α, 35.]—**O. jenensis.** The *Spirillum jenense*. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**O. sanguinea.** The *Spirillum sanguineum*. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]

OPHIOCARYON (Lat.), n. n. O2f-i2-o(o3)-ka2r(ka3r)'i2(u6)-o2n. From ὄφις, a serpent, and κάρυον, a nut. A genus of trees of the *Sabiaceæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. paradoxum.** Snake-nut (or -seed), indigenous to Guiana. The spirally twisted embryo is said to be used by the Indians as an antidote to the poison of serpents. [B, 19, 42, 185 (α, 35).]

OPHIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. O2f-i2-o(o3)-glo2s(glos)'su3m-(su4m). From ὄφις, a serpent, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *ophioglosse*. Ger., *Natterzunge*. Adder's-tongue; a genus of cryptogams distinguished by its spicate fructification, typical of the *Ophioglossaceæ* (Fr., *ophioglossacées*), which are: Of Presl, an order of the *Filicineæ*; of Gray, a division of the *Filices*. Other authors, distinguishing them from ferns by their ringless sporangeia, their straight vernation, and especially their subterranean chlorophylless prothallium, regard them either as a distinct class of cryptogams or as a division of the *Stipulatæ*. The *Ophioglossæ* and the *Ophioglosseæ* (Fr., *ophioglossées*; Ger., *Ophioglosseen*) are the same. [B, 1, 19, 34, 104, 180, 291 (c, 35).]—**O. bulbosum.** Fr., *ophioglosse bulbeuse*. A species growing in wet pine barrens in Louisiana and Georgia, and southward to Chile. The root, a subglobous bulb, is eaten. [B, 249; B, 34, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. vulgatum.** Fr., *ophioglosse commune*, *herbe à daucune* (ou *sans couture*), *lance de Christ*, *langue de Christ* (ou *de serpent*). Ger., *gemeine Natterzunge*, *Natterzünglein*, *Otterzunge*, *Schlangenzunge*, *Aehrenfarren*. Common adder's-tongue, adder's-spear, diagons, cock's-comb; a widely dispersed species with a sweetish mucilaginous taste. The herb, *herba ophioglossi* (seu *echioglossi*, seu *linguæ serpentariæ*), was formerly official and used as an application to wounds, tumors, sores, etc., and as a mild astringent. Its mucilaginous fronds are still employed in the preparation of salves. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

OPHIOGRAPHY, OPHIOLOGY, n's. O2f-i2-o2g'ra2f-i2, -o2l'-o-ji2. See HERPETOLOGY (1st def.).

OPHIOPHAGOUS, adj. O2f-i2-o2f'o2g-u3s. Lat., *ophiophagus* (from ὄφις, a serpent, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *ophiophage*. Ger., *schlangenfressend*. Serpent-eating (said of birds). [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

OPHIOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. O2f-i2-o(o3)-pog'o2n(on). Gen., *-ou'os* (*-is*). From ὄφις, a serpent, and πώγων, a beard. Ger., *Schlangenbart* (2d def.). 1. Of Kunth, the genus *Liriope*. 2. Of Ker, a genus of herbs of the *Ophiopogoneæ*, which are: Of Endlicher, a family related to the *Smilaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hæmodoraceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. japonicus.** Ger., *japonischer Schlangenbart*, *japonische Maiblume*. Japanese snake's-beard; a species found in China and Japan, where the tubercles of the root are used as a demulcent and pectoral. They contain calcium oxalate, starch, a variety of gum, and levulose, and have a slightly bitter, astringent taste. The drug is said to be used in China as a tonic and narcotic. [A, 496; B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, xxvii (α, 14, 50).]

OPHIORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. O2f-i2-o2r-ri(ri2)'za3. From ὄφις, a serpent, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *ophiorrhize*. Ger., *Schlangenwurzel*. Snake-root; a genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Ophiorrhizeæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Contortæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. mitreola.** A species used in India in snake-bites; by Wood identified with the *Mitreola petiolata* of North America. [B, 34, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. mungos.** Fr., *ophiorrhize mungho*. Ger., *ächte Schlangenwurzel*. East Indian snake-root, the earth-gall of the Malays: an intensely bitter species. The root, *radix mungos* (seu *serpentum*, seu *serpentariæ indicæ*, seu *ophiorrhizæ mungos*, seu *mustelæ*), was formerly used against snake-bites, putrid and nervous fevers, and hydrophobia, and as an anthelminthic. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

OPHIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2f-i2-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὄφις, a serpent. Of Sauvages, a form of circumscribed baldness attended with desquamation; probably either seborrhœa capillitii or trichophytosis capitis. [G, 17.]

OPHIOXYLIN, n. O2f-i2-ox'i2l-in. Fr., *ophioxyline*. An active, very pungent, yellow crystalline principle, $C_{16}H_{13}O_6$, somewhat resembling juglone, extracted by means of chloroform from the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. The solution colors the skin first yellow and then brown. O. is purgative and anthelminthic. ["Merck's Bul.," June, 1888, p. 19; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, 704 (α, 50); "Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1890, p. 314 (α, 50).]

OPHIOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. O2f-i2-o2x'i2(u6)-lo2n. From ὄφις, a serpent, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Schlangenholz*. Serpent-wood; a genus of the *Ophioxyleæ* (Fr., *ophioxylées*) of Endlicher, which are a suborder of the *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 19, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. serpentinum, O. trifoliatum.** Fr., *o.* (ou *arbre*, ou *racine*)

des serpens, bois (ou racine) de couleuvre. Ger., *ächtes Schlangenholz.* The *harkai* of Bombay, *chandra* of Bengal, East Indian snakewood ; a twining plant or erect shrub growing in Ceylon and British India. The root (by Guibourt confounded with coptis-root) is very bitter, and has an acrid odor when fresh. It contains much starch and a crystalline principle (see OPHIOXYLIN). In India it is used as a febrifuge and anthelmlnthic and against dysentery and snake-bites. In very large doses it is a drastic purgative. It is used externally in scabies. The milky juice is used for leucoma. [A, 496 ; B, 172, 180. 275 (a, 35) ; " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14, 50) ; " Nouv. rem.," April 24, 1889. pp. 212, 215.]

OPHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-li^{2}k(lu^{6}k)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-lyct'idos (-idis).* Fr., *ophlyctide.* Of Alibert, see APHTHÆ.

OPHRYA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f'ri^2(ru^6)-a^3. From ὀφρύς, the eyebrow. An old term for *ophrys* (see SUPERCILIUM. [F.]

OPHRYO-ALVEOLO-AURICULAR, adj. O^{2}f'''ri^2-o-a^{2}l-ve''o-lo-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From ὀφρύς, the eyebrow, *alveolus,* a small cavity, and *auricula,* the external ear. Pertaining to the ophryon, the alveolar point, and the auricular point. [L.]

OPHRYO-INIAC. O^{2}f''ri^2-o-i^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}k. Connecting the ophryon and the inion. [a, 48.]

OPHRYON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. From ὀφρύς, the eyebrow. Fr., *point sus-orbitaire* (ou *sus-nasal*). In craniometry, the median point of the inferior frontal bone. [L, 149, 150 (a, 50).]

OPHRYO-OPISTHIAC, adj. O^{2}f''ri^2-o-o^{2}p-i^{2}sth'i^2-a^{2}k. From ὀφρύς, the eyebrow, and ὀπίσθιος, hinder. Connecting the ophryon and the opisthion. [a, 48.]

OPHRYPHTHEIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-ri^2(ru^{6}f)-thi(the^2-i^2)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-ias'is).* From ὀφρύς, the eyebrow, and φθειρίασις, phtheiriasis. Fr., *ophryphthiriase.* Phtheiriasis of the eyebrows and eyelashes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHRYS (Lat.), n. m. and f. O^{2}f'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *-oph'ryos, oph'ryis.* Gr., ὀφρύς. Ger., *O.* (2d def.). 1. See SUPERCILIUM. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Listera ovata.* 3. A genus of the *Ophrydeæ,* which are a tribe of orchids. The tubers of several of the species are used as salep. The *Ophrydineæ* of Koch are the same. [a, 35.]—**Herba ophrydis.** See under LISTERA *ovata.*—**O. apifera.** Ger., *bienenartige O.* Bee- (or honey-) flower (or orchid) ; a species found in central and southern Europe. The bulbs are used like salep. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. arachnites.** Black (or late) spider-orchis, used like *O. apifera.* [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. aranifera.** Common (or early) spider-orchis. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. myodes.** Ger., *fliegenartige O.* A European species, used like *O. apifera.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. ovata.** See LISTERA *ovata.*

OPHTHALMAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)-ra^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ἄγρα, a catching. Fr., *ophthalmagre.* Gout of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

OPHTHALMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *ophthalmalgie.* Ger., *Ophthalmalgie, Augenschmerz.* Pain or neuralgia in the eye ; ciliary neuralgia. [F.]

OPHTHALMEMICRANIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-me^{2}m-(mam)-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ἡμι-, half, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *ophthalmémicranie.* Ger., *Augenmigräne.* See *Epileptoid* AMAUROSIS.

OPHTHALMEMPASMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-me^{2}m-pa^{2}z(pa^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-pas'matos (-atis).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ἐμπάσσειν, to sprinkle. Ger., *Augenstreupulver.* An old term for a dry collyrium. [F.]

OPHTHALMENTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-me^{2}nt-o(o^3)-zo'o^{2}n. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ἐντός, within, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *ophthalmentozoaire.* A parasite in the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. Gr., ὀφθαλμία (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *ophthalmie.* Ger., *Ophthalmie, Augenentzündung, Augenübel.* 1. Any inflammation of the eye or its appendages. 2. In later use, any inflammation of the conjunctiva. [F.] For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding entries under CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Aphthous o.** See CONJUNCTIVITIS *phlyctænulosa maligna.* — **Army o., Blenorrhagic o.** See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Catarrhal o.** Ger., *Augenschnupfen.* Catarrhal conjunctivitis. [a, 34.]—**Contagious o.** Fr., *ophthalmie de contagion.* See *O. contagiosa* and *O. consensualis.*—**Dry o.** See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**Egyptian o.** See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Electric o.** O. observed in workmen obliged to stand near arc lights, and supposed to be caused by the electric light. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 165 (a, 35).]—**Fungous o.** Lat., *mycophthalmia.* Ger., *schwämmige Augenentzündung.* Inflammation of the eye caused by fungi. [a, 34.]—**Gonorrhœal o.** See *Gonorrhœal* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Gouty o.** See *O. arthritica.*—**Humid o.** See CHEMOSIS.—**Intermittent o.** Ophthalmalgia occurring in paroxysms at intervals of several days. [a, 34.]—**Jequiritic o., Jequirity o.** A purulent o. produced by the action of jequirity (for the cure of granular conjunctivitis). [B ; L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Leprous o.** Ger., *Augenaussatz.* Lepra of the conjunctiva, eyelid, or iris. [a, 34.]—**Leucorrhœal o.** Of Wilde, o. occurring in a person affected with leucorrhœa, and supposed to be caused by direct infection. [a, 34.]—**Malignant o.** An acute form of purulent o. that rapidly destroys life by extension of the inflammatory process to the brain. [a, 34.]—**Mercurial o.** Lat., *o. mercurialis.* O. supposed to be caused by the administration of mercury. [a, 34.]—**Metastatic o.** See CHORIOIDITIS *embolica.*—**Migratory o.** Lat., *o. migratoria.* See *Sympathetic o.* —**Military o.** Purulent o. ; so called because it is common among soldiers. [a, 34.]—**Milk o.** Ger., *Milchophthalmie.* An old term for a form of o. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Mixed o.** O. externa associated with o. interna. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. abdominalis.** An old term for a conjunctivitis supposed to be intimately connected with some disease of the abdominal organs. [F.] Cf. *O. hæmorrhoidalis.*—**O. angularis.** See CANTHITIS.—**O. arida.** See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**O. arthritica.** Ger., *arthritische Augenentzündung.* O. due to gout. [a, 34.]—**O. bellica.** See *Military o.* —**O. biliosa.** Ger., *galligte Augenentzündung.* O. supposed to be due to hepatic disease. [F.]—**O. blennorrhoica.** See *Gonorrhœal* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. blenorrhoica senilis.** See *O. senilis.*—**O. brasiliana.** Of Gama Lobo, a disease occurring in Brazil among ill-nourished negroes, in which the conjunctiva is whitish-gray, with a dry, tallow-like surface, over which the tears run without moistening it. This extends to the ocular conjunctiva, and then the cornea is involved, and sloughs. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] Cf. XEROPHTHALMIA.—**O. cachectica.** O. supposed to be due to some cachexia. [L, 135 (a, 34).]—**O. cacochymica.** An old term for an o. supposed to be due to a dyscrasia. [F.]—**O. cancrosa.** Of Sauvages, cancer of the eye. [a, 34.]—**O. catarrhalis pustularis.** Of Arlt, a form of ocular conjunctivitis characterized by an injection of the blood-vessels, usually near the outer canthus, with œdema and swelling of the surrounding conjunctiva and the formation of a small pustule. [F.]—**O. chemosis.** Of Sauvages, chemosis. [a, 34.]—**O. chorioideæ.** Of Sauvages, chorioiditis. [a, 34.]—**O. consensualis.** O. transferred from a distant diseased organ. [L, 135 (a, 50).] See *O. abdominalis, O. metastatica, Sympathetic* o., and *Phlebitic* o. (1st def.).—**O. contagiosa.** Fr., *ophthalmie contagieuse.* Ger., *ansteckende Ophthalmie* (oder *Augenentzündung*). Granular or purulent conjunctivitis ; so called because of the contagious character of the secretion. [F.]—**O. epiphora.** See HYGROPHTHALMIA.—**O. erethica.** O. attended by pain or some other affection of the nervous system. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. erysipelatosa.** 1. Of Arlt, a severe form of catarrhal conjunctivitis, accompanied by great swelling of the tarsal and retrotarsal portions and numerous small ecchymoses. [F.] 2. See *Erysipelatous* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. externa.** See CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. febricosa.** See FEBRIS *quotidiana ophthalmica.*—**O. fœtalis.** O. occurring during fœtal development and causing ankyloblepharon. [A, 319 (a. 34).]—**O. gallica.** See *Venereal o.*—**O. gangrænosa.** A very acute form of o., with gangrene, moist or dry, of the entire eye, consecutive to malignant mixed o., and occurring especially after violent contusions and gunshot wounds, or after badly treated erysipelatous conjunctivitis. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. gastrica.** O. supposed to be caused by gastritis. [a, 34.]—**O. glandularis.** Ger., *Augendrüsenentzündung, Augenliderdrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. [L, 135 (a, 50).] Cf. *Glandular* CONJUNCTIVITIS and ADENOPHTHALMIA.—**O. hæmatolytica.** An old term for o. supposed to be due to a lessened amount of the fibrin in the blood. [F.]—**O. hæmorrhoidalis.** An old term for o. supposed to be due to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux. [F.]—**O. hydatomeningica.** Inflammation of Descemet's membrane. [a, 34.]—**O. impetiginosa.** Chronic o. consensualis or o. metastatica associated with impetigo capitis. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. interna.** Ger., *innere Augenentzündung.* Inflammation of the iris, chorioid, retina, or other parts of the bulb of the eye. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. interna chorioidealis.** Chorioiditis. [L, 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna hyaloidealis.** Hyalitis. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. lymphatica.** See *O. cachectica* and *O. torpida.*—**O. melanotica.** An old term supposed to be synonymous with general melanosis of the eyeball. [F.]—**O. membranarum.** Of Cullen, chemosis. [a, 34.]—**O. menstrualis.** Fr., *ophthalmie menstruelle.* Ger., *menstruelle* (oder *monatliche*) *Ophthalmie.* An old term for o. supposed to be due to suppression of the menses. [F.]—**O. metastatica.** See CHORIOIDITIS *embolica.*—**O. migratoria.** See *Sympathetic o.*—**O. morbillosa.** Ger., *morbillöse Augenentzündung.* The conjunctivitis of measles. [F.]—**O. mucosa.** See CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. neonatorum.** Fr., *ophthalmie des nouveauxnés.* Ger., *Augenentzündung* (oder *Augenblenorrhöe*) *der Neugeborenen.* Purulent o. occurring in new-born children ; generally due to infection from the genital canal of the mother.—**O. neuroparalytica.** O. caused by paralysis of the fifth nerve. [a, 34.]—**O. notha.** Of Sennertus, catarrhal o. [a, 34.]—**O. periodica.** See *Periodic* o.—**O. periorbitalis.** O. from extension of inflammation of the circumorbital tissues. [L, 135 (a, 34).]—**O. phlegmonosa.** Purulent o. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. phlyctænodes.** Of Sauvages, phlyctænular o. [a, 34.]—**O. pruriginosa, O. psorica.** Fr., *ophthalmie psorique.* Ger., *krätzartige* (oder *psorische*) *Ophthalmie.* See BLEPHARITIS *ulcerosa.*—**O. pura.** See *O. phlegmonosa.*—**O. purulenta mitior.** Pink-eye ; a mild form of contagious conjunctivitis. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 712 (a, 34).]—**O. pyorrhoica.** See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. scarlatinosa.** Fr., *ophthalmie scarlatineuse.* Ger., *scharlachartige Ophthalmie, scarlatinöse Augenentzündung.* The conjunctivitis and keratitis occurring with or after scarlatina. [F.]—**O. scorbutica.** The keratitis, iritis, or chorioiditis, or all three combined, sometimes associated with scorbutus. [F.]—**O. scrofulosa torpida.** O. associated with scrofula. [a, 34.]—**O. senilis.** Fr., *ophthalmie sénile.* Ger., *Ophthalmie des hohen Alters, Altersaugenentzündung.* Of Arlt, catarrhal conjunctivitis in old people. [F.]—**O. sicca.** See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**O. specifica.** Any o. due to a general dyscrasia. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**O. sthenica, O. synochica.** See *O. phlegmonosa.*—**O. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic* IRITIS.—**O. taraxis.** Of Aetius, catarrhal o. [a, 34.]—**O. tarsi.** Fr., *ophthalmie tarsale.* Ger., *Entzündung der Tarsalbindehaut.* See *Palpebral* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. tenebricosa.** See GUTTA *serena.*—**O. torpida.** Chronic o.—**O. toxicosa.** O. due to any toxic agency. [F.]—**O. trachomatosa.** See *Granular* CONJUNCTIVITIS (2d def.).—**O. trichiasis.** Of St. Yves, trichiasis. [a, 34.]—**O. trichomatosa.** An old term for an insidious iritis supposed to be of trichomatous origin. [F.]—**O. tuberculosa.** Of Sauvages, chalazion. [a, 34.]—**O. universalis.** See PANOPHTHALMITIS.—**O. uveæ.** Of Sauvages, o. caused by displacement of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber. [a, 34.]—**Periodic o.** Lat., *o. periodica.* 1. A disease of the eye met with in horses, which appears to be of constitutional origin and terminates in loss of vision. [a, 29.] 2. An o. which recurs at periodical

intervals. [B.]—**Phlebitic o.** Fr., *ophthalmie phlébitique* (2d and 3d def's). 1. An old term for o. due to a secondary deposit from "a sharp humor contained in the veins," which was "carried upward and settled in the head." [A, 69.] 2. Of Mackenzie, o. phlegmonosa secondary to purulent phlebitis or to pyæmia. See *Puerperal o.*—**Phlyctænular o.** An o. affecting either the cornea or the conjunctiva, characterized by the formation of what are apparently small vesicles or pustules. [F.] Cf. CONJUNCTIVITIS *phlyctænulosa.*—**Puerperal o.** Ger., *Augenentzündung der Wöchnerinnen.* See *Phlebitic* o. (2d def.).—**Rheumatic o.** Fr., *ophthalmie rhumatismale.* Ger., *rheumatische Augenentzündung.* Of Wardrop, scleritis, keratitis, iritis, or panophthalmitis associated with and apparently caused by rheumatism. [a. 34.]—**Subconjunctival o.** Of von Ammon, a localized scleritis. [F.]—**Sympathetic o.** Inflammation of one eye occurring as the result of injury to the other. It may appear as a malignant irido-cyclitis, as an irido-chorioiditis, as a posterior chorioido-retinitis, or as a neuro-retinitis. [Bull (a, 34).]—**Varicose o.** See CIRSOPHTHALMIA.—**Venereal o.** Of the older writers, syphilitic iritis or keratitis. [a, 34.]

OPHTHALMIATRICS, n. sing. O[2]f-tha[2]l-mi[2]-a[2]t'ri[2]ks. Lat., *ophthalmiatria* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ἰατρική, surgery), *ophthalmiatrotechnica.* Ger., *Ophthalmiatrik.* See OPHTHALMOLOGY.

OPHTHALMIC, adj. O[2]f-tha[2]l'mi[2]k. Gr., ὀφθαλμικός (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Lat., *ophthalmicus.* Fr., *ophtalmique.* Ger., *ophthalmisch.* See OCULAR; as a n., a remedy for certain eye diseases.

OPHTHALMIE (Fr.), n. Of-ta[3]l-me. See OPHTHALMIA.—**O. algérienne.** A form of chronic contagious conjunctivitis occurring among the residents in Algeria, especially European soldiers, in which the vesicular granulations were formerly regarded as true neoplasms, distinct from the papillary hypertrophy. [F.]—**O. des neiges.** Snow-blindness. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**O. profonde.** Panophthalmitis. [a, 34.]

OPHTHALMIE (Ger.), n. Of-ta[3]l-me'. See OPHTHALMIA.—**Krätzartige O.** See BLEPHARITIS *ulcerosa.*—**Reflectorische O.** See *Phlyctænular* CONJUNCTIVITIS.

OPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mi(me)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-mit'idos (-idis).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Inflammation of the entire eyeball. [a, 29.]

OPHTHALMOBIOTIC, adj. O[2]f-tha[2]l-mo-bi-o[2]t'i[2]k. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and βιοῦν, to live. Of E. S. Bartsch, pertaining to the development and physiology of the eye. [a, 34.]

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l-(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-ble[2]n-no[2]r-re'(ro[2]'e[2])-a[3]. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmoblennorrhée.* See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**O. gonorrhoica.** Of Lohmeyer, gonorrhœal ophthalmia. [a, 34.]

OPHTHALMOBRACHYTES (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-bra[2]k(bra[3]ch[2])'i[2]t(u[6]t)-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os (-et'is).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and βραχύτης, shortness. Fr., *ophthalmobrachyte.* Ger., *Augenachenverkürzung.* A shortening of the axis of the eye; also, an abnormally short eye-axis. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

OPHTHALMOCACE (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo[2]k'a[3]-se(ka). Gen., *-moc'aces.* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and κακός, evil. See CACOPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)''-mo(mo[3])-ka[3]r-si[2]n(ki[2]n)-o'ma[3]. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Fr., *ophthalmocarcinome.* Ger., *Augenkrebs.* Cancer of the eyeball or eyelids. [F.]

OPHTHALMOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l-mo(mo[3])-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o[2]f-tha[2]l'mo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmocèle.* Ger., *Augenbruch.* See EXOPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-ko[2]l(ch[2]o[2]l)-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and χόλος, bile. See OPHTHALMIA *biliosa.*

OPHTHALMOCHROITES (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-kro(ch[2]ro[2])-it(et)'ez(as). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and χροΐζειν, to color. Fr., *ophthalmochroïte.* The black pigment of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OPHTHALMOCONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l-(tha[3]l)''mo(mo[3])-ko[2]n-ju[3]n[2]k(yu[4]n[2]k)-ti[2](te)-vi(we)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See OPHTHALMIA and CONJUNCTIVITIS.

OPHTHALMOCOPIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-kop(ko[2]p)'i[2]-a[3]. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and κόπος, fatigue. See COPOPSIA and ASTHENOPIA.

OPHTHALMODESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-de[2]s-mi(me)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-mit'idos (-idis).* See CONJUNCTIVITIS.

OPHTHALMODESMON (Lat.), n. n. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-de[2]s'mo[2]n. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and δεσμός, a bond. The conjunctiva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMODESMOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l-(tha[3]l)''mo(mo[3])-de[2]s'''mo(mo[3])-zer(xar)-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, δεσμός, a bond, and ξηρός, dry. Fr., *ophthalmodesmoxérose.* Ger., *Vertrocknung der Bindehaut.* Excessive dryness of the conjunctiva; xerophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-di[2]n(du[6]n)'i[2]-a[3]. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *ophthalmodynie.* Ger., *Augenschmerz.* Neuralgia of the eye. [F.]

OPHTHALMŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-me[2]d-(mo[2]-e[2]d)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *œdème de la conjonctive.* Ger., *Bindehautödem.* An old term for chemosis. [F.]

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY, n. O[2]f-tha[2]l-mo[2]g'ra[2]f-i[2]. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and γράφειν, to write. See OPHTHALMOLOGY.

OPHTHALMOHYDRORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-hid(hu[6]d)-ro[2]r-re(ra)'a[3]. See OPHTHALMYDRORRHŒA.

OPHTHALMOLITH, n. O[2]f-tha[2]l'mo-li[2]th. Lat., *ophthalmolithus* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *ophthalmolithe.* Ger., *O., Augapfelverhärtung.* A stony concretion in the eye. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

OPHTHALMOLOGY, n. O[2]f-tha[2]l-mo[2]l'o-ji[2]. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *ophthalmologie, oculistique.* Ger., *Augenlehre, Augenheillehre, Augenheilkunde, Augenkrankheitslehre, Ophthalmologie.* The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the eye. [F.]

OPHTHALMOLYMA (Lat.), n. f. and n. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-li(lu[6])'ma[3]. Gen., *-ym'æ, -ym'atos (-atis).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λύμη, destruction. Fr., *ophthalmolyme.* Deterioration or destruction of the eyeball. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

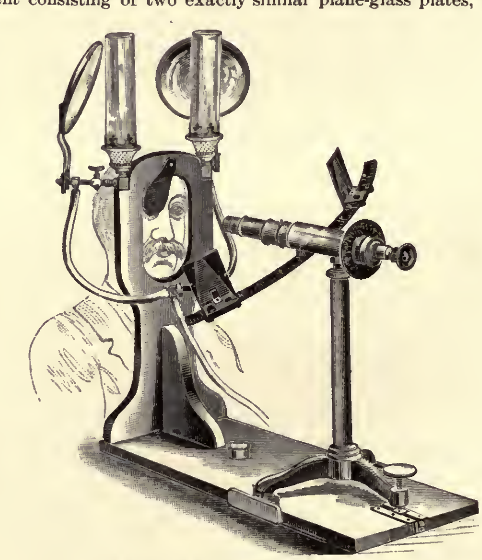
OPHTHALMOMACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-ma[2]k(ma[3]k)-ros'i[2]s. Gen., *-cros'eos (-is).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μάκρωσις, an enlarging. Ger., *Augapfelvergrösserung.* Enlargement of the eyeball. [L, 80.]

OPHTHALMOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo-(mo[3])-ma[2]l(ma[3]l)-a(a[3])'si[2](ki[2])-a[3]. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *ophthalmo-malacie.* Ger., *Augapfelerweichung, Ophthalmomalacie.* A condition of the eye, independent of any inflammatory process, characterized by diminished tension and size. [F.]—**O. intermittens.** A form of o. in which the diminution of tension appears suddenly, remains for a few hours or days, and then disappears, to reappear again and again at irregular intervals. [F.]—**O. simplex.** A form of o. in which the diminution of tension and size of the eyeball remains unchanged for a length of time. [F.]

OPHTHALMOMELANOMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-me[2]l-a[2]n(a[3]n)-om'a[3]. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μέλας, black. Fr., *ophthalmo-mélanome.* Ger., *Augenmelanom.* Melanoma of the eyeball. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]f-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)-mo(mo[3])-me[2]l-a[2]n(a[3]n)-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *ophthalmomélanose.* 1. The formation of an ophthalmomelanoma. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See OPHTHALMOMELANOMA.

OPHTHALMOMETER, n. O[2]f-tha[2]l-mo[2]m'e[2]t-u[6]r. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmomètre.* Ger., *O., Augenmesser.* 1. An instrument invented by Petit for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. 2. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundus. 3. Of Helmholtz, an instrument for measuring linear dimensions of the eye (see *Helmholtz's* o). [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a bi-refracting crystal and a very fine dichroiscope, the angle of deviation of which is accurately known. As an object, two lamps, movable along a graduated scale, are used, the reflection images of which are observed on the cornea of the eye through the double spar. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Helmholtz's o.** An instrument consisting of two exactly similar plane-glass plates, stand-



THE JAVAL-SCHIÖTZ OPHTHALMOMETER.

ing the one over the other. If these are perpendicular to the line of union between the object and the macula of the eye examined, they exert no influence on the course of the rays of light; but if they are rotated on an axis perpendicular to this line, in the opposite direction, every ray on entering the first plate is deflected toward the perpendicular, and on its exit is deflected equally away from the perpendicular. The same result occurs in the second plate, but toward the other side. Thus two rays enter the eye from every object, which the eye therefore sees double. The distance

of the double images is dependent on the index of refraction, on the thickness of the plates, and on the angle of incidence or rotation. If the first two are known, then, in order to find the diameter of an object, the plates are rotated until the opposite edges of the double images touch each other, and the angle on the vernier of the instrument is read off. By a screw arrangement both plates may be rotated simultaneously the same number of degrees. If they are rotated 360°, there are four positions in which the object appears double, and in this way the measurements are mutually controlled. In order to observe small and distant objects accurately, a Galilean telescope is so placed, close behind the plates, that the transverse diameter of its opening coincides in all positions of the plates with their plane of division. In using this instrument, neither the distance nor the movement of the object influences the measurement. It is especially employed in measuring the reflection images of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens by means of their radii of curvature. [F.]—**Javal-Schiötz o.** A much modified Helmholtz's o. designed for the rapid measurement of the curvature of the cornea in different meridians, and so serving for the determination of corneal astigmatism. [B.]

OPHTHALMOMETRY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Measurement or examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmometer. [Javal (B).]

OPHTHALMOMYITIS (Lat.), **OPHTHALMOMYOSITIS** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)'ti^{2}s, -os-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and μῦς, a muscle. Ger., *Augenmuskelentzündung.* Of old writers, inflammation of the muscles of the eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOMYOTOMY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-mi-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, μῦς, a muscle, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Augenmuskelzerschneidung.* Section of the muscles of the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}n^{2}k'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmoncie.* Ger., *Augengeschwulst.* Swelling of the eye. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

OPHTHALMONEUROMENINX (Lat.), **OPHTHALMONEURYMEN** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-nu^{2}r-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)'i^{2}n^{2}x, -i(u^6)'me^{2}n(man). Gen., *-ing'os* (*-ing'is*), *-ym'enos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, νεῦρον, a nerve, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. The retina. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMONOSOLOGY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l''mo-no^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *ophthalmonosologia* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *ophthalmonosologie.* Ger., *Augenkrankheitslehre.* The pathology of the eye. [*a*, 48.]

OPHTHALMOPARACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and παρακέντησις, a tapping. 1. Incision of the conjunctiva, as in chemosis. [*a*, 34.] 2. Paracentesis of the cornea or sclera. [B.]

OPHTHALMOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo-(mo^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-par'alysis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and παράλυσις, a loosening. See OPHTHALMOPLEGIA.

OPHTHALMOPERIPHERITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-fe^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and περιφέρεια, a circular line. Fr., *ophthalmopériphérite.* Inflammation of parts adjoining the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMOPHANTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-tom'a^3. Gen., *-tom'atos* (*-atis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φάντασμα, a phantom. Fr., *ophthalmophantôme.* Ger., *Ophthalmophantom.* A model for use in practicing operations on the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo-(mo^2)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φλέψ, a vein. See *Phlebitic* OPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOPHLEBOTOMY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-fle^{2}b-o^{2}t'-om-i^2. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Augenblutfluss.* An old term for either blood-letting or hæmorrhage from the vessels of the conjunctiva. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}t(mo^{2}f)-a^{3}rs(tha^{3}rs)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthars'eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φθάρσις, corruption. Ger., *Augapfelverderbniss.* An old term for degeneration of the entire eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}t-(mo^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φθίσις, decay. Ger., *Augapfelschwund.* An old term for atrophic degeneration of the eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *ophthalmophyme.* Ger., *Augapfelgeschwulst.* A tumor, especially an œdematous swelling of the eyeball. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-ple(pla)'jl^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *ophthalmoplégie.* Ger., *Augenmuskellähmung, Ophthalmoplegie.* Paralysis of one or more muscles of the eyeball. [F.]—**Nuclear o.** Of Blanc, o. caused by a lesion of the centres for the third, fourth, and sixth nerves. ["Arch. gén. de méd.," Jan., 1887.]—**O. externa.** 1. Paralysis of one or more of the extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. [F.] 2. Of Hutchinson, o. progressiva. ["Trans. of the Roy. Med.-Chir. Soc.," 1879; Lewis, "Brain," Apr., 1882, p. 41.]—**O. interna.** Paralysis of the muscles of the iris, of the ciliary muscle, or of both. [F.]—**O. partialis.** O. in which only one or two of the ocular muscles are affected. [A, 326 (*a*, 34).]—**O. progressiva.** See *Progressive* o.—**O. totalis.** O. in which all the ocular muscles are affected. [*a*, 34.]—**Progressive o.** O. in which many or all of the muscles of both eyes may gradually become paralyzed, producing finally symmetrical immobility of the eyeballs with more or less ptosis. [Ross (*a*, 34).]

OPHTHALMOPONIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-po(po^2)'ni^2-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πόνος, labor. An old term for ophthalmia. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPROSOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo-(mo^3)-pro^{2}s-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πρόσοψις, appearance. Fr., *ophthalmoprosopsie.* Ger., *O.* The power of the eye to adjust itself for both near and distant vision. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 48).]

OPHTHALMOPROSTATOMETER, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-pro-sta^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, προιστάναι, to stand before, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmoprostatomètre.* Ger., *O.* Of H. Cohn, an instrument for measuring the degree of prominence of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOPTOMA (Lat.), **OPHTHALMOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}p-to'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptom'atos* (*-atis*), *-ptos'eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and πτῶμα, or πτῶσις, a fall. See EXOPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOPYORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-pi(pu^6)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, πύον, pus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmopyorrhée.* Ger., *Augeneiterfluss.* See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.

OPHTHALMOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{2}l)-mo^{2}p'i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3. From οφθαλμός, the eye, and πῦρ, a fever. Of Eisenmann, an epidemic form of conjunctivitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *ophthalmorrhagie.* Ger., *Augenblutung.* An old term for hæmorrhage from the conjunctival blood-vessels. [F.]

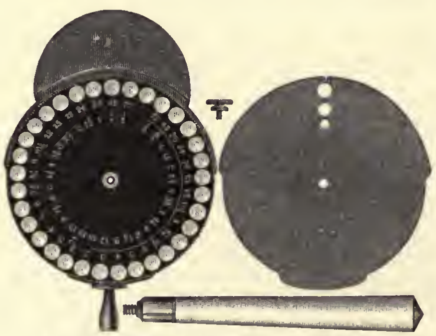
OPHTHALMORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Fr., *ophthalmorrhexie.* Rupture of the eyeball. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

OPHTHALMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *ophthalmorrhée.* Ger., *Augenfluss.* A discharge of blood or serum from the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]—**O. externa.** O. from the eyelids.—**O. interna.** O. from the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mo^{2}s. Gr., ὀφθαλμός. The eye.

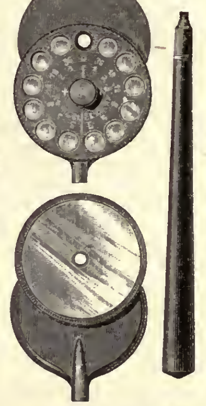
OPHTHALMOSCOPE, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mo-skop. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., o. Ger., *Augenspiegel, Ophthalmoskop.* An instrument invented by Helmholtz in 1851 for examining the media and fundus of the eye by illuminating the interior of the organ with light from a lamp placed at one side and a little behind the patient, and reflected from a plane or concave mirror directly through the pupil. The rays are reflected from the pigment-cell layer of the retina through the pupil and strike the mirror of the o. The centre of this mirror is perforated, or has a small circular space at its c ntre left unsilvered, and through this hole or clear portion of glass the rays coming from the patient's eye pass into the eye of the observer placed immediately behind it. [F.]—**Beale's demonstrating o.** An o. in which the reflector and lens are inclosed in a tube, to the side of which is adapted a small lamp with a large plano-convex lens. The lens is inclined a little so as to remove out of the field of vision the reflections upon the retina. [F.]—**Burke's o.** An o. consisting of two concave mirrors, one for illumination and the other for uniting the rays from the patient's eye into a real inverted image. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Carter's o.** An o. consisting of a chin-rest, a perforated concave mirror of large aperture and long focus, and a similar convex glass so arranged that they cast an inverted image of the fundus of the patient's eye. [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a plane metallic mirror combined with a convex illuminating lens, placed obliquely to the mirror. The mirror is perforated at the centre and mounted on a handle. On the latter is also a transverse arm, in which runs a movable bar or rod, on the upper end of which is the lens. The light is distant from the lens a few inches more than twice its focal distance. A later modification of the instrument has the convex lens fastened by a hinge to a metallic blackened frame. The latter has a large circular opening and two curved borders, so that it can be shoved up over the mirror, and the reflecting surface thus be limited to the opening of the frame. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Coccius's prismatic o.** An o. which consists of a rectangular prism with unequal sides, in which one of the lateral surfaces is used for reflection, the hypothenuse surface being turned toward the light. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Cohn's o.** A modification of Loring's o. in which the centre of the disc is not to one side of the mirror, but over it, so that it embraces a greater circumference without coming in collision with the nose of the observer. ["Klin. Mntsbl. f. Augenheilk." (F).]—**Desmarre's o.** An o. in which the concave mirror and handle are constructed of one piece of metal. There is no central opening, but there are two eccentric ones, for use by the two eyes. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**De Wecker's and Roger's o. for two observers.** An o. in which a combination of two prisms of 48° and 42°, with their hypothenuse surfaces together, is placed in front of the inverted image cast by a convex lens. A part of the rays coming from the inverted image passes straight through and enters the eye of one observer, while another part, reflected from the hypothenuse surface, enters the eye of the other observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**De Wecker's o.** A modification of Loring's o. in which, as in Cohn's o., a disc with 24 glasses or lenses of very small dimensions is so inserted that it can easily be rotated by means of a toothed wheel. [F.]—**Epkens-Donders o.** An o. consisting of a cubical box containing a plane mirror perforated at the centre and movable round its vertical

axis. The box is perforated at the side corresponding to the reflecting surface of the mirror, and opens into an addition which is to receive the eye of the patient. A similar opening and addition for the eye of the observer is in the opposite side of the box. The box is prolonged laterally into a blackened tube, and in front of the end of this tube burns a lamp. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Frœbelius's o.** An o. based on the principle of total reflection, consisting of a decentred mirror, the reflecting glass plates in Helmholtz's o. being replaced by a rectangular prism. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Gillet de Grand-Mont's o.** An o. consisting of a spectacle-frame which is fastened on the head of the patient. Between the clip for the two eyes, on the root of the nose, is a metallic plate from which a metallic rod projects forward. Upon this rod is set a convex lens, which can be moved in or out or before either eye. Any other o. may be used for illuminating. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Giraud-Teulon's auto'.** An o. in which one eye looks through a perforated concave mirror, which reflects the light of a lateral lamp upon a perpendicular plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the eye. Thence the light is reflected at the same angle upon a second plane mirror turned toward the first one, which stands in front of the other eye, at an angle of 45° with its axis. This reflects the light into the other eye through a convex lens between it and the eye. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Giraud-Teulon's binocular o.** An o. in which a concave glass mirror of 4½ ctm. diameter serves to reflect the light, which is placed above the head of the patient if the mirror rotates on a horizontal axis, and laterally if it rotates on a vertical axis. In the centre of the mirror is an unsilvered space 0·55 ctm. in diameter, and exactly in the centre of this spot two prisms meet with their sharp edges together. The rays make their exit from the prisms at a very small angle, and hence but little convergence is demanded, though there is complete relaxation of the accommodation. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Girard-Teulon's o.** An o. modified from Lawrence's. A concavo-convex meniscus is placed in a frame or case, and fastened to a standard so as to rotate round two axes vertical to each other. The operator has one hand free, and is thus enabled to bring any lens or prism before the opening of the cylinder, in which the inverted image of the patient's eye is cast. ["Ann. d'ocul.," 1867, lvii, p. 82 (F).]—**Hasner's o.** 1. An o. which consists of two tubes, one sliding within the other. The light is placed at the side; the mirror reflects the light in the axis of the tube, and the convex-lens end of the tube is brought to within an inch of the patient's eye. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] 2. An o. which consists of negative menisci the convex surfaces of which are silvered, with the exception of small central spots. [F.]—**Helmholtz's o.** An o. consisting of three parallel plane-glass plates, by which light is reflected at an angle of 56° into the eye of the patient. The light is thus polarized, and the corneal reflex becomes less disturbing. The observer looks obliquely through the plates, which are fixed in a prismatic box with a rectangular, three-cornered base, the plates forming the hypothenuse. The smaller perpendicular surface is perforated and opens into a cup-shaped addition which incloses the eye of the observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Heyfelder's o.** An o. consisting of a small concave glass mirror, with an unsilvered space at the centre, attached to a handle. [F.]—**Jackson's o.** An o. in which the revolving disc containing correcting glasses is replaced by two vertically moving slides, each containing a few glasses. By the superposition of the slides a great number of combinations can be made. [B.]—**Jäger's o.** 1. An o. consisting of a short cylindrical tube (cut off at one end at an angle of 60°), which can be rotated round its axis in a metallic ring firmly attached to the handle. In the end of the tube toward the patient may be inserted either a perforated plain mirror or a concave mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] 2. An o. consisting of dispersing menisci with the backs silvered. [F.]—**Javal's o.** An o. in which the reflector is a glass plate, covered by a very thin layer of platinum. The Rekoss's disc with its correcting-glasses is replaced by a small telescope. The refraction of the patient's eye may thus be accurately and rapidly determined. ["Gaz. hebdom.," 1870, p. 278 (F).]—**Juler's o.** An o. which consists of a disc, containing two series of spherical lenses, one convex, the other concave. The disc is milled at the edge, and is made to revolve to the right or left by means of two other milled discs. A sector of a similar disc is placed behind this for occasional use. It



KNAPP'S METRIC SYSTEM OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

contains spherical lenses, and can be moved to the right or left by moving a knob. A small mirror is attached by means of a universal joint, so that it can be placed at any angle. [F.]—**Kilburn's demonstrating o.** A modification of Liebreich's o. It is fixed on a small board supplied with rollers. The standard carries a paraffin lamp, so that the position of the o. relative to the light is always the same. The rest which supports the patient's chin is independent of the instrument, and is mounted on a separate standard. [Wells (F).]—**Klaunig's o.** An o. which consists of a biconvex lens, silvered on one side. In the centre the silver backing is absent, so that on one side the lens acts as a concave mirror, and on the other as a convex glass. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Knapp's o.** A modification of the Rekoss system consisting of two undetachable revolving discs, one containing concave and the other convex glasses. These are superimposed, so that they rotate past each other, and thus the strength of each glass can be diminished by adding the different glasses of the other disc. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1873 (F).]—**Lawrence's o.** 1. An o. consisting of a convex lens combined with a concave lens of 8 to 10 in. focus, the two being united as closely as possible, and held with the concave lens toward the patient's eye. 2. An o. in which the patient's eye is illuminated by an unperforated concave mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F); "Royal London Ophthal. Hosp. Rep.," iv, 1, p. 129 (F).]—**Liebreich's large o.** An o. adapted not only for ordinary ophthalmoscopy, but also for demonstrating and sketching the fundus. It consists of two tubes, sliding one within the other. The smaller has a lateral sector cut out, to permit the lamp-light to fall on the mirror. The latter is concave, perforated at the centre, and so hung in the tube that it can be rotated round a vertical axis, and also easily removed. Behind it is a clip for the correcting-glasses. In the opposite end of the larger tube is a convex glass of 2 in. focus, hung in the same manner as the mirror. The tube containing the mirror may be replaced by the tube of a microscope. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Liebreich's small o.** An o. consisting of a metallic concave mirror with a central perforation, attached to a handle. [F.]—**Loring's o.** A form of o. especially useful in determining errors of refraction. The original instrument was so constructed as to contain the requisite convex and concave glasses in three discs, placed behind the mirror, and their rotation enables the surgeon to obtain the proper lens for examination readily. Each disc is pierced for eight glasses, forming in the aggregate a series of lenses extending, with but comparatively slight differences in focal value, from convex $\frac{1}{48}$ to convex $\frac{1}{4}$, and from concave $\frac{1}{48}$ to concave $\frac{1}{4}$. The first disc contains only convex glasses, one hole being left vacant to represent emmetropia without the necessity of removing the disc, and for examination of the inverted image without an eye-piece; the second disc contains concave glasses of moderate focal power; and the third disc contains the strong convex and concave glasses. The o. is contained in a separate mounting, and can be detached from the rest of the instrument, which can then be used as an optometer. Besides the ordinary concave mirror, there is a second mirror, to be used with the instrument when employed as an optometer for the determination of astigmatism. It consists of a thin plate with a slit the length of which was equal to the diameter of the perforations in the disc. This was mounted like the mirror, and made to fit in the mirror-frame in which it revolved, so as to allow the slit to correspond with any given meridian of the cornea. This plate was subsequently made with a polished surface in front to serve as a mirror for determining the amount of astigmatism in the principal meridians of the eye. Loring's first modification of his original instrument consists in replacing the detachable discs by a single stationary one, 1½ in. in diameter, in which the lenses are arranged in two concentric circles. The lenses consist of 12 convex and 12 concave, the weaker ones being arranged in the outer circle. The outer or inner circle can be rapidly brought into position by sliding the disc upward or downward on the handle. This instrument has been provided with a cover in the shape of a thin flat ring, which swings on a pivot, and when closed is held in position by sliding under the edge of a second pivot. Loring's o. for determining refraction is one in which the lenses were numbered, according to the metric system, in dioptres. This admits of application to his instrument with twenty-five perforations by mounting in the disc a regular series of whole numbers, and adding a clip behind the mirror, provided with two lenses, + 0·5 and — 0·5, or half a dioptre. A modification of this instrument by Wadsworth consists in a very small additional circular mirror for use in the upright image. It has a diameter of 15 mm., rotates from right to left, and admits of an inclination of 20°. Loring has himself modified this in two ways. He first cut off a lateral segment of the ordinary circular concave mirror, and swung this on two vertical pins or by a hinge from the mirror case. A second modification consists in cutting off both sides of the ordinary mirror, so as to change the circle to a parallelogram. This is swung on two pivots, and admits of an inclination of 25°. It tilts both ways, and can be used for either the upright or inverted method of examination. In Loring's latest modification the essential points are that the glasses have a diameter of not less than 6 mm. and that their number is sufficiently large. This is effected by a single disc and the segment of a disc, the latter being the quadrant of a circle. The single disc contains 16 glasses on the metric system, and the quadrant contains four glasses. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1890, p. 340, Jan., 1874; "Trans. of the Fifth Internat. Ophthal. Congr.," 1876; "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1878 (F).]—**Metric o.** A single-disc or double-disc o. in which the concave and convex lenses are graduated by the metric scale. [a, 34.]—**Monoyer's o.** An o. made up of a glass concave mirror with a small unsilvered space at the centre set in a



LORING'S TWELVE-LENS OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

simple horn frame, a horn plate with two positive and one negative correcting-glasses set in an arc, and a convex lens. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Monoyer's o. for three observers.** A modification of Sichel's o. for two observers by the addition of a second box or frame. The principal observer looks through the hole in the mirror between the two prisms, while each of the others examines the eye through the eye-piece of one of the boxes. [F.]—**Murray and Heath's binocular o.** An o. in which two prisms are placed behind the fixed perforated mirror so as to divide the light-pencil and reflect it right and left. The reflected portions are then received and again reflected by two adjustable mirrors. The instrument may be passed from hand to hand, and affords a complete rest to the muscular and accommodative apparatus. [Hogg (F).]—**Noyes's o.** A form of o. based on Loring's latest model, with a mechanism for putting at command in rapid succession the full series of glasses which may be required. There is a spring clip on the back of the instrument which will carry a cylindrical glass. It gives command of a complete set of 72 spherical glasses. [F.]—**Parent's o.** A modification of an earlier instrument, which consists in the addition of a ring of 38 mm. diameter, upon which is fixed eccentrically a disc containing ten concave cylindrical glasses. For the determination of myopia and hypermetropia without astigmatism, the cylinders are placed with their axes vertical. [F.]—**Payne's o.** An o. having two discs each provided with seventeen concave and convex lenses. [*a*, 34.]—**Poncet's o.** An o. used by daylight, in which the lens and the mirror are distinct. [L, 88 (*a*, 50).]—**Refraction o.** An o. provided with a series of concave and convex lenses for determining the degree of refraction. [*a*, 34.]—**Rosebrugh's o.** A combination of a plane mirror and a convex lens, used in photographing the fundus. It consists of two tubes arranged at right angles to each other, the one sliding within the other for a thin plane unsilvered glass plate, with a reflector, inclined to both tubes at an angle of 45°. By an arrangement of lenses in the tubes an inverted image of the rays from the patient's eye can be thrown through a glass screen into a dark box. This screen is then removed, and sensitized plates for photographing inserted in its place. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Ruete's o.** An o. which consists of a perforated concave mirror, fastened on an adjustable standard. On the foot are two rings, each with a horizontal arm, one carrying two lens-holders for correcting-glasses, the other a black screen for lessening the illumination. The patient's eye is brought in the direction of their axis, and he looks through the hole in the mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Saemann's o.** A combination of a convex lens and a plane mirror. The lens in its frame is mounted on the end of a portable handle, and is firmly united to a cubical box, which contains the plane mirror. This mirror rotates round its vertical axis, and at the centre the silver backing is removed from an ellipsoidal space. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Sichel's o. for two observers.** An o. which consists of a concave mirror, with a central perforation, which casts the light of a lamp into the patient's eye. In front of the latter is a convex glass, which focuses the returning rays into a real inverted image. From this point the rays diverge, and pass through the opening in the concave mirror into a box, the opening of which is two thirds covered by a prism, the other third remaining free. The rays passing through the free third enter directly or through a convex glass into the eye of one observer, while the other part suffers total reflection to the other end of the box, into the eye of a second observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Sömmerring's mirror-o.** An o. which consists of a mirror affixed to the tube of a microscope above the eye-piece, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the microscope. The observer looks through this mirror toward a distant scale on which the divisions of the micrometer are read off. [F.]—**Stellwag's o.** An o. which consists of a perforated concave mirror of 6 in. focus, attached to a handle by a ball-and-socket joint. On this handle is also a parallel arm which carries a Rekoss's disc with eight correcting-glasses. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Ulrich's o.** 1. An o. in which the concave mirror and correcting-lenses are placed in a tube, which opens into a shorter tube, before which a light burns. This light falls into the larger tube at an angle of 40°, and is reflected by a concave mirror. 2. A decentred or prismatic mirror. Two prisms, the sections of which form isosceles right-angled triangles, are so united that two lateral surfaces lie in one surface or plane, while the planes of the hypothenuse surfaces are perpendicular to each other. The principle involved is that of total reflection. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Williams's o.** An o. which consists of two small, perforated concave mirrors so placed in a spectacle-frame that each may be rotated round a vertical axis. [F.]—**Zehender's o.** A combination of a metallic convex mirror with a convex lens. The mirror has a central funnel-shaped perforation, and is mounted on a simple handle, which can be screwed on either side, according to the position of the light. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

OPHTHALMOSCOPY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}s′ko-pi^2. Fr., *ophthalmoscopie.* Ger., *Ophthalmoskopie, Augenschau, Augenspiegeluntersuchung.* The examination of the media and fundus of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [F.]—**Medical o.** See CEREBROSCOPY (2d def.).—**Metric o.** O. as applied to the measurement of the refractive power of the eye. [L, 88 (*a*, 50).]

OPHTHALMOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *ophthalmospasme.* Ger., *Augenkrampf.* Spasm of the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMOSPINTHERISM, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-spi^{2}nth′e^{2}r-i^{2}zm. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σπινθήρ, a spark. A visual affection in which numerous sparks or luminous spots are apparently seen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMOSTAT, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l′mo-sta^{2}t. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ἱστάναι, to place. Ger., *Ophthalmostat, Augenhalter.* An instrument for fixing the eye and controlling its movements for purposes of examination or operation. [F.]

OPHTHALMOSTATOMETER, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-sta^{2}t-o^{2}m′-e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ἱστάναι, to place, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the exact position of the eyes in the orbits, and especially their prominence. [F.]

OPHTHALMOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo-(mo^3)-ste^{2}r-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and στέρησις, privation. Fr., *ophthalmostérèse.* The loss or abscence of one or both eyes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMOSYNCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo-(mo^3)-si^{2}n^2(su^{6}n^2)′ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-chys′eos* (*-synch′ysis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σύγχυσις, a mixing together. 1. An effusion into the interior of the eye. 2. A mixture of the fluids of the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMOTHERAPEUTICS, n. sing. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2′ti^{2}ks. Lat., *ophthalmotherapia* (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). Fr., *ophthalmothérapeutique, ophthalmothérapie.* Ger., *Ophthalmotherapeutik, Ophthalmotherapie.* See OPHTHALMATRICS.

OPHTHALMOTOMY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}t′om-i^2. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *ophthalmotomie.* Ger., *Ophthalmotomie, Augenzergliederung.* Of old writers, the anatomical dissection of the eye; also enucleation. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTONOMETER, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}t-o^{2}n-o^{2}m′-e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, τόνος, tension, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for the determination of the tension of the eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTROPE, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l′mo-trop. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., o. Ger., *Ophthalmotrop.* Originally, a movable model of both eyes, in which the muscles are represented by correspondingly drawn threads, which are stretched by springs and weights, and the movements of which can be read off on a scale. The artificial eyes rotate around their centres on a ball-and-socket joint. The equator, cornea, and vertical and horizontal meridians are all drawn upon them, and the threads representing the muscles are of different colors. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTROPOMETER, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-trop-o^{2}m′-e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, τροπή, a turning, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmotropomètre.* Ger., *O.* An instrument for measuring the excursive movements of the eyes from the primary position. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTROPOMETRY, n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo-trop-o^{2}m′-e^{2}t-ri^2. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, τροπή, a turning, and μέτρειν, to measure. Fr., *ophthalmotropométrie.* Ger., *Ophthalmotropometrie.* The determination and measurement of the movements of the eyes. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo-(mo^3)-ti′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τῦφος, smoke. Of Eisenmann, epidemic contagious ophthalmia. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

OPHTHALMOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}x-e^{2}r(ar)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Fr., *ophthalmoxérose.* From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξηρός, dry. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOXYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}x-i(u^6)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-is*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξύσις, a polishing. Fr., *ophthalmoxyse.* Scarification of the vessels of the conjunctiva. [F.]

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}x-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξύστρα, a scraper. Fr., *ophthalmoxystre.* A small instrument formerly used for scraping the cornea and conjunctiva, or for scarifying the inner surface of the eyelids. [F.] See also BLEPHAROXYSTON.

OPHTHALMOZYGOMATOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-zi(zu^6)-gom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)′ma^3. Gen., *-gram′matos* (*-atis*). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ζύγωμα, a bolt, and γράμμα, a mark. Fr., *ophthalmozygomatogramme.* Ger., *Augenjochbeinzug.* The oculo-zygomatic line. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMULA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mu^2(mu)′la^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *ophthalmyle.* Ger., *Augennarbe.* A cicatrix of the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMURIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mu^2(mu)′ri^2-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *ophthalmurie.* Metastasis of the urine to the eyes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMYALOS (Lat.), **OPHTHALMYALUS** (Lat.), n′s m. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mi(mu^6)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὕαλος, glass. See CORPUS *vitreum.*

OPHTHALMYDRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mid(mu^{6}d)-ro^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ὕδωρ, water, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmydrorrhée.* Ger., *Augenwasserfluss.* A watery discharge from the eyes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPHTHALMYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mi(mu^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. From ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *ophthalmyménite.* An old term for inflammation of one or more of the enveloping membranes or coats of the eye. [F.]

OPIACÉ (Fr.), adj. O-pe-a^3-sa. Containing opium; as a n., a medicine containing opium. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**O. astringent.** See *Électuaire* DIASCORDIU.

OPIAMMON, n. Op-i^2-a^{2}m′o^{2}n. An amide, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_8$, of opianic acid. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OPIAN (Ger.), n. O-pe-a^{3}n′. See NARCOTINE.

OPIANIC ACID, n. Op-i^2-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide opianique.* Ger., *Opiansäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5 = C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2$-$(COH)CO.OH$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OPIANINE, n. Op′i^2-a^{2}n-en. Fr., o. Ger., *Opianin.* An alkaloid, $C_{66}H_{72}N_3O_2$, obtained by precipitating an opium solution by means of ammonia, and dissolving the precipitate repeatedly in alcohol. It forms long, very bitter, colorless, transparent, acicular

crystals slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. Its narcotic action is similar to that of morphine. [B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OPIANYL, n. Op′i2-a2n-i2l. 1. The hypothetical radicle, $C_{10}H_9O_4$, of opianic compounds. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).] 2. See MECONIN.

OPIAT (Fr.), n. O-pe-a3. See ELECTUARY.—**O. dentifrice.** See ÉLECTUAIRE *dentifrice* and ELECTUARIUM *dentifricium*.—**O. fébrifuge.** See *Electuaire de* QUINQUINA.—**O. mésentérique.** See *Électuaire d'*ALOÈS *ammonio-ferré*.—**O. térébenthiné.** See *Confectio* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**O. vermifuge.** See ÉLECTUAIRE *anthelminthique*.

OPIATA (Lat.), n. f. Op(o2p)-i2-a(a3)′ta3. From *opium*, poppy-juice. See ELECTUARY.—**O. pectoralis.** Fr., *opiat pectoral.* Syn.: *conserva pectoralis.* An electuary made by boiling two handfuls each of dried lungwort and maidenhair with water enough to make 1,992 grammes, adding two handfuls of dried coltsfoot flowers, 2,656 grammes of white sugar, 1,328 of the pulp of marshmallow, and 332 each of the pulp of fleabane and Corinthian raisins, boiling to the consistence of a conserve, and adding 3⅗ grammes of opium triturated with an equal amount of white sugar. It contains 1 grain of opium to the ounce. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

OPIATE, n. Op′i2-at. A medicine containing opium. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

OPIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o2p)-i2-at(a3t)′u3m(u4m). Fr., *opiat.* A name applied to certain electuaries. [B.]

OPIATUS (Lat.), adj. Op(o2p)-i2-at(a3t)′u3s(u4s). Containing opium. [B.]

OPIFEX (Lat.), n. comm. Op(o2p)′i2-fe2x. Gen., *-if′icis.* From *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make. A maker, a fabricator. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**O. circumductionis.** See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.*

OPILATIF (Fr.), adj. O-pe-la3-tef. See O PILATIVE.

OPINIC ACID, n. Op-i2n′i2k. Fr., *acide opinique.* A by-product, $C_9H_6O_4 + 2H_2O$, formed when hemipinic acid is decomposed by heating with hydriodic acid. [B, 3, 93 (*a*, 38).]

OPIOKAPNISM, n. Op-i2-o-ka2p′ni2zm. From ὄπιον, opium, and καπνός, smoke. Addiction to opium-smoking. [*a*, 34.]

OPIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Op(o2p)-i2-o(o3)-loj(lo2g)′i2-a3. From ὄπιον, opium, and λόγος, understanding (1st def.), or λέγειν, to gather (2d def.). 1. The pharmacology, etc., of opium. 2. The collecting of opium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPIONIN, n. Op′i2-o2n-i2n. A body obtained from Smyrna opium, forming concentrically grouped, small, colorless, acicular crystals melting at 227° C., soluble in alkalies, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, almost insoluble in boiling water. It is without action on litmus, and appears to contain no nitrogen. By boiling with milk of lime, it is converted into an acid freely soluble in water and in ether. On fusing o. with potassa, opionylic acid is obtained, which crystallizes from ether in thick prisms, is readily soluble in water, melts at 126° C., and in neutral solutions gives with silver nitrate an amorphous precipitate, becoming crystallized. Both acids, when in alkaline solutions, yield precipitates with lead acetate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 348 (*a*, 50); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250 (*a*, 50).]

OPIOPHAGISM, n. Op-i2-o2f′a2j-i2zm. From ὄπιον, opium, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Addiction to opium-eating. [*a*, 34.]

OPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. O2p-i2z(i2s)′mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ὀπισμός (from ὀπίζειν, to extract juice from). Fr., *opisme.* The gathering and inspissating of plant juices. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPISTHANTRUS (Lat.), adj. O2p-i2sth-a2nt(a3nt)′ru3s(ru4s). From ὄπισθεν, behind, and ἄντρον, a cavity. Having the head so shaped that a line through the most prominent part of the torus occipitalis upon the radius fixus is from 1 to 6 mm. posterior to a similar line through the nasion. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (L ; *a*, 50).]

OPISTHENAR (Lat.), n. n. O2p-i2sth′e2n-a3r. Gen., *-then′aros (-aris).* Gr., ὀπισθέναρ (from ὄπισθεν, behind, and θέναρ, the palm of the hand). Ger., *Handrücken.* The back of the hand. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPISTHION (Lat.), n. n. O2p-i2sth′i2-o2n. From ὀπίσθιος, hinder. A point at the middle of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [C.]

OPISTHOBARES (Lat.), n. n. O2p-i2sth-o2b′a2r(a3r)-e2z(e2s). Gr., ὀπισθοβαρές. A collyrium formerly used for granular lids. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

OPISTHOBREGMUS (Lat.), n. m. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-bre2g′mu3s-(mu4s). From ὄπισθεν, behind, and βρέγμα, the front part of the head. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the hormion and the bregma with the radius fixus between 55·5° and 68°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (*a*, 50).]

OPISTHOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)′-a2l(a3l)-o2n. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *opisthocéphale.* See OCCIPUT.

OPISTHOCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-ka2z(ch2a3s)′-mu3s(mu4s). From ὄπισθεν, behind, and χάσμα, a chasm. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the staphylion and the basion with the radius fixus between 13° and 26°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (*a*, 50).]

OPISTHOCŒLOUS, adj. O2p-i2sth-o-sel′u3s. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and κοῖλος, hollow. Concave behind and convex in front (said of the centrum of a vertebra). Cf. AMPHICŒLOUS and PROCŒLOUS.

OPISTHOCRANION (Lat.), n. n. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-kran(kra3n)′-i2-o2n. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *opisthocrâne.* See *Occipital* BONE.

OPISTHOCYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-si(ku6)-fos′-i2s. Gen., *-phos′eos (-is).* See KYPHOSIS.

OPISTHOGNATHISM, n. O2p-i2sth-o2g′na2th-i2zm. Lat., *opisthognathia* (from ὄπισθεν, behind, and γνάθος, the jaw). Fr., *opisthognathisme.* Ger., *Opisthognathie.* The state of recession of the lower jaw. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).] Cf. PROGNATHISM.

OPISTHOMELOPHOROS (Lat.), adj. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-me2l-o2f′o2r-o2s. From ὄπισθεν, behind, μέλος, a limb, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *opisthomélophore.* A monster with a limb or limbs projecting from the back. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPISTHOPHALACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-fa2l-(fa3l)-a2k(a3k)-ros′i2s. Gen., *-ros′eos (-is).* From ὄπισθεν, behind, and φαλάκρωσις, baldness. Baldness of the occipital region. [G.]

OPISTHOPORIA (Lat.), n. f. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-po2r-i(e)′a3. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and πορεία, a mode of walking. A going backward when walking forward is attempted. In a case cited by Mazzotti, the patient, who had been a hard drinker and had been affected with giddiness and some scorbutic affection, "on putting his feet to the ground, swayed somewhat from side to side, stretched his legs apart like one afraid of losing his balance and falling, and, when exhorted to walk, moved with great effort, stepping backward." ["Lancet," Sept. 26, 1885, p. 584.]

OPISTHOSYNECHIA (Lat.), n. f. O2p-i2sth-o(o3)-si2n(su6n)-ek(e2ch2)-i(e)′a3. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and συνέχεια, continuity. See *Posterior* SYNECHIA.

OPISTHOTENAR (Lat.), n. n. O2p-i2sth-o2t′e2n-a3r. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and τείνειν, to stretch. See ERECTOR *spinæ.*

OPISTHOTIC, adj. O2p-i2sth-o2t′i2k. From ὄπισθεν, behind, and ὠτικός, of the ear. Fr., *opisthotique.* Situated behind the osseous structures, including the inner ear. [L.] Cf. *O.* BONE.

OPISTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. O2p-i2sth-o2t′o2n-u3s(u4s). Gr., ὀπισθότονος (from ὄπισθεν, behind, and τόνος, a stretching). Fr., *opisthotonos.* Ger., *Starrkrampf nach rückwärts.* A form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward. [D.]

OPIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Op(o2p)′i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὄπιον. Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.*, *Mohnsaft.* It., Sp., *opio* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *opiu* [Roum. Ph.]. Ar., *afyun.* Chin., *o-fu-yung*, *opien.* Pers., *thir-i-kush.* Turk., *afiun.* Mal., *caruppa.* Tam., *apini.* Tel., *abhini.* Syn.: o. *crudum* [Swiss Ph.], *laudanum*, *meconium.* The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* and its varieties. In commerce it occurs in various forms and qualities (see the subheadings), but that used in medicine, containing not less than 9 per cent. (U. S. Ph.) or between 9·5 and 10·5 per cent. (Br. Ph.) of morphine, is of a fawn or reddish-brown (in powder, a yellowish-brown) color and of a compact texture, and has the sp. gr. of 1·336. It has a peculiar narcotic odor and a sharp bitter taste. In the interior it is usually soft and tenacious, but on exposure to the air becomes hard and brittle, displaying a shining surface when broken. It is insoluble in ether, but soluble in variable proportions in water, in alcohol, and in diluted acids, and imparts to these a deep brown color. Besides water, resin, fatty matter, gum (distinct from gum arabic), caoutchouc (about 11 per cent.), pectin, a wax (see *O.-wax*), glucose, and other substances not yet definitely determined, o. contains numerous alkaloids (see *O. alkaloids*), of which codeine, narcotine, narceine, and especially morphine are used in medicine. These bases occur in combination with meconic and lactic acids. Two neutral principles, meconin and meconoiosin, have also been isolated. O. in its effects is a stimulant narcotic, acting directly upon the cerebrum, resembling those of its principal alkaloid, morphine. In sufficient doses it slows the pulse by stimulating the inhibitory nerves of the heart and destroys life by paralyzing the respiratory centres in the medulla. It differs from morphine, however, in being more convulsant, stimulating, diaphoretic, and constipating, and on the other hand in being less hypnotic and anodyne and in causing much less pruritus. O. is chiefly used for the relief of pain, but its diversity of properties (its primarily excitant action, its powerful antispasmodic effect, its calmative influence in nervous irritation and morbid wakefulness, its stimulant action upon the cutaneous secretions while diminishing the nervous energy upon which other excessive secretions depend) gives it a wider range in medicine than that of any other known drug. It is contra-indicated in determination of the blood to the head. An unconquerable longing for o. or one of its alkaloids often leads to its habitual use, which causes emaciation, anæmia, headache, vertigo, wakefulness, tremor, and mental disturbance. [A, 496 ; B, 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Abkari o.** A variety of Bengal o. prepared by exposure to solar heat till it contains but 10 per cent. of moisture, and then formed into square, flat tablets, or into square cakes of 2 lbs. each, wrapped in oil-paper. It is not exported, and lacks the aroma of the o. balls. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Acetum opii** [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**aromaticum** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *essence noire anglaise* (ou *des Quakers* [Fr. Cod.]), *vinaigre d'o.*, *liqueur de Houtton.* Sp., *vinagre de opio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *guttæ nigræ anglicæ* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *britannicæ* [Fr. Cod.]). Vinegar of o.; made by macerating 10 parts of powdered o. and 3 of nutmeg in No. 30 powder for 24 hours with 50 parts of dilute acetic acid, treating in a percolator with enough additional acid to make 80 parts, adding 20 parts of sugar, and, when this is dissolved, straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by expressing 16 parts of o., 1 part of saffron, and 3 parts of nutmeg with enough pure vinegar to make 100 parts of filtered colature, adding 24 of sugar, and evaporating to 100 [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 100 parts of o., 8 of saffron, and 25 of nutmeg for 10 days with 45 parts of dilute acetic acid and 405 of water [Fr. Cod.] (450 of vinegar [Sp. Ph.]), heating half an hour over the water bath, expressing, macerating the residue 24 hours with 15 parts of dilute acid and 135 of water [Fr. Cod.] (150 of vinegar [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, mixing the two liquids, filtering, adding 30 parts [Fr. Cod.] (50 [Sp. Ph.]) of sugar, and evaporat-

ing the solution to 200 parts having a sp. gr. of 1·25 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]; or by macerating 100 parts of o., 8 of saffron, 25 of nutmeg, and 50 of sugar (all coarsely powdered) for a week with 600 of vinegar, heating half an hour over the water bath, expressing, stirring a little vinegar into the residue, expressing again, allowing the mixed colatures to stand a day, filtering, evaporating to 190 parts by gentle heat, and adding, when cool, 10 parts of dilute alcohol. One part of the soluble part of o. is contained in 2 parts of the Fr. and Swiss preparations, in 6½ of the Belg., and in 10 of the U. S. preparation. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Alcoolé ammoniacal d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Alcoolé d'extrait d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (last variety).—**Alcoolé d'o. composé** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *theriacalis* and *Aqua* SCORDII *composita.*—**Alcoolé d'o. et d'asaret** (ou **d'asarum**) **composé** (Fr.). Syn.: *gouttes anodines anglaises.* A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of ammonium carbonate, 12 of opium, 15 of aloes-wood, and 30 each of sassafras and asarum in 500 of 85-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering; used in epilepsy and hysteria. [B, 38, 92, 93, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**American o.** Lat., *o. americanum.* O. produced in different sections of the United States. In Virginia and Tennessee, o's have been produced containing, respectively, 4 and 10·2 per cent. of morphine. Good results have also been obtained in California and Minnesota, and a variety from Vermont yielded, according to Procter, 15·75 per cent. of morphine and 2 per cent. of narcotine.—**Ammoniated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Ammonisches O'elixir** (Ger.). See ELIXIR *ammoniato-opiatum.*—**Aqua opii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (*distillée*) *d'o.*, *eau d'o. brut*, *hydrolat d'o.* A preparation made by pouring 10 parts of water (12 parts [Gr. Ph.]) over 1 part of o. in powder or in dried layers, and distilling 5 parts (6 [Gr. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of o.** See *Extractum opii.*—**Aqueous extract of o. without narcotine.** See *O. denarcotisatum.*—**Armenisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Australian o.** A variety coming from Victoria, containing 10 per cent. of morphine when fresh and 11·5 per cent. when dry. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Bengal o.** Ger., *O. von Bengalen.* A variety which occurs in 3½-lb. balls, about 6 in. in diameter, covered with ¼ in. of leaves and poppy petals, brownish-black, and pasty inside. It is much poorer in morphine and richer in narcotine than Turkey o. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *Abkari o.* and *Garden Patna o.*—**Boston o.** Pudding o.; a product, known in commerce as "B. C. D.," manipulated with refuse, small lumps, scrapings, etc., and various foreign matters; so called because first introduced into the United States through the port of Boston. [C. R. R. Beck, "Pharm. Rev.," Apr., 189: (*a*, 35).]—**Bulgarian o.** A variety closely resembling Smyrna o., and occurring in circular or semicircular cakes wrapped in grape-leaves. It sometimes contains as much as 20 per cent. of morphine. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Camphorated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**Candelæ opii.** See *Cereoli cum opio.*—**Ceratum cum opio.** Sp., *cerato opiado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum opiatum* [Belg. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part each of inspissated extract of o. and water, with 98 parts of simple cerate [Belg. Ph.]; or of 1 part of dry extract of o., 60 parts of simple cerate, and a little water [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Cereoli cum opio** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *candelæ opii.* A preparation made by dissolving 20 centigrammes of extract of o. in 125 of syrup, adding 300 of gum arabic, and rolling into 4 sticks each 10 ctm. long. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Chekeang o.** A variety of Chinese o. occurring as a treacly extract put up in jars containing 2 to 4 lbs. each. [Holmes (*a*, 35).]—**Chinese o.** O. produced in China, chiefly in the provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow. It is usually dark-colored and pasty, and is often adulterated with jelly, sea-weed, and oil. It is said to induce annoying cutaneous eruptions. The Chinese mix it with the Indian drug for smoking. The plant chiefly cultivated is the white-flowered poppy. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *Chekeang o.*, *Shensi o.*, and *Yunnan o.*—**Cinnabarine extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cinnabarinum.*—**Compound powder of o.** See *Pulvis opii compositus.*—**Confectio opii** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire opiacé*, *thériaque.* Ger., *O'latwerge* (2d def.), *Theriak.* Syn.: *electuarium opii* (*compositum* [2d def.]). 1. Of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 192 grains of compound o. powder with 1 fl. oz. of syrup. 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a preparation containing 1 per cent., more or less, of o., mixed with numerous spices, aromatic roots, etc. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. ÉLECTUAIRE *thériacal.*—**Constantinople o.** Lat., *o. constantinopolitanum.* A variety of o. resembling Smyrna o., though, according to Merck, it often differs from the latter in being without the minute portions of poppy capsules and the small shining tears. It occurs in lumps weighing from ½ lb. to 2½ lbs., and yields as much as 15 per cent. of morphine. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35, 38).]—**Corrector opii.** See SAPO *starkeyanus.*—**Crocated extract of o.** See LAUDANUM *opiatum.*—**Crude o.** See *O.*—**Cydoniated extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cydoniatum.*—**Denarcotized o.** See *O. denarcotisatum.*—**Deodorized tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata.*—**East Indian o.** Lat., *o. indicum* (seu *ostindicum*). Fr., *o. de l'Inde.* Ger., *indisches* (oder *ostindisches*) *O.* O. produced in British India (see *Abkari o.*, *Bengal o.*, *Malwa o.*, and *Patna garden o.*), obtained from *Papaver somniferum album*, and in the Himalayas from a red-flowered black-seeded variety. It is usually poor in morphine. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Eau (distillée) d'o.** (Fr.), **Eau d'o brut** (Fr.). See *Aqua opii.*—**Egyptian o.** Lat., *o. ægyptiacum*, *o. alexandrinum*, *o. thebaicum.* Fr., *o. d'Alexandrie*, *o. d'gÉypte.* Ger., *ägyptisches O.*, *thebaïsches O.* An inferior variety of o., occurring in hard, round, flattish cakes weighing from ¼ oz. to 1 lb., and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. It is usually redder than Smyrna o., and is hard and brittle even to the centre of the cake. It has a porous, dark, waxy fracture, with imbedded shining particles of quartz or gum and reddish-yellow points (perhaps of resin) and sometimes granules of starch. The cakes are covered with the remnants of poppy-leaves, but not with rumex chaff. It is said to contain usually less than 4 per cent. of morphine. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 35, 38).]—**Electuarium aromaticum cum opio** [Austr. Ph., 1869; Hung. Ph., 1871]. Syn.: *electuarium anodynum* (seu *theriaca* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). A mixture of 120 parts of electuarium aromaticum with 1 part of powdered o. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Electuarium opii.** See *Confectio opii.*—**Electuarium opii compositum.** See *Confectio opii* (2d def.).—**Elixir of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata.*—**Emplastrum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.] (**aromaticum** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed]). Fr., *emplâtre d'o.* (ou *céphalique*, ou *temporal*, ou *odontalgique*, ou *calmant*). Ger., *O'pflaster*, *Hauptpflaster.* Sp., *emplasto con extracto de opio* [Mex. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru opiatu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum cephalicum* (seu *odontalgicum*, seu *opiatum* [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). A plaster made by melting together 76 parts of litharge plaster and 18 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, adding 6 of extract of o. previously triturated with 8 of water, and heating and stirring till the moisture is dissipated [U. S. Ph.]; or by melting 9 parts of resin plaster, and adding 1 part of powdered o. [Br. Ph.]; or by melting together 32 parts of litharge plaster and 5 of Burgundy-pitch plaster [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (4 parts of elemi and 10 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.), 2 of elemi and 12 of larch turpentine [Finn. Ph.], 5 of yellow wax, 8 of elemi, and 15 of common turpentine [Ger. Ph.], 3 of yellow wax, 9 of elemi, and 6 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.], 2 of elemi and 12 of common turpentine [Roum. Ph.], or by melting 48 parts of larch turpentine [Netherl. Ph.]; and adding to these resinous constituents 2 parts of o. and 1 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (2 parts of o., 6 of benzoin, and 8 each of mastic and olibanum [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], 4 each of o. and benzoin, 8 each of mastic and olibanum, and 2 of camphor [Finn. Ph.], 2 of o., 4 of benzoin, and 8 of olibanum [Ger. Ph.], 3 of o., 6 of benzoin, and 9 each of mastic and olibanum [Swiss Ph.], 4 each of o. and benzoin and 8 each of mastic and olibanum [Roum. Ph.], 12 of o., 32 of benzoin, and 64 of olibanum [Netherl. Ph.]). All these substances except the olive-oil are first powdered. The Belg. Ph., 2d ed., also adds 2 parts, the Ger. Ph. 1 part, and the Netherl. Ph. 3 parts of balsam of Peru. Several of the older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Emplâtre d'extrait d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A plaster made by melting together 1 part of elemi and 2 parts of compound lead plaster, and adding 9 parts of extract of o. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Enema opii** [Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *lavement anodin.* Ger., *O.*, *'klystier.* Syn.: *enema sedativum.* A mixture of ½ fl. drachm [Br. Ph.] (½ drachm [Finn. Ph.], 2 grammes [Swed. Ph.]) of tincture of o. with 2 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.] (about 34 drachms [Finn. Ph.], about 130 grammes [Swed. Ph.]) of starch mucilage. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**European o.** O., not inferior to Turkey o., produced experimentally in Greece, Italy, France, etc. Guibourt obtained from French o. (*o. indigène*) 22·8 per cent. of morphine. [B, 18, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Extractum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (**aquosum**). Fr., *extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.] (*indigène d'Aubergier*), *extrait aqueux* (ou *gommeux*) *d'o.*, *extrait thébaique*, *o. gommeux.* Ger., *O'extrakt.* Sp., *extracto acuoso* (ó *gomoso*) *de opio* [Mex. Ph.], *extracto de ópio* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *extractu de opiu.* Syn.: *o. depuratum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *o. colatum*, *laudanum opiatum simplex*, *extractum thebaicum* (seu *opii gummatum*). A preparation made by extracting o. with from 7 to 15 times as much water (digesting with 4 times as much water [Gr. Ph]), straining or filtering, and bringing to the consistence of a dry (thick [Sp. Ph.], solid [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]) extract. The U. S. Ph. evaporates to a pilular consistence, and rubs in 5 per cent. of glycerin while the extract is still warm. Several of the older pharmacopœias have similar preparations. [B. 5, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum opii cinnabarinum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. cinnabariné.* A preparation made by mixing 21 grammes of extract of o. and 11 each of powdered saffron and cinnabar with a little water, and dividing the mass into lozenges. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum opii cydoniatum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. cydonié.* Syn.: *laudanum opiatum cydoniatum.* A preparation made by digesting 180 grammes of o. in 2,160 of quince-juice, decanting, filtering, and evaporating the liquid, then adding 7 decigrammes each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, and mace, and mixing well. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum opii fluidum.** A preparation made by macerating 8 oz. (Troy) of coarsely powdered o. in a pint of water and expressing, macerating the dregs in a pint of water and again expressing, mixing the residue with ½ pint of alcohol, putting it in a conical percolator, pouring on diluted alcohol till the o. is exhausted, or until 2 pints of percolate are obtained, mixing the expressed liquid with the percolate, evaporating the mixture on a water bath till its bulk is reduced to 10 fl. oz., adding 6 fl. oz. of alcohol, mixing, and filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 50).]—**Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. glycyrrhizé.* Syn.: *laudanum diureticum.* A preparation made by mixing into a mass with a little water 7 grammes of extract of o., 45 of licorice-juice, 15 each of winter-cherry lozenges and Venetian turpentine, 4 of camphor, 5 of saffron, and 2 each of tragacanth and mastic, and dividing into lozenges. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum opii gummatum.** See *Extractum opii.*—**Extractum opii liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'o.* Ger., *flüssiges O'extrakt.* A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. of extract of o. with 16 fl. oz. of water, adding 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).] **Extractum opii vinosum.** Fr., *extrait d'o. au vin* (ou *vineux*). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of o. with 4 parts of white wine for 24 hours, repeating the process with 2 parts of wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extrait acétique d'o.** (Fr.). Syn.: *extrait d'o. de Lalouette.* A substance prepared by macerating 1 part of o., cut into small pieces, in 12 parts of strong vinegar, stirring repeatedly, expressing, and evaporating in a water bath. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Extrait alcoolico-aqueux d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 1 part of o. with 2 parts of water, expressing, infusing the remainder in 1 part of water, then in 1 of alcohol, mixing the liquids, and evaporating; or by digesting 1 part of o. with 4 parts of alcohol, expressing, heating the remainder with 4 parts of water, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extrait aqueux d'o. sans narcotine.** See under *O. denarcotisatum.*—**Extrait**

d'o. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum opii.*—**Extrait d'o. au vin** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii vinosum.*—**Extrait d'o. cinabariné** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii cinnabarinum.*—**Extrait d'o. cydonié** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii cydoniatum.*—**Extrait d'o. de Lalouette** (Fr.). See *Extrait acétique d'o.*—**Extrait d'o. glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum.*—**Extrait d'o. indigène d'Aubergier** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii.*—**Extrait d'o. privé de morphine.** Of Magendie, the resinous residue of extractum opii. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Extrait d'o. privé de narcotine.** See *O. denarcotisatum.*—**Extrait d'o. safrané** (Fr.). See LAUDANUM *opiatum.*—**Extrait d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii vinosum.*—**Extrait gommeux d'o.** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii.*—**Extrait liquide d'o.** (Fr.), **Flüssiges O'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum opii liquidum.*—**Glycerite of o.** Lat., *glyceritum cum extracto opii.* Fr., *glycéré d'extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *gliceroladode opio* [Sp. Ph.], *glicerado de extracto de opio* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by softening 1 part of extract of o. with a little water, and mixing carefully with 9 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 2 parts of extract of o. in 1 part of water, and adding 15 parts of glycerite of starch [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Glycyrrhized extract of o.** See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum.*—**Hard extract of o.** See *Extractum opii.*—**Huile d'o.** (Fr.). A substance prepared by digesting 4 parts of powdered o. in 500 of oleum hyoscyami, and filtering. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Hydrolat d'o.** (Fr.). See *Aqua opii.*—**India o., Indian o.** See *East Indian o.*—**Kleinasiatisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Kreidepulver mit O.** (Ger.). See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *aromaticus cum opio.*—**Lettuce o.** Ger., *Latticho'.* See LACTUCARIUM.—**Levantisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna O.*—**Liniment d'o. avec le fiel de veau** (Fr.). See UNGUENTUM *opiatum.*—**Linimentum ad ambustiones** (seu **calcicum**) **cum opio.** Fr., *liniment* (ou *éléolé*) *calcaire opiacé.* Of the Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808, and the Swed. Ph., 1817, a preparation made by mixing 2 parts each of lime-water and almond-oil and 1 part of Sydenham's laudanum [Fr. Cod., 1837, Ferrara Ph., 1832); or 8 parts each of lime-water and linseed-oil, 1 part of tincture of o., and 2 parts of oil of turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Linimentum opii** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of tincture of o. and soap liniment. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquid extract of o.** See *Extractum opii liquidum.*—**Liquor opii sedativus Battley.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata.*—**Macedonisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Magisterium opii.** See MORPHINE.—**Malwa o.** Ger., *O. von Malwa.* A variety of East Indian o., occurring in hard, dry, brittle, flat, round cakes, or rough balls, or rectangular masses (bricks) weighing from 4 to 8 oz., of a light-brown color, and destitute of a covering of poppy trash. It is of less uniform quality than Bengal o. It is said to yield only about one third as much morphine as Turkey o., though from some of the samples over 9 per cent. of the alkaloid has been obtained. According to Royle, it is the product of *Papaver glabrum.* [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Mozambique o.** Zambezi o.; o. produced from plants grown in Mozambique from Malwa-seed and said to be mixed with a material known only to the cultivators. It occurs in spherical balls resembling Malwa o., and is intended for the Chinese market. One analysis showed 4 per cent. of morphine, 4·3 of narcotine, and 40 of moisture. [B, 5. 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Œnolé d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Œnolé d'o. aromatique** (Fr.). Syn.: *vin d'o. aromatisé.* A preparation made by infusing 31 grammes of extract of o. (or 62 of crude o.) and 4 each of cinnamon and cloves in 518 of Spanish wine, and straining. [B, 1 9 (a, 38).]—**Œnolé d'o. safrané** (Fr.). See LAUDANUM *crocatum* and *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Œnolé d'o. safrano-glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *Elixir* PAPAVERIS.—**Opii pulvis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: o. *pulveratum* [Swiss Ph.], *pulvis opii* [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.]. O. dried at a temperature not above 85° C. [U. S. Ph.] (at about 40° C. [Fr. Cod.], at from 60° to 70° C. [Swiss Ph.], or at 30° C. [Netherl. Ph.]) and reduced to a No. 50 powder [U. S. Ph.] (sifted through a No. 100 sieve [Fr. Cod.]). The powder must contain from 12 to 16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (at least 10 to 12 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 9 to 12 [Netherl. Ph.]) of morphine. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. ægyptiacum, O. alexandrinum.** See *Egyptian o.*—**O. alkaloids.** Alkaloids found in o. They are 17 in number: codamine, codeine, cryptopine, gnoscopine, hydrocotarnine, lanthopine, laudanine, laudanosine, meconidine, morphine, narceine, narcotine, pseudomorphine, papaverine, protopine, rhœdine, and thebaine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. americanum.** See *American o.*—**O. bases.** See *O. alkaloids.*—**O. brut** (Fr.). Crude o.—**O. colatum.** See *Extractum opii.*—**O. constantinopolitanum.** See *Constantinople O.*—**O. crudum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *O.*—**O. denarcotinatum, O. denarcotisatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Denarcotized o.; a preparation made by macerating 100 parts of powdered o. (containing 14 per cent. of morphine) with 500 of ether, decanting, repeating the maceration with 250 parts of ether, and again with 250 parts more of ether, weighing the residue, drying by a gentle heat (which must not rise above 85° C. as the drying proceeds), and rubbing in enough milk sugar to bring the weight to the original 100 parts. The *extrait aqueux d'o. sans narcotine* of some of the older pharmacopœias and the *extrait d'o. privé de narcotine* are similar preparations but without the milk sugar. [B, 95. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. depuratum.** See *Extractum opii.*—**O. de Rousseau** (Fr.). See LAUDANUM *de Rousseau.*—**O. en larmes** (Fr.). The best Smyrna o. in small cakes. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**O'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum opii.*—**O. fermenté de Rousseau** (Fr.). See LAUDANUM *de Rousseau.*—**O. gommeux** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii.*—**O. habit.** The habit of taking o. or some of its preparations. [a, 34.]—**O. indicum.** See *East Indian o.*—**O. indigène** (Fr.). See under *European o.*—**O'latwerge** (Ger.). See *Confectio opii* (2d def.).—**O. liquide de Lalouette** (Fr.). A substance prepared by dissolving 3 parts of acetic extract of o. in 80 of Spanish wine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**O. lozenges.** See *Trochisci* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *et opii.*—**O. meconium.** A weak extract obtained from poppy capsules that have already yielded o. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**O. metallicum Rademacheri.** Zinc acetate.—**O. of Amasia.** A variety closely resembling o. of Gévé, but having two poppy-leaves wrapped crosswise about the cakes and a homogeneous interior mass. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Angora.** An inferior variety of Smyrna o., occurring in spherical masses weighing 6 or 8 oz., having only one poppy-leaf on the under surface and a homogeneous interior. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Asia Minor.** See *Turkey o.*—**O. of Balukhissar.** The most highly prized variety of Smyrna o., occurring in cakes weighing from 4 to 12 oz., having the surface covered with *Rumex*-seeds and poppy-leaves, and forming a mass of light- or deep-colored tears, especially rich in morphine. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Cataya.** A variety of Smyrna o., closely resembling o. of Balukhissar, but generally occurring in lumps of half the size. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. Cigusti.** A variety of o., occurring as irregular sheets weighing 6 or 8 oz., wrapped in poppy-leaves and *Rumex*-seeds. It is generally mixed with various forms of Smyrna o. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Gévé** (or **Ghévé**). A variety obtained from red poppies, occurring in small rounded cakes weighing 2 or 3 oz., wrapped in poppy-leaves, and having a smooth, shining surface. It contains from 12 to 15 per cent. of morphine. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Kara-Hissar.** A variety occurring in balls weighing 6 or 8 oz., flattened on one side and covered with poppy-leaves and *Rumex*-seeds. It is poor in morphine. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Kutchina.** A variety closely resembling o. of Gévé. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Magnesia.** An excellent variety occurring in irregular cakes weighing from 1 to 4 oz., covered with a layer of *Rumex*-seeds, and outside of that with poppy and vine leaves, and having an interior of agglutinated tears. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Mallatia.** A variety occurring in round or oval cakes weighing 4 or 5 oz. and covered with poppy-leaves. It is generally poor in morphine. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. of Salonica.** See *O. of Kutchina.*—**O. of Taushan** (or **Taushanly**). A variety rich in morphine, occurring in lumps whose length is twice their breadth and whose weight is from 3 to 5 oz. The interior mass consists of tears and is wrapped in poppy-leaves with a few *Rumex*-seeds. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**O. ostindicum.** See *East Indian o.*—**O. persicum.** See *Persian o.*—**O. plaster.** See *Emplastrum opii.*—**O. pulveratum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Opii pulvis.*—**O. salt.** Of Derosne, narcotine, erroneously considered by him the active principle of o. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**O'säure** (Ger.). Papaveric acid. [L, 80.]—**O. smyrnæum.** See *Smyrna o.*—**O'syrup** (Ger.). See SYRUPUS *opiatus.*—**O. thebaicum.** Fr., *o. thébaïque.* A superior o. produced in the ancient Thebaid, a district of upper Egypt; hence Egyptian o. in general. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**O'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**O. turcicum.** See *Turkey o.*—**O. von Benares** (Ger.). Bengal o. produced in the agency of Benares. [a, 35.]—**O.-wax.** A crystalline substance consisting of cerotyl palmitate and cerotate (the former in the larger proportion), obtained by exhausting o. refuse with alcohol and lime. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Patna garden o.** A superior variety of Bengal o., prepared from unfermented poppy-juice. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Patna o.** See *Bengal o.*—**Persian o.** Lat., *o. persicum.* Fr., *o. de Perse.* Ger., *persisches O.* A liver-brown, very bitter o. obtained in Persia from *Papaver somniferum album* (*P. officinale*), chiefly from plants cultivated in the central provinces. It occurs in various forms. An inferior variety, in cylindrical sticks 3½ inches long by ½ inch in thickness wrapped in waxed paper, does not contain over 3 per cent. of morphine. Some of it is in flat round cakes, but the most common form is that of broad cones, 6 to 10 oz. or more in weight, of a cheesy appearance, and much firmer and smoother than Turkey o. The best sorts contain from 8 to 10·75 per cent. of morphine. It is said to be produced in two qualities—one pure for the Western market, and one adulterated for the Chinese market. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Pilulæ opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'o. savonneuses.* Syn.: *pilula saponis composita* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by beating into a mass with water 100 grains of powdered o. and 25 of soap in fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or ¼ oz. of o. and 2 oz. of hard soap [Br. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. directs the mass to be divided into 100 pills. The U. S. Ph. of 1870 directed that 60 grains of o. and ½ oz. (Troy) of soap (both in fine powder) be beaten with water into a mass. The *pilules d'o. savonneuses* of some of the older pharmacopœias were a similar preparation. [B, 5, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ ex opio.** Fr., *pilules d'o. glycyrrhizées.* A mixture of 60 centigrammes of powdered o. and 1½, 4, or 5 grammes of licorice-juice, or of 1 part of extract of o. and 4 or 6 parts of extract of licorice, made into 80 pills; or a mixture of 1 part of o. with 7 parts of extract of licorice (each heated separately with a little dilute alcohol till softened), to which are added 5 parts of powdered allspice, and the whole made into 5-grain pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ opii compositæ.** Fr., *pilules d'extrait d'o.* (ou *d'o. composées*). A preparation of various old pharmacopœias essentially resembling the *pilulæ de cynoglosso* of the Belg. Ph. (*q. v.*, under CYNOGLOSSUM). [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilules d'o.** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 grammes each of o. and licorice-juice, made into 120 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilules d'o. balsamiques** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ* STORACIS.—**Pilules d'o. composées** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ opii compositæ.*—**Pilules d'o. elléborées** (Fr.). A pilular mass consisting of 15 grammes each of purified o., licorice, white hellebore, and black hellebore, and a sufficient amount of Starkey's soap. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilules d'o. glycyrrhizées** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ ex opio.*—**Pilules d'o. savonneuses** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ opii.*—**Pilules d'o. valérianées** (Fr.). A mixture of 90 centigrammes each of o. and castor, 2 grammes of camphor, 7 each of extract of valerian and extract of *Chenopodium vulvaria*, and a sufficient amount of tincture of milfoil. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'o.** (Fr. Cod.). See *Opii pulvis.*—**Poudre d'o. calcaire** (Fr.). A powder consisting of 1 part of o. with 9 parts of prepared chalk, with 39 of compound chalk powder, or with 8 of calcined stag's horn and 1 part of cochineal. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'o. et d'ipécacuanha composée** (Fr.). See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**Poudre d'o. torréfié** (Fr.). A powder made by moistening powdered o. with white wine, heating it on an earthen platter till dry, repeating the operation till the o. is reduced one half, moistening with vinegar, drying, and powdering; recommended as a hæmostatic and astringent. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Powdered o.** See *Opii pulvis.*—**Provision o.** O. manufactured in India for export. It differs from *Abkari* o. in

containing 20 per cent. of moisture. [A, 496 (*a*. 35).]—**Pudding o.** See *Boston o.*—**Pulvis opii** (Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.). See *Opii pulvis.*—**Pulvis opii compositus.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., a finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of o., 1 of tragacanth, 4 of black pepper, 10 of ginger, and 12 of caraway fruit. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**Rhétinolé d'o. composé** (Fr.). A plaster made by triturating together 30 grammes each of tacamahac, elemi, and mastic, and 7 each of o. and Venetian turpentine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum opii.*—**Safranhaltige O'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Salt of o.** See *O. salt.*—**Shensi o.** The most highly esteemed of the Chinese o's. It resembles Patna o., and yields from 85 to 90 per cent. of extract. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Sirop de teinture d'o.** (Fr.). See *Sirop d'o. alcoolique.*—**Sirop d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See SYRUPUS *opiatus.*—**Sirop d'o. alcoolique** (Fr.). A mixture of 16 drops of tincture of o. with 30 grammes of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Sirop d'o. aqueux** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii aquosus.*—**Sirop d'o. de pavot pourpre** (Fr.). Of Aubergier, a preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of o. of red poppy in 1,000 of water, filtering, and adding 2,000 of syrup. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Sirop d'o. faible** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**Sirop d'o. succiné** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii succinatus.*—**Sirop d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii vinosus.*—**Smyrna o.** Lat., *o. smyrnæum*, *o. levanticum.* Fr., o. *de Smyrne.* Ger., *O. von Smyrna*, *armenisches* (oder *kleinasiatisches*, oder *levantisches*, oder *macedonisches*, oder *smyrnaisches*) *O.* The variety of o. most abundant in commerce. It occurs in masses of varying size, usually from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 2 lbs. in weight, originally round but flattened or irregular from mutual pressure in the packing cases. Internally it is moist, coarsely granular, and brown. If a lump of it is cut and then carefully torn, small glistening tears are seen (resembling seeds, but distinguished by pressing with the finger). The masses are covered with the remains of poppy-leaves and "trash" (pieces of the fruits of a species of *Rumex* thrown in by the packers to prevent the adhesion of the cakes). The best quality is light brown inside, and has no other impurity than occasional fragments of poppy capsules; on account of its purity, and its large percentage of morphine, it is used chiefly in medicine. Good Smyrna o. yields about 10 per cent. of morphine; the best about 13 per cent. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Syrupus cum extracto opii** [Fr. Cod.]. See SYRUPUS *opiatus.*—**Syrupus cum extracto opii debilior** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**Syrupus opii aquosus.** Fr., *sirop d'o. aqueux.* A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of extract of o. in 127 of water, adding 30 grammes of boiling syrup, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus opii succinatus** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de karabé* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'o. succiné*). A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of succinic acid in 20 of warmed and 977 of cold syrup of o. [Belg. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 gramme of tincture of amber with 200 of syrup of o. [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus opii vinosus.** Fr., *sirop d'o. vineux.* A preparation made by dissolving 25 grains of extract of o. in an ounce of Malaga wine, and adding 24 oz. of simple syrup, syrup of marsh-mallow, or syrup of licorice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture désodorisée d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii deodorata.*—**Teinture d'extrait d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Teinture d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Teinture d'o. ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Teinture d'o. aqueuse** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii aquosa.*—**Teinture d'o. balsamique** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (last variety). —**Teinture d'o. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**Teinture d'o. cinnamomée** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of aqueous extract of o. in 9 parts of vinous water of cinnamon; or by dissolving 1 part of o. in a mixture of 3 parts each of cinnamon water and alcohol, or 5 of each, or 2 of cinnamon water and 4 of alcohol, or 4 of cinnamon water and 6 of alcohol, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of o. with 2 parts of vinous water of cinnamon and 6 of chamomile water, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture d'o. composée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii anticolica.*—**Teinture d'o. cydoniée** (Fr.). See ESSENCE *anodine de Langelot.*—**Teinture d'o. et de benzoate d'ammoniaque** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Teinture d'o. safranée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Teinture d'o. savonneuse camphrée** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii* and LINIMENTUM *camphoratum.*—**Teinture vineuse d'o.** (Fr.), **Tinctura extracti opii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura opii.*—**Tinctura extracti opii camphorata** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**Tinctura opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture* [Fr. Cod.]) *d'extrait d'o.*, *eau anodyne de Langelot*, *œnolé d'o.*, *teinture* (*vineuse*) *d'o.*, *vin d'o.* Ger., (*einfache* [Ger. Ph.], oder *weinigte*) *O'tinctur.* Roum., *tinctura de opiu simpla* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura opii simplex* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (seu *vinosa*), *tinctura thebaica* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *tinctura extracti opii* [Fr. Cod.], *vinum opii* [Netherl. Ph.], *laudanum.* Tincture of o.; made in general by macerating or digesting o. with from 4 to 12 times as much alcohol more or less diluted. The Netherl. Ph. orders 1 part each of powdered o. and 91-per-cent. alcohol and 4 parts of Spanish wine, to be macerated for a week. The U. S. preparation consists of 10 parts of powdered o. macerated for 12 hours with 4 parts of boiling water and 4 of 82-per-cent. alcohol with enough 93-per-cent. alcohol to make 100 parts after treatment in a percolator. The Br. preparation consists of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of powdered o. macerated 7 days with 1 pint or as much more of 92-per-cent. alcohol as is necessary to make 20 fl. oz. The Fr. Cod. simply orders 1 part of extract of o. to be dissolved in 12 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. Various older pharmacopœias give similar preparations, generally ordering wine instead of (or with) alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii ammoniata** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé ammoniacal d'o.*, *teinture d'o. ammoniacée* (ou *d'o. et de benzoate d'ammoniaque*). A preparation made by macerating together for 7 days 100 grains of powdered o., 180 each of saffron and benzoic acid, 1 fl. drachm of oil of anise, 4 fl. oz. of caustic ammonia solution, and 16 fl. oz. of 84-per-cent. alcohol or as much more as will make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 5 parts of powdered o. with 9 of saffron for 5 days and dissolving in the liquid 9 parts of benzoic acid, 3 of oil of fennel, 96 of caustic ammonia solution, and 384 of 90-per-cent. alcohol or as much more as is necessary to make 500 parts of filtered tincture. The kindred preparation of certain older pharmacopœias, known as *tinctura opii ammoniacata*, or *laudanum liquidum Warneri*, was made by digesting for 10 days and decanting a mixture of 22 grammes each of o. and Alicante soap and 270 of spirit of ammonia with 4 of nutmeg, 7 of camphor, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of saffron. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii ammoniacata.** See under *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*—**Tinctura opii anticolica.** Fr., *teinture d'o. composée.* A preparation made by macerating 57 grammes of o. for 8 days in 1,035 of alcohol, with 29 of zedoary-root, 14 each of galangal-root and carline thistle-root, and smaller amounts of a number of spices and aromatic herbs, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii aquosa.** Fr., *teinture d'o. aqueuse.* A solution of 1 part of extract of o. in 19 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii benzoica** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu **camphorata** [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré* (last variety), *élixir parégorique* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture d'o. balsamique* (last variety) (ou *camphrée* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *benzoësäurehaltige O'tinctur.* Syn.: *elixirium paregoricum* [Belg. Ph.], *tinctura thebaica* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *camphoræ composita* [Br. Ph.], seu *extracti opii camphorata* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation made by macerating or digesting powdered o., benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and (generally diluted) alcohol. The U. S., Swiss, and Gr. preparations contain equal parts of o., benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, with about 200 parts of alcohol (diluted [Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]) to 1 part of o., and the U. S. Ph. orders 10 parts of glycerin to be added. The other preparations contain less camphor and oil of anise, the Ger., Finn., and Russ. preparations also more benzoic acid, in proportion to the o. The Fr. Cod. orders extract of o. Some of the older pharmacopœias ordered 4 parts each of o., benzoic acid, and oil of anise, with 15 of extract of licorice, 62 of honey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of camphor, and 910 of brandy. Others ordered the same amount of o., benzoic acid, and camphor, replacing brandy by alcohol, and omitting the oil of anise and other ingredients. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii crocata** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *laudanum de Sydenham* [Fr. Cod.], *œnolé d'o. safrané*, *teinture d'o. safranée*, *vin d'o. composé.* Ger., *safranhaltige O'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.], *aromatische O. mit Safran.* Sp., *tintura alcohólica de opio y vino de ópio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de opiu compusa* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *laudanum Sydenhami* [Belg. Ph.], *vinum opii aromaticum* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *compositum*, seu *crocatum* [Norw. Ph.], seu *paregoricum*), *vinum thebaicum crocatum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *tinctura opii vinosa Sydenhami.* A preparation made by macerating or digesting for several days 32 parts [Dan. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (30 parts [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Sp. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of o. with 2 each of cloves and either cinnamon or cassia ($2\frac{3}{8}$ each of cloves and cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]), and 8 parts of saffron with 320 of Malaga wine [Dan. Ph.] (16 of saffron and 192 of vinum alcoholicum [Gr. Ph.], 12 of saffron and 160 each of dilute alcohol and water [Swiss Ph.], 10 of saffron and 150 each of dilute alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 15 of saffron, and 270 of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]; or 10 of saffron and 300 of Malaga wine [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]); by extracting 10 parts of saffron by maceration with 100 (or a sufficient amount) of cinnamon water, and macerating or digesting dry, coarsely powdered o. eight days with ten times as much of the colature, expressing, and filtering [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or by macerating for 5 days 6 parts of saffron and 152 of sherry, adding 16 parts of powdered o. and 1 each of coarsely powdered cloves and cassia, and macerating 5 days more [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for 4 days 4 parts of chopped saffron with 1 part each of powdered cloves and cinnamon, 8 of alcohol, and 88 of Spanish wine, adding 1 part of powdered o. for each 6 of colature, and macerating for 7 days [Netherl. Ph.]; or by macerating for 48 hours 34 parts of saffron, 90 of cinnamon water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ of oil of cloves, 380 of water, and 470 of alcohol (or enough additional to make 933 parts of colature), and dissolving in this 67 of extract of o. [Belg. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias give a similar preparation. The Sp. Ph. distinguishes the above-described variety as a vinous tincture, giving directions also for a spirituous tincture, consisting of 30 parts of o., 4 of cassia, $7\frac{1}{2}$ of saffron, and 180 each of water and alcohol, digested for 8 days. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii deodorata.** Fr., *teinture désodorisée d'o.* Syn.: *liquor opii sedativus Battley.* A preparation made by triturating 10 parts of powdered o. with 40 of water gradually poured on, macerating for 12 hours, expressing, repeating the operation twice on the undissolved part with 40 parts of water, mixing the liquids, evaporating to 10 parts, shaking thoroughly, when cooled, with 20 parts of ether, decanting, and evaporating all the ether, adding 50 parts of water, filtering, washing with water till 80 parts are obtained, and adding 20 of alcohol. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii Eccardi.** A preparation made by digesting for 6 days 60 grammes of o., 4 of cloves, 240 of cinnamon water, and 120 of alcohol, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii muriatica.** A preparation made by macerating for 14 days 1 oz. of powdered o., 1 fl. oz. of hydrochloric acid, and 15 oz. of water, filtering, and adding water enough to make 20 fl. oz. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii saponacea.** Sp., *tintura alcohólica de opio jabonosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 15 grammes of o., 30 of soda soap, 4 of saffron, 24 of camphor, and 520 of alcohol, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura opii simplex** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (seu **vinosa**). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Tinctura opii vinosa Sydenhami.** See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii.*—**Trochisci opii** [Br. Ph.]. See *Trochisci* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *et opii.*—**Turkey o.** Lat., o. *turcicum.* Fr., o. *de Turquie.* Ger., *türkisches O.* A trade name for Smyrna o. Some restrict the term to the o. produced in the more northern parts of the o. districts of Anatolia and shipped

at Constantinople (see *Constantinople o.*), but there seems to be no essential difference between the drugs shipped at Smyrna and at Constantinople. [B, 5, 18, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Vin d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Vin d'o. aromatisé** (Fr.). See *Œnolé d'o. aromatique.*—**Vin d'o. composé.** 1. See *Tinctura opii crocata.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Vinum opii.*—**Vin d'o. de Marabelli** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 55 grammes of o. with 107 of 20-per-cent. alcohol and 328 of white wine for 5 days and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Vin d'o. par la fermentation** (Fr.). See LAUDANUM *de Rousseau.*—**Vin d'o. safrano-glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *Elixir* PAPAVERIS.—**Vinegar of o.** See *Acetum opii.*—**Vinum opii.** Fr., *laudanum de Sydenham, vin d'o. composé* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *laudanum liquidum, vinum thebaicum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., a preparation consisting of 10 parts of powdered o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part of cloves in No. 30 powder, 1 of cinnamon in No. 60 powder, and 90 parts of strongest white wine, filtered and washed with enough more wine to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or maceratd for 3 days [Dan. Ph.] (5 days [Swed. Ph.]) with 100 parts of sherry, 5 days with 100 parts of Malaga wine [Norw. Ph.], 7 days with 10 parts of alcohol and 40 of Spanish wine [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of extract of o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part each of cloves and cinnamon and 120 parts of sherry [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Tinctura opii.*—**Vinum opii aromaticum** [Netherl. Ph.] (seu **compositum**). See *Tinctura opii crocata.*—**Vinum opii crocatum.** 1. Of the Norw. Ph., see *Tinctura opii crocata.* 2. Of the Finn. Ph., a preparation made by macerating for a week 1 part each of powdered o. and saffron, 3 parts of inspissated licorice-juice, and 60 of Malaga wine. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Virginia o.** O. made in Virginia from poppies of almost every variety, especially from those with purple spots on the petals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, 233 (*a*, 50).]—**Weinigte O'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura opii.*—**Wine of o.** See *Vinum opii.*—**Yunnan o.** A variety of Chinese o. produced in the province of Yunnan, ranking next to Shensi o. It occurs in flat cakes wrapped in white paper. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**Zambezi o.** See *Mozambique o.*

OPOBALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o^{2}p)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'sa^{2}m-(sa^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀποβάλσαμον. Fr., *o.* Sp., *opobálsamo, bálsamo verdadero* (*ó de la Meca, ó siriaco* [Sp. Ph.]). Ger., *Opobalsam.* Opobalsam; a resinous substance obtained in Arabia from *Balsamodendron o.* and *Balsamodendron gileadense.* Cf. BALM *of Gilead.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**O. de Tolu** (Fr.). See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**O. germanique** (Fr.). An alcoholic extract of the sprouts of *Populus alba.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**O. gileadense.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**O. liquidum.** See BALSAM *of Peru* (1st def.).—**O. siccum.** Dried white balsam of Peru. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O. verum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**Resina opobalsami.** Ger., *trockner Opobalsam.* Dry white balsam of Peru. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

OPOCALPASUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o^{2}p)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}lp(ka^{3}lp)'a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GUM *o.* and *Sassa* GUM.

OPOCARPASON (Lat.), n. n. Op(o^{2}p)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-o^{2}n. Gr., ὀποκάρπασον. See CARPASUS and CARPESIUM.

OPODELDOC [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), **OPODELDOCH** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. O^{2}p-o^{2}d-e^{2}ld'o^{2}k, -o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2). A quasi-Oriental name, apparently first used and probably invented by Paracelsus. Fr., *opodeldoch.* Ger., *O., Opodeldok.* See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Balsamum o. liquidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**Balsamum o. solidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Baume opodeldoch** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under BAUME.—**Baume opodeldoch liquide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**Emplastrum o.** Of Paracelsus, a plaster made by melting together 2 oz. each of bdellium, ammoniacum, galbanum, sagapenum, and opopanax, adding 1½ lb. of Strassburg turpentine, 4 oz. of bay-oil, and 2 oz. of amber, and stirring well together over a gentle fire; or 1 lb. of litharge, 1½ lb. of calamine, 2 lbs. of olive-oil, and 1 lb. of linseed-oil, and, after mixing with the preceding, adding 1 lb. each of yellow wax and colophony, boiling again and stirring till all are incorporated, and adding gradually 1 oz. each of astringent saffron of mars, loadstone, colcothar, olibanum, myrrh, amber, mastich, sarcocolla, dragon's blood, and camphor, and 2 oz. of round birthwort-root, letting the whole stand over a slow fire till the proper consistence is acquired. [B, 200 (*a*, 14).]—**Iodized o.** Of W. C. Baker, a preparation made by mixing a solution of 8 oz. of iodide of potassium in 2 pints of 68-per-cent. alcohol with a hot solution of 14 oz. of animal soap in 2 pints of 68-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 2 drachms of oil of garden lavender to flavor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, 156 (*a*, 50; *a*, 35).]—**Linimentum o.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *linimento de o.* [Mex. Ph.]. See *O.*—**Linimentum o. liquidum.** 1. See *Linimentum* SAPONIS. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**Liquid o.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**O. jodatum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Linimentum* POTASSII *iodidi cum sapone.*—**O. liquidum** [Swiss Ph.]. See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**Solid o.** Ordinary o., the linimentum saponis of the U. S. Ph. [*a*, 38.]

OPODIDYMUS (Lat.), **OPODYMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Op-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m), -o^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὦψ, the face, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *opodidyme.* A monster with a single head but two faces. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

OPOL (Fr.), **OPOLÉ** (Fr.), **OPOLITE** (Fr.), n's. O-pol, -po-la, -po-let. From ὀπός, juice. Old terms for vegetable juice. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 43).]

OPOPANAX [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. Op(o^{2}p)-o^{2}p'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}x-(a^{3}x). Gen., *-an'acos* (*-an'acis*). Gr., ὀποπάναξ (from ὀπός, juice, and πάναξ, a plant that yielded o.). Written also *opoponax.* Sp., *opopanaco* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus of umbelliferous herbs, of the *Peucedaneæ.* 2. A hard, brittle, orange-brown gum-resin occurring either in irregular, somewhat angular, separate pieces about the size of a hazel-nut or walnut (*o. in granis*) or in larger agglutinated masses (*o. in placentis*), formerly used as an antispasmodic and deobstruent. It is usually referred, probably erroneously, to *O. chironium.* Powel considers it a product of Persia. [B, 5, 18, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**English o.** The juice of *Levisticum officinale.*—**Gummi opopanacis** (seu **resina o.**). See *O.* (2d def.).—**O. chironium.** Ger., *ächte O'pflanze.* O.-plant, rough parsnip; a species found in southern Europe. It yields a milky juice which hardens into a gum-resin usually identified with o. [B, 5, 18, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**O. in granis, O. in placentis.** See under *O.* (2d def.).—**O. persicum.** A species very closely allied to *O. chironium.* It yields a gum-resin which has, however, neither the appearance nor the peculiar odor of o. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]

OPORICE (Lat.), n. f. Op(o^{2}p)-or'i^2-se(ka). From ὀπωρικός, made of fruit. Fr., *oporique.* Of Pliny, a medicine made from various autumnal fruits. [B.]

OPOTOMOCATHETER (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}p-o^{2}t-o^{2}m-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th-(ka^{3}th)'e^{2}t-u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From ὀπή, an opening, τομός, cutting, and καθετήρ, a catheter. The elastic catheter with a stylet. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPPENAU (Ger.), n. Op'pe^{2}n-a^3-u^4. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (*a*, 14).]

OPPILATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}p-pi^{2}l(pel)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *oppilare*, to stop up. Fr., *oppilation.* A stopping up, obstruction. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]—**O. telæ cellulosæ neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*

OPPILATIVE, adj. O^{2}p'i^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *oppilativus.* Fr., *oppilatif.* Obstructive.

OPPONENS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}p-pon'e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is.* From *opponere*, to place against. Fr., *opposant.* Ger., *Entgegensteller.* A muscle that acts as the direct antagonist of another muscle or that opposes one part of the body to another part. [L.]—**O. digiti minimi pedis.** Fr., *opposant du petit orteil.* Ger., *Gegensteller der kleinen Zehe.* A small muscle arising from the os calcis and inserted into the head and anterior portion and lower surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L, 332.] Cf. FLEXOR *digiti minimi pedis brevis.*—**O. digiti quinti.** See *O. minimi digiti.*—**O. hallucis.** A small fasciculus, not often found, usually given off from the adductor pollicis pedis and attached to the metatarsal bone of the great toe. [Quain (J).]—**O. minimi digiti.** Fr., *opposant du petit doigt* (1st def.), *adducteur oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe* (1st def.), *métarcarpien* (1st def.), *carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzieher des kleinen Fingers* (1st def.). 1. In the hand, a muscle rising from the unciform bone and the annular ligament, and attached to the ulnar border of the fifth metacarpal bone. It acts by adduction of the fifth metacarpal bone to make the hand more hollow. [A, 246.] 2. See *O. digiti minimi pedis.*—**O. pollicis.** Fr., *opposant* (ou *carpo-métacarpien*, ou *métacarpophalangien*) *du pouce.* Ger., *Gegensteller des Daumens.* 1. A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the outer side of the ridge on the trapezium, and inserted into the whole length of the first metacarpal bone and also the adjacent palmar surface. It acts, by rotating the metacarpal bone, to oppose the thumb to the fingers. [A, 246 (L).] 2. See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus.*

OPPOSANT (Fr.), n. Op-po-za^{3}n^2. See OPPONENS.—**O. du petit doigt.** See OPPONENS *minimi digiti.*—**O. du petit orteil.** See OPPONENS *digiti minimi pedis.*—**O. du pouce.** See OPPONENS *pollicis.*

OPPOSITIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}p-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)-i^{2}t-i^2-flor'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *opponere*, to place against, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *oppositiflore.* Having the flowers opposite each other. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, adj. O^{2}p-po^{2}z-i^{2}t-i^2-fol'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *oppositifolius* (from *opponere*, to place against, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *oppositifolié.* Ger., *blattgegenständig* (1st def.), *paarblättrig* (2d def.). 1. Situated opposite to a leaf. 2. Of leaves, opposite to each other of plants, having the leaves opposite. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

OPPRESSION, n. O^{2}p-pre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *oppressio* (from *opprimere*, to press against). Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.* A morbid sensation of weight or fullness. [*a*, 48.]—**O. des forces** (Fr.). A condition in which a patient, instead of losing his powers, is embarrassed by their excess, and, so to speak, oppressed by their power. [L, 49 (*a*, 34).]—**O. of the breast.** Lat., *oppressio pectoris.* Fr., *o. de la poitrine.* Difficult respiration with a sensation of weight in the chest—the predominating symptom of nightmare. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**O. of the heart.** A sensation of weight in the cardiac region, with irregular action of the heart; frequently present in certain neuroses. [*a*, 34.]—**Precordial o.** O. felt at the præcordium. It occurs in hysteria, neurasthenia, and certain functional cardiac and gastric troubles. [*a*, 34.]

OPS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *op'os, op'is.* Gr., ὦψ. See EYE.—**O. metallum.** Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

OPSIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}ps-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὄψις, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. See *Trigeminal* NEURALGIA.

OPSIGONOUS, adj. O^{2}ps-i^{2}g'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., ὀψίγονος (from ὀψέ, late, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into being). Lat., *opsigonus.* Fr., *opsigone.* Late, developing slowly. [L. 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPSIODONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. O^{2}ps-i^2-o^{2}d-o^{2}nt'ez(e^{2}z). From ὄψις, the eye, and ὀδούς, a tooth. The eye-teeth. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPSIOMETER, n. O^{2}ps-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *opsiometrum* (from ὄψις, vision, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *opsiomètre.* Ger., *Sehweitenmesser.* See OPTOMETER.

OPSIONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. O^{2}ps-i^2-o(o^3)-nu^{2}s(nus)'i(e). From ὄψις, vision, and νοῦσος, disease. An old term for disorders of vision, or of the visual apparatus. [F.]

OPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *op'seos, op'sis.* Gr., ὄψις. 1. See SIGHT and VISION. 2. See FACIES (2d def.).

OPSITOCIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}ps-i^2-to(to^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ὀψέ, late, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Fr., *opsitocie.* See PARTUS *serotinus.*

OPSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}ps-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ὄψον (see OPSON), and μανία, mania. Fr., *opsomanie.* Ger., *Leckerwuth.* An uncontrollable desire for dainty or sweet food. ["Lancet," Jan. 23, 1892, p. 225 (*a*, 50).]

OPSON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}ps'o^{2}n. Gr., ὄψον. Cooked food. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPTACTIN (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}pt-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)'i^{2}n(en). Gen., *-in'os.* From ὀπτός, visible, and ἀκτίς, a ray. The visual axis or line of sight. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OPTIC, OPTICAL, adj's. O^{2}pt'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Gr., ὀπτικός (from ὁρᾶν, to see). Lat., *opticus.* Ger., *optisch.* Pertaining to the eye or to the sight. [L, 343.]

OPTICIAN, n. O^{2}pt-i^2'sh'n. Ger., *Augenglasschleifer.* A maker or vender of optical instruments. [*a*, 48.]

OPTICO-CILIARY, adj. O^{2}pt''i^{2}k-o-si^{2}l'i^2-a-ri^2. Pertaining to or connected with the ciliary and optic nerves. [L.]

OPTICOCINEREA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}pt-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)'-re^2-a^3. From ὀπτικός (see OPTIC), and *cinereus,* similar to ashes. The gray matter of the optic tract. [K.]

OPTICO-TROCHLÉI-SCLÉROTICIEN (Fr.), n. Op-te-ko-tro-kla-e-skla-ro-te-se-a^{3}n^2. The obliquus oculi superior. [F.]

OPTICS, n. sing. O^{2}pt'i^{2}ks. Gr., ὀπτικά (from ὀπτικός, for sight). Fr., *optique.* Ger., *Optik.* The science of light and vision. [*a*, 48.]—**Physiological o.** That branch of o. which treats of and establishes the conditions necessary for the act of vision. It is subdivided into three branches: (*a*) dioptrics; (*b*) the consideration of the impressions produced by light, with special reference to the relation of objective light to light-perception; (*c*) the science of visual perception. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

OPTICUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}pt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See OPTIC; as a n. m., see CHOANOIDEUS.—**Infracorticales O'centrum** (Ger.). Of Monakow, the corpora quadrigemina, as distinguished from the visual centres in the occipital cortex. ["Arch. für Psych.," xiv, 1883, p. 697 (K).]—**O'schwund** (Ger.). Phthisis bulbi.

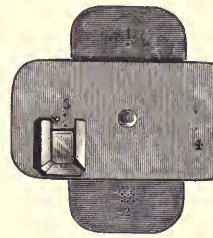
OPTILOS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}pt'i^{2}l-o^{2}s. Doric Gr., ὀπτίλος. See EYE.

OPTOGRAM, n. O^{2}pt'o-gra^{2}m. From ὤψ, the eye, and γράμμα, a writing. Fr., *optogramme.* A faint image, sometimes visible on the retina for a short time after death, of the last object perceived by the retina before death. [W. C. Ayres, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1881, p. 321.]

OPTOGRAPH, n. O^{2}pt'o-gra^{2}f. From ὀπτός, visible, and γράφειν, to write. Of Kühne, a photograph of an optogram. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

OPTOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}pt-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-in'gos* (*-in'gis*). From ὀπτός, visible, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. See RETINA.

OPTOMETER, n. O^{2}pt-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ὀπτός, visible, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *optomètre.* Ger., *O.* 1. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye, mainly used for detecting and determining the amount of ametropia. 2. Of Porterfield, an instrument used in measuring the limits of distinct vision, and in determining with exactness the strength of sight. [F.]—**Burow's o.** An o. consisting of a tube which can be elongated, in the ocular end of which is a lens of 4-in. focus, while in the other end is a ground-glass plate with test types photographed on it. [F.]—**Donders's and Hasner's o.** An o. consisting of a horizontal rectangular board, 5 feet long and 9 in. wide, which stands on a pedestal. Three grooves run its entire length, into which, by suitable manipulation, a bar with a perpendicular wire-o. or a screen with fine openings may be shoved. The distance between the two outside grooves measures 20½ lines, and nearly corresponds to that between parallel visual lines. If the object is moved in the middle groove, both eyes strongly converge. At one end of the board is a gap for the nose of the patient, and in front of his eye are two semicircles for holding the correcting-glasses. Two vertical rods maintain the head in place by pressure on the malar prominences. [F.]—**Holden's o.** An o. consisting of a disc with two perforations in it, 1 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. apart, through which the patient looks at a flame. Before one of the apertures a vertical prism tinted red is placed. Two images of the flame are then seen, which, if the patient is emmetropic, are one over the other, but which, if he is ametropic, are oblique. In the latter case the prism is rotated until the images stand in the same vertical line, when the degree of rotation indicates the amount of ametropia. ["Ber. d. vii. internat. Ophth. Congr.," p. 439 (B).]—**Javal's o.** An o. for the rapid determination and correction of astigmatism. It is in the form of a stereoscope, mounted on a stand, and supplied with convex spherical lenses of about 5 in. focus. Two circles are drawn side by side on card-board, as in a stereoscope plate, the distance between their centres corresponding to that between the eyes. In one figure are drawn a series of radiating lines, and at their extremities are placed the figures i to xii. If the visual lines are parallel, the two circles are fused into one image, in the centre of which lie the radiating stripes and at the circumference the figures. By means of a screw, the circles are removed farther and farther from the eyes, until all the radiating lines except one become indistinct. The direction of this one corresponds to the diameter of the highest refraction. Behind the ocular lens of the one eye a series of concave cylindrical lenses are so arranged on a pivot that they can be rapidly rotated in front of the eye until the lens is found which corrects the astigmatism and indicates its degree. [F.]—**Laurence's o.** An o. consisting of a shoemaker's rule which bears on one of the slides a page with printed letters. [F.]—**Lehôt's o.** An o. consisting of a three-foot rule covered with black velvet. Along its entire length runs a white thread. If one end of the o. is pressed against the lower eyelid in a horizontal direction, the thread at the distance of distinct vision appears single, but on both sides of this double. [F.]—**Perrin and Mascart's o.** An o. consisting of a metallic tube attached to a standard. At one end is a ground-glass plate with parallel black lines for the determination of the visual acuity and astigmatism, and at the other a strong ocular lens. The tube can not be elongated, but between the ocular and objective a powerful concave lens may be inserted, which can be moved along in either direction by a toothed wheel. [F.]—**Smee's o.** An o. consisting of a graduated scale, along which may be moved a board with test types on it. At the ocular end are four convex glasses: 1/20, 1/10, 1/5, 1/2½. Through one of these glasses the test object is observed. [F.]—**Stampfer's o.** An o. depending on the same principle as Young's o. It consists of a tube which may be elongated, at the ocular end of which are a convex lens of 5 in. focus, and a plate with two slits about ⅙ line wide and ½ line apart. A slit on the other side of the tube, $\frac{1}{20}$ line wide, serves as a fixation object; it runs parallel with the other slits, and is covered with ground glass. The distance at which the slit is seen single is determined by shoving in and out this lattice. [F.]—**Von Graefe's o.** An o. consisting of a small square steel frame, across which a number of delicate parallel vertical wires are stretched. This frame may be attached to a graduated brass rod, on which it is movable. One end of the rod is placed against the forehead of the patient, and the frame is moved to the nearest point at which the individual wires still look clearly and sharply defined. The distance of this point from the eye is read off from the graduated scale and put down as the near point. The frame is then removed to the greatest distance at which the individual wires still appear sharply defined, and this is noted as the far point. The distance between gives the range of accommodation. [F.]—**Young's o.** An o. consisting of a small ivory plate, 8 in. long and 1 in. wide, with a black stripe along its entire length. At one end there is a vertical metallic plate with parallel vertical slits. While this is held as near as possible to the pupil, the eye fixes the black line. This appears double for all distances outside the point of accommodation. An index, movable on a scale on the o., marks the point of single vision. [F.]



THOMPSON'S OPTOMETER.

OPUNTIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}p-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From Ὀποῦς, a town of Locris, Greece. Fr., *o., opontia.* Ger., *Feigendistel.* Prickly pear, Indian (or bastard) fig; a genus of cactaceous shrubs. The *Opuntiaceæ* (Fr., *opuntiacées;* Ger., *Opuntiaceen*) are: Of most authors, the *Cactaceæ;* of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Cacteæ;* of Salm-Dyck, his *Opuntieæ.* The *Opuntiæ* of Endlicher are a class of plants consisting of the single order *Cacteæ.* The *Opuntidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of *Cactaceæ.* The *Opuntieæ* (Fr., *opuntiées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cacteæ;* of Salm-Dyck and others, a tribe of the *Cacteæ.* [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**O. altissima cereiformis.** See CEREUS *grandispinus.*—**O. coccinelifera** (seu **cochinellifera**). Fr., *o. cochenillifère.* Ger., *cochenilltragende Feigendistel.* The cochineal cactus of tropical America, the *nopal* of Mexico, where it is cultivated for the purpose of rearing the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*). It has been introduced into Madeira, Teneriffe, and the Canaries. In the West Indies and South America a flour is prepared from the seed and the young shoots are eaten. [B, 5, 19, 180, 185, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**O. Dillenii.** A Central American species, perhaps used for rearing the cochineal insect. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**O. ficus Indica.** Ger., *indianische Feige.* Indian fig, cochineal cactus; a native of tropical America, growing as far north as Florida, and cultivated especially in Teneriffe for rearing the coccus. Its fruit is used like that of *O. tuna,* its chief constituent being grape sugar, but, according to Popp, it contains also cane sugar and a red coloring matter resembling that of the cochineal insect. [B, 5, 185, 314 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 50).]—**O. Hernandezii.** A Mexican species, used for rearing the coccus. [B, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**O. nana.** See *O. vulgaris.*—**O. nopalillo** (Sp.). A Mexican species. The decoction of the root is used against dysentery, diarrhœa, hæmoptysis, and metrorrhagia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 775 (*a*, 50).]—**O. Rafinesquii.** The hardy dwarf prickly pear the most northern species of the genus, extending to Lake Michigan. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**O. reticulata.** Ger., *netzförmige Feigendistel.* A species found in the West Indies, where the milky juice of the branches is used in dysuria and as a vermifuge, and the bark as a purgative and as an external application in toothache and rheumatism. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**O. tuna.** One of the *tunas* of Spanish America, perhaps the most used of the cochineal plants. Its fruits contain a cooling and juicy pulp, furnishing a beverage known in Mexico as *colinche.* Their juice is used in Naples as a water-color, and in the West Indies for coloring confectionery. Sugar has been prepared from them. A tincture made from the plant has been used for the relief of cardiac palpitation. [T. E. Satterthwaite, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 7, 1885, p. 287 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 173, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**O. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeine Feigendistel, indische Feige.* Common hardy cactus, Barbary (or Indian) fig, prickly pear; a native of tropical and subtropical America, but cultivated in other countries, like *O. tuna,* for its juicy edible fruits. The pulp of the ripe fruits contains a mucilage of an acid reaction, a red matter useful as a dye, glucose, etc. The seeds contain over 7 per cent. of an amber-colored fatty oil. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (*a*, 50).]

OR [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Or. See GOLD.—**Ammoniure d'o.** See *Fulminating* GOLD.—**Arséniate d'o.** See GOLD *arsenate*.—**Arséniate d'or dynamisé.** See *Potentized* GOLD *arsenate*.—**Arséniure d'or.** See GOLD *arsenide*.—**Baume d'o.** See *Balsam of* GOLD.—**Bichlorure d'o.** See GOLD *dichloride*.—**Bioxyde d'o.** See GOLD *dioxide*.—**Bisulfure d'o.** See GOLD *disulphide*.—**Bromure d'o.** See GOLD *bromide*.—**Chlorure d'o.** See GOLD *chloride*. The term as used in the Fr. Cod. means gold trichloride. [B.]—**Chlorure d'o. et d'ammonium.** See AMMONIUM *chloraurate*.—**Chlorure d'o. et de potassium.** See GOLD *and potassium chloride*.—**Chlorure d'o et de sodium** [Fr. Cod.]. See GOLD *and sodium chloride*.—**Cyanure d'o.** See GOLD *cyanide*.—**Cyanure d'o. et d'ammonium.** See AMMONIUM *aurocyanide* and AMMONIUM *auricyanide*.—**Cyanure d'o. et de potassium.** See POTASSIUM *aurocyanide* and POTASSIUM *auricyanide*.—**Dichlorure d'o.** See GOLD *dichloride*.—**Dioxyde d'o.** See GOLD *dioxide*.—**Élixir d'o.** See *Elixir* AURI and *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea*.—**Feuille d'or.** See GOLD *leaf*.—**Gouttes d'o. blanches.** See under *Tinctura* AURI.—**Gouttes d'o. du Général Lamotte.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea*.—**Hydrate d'o.** See GOLD *hydrate*.—**Hydrochlorate d'o.** See GOLD *chloride*.—**Hyposulfite d'o. et de sodium** (ou soude). See GOLD *and sodium thiosulphate*.—**Iodure d'o.** See GOLD *iodide*.—**Jaune d'or.** See JAUNE *de Martius* and NAPHTHALINE *yellow*.—**Monobromure d'o.** See GOLD *monobromide*.—**Monochlorure d'o.** See GOLD *monochloride*.—**Monocyanure d'o.** See GOLD *monocyanide*.—**Monoiodure d'o.** See GOLD *monoiodide*.—**Monosulfure d'o.** See GOLD *monosulphide*.—**Monoxyde d'o.** See GOLD *monoxide*.—**Muriate d'o.** See GOLD *chloride*.—**Muriate d'o. et de soude.** See GOLD *and sodium chloride*.—**O. blanc.** See PLATINUM.—**O. diaphorétique.** See AURUM *diaphoreticum*.—**O. en feuilles.** See GOLD *leaf*.—**O. fulminant.** See *Fulminating* GOLD.—**O. limé.** Gold filings. [a, 38.]—**O. mercuriel.** 1. Of Lecoq (1540), a preparation said to be emeto-cathartic and to be useful in syphilis. It was found not to contain gold. 2. Of Ucay (1693), a medicine formed of red precipitate and finely divided gold; used in syphilis. [B, 88.]—**O. musif** (ou mussif). See *Mosaic* GOLD.—**O. paradoxal.** See AURUM *paradoxum*.—**O. potable.** 1. A decoction of the wood of *Pistacia lentiscus*; used in gargles and as a remedy for calculus, etc. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See AURUM *potabile* and *Tinctura* AURI.—**O. potable de Mlle. Grimaldi** (**ou des pauvres, ou d'Helvétius**). See under AURUM *potabile* and *Tinctura* AURI.—**O. problématique.** See AURUM *paradoxum*.—**O. spongieux.** See GOLD *sponge*.—**O. végétal.** Saffron. [a, 35.]—**Oxyde d'o.** See GOLD *oxide*.—**Oxyde d'o. ammoniacal.** See *Fulminating* GOLD.—**Perchlorure d'o.** See GOLD *trichloride*.—**Percyanure d'o.** See GOLD *tricyanide*.—**Peroxyde d'o.** See GOLD *trioxide*.—**Phosphure d'o.** See GOLD *phosphide*.—**Pilules de chlorure d'o.** A mixture of 65 centigrammes of gold chloride with 12 grammes of licorice and syrup enough to make 150 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre d'o.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of gold leaf with 2 parts of potassium sulphate till the gold is extinguished, treating with boiling water, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Protochlorure d'o.** See GOLD *monochloride*.—**Protocyanure d'o.** See GOLD *monocyanide*.—**Protoxyde d'o.** See GOLD *monoxide*.—**Sel d'o.** See GOLD *and sodium thiosulphate*.—**Sesquioxyde d'o.** See GOLD *trioxide*.—**Sesquisulfure d'o.** See GOLD *trisulphide*.—**Stannate d'o.** Gold oxide obtained by precipitating a solution of the chloride by means of tin chloride; used in cases of scrofula. [B, 119 (a, 38); L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Sulfite d'o. et d'ammoniaque.** See GOLD *and ammonium sulphite*.—**Sulfite d'o. et de soude.** See GOLD *and sodium sulphite*.—**Sulfocyanate d'o. et de potasse** (**ou potassium**). See GOLD *and potassium thiocyanate*.—**Sulfure d'o.** See GOLD *sulphide*.—**Sulfure d'o. et de sodium.** See GOLD *and sodium sulphide*.—**Teinture d'o. nervino tonique.** See *Tinctura* AURI.—**Tétroxyde d'o.** See GOLD *tetroxide*.—**Thiocyanate d'o. et d'argent.** See GOLD *and silver sulphocyanate*.—**Thiocyanate d'o. et de potasse** (**ou potassium**). See GOLD *and potassium thiocyanate*.—**Thiosulfate d'o. et de sodium** (**ou soude**). See GOLD *and sodium thiosulphate*.—**Tribromure d'o.** See GOLD *tribromide*.—**Trichlorure d'o.** See GOLD *trichloride*.—**Tricyanure d'o.** See GOLD *tricyanide*.—**Triiodure d'o.** See GOLD *triiodide*.—**Trioxyde d'o.** See GOLD *trioxide*.—**Trisulfure d'o.** See GOLD *trisulphide*.

ORA (Lat.), n. f. Or'a³. A border, margin. [A, 312 (a, 30).]—**O. serrata.** The anterior dentated margin of the retina along the edge of the ciliary processes of the chorioid membrane. [L.]—**O. serrata hyaloideæ.** In adult and especially in old persons the notched or toothed border of the hyaloid membrane. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. serrata retinæ.** See *O. serrata*.

ORA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *os* (the mouth).

ORACH, ORACHE, n's. O²r'a²ch. The genus *Atriplex*, especially *Atriplex hortensis* and *Atriplex patula*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common o., Delt o.** See ATRIPLEX *patula*.—**Dog's-o.** See CHENOPODIUM *vulvaria*.—**Garden o.** See ATRIPLEX *hortensis*.—**Wild o.** Any one of several species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

ORAL, adj. O'r'l. From *os*, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth.

ORANGE, n. O²r'e²nj. Lat., *aurantium* (from *aurum*, gold). Fr., o. Ger., *O.* 1. The genus *Citrus*, especially the *Citrus aurantium*, also its fruit. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).] 2. An o.-colored dyestuff. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35); B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**Alcoholic extract of o.** See *Extrait alcoolique d'écorce d'o.*—**Alcoholic syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'o. alcoolique*. Syrupus aurantii prepared with the aid of alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Alcoolat d'écorce** (**ou d'huile**) **d'o.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**Alcoolature d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura* AURANTII *dulcis*.—**Alcoolé d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* AURANTII *amari*.—**Alkaline wine of o.-peel.** See *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**Aqueous extract of o.-peel.** See *Extrait aqueux d'écorce d'o.*—**Aqueous syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'o. aqueux*. Syrupus aurantii prepared without the aid of alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Bergamot o.** See CITRUS *bergamia*.—**Bitter o.** Lat., *aurantium amarum, aurantii fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *o. amère, bigarade* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bittere O.* (oder *Pomeranze*). Sp., *naranja agria* [Mex. Ph.]. Seville o., the ripe fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. Its juice, which contains citric acid, is employed in febrile diseases like lemon-juice. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Bitter-o.-peel.** Lat., *aurantii amari cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *aurantii cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex fructus aurantii* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *cortex fructuum aurantii* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *cortex aurantii fructus* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cortex aurantiorum* [Swiss Ph.], *citrus aurantium* (*cortex*) [Belg. Ph.], *aurantium* (*cortex*) [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *aurantii fructus maturi epidermis* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce* (ou *zestes*) *d'o. amère* (ou *de bigarade* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Pomeranzenschale*. The rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. It contains a crystalline acid, $C_{44}H_{28}O_{14}$, a non-crystalline resinoid substance, hesperidin, isohesperidin, and aurantianarin. It is carminative, stomachic, and mildly tonic. but is used chiefly as an adjuvant. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Blood o.** See *Malta o.*—**China o.** Fr., *o. de Chine*. 1. See *Sweet o.* 2. See CITRUS *bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**Chrome-o.** Ger., *Chromo'*. A mixture of basic lead chromate (chrome-red) and normal lead chromate (chrome-yellow). [B, 3.]—**Compound elixir of o.** See *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**Compound infusion of o.-peel.** See *Infusum* AURANTII *compositum*.—**Compound wine of o.-peel.** See *Vinum* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**Confection of o.-peel.** Fr., *confection d'o.*, *conserve d'écorce d'o.* See *Confectio* AURANTII.—**Conserve of o.** Fr., *conserve d'o.* See *Conserva* AURANTII and *Confectio* AURANTII.—**Conserve of o.-flowers.** See *Conserva florum* AURANTII (under AURANTIUS).—**Conserve of o.-peel.** See *Confectio* AURANTII.—**Curaçoa o.-peel.** The peel of a bitter o. growing on the island of Curaçoa. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Dimethylaniline o.** See HELIANTHIN.—**Double o.-flower water.** See under *Aqua* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Dry essence of o.** See *Oleosaccharum* AURANTII.—**East Indian o.** See CITRUS *pompelmos*, also CITRUS *vulgaris*.—**Eau d'écorce d'o.** See *Aqua corticum* AURANTIORUM.—**Écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See *Sweet-o.-peel*.—**Écorce d'o. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Bitter-o.-peel*.—**Elixir of o.** See *Elixir* AURANTII.—**Esprit d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.), **Esprit d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**Essence d'o. douce** (Fr.). The oil of sweet-o.-peel. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Essence d'o. sèche** (Fr.). See *Oleosaccharum* AURANTII.—**Essential oil of o-peel.** See *Oil of o.-peel*.—**Extract of o.-leaves.** See *Extractum foliorum* CITRI *aurantii*.—**Extrait alcoolique d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 4 parts each of o.-peel and alcohol and 8 of water, expressing, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait aqueux d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of o.-peel in 6 parts of water once or twice, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fluid extract of bitter-o.-peel** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Extractum* AURANTII *amari fluidum*.—**Huile** (**essentielle d'écorce**) **d'o.** (Fr.), **Huile volatile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Oil of o.-peel*.—**Hydrolat d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See *Aqua corticum* AURANTIORUM.—**Infusion d'écorce d'o. composée** (Fr.). See *Infusum* AURANTII *compositum*.—**Infusion of o.-peel.** See *Infusum* AURANTII.—**Jamaica** (**mandarin**) **o.** See GLYCOSMIS *citrifolia*.—**Limonade à l'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by adding to 900 parts of water 100 of sirop d'acide citrique [Fr. Cod.] to which 2 parts of tinctura aurantii dulcis have been added. [B.]—**Malta o., Maltese o.** Fr., *o. de Malte, o. à suc rouge*. See CITRUS *aurantium melitense*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Mandarin o.** Fr., *o. noble*. See CITRUS *bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**Methyl o.** See HELIANTHIN.—**Oil of o.-flowers.** Lat., *oleum aurantii florum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *oleum volatile floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *esprit* (ou *huile volatile de fleur*) *d'oranger* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de néroli, alcoolat des fleurs d'oranger*. Ger., *O'nblüthenöl, Neroliöl*. A highly aromatic, volatile, bitterish, brownish oil extracted from o.-flowers, showing a violet fluorescence when mixed with alcohol. It contains a small amount of aurade, but consists chiefly of a volatile liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is frequently adulterated with oil of o.-leaves. Sp. gr., 0·889. [B, 18, 81.]—**Oil of o.-leaves.** Fr., *essence de petit grain*. The volatile oil distilled from o.-leaves; frequently used to adulterate oil of o.-flowers. It contains no aurade. That obtained from the bitter o. is far more fragrant than that from the sweet o. It consists mainly of a hydrocarbon of probably the same composition as that composing o.-flower oil, and is used in perfumery. [B, 18.]—**Oil of o.-peel.** Lat., *oleum aurantii* (*corticis* [U. S. Ph.], seu *œthereum*). Fr., *huile volatile d'o.* (ou *de bigarade*) [Fr. Cod.], *huile* (*essentielle d'écorce*) *d'o.* Ger., *Pomeranzenschalenöl, O'nschalenöl*. Essential (or volatile) oil of o.-peel; an aromatic, bitterish oil, white and clear when obtained by distillation, or darker and less pure (because holding in suspension or solution mucilage and other fixed substances) when obtained by expression. It is isomeric with oil of turpentine, but is distinguished from the latter by its odor and by being dextrorotary. The oil extracted from bitter-o.-peel (*essence de bigarade*) is much more fragrant than that obtained from the sweet o. (*essence de Portugal*). It is used for flavoring, and forms a part of the elixir aurantii of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 50).]—**Oleosaccharum of o.** See *Oleosaccharum* AURANTII.—**O. à suc rouge** (Fr.). See *Malta o.*—**O. berries.** See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi* (under AURANTIUS).—**O. douce** (Fr.). See *Sweet o.*—**O.-flower pomatum.** See *Pomatum florum* NAPHÆ.—**O.-flowers.** See AURANTII *flores* (under AURANTIUS).—**O.-flower water.** See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**O.-juice.** See *Succus* AURANTIORUM.—**O.-leaves.** Fr., *feuilles d'oranges* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *O'nblätter*. The leaves of *Citrus aurantium bigaradia*. [B.]—**O'nblüthenöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of o.-flowers*.—**O'nblüthensyrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**O'nschalenöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of o.-peel*.—**O. peas, O. berries.** See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi*.—**O.-peel.** See *Bitter-o.-peel* and *Sweet-o.-peel*.—**O.-peel water.** See *Aqua*

corticum AURANTIORUM.—**O.-root.** The *Hydrastis canadensis* or its rhizome. [B, 5, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**O'roth** (Ger.). Orange-colored, with the red predominating. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**O.-tree.** The *Citrus aurantium.* [B, 275 (α, 35).] See also the various subheads of *O.*—**O's vertes** (Fr.). See *O. peas.*—**O. zeste.** See *Flavedo corticis* AURANTII.—**Osage o.** See MACLURA *aurantiaca.*—**Portugal o.** See CITRUS *aurantium olyssiponense.* See *O. of Portugal.*—**Quadruple o.-flower water.** See under *Aqua* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Seville o.** See *Bitter o.*—**Sirop d'écorce d'o. alcoolique** (Fr.). See *Alcoholic syrup of o.-peel.*—**Sirop d'écorce d'o. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus* AURANTII.—**Sirop d'écorce d'o. aqueux** (Fr.). See *Aqueous syrup of o.-peel.*—**Sirop d'écorce d'o. douce** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of chopped o.-peel in 5 parts of boiling water and adding 6 of sugar. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Sirop d'écorce d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Vinous syrup of o.-peel.*—**Sirop de fleurs d'o's** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum.*—**Sirop de suc d'o.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus de* AURANTIIS.—**Sirop de suc d'o.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus e succo* AURANTII.—**Sirop d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by aromatizing 1,000 grammes of sirop d'acide citrique [Fr. Cod.] with 20 of tinctura aurantii dulcis. [B, 113.]—**Spirit of o. (-peel).** See *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**Suc d'o. douce** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Succus* AURANTIORUM.—**Sweet o.** Lat., *aurantium dulce.* Fr., *o.* (*douce*). Ger., *süsse O.* (oder *Pomeranze*). The *Citrus aurantium* (*q. v.*, 2d def.), or its fruit. [B ; α, 35.]—**Sweet-o.-peel.** Lat., *aurantii dulcis cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *cortex aurantiorum dulcium.* Fr., *écorce d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *süsse O'schalen* (oder *Pomeranzenschalen*). The rind of the sweet o. (see CITRUS *aurantium* [2d def.]). It is aromatic, but has not the tonic properties of bitter-o.-peel, and is preferred for flavoring only. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Sweet-o.-tree.** See *Citrus* AURANTIUM (2d def.).—**Syrup of o.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII.—**Syrup of o.-flowers.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Syrup of o.-juice.** See *Syrupus e succo* AURANTIORUM.—**Teinture d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* AURANTII *amari.*—**Teinture d'écorce d'o. douce** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* AURANTII *dulcis.*—**Teinture de fleurs d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of o.-flowers in 3 parts of alcohol.—**Teinture d'essence d'o. (zeste)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**Teinture d'o. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura* AURANTII *amari.*—**Teinture d'o's vertes** (Fr.). See *Tinctura pomorum* AURANTIORUM *immaturorum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Tincture of bitter-o.-peel.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII *amari.*—**Tincture of fresh o.-peel.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII *recentis.*—**Tincture of sweet-o.-peel.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII *dulcis.*—**Tincture of unripe o.** See *Tinctura pomorum* AURANTIORUM *immaturorum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Triple o.-flower water.** See under *Aqua* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Vin d'écorce d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 1 part of o.-peel in 6 parts of Spanish wine, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vinous syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'o. vineux.* A syrup made by digesting o.-peel in white wine and adding sugar. [B, 97, 119.]—**Volatile oil of o.-peel.** See *Oil of o.-peel.*—**Water of o.-leaves** [Bat. Ph., 1805, Bav. Ph., 1822, Turin Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau de feuilles d'oranger.* A distilled water made from o.-leaves. [B, 97, 119.]—**West Indian o.** See CITRUS *pompelmos.*—**Wine of o.-peel.** See *Essentia corticum* AURANTIORUM *vinosa.*

ORANGEADE, n. O^{2}r-e^{2}nj-ad′. Fr., *o.* A beverage made from the juice of the orange. [B, 170 (α, 35).]—**Purgative o.** Fr., *o. purgative.* Common purgative lemonade with the addition of some tincture of fresh orange-peel.

ORANGEAT (Fr.), n. O-ra^{3}n^2-zha^3. A conserve of orange-peel with sugar ; the candied peel of *Citrus spataforma.* [Rice (α, 35).] Cf. *Confectio* AURANTII.

ORANGER (Fr.), n. O-ra^{3}n^2-zha. See CITRUS *aurantium* (1st def.) ; as a n. pl., *o's,* the *Aurantieæ.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Alcoolat des fleurs d'o.** See *Oil of* ORANGE-*flowers.*—**Eau de feuilles d'o.** See *Water of* ORANGE-*leaves.*—**Eau distillée de fleurs d'o.** See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Esprit d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* ORANGE-*flowers.*—**Extrait de feuilles d'o.** See *Extractum foliorum* CITRI *aurantii.*—**Hydrolat de fleurs d'o.** See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum.*—**Infusion de feuilles d'o.** A preparation made by infusing 11 grammes of dry orange-leaves in a litre of boiling water and straining. [B, 119 (α. 38).]—**O. des bois.** See CITRUS *aurantium rugosum.*—**O. vrai** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Citrus aurantium.* [B.]—**Pommade à la fleur d'o.** See *Pomatum florum* NAPHÆ.—**Poudre d'o. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis foliorum aurantiorum* [Fr. Cod.]. The dried leaves of the bitter orange reduced to a powder and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Sirop de fleur d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum* (under AURANTIUS).—**Teinture d'essence d'o. (fleur)** [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 2 parts of volatile oil of orange-flowers in 98 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 113.] Cf. *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**Tisane d'o. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ptisana de foliis citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 5 parts of orange-flower leaves in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [B, 113.]

ORANGE SPRING, n. O^{2}r′e^{2}nj. A place in Marion County, Florida, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

ORANGETTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. O-ra^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t. See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi* (under AURANTIUS).

ORANGIN (Fr.), n. O-ra^{3}n^2-zha^{2}n^2. See CUCURBITA *aurantiformis.*

ORANTIN, n. O-ra^{2}nt′i^{2}n. A substance obtained by digesting 50 grammes of annotto with 100 of sodium carbonate in 1 litre of water, and evaporating to one half. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, 174 (α, 50).]

ORB (Ger.), n. Orb. A place in Hesse, Prussia, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α. 14).]

ORBICULAR, adj. O^{2}rb-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *orbicularis, orbiculatus* (from *orbiculus,* a small circle). Fr., *orbiculaire.* Ger., *kreisrund, kreisförmig.* Circular. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

ORBICULARIS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rb-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. See ORBICULAR ; as a n., a muscle that surrounds an opening. [α, 48.]—**O. ani.** See SPHINCTER *ani.*—**O. inferior.** See *O. oculi palpebralis inferior.*—**O. internus.** The palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum. [L, 31.]—**O. malaris.** The outer and most inferior part of the palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum. [L, 31.]—**O. oculi** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *O. palpebrarum.*—**O. oculi palpebralis inferior.** The portion of the orbital part of the o. palpebrarum lying along the lower margin of the orbit. [L.]—**O. oculi palpebralis superior.** The portion of the orbital part of the o. palpebrarum lying along the upper margin of the orbit. [L.]—**O. oculi, pars lacrimalis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See TENSOR *tarsi.*—**O. oculi, pars orbitalis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The orbital portion of the o. palpebrarum. [A, 5.]—**O. oculi, pars palpebralis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The palpebral portion of the o. palpebrarum. [A, 5.]—**O. orbitæ.** The orbital portion of the o. palpebrarum. [L.]—**O. oris.** Fr., *orbiculaire labial* (ou *des lèvres*). Ger., *Kreismuskel der Lippen, Ringmuskel* (oder *Schliessmuskel*) *des Mundes, kreisförmiger Schliessmuskel.* A muscle surrounding the mouth, situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one labial commissure to the other. It is made up of a facial portion, or stratum externum, continuous with the various surrounding muscles that pass over it to the lips, and a labial or marginal part (stratum internum), underlying the red border of the lips. It draws the lips together, and assists in closing them ; the facial portion pouts the lips ; and the labial portion assists in compressing the lips upon the teeth. [C ; L, 135 (α, 50).]—**O. palpebralis, O. palpebrarum.** Fr., *orbiculaire des paupières.* Ger., *Augenlidschliesser, runder* (oder *rundlicher*) *Muskel der Augenlider, Kreismuskel* (oder *Ringmuskel,* oder *Schliessmuskel*) *der Augenlider.* The sphincter muscle surrounding the circumference of the orbit and eyelids. Its orbital portion arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone, from the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and from the anterior surface and borders of the internal palpebral ligament. The fibres are directed outward, forming a broad, thin, flat layer which covers the eyelids and surrounds the circumference of the orbit. The palpebral or ciliary portion arises from the bifurcation of the internal palpebral ligament and forms a series of concentric curves, which are united on the outer side of the eyelids at an acute angle by a cellular rhaphe, some being inserted into the external tarsal ligament and malar bone. [F ; L.]

ORBICULO-STAPEDIAL, adj. O^{2}rb-i^{2}k″u^{2}l-o-sta^{2}p-ed′i^2-a^{2}l. From *orbiculus,* a small disc, and *stapes,* a stirrup. Fr., *orbiculo-stapédien.* Pertaining to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

ORBICULUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rb-i^{2}c′u^2(u^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *orbis,* a circle. Ger., *Kreis, Teller* (2d def.). 1. A small circle or circular body. 2. The scutelliform or cup-shaped part surrounding the double crown in the flower of certain species of *Stapelia.* [B, 123 (α, 35).] 3. See TROCHE.—**O. capsulo-ciliaris.** The zonule of Zinn. [L, 7.]—**O. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary* BODY and LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum.*—**O. gangliosus (ciliaris).** See CIRCULUS *gangliosus ciliaris.*—**O. ligamentosus (ciliaris).** The ciliary muscle. [L.]

ORBIT, n. O^{2}rb′i^{2}t. Lat., *orbita* (from *orbis,* a circle). Fr., *orbite.* Ger., *Augenhöhle.* The eye-socket ; a quadrilateral conical cavity, situated at the upper and anterior part of the face, with its base directed forward and outward and its apex backward and inward. It is composed of portions of the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, superior maxillary, malar, lacrymal, and palate bones. [C ; F.]

ORBITAL, adj. O^{2}rb′i^2-t′l. Lat., *orbitalis* (from *orbita,* the orbit). Fr., *orbitale, orbitaire.* Ger., *o., orbitar.* Pertaining to the orbit. [F.]

ORBITALIS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rb-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. See ORBITAL ; as a n. m., see ORBICULARIS *oculi, pars orbitalis.*

ORBITOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rb-i^{2}t-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., o^{2}rb′i^{2}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From *orbita,* the orbit, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *orbitocèle.* A tumor protruding from the orbit. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN (Fr.), n. Or-be-to-e^{2}x-tu^6-skla-ro-te-se-a^{3}n^2. See RECTUS *oculi externus.*

ORBITO-INTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN (Fr.), n. Or-be-to-a^{2}n^2-tu^6-skla-ro-te-se-a^{3}n^2. See RECTUS *oculi internus.*

ORBITO-MAXILLI-LABIAL (Fr.), adj. Or-be-to-ma^{2}x-e-le-la^3-bi^2-a^{3}l. See LEVATOR *labii superior.*

ORBITO-NASAL, adj. Orb″i^{2}t-o-na′s′l. From *orbita,* the orbit, and *nasus,* the nose. Fr., *o.-n.* Pertaining to the orbit and the nose. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ORBITO-OCCIPITAL, adj. O^{2}rb″i^{2}t-o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *orbita,* the orbit, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the orbit and the occiput. [α, 48.]

ORBITO-OCULAR, adj. O^{2}rb″i^{2}t-o-o^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *orbita,* the orbit, and *oculus,* the eye. Fr., *orbito-oculaire.* Pertaining to the orbit and the eye. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ORBITO-PALPEBRAL (Fr.), adj. O^{2}r-be-to-pa^{3}l-pa-bra^{3}l. From *orbita,* the orbit, and *palpebra,* an eyelid. Pertaining to the orbit and the eyelids ; as a n., see LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris.*

ORBITO-SPHENOID, adj. O^{2}rb″i^{2}t-o-sfen′oid. Lat., *orbito-sphenoidalis* (from *orbita,* the orbit, and *sphenoidalis* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the orbit and the sphenoid bone ; as a n., in the pl., the alæ parvæ of the sphenoid bone. [C.]

ORBITO-SUS-PALPÉBRAL (Fr.), n. Or-be-to-su^6-pa^{3}l-pa-bra^{3}l. See LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris.*

ORCANETTE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-ka^3-ne^{2}t. 1. The *Anchusa tinctoria* or its root. 2. The genus *Onosma.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. jaune.** The *Onosma echioides.* or its root. [B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]

ORCANETTINE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-ka^3-nat-ten. See ANCHUSIC ACID.

ORCEIC ACID, n. O^{2}r-se'i^{2}k. See ORCEIN.

ORCEIN, n. O^{2}r'se^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *orcéine.* Ger., *O.* A dark-reddish derivative of orcin, $C_7H_7NO_3$. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38); B, 4.]

ORCELLE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-se^{2}l. The *Agaricus orcella, Roccella tinctoria*, and other tinctorial lichens. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

ORCHANET, n. O^{2}rk'a^{2}n-e^{2}t. See ALKANET.

ORCHEA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)'e^2-a^3. Gr., ὄρχεα. See SCROTUM.

ORCHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (idis).* From ὄρχεα, the scrotum. Fr., *orchéite.* Ger., *Hodensackentzündung.* Inflammation of the scrotum. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHELLA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-e^{2}l'la^3. The *Roccella tinctoria* and other tinctorial species of *Roccella.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

ORCHELLIN, n. O^{2}rk-e^{2}l'li^{2}n. A purple red dye obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

ORCHEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x-(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos (-is).* See ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS.

ORCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-e^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o^{2}rk'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See ORCHIOCELE.

ORCHEŒDEMOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-e^2-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* For deriv., see ORCHEA, ŒDEMA, and SARCOMA. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHEOTOMY, n. O^{2}rk-e^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Orcheotomie.* See CASTRATION.

ORCHESTROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-e^{2}st(ast)-ro-(ro^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ὀρχήστρα, the orchestra, and μανία, madness. See CHOREA.

ORCHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *orchialgie.* Ger., *Hodenschmerz, Orchialgie.* Neuralgia of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIC, adj. O^{2}rk'i^{2}k. Lat., *orchicus.* Pertaining to the testicles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHICHOREIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i'-(e^2'i^2)-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and χορεία, a dance. Fr., *orchichorie.* Ger., *Orchichorie.* Choreiform movements of the testicle in consequence of contractions of the cremasteric muscle; the condition is associated with neuralgic pain in the testicle. [α, 34.]—**O. alternans.** O. affecting first one testicle and then the other. [α, 34.]—**O. completa.** O. affecting both testicles.—**O. simplex.** O. affecting only one testicle. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

ORCHID, n. O^{2}rk'i^{2}d. From ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *orchide.* Ger., *Knabenkraut.* Any plant of the order *Orchidaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Butterfly o.** The *Oncidium papilio.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Coral-root o.** The genus *Corallorrhiza.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Purple-lip o.** The *Vanilla claviculata.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

ORCHIDACEOUS, adj. O^{2}rk-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *orchidacé.* Ger., *orchisartig.* Orchid-like; of flowers, having a six-leaved irregular perianth with the lower leaf developed into a lip as in the *Orchidaceæ* (Fr., *orchidacées;* Ger., *Orchidaceen*), which are the orchids, an order of monocotyledons belonging to Lindley's orchidal alliance. They are herbs, mostly epiphytal, growing in temperate or tropical regions, remarkable chiefly for their grotesque forms and the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Vanilla and salep are almost the only economic products furnished by the order. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

ORCHIDAL, adj. O^{2}rk'i^2-d'l. Lat., *orchidalis.* Resembling the genus *Orchis;* of the o. alliance or *Orchidales*, which are, of Lindley, an alliance (nixus orchidalis) of the *Endogenæ*, consisting of the *Burmanniaceæ, Orchidaceæ*, and *Apostasiaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]

ORCHIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIDATONIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on-(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ἀτονία, slackness. Fr., *orchidatonie.* Ger., *Hodenschlaffheit.* Atony of the testicles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIDATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the testicles. [E.]

ORCHIDAUXE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-a^{4}x(a^{3}u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux'es.* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and αὔξη, growth. Ger., *Hodenvergrösserung.* Abnormal enlargement of one or both testicles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIDE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-ked. See ORCHID; in the pl., o's, of Jussieu, the *Orchidaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]

ORCHIDECTOMY, n. O^{2}rk-i^{2}d-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Excision of the testicle.

ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos (-is).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *orchidemphraxie.* Obstruction of the vessels of the testicles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIDENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-e^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὄρχις, a testicle, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (cf. ENCEPHALOID). See ORCHIDOMYELOMA.

ORCHIDEOUS, adj. O^{2}rk-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *orchideus* (from ὄρχις, an orchid). Ger., *orchisartig.* Orchidaceous. The *Orchideæ* (Fr., *orchidées;* Ger., *Orchideen*) are: (1) the *Orchidaceæ* (see under ORCHIDACEOUS); and (2) of Baillon, a tribe (the *Ophrydeæ* of other authors) of the *Orchidaceæ.* [B, 1, 77, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

ORCHIDION (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ὀρχίδιον (dim. of ὄρχις, the testicle). Fr., o. A small testicle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See ORCHITIS.

ORCHIDOCATABASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-ab'asis).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and κατάβασις, a going down. The descent of the testicles from the abdomen into the scrotum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIDOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le-(la); in Eng., o^{2}rk'i^{2}d-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See ORCHIOCELE.

ORCHIDODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ὀδύνη, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIDOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos (-idis).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

ORCHIDOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *orchidomyélome.* Ger., *Hodenmarkschwamm.* Medullary sarcoma of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIDONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *orchidonque.* Ger., *Hodengeschwulst.* A tumor or swelling of the testicle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIDOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f., **ORCHIDORRHAPHY,** n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-pe^{2}x(pax)'i^2-a^3, o^{2}rk-i^{2}d-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ὄρχις, the testicle and πηγνύναι, to fix, or ῥάπτειν, to sew. Ger., *Orchidopexie.* Fixation of the testicle by stitching it to some surrounding structure. [α, 34.]

ORCHIDOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o^{2}s-ke^2-(ch^{2}e^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o^{2}rk-i^{2}d-o^{2}s'ke^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See ORCHIOSCHEOCELE.

ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-om'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and σπογγιά, a sponge. Tuberculous tumors of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIDOTOMY, n. O^{2}rk-i^{2}d-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *orchidotomia* (from ὄρχις, the testicle, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *orchidotomie.* See CASTRATION.

ORCHIDOTUBERCULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-tu^{2}b(tub)-u^{6}rk(e^{2}rk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA.

ORCHIDOTYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)-lo'ma^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and τύλος, a callus. Fr., *orchidotylôme.* A callous tubercle of the testicle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHI-EPIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-e^{2}p-i^2-di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ἐπιδιδυμίς, the epididymis. Fr., *orchi-épididymite.* Orchitis associated with epididymitis. ["Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889 (α, 18).]

ORCHIL, n. O^{2}r'ki^{2}l. See ARCHIL.

ORCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o^{2}rk'i^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *orchiocèle.* Ger., *Hodenbruch, Hodensackbruch.* 1. A hernia of the testicle. 2. See ORCHIDONCUS.

ORCHIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'-i^2-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ὀδύνη, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* See ORCHIDOMYELOMA.

ORCHIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s. See ORCHIDONCUS.

ORCHIONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὄρχις, the testicle, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o^{2}s-ke^2-(ch^{2}e^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o^{2}rk-i^2-o^{2}s'ke^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὄρχις, the testicle, ὄσχη, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. A scrotal hernia associated with orchidoncus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORCHIOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-si^{2}r-(ski^{2}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ὄρχις, the testicle, and σκιῤῥός, an induration. Ger., *Hodenkrebs.* Scirrhus of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^2-o^{2}st-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὄρχις, the testicle, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ger., *Hodenverknöcherung.* Bony induration of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIOTOMY, n. O^{2}rk-i-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i. Lat., *orchiotomia* (from ὄρχις, the testicle, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *orchiotomie.* See CASTRATION.

ORCHIPEDA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}p'e^{2}d-a^3. Of Blume, a genus of the *Plumerieæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. fœtida.** A Java species. The milky juice is used in certain skin diseases. ["Nouv. rem.," Apr., 24, 1889, p. 212 (α, 50).]

ORCHIRRHAPHY, n. O^{2}rk-i^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

ORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)'i^{2}s. Gen., *orch'ios, orch'eos.* Gr., ὄρχις. Fr., o., *orchide.* Ger., *Ragwurz* (2d def.), *Stendelwurz* (2d def.), *Knabenkraut* (2d def.). 1. The testicle. [A, 311.] 2. The typical genus of the *Orchidaceæ* (see under ORCHIDACEOUS); so called from the shape of the root. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Bird's-nest-o.** See NEOTTIA *nidus-avis.*—**Bog-o.** See MALAXIS *paludosa.*—**Bug-o.** See *O. coriophora.*—**Butterfly-o.** The *Habenaria chlorantha* and *Habenaria bifolia.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Conserve of o.** See *Conditum* SATYRII.—**Cuckoo-o.** See *O. mascula.*—**Drone-o.** See OPHRYS *fucifera.*—**False o.** The genus *Platanthera.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Fragrant o.** The *Gymnadenia conopsea*, the *Gymnadenia odoratissima*, and various other orchids. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Frog-o.** A species of *Habenaria.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—

Guernsey o. See *O. palustris.*—**Infusum orchidis.** See *Decoctum de radice* SALEP.—**Man-o.** See ACERAS *anthropophora.*—**March-o.** See *O. latifolia.*—**O. acuminata.** A species resembling *O. variegata*, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. Its roots furnish salep. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. angustifolia.** A European species resembling *O. latifolia.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. bifolia.** See HABENARIA *bifolia.*—**O. coriophora.** Ger., *stinkende Ragwurz, Wanzenragwurz.* Bug-o.: a European species having a strong bug-like smell; one variety, however, is inodorous and another sweet-scented. The tubers furnish salep. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. galeata.** A species found in southern Europe resembling *O. variegata* and *O. militaris.* Its roots have the properties of salep. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. latifolia.** Fr., *o. à larges feuilles, pentecôte.* Ger., *breitblättrige Ragwurz, breitblättriges Knabenkraut.* 1. Marsh-o., male-handed o., meadow-rocket, Cain-and-Abel, Mount Caper; a European species. The tubers are used as salep, and, together with those of *O. angustifolia* and some others with palmate tubers, are known as *radices palmatæ.* [B, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. Of Reichenbach, see *O. angustifolia.*—**O. maculata.** Fr., *o. maculé.* Ger., *gefleckte Ragwurz, geflecktes Knabenkraut.* Cuckoo- (or hand-, or May-, or spotted) o., bloody-man's finger, the long purples of Shakespeare, ballock- (or adder's) grass, ram's-horns; a species the tubers of which furnish salep. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. majalis.** See *O. latifolia* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. mascula.** Fr., *o. mâle, mâle fou, testicule de chien.* Ger., *männliche Ragwurz, grosses Knabenkraut.* Cuckoo-o., gander-goose, bullock-grass, male o., purple o.; a species growing in central and southern



ORCHIS MASCULA. [A, 327.]

Europe and in the Caucasus and Asia Minor. The tubers are one of the chief sources of the salep of commerce. [B, 18, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. militaris.** Fr., *o. militaire.* Ger., *graue Ragwurz.* Military o.; a species having the same habitat as *O. mascula.* Its tubers furnish salep. [B, 18, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. morio.** Fr., *o. morio* (ou *bouffon*), *orchide des boutiques, satyrion femelle.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *weibliche*) *Ragwurz, Triftenragwurz, kleines Knabenkraut, Anisknabenkraut.* Green-winged (or fool-, or salep-) o., bleeding-willow, goose-and-goslings, nuns; a species indigenous to the same regions as *O. mascula.* Its tubers furnish much of the European salep. [B, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. pallens.** Ger., *blasse Ragwurz.* Pale-flowered o.; a European species which smells, when dried, like cats' urine. The tubers have the properties of salep. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. palustris.** Ger., *Sumpfragwurz, lockerblüthiges Knabenkraut, Sumpfstendelwurz.* Loose-flowered o., Guernsey o.; a species growing in Europe and on the Channel Islands. The tubers are very small and scarcely useful as salep. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. rubra.** Ger., *rothe Ragwurz.* Purple butterfly-o.; a salep-yielding species growing especially in southern Europe, generally identified with the ὄρχις of Dioscorides. [B, 64, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. saccifera.** A salep-yielding species having the same habitat as *O. maculata.* [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**O. sambucina.** Ger., *hollunderartigriechende Ragwurz.* Elder-scented o.; a European species the root-tubers of which furnish a good salep. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. spiralis.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis.* [B, 180, (a, 35).]—**O. ustulata.** Ger., *verbrannt-blüthige Ragwurz.* Dwarf- (meadow-) o.; a species of scorched appearance, having the same habitat as *O. mascula.* Its tubers furnish a good salep. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. variegata.** Fr., *o. panaché.* Ger., *gescheckte Ragwurz.* Ape-o., monkey-o., a species found in southern Europe, related to *O. militaris.* Its tubers are used for salep. [B, 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Salep o.** See *O. morio* and cf. *O. rubra*, etc.

ORCHITE (Fr.), n. O[2]r-ket. See ORCHITIS.—**O. déférentielle.** Orchitis with inflammation of the vas deferens. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**O. des oreillons.** Orchitis accompanied by or secondary to parotiditis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**O. par effort.** Orchitis produced by the forcible retraction of the testicle against the external inguinal ring in consequence of excessive physical exertion. [Terrillon, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," Apr., 1885, p. 230 (a, 34).]—**O. rhumatismale épidémique.** Of Duffey, an epidemic o. observed in Malta, accompanied with fever. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**O. scléreuse.** The diffuse form of syphilitic orchitis. [G.]

ORCHITIDOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]rk(o[2]rch[2])-it(et)-i[2]d-o(o[3])-kol'i[2]k-a[3]. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and κωλικός, suffering in the colon. Fr., *orchitidocolique.* Ger., *Hodenentzündungskolik.* Colic resulting from orchitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]rk(o[2]rch[2])-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *orchite.* Ger., *Hodenentzündung.* Inflammation of the testicle. [E.]—**Blennorrhagic o.** See *Gonorrhœal* EPIDIDYMITIS and *Gonorrhœal o.*—**Chronic o.** See *Interstitial o.*—**Disseminated tubercular o.** A variety of tubercular o. generally seen in the course of diffuse miliary tuberculosis and especially of the genito-urinary tract. [E.]—**Ectopic o.** Inflammation of a displaced testicle. [a, 34.]—**Gonorrhœal o.** Lat., *o. gonorrhoica.* O. due to gonorrhœa. [E.]—**Gouty o.** Fr., *orchite goutteuse.* O. antecedent to an attack of gout. [a, 34.]—**Interstitial o.** Chronic o. with hyperplasia of the interstitial, connective tissue and more or less atrophy of the substance of the testis. [Cornil, Ranvier (a, 34).]—**Malarial o.** Fr., *orchite paludéenne.* O. occurring in a person affected with malarial fever. The local inflammatory process sometimes undergoes daily exacerbations and remissions. It is usually followed by atrophy of the testicle. ["Lancet," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 777 (a, 34).]—**O. acuta urethralis.** Acute o. consequent upon urethral inflammation. [a, 34.]—**O. apostematosa.** Suppurative o.—**O. atheromatosa.** Of Rindfleisch, interstitial o. [a, 34.]—**O. blennorrhagica urethralis.** See EPIDIDYMITIS.—**O. caseosa.** See *Tubercular o.*—**O. diffusa.** See *Interstitial o.*—**O. epidemica.** Parotitic o.; so called because it occurs more frequently during an epidemic of mumps. [a, 34.]—**O. gummatosa.** Gummatous o.; the circumscribed form of syphilitic o. [G.]—**O. rheumatica.** Fr., *orchite rhumatismale.* O. due to rheumatism. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**O. urethralis.** O. secondary to urethritis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Parotitic o.** Fr., *orchite ourlienne.* Metastatic o. occurring in mumps.—**Scarlatinal o.** Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis and the epididymis occasionally observed in scarlatina. [a, 34.]—**Strumous o.** See *Tubercular o.*—**Syphilitic o.** Lat., *o. syphilitica* (seu *gummatosa*), *morbus syphiliticus testiculi.* Fr., *orchite syphilitique* (ou *scléreuse et gommeuse*), *albuginite du testicule* (ou *sarcocèle*) *syphilitique.* Syphilitic disease of the body of the testicle. It is characterized by moderate enlargement of the organ, accompanied with little or no pain and with marked insensibility to pressure. The surface is usually smooth and uniform, sometimes nodular. It often results in atrophy, rarely in softening. In the latter case perforation occurs, with fungous outgrowths. Two forms have been described: a diffuse form, in which the tunica albuginea is especially involved and becomes thickened and sclerosed; and a circumscribed form, in which gummatous material is deposited in nodular masses. [G.]—**Tonsillar o.** Fr., *orchite amygdalienne.* Of Joal, inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis coincident with inflammation of the tonsils. [a, 34.]—**Tubercular o.** Lat., *o. tuberculosa.* A scrofulous disease of the testicle beginning generally in the epididymis. Caseation and suppuration with thickening of the spermatic cord and enlargement of the vesiculæ seminales are the usual results. [E, 25.]—**Typhoid o.** O. occurring in and caused by typhoid fever; the tubuli are full of embryonal elements, and there is intertubular cellular proliferation. [a, 34.]—**Ulcero-gangrenous o.** Of Gosselin, o. in which gangrene occurs, with ulceration of the skin and a fungous state of the tunica vaginalis and the testicle. [a, 34.]—**Vaccinal o.** Of Giraud, o. attributed to vaccination. [a, 34.]—**Variolous o.** An acute unilateral inflammation of the tunica vaginalis occurring in variola. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the testicle rarely occurs. [a, 34.]

ORCHITOMY, n. O[2]rk-i[2]t'om-i[2]. From ὄρχις, the testicle, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *orchitomie.* See CASTRATION.

ORCHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O[2]rk(o[2]rch[2])-o(o[3])-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o[2]rk'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See ORCHIOCELE.

ORCHOS (Lat.), n. m. O[2]rk(o[2]rch[2])'o[2]s. Gr., ὄρχος. A tarsal cartilage. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

ORCIN, n. O[2]rs'i[2]n. Fr., *orcine.* Ger., *O.* One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxytoluene, a homologue of resorcin, obtained by the decomposition of various acids derived from different species of lichens, and also prepared synthetically. It forms colorless crystals of astringent sweetish taste, $C_7H_8O_2 + H_2O = C_6[CH_3,H,OH,H,OH,H,] + H_2O$. It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, melts at about 108° C., if deprived of the water of crystallization, and boils at about 290° C. O. is astringent and antiseptic, and has been used to allay the pain of burns. In poisonous doses, it tetanizes the muscles, both voluntary and involuntary, but, after a time, suppresses their functions, especially attacking the muscular fibres of the heart, arresting its movements, and so causing death. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 564, xxxv, 365 (a, 50).]

ORCINOL, n. O[2]rs'i[2]n-o[2]l. See ORCIN.—**O. acetate.** A substance, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OC_2H_3O)_2$, crystallizing from alcohol in needles melting at 25° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

ORDEAL TREE, n. Ord-e'a[2]l-tre. 1. In West Africa, the *Erythrophlœum guineense.* 2. Of the Hottentots, the *Toxicophlœa Thunbergii.* 3. In Madagascar, the *Cerbera tanghin.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

ORDINAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. O[2]r-de-na[2]r. Ger., *Ordinäre.* See MENSES.

ORDINAL, adj. O[2]rd'i[2]-n'l. Lat., *ordinalis* (from *ordo*, an order). Having the taxonomic rank or value of an order. [L, 343.]

ORDINATION (Ger.), **ORDONNANCE** (Fr.), n's. O[2]rd-e-na[3]-tse-on', o[2]rd-on-na[3]n[2]s. A prescription; a course of treatment ordered.

ORDURE, n. Or'du[2]r. Fr., *o.* See EXCREMENT.

ORECTIC, adj. O[2]r-e[2]kt'i[2]k. Gr., ὀρεκτικός (from ὄρεξις, desire). Lat., *orecticus.* Exciting an appetite. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OREILLE (Fr.), n. O-re[2]l-y'. 1. See EAR (1st def.). 2. A term for numerous plants or parts of plants, so named because of their

form. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. d'abbé.** See ARUM *maculatum* and COTYLEDON *umbilicus*.—**O. de rat.** See MYOSOTIS *annua* and HIERACIUM *pilosella*.—**O. de souris.** See HIERACIUM *pilosella*, MYOSURUS *minimus*, and BUPLEURUM *rotundifolium*.—**Petite-o.** See HYGROPHORUS *virgineus*.

OREILLETTE (Fr.), n. O-re²l-ye²t. 1. See AGARICUS *auricula-tus*, AGARICUS *eryngii*, and ASARUM *europœum*. 2. The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 33).] 3. See AURICLE (3d and 4th defs.).

OREILLONS (Fr.), n. pl. O-re²l-yo²n². See MUMPS.

ORELLIN, n. O²r-e²l'i²n. Fr., *orelline*. See BIXIN.

ORENSE (Sp.), n. O-re²n'sa. A place in the province of O., Spain, where there are hot gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 50).]

OREOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Or(o²r)-e²-o(o³)-se²l-in(en)'u³m-(u⁴m). Gr., ὀρεοσέλινον (from ὄρος, a mountain, and σέλινον, parsley). Fr., *oréosélin*. 1. Of the ancients, mountain-parsley (*Peucedanum o.*). 2. A section of the genus *Peucedanum*. [B, 42, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

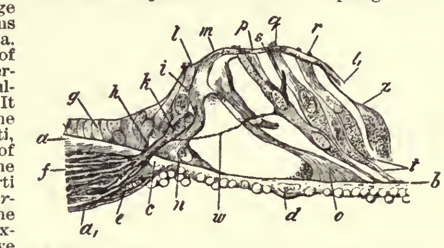
OREXINE, n. O²r-e²x'en. From ὄρεξις, appetite. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Orexin.* A base having the composition of phenyldihydroquinazoline (or its hydrochloride, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2.HCl$), usually combined with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, and forming long, shining, acicular crystals, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is said to be a good stomachic and to increase the appetite. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 41; Aug., 1890, p. 91 (B); "Therap. Gaz.," Apr., 1890, p. 252.]

OREXIS (Lat.), n. f. O²r-e²x'i²s. Gen., *-rex'eos (-is)*. Gr., ὄρεξις (from ὀρέγειν, to reach). Fr., *orexie*. 1. See APPETITE (1st def.). 2. Of Paracelsus, pyrosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**O. cynodes.** See BULIMIA (1st def.).

OREZZA (It.), n. O²r-e²t'tsa³. A place in Corsica where there are gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ORGAL, n. O²r'g'l. See ARGAL.

ORGAN, n. O²r'g'n. Gr., ὄργανον (from ἔργειν, to do work). Lat., *organum*. Fr., *organe*. Ger., *O.* Any individual part, or system of parts, of an organism, having a specific physiological function, considered with reference to its action, processes, or results. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35); L, 343.]—**Absonderungso'** (Ger.). A secretory o.—**Accessory genital o's in the female.** The mammary glands.—**Accessory o's.** Lat., *organa accessoria*. Fr., *organes accessoires* (ou *dérivés*). Ger., *Nebeno'e*. 1. O's which have a subordinate function. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, parts, such as tendrils, stipules, spines, etc., which are merely modifications of the leaf, stem, or root. [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).]—**Appendicular o's.** 1. The limbs. [L, 294.] 2. In botany, the leaves and their modifications. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Athemo'e** (Ger.), **Athmungso'e** (Ger.). The respiratory o's. [a, 17.]—**Auditory o's.** See *Auditory* APPARATUS.—**Axial o's.** The root and stem, and their immediate subdivisions; the axophyte. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—**Begattungso'e** (Ger.). See *Generative o's*.—**Bewegungso'** (Ger.). An o. of locomotion.—**Bidder's o.** A body attached to the anterior extremity of the testicle in certain toads; regarded as a rudimentary ovary. [L, 294; J. B. Sutton, "Trans. of the Path. Soc. of Lond.," 1885 (L).]—**Biliary o.** Ger., *Galleno'*. An organ that secretes or conveys bile. [a, 48.]—**Bruto'** (Ger.). See under BRUT.—**Central nervous o's.** Ger., *Centralnerveno'e*. Cerebrospinal centres. [L.]—**Chylopoietic o's.** Lat., *organa chylopoetica*. Ger., *Chylificationsorgane*. The o's concerned in the chylification of the food (the stomach, liver, pancreas, spleen, and intestines). [L, 332.]—**Circulationso'e** (Ger.), **Circulatory o's.** See *Circulatory* APPARATUS.—**Copulatory o's.** Lat., *organa copulationis*. The parts concerned in copulation. [L, 332.]—**Corti'sches O.** (Ger.). See *O. of Corti*.—**Digestive o's.** Lat., *organa digestionis*. Ger., *Verdauungs'e*. See *Digestive* APPARATUS.—**Enamel o.** Lat., *organon adamantinæ*. Fr., *organe de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzo'*. Of Purkinje, the special enamel-germ after it has become differentiated into a three-layered o, which covers the enlarged tooth papilla like a cap. The layer next the tooth papilla (enamel epithelium) is a columnar epithelium formed by the deepest layer of the invaginated oral epithelium. It ultimately forms the hard enamel. The second or intermediate layer of the enamel o. is composed of cells which have become stellate and are united by their branches to form a very loose, spongy, or gelatinous layer. It finally disappears. The third or outer layer is composed of polyedral cells which, upon the disappearance of the middle layer, are in contact with the first or enamel layer, and gives rise to the cuticula dentis. [J, 24, 30, 32, 35.]—**End-o.** See the major list.—**Excretory o's.** Lat., *organa excretoria*. Fr., *organes excréteurs*. Ger., *Excretionso'e*. The o's which dispose of the excrementitious substances of the body. [L.]—**Fetto'** (Ger.). See PANNICULUS *adiposus*.—**Flimmero'e** (Ger.). See CILIA.—**Fortpflanzungso'** (Ger.). A reproductive o. [B, 49.]—**Galleno'** (Ger.). See *Biliary o.*—**Gebäro'** (Ger.). See UTERUS.—**Gefühlso'e** (Ger.). See *Tactile* APPARATUS.—**Gehöro'e** (Ger.). See *Auditory* APPARATUS.—**Gemeines Empfindungso'** (Ger.). A tactile o.—**Generative o's, Genital o's.** Fr., *organes génitaux*. Ger., *Begattungso'e*, *Zeugungso'e*. The o's which are concerned in the reproduction of the species. [C.]—**Geruchso'e** (Ger.). See *Olfactory* APPARATUS.—**Geschlechtso'e** (Ger.). See *Generative o's*.—**Geschmackso'e** (Ger.). See ORGANON *gustus*.—**Gesichtso'e** (Ger.). The eye and its appendages. [L, 80.]—**Glandular o. of new formation.** Fr., *organe glandulaire de néoformation* (ou *de nouvelle formation*). Ger., *drüsige O.* Of Ercolani, the uterine mucous membrane at the site of attachment of the placenta; so called from the idea that its utricular glands secrete a fluid destined for the nutrition of the fœtus.—**Gustatory o.** See ORGANON *gustus*.—**Hafto'** (Ger.). 1. An organ of prehension. [A, 521 (a, 48).] 2. In plants, a part used for attachment. [a, 35.]—**Harno'e** (Ger.). See *Urinary* APPARATUS and *Uropoietic o's*.—**Hauto'** (Ger.). See CUTIS.—**Höro'** (Ger.). See EAR.—**Jacobson's o.** A canal a few millimetres in length which extends along the sæptum of Stenson's duct to end in a blind extremity. It is lined by epithelium which is continuous with that of the nasal cavity, and has numerous glands opening into it. It is the homologue of a more extensively developed o. in some animals having a more acute sense of smell. In man it is only rudimentary. It is believed to have an olfactory function in the animals in which it is developed, and to bring the food taken into the mouth under the direct cognizance of the olfactory nerve. [C; L, 294.]—**Kauo'e** (Ger.). The masticatory o's.—**Kreislaufso'e** (Ger.). See *Circulatory* APPARATUS.—**Lacrymal o's.** See *Lacrymal* APPARATUS.—**Lateral taste-o's.** See under PAPILLÆ *foliatæ*.—**Nebeno'e** (Ger.). See *Accessory o's*.—**Olfactory o's.** See *Olfactory* APPARATUS.—**O. of Bojanus.** Fr., *corps de Bojanus*. Ger., *Bojanisches O.* A renal o. in molluscs, consisting of a sac or tube by which the exterior of the body communicates with the blood-vascular system. It is homologous with the segmental organ in worms. [A, 12 (a, 39).]—**O. of Corti.** Fr., *lame réticulaire*. Ger., *Corti'sches O.* The terminal apparatus of the cochlear nerve. It lies on the membranous spiral lamina which springs from the free edge of the osseous spiral lamina. The proper o. of Corti lies external to the sulcus spiralis. It consists of the rods of Corti, the two rows of which form the arches of Corti (see also *Floor*-CELLS). The rods of the external row have their superior ends directed outward, and on them is fastened a reticularly perforated membrane, the lamina reticularis. The latter covers the external rows of Corti's fibres and the external ciliated cells. In man these structures, lying in four or five rows behind each other and connected with the terminal fibres of the auditory nerve by small nervous processes, are fastened by their thin, interior, elongated ends (Gottstein's basal processes) to the membrana basilaris, while the superior, broad ends, provided with acoustic cilia, project through the openings of the lamina reticularis. A row of inner ciliated cells is situated in front of the sulcus spiralis interior, immediately in front of the inner pillar of Corti's o. Deiter's cells are connected with Corti's cells by their broad ends directed downward. External to the last row of Corti's cells lie Hensen's supporting cells, which pass into the epithelium of the external wall of the ductus cochlearis. Corti's o. is covered by the firm striated Corti's membrane. The latter arises beside Reissner's membrane, in front of Huschke's swelling, and ends at the external boundary of Corti's cells, though Henle and Löwenberg state that it is inserted on the ligamentum spirale accessorium of the external wall of the ductus cochlearis. [F, 3.]—**O. of Giraldès.** See PARADIDYMIS.—**O's of locomotion.** See *Locomotor* APPARATUS.—**O's of nutrition.** The parts concerned in the mastication of the food and its digestion and absorption. [L, 332.]—**O's of reproduction.** 1. The generative o's. 2. In botany, the andrœcium and gynœcium in phanerogams, and the antheridium and oogonium in cryptogams. [a, 35.]—**O. of Rosenmüller.** See EPOOPHORON.—**O's of sense** (or **special sense**). Lat., *organa sensua*. Ger., *Sinnesorgane*. The structures endowed with the special senses (*i. e.*, the skin and some of the mucous membranes, the ears, the eyes, the nose, and the portion of the mouth possessing the sense of taste). [L, 332.]—**O. of Sprengel.** See OSPHRADIUM.—**O's of the lateral line.** In fishes and aquatic amphibia, collections of sensory nerve-cells which open on the surface of the body by small tubules opening along the lateral lines, and are regarded as transmitting mechanical irritations from the water and possibly sound. [L, 294.]—**O's of vegetation.** The o's which imbibe, circulate, and elaborate food, and contribute to the life of the plant. They consist of roots, stems, leaves, and hairs and their various modifications. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Pelvic genital o's.** Ger., *Beckengenitalien*. The genital organs proper, as distinguished from the breasts. [A, 20.]—**Respiratory o's.** See *Respiratory* APPARATUS (1st def.) and *Mechanism of* RESPIRATION.—**Schmelzo'** (Ger.). See *Enamel o.*—**Secretory o's.** Lat., *organa secretoria*. The secreting glands. [L.]—**Segmental o.** See *Segmental* APPARATUS.—**Sexual o's.** See *Copulatory* APPARATUS.—**Speichelo'** (Ger.). A salivary gland. [L.]—**Suprarenal o's.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Unterhautfetto'** (Ger.). See PANNICULUS *adiposus*.—**Urinary o's.** See *Urinary* APPARATUS.—**Uropoietic o's.** Lat., *organa uropoietica*. The kidneys. [L, 332.]—**Verdauungso'e** (Ger.). See *Digestive* APPARATUS.—**Vibratile o's.** Cilia. [J.]—**Vocal o's.** See *Vocal* APPARATUS.—**Wheel-o.** See *Trochal* DISC.—**Wollusto'e** (Ger.). See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ*.



VERTICAL SECTION OF THE ORGAN OF CORTI OF THE DOG. MAGNIFIED 400 DIAMETERS. [FROM FLINT (AFTER WALDEYER).]

a–b, homogeneous layer of the basilar membrane; *v*, tympanic layer, with nuclei, granular cell-protoplasm, and connective tissue; a_1, tympanic lip of the crista spiralis; *e*, thickened portion of the basilar membrane; *d*, spiral vessel; *e*, blood-vessel; *f*, *h*, bundle of nerves; *g*, epithelium; *i*, inner hair-cell, with its basilar process, *k*; *l*, head-plate of the inner pillar; *m*, union of the two pillars; *n*, base of the inner pillar; *o*, base of the outer pillar; *p*, *q*, *r*, outer hair-cells, with traces of the cilia; *t*, bases of two other hair-cells; *z*, Hensen's prop-cell; l–l_1, lamina reticularis; *w*, nerve-fibre passing to the first hair-cell, *p*.

ORGANE (Fr.), n. O²r-ga³n. See ORGAN.—**O. condensateur.** Of C. Bernard, the liver; so-called because of its storage of glycogen. [K, 30.]—**O's dérivés.** See *Accessory* ORGANS.—**O. filtrateur.** Of C. Bernard, the liver; so called because it separates glucose from the blood of the portal vein. [K, 30.]—**O. vermiforme.** See MESONEPHROS.

ORGANETTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-ga^3-ne^{2}t. The *Anchusa tinctoria.* [B.] Cf. ORCANETTE.

ORGANIC, adj. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., ὀργανικός (from ὄργανον, an organ). Lat., *organicus.* Fr., *organique, anatomique* (as opposed to *functional*). Ger., *organisch, organig* (1st def.). 1. Possessing organs. 2. Pertaining to or possessing an organized state. [D.] 3. Of disease, accompanied by structural change, as opposed to functional. 4. In chemistry, containing carbon or relating to bodies containing carbon. [α, 38.]

ORGANICISM, n. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n'i^2-si^{2}zm. Fr., *organicisme.* A medical theory that ascribes all diseases to changes occurring in the parts constituting the organism. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ORGANISM, n. O^{2}r'g'n-i^{2}zm. Lat., *organismus* (from ὀργανίζειν, to fabricate). Fr., *organisme.* Ger., *Organismus.* An organized body (animal or plant) capable of separate existence. [K ; L, 343.]—**Elementary o.** Fr., *organisme élémentaire.* Ger., *elementarischer Organismus, Elementarorganismus.* 1. Of Brücke, a gymnocytode, considered to be the morphological unit or form element of the body. [J, 8, 9, 27, 35.] 2. See CELL (2d def.).

ORGANITE, n. O^{2}r'g'n-it. From ὄργανον, an organ. Fr., o., *organule.* 1. An elementary organ ; of Milne-Edwards, a blood-corpuscle. 2. Of Serres, an anatomical element. [J, 16, 33 ; K.]

ORGANIZATION, n. O^{2}r-g'n-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. From ὀργανίζειν, to fabricate. Fr., *organisation.* Ger., *Organisation.* 1. An organism. 2. The process or act of being converted into living and active material (*e. g.,* the o. of a blood-clot). [D.]

ORGANO-CHEMISTRY, n. O^{2}rg''a^{2}n-o-ke^{2}m'i^{2}st-ri^2. See *Organic* CHEMISTRY.

ORGANOGENETIC, adj. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *organogens.* Taking part in or pertaining to the origin and development of the special organs or structures of an organized body.

ORGANOGENY, n. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *organogenesis, organogenia* (from ὄργανον, an organ, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *organogénie, organogénésie:* Ger., *Organenbildung.* The embryology of the different organs. [L, 146.]

ORGANOGRAPHY, n. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to write. See ORGANOLOGY.

ORGANOID [Virchow], adj. O^{2}rg'a^{2}n-oid. From ὄργανον, an organ, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of tumors, composed of several tissues. [D, 3.]

ORGANOLEPTIC, adj. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o-le^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Lat., *organolepticus* (from ὄργανον, an organ, and ληπτικός, disposed to accept). Fr., *organoleptique.* Ger., *organoleptisch.* 1. Plastic. 2. Of Chevreul, affecting the internal organs of a living body with the special impressions which these organs perceive (*e. g.,* impressions of sight, smell, hearing, etc.) or with more obscure sensations (*e. g.,* those resulting from the specific action of a medicinal substance on some organ). [K ; L, 42 ; L, 87 (α, 50).]

ORGANOLOGY, n. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *organologia* (from ὄργανον, an organ, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *organologie.* Ger., *Organologie, Organenlehre.* The investigation of the structure and functions of organs. [C ; B, 19, 104 (α, 35) ; C.]

ORGANOMETALLIC, adj. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o-me^{2}t-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From ὄργανον, an organ, and μέταλλον, metal. Fr., *organo-métallique.* Of chemical compounds, containing an alcoholic radicle combined with a metal or metalloid. [B, 38, 49 (α, 14).]

ORGANON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rg'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n. See ORGAN.—**O. adamantinæ.** See *Enamel* ORGAN.—**O. auditus.** The ear. [L.] —**O. gustus.** Ger., *Geschmackorgan.* The portions of the mouth and tongue concerned in the sense of taste. [L, 332.]—**Organa ingestionis.** Ger., *Ingestionsorgane.* The mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**O. innominatum.** See PANCREAS.—**O. Köllikeri.** Ger., *grosser Epithelialwulst.* The larger of the two epithelial ridges in the canalis cochlearis of the embryonic cochlea. [J, 55, 157.] Cf. EPITHELIAL*wulst.*—**O. olfactorium, O. olfactus.** The nose. [L, 332.]—**O. organorum.** Of the older anatomists, the brain. [I, 30 (K).]—**O. pneumaticum.** See PSALTERIUM (2d def.).—**O. tactus.** Ger., *Tastorgan.* The skin and portions of the mucous membrane having tactile sensibility. [L, 332.]—**O. visus.** The eye. [L, 332.]

ORGANOPALINCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-(o^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n^2'kla^{2}s(kla^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-clas'eos (-in'clasis).* From ὄργανον, an organ, πάλιν, again, and κλάσις, a breaking. Fr., *organopalinclase.* Ger., *O.* See REFRACTURE.

ORGANOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. See *Structural* DISEASE.

ORGANOPATHOLOGY, n. O^{2}rg''a^{2}n-o-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See ORGANOPATHY (1st def.).

ORGANOPATHY, n. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ὄργανον, an organ, and πάθος, a disease. 1. An organic disease. 2. Of W. Sharp, the theory of the action of particular drugs on particular organs. [α, 34.]

ORGANOPHYLY, n. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-i^2. The tribal history of organs. [L, 146.]

ORGANOPLASTY, n. O^{2}rg'a^{2}n-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From ὄργανον, an organ, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *organoplastie.* The art of modifying the forms of living beings artificially. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ORGANOTROPHIC, adj. O^{2}rg-a^{2}n-o-tro^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *organotrophicus* (from ὄργανον, an organ, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *organotrophique.* Pertaining to the nutrition of organs or of an organism. [K.]

ORGANULE, n. O^{2}r'g'n-u^{2}l. Fr., *o.* See ORGANITE.

ORGANUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rg'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ORGANON.

ORGANY, n. O^{2}r'g'n-i^2. See ORIGANUM *vulgare* and MENTHA *pulegium.*

ORGASM, n. O^{2}rg'a^{2}zm. Gr., ὀργασμός (from ὀργᾶν, to swell). Lat., *orgasmus.* Fr., *orgasme.* Ger., *Blutwallung* (1st def.). It., Sp., *orgasmo.* 1. The swelling of a part or tissue from acute active hyperæmia. 2. Erethism ; acute excitation in the vital action of a part, especially the nervous excitement accompanying the culmination of the sexual act. [D ; L, 42.]

ORGE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Orzh. Barley. [B.] See HORDEUM. —**Décoction d'o.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**Décoction d'o. acidulée.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI *acidulatum.*—**Décoction d'o. composée.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI *compositum.*—**Décoction d'o. emulsionnée.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI *amygdalinum.*—**Eau d'o.** (**perlée**). See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**Grosse o.** See HORDEUM *vulgare.*—**Hydrolé d'o.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**O. à deux rangs, O. à long épi, O. anglaise.** See HORDEUM *distichon.*—**O. anguleuse, O. à six rangs, O. carrée.** See HORDEUM *hexastichon.* —**O. perlée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pearled* BARLEY.—**Sucre d'o.** See SACCHARUM *hordeatum.*—**Tisane d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (**perlée**). See *Decoctum* HORDEI.

ORGEAT, n. O^{2}r'je^2-a^{2}t. Fr., o., *orgeade.* 1. Originally, a syrup prepared from a decoction of barley. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).] 2. A cooling drink made of syrup of almonds and water. [B, 173 (α, 35).] 3. The almond (see AMYGDALA).—**O. powder.** A preparation made by mixing with 72 parts of sugar an emulsion of 20 parts of sweet almonds and a sufficient quantity of water, evaporating quickly over the steam bath, and powdering ; 68 parts dissolved by heat in 24 of water, and mixed with 5 of water of orange-flowers and 3 of water of bitter almonds, give 100 parts of o. syrup. [B, 5 (α, 38).] —**Pâte d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of blanched bitter almonds, 3 parts of sweet almonds, and 8 of white sugar. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**Sirop d'o.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* AMYGDALARUM.—**Sirop d'o. nitré** (Fr.). Syrupus amygdalarum with the addition of 1 per cent. of potassium nitrate. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

ORGELET (Fr.), **ORGEOLET** (Fr.), n's. O^{2}r-zh'la, -zho-la. See HORDEOLUM.

ORGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rg-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* See ORGASM.

ORICHALCUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}r-i^2(e)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Gr., ὀρείχαλκος (from ὄρειος, from the mountains, and χαλκός, copper). Also erroneously written *aurichalcum,* as if from *aurum,* gold, and χαλκός, copper. An alloy closely allied to brass, but of uncertain composition, employed by the ancients. [B.]

ORIENTATION, n. Or-i^2-e^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. From *oriens,* the east. Fr., o. Ger., *Orientirung.* 1. The position or bearing of any object in relation to the east, and hence in relation to the points of the compass generally. [α, 48.] 2. The faculty or process of judging of the relative position of objects in space. [F.] 3. The arrangement of embryos, organs, etc., so that microscopic sections may be made in a known and definite plane. 4. Definite arrangement of microscopic sections when they are mounted. [J.]—**Objective o.** The faculty or process by which external objects are referred to their correct position with reference to one another, so that the relations of the separate parts of a body are rightly apprehended, although the body as a whole may be wrongly located by the observer. [Fuchs (B).]—**Subjective o.** The faculty or process by which external objects are referred to their correct position as regards the observer, so that a body appears to him in its proper place. [Fuchs (B).]

ORIFACIAL, adj. Or-i^2-fa'si^2-a^{2}l. From *os,* the mouth, and *facies,* the face. Facial and pertaining to the mouth. [α, 17.]

ORIFICE, n. O^{2}r'i^2-fi^{2}s. Lat., *orificium* (from *os,* the mouth, and *facere,* to make). Fr., o. Ger., *Oeffnung.* See OPENING (1st def.).—**Anal o.** Lat., *os ani.* The anus. [L.]—**Aortic o.** The circular o. in the left ventricle connecting it with the aorta. [C.]—**Auriculo-ventricular o.** 1. An oval opening in the lower and front part of the left auricle, leading into the left ventricle of the heart. 2. An oval opening situated at the right angle of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and leading into the right auricle. [C.]—**Cardiac o. of the stomach.** The o. in the cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus enters it. [C.]—**Mitral o.** See *Auriculo-ventricular o.* (1st def.).—**O. colique sous-costal droit** (Fr.). The o. of communication between the ascending with the transverse colon. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.]—**O. inférieur du quatrième ventricule** (Fr.). The upper opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [L, 332.]—**O. gastro-duodénal** (Fr.). See PYLORUS.—**O. externe de la matrice** (Fr.). 1. The os uteri externum. 2. As formerly used, the o. of the vagina. [A, 44.]—**O. duodéno-jéjunal** (Fr.). The opening of the duodenum into the jejunum. [L.]—**O. colique sous-costal gauche** (Fr.). The o. of communication between the transverse with the descending colon. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.]—**O. interne de la matrice** (Fr.). 1. The os uteri internum. 2. As formerly used, the os uteri externum, as distinguished from the mouth of the vagina. [A, 44.]—**O. interne du col uterin** (Fr.). See Os *uteri internum.*—**O. hyménéal** (Fr.). The o. of the vagina.—**O. œsophagien** (Fr.). The opening in the diaphragm through which the œsophagus passes. [L.]—**O. of the coronary sinus of the right auricle.** An o. situated between that of the inferior vena cava and the auriculo-ventricular o. [C.] —**O. sigmoïdo-rectal** (Fr.). The o. of communication between the sigmoid flexure with the rectum. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.]—**O. sous-pylorique du transverse** (Fr.). Of F. Glénard, the o. of communication between what he terms the *anse costo-sous-pylorique* and the *anse sous-pylori-costale.* ["Lyon méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.]—**O. supérieur** (Fr.). The opening of the aquæductus Sylvii at the upper extremity of the fourth ventricle. [I, 49 (K).]—**Pulmonary o.** An o. in the left angle of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and leading into the pulmonary artery. [C.]—**Pyloric o.** See PYLORUS.—**Tricuspid o.** See *Auriculo-ventricular o.* (2d def.).—**Uro-genital o.** See *Uro-genital* OPENING.—**Vaginal o.** Lat., *orificium vaginæ.* The entrance to the vagina. [L.]

ORIFICIAL, adj. O[2]r-i[2]-fi[2]'si[2]-a[2]l. Pertaining to an orifice.

ORIFICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Or-i[2]-fi[2]s(fi[2]k)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See ORIFICE.—**O. epiploicum.** See FORAMEN *of Mouro.*—**O. cutaneum.** The termination of any canal or cavity opening upon the cutaneous surface of the body. [L.]—**O. externum.** The external opening of a canal or cavity. [L.]—**O. infundibuli.** See HELICOTREMA.—**O. præputii.** The circular opening in the prepuce opposite the external orifice of the urethra. [L, 7 (α, 50).]—**O. urethræ.** Ger., *Harnröhrenmündung.* The external opening of the urethra.—**O. uteri.** See Os *uteri.*—**O. uterinum.** The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**O. uterinum canalis cervicis.** See Os *uteri internum.*—**O. vaginale canalis cervicis.** See Os *uteri externum.*—**O. ventriculi tertii anticum.** See ITER *ad infundibulum.*—**O. ventriculi tertii posticum.** The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct. [I, 3 (K).]

ORIGAN (Fr.), n. O-re-ga[3]n[2]. See ORIGANUM (1st and 2d def's).—**Eau d'o., Hydrolat d'o.** See *Aqua* ORIGANI.—**Hydrolé d'o., Infusion d'o.** See *Infusum* ORIGANI.—**Oléule d'o.** See *Oil of* ORIGANUM.

ORIGANUM (Lat.), n. n. Or(o[2]r)-i[2]g(eg)'a[2]n(a[3]n)-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανον. Fr., *origan* (1st and 2d def's) (*vulgaire* [Fr. Cod.] [2d def.]). Ger., *Dosten* (1st and 2d def's), *wilder Dosten* (2d def.). Sp., *orégano* [Mex. Ph.] (2d and 3d def's). 1. Marjoram; a genus of labiate undershrubs or herbs of the *Satureineæ.* The *Origanidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Satureæ.* The *Origaneæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Nepetariæ.* 2. Of the U. S., Austr.-Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, the herb of *O. vulgare.* 3. Of the Sp. Ph., the herb of *O. vulgare* and that of *O. virens.* [B, 5, 42, 95, 121, 180, 275 (α, 35, 38).]—**Ætheroleum origani.** See *Oil of o.* (1st def.).—**Ætheroleum origani cretici** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Oleum origani cretici.*—**Aqua origani.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *d'origan.* A preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 2 of o. and the necessary amount of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Herba origani** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See under *O. vulgare.*—**Herba origani cretici.** The flower-spikes of the *O. creticum;* also the herbaceous parts of other species, such as *O. macrostachyum, O. smyrnæum, O. megastachyum,* and *O. heracleoticum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Herba origani cum summitatibus florentibus** [Austr. Ph.]. The blooming herb of *Origanum vulgare.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Infusum origani.** Fr., *hydrolé* (ou *infusion*) *d'origan.* A preparation made by infusing 1 part each of o. and licorice in boiling water enough to make 100 parts of infusion. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oil of o.** Lat., *ætheroleum origani* (1st def.), *oleum origani* [Russ. Ph.] (*vulgaris*) (1st def.). Fr., *huile* (ou *oléule*) *d'origan.* 1. The volatile oil of *O. vulgare;* an acrid, stimulating oil, of yellowish color and camphoraceous odor, consisting of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, with sometimes small proportions of ordinary camphor. It is used as a caustic by farriers, in toothache from caries, and, mixed with olive-oil, to stimulate the growth of hair, and in microscopy as a clarifying agent. In regular medicine it has been largely superseded by the oil of thyme. 2. In English shops, the oil of *Thymus vulgaris.* [A, 496; B, 5, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum origani.** Of the Gr. Ph., *Oleum origani cretici.* Of the Russ. Ph., see *Oil of o.*—**Oleum origani æthereum.** See *Oil of o.* (1st def.).—**Oleum origani cretici.** Ger., *spanisches Hopfenöl.* A volatile oil obtained from the flower-spikes of *O. creticum.* It is sometimes used in toothache from caries. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Origani herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The flowering herb of *O. smyrnæum.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**O. ægyptiacum.** A species indigenous to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, used as an aromatic. It has been identified, probably erroneously, with the hyssop of the Scriptures. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. aquaticum, O. cervinum.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**O. creticum.** Fr., *origan de Crète.* Ger., *cretischer Dosten, spanischer Hopfen.* A species (by Koch considered a variety of *O. vulgare*) found in southern Europe, and especially in the island of Candia. The leaves and flower-spikes, *herba origani cretici* (seu *lupuli cretici,* seu *spicæ creticæ*), *spica origani cretici,* have the aromatic odor and taste of wild marjoram, and were formerly used as a vulnerary, in toothache, in difficult labor, and as a sternutatory. They yield an oil (see *oleum origani cretici*) still sometimes employed medicinally. [B, 64, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. decipiens.** See *O. vulgare.*—**O. dictamnus.** Fr., *dictame de Crète* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Diptamdosten, cretischer Diptam.* Goat's marjoram, dittany of Crete, the *tragoriganum* of the old botanists, the *dictamnus* (Gr., δίκταμνος) of the ancients, which was considered so vulnerary as to cause the arrows to drop from wounded goats as soon as they tasted it; a species found in southern Europe. The leaves have the aromatic properties of *O. vulgare,* and were formerly official as *folia* (seu *herba*) *dictamni cretici.* [A, 511; B, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. heracleoticum.** Ger., *griechischer Dosten.* Winter (sweet) marjoram; a plant resembling *O. vulgare* in habit, indigenous to Dalmatia, Greece, and Turkey, and along the Rhine as a potherb. The flowering tops are used as *herba origani cretici* (see under *O. creticum*). Koch regards it as a short-spiked variety of the *O. hirtum.* It is one of the plants known to the ancients as ὀρίγανον. [B, 64, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. hirtum.** Hairy marjoram; an aromatic plant closely allied to *O. vulgare,* yielding a reddish-yellow volatile oil, used in toothache, etc. The oil is said to contain one or more terpenes, and 0·5 per cent. of a phenol identified with carvacrol, to the presence of which its stimulant properties are perhaps attributable. [B, 314 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 50).] Cf. *O. heracleoticum.*—**O. humile.** Fr., *petit marjolaine sauvage.* A French species having the properties of *O. vulgare.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. macrostachyum.** Ger., *langähriger Dosten.* A Portuguese species. The tops are substituted for those of *O. creticum* and used under the same names. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. majorana.** Lat., *amaracus.* Fr., *marjolaine.* Ger., *gemeiner Majoran, Gartenmajoran, Sommermajoran, Wurstkraut.* Sweet (or knotted) marjoram; a species indigenous to Greece and western Asia, growing eastward as far as the East Indies, and cultivated as a seasoning herb. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a warm, bitterish taste, and yields tannin and a volatile oil (*oleum majoranæ æthereum*), to which the excitant and mildly tonic properties of the plant are due. The herbaceous part (including the tops), *herba majoranæ æstivæ, herba amarici* (seu *origani majoranæ,* seu *sampsuchi*), is used empirically to hasten the eruption in exanthematous diseases, as a fomentation (especially in indurations of the breast), in powder as a sternutatory, and as a salve in rheumatism. [B, 5, 19, 35, 173, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. majoranoides.** Ger., *ewiger Majoran, Wintermajoran.* Shrubby sweet marjoram; a variety of *O. majorana,* having the same properties. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. maru.** A perennial, very odorous species, indigenous to Palestine, having the properties of *O. majoranoides* and perhaps identical with it. [B, 180, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. megastachyum.** A species, perhaps a variety of *O. vulgare,* the tops of which are sometimes gathered for *herba origani cretici.* [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. onites.** Potmarjoram; the ὀνῖτις of Dioscorides, a somewhat shrubby, strongly scented species, indigenous to Sicily and the Grecian Archipelago. [B, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. orientale.** See *O. vulgare.*—**O. palustre.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**O. pulchellum, O. sipyleum.** Mt. Sipylos marjoram, little hop-plant; a native of Candia and Asia Minor, very like the *O. dictamnus.* The μάρον (*marum*) of Dioscorides, usually referred to the *Teucrium marum,* is by some authors identified with this species. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. smyrnæum.** Ger., *smyrnaischer Majoran.* A species found in Greece, western Asia, and northern Africa. The tops have a strong aromatic taste and odor, and are much used for *herba origani cretici.* Kühn identifies this plant with the hyssop (ὕσσωπος) of Dioscorides. [A, 510; B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. stoloniferum.** See *O. vulgare.*—**O. syriacum.** A species found in Syria and Palestine, where it is used like *O. vulgare.* It is one of the numerous plants identified with the hyssop of the Scriptures. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. Tournefortii.** Fr., *origan de Tournefort.* The dittany of Amorgos; an aromatic-leaved species growing in rocky places in the island of Amorgos. [B, 310 (α, 35).]—**O. vulgare.** Fr., *marjolaine d'Angleterre, grande marjolaine bâtarde* (ou *sauvage*). Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *wilder*) *Dosten, Wohlgemuth, Schusterkraut.* Wild (or English, or grove, or common) marjoram; a species indigenous to Europe, Africa, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The herb (gathered while flowering), *herba* (seu *summitates*) *origani vulgaris,* seu *silvestris, herba cunilæ bubulæ,* was formerly used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue and externally in poultices and fomentations. It is stimulant and mildly tonic. [A, 496; B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**Pulvis summitatum origani.** The dried and powdered leaves of *O. vulgare.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Semen origani odorati.** See *Semen* AMMEOS *veri* (under AMMI).



ORIGANUM MARJORANA. [A, 327.]

ORIGIN, n. O[2]r'i[2]j-i[2]n. Gr., ἀρχή. Lat., *origo* (from *oriri,* to rise). Fr., *origine.* Ger., *Ursprung.* That from which anything arises or takes its beginning; a source; a starting-point. [C; α, 17.]—**Apparent o. of a nerve.** See *Superficial o. of a nerve.*—**Deep o. of a nerve.** That part of the nervous centre where the fibres of a nerve spring from the nerve-cells. [C.]—**O. of a muscle.** The relatively fixed point of attachment of a muscle; the end opposite the insertion. [C.]—**O. of a nerve.** That part at which it is attached to the centre of its system. [C.]—**Real o. of a nerve.** See *Deep o. of a nerve.*—**Superficial o. of a nerve.** That part of the central nervous structure at which the nerve cord first comes in contact with it. [C.]

ORIGNY (Fr.), n. O-ren-ye. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 50).]

ORIOL (Fr.), n. O-re-ol. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 50).]

ORISTRY, n. O[2]r'i[2]st-ri[2]. A compound of *oral* and *dentistry.* Of J. L. Williams, dental and oral surgery. [α, 34.]

ORIZA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]r-i(e)'za[3]. See ORYZA.—**Ptisana orizæ.** See *Decoctum* ORYZÆ.—**Pulvis orizæ** (Fr. Cod.). Rice powder, prepared by macerating for 24 hours with water, spreading on a cloth, keeping moist till opaque and friable, drying, pounding in a marble mortar, drying at about 49° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 38).]

ORIZABA-ROOT, n. O-re-za[3]'ba[3]. See *Male* JALAP.

ORIZABIN, n. O[2]r-i[2]z'a[2]b-i[2]n. See JALAPIN.

ORIZEUM (Lat.), n. n. O[2]r-i[2]z'e[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Of the alchemists, gold. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

ORKNEY SPRINGS, n. O[2]rk'ni[2]. A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

ORLEANA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rl-e^2-a(a^3)'na^3. See ANNOTTO.—**O. in baculis.** See *Brazilian* ANNOTTO.—**O. in foliis.** See *Flag*-ANNOTTO.—**O. in ovulis.** See *Lump*-ANNOTTO.—**O. in rotulis.** See ANNOTTO *roll*.—**O. reducta.** See *English* ANNOTTO.—**Solutio orleanæ.** See *Extract of* ANNOTTO.—**Terra o.** See ANNOTTO.

ORMAIZTEGUI (Sp.), n. O^{2}r-ma^3-eth^2'ta-ge. A place in the province of Guipúzcoa, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ORME (Fr.), n. O^{2}rm. The genus *Ulmus*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**Baume d'o.** A black substance found in autumn, after the death of the insect, in the galls of *Ulmus campestris*, formerly used in pulmonary diseases. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**Décocté d'o.** See *Decoctum* ULMI.—**Eau d'o.** A liquid found in the fresh galls of *Ulmus campestris;* used as a vulnerary and collutory. [B, 38, 88 (α, 14).]—**Écorce d'o.** See *Cortex interior* ORMI.—**Écorce d'o champêtre** [Fr. Cod.]. See ELM-*bark*.—**Extrait d'écorce d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait d'o.** A preparation made by treating powdered elm-bark with alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Hydrolé d'o.** See *Decoctum* ULMI.—**Mucilage d'écorce d'o. fauve.** See *Mucilago* ULMI.—**O. fauve** [Fr. Cod.]. See ULMUS *fulva*.—**O. pyramidal.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Ulmus campestris*. 2. The *Guazuma ulmifolia*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

ORMOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rm-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *ormocarpe*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Hedysareæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. sennoides.** An East Indian species. The root is tonic and stimulant, and is used locally in fevers and rheumatism. The root-bark, ground and mixed with gingely-oil, is used in lumbago and paralysis. [A, 496 ; B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

ORMUS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rm'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ULMUS.—**Cortex interior ormi.** Fr., *écorce d'orme*. The inner bark of *Ulmus effusa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

ORNAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rn-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *ornare*, to adorn. An ornament.—**O. foliaceum.** See MORSUS *diaboli*.

ORNE (Fr.), n. O^{2}rn. See FRAXINUS *ornus*.

ORNITHINE, n. O^{2}r'ni^{2}th-en. A basic substance, $C_5H_8O_2(NH_2)_2$, of burning taste, occurring in ornithuric acid. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

ORNITHOCOPRUS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th(eth)-o^{2}k'o(o^3)-pru^{3}s(pru^{4}s). From ὄρνις, a bird, and κόπρος, dung. Of Buckland, guano. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORNITHODELPHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th(eth)-o(o^3)-de^{2}lf'i^2-a^3. From ὄρνις, a bird, and δελφύς, the womb. See MONOTREMA.

ORNITHOGALUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th(eth)-o^{2}g'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀρνιθόγαλον (from ὄρνις, a bird, and γάλα, milk). Fr., *ornithogale*. Ger., *Milchstern*, *Vogelmilch*. Star-of-Bethlehem ; a genus of the *Scilleæ*. The *Ornithogaleæ* of Ritgen are a tribe of the *Spathaceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. flavescens.** The *O. pyrenaicum*. [α, 35.]—**O. narbonnense.** Narbonne star-of-Bethlehem ; a species found in southern Europe. The bulb (*radix ornithogali majoris*), together with that of *O. pyrenaicum*, was formerly used like that of *O. umbellatum*. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. pyrenaicum.** Fr., *épi de lait*, *houblon de montagne*. Bath or French asparagus ; a South European species used like *O. umbellatum*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. stachyoides.** A species indigenous to Greece and western Asia. The βόλβυς ἐτικός of Dioscorides, used as an emetic and in vesical disorders, has been referred to this species. [Sibthorp (B, 173, 180 [α, 35]).]—**O. umbellatum, O. vulgare.** Fr., *ornithogale en ombelles*, *dame de douze* (ou *onze*) *heures*, *étoile blanche* (ou *de mer*). Ger., *doldiger Milchstern*. Common (or white) star-of-Bethlehem, eleven-o'clock lady, Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon ; a species indigenous to western Asia and Europe, and naturalized in North America. The bulbs, *radix ornithogali vulgaris*, are mucilaginous and slightly bitter, and were formerly used roasted as a healing application to sores, abscesses, etc. They are supposed to be the dove's dung used as food by the people of Samaria (2 Kings, vi, 25), and are still eaten in Palestine. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

ORNITHOLOGY, n. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *ornithologia* (from ὄρνις, a bird, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *ornithologie*. Ger., *Vogelkunde*. The zoology of birds. [α, 48.]

ORNITHOMYZOUS, adj. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th-o-miz'u^{3}s. Lat., *ornithomyzus* (from ὄρνις, a bird, and μύζειν, to suck in). Fr., *ornithomyzien*. Parasitic on birds. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

ORNITHOPHILÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th(eth)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2). From ὄρνις, a bird, and φιλεῖν, to love. Diamesogamous plants that are fertilized by the aid of birds. [Müller (α, 24).]

ORNITHOPUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th(eth)'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). From ὄρνις, a bird, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *ornithope*, *pied d'oiseau*. Ger., *Vogelfuss*. Bird's-foot; a genus of the *Hedysareæ*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. compressus.** Hairy bird's-foot ; a species indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. According to Winkler, it was one of the plants called by Dioscorides καταναγκη (cf. CATANANCE). [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. perpusillus.** Fr., *petit ornithope* (ou *pied d'oiseau*). Ger., *gemeiner Vogelfuss*. Fowl-foot, (common) bird's-foot ; a small prostrate herb. The pods resemble the claw of a bird. The entire plant, *herba ornithopodii* (seu *pedis avis*), is said to be aperient and diuretic, and, as well as the seeds, *semen pedis avis*, was formerly official. [A, 511 ; B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

ORNITHOTROPHY, n. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th-o^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Lat., *ornithotrophia* (from ὄρνις, a bird, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *ornithotrophie*. Incubation. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

ORNITHURIC ACID, n. O^{2}rn-i^{2}th-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Ger., *Ornithursäure*. An acid, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$, obtained from the excrement of birds fed with benzoic acid. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

ORNUS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rn'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *orne*. 1. Formerly the *Fraxinus excelsior*. 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Fraxinus*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. europæa.** See FRAXINUS *o*.

OROBANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Or(o^{2}r)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}n^{2}k(ba^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'e(a). Gen., *-banch'es*. Gr., ὀροβάγχη, ὀροβάκχη (from ὄροβος, a vetch, and ἄγχειν, to choke). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Sommerwurz*. Broomrape ; the typical genus of the *Orobanchaceæ* (Fr., *orobanchacées ;* Ger., *Orobanchaceen*), which are the broomrapes, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons consisting of minute-seeded, leafless, chlorophylless herbs, parasitic (by means of haustoria which penetrate into the vascular system of the host) on the roots of other plants. The *Orobancheæ* (Fr., *orobanchées ;* Ger., *Orobancheen*) of B. Jussieu, the *Orobanchideæ* of Dumortier, the *Orobanchinæ* of Link, and the *Orobanchoideæ* of Ventenat are the same. The *Orobanchieæ* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Orobancheæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170 180 (α, 35).]—**Flores orobanches.** See under *O. epithymum*.—**O. americana.** The *Conopholis americana*, a species used like *Epiphegus americana*. [B, 5, 34, 215 (α, 35).]—**O. epithymum.** Ger., *Quendel-Sommerwurz*. A parasite on the roots of *Thymus serpyllum* and allied species. The root (the part of the stem joining the root proper) and the flowers of this and the other European species were formerly official as *radix* et *flores orobanches*, the former being used in flatulence, in colic, and as a vulnerary, the latter in nervous pains, especially cramps in children. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. galii.** Ger., *Labkrauts-Sommerwurz*. A species parasitic on the roots of *Galium verum* and *Galium mollugo ;* used like *O. epithymum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. lutea, O. major.** Fr., *o. élevée*, *herbe aux taureaux*, *pain des lapins* (ou *de lièvre*). *rave de genêt*. Ger., *Maiwurz*, *Maiwurzel*. Great broomrape, New-Chapel-flower ; a species with a fleshy stem a foot or more in height growing in the roots of broom and furze. Its flowers and root were used like those of the other European species. [B, 173, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. minor.** Fr., *o. mineur*. Lesser broomrape ; a species parasitic on clover. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**O. virginiana.** See EPIPHEGUS *americana*.

OROBECHOS (Lat.), **OROBECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Or(o^{2}r)-o^{2}b-ek(ach^2)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄροβος, a kind of pulse, and ἦχος, a sound. Lat., *sonus siliculosus*. Fr., *orobèche*. Ger., *Schotengeräusch*. A crackling sound, like the snapping of a pod, sometimes observed in the inner angle of the eye on hard pressure by the finger. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OROBODES (Lat.), **OROBOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Or(o^{2}r)-o^{2}b-od'ez(as), -o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Gr., ὀροβώδης (from ὄροβος, a kind of pulse). Fr., *orobeux*, *oroboéide*. Ger., *erbsenartig*. Having a mealy sediment (said of urine). [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OROBUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}r'o^{2}b-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὄροβος. Fr., *orobe* (2d def.). Ger., *Walderbse*, *Wicke*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Vicia ervilia* or its seed. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous plants, now regarded as a section of *Lathyrus*. [B, 42, 115, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. tuberosus.** See LATHYRUS *macrorrhizus*.

OROGAMO, n. Gold. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ORONGE (Fr.), n. O-ro^{2}n^{2}zh. The *Agaricus cæsareus* and other agarics belonging to *Amanita*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

ORONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρος, a mountain, and νόσος, disease. See *Mountain* SICKNESS.

ORONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}r-o^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *oronce*. 1. An old name for the *Antirrhinum o*. 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Antirrhinum*. 3. Golden club ; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Aroideæ*, tribe *Orontieæ*. The *Orontiaceæ* (Fr., *orontiacées*) of R. Brown are a section of the *Aroideæ*. The *Orontieæ* of Schott are a tribe of the *Orontiaceæ ;* of other authors, a tribe of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. aquaticum.** Golden club ; a North American aquatic shrub. The seeds and fleshy rootstock are used as food by the Indians, after the dissipation of their acridity by boiling or drying. [B, 34, 42, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. majus.** See under ANTIRRHINUM *majus*.

OROS (Lat.), n. n. Or(o^{2}r)'o^{2}s. Gr., ὄρος. 1. A mountain. 2. The upper part of the foot. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OROSELIN, n. O-ro^{2}s'e^{2}l-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, obtained from athamantin. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OROSELON, n. O-ro^{2}s'e^{2}l-o^{2}n. A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from athamantin. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OROXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}r-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὄρος, a mountain, and ξύλον, wood. A genus of the *Bignonieæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. indicum.** A small tree of the East Indies and the Malay Archipelago. The root is used in dropsy and as a vulnerary, and the leaves are reputed emollient. [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

ORPIMENT, n. O^{2}rp'i^2-m'nt. Lat., *auripigmentum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *orpin*. Ger., *Königsgelb*, *Gelbglas*. King's (or royal) yellow ; a yellow pigment consisting of arsenic trisulphide obtained by precipitation of arsenious acid with sulphureted hydrogen. [B.]—**Red o.** Fr., *orpin rouge*. See ARSENIC *disulphide*.

ORPINE, n. O^{2}r'pi^{2}n. Fr., *orpin*. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bastard o.** See ANDRACHNE *telephioides*.—**Evergreen o.** The *Sedum anacampseros*. [B, 275 (α, 35).]

ORRHAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}r-ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-og'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀῤῥός, serum, and ἄγειν, leading. See HYDRAGOGUE.

ORRHOCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-ke(ch^{2}e^2)'zi^2-a^3. From ὀῤῥός, serum, and χέζειν, to ease one's self. Watery diarrhœa. [L, 41. 50 (α, 43).]

ORRHOCYST, n. O^{2}r'o-si^{2}st. Lat., *orrhocystis* (from ὀῤῥός, serum, and κύστις, a bladder). A serous cyst. [E.]

ORRHOID, adj. O^{2}r'oid. Lat., *orrhoides*, *orrhodes* (from ὀῤῥός, serum, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *orrhoïde*. Serous. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORRHOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-po(po^2)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὀῤῥός, serum, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *orrhoposie*. Ger., *Molkentrinken*. Whey-drinking. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORRHORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-ro^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ὀῤῥός, serum, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *orrhorrhagie.* Ger., *heftiger Molkenerguss.* The rice-water discharges and vomiting of cholera. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORRHOS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}r'ro^{2}s. Gr., ὀῤῥός (1st def.), ὄῤῥος (2d def.). 1. Whey; serum. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See CROUPION.

ORRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhos'eos (-is).* From ὀῤῥός, serum. Fr., *orrhose.* The formation of serum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORRHOSOLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-sol-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὀῤῥός, serum, and σωλήν, a channel. Fr., *orrhosolénite.* Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORRHYMEN (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}r-ri(ru^6)'me^{2}n(man). From ὀῤῥός, serum, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Molkenhaut, Schleimhaut.* A serous membrane. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORRHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-ri(ru^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὀῤῥός, serum, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *orrhyménite.* Inflammation of a serous membrane. [L, 50 (α, 14).] —**O. thoracica.** See PLEURISY.

ORRIS, n. O^{2}r'i^{2}s. A corruption of *iris* (*q. v.*, 3d and 4th defs.). The *Iris germanica, Iris florentina, Iris pseudacorus,* and other species of *Iris,* and their roots, especially Florentine o.-root. [α, 35.] —**Butter of o., Camphor of o., Oil of o.** A buttery oil consisting of myristic acid and a little volatile oil melting at 38° to 40° C., and forming a clear brownish-yellow liquid, which begins to congeal at 28° C., and is soluble in alcohol or petroleum ether. [B, 8, 18 (α, 35, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (α, 50).]—**O.-root.** 1. See IRIS (4th def.). 2. See IRIS *florentina* (3d def.).—**Volatile oil of o.** An essential oil forming an exceedingly small part of o.-camphor, from which it may be separated by digesting the latter with oxide of lead. It is a thick brownish liquid having the characteristic fragrance of the root, and remaining liquid at a temperature of — 10° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv (α, 50); B, 18 (α, 35).]

ORSEILLE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-ze^{2}l-y'. 1. The genus *Roccella.* 2. See ORCHIL and ARCHIL. [B, 121, 173, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. de terre.** A variety of orchil obtained from *Variolaria dealbata, Variolaria orcina,* and *Lecanora tartarea.* [A, 1.] See also LITMUS.

ORSEILLIN (Ger.), n. O^{2}r-ze^{2}l-yen'. A dye, the sodium salt of $HSO_3.C_{10}H_6N:NC_{10}H_6.OH$, β-naphtholazonaphthalenesulphonic acid. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

ORSELLIC ACID, n. O^{2}r-se^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide orsellique.* 1. An acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7 + H_2O$, crystallizing in colorless needles or prisms slightly soluble in water, more easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, becoming anhydrous at 100° C., and melting at 153° C. [B, 3, 4, 93 (α, 38).] 2. See ORSELLINIC ACID.

ORSELLINIC ACID, n. O^{2}r-se^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Orsellinsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4 + H_2O = CH_3.C_6H_2(OH)_2CO.OH + H_2O$, crystallizing from dilute alcohol as a mass, and from acetic acid as star-shaped groups of long needles, of bitter and slightly sour taste, easily soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, becoming anhydrous at 100° C., and melting at 176° C. Paraorsellinic acid crystallizes from dilute alcohol in hard needles somewhat soluble in water, becoming anhydrous at 100° C., and melting at about 150° C. [B, 3, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

ORTEIL (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-te^2-y'. See TOE.—**O. en cou de cygne, O. en griffe, O. en marteau, O. en Z.** See *Flexed* TOES.

ORTHAMIDOBENZOYLFORMIC ACID, n. O^{2}rth-a^{2}m''-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz'''o-i^{2}l-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k. See ISATIC ACID.

ORTHAMIDOBENZYL ALCOHOL, n. O^{2}rth-a^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_2OH$, crystallizing from benzene as white needles, becoming brown on exposure to light or to the air, and melting at 82° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

ORTHARTHRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-a^{3}rth'ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-ra^3. From ὀρθός, true, ἄρθρος, a joint, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *ortharthragre.* True gout. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORTHIAUCHENUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-a^{4}k(a^3-u^{4}ch^2)-en(an)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and αὐχήν, the neck. Ger., *steilnackig.* Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the inion and the basion with the radius fixus varying between 38° to 49°. [For this and the next ten entries following, see Lissauer, "Arch. für Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

ORTHIOCHORDUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and χορδή, a string. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hormion and the basion with the radius fixus between 33·2° and 52°.

ORTHIOCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r'i^2(u^6)-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and κορυφή, the head. Ger., *orthiocoryph.* Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma and the lambda with the radius fixus between 29° and 41°.

ORTHIODONTUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o^{2}d-o^{2}nt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the subnasal and alveolar points with the radius fixus from 88° to 121°.

ORTHIOMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Ger., *orthiometop.* Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the bregma to the nasal point with the radius fixus between 47° and 60°.

ORTHIOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o^{2}p-i^{2}sth'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and ὄπισθεν, behind. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the inion with the radius fixus varying from 84° to 95°.

ORTHIOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o^{2}p-i^{2}sth-o(o^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, ὄπισθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Ger., *orthopisthocran.* Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn through the lambda and the opisthion with the radius fixus from 107° to 119°.

ORTHIOPROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-op'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and πρόσωπον, the face. Having an angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point with the radius fixus between 89·4° and 100°.

ORTHIOPYLUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o^{2}p'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and πύλη, a gate. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum foraminis magni posterius and the punctum foraminis magni anterius between 15·5° and 24°.

ORTHIORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-o^{2}r-rin(ren)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and ῥίς, the nose. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the nasion to the subnasal point with the radius fixus between 87·5° and 98°.

ORTHIURANISCUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-i^2-u^{2}r(ur)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄρθιος, upright, and οὐρανίσκος, a canopy. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line connecting the posterior border of the incisor foramen and the alveolar point with the radius fixus between 40° and 60°.

ORTHO-. For many words beginning thus, see the corresponding words without the prefix. An ortho-compound (from ὀρθός, straight, right) is the normal one; in the disubstituted benzene compounds it is the one in which the two substitutions affect adjacent carbon atoms in the benzene ring. [B.]

ORTHOBASIC, adj. O^{2}rth-o-bas'i^{2}k. Fr., *orthobasique.* Of acids, having the two replaceable hydrogen atoms occur in the ortho-position (*i. e.*, next each other). [B, 38 (α, 38).]

ORTHOBORIC ACID, n. O^{2}r''tho-bo'ri^{2}k. See BORIC *acid.*

ORTHOBROMBENZOIC ACID, n. O^{2}rth-o-brom-be^{2}nz-o'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide orthobromobenzoïque.* Ger., *Orthobrombenzoënsäure.* One of the isomeric varieties of brombenzoic acid, having the constitution $C_6H_4Br.CO.OH$, and crystallizing from hot water in long needles melting at 150° C. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]

ORTHOBROMBENZYL ALCOHOL, n. O^{2}rth-o-brom-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4Br.CH_2OH$, crystallizing from hot water as flat needles melting at 80° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

ORTHOBROMNITROBENZENE, n. O^{2}rth-o-brom-nit-ro-be^{2}nz'en. A substance forming acicular crystals, having the composition $C_6(H,Br,NO_2,H,H,H,) = C_6H_4NO_2Br$. It melts at 41·5° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

ORTHOBROMPHENOL, n. O^{2}rth-o-brom-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. See under MONOBROMPHENOL.

ORTHOCEPHALISM, n. O^{2}rth-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. From ὀρθός, straight, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *Orthokephalie.* The condition in which the height-length index of the skull is between 70° and 75°. [L.]

ORTHOCHOREA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a)'a^3. From ὀρθός, straight, and χορεία, a dance. Fr., *orthochorée.* Chorea in which the patient stands erect. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORTHOCŒLOUS, adj. O^{2}rth-o^{2}s-el'u^{3}s. Lat., *orthocœlus* (from ὀρθός, straight, and κοιλία, the belly). Fr., *orthocèle.* Having the intestinal canal straight and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body. [L, 41 (α, 14).] Cf. CYCLOCŒLUS.

ORTHOCOLON (Lat.), **ORTHOCOLUM** (Lat.), n's n. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-kol'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀρθός, straight, and κῶλον, a limb. Straightness of a limb due to muscular rigidity. [E.]

ORTHOCYLLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *-los'eos (-is).* From ὀρθός, straight, and κύλλωσις, a crippling. Ankylosis with the limb straight. [α, 48.]

ORTHODONTIA (Lat.), **ORTHODONTICE** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}rth-o^{2}d-o^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ti^2-se(ka). From ὀρθός, straight, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *orthodontosie.* The treatment of irregularities in the position, etc., of the teeth. [E.]

ORTHOGNATHISM, n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}g'na^{2}th-i^{2}zm. Lat., *orthognathia* (from ὀρθός, straight, and γνάθος, the jaw). Ger., *Orthognathie.* The condition of being orthognathous.

ORTHOGNATHOUS, adj. O^{2}rth-o^{2}g'na^{2}th-u^{3}s. Lat., *orthognathus.* 1. Having a gnathic index below 98° [Flower]. 2. As used loosely, without any marked forward projection of the jaw or the incisor teeth. [L.]

ORTHOHYDROXYBENZYL GLUCOSIDE, n. O^{2}rth''o-hid-ro^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. See SALICIN.

ORTHOMETER, n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From ὀρθός, straight, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *orthomètre.* Ger., *O.* Of von Hasner, an instrument for determining the degree of protrusion of the eyes. It consists of two parallel square frames, 43 mm. apart, similarly divided by horizontal and vertical horse-hairs, 8 mm. apart. Over the corresponding threads are sighted the points by means of which it can be determined how much one eye projects beyond the other. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

ORTHOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. From ὀρθός, true, and μορφή, form. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

ORTHONITROTOLUENE, n. O^{2}rth-o-nit-ro-to^{2}l-u'en. A liquid, $C_6(H,NO_2,CH_3H,H,H) = C_7H_7NO_2$, having the constitution of benzene in which two adjacent atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and methyl. [B, 4.]

ORTHOPÆDIA (Lat.), **ORTHOPÆDICS,** n. f., n. sing. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-ped'(pa^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-a^3, -ped'i^{2}ks. From ὀρθός, straight, and παῖς, a child. Fr., *orthopédie.* Ger., *Orthopädie.* The prevention or correction of deformities, especially in children. [E.]

ORTHOPÆDIST, n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}p'e^{2}d-i^{2}st. Gr., ὀρθωτήρ (from ὀρθοῦν, to set straight). Lat., *orthopœdicus, orthoter.* One who practises orthopædics. [E.]

ORTHOPÆDY, n. O^{2}rth'o-ped-i^2. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

ORTHOPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. O^{2}rth-o-fe^{2}n''o^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Sulphocarbolic acid. [α, 48.]

ORTHOPHONY, n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}f'o^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *orthophonia* (from ὀρθός, true, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *orthophonie.* The correction of defective or faulty speech. [L, 41, 50 (α, 50).]

ORTHOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-fo(fo^2)'ri^2-a^3. From ὀρθός, straight, and φορεῖν, to carry. The state in which the axes tend to remain parallel when the eyes are adjusted for distance, and to converge properly upon the point of fixation for other distances. [G. F. Stevens, "Arch. of Ophthal.," 1887, p. 158 (α, 29); B.]

ORTHOPHORISCH (Ger.), adj. O^{2}rt-o-for'i^{2}sh. Executing its movements in a normal manner (said of the fœtal presenting or engaging part in its progress through the pelvis). [A, 91.]

ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. O^{2}rth-o-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide orthophosphorique.* Ger., *Orthophosphorsäure.* Ordinary phosphoric acid. [B.] See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

ORTHOPHRENY, n. O^{2}rth'o-fren-i^2. Lat., *orthophrenia, orthophrenismus* (from ὀρθός, true, and φρήν, the mind). Fr., *orthophrénie.* The treatment of mental disorders. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

ORTHOPLOCEUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-op(o^{2}p)-los(lo^{2}k)'e^{2}u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ὀρθός, straight, and πλέκειν, to twist. Fr., *orthoplocé.* Ger., *geradfaltig.* Of an embryo, having incumbent cotyledons folded around the radicle. The *Orthoplocecæ* (Fr., *orthoplocées*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Cruciferæ* so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 296 (α, 35).]

ORTHOPNEUMATICUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-o(o^{2}p)-nu^{2}m-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to orthopnœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ὀρθόπνοια (from ὀρθός, upright, and πνεῖν, to breathe). Fr., *orthopnée.* Ger., *Orthopnöe.* 1. Difficulty in breathing in the recumbent posture. 2. Of Hippocrates, asthma so characterized. [D, 1.]—**O. cynanchica.** See CROUP.

ORTHOPNOICUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-o(o^{2}p)-no(no^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ORTHOPNEUMATICUS.

ORTHOPRAXY, n. O^{2}rth'o-pra^{2}x-i^2. Lat., *orthopraxis* (from ὀρθός, straight, and πράσσειν, to accomplish). The mechanical treatment of deformities.

ORTHOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O^{2}rth-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-a^3. From ὀρθός, straight, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *orthoptères.* An order of insects having straight narrow forewings, including the grasshopper, cockroaches, etc. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

ORTHOPYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-pi^{2}j(pu^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ὀρθός, straight, and πυγή, the rump. See COCCYX.

ORTHORRHACHIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o^{2}r-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From ὀρθός, straight, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *orthorrhachie.* The art of correcting irregularities of the spinal column. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

ORTHOSCÈLE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-to-se^{2}l. From ὀρθός, straight, and σκέλος, the leg. A surgical instrument for straightening crooked limbs. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

ORTHOSCOPE, n. O^{2}rth'o-skop. From ὀρθός, straight, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Orthoskop.* An instrument for examining the eye under water, so as to neutralize the refraction of the cornea. [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a glass bowl the opening of which corresponds to the interpalpebral aperture. This is to be filled with water from above, and the eye observed through the anterior wall. It is useful in demonstrating the actual position of the iris. [F.]—**Czermak's o.** An o. consisting of a small glass tube or basket, which is open above and behind, while the lower inner and outer walls are so grooved that they may closely fit the side of the nose and upper and lower orbital margins. In order to make the junction more complete, the edges may be covered with putty or bread-crumbs. The vessel is then filled from above with tepid water which contains some salt, and the eye can be observed through the anterior wall. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

ORTHOSEL (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-to-se^{2}l. See *Normal* SALT.

ORTHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὀρθός, straight. Fr., *orthosie, orthose.* Ger., *Aufrechtstellen, Strecken.* The process of straightening. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORTHOSIPHON (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rth-o(o^3)-si(se)'fo^{2}n(fon). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). From ὀρθός, straight, and σίφων, a tube. Fr., *o.* A genus of the *Ocimoideæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. stamineus.** A species found in Japan and the East Indies. The dried leaves are used in gout and in urinary disorders. [B, 5, 121 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 50).]

ORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-os-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ὄρθωσις (from ὀρθοῦν, to make straight). See ORTHOSIA.

ORTHOSPERMOUS, adj. O^{2}rth-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *orthospermus* (from ὀρθός, straight, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *orthospermé.* Having the seed with a straight axis, the chalaza at the insertion, and the orifice at the opposite end; orthotropal. The *Orthospermæ* are: Of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Umbelliferæ,* consisting of the tribes *Hydrocotyleæ, Mulineæ,* etc.: of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Cucurbitaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]

ORTHOSTADEN (Lat.), adv. O^{2}rth-o^{2}st'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an). Gr., ὀρθοστάδην. After the manner of one standing upright (*i. e.*, not confined to bed). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ORTHOSTICHY, n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}st'i^{2}k-i^2. From ὀρθός, straight, and στίχος, a row. A vertical rank (*e. g.*, a straight row of leaves on an axis). [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).]

ORTHOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}rth-o^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *-thos'ynes.* Gr., ὀρθοσύνη (from ὀρθός, upright). See ERECTILITY.

ORTHOTAST, n. O^{2}rth'o-ta^{2}st. From ὀρθός, straight, and τάσσειν, to arrange. An appliance for correcting curvatures of the long bones; also used for compressing the aorta. [Szonn, "Illustr. Monatsschr. d. ärztl. Polytechnik," June, 1882, p. 131.]

ORTHOTENES (Lat.), adj. O^{2}rth-o^{2}t'e^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ὀρθοτενής (from ὀρθός, straight, and τείνειν, to stretch). See ERECTILE.

ORTHOTER (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rth-ot'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὀρθωτήρ (from ὀρθοῦν, to make straight). See ORTHOPÆDIST.

ORTHOTERION (Lat.), **ORTHOTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}t(ot)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀρθωτήριον. Fr., *orthotérion.* An instrument for straightening diseased or curved limbs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}rth-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀρθός, straight, and τόνος, a stretching. Tetanus characterized by an upright posture of the body. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

ORTHOTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ὀρθός, straight, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *orthotric.* Bristle-moss; a genus of acrocarpous mosses, typical of the *Orthotrichaceæ* of Bruch and Schimper (a family of the *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichea* of Reichenbach (a section of the *Dicranoidei*), of the *Orthotricheæ* of Hampe (a family of *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichoideæ* of Arnott (a tribe of *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichoidei* of Bridel (a family of the *Vaginulati acrocarpi*). [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. saxatile.** A species growing in walls, etc., considered by Thenius as perhaps identical with the hyssop of the Bible. [α, 35.]

ORTHOTROPAL, ORTHOTROPOUS, adj's. O^{2}rth-o^{2}t'rop'l, -pu^{3}s. Lat., *orthotropus* (from ὀρθός, upright, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *orthotrope.* Ger., *geradwendig, geradläufig.* Erect, not turned (said of an ovule). [B, 19, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. ORTHOSPERMOUS.

ORTHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. O^{2}rth-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Salicylic acid. [B.]

ORTHRINE, n. O^{2}rth'ren. A derivative of phenylhydrazine, obtained by the action of paraoxybenzoic acid on hydrazine. It is recommended in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and articular rheumatism. Its action is very energetic but uncertain, and it is apt to cause profuse perspiration, collapse, and symptoms of intoxication. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, 691 (α, 50).]

ORTHYSTEROPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}rth-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o^{2}pt-om'a^3. Gen., *-tom'atos* (*-atis*). From ὀρθός, straight, ὑστέρα, the uterus, and πτῶμα, a fall. Fr., *orthystéroptome.* Prolapsus uteri without inversion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORTIE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-te. 1. A nettle; the genus *Urtica.* 2. A name for various plants resembling the nettles. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Grande o.** The *Urtica dioica.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. bâtarde.** See MERCURIALIS *annua* and MERCURIALIS *perennis.*—**O. blanche.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see LAMIUM *album.* 2. See URTICA *nivea.*—**O. bleue.** See CAMPANULA *trachelium.*—**O. chanvre, O. épineuse.** See GALEOPSIS *tetrahit.*—**O. folle, O. grièche.** See URTICA *urens.*—**O. morte puante.** See LAMIUM *purpureum.*—**O. rouge.** 1. See GALEOPSIS *ladanum.* 2. The *Lamium purpureum.* 3. The *Stachys palustris.* [B, 92 (α, 14); B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Petite o.** See URTICA *urens.*—**Sirop d'o.** See *Syrupus* URTICÆ.

ORTIÉ (Fr.), adj. O^{2}r-te-a. See URTICARIAL.

ORTSINN (Ger.), n. O^{2}rt'zi^{2}n. See *Tactile* SENSIBILITY.

ORTSVERÄNDERUNG (Ger.), n. O^{2}rts'fe^{2}r-e^{2}nd-e^{2}r-un^2. See ECTOPIA and LOCOMOTION.

ORTUGE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-tu^{6}zh. See URTICA *dioica.*—**O. folle.** See URTICA *urens.*

ORVALE (Fr.), n. O^{2}r-va^{3}l. 1. The *Salvia sclarea.* 2. The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

ORVIETANUM (Lat.), n., n. of *orvietanus,* of Orvieto. Or-ve-a-ta^{3}n'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *orviétan.* An electuary in the preparation of which its inventor, Jerome Ferrante, of Orvieto, used nearly every antidote known in his time. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

ORYCTER (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}r-i^{2}kt(u^{6}kt)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-ter'os* (*-is*). Gr., ὀρυκτήρ. Fr., *oryctère.* Ger., *Gräber, Scharrer.* An instrument for digging or scraping. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORYCTOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-i^{2}kt(u^{6}kt)-o(o^3)-ke^{2}m-(ch^{2}e^{2}m)-i(e)'a^3. From ὀρυκτός, dug out, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *oryctochémie.* The chemistry of fossils. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ORYCTOLOGY, n. O^{2}r-i^{2}kt-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *oryctologia* (from ὀρυκτός, dug out, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *oryctologie.* Ger., *Oryktologie.* Palæontology; also mineralogy. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

ORYCTOZOOLOGY, n. O^{2}r-i^{2}kt''o-zo-ol'o-ji^2. Lat., *oryctozoologia* (from ὀρυκτός, dug out, ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *oryctozoologie.* Ger., *Oryktozoologie.* Fossil zoology. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

ORYZA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-i(u^6)'za^3. Gr., ὄρυζα. Fr., *riz.* Ger., *Reis.* The rice-plant; a genus of the *Oryzeæ* (Fr., *oryzées*), which are a tribe of grasses, of the *Panicaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Decoctum oryzæ.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *eau,* ou *tisane* [Fr. Cod.]) *de riz.* Sp., *cocimiento de arroz* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ptisana oryzæ.* Rice-water; made by boiling 20 grammes of rice with water enough to make a litre of strained decoction [Fr. Cod.]; or by boiling 30 parts of rice with water, pouring off the water, and boiling the remainder with fresh water enough to make 1,000 parts of decoction [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of rice half an hour with water enough to make 46 parts of decoction after the addition of 2 parts of sugar, and straining [Sp. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had the Fr. preparation, with the addition of 12 grammes of licorice, strained,

sweetened, and aromatized or flavored with milk, lemon-juice, or orange-juice. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**O. coarctata.** A species indigenous to the Himalayas, distinct from *O. sativa.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**O. nepalensis.** A variety cultivated in the Himalayas, sometimes without irrigation. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**O. sativa.** Fr., *riz cultivé.* Ger., *gemeiner Reis.* Mal., *payera.* Tam., *nelloo.* Beng., *dhan.* Hind., *pusuel.* Tel., *oori, chemi.* The common or cultivated rice-plant; an annual with numerous varieties, indigenous to southern Asia and probably to Australia, and now cultivated in Eastern countries, Egypt, Italy, the southern United States, etc. The seeds, deprived of their husk, constitute rice. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Ptisana oryzæ.** See *Decoctum oryzæ.*



ORYZA SATIVA. [A, 327.]

ORYZOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}z)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). From ὄρυζα, the rice-plant, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Reisspelze.* (American) mountain rice; a genus of the *Agrostideæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**O. asperifolia.** A sylvan species found in the northern United States and in Canada. The white caryopsis, which is of about the size of rice, is farinaceous. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]

OS (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}s. Gen., *os'sis.* Fr., *o.* See Bone.—**Carbo ossium** (Fr. Cod.). See *Bone* charcoal.—**O. acetabuli.** See *Cotyloid* bone.—**O. acromiale.** The acromion when, as is sometimes the case, it is not united to the scapula. [L, 332.]—**O. adcubitale.** See Radius (2d def.).—**O. adjutorium.** See Adjutorium (2d def.).—**O. alæforme.** The sphenoid bone. [L, 175.]—**O. alagas.** See Coccyx (1st def.).—**O. alare, O. alatum.** See *Sphenoid* bone and *Alisphenoid* bone.—**O. à moëlle** (Fr.). A medullated bone. [L, 41.]—**O. anchæ, O. ancharum.** See Coccyx (1st def.).—**O. angulare.** See *Angular* bone.—**O. ani.** See Coccyx (1st def.).—**O. anonymum.** Fr., *o. anonyme.* See *Innominate* bone.—**Ossa antibrachii.** See *Ossa asseti.*—**O. apicis squamæ occipitalis.** See *O. interparietale* (2d def.).—**O. articulare.** See *Articular* bone.—**Ossa asseti.** The bones of the forearm (the radius and ulna). [L, 349.]—**O. astragale** (Fr.). See Astragalus (3d def.).—**O. asymétriques** (Fr.). See *Asymmetrical* bones.—**O. ballistæ.** See Astragalus (3d def.).—**O. basilaire antérieure** (Fr.). See under *Presphenoid* bone.—**O. basilare.** See *Basilar* bone.—**O. basilare medium.** Ger., *hintere Keilbein.* See *Basisphenoid* bone.—**O. basioccipitale.** See *Basioccipital* bone.—**O. basisphénal** (Fr.). See under *Basioccipital* bone.—**O. basisphenoidale.** See *Basisphenoid* bone.—**O. brachii.** See Humerus (2d def.).—**Ossa bregmatis.** Ger., *Bogenbeine.* The parietal bones. [L.]—**Ossa brevia.** See *Short* bones.—**O. calamo simile.** The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 349.]—**O. calcaneum.** See Calcaneum.—**O. calcinés** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *ossa usta alba.* The mineral basis of bone left by calcination of the latter. It should be perfectly white, and completely soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B, 113.]—**O. calcis.** See Calcaneum.—**O. calvæ.** See Calvaria.—**O. canalis nasolacrimalis** [Gruber]. See *O. lacrimale laterale.*—**O. canon** (Fr.). See *Cannon*-bone.—**O. capitatum (carpi).** See *O. magnum.*—**O. carpale primum.** See Trapezium.—**O. carpale quartum.** See *Unciform* bone.—**O. carpale secundum.** See *Trapezoid* bone.—**O. carpale tertium.** See *O. magnum.*—**Ossa carpi.** See *Carpal* bones.—**Ossa carpi accessoria.** Ger., *secundäre Handwurzelknochen.* Anomalous carpal bones formed by the division of the normal ones into two or more portions. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi centrale.** A small anomalous roundish or triangular ossicle between the scaphoid bone and the os magnum and trapezoid bone. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi intermedium.** See *Semilunar* bone.—**O. carpi magnum.** See *O. magnum.*—**O. carpi radiale.** See *Scaphoid* bone (2d def.).—**O. carpi radiale accessorium.** An anomalous carpal bone formed by the non-uniting of the two portions of the scaphoid bone of the hand that have separate centres of ossification. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi ulnare.** See *Pyramidal* bone.—**O. carré** (Fr.). See *Quadrate* bone.—**O. cartilagineux** (Fr.). See *Cartilage*-bones.—**O. centrale.** See *O. carpi centrale.*—**O. chalcoideum.** A cuneiform bone of the foot. [L.]—**O. claviculare faciei.** See *Lacrymal* bone (1st def.).—**O. clitoridis.** A membrane bone found in the sæptum of the clitoris of the seal. [L, 294.]—**O. clunium.** See Sacrum.—**O. coccygiens** (Fr.). The rudimentary vertebræ composing the coccyx. [L. 7.]—**O. coccygis.** See Coccyx (1st def.).—**O. coliforme.** See *Ethmoid* bone.—**O. complémentaires** (Fr.). See *Wormian* bones.—**O. condyloideum maxillæ inferioris.** See *Articular* bone (1st def.).—**O. conjugale.** See *O. jugale.*—**O. coracoideum.** See *Coracoid* bone.—**O. coracoideum faciale.** See *Inferior turbinated* bone.—**O. cordis.** A bone found at the base of the heart of some animals. In the ox there are two such bones. A small cross-shaped bone is found in the sheep, pig, camel, deer (see *O. de corde* cervi), and giraffe, and sometimes in the horse. [L, 13 (*a*, 39).]—**O. coronale.** Fr., *O. coronaire.* See *Frontal* bone.—**O. coronoïde** (Fr.). See *Coronoid* bone.—**Ossa Cortesii.** Sesamoid bones found in the cavernous sinus and other portions of the vascular system. [L, 31.]—**O. costale.** Ger., *Rippenknochen.* A rib. [L, 31.]—**O. courts** (Fr.). See *Short* bones.—**O. coxæ, O. coxal** (Fr.), **O. coxendicis.** See *O. innominatum.*—**O. cribbleux** (Fr.), **O. cribriforme, O. cribrosum.** See *Ethmoid* bone.—**Ossa cricoideo-facialia.** See *Elhmo-turbinal* bones.—**O. crochu** (Fr.). See *Unciform* bone.—**O. crotaphiticum.** Fr., *o. crotaphal.* See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**O. cubiforme** (Fr.). See *Cuboid* bone.—**O. cubitale.** See *Pyramidal* bone.—**O. cuboides, O. cuboideum.** See *Cuboid* bone.—**O. cuneiforme.** 1. See *Pyramidal* bone. 2. See *Unciform* bone. 3. See *Sphenoid* bone.—**O. cuneiforme externum.** See *External cuneiform* bone.—**O. cuneiforme internum.** See *Internal cuneiform* bone.—**O. cuneiforme medium.** See *Middle cuneiform* bone.—**O. cuneiforme primum.** See *Internal cuneiform* bone.—**O. cuneiforme secundum.** See *Middle cuneiform* bone.—**O. cuneiforme tertium.** See *External cuneiform* bone.—**Ossa cylindrica.** See *Long* bones.—**O. de la cuisse** (Fr.). See Femur.—**O. de la verge** (Fr.). See *Penial* bone.—**O. de l'hanche** (Fr.), **O. de l'ile** (Fr.). See Ilium (1st def.).—**O. de sèche** (Fr.), **O. de seiche** (Fr.). See *O.* sepiæ.—**O. des iles** (Fr.). An old term for the hip bones. [A, 44.] See Ilium (1st def.).—**O. du croupion** (Fr.). An old term for the sacrum. [A, 44.]—**O. du talon** (Fr.). See Calcaneum.—**O. en ceinture** (Fr.). See *Sphenethmoid* bone.—**O. en soc de charrue.** See Pygostyle.—**O. entoglossum.** See *Glosso-hyal* bone.—**O. en V** (Fr.). See *Chevron* bones.—**O. epactale proprium.** See Bone *of the Incas.*—**Ossa epactalia, O. épactaux** (Fr.). See *Wormian* bones.—**O. episternale.** See *Episternal* bone.—**O. ethmoideum.** See *Ethmoid* bone.—**O. exoccipitale.** See *Exoccipital* bone.—**O. extrascapulare.** 1. See *Squamosal* bone (1st def.). 2. Of Stannius, the suprascapular bone. [L.]—**Ossa extremitatis cervicalis.** The stylo-hyal, epihyal, cerato-hyal, basihyal, glosso-hyal, uro-hyal, and branchiostegal bones. [L, 14.]—**Ossa extremitatis thoracicæ.** The suprascapular, epicoracoid, and coracoid bones, the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna, and the bones of the hand. [L, 14.]—**O. faciei iliacum.** The mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 14.]—**O. faciei ischiale.** See *Tympanic* bone.—**O. faciei scapulare.** See *Postfrontal* bone.—**O. faciei sternale.** See *Nasal* bone (1st def.).—**O. falciforme.** See *Falciform* bone.—**O. femoris.** See Femur.—**O. fibreux** (Fr.). See *Membrane* bones.—**O. fondamental** (Fr.). 1. The sacrum; so called as forming the base of the vertebral column. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).] 2. See Calcaneum.—**O. fonticular eposterius.** A Wormian bone in the posterior fontanelle. [L, 332.]—**O. foraminulentum.** See *Ethmoid* bone.—**O. frontale.** See *Frontal* bone.—**O. frontale anterius.** 1. See *Anterior frontal* bone. 2. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is formed beneath the spina trochlearis.—**O. frontale posterius.** 1. See *Postfrontal* bone. 2. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is developed in the region of the zygoma.—**O. frontis.** See *Frontal* bone.—**O. frontoparietale.** See *Fronto-parietal* bone.—**O. furcatorium, O. furcatum, O. furculare.** See Clavicle (1st def.).—**O. grandinosum.** The cuboid bone; so called from its hailstone-like shape. [A, 332.]—**O. gutturis.** See *Hyoid* bone.—**O. hamatum.** See *Unciform* bone.—**O. humerale faciei.** See *Labial* bone.—**O. humeri.** See Humerus (2d def.).—**O. hyoideo-faciale.** The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones. [L. 14.]—**O. hyoides, O. hyoideum.** See *Hyoid* bone.—**O. hypsiloides.** See *Hyoid* bone.—**O. ilei, O. ileum, O. iliacum, O. iliaque** (Fr.), **O. ilii.** See Ilium (1st def.).—**O. Incæ.** See Bone *of the Incas.*—**O. incisif** (Fr.), **O. incisivum, O. incisorium.** The intermaxillary bone.—**O. infraorbitale.** See *Infra-orbital* bone.—**Ossa innominata.** The cuneiform bones of the foot. [L, 349.]—**O. innominatum, O. innominé** (Fr.). 1. See *Innominate* bone. 2. See Ilium (1st def.). 3. In the perch, the ento-sphenoid bone. [L, 14.]—**Ossa intercalaria.** See *Wormian* bones.—**O. interépineux** (Fr.). See *Interspinous* bones.—**O. interglossum.** See *Glosso-hyal* bone (1st def.).—**Ossa intermaxillare.** See *Intermaxillary* bone.—**Ossa internasalia.** See *Ossa prænasalia.*—**O. interparietale.** 1. See *Interparietal* bone. 2. The squamous portion of the temporal bone when not united to the other portions of the bone. [L, 332.]—**O. interparietale proprium.** A Wormian bone in the posterior portion of the sagittal suture of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Ossa interspinalis.** See *Interspinous* bones.—**O. ischii.** See Ischium.—**O. ithmides, O. itmides.** See *Ethmoid* bone.—**O. japonicum.** See *O. zygomaticum superius.*—**O. jugale,** 1. See Zygoma. 2. See *Jugal* bone.—**O. juguli.** See Clavicle (1st def.).—**O. labiale.** See *Labial* bone.—**O. lacrimale.** See *Lacrymal* bone.—**O. lacrimale accessorium** (seu **anterius**). Ger., *Nebenthränenbein.* An ossicle near the upper portion of the lacrymal crest of the lacrymal bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimale externum** (seu **laterale**). Ger., *äusserer Thränenbein.* An ossicle in the lacrymal groove of the lacrymal bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimale posterius.** A small nodule of bone occasionally separated from the anterior portion of the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimopalatinum.** A bone formed in some animals by the fusion of the lacrymal and palate bones. [L, 221.]—**O. lambdoides.** See *Interparietal* bone (1st def.).—**Ossa lata.** See *Flat* bones.—**O. laterale.** See *Parietal* bone.—**Ossa lateralia lingualia.** See *Hypobranchial* bones.—**O. latum.** See Sacrum.—**O. latum humeri** (seu **scapularum**). See Scapula.—**O. lenticulare.** 1. See *Orbicular* bone. 2. See *Lenticular* process *of the incus.*—**O. lentiforme** (Fr.). See *Pisiform* bone.—**O. linguæ, O. linguale.** See *Glosso-hyal* bone.—**O. linguale medium.** See *Basihyal* bone (1st def.).—**O. linguale pisiforme** (seu **superius**). See *Cerato-hyal* bone (1st def.).—**O. lithoides.** The petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Ossa longa, O. longs** (Fr.). See *Long* bones.—**O. lunatum.** See *Semilunar* bone.—**O. magnum.** Ger., *Kopfbein, köpfiges Bein.* The largest of the bones of the carpus. Its

proximal extremity is rounded, its distal extremity rectangular, and its shortest diameter is across the carpus. The anterior surface is narrower than the posterior, and the upper extremity or head is separated by an anterior and a posterior depression from the rest of bone. It lies in the second row of the carpus, being the third bone from the radial side of the hand, and articulates with the scaphoid, trapezoid, semilunar, unciform, and second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**O. malare.** See *Malar* BONE.—**O. malleum referens.** See MALLEUS (2d def.).—**O. mandibularum superius.** See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**Ossa marsupialia, O. marsupiaux** (Fr.). See *Marsupial* BONES.—**O. mastoideum.** See *Mastoid* BONE.—**O. maxillæ.** See JAW.—**O. maxillæ superioris.** See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**O. maxillare.** Fr., o. *maxillaire.* See JAW.—**O. maxillare inferius.** See *Inferior* MAXILLA.—**O. maxillare secundum.** See *Malar* BONE.—**O. maxillare superius.** See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**O. maxillo-temporale.** See *O. zygomaticum inferius.*—**O. mediastino-faciale.** See VOMER.—**O. memoriæ.** See *Occipital* BONE.—**O. metacarpeum digiti annularis.** The metacarpal bone of the ring finger. [L, 332.]—**O. metacarpeum digiti auricularis.** The metacarpal bone of the little finger. [L, 332.]—**O. metacarpeum digiti medii.** The metacarpal bone of the middle finger. [L, 332.]—**O. metacarpeum indicis.** The metacarpal bone of the index finger. [L, 332.]—**O. metacarpeum pollicis** (seu **primum**). The metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L, 332.]—**Ossa metacarpi.** See *Metacarpal* BONES.—**O. metacarpi digiti medii.** The metacarpal bone of the middle finger. [L, 332.]—**O. metacarpi pollicis** (seu **primum**). The metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L, 332.]—**O. metacarpi quartum.** See *O. metacarpeum digiti annularis.*—**O. metacarpi quintum.** See *O. metacarpeum digiti auricularis.*—**O. metacarpi secundum.** See *O. metacarpeum indicis.*—**O. metacarpi tertium.** See *O. metacarpeum digiti medii.*—**O. metatarseum hallucis.** See *O. metatarsi primum.*—**Ossa metatarsi.** See *Metatarsal* BONES.—**O. metatarsi primum.** The metatarsal bone of the great toe. [L, 332.]—**O. metatarsi quartum.** The metatarsal bone of the fourth toe. [L, 332.]—**O. metatarsi quintum.** The metatarsal bone of the little toe. [L, 332.]—**O. metatarsi secundum.** The metatarsal bone of the second toe. [L, 332.]—**O. metatarsi tertium.** The metatarsal bone of the third toe. [L, 332.]—**Ossa mixta.** Fr., *o. mixtes.* See *Irregular* BONES.—**O. multangulum accessorium.** See *O. carpi centrale.*—**O. multangulum majus.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**O. multangulum minus.** See *Trapezoid* BONE.—**O. multiforme.** See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**Ossa multiformia.** See *Irregular* BONES.—**O. mystaceum.** In fishes, the superior maxilla. [L.]—**O. nasale, O. nasi.** See *Nasal* BONE.—**O. naviculare.** See *Scaphoid* BONE.—**O. naviculare accessorium.** An ossicle sometimes articulating with the posterior end of the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L, 332.]—**O. occipitale.** See *Occipital* BONE.—**O. occipitale basilare.** See *Basioccipital* BONE.—**O. occipitale externum.** See *Exoccipital* BONE.—**O. occipitale inferius.** See *Basioccipital* BONE.—**O. occipitale laterale.** 1. See *Epiotic* BONE. 2. See *Exoccipital* BONE.—**O. occipitale superius.** See *Supra-occipital* BONE.—**O. occipitis.** See *Occipital* BONE.—**O. odontoideum.** 1. The odontoid process of the atlas. [L, 332.]—2. See *Odontoid* BONE.—**O. operculaire** (Fr.). See *Opercular* BONE.—**O. orbiculare.** 1. See *Orbicular* BONE. 2. See *Pisiform* BONE. 3. See *Lenticular* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**O. orbiculare Sylvii.** See *Lenticular* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**O. orbitale.** See *O. zygomaticum superius.*—**O. orbitosphenoidale.** See *Orbitosphenoid* BONE.—**O. otosphénal** (Fr.). See *Basioccipital* BONE.—**O. palatinum.** See *Palate* BONE.—**O. papyracé** (Fr.). See *Ethmoid* BONE.—**O. parietale.** See *Parietal* BONE.—**O. parietale inferius.** See *Temporal* BONE.—**O. patellare.** See PATELLA.—**O. paxillare.** See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**O. pectinis.** See *O. pubis.*—**O. pectoris.** See STERNUM.—**O. pedis.** See *Pedal* BONE.—**O. pelviens** (Fr.), **Ossa pelvis.** See *Pelvic* BONES.—**O. pelvis laterale.** 1. See ILIUM (1st def.). 2. See *Innominate* BONE.—**O. penis.** See *Penial* BONE.—**O. pelvio-cephalicum.** See *Occipital* BONE.—**O. pétreux** (Fr.). See *Petrosal* BONE.—**O. petromastoideum.** See *Periotic* BONE.—**O. pétrosal** (Fr.). See *Petrosal* BONE.—**O. petroso-mastoideum.** See *Periotic* BONE.—**O. petrosum.** See *Petrosal* BONE.—**Ossa pharyngea inferiora.** See *Hypopharyngeal* BONES.—**Ossa pharyngea superiora.** See *Superior pharyngeal* BONES.—**O. pierreux** (Fr.). See *Petrosal* BONE (1st def.).—**O. pisiforme.** See *Pisiform* BONE.—**Ossa plana.** See *Flat* BONES.—**O. planum.** Ger., *papiernes Bein.* A thin smooth lamina of bone on the external aspect of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. [C.]—**O. plats** (Fr.). See *Flat* BONES.—**O. prænasale.** See *Prenasal* BONE.—**Ossa prænasalia.** Ossicles uniting the upper anterior portion of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and the nasal bones. [L, 332.]—**O. præmaxillare.** See *Intermaxillary* BONE.—**O. prétympanique** (Fr.). See *Metapterygoid* BONE.—**O. Priapi.** See *Penial* BONE.—**O. procoracoideum.** See *Precoracoid* BONE.—**O. ptéreal** (Fr.). 1. See *Sphenoid* BONE. 2. Of G. St.-Hilaire, see *Alisphenoid* BONE.—**O. pterygoideum.** 1. See *Pterygoid* BONE. 2. See *Entopterygoid* BONE.—**O. pubis.** Ger., *Schambein, Schlossbein, Schoosbein.* The bone which, although distinct in early life, in adult life unites with the ilium and ischium to form the pelvis. It is of an irregular shape, and is divided into a body or horizontal ramus, an ascending ramus, and a descending ramus. The outer extremity of the body forms about one fifth of the acetabulum, and the inner unites in the middle line with the corresponding portion of the bone of the opposite side, forming the symphysis pubis. The junction of the articulating and superior surfaces is termed the angle, and somewhat external to this is a tubercle, projecting forward, the portion between the two being the spine. The portion of the bone which descends downward and outward from the body to unite with the ischium forms the descending ramus, and that passing backward to unite with the ilium and ischium in the acetabulum forms the ascending ramus. On the upper surface is the commencement of the ilio-pectineal line. The descending ramus unites with the ascending ramus of the ischium to form the inner and lower part of the obturator foramen. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**O. pubis faciei.** The interopercular, opercular, præopercular, and subopercular bones. [L, 14.]—**O. pubo-ischiadicum.** See *Pubio-ischiadic* BONE.—**O. pudicum.** See *Malar* BONE.—**O. pyramidale.** See *Pyramidal* BONE.—**O. quadratojugale.** See *Quadrato-jugal* BONE.—**O. quadratum.** 1. See *Quadrate* BONE. 2. See *O. fonticulare posterius.*—**O. quadrilaterum.** See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).—**O. radiale.** See RADIUS (2d def.).—**O. radiale faciei.** See *Intermaxillary* BONE.—**O. raphogeminans ossis petrosi.** A Wormian bone in the fissura petro-basilaris. [L.]—**O. rhomboides.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**Ossa Riolani.** See *Ossa Cortesii.*—**O. rotundum.** See *Pisiform* BONE.—**O. sacrum.** See SACRUM.—**O. sagittale.** See *O. interparietale* (2d def.).—**O. scaphoideum.** See *Scaphoid* BONE.—**O. scléroticaux** (Fr.). See *Sclerotal* BONES.—**O. scutiforme.** The patella. [Bartholinus, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]—**O. secundum hyoideo-faciale** [Spix]. See *Palate* BONE (1st def.).—**O. sedentarium.** The seat bone. See ISCHIUM.—**O. semilunare.** See *Semilunar* BONE.—**O. sepiæ.** See under SEPIA.—**Ossa sesamoidea.** See *Sesamoid* BONES.—**O. sincipitis.** See *Parietal* BONE.—**O. sous-coracoïdien** [Ramband and Renault] (Fr.). The upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity. [A, 8.]—**O. sous-éthmoïdal** (Fr.). See *Inferior turbinated* BONE.—**O. sous-orbital** (Fr.). See *Suborbital* BONE.—**O. sphecoideum, O. sphenoidale.** See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**O. sphenoidale anterius.** Ger., *vorderes Keilbein.* See *Presphenoid* BONE.—**O. sphenoidale posterius.** See *Basisphenoid* BONE.—**Ossa sphenoidea tarsi.** The external, middle, and internal cuneiform bones (*q. v.*).—**O. sphenoideum.** See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**O. sphenoideum anterius.** See *Presphenoid* BONE.—**O. sphenoideum basilare** (seu **posterius**). See *Basisphenoid* BONE.—**O. spheno-occipitale.** See *Basilar* BONE (1st def.).—**O. spongiosa.** See *Spongy* BONES.—**O. spongiosum superius.** See *Superior spongy* BONE.—**O. spongiosum inferius.** See *Inferior spongy* BONE.—**O. squamosal** (Fr.). See *O. interparietale* (2d def.) and *Squamosal* BONE.—**O. squamosum.** See *Squamosal* BONE.—**O. styloïde** (Fr.). See *Stylo-hyal* BONE.—**O. suborbitale.** 1. See *Suborbital* BONE. 2. In the pl., *ossa suborbitalia*, see *Infra-orbital* BONES.—**O. subrotundum.** See *Pisiform* BONE.—**O. superius malarum.** See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**O. supra-occipitale.** See *Supra-occipital* BONE.—**O. suprasternale.** See *Suprasternal* BONE.—**O. surangulaire** (Fr.). See *Supra-angular* BONE.—**O. surorbitaire** (Fr.), **O. surorbital** (Fr.). See *Supra-orbital* BONE.—**O. surscapulaire** (Fr.). See *Suprascapular* BONE.—**O. surtemporal** (Fr.). See *Supratemporal* BONE.—**Ossa suturarum.** See *Wormian* BONES.—**O. Sylvii.** See *Lenticular* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**O. symétriques** (Fr.). See *Symmetrical* BONES.—**O. symplecticum.** See *Symplectal* BONE.—**O. syncipitis.** See *Parietal* BONE.—**O. talare.** See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).—**O. tali.** See CALCANEUM.—**O. tarsale primum.** See *Internal cuneiform* BONE.—**O. tarsale quartum.** See *Cuboid* BONE.—**O. tarsale secundum.** See *Middle cuneiform* BONE.—**O. tarsale tertium.** See *External cuneiform* BONE.—**Ossa tarsi.** See *Tarsal* BONES.—**Ossa tarsi secundaria.** The second row of tarsal bones. [L.]—**O. temporal** (Fr.). See *Temporal* BONE.—**O. temporale.** See *Hyomandibular* BONE.—**O. temporis, O. temporum.** See *Temporal* BONE.—**O. terminale.** See *Nasal* BONE (2d def.).—**Ossa terna digitorum.** The phalanges of the hand. [L, 349.]—**O. tesseræ.** See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).—**O. tetragonum.** See *Parietal* BONE.—**O. thyreoideo-faciale.** See *Prefrontal* BONE.—**O. tibiæ.** See TIBIA.—**O. transversum.** The pterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 207.]—**O. trapèze** (Fr.), **O. trapezium.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**O. trapezium minus.** See *Trapezoid* BONE.—**O. trapezoides, O. trapezoideum.** 1. See *Trapezoid* BONE. 2. See TRAPEZIUM.—**O. triangulare.** See *Pyramidal* BONE.—**O. tribasilare** [Virchow]. See *Basilar* BONE (1st def.).—**O. triquetrum.** Fr., *o. triquètre.* 1. See *Pyramidal* BONE. 2. See *O. interparietale* (2d def.). 3. In the pl., *ossa triquetra*, see *Wormian* BONES.—**O. triquetrum squamæ (occipitalis).** See *O. interparietale* (2d def.).—**Ossa tubulosa.** See *Long* BONES.—**O. turbinal** (Fr.), **O. turbinatum inferius.** See *Inferior turbinated* BONE.—**O. tympanal** (Fr.). See *Tympanic* BONE.—**O. tympani.** See *Metapterygoid* BONE and *Tympanic* BONE.—**O. tympanicum.** See *Tympanic* BONE.—**O. ulnare carpi.** See *Pyramidal* BONE.—**O. ulnare faciei.** See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**O. unciforme, O. uncinatum.** See *Unciform* BONE.—**O. undecimum maxillæ superioris.** See VOMER.—**O. unguis.** See *Lacrymal* BONE.—**Ossa usta alba** [Lat., Fr. Cod.]. See *O. calcinés.*—**Ossa usta præparata.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**O. ustum** [Br. Ph.]. Bone-ash. [B.] Cf. *O. calcinés.*—**O. varium.** See *Cuboid* BONE.—**O. verticis.** The crown bone ; an old term for the parietal bone.—**O. vespiforme.** See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**O. vomeris.** See VOMER.—**Ossa wormiana, O. wormiens** (Fr.). See *Wormian* BONES.—**O. ypsiloides.** See *Hyoid* BONE.—**O. zygomaticum.** Of Hallman, see *Malar* BONE.—**O. zygomaticum accessorium.** See *O. zygomaticum superius.*—**O. zygomaticum anterius.** See *Malar* BONE.—**O. zygomaticum inferius** (seu **proprium**). The inferior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. [L, 332.]—**O. zygomaticum superius.** The superior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. [L, 332.]—**Phosphate des os.** [Fr. Cod.]. Bone-phosphate ; normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]

OS (Lat.), n. n. O^2s(os). Gen., *-o'ris.* The mouth ; an orifice. [α, 35.]—**Ab ore.** By the mouth (said of an unnatural form of sexual indulgence, or of medicine to be so taken). [M. Horand, "Lyon méd.," Nov. 1, 1885, p. 279 ; L.]—**Clinical o. uteri, Mechanical o. uteri.** Of Ebell, the ring of Bandl.—**O. ani.** See *Anal* ORIFICE.—**O. externum.** See OSTIUM *vaginæ.*—**O. genitale.** See CLEFT *of the vulva.*—**O. internum (uteri).** See *O. uteri internum.*—**O. tincæ.** 1. See *O. uteri.* 2. See *O. uteri externum.*—**O. uteri.** Fr., *museau de tanche.* Ger., *Muttermund.* See *O. uteri externum* and *O. uteri internum*, especially the for-

mer.—**O. uteri externum.** Fr., *orifice externe du col utérin.* Ger., *äusserer (unterer) Muttermund, Muttermundsöffnung.* Syn.: *o. tincæ, ostium* (seu *orificium*) *uteri externum.* The transverse external opening of the cervical canal of the uterus. It is bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by two thick lips, the posterior of which is the thinner and longer. In nulliparæ they are smooth, but in those who have borne children they are usually slightly rugose or fissured. [L.]—**O. uteri internum.** Fr., *orifice interne du col utérin.* Ger., *innerer Muttermund.* The circular, internal, somewhat constricted opening of the cervical canal into the cavity of the uterus. Some writers think it best to restrict the term to the non-gravid uterus. [Lahs, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxiii, 2; "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 490.] See also RING *of Bandl.*—**O. vaginæ.** See OSTIUM *vaginæ.*—**Tortura oris.** 1. Trifacial neuralgia. 2. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on one side of the mouth. [B, 117; L.] Cf. SPASMUS *cynicus* and RISUS *sardonicus.*—**True o. internum.** See RING *of Bandl.*

OSANI, n. See LONCHOCARPUS *sericeus.*

OSBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]s-be[2]k'i[2]-a[3]. Fr., *osbeck, osbeckie.* A genus of melastomaceous herbs or shrubs. The *Osbeckiæ* of De Candolle are a tribe and the *Osbeckieæ* of Reichenbach a section of the *Melastomeæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**O. aspera.** The *chotaphootika* of the Bengalese. The fruit is edible, and in Java the leaves are used, in infusion, in the treatment of angina. [B, 172, 267 (α, 35).]—**O. chinensis, O. decora, O. glabrata.** A Chinese species. The branches and emollient leaves are employed in colic and externally in cataplasms. [B, 180, 267 (α, 35).]—**O. octandra, O. polycephala, O. virgata.** An astringent species, used in aphthæ and angina. [B, 267 (α, 35).]—**O. wrightiana.** A species the leaves of which are used in stomatitis and enteritis. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

OSCEDO (Lat.), n. f. O[2]s-se(ka)'do. Gen., *-ced'inis.* From *oscitare*, to gape. Gr., χασμωδία. See CHASMA (1st def.) and YAWNING.

OSCHÆMATŒDEMA (Lat.), **OSCHÆMŒDEMA** (Lat.), n's n. O[2]s-ke[2]m(ch[2]a[3]-e[2]m)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]d(o[2]-e[2]d)-e(a)'ma[3], o[2]s-ke[2]m-(ch[2]a[3]-e[2]m)-ed(o[2]-e[2]d)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὄσχη, the scrotum, αἷμα, blood, and οἴδημα, œdema. An effusion of blood into the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]s-ke[2](ch[2]e[2])-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὄσχη, the scrotum. Fr., *oschéite.* 1. Inflammation of the scrotum. [E.] 2. See ORCHITIS.

OSCHELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]l-e[2]-fa[2]nt(fa[3]nt)-i[2]-a(a[3])'si[2]s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is).* From ὄσχη, the scrotum, and ἐλεφαντίασις, elephantiasis. Fr., *oschéléphantiasis.* Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSCHEOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]-o(o[3])-ka[3]r-si[2]n(ki[2]n)-om'a[3]. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. See *Chimney-sweeps'* CANCER.

OSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]-o(o[3])-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o[2]sk'e[2]-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. See ORCHIOCELE.—**O. aquosa.** See HYDROSCHEOCELE.—**O. cruenta.** See HÆMATOCELE.—**O. flatulenta.** See PHYSOCELE (2d def.).—**O. hydatidosa.** See HYDATIDOCELE.—**O. œdematica.** See ŒDEMATOSCHEOCELE.—**O. sanguinea.** See HÆMATOCELE.—**O. seminalis.** See *Seminal* CYST.—**O. urinalis.** See UROCELE.—**O. varicosa.** See VARICOCELE.

OSCHEOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]-o(o[3])-ka[2]l-(ch[2]a[2]l)'a[2]s(a[3]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *-as'eos (-chal'asis).* From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and χάλασις, a loosening. Fr., *oschéochalasie.* Ger., *Oschalasie.* 1. Hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum. 2. A pendulous scrotum. [E, G.]

OSCHEOLITHOS (Lat.), n. m. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]-o[2]l'i[2]th-o[2]s. From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *oschéolithe.* A stony concretion in or on the scrotum. [E, 24.]

OSCHÉOME (Fr.), n. O[2]s-ka-om. From ὄσχεον, the scrotum. See OSCHEONCUS.

OSCHEON (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])'e[2]-o[2]n. Gr., ὄσχεον. See SCROTUM.

OSCHEONCUS (Lat.), **OSCHEOPHYMA** (Lat.), n's m. and n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]-o[2]n[2]k'u[3]s(u[4]s), -o(o[3])-fi(fu[6])'ma[3]. Gen., *-on'ci, -phym'atos (-atis).* From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and ὄγκος, a tumor, or φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *oschéoncie.* Ger., *Hodensackgeschwulst.* A tumor of the scrotum, especially elephantiasis of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEOPLASTY, n. O[2]sk'e[2]-o-pla[2]st-i[2]. From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *oschéoplastie.* Ger., *Hodensacksneubildung, Oscheoplastik.* The plastic surgery of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEOPYŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-e[2]-o(o[3])-pi-(pu[6])-e[2]d(o[2]-e[2]d)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὄσχεον, the scrotum, πύον, pus, and οἴδημα, œdema. Purulent infiltration of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEOS (Lat.), n. m. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])'e[2]-o[2]s. Gr., ὄσχεος. See SCROTUM.

OSCHOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-o(o[3])-ka[3]r-si[2]n(ki[2]n)-o'ma[3]. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* See OSCHEOCARCINOMA, and for other words in *Oscho-*, see the corresponding words in *Oscheo-.*

OSCHURŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-u[2]r(ur)-e[2]d(o[2]-e[2]d)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὄσχη, the scrotum, οὖρον, urine, and οἴδημα, œdema. Ger., *Hodensacksharnödem.* Infiltration of urine into the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHYDRŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])-id(u[6]d)-re[2]d-(ro[2]-e[2]d)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From ὄσχη, the scrotum, ὕδωρ, water, and οἴδημα, œdema. Œdema of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]s-si[2]l(ki[2]l)-la(la[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. From *oscillum*, a swing. Fr., *oscillaire.* The typical genus of the *Oscillariaceæ* (Fr., *oscillariacées*; Ger., *Oscillarien*), which are a division of the *Cyanophyceæ*, consisting of filamentous organisms composed of compactly arranged rows of cells separated by delicate transverse partitions. They occur in ponds, ditches, etc. The *Oscillariæ* of Bory are a tribe of the *Arthrodieæ.* The *Oscillarieæ* of Meneghini are the same. The *Oscillarinæ* of Kützing comprise the *Oscillarieæ, Nostoceæ*, etc. [B, 19, 38, 121, 291 (α, 35).]—**O. alba, O. dulcis.** See BEGGIATOA *alba.*—**O. malariæ.** A species found by Laveran in the blood of persons affected with malarial disease. [Richord, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 15, 1882, p. 211.]—**O. tigrina.** See BEGGIATOA *tigrina.*

OSCILLATION, n. O[2]s-i[2]l-a'shu[3]n. Lat., *oscillatio* (from *oscillare*, to swing). Fr., o. Ger., *O., Schwingung.* 1. A swinging motion. 2. Of Boerhaave, see IRRITABILITY. 3. Of Charcot, the series of spontaneous transfers following the first one in the practice of metallotherapy. [D. 71.]—**Consecutive o's.** Of Charcot, the transmission, under the influence of a magnet, of various hysterical impressions (*e. g.*, of anæsthesia, paralysis, or contracture) from one side of the body to the other, leaving the side previously affected normal; or a loss of sensibility, muscular force, heat, etc., on the side of the body that is not paralyzed, accompanied by their reappearance at homologous points on the paralyzed side; also the transmission, under the same conditions, of similar nervous phenomena from one patient to another. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 12, 1887, p. 185, (α, 50); "Progr. méd.," Nov., 1879 (α, 34).]—**O's of the pulse.** Fr., *o's du pouls.* Ger., *Pulsschwingung.* The small secondary curves in a pulse-tracing which correspond to single heart-beats. [K.]—**O'sbewegung** (Ger.). The alternate advance and recession or flexion and extension of the fœtal head in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, n's. O[2]s'i[2]-ta[2]n-si[2], -i[2]t-a'shu[4]n. Lat., *oscitas, oscitatio* (from *oscitare*, to open the mouth wide). See CHASMUS.

OSCULANT, adj. O[2]sk'u[2]-l nt. From *osculari*, to kiss. Interosculant, connecting two higher groups by characters common to both. [α, 35.]

OSCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. O[2]sk-u[2]l(u[4]l)-a(a[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *osculari*, to kiss. See ANASTOMOSIS (2d def.).

OSCULATORIUS (Lat.), adj. O[2]sk-u[2]l(u[4]l)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-or'i[2]-u[3]s-(u[4]s). From *osculari*, to kiss. Fr., *osculatoire.* Concerned in kissing; as a n., see ORBICULARIS *oris.* [L.]

OSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. O[2]sk'u[2]l(u[4]l)-u[3]m(u[4]m). Dim. of *os*, the mouth. Lit., a little mouth. 1. The opening into the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 3.] 2. See *Exhalant* APERTURE.

OSEILLE (Fr.), n. O-ze[2]l-y'. See ACETOSA (1st def.) and DOCK.—**Eau d'o., Hydrolat d'o.** A preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 2 of sorrel with 15 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. de bucheron.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. de Guinée.** See HIBISCUS *sabdariffa.*—**O. longue, O. ordinaire.** The *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. sauvage.** 1. The *Begonia macroptera* and other species of *Begonia.* 2. The *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Sel d'o.** See *Salt of* SORREL.—**Sirop d'o.** A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of purified sorrel-juice with 32 of sugar to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tisane d'o. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tisane de bouillon blanc* [Fr. Cod.], *bouillon aux herbes.* A preparation made by boiling 40 parts of sorrel-leaves and 20 of lettuce with 1,000 of water, adding 2 of salt and 5 of butter, and straining. Sometimes the decoction contains also 10 parts of cerefolium-leaves. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

OSEUS (Lat.), n. m. Os'e[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). A corruption of ὄσχεος, the scrotum. Of Paracelsus, the scrotum. [H.]

OSHA, n. In New Mexico, the root of an unknown umbelliferous plant, probably a species of *Peucedanum.* [B, 66.]

OSHAIC ACID, n. O[2]sh-a'i[2]k. An organic acid, allied to angelic acid, derived from osha. [H. Haupt, Jr., "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug. 1, 1873, p. 347 (B, 66).]

OSMANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]s-ma[2]nth(ma[3]nth)'u[3]s(u[4]s). A genus of *Oleaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. americana.** The American olive, devil-wood; a small tree growing from Virginia to Florida. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**O. fragrans.** The fragrant olive; an aromatic evergreen shrub growing in China and Cochin-China. The leaves are used to adulterate tea. [B, 42 (α, 35).]

OSMATE, n. O[2]z'mat. Ger., *osmiumsaures Salz.* A salt of osmic acid. [B.]

OSMATIC, adj. O[2]z-ma[2]t'i[2]k. From ὀσμή, the sense of smell. Fr., *osmatique.* Having a well-developed rhinencephalon with a keen sense of smell. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 106 (α, 32).]

OSMAZOME, n. O[2]z'ma[3]-zom. From ὀσμή, an odor, and ζωμός, broth. Fr., *osmazome.* Ger., *Osmazom.* An old name for a brown substance, soluble in water or diluted alcohol, obtained by extracting meat and other animal matter. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

OSME (Lat.), n. f. Os'me(ma). Gen., *os'mes.* Gr., ὀσμή. An odor; also, the sense of smell.

OSMIAMIC ACID, n. O[2]z-mi[2]-a[2]m'i[2]k. Fr., *acide osmiamique.* Ger., *Osmiamidsäure.* A dibasic acid, $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$, formed by the action of ammonia on osmium tetroxide. [B, 3.]

OSMIATE, n. O[2]z'mi[2]-at. Fr., o. See OSMATE.

OSMIC, adj. O[2]z'mi[2]k. Fr., *osmique, osmieux.* Ger., *osmig.* Containing osmium as a hexad or an octad. According to the usage of some, the word in the former sense is replaced by *osmious.* [B.]—**O. acid.** Fr., *acide osmique.* Ger., *Osmiumsäure, Osmigsäure.* Osmium tetroxide: more strictly, an osmium hydroxide having the composition $OsO_2(OH)_2 = H_2OsO$, and acting as a dibasic acid. [B, 3.]

OSMICHLORIDE, n. O²z-mi²-klor'i²d(id). A compound of osmium tetrachloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

OSMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-mi²(me)-dros'i²s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From ὀσμή, an odor, and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *osmidrose.* The excretion of sweat having a peculiar odor. [G.]

OSMIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Os'meg-zoir-e². See OSMIC *acid.*

OSMIOCHLORIDE, n. O²z-mi²-o-klor'i²d(id). A compound of osmium trichloride, $OsCl_6$, with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

OSMIOCYANIC ACID, n. O²z-mi²-o-si-a²n'i²k. An octobasic crystalline acid, $H_8Os_2(C_3N_3)_4$. [B.]

OSMIOCYANIDE, n. O²z-mi²-o-si'a²n-i²d(id). A compound of osmious cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle; a salt of osmiocyanic acid. [B, 3.]

OSMIOUS, adj. O²z'mi²-u³s. Ger., *osmig.* Containing osmium as a dyad, tetrad, or hexad radicle; in the last-mentioned sense often replaced by *osmic.* [B.]

OSMIRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²z-mi²(me)-ri²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). A native crystalline alloy of osmium and iridium. [B; B, 270 (α, 38).]

OSMITE, n. O²z'mit. An osmate.

OSMITOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-mi²-to²ps'i²s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *osmitopside.* Ger., *Kampher-Maasliebe.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of composite shrubs; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Buphthalmum.* [B, 42, 121, 267 (α, 35).]—**Oil of o.** Fr., *huile d'osmitopside.* A yellowish-green essential oil of burning taste and sharp disagreeable odor, extracted from *O. asteriscoides.* Sp. gr., 0·931. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**O. asteriscoides, O. camphorina.** Of Cassini, a South African shrub, used both internally and externally as a calefacient, sudorific, and stimulant. A strong spirit, *spiritus bellidis* (Fr., *essence dosmitopside*), is distilled from it. [B, 42, 180, 267, 314 (α, 35).]

OSMIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²s'mi²-u³m(u⁴m). From ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., o. A metallic element discovered by Tennant in 1804, associated in nature with platinum and iridium, and may be obtained in the form either of an amorphous powder or of hard bluish-white crystals which have not been fused at any temperature yet attainable. It is the heaviest body known, having a sp. gr. of 22·477. In composition it acts as a bivalent, quadrivalent, sexvalent, or octavalent radicle. According to Deville, o. is the most deadly poison known, a thousandth part of a grain, diffused through 100 cubic yards of air, being sufficient to poison all persons inhaling it; and no antidote for it is known. Symbol, Os; atomic weight, 198·6. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, 317 (α, 50).]—**O.-amide.** An orange-yellow, odorless, crystalline powder, OsO_2NH_2, discovered by Fremy. It colors all animal tissues at first brown and subsequently black. It is recommended in place of osmic acid for histological research. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, 211.]—**O. and ammonium chloride.** See AMMONIUM *osmichloride* and AMMONIUM *osmiochloride.*—**O. chloride.** See *O. tetrachloride, O. trichloride,* OSMICHLORIDE, and OSMIOCHLORIDE.—**O. cyanide.** A dark-violet substance, $Os(CN)_2$. [B, 3.]—**O. dioxide.** A mass of coppery appearance, OsO_2. [B, 3.]—**O. hydroxide.** See *O. tetrahydroxide* and OSMIC *acid.*—**O. monoxide.** A dark-gray powder of the composition OsO. [B, 3.]—**O. oxide.** See *O. monoxide, O. sesquioxide, O. dioxide, O. trioxide,* and *O. tetroxide.*—**O'säure** (Ger.). See OSMIC ACID.—**O'säurelösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor* ACIDI OSMICI.—**O. sesquioxide.** A substance, Os_2O_3, forming a black powder or copper-colored scales. [B, 3.]—**O. sulphite.** A dark-blue substance, $OsSO_3$, capable of receiving a metallic polish. [B, 3.]—**O. tetrachloride.** A red substance, $OsCl_4$, forming with the chlorides of other metals double salts called *osmichlorides.* [B, 3.]—**O. tetrahydroxide.** A heavy, brown, coppery-looking substance, $Os(OH)_4$. [B, 3.]—**O. tetroxide.** Ger., *Uebero'säure.* A substance, OsO_4, usually called *osmic acid,* or *perosmic acid,* formed by the oxidation of metallic o. either in the air or in a current of steam. It forms transparent, shining, acicular crystals, which become of wax-like consistence on warming. It dissolves in water, forming a solution of caustic taste. It melts at a temperature below that of wax, and is very volatile, giving off, even at low temperatures, highly acrid, irritating vapors of powerful odor. Locally applied, it acts as a caustic. It has the property of staining fatty matters black, and is used as a reagent in microscopy for this purpose and also in examining the micro-organisms of drinking-water, as it kills them without altering their form. It has also been used internally in medicine, and hypodermically in neuralgia. [B, 3; Wildermuth, "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 23, 1884, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 251 (B).]—**O. trichloride.** A compound, Os_2Cl_6. [B.]—**O. trioxide.** A substance, OsO_3. [B.]—**Schwefligsaures O'oxydul** (Ger.). O. sulphite. [B.]—**Spongy o.** O. obtained by the calcination of ammonium osmichloride, by reducing osmic acid by hydrogen, or by the action of zinc on the solution in hydrochloric acid; a spongy semi-metallic mass or black powder that assumes metallic lustre by rubbing. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

OSMODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. O²s-mo(mo³)-di²s(du⁶s)-fo-(fo²)'ri²-a³. From ὀσμή, an odor, and δυσφορία, excessive pain. Fr., *osmodysphorie.* Intolerance of one or more odors. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSMOLOGY, n. O²s-mo²l'o-ji². Lat., *osmologia* (from ὀσμή, the sense of smell, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *osmologie.* See OSPHRESIOLOGY.

OSMOMETER, n. O²s-mo²m'e²t-u⁶r. From ὀσμή, the sense of smell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *osmomètre.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

OSMONOSOLOGY, n. O²s-mo-no²s-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *osmonosologia* (from ὀσμή, the sense of smell, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *osmonosologie.* Ger., *Geruchskrankheitenlehre.* The pathology of disorders of the sense of smell. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSMORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. O²s-mo²r-ri²(re)'za³. From ὀσμή, an odor, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *osmorrhize.* Of Rafinesque, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Ammineæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. longistylis.** Sweet cicely; a species growing in North American woods. The fleshy branching root, known as sweet or paregoric root, or sweet anise, has a pleasant spicy taste and yields by distillation a light-brownish or yellowish oil which solidifies at 3° C. to a crystalline mass resembling oil of anise, with which it is probably identical. It also contains a glucoside, a fatty body, fixed oil, resin, tannic acid, albumin, glucose, starch, and extractive. [B, 5, 34, 42 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (α, 50).]

OSMOSE, n. O²s'mos. Fr., o. Ger., *O.* See OSMOSIS.

OSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s(os)-mos'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὠσμός, a thrusting. Fr., *osmose.* Ger., *Osmose.* The transudation of fluids through a porous sæptum. If two fluids of different constitution and character are separated by a more or less porous organic membrane, each passes slowly through it and intermingles with the other. See ENDOSMOSE and EXOSMOSE. [α, 48.]

OSMOTIC, adj. O²s-mo²t'i²k. Pertaining to osmosis. [α, 48.]

OSMUNDA (Lat.), n. f. O²z-mu³nd'a³. Fr., *osmonde.* Ger., *Traubenfarn.* Flowering fern; a genus of ferns typical of the *Osmundaceæ* (Fr., *osmondacées*; Ger., *Osmundaceen*), which are a division of the *Filices.* The *Osmundeæ, Osmundinæ,* and *Osmundineæ* are the same. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Extractum radicis osmundæ.** See under *O. regalis.*—**Folia (seu herba) osmundæ.** The leaves of *Spiræa filipendula.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Medulla radicis osmundæ.** See under *O. regalis.*—**O. cicutaria.** Fr., *osmonde cicutaire, herbe aux serpens.* A species found in Santo Domingo, where it is applied to snake-bites. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. lancea.** Fr., *osmonde dentée en scie.* A species found in the Antilles, where the whole plant is considered a stimulant and the root a purgative. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. regalis.** Fr., *osmonde* (*royale,* ou *fleurie*), *fougère aquatique* (ou *royale,* ou *fleurie*). Ger., *königlicher Traubenfarn, Königsfarn.* Royal (or king-, or common flowering, or ditch-) fern, bog-onion, buckhorn-brake, herb Christopher, Osmond-the-Waterman; a species growing in meadows and swamps. The fructiferous frond-tops, *juli osmundæ,* and the white pith of the root-stock, *medulla radicis osmundæ,* were formerly used as astringents and vulneraries, and the root-stock was employed especially as a tænifuge and in scrofula, gout, hepatic diseases, colic, and rickets. More recently an extract of the root, *extractum radicis osmundæ,* has been used in rickets. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. spectabilis.** Ger., *ansehnlicher Traubenfarn.* A North American species closely resembling *O. regalis,* of which it is probably a variety. The mucilaginous, bitter, astringent root-stock is used in wasting diseases. [B, 249; B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**Radix osmundæ.** 1. The root of *Spiræa filipendula.* 2. The rhizome of *O. regalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

OSOROR, n. An old term for opium. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

OSPEDALETTI (It.), n. O²s-pa-da³-le²t'te. A winter resort on the Riviera, between Bordighera and San Remo. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

OSPHRADIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²s-fra²d(fra³d)'i²-u³m. Gr., ὀσφράδιον. A small collection of cells in the *Gastropoda* believed to possess olfactory functions. [L.]

OSPHRASIA (Lat.), **OSPHRESIA** (Lat.), n's f. O²s-fra(fra³)'-zi²(si²)-a³, -fre(fra)'zi²(si²)-a³. Gr., ὀσφρασία, ὄσφρησις (from ὀσφραίνεσθαι, to smell). The faculty of smell. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

OSPHRESIOLOGY, n. O²s-fre²s-i²-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *osphresiologia* (from ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *osphrésiologie.* Ger., *Geruchslehre, Riechlehre.* The study of the odors given off from the body and from the excreta in their relations to disease. ["Med. News," June 20, 1885, p. 696.]

OSPHRESIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-fre(fra)'si²s. Gen., *-phres'eos* (*-phres'is*). See OSPHRASIA.

OSPHRISTICS, n. sing. O²s-fri²st'i²ks. Lat., *osphristica.* Fr., *osphristique.* Ger., *Geruchserscheinungslehre.* The science of the phenomena of smell. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSPHYALGEMA (Lat.), **OSPHYALGIA** (Lat.), n's f. O²s-fi²-(fu⁶)-a²l(a³l)-je(ga)'ma³, -a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. Gen., *-gem'atos* (*-atis*). From ὀσφύς, the loin, and ἄλγημα, or ἄλγος, pain. See COXALGIA.

OSPHYARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-fi²(fu⁶)-a³rth-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀσφύς, the loin, and ἄρθρον, a joint. See COXITIS.

OSPHYARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. O²s-fi²(fu⁶)-a³rth-ro²k'a³-se(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces.* From ὀσφύς, the loin, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See MORBUS *coxarius.*

OSPHYITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-fi²(fu⁶)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See COXITIS.

OSPHYOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-fi²(fu⁶)-o(o³)-mi(mu⁶)-e²l-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀσφύς, the loin, and μυελός, marrow. Myelitis in the lumbar region. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSPHYRRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. O²s-fu⁶r(fu⁶r)-ru²'ma³. Gen., *-rheum'atos* (*-atis*). From ὀσφύς, the loin, and ῥεῦμα, a rheum. Fr., *osphyrrheumatisme.* Rheumatism of the hip joint. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSPHYS (Lat.), n. f. O²s'fi²s(fu⁶s). Gen., *osph'yos.* Gr., ὀσφύς. The loin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSPHYTIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s-fi(fu⁶)'ti²s. Gen., *-phyt'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀσφύς, the loin. See COXITIS.

OSSEIN, n. O²s'e²-i²n. From *os,* a bone. Fr., *osséine.* Ger., *O., Knochenknorpel* (1st def.), *Zahnknorpel* (2d def.), *Knochenstoff.* 1. Bone cartilage; the organic base or matrix of bone. It is so abundant and so intimately connected with the inorganic bony matter that the form of the bone is preserved after the removal of the inorganic part by acid. It is converted into gelatin by boiling. 2. Dentinal cartilage; the organic base of the teeth. It seems precisely like the o. of bone, but perhaps slightly firmer. [J, 35, 42.]

OSSELET, n. O^{2}s'e^{2}l-e^{2}t. From *os*, a bone. Fr., *o.* 1. See Ossiculum. 2. The small hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. [C, 1.]—**O. styloïde** (Fr.). See *Stylo-hyal* bone.

OSSEOUS, adj. O^{2}s'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *osseus* (from *os*, a bone). Fr., *osseux.* Ger., *knöchern*, *beinhart* (2d def.), *knochenhart* (2d def.). 1. See Bony. 2. Of bony hardness.

OSSICLE, n. O^{2}s'i^{2}k'l. Lat., *ossiculum* (dim. of *os*, a bone). Fr., *ossicule.* Ger., *Knöchelchen*, *Beinlein.* A small bone. [C.]—**Auditory o's, O's of the ear.** See Ossicula *auditus.*—**Prenasal o.** See *Prenasal* bone.

OSSICULUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}s-si^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *os*. a bone. Fr., *osselet.* Ger., *Stein* (2d def.), *Steinkern* (2d def.). 1. A small bone or bony body ; also any hard structure of small size. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).] 2. A fruit in which the seed or kernel is inclosed in a hard, bony covering (putamen). [B, 1. 123 (*a*, 35).]—**Ossicula auditus** (seu **aurium**). Fr., *osselets de l'oreille moyenne* (ou *de l'ouïe*). Ger., *Gehörknöchelchen.* See Incus, Malleus, and Stapes. —**Ossicula Bertini.** See Bones *of Bertini.*—**Ossicula calcoidea.** The cuneiform bones of the foot. [L.]—**O. carpi supernumerarium.** Of Gruber, a small bone found in the carpometacarpal articulation between the unciform bone and the third metacarpal bone. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," 1887, p. 549 (L).]—**Ossicula epactalia.** See *Wormian* bones.—**O. hamuli.** Of Macalister, a separate horny nodule in the trochlea near the anterior border of the lacrymal groove. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiv, p. 351 (*a*, 50).]—**O. jugulare.** A small ossicle often found in the foramen lacerum posterius. [L, 332.]—**O. lenticulare Sylvii, O. ovale (de Valsalva), O. quartum.** See Os *lenticulare.*—**Ossicula rhaphogeminantia.** See *Wormian* bones.—**Ossicula Riolani.** See Ossa *Cortesii.*—**O. semilunare** (Teichmeyer), **O. squamosum, O. Sylvii.** See Os *lenticulare.*—**O. tegmenti tympani cuneiforme** [Gruber]. An ossicle separated from the cuneiform process of the tegmen tympani. [L.]—**Ossicula triticea.** The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Ossicula wormiana.** See *Wormian* bones.

OSSICULUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}s-si^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *os*, a bone. Fr., *ossicule.* See Ossiculum (2d def.).

OSSIFEROUS, adj. O^{2}s-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *os*, a bone,. and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ossifère.* Containing or yielding bone. [C.]

OSSIFIC, adj. O^{2}s-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *ossifique.* Pertaining to or capable of ossification. [J.]

OSSIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}s-si^2-fi^{2}k-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See Ossification.—**O. testiculi.** See Orchiostosis.

OSSIFICATION, n. O^{2}s-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *ossificatio* (from *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *o.* Ger., *O.*, *Ossifikation*, *Verknöcherung.* 1. The formation of bone. Cf. Osteogenesis. 2. Change into a bony substance. [C.]—**Accidental o.** A term incorrectly applied to calcareous degeneration. [*a*, 34.]—**Intermembranous o.** See *Intramembranous o.*—**Intracartilaginous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a cartilagine.* Ger., *intracartilaginöse Knochenbildung* (oder *Verknöcherung*). O. from temporary cartilage, the cartilage becoming at first partly calcified and then absorbed by osteoclasts (1st def.) as the formation of the true bone proceeds from the investing periosteum. [A, 319 (*a*, 34; J.] Cf. *Intramembranous o.*—**Intramembranous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a membrana.* Ger., *intermembranöse Knochenbildung.* 1. The development of bone in connective tissue, without any intermediate formation of cartilage, by the outward growth from the centre of o. of osteogenic fibres around and upon which are arranged the osteoblasts which deposit the bone. [C ; J.] 2. O. within a membranous sac.—**O. directe** (Fr.). See *Periosteal o.*—**O. of permanent cartilage.** The formation of osteoblasts in permanent hyaline cartilage ; it must not be confounded with calcareous or uratic deposits in the cartilage. [*a*, 34.]—**O. of the chorioid.** The formation of bone in the corpus vitreum or, more rarely, in the stroma of the chorioid, in consequence of long-continued chorioiditis. [F.]—**O'sgrube** (Ger.). See Encoche *d'o.*—**O'spunkt** (Ger.). See Centre *of o.*—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *o. directe* (ou *périostique*). Ger., *periosteale Knochenbildung.* O. in the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. [J.] See Osteogenesis.—**Senile o.** A term incorrectly applied to vascular and interstitial calcareous degeneration occurring in old persons. [*a*, 34.]—**Subperiosteal o.** The projection of osteoblasts from bone into the layer of round or polygonal cells beneath the periosteum. It is identical in character with that observed in the second stage of o. from cartilage. [Cornil and Ranvier (*a*, 34).]

OSSIFIED, adj. O^{2}s'i^2-fid. From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Converted into bone ; changed from soft material so as to have the hardness of bone ; united by bone. [I ; L, 343.]

OSSIFLUENT, adj. O^{2}s-i^{2}f'lu^2-e^{2}nt. From *os*, a bone, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *o.* Proceeding from or constituting a process involving the disappearance of bone as if by melting away. See *O.* abscess.

OSSIFYING, adj. O^{2}s'i^2-fi-i^{2}n^2. See Ossific.

OSSIVOROUS, adj. O^{2}s-i^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ossivorus* (from *os*, a bone, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *ossivore.* Ger., *beinfressend.* Subsisting on bones ; of medicines or of diseases, eroding or destroying bone tissue. [L, 41, 56 (*a*, 43).]

OSTÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Knochenblutandrang.* Determination of blood to a bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

OSTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄγρα, a seizure. See *Bone* forceps.

OSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄλγος, pain. See Osteodynia.

OSTALGITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄλγος, pain. Osteitis accompanied by osteodynia. [L, 50 (*a*, 34).]

OSTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀστάριον (dim. of ὀστέον, a bone). An ossicle, especially of the ear. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OSTARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the articular surface of a bone.

OSTARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-a^{2}rth-ro^{2}k'a^3-se(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces.* From ὀστέον, a bone, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See Spina *ventosa.*

OSTEÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-em(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See Ostæmia.

OSTEALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄλγος, pain. See Osteodynia.

OSTEALLŒOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^2(lo^4-e^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἀλλοῖος, different. Metamorphosis of bone tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

OSTEANAGENNESIS (Lat.), **OSTEANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}st-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ne(na)'si^{2}s, -a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-nes'eos* (*-is*), *-phys'eos* (*-aph'ysis*). From ὀστέον. a bone, and ἀναγέννησις, regeneration, or ἀνάφυσις. a growing again. Fr., *ostéanaphyse.* Ger., *Knochenmassewiederzeugung.* A new formation of bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OSTEAUXE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-a^{4}x'(a^3'u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux'es.* From ὀστέον, a bone, and αὔξη, growth. Ger., *Knochenauschwellung.* A morbid enlargement of a bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OSTECHE (Lat.), **OSTECHEMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. O^{2}st-ek(ach^2)'e(a), -e^{2}k(ach^2)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-ech'es*, *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From ὀστέον, a bone. and ἠχή, or ἤχημα, a sound. Fr., *ostèche.* Ger., *Knochenlaut.* Of Laennec, the sound heard on percussion of the frontal bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OSTECTOPY, n. O^{2}st-e^{2}kt'o-pi^2. Lat., *ostectopia* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and ἔκτοπος. out of place). Fr., *ostectopie.* Ger., *Ostektopie.* Displacement of a bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OSTEECTOMY, n. O^{2}st-e^2-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Osteotomy with the removal of a piece of bone. [A, 77.]—**Bicondyloid o.** See *Annandale's* osteotomy. —**Cuneiform o.** See *Cuneiform* osteotomy.

OSTEIDE, n. O^{2}st'e^2-i^{2}d. From ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *ostéide.* 1. Of Rousseau, a small bony kernel sometimes occurring in the pulp cavity of a tooth. 2. Any accidental bony formation. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

OSTEIN, n. O^{2}st'e^2-i^{2}n. From ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *ostéine.* Ger., *O.* 1. See Ossein. 2. Bony tissue. [C.]

OSTÉITE (Fr.), n. O^{2}s-ta-et. See Osteitis.—**O. cario-necrosique.** See Spina *ventosa.*—**O. des nacriers** (ou **tourneurs de nacre**). A form of osteitis or osteoperiostitis occurring in workers in mother-of-pearl, attacking several bones successively or even simultaneously and sometimes symmetrically. It is due to the entrance of fine particles of the substance into the blood through the lungs and to obstruction of the terminal arterioles, especially those of the marrow of the bones and of the extremities of the long bones, causing non-purulent inflammation which leaves only a thickening of the periosteum. Its development is slow or subacute. [L, 87 (*a*, 50) ; "Sem. méd.," Aug. 8, 1889 (*a*, 18).]—**O. ostéoporose.** See *Rarefying* osteitis.

OSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *ostéite.* Ger., *O.*, *Knochenentzündung.* Inflammation of bone.—**Acute articular o.** Fr., *ostéite aiguë.* Acute o. at the ends of the long bones and affecting the joints. [E, 4.]—**Apophyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite apophysaire.* Inflammation of osseous apophyses. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**Cavitary o.** Fr., *ostéite cavitaire.* O. in which the osseous cavity seems void and contains no liquid, but a layer of fungous excrescences is spread over the walls, sometimes completely filling the cavity. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**Chronic articular o. of the hip.** See Coxitis.—**Condensing o.** Lat., *o. interna osteoplastica.* Fr., *ostéite condensante.* A diffuse interstitial form of o. usually attacking the whole of a hollow bone, sometimes several bones simultaneously, and resulting in the complete filling of the medullary cavity with a compact bony mass and generally in the formation of new bone on the surface, so that the whole bone becomes heavier and denser than normal. It is sometimes due to syphilis ; often it is without known cause. [E, 15.]—**Epiphyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite épiphysaire.* O. occurring in young persons that begins in the epiphyseal cartilage. [L, 41. 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Formative o.** See *Rheumatoid* arthritis.—**Granular o.** Fr., *ostéite granuleuse.* See *O. fungosa.*—**Granular traumatic o.** Traumatic o. in which there is loss of bony substance with infiltration granulations. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**Gummatous o.** A form of degenerative o. characterized by the formation of syphilomata in the spongy tissue of the epiphysis. in the periosteum, or in the shaft of the bone. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Internal osteoplastic o.** See *Condensing o.*—**Juxta-epiphysary o.** Of Gamet, o. originating in nutritive disturbances between the epiphysis and diaphysis. [L, 88 (*a*. 34).]—**Necrotic o.** Fr., *ostéite nécrosique.* Of Gosselin, bone necrosis. [*a*, 34.]—**O. carnosa.** See *O. fungosa.*—**O. caseosa.** See *Tuberculous o.*—**O. deformans.** A chronic o. affecting the osseous system in general or attacking several bones at once, beginning with rarefaction and weakening of the bone, and resulting in deformity, in great increase of density, in obliteration of the medullary cavity, and in roughening of the surface from periosteal deposit. [E.]—**O. fungosa, O. granulosa interna.** A form of o. in which there is no destruction of the inflammatory new formation, but in which interstitial granulation tissue has grown all through the bone. [E, 15.]—**O. gummatosa.** See *Gummatous o.* —**O. interna.** See Caries *centralis.*—**O. interna osteoplastica.**

See *Condensing* o.—**O. interna suppurativa circumscripta.** Abscess of bone. [E.]—**O. malacissans.** See *Rarefying* o.—**O. mastoidea.** Inflammation of the muco-periosteal lining of the mastoid cells. [E.]—**O. mercurialis.** O. caused by the deposit of minute particles of mercury beneath the periosteum and in the bone in chronic mercurial poisoning. [α, 34.]—**O. of the spine.** See *Pott's* DISEASE.—**O. ossificans, O. osteoplastica.** See *Condensing* o.—**O. spontanea.** O. without apparent cause. It is probably of tubercular origin.—**O. superficialis, Osteoplastic o.** Of Billroth, superficial o. in which osteophytes form on the affected area, producing new bone. [α, 34.]—**Productive o.** Fr., *ostéite productive*. O. attended by a considerable production of new bony tissue. [E.]—**Rarefying o.** Fr., *ostéite ostéoporose* (ou *raréfiante*). O. attended by decrease in the bone substance, especially around the Haversian canals. [E.]—**Recurring multiple o.** O. that disappears and reappears in some other locality. It has been observed in pearl-workers, involving principally the maxillary bones. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 16, 1890, p. 185 (α, 34).]—**Suppurative o.** Fr., *ostéite suppurée*. O. with the formation of granulations which subsequently undergo suppuration. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**Suppurative rarefying o.** A rarefying o. in which the suppurative process more or less completely destroys the bone. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Syphilitic o.** See *Gummatous* o.—**Tuberculous o.** A degenerative form of o. with tubercular foci of infiltration. [A, 520 (α, 29).] See also *Fungous* ARTHRITIS and CARIES *sicca*.—**Vascular o.** Of Volkmann, o. in which the vessels in the Haversian canals serve as points of departure for a new formation of vascular canaliculi, which break through the lamellæ in various directions. [α, 34.]—**Vertebral o.** See *Pott's* DISEASE.

OSTEMBRYON (Lat.), n. n. O2st-e2mb'ri2(ru6)-o4n. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Fr., *o.* See LITHOPÆDION.

OSTEMPYESIS (Lat.), **OSTEMPYOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. O2st-e2m-pi(pu6)-e(a)'si2s, -o'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*, *-os'eos (-is)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἐμπύησις, suppuration. Ger., *Knochenabscess, Knocheneiterung*. Suppuration in the substance of the bone. [E.]

OSTEND, n. O2st'e2nd. A sea-bathing resort in Belgium. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

OSTEO-ANEURYSM, n. O2st''e2-o-a2n'u2-riz2m. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm. See *Bone* ANEURYSM.

OSTEO-ARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. O2st'e2-o(o3)-a3rth-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-thrit'idos (-idis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *ostéo-arthrite*. See *Rheumatic* ARTHRITIS.—**Chronic o.-a.** A disease of the joints characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity and attended by decided changes in structure, such as erosion of the cartilage, atrophy of the bony parts, the formation of osteophytes, and the complete destruction of the joint. [D, 1; E.] Cf. *Rheumatic* ARTHRITIS.

OSTEO-ARTHROTOMY, n. O2st''e2-o-a3rth-ro5t'om-i2. From ὀστέον, a bone, ἄρθρον, a joint, and τέμνειν, to cut. See *Interarticular* OSTEOTOMY.

OSTÉO-ATHÉROME (Fr.), n. O2s-ta-o-a3-ta-rom. A tumor of the bone or of the marrow which has the appearance of pulp. [E, 24.]

OSTEOBLASTS, n. O2st'e2-o-bla2sts. From ὀστέον, a bone, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *ostéoblastes, corpuscules ramifiés*. Ger., *Osteoblasten, Knochenbildungzellen*. Of Gegenbaur, the granular cells present in all developing bone. They often cover the surfaces where bone is being deposited, forming an endothelium especially between the periosteum and the bony substance of young bones (see *Periosteum*-CELL). They are supposed to deposit the bony matter, and, becoming inclosed, to form the bone-cells. [J, 20, 30, 31, 35, 42.] See also *Marrow*-CELLS (def. F) and *Medullary* CELLS (3d def.).

OSTEOBLASTIC, adj. O2st-e2-o-bla2st'i2k. Pertaining to osteoblasts or to whatever forms bone. [J.]

OSTEOCACHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ka2k(ka3ch2)-e2x'-i2-a3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and καχεξία, cachexia. Fr., *ostéocachexie*. Ger., *Osteokachexie*. A depraved condition of the bones. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSTEOCAMPSIA (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ka2mp(ka3mp)'-si2-a3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κάμπτειν, to bend. Fr., *ostéocampsie*. Of Alibert, curvature of the bones by osteomalacia. [α, 34.]

OSTEOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ka3r-si2n(ki2n)-o'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *ostéo-carcinome*. Ger., *O., Beinkrebs, Knochenkrebs*. 1. Carcinoma arising from the bone. 2. A carcinoma in which there is calcareous degeneration. [α, 34.]

OSTEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., o2st'e2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *ostéocèle*. 1. A bony hardening of one or both testicles. 2. A hernia with a cartilaginous or bony sac. [E.]

OSTEOCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. O2st-e2-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κεφαλή, the head. Medullary sarcoma arising from a bone. [α, 34.]

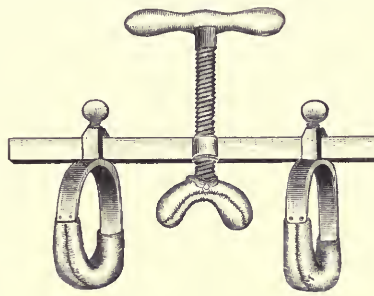
OSTEOCHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-drit'idos (-idis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrite*. Of Wagner, an inflammatory defect in calcification in which there is a layer of soft, yellowish-white tissue between the calcified and cartilaginous portions of a rib. [α, 34.]

OSTEOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ko2nd-(ch2o2nd)-ro'ma3. Gen., *-drom'atos (-atis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrome*. Ger., *Osteochondrom, Osteoidchondrom*. A tumor made up of both osseous and cartilaginous tissue. [α, 17.]

OSTEOCHONDROPHYTE, n. O2st-e2-o-ko2nd'ro-fit. Lat., *osteochondrophyton* (from ὀστέον, a bone, χόνδρος, cartilage, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *ostéo-chondrophyte*. See *Osteoid* ENCHONDROMA.

OSTEOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o2k'la2s(la3s)-i2s. Gen., *-clas'eos (-o'clasis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κλάσις, a breaking. Fr., *ostéoclasie*. Ger., *Osteoklasie*. Fracture of a bone, especially intentional fracture in order to remedy a deformity.

OSTEOCLAST, n. O2st'e2-o-kla2st. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κλᾶν, to break. Fr., *ostéoclaste, myétoplaxe* (1st def.), *ostéophage* (1st def.). Ger., *O., Osteoklast, Knochenbrecher* (2d def.), *Knochenfresser* (1st def.). 1. Of Kölliker, one of the cells, often large and multinucleated, found wherever osseous tissue or calcified cartilage is undergoing absorption, and especially in the marrow, next the osseous tissue, and in Howship's lacunæ. They are supposed to be the active agents in effecting resorption. [J.] 2. An instrument for osteoclasis. [E.]—**Collin's o.** An o. for performing Delore's operation. It consists of two semicircular collars to be applied respectively to the middle of the thigh and to the inferior third of the leg from the posterior aspect. They are separated by a frame movable at right angles to their long axes by a lever, by which force is brought to bear on the knee joint. [E.]—**Rizzoli's o.** An o. consisting of a heavy bar through the centre of which another bar, cut with a screw-thread, passes perpendicularly. The end of the upright bar is provided with a crutch for making pressure on the bone. At each end of the horizontal bar is a ring which surrounds the limb and furnishes a point of support on the bone to resist the action of the crutch when screwed down to cause the fracture. [E, 30.]—**Robin's o.** An o. for fracturing the lower end of the femur, consisting of an iron case extending half-way round the thigh on its anterior aspect, from a point above the condyles of the femur to the upper third of the thigh. Two steel collars, one above and one below, bind this to a heavy plank. Each collar is fastened to the plank by a nut and screw. To the upper part of the lower collar is attached a lever. A strong leather strap is passed around both thigh and lever just above the condyles. When the lever is raised, the bone is broken just above the epiphyseal line. [E, 30.]



RIZZOLI'S OSTEOCLAST.

OSTEOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ko2l'la3. Gr., ὀστεοκόλλα. Fr., *ostéocolle*. Ger., *Beinbruchstein, Beinbinde, Beinbrech*. 1. A mass consisting of calcium carbonate mixed with sand and containing organic remains, which collects about decaying roots and takes on their peculiar form. [B.] 2. See *Lapis osteocollæ*.—**Lapis osteocollæ.** Ger., *faseriger Kalksinter* (1st def.), *Kalktuff* (2d def.). Of the old pharmacopœias, calcium carbonate occurring (1) as a stalactitic or stalagmitic variety of satin spar; and (2) as a cellular or porous limestone (calcareous tufa) of a yellowish-gray, yellowish-brown, or ochreous color. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

OSTEOCOLLON (Lat.), n. n. O2st-e2-o(o3)-ko2l'lo2n. A plant believed to be the *Ephedra distachya*; formerly used as a cicatrisant. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

OSTEOCOPIC, adj. O2s-te2-o-ko2p'i2k. Lit., bone-breaking (said of a type of severe cutting pain occurring in bone). [B.]

OSTEOCOPUS (Lat.), n. m. O2st-e2-o2k'o2p-u3s(u4s). Gr., ὀστεοκόπος, ὀστοκόπος. Fr., *ostéocope*. Osteodynia; especially osteocopic pains. [G.]—**O. cancrosus.** Pain in the bones resulting from cancer. [L, 290.]

OSTEOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. O2st-e2-o(o3)-si2st(ku6st)'i2s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-ios)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *ostéocyste*. A cystic tumor with contents of bony hardness. [E.]

OSTEOCYSTOID, adj. O2st-e2-o-si2st'oid. From ὀστέον, a bone, κύστις, a bladder, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling an osteocystis. [E.]

OSTEOCYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O2st-e2-o(o3)-si2st(ku6st)-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and κύστις, a bladder. A cystic tumor of bone, generally either serous or sanguineous. [E.]

OSTEOCYSTOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. O2st''e2-o(o3)-si2st-(ku6st)-o(o3)-sa3r-kom'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Of Wedl, a cystosarcoma originating from a bone. [α, 34.]

OSTEODENTIN, n. O2st-e2-o-de2nt'i2n. From ὀστέον, a bone, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *dentine vasculaire, vaso-dentine*. Ger., *Osteodentin*. Of Owen, a form of dentin resembling both dentin and bone. Blood-vessels ramify in it, and the hard substance is often arranged in lamellæ, as in true bone. In the teeth of man it occurs only as a secondary ossification of the tooth pulp, but it normally forms the central part of elephants' tusks. It is the dentin of rodents, cetaceans, and many fishes. [J, 29, 30, 35, 42.]

OSTEO-DERMATOPLASTIC, adj. O2st''e2-o-du5rm-a2t-o-pla2st'i2k. From ὀστέον, a bone, δέρμα, the skin, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *osteodermatoplastisch*. Plastic by the employment of both bone and skin (said of a form of partial amputation of the foot). [Rydygier, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888, Beilage, p. 66; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 502 (α, 50).]

OSTEODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-stas′eos* (*-ast′asis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and διάστασις, diastasis. Fr., *ostéodiastase*. Ger., *O.* Separation of the fragments of broken bone, or of bones normally joined together, or of an epiphysis of a bone from its shaft. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSTEODICLIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}d′i^{2}k-li^{2}s(les). Gen., *-di′clidos* (*-idis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and δικλίς, a folding door. See Diclidostosis.

OSTEODYNIA, n. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *ostéodynie*. Pain, especially chronic pain, in a bone. [L, 41, 43, 50 (α, 43).]

OSTEO-EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^{2}f′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys′eos* (*-iph′ysis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἐπίφυσις, an epiphysis (1st def.). A bony epiphysis. [B.]—**O. anterior.** An epiphysis forming the apex of the acromion. [L, 31.]—**O. apicis processus coracoidei.** An epiphysis near the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, with which it unites in adult life. [L.]—**O. bicipitalis.** Of Uffelmann, the upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity. [A, 8.]—**O. media.** An epiphysis carrying the surface of the acromion, articulating with the clavicle, and uniting with the scapula in adult life. [L.]—**O. posterior.** An epiphysis lying between the spine of the scapula and the acromion, and uniting with the spine in adult life. [L.]—**O. quadrangularis.** A quadrangular epiphysis near the spine of the scapula, at about the point where its border becomes triangular, which unites with the spine in adult life. [L.]

OSTEOFIBROLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st″e^2-o(o^3)-fi(fe)-bro-(bro^3)-li^{2}p-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, *fibra*, a fibre, and λίπος, lard. A tumor composed of bony, fibrous, and fatty tissue. [α. 34.]

OSTEOGANGRÆNA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gre′(gra^3′e^2)-na^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and γάγγραινα, gangrene. Necrosis of bone. [E.]

OSTEOGEN, n. O^{2}st′e^2-o-je^{2}n. From ὀστέον, a bone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Ger., *Osteogensubstanz*. 1. The soft, transparent substance composing the osteogenic fibres. 2. A tissue or substance giving rise to bone. [J, 30, 35.]

OSTEOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-gen′esis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *ostéogénie*. Ger., *Osteogenese*, *Knochenbildung*, *Knochenentstehung*. The formation of bone. This takes place either in cartilage or in connective tissue (see *Intracartilaginous* ossification and *Intramembranous* ossification), but the process is very nearly the same in all situations, and consists of a gradual development of blood-vessels and a proliferation of osteoblasts, which begin to deposit bony matter at some point (centre of ossification), from which o. proceeds in all directions. Bone also formed by the ental or osteogenetic layer of the periosteum as described for intramembranous ossification. In all forms of o. the bone first formed is spongy, this being due to the channels for the great number of blood-vessels, but, as age advances, bony matter is deposited in these channels, occluding them or greatly reducing their size, thus transforming the spongy into compact bone. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35.]

OSTEOGENY, n. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *osteogenia*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *ostéogenie*. 1. See Osteogenesis. 2. The development of the bony system. [C.]

OSTEOGRAPHY, n. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *osteographia* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *ostéographie*. Ger., *Osteographie*. Descriptive anatomy of the bones. [C. 1.]

OSTEOHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-he^{2}lk-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos′eos* (*-is*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἕλκωσις, an ulceration. Caries of bone. [E.]

OSTEOID, adj. O^{2}st′e^2-oid. Gr., ὀστοειδής, ὀστώδης (from ὀστέον, a bone, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *ostoides*, *ostodes*. Fr., *ostéoïde*. Resembling bone; osseous. [α. 17.]

OSTEOLITH, n. O^{2}st′e^2-o-li^{2}th. Lat., *osteolithos* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *ostéolithe*. A petrified bone. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSTEOLOGY, n. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *osteologia* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *ostéologie*. Ger., *Osteologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the bones or of bone tissue. [C.]

OSTEOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-lys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *ostéolyse*. Softening and destruction of bone, as in caries. [E.]

OSTEOMA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *ostéome*. Ger., *Osteom*, *Knochengewächs*, *Knochengeschwulst*. A tumor composed of osseous tissue, usually developing in connection with bone, though it may develop elsewhere. The development is effected partly by the agency of osteoblasts, partly by metaplasia of the existing tissue. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Cancellous o.** An o. in which the texture of the tumor is soft and spongy. It consists of thin and delicate trabeculæ inclosing large medullary spaces resembling those of cancellous bone. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Dental o.** An excrescence consisting of cement, developing from a tooth. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Eburnated o., Ivory o.** Fr., *ostéome éburné*. An o. in which the texture of the tumor is dense, resembling ivory. It consists of compact tissue with narrow nutrient canals, and is similar to the cortical layer of the long bones. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Heteroplastic o.** An o. situated in a tissue or organ in which bone does not normally occur. [α, 34.]—**O. corporis vitrei.** Fr., *ostéome du corps vitré*. A formation of bone in the corpus vitreum, resulting from long-continued and usually suppurative inflammation. [F.]—**O. cutis.** A bony growth in the skin, usually developing from an old cicatrix or sometimes from chondroma or carcinoma of the skin or other abnormal growths. It is said to occur also congenitally in some cases. [G, 75.]—**O. durum, O. eburneum.** See *Eburnated o.*—**O. medullosum.** See *Cancellous o.*—**O. of the chorioid.** Fr., *ostéome de la chorioïde*. A deposit of true bone in the chorioid after long-continued inflammation, the inner surface of the chorioid being the starting-point from which the bone formation extends in all directions until sometimes it forms a complete and continuous shell between the corpus vitreum and the sclera. [F.]—**O. scleroticæ.** Fr., *ostéome de la sclérotique*. Ger., *Skleralosteom*. A form of o. which seems to rest on and cover the sclera rather than to be developed in it. [F.]—**O. subconjunctivale.** Fr., *ostéome sous-conjonctivale*. Ger., *Osteom unter der Bindehaut*. A form of o. consisting of a deposit of true bone under the conjunctiva, the latter being firmly united to the bony growth, but unaltered in its structure. [F.]—**Parosteal o.** An o. developing near a bone but not connected with it. [α, 34.]

OSTEOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′-si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ὀστέον, a bone, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *ostéomalacie*, *ostéomalakie*, *ostéomalaxie*, *ramollissement des os*. Ger., *Osteomalacie*, *Knochenbiegsamkeit*, *Knochenerweichung*. Softening of the bones occurring in adult life, and especially in elderly persons. The changes closely resemble those of rickets. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**O. apsathyros.** That form of o. in which the bones become unnaturally flexible, like wax.—**O. carcinomatosa.** A diffuse cancerous infiltration of the medullary tissue of bones, with softening. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**O. cerea, O. cohærens.** See *O. apsathyros.*—**O. fracturosa, O. fragilis, O. psathyra.** That form of o. in which the bones become brittle.

OSTEOMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos′eos* (*-is*). See Osteomalacia.

OSTEOMETABOLE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′-o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-ab′oles*. From ὀστέον, a bone, and μεταβολή, a changing. See Ostealløeosis.

OSTEOMEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-mi(me^2-i^2)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eōs* (*-is*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and μείωσις, diminution. Deterioration of the bony tissues. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSTEOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *ostéomyélite*. Ger., *O.*, *Knochenmarksentzündung*. Inflammation of the marrow of bone. [E.]—**Gummatous o.** Lat., *o. gummatosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite gommeuse*. O. caused by gummatous degeneration in the bone. [α, 34.]—**Infectious o., Malignant o.** Lat., *o. infectiosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite infectieuse*, *ostéite épiphysaire des adolescents*, *périostite phlegmoneuse*, *ostéo-périostite juxta-épiphysaire*, *typhus des membres* [Chassaignac]. Ger., *infektiöse O.* O. that appears spontaneously or in consequence of traumatism, due to the presence of infective organisms. [A. J. Rodet, "Rev. de chir.," Apr., 1885, p. 273 (α, 34).]—**O. diffusa spontanea.** O. occurring in the course of one of the infectious diseases, and caused by a micro-organism or some ptomaine produced thereby. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**O. malleosa.** O. caused by the *Bacillus malleus*. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Putrid o.** A traumatic o. in which there is an acute suppurative inflammation in the medullary canal. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Scrofulous o.** Ger., *scrophulöse O.* O. of scrofulous origin, as in Pott's disease, caries ventosa, or caries occulta. [L, 57 (α. 34).]—**Vertebral o.** Of Lannelongue and Coudray, acute o. of the vertebræ. [L, 88 (α, 34).]

OSTEOMYELON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)′e^{2}l-o^{2}n. From ὀστέον, a bone, and μυελός, marrow. See Marrow.

OSTEON (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st′e^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ὀστέον. See Bone.

OSTEONCOSIS (Lat.), **OSTEONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}n^{2}k-os′i^{2}s. -o^{2}n^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-cos′eos* (*-is*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *ostéoncie*. See Exostosis.

OSTEONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cros′eos* (*-is*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and νέκρωσις, necrosis. Fr., *ostéonécrose*. Necrosis of bone.

OSTEONOSUS (Lat.), **OSTEONUSUS** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}n′o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o(o^2)-nu^{2}s(nus)′u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From ὀστέον, a bone, and νόσος or νοῦσος, disease. Fr., *ostéonose*, *mal des os*. Ger., *Knochenkrankheit*. Any disease of bone. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSTEOPÆDION (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-ped′(pa^3′e^{2}d)-i^2-o^{2}n. From ὀστέον, a bone, and παιδίον, a young child. Fr., *ostéopœdion*. Ger., *Beinkind*. An ossified fœtus. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

OSTEOPALINCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n^2′kla^{2}s(kla^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-clas′eos*, *-in′clasis*. From ὀστέον, a bone, πάλιν, again, and κλάσις, a breaking. Ger., *Wiederzerbrechung der Knochen*. Refracture of a bone to correct deformity. [E.]

OSTEOPARECTAMA (Lat.), **OSTEOPARECTASIS** (Lat.), n's. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3, -a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tam′atos* (*-atis*), *-ta′seos* (*-ec′tasis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, παρά, beyond, and ἔκταμα, extent, or παρέκτασις, extension. Fr., *ostéoparectame*. Undue extension of a bone or of bones. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OSTEOPATHY, n. O^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *osteopathia* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *ostéopathie*. Ger., *Knochenleiden*. Any disease of bone. [E, 24.]

OSTEO-PERIOSTEAL, adj. O^{2}st″e^2-o-pe^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}st′e^2-a^{2}l. From ὀστέον, a bone, περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *ostéo-périostique*. Affecting bony tissue and the overlying periosteum.

OSTEOPERIOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}st-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *ostéo-périostéite*. Inflammation of a bone and the corresponding periosteum. [E, 24.]—**Chronic tubercular o.** See *Tuberculous* osteitis.

OSTEOPHAGE (Fr.), n. O^{2}s-ta-o-fa^{3}zh. From ὀστέον, a bone, and φαγεῖν, to eat. See Osteoclast (1st def.).

OSTEOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ὀστέον, a bone, and φλέψ, a vein. Ger., *O.* Of Cruveilhier, infectious osteomyelitis producing septic phlebitis. [α, 34.]

OSTÉOPHONIE (Fr.), n. O^{2}st′a-o-fo-ne. From ὀστέον, a bone, and φωνή, a sound. See Audiphone.

OSTEOPHONY, n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}f'on-i^{2}. From ὀστέον, a bone, and φωνεῖν, to produce a sound. Ger., *Osteophonie.* The bone-conduction of sound.

OSTEOPHOR, n. O^{2}st'e^{2}-o-for. A heavy forceps with strong teeth for crushing and dividing bone.

OSTEOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}(thi^{2})-si^{2}s. Gen., *-is'eos (-ophth'isis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and φθίσις, a wasting. Fr., *ostéophthisie.* A wasting of the bones. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

OSTEOPHTHONGE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}f-tho^{2}n(tho^{2}n^{2})'-je(ga). Gen., *-phthong'es.* From ὀστέον, a bone, and φθογγή, the voice. See Ostechema.

OSTEOPHTHORIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}f-tho(tho^{2})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From ὀστέον, a bone, and φθορία, corruption. Fr., *ostéophthorie.* Ger., *Knochenverderbniss.* Caries of bone. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

OSTEOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-fi(fu^{6})'ma^{3}. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and φῦμα, a growth. A prominence on the surface of a bone, whether an exostosis or a soft tumor due to periostitis. [E.]

OSTEOPHYTE, n. O^{2}st'e^{2}-o-fit. Lat., *osteophyton* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *ostéophyte.* Ger., *Osteophyt, Beinknoten.* See Exostosis.—**Puerperal o's.** Fr., *ostéophytes puerpéraux* (ou *crâniens*). Of Rokitansky, lamellar bone-like deposits, chiefly on the inner surface of the cranial bones, particularly the frontal, due to pregnancy. [A, 24.]—**Radiated o.** Lat., *osteophytum radiatum.* See Actinosteophyte.

OSTÉOPLAQUE (Fr.), n. O^{2}st-a-o-pla^{3}k. From ὀστέον, a bone, and πλάξ, a tablet. An osseous plate formed in an abnormal situation, as in muscle. [α, 35.]

OSTEOPLAST, n. O^{2}st'e^{2}-o-pla^{2}st. From ὀστέον, a bone, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *ostéoplaste.* Ger., *O.* See Osteoblast and *Bone* cell.

OSTEOPLASTY, n. O^{2}st'e^{2}-o-pla^{2}st-i^{2}. From ὀστέον, a bone, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *ostéoplastie.* Ger., *Osteoplastik.* The plastic surgery of bone. [E.]—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *ostéoplastie périostique.* O. involving the production of new bone from periosteum. [L, 88 (α, 50).]

OSTEOPLEURIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-plu^{2}r'i^{2}-a^{3}. From ὀστέον, a bone, and πλευρά, a rib. See Pleurostosis.

OSTEOPOROMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-po^{2}r-om'a^{3}. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and πόρος, a passage. Fr., *ostéoporome.* Ger., *Osteoporom.* The condition produced by osteoporosis. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OSTEOPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-po^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *ostéoporose.* Ger., *Osteoporose, Knochenauflockerung.* 1. Of Schwalbe (1877), the absorption taking place in the methembryonic development of bone, whereby the medullary canals and adjacent medullary spaces are greatly enlarged. It is followed by a lamellar osseous deposit upon the surface of the bone of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum and by a redeposition of osseous lamellæ on the walls of the medullary cavity and spaces. [J, 30.] 2. A variety of eccentric atrophy occurring in bones and resulting in a widening of the medullary spaces and an increase of their contents, of which fatty matter forms a very important element. [D, 4.]—**Adipose o., Fatty o.** See *O.* (2d def.).

OSTEOPSATHYROSIS (Lat.). **OSTEOPSATHYROTES** (Lat.), n's f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{2}p)-sa^{3}th(sa^{3}th)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-os'i^{2}s, -i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-os'eos (-is), -et'os (-et'is).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and ψαθυρός, crumbling, or ψαθυρότης, looseness of consistence. Fr., *ostéopsathyrote.* Unnatural brittleness of bone. [E.]

OSTEOPYR (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e(e^{2})'o^{2}p-i^{2}r(u^{6}r). Gen., *-op'yros (-is).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and πῦρ, a fever. Ger., *Knochenbrand.* Gangrene of bone. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

OSTEORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}r'raj(ra^{3}g)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ῥηγνύναι, to break through. Fr., *ostéorrhagie.* Bleeding from the bones. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OSTEOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-sa^{3}rk-om'a^{3}. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *ostéosarcome.* Ger., *Osteosarcom.* A fibrous tumor of bone, usually originating in the periosteum, in which fibrous tissue and bone elements predominate in various degrees. [Gross, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1879 (E).]—**Pulsating o.** Fr., *ostéosarcome à forme pulsatile.* See Osteoteleangeiectasis.

OSTEOSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-sa^{3}rk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *ostéosarcose.* The transformation of bone into a fleshy mass. [E.]

OSTEOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-si^{2}r(sker)'ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From ὀστέον, a bone, and σκίρρος, an induration. Fr., *ostéosquirrhe.* Scirrhus of bone. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

OSTEOSCLEROMA (Lat.), **OSTEOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-skle^{2}(skla)-rom'a^{3}, -ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis), -ros'eos (-is).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and σκλήρωμα, or σκλήρωσις, induration. Fr., *ostéosclérome, ostéosclérose.* Ger., *Osteosklerose.* Eburnation of bone. [E.]—**O. centralis.** The filling up of the medullary canal of a cylindrical bone with osseous tissue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OSTEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *ostéose.* See Ostosis.

OSTEOSPONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-om'a^{3}. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and σπογγίον, a little sponge. Ger., *Osteospongiom.* A spongy or fungous condition of bone. [E.] See also Spina *ventosa.*

OSTEOSPONGIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *ostéospongiose.* 1. The formation of osteospongioma. [E.] 2. See Osteospongioma.

OSTEOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-ste(ste^{2})-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om'a^{3}. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, and στέαρ, stiff fat. Fr., *ostéostéatome.* Ger., *Osteosteatom.* A steatoma that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [α, 34.]

OSTÉOSYNOVITE (Fr.), n. O^{2}s-ta-o-se-no-vet. Synovitis associated with osteitis of the adjacent bones. [L, 88 (α, 50).]

OSTEOTELEANGEIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o(o^{3})-te^{2}l(tal)-e^{2}(a)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})-ji(gi^{2})-e^{2}kt'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'eos (-ec'tasis).* From ὀστέον, a bone, τέλος, the end, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *ostéotélangiectase.* 1. Dilatation of the small blood-vessels in the bones. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. Of Wedl, an osteosarcoma containing numerous large blood-vessels. [α, 34.]

OSTEOTOME, n. O^{2}st'e^{2}-o-tom. Lat., *osteotomium, osteotomus* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *Osteotom.* An instrument for cutting bone.



Macewen's osteotome.

OSTEOTOMIST, n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}st. Lat., *osteotomista* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Syn.: *bone-pliers* [Davis]. 1. An instrument invented by D. D. Davis, "combining the principles of a punch and a pair of scissors," for cutting out portions of bone from the fœtal skull after the use of the perforator. [A, 29, 42.] 2. One who practises osteotomy.

OSTEOTOMY, n. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}t'om-i^{2}. Lat., *osteotomia* (from ὀστέον, a bone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *ostéotomie.* Ger., *Osteotomie, Knochenzerlegung.* The operation of cutting bone, especially section of a long bone in its continuity for the relief of some deformity. [α, 34.]—**Annandale's o.** Partial excision of both condyles of the femur for the relief of genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Astragaloid o.** Removal of the head of the astragalus to enable the depressed portion of the tarsus to be elevated and the arch of the foot restored in flat-foot. [W. Stokes, "Ann. of Surg.," Oct., 1885, p. 279 (α, 34).]—**Barwell's o.** Section of the shaft of the femur at one operation and of the tibia and fibula at another for the correction of genu valgum. [E.]—**Billroth's o.** Incomplete linear o. of the tibia for the relief of genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Buck's o.** Cuneiform o. in which the wedge is made to include the ends of the tibia and fibula as well as the patella. [E.]—**Chiene's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece from the base of the internal condyle of the femur, immediately above the tubercle for the attachment of the adductor magnus, so that the bone can be bent into place. [E.]—**Complete o.** O. in which the whole thickness of the bone is cut through.—**Cuneiform o.** O. in which a wedge-shaped piece is removed from the bone. [α, 34.]—**Diaphyseal o.** Of Reeves, division of the femur from the outer side at the junction of the middle and lower thirds for the relief of genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Extra-articular o.** See Condylotomy.—**Incomplete o.** O. in which the bone is partly cut through and then bent or broken.—**Interarticular o.** O. in which the section of the bone is wholly or partially within a joint. [α, 34.]—**Langenbeck's o.** O. by perforation of the bone with a drill through a small wound in the soft parts and division of the bone with a narrow saw. [E.]—**Linear o.** Fr., *ostéotomie linéaire.* A simple section through a bone. [α, 34.]—**Longitudinal o.** Of Jeannel, longitudinal section of a bone with lateral partial section at either extremity, for lateral correction and lengthening. [α, 34.]—**MacCormac's o.** See *MacCormac's* operation *of supracondyloid o.*—**Macewen's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the inner side of the lower end of the femur, just above the level of the epiphysis. The bone is cut through until it can be broken or bent, so as to allow the leg to be placed in a straight line with the thigh, to relieve genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Meyer's o.** Cuneiform o. of the tibia below the tuberosity for genu valgum. If the deformity is severe, the fibula also is divided. [α, 34.]—**Ogston's o.** Oblique division of the internal condyle of the femur, opening into the joint. The leg is forced inward, and the condyle slipped upon the cut surface of the femur. [α, 34.]—**Ollier's o.** Section through the epiphyseal cartilage of the femur for the relief of genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Partial o.** See *Incomplete o.*—**Reeves's o.** 1. Incomplete linear o. through the condyles of the femur with a chisel. 2. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur, above the condyles. 3. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur through the shaft.—**Rounded o.** O. with the removal of a rounded piece of bone. [A, 101.]—**Schede's o.** Ostectomy of the tibia with a linear complex o. of the fibula for genu valgum. [α, 34.]—**Simple o.** See *Linear o.*—**Subtrochanteric o.** Section of the femur below the trochanter, to relieve the ankylosis of the hip. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Supracondylar o.** See *Macewen's o.*—**Supramalleolar o.** Linear o. of the tibia and fibula about two inches above the tip of the malleoli for the relief of flat-foot. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 24, 1890, p. 566 (α, 34).]—**Taylor's o.** Section of the shaft of the femur from the outer side and a hand's breadth above the joint; used in cases of genu valgum due to femoral curves. [E.]

OSTEOTOPHUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}t'o^{2}f-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀστέον, a bone, and *tophus*, sandstone. Fr., *ostéotophe.* Ger., *Knochenauswuchs.* A bony excrescence. [L, 50.]

OSTEOTRITE, n. O^{2}st'e^{2}-o-trit. From ὀστέον, a bone, and *terere*, to bore. An instrument having a conical point on which there are knife-edges; used for removing carious bone. [α, 34.]

OSTÉOTYLOSE (Fr.), n. O^{2}s-ta-o-te-loz. The formation of callus. [E, 24.]

OSTEOTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}st-e^{2}-o^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{3}s). From ὀστέον, a bone, and τύλος, a callus. See Callus (1st def.).

OSTERKÄLBCHEN (Ger.), n. Ost'e^{3}r-kalb-che^{2}n. Cochineal. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

OSTERLUZEI (Ger.), n. Ost'e^{2}r-luts-i. See Aristolochia.—**O'öl.** The oil obtained from *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 202.]

OSTEULCUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-e(e^2)-u^{2}lk'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἕλκειν, to draw. See *Bone* FORCEPS.

OSTEULE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-u^{2}l'e(a). Gen., *-eul'es.* From ὀστέον, a bone, and ὕλη, matter. A bony cicatrix. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTHELCUS (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}sth-e^{2}lk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἕλκος, a festering wound. See CARIES (1st def.).

OSTHISTOS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}sth-i^{2}st'o^{2}s. From ὀστέον, a bone, and ἱστός, a tissue. Fr., *tissu osseux.* Osseous tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTIAL (Fr.), adj. O^{2}s-te-a^{3}l. From *ostium*, a mouth. Pertaining to orifices, especially to fistulous orifices. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

OSTIARIUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}st-i^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ostium*, a mouth. Fr., *ostiaire.* See PYLORUS.

OSTIOLE, n. O^{2}st'i^2-ol. Lat., *ostiolum* (dim. of *ostium*, a mouth), *osculum.* Fr., o. Ger., *Mündung.* A small orifice in the vessels of plants through which pollen, spores, etc., are discharged. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

OSTIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *ostium*, a mouth. 1. See OSTIOLE. 2. A valve. [L, 349.]

OSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From ὀστέον, a bone. Ger., *O.* See OSTEITIS.

OSTIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}s'ti^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A mouth, entrance, aperture, opening. [L, 343.]—**O. abdominale.** The abdominal opening of the oviduct.—**O. aortæ, O. aorticum, O. arteriosum aorticum.** The opening of the aorta into the heart. [L.]—**O. arteriosum pulmonale** (seu **sinistrum**). The opening of the pulmonary artery into the heart. [L.]—**O. atrioventriculare dextrum.** The opening between the right auricle and right ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**O. atrioventriculare sinistrum.** The opening between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**O. cutaneum urethræ.** The external aperture of the urethra. [L.]—**O. duodenale.** See PYLORUS.—**O. frontale.** The anterior end of the hiatus maxillaris. [A, 319 (a, 48).]—**O. maxillare.** The posterior end of the hiatus maxillaris. [A, 319 (a, 48).]—**O. œsophageum ventriculi.** The opening of the œsophagus into the stomach. [L, 115.]—**O. pharyngeum.** The pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**O. pharyngeum laryngis.** See GLOTTIS.—**O. pharyngeum tubæ.** See *O. pharyngeum.*—**O. sinus** [Steifensand]. The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the utricle. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. tubæ abdominale.** See *O. abdominale.*—**O. tubæ Eustachii pharyngeum.** See *O. pharyngeum.*—**O. tubæ Eustachii tympanicum.** See *O. tympanicum tubæ.*—**O. tubæ uterinum.** The opening of the oviduct into the uterus. [L.]—**O. tubuli.** The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the semicircular canals. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. tympanicum tubæ.** The tympanic orifice of the Eustachian tube. [F, 32.]—**O. uretericum.** The opening of the ureter into the bladder. [L, 332.]—**O. uteri.** An old term for the vagina.—**O. vaginæ.** Fr., *overture vaginale* (ou *du vagin*). Ger., *Scheidenöffnung, Schamöffnung.* Syn.: *vulvo-vaginal ring.* The external orifice of the vagina, marking the boundary between that canal and the vulva.—**Ostea venosa dextra.** The openings of the pulmonary veins into the left auricle. [L.]—**O. venosum sinistrum.** See *O. atrioventriculare sinistrum.*—**O. ventriculi dextrum** (seu **duodenale**). See PYLORUS.—**O. ventriculi œsophageum** (seu **sinistrum**). The opening of the œsophagus into the stomach. [L.]

OSTOCOPUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}st-o^{2}k'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See OSTEOCOPUS.

OSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* See OSTEOMA.

OSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-o^{2}s'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *ostéose.* Of Chaussier, see OSTEOGENESIS.

OSTRACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ὄστρακον, an oyster-shell. The desiccation and metamorphosis of a bone fragment into a substance resembling oyster-shell. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTRANZ (Ger.), n. Ost-ra^{3}nts'. See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium.*

OSTREA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}st're^2-a^3. Gr., ὄστρεον. Fr., *huître.* Ger., *Auster.* The oyster; a genus of lamellibranchs in which the shell consists of two unequal valves united by a single muscle. [a, 35.]—**Conchæ ostrearum.** See OYSTER-*shells.*—**O. edulis.** Ger., *gemeine* (oder *essbare*) *Auster.* The common European oyster. The shells (see OYSTER-*shells*) are sometimes used in medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Ostreæ præparatæ.** See TESTA *præparata.*—**Testæ ostrearum.** See OYSTER-*shells.*

OSTREINE, n. O^{2}st're^2-en. From ὄστρεον, an oyster. Fr., *ostréine.* An imperfectly known nitrogenous substance extracted from the flesh of oysters. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

OSTREIOS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}st-re-i(e)'o^{2}s. From *ostrea*, an oyster, and ἰός, poison. Ger., *Austerngift, Muschelgift.* The poison contained in some mussels and oysters. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTREODERMATUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-re^2-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὄστρεον, an oyster, and δέρμα, skin. An oyster-shell.—**Aqua ostreodermatorum.** See *Aqua* CONCHARUM.

OSTREOPHAGOUS, adj. O^{2}st-re^2-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *ostreophagus* (from ὄστρεον, the oyster, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *ostréophage.* Subsisting on oysters.

OSTREOTOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-re^2-o(o^3)-to^{2}x'i^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ὄστρεον, the oyster, and τοξικόν, poison. See OSTREIOS.

OSTREUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st're^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὄστρεον. See OSTREA.—**O. vulgare** (**maximum**). See OSTREA *edulis.*

OSTRUTHIN, n. O^{2}st'ru^{2}th-i^{2}n. Fr., *ostruthine.* An odorless and almost tasteless substance, $C_{14}H_{17}O_2$, extracted from the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OSTRUTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}st-ru^{2}th(ruth)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Link, the genus *Imperatoria.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OSYRIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}s'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-yr'idos (-idis).* Gr., ὄσυρις. A genus of the *Santalaceæ:* The *Osyrideæ* (Fr., *osyridées*) are a division (tribe) of the *Santalaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**Herba osyridis** (seu **o.**). The herb of *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. arborea.** A Himalayan species. The leaves are used as tea. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**O. compressa.** An astringent South African species. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

OTACOUSTIC, adj. Ot-a^{2}k-ust'i^{2}k. From οὖς, the ear, and ἀκούειν, to hear. Fr., *otacoustique.* Ger., *gehörbehülflich.* Aiding the sense of hearing; as a n., an old term for an ear-trumpet or any o. instrument or apparatus. [F, 11.]

OTAGRA (Lat.), **OTALGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ot'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. ot-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, and ἄγρα, a seizure, or ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *otalgie.* Ger., *Ohrenschmerz, Otalgie.* Pain in the ear, aural neuralgia. [F, 32.]—**O. rheumatica.** O. due to or associated with rheumatism. [L.]—**O. tympanica.** O. due to inflammation of the tympanic plexus. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**O. tympanica intermittens.** O. tympanica that is intermittent in character and apparently due to malaria. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

OTANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)-e(a)'ra^3. From οὖς, the ear, and ἀνθηρός, flowery. Fr., *otanthère.* A genus of melastomaceous shrubs, of the *Osbeckieæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. moluccana.** A species found in the Moluccas. The root is used to prevent miscarriage, and the berries are employed in nocturnal incontinence of urine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OTECHOS (Lat.), **OTECHUS** (Lat.), **OTECUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ot-e(a)'ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s), -ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s), -ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From οὖς, the ear, and ἦχος, sound. See TINNITUS *aurium.*

OTEILE (Lat.), n. f. Ot-il'(e^2'i^{2}l)-e(a). Gen., *-teil'es.* Gr., ὠτειλή. See CICATRIX.

OTEMPLASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ot-e^{2}m-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). From οὖς, the ear, and ἔμπλαστρον, plaster. An old term for a plaster to be put behind the ears. [F.]

OTENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}t(ch^{2}u^{5}t)-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, and ἔγχυτος, poured in. Fr., *otenchyte.* See *Ear* SYRINGE.

OTHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Oth-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From οὖς, the ear, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *othæmatome, othématome.* Ger., *Othämatom.* See HÆMATOMA *auriculare.*

OTHÆMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, αἷμα, blood, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *othémorrhée.* A bloody discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHÆMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r'ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rho'idos (-idis).* From οὖς, the ear, and αἱμοῤῥοΐς, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *othémorrhoïde.* Ger., *Ohrhämorrhoïden.* A metastasis of the hæmorrhoidal flow of blood to the ears. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* From οὖς, the ear, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Ohrverschwärung.* An old term for ulceration or suppuration of the ear. [F. 40.]

OTHONE (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}th'o^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *oth'ones.* Gr., ὀθόνη. 1. Lint. 2. A linen bandage. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHYDROPS (Lat.), n. m. Oth'i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ro^{2}ps(rops). Gen., *-rop'os (-rop'is).* From οὖς, the ear, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Fr., *othydropisie.* Dropsy of the middle ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHYGROTES (Lat.), n. f. Oth-ig(u^{6}g)'ro^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os (-et'is).* From οὖς, the ear, and ὑγρότης, moisture. See OTORRHŒA.

OTHYL, n. O^{2}th'i^{2}l. See ACETYL.

OTHYPERSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Oth-ip(u^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-sa^{3}rk-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From οὖς, the ear, ὑπέρ, excessive, and σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *othypersarcome.* A fungous outgrowth in the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ot-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *-er'os (-er'is).* From οὖς, the ear, and ἰατήρ, a surgeon. See AURIST.

OTIATRIC, adj. Ot-i^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Lat., *otiatricus.* Fr., *otiatrique.* Ger., *otiatrisch.* Pertaining to otiatrics (Lat., *otiatria;* Fr., *otiatrie, otoïatrie;* Ger., *Otiatrie*), which is aural medicine and surgery. [F.]

OTIC, adj. Ot'i^{2}k. Gr., ὠτικός. Fr., *otique.* Ger., *otitisch.* See AURAL.

OTICODINOSE (Fr.), n. O-te-ko-de-noz. See *Ménière's* DISEASE.

OTION (Lat.), n. n. O'shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ὠτίον (dim. of οὖς, the ear). See *External* EAR.

OTITIC, adj. Ot-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Of, pertaining to, or produced by otitis. [B.]

OTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From οὖς, the ear. Fr., *otite.* Ger., *Ohrenentzündung.* Inflammation of the ear.—**Catarrhal o.** See *O. media catarrhalis.*—**Desquamative o.** See *O. desquamativa.*—**Dry o.** Fr., *otite sèche.* Eczema affecting the external auditory canal and lobe of the ear, in which there is no discharge unless the epidermis is fissured. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Furuncular o.** See *O. externa furunculosa.*—**Gonorrhœal o.** An external o. occurring in an individual suffering with gonorrhœa, and supposed to be caused by that disease. As there is no mucous membrane in the external auditory canal, the existence of the disease is doubtful. [Burnett (a, 34).]—**O. desquamativa.** Fr., *otite désquamative.* A marked thickening and increase in bulk of the epidermic layers of the external auditory canal and membrana tympani, the result of chronic morbid processes in the external meatus, or of suppurative, perforating inflammations of the middle ear. The epithelial masses scale off and lie in the canal, often forming thick cerumen-like plugs. [B; F, 32.]—**O. diph-**

therica. Inflammation of the middle and sometimes of the external auditory canal usually in consequence of the extension of diphtheritic inflammation from the throat. [α, 34.]—**O. externa.** Fr., *otite externe.* Ger., *Entzündung des äusseren Gehörganges.* Inflammation of the skin of the external auditory canal, either in the cartilaginous section or in the osseous portion of the meatus, whence it may extend to the membrana tympani. It is characterized by swelling and infiltration of the cutaneous lining, consequent narrowing of the calibre, severe pain and heat of the parts, and sometimes by a slight sero-purulent discharge, deafness, and tinnitus. [F.]—**O. externa circumscripta.** Fr., *otite externe circonscrite.* See *O. externa follicularis.*—**O. externa crouposa.** A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, characterized by the exudation of fibrin in the form of a membrane, mainly in the membrana tympani. [F.]—**O. externa diffusa.** Fr., *otite externe* (*aiguë*) *diffuse.* Diffuse inflammation of the whole external auditory canal. [F.]—**O. externa diphtheritica.** Fr., *otite externe diphthéritique.* A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, usually a complication of scarlatinous diphtheria of the throat and middle ear. [F.]—**O. externa follicularis, O. externa furunculosa.** O. with furuncles of the external auditory canal, or follicular inflammation of the external meatus, beginning in a hair follicle, in a gland, or in a number of follicles or glands. [F.]—**O. externa hæmorrhagica.** Fr., *otite externe hémorrhagique.* A form of diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal characterized by hæmorrhagic effusion in the osseous portion, accompanied with more or less well-marked reactive symptoms. The condition is one of superficial inflammation of the cutis with the epidermis raised by the hæmorrhagic exudation. [F.]—**O. externa parasitica.** Fr., *otite externe parasitique.* Inflammation of the external auditory canal due to the presence of parasites, especially of *Aspergillus* and other *Fungi.* [B; F.]—**O. externa phlegmonosa.** External o. with localized suppuration. [A, 326 (α, 34); B.]—**O. externa syphilitica.** Fr., *otite externe syphilitique.* A term for various affections of the auricle and external auditory canal due to syphilis. [F.]—**O. interna.** Fr., *otite interne.* Ger., *Entzündung des inneren Ohres.* 1. See *O. media.* 2. See *O. media purulenta chronica.* 3. Inflammation of the membranous structure of the internal ear or labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**O. interna catarrhalis acuta.** Acute catarrhal o. of the middle ear. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**O. interna catarrhalis chronica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica.*—**O. interna suppurativa.** Suppurating o. media. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**O. labyrinthica.** Of Voltolini, inflammation of the labyrinth presenting symptoms resembling those of meningitis but not terminating fatally, though permanent deafness results. [α, 34.]—**O. media (acuta).** Fr., *otite moyenne aiguë* (*ou de la caisse*). Ger., *acuter einfacher Mittelohrkatarrh.* An inflammation of the lining mucous membrane of the middle ear, characterized by the rapid effusion or exudation of a serous or mucoid fluid into the cavity of the drum, by a simultaneous secondary inflammation of the membrana tympani, and by its almost typical definite course of short duration. [F, 32.]—**O. media acuta intermittens.** Acute catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear in which there is intermission of the symptoms. [L, 9, 57, 184 (α, 34).]—**O. media acuta perforativa** (seu **purulenta**, seu **suppurativa**). Acute suppurative inflammation of the middle ear characterized by hyperæmia of the mucous membrane, generally beginning with violent febrile symptoms and leading to a rapid exudation of pus and to perforation of the membrana tympani, which is at the same time inflamed. [F, 32.]—**O. media adhæsiva lentescens.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica.*—**O. media catarrhalis.** Inflammation of the middle ear, especially catarrh, as distinguished from serous and purulent inflammation. [F.]—**O. media catarrhalis chronica** (seu **sicca**). A chronic, insidious, and progressive catarrhal inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane, with slight secretion, with exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane and the formation of new connective tissue which has a marked tendency to shrink. Two forms are distinguished, the *hypertrophic* and the *sclerosing* (sclerotic o.), according as the tendency to hypertrophy or to shrinking and atrophy is most pronounced. Both kinds, but especially the latter, are of unfavorable prognosis, obstinate in resisting treatment, and very apt to be followed by marked and permanent impairment of hearing from ankylosis of the ossicula. [F.]—**O. media crouposa.** O. media characterized by the secretion of a coagulable fibrinous exudation which forms a false membrane. [F.]—**O. media diphtheritica.** O. media characterized by the formation of a membrane of fibrous tissue on the surface of the mucous membrane and an exudation of the same nature into the meshes of its connective-tissue basis. [F.]—**O. media hæmorrhagica.** O. media characterized by more or less frequent discharge of blood mixed with mucus or muco-pus or by free hæmorrhages from the surface of the membrane without purulent discharge. [F.]—**O. media hyperplastica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica.*—**O. media hypertrophica.** Of Gruber, sclerosis of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity and adjacent cavities. [F.] See also *Sclerotic o.*—**O. media mucosa.** Fr., *otite moyenne muqueuse.* Ger., *schleimiger Mittelohrkatarrh.* A chronic inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane accompanied by a mucous exudation into the cavity of the tympanum. [F.]—**O. media perforativa chronica.** See *O. media purulenta chronica.*—**O. media periostica.** O. media with inflammation of the periosteum. [L, 49 (α, 34).]—**O. media purulenta acuta.** See *O. media acuta perforativa.*—**O. media purulenta chronica.** Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the middle ear and of the membrana tympani, including the Eustachian tube, the mastoid cells, and very commonly the external meatus, the labyrinth, and the osseous walls of the middle ear. [F, 32.]—**O. media purulenta tuberculosa.** Purulent o. media caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis.* [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**O. media pyogenica.** See *O. media acuta perforativa* and *O. media purulenta chronica.*—**O. media sclerotica.** See *O. media catarrhalis chronica.*—**O. media serosa.** O. media characterized by a more or less serous secretion. It may be acute or chronic. [F.] Cf. HYDROTYMPANUM.—**O. media suppurativa chronica.** See *O. media purulenta chronica.*—**O. mycosa, O. parasitica.** Fr., *otite parasitique.* Inflammation of the external and sometimes of the middle ear due to parasites. [B.] See under OTOMYCOSIS and *O. externa parasitica.*—**O. phlegmonosa.** Acute o. [L, 88, 25, 62.]—**O. purulenta chronica.** See OTORRHŒA.—**O. scarlatinosa.** An acute o. media occurring in scarlatina, and caused by an extension of inflammation from the throat to the Eustachian tube. [L, 9, 57, 185 (α, 34).]—**Parasitic o.** See *O. parasitica.*—**Sclerotic o.** Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the ear attended with marked and early developed hardening and shrinking of the tissues. [α, 34.]

OTIYINDIMBA, n. In Damar, an endemic pustular inflammation of the skin. ["Pop. Sci. Monthly," xxviii, p. 527 (α, 34).]

OTOBA, n. See MYRISTICA O.

OTOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re′-(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *otoblennorrhée.* Ger., *Ohrschleimfluss.* A mucous discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r′ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From οὖς, the ear, and κατάῤῥοος, catarrh. Fr., *otocatarrhe.* Ger., *Ohrkatarrh.* See OTORRHŒA.

OTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From οὖς, the ear, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *otocéphale.* A monster whose ears are united into one or are in contact. [F, 40.]

OTOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-klis′(kle^2′i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis′eos* (*-is*). From οὖς, the ear, and κλεῖσις, a shutting up. Fr., *occlusion des oreilles.* Occlusion of the ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTOCONIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *otoconium.* Ot-o(o^3)-kon(ko^{2}n)′-i^2-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, and κονία, dust. Fr., *otoconies.* Ger., *Otokonien, Otokonienplatte, Ohrsand.* Minute calcareous concretions of the internal ear. [L, 41, 49, (α, 14).] Cf. OTOLITHS.

OTOCRANE, n. Ot′o-kran. Lat., *otocranium* (from οὖς, the ear, and κρανίον, the skull). The cavity containing the organ of hearing. [L, 14.]

OTOCYST, n. Ot′o-si^{2}st. From οὖς, the ear, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *otocyste.* Ger., *Otokyste.* In the *Hydrozoa,* an organ of hearing situated along the margin of the disc between the tentacles, consisting of an open or closed vesicle containing hair-cells and concretions (otoliths). It is formed by invagination of the ectoderm. [Lankester (α, 35).]

OTODYNE (Lat.), **OTODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o^{2}d′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a), ot-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, and ὀδύνη, pain. See OTALGIA.

OTOGANGLION (Lat.), n. n. Ot-o(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)′gli^2-on^2. From οὖς, the ear, and γάγγλιον, a ganglion. See *Otic* GANGLION.

OTOGLYPHIS (Lat.), **OTOGLYPHUM** (Lat.), n′s f. and n. Ot-o^{2}g-li^{2}f(lu^{6}f)′i^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-glyph′idos* (*-idis*). From οὖς, the ear, and γλύφειν, to scrape. See EAR-*pick.*

OTOGRAPHY, n. Ot-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From οὖς, the ear, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *otographie.* Ger., *Otographie, Ohrbeschreibung.* The descriptive anatomy of the ear. [F, 40.]

OTOIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)′a^3. From οὖς, the ear, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *otoiatrie.* See under OTIATRIC.

OTOLITHS, n. pl. Ot′o-li^{2}ths. Lat., *otolitha* (from οὖς, the ear, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *otolithes.* Ger., *Otolithen, Ohrsteine, Flecken.* 1. Small bones suspended in the internal ear of fishes, or concretions in the auditory sac of invertebrates. [L, 206 (α, 27).] 2. In man, two small round bodies consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of calcium carbonate, held together in a delicate mesh of fibrous tissue and contained in the wall of the utricle and saccule opposite the distribution of the nerves. [F, 31.]

OTOLOGY, n. Ot-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *otologia* (from οὖς, the ear, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *otologie.* Ger., *Ohrkunde.* The anatomy, etc., of the ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et′os* (*-is*). From οὖς, the ear, and μύκης, a fungus. A fungous growth in the ear. [α, 48.]—**O. Hageni.** A fungus with grass-green conidia occasionally met with in the external auditory canal, first described by Hagen. [F.]—**O. purpureus.** A fungous growth of the ear first described by Wreden, with reddish or purple conidia; since found to be identical with *Ascomyces.* ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," iii, p. 1 (F).] Cf. ASPERGILLUS *fumigatus* and EUROTIUM *aspergillus flavus.*

OTOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-kos′is^2. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From οὖς, the ear, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *Otomycose.* Of Virchow, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory meatus. [F.]

OTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οὖς, the ear, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A tumor or swelling of the ear. [α, 48.]

OTONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From οὖς, the ear, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *otonévralgie.* Ger., *nervöser Ohrenschmerz.* See OTALGIA.

OTOPATHY, n. Ot-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *otopathia* (from οὖς, the ear, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *otopathie.* Ger., *Otopathie.* Disease of the ear. [F.]

OTOPHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g′mo^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *-phleg′mones.* From οὖς, the ear, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. Fr., *otophlegmon.* See OTITIS.

OTOPHONE, n. Ot′o-fon. From οὖς, the ear, and φωνή, a sound. Fr., o. Ger., *Otophon, Hörwerkzeug.* 1. See EAR-*trumpet.* 2. An apparatus for improving the hearing. It consists essentially of a clamp or of elastic strips of metal which press the auricle out from the head and direct its anterior surface vertically toward sound-waves coming from the front. [F, 32, 38.]

OTOPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-pi(pi^2)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-pi′esis*). From **οὖς**, the ear, and **πίεσις**, a squeezing. Fr., *otopiésis, compression auriculaire.* Depression of the membrana tympani by atmospheric pressure, consequent on the formation of a more or less complete vacuum within the tympanum. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. de laryngol., d'otol. et de rhinol.," Jan., 1885, p. 1.]

OTOPLASTY, n. Ot′o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *otoplastia, otoplastice* (from **οὖς**, the ear, and **πλάσσειν**, to form). Fr., *otoplastie, autoplastie auriculaire.* Ger., *Otoplastik.* Plastic surgery of the ear.

OTOPLEXIOMETER, n. Ot-o-ple^{2}x-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *otoplexiometrum* (from **οὖς**, the ear, **πλῆξις**, percussion, and **μέτρον**, a measure). Fr., *plessimètre pour l'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrplessimeter.* An instrument for examining the internal ear by percussion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTOPYORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From **οὖς**, the ear, **πύον**, pus, and **ῥοία**, a flowing. See OTORRHŒA.

OTOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From **οὖς**, the ear, and **πύον**, pus. Fr., *otopyose.* Ger., *Ohreiterung.* Purulent otorrhœa.

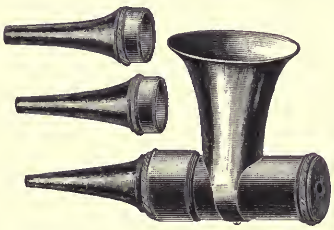
OTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. From **οὖς**, the ear, and **ῥηγνύναι**, to burst forth. Fr., *otorrhagie.* Ger., *Ohrenblutung, Ohrenblutfluss.* Hæmorrhage from the ear. [F.]

OTORRHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From **οὖς**, the ear, and **ῥευματισμός**, a flux. Fr., *otorrhumatisme.* Ear-ache due to rheumatism. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From **οὖς**, the ear, and **ῥοία**, a flowing. Fr., *otorrhée.* Ger., *Otorrhöe, Ohrfluss, Ohreneiterfluss.* A discharge through the external auditory canal, as of blood or of serous fluid, but especially of pus, from the ear. [F.]—**Blue o.** Fr., *otorrhée bleue.* Ger., *blaue Otorrhöe.* A bluish-green purulent discharge from the ear. The color is supposed to be due to a pigment produced by bacteria. [F.]

OTOSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(o^3)-sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)′i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-pin′gos* (*-is*). From **οὖς**, the ear, and **σάλπιγξ**, a trumpet. See *Eustachian* TUBE.

OTOSCOPE, n. Ot′o-skop. Lat., *otoscopium* (from **οὖς**, the ear, and **σκοπεῖν**, to examine). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Otoskop, Ohrenspiegel.* 1. See *Ear*-SPECULUM. 2. An old term for a mirror, to be held in the hand or worn on the forehead, used in connection with an ear-speculum. [F.]—**Blake's operating o.** An o. consisting of a hard-rubber speculum of the largest size, fitted with a metallic rim, to which are attached a revolving prism and a moving arm bearing a lens at its outer end. The incident face of the prism is armed with a small metal shield having an opening in the centre corresponding in its short diameter to the diameter of the pencil of light falling on it from the lens. In operating, an assistant is required to draw the auricle upward and backward and keep the speculum in position. [F, 34.]—**Bonnafont's o.** An o. for producing a magnified image of the membrana tympani and meatus. [F, 33.]—**Eysell's binocular o.** An o. for binocular inspection of the membrana tympani. It consists of two prisms, of small refractive angle, inserted between the reflector and the speculum. [F, 32.]—**Lucae's interference o.** Fr., *o. d'entrave.* An o. consisting of a double o., the arms of which are attached by a glass tube to two tubes—one for the ear of the examiner, the other for the resonator, or sound receiver, to which the arms of the tuning-fork are turned. The fork is placed on a stand and caused to vibrate by means of a hammer. [F, 34.]—**Rosse's binocular o.** An o. for facilitating the binocular inspection of the membrana tympani. It consists of a plane-glass plate fixed to a frontal band, from which sunlight is reflected into the external auditory meatus. [F, 32.]—**Toynbee's o.** An o. for auscultation of the middle ear. It consists of an India-rubber tube furnished at its ends with tubular olive-shaped nozzles for insertion—the one into the external meatus of the patient and the other into that of the observer. [F, 32, 35.]



BRUNTON'S OTOSCOPE.

OTOSCOPY, n. Ot-o^{2}s′ko-pi^2. Fr., *otoscopie.* The use of the otoscope.

OTOSPHÉNAL (Fr.), n. O-to-sfa-na^{3}l. The basi-occipital bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

OTOSTYLIC, adj. Ot-o-stil′i^{2}k. From **οὖς**, the ear, and **στῦλος**, a pillar. Fr., *otostylique.* Pertaining to the ear and to the styloid process jointly. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTOTECHNOS (Lat.), **OTOTECHNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ot-o-(o^3)-te^{2}k(te^{2}ch^2)′no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From **οὖς**, the ear, and **τέχνη**, art. Fr., *ototechnos.* Ger., *Ohrklopfen.* A hammering sensation in the inner ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OTOTOMY, n. Ot-o^{2}t′om-i^2. From **οὖς**, the ear, and **τέμνειν**, to cut. Fr., *ototomie.* Ger., *Ototomie.* Dissection of the ear; also, preparation of sections of it for purposes of study. [F, 40.]

OTTAR, OTTO, n's. O^{2}t′a^{3}r, o^{2}t′o. See ATTAR.

OTURY, n. Ot-u^2′ri^2. Lat., *oturia* (from **οὖς**, the ear, and **οὖρον**, urine). Fr., *oturie.* A fancied metastasis of urine to the ear. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OUABAIN, n. U-a^3′ba^3-i^{2}n. Fr., *ouabaïne.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$, + $7H_2O$, obtained from a concentrated extract of the wood of *Acocanthera ouabaia* in warm water. Given subcutaneously, it is a quick cardiac poison, acting like strophanthin; taken internally, it is said to be without action. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, pp. 447, 728 (α, 50); "Nouv. rem.," Feb. 24, 1889, June 24, 1890, p. 284.]

OUABAIO, n. An Abyssinian tree from which a very deadly arrow-poison is prepared. It acts by causing respiratory paralysis. [B, 5 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 447 (α, 50).]

OUATE (Fr.), n. U-a^{3}t. See WADDING.

OUÏE (Fr.), n. U-e. See AUDITION; in the pl., o's, see BRANCHIÆ.

OULACHON, n. U^2′la^{2}k-o^{2}n. See EULACHON.

OULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ul-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From **οὐλή**, a cicatrix. See ULITIS. For various words in *Ou-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *U-*.

OUNCE, n. U^5′u^{4}ns. Gr., **οὐγκία**. Lat., *uncia.* Fr., *once.* Ger., *Unze.* The sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois = 437½ grains; or the twelfth part of the pound troy (or of apothecaries' weight) = 480 grains. The symbol for both is oz., and for the troy o. also ℥; and 192 oz. av. = 175 oz. troy. [α, 48.]

OURAQUE (Fr.), n. U-ra^{3}k. See URACHUS.

OURARI, n. See CURARE.

OURATEA (Lat.), n. f. Ur-a^{3}t′e^2-a^3. A genus of ochnaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Gomphia.* The *Ourateæ* (Fr., *ouratées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Ochnaceæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. ilicifolia.** A bitter stomachic species found in the Antilles. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

OUTLET, n. U^5′u^{4}t-le^{2}t. An opening or passage for egress. [α, 48.]—**O. of the pelvis.** Fr., *sortie du bassin.* See *Inferior* STRAIT *of the pelvis.*

OUTRANCOURT (Fr.), n. U-tra^{3}n^2-kur. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

OUTRE (Fr.), n. Utr′. See ASCIDIUM.

OUTSCOOPING, n. U^5′u^{4}t-skup-i^{2}n^2. Removal of a substance from a cavity by means of a scoop (said especially of cataract.) [α, 29.]

OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. U-ve^{2}r-tu^{6}r. See APERTURE and OPENING.—**O. de Magendie.** See FORAMEN *of Magendie.*—**O. postérieure du quatrième ventricule.** Of Lemet and Gratiolet, the fœtal fourth ventricle (at three months). [I, 35 (K).]

OUVI-LASSA, n. A Madagascar plant having a purgative root and yielding scammony. [L, 87 (α, 43).]

OUVRE-BOUCHE (Fr.), n. Uvr′-bush. An instrument for gradually opening the mouth and keeping it open. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

OVAIRE (Fr.), n. O-va^{2}r. See OVARY.

OVAL, adj. O′v′l. Lat., *ovalis* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovale, ovalaire.* Ger., *o.* Symmetrically egg-shaped, oblong and curvilinear; elliptical. [B, 123, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. OVATE (2d def.).

OVAR (Ger.), n. O-va^{3}r′. See OVARY.

OVARALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *ovarium*, ovary, and **ἄλγος**, pain. Fr., *ovaralgie.* See OOPHORALGIA.

OVARIAL (Ger.), adj. O-fa^{3}r-re-a^{3}l′. See OVARIAN.

OVARIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa^3)-ri^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Ger., *Ovarialgie.* See OOPHORALGIA.

OVARIAN, adj. Ov-a′ri^2-′n. From *ovarium*, ovary. Fr., *ovarien.* Ger., *ovarisch, ovarial.* Of or pertaining to an ovum (especially one that has emitted an extrusion globule) or to the ovary. [J.]

OVARIC, adj. Ov-a^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *ovaricus.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the ovaries. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

OVARIECTOMY, n. Ov-ar-i^2-e^{2}kt′o^{2}m-i^2. From *ovarium*, ovary, and **ἐκτομή**, a cutting out. Fr., *ovariectomie.* See OOPHORECTOMY.

OVARINE (Fr.), n. O-va^3-ren. The liquid contained in the ovisac. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

OVARIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa^3)-ri^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., ov-ar′i^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From *ovarium*, ovary, and **κήλη**, a tumor. Fr., *ovariocele.* Ger., *Eierstocksbruch.* A tumor or hernia of the ovary.—**O. vaginalis.** A prolapse of the ovary forming a hernia-like encroachment on the vagina.

OVARIOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa^3)-ri^2-o(o^3)-se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From *ovarium*, ovary, and **κέντησις**, a pricking. Ger., *Ovariocentese.* The operation of tapping an ovarian cyst. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

OVARIOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa^3)-ri^2-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From *ovarium*, ovary, and **κύησις**, conception. See *Ovarian* GESTATION.

OVARIO-HYSTÉRECTOMIE (Fr.), n. O-va^3-re-o-es-ta-re^{2}k-to-me. See HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY.

OVARIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa^3)′ri^2-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)′-ni^2-a^3. From *ovarium*, ovary, and **μανία**, madness. See OOPHOROMANIA.

OVARION (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa^3)′ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., **ᾠάριον** (dim. of **ᾠόν**, an egg [2d def.]). 1. See BLASTOPHORE (1st def.) and OVARY. 2. See OVULE.

OVARIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O-va(wa^3)-ri^2-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ovarium*, the ovary, and **ὄγκος**, a tumor. Fr., *ovarioncie.* A tumor of the ovary. [L, 107 (α, 43).]

OVARIOPARECTAMA (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa3)-ri2-o(o3)-pa2r-(pa3r)-e2kt'a2m(a3m)-a3. Gen., *-am'atos* (*-atis*). From *ovarium*, ovary, and παρέκταμα, immoderate extension. Fr., *ovarioparectame.* Morbid enlargement of the ovary. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OVARIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa3)-ri2-o(o3)-fi(fu6)'ma3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From *ovarium*, ovary, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *ovariophyme.* See OVARIONCUS.

OVARIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa3)-ri2-o2r-re2x(rax)'-i2s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From *ovarium*, ovary, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Fr., *o.* Rupture of the ovary. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OVARIOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa3)-ri2-o(o3)-ste2r-e(a)'-si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From *ovarium*, ovary, and στέρησις, a deprivation. Fr., *ovariosterèse.* See OVARIOTOMY.

OVARIOSTOMY, n. Ov-ar-i2-o2st'o2m-i2. From *ovarium*, ovary, and στόμα, a mouth. Fr., *ovariostomie.* Of Tripier, the operation for permanent drainage of an ovarian cyst by making an opening into it with a trocar and cannula, the latter being connected with the negative pole of a battery, so as to cauterize the walls of the opening. [A. Petit, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 4, 1884.] See also CAUTÉRISATION *tubulaire.*

OVARIOTOMY, n. Ov-ar-i2-o2t'om-i2. From *ovarium*, ovary, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *ovariotomie.* Ger., *Ovariotomie.* Removal of one or both of the ovaries. The term is conventionally restricted to the removal of ovaries that are the seat of manifest tumors, as distinguished from *oophorectomy* (*q. v.*).—**Abdominal o.** O. by means of an incision through the abdominal wall. [α, 34.] —**Vaginal o.** O. by means of an incision through the vagina. [α, 34.]

OVARISM, n. Ov'a2r-i2zm. Lat., *ovarismus* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovarisme.* The doctrine that every animal is developed from an ovum. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

OVARITIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va2r(wa3r)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *ovarite.* See OOPHORITIS.

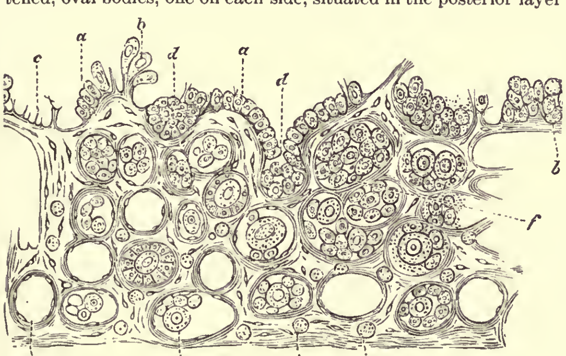
OVARIULE (Fr.), n. O-va3-re-u5l. See CORPUS *luteum.*

OVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa3)'ri2-u3m(u4m). Ger., *O.* See OVARY.—**O. masculinum.** Of Fleischl, the testicle. [L.]

OVARIYDRECTASIS (Lat.), **OVARIYDROPS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O-va(wa3)-ri2-id(u6d)-re2k'ta2s(ta3s)-i2s, -i(i2)'i2d(u6d)-ro2ps-(rops). Gen., *-tas'eos* (*-ec'tasis*), *-rop'os* (*-is*). From *ovarium*, ovary, ὕδωρ, water, and ἔκτασις, an extension, or ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Fr., *ovariydrectase, ovariydropisie.* See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.

OVARIYPERTROPHY, n. O-va-ri2-ip-u5r'tro-fi2. From *ovarium*, ovary, ὑπέρ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *ovariypertrophie.* See OOPHORAUXE.

OVARY, n. Ov'a2-ri2. Gr., ᾠάριον. Lat., *ovarium*, a place where eggs are developed. Fr., *ovaire, testicule femelle* (1st def.). Ger., *Eierstock, Ovarium, Ovarie.* 1. The structure in which the ova are developed. In the human species the ovaries are two flattened, oval bodies, one on each side, situated in the posterior layer



VERTICAL SECTION OF AN OVARY OF A HUMAN FŒTUS THIRTY-TWO WEEKS OLD. [FROM LUSK, AFTER WALDEYER.]

a, a, epithelium ; *b, b,* latest developed epithelial cells, situated in the epithelial layer ; *c,* trabeculæ of connective tissue which have penetrated into the epithelial layer : *e, e,* primordial follicles surrounded by fine connective-tissue cells ; *f,* groups of imbedded epithelial cells, among which may be distinguished certain ones of large size (primordial ova) ; *g,* granular cells of His.

of the broad ligament of the uterus, each averaging about 1½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, and ½ in. thick. The organ weighs from 60 to 100 grains. Its two sides and the upper border are free ; the lower border (the hilum) is attached to the broad ligament ; and to the upper end is attached one of the fimbriæ of the oviduct. [L.] 2. In botany, the hollow, usually basal, portion of the pistil containing the ovules. [B, 123, 291 (α, 35).]—**Irritable o.** Intermittent and paroxysmal oöphoralgia with slight or imperceptible ovarian congestion. [α, 34.]

OVATE, adj. Ov'at. Lat., *ovatus* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ové* (1st def.), *ovoide* (2d def.). Ger., *eirund* (1st def.), *eiförmig* (2d def.). 1. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the shape of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg, with the broad end toward the base. 2. Of solid bodies, egg-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 291 (α, 35).]—**O.-acuminate.** Having a form intermediate between o. and acuminate. [α, 35.]—**O.-lanceolate.** Having a form intermediate between o. and lanceolate. [B, 291 (α, 35).]—**O.-oblong.** Having a form intermediate between o. and oblong. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

OVATO-ACUMINATE, adj. Ov-at"o-a2k-u2'mi2n-at. See OVATE-*acuminate.*

OVELLA (Lat.), n. f. O-ve2l(we2l)'la3. Fr., *ovelle.* Of Dunal, a young carpophyll or pistil-leaf. It bears the same relation to the developed carpel as the ovule does to the seed. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

OVENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O-ve2n2(we2n2)'ki2(ch2u6)-ma3. Gen., *-chym'atos* (*-atis*). From *ovum*, an egg, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Oval cellular tissue. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

OVERLAID, adj. Ov"u5r-lad'. Of a child, lain upon and so smothered by a bedfellow. [α, 18.]

OVER-RIDING, n. Ov"u5r-rid'i2n2. Ger., *Uebereinandergeschobensein, Uebereinandertreten.* The overlapping of the end of a fractured bone beyond the opposite fragment or beyond the normal line of the bone. [α, 34.]

OVER-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Ov-u5r-sit'e2d-ne2s. See HYPERMETROPIA.

OVER-TOE, n. Ov'u5r-to". Syn.: *lazy toe.* A deformity in which one of the toes overlies the adjoining toe.

OVER-TONE, n. Ov'u5r-ton". Fr., *timbre.* Ger., *Oberton, Klangfarbe.* See HARMONIC (n.).

OVICAPSULE, n. Ov-i2-ka2p'su2l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *capsula*, a capsule. The ovisac ; also its internal coat. See also MEMBRANA *granulosa.*

OVICELL, n. Ov'i2-se2l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *cella*, a cell. See OVISAC.

OVIDUCAL, adj. Ov-i2-du2'k'l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead. Pertaining to an oviduct. [α, 48.]

OVIDUCT, n. Ov'i2-du3kt. Lat., *oviductus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead). Fr., *oviducte, trompe de Falloppe* (ou *utérine*). Ger., *Ovidukt, Eileiter, Eiergang, Muttertrompete, Falloppi'sche Röhre, Eiweissstockskanal.* Syn.: *Falloppian tube.* A muscular tube, usually about 4 in. long, passing from a cornu of the uterus in a lateral direction and describing a curve with its concavity backward, inward, and downward, and opening into the peritoneal cavity. It is muscular and lined with mucous membrane showing longitudinal folds and covered with ciliated epithelium. It serves to convey the ovum into the cavity of the uterus. [A, 181.] —**Fimbriated extremity of the o.** Lat., *infundibulum tubæ, morsus diaboli.* Fr., *pavillon de la trompe.* The abdominal extremity of the o., which divides into a number of radiating processes (fimbriæ) in the middle of which is the abdominal opening of the o. One of these processes is longer than the others and is attached to the upper end of the ovary. [L, 332.]

OVIFEROUS, adj. Ov-i2f'e2r-u3s. Fr., *ovifère.* See OVIGEROUS.

OVIFICATION (Fr.), n. O-ve-fe-ka3-se-o2n2. From *ovum*, an egg, and *facere*, to make. See OVULATION.

OVIFORM, adj. Ov'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *oviformis* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form). Fr., *oviforme.* See OVOID.

OVIGERM, n. Ov'i2-ju5rm. From *ovum*, an egg, and *germen*, a germ. 1. See *Primitive* OVUM. 2. The rudiment of a primitive ovum ; a germ-epithelium cell in process of development into a primitive ovum in the embryo. [A, 5.]

OVIGEROUS, adj. Ov-i2j'e2r-u3s. Lat., *ovigerus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *ovigère.* Ger., *eiertragend, eierhervorbringend.* Egg-producing (said of that portion of the ovary which is the seat of the production of ovarian ova).

OVINATION, n. Ov-i2n-a'shu3n. From *ovis*, a sheep. The transmission of sheep-pox by inoculation. [D, 1.]

OVIPARITÉ (Fr.), n. O-ve-pa3-re-ta. See *Oviparous* GENERATION.

OVIPAROUS, adj. Ov-i2p'a2r-u3s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to bring forth. Ger., *eierlegend.* Producing eggs which are developed after their extrusion from the body. [L, 343.] Cf. VIVIPAROUS.

OVIPOSIT, OVIPOSITION, n's. Ov'i2-po2z-i2t, ov-i2-po-si2sh'u3n. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, to place. The act of depositing or laying eggs. [α, 48.]

OVIPOSITOR, n. Ov-i2-po2z'i2-to2r. Lat., *aculeus.* An organ, in some insects, by means of which the eggs are placed in a position suitable for their development. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

OVIS (Lat.), n. f. O(o2)'vi2s(wi2s). Gen., *ov'is.* The sheep ; a genus of hollow-horned ruminant mammals. [α, 48.]—**O. aries.** The domestic sheep. [α, 48.]

OVISAC, n. Ov'i2-sa2k. Lat., *ovisaccus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a bag). 1. See *Graafian* VESICLE. 2. The external sac in which certain of the invertebrates carry their eggs after their extrusion from the body. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

OVISM, n. Ov'i2zm. From *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *ovisme.* The doctrine that the ovum contains, in an undeveloped state, all the organs of the future individual. [α, 35.]

OVOGENOUS, adj. Ov-o2j'e2n-u3s. From *ovum*, an egg, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Pertaining to the development or production of ova. [J.]

OVOID, adj. Ov'oid. Lat., *ovoideus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *ovoïde.* Egg-shaped (said of solids having an oval or ovate longitudinal section) ; as a n., an o. body. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**Fœtal o.** Syn.: *fœtal ellipse, elliptical ball* [Hodge]. The o. mass into which the fœtus is molded by uterine contraction.

OVOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. O-vo(wo3)-le2m'ma3. The light-colored membrane inclosing the vitellus of the human ovum. [E. Haeckel (α, 32).]

OVO-TESTIS (Lat.), n. m. O"vo(wo3)-te2st'i2s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *testis*, a testicle. An organ made up of an ovary and

testis, found in the common toad and in many lower vertebrates and invertebrates. [J. B. Sutton, "Lond. Path. Soc. Rep.," 1885 (L).]

OVOVIVIPAROUS, adj. Ov-o-vi^{2}v-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Apparently a contracted form for *oviparo-viviparous* (from *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth). Producing live young from eggs hatched within the body. [α, 48.]

OVULAR, OVULARY, adj's. O^{2}v'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -a-ri^2. Lat., *ovularis* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovulaire*. Pertaining to an ovule or to an ovum. [J.]

OVULATE, adj. O^{2}v'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *ovulatus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *latum* [supine of *ferre*, to bear]). Fr., *ovulé*. Ger., *eiig*. Ovuliferous, containing ovules. [Gray, B, 123 (α, 35).]

OVULATION, n. O^{2}v-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *ovulum*, an ovule. Fr., *o., ponte*. Ger., *O.* The process of the maturation and rupture of an ovisac and the discharge of an ovule.

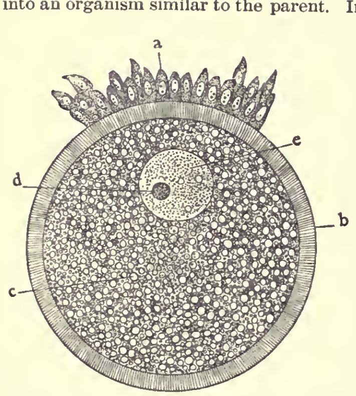
OVULE, n. O^{2}v'u^{2}l. Lat., *ovulum* (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *œuf primitif*. Ger., *Eichen, Eikeim*. 1. See *Ovarian* OVUM. 2. Of von Baer, see *Graafian* VESICLE. 3. That part of the pistil that contains the embryo-sac; one of the small bodies, situated usually on some part of the ovarian wall or on the ovarian axis, consisting of a nucleus (*nucellus*), with or without a stalk (*funiculus*), often with two integuments (see PRIMINE and SECUNDINE) attached to each other and to the nucellus at the base (*chalaza*) of the o., and forming at the apex a little opening (*micropyle*) for the reception of the pollen-tube. [B, 1, 123, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**O's of Naboth.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.

OVULIFEROUS, adj. Ov-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ovuliferus* (from *ovulum*, a little egg, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ovulifère*. See OVULATE.

OVULIST, n. O^{2}v'u^{2}l-i^{2}st. A believer in the theory that the ovum was the true animal germ and incased all future generations, and that the spermatozooids acted simply as an excitant. [L, 146.]

OVULUM (Lat.), n. n. O^2(o)'vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *ovum*, an egg. See OVULE and OVUM.—**O. Baerii, O. graafianum, O. Graafii.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Ovula Nabothi.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**O. stenonianum.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.

OVUM (Lat.), n. n. O'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). Gr., ᾠόν. Fr., *œuf*. Ger., *Ei, Keim*. It., *ovo, uovo*. Sp., *huevo*. 1. The large nucleated cell formed in the generative organs which is capable of development into an organism similar to the parent. In its young stage it is a typical cell, consisting of a mass of naked protoplasm containing a nucleus and a nucleolus. At a more advanced stage of development (*a*) an inclosing membrane or membranes (the vitelline membrane, the zona pellucida, and in some cases a shell), (*b*) the vitellus, (*c*) the nucleus (germinal vesicle), and (*d*) the nucleolus (germinal spot). The human o. is about ⅕ mm. in diameter, and, as with the ova of higher animals generally, is produced only by the female and must be fertilized by union with a spermatozooid before it is capable of developing into an organism like its parent. [J, 1, 30, 35.] See also EGG. 2. In botany, see OVULE, OOSPHERE, and OOSPORE. 3. See EMBRYO.—**Albor ovi, Albumen ovi, Albumor ovi.** White of egg. [A, 336.]—**Blighted o.** Fr., *œuf abortif dégénéré*. A fecundated o. of which the vitality has been destroyed by hæmorrhage into the chorion or the cavity of the amnion; it is usually aborted, but may develop into a fleshy mole. [Playfair (α, 34).]—**Apoplectic o.** An o. showing extravasation of blood between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa, or between the decidua vera and the uterine wall. It generally results in death of the o. and abortion. [Playfair (α, 34).]—**Compound o.** Ger., *zusammengesetztes Ei* [Kölliker]. An o. which does not correspond to a simple cell in structure, but has an additional element termed the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—**Female ova.** Embryonic cells in the female which ultimately develop into ova. [J, 55.] Cf. *Male ova* and *Germinal* CELL.—**Liquor ovi albus.** See ALBUMEN.—**Male ova.** Fr., *ovules mâles*. Embryonic cells found in the blind diverticula of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the rudiments of spermatozooids. [A, 15.] See also *Germinal* CELL.—**Meroblastic o.** An o. in which a comparatively large amount of food-yolk is present, so that only a portion of the o. is concerned in the direct formation of the embryo. [B.]—**Oleum e vitellis ovorum** (seu **e vitello ovi** [Fr. Cod.]), **Oleum ovorum.** See *Oil of* EGGS.—**Ovarian o.** Fr., *œuf ovarien* (ou *ovarique*, ou *primitif*), *ovule ovarien*. Ger., *Ovarialei*. The primitive o.; the o. while yet it remains within the Graafian vesicle. It consists essentially of the vitellus and the vitelline membrane.—**Ovi albumen, Ovi albumentum, Ovi albus liquor, Ovi candidum.** White of egg. [B, 59.]—**Ovi vitellus** [Br. Ph.]. See VITELLUS.—**Ova gallinacea** [Gr. Ph.], **O. gallinaceum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *œuf de poule* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *huevo del gallina* [Sp. Ph.]. Hens' eggs. [α, 38.]—**O. gemelliferum.** A twin o.; an o. containing two embryos.—**O. graafianum.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**O. hystericum.** See CLAVUS *hystericus*.—**O. sublimatorium.** See BOCIA.—**Ova zephyria.** Eggs not impregnated by the cock's tread. [L, 84 (α, 43).]—**Pellicula ovi.** Ger., *Eihäutchen*. The membrane lining the internal surface of the shell of hens' eggs; formerly used in calculus. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Permanent o.** A primitive o. developed into an o. capable of giving rise to an embryo. [Barnes (α, 34).]—**Primitive o., Primordial o.** Fr., *ovule primordial*. Ger., *Primordialei, Urei*. 1. Of Waldeyer (1870), one of the large clear cells in the germinal epithelium which usually collect into groups and sink into the ovarian stroma, where some become transformed into ova, others into pabulum for the ova, and still others into follicular epithelium. 2. Of Semper, one of the primitive sexual cells; so called because they give rise to the generative elements in either sex. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J); J, 1, 30.] 3. See *Ovarian o.*—**Putamen ovi.** Egg-shell. [B.]—**Simple o.** Ger., *einfache Ei*. An o. answering in its structure to a simple cell containing both the formative and the nutritive elements of the vitellus. [A, 8.] See also *Formative* VITELLUS and *Nutritive* VITELLUS.—**Testa ovi** (seu **ovorum**). Egg-shell. [B.]—**Testæ ovorum præparatæ.** Ger., *bereitete Eierschalen*. Egg-shells, especially shells of hens' eggs, powdered and freed from impurities by agitation with water. [B, 10.]



OVUM OF THE RABBIT, FROM A GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE $\frac{1}{10}$ OF AN INCH (2MM.) IN DIAMETER. (AFTER WALDEYER.)

a, epithelium of the ovum; *b*, zona pellucida, with radiating striations (vitelline membrane); *c*, germinal vesicle; *d*, germinal spot; *e*, vitellus.

OWATONNA MINERAL SPRINGS, n. O-a^3-to^{2}n'a^3. A place in Steele County, Minnesota, where there is a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium bicarbonates. [α, 14.]

OWEN'S LAKE, n. O'e^{2}nz. A lake in Inyo County, California, the waters of which are very rich in sodium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate. [Anderson (α, 14).]

OWOSSO SPRING, n. O-o^{2}s'o. A place in Shiawassee County, Michigan, where there is a saline, chalybeate, and alkaline spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

OXACETIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. See GLYCOLLIC *acid*.

OXALALDEHYDE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. Ger., *Oxalaldehyd*. The aldehyde of oxalic acid; glyoxal. [B, 3.]

OXALÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ὀξαλίς, sorrel, and αἷμα, blood. A condition due to an accumulation of oxalates in the blood. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

OXALAMIDE, OXALAMMON (Ger.), n's. O^{2}x-a^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d-(id), -a^{3}l-a^{3}m-mon'. See OXAMIDE.

OXALAMYLIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-a^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxalamylique*. An oily liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_4$, obtained by heating amylic alcohol mixed with an excess of oxalic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXALAN, n. O^{2}x'a^{2}l-a^{2}n. Fr., *oxalane*. Ger., *O.* Oxaluramide. [B.]

OXALANTIN, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-a^{2}n'ti^{2}n. Fr., *oxalantine*. Ger., *O.* A body, $C_6H_4N_4O_5 + H_2O$, obtained by boiling alloxanic acid in watery solution. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXALAS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}x'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is*. See OXALATE.—**O. cericus, O. cerosus venalis.** See CERIUM *oxalate*.—**O. ferrosus.** See under IRON *oxalate*.

OXALATE, n. O^{2}x'a^{2}l-at. Lat., *oxalas*. A salt of oxalic acid. [B, 4.]

OXALETHERIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-e^{2}th-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Acid ethyl oxalate. [B.]

OXALETHYLIN, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Also written *Oxalethyline*. Fr., *oxaléthyline*. Ger., *Oxaläthylin*. A basic derivative of diethyloxamide, $C_6H_{10}N_2 = (C_2H_5)_2C_2N_2$. It is a transparent oily liquid, of sp. gr. 0·982, and having a narcotic odor. It boils at about 213° C., burns with a bluish flame, and is soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform. It is poisonous, and acts as a powerful stimulant of the nervous apparatus of the heart, and also increases reflex excitability. [B, 3; B, 93 (α, 14); H. Schultz, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharmak.," xiii, p. 304; xvi, p. 256 (B).]

OXALHYDRIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-hid'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxalhydrique*. An old term for saccharic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXALHYDROXAMIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-hid-ro^{2}x-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxalhydroxamique*. Syn.: *hydroxyl oxamide*. A dibasic acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_4$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXALIC, adj. O^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *oxalicus* (from ὀξαλίς, sorrel). Fr., *oxalique*. Ger., *oxalisch*. Derived from or contained in a plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The o. (or succinic) series of organic acids includes acids of the constitution $C_nH_{2n-2}O_4$. [B, 2.]—**O. acid.** Lat., *acidum oxalicum*. Fr., *acide oxalique*. Ger., *Oxalsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_2H_2O_4 = CO(OH) - CO(OH)$, forming colorless prismatic crystals (or, if obtained by sublimation, acicular crystals), which are moderately soluble in cold water and alcohol, and very soluble in boiling water and alcohol. When freshly crystallized, it has probably the composition $C_2H_2O_4 + 2H_2O = C(OH)_3 - C(OH)_3$. It is found under the form of oxalates in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex* and in *Salsola salicornia*, in the cells of plants, and in the urine. It is obtained by the oxidation of sugar or of cellulose (saw-dust, etc.). It is caustic, and acts as a corrosive poison when swallowed. It has the strongest acid taste of any of the organic acids. It has been used, well diluted, in asthma, amenorrhœa, etc. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4; Poulet, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May, 14, 1886; "N. Y. Med.-Jour.," June 5, 1886, p. 650 (α, 50).]—**Volumetric solution of o. acid** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 630 grains of purified o.-acid crystals in about 6,666 grain measures of water, and diluting with water to 10,000 grain measures. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

OXALIDE (Fr.), n. Ox-a^3-led. See OXALIS.

OXALIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-al'idis*. Gr., ὀξαλίς, sorrel. Fr., *oxalide*. Ger., *Sauerklee*. Wood-sorrel; a genus of the *Geraniaceæ*. The *Oxalidaceæ* (Fr., *oxilidacées*) are

the oxalids, an order (Lindley) of the *Geraniales*, made in more recent systems (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe (*Oxalideæ;* Ger., *Oxalideen*) of the *Geraniaceæ*, including *Hypseocharis, O., Averrhoa*, and other genera in which the flowers are regular, the sepals imbricated, the glands wanting, the stigmas capitate, and the leaves compound. They are natives of hot and temperate regions. They contain usually an acid juice, and the roots of many species are esculent. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Herba oxalidis.** 1. The herb of *O. acetosella.* 2. The herb of *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. acetosella.** Fr., *oxalide acide* (ou *des bois*), *oseille à trois feuilles* (ou *des bois*), *surelle acide, trèfle aigre.* Ger., (*gemeiner*) *Sauerklee, Ampferklee, Kukuksklee, Kleesalzkraut, kleines Dreiblatt.* French (or common wood-) sorrel, cuckoo-bread (or -sorrel), gawk-meat, hallelujah; a small acaulescent herb growing in shady places in northern Asia, Europe, and North America. It has a pleasant acid taste, and contains potassium binoxalate, which is sometimes obtained from it and sold in the shops as salt of sorrel. The herb, *herba acetosellæ* (seu *oxalidis*, seu *lujulæ*, seu *allelujæ*, seu *trifolii acetosi*, seu *oxytriphylli*, seu *panis cuculi*, seu *trifolii minoris*), and the expressed juice were formerly used as refrigerants. An infusion or a whey prepared by boiling the herb in milk forms an agreeable beverage in febrile and inflammatory diseases. The plant, fresh and uncooked, is recommended in scurvy. The expressed inspissated juice, formed into a paste, has been used as a caustic in epithelioma. [B, 5, 19, 180, 185 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 214 (α, 50).]—**O. anthelminthica.** The *tschokko* or *habbi-tschogo* of Abyssinia, where it is employed as a tænifuge. [B, 104, 121 (α, 35).]—**O. caprina, O. cernua.** Fr., *oxalide penchée.* Goat's-foot; a bulbous species found in southern Africa, where it is used as a source of salt of sorrel. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. compressa.** Fr., *oxalide comprimée.* A Cape of Good Hope species, containing a larger proportion of potassium binoxalate than *O. acetosella.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. conorrhiza.** A species used in Paraguay and Chile in ardent and bilious fevers. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. cordata.** Fr., *oxalide en cœur.* A small undershrub of Brazil, where it is used as a refrigerant in malignant fevers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. corniculata.** Fr., *oxalide corniculée, pied de pigeon.* Ger., *gehörnter Sauerklee.* Hind., *amrool.* The procumbent yellow-flowered wood-sorrel; a species of Europe, Asia, and North America, by Wood considered a variety of *O. stricta.* It has about the same properties as *O. acetosella*, and in the East Indies the leaves, stalks, and flowers are used as refrigerants, especially in dysentery, and the juice, which contains salts of oxalic acid, is applied externally to remove warts. [B, 34, 172, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. crassicaulis, O. crenata.** Ger., *gekerbtblumiger Sauerklee.* Fr., *oxalide crénelee.* One of the species known as *oca*, indigenous to Mexico, Colombia, and Peru. It yields an edible tuberous root, and the juice of the leaves is said to be used in hæmorrhages, catarrh, and gonorrhœa. [B, 5, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**O. dodecandra.** Fr., *oxalide à douze étamines.* A native of Peru, where the leaves are used in malignant fevers. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. frutescens.** Fr., *oxalide arbrisseau* (ou *en arbre*). An undershrub of the Antilles, where it is used in ardent and bilious fevers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. fulva.** Fr., *oxalide fauve.* A Brazilian species with extremely acid leaves, which are used in malignant fevers. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**O. pratensis.** The *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. repens.** Fr., *oxalide rampante.* A species found in Ceylon, Madagascar, southern Africa, and Brazil. It is used as a refrigerant. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. stricta.** Ger., *steifer Sauerklee.* Upright yellow-flowered wood-sorrel; a caulescent species growing in Europe and America, employed like *O. acetosella.* [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. tuberosa.** Fr., *oxalide tubéreuse.* Tuberous-rooted wood-sorrel; one of the species called *oca* in South America. It is found in Bolivia and Chile, where the roots are eaten cooked. The leaves yield salt of sorrel. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**O. violacea.** Fr., *oxalide violette.* Violet wood-sorrel; a species having violet-colored petals. It has the same properties as *O. acetosella.* In Mexico the fleshy tuberous roots are eaten. [B, 5, 34, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**Radix et semen oxalidis.** The root and seed of *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

OXALIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Potassium binoxalate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

OXALME (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'me(ma). Gen., *-al'mes.* Gr., ὀξάλμη (from ὄξος, vinegar). Fr., o. A mixture of vinegar and salt. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 84 (α, 43).]

OXALMETHYLIN, n. O^{2}x''a^{2}l-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Ger., *O.* A basic derivative of dimethyl-oxamide, $C_4H_8N_2 = (CH_3)_2C_2N_2$. It acts on the lower animals to increase reflex excitability. [H. Schultz and J. N. Mayer, "Arch. f. experiment. Pathol.," xvi, p. 256 (B).]

OXALOANTIMONIATE, n. O^{2}x''a^{2}l-o-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo'ni^2-at. A compound of a base with both oxalic acid and antimonic acid. [B.] See POTASSIUM *o.*

OXALONITRIL, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-o-nit'ri^{2}l. Fr., *oxalonitrile.* Free cyanogen, C_2N_2; so called because it may be regarded as a nitrogen derivative of the oxalic-acid radicle $\langle{C\equiv N \atop C\equiv N}$. [B, 3.]

OXALOPTYSE (Ger.), n. Ox-a^{3}l-op-tu^{6}z'e^2. From ὀξαλίς, sorrel, and πτύειν, to spit. The excretion of oxalic acid in the saliva. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

OXALOVINIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-o-vi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Acid ethyl oxalate. [B.]

OXALPROPYLIN, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-prop'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Ger., *O.* A basic derivative of dipropyl-oxamide, $C_8H_{14}N_2 = (C_3H_7)_2.C_2N_2$. It increases reflex irritability in the lower animals. [H. Schultz and J. N. Mayer, "Arch. f. experiment. Pathol.," xvi, p. 256 (B).]

OXALURAMIDE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-u^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., o. Ger., *Oxaluramid.* A white crystalline powder, $C_3H_5N_3O_3 = NH_2 - CO - NH.CO.CO.NH_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXALURANILIDE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-u^{2}r-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., o. A substance, $C_9H_9N_3O_3$, forming a white crystalline powder. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXALURIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. From ὀξαλίς, sorrel, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *oxalurie.* Ger., *Oxalurie, Sauerharnen.* A condition characterized by an excessive excretion of calcium oxalate in the urine; the so-called uric-acid diathesis, characterized by dyspepsia and various nervous derangements. [D, 1.]

OXALURIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}l-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxalurique.* Ger., *Oxalursäure.* A whitish crystalline powder, $C_3H_4N_2O_4 = NH_2 : CO : NH.CO.CO.OH$, having the properties of a monobasic acid. It is soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 4; B, 270 (α, 38).]

OXALYL, n. O^{2}x'a^{2}l-i^{2}l. Fr., *oxalyle.* Ger., *O.* The radicle of oxalic acid, $(C_2O_2)''$. [B; B, 93.]—**O. diamide.** Ger., *O'diamid.* Oxamide. [B.]—**O. urea.** Fr., *o'urée.* Ger., *O'harnstoff.* See PARABANIC ACID.

OXAMATE, n. O^{2}x'a^{2}m-at. A salt of oxamic acid. [B.]

OXAMELANILE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}m-e^{2}l'a^{2}n-i^{2}l. The compound $C_{15}H_{11}N_3O_2$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXAMETHANE, n. O^{2}x-a^3-me^{2}th'an. Ger., *Oxamäthan.* A crystalline substance, $CO(NH_2)CO_2(C_2H_5)$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

OXAMIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxamique.* Ger., *Oxaminsäure.* A fine crystalline powder, $CO(NH_2)CO.OH = C_2H_3O_3N$, acting as a monobasic acid. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38); B, 4.]

OXAMIDE, n. O^{2}x'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *o.* Ger., *Oxamid.* Syn.: *oxalyl diamide.* A diamide of oxalic acid; a body having the composition $CO(NH_2) - CO(NH_2) = C_2O_2N_2H_4$. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38); B, 4.]

OXANILAMIDE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Syn.: *monophenyloxamide.* The compound $C_8H_8N_2O_2(=NH(C_6H_5)C_2O_2.NH_2$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXANILIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxanilique.* Ger., *Oxanilsäure.* Syn.: *phenyloxamic acid.* A substance, $NH(C_6H_5)C_2O_2.OH = C_8H_7NO_3$, crystallizing from boiling water as satin-like needles containing a molecule of water, from benzene as long shining needles melting at 150° C. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXANILIDE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., o. Ger., *Oxanilid.* Syn.: *diphenyloxamide.* A substance, $C_2O_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2 = C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$, crystallizing from benzene as shining white laminæ. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

OXANILINE (Fr.), n. Ox-a^3-ne-len. See PHENOL.

OXANTHRACENE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}n'thra^3-sen. Fr., *oxanthracène.* A compound, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, obtained by treating anthracene with hot nitric acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXATOLUIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-a^3-to^{2}l-u^2'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxatoluïque* (ou *oxatolylique*). A decomposition product, $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$, of vulpic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXATYL, n. O^{2}x'a^{2}t-i^{2}l. A radicle, CO.OH, characteristic of the series of organic acids. [B.]

OXAZOTATE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}z'o-tat. Fr., o. An old name for a nitrate. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXAZOTIC, adj. O^{2}x-a^{2}z-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *oxazoticus.* Fr., *oxazotique.* An old term for nitric. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXAZOTITE, n. O^{2}x-a^{2}z'o-tit. Fr., o. An old name for a nitrite. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀξέλαιον (from ὄξος, vinegar, and ἔλαιον, oil). Fr., *oxéléon.* A mixture of oil and vinegar. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

OXÉOLAT (Fr.), n. Ox-a-o-la^3. A medicinal vinegar prepared by distillation. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**O. simple.** Distilled vinegar. [B.]

OXÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. O^{2}x-a-o-la. See ACÉTOLÉ.

OXERONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀξηρός, of vinegar, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *oxéronosos.* Ger., *säuerliche Krankheit.* Of Steinheim, a disease caused by an accumulation of acid in the system or in which there is an excessive formation of acid. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

OXETHYL, n. O^{2}x-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *oxéthyle.* Ger., *Oxäthyl.* The equivalent radicle, C_2H_5O —, entering into the composition of the compound ethyl ethers. [B.]

OXHYDRYL, n. O^{2}x-hid'ri^{2}l. Fr., *oxhydryle.* See HYDROXYL.

OXIBASIC, adj. O^{2}x-i^2-ba'si^{2}k. Lat., *oxibasicus.* Fr., *oxibasique.* Of salts, having an oxide as a base. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXIDATED, adj. O^{2}x'i^{2}d-at-e^{2}d. See OXIDIZED.

OXIDATION, n. O^{2}x-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., o., *oxydation.* Ger., *Oxydation, Oxydirung.* It., *ossidazione.* Sp., *oxidación.* 1. The act of combining with oxygen. 2. The process by which this combination is effected. [B.]

OXIDE, n. O^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *oxidum.* Fr., *oxyde.* Ger., *Oxyd.* It., *ossido.* Sp., *óxido.* A compound of a metal, or of a compound radicle, with oxygen; in the latter case called an ether. According as one or more atoms of oxygen enter into the compound, the latter is designated as a *monoxide* (or *protoxide*), a *dioxide* (*deutoxide*, or *binoxide*), a *trioxide*, a *tetroxide*, a *pentoxide*, etc. [B.]—**Acid-forming o., Acid o.** An oxide which, combined with water, produces an acid; an anhydride. [B, 3.]—**Basic o.** An o. containing a relatively small amount of oxygen and possessed of basic properties. The basic o's combine with water to form hydroxides which are often strongly alkaline. They usually contain less oxygen than the acid o's. [B.]—**Hydrated o.** See HYDROXIDE.—**Indifferent o., Neutral o.** An o. composed of two other o's, which does not combine with water to form either an

acid or a base. [B, 9.]—**Primary o.** See Hydrate.—**Saline o.** See *Neutral o.*

OXIDIZED, adj. O[2]x'i[2]d-izd. Lat., *oxydatus.* Fr., *oxydé.* Ger., *oxidirt.* Combined with or containing oxygen. [B.]

OXIDULATED, adj. O[2]x-i[2]d'u[2]l-at-e[2]d. See Oxydulated.

OXIDUM (Lat.), n. n. O[2]x'i[2]d-u[3]m(u[4]m). See Oxide.—**Emplastrum oxidi plumbici** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* plumbi.—**O. calcicum** [Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See under *Quick*-lime.—**O. ferroso-ferricum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Magnetic* iron *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyricum** [Swed. Ph. (1st def.), Finn. Ph. (2d def.)]. 1. See *Red* Mercury *oxide.* 2. See *Yellow* mercury *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyricum præcipitatum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Yellow* mercury *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyrosum** [Finn. Ph.]. See Mercury *and ammonium nitrate.*—**O. nigrum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See Manganese *dioxide.*—**O. plumbicum** (**præparatum** [Finn. Ph.]). See Lead *monoxide.*—**O. zincicum** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (**crudum** [Finn. Ph.]). See Zinc *oxide.*—**Pomatum cum oxido hydrargyrico ex López.** Sp., *intenciones de López* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 6 parts each of mercury binoxide and red lead oxide, thoroughly triturated, with 100 of hog's lard. [A, 447 (*a*, 38).]

OXIMIDE, n. O[2]x'i[2]m-i[2]d(id). An imide consisting of ammonia in which oxygen replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen, H — N : O. In composition it acts as a bivalent radicle, = NOH. [B.]

OXINDOL, n. O[2]x-i[2]nd'o[2]l. Orthoamidophenylacetic anhydride. A substance, $C_6H_4\langle{CH_2 \atop NH}\rangle CO = C_8H_7NO$, crystallizing from hot water as long colorless needles or feathery groups melting at 120° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

OXISALT, n. O[2]x'i[2]-sa[4]lt. Fr., *oxisel.* See *Basic* salt.

OXODES (Lat.), **OXOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. O[2]x-od'ez(as), -o(o[2])-i[2]d(ed)'ez(as). From ὄξος, vinegar, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *oxoïde.* Ger., *essigähnlich.* Resembling vinegar. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

OXONIC ACID, n. O[2]x-o[2]n'i[2]k. Ger., *Oxonsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5N_3O_4$, formed, along with uroxanic acid, by the oxidation of uric acid. It is known only through its salts, the oxonates. [B, 3.]

OXOS (Lat.), n. m. O[2]x'o[2]s. Gr., ὄξος. Vinegar. [L, 94 (*a*, 43).]

OXURIC ACID, n. O[2]x-u[2]r'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxurique* (ou *urique suroxigéné*). Alloxanic acid, especially one of its impure varieties. [A, 1 ; B.]

OXYACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-a[2]k(a[3]k)-a[2]nth(a[3]nth)'-a[3]. Gr., ὀξυάκανθα (from ὀξύς, sharp, and ἄκανθα, a thorn). 1. Of the ancients, the *Berberis vulgaris* and (of Theophrastus and Dioscorides) the *Mespilus pyracantha.* 2. The *Mespilus o.* [B, 19, 115, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]

OXYACANTHINE, n. O[2]x-l[2]-a[2]k-a[2]nth-en. Fr., *o.*, *vinétine.* Ger., *Oxyacanthin*, *Berbin.* 1. An alkaloid of the probable formula $C_{32}H_{46}N_2O_{11}$, found in barberry bark and root. [B, 4, 5 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of Leroy, see Cratægin.

OXYACETAL, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]s'e[2]t-a[2]l. Syn.: *hydrate diethylate of ethenyl, glycol acetal.* A liquid of agreeable odor, $C_6H_{14}O_2O = C_2H_3.OH.(OC_2H_5)_2$. [B, 4.]

OXYACETIC ACID. n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]s-et(e[2]t)'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxyacétique.* Ger., *Oxyessigsäure.* Glycollic acid. [B.]

OXYACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]s'i[2]d. See under Acid.

OXYACUSIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-a[2]k(a[3]k)-u[2](u)'si[2]s. Gen., *-us'eos* (*-is*). From ὀξύς, sharp, and ἄκουσις, a hearing. See Hyperacusis.

OXYADENOUS, adj. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]d'e[2]n-u[3]s. From ὀξύς, sharp, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *oxyadène.* Ger., *scharfdrüsig.* Having sharp-pointed (or stinging) glands. [*a*, 35.]

OXYADIPIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]d-i[2]p'i[2]k. Hydroxyadipic acid. [B.] For various other acids, etc., designated by terms in *Oxy-*, see the corresponding terms in *Hydroxy-*.

OXYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-e[2]s(a[3]-e[2]s)-the(tha)'-zi[2](si[2])-a[3]. From ὀξύς, sharp, and αἴσθησις, sensation. See Acroæsthesia.

OXYALDEHYDE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]l'de-hid. Ger., *Oxyaldehyd.* An oxide of acetic aldehyde, $CH_2(OH).CHO = C_2H_4O_2$. [B, 4.]

OXYALIZARINE (Fr.), n. Ox-e-a[3]-le-za[3]-ren. See Purpurin.

OXYAMMONIA, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]m-mon'i[2]-a[3]. See Hydroxylamine.

OXYAMYGDALIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]m-i[2]g-da[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxyamygdalique.* A substance, $C_8H_8O_4$, found in urine as a result of acute atrophy of the liver. It occurs in crystalline needles of silky lustre, very flexible, fusible at 162° C., and soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OXYANTHRACENE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]n'thra[3]-sen. See under Anthraphenol.

OXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-a[2]n-thra[3]-kwi[2]n'on. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Oxyanthrachinon.* A hydroxyl compound of anthraquinone, having in general the formula $C_{14}H_{8-n}(OH)_nO_2$. There are a great many o's, variously designated, according to the number of molecules of hydroxyl entering into their composition, as *mono's*, *dio's*, *trio's*, *tetrao's*, and *hexo's.* When used without qualification, the term o. is applied to one of the isomeric varieties of *mono'*, which crystallizes in the form of yellow needles, subliming, without melting, at a temperature above 285° C. [B, 2.] See also Hydroxyanthraquinone.

OXYAPHE (Lat.), **OXYAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. O[2]x-i(u[6])'a[2]f-(a[3]f)-e(a), -i(u[6])-a[2]f(a[3]f)'i[2]-a[3]. Gen., *-y'aphes*, *-yaph'iæ.* From ὀξύς, keen, and ἁφή, a touching. Fr., *oxyaphie.* See Hyperaphia.

OXYARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i(u[6])-a[3]rt-e[2]r(ar)-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ὀξύς, sharp, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Fr., *oxyartérite.* Acute arteritis. Many similar words with the prefix *oxy-* are used to indicate an acute type of the disease specified.

OXYBAPHION (Lat.), **OXYBAPHIUM** (Lat.), **OXYBAPHON** (Lat.), n's n. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-ba[2]f(ba[3]f)'i[2]-o[2]n, -u[3]m(u[4]m), -i[2]b(u[6]b)'-a[2]f(a[3]f)-o[2]n. Gr., ὀξυβάφιον, ὀξύβαφον (from ὄξος, vinegar, and βαφή, a dipping). Fr., *acetabule.* 1. A shallow vessel for soaking bandages, etc., in vinegar. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Acetabulum (3d def.).

OXYBAPHUS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2]b(u[6]b)'a[2]f(a[3]f)-u[3]s(u[4]s). From ὀξύβαφον, a shallow earthen vessel. Fr., *oxybaphe.* Umbrellawort ; a genus of herbs, of the *Nyctaginaceæ*, found in America and India. The roots are said to be purgative. [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 35).]

OXYBASE, n. O[2]x'i[2]-bas. A basic oxide. [B, 28, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OXYBENZOIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-be[2]nz-o'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxybenzoique.* Ger., *Oxybenzoësäure.* Hydroxybenzoic acid. Ortho-o. a. is salicylic acid. [B.]

OXYBENZOL ALCOHOL, n. O[2]x-i[2]-be[2]nz'o[2]l a[2]l'ko-ho[2]l. See Hydroxybenzyl alcohol.

OXYBLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-ble[2]ps'i[2]-a[3]. From ὀξύς, keen, and βλέψις, sight. Fr., *oxyblepsie.* See Oxyopia.

OXYBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-bol(bo[2]l)'i[2]-a[3]. From ὀξύς, rapid, and βολή, a throw. Fr., *oxybolie.* The premature emission of semen. [E.]

OXYBROMIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-brom'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxybromique.* Ger., *Oxybromsäure.* Of Kämmerer, hypobromous acid. [B, 2.]

OXYBROMIDE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-brom'i[2]d(id). Fr., *oxybromure.* Ger., *Oxybromür.* A compound containing both oxygen and bromine united to another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

OXYBROMOCHLORIDE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-brom-o-klor'i[2]d(id). A compound of oxygen, bromine, and chlorine with the same radicle. [B]

OXYBUTYL ALCOHOL, n. O[2]x-i[2]-bu[2]t'i[2]l. Ger., *Oxybutylalkohol.* A diatomic alcohol, $C_4H_{10}O_2$, conceived to be derived from butyl alcohol by the addition of an atom of oxygen. Three isomeric varieties of this formula are known: (1) *α-o. a.*, $C_4H_8(OH)_2 = CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_2(OH)$, also called *α-butene glycol* (see Butene *glycol*) ; (2) *β-o. a.*, *β-butene glycol*, $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_2(OH)$; (3) *isobutylene glycol*, *α-oxyisobutyl alcohol*, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2(OH)$. [B.]

OXYBUTYLIC, adj. O[2]x-i[2]-bu[2]-ti[2]l'i[2]k. Butylic with an additional atom of oxygen. [B.]

OXYBUTYRALDEHYDE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-bu[2]t-i[2]r-a[2]l'de[2]-hid. See Aldol.

OXYCAMPHORONIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-ka[2]m-fo[2]r-o[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxy-camphoronique.* Ger., *Oxycamphoronsäure.* A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_{12}O_6$. [B, 2.]

OXYCANNABIN, n. O[2]x-i[2]-ka[2]n'a[2]b-i[2]n. Fr., *oxycannabine.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{20}N_2O_7$, obtained by treating cannabin with nitric acid and crystallizing from methyl alcohol in large yellowish prisms. [B, 5, 81 (*a*, 38) ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OXYCEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])'sed(ke[2]d)ru[3]s(ru[4]s). Gr., ὀξύκεδρος (from ὀξύς, sharp, and κέδρος, cedar). 1. Of the ancients, the *Juniperus o.* 2. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Juniperus.* [B, 115, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Baccæ** (seu **grana**, seu **semen**) **oxycedri.** Juniper-berries. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

OXYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-se[2]f(ke[2]f)-al(a[3]l)'i[2]-a[3]. From ὀξύς, sharp, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *oxy-céphalie.* Ger., *Oxykephalie.* The state of having the head long, with a high vertical index and a narrow transverse diameter. ["Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1891, p. 561 (*a*, 34).]

OXYCHLORIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-klor'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxychlorique.* Ger., *Oxychlorsäure.* 1. Of Kämmerer, hypochlorous acid. [B, 2 ; B, 93.] 2. Perchloric acid.

OXYCHLORIDE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-klor'i[2]d(id). Fr., *oxychlorure.* Ger., *Oxychlorür.* Syn.: *acichloride, basic chloride.* A compound of an element or radicle with both oxygen and chlorine. [B.]

OXYCINCHONINE, n. O[2]x-i[2]-si[2]n[2]'kon-en. Fr., o. Ger., *Oxycinchonin.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, isomeric with quinine. [B, 4 (*a*, 38) ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OXYCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-si[2]n(ken)-e(a)'si[2]s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). See Acrocinesis.

OXYCOCCOS (Lat.), **OXYCOCCUS** (Lat.), n's m. O[2]x-i[2](u[6])-ko[2]k'ko[2]s, -ku[3]s(ku[4]s). From ὀξύς, sharp, and κόκκος, a grain. Ger., *Moosbeere.* 1. The *Vaccinium o.* 2. A genus of ericaceous plants separated from *Vaccinium*, sometimes made a section of that genus. [B, 215 ; B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Baccæ oxycocci.** Cranberries (fruit of *Vaccinium o.*). [B, 119.]—**Rob (vaccinii) oxycocci.** Fr., *rob de canneberge de marais.* Ger., *eingekochter Moosbeerensaft.* A preparation made by boiling cranberry-juice with one fourth of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [Russ. Ph., 1803 (B, 119).]

OXYCOMENIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-ko[2]m-e[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxycoménique.* Ger., *Oxykomensäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_5HO_2(OH)_2CO.OH = C_6H_4O_6$. [B, 3.]

OXYCOPAIVIC ACID, n. O[2]x-i[2]-ko-pa[3]-ev'i[2]k. Fr., *acide oxycopahivique* (ou *oxycopahuvique*). Ger., *Oxycopaivasäure.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{28}O_3$, found in the deposit of Pará copaiba balsam. It forms colorless rhombic prisms, fusible at 120° C., freely soluble in ether, less soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

OXYCOTOIN, n. O[2]x-i[2]-ko'to-i[2]n. Cotoin in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

OXYCRATUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)'ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὀξύς, sharp, and κρατεῖν, to mix. Ger., *Oxycrat.* A preparation made by mixing 64 grammes of vinegar with 1 litre of water, or 1 part of acetic acid with 12 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

OXYCROCEUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-kros(kro^{2}k)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὄξος, vinegar, and κρόκος, saffron. Containing vinegar and saffron. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OXYCROCONIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-kro-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxycroconique.* Ger., *Oxykrokonsäure.* A yellowish gummy substance, $C_5H_8O_9$, acting as a tribasic acid. [B, 3.]

OXYCUMIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-ku^2'mi^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxy-cuminique.* Ger., *Oxycuminsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4C_3H_6$-(OH).CO.OH = $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$, isomeric and perhaps identical with phloretic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYCYMENE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-si'men. See CARVACROL.

OXYD (Ger.), n. Ox-u^{6}d'. See OXIDE.—**Blaseno'.** See CYSTINE.

OXYDABLE (Fr.), adj. Ox-e-da^3-bl'. Oxidizable. [B.]

OXYDATUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Oxidized; with the name of a base, that one of two oxides which contains the more oxygen; with the name of a base coupled with an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the more oxygen (and hence relatively less of the basic element). [B.]

OXYDE, n. O^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). See OXIDE.—**Antimoniate d'o. antimonique** (Fr.). Of Berzelius, antimony tetroxide. [B.]—**O. antimonique** (Fr.). Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**O. arsénical blanc** (Fr.). Arsenic trioxide. [B, 119.]—**O. azoteux** (Fr.). Nitrous oxide. [B.]—**O. azotique** (Fr.). Nitric oxide. [B.]—**O. caséeux** (Fr.). Of Proust (1818), leucine; so called because first obtained from decomposing cheese. [B, 3.]—**O. hydraté** (Fr.). See HYDROXIDE.—**O. mercureux** (Fr.). See *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See MERCURY *binoxide.*—**O. mercurique jaune** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. mercurique rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. nitreux** (Fr.). Nitrous oxide; nitrogen monoxide. [B.]—**O. nitrique** (Fr.). Nitric oxide. [B.]

OXYDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ox-e-da. See OXIDIZED.

OXYDERCES (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)'sez(kas). Gr., ὀξυδέρκης (from ὀξύς, keen, and δέρκεσθαι, to see clearly). 1. Keen-sighted. 2. Promoting keenness of vision; as a n. in the n. pl., *oxydercea,* remedies for strengthening the sight. L, 50 (α, 48).]

OXYDERCIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *oxydercie.* Keenness of sight. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OXYDIMORPHINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-di-mo^{2}rf'en. Fr., o. A crystalline and very stable base, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$ (formerly thought to have the composition $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$, or that of oxymorphine), occurring as a pearly powder made up of very fine needles. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYDIPHENYL, n. O^{2}x-i^2-di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. Diphenol. [B, 2.]

OXYDIPHENYLDISULPHONIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-di-fe^{2}n''-i^{2}l-di-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_7(SO_2OH)_2OH$. [B.]

OXYDIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_8(SO_2OH)OH$. [B, 2.]

OXYDOID, adj. O^{2}x'i^{2}d-oid. Lat., *oxydoides* (from *oxydum,* an oxide). Fr., *oxydoïde.* Ger., *oxydähnlich.* Resembling an oxide; as a n., an oxide which is neither basic nor acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXYDORCICUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-o^{2}rs(o^{2}rk)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ὀξυδορκικός. Fr., *oxydorcique.* See OXYDERCES.

OXYDO-SULFURE (Fr.), n. Ox-e-do-su^{6}l-fu^{6}r. An oxysulphide. [B, 92.]

OXYDSALZ (Ger.), n. Ox-u^{6}d'za^{3}lts. See *Basic* SALT.

OXYDULATED, adj. O^{2}x-i^{2}d'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *oxydulatus.* Fr., *oxydulé.* Ger., *oxydulirt.* Slightly oxidized. [L, 56 (α, 43).]

OXYDULATUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^2)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Oxydulated; with the name of a base, that one of two oxides which contains the less oxygen; with the name of a base and an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the less oxygen (and hence relatively more of the base). [B.]

OXYDULUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Oxydul.* That one of two oxides of an element or basic substance which contains relatively the less oxygen. [α, 38.]—**O. cupricum.** See *Squama* ÆRIS (under Æs).

OXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x'i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OXIDE.—**Emplastrum cum oxydo ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**Emplastrum oxydi plumbici** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Glyceritum cum oxydo zincico** [Fr. Cod.]. Glycerite of oxide of zinc. [B.]—**O. auricum.** Gold oxide. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. calcicum** [Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (**crudum** [Netherl. Ph.]). Calcium oxide; quicklime. [B, 95, 119.]—**O. calcicum aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.]. Lime-water. [B.]—**O. carbonicum.** Carbon monoxide. [B.]—**O. cupricum.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and Netherl. Ph., copper monoxide. 2. Of some of the old pharmacopœias, copper dioxide. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. ferricum crystallisatum nativum.** Hæmatite. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**O. ferricum (igne paratum** [Fr. Cod.]). Iron sesquioxide. [B.]—**O. ferroso-ferricum.** See *Magnetic* IRON *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyricum** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., mercury binoxide. 2. Of the Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.'s, see *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyricum præcipitatum.** Yellow mercury oxide. [α, 38.]—**O. hydrargyricum via humida paratum** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyricum via sicca paratum** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. hydrargyrosum.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate* and *Black* MERCURY *oxide.*—**O. magnesicum** [Netherl. Ph.] (**leve** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). The magnesia of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**O. magnesicum ponderosum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See MAGNESIA *ponderosa.*—**O. manganicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Manganese dioxide. [B.]—**O. plumbicum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See LEAD *monoxide.*—**O. plumbicum fusum** [Fr. Cod.]. Litharge. [B.]—**O. plumbicum rubrum** [Fr. Cod.]. Red lead oxide. [B.]—**O. plumbicum semivitreum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See LEAD *monoxide.*—**O. potassicum.** Potassium hydroxide. [B.]—**O. stibicum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**O. stibiosum.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**O. zincicum** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (**venale** [Dan. Ph.]). Zinc oxide. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pomatum cum oxydo hydrargyrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.* [B.]—**Pulvis oxydi plumbici fusi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* LITHARGE.—**Solutio oxydi calcici.** Lime-water. [B.]—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyrici** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyrici nitrati.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*

OXYECOIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}k(ak)-oi'a^3. From ὀξύς, keen, and ἀκοή, the sense of hearing. Fr., *oxyécoïe.* See HYPERACUSIS.

OXYETHER, n. O^{2}x-i^2-e''thu^{6}r. Ger., *Oxyäther.* See under ETHER.

OXYETHYLACETIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'-i^{2}k. Ethylglycollic acid. [B.]

OXYETHYLAMINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. A base of the composition $C_2H_4{<}^{NH_2}_{OH}$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

OXYETHYLIDENESUCCINAMIC ACID, OXYETHYLIDENESUCCINIC ACID, n's. O^{2}x-i^2-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-en-su^{3}k-si^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k, -si^{2}n'i^{2}k. See METHYL*tartronic acid.*

OXYETHYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Isethionic acid. [B.]

OXYFLUORIDE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). A compound of oxygen and fluorine with the same element or radicle. [B.]

OXYFORMOBENZOILIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-fo^{2}rm''o-be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_8H_6(OH)_2O_2$, found in persons suffering from acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [L, 88 (α, 50).]

OXYGALA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Gen., *-act'os* (*-act'is*). Gr., ὀξύγαλα (from ὀξύς, acid, and γάλα, milk). Fr., *oxygale.* Sour milk. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

OXYGARUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὀξύγαρον (from ὄξος, vinegar, and γάρον, garum). Fr., *o.* A mixture of garum and vinegar. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

OXYGEN, n. O^{2}x'i^2-je^{2}n. Lat., *oxygenium* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (from ὀξύς, acid, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *oxygène.* Ger., *Sauerstoff.* A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1774, and termed by him *dephlogisticated air,* its present name being given to it by Lavoisier in 1778. It is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas, of a sp. gr. of 1·1056 as compared with that of air, and soluble in water, which takes up about 4 per cent. of it by volume. Under the combined influence of a very low temperature (—130° C.) and great pressure (475 atmospheres, or about 3½ tons to the square inch) o. is liquefied. Under certain conditions it is converted into ozone. It occurs in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms more than one fifth by weight. Combined with hydrogen it forms water, and combined with silicon and the metals it forms from 40 to 50 per cent. of the portion of the earth's crust which is accessible to observation. In combination, o. acts as a bivalent radicle. It unites directly with all the elements except fluorine, and also directly with some organic radicles, forming the class of compounds called *oxides* and *simple ethers.* Combined with hydrogen, it unites with many elementary bodies and compound radicles to form (1) the *oxyacids,* comprising the great majority of all mineral and organic acids, and (2) the *hydrates* or *hydroxides* and *alcohols.* It is also a component of the derivatives of these two groups of compounds, called, respectively, (1) the *oxysalts* and *compound ethers,* and (2) the *aldehydes* and *ketones.* It further enters into combination with very many more complex organic radicles, forming an essential constituent of nearly all of the animal and many of the vegetable organic compounds. The act of combination of o. with another body is called oxidation. It takes place continually in living tissues, and is essential to the maintenance of tissue-metamorphosis. A free supply of o. is consequently necessary for the preservation of animal life, and this supply is maintained by the processes of respiration. O. is accordingly denominated a *supporter of respiration.* The process of oxidation is always associated with the evolution of heat, and the development and maintenance of animal heat are secured by the constant oxidation taking place in the tissues of the body. When oxidation takes place rapidly, the amount of heat suddenly developed is sufficient to cause a great elevation of temperature and the luminous phenomena constituting flame. The process is then called *combustion,* and o. is said to be a *supporter of combustion.* It is used therapeutically as a gas, or by drinking water saturated with o. It is very useful as an inhalation in bronchitis and pneumonia where there is deficient aeration in consequence of heart-distention, in resuscitating persons asphyxiated by coal gas, in chloroform or ether narcosis, and to relieve dyspnœa in phthisis and diabetic coma. The saturated water is used for gastric or intestinal indigestion, nausea, and gastric or neuralgic headache. Atomic weight, 15·96; symbol, O. [B, 3; α, 34.]—**Active o.** Ger., *aktiver Sauerstoff.* Nascent o.; an allotropic modification of o. containing only one atom in the molecule. It is formed by the action of a palladium plate saturated with hydrogen on ordinary o., and by the reduction or decomposition of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, and many other substances containing o. It can not be isolated. [E. Baumann, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," v, p. 244 (B).]—**Heavy o. ether.** A term erroneously applied to acetic aldehyde. [B, 46.]—**Light o. ether.** An old term for acetic aldehyde (*q. v.*).—**O. acid.** See under ACID.—**Polarized o.** Ozone. [B.]—**Respiratory o.** The o., loosely combined with hæmoglobin, which is available for respiration. [J.]

OXYGENATED, adj. O^{2}x'i^2-je^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *oxygéné*. Ger., *oxygenirt, sauerstoffig*. Supplied with oxygen (said of the blood in the lungs, gills, etc.). [J.]

OXYGENATION, n. O^{2}x-i^2-je^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *oxygénation*. Ger., *Oxygenirung*. The act or process of becoming or causing to become oxygenated. [J.] See ARTERIALIZATION.

OXYGENIC, adj. O^{2}x-i^2-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. From ὀξύς, acid, and γενής, producing. Ger., *oxygenisch*. Giving rise to acids. [B, 6.] See *O.* ELEMENT.

OXYGENIRUNG (Ger.), n. Ox-u^6-gan-er'un^2. See OXYGENATION.

OXYGENIUM [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-jen-(ge^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OXYGEN.

OXYGENIZED, adj. O^{2}x'i^2-je^{2}n-izd. See OXYGENATED.

OXYGEUSIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-gu^2'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὀξύς, keen, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. See HYPERGEUSIA.

OXYGLUTARIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-glu^2-ta^{2}r'i^{2}k. A crystalline acid, $C_3H_5(OH)(CO.OH)_2$, occurring in two isomeric forms, one melting at about 73° C., the other at 135° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

OXYGLYCY (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)'li^2(lu^6)-si^2(su^6). Gen., *-lic'eos*. Gr., ὀξυγλυκύ (from ὄξος, vinegar, and γλυκύς, sweet). Fr., *oxyglyque*. A variety of apomeli (*q. v.*). [A, 325 (α, 48).]

OXYGUANINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-gwa^{2}n'en. A substance obtained by treating a sodic solution of guanine with potassium permanganate. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYGUMMIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-gu^{3}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxygummique*. An acid, $C_4H_{10}O_{11}$, probably identical with oxalic acid. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYHALOID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-ha^{2}l'oid. A compound of an element or compound radicle with oxygen and a halogen. [B.]

OXYHEPTYLIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-he^{2}p-ti^{2}l'i^{2}k. See HYDROXY-ŒNANTHOIC *acid*.

OXYHIPPURIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-hi^{2}p-pu^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxyhippurique*. An acid, $C_9H_9NO_4 = C_9H_8(OH)NO_3$, obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of diazohippuric acid sulphate. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYHYDRATE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-hid'rat. A compound containing both oxygen and hydroxyl. [B. 4.]

OXYHYDROGEN, adj. O^{2}x-i^2-hid'ro-je^{2}n. Pertaining to or consisting of a gaseous combination of oxygen and hydrogen. [α. 38. 48.] See *O.* BLOW-PIPE.

OXYHYDROMETHYL-CHINOLIN (Ger.), n. Ox-u^6-hu^{6}d-ro-ma-tel'ken-o-len. Kairine M. [α, 38.]

OXYHYDROPARACOUMARIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^{2}hid-ro-pa^{2}r-a^3-ku-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. Ger., *Oxyhydroparacumarsäure*. An acid having the constitution, $C_9HLC_9H_{10}O_4$, of hydroparacoumaric acid with the addition of an atom of oxygen. It appears to be one of the products of the metamorphosis of tyrosine in the animal organism. [E. Baumann, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vi, 324 (B).]

OXYHYPOGÆIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-hip-o-je'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxyhypogéique*. A white substance, $C_{16}H_{30}O_3$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYIGASURINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-i^{2}g-a^{2}s-u^2'ren. A substance formed by the action of potassium nitrite on igasurine, having a physiological action analogous to that of strychnine. It occurs in pearly needles, decomposing at about 300° C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYIODIDE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-i'o^{2}d-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *oxyiodure*. Ger., *Oxyjodür*. A compound containing both oxygen and iodine united to another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

OXYIODINE (Fr.), n. Ox-e-e-o-den. See IODIC *acid*.

OXYLEPIDINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-le^{2}p'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *oxylépidène*. Ger., *Oxylepidin*. An oxidation compound, $C_{28}H_{40}O_2$, of lepidine. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYLEUCOTIN, n. O^{2}x-i^2-lu^2-kot'i^{2}n. Fr., *oxyleucotine*. A tasteless substance, $C_{34}H_{32}O_{12}$, found in paracoto-bark, and occurring as short, colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

OXYLINOLEIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2 li^{2}n-o-le'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxylinoléique*. An oxidation product, $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$, of linoleic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYLIZARIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-li^{2}z-a^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxylizarique*. Ger., *Oxylizarinsäure*. 1. Purpurin. 2. According to Debus, a distinct substance contained together with lizaric acid and purpurin in the coloring matter of madder. [B, 93 (α, 14).] See also under LIZARIC ACID.

OXYMEL (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-me^{2}l. From ὀξυς, acid, and μέλι, honey. Fr., o., *acétomel, oxymellite*. Ger., *Sauerhonig*. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation containing 40 oz. av. of clarified honey and 5 fl. oz. each of acetic acid and distilled water. The French preparation (*mellite de vinaigre*) is made up of 1 part of vinegar and 4 of honey. Other preparations are of very different strengths. [B, 10.]—**O. alliatum.** Fr., *o.* (ou *acétomellé*) *d'ail, oxymellite alliacé*. An old preparation made by boiling to a syrup a mixture of 1 part of acetum allii and 2 parts of white honey. [D, 133.]—**O. cuivreux** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**O. elleboratum.** A preparation made by boiling to a syrup 1 part of the vinegar of black hellebore and 2 parts of white honey. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. saccharatum, O. saccharin** (Fr.). A mixture of equal parts of white vinegar, honey, and syrup, boiled together, skimmed and strained. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See also *O.*—**O. scilliticum, O. scillitique** (Fr.). See *Mel* SCILLÆ *acetatum*.—**O. simple** (Fr.), **O. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See *O.*—**Pectoral o.** Fr., *o. pectoral, oxymellite de gomme ammoniaque composé*. Of the Bruns. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 2 parts of elecampane rhizome, 1 part of Florentine iris, and 12 parts of water, boiling till reduced to one third, adding to the strained decoction 12 parts of white honey, 2 of gum ammoniac, and 10 of white vinegar, and boiling to the consistence of honey; used in coughs and moist asthma. [B, 97, 119.]

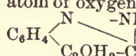
OXYMELLATED, adj. O^{2}x-i^2-me^{2}l'at-e^{2}d. Lat., *oxymellicus* Having the form of an oxymel (said of drugs). [α, 38.]

OXYMELLITUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}l-lit(let)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OXYMEL.

OXYMETHYL, n. O^{2}x-i^2-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *oxyméthyle*. Ger., *O.* A univalent radicle, $CH_3.O'$, being methyl plus an atom of oxygen. [α, 38.]—**O'benzyl alcohol.** See ANISIC *alcohol*.—**O'phenylformic acid.** An acid, $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_4{CH_2.OH \atop CO.OH}$, isomeric with hydroxytoluic acid. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

OXYMETHYLENE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Paramethyl aldehyde. [α, 38.] See under FORMIC *aldehyde*.

OXYMETHYLQUINIZINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-me^{2}th''i^{2}l-kwi^{2}n'i^{2}z-en. Fr., *oxyméthylquinizine*. Ger., *Oxymethylchinizin*. A derivative formed from quinizine by replacing two atoms of hydrogen by one atom of oxygen and one atom of hydrogen by a molecule of methyl,



$(CH_3) = C_{10}H_{10}N_2O$. O. is prepared by the action of phenylhydrazine on ethyl acetoacetate, and occurs as an oily substance which may be obtained in the crystalline form. ["Bericht. d. dtsch. chem. Gsellsch.," xvi, p. 2597, in "Annal. di Chim.," Mar., 1885, p. 20 (B).]—**Methylated o.** Fr., *oxyméthylquinizine méthylée*. Antipyrine. [B.]

OXYMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ὀξύς, acid, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *oximètre*. See ACIDIMETER.

OXYMORPHINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-mo^{2}rf'en. See OXYDIMORPHINE.

OXYMURIATE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-mu^2'ri^2-at. An old name for a chloride. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXYMURIATIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-mu^2-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxi-muriatique*. An old term for hydrochloric acid; also for chloric acid and for chlorine. [B, 88; α, 14.]

OXYNAPHTHOIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-na^{2}f-tho'i^{2}k. Hydro' a. (*q. v.*). O. acid is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273 (α, 50).]

OXYNAPHTHOL, n. O^{2}x-i^2-na^{2}f'tho^{2}l. A substance, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, known in two isomeric forms: dioxynaphthalene and naphtho-hydroquinone (*q. v.*). There is besides a dioxynaphthol or trioxynaphthalene, $C_{14}H_8O_3 = C_{10}H_5(OH)_3$, in yellow soluble needles, acting as a powerful reducing agent. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYNAPHTHYLAMINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-na^{2}f-thi^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. A base, $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)OH$, forming a red amorphous mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYNARCOTINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-na^{3}rk'o^{2}t-en. Lat., *oxynarcotia*. Fr., *o.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$, obtained in the purification of narceine by crystallization in water. It forms a soft crystalline mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYNEURINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-nu^{2}r'en. From ὀξύς, acid, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *oxynévrine*. Ger., *Oxyneurin*. See BETAINE.

OXYNITROSULPHONIC ANHYDRIDE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-nit-ro-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n-i^{2}k a^{2}n-hi'dri^{2}d(drid). A crystalline substance having the structure of nitrosulphonic anhydride with the addition of one atom of oxygen: $S_2N_2O_{10} = SO_2.ONO - O - ONO_2 - SO_2$. [B, 3.]

OXYNTIC, adj. O^{2}x-i^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Secreting acid. [J, 30.]

OXYNUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-nu^2(nu)'kle^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s.) From ὀξύς, acid, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. A nucleus containing oxygen (see NUCLEUS [2d def.]). [B, 4.]

OXYOCTOIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-o^{2}k-to'i^{2}k. See under HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.

OXYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-op'i^2-a^3. Gr., ὀξυωπία (from ὀξύς, sharp, and ὤψ, vision). Fr., *oxyopie, oxyosphrésie*. Ger., *Oxyopie*. An old term for excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. [F.]

OXYOSPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}s-fra(fra^3)-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ὀξύς, sharp, and ὄσφρασις, the sense of smell. Fr., *oxyosphrésie*. Acuteness of the sense of smell. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

OXYPHENIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-fe^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxyphénique, oxyphénol*. Ger., *Oxyphensäure*. See PYROCATECHIN.

OXYPHENYL, n. O^{2}x-i^2-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. A combination of phenyl and oxygen, C_6H_5O. [α, 38.]—**O'acetic acid.** See HYDROXYPHENYLACETIC ACID.—**O'amidopropionic acid.** Tyrosine. [B.]—**O'phthalamic acid.** A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{11}NO_4$. The para-derivative, C_6[H,OH,H,H,NH.CO.C_6H_4.CO.OH,H,], forms shining prismatic acicular crystals. [A. Piutti, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 79 (B).]—**O'phthalimide.** A substance of the constitution $C_6H_4(OH)N.C_2O_2.C_6H_4 = C_6$[H.OH,H,H,N.$C_2O_2$.$C_6H_4$H,], forming shining laminar crystals, melting at 287° to 288° C. [A. Piutti, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 74 (B).]—**O'propionic acid.** See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID and HYDROPARACOUMARIC ACID.—**O'sulphuric acid.** Phenol sulphonic acid. [B.]

OXYPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-fon'i^2-a^3. Gr., ὀξυφωνία (from ὀξύς, sharp, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *oxyphonie*. Shrillness of voice. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

OXYPHOSPHIDE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-fo^{2}s'fi^{2}d(fid). Fr., *oxyphosphure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and phosphorus. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYPICRATE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-pi^{2}k'rat. A salt of oxypicric acid. [B, 4.]

OXYPICRIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxypicrique*. Ger., *Oxypikrinsäure*. Trinitroresorcin; so called because it has the constitution of picric acid plus an atom of oxygen, $C_6H_3N_3O_7 + O = C_6H_3N_3O_8$. [B.]

OXYPINITANNIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-pin-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxypinitannique.* Ger., *Oxypinitannsäure.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYPODIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From ὀξύς, sharp, and πούς, the foot. See TALIPES EQUINUS.

OXYPROPYL ALCOHOL, n. O^{2}x-i^2-prop'i^{2}l. Ger., *Oxypropylalkohol.* A body having the formula $C_3H_8O_2$; so called because it may be regarded as derived from propyl alcohol by the addition of an atom of oxygen. There are two bodies having this formula, both diatomic alcohols: (1) *α-o. a.*, or propylene glycol, and (2) *β-o. a.*, or trimethene glycol. [B.]

OXYPROTEIN, n. O^{2}x''i^2-pro'te^2-i^{2}n. A proteid richer in oxygen than ordinary proteids. [B, 4.]

OXYPYRIDINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-pi^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Oxypyridin.* An hydroxyl substitution compound, $C_6H_4(OH)N = C_5H_5ON$, of pyridine. There are three isomeric bodies of this formula: (1) *α-o.*, forming colorless acicular crystals melting at 106° to 107°; (2) *β-o.*, light-yellow crystals, melting at 123·5°; and (3) *γ-o.*, small granules melting at 148°. [B, 79.]

OXYQUININE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'en. Fr., *o.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_3$, obtained by Schützenberger by boiling quinine sulphate with potassium nitrite. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYQUINIZINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'i^{2}z-en. Fr., *oxyquinizine.* Ger., *Oxychinizin.* A derivative of quinizine in which an atom of oxygen replaces two atoms of hydrogen: $C_9H_8N_2O =$

```
      N———— NH
C6H4<        |   .  [B.]
      C2OH2 — CH
```

OXYQUINOLINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'o^{2}l-en. Fr., *oxyquinoléine.* Ger., *Oxychinolin.* A substance having the constitution, $C_9H_6(OH)N$, of quinoline in which hydroxyl replaces an atom of hydrogen. *Parao*', $C_6[H,OH,H,H,N - CH - CH - CH,]$, forms prismatic crystals melting at 183° C. [B.]—**O. tetrahydride.** Ger., *Oxychinolinhydrür, Oxychinolintetrahydrür.* A substance having the composition $C_9H_{11}NO = C_9H_6(OH)N.H_4$ of o. with 4 atoms of hydrogen added, derived from o. by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid. [B.]

OXYREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-re^{2}g'mi^2-a^3. From ὀξύς, acid, and ἐρυγμός, eructation. Fr., *oxyregmie.* An acid eructation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OXYRIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From ὀξύς, acid. Fr., *oxyrie.* Ger., *Säuerling.* A genus of the *Rumiceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 64 (α, 35).]—**O. digyna, O. reniformis.** Ger., *nierenblättriger Säuerling.* Mountain sorrel; a low, nearly stemless, alpine herb, of an acid taste, growing in Asia, Europe, and North America. It has properties similar to those of *Rumex acetosella*, and in Poland and elsewhere is eaten as a vegetable and used as an antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

OXYRRHIN (Lat.), **OXYRRHINUS** (Lat.), adj's. O^{2}x-ir(u^{6}r)'-rin(ren), -i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-rin(ren)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὀξύρριν, ὀξύρρινος (from ὀξύς, sharp, and ῥίς, the nose. 1. Having a sharp-pointed nose. 2. Having a keen sense of smell. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OXYRRHODIN, n. O^{2}x-i^{2}r'ro^{2}d-i^{2}n. Gr., ὀξυρρόδινον (from ὄξος, vinegar, and ῥόδον, a rose). Lat., *oxyrrhodinum.* Fr., *oxyrrhodine.* Ger., *Rosenessig.* An old pharmaceutical mixture of rose-oil and vinegar. [B, 38, 78, 93, 144 (α, 14).]

OXYS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *oxy'os.* Sharp, keen, acid. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OXYSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ka^{2}r-(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ὄξος, vinegar, and σάκχαρον, sugar. A mixture of sugar and vinegar. [B, 93 (α, 38).]—**O. aceticum.** See *Sirop de* VINAIGRE.—**O. scilliticum.** A preparation made by dissolving from 1 to 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of vinegar of squills. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**O. vomitivum.** A solution of cerated glass of antimony in a mixture of sugar and vinegar. [B, 93 (α, 38).]

OXYSALT, n. O^{2}x'i^2-sa^{4}lt. Lat., *oxysal* (from ὀξύς, acid, and *sal*, salt). Fr., *oxysel.* 1. See *Basic* SALT. 2. A salt of an oxyacid. [B.]

OXYSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}p(sap)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-seps'eos (-is).* From ὀξύς, acid, and σῆψις, putrefaction. Fr., *oxysepsie.* 1. Putrefaction with the development of acidity. 2. Putrefaction that supervenes quickly after death. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OXYSITIA (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-si^2(se)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., ὀξυσιτία (from ὀξύς, acid, and σιτίον, food). Fr., *oxysitie.* A tendency to acidity of the stomach. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OXYSTELMA (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-ste^{2}l'ma^3. Gen., *-stel'matos (-atis).* Fr., *oxystelme.* A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*, tribe *Cynancheæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. ægyptiacum, O. Alpini.** A species found in Egypt and southern Africa. The juice is purgative and constitutes, when dried, a variety of scammony. [B, 214; B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**O. esculentum.** The *ourril palay* of the Malays; indigenous to India and Java. The decoction is used as a gargle in aphthæ and sore throat. According to Roxburgh and Wight, it is not eaten, as its specific name implies. [B, 212; B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]

OXYSTRYCHNINE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-stri^{2}k'nen. A oxidation product, $C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_7$, obtained by the action of boiling potasssium nitrite on strychnine sulphate. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYSULFURATUS (Lat.), adj. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-at-(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ὀξύς, sharp, and *sulfur*, brimstone. Fr., *oxysulfuré.* Containing oxygen and sulphur; with the name of a base, the oxysulphide of that base. [B.]

OXYSULFURE (Fr.), n., **OXYSULFURETUM** (Lat.), n. n. Ox-e-su^{6}l-fu^{6}r, o^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OXYSULPHIDE.

OXYSULPHACETYL, n. O^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}lf-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. Fr., *oxysulfacétyle.* A crystallizable compound, $C_4H_6S_2O$, formed by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on oxychloracetyl. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

OXYSULPHATE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}lf'at. A compound of a sulphate and an oxide of the same radicle; a basic sulphate. [B.]

OXYSULPHIDE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *oxysulphidum, oxysulphuretum.* Fr., *oxysulfure.* A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and sulphur. [B.]

OXYSULPHOCYANATE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}lf-o-si'a^{2}n-at. A compound of a sulphocyanate and an oxide. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OXYSULPHOCYANIDE, n. O^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}lf-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). See OXYSULPHOCYANATE.

OXYSULPHURET, n. O^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}lf'u^2-re^{2}t. See OXYSULPHIDE.

OXYSULPHURUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OXYSULPHIDE.

OXYTARTARUS (Lat.), n. m. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-ta^{3}rt'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *oxytartre.* Potassium acetate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

OXYTES (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(as). Gen., *-tet'os (-is).* Gr., ὀξύτης (from ὀξύς, sharp). Fr., *acidité.* Acidity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OXYTOCIC, adj. O^{2}x-i^2-to^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *oxytocus* (from ὀξύς, rapid, and τόκος, a bringing forth). Fr., *ocytocique.* Hastening parturition, ecbolic. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OXYTROPIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)'ro^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-trop'eos.* From ὀξύς, sharp, and τρόπις, a ship's keel. Fr., *oxytrope.* Oxytrope; a genus of leguminous plants, closely allied to *Astragalus*, growing in Europe, Asia, and North America [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**O. campestris.** A short-stemmed yellow-flowered species found in Europe and California, said to produce loco. [B, 19 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii.]—**O. Lamberti.** A Colorado species, said to cause loco disease. [B, 66.]—**O. multiflora.** A reputed loco plant. [B, 5 (α, 35).]



OXYURIS VERMICULARIS (FEMALE). [A, 327.]
1, natural size; 2, magnified.

OXYURIS (Lat.), n. f. O^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^{2}s. Fr., *oxyure.* A genus of the *Ascaridæ* of Dujardin, of the *Nematoidea* of Rudolphi, or of the *Oxyuridæ*, which are an order of the *Nematoda* characterized by a fusiform shape, a rounded oval aperture, disparity of the sexes in size, a highly developed nervous system, and a single spiculum for a penis in the male. [L, 16, 18, 27.]—**O. curvula.** Fr., *oxyure du cheval.* A species found in the cæcum and colon of the horse and ass. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**O. vermicularis.** Fr., *oxyure vermiculaire.* Ger., *Darmschabe, Pfriemenschwanz, Arschmade, Kinderwurm, Mastdarmwurm, Madenwurm.* Bot, thread- (or maw-) worm; a species the male of which is about $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and the female nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. It is found in the sigmoid flexure of the colon and in the rectum. The tail of the female terminates in a three-pointed end, but that of the male is obtuse. The integument around the mouth bulges, presenting in profile the appearance of winged appendages, and is transversely striated and of a silvery white color. [L.]

OXYVALERIC ACID, n. O^{2}x-i^2-va^{2}l-e^{2}r'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide oxyvalérique.* An acid, $C_5H_{10}O_3$-$C_5H_9(OH)O_2$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *α-o. a.*, or hydroxyisovaleric acid, crystallizing in rectangular tablets or long prisms readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, melting at 86° C., and volatilizing at 100° C.; (2) *β-o. a.*, a syrup readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; and (3) ethmethoxalic acid (*q. v.*), which forms colorless crystals, readily soluble and fusing at 63° C. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]

OYSTER, n. Oist'u^{6}r. Gr., ὄστρεον. See OSTREA.—**O. plant.** See MERTENSIA *maritima.*—**O. shells.** Lat., *conchæ* (seu *testæ*) *ostrearum.* Fr., *coquilles* (ou *écailles*) *d'huîtres.* Ger., *Austerschalen.* The valves of the shells of the common o. (*Ostrea edulis*), used as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**Prepared o.-shells.** See TESTA *præparata.*—**Vegetable o.** The *Tragopogon porrifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

OZÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Oz(o^{2}z)-en'(a^3'e^{2}n)-a^2. Gr., ὄζαινα (from ὄζειν, to smell). Ger., *stinkendes Nasengeschwür.* A disease of the nasal passages causing a disagreeable odor; especially chronic atrophic nasal catarrh or an ulcerative nasal catarrh associated with scrofula, syphilis, etc., accompanied with an offensive discharge. [D, 42.]—**Tracheal o.** An inflammation of the trachea with the formation of crusts, resulting from an extension of o. from the nasal cavities. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 26, 1890 (α, 34), p. 460.]

OZÆNACOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Oz(o^{2}z)-e^{2}n(a^3-e^{2}n)-a^3-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). From ὄζαινα, ozæna, and κόκκος, a grain. See MICROCOCCUS *Loewenbergii.*

OZANIQUE (Fr.), adj. O-z^{3}a-nek. Purifying the breath. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

OZE (Lat.), n. f. Oz(o^{2}z)'e(a). Gen., *oz'es.* Gr., ὄζη (from ὄζειν, to smell). See OZOSTOMIA.

OZOCÉRITE (Fr.), n. O-zo-sa-ret. See OZOKERITE.

OZOCHROTOUS, adj. Oz-o-krot'u^{3}s. Gr., ὀζόχρωτος (from ὄζη, a bad smell, and χρώς, the surface). Lat., *ozochrotus.* Fr., *ozochrote.* Having the skin smelling offensively. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

OZOKERINE, n. Oz-o-ker'en. A commercial proprietary article resembling vaseline. [B, 10.]

OZOKERITE, n. Oz-o-ker'i3t. From ὄζειν, to smell, and κηρός, beeswax. Fr., *ozocérite*. A mixture of natural paraffins obtained from Utah and from Galicia, Austria; said to act medicinally like tar; used with glycerin or linseed-oil in skin diseases. [B, 5 (α, 38); B, 10.]

OZON (Ger.), n. Ots-on'. See OZONE.—**O'probe.** See *Guaiac* TEST *for blood.*

OZONE, n. Oz'on. From ὄζειν, to smell. Fr., *o.* Ger., *Ozon.* An allotropic form of oxygen produced by the discharge of an electric machine in air or in oxygen gas, by the evaporation of water, by the electrolysis of water, by passing cold air into a flame, by the slow oxidation of phosphorus, oil of turpentine and other essential oils, and also in the growth of green foliage. It is constantly present in the atmosphere, but in very small amount. It is a colorless gas of peculiar odor, and, chemically, consists of oxygen so condensed that 3 atoms of the element occupy a molecule instead of two, as in ordinary oxygen gas. Its symbol is therefore O_3, and its sp. gr. is 1·6584. When liquefied by cold, it boils at —106° C. When condensed, it is dark blue in color. It very readily parts with its extra atom of oxygen and is hence one of the most energetic oxidizing agents, attacking organic substances, such as caoutchouc, destroying organic tissues, and decolorizing blood. It has accordingly been used as a bleaching and disinfecting material. O. is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in an aqueous solution of oxalic acid. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 266; xxi, p. 272; xxiii, p. 238; xxvii, p. 290; xxviii, p. 213; xxxv, p. 186 (α, 50).]—**O. carrier.** Fr., *porteur d'o.* Ger., *Ozonträger.* The red blood-corpuscle; so called because of its marked affinity for oxygen. [K.]

OZONIZATION, n. Oz-on-i2-za'shu3n. Fr., o. Ger., *Ozonisirung.* The process of ozonizing; the process either of impregnating with ozone or of converting oxygen into ozone.

OZONIZED, adj. Oz'on-izd. Containing or impregnated with ozone. [B.]

OZONOMETER, n. Oz-on-o2m'e2t-u6r. From ὄζειν, to smell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ozonomètre.* Ger., *O.* An apparatus for ascertaining the presence of ozone and measuring its quantity. It consists usually of papers treated with a solution of potassium iodide and starch. On exposure to an atmosphere containing ozone, the potassium iodide is decomposed, and the liberated iodine colors the starch blue. [B, 3.]

OZOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Oz(o2z)-o(o3)-stom(sto2m)'i2-a3. From ὄζη, a bad smell, and στόμα, the mouth. Fœtor of the mouth or breath. [α, 17.]

P

PAARUNG (Ger.), n. Pa3r'un2. See ACCOUPLEMENT, COITUS, and GEMINATION.

PABULIN, n. Pa2b'u2l-i2n. From *pabulum*, food. Of A. Buchanan, a substance contained in the blood, made up of fat emulsionized with albumin. Its presence (normally just after digestion) produces a condition resembling leucæmia. It is elaborated in the blood, glands, and lungs before it participates in the processes of nutrition. [D, 1.]

PABULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa2b(pa3b)'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). See ALIMENT.

PACAL, n. Of Monardes, an undetermined Peruvian tree growing about Lima. The ashes, prepared as a soap, are said to be used in skin diseases. [Levrault, B, 267 (α, 35); L, 87 (α, 43).]

PACANIER (Fr.), n. Pa3-ka3-ne-a. See CARYA *olivæformis.*

PACCHIONIAN, adj. Pa2k-i2-on'i2-a2n. From *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist. Named from or investigated by *Pacchioni.* [α, 48.] See *P.* BODIES and *P.* FOSSÆ.

PACCIANUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa2k(pa3k)-si2(ki2)-an(a3n)'u3m-(u4m). Gr., πακκιανόν. Of Aetius and Galen, a kind of collyrium. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PACHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. See PACHYÆMIA.

PACHANDROUS, adj. Pa2k-a2nd'ru3s. Lat., *pachandrus, pachyandrus* (from παχύς, thick, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *pachandre.* Having thick stamens. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

PACHEABLEPHAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-e2-a3-ble2f-a2r(a3r)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* See PACHYBLEPHAROSIS.

PACHETOS (Lat.), n. m. Pa2k(pa3ch2)'e2t-o2s. Gr., πάχετος. A bandage in the form of a noose. [E.]

PACHIRA(Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)'i2r-a3. Fr., *p., pachirier.* A genus of the *Bombaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. aquatica.** A species found in Guiana, with the properties of *P. insignis.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. insignis.** Fr., *p. du maroni, châtaignier de la côte d'Espagne.* A species the root-bark of which, in infusion, is applied to ulcerated gums and in toothache. The flowers and leaves are emollient and the fruit-kernels are cooked and eaten. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891 (α, 50); B, 19, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. macrocarpa.** A species the leaves and flowers of which are mucilaginous. The latter are used as an emollient. The fruits contain edible seeds which yield a saponifiable oil. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891 (α, 50).]

PACHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). From παχύς, thick. Fr., *pachisme.* Ger., *Dichtwerden, Dickwerden.* Thickening or condensation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PACHUNA, n. See under COCCULUS *cordifolius.*

PACHYACRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-a2k(a3k)'ri2-a3. From παχύς, thick. Of Arnold, hypertrophy of a part. [α, 34.]

PACHYÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-em'(a3'e2m)-a3. Gen., *-æm'atos (-atis).* From παχύς, thick, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pachyème.* Coagulated blood. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PACHYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. Fr., *pachyémie.* Thickening of the blood. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PACHYBLEPHARON (Lat.), **PACHYBLEPHAROSIS** (Lat.), **PACHYBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Pa2k-(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-ble2f'a2r(a3r)-o2n, -ble2f-a2r(a3r)-os'i2s, -ble2f'a2r(a3r)-u3m(u4m). Gen., *-bleph'ari, -os'eos (-is), -bleph'ari.* From παχύς, thick, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *pachyblépharose.* See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

PACHYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa2ch2)-i2(u6)-se2f(ke2f)-al(a3l)'i2-a3. From παχύς, thick, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *pachycéphalie.* The state of being pachycephalous.

PACHYCEPHALOUS, n. Pa2k-i2-se2f'a2l-u3s. Having the skull broad in the biparietal diameter. [A, 329 (α, 34).]

PACHYCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-kol(ch2o2l)'-i2-a3. From παχύς, thick, and χολή, gall. Fr., *pachycolie.* A morbid state due to inspissation of the bile. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PACHYCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-ki2m-(ch2u6m)'i2-a3. From παχύς, thick, and χυμός, the juice of plants. Fr., *pachychymie.* Ger., *Dicksaftigkeit.* A thickened condition of the fluids of the body. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

PACHYDACTYLOUS, adj. Pa2k-i2-da2k'ti2l-u3s. Lat., *pachydactylus* (from παχύς, thick, and δάκτυλον, a finger). Fr., *pachydactyle.* Ger., *dickfingerig.* Having thick, fleshy fingers. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

PACHYDERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-du6rm-(de2rm)'a2t(a3t)-a3. From παχύς, thick, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *pachydermes.* Ger., *Dickhäuter, Pachydermen.* The pachyderms; of Cuvier, an order of ungulate *Mammalia* including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, etc. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

PACHYDERMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-du6rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pa2k-i2-du6rm'-a2t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From παχύς, thick, δέρμα, the skin, and κήλη, a tumor. See DERMATOLYSIS.

PACHYDERMATOUS, adj. Pa2k-i2-du6rm'a2t-u3s. Fr., *pachyderme, pachydermique.* Ger., *dickhäutig.* Thick-skinned. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

PACHYDERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-du6rm-(de2rm)'i2-a3. From παχύς, thick, and δέρμα, skin. Fr., *pachydermie.* Ger., *Pachydermie.* See ELEPHANTIASIS and ELEPHANTIASIS *arabica.*—**P. cretinoides.** A term used by Gimeus for a case of myxœdema, or cachexia pachydermica, occurring in the person of a cretin, on the assumption that there was a relationship between the pachydermatous condition and the cretinism. [G.]—**P. lactiflua.** Elephantiasis attended with lymphorrhœa. [G.]—**P. laryngis.** Fr., *pachydermie laryngée.* Diffuse thickening of the laryngeal mucous membrane. [α, 34.]—**P. lymphangeiectatica.** 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. Of Rindfleisch, see LEUCOPHLEGMASIA.—**P. verrucosa laryngis.** A verrucous thickening of the superficial tissues of the larynx. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 431 (α, 34).]—**P. vulgaris.** Elephantiasis not attended with lymphorrhœa. [G.]—**P. vulvæ.** Elephantiasis of the vulva.

PACHYDERMIE (Fr.), n. Pa3-ke-de2r-me. See PACHYDERMIA.—**P. post-dothiénentérique.** Pachydermia following dothienenteritis. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Union méd.," May 26, 1883, p. 909 (D).]

PACHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2l(u6l)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From παχυλός, thickish. A morbid condition of the skin, especially of that of the legs, in which the epidermis is produced in abnormal quantity, is thick, dry, and harsh, and cracks into scales of irregular form and size. P. often follows eczema, ulcer, etc. [G, 62.]

PACHYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-men(me2n)'-i2-a3. From παχύς, thick, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménie.* A thickening of the skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PACHYMENINGITIS [Virchow] (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-me2n(man)-i2n(i2n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *-git'idos (-idis).* From παχύς, thick, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *pachyméningite.* Ger., *P.* Inflammation (usually chronic) of the cerebral or spinal dura, with thickening and the formation of false membranes. [α, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. Of Virchow, p. in which there is an inflammatory growth of vascular connective tissue into which a hæmorrhage occurs. 2. A hæmatoma of the dura. [α, 34.]—**P. cervicalis hypertrophica.** An internal p. of the cervical region in which there is a fibrinous growth compressing the cord and nerve-roots, causing cervical paraplegia. [α, 34.]

PACHYMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-me2n(man)'-i2n2x. Gen., *-ing'os (-ing'is).* From παχύς, thick, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. See DURA.

PACHYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}k(pa^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-yn'seos* (*-is*). Gr., πάχυνσις (from παχύνειν, to thicken). Fr., *pachynse*. See INSPISSATION.

PACHYNTIC, adj. Pa^{2}k-i^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Gr., παχυντικός (from παχύνειν, to thicken). Lat., *pachynticus*. Fr., *pachyntique*. Thickening, inspissating. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PACHYPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}k(pa^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παχύς, thick, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Fr., *pachypéritonite*. Peritonitis with the formation of new membranes and thickening of the peritonæum. [α, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with the formation of vessels in the new membrane that rupture easily, causing circumscribed hæmorrhage. [L, 87 (α, 34).]

PACHYPODOUS, PACHYPOUS, adj's. Pa^{2}k-i^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s, pa^{2}k'i^2-pu^{3}s. Lat., *pachypus* (from παχύς, thick, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *pachypode*. Ger., *dickfüssig*. Having thick feet or a thick stipes. [L, 41, 180 (α, 43).]

PACHYRRHIZUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}k(pa^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-riz(ri^{2}z)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παχύς, thick ,and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *pachyrrhize*. A genus of leguminous climbing herbs, allied to *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. angulatus.** The *yaka* or *wayaka* of the Fijians ; a species growing throughout tropical America, the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and the South Sea islands. The roots (underground stems), which are from 6 to 8 feet long and as thick as a man's thigh, are used as food, and in the East Indies as a refrigerant in fevers. [B, 19, 180, 185, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. trilobus.** A species found in China and Cochin-China. The root is refrigerant and emollient. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PACHYSTICHOUS, adj. Pa^{2}k-i^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. From παχύς, thick, and στίχος, a row. Of cells, having thick sides. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PACHYTES (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}k(pa^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., παχύτης (from παχύς, thick). 1. Thickness, swelling. 2. Blepharopachynsis.

PACHYVAGINALITE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ke-va^3-zhe-na^3-let. From παχύς, thick, and *vagina*, the vagina. Of Reclus, a hæmorrhagic inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis causing hæmatocele. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Mar. 30, 1888, p. 196 (α, 34).]

PACIFIC CONGRESS SPRING, n. Pa^{2}s-i^{2}f'i^{2}k ko^{2}n^2'gre^{2}s. A place near San José, Santa Clara County, California, where there are gaseous, saline, and alkaline springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

PACINIAN, adj. Pa^{2}ch-i^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}n. Described by or named from Pacini, an Italian anatomist. [α, 48.]

PACK, n. Pa^{2}k. Fr., *maillot*. Ger., *Einpackung*. A cloth used to envelop the whole or a portion of the body. [α, 34.]—**Cold p.** A p. in which cold or iced water is used. [α, 34.]—**Dry p.** A procedure in which a sheet is placed about the body, excepting the head, and several blankets are placed about the sheet. [α, 34.]—**Half p.** A p. applied to the trunk only. [α, 34.]—**Wet p.** Fr., *procédé du drap mouillé*. Ger., *Lakenbad*. A hydrotherapeutical measure in which a cloth wet with warm or cold water is folded around the bare body or a part and a blanket folded over it. The application is made for a variable time. [α, 34.]

PACKING, n. Pa^{2}k'i^{2}n^2. 1. The application of a pack. 2. Any material used to surround a wound or injury, or to occlude a wound or cavity. [α, 34.]

PAD, n. Pa^{2}d. Gr., ὑποκεφάλαιον, ὑπαυχένιον. Lat., *pulmaceolus, pulvillus, pulvinulus, pulvinar parvum*. Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Kissen, Polster*. A small flattened bag filled with soft material ; used in protecting, supporting, or compressing a part. [E.]—**Dinner p.** A folded napkin or towel placed over the left hypochondriac region in applying a plaster-of-Paris jacket, to allow room for distention of the stomach by food. [α, 34.]

PADERBORN (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}d'e^{2}r-bo^{2}rn. See INSELBAD.

PADUS (Lat.), n. f. Pad(pa^{3}d)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The genus *Prunus*, especially *Prunus p.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Baccæ cortex et flores padi.** The fruits, bark, and flowers of *Prunus p.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PÆDANCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-e(a). Gen., *-anch'ones*. From παῖς, a child, and ἀγχόνη, a throttling. See CROUP.

PÆDARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'a^3-se(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces*. From παῖς, a child, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See SPINA *ventosa*.

PÆDATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'-fi^2-a^3. From παῖς, a child, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Ger., *Pädatrophie*. See TABES *mesenterica*.

PÆDERASTY, n. Pe^{2}d'e^{2}r-a^{2}st-i^2. Gr., παιδεραστία (from παῖς, a child, and ἐρᾶν, to love). Lat., *pæderastia*. Fr., *pédérastie*. Ger., *Päderastie, Knabenliebe, Knabenschändung*. Copulation with a child *per anum*. [G ; L.]

PÆDERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *pædérie*. Ger., *Knackbeere, Stinkwinde*. A genus of rubiaceous climbing shrubs. The *Pæderidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Coffeæ*, corresponding to the *Pæderieæ* of De Candolle, which are a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ* consisting of *P.*, *Lygodisodea*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. fœtida.** Ger., *stinkende Knackbeere*. Chinese fever-plant, the *gundhalee* of Hindustan ; a species giving off a very offensive odor when bruised. In India it is used as a diuretic, febrifuge, etc., the fruit to blacken the teeth and in odontalgia, and the root as an emetic. In the Moluccas all parts of the plant are used as an antispasmodic. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 428 (α, 50).]—**P. Gardneri.** A Brazilian shrub with the habit of *P. fœtida*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. valli-kara.** A Malabar species. The seeds, boiled with oil and saffron, are used against the bites of mad dogs. [B, 180 (α, 50).]

PÆDIAPHTHA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-i^2-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'tha^3. From παῖς, a child, and ἄφθα, thrush. Fr., *pédiaphthe*. Ger., *Kinderaphthen, Fasch*. See APHTHA *infantilis*.

PÆDIATRICS, PÆDIATRY, n's. Pe^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}ks, pe^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *pædiatria* (from παῖς, a child, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment). Fr., *pædiatrie*. Ger., *Pädiatrik, Kinderheilkunde*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of children's diseases. [L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

PÆDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-i^{2}k(ek)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *pædicare*, to practise unnatural vice. See PÆDERASTY.

PÆDICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-i^{2}kt'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παῖς, a child, and ἴκτερος, jaundice. See ICTERUS *neonatorum*.

PÆDION (Lat.), **PÆDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ped'(pa^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., παιδίον. A child ; also a fœtus, especially a fœtus at term. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PÆDOBAROMACROMETER, PÆDOBAROMETER, n's. Ped-o-ba^{2}r-o-ma^{2}k-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r, -o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *pædobarometrum* (from παῖς, a child, βαρύς, heavy, μακρός, large, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *pædiomètre, pédobaromètre*. See BAROMACROMETER.

PÆDOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From παῖς, a child, and γένεσις, a producing. Reproduction by an insect in one of its preparatory, sexless stages. ["Amer. Nat.," v, p. 57 (α, 32).]

PÆDOLOGICAL, adj. Ped-o-lo^{2}j'i^2-k'l. From παῖς, a child, and λόγος, understanding. Pertaining to diseases of children.

PÆDOMETER, n. Pe^{2}d-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *pædometrum* (from παις, a child, and μετρον, a measure). See BAROMACROMETER.

PÆDONOSOLOGY, n. Ped-o-no^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *pædonosologia* (from παῖς, a child, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). See PÆDIATRICS.

PÆDONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παις, a child, and νόσος, disease. Any disease of children. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PÆDOPHLEBOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-to(to^2)'mi^2-a^3. From παῖς, a child, φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting. Blood-letting in children. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PÆDOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o^{2}f'li^2(lu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phlys'eos* (*-oph'lysis*). From παῖς, a child, and φλύσις, an eruption. Ger., *Kinderhitzblätterchen*. Of Fuchs, one of the varieties of the "Uroplanien" ; a bullous or pustular eruption in infants. [G, 5.]—**P. bullosa.** Probably the acute pemphigus of infants. [G, 5.]—**P. escharotica.** The rupia escharotica of Willan. [G, 5.]—**P. madescens.** An affection of infants described as occurring in connection with urinary and digestive disorders and characterized by dirty-red spots on the body upon which vesicles form and break, discharging a fluid said to have a urinous odor. [G, 5.]

PÆDOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From παῖς, a child, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *pédophthisie*. Phthisis in children. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PÆDOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From παῖς, a child, and πῦρ, a fever. Fr., *pédopyre*. A feverish disease of children. [α, 48.]—**P. americana.** See CHOLERA *infantum*.

PÆDOSTATHMION (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}d(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o(o^3)-sta^{2}th-(sta^{3}th)'mi^2-o^{2}n. From παῖς, a child, and σταθμίον, the weight for a balance. Fr., *pédostathmion*. See BAROMACROMETER.

PÆDOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ped(pa^3-e^{2}d)-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)'-fi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From παῖς, a child, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *pédotrophion*. Ger., *Waisenhaus*. An orphan asylum or foundling asylum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PÆDOTROPHY, n. Ped-o^{2}t'ro^{2}f-i. Lat., *pædotrophia* (from παῖς, a child, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *pédotrophie*. The nourishment (especially the hygienic dieting) of infants. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PÆEOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa^3-e^2)-e(a)-o^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *-os'ynes*. Gr., παιηοσύνη (from Παιών [see PÆON]). Fr., *pééosyne*. Therapeutics. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PÆON (Lat.), n. m. Pe'(pa^3'e^2)-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). Gr., Παιών, the physician of the gods. A physician. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

PÆONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa^3-e^2)-on'i^2-a^3. Fr., *pivoine, péone, pione*. Ger., *Päonie*. The pæony, or peony ; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*. The *Pæoniaceæ* (Fr., *pæoniacées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*. The *Pæoniariæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Dillenieæ*. The *Pæonidiæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamungulia*. The *Pæonieæ* are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aqua pæoniæ.** A preparation made by distilling one third of a mixture of 1 part of peony flowers with 2 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Conserva pæoniæ.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of peony petals with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Fæcula pæoniæ.** A preparation made by grating fresh peony-root, squeezing through a bag, adding a little water, and after a time pouring off the liquid and drying the remainder. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Infusum pæoniæ.** A preparation made by infusing peony flowers in twice their weight of boiling water for some hours and expressing. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pæoniæ radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Radix pæoniæ*.—**P. albiflora.** Fr., *pivoine à fleurs blanches*. The white-flowered peony, a native of Siberia, where the boiled roots are used as a broth, and the pulverized seeds in infusion as tea. This plant is considered tonic, sedative, and alterative. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 50).]—**P. anomala.** Fr., *pavoine anomale*. Ger., *schlitzblättrige Päonie*. A species indigenous to Siberia, where the roots are eaten cooked and are used in intermittent fevers. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. corallina.** Fr., *pivoine mâle*. Ger., *korallensamige Päonie, Pfingstrose, Gichtrose*. Male (or wild) peony, the παιωνία ἄρρην of Dioscorides ; a species growing especially in southern Europe, for-

merly used like *P. officinalis*. with which it agrees in properties, though having a more active root. [B, 173, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. edulis.** The edible-rooted peony ; a variety of *P. albiflora*. [B, 173, 275 (*a*. 35).]—**P. moutan.** Fr., *pivoine de Chine*. Ger., *chinesische Päonie*. Chinese tree peony. The root is used by the Chinese and Japanese as a nervine, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. An aromatic ketone, consisting of colorless crystals, has been obtained from an aqueous distillate of the root. [B, 5, 34, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. officinalis.** Fr., *pivoine femelle*, *fleur de mollet*, *herbe Sainte-Rose*, *rose péone* (ou *de Notre Dame*). Ger., *gebräuchliche Päonie*, *Pfingstrose*, *Gichtrose*, *Königsblume*. Sp., *peonía verdadera* [Mex. Ph.]. Hundred-bladed rose, common (garden) peony, the female peony (παιωνία of Dioscorides) ; a species said to be indigenous to Switzerland, and cultivated widely as a garden plant. The root, flowers, and seed, *radix*, *flores*, *et semina pœoniœ* (seu *pioniœ*, seu *rosœ asininœ*, seu *rosœ benedictœ*), were formerly used in calculous colic, icterus, epilepsy, convulsions, mania, abscesses, etc. They are now but rarely used in regular medicine, though the petals serve for making a slightly sedative syrup, the root in its fresh state is somewhat astringent and antispasmodic, and the seeds are emetic and cathartic, and, according to some, antispasmodic. Peony-root consists of a caudex furnished with spindle-shaped tubers. It has a nauseous taste and a strong, unpleasant odor, and contains a milky juice which is sometimes prescribed in convulsive disorders, such as pertussis. The smooth shining black oval seeds are, in some parts of Europe, worn as a necklace to facilitate dentition. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35) ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 22, 1889, p. 700 (*a*, 50).]—**P. peregrina, P. promiscua.** A species found in southern Europe, used like *P. officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix pæoniæ** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *pivoine officinale* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. The root of *P. officinalis* and, according to the Sp. Ph., of *P. corallina* also. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus pæoniæ.** Sp., *jarabe de peonía* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 60 grammes of bruised peony-root with water enough to make 600 of colature, dissolving in this 690 of sugar, and bringing to a clear syrup. 2. A preparation made by infusing peony flowers for 12 hours in twice their weight of boiling water and adding to the product twice its weight of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PÆONICUS (Lat.), adj. Pe(pa^3-e^2)-o^{2}n(on)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., παιωνικός (from Παιών [see PÆON]). Fr., *péonique*. Medicinal, healing. [L, 50 (*a*, 30).]

PÆONIN, n. Pe'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *péonine*, *coraline*. A substance obtained by heating aurin with ammonia. [B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PÆONY, n. Pe'on-i^2. See PÆONIA.

PÆPALE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}p'(pa^3'e^{2}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a). Gen., *pœp'ales*. Gr., παιπάλη. Of Gorræus, the finest flour or meal. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PÆRT'S HOT SPRING, n. Parts ho^{2}t. A place in Mono County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

PAGAPOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Pag(pa^{3}g)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}x(plax)'i^2-a^3. From πάγος, frost, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. See PAGOPLEXIA.

PAGETIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}j-e^{2}t'i^2-a^3. A genus of rutaceous trees. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. medicinalis.** A species the oil of the leaves of which is said to be medicinal. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471 (*a*, 50).]

PAGINA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}j(pa^{3}g)'i^{2}n-a^3. Fr., *page*. Ger., *Fläche*. The surface of a leaf or other flattened organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PAGIORRHEUMATISM, n. Pa^{2}j-i^2-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *pagiorrheumatismus* (from πάγιος, firm. and ῥευματισμός, rheumatism. Chronic rheumatism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PAGOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}g(pa^{3}g)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}x(plax)'i^2-a^3. Gr., παγοπληξία (from πάγος, frost, and πλῆξις, a stroke). Fr., *pagoplexie*. Frostbite ; also stiffness of the limbs resulting from frostbite. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PAGOS (Lat.), n. m. Pag(pa^{3}g)'o^{2}s. Gr., πάγος. 1. Frost, ice. 2. The scum on a liquid. 3. The peritonæum. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PAGOSA SPRINGS, n. Pa^3-go'sa^3. A place in Conejos County, Colorado, where there are thermal mineral springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

PAHO, n. See PÁLO.

PAICA, n. In Peru, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35) ; L, 87 (*a*, 43).]—**P. jullo.** In Peru, the *Galinsoga parviflora* ; used as an antiscorbutic and vulnerary. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]

PAIN, n. Pan. A.-S., *pin*, *pine*. Gr., ὀδύνη. Lat., *dolor*. Fr., *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*, *Weh*. A local sensation of distress due to injury or disease, the expression of an abnormally severe impression on a sensory nerve (exclusive of nausea, the feeling of distention, itching, etc., although it may be associated with any of them). [*a*, 54.] In the pl., the throes of childbirth.—**After-p's.** See the major list.—**Bearing-down p's.** Ger., *Drängen*, *Bauchpresse* (voluntary), *Mitbewegungen*, *Mitpresse* (involuntary), *Wehendrängen*. P's with a sensation of bearing down in the pelvis. [*a*, 34.]—**Dilating p's of labor.** See DOLORES *prœparantes*.—**Electric p.** A form of sudden p. affecting the subjects of locomotor ataxia.—**Expulsive p's.** Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *douleurs expultrices*. Ger., *Treibwehen*, *Geburtswehen*. P's caused by uterine contraction and the pressure of the fœtal head on the maternal parts during the expulsion of the child. [*a*, 34.] See, also, DOLORES *conquassentes*.—**False p's.** Fr., *mouches*, *douleurs préparantes*. The premonitory p's of labor.—**Fulgurant p., Fulgurating p.** See *Electric p.*—**Girdle p.** See *Girdle* SENSATION.—**Grinding p's.** The p's of labor during the stage of dilatation. [A, 43.]—**Growing p's.** A familiar term for a sense of numbness and fullness about the groin, with slight p's about the joints, in young persons approaching puberty ; supposed to depend on an increased vascularity of the epiphyses of the long bones.—**Intermenstrual p.** P. occurring in the intermenstrual period in persons affected with dysmenorrhœa. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]—**Labor p's.** Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *douleurs d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtsschmerzen*, *Wehen*. P's caused by the uterine contractions during labor. [*a*, 34.]—**Lightning p.** See *Electric p.*—**Osteocopic p's.** Fr., *douleurs ostéocopes*. See DOLORES *osteocopi*.—**Shoulder-tip p.** Fr., *douleur de l'épaule*. A p. in the right shoulder where the external division of the spinal accessory nerve enters the edge of the trapezius muscle, in cases of inflammation of the liver. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1870, ii, p. 432 (*a*, 34).]

PAIN (Fr.), n. Pa^{2}n^2. See BREAD.—**Cataplasme de mie de p.** See *Cataplasma* PANIS.—**Décoction de mie de p. composée.** See APOZÈME *blanc*.—**Esprit de p.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by slowly distilling a pulp of wheat biscuit in water from a retort in a sand-bath, gradually raising the heat, separating the spirit from the supernatant oil, and rectifying. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Esprit de p. composé** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by distilling to one half a mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, 8 parts of the crust of new bread, and 192 parts of white wine. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Gelée de p.** A preparation made by boiling 180 parts of biscuit with 3,600 of water, straining, evaporating to 270 parts, and adding 60 parts of Spanish wine, 7 of cinnamon water, 15 of lemon-juice, and 45 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Mie du p.** See *Mica* PANIS.—**Onguent de p. de pourceau.** See UNGUENTUM *de arthanita*.—**P. azyme.** Unleavened bread.—**P. d'aubier.** The inner bark of several species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**P. de dika.** See DIKA.—**P. de coucou.** 1. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. 2. The *Primula elatior*. 3. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. de disette.** See BARLEY.—**P. de gruau.** Bread made from the best flour. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**P. de poulet.** See LAMIUM *purpureum*.—**P. de pourceau.** 1. The *Arum maculatum*. 2. The *Alisma plantago*. 3. The *Cyclamen europœum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. des gladiateurs.** See BARLEY.—**P. de singe.** Monkey-bread (see under ADANSONIA *digitata*).—**P. de sucre.** The pine-apple. [B, 121.]—**P. vin.** 1. See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum*. 2. See LOLIUM *perenne*.

PAINFUL, adj. Pan'fu^{4}l. Fr., *pénible*, *douloureux*. Ger., *peinlich*, *schmerzlich*. Attended with or causing pain. [*a*, 48.]

PAINLESS, adj. Pan'le^{2}s. Fr., *sans douleur*. Ger., *schmerzlos*. Free from or not causing pain. [D.]

PAIRED, adj. Pa^{2}rd. See CONJUGATE (2d def.).

PAJANELIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^3-ja^3-ne^{2}l'i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Bignoniaceœ*, tribe *Tecomeœ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. Rheedii.** A tree growing in southern India. The leaves and the bark of the root and stem are applied to abscesses and swellings. [B, 212 ; B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PAKU-KIDANG, n. Syn.: *penghawar-djambi*. A styptic drug composed of very soft, long, silky hairs obtained in Sumatra from the rhizomes of different ferns (according to the Russ. Ph., from the *Cibotium barometz*) ; formerly used in medicine under the name of *agnus scythicus*. [B, 95 ; B, 5 (*a*, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 50).]

PALA, n. An Hawaiian term for syphilis.

PALACEOUS, adj. Pa^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *palaceus* (from *pala*, a spade). Fr., *palacé*. Ger., *randstielig*. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the edges decurrent on the support. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PALÆONTOGRAPHY, PALÆONTOLOGY, n's. Pa^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}nt-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *palœontographia* (from παλαιός, old, εἶναι, to be, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *paléontographie*, *paléontologie*. The study of fossils. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]—**Vegetable p.** Fr., *paléontologie végétale*. See PALÆOPHYTOLOGY (1st def.).

PALÆOPHYTOLOGY, n. Pa^{2}l-e^2-o-fit-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *palœophytologia* (from παλαιός, old, φυτόν, a plant, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *paléophytologie*, *paléophytographie*. 1. The botany of fossil plant-remains. 2. The botanical science of the ancients. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PALAIS (Fr.), n. Pa^3-le^2. See PALATE.—**Voile du p.** See VELUM *palati*.

PALAMA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3. Fr., *palame*. Ger., *Schwimmhaut*, *Zehenhaut*. The membrane between the toes of birds. [L, 343 (*a*, 43).]

PALAMOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-lep'idos* (*-idis*). From παλάμη, the palm of the hand, *syphilis*, syphilis, and λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *palamosyphilolépis*. A syphilitic squamous eruption of the palm of the hand. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PALAMPISSA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}m-pi^{2}s'sa^3. See *Black* PITCH.

PALAN (Fr.), n. Pa^3-la^{3}n^2. A kind of tackle used in ancient surgery. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PALAR, adj. Pal'a^{3}r. Lat., *palaris*. Of a root, perfectly continuous with the stem ; axial. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PALARI-RAMOSE, adj. Pa^{2}l''a^{2}r-i^2-ra'mos. Of a root, palar and producing many branches from its sides. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

PALATAL, adj. Pa^{2}l'a^2-t'l. From *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the palate ; as a n., in the pl., *p's*, the p. bones. [C ; L, 343.]

PALATE, n. Pa^{2}l'e^{2}t. Lat., *palatum*. Fr., *palais*. Ger., *Gaumen*. 1. The roof of the mouth. [C.] See *Hard p.* and VELUM *palati*. 2. A swelling or projection closing more or less the throat of a personate corolla. [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*. 35).]—**Artificial p.** Fr., *obturateur du palais*. A plate made of some hard substance. such

as ivory, formed to fit the roof of the mouth and close a fissure in the palate. [E.]—**Cleft p.** Lat., *fissura palatina*, *palatum fissum*. Fr., *division de la voûte palatine*. Ger., *Gaumenspalte*, *Wolfrachen*. A congenital deficiency of the p. in which there is a fissure involving the uvula and the soft p. or hard p., separately or together. [α, 34.] See also under *Complicated* HARE-LIP.—**False p.** See *Artificial p.*—**Fissured p.** See *Cleft p.*—**Hard p.** Lat., *palatum durum*. Ger., *harter Gaumen*. The osseous structures forming the portion of the roof of the mouth posterior to the alveolar arch, consisting of the palatal plates of the superior maxilla and the horizontal plates of the palatal bones. [L.]—**P. plates.** See under PLATE.—**Soft p.** Ger., *weicher Gaumen*. See VELUM *palati*.—**Stearn's p.** An obsolete complicated instrument used to close a cleft palate. [Kingsley (α, 34).]

PALATINE, adj. Pa^{2}l'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *palatinus* (from *palatum*, the palate). Fr., *p.* Ger., *palatinisch*. Pertaining to the palate; as a n., see *Palatal* BONE.

PALATINUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PALATINE; as a n. m., see PALATO-STAPHYLEUS.

PALATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *palatite*. See URANISCONITIS.

PALATOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-at(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *palatum*, the palate, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See GLOSSOPALATINUS (2d def.).

PALATO-LABIAL, adj. Pa^{2}l-at''o-lab'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *palatolabialis*. Pertaining to the palate and the lips.

PALATO-MAXILLARY, adj. Pa^{2}l-at''o-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *palatum*, the palate, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Pertaining to the palate and the maxilla. [α, 48.]

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-at(a^{3}t)''o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *palatum*, the palate, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Pertaining to the maxilla and the pharynx; as a n. m. (Ger., *Schlundkopfgaumenmuskel*), a muscle situated in the posterior pillar of the fauces, which arises from the sæptum of the uvula, from the lower margin of the choanæ, and from the lower border of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the upper part of the pharynx. [L, 31, 332.]

PALATOPLASTY, n. Pa^{2}l'a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From *palatum*, the palate, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *palatoplastie*, *palatoplastique*. Ger., *Palatoplastik*. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

PALATOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ple-(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *palatum*, the palate, and πληγή, a blow. Paralysis of the palate. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 531 (α, 32).]

PALATORRHAPHY, n. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}t-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *palatorrhaphia* (from *palatum*, the palate, and ῥαφή, a seam). See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

PALATO-SALPINGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)''o-(o^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n(pi^{2}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *palatum*, the palate, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

PALATOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-is'eos* (*-osch'isis*). From *palatum*, the palate, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Fissure of the palate. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PALATO-STAPHYLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-at(a^{3}t)''o-(o^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *palatum*, the palate, and σταφυλή, the uvula. The analogue of the azygos uvulæ of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

PALATO-STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), **PALATO-UVULARIS** (Lat.), n's m. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-at(a^{3}t)''o(o^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)'u^{3}s-u^{4}s, -u^2(u)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *palato-staphilin*. See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.

PALATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PALATE.—**P. durum.** See *Hard* PALATE.—**P. fissum.** See *Cleft* PALATE.—**P. mobile, P. molle.** See VELUM *palati*.—**P. osseum.** See *Hard* PALATE.—**P. pendulum.** See VELUM *palati*.—**P. stabile.** See *Hard* PALATE.

PALAZZO AL PIANO (It.), n. Pa^3-la^{3}t'so a^{3}l pe-a^3'no. A place in Tuscany where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14); L, 135 (α, 50).]

PALE, n. Pal. See CHAFF (1st and 3d def's).

PALEA (Lat.), n. f. Pal(pa^{3}l)'e^2-a^3. 1. See CHAFF. 2. The wattles of a bird. [L, 343 (α, 43).]—**Paleæ stypticæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Paleæ* CIBOTII.

PALEACEOUS, adj. Pa^{2}l-e^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *paleaceus* (from *palea*, chaff). Fr., *paléacé*. 1. Furnished with paleæ. 2. Resembling chaff. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PALEAR (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'e^2-a^{3}r. Gen., *-ar'is*. From *palea*, wattles. The dewlap of the ox. [A, 312 (α, 48).]

PALEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. Dim. of *palea*, chaff. Fr., *paléole*. Ger., *Spelzchen*. A minute pale or scale: (1) the lodicule in grasses; (2) one of the small scales of the receptacle of composites. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

PALET, n. Pa^{2}l'e^{2}t. See CHAFF (1st and 3d def's).

PALETTE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-le^{2}t. From *pala*, a spade. A board, splint, or shallow vessel. [α, 48.]—**P. à pansement.** A thin splint on which to rest an injured hand, to which the fingers may be bandaged to prevent deformity. [E.]—**P. à saignée.** A flat tin vessel used in venesection to receive and measure the blood. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. du genou.** See PATELLA.

PÂLEUR (Fr.), n. Pa^3-lu^{5}r. See PALLOR.

PALI, n. Pali (or Indian) plague; an adynamic contagious fever met with in India; also called *mahamurri*. [Fayrer, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 20, 1882. p. 517.]

PALICOUREA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}l-i^2-kur'e^2-a^3. Fr., *p.*, *palicour*. Written also *palicurea* and *palicouria*. Of Aublet, a genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, of the *Psychotrieæ*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. diuretica.** Fr., *p.* (ou *palicour*) *diurétique*. The *douradinha* of Brazil, where the leaves are used in dropsy and syphilis and in veterinary medicine. The fruits are poisonous. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Marcgravii.** A species found in Brazil, where it is used to destroy rats. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (α, 50).]—**P. officinalis.** Fr., *p.* (ou *palicour*) *officinal*. A diaphoretic and diuretic species found in Brazil. [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**P. speciosa.** Fr., *p. éclatant*. Gold shrub; a strongly diuretic species, used especially in syphilis. [B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. strepens.** Fr., *p. retentissant*. A poison-fruited and diuretic Brazilian species. The leaves are used like those of *P. officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. tinctoria.** See PSYCHOTRIA *tinctoria*.

PALICOUREATANNIC ACID, n. Pa^{3}l-i^2-kur-e^2-a^3-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide palicouréatannique*. An acid obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii*. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PALICOURIC ACID, n. Pa^{3}l-i-kur'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide palicourique*. An acid obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii* (*q. v.*). It forms a solid dark mass, sublimable in brilliant, stellate, odorless needles, of acid taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and without toxic action. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PALICOURINE, n. Pa^{3}l-i^2-kur'en. A crystallizable base obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii* (*q. v.*). [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PALILLO (Sp.), n. Pa^{3}l-el'yo. In Peru, the *Campomanesia linearifolia*; in the pl., *p's*, the fruit of that plant. The leaves are used in infusion for gastralgia and atony of the stomach, and the tincture of them is employed in neuralgia. The oil of the seeds is purgative. [α, 35; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 50).]

PALINCOTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n^2-ko^{2}t-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., παλιγκότησις (from πάλιν, again, and κοτεῖν, to be angry). Fr., *palincotèse*. Recurrence, reopening (said of a disease, wound, etc.). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PALINDROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n-drom(dro^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., παλινδρομία (from πάλιν, again, and δρόμος, a course). Fr., *palindromie*. Ger., *Rückfall*, *Rückkehr*. A relapse. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PALINGENESIA (Lat.), **PALINGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}l-(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Fr., *palingénésie*. Ger., *Palingenie*. That form of evolution in which similar forms are reproduced in each succeeding generation. [L, 146.]

PALINODIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n-od(o^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. Gr., παλινοδία (from πάλιν, again, and ὁδός, a way). Fr., *palinodie*. Retraction (of a member of the body). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PALIRRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., παλίῤῥοια (from πάλιν, again, and ῥοία, a flowing). Fr., *palirrhée*. The recurrence of a mucous discharge. [L, 41, 53 (α, 14).]

PALIURUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^2-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., παλίουρος. Fr., *paliure*. Ger., *Stechdorn*. A genus of the *Zizypheæ*. The *Paliureæ* of Reissek are a tribe of the *Rhamneæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Baccæ paliuri.** The fruits of *Rhamnus catharticus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Aubletii.** A species found in southern China. The fruit is astringent. [B, 19. 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. australis, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *paliure épineux*, *argalou*, *chapeau d'évêque*, *épine noire* (ou *amère*, ou *de Christ*), *porte-chapeau*. Ger., *südlicher* (oder *gemeiner*) *Stechdorn*, *Christdorn*, *Judendorn*, *Judenbaum*, *Judenhütlein*. Christ's thorn, Garland thorn, ram-of-Libya; a native of southern Europe and western Asia, the παλίουρος of Dioscorides. The leaves and root were formerly used in dysentery. The fruit was employed as a diuretic and in chronic diarrhœa, and its oily seeds were used as a pectoral and as a dressing for burns. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 267, 275 (α, 35).]

PALLADAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-la^{3}d(la^{3}d)-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A bivalent radicle, $\mathrm{Pd.}\!<\!\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\mathrm{NH_3}-}{\mathrm{NH_3}-}$. [B, 3.]

PALLADDIAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-la^{2}d(la^{3}d)-di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A bivalent radicle, $\mathrm{Pd.(NH_3)_4}{=}$. [B, 3.]

PALLADIC, adj. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *palladicus*. Fr., *palladique*. Containing palladium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

PALLADICHLORIDE, n. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}d-i-klor'i^{2}d(id). A salt of chloropalladic acid. [B, 3.]

PALLADIOCYANIDE, n. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}d-i^2-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *palladiocyanure*. A compound of palladious cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PALLADIONITRITE, n. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}d-i^2-o-nit'rit. A compound of palladious nitrite with the nitrite of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

PALLADIOSULPHITE, n. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}d-i^2-o-su^{3}lf'it. A compound of palladious sulphite with the sulphite of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PALLADIOUS, adj. Pa^{2}l-a^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *palladiosus*. Fr., *palladieux*. Containing palladium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

PALLADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-lad(la^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. It is found in nature associated with platinum and gold, and occurs either in the form of a coarse powder and small grains or in the crystalline form. In the latter state it is sometimes called *allop'*. It is a white lustrous metal, having a sp. gr. of 11·4, and melting at about the same temperature as wrought-iron. It is not oxidized by exposure to the air, but is readily attacked by hot nitric and sulphuric acids. In composition p. acts partly as a dyad, forming palladious salts, and partly as a tetrad, forming palladic salts. Symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106·2. [B, 3.]—**Chlorp'** (Ger.). See *P. chloride*.—**P. and ammonium chloride.** See AMMONIUM *palladio-chloride*.—**P'chlorid** (Ger.). P. tetrachloride. [B.]—**P.**

chloride. Ger., *Chlorp'.* See *P. monochloride. P. dichloride,* and *P. tetrachloride.*—**P'chlorür** (Ger.). See *P. dichloride.*—**P. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de p.* Ger., *Cyanp', P'cyanür.* Palladious cyanide; a pale-yellow compound, $Pd(CN)_2$. [B, 3.]—**P. dichloride.** Ger., *P'chlorür.* Palladious chloride; a compound forming either garnet-colored crystals, $PdCl_2$, or brownish-red crystals, $PdCl_2+2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**P. dioxide.** Ger., *P'oxyd.* Palladic oxide; a black powder, PdO_2. [B, 3.]—**P. disulphide.** Ger., *P'sulfid.* Palladic sulphide; a dark crystalline powder, PdS_2. [B, 3.]—**P. hemioxide.** Ger., *P'suboxyd.* A black powder, Pd_2O. [B, 3.]—**P. hemisulphide.** A greenish mass, Pd_2S. [B, 3.]—**P. hydride.** A compound, Pd_2H_4, of p. and hydrogen, formed by the absorption of gaseous hydrogen by hot metallic p. [B, 3.]—**P. iodide.** Fr., *iodure palladieux.* Ger., *Jodp', P'jodür.* Palladious iodide, PdI_2. [B, 3.]—**P. monochloride.** A reddish-brown crystalline substance, Pd_2Cl_2. [B, 3.]—**P. monosulphide.** Palladious sulphide, PdS. [B, 3.]—**P. monoxide.** Ger., *P'oxydul.* An amber-colored substance of metallic lustre, PdO. [B, 3.]—**P. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de p.* (ou *palladieux*). Ger., *P'nitrat, salpetersaures P'oxydul.* Palladious nitrate, $Pd(NO_3)_2$. [B, 3.]—**P. oxide.** See *P. hemioxide, P. monoxide,* and *P. dioxide.*—**P'oxyd** (Ger.). Palladic oxide, p. dioxide; a term used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the palladic oxysalts. [B.]—**P'oxydul** (Ger.). Palladious oxide, p. monoxide; a term used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the palladious oxysalts. [B.]—**P'suboxyd** (Ger.). See *P. hemioxide.*—**P'sulfid** (Ger.). See *P. disulphide.*—**P. sulphate.** Ger., *P'sulfat, schwefelsaures P'oxydul.* Palladious sulphate, $PdSO_4+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**P. sulphide.** Ger., *Schwefelp'.* See *P. hemisulphide, P. monosulphide,* and *P. disulphide.*—**P. tetrachloride.** Ger., *P'chlorid.* Palladic chloride, $PdCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**Salpetersaures P'oxydul** (Ger.). See *P. nitrate.*—**Schwefelp'** (Ger.). See *P. sulphide.*—**Schwefelsaures P'oxydul** (Ger.). See *P. sulphate.*—**Spongy p.** A porous variety of p. [B, 3.]

PALLADOUS, adj. Pa²l'a²d-u³s. See PALLADIOUS.

PALLIATION, n. Pa²l-i²-a'shu³n. Lat., *palliatio.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Umhüllung.* The act of modifying or moderating without curing radically. [D, 1.]

PALLIATIVE, adj. Pa²l'i²-at-i²v. Lat., *palliativus.* Fr., *palliatif.* Ger., *lindernd* (adj.), *Palliativ* (n.). Tending to moderate a morbid condition without curing it; as a n., a p. agent. [D, 1.]

PALLID, adj. Pa²l'i²d. Lat., *pallidus* (from *pallere*, to look pale). Fr., *pâle, blafard.* Ger., *bleich, blass.* 1. Pale, wan. 2. In botany, pale, verging toward white. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l(pa³l)'li²-u³m(u⁴m). See MANTLE.

PALLOR (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pa³l)'lo²r. Gen., *-lor'is.* From *pallere*, to be or to look pale. Fr., *pâleur.* Ger., *Blässe, bleiche Haut.* It., *pallore.* Sp., *palidez.* Paleness, especially of the skin.—**P. a defectu sanguinis.** P. from loss of blood. [G, 11.]—**P. chloroticus.** The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis. [G, 11.]—**P. cutis.** Paleness of the skin, especially of the face. [G, 11.]—**P. morbosus.** P. due to disease. [G, 11.]—**P. pathematicus.** P. due to fear or fright. [G, 11.]—**P. virginum.** See CHLOROSIS.

PALM, n. Pa³m. Gr., φοῖνιξ (1st def.), παλάμη (2d def.). Lat., *palma, palmus* (2d def.). Fr., *palme* (1st def.), *paume* (2d def.). Ger., *Palme* (1st def.), *Hohlhand* (2d def.), *Handfläche* (2d def.). It., Sp., *palma* (1st def.), *palmo* (2d def.). 1. A species of the *Palmæ* (see under *Palma*); also the *Salix caprea, Taxus baccata,* etc. [B, 1, 19, 123, 180 (α, 35).] 2. The upper surface of the hand, except the thumb, superior to a line along the bases of the fingers, when the hand is held with the thumb outward and the arm extended forward. [L.]—**Areca p.** See ARECA *catechu.*—**Australian feather-p.** The genus *Ptychosperma.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bamboo p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Cabbage p.** The *Areca oleracea* and *Livistona humilis.* [B.]—**Club-p.** The genus *Cordyline.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Coquito p.** See JUBÆA *spectabilis.*—**Fan-p.** See the major list.—**Fern-p.** See CYCAS.—**Guinea oil-p., Guinea p.** See ELÆIS *guineensis.*—**Ivory-nut p., Ivory p.** The *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* [B, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**Oil p.** See ELÆIS *guineensis,* ALFONSIA *oleifera,* and Cocos *butyracea.*—**P. butter.** See *P. oil.*—**P. honey.** The *miel de palma* of Chile; the sugary sap of *Jubæa spectabilis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. of the hand.** See *P.* (2d def.).—**P. oil.** Lat., *oleum palmæ* (seu *palmarum*). Fr., *huile* (ou *beurre*) *de palme.* Ger., *P'öl, P'enbutter.* P. butter; a sweetish, orange-colored, fixed oil obtained from the fruits of *Elæis guineensis,* composed of tripalmitin and triolein. It has an orris-root odor, whitens by age, and is more readily saponified than other fatty oils. [B, 5, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 105 (α, 50).]—**P. sugar.** Fr., *sucre de palme.* Ger., *P'zucker.* Sugar prepared from the sap (toddy) of *Arenga saccharifera, Borassus flabelliformis, Cocos nucifera,* and other p's, especially the *Phœnix silvestris.* In its crude state it is known as *jaggery.* [B, 5, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**P.-wax.** Fr., *cire de palme.* Ger., *P'enwachs.* A substance consisting of resin and wax (the latter having a composition analogous to that of carnauba-wax), exuding from the stems of *Ceroxylon andicola* and *Ceroxylon klopstockiæ.* The pure wax, separated by digesting with boiling alcohol, is used for candles. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).] See also CARNAUBA-*wax.*—**P. wine.** Fr., *vin de palme.* The sap of one of the wine p's (*q. v.*), which has undergone vinous fermentation. It is a pleasant drink when fresh, but readily undergoes fermentation. Distilled, it forms arrack. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Prickly sago p.** See METROXYLON *Rumphii.*—**Sago p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera* and other species of *Rhaphia* (*Sagus*); also the *Cycas circinalis* and *Cycas revoluta.* [B, 19, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Toddy p.** See *Wine p.*—**Wax-p.** Fr., *palmier à cire.* Ger., *Wachspalme.* See CEROXYLON *andicola* and COPERNICIA *cerifera.*—**Wine p.** A p. yielding a sap, which readily undergoes the vinous fermentation; especially the *Mauritia vinifera* of Brazil, the *Caryota urens, Phœnix silvestris,* and *Borassus flabelliformis* of the East Indies, the *Œnocarpus patava* and *Manicaria saccharifera* of Guiana, the *Arenga saccharifera* of the Moluccas, the *Cocos butyracea* of New Granada, and the *Rhaphia vinifera* of West Africa. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

PALMA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa³l)'ma³. Gr., φοῖνιξ. See PALM. The *Palmaceæ* are: Of Reichenbach, the *Orchidifloræ* (containing the *Orchideæ, Scitamineæ,* and *Palmeæ*); of Lindley and others, the *Palmæ* (Fr., *palmiers*; Ger., *Palmen*), which are an order of monocotyledons usually with an unbranched, often cylindrical stem, harder on the outside than at the centre, and often crowned by a tuft of large leaves. The flowers, which are usually diclinous on a branched spadix, are composed each of a coriaceous perianth of 6 segments in 2 rows, with 6 hypogynous or perigynous stamens. The ovary is 3- (rarely 1-) celled, or of 3 separate carpels, and the ovules are usually solitary. The fruit is baccate or drupaceous, with large seeds composed of a fleshy or horny albumen, in a depression of which is sunk a relatively minute embryo. They are trees or shrubs, chiefly tropical, and furnish food, building material, cordage, sugar, etc. The *Palmeæ* are: Of Dumortier, the *Palmæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Palmaceæ* containing the *Arecinæ* and *Cocoinæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum palmæ.** 1. See PALM *oil.* 2. See COCA-NUT *oil.*—**P. ady.** See ADY.—**P. Christi.** 1. The *Ricinus communis.* 2. The *Orchis maculata, Orchis latifolia, Gymnadenia conopsea,* and other salep-yielding orchids with lobed or palmate tubers. [B, 121, 180, 275, 307 (α, 35).]—**P. Christi major.** See GYMNADENIA *conopsea.*—**P. Christi minor.** See GYMNADENIA *odoratissima.*—**P. palmiformis, P. plicata.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina.*

PALMACEOUS, adj. Pa²l-ma'shu³s. Like a palm; of the *Palmaceæ* (*Palmæ*). [α, 35.]

PALMAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Pa³l-ma²r. See PALMAR and PALMARIS.—**Grand p.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*—**P. à l'avant-bras.** See PALMARIS *longus.*—**P. cutané.** See PALMARIS *brevis.*—**P. grêle.** See PALMARIS *longus.*—**Petit p.** See PALMARIS *longus accessorius.*

PALMAL, adj. Pa²l'm'l. Lat., *palmalis.* Resembling the palms, of the *Palmales,* which are the p. alliance of Lindley (Lat., *nixus palmalis*), an alliance of the *Hypogynæ* consisting of the *Palmæ* (*Palmaceæ*). [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PALMAPINUS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa³l)-ma³-pin(pen)'u³s(u⁴s). From *palma,* a palm, and *pinus,* a pine-tree. Of Bauhin, the genus *Sagus.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

PALMAR, adj. Pa²l'ma³r. Lat., *palmaris* (from *palma,* the palm of the hand). Fr., *palmaire.* Pertaining to or situated in the palm of the hand. [L.]

PALMARIS (Lat.), adj. Pa²l(pa³l)-ma(ma³)'ri²s. Palmar; as a n., a palmar muscle. [L.]—**P. brevis, P. cutaneus.** Ger., *kurzer Hohlhandmuskel* (oder *Handflechsenspanner*). A flat muscle of the palm of the hand, arising from the inner margin of the palmar fascia and the annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the skin along the inner border of the hand. [L, 31, 332.]—**P. longus.** Fr., *palmaire long* (ou *grêle*). Ger., *Handsehnenspanner, langer Hohlhandmuskel.* A long, slender muscle which arises from the inner condyle of the humerus between the flexores carpi radialis and ulnaris, and terminates in a long tendon inserted into the upper part of the palmar fascia. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. longus accessorius.** An anomalous muscle accessory to the constant p. longus and varying greatly in its relation to that muscle. [L, 31, 332.]—**P. longus bicaudatus.** The p. longus when it has two tendons of insertion. [L, 31.]—**P. magnus.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*

PALMAROSA, n. Pa²l-ma³-ro'za³. P. oil or the plant that yields it.—**P. oil.** Fr., *essence de p.* The volatile oil of *Andropogon schœnanthus,* and, according to some, of *Andropogon nardus*; used to adulterate attar of rose. Called also oil of geranium (Fr., *essence de géranium*). [B, 18, 121 (α, 35).] Cf. *Turkish essence of* GERANIUM.

PALMATA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *palmatus.* Pa²l(pa³l)-ma(ma³)'-ta³. In old pharmacy, palmate-lobed salep. [α, 35.] See PALMA *Christi* (2d def.).

PALMATE, PALMATED, adj's. Pa²l'mat, -e²d. Lat., *palmatus* (from *palma,* a palm). Fr., *palmé.* 1. Of a leaf or other plant-organ, having several (strictly, five) lobes united by a broad expansion of parenchyma like the palm of the hand; also digitate. [B, 1, 19, 77; Gray (α, 35).] 2. Of birds, palmiped. [L, 341 (α, 27).]

PALMATIFID, adj. Pa²l-ma²t'i²-fi²d. Lat., *palmatifidus* (from *palmatus,* palmate, and *findere,* to cleave). Fr., *palmatifide, palmifide.* Ger., *handspaltig.* Palmately cleft (*i. e.,* cut halfway down, like the fingers of a hand). [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PALMATIFLOROUS, adj. Pa²l-ma²t-i²-flor'u³s. Lat., *palmatiflorus* (from *palmatus,* palmate, and *flos,* a flower). Fr., *palmatiflore.* Having flowers in which the corollas are palmate (said of the calathidium). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PALMATIFORM, adj. Pa²l-ma²t'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *palmatiformis* (from *palmatus,* palmate, and *forma,* form). Of a corolla, palmate; of a leaf, having the ribs palmately arranged (*i. e.,* radiating from the top of the petiole). [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

PALMATILOBATE, PALMATILOBED, adj's. Pa²l-ma²t-i²-lob'at, -ma²t'i²-lobd. Lat., *palmatilobus, palmatilobatus* (from *palmatus,* palmate, and λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *palmatilobé.* Ger., *handlappig, handförmiggelappt.* Palmately lobed; cut into shallow divisions in a palmate manner. [B, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PALMATISECTED, adj. Pa²l-ma²t-i²-se²kt'e²d. Lat., *palmatisectus* (from *palmatus,* palmate, and *secare,* to cut). Fr., *palmatiséqué.* Ger., *handförmiggeschnitten, handschnittig.* Cut deeply in a palmate manner; nearly digitate. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PALMATURE (Fr.), n. Pa³l-ma³-tu⁶r. A web or web-like fold of skin. [*a*, 34.]—**P. des doigts.** See *Webbed* FINGER.—**P. pénienne.** A congenital web-like attachment of the penis to the scrotum. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 5, 1887, p. 501 (*a*, 34).]

PALME (Fr.), n. Pa³lm. See PALM.—**Beurre de p.** See PALM *oil*.—**Cire de p.** See PALM-*wax*.—**Huile de p.** See PALM *oil*.—**Lait de p.** A white beverage, of agreeable flavor, obtained from the leaves of *Phœnix dactylifera*. [L, 41 (*a*, 17).]—**Vin de p.** See PALM *wine*.

PALME (Ger.), n. Pa³l'me². See PALM (1st def.); in the pl., *P'n*, the *Palmæ*.—**Fächerp'.** See BORASSUS.—**Katechup'.** See ARECA *catechu*.—**Kohlp'.** The *Euterpe caribœa* and other cabbage palms. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P'nbutter.** See PALM *oil*.—**P'nstärke.** Arrowroot. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**P'nwachs.** See PALM-*wax*.

PALMELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa³l)-me²l'la³. The typical genus of the *Palmellaceæ* (Fr., *palmellacées*) or *Palmelleæ* (Fr., *palmellées*; Ger., *Palmellen*), which are a division of chlorophyllaceous cryptogams, regarded by De Caisne as degenerative forms of other *Algæ*. In Sachs's parallel scheme of classification they are placed alongside the *Schizomycetes*, and by most recent authors they are made a division of the *Cyanophyceæ*. They are composed of globular or elliptic cells aggregated in a gelatinous matrix, and occur as gelatinous or powdery crusts on moist rocks, etc., or in fresh or salt water. [B, 29; B, 19, 121, 168, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P. cruenta.** Gory-dew, a species forming the rose-colored gelatinous patches on the sides of damp wells or at the base of walls. [B, 19, 121, 168 (*a*, 35).] See PALMELLIN.—**P. febrilis** [Salisbury]. A filamentous polymorphic alga found on marshes. Its spores, transported by fogs, are said to cause intermittent fever. [L, 164 (*a*, 27).]—**P. mirifica, P. prodigiosa.** See BACILLUS *prodigiosus*, and cf. BLOOD-*rain*.

PALMELLIN, n. Pa²l-me²l'i²n. The coloring matter of *Palmella cruenta*. It closely resembles hæmoglobin, consists of a red matter united to an albuminoid substance, contains iron, and is coagulated by alcohol or acetic acid and by heat. P. enters readily into putrefaction, giving off a strong ammoniacal odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 355 (*a*, 50).]

PALMETTO, n. Pa²l-me²t'o. The genus *Sabal*, the *Sabal p.*, and other fan-palms. [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

PALMIC, adj. Pa²l'mi²k. Lat., *palmicus*. Fr., *palmique*. 1. Pertaining to pulsation or to palpitation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. Pertaining to or derived from a palm.—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide palmique*. Ger., *Palminsäure*. See RICINELAIDIC ACID.

PALMIER (Fr.), n. Pa³l-me-a. A palm-tree, especially the *Cocos nucifera*. In the pl., *p's*, the *Palmæ*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Huile de p.** See PALM *oil*.—**P. à cire.** See *Wax*-PALM.—**P. doum.** See HYPHÆNE *crinita*.—**P. du Japon.** See METROXYLON *Rumphii*.—**P. jonc.** The genus *Calamus*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

PALMIGRADE, adj. Pa²l'mi²-grad. Lat., *palmigradus* (from *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *gradi*, to walk). Fr., *p.* See PLANTIGRADE.

PALMINE (Fr.), n. Pa³l-men. See RICINELAIDIN.

PALMINERVED, adj. Pa²l'mi²-nu⁵rvd. Lat., *palminervis* (from *palma*, a palm, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *palminerve*, *palminervé*. Ger., *handnervig*. Palmately veined; having veins radiating, like the outspread fingers of the hand, from the base to the margin of the lamina. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PALMIPED, adj. Pa²l'mi²-pe²d. Lat., *palmipes* (from *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *palmipède*. Ger., *schwimmhautfüssig*. Web-footed; having the anterior toes full-webbed. The *Palmipedes* of Cuvier are an order of birds characterized by feet and legs formed for swimming (*i. e.*, placed far back on the body, with short and compressed tarsi, and webbed toes). [L, 28, 343 (*a*, 39).]

PALMIPHALANGIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Pa³l-me-fa³-la³n²-zhe-a³n². See LUMBRICALES *manus*.

PALMI-RETICULATE, adj. Pa²l''mi²-re²t-i²k'u²l-at. Reticulate-veined with the main veins radiating from the base of the leaf to its margin. [*a*, 35.]

PALMISTE (Fr.), n. Pa³l-mest. The *Chamœrops humilis* and other cabbage palms; also the terminal bud or cabbage of such palms. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. bourré.** See ARECA *crinita*.

PALMITAMIDE, n. Pa²l-mi²t'a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Palmitamid*. A solid body, melting at 93° to 94° C., and having the composition of ammonia in which 1 molecule of the radicle of palmitic acid replaces 1 atom of hydrogen, $NH_2.(C_{16}H_{31}O)$. [B, 4.]

PALMITATE, n. Pa²l'mi²t-at. A salt of palmitic acid. [B.]

PALMITIC, adj. Pa²l-mi²t'i²k. 1. Pertaining to or obtained from palm oil. 2. Derived from or contained in palmitin. [B; L, 56 (*a*, 43).]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide palmitique* (ou *éthalique*). Ger., *Palmitinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, forming acicular or foliate crystals which melt at 62° C. It is colorless, inodorous, insipid, lighter than water, insoluble in that liquid, readily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is found as glyceryl palmitate in almost all the animal and vegetable fats. [B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**P. aldehyde.** A crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{32}O = C_{15}H_{31}.CHO$, bearing the same relation to p. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid. [B, 5.]

PALMITIN, n. Pa²l'mi²t-i²n. Fr., *palmitine*. Ger., *P.* A glyceryl alcohol in which one or more molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl; especially tripalmitin. [B, 4.]

PALMITOLIC ACID, n. Pa²l-mi²t-o²l'i²k. Fr., *acide palmitolique*. Ger., *Palmitolsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2 = C_{15}H_{27}.CO.OH$ (or palmitic acid less 4 atoms of hydrogen). [B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PALMITONE, n. Pa²l'mi²t-on. An acetone, $C_{31}H_{62}O_2$, obtained by distilling palmitic acid with slaked lime. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PALMITOXYLIC ACID, n. Pa²l-mi²t-o²x-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide palmitoxylique*. Ger., *Palmitoxylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_4 = C_{15}H_{27}(O_2).CO.OH$ (or palmitolic acid plus 2 atoms of oxygen). [B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PALMITYL, n. Pa²l'mi²t-i²l. The radicle, $C_{16}H_{33}O$, of palmitic acid. [B.]—**P'säure** (Ger.). Palmitic acid. [B.]

PALMOSCOPY, n. Pa²l-mo²s'ko-pi². Lat., *palmoscopia* (from παλμός, pulsation, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *palmoscopie*. Observation of the heart-beats by means of the stethoscope. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PALMOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pa³l)-mo(mo³)-spa²z-(spa³s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). From παλμός, a quivering, and σπασμός, a convulsion. Ger., *Schüttelkrampf*, *Zitterkrampf*. A strong clonic spasm. [*a*, 34.]—**Electric p.** Ger., *elektrischer P.* P. observed as an electrical reaction in progressive muscular atrophy. [*a*, 34.]

PALMOSSEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pa²l(pa³l)-mo²s'se²-i(e). From *palma*, the palm, and *os*, a bone. See INTEROSSEI *palmares*.

PALMSTEARINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pa³lm-sta-a³r-en'zoir-e². Palmitic acid. [A, 324.]

PALMULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa³l)'mu²l(mu⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *palma*, a palm. The *Phœnix dactylifera* or its fruit. [B, 114, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PALMURE (Fr.), n. Pa³l-mu⁶r. 1. In the *Palmipedes*, the membrane joining the toes. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).] 2. See SYNDACTYLISM.

PALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pa³l)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., παλμός (from πάλλειν, to sway). 1. Pulsation. 2. Palpitation. 3. Subsultus. [L, 50, 84, 290.] 4. See PALM (2d def.).—**P. cordis.** Palpitation of the heart. [L, 290.]—**P. plumbarius.** Lead palsy.

PÁLO, n. In India, *paho*; a diuretic extract prepared from the stems of *Cocculus cordifolius*. [B, 18, 19, 172 (*a*, 35).]

PALO (Sp.), n. Pa³'lo. Wood; a name for many trees. [*a*, 35.]—**P. de Campeche** [Mex. Ph.]. See HÆMATOXYLON (2d def.).—**P. del Brasil** [Mex. Ph.]. See CÆSALPINIA *echinata*.—**P. del muerto** [Mex. Ph.]. See IPOMŒA *muricoides*.—**P. de seca** [Mex. Ph.]. See ANDIRA *excelsa*.—**P. dulce** [Mex. Ph.]. Licorice. [B.]—**P. santo** [Mex. Ph.]. 1. See GUIACUM OFFICINALE. 2. At Quito, a species of *Barnadesia*. 3. In Guiana, the *Swartzia tomentosa*. 4. In the Philippines, the genus *Connarus*. 5. According to Aublet, the Portuguese name of *Robinia panacoco*. [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

PALOMBETTE (Fr.), **PALOMET** (Fr.), **PALOMETTE** (Fr.), n's. Pa³-lo²n²-be²t, -lo-ma, -me²t. See AGARICUS *amethystinus*.

PALP, n. Pa⁴lp. Lat., *palpus*. Fr., *palpe*. Ger., *Palpe*, *Bartspitze*. *Mundp'* (2d def.). 1. One of the jointed processes supposed to be organs of touch developed from certain of the oral appendages of insects, spiders, and crustaceans. 2. One of the fleshy appendages developed from the sides of the mouth in acephalous molluscs. [L, 147, 353 (*a*, 39).]

PALPATE, v. tr. Pa²lp'at. Lat., *palpare*, to feel. Fr., *palper*. Ger., *betasten*. To examine by palpation.

PALPATE, adj. Pa²lp'at. Lat., *palpatus* (from *palpus*, a palp). Fr., *palpal*. Having palps.

PALPATION, n. Pa²lp-a'shu³n. Lat., *palpatio* (from *palpare*, to touch). Fr., *p.*, *palper*, *attouchement*. Ger., *Befühlen*, *Betasten*, *Untersuchung mittelst des Tastsinnes*, *P.* It., *palpazione*. Sp., *palpación*, *tocamiento*. In physical examination, the touching or handling of a part or region of the body in order to ascertain its condition or that of subjacent contiguous parts. [D.]—**Abdomino-vaginal p.** An examination of the pelvic contents by means of a finger in the vagina and a hand over the hypogastric region. [*a*, 34.]—**Bimanual p., Conjoined p.** See *Bimanual* EXAMINATION.

PALPATOMETRY, n. Pa²l-pa²t-o²m'e²t-ri². A measurement of the highest pressures that can be borne without pain. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 27, 1886, p. 1049 (*a*, 34).]

PALPEBRA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pa³l)'pe²-bra³. Fr., *paupière*. Ger., *Augenlid*. See LID.—**P. ficosa.** An old term for a fleshy excrescence on the eyelid, often soft and reddish, but sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle, and shaped something like a fig. [F.]—**P. inferior extrorsum flexa.** Ectropion of the lower eyelid. [F.]—**P. major.** The upper eyelid.—**P. minor.** The lower eyelid.—**P. tertia.** Fr., *troisième paupière*. Ger., *drittes Augenlid*. See PLICA *semilunaris conjunctivæ*.

PALPEBRAL, adj. Pa²lp'e²-br'l. Lat., *palpebralis*. Fr., *palpébral*. Pertaining to the eyelids. [F.]

PALPEBRALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pa³l)-pe²-bra(bra³)'li²s. From *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *palpébral*. 1. An old term for the orbicularis palpebrarum. [F.] 2. Of E. Coues, see LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris*.—**P. inferior.** 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the lower eyelid. [L, 332.] 2. Müller's muscle: a leash of unstriated muscular fibres lying among the fibres of the levator palpebræ superioris and attached to the upper border of the tarsus of the upper lid. [B.]—**P. superior.** 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the upper eyelid. [L, 332.] 2. Müller's muscle; a set of unstriated muscular fibres lying on the lower side of the inferior rectus and attached to the tarsus of the lower lid. [B.]

PALPEBRATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pa²lp(pa³lp)-e²-bra(bra³)'shi²-(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *palpebrare*, to wink frequently. See NICTATION.

PALPEBRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²lp(pa³lp)-e²b-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See BLEPHARITIS.

PALPÉBRO-FRONTAL (Fr.), adj. Pa³l-pa-bro-fro²n²-ta³l. Pertaining to or connected with the brow and the eyelid. [L.]

PALPIFEROUS, adj. Pa^{2}lp-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *palpiferus* (from *palpus*, a palp, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *palpifère*. Ger., *fress-spitztragend*. Bearing maxillary palps. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

PALPIGEROUS, adj. Pa^{2}lp-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *palpus*, a palp, and *gerere*, to bear. Bearing labial palps. [L, 41 (α, 39).]

PALPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}lp(pa^{2}lp)-i^2-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See PALPITATION.

PALPITATION, n. Pa^{2}lp-i^2-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *palpitatio* (from *palpitare*, to throb). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Klopfen, Schlagen*. A rhythmical or tumultuous throbbing.—**Arterial p.** Intense arterial pulsation isochronous with that of the heart, observed along the aorta in the epigastric region, especially in young neurotic persons. [B; L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Cœliac p.** P. of the abdominal aorta. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Idiopathic p., Nervous p.** P. of the heart appearing in the course of diseases located in other organs, especially when characterized by alteration of the blood. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. of the heart.** Lat., *palpitatio cordis*. Fr., *p. du cœur*. Ger., *Herzklopfen*. A violent, rapid, and often irregular beating of the heart, caused by emotional excitement, disease, or excessive action of any kind. It is usually functional rather than organic, and is most common in youth and middle life, especially among those engaged in sedentary occupations. Among women it is apt to accompany any disorder of the sexual apparatus. It is considered to be due to abnormal innervation of the heart, and in addition to the causes already mentioned are the action of various poisons (especially tobacco and alcohol), gout, rheumatism, and certain disturbances of the stomach and liver. The condition simulates and is often mistaken for organic disease of the heart. [D, 1.]—**Symptomatic p.** Of Andral, violent p. of the heart due to the presence of tænia in the intestine. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

PALPOCILES, n. pl. Pa^{2}lp'o-si^{2}lz. In the *Hydrozoa*, microscopic, hair-like, non-vibratile processes of the ectoderm, probably organs of touch. [L, 193 (α, 39).]

PALPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}lp(pa^{3}lp)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PALP.

PALSY, n. Pa^{4}l'zi^2. See PARALYSIS.—**Bell's p.** See *Facial* PARALYSIS.—**Birth p.** P. following some injury at birth. ["Lancet," Apr. 14, 1888, p. 709 (α, 34).]—**Cerebral birth p.** P. following some injury of the cerebral cortex at birth. ["Med. Chron.," Mar., 1889, p. 471 (α, 34).]—**Creeping p.** An old term for progressive muscular atrophy. [D, 1.]—**Hammer p., Hephæstic p.** See *Hammermens'* CRAMP.—**Lead p.** Lat., *paralysis saturnina*. Fr., *paralysie saturnine*. Ger., *Bleilähmung*. The paralytic phenomena due to lead poisoning, especially paralysis of the forearm (see *Wrist*-DROP). [D, 1.]—**Local p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [D, 1.]—**Mimic facial p.** See *Facial* PARALYSIS.—**Night p.** Fr., *paralysie nocturne*. A vaso-motor paresis occurring only at night, and producing coldness and numbness of the affected part. [Da Costa (α, 34).]—**Partial p.** Progressive muscular atrophy.—**Pen p., Scribe p., Scriveners' p.** See *Writers'* CRAMP.—**Shaking p.** Paralysis agitans. [B, 112.]—**Wasting p.** See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.

PALUDAL, adj. Pa^{2}l'u^2-d'l. Lat., *paludosus* (from *palus*, a swamp). Fr., *paludique, paludéen, paludeux, élode*. Pertaining to or originating from swamps; of a fever, prevailing in marshy districts, malarial. [D (α, 18).]

PALUDAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-u^{2}d(ud)-ap(a^{3}p)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *palus*, a marsh, and *apium* (*q. v.*). See APIUM *graveolens* and HEDERA *helix*.—**Gummi paludapii.** See IVY-*gum*.

PALUDISM, n. Pa^{2}l'u^{2}d-i^{2}zm. Lat., *paludismus*. Fr., *paludisme*. Intoxication by marsh miasm. [D, 70.]

PALUDOSE, adj. Pa^{2}l'u^{2}d-os. Lat., *paludosus*. Fr., *marécageux*. Ger., *sumpfig*. Growing or living in marshes. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pal(pa^{3}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). One of the small separate pillars or rods between the columella and the sæpta in the theca or cup of the *Actinozoa*. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

PALUSTER (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). From *palus*, a marsh. Fr., *palustre, marécageux*. Ger., *morastig, sumpfig*. 1. Marshy; pertaining to a marsh. [A, 32 (α, 21).] 2. See PALUDOSE.

PALUSTRINE, adj. Pa^{2}l-u^{3}st'ri^{2}n. See PALUDOSE.

PAMBOTANO, n. Pa^{3}m-bo-ta^3'no. An aqueous decoction of the root of *Annesleа grandiflora*, used as a substitute for quinine in malarial disease. ["Rev. sci.," xlvi, p. 317 (α, 32).]

PAMPATHES (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}m(pa^{3}m)'pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., παμπαθές. Of old writers, a cinnabar plaster for tumors. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PAMPELMOUSIER (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n^2-pe^{2}l-mu-ze-a. See CITRUS *decumana*.

PAMPHAGOUS, adj. Pa^{2}m'fa^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *pamphagus* (from πᾶς, all, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Ger., *pamphag*. Omnivorous. [α, 48.]

PAMPHILUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}m(pa^{3}m)'fi^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πάμφιλος (from πᾶς, all, and φιλεῖν, to love). See PLASTER and EMPLASTRUM.—**P. chirurgorum.** See EMPLASTRUM *consolidans*.

PAMPINIFORM, adj. Pa^{2}mp-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *pampinus*, a vine-shoot, and *forma*, form. Resembling a tendril; intricately convoluted. [C.]

PAMPINOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}mp(pa^{3}mp)-i^{2}n-o(o^3)-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., pa^{2}mp-i^{2}n'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *pampinus*, a vine-shoot, and κήλη, a tumor. A varicose tumor of the pampiniform plexus. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 174 (α, 34).]

PAMPINUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Pa^{2}mp(pa^{3}mp)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *tendron, pampre*. A vine-tendril. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PAMPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}m(pa^{3}m)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πᾶς, all, and πλήσσειν, to strike. Fr., *pamplégie*. Ger., *Pamplegie*. General paralysis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PAN, n. Pa^{2}n. A.-S., *panna*. Ger., *Pfanne*. A broad, flat-bottomed vessel, usually shallow; hence any hollow formation or organ. [α, 48.]—**Brain-p., Head-p.** See BRAIN-*case*.—**Knee-p.** See PATELLA.

PANACEA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a)'a^3. Gr., πανάκεια (from πᾶς, all, and ἄκος, a cure). Fr., *panacée*. Ger., *Panacee*. 1. A universal remedy; a name given by old writers to various nostrums and also to certain plants (cf. ALLHEAL). [α, 48.] 2. The genus *Panax*. The *Panaceæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araliaceæ*, containing the *Lagœcieæ*, *Eryngieæ*, and *Saniculeæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Araliaceæ*, including *Panax*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. anglica.** Fr., *panacée anglaise*. A mixture of calcium and magnesium carbonates. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**P. antimonialis.** Of Glauber (1654), a composition, also known as golden sulphuret of antimony, consisting chiefly of antimony pentasulphide. [B, 3.]—**P. Ducis Holsatiæ, P. duplicata, P. holsatica.** Potassium sulphate. [A, 358 (α, 48).]—**P. Kornmanni.** See AURUM *horizontale Zwingeri*.—**P. lapsorum.** Arnica-root. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. mercurialis.** Fr., *panacée mercurielle*. See under MERCURY *chloride*.—**P. tartarea.** See *Tinctura* TARTARI *composita*.—**P. universalis.** Kermes mineral. [α, 38.]—**P. vegetabilis.** See SAFFRON.

PANACON, n. Pa^{2}n'a^{2}k-o^{2}n. Fr., *panacone*. Ger., *P.* Of Garrigues, a substance, $C_{22}H_{19}O_8$, obtained from the root of *Aralia quinquefolia* as a tasteless crystalline powder. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PANADA, PANADO, n's. Pa^{2}n-ad'a^3, -o. From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panade*. Ger., *Brodbrei, Brodbrühe, Brodmus*. Bread boiled to a pap. [L, 30, 41 (α, 43).]

PANAIS (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ne^2. See PASTINACA.—**P. de loup, P. de vache, P. sauvage.** See HERACLEUM *sphondylium*.

PANAL (Sp.), n. Pa^3-na^{3}l'. See LEPIDIUM *virginicum* and, of the Mex. Ph., LEPIDIUM *ruderale*.

PANALETHES (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-eth(ath)'ez(e^{2}s). Gr., παναληθές (from πᾶς, all, and ἀληθής, true). Of Aetius, a certain black cephalic plaster. [L, 53, 94 (α, 43).]

PANAQUILON, n. Pa^{2}n-a^{2}k'wi^{2}l-o^{2}n. From πᾶς, all, and *aquilo*, the north wind. Fr., *panaquilone*. Ger., *P.* Of Garrigues, a yellow amorphous substance, $C_{24}H_{25}O_{18}$, of bitter and sweet taste, found in the root of *Aralia quinquefolia*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PANARIS (Fr.), n. Pa^3-na^3-re. See PARONYCHIA.—**P. analgésique.** A form of paronychia that has been observed in connection with a peculiar nervous disease (Morvan's disease) affecting especially the upper extremities. The disease, of which other symptoms are swelling, neuralgic pains, and often paresis of the arms and hands, may give rise to paronychia of one or more of the fingers, resulting often in ulcerations and necrosis and especially characterized by analgesia. [Morvan, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et chir.," 1883, pp. 580, 590, 624; A. Broca, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," May, 1885, p. 282 (G).]—**P. anisum.** An aromatic shrub of the East Indian islands. The leaves are used as a spice, and the berries, which have the odor of anise, in the preparation of fragrant salves. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. de la pulpe.** Subcutaneous paronychia.—**P. Colensoi.** A New Zealand species. [α, 35.]—**P. dendroides.** Mountain ash, an Australian species with leaves like those of the elder. [α, 35.]—**P. nerveux.** A neuropathic form of paronychia, described by Quinquaud as beginning with redness and swelling accompanied with pain and a sense of coldness, together with abnormal sensitiveness to cold. Desquamation of the epidermis follows, and the skin becomes adherent to the subjacent structures, with evidences of atrophic change. [G.]—**P. périostique.** A deep-seated paronychia involving the periosteum.—**P. périunguéal.** See PARONYCHIA.—**P. profond.** Syn.: *ostéomyélite des phalanges* [Lannelongue]. Deep-seated paronychia. [G.]—**P. sec.** Paronychia without suppuration. [G.]—**P. sous-cutané, P. sous-dermique.** See *Subcutaneous* PARONYCHIA.—**P. sous-épidermique.** A superficial septic dermatitis of the last phalanx in the vicinity of the nail; a run-round. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**P. superficiel.** Superficial paronychia.—**P. vésiculaire** (ou **phlycténoïde**). A superficial or cutaneous paronychia attended with serous or sero-purulent exudation beneath the epidermis; a run-round. [G.]

PANARITIUM (Lat.), **PANARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PARONYCHIA.—**P. cutaneum.** See ONYCHIA.—**P. gangrænosum.** See *P. septicum*.—**P. periostale.** A periostitis of a terminal phalanx.—**P. subunguale.** Fr., *panaris sous-unguéal*. See ONYCHIA.—**P. septicum.** Paronychia due to sepsis. [G.]

PANARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From πᾶς, all, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of all the joints. [α, 34.]—**P. urica.** See ARTHRITIS *uratica*.

PANAX (Lat.), n. m. and n. Pan(pa^{3}n)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *pan'acis*. From πᾶς, all, and ἄκος, a remedy (cf. PANACEA). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kraftwurz*. 1. A genus of araliaceous shrubs or trees, distinguished (De Caisne) from *Aralia* by the valvate petals. Bentham and Hooker, following De Caisne, transfer the northern herbaceous species (*P. quinquefolium*, etc.) to *Aralia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. (1870), ginseng (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**Gummi panacis.** See OPOPANAX (2d def.).—**P. Chironii.** Of the old pharmacopœias, the *Laserpitium archangelica*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. cochleatus.** A shrub of the Molucca Islands and Java. The root and bark have an aromatic, parsley-like odor and taste. The root is used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and the leaves, which when young are eaten as a vegetable, are applied in inflammation of the breast. The stem exudes a gum-resin similar to opopanax, but less bitter. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. fragrans.** Of Roxburgh, a Chinese species, used as a tonic and stimulant. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**P. fruticosum, P. fruticosus.** Fr., *p. lacinié*. Ger., *strauchige Kraftwurz*. The *dani dani* of the Fiji Islands, a diuretic species

of the Moluccas, Java, China, Cochin-China, etc., used in dysuria and gonorrhœa, as an emmenagogue, and in dropsy. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. ginseng.** See ARALIA *ginseng* and GINSENG.—**P. pinnatus.** Ger., *gefiederte Kraftwurzel.* A shrub growing in the Molucca islands; the leaves are used to aromatize baths. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pseudo-ginseng.** See ARALIA *pseudo-ginseng*.—**P. quinquefolium, P. quinquefolius.** See ARALIA *quinquefolia* and GINSENG.—**P. trifolium, P. trifolius.** See ARALIA *triphylla.* —**Succus panacis.** See OPOPANAX (2d def.).

PANCHRESTON (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^{2}st(ch^{2}rast)'o^{2}n. From πᾶς, all, and χρηστός, good. Fr., *panchreste.* A panacea. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

PANCHYMAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-og'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., παγχυμαγωγόν (from πᾶς, all, χύμα, a fluid, and ἄγειν, to lead). A certain purgative which was formerly supposed to carry off all morbific humors from the system. [L, 50 (α, 48).]—**P. minerale.** Calomel.

PANCŒNONOSOS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}n'-o^{2}s-o^{2}s. From πᾶς, all, κοινός, common, and νόσος, a disease. An epidemic disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PANCŒNUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-sen'(ko^2'e^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πάγκοινος (from πᾶς, all, and κοινός, common). Epidemic. [L, 50, 94 (α, 43).]

PANCRACE (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n^2-kra^{3}s. See PANCRATIUM.—**P. de mer, P. maritime.** See PANCRATIUM *maritimum.*

PANCRATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kra(kra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., παγκράτιον (1st and 2d def's) (from παγκρατής, all-powerful). Fr., *pancrace, pancrais, pancratier.* Ger., *Gilgen* (3d def.). 1. An athletic exercise. 2. Of the ancients, probably the *Scilla maritima.* 3. A genus of the *Amaryllideæ.* The *Pancratieæ* of Kunth are a subtribe of the *Amaryllineæ.* [B, 42, 114, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35); L, 94 (α, 43).]—**P. maritimum, P. monspessulanum.** Fr., *pancrace* (ou *pancratier*) *maritime, lis mathiole, petite scille, scille blanche.* Ger., *Meerstrandsgilgen.* Sea-shore daffodil, Mediterranean lily. The mucilaginous bulb, *radix pancratii monspessulani* (seu *hemerocallidis valentinæ,* seu *scillæ minoris*), was formerly used like squill, especially as an emetic. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. verecundum.** An East Indian species. The fresh bulb is roasted and used externally as an emollient and maturant in abscesses, and, dried and powdered, is given internally for hæmorrhoids. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. verum.** The *Scilla maritima.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. zeylanicum.** A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The leaves are used in a salve, and the bulb like squill. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PANCREAS (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)'kre^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-cre'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., πάγκρεας (from πᾶς, all, and κρέας, flesh). Fr., *pancréas.* Ger., *Pankreas, Bauchspeicheldrüse, Gekrösdrüse.* A long, reddish, acino-tubular gland running transversely behind the stomach, about opposite the first lumbar vertebra. Its right and larger extremity, the head, lies in the curvature of the duodenum, while the left and smaller, the tail, is in contact with the spleen. Its anterior surface is covered by the stomach, its posterior is separated from the vertebral column by the aorta, the superior mesenteric vessels, and the pillars of the diaphragm, and the inferior surface rests upon the junction of the duodenum and jejunum, and on the left end of the transverse colon. It consists of a somewhat loose aggregation of lobes and lobules, which empty by canals into a central duct (the canal of Wirsung) which traverses the entire length of the gland a little nearer the upper than the lower border. According to Bernard and others, the human p., as also that of many animals, has normally two ducts, the main duct and the duct of Wirsung, opening into the intestine near or in conjunction with the bile duct, while the lesser, or duct of Santorini, opens independently. [J, 28.] It secretes the pancreatic fluid, and either has an action of modifying the blood or secretes a ferment destructive of glucose, as its extirpation is followed by glycosuria and azoturia. [L.] —**Accessory p.** Lat., *p. succenturiatum, p. aberrans.* Fr., *pancréas accessoire.* Ger., *Nebenp'.* A small mass of tissue similar to the p. situated close to it and apparently a detached portion of it. [L, 20.]—**Lesser p., Little p.** Lat., *p. parvum.* Ger., *kleines P.* A lobular semi-detached portion of the posterior surface of the head of the p. which sometimes has a separate duct opening into the principal one. [L, 172.]—**Nebenp'** (Ger.), **P. aberrans, P. accessorium.** See *Accessory p.*—**P. Asellii.** Fr., *pancréas d'Aselli.* The mesenteric ganglia of the dog, mistaken by Aselli (in 1627) for the pancreas, or a closely aggregated collection of mesenteric lymphatic glands. [K, 30; L, 332.]—**P. divisum.** Of German authors, a p. divided into two segments connected only by the canal of Wirsung. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. parvum.** See *Lesser p.*—**P'saft** (Ger.), **P'secret** (Ger.). See *Pancreatic* JUICE.—**P'stein** (Ger.). See *Pancreatic* CALCULUS.—**P. succenturiatum.** See *Accessory p.*—**P. Winslowii.** See *Lesser p.*

PANCRÉAS (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n^2-kra-a^{3}s. See PANCREAS.—**P. de la matrice.** Of Dulaurens, the placenta. [A, 44.]

PANCREATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pancréatalgie.* Pain in the pancreas. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

PANCREATEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *pancréatemphraxie.* Obstruction of the pancreas. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

PANCREATHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-a^{2}th-(a^{3}th)-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *pancréathelcose.* Ulceration of the pancreas. [L, 43, 50 (α, 43).]

PANCREATIC, adj. Pa^{2}n-kre^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *pancreaticus.* Fr., *pancréatique.* Pertaining to the pancreas. [C.]

PANCREATICO-DUODENAL, adj. Pa^{2}n-kre^2-a^{2}t''i^{2}k-o-du^2-o-de'n'l. Pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum. [C.]

PANCREATICO-SPLENIC, adj. Pa^{2}n-kre^2-a^{2}t''i^{2}k-o-sple^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Pertaining to the pancreas and the spleen. [α, 48.]

PANCREATIN, n. Pa^{2}n'kre^2-a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *pancreatina, pancreatinum* (from πάγκρεας, the pancreas). Fr., *pancréatine.* Ger., *Pankreatin.* 1. Of Kühne, the active part of pancreatic juice, including all its ferments. The term has also been applied to each of its three ferments—trypsin, amylopsin, and steapsin. [J.] 2. A digestive extract obtained from the chopped pancreas of an animal by kneading in an aqueous solution of chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 632, xxxiv, p. 256 (α, 50).]

PANCREATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πάγκρεας, the pancreas. Fr., *pancréatite.* Inflammation of the pancreas. [D, 25.]—**Acute hæmorrhagic p.** Acute p. in which there are hæmorrhages into the inter-acinous tissue. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Acute interstitial p.** A rare variety of p. in which there is inflammation of the interstitial tissue. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Acute (parenchymatous) p.** Fr., *pancréatite aiguë.* A rare disease in which there is a primary inflammation of the pancreas. It begins with violent colicky pains in the epigastrium, followed by vomiting, a small pulse, and collapse, ending in death. [Strümpell (α, 34).]—**Chronic (interstitial) p.** A disease sometimes primary, as in topers, but usually secondary to inflammation of neighboring parts. There are hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue and atrophy of the acini. [Strümpell (α, 34).]

PANCRÉATOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Pa^{3}n^2-kra-a^3-to-zhe^{2}n. Giving rise to pancreatin (said of certain substances produced in the spleen and conveyed to the pancreas). [Corvisart (L, 49 [α, 14]).]

PANCREATOMY, n. Pa^{2}n-kre^2-a^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and τομή, a cutting. An incision of the pancreas. [α, 34.]

PANCREATOID, adj. Pa^{2}n'kre^2-a^{2}t-oid. From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of tumors, resembling the pancreas. [E.]

PANCREATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *pancréatoncie.* A tumor of the pancreas. [L, 43, 50 (α, 43).]

PANCREATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pancréatorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from the pancreas. [L, 43, 50 (α, 43).]

PANCREAZYMASE, n. Pa^{2}n-kre^2-a^3-zim'as. From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and ζύμη, leaven. One of the ferments of the pancreas (*q. v.* under FERMENT). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 368 (α, 50).]

PANCRENE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kren(kran)'e(a). Gen., *-cre'nes.* From πᾶς, all, and κρήνη, a fountain. Fr., *pancrène.* Of B. Swalbe, the pancreas. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PANCREOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-kre^2-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From πάγκρεας, the pancreas, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the pancreas. [α, 48.]

PANCRISTALLIE (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n^2-kres-ta^{3}l-le. In chemistry, a theory which supposes the origin of crystallization of supersaturated saline solutions to consist in the existence of one crystalline molecule which serves as a nucleus. [B. 38 (α, 14).]

PANDAL, adj. Pa^{2}n'd'l. Of or pertaining to the *Pandales* or p. alliance (Lat., *nixus pandalis*), consisting of the *Cyclantheæ* and *Pandaneæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PANDALEON (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}nd(pa^{3}nd)-al(a^{3}l)'e^2-o^{2}n. A certain large troche, made of different aromatic ingredients and sugar, used by the Arabs for disorders of the chest. [L, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

PANDALITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}nd(pa^{3}nd)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PARONYCHIA.

PANDANUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Pa^{2}nd(pa^{3}nd)-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *vacoua, vacouet, bacuois, vaquois.* Ger., *Pandane.* The screw-pine; a genus of the *Pandanaceæ* (Fr., *pandanacées*), which are an order of the *Arales,* containing the *Pandaneæ* and *Cyclantheæ.* The *Pandaneæ* (Fr., *pandanées*; Ger., *Pandaneen*) are: Of R. Brown, Reichenbach, and others, the same; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Nudifloræ,* consisting of *P.* and *Freycinetia.* The *Pandanoideæ* of Brongniart are a class of monocotyledons containing the *Cyclantheæ, Freycinetieæ,* and *Pandaneæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. candelabrum.** A Guiana species called chandelier-tree on account of its mode of branching. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. caricosus.** A Molucca species. The leaves are used for the abdominal pains, vomiting, disturbed heart-action, etc., of poisoning by eating certain fish. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (α, 50); L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. edulis.** Fr., *vacoua comestible.* A Madagascar species with sweet, juicy, agreeable fruits. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. odoratissimus, P. utilis.** Fr., *vacoua odorant.* Ger., *starkriechende Pandane.* The fragrant screw-pine, keora (or pandang) oil-plant, Moreton Bay (or Nicobar) bread-fruit tree, caldera bush; a species found in the East. The fragrant flowers yield an oil known as keora-oil; the red fruit, which resembles a pine-apple in shape, is eaten in times of scarcity. The unripe fruit is said to be employed in China and Cochin-China to induce abortion; and its juice is used in the thrush of children. In India the juice of the leaves is given in diarrhœa and dysentery, and is used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. unipapillatus.** Of Rheede, a Malabar species. The leaves are used as an astringent, and the fruits are eaten. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

PANDEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-dem(dam)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *pandémie.* Ger., *Pandemie.* A pandemic disease. [L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

PANDEMIC, adj. Pa^{2}n-de^{2}m'i^{2}k. Gr., πάνδημος (from πᾶς, all, and δῆμος, the common people). Lat., *pandemus.* Fr., *pandémique.* Ger., *pandemisch.* It., *pandemico.* Existing or preva-

lent everywhere; of a disease, wide-spread, epidemic over a wide geographical range. [D, 1; *a*, 48.]

PANDICULATION, n. Pa^{2}nd-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *pandiculatio* (from *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Dehnen.* Stretching of the limbs (especially after a comfortable sleep), generally accompanied by yawning. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PANDOCHEUM (Lat.), **PANDOCHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa^{2}n-(pa^{3}n)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πανδοκεῖον, πανδοχεῖον (from πᾶς, all, and δέχεσθαι, to receive). A general hospital. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PANDURATE, PANDURIFORM, adj's. Pa^{2}nd'u^{2}r-at, pa^{2}nd-u^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *panduriformis* (from πανδοῦρα, a three-stringed instrument, and *forma*, form). Fr., *panduriforme.* Ger., *geigenförmig.* See FIDDLE-*shaped.*

PANG, n. Pa^{2}n^2. A.-S., *pinan.* An acute sudden pain, either transitory or recurrent. [*a*, 34.]—**Breast-p.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.

PANGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From πᾶς, all, and γένεσις, genesis. Of Darwin, the hypothesis for the provisional explanation of such facts as the inheritance by offspring of both original and newly acquired characters of parents, the appearance of characters belonging to remote ancestors (atavism), and the appearance in metembryonic or even adult life of characters before latent. The hypothesis depends on the assumption that every living cell of the organism at all periods of development throws off gemmules or molecules capable of reproduction. These circulate through the system and become aggregated at more or less definite points, and can give rise to a new individual, as by the buds of plants or by the combined action of distinct sexual elements. In each case the gemmules give rise to cells corresponding to those from which they originated in the parent body. Generally the gemmules develop in the following generation; but they may be permanently lost or may remain quiescent and develop after several generations. [J.]

PANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The typical genus of the pangiads (Lat., *Pangiaceæ* [Fr., *pangiacées*] or *Pangieæ* [Fr., *pangiées*]), which are: Of Lindley, an order of the papayal alliance; of Baillon and of Bentham and Hooker, a division (tribe) of the *Bixineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P. edule, P. Rumphii.** Fr., *p. de Rumphius.* Ger., *Pangibaum.* The *pangi* or *pangui* of the East Indian Islands. All parts of the tree are anthelminthic, and possess powerful narcotic properties, which are due, according to Blume, to an alkaloid analogous to menispermine. The bark and leaves are used for stupefying fish, and the latter also in cutaneous diseases, ulcerations, etc. The kernels of the seed are used to destroy body lice, and are sometimes eaten after being boiled or roasted and subsequently macerated in cold water. A purgative fixed oil is obtained from the seed. [B, 5, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 50).]

PANHYSTERECTOMY, n. Pa^{2}n-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-e^{2}kt'o^{2}m-i^2. From πᾶς, all, ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. The removal of the entire uterus. [*a*, 34.]

PANIC (Fr.), n. Pa^3-nek. See PANICUM.

PANICAULT (Fr.), n. Pa^5-ne-ko. See ERYNGIUM.

PANICAUT (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ne-ko. Of the Fr. Cod., see ERYNGIUM *campestre.*—**Conserve de p.** See *Conserva* ERYNGII.

PANICLE, n. Pa^{2}n'i^2-k'l. Lat., *panicula* (dim. of *panus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *p.*, *panicule.* Ger., *Rispe.* A loose, diversely branched cluster with pedicellate flowers; a compound raceme, especially if irregularly branched; also a cyme. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*. 35).]

PANICLED, adj. Pa^{2}n'i^2-k'ld. Lat., *paniculatus.* Fr., *paniculé.* Ger., *rispig.* 1. Furnished with or terminated by a panicle. 2. Disposed or arranged in a panicle. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PANICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Written also *paniculus* and *panniculus.* From *panus* (*q. v.*). 1. In botany, a panicle. [*a*, 35.] 2. A swelling, a tumor, a furuncle. [G, 13.]

PANICULATE, PANICULATED, adj's. Pa^{2}n-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. See PANICLED.

PANICUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panic, panis.* Ger., *Hirse, Fennich.* Panic-grass; a genus of the *Panicaceæ* (Fr., *panicacées*), which are a division of the *Gramineæ* distinguished chiefly by the pedicel being always articulated below the glumes. The *Paniceæ* (*Panicieæ*) are a tribe of the *Panicaceæ* containing *Paspalum, Setaria*, etc. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Oil of p.** An oil obtained by exhausting the seeds of *P. miliaceum* with ether. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1888, p. 139 (*a*, 50).]—**P. amarum.** A species with extremely bitter leaves, growing on sandy shores from Connecticut to Florida and Louisiana. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**P. capillare.** Old witch-grass; a species growing in the United States and Canada. [B, 34 (*a*, 35).]—**P. crus galli.** Fr., *crête* (ou *ergot*) *de coq, millard, panis des marais, panic pied-de-coq.* Ger., *Hahnenfuss.* Barn-yard (or cockshin) grass; a fodder grass probably indigenous to the East, but now found in all warm countries. The nutritious seeds are said to have a more agreeable flavor than buckwheat, and in southern Utah are used as food by the Indians. [B, 173, 275, 314 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 50).]—**P. decompositum.** Australian millet, umbrella-grass; a species with small millet-like grains which the Australian aborigines make up into cakes. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. frumentaceum.** Deccan grass; a bread-yielding species found in southern Asia. [B, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. germanicum.** Fr., *panis d'Allemagne, millet de Hongrie, moha.* Ger., *Kolbenhirse, Mohar.* German millet, a dwarf variety of *P. italicum.* The small seeds are used in Europe in soups, etc. [B, 64, 77, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. insulare.** A native of Guiana and the West Indies, where the juice is used as a purgative and the leaves and root as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. jumentorum, P. læve, P. maximum.** Fr., *panic* (ou *panis*) *très élevé, herbe de Guinée.* Guinea-grass; a tall black-seeded species indigenous to Africa, but cultivated in other warm countries for fodder and for its highly nutritious grains. [B, 34, 77, 173, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. miliaceum, P. milium.** Fr., *melle, mil commun* (ou *d'Inde*), *millet rond, petit mil, panic miliacé.* Ger., *ächte Hirse.* Millet-grass, the true millet, the κέγχρος of Dioscorides; a species with much-branched, nodding, bristly panicles, cultivated in India, southern Europe, northern Africa, and other warm countries for its grain, *semen milii* (*esculenti*), which forms a highly nutritious food, and is used as a demulcent in diarrhœa and externally as a poultice. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. molle.** The Scotch-grass of Jamaica, Pará (or Dutch) grass; a rich pasture species found in the warmer parts of America, Africa, and Asia. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. sanguinale, P. sanguineum.** Fr., *panis manne* (ou *sanguin*). Ger., *gemeines Fingergras, Bluthirse, Himmelsthau.* Crab- (or finger-) grass; a species found in southern Europe, southern Asia, and eastern Australia. The seeds, *semen graminis sanguinalis* (seu *graminis mannæ*), are used as food and medicinally, like rice. [B, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).] Cf. ISCHÆMON.—**P. virgatum.** Twiggy panic-grass, witch-grass; a tall perennial species with a nutritious panicle, growing in North America, southern Asia, and northern Australia. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]



PANICUM MILIACEUM.
[A, 327.]

PANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n-(pa^{3}n)-i^{2}d(ed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From πᾶς, all, and ἱδρώς, perspiration. Fr., *panidrose.* Perspiration of the whole body. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PANIS (Lat.), n. m. Pan(pa^{3}n)'i^{2}s. Gen., *pan'is.* See BREAD.—**Carbo p.** Ger., *Brodkohle.* Charcoal made by burning bread. [*a*, 38.]—**Cataplasma crustæ p. acetosum.** See CATAPLASMA *acetatum.*—**Cataplasma micæ p. anodynum.** See CATAPLASMA *pomaceum.*—**Cataplasma micæ p. compositum.** Sp., *cataplasma de miga de pan compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *cataplasma anodynum* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by boiling 6 oz. of bread-crumb in 16 of cows' milk to the proper consistence, and adding the yolks of 4 eggs and 1 drachm of powdered saffron. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Cataplasma micæ p. saturninum.** Sp., *cataplasma saturnina de miga de pan* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made of 23 parts of bread-crumb and the proper amount of water with 3 parts of vinegar of lead added. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Cataplasma p.** Fr., *cataplasme de mie de pain.* A poultice made by boiling bread-crumb with water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Gelatina p.** See *Gelée de* PAIN.—**Mica p.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mie du pain.* Ger., *Brodkrumen.* Bread-crumb; the soft part of wheaten bread, used as an excipient. [B, 81 (*a*. 21).]—**P. biscoctus.** See BISCUIT (1st def.).—**P. furfuraceus, P. gregarius, P. impurus.** See COLIPHIUM.—**P. laxans.** A biscuit painted on its lower side with a solution of jalap resin and then covered with a saccharine mixture. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 81 (*a*. 50).]—**P. porcinus.** See CYCLAMEN *europæum.*—**P. rotundus.** See PASTILLE.—**P. Sancti Johannis, P. siliqua.** See under CERATONIA *siliqua.*

PANIS (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ne. See PANICUM.

PANMIXIA [Weismann] (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-mi^{2}x(mex)'-i^2-a^3. Indiscriminate intercrossing, as opposed to the careful selection of individuals to perpetuate desired traits in their offspring. [L.]

PANNA, n. In Natal, the *Aspidium athamanticum* or its root. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PANNE (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n. See PANNUS.—**P. caratée.** See CARATE (2d def.) and CHLOASMA *endemicum.*—**P. de porc** [Fr. Cod.]. See LARD.—**P. lenticulaire** [Alibert]. See LENTIGO.—**P. melanée.** See MELASMA *maculosum.*

PANNEAU (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n-no. See VALVE (2d def.).

PANNECROTOMY, n. Pa^{2}n-ne^{2}k-ro^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *pannecrotomia* (from πᾶς, all, νεκρός, a dead body, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *pannécrotomie.* Ger., *Pannekrotomie.* The dissection of all dead bodies, recommended by Kraus as the surest means of preventing burial of the living. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PANNEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-nu^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πᾶς, all, and νεῦρον, a nerve. A general inflammation of the peripheral nerves. [*a*, 34.]—**P. endemica.** Beriberi. [*a*, 34.]

PANNICLE, n. Pa^{2}n'ni^2-k'l. Lat., *pannicula, panniculus* (dim. of *pannus*, a cloth). Fr., *pannicule.* A layer, tissue, or membrane. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Fleshy p., Humeral p.** See PANNICULUS *carnosus.*

PANNICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-ni^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *pannus*, a cloth. 1. See PANNICLE. 2. See FLAP. 3. A valve of the heart. [L, 349.] 4. See *P. carnosus.* 5. See PANNUS (2d and 3d def's.).—**P. adiposus.** Ger., *Fetthaut.* The subcutaneous layer of connective tissue. It contains large quantities of fat in its meshes. [L, 332.]—**P. carnosus.** A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres by means of which the skin is moved, covering the sides of the thorax and abdomen of most of the lower mammals. In many instances a condensed portion is inserted into the humerus or blends with the insertion of the latissimus dorsi. [L, 13.]—**P. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**P. subtilis.** See PIA.—**P. transversus.** See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

PANNODIC, adj. Pa^{2}n-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. See PANTHODIC.

PANNOSE, adj. Pa^{2}n'os. Lat., *pannosus*. Ger., *faserlappig*. Having the appearance or texture of felt. [B, 296 (*a*, 35).]

PANNUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., πῆνος. Fr., *p.*, *panne*. Lit., a cloth or garment. 1. See FANON (2d def.). 2. See LEUCOMA (4th def.). 3. Keratitis pannosa with the formation of a neoplastic layer of cells beneath the epithelium, and also perhaps in the layers beneath. It is usually caused by the mechanical irritation of conjunctival granulations. [F.] 4. See CHLOASMA.—**Herpetic p.** Lat., *p. herpeticus*. P. due to continued herpetic eruption of the lids. [Stellwag (*a*, 29).]—**P. caratus.** Fr., *panne caratée*. A term under which Alibert includes carate and *mal del pinto*. [G, 7.]—**P. carnosus, P. crassus.** Fr., *p.*, *charnu*. P. in which the cornea is extremely vascular and opaque and assumes a red fleshy appearance. [F.]—**P. hepaticus.** Fr., *panne hépatique*.—**P. lenticularis.** Fr., *panne lenticulaire*. See LENTIGO.—**P. leprosus.** P. caused by leprosy of the conjunctiva of the eyelids. [A, 319 (*a*, 29).]—**P. lymphaticus.** See *P. phlyctœnulosus*.—**P. melaneus.** See MACULÆ *nigræ* and MELASMA *maculosum*.—**P. oculi.** See *P.* (2d and 3d def's).—**P. phlyctænulosus.** Fr., *p. phlycténulaire*. Cloudiness and vascularity of the cornea induced by a phlyctenular inflammation. [F.]—**P. rebellis.** P. with occasional inflammatory exacerbations. [A, vol. xv, p. 155 (*a*, 29).]—**P. sarcomatosus.** See *P. crassus*.—**P. siccus.** P. in which the tendinous covering of the cornea becomes peculiarly dry with a silky gloss. [Stellwag (*a*, 29).]—**P. scrophulosus.** See *P. phlyctœnulosus*.—**P. tenuis.** P. in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered and the cloudiness of the cornea is slight. [F.]—**P. trachomatosus.** P. caused by trachoma. [F.]—**P. vasculosus.** Fr., *p. vasculaire*. See *P. crassus*.—**P. vesicatorius.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans*.

PANOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-ok(o^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. See *Venereal* BUBO.

PANOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From πᾶς, all, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *panophobie*. 1. See DÉLIRE *panophobique des aliénés gémisseurs*. 2. Rabies canina. [E.]

PANOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πᾶς, all, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Ger., *P.* Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball. [*a*, 29, 34.]—**P. purulenta.** See ABSCESSUS *oculi*.

PANOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-o^{2}st-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πᾶς, all, and ὀστέον, a bone. Of Waldeyer, inflammation involving all the tissues of a bone. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

PANOTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-ot-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πᾶς, all, and οὖς, the ear. Otitis in which the middle ear and the labyrinth are affected either simultaneously or in rapid succession. It occurs chiefly in children, either as an idiopathic affection or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheria. [F, 3.]—**P. diphtheritica.** P. in which total deafness sets in after or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheritis, being caused by a coincident small-cell infiltration of the membranous labyrinth. [F, 32.]

PANPHARMACON (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n. From πᾶς, all, and φάρμακον, a drug. A panacea. [L, 56 (*a*, 43).]

PANPHLEGMON (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-fle^{2}g'mo^{2}n. From πᾶς, all, and φλεγμονή, fiery heat. See GANGRÈNE *galopante*.

PANPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. See PANOPHOBIA.

PANPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πᾶς, all, and πληγή, a blow. General paralysis.

PANSE (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n^{2}z. See RUMEN.

PANSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. See DRESSING.—**P. à découvert.** See *P. ouvert*.—**P. à demeure.** See *Permanent* DRESSING.—**P. antiseptique.** See *Antiseptic* DRESSING and *Lister's* DRESSING.—**P. ouvert.** A dressing that keeps the wound exposed to the air. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]

PANSEN (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}nz'e^{2}n. See RUMEN.

PANSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From πᾶς, all, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *panspermie*. Ger., *Panspermie*. 1. A mass of morbid matter in the body. 2. The theory of the omnipresence of disease germs. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture of different seeds. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PANSPERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *pansperme*. Ger., *allgemeiner Grundstoff*. The hypothetical elementary principle of matter. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PANSPHYGMOGRAPH, n. Pa^{2}n-sfi^{2}g'mo-gra^{3}f. From πᾶς, all, σφυγμός, the pulse, and γράφειν, to write. A modification of the cardiograph, devised by Brondgerst, which also registers the pulse-curves. [K, 19.]

PANSY, n. Pa^{2}nz'i^2. See VIOLA *tricolor*.

PANTADENODES (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-od'-ez(as). From πᾶς, all, ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, resemblance. Composed entirely of glandular tissue; as a n., the pancreas. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PANTAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-og'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πᾶς, all, and ἀγωγός, a leading. Fr., *pantagogue*. Driving off everything noxious or morbific (said of medicines). [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PANTAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-a^3-mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. From πᾶς, all, and μορφή, form. Fr., *pantamorphie*. General deformity. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PANTANCYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. From πᾶς, all, ἀγκύλος, crooked, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *pantancyloblépharon*. See ENTANKYLOBLEPHARON.

PANTANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From πᾶς, all, ἀ priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *pantanencéphalie*. In a fœtal monstrosity, entire absence of the brain. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PANTATROPHY, n. Pa^{2}nt-a^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Lat., *pantatrophia* (from πᾶς, all, and ἀτροφία, atrophy). Entire want of nutrition. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PANTHODIC [M. Hall], adj. Pa^{2}nth-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *panthodicus* (from πᾶς, all, and ὁδός, a way). Of nervous impulses, radiating from one point to all parts of the body. [K, 3.]

PANTICES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *pantex*. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)'i^2-sez-(kas). Gen., *pant'icum*. The intestines. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PANTICOSA (Sp.), n. Pa^{3}n-te-ko'sa^3. A place in Spain where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87 (*a*, 14, 50).]

PANTING, n. Pa^{3}nt'i^{2}n^2. See ANHELATION.

PANTŒOPERITTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}t-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tos'eos* (*-is*). From παντοῖος, of all kinds, and περίττωσις, a superfluity. Fr., *pantœopérittose*. General hypertrophy. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PANTOGAMY, n. Pa^{2}nt-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *pantogamia* (from πᾶς, all, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *pantogamie*. Ger., *Allehe*. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PANTOGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2-(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πᾶς, all, and γάγγλιον, a tumor. See HOLOGANGLIITIS.

PANTOPHAGOUS, adj. Pa^{2}nt-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *pantophagus*, *pantophagicus* (from πᾶς, all, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *pantophage*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Omnivorous. [L, 41, 50, 56 (*a*, 43).]

PANTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Pantophobie*. See PANOPHOBIA.

PANTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. See PANOPHTHALMITIS.

PANTOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}th-(plath)-or'a^3. From πᾶς, all, and πληθώρη, fullness. Fr., *pantopléthore*. General hyperæmia or plethora. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PANTOZOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)-o(o^3)-zo-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^2. From πᾶς, all, and ζῷον, an animal. See EPIZOOTIC.

PANULATUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *panus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *panulé*. Like a weaver's shuttle. See FURUNCULUS *p.*

PANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pan(pa^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πῆνος, πάνος. Lit., the thread wound upon the bobbin (in a shuttle); a swelling, a tumor, a furuncle.—**P. inguinalis.** See BUBO.

PANYGROUS, adj. Pa^{2}n-ig'ru^{3}s. Gr., πάνυγρος. Lat., *panygrus*. Fr., *panygre*. Entirely fluid. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PANZER (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}nts'e^{2}r. See CUIRASS and LORICA.

PANZOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-zo-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From πᾶς, all, and ζῷον, an animal. See EPIZOOTIC.

PAP, n. Pa^{2}p. 1. A soft food for infants. 2. The nipple. [L, 56.]

PAPALU, n. Of Rheede, a Malabar tree. The fruits are chewed with betel, and the bark is used for biliousness. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]

PAPAVER (Lat.), n. n. Pap(pa^{3}p)-a(a^3)'vu^{5}r(we^{2}r). Gen., *-av'eris*. Fr., *pavot*. Ger., *Mohn*. 1. The poppy; a genus of the *Papaveraceæ*. The *Papavera* of Adanson are a family of plants some of the genera of which are now referred to the *Papaveraceæ* and some to other orders. The *Papaveraceæ* (Fr., *papavéracées*; Ger., *Papaveraceen*) are the poppyworts, an order of polypetalous, dicotyledonous herbs, rarely shrubs, with a milky or colored, often narcotic juice, distinguished especially by the presence of abundant fleshy and oily albumen, that constitutes the only absolute difference, according to Baillon, between their reproductive organs and those of cruciferous plants. Bentham and Hooker place them in the cohort *parietales*, and divide them into the *Papavereæ* (see below) and *Fumarieæ* (made a distinct order by some botanists). The *Papavereæ* (Fr., *papavérées*) are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Papaveraceæ* (including the *Fumarieæ*); of Prantl and Kündig, a tribe of the *Papaveroideæ* (see below); of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Papaveraceæ* agreeing nearly with the *Papaveroideæ* of Prantl and Kündig. The *Papaverineæ* are: Of Spach, the *Papavereæ* of Prantl and Kündig; of Brongniart, the *Papaveraceæ* (including the *Fumarieæ*). The *Papaveroideæ* of Prantl and Kündig are a suborder of the *Papaveraceæ*, comprising the *Papavereæ* (see above), *Chelidonieæ*, and *Eschscholtzieæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, Netherl. Ph., and Roum. Ph., poppy capsules. [B, 1, 5, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 180, 245, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**Acetum papaveris erratici.** A preparation made by infusing 9 parts of red poppy flowers in 50 of red vinegar and expressing. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Adeps papavere, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus.** See POMATUM *populeum*.—**Aqua florum papaveris.** See *Aqua papaveris erratici*.—**Aqua papaveris albi** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de pavot*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 4 of water with 1 part of white poppy flowers. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Aqua papaveris erratici.** Fr., *eau de coquelicot*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 2 of red poppy flowers and the proper amount of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Capita (seu capsulæ) papaveris (somniferi).** Fr., *capsules des pavots*. Poppy capsules. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Confectio ex capitibus papaveris.** See DIACODION.—**Conserva florum papaveris erratici.** See *Conserva* RHŒADIS.—**Decoctum papaveris** [Br. Ph.] (**albi, e capsulis** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tisane de pavot*, *décoction de têtes de pavot*. Ger., *Mohnkapseln-absud*. A preparation made by boiling 2 oz. of unripe poppy capsules with 30 of water for ten minutes, straining, and pouring over the residue water enough to make 20 fl. oz. of decoction [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the capsules for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts of decoction after boiling fifteen minutes and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 14 parts of poppy heads in 393 of water for a quarter of an hour, and straining. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Elixir papaveris.** A preparation made by macerating 13 parts each of opium and saffron with 600 of Spanish wine and

either 13 or 30 of sugar, decanting, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Emulsio papaveris** [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**albi** [Belg. Ph.]). An emulsion made of 5 parts of poppy seeds with 3 [Austr. Ph.] (2 [Belg. Ph.]) of sugar and the necessary amount of water; or of 1 part of poppy seeds and 8 parts of water [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum papaveris** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.] (**albi**, seu **alcoholicum**). Fr., *extrait de pavot* (*blanc* [*capsule*] [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Mohnextrakt.* Sp., *extracto alcohólico de adormidera* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 40 oz. of boiling water on 16 oz. of nearly ripe poppy capsules in No. 20 powder, without the seeds, macerating in a percolator with more boiling water till 160 fl. oz. are obtained or the poppy is exhausted, evaporating to 20 fl. oz., adding, when cool, 2 oz. of alcohol, filtering at the end of 24 hours, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]; or by treating unripe poppy capsules with 60-per-cent. alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 1 part of unripe poppy capsules with 8 parts of water for 24 hours, expressing, macerating the residue with 6 parts of water, expressing, evaporating the colatures to the consistence of syrup, mixing when cool, adding 3 times as much alcohol, filtering at the end of 12 hours, and evaporating to a solid extract [Belg. Ph.]; or by treating an aqueous extract of poppy of the consistence of syrup with dilute alcohol until no further precipitation takes place, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract [Sp. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of poppy heads in 4 parts of very dilute alcohol, expressing, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum papaveris aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de pavot.* A preparation made by macerating 49 parts of poppy heads in 379 of water, reducing one half, filtering, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum papaveris erratici.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of red poppy flowers in 8 parts of water, expressing, and evaporating; or by boiling 1 part of red poppy leaves with 8 parts of water, repeating the process with 4, mixing the liquids, and evaporating; or by boiling 1,064 parts of pounded flowers of red poppy in 3 times as much water, clarifying, evaporating, and adding 11 parts of distilled water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Folia papaveris.** Fr., *pavot blanc* (ou *officinal*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *adormidera* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *P. somniferum album.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Fructus papaveris** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**albi** [Belg. Ph.], seu **immaturi** [Ger. Ph.]). Poppy capsules. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum papaveris albi.** Sp., *infusion de adormidera* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 104 parts of water on 1 part of poppy capsules without the seeds, and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Lacrima papaveris.** Of Celsus, opium. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum papaveris** [Gr. Ph.], **Oleum seminis papaveris.** See *Oil of* POPPY.—**P. album.** See *P. officinale.*—**P. amœnum.** See *P. somniferum* (1st def.).—**P. argemone, P. clavigerum.** Fr., *pavot argémone* (ou *à massue*). The pale poppy wind-rose, the ἀργεμώνη of Dioscorides. The leaves are used in inflammations, and the petals like those of *P. rhœas.* [B, 19, 64, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. corniculatum.** See GLAUCIUM *luteum.*—**P. dubium.** Fr., *pavot douteux.* Long-headed poppy, smooth-fruited corn-poppy, the μήκων ῥοιάς of Dioscorides; a species similar to *P. rhœas.* [B, 18, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. erraticum.** See *P. rhœas* (1st def.).—**P. glabrum.** 1. *P. somniferum glabrum.* 2. Of Royle, *P. dubium.* [B, 18, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**P. grandiflorum.** See *P. orientale.*—**P. heracleum.** See CENTAUREA *cyanus.*—**P. hortense.** See *P. somniferum.*—**P. hybridum.** Ger., *Bastardmohn.* Rough poppy; a sparingly branched annual found in India, Afghanistan, western Asia, northern Africa, and Europe. [B, 212, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Papaveris capita** [Gr. Ph.], seu **capsulæ** [Br. Ph.]. Poppy capsules. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Papaveris semina** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semen papaveris.*—**P. lævigatum.** The glabrous variety of *P. dubium.* [B, 64, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. maritimum.** Fr., *pavot maritime.* A variety of *P. argemone.* [B. 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. nigrum.** Fr., *pavot noir* (ou *à graines noires*). Black opium poppy; a black-seeded variety of *P. somniferum;* cultivated especially for the oil-yielding seed. [B, 5, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. officinale.** Fr., *pavot blanc.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *weisser*) *Mohn.* White poppy; by Winkler considered a distinct species, but usually regarded as a variety of *P. somniferum.* Its capsule is ovoidal and devoid of apertures. It is the plant cultivated in Persia for its opium, and furnishes most of the poppy capsules. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. orientale.** Fr., *pavot d'Orient.* Oriental poppy; a large-flowered, scabrous-leaved, smooth-capsuled species indigenous to the Levant, and often cultivated in gardens. The green heads are eaten in ragouts by the Turks and Armenians. It yields some opium, and is by some erroneously considered the source of the commercial drug. [B, 5, 34, 173, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**P. rhœas, P. rubrum.** Fr., *pavot rouge* (ou *sauvage,* ou *des champs*), *pavot-coq, coquelicot, coq ponceau, coprose, moine.* Ger., *Feldmohn, wilder Mohn, Kornrose, Windmohn, Klatschrose.* 1. (Red) corn-poppy (or rose, or flower), canker, headache, red-weed, blind-eyes, the μήκων ῥοιάς of Theophrastus (not of Dioscorides); a branched, hispid annual, 1 to 2 feet high, abundant in western Asia, in northern Africa, and throughout Europe. The petals, which have a narcotic odor when fresh and a somewhat bitter taste, are the red-poppy petals of pharmacy, the *rhœados petala* of the Br. Ph. They were once employed, in the form of syrup, as a sedative in catarrh, etc., but are now chiefly used to color water. They contain rhœadine and probably meconic acid, but, according to Attfield and others, no morphine. The unripe capsules afford a milky, somewhat narcotic juice which contains an exceedingly small amount of morphine, if any at all. In the Bombay shops the capsules of a poppy apparently identical with those of this species are sold under the name of *jangali* (or *jungli*) *mudrika.* Rhœadine is present in all parts of the plant. [B, 5, 18, 34, 173, 180, 212 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvi (*a*, 50).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Roum. Ph., the petals of *P. rhœas.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. sativum.** See *P. somniferum.*—**P. setigerum.** The *P. somniferum setigerum.* [*a*, 35.]—**P. silvestre.** See *P. rhœas* (1st def.).—**P. somniferum.** Fr., *œillette, pavot somnifère* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Gartenmohn, Schlafmohn, Magsamen, Oelsamen.* Tam., *casa casa.* Hind., *post.* Beng., *pasto.* 1. Opium (or pæony) poppy, balewort, carnation, Joan silverpin; an annual, 2 to 4 feet high, usually quite glabrous, indigenous probably to southern Europe and western Asia; the μήκων ἀγρία of Dioscorides. It is now extensively cultivated in Persia, Egypt, Turkey, etc., for the opium obtained by scarifying the unripe but fully grown capsules, and in Europe for the seed, which yields oil of poppy (*q. v.*). The dried, nearly ripe capsules, chiefly of *P. officinale* (*q. v.*), constitute the poppy capsules, the *papaveris capsulæ* of the Br. Ph., which contain in a mild form the properties of opium, and are employed in decoction as an emollient and anodyne application, and, in extract, syrup, or emulsion, are given internally as a calmative. The following varieties need mention: (1) *P. somniferum album,* or white poppy (see *P. officinale*); (2) *P. somniferum glabrum,* with a subglobular capsule, cultivated chiefly in Asia Minor and Egypt; (3) *P. somniferum nigrum* (see *P. nigrum;* (4) *P. somniferum setigerum* (*P. setigerum*), a wild form found in the Peloponnesus, Cyprus, etc., having the leaves, peduncles, and sepals covered with scattered bristles. [B, 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 121, 172, 173, 180, 212, 275 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph., poppy capsules [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. spinosum.** See ARGEMONE *mexicana.*—**P. spurium.** See LYCHNIS *vespertina.*—**Semen papaveris** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**albi**). The seed of *P. officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Succus capsularum papaveris somniferi, Succus papaveris.** Opium. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Syrupus capitum papaveris** [Gr. Ph.], **Syrupus cum extracto papaveris albi capitum** [Fr. Cod.], **Syrupus de capitibus papaveris, Syrupus fructus papaveris** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Syrupus papaveris** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**albi**). Fr., *sirop de pavot blanc, sirop diacode.* Ger., *Beruhigungssaft, Diacodiensyrup, weisser Mohnsamensyrup.* Syn.: *syrupus diacodii* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *diacodium liquidum.* A preparation made by pouring 80 fl. oz. of boiling water on 36 of poppy capsules in No. 20 powder without the seeds, macerating for 24 hours, treating in a percolator with more boiling water until the poppy is exhausted or 320 fl. oz. are obtained, evaporating to 60, adding, when cooled, 16 of alcohol, filtering at the end of 12 hours, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to 40 fl. oz., and adding 64 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. preparation is made with 10 parts of poppy capsules chopped fine and without the seeds, 5 of alcohol, 50 of water, and 65 of sugar; the Gr. preparation, with 3 parts of the capsules, 15 of boiling water, and twice as much sugar as the colature obtained; the Russ. preparation, with 3 parts of the capsules, 2 of alcohol, 18 of water, and 22 of sugar; and the Netherl. preparation, with 1 part of the capsules macerated with water enough to produce 3 parts of clarified and evaporated colature after two periods of 24 hours' macerating, and 4 parts of sugar. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus papaveris erratici** (seu **rhœadis**). See *Syrupus* RHŒADIS.—**Tinctura florum papaveris.** Fr., *teinture de fleurs de pavot.* A preparation made by digesting 15 parts of poppy flowers with 4 of sulphuric acid and 120 of poppy water and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]



PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. [A, 327.]

PAPAVERACEOUS, adj. Pa^{2}p-a^{2}v-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. From *papaver,* the poppy. Fr., *papavéracé.* Ger., *mohnähnlich.* Poppy-like; resembling the genus *Papaver;* of the *Papaveraceæ.* [*a*, 35.]

PAPAVERALDINE, n. Pa^{2}p-a^{2}v-e^{2}r-a^{2}ld'en. A substance, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, obtained by oxidizing papaverine, occurring as a yellowish, crystalline powder. [B, 270 (*a*, 38); G. Goldschmidt, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 1886, p. 478; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1886, p. 354.]

PAPAVÉRATE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-pa^3-va-ra^{3}t. See MECONATE.

PAPAVERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-a^2(a^3)-vu^{5}rk-(we^{2}rk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Opium. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PAPAVERIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}p-a^{2}v-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide erratique.* Ger., *Opiumsäure.* An acid, $C_{16}H_{13}NO_7$, obtained from *Papaver rhœas,* occurring as microscopic crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water, ether, or absolute alcohol, soluble in very dilute alcohol, and melting at 233° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PAPAVERINE, n. Pa^{2}p-a^{2}v'e^{2}r-en. Fr., *papavérine.* Ger., *Papaverin.* An alkaloid. $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, found in opium, occurring as colorless prisms. It acts as a narcotic, soporific, and cardiac sedative, and produces muscular relaxation and subsequent convulsions. [B, 2; B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, p. 261; xxvi, p. 277 (*a*, 50).]

PAPAVEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-a^2(a^3)-ve^{2}r-(we^{2}r)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See under PAPAVER.

PAPAVEROLINE, n. Pa^{2}p-a^{2}v'e^{2}r-o^{2}l-en. A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{13}NO_4$. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PAPAW, n. Pa^{2}p-a^4'. See CARICA *papaya.*

PAPAYA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^3-pa^3'ya^3. Fr., *papayer* (1st def.). 1. A section of the genus *Carica*. The *Papayaceæ* of Blume (the *Papayæ* of Agardh, the *Papayeæ* of Reichenbach) are the papayads, an order of the calycifloral dicotyledons made by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Passifloreæ*. [α, 35.] 2. The *Carica p.* [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

PAPAYAL, adj. Pa^{2}p-a'y'l. Lat., *papayalis*. Belonging to the *Papayales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nixus papayalis*), an alliance of diclinous exogens. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PAPEL (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}p'e^{2}l. See PAPULE.

PAPER, n. Pap'u^{5}r. Gr., πάπυρος. Lat., *papyrus* (1st def.), *charta* (2d def.). Fr., *papier*. Ger., *Papier*. It., *carta*. Sp., *papel*. 1. A well-known substance made in flexible sheets from various vegetable fibres. [α, 48.] 2. See CHARTA (2d def.) and its sub-headings.—**Antirrheumatic p.** See CHARTA *piceata* and CHARTA *resinosa* (1st def.).—**Asthma p.** See CHARTA *antasthmatica* and *Charta* POTASSII *nitratis*.—**Bibulous p.** Unsized p., p. capable of absorbing moisture (*e. g.*, filtering p.). [α, 38.]—**Blistering p.** See *Charta* CANTHARIDIS.—**Congo p.** P. soaked in a solution of 1 part of Congo red in 7,500 parts of alcohol and 2,500 of distilled water; used as a delicate test for acids. ["Med. News," Mar. 31, 1888, p. 364 (α, 50).]—**Filtering p., Filter p.** Fr., *papier à filtrer*. Ger., *Filtrirpapier*. A homogeneous unsized p. consisting mainly of cellulose. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Fireproof p.** A p. manufactured from 10 parts of vegetable fibre, 20 of asbestos, 2 of alum, and 1 part of borax ground together to a very fine powder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 121 (α, 50); α, 48.]—**Gout p.** See CHARTA *piceata* and CHARTA *resinosa*.—**Iodogenous p.** A preparation applied to the skin as a revulsive, made up of three superposed sheets of p. separated by gutta percha. The outside sheets consist of blotting p. impregnated respectively with solutions of potassium iodide and of potassium iodate and tartaric acid; the middle sheet is thin and unsized. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 448 (α, 50).]—**Lens p.** Very soft bibulous p. used for cleaning lenses. [J, 200.]—**Oiled p.** A cheap substitute for oiled silk, prepared by saturating thin, strong p. with linseed-oil mixed with a little wax and oil of turpentine, or boiled with from 1 to 2 oz. each of litharge, lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and burnt umber. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii, p. 83; x, p. 87 (α, 50).]—**Ozonometric p.** Fr., *papier ozonometrique* (ou *amylo-iodé*). A p. used for determining the presence of ozone, especially a p. saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch mucilage. Ozone decomposes the potassium iodide, setting free iodine, which turns the starch blue. [B, 8 (α, 38).]—**Parchment-p.** Fr., *papier parchemin*, *fulminose*. Ger., *Pergamentpapier*. Vegetable parchment; a tough p. resembling parchment, made by dipping unsized p. into a mixture of 1 part of cold water and 2 parts of sulphuric acid, washing with water, and treating with a dilute aqueous solution of ammonia. [B, 4.]—**Rice p.** Fr., *papier de riz*. The delicate white pith of *Aralia papyrifera* cut into very thin sheets, supposed erroneously to be made from rice. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Styptic p.** P. saturated with a decoction of 1 lb. each of benzoin and alum in 4 gallons of water, dried, painted with a (neutral) solution of iron chloride, and dried. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 166 (α, 50).]—**Test p.** Lat., *charta exploratoria*. Fr., *papier réactif*. Ger., *Probierpapier*. Bibulous p. containing some coloring matter which serves as a test for special chemical reactions (*e. g.*, litmus p. and turmeric p.).—**Varnished p.** See CHARTA *vernicea*.—**Wax p.** See CHARTA *cerata*.

PAPIER (Fr., Ger.), n. Pa^2-pe-a, pa^{3}p-er'. See PAPER.—**P. amylo-iodé** (Fr.). See *Ozonometric* PAPER.—**P. arsénical** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *charta arsénicalis*, *chartæ ad cigaretas arsenicales*. Syn.: *cigarettes arsenicales* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of filter-paper saturated with a solution of 1 part of sodium arsenate in 20 parts of water. Each paper contains 5 centigrammes (¼ grain) of sodium arsenate. [B.]—**P. au garou.** Paper dipped in a fluid obtained by dissolving in 10 parts of alcohol 3 parts of extractum mezerei æthereum, 48 of white wax, 18 of spermaceti, 24 of olive-oil, and 6 of larch-turpentine, and heating till the alcohol is evaporated. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. dit chimique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *charta chemica* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by first rendering a sheet of muslin paper water-proof by sponging with a mixture of oil of turpentine and linseed-oil with powdered red oxide of iron, white lead, and garlic, which have been heated and mixed together, and then, after drying for a fortnight, covering with a mixture made by boiling together 100 parts of olive-oil and 50 of red oxide of lead, and adding 3 parts of yellow wax. [B.]—**P. épispastique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Charta* CANTHARIDIS.—**P. goudronné** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Syn.: *emplâtre du pauvre homme*. Paper spread with a mixture of 3 parts of colophony, 2 of purified tar, and 1 part of yellow wax, melted together. [B.] Cf. CHARTA *piceata* and CHARTA *resinosa*.—**P. Joseph.** See *Filtering* PAPER.—**P. moutarde** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See MUSTARD *leaves*.—**P. nitré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Charta* POTASSII *nitratis*.—**P. sinapisé** (Fr.). See *Charta* SINAPIS.—**P. sparadrapique.** See *Charta* CANTHARIDIS.—**P. vésicant** (Fr.). See *Charta* CANTHARIDIS.—**Pflasterp'** (Ger.). See CHARTA *conglutinata* and CHARTA *emplastica*.

PAPILIONACEOUS, adj. Pa^{2}p-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}n-a'shu^{2}s. Lat., *papilionaceus* (from *papilio*, a butterfly). Fr., *papilionacé*. Ger., *schmetterlingsartig*. Butterfly-like; of a flower, having a p. corolla; of plants, belonging to the *Papilionaceæ* (Fr., *papilionacées*; Ger., *Papilionaceen*, *Schmetterlingsblüthige*), which are the bean family of Eichler, an order (of other authors, a suborder) of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 19, 42, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

PAPILLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *papula*, a pimple. Fr., *papille*. Ger., *Papille*. 1. Of old writers, the nipple. 2. Any minute soft or fleshy prominence or nipple-shaped projection. [J.] 3. See *Optic* DISC.—**Caliciform papillæ, Circumvallate papillæ.** Ger., *umwallte* (oder *wallförmige*) *Papillen*. Papillæ of the tongue, situated near the base on the dorsal surface. In man they are from seven to twelve in number, and are arranged like a V with its point toward the throat. These papillæ have the form of an inverted truncated cone, and are surrounded by a depression in the mucous membrane outside of which it forms a slight annular elevation. The papillæ bear secondary papillæ, invisible from the free surface, on account of the thick stratified epithelium covering the papillæ. Imbedded in the epithelium at the sides of the papillæ are numerous taste-buds. The body of the p. contains, besides the areolar tissue of the corium of the tongue, numerous blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves. [J, 30, 35.]—**Clavate papillæ.** See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Compound p.** Fr., *papille composée*. A p. that bears several minute secondary papillæ, each having the structure of a simple p. [J, 24, 33.]—**Conical papillæ of the tongue.** Numerous small papillæ, both gustatory and tactile, scattered over the whole anterior part of the dorsum of the tongue and arranged near its base in lines parallel to the circumvallate papillæ, but in front running transversely across the tongue. They bear the filiform papillæ and have a dense network of capillaries in their interior and numerous nerve-fibres, which terminate in end-bulbs. [C.]—**Conoidal papillæ.** See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Corolliform papillæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Cutaneous papillæ.** See *Papillæ cutis*.—**Dental p., Dentin p.** See *Tooth p.*—**Dorsal papillæ.** See CERATA (2d def.).—**Filiform papillæ (of the tongue).** Ger., *fadenförmige Papillen*. 1. Minute, conical or cylindrical, simple or compound eminences on the dorsum of the tongue, very numerous except near its base. Taste-buds are not found in them, but their denser covering of horny epithelium suggests a mechanical use. [J, 28, 30, 35.] 2. See *Conical papillæ*.—**Fungiform papillæ.** Fr., *papilles fongiformes*. Ger., *keulenförmige Papillen*, *schwammartige Wärzchen*. Numerous small, rounded, deep-red eminences, with narrow bases, situated on the middle and anterior parts of the dorsum and especially along the sides of the tongue. They have numerous secondary papillæ. Their general structure is like that of the circumvallate papillæ, into which they gradually merge, but taste-buds are not so numerous. [C; J, 30, 35.]—**Fungoid papillæ.** 1. See *Circumvallate papillæ*. 2. See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Gustatory papillæ.** Lat., *papillæ gustatoriæ*. Fr., *papilles gustatives*. Ger., *Geschmackspapillen*, *Geschmackskörner*, *Geschmackswärzchen*. Taste-papillæ; either (1) all the papillæ of the tongue or (2) the circumvallate and fungiform papillæ (*i. e.*, those supplied with taste-buds). [J, 21, 24, 35.]—**Hair p.** Lat., *p.* (seu *blastema*, seu *pulpa*) *pili*. Fr., *papille* (ou *germe*) *du poil*. Ger., *Haarpapille*, *Haarkeim*. Syn.: *hair germ*. A conical process of the corium projecting upward into a corresponding depression in the end of the hair bulb. It is richly supplied with vessels and nerves, and nourishes the hair. [J, 24, 30, 35; L, 13 (α, 17).]—**Hemispherical papillæ.** Very numerous minute papillæ situated between the fungiform and circumvallate papillæ. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Labial papillæ.** Ger., *Lippenpapillen*. 1. The papillæ cutis of the lips. [J.] 2. In the *Ophiurida*, one of the outer row of mouth papillæ. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1853 (α, 39).]—**Lacrymal papillæ.** Ger., *Thränenwarzen*. The little elevations in the edge of the lid occupied by the lacrymal puncta. [F.]—**Lenticular papillæ.** See *Papillæ foliatæ*.—**Lingual papillæ.** See *Papillæ of the tongue*.—**Nerve papillæ.** Lat., *papillæ nerveæ* (seu *nervosæ*, seu *tactus*). Fr., *papilles nerveuses* (ou *à corpuscules du tact*). Ger., *Nervenpapillen*, *Nervenwärzchen*. Papillæ of the skin containing tactile corpuscles, nervous plexuses, or the terminal nerve bulbs of Krause, and sometimes blood-ve sels. Capillaries are not usually present. These papillæ are projections of the dense ectal layer of the corium. They are often branched at the top, forming the so-called compound papillæ. [G; J, 24, 30, 35.] Cf. *Tactile* CORPUSCLES and *Vascular papillæ*.—**Optic p.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Papillæ arcuatæ.** See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ caliciformes, Papillæ capitales** (seu **capitatæ**, seu **circumvallatæ**). See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ clavatæ.** See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ conicæ** (seu **conoideæ**). See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ corii.** See *Papillæ cutis*.—**Papillæ cutis.** Fr., *papilles de la peau*. Conical prolongations of the corium with rounded or blunt tops, sometimes cleft into two or more points, when they are called compound papillæ. They sometimes extend into the epidermis. They consist of a framework of fine fibrillated connective and elastic tissue containing nerves (see *Nerve papillæ*) or vascular and lymphatic plexuses. Other nerves traverse the papillæ to enter the epidermis. [C; G.]—**P. duodenalis, P. duodeni.** The slight eminence in the duodenum indicating the opening of the ductus choledochus communis. [L, 332.]—**Papillæ foliatæ** (seu **interloculares**). Ger., *Geschmacksleisten*. The oval laminated structures, consisting of several transverse ridges with intervening furrows, situated at the sides of the tongue near its base. Taste-buds are very numerous in these papillæ in man, and especially in the rabbit, where they are called the lateral taste-organ. [J, 30, 24, 35.]—**Papillæ lenticulares.** See *Papillæ foliatæ*.—**Papillæ linguæ.** See *Papillæ of the tongue*.—**Papillæ linguæ majores.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ linguæ mediæ.** See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ linguæ obtusæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ linguales.** See *Papillæ of the tongue*.—**Papillæ magnæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**P. mammæ.** See NIPPLE.—**Papillæ maximæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**P. medullaris.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Papillæ minimæ** (seu **minores**). See *Filiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ mucosæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ nerveæ.** See *Pacinian* CORPUSCLES and *Nerve papillæ*.—**P. nervi optici.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Papillæ nervosæ.** See *Nerve papillæ*.—**Papillæ obtusæ.** See *Fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ odontoides.** Recurved, filiform papillæ, covered with horny epithelium, found on the dorsum of the tongue in many *Carnivora*. In some animals the covering is so dense that the papillæ form horny teeth with which bones are rasped. [J, 28.]—**Papillæ of a mucous membrane.** Small conical or cylindrical processes of the corium which project toward the general surface of the epithelium, and thus form an elevation on the surface, as in the papillæ of the tongue. They contain blood-vessels and nerves, and are covered with epi-

thelium. [C; J.]—**Papillæ of the corium.** See *Papillæ cutis* and *Papillæ of a mucous membrane.*—**Papillæ of the chorion.** See VILLI *of the chorion.*—**Papillæ of the kidney.** See *Papillæ renales.*—**P. of the retina.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Papillæ of the skin.** See *Papillæ cutis.*—**Papillæ of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungenpapillen.* Small eminences covering the anterior two thirds of the tongue. They include the circumvallate, filiform, fungiform, and conical papillæ. [C.]—**P. optica.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Papillæ palatinæ.** Small caruncles in the roof of the mouth, posterior to the incisor teeth, in the centres of which are the external apertures of the incisor canals. [L, 332.]—**Papillæ petiolatæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**P. pili.** See *Hair p.*—**Papillæ pyramidales.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**Papillæ renales (seu renis).** Fr., *caroncules papillaires, papilles du rein.* Ger., *Nierenwärzchen, Nierenpapillen.* The apices of the pyramids of Malpighi which project into the infundibula of the kidneys. [L, 142.]—**P. salivalis buccalis.** See *P. salivalis superior.*—**P. salivalis inferior.** See CARUNCULA *sublingualis.*—**P. salivalis superior.** A p. marking the opening of Stenson's duct into the mouth. [L, 115.]—**P. semilunaris.** See CRISTA *acustica* (1st def.).—**P. spiralis.** See ORGAN *of Corti.*—**P. sublingualis.** See CARUNCULA *sublingualis.*—**Papillæ tactus.** See *Nerve papillæ.*—**Papillæ truncatæ, Papillæ vallatæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**Papillæ vasculares.** See *Vascular papillæ.*—**Papillæ villosæ.** See *Filiform papillæ.*—**Papillæ volutæ.** See *Circumvallate papillæ.*—**Primary p.** A p., either simple or compound, arising directly from the corium. [J, 24.]—**Pyramidal papillæ.** See *Filiform papillæ.*—**Secondary papillæ.** Papillæ arising from a primary p. as a primary p. arises from the corium. [J, 24.] See *Compound papillæ.*—**Simple p.** An unbranched or undivided p. arising directly from the corium. [J.]—**Stigmatic papillæ.** Papillæ arising from the stigma of a plant. [a, 35.]—**Tactile papillæ.** See *Nerve papillæ.*—**Taste papillæ.** See *Gustatory papillæ.*—**Tooth p.** Fr., *bulbe* (ou *pulpe*) *dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnp'.* A process of mucoid connective tissue having the general appearance of the future tooth, which arises from the bottom of the dental groove and extends toward the enamel organ. It is very vascular, and is covered with a layer of approximately columnar cells (odontoblasts) which form the dentin as a kind of shell around the p. In developed teeth the tooth p. is known as the tooth pulp. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Vascular papillæ.** Ger., *Gefässpapillen.* Papillæ of the skin to the tips of which one or more capillary loops extend. The presence of nerves is doubted. [J, 24, 35.]

PAPILLAR, adj. Pa^{2}p'i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *papillaris.* Fr., *papillaire.* Ger., *p.* 1. Papillary, resembling or pertaining to papillæ. 2. Papillose. [Gray, B, 1 (a, 35).]

PAPILLARY, adj. Pa^{2}p'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *papillaris* (from *papilla,* a papilla). Fr., *papillaire, papilleux.* Ger., *warzig.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of papillæ. 2. Supplied with papillæ. [J.]

PAPILLATE, adj. Pa^{2}p'i^{2}l-at. Lat., *papillatus.* Fr., *papillé.* See PAPILLOSE.

PAPILLE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-pel-y'. See PAPILLA.—**P. à corpuscule du tact.** See *Nerve* PAPILLA.—**P's caliciformes.** See *Circumvallate* PAPILLÆ.—**P. étranglée.** See *Choked* DISC.—**P. optique.** See *Optic* DISC.

PAPILLE (Ger.), n. Pa^3-pel'le^2. See PAPILLA.—**Gefässp'n.** See *Vascular* PAPILLÆ.—**Gefühlsp'n.** See *Nerve* PAPILLÆ.—**Keulenförmige P'n.** See *Fungiform* PAPILLÆ.—**Opticusp', Sehp'.** See *Optic* DISC.

PAPILLEUX (Fr.), adj. Pa^3-pel-yu^6. See PAPILLOSE and PAPILLARY.

PAPILLIFORM, adj. Pa^{2}p-i^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *papilliformis* (from *papilla,* a nipple, and *forma,* form). Fr., *papilliforme.* Ger., *warzenförmig.* Having the shape or appearance of a papilla. [G.]

PAPILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *papillite.* Ger., *P.* Acute inflammation of the optic disc and the immediately surrounding retinal zone, characterized by enormous swelling and minute hæmorrhages. [F.]

PAPILLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l-lom'a^3. Gen., *-lom'atos* (*-atis*). From *papilla,* a teat. Fr., *papillome.* Ger., *Papillom, Papillärgeschwulst, Zottengeschwulst.* 1. Any abnormal excrescence having a villous structure. 2. More properly, a tumor of the skin or mucous membrane, either sessile or pedunculated, consisting of hypertrophied or new-formed papillæ covered by an envelope of epithelial cells. The epithelium is sometimes spread over the mass of hypertrophied papillæ so as to form a smooth tumor, and sometimes it forms a separate envelope to each papilla so as to produce a villous or filiform appearance. [G.] Cf. *P. corneum* and *P. mucosum.*—**Destructive p.** Of Forster, an ulcerative form of p., probably carcinomatous, in which a papillary growth upon the surface extended into and destroyed the subjacent tissues. [G, 73.]—**Inflammatory p. of the skin.** A form of p. attended with inflammation and the formation of intrapapillary abscesses. The papillæ are grown together at their summits, while the base of the tumor is traversed by suppurating sinuses. It is said to occur upon the face, hands, and feet. [Roser, "Arch. d. Heilkunde," 1866 (G, 34).]—**P. areo-elevatum.** See MYCOSIS *fungoides.*—**P. corneum, P. durum.** A hard or horny p. (*e. g.,* a corn or wart) attended with a marked development of the corneous layer of the epithelial envelope. [G.] Cf. *P. mucosum.*—**P. epitheliomatosum.** A p. composed of epitheliomatous tissue. [a, 34.]—**P. iridis.** Of Colsmann, a very rare form of papillary growth of the iris, a sort of benign melanoma. ["Klin. Mntschr. f. Aug.," vii (F).]—**P. molle, P. mucosum.** A p. in which the epithelium covers the enlarged or new-formed papillæ in a thin layer, with but little development of the stratum corneum. It may occur in long, single or branched villi or filaments, or as a smooth, rounded or flat, red or bluish excrescence, sometimes inflammatory. It is usually highly vascular, and affects most commonly the mucous membranes. [G.] Cf. CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*—**P. myxomatodes piæ.** A myxomatous p. of the pia. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**P. neuropathicum, P. neuroticum.** Ger., *Nervennaevus.* Syn.: *nævus unius lateris.* A papillomatous or verrucous growth, usually congenital, occurring on one side of the body along the course of a nerve. [G.] Cf. VERRUCA *congenita.*—**P. piæ matris.** A roundish, soft cerebral tumor arising from a papillomatous growth of the pia. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Urethral p.** The painful urethral caruncle, carnosity, vegetation, fungosity, or polypus of the older writers, the mucous hypertrophy of A. Guérin, the urethral hæmorrhoid of Richet and Dupin and of Hutchinson; a single or multiple, soft, gelatinous or fibro-cellular tumor arising from the urethra. [Troquart, "Jour. de méd. de Bordeaux," Jan. 10, 1886; "Ann. des mal. des org. gén. urin.," Mar., 1886, p. 171 (a, 34).]

PAPILLOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l-lom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). The formation of papillomata, also the state of being affected with them.—**P. universalis.** Of Lang, a cutaneous disease following severe variola, and characterized by papillomatous or warty growths occurring over almost the entire body, accompanied with excessive pigmentation and eczema. ["Vierteljahrschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1883, x, 2, p, 377 (G).]

PAPILLOMATOUS, adj. Pa^{2}p-i^{2}l-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{2}s. Pertaining to or resembling a papilloma. [G.]

PAPILLORETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l''lo(lo^3)-re^{2}t(rat)-i^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation, usually acute, of the optic disc and retina. [F.] Cf. NEURORETINITIS.

PAPILLOSE, adj. Pa^{2}p'i^{2}l-os. Lat., *papillosus.* Fr., *papilleux.* Ger., *papillös.* 1. Furnished or covered with papillæ. 2. Resembling papillæ. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35); a, 48.]

PAPIRACÉ (Fr.), **PAPIRACEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pa^3-pe-ra^3-sa, pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}r(er)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PAPYRACEOUS.

PAPITA, n. 1. In the East Indies, the *Strychnos Ignatii.* [S. J. Sulemani, "Lancet," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 659.] 2. In Chile, the *Oxalis crenata.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PAPPEA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'pe^2-a^3. From *Pappe,* a German botanist. A genus of the *Sapindaceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. capensis.** A South African species. Its fruit, the wild plum of the Dutch colonists, is eaten. The pulp furnishes a vinous beverage and a vinegar, and the edible seeds yield a somewhat purgative oil, used as food and in scald-head and alopecia. [B, 19, 42, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

PAPPEL (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}p'pe^{2}l. See POPULUS.—**Feldp'.** See MALVA *silvestris.*—**Gänsep', Grasp'.** See MALVA *rotundifolia.*—**Grosse P.** The *Althæa rosea;* in the pl., *grosse P'n,* the flowers of *Althæa rosea.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P'blumen.** The flowers of *Althæa rosea.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P'knöpfe, P'knospen.** See POPLAR *buds.*—**Sammtp'.** See ABUTILON.

PAPPIFEROUS, adj. Pa^{2}p-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *pappiferus* (from *pappus,* a pappus, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *pappifère.* See PAPPOSE.

PAPPIFORM, adj. Pa^{2}p'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *pappiformis* (from *pappus,* a pappus, and *forma,* form). Fr., *pappiforme.* Ger., *fruchtkronenartig.* Resembling a pappus. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PAPPOOSE-ROOT, n. Pa^{2}p-us'ru^{4}t''. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides* or its root. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

PAPPOSE, adj. Pa^{2}p'os. Lat., *papposus.* Fr., *aigretté, pappeux.* Ger., *fruchtkronig.* Bearing a pappus or hairs so disposed as to resemble a pappus. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., πάππος. Fr., *aigrette* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *P., Federkelch* (2d and 3d def's), *Fruchtkrone* (2d and 3d def's), *Fruchtwolle* (2d and 3d def's), *Haarkrone* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The first down on the chin. [A, 311 (a, 48).] 2. The partially obliterated limb of the calyx of the *Compositæ,* especially when crowning the fruit in the form of a tuft or circle of hairs or scales. 3. Any hairy tuft on a fruit. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. 1. See PAPULE. 2. An old term for a nodule on the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]—**P. agria, P. fera.** See LICHEN *agrius* (1st def.).—**P. madidans.** See CONDYLOMA *latum.*—**P. miliaris.** See MILIARIA (1st and 2d def's).—**P. rotunda.** See LICHEN *circumscriptus.*—**Papulæ sudorales.** See LICHEN *tropicus.*—**Papulæ syphiliticæ.** See SYPHILODERMA *papulosum.*—**P. syphilitica humida.** A syphilitic mucous patch or papule. [G.]

PAPULAR, adj. Pa^{2}p'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *papularis, papulatus* (from *papula,* a papule). Fr., *papuleux, papulé.* Ger., *blättrig, papulös.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by papules. 2. Furnished with papules (2d def.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PAPULE, n. Pa^{2}p'u^{2}l. Lat., *papula.* Fr., *p., bouton* (1st def.). Ger., *Papel, Blatter, Hautbläschen, Knötchen.* 1. A pimple; a small circumscribed elevation of the skin, sometimes miliary sometimes lenticular in size, not due to a collection of fluid in the epidermis. [G.] Cf. PUSTULE and VESICLE. It constitutes one of the primary lesions of skin diseases. 2. In botany, a papilla or pimple, especially a semi-pellucid pustule containing fluid at the surface of a plant-organ. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Moist p.** Lat., *papula madidans.* See CONDYLOMA *latum.*—**Mucous p.** See *Mucous* PATCH and Cf. CONDYLOMA *latum.*—**P. of syphilis.** The typical manifestations of syphilis upon the skin, consisting of a circumscribed deposit of granulation cells in the superficial vascular layer of the cutis. [G.]—**P. sèche** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis. [G.]—**P. sèche à induration annulaire** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis in which the induration is more distinct at the periphery. [G, 84.]—**P. sèche à induration centrale** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis in which the induration extends uniformly from the centre of the p. to its periphery. [G, 84.]—**P. suintante** (Fr.). See *Mucous* PATCH.—**P's végétantes** (Fr.). See CONDYLOMA *latum.*

PAPULOSE, adj. Pa^{2}p'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *papulosus.* Fr., *papuleux.* Ger., *papulös.* See PAPULAR.

PAPULOSE (Fr.), n. Pa³-pu⁶-loz. The formation of papules, also the state of being affected with them.—**P. filarienne** (Fr.). Of Nielly, a vesiculo-pustular affection of the skin, characterized by the presence of næmatoids analogous to the *Filaridæ* or to the *Anguillidæ*. [Rochard, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," May 19, 1882, p. 330.]

PAPULOUS, adj. Pa²p'u²l-u³s. See PAPULAR.

PAPYRACEOUS, PAPYREAN, adj's. Pa²p-i²r-a'shu³s, -i²r'e²-a²n. Lat., *papyraceus* (from πάπυρος, papyrus). Fr., *papyracé*. Ger., *papierartig*. Resembling parchment-paper. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).] Cf. FŒTUS *papyraceus*.

PAPYRINE (Fr.), n. Pa³-pe-ren. Cellulose modified by sulphuric acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PAPYRUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Pa²p(pa³p)-ir(u⁶r)'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., πάπυρος. Fr., *p*. Ger., *P*. 1. See CYPERUS *p*. 2. A section of the genus *Cyperus*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. antiquorum.** See CYPERUS *p*.

PÂQUERETTE (Fr.), n. Pa³k-re²t. The genus *Bellis*, especially the *Bellis perennis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Conserve de p.** Lat., *conserva bellidis*. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of daisy flowers and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Sirop de p.** Lat., *syrupus bellidis*. A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of purified juice of daisies with 16 of sugar and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture de p.** Lat., *tinctura bellidis*. A preparation made by digesting 15 parts of dried daisy flowers in a mixture of 4 of sulphuric acid and 120 of water of daisy flowers, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PAR (Lat.), n. m. Pa³r. Gen., *par'is*. See PAIR.—**P. balneare** [Meyer]. See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**P. gustatorium.** See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—**P. medullæ primum** [Wrisberg]. See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**P. medullæ secundum.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**P. nervorum.** A pair of nerves, especially of the cranial nerves. [L.]—**P. vagum.** See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**P. visorium.** See *Optic* NERVE.

PARA-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-a²n(a³n)-e²s(a³-e²s)-the(tha)'zi²(si²)-a³. From παρά, beside, and ἀναισθησία, anæsthesia. Ger., *Paraanästhesie*. Anæsthesia limited to the lower extremities and lower half of the body. [D, 35.]

PARA-ANALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-a²n(a³n)-a²l-(a³l)-je(ga)'zi²(si²)-a³. From παρά, beside, and ἀναλγησία, insensibility. Analgesia circumscribed or distributed over the lower half of the body. [D, 35.]

PARABANIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a³-ba²n'i²k. Fr., *acide parabanique*. Ger., *Parabansäure*. A body obtained by the oxidation of uric acid, of the formula $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} CO - NH \\ CO - NH \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle CO = C_3O_3N_2H_2$. [B, 4; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PARABENZOIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a³-be²nz-o'i²k. Ger., *Parabenzoësäure*. See BENZOERETIC ACID.

PARABIN, n. Pa²r'a²b-i²n. More properly written *pararabin*. A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in carrots and beets, in agar-agar, and in *Gigartina lichenoides*, believed to be identical with gelose. It does not dissolve in water, but swells up to form a jelly. It is devoid of acid properties. [B, 3.]

PARABLAST, n. Pa²r'a³-bla²st. From παρά, beside, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *parablaste*. Ger., *Nebenkeim*, (*weisser*) *Nebendotter*. Of His, a special part of the mesoblastic elements, formed from the lower primitive layer of the blastoderm and giving origin to the vascular and connective structures. [A, 5; Osler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 369.]

PARABOLANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-bo²l-an(a³n)'u³s-(u⁴s). From παράβολος, venturesome. Of old writers, a physician or nurse who took charge of persons affected with dangerously infectious diseases. [A, 312, 322 (*a*, 48).]

PARABOLATE, PARABOLIC, PARABOLICAL, adj's. Pa²r-a²b'o²l-at, -a³-bo²l'i²k, -a³-bo²l'i²-k'l. Lat., *parabolatus*, *parabolicus* (from παραβολή, a parabola). Fr., *parabolé*, *parabolique*. Ger., *parabolisch*. Shaped like a parabola; of leaves, rounded at both extremities, but contracting near the base and assuming an oblong shape. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PARABROMALIDE, n. Pa²r-a²b-ro²m'a²l-i²d(id). See BROMOXAFORM.

PARABROMANILINE, n. Pa²r-a³-brom-a²n'i²l-en. See under MONOBROMANILINE.

PARABROMETHYLBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a³-brom-e²th-i²l-be²nz'en. See MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE.

PARABROMNITROBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a³-brom-nit-ro-be²nz'en. A solid substance, $C_6(H,Br,H,H,NO_2,H,) = C_6H_4NO_2Br$, having the constitution of benzene in which nitryl and bromine replace opposite atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

PARABROMPHENOL, n. Pa²r-a³-brom-fe²n'o²l. See MONOBROMPHENOL.

PARABRONCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-bro²n²k-(bro²n²ch)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From παρά, beside, and βρόγχιον, a bronchial tube. A branch of an ectobronchium or entobronchium from the walls of which spring transverse folds into which pulmonary capillaries extend. [L.]

PARABUXINE, n. Pa²r-a³-bu³x'en. An alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{48}N_2O$, found in the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*. It occurs as a purplish-yellow, amorphous mass, freely soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 168 (*a*, 50); B, 270.]

PARABUXINIDINE, n. Pa²r-a³-bu³x-i²n'i²d-en. An alkaloid found in *Buxus sempervirens*, crystallizing in thin colorless prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 193 (*a*, 50).]

PARABYSMA (Lat.), **PARABYSTIA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-bi²z(bu⁶s)'ma³, -ti²-a³. Gen., *-ys'matos* (*-atis*), *-yst'iæ*. Gr., παράβυσμα. Fr., *parabysme*. Turgescence. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PARACACODYLIC OXIDE, n. Pa²r-a³-ka²k-o²d-i²l'i²k. Of Bunsen, cacodyl monoxide. [B.]

PARACANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa³r)-a²k(a³k)-a²nth-(a³nth)-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From παρά, beside, and ἄκανθα, a thorn. A hyperplastic growth, atypical in character, affecting the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. [G.]—**Alveolar p.** A p. having an alveolar structure. It includes carcinoma and epithelial cancer of the skin. [G.]—**P. acinoides.** Of H. Hebra, a subdivision of the *Parakanthoses*, including molluscum contagiosum. [G.]—**P. verrucosum.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.

PARACANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-ka²nth(ka³nth)-os'i²s. Gen., *-thos'eos* (*-is*) (n.). From παρακανθίζειν, to be somewhat prickly. Acanthosis characterized by mal-development of the prickle-cells. The *Parakanthoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Acanthoses*, including epithelioma and carcinoma cutaneum. H. Hebra also includes molluscum contagiosum. [G, 4, 75.]

PARACARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-ka³rp'i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From παρά, beside, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *paracarpe*. Of Link, an abortive carpel or pistil. [B, 1, 123, 296 (*a*, 35).]

PARACELLULOSE, n. Pa²r-a³-se²l'u²l-os. See under CELLULOSE.

PARACELSIAN, adj. Pa²r-a³-se²l'si²-a²n. Fr., *paracelsien*. Pertaining to, emanating from, or named from Paracelsus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PARACENTERION (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-se²nt(ke²nt)-e-(a)'ri²-o²n. Gr., παρακεντήριον (from παρά, beside, and κεντεῖν, to prick). Fr., *paracentère*, *paracentérion*. See TROCAR.

PARACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-se²nt(ke²nt)-e(a)'si²s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., παρακέντησις. Fr., *paracentèse*. Ger., *Paracentese*, *Abzapfen*, *Abzapfung*. The act of puncturing a part or organ for the removal of fluid matter. [*a*, 48.]

PARACENTETERION (Lat.), **PARACENTICION** (Lat.), n's n. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-se²nt(ke²nt)-e²t(at)-e(a)'ri²-o²n, -i²s(ek)'i²-o²n. Gr., παρακεντητήριον. See TROCAR.

PARACENTRAL, adj. Pa²r-a³-se²nt'r'l. From παρά, beside, and κέντρον, a centre. Situated by the side of a central part. [*a*, 48.]

PARACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-se²f(ke²f)'a²l-(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From παρά, beside, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *paracéphalien*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having a deformed but large head, a distinct face with rudimentary mouth and sensory organs, and thoracic members. [*a*, 34.]—**P. apus.** A p. in which there are the trunk and vestiges of a head, the limbs being absent. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**P. dipus.** A p. in which the thoracic limbs may be absent while there are abdominal limbs. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**P. pseudo-acormus.** A p. in which the trunk is rudimentary. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]

PARACHLORAL, n. Pa²r-a³-klor'a²l. See under CHLORAL.

PARACHLORBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a³-klor-be²nz-o'i²k. See under MONOCHLORBENZOIC *acid*.

PARACHLORBENZYL, n. Pa²r-a³-klor-be²nz'i²l. A substitution compound, $C_6(H,H,Cl,H,H,CH_2' = C_7H_6Cl'$, of benzyl, which may be regarded as benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms, situated at opposite points of the closed carbon chain, are replaced by chlorine and the radicle CH_2. [B.]—**P. acetate.** A liquid, $C_6(H,H,Cl,H,H,CH_2[C_2H_3O_2]) = C_9H_9O_2Cl.$, of aromatic odor, boiling at 240° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]—**P. chloride.** A liquid isomeric with dichlortoluene, boiling at 214° C. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining needles or prisms, having an aromatic odor, which violently attack the mucous membranes. They melt at 29° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

PARACHLORETHYLBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a³-klor-e²th-i²l-be²nz'en. See under MONOCHLORETHYL*benzene*.

PARACHLORNITROBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a³-klor-nit-ro-be²nz'en. See under MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE.

PARACHLORPHENOL, n. Pa²r-a³-klor-fe²n'o²l. See under MONOCHLORPHENOL.

PARACHLORTOLUENE, n. Pa²r-a³-klor-to²l-u²'en. See under MONOCHLORTOLUENE.

PARACHOLESTERIN, n. Pa²r-a³-kol-e²s'te²r-i²n. An isomer, $C_{26}H_{44}O$ (or $C_{26}H_{42}O + H_2O$), of cholesterin. [Reinke and Rodenald, "Ann. der Chem.," ccvii, 229, 1880 (B); B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

PARACHORDAL, adj. Pa²r-a³-ko²r'd'l. From παρά, beside, and χορδή, a chord. Situated alongside the notochord. [*a*, 48.]

PARACHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-kre'(ch²r²o'e²)-a³. From παρά, beside, and χροία, color. See DYSCHRŒA.

PARACHROMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-kro(ch²ro)'ma³. Gen., *-chrom'atos* (*-atis*). From παρά, beside, and χρῶμα, color. 1. See *Color*-BLINDNESS. 2. Any pigmentary disease of the skin. [G.]—**P. cærulosis.** See CYANOSIS.—**P. chlorosis.** The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis.—**P. lapidis infernalis.** See ARGYRIA (1st def.).—**P. leucosis.** See ALBINISM (1st def.).—**P. melanosis.** See MELANOSIS (2d def.).

PARACHROMATIN, n. Pa²r-a³-krom'a²t-i²n. Of Pfitzner, see NUCLEOHYALOPLASM (1st def.) and LININ.

PARACHROMATOBLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-ble²ps'i²-a³. From παρά, beside, χρῶμα, color, and βλέψις, sight. See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

PARACHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-krom-(ch²rom)-a²t(a³t)-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Parachromatose*.

See Parachroma (2d def.). In the pl., *Parachromatoses.* Auspitz's term for a family of pigmentary diseases of the skin comprising discolorations due to deposit of coloring matter, chiefly in the corium. They include argyria, jaundice, the discolorations incident to Addison's disease and to the malarial cachexia, and those produced by tattooing. [G, 4.]

PARACHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-kro(ch^{2}ro)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-chros'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and χρῶσις, a coloring. Fr., *parachrose.* 1. The development of parachroma. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See Discoloration.

PARACHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and χύμωσις, chymosis. Of Eisenmann, any disease of secretion or of the secreting organs. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PARACINEMA (Lat.), **PARACINESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis), -es'eos (-is).* Gr., παρακίνημα, παρακίνησις (from παρακινεῖν, to move aside). Fr., *paracinèse.* See Dislocation.

PARACITRIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}t'ri^{2}k. See Aconitic acid.

PARACLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'lo^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παρά, beside, and κλόνος, confused motion. See Paramyoclonus.

PARACMASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-mas'eos (-ac'masis).* From παρακμάζειν, to be past the prime. Fr., *paracmé.* Decline, decadence. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARACMASTIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}k-ma^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., παρακμαστικός. Lat., *paracmasticus.* Fr., *paracmastique.* Ger., *parakmastisch.* Past its prime; of a disease, past the crisis. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

PARACME (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'me(ma). Gen., *-ac'mes.* Gr., παρακμή. See Paracmasis.

PARACNEMION (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-nem(nam)'-i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., παρακνήμιον. See Fibula.

PARACOE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o^2-e(a). Gen., *-ac'oes.* Gr., παρακοή. See Cophosis and Paracusis.

PARACŒLE [Wilder], n. Pa^{2}r'a^3-se^{2}l. From παρά, beside, and κοιλία, a cavity. A lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]

PARACOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-pit'idos (-idis).* From παρά, beside, and κόλπος, the vagina. Inflammation of the circumvaginal connective tissue. [α, 34.]—**P. phlegmonosa dissecans.** P. with exfoliation of the vaginal mucosa. [A, 329 (α, 34).]

PARACONDYLAR, PARACONDYLOID, adj's. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r, -oid. From παρά, beside, and κονδύλε, a condyle. Around or in the vicinity of a condyle. [L, 31.]

PARACONE, n. Pa^{2}r'a^3-kon. From παρά, beside, and κῶνος, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-external cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (α, 48).]

PARACONIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. A crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_4 = C_3H_5 {<}^{COO}_{COOH}$, isomeric with citraconic acid. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14).]

PARACONICINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ko^{2}n'i^{2}s-en. A base isomeric with coniine and having similar properties. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14, 50).]

PARACONID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-kon'i^{2}d. From παρά, beside, and κῶνος, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (α, 48).]

PARACONINE, n. Pa^{3}r-a^3-kon'en. An isomeric variety of coniine, thought formerly to be identical with it. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

PARACOPE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o^{2}p-e(a). Gen., *-ac'opes.* Gr., παρακοπή (from παρακοπτεῖν, to drive mad). Fr., *paracope.* See *Febrile* delirium.

PARACOPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ko^{2}pt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., παρακοπτικός. See Insane.

PARACOROLLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'la^3. From παρά, beside, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *paracorolle.* Ger., *Nebenblume, Nebenkrone.* A reduplication or modification of a corolla. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PARACOTO-BARK, n's. Pa^{2}r-a^2-ko'to-ba^{2}rk. An undetermined aromatic, astringent bark resembling coto-bark, but much less active. A very mobile, colorless, neutral oil of a peculiar odor is obtained from it. [B, 5, 121 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 50).]

PARACOTOIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ko'to-i^{2}n. A crystallizable substance, $C_9H_{12}O_6$ (or $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$), found in spurious coto-barks. It resembles cotoin, but has not the same biting taste and fails to give with iron chloride the red-brown, afterward dark-brown, coloration characteristic of cotoin. It is astringent and checks perspiration. [A, 319 (α, 50); B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 232 (α, 50); Lascar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

PARACOTOINIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ko-to-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. An amorphous yellow mass, $C_{19}H_{12}O + H_2O$, obtained by boiling paracotoin with caustic potash. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PARACOUMARIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ku-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide paracoumarique.* Ger., *Paracumarsäure, Parahydroxyzimmtsäure.* An acid, $C_9H_8O_3 = C_6H_4(OH)C_2H_2CO.OH$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on aloes. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

PARACOUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u'si^2-a^3. See Paracusis.

PARACRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-kru^2(kru)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-crus'eos (-is).* Gr., παράκρουσις (from παρά, beside, and κροῦσις, a striking. Fr., *paracruse.* See *Febrile* delirium.

PARACUELLOS DE JILOCA, n. Pa^3-ra^3-kwal'yos da helo'ka^3. A place in the province of Saragossa, Spain, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

PARACUSIA (Lat.), **PARACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)'si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-us'iæ, -us'eos (-is).* From παρακούειν, to hear beside. Any morbid condition that affects the hearing. [α, 48.]—**P. acris.** Hearing that is painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds. It is a symptom of various forms of ear disease and of some fevers. [F.] Cf. Hyperacusis.—**P. duplicata.** An anomaly of hearing in which either all sounds or only certain tones and sounds are heard double. [F.] Cf. Diplacusis.—**P. imaginaria.** An old term for *tinnitus aurium.*—**P. imperfecta.** An old term for *diplacusis* (*q. v.*). [F.]—**P. localis, P. loci.** Inability to distinguish the direction from which a sound comes. [F, 3.]—**P. obtusa.** See Baryecoia.—**P. oxyecoia.** See *P. acris.*—**P. perversa.** See *P. willisiana.*—**P. surditas.** See Cophosis.—**P. willisiana, P. Willisii.** Amelioration of the hearing of very deaf persons during the continuance of loud noises, speech being then understood much more easily and at a much greater distance than by persons of normal hearing. [F, 32.]

PARACYANIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fulminic acid. [A, 324.]

PARACYANOGEN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. A porous black substance remaining when mercury cyanide is heated with the production of cyanogen gas; a polymeric form of cyanogen. [B, 93.]

PARACYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and κύησις, conception. Fr., *paracyésie.* Ger., *Parakyesis.* Extra-uterine gestation. [L, 43, 50 (α, 43).]

PARACYNANCHE [Ettmüller] (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}n-(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *-anch'es.* From παρά, beside, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. Inflammation of the parts external to the larynx. [B, 117.] Cf. Cynanche.

PARACYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos, -cyst'ios (-is).* From παρά, beside, and κύστις, a cyst. The connective tissue in the vicinity of the urinary bladder.

PARACYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From παρά, beside, and κύστις, the bladder. Inflammation of the paracystis. [L, 20 (α, 34).]

PARACYTIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. From παρά, beside, and κύτος, a cell. Being between or among cells. [J.]

PARÁD, n. Pa^{4}r'a^{3}d. A place in the county of Heves, Hungary, where there are gaseous and sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

PARADACTYLE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l. Lat., *paradactylum* (from παρά, beside, and δάκτυλος, the finger). Fr., *paradactyle.* Ger., *Zehenseite.* Of Illiger, the lateral portion of the toes of birds, in distinction from the top and sole. [L, 313 (α, 43).]

PARADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From παρά, beside, and ἀδήν, a gland. Inflammation about a gland. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

PARADESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-de^{2}s-mos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and δεσμός, a bond. A paratypical connective-tissue growth. The *Paradesmoses* (Ger., *Paradesmosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are an order of the *Chlorioblastoses* embracing the *Desmomata* and *Granulomata* of the skin. [G.]

PARADIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-di^{2}d'i^2(u^6)-mi^{2}s. Gen., *-dym'idos (-idis).* From παρά, beside, and δίδυμος, the testicle. Fr., *paradidyme, corps innommé (de Giraldès).* Of Waldeyer, a body formed of certain convoluted tubules, scattered remains of the mesonephros in the male, lying near the head of the epididymis. It is the analogue of the epoophoron of the female. [A, 5.]

PARADIGITALEIN, PARADIGITALETIN, n's. Pa^{2}r-a^3-di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}l'e^2-i^{2}n, -a^{2}l-et'i^{2}n. See *Dehydrated* digitaletin.

PARADIHYDROXYBENZENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-di-hid-ro^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz'en. See Hydroquinone.

PARADIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-di-hid-ro^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. See Hydroxysalicylic acid.

PARADIOXYBENZENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-di-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz'en. See Hydroquinone.

PARÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **PARÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. From παρά, beside, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Ger., *Parästhesie, Gefühlsanomalie.* Any abnormity of sensation. [G.]

PARAFIBRIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-fi'bri^{2}n. Of Polli, a modification of fibrin supposed to result from molecular rarefaction, analogous to bradyfibrin. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14, 50).]

PARAFFIN, n. Pa^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^{2}n. Lat., *paraffinum, paraffina* (from *parum,* little, and *affinis,* having affinity). Fr., *paraffine.* Ger., *P.* 1. A tasteless, odorless, waxy substance, soluble in carbon disulphide, chloroform, and benzene, discovered by Buchner in 1820 (then called *Bergfett*), and again by Reichenbach in 1830, first obtained by the distillation of beech-wood tar, and now manufactured from bituminous coal. It consists of a number of hydrocarbons of the C_nH_{2n+2} series. 2. Of Watts and others, one of the series of saturated hydrocarbons or ethanes, C_nH_{2n+2}. The series includes the colorless gases methane, CH_4; ethane, C_2H_6; propane, C_3H_8; and butane, C_4H_{10}; and the liquids pentane, C_5H_{12}; hexane, C_6H_{14}; heptane, C_7H_{16}; octane, C_8H_{18}; nonane, C_9H_{20}; and decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$; the viscosity and boiling point of which increase with the number of carbon atoms. Other members of this series contained in petroleum are dodecane, $C_{12}H_{26}$; tridecane, $C_{13}H_{28}$; tetradecane or diheptyl, $C_{14}H_{30}$; pentadecane, $C_{15}H_{32}$; hexdecane or cetane, $C_{16}H_{34}$; and still more complex hydrocarbons which have not been isolated. The most complex members of the series are dotriacontane or dicetyl, $C_{32}H_{66}$, and pentatriacontane, $C_{35}H_{72}$. The p's include many isomeric forms. These may in general be grouped as follows: (1) *normal p's*, $CH_3 - CH_2 -$

CH_2 — etc. — CH_3, or p's in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; (2) *isop*'s, $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right\}CH$ — CH_2 — etc. — CH_3, or p's which contain 1 carbon atom that is united with 3 other carbon atoms; (3) *mesop*'s, which contain two or more carbon atoms each of which is connected with three other carbon atoms, a class of which the following members are known: tetramethylethane, $(CH_3)_2 : CH - CH : (CH_3)_2$, tetramethylbutane, $(CH_3)_2 : CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH : (CH_3)_2$, pentamethylbutane, $(CH_3)_2 : CH - CH(CH_3) - CH_2 - CH : (CH_3)_2$, and tetramethylhexane, $(CH_3)_2 : CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH : (CH_3)_2$; (4) *neop*'s, which contain one atom of carbon connected with four other carbon atoms. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 199 (a, 50).]—**Hard p.** See *Solid p.*—**Liquid p.** Lat., *paraffinum liquidum* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *paraffina liquida* [Belg. Ph.]. A liquid hydrocarbon of the p. and olefine series. [B.]—**Normal p.** See under *P.*—**P. ointment.** See *Unguentum* PARAFFINI.—**P. paper.** See CHARTA *paraffinata.*—**Solid p.** Lat., *paraffina solida* [Belg. Ph.], *paraffinum* [Hung. Ph.. 2d ed.] (*durum* [Br. Ph.], *solidum* [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). Ordinary p. [B.]

PARAFFINUM [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.] (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-fin(fen)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Solid* PARAFFIN.—**P. durum** [Br. Ph.]. See *P.*—**P. iodatum.** A solution of iodine in liquid paraffin. [B.]—**P. liquidum** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquid* PARAFFIN.—**P. molle** [Br. Ph.]. See PETROLATUM.—**P. solidum** [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Solid* PARAFFIN.—**Unguentum paraffini** [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffina mollis* [Belg. Ph.], *vaselinum.* Paraffin ointment, vaseline; a preparation made by mixing 1 part of solid p. with 4 parts of liquid p. [B, 95.]

PARAFLUORBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-flu^2-o^{2}r-be^{2}nz-o'-i^{2}k. See under MONOFLUORBENZOIC ACID.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-fo^{2}rm-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. Paramethylaldehyde. [B.] See under FORMIC *aldehyde.*

PARAFUMARIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-fu^2-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. See MALEIC *acid.*

PARAGAMMACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ga^{2}m-(ga^{3}m)-ma^3-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From παρά, beside, and γάμμα, the letter γ. Inability to pronounce *g* (also *k* and the guttural *ch*) and the substitution of other letters for it, especially *d* or *t*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

PARAGEUSIA (Lat.), **PARAGEUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ju^2(gu^2)'si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-geus'iæ, -geus'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Fr., *parageusie, parageustie.* Ger., *Parageusie, Parageustie.* Inability to distinguish differences in taste; a condition found in hypnotic patients and young children. [L, 57.]

PARAGLOBIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-glob'i^{2}n. See PARAGLOBULIN.

PARAGLOBULARETIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-glo^{2}b-u^{2}l-a^3-ret'i^{2}n. A decomposition product, $C_{12}H_{16}O_4$, of globularin when treated with dilute acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARAGLOBULIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Of Schmidt, a white amorphous substance obtained by diluting blood-serum and passing carbonic-acid gas through it. By its union with fibrinogen it forms fibrin. [K.]

PARAGLOBULINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-glo^{2}b-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-i^{2}n(en)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, *globulus*, a little ball, and οὖρον, urine. The state in which there is paraglobulin in the urine. [a, 34.]

PARAGLOSSA (Lat.), **PARAGLOSSE** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^3-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3, -se(sa). Gen., *-glos'ses.* From παρά, beside, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Ger., *Zungenvorfall.* 1. Prominence of the tongue. Cf. GLOSSOCELE. 2. A bending backward of the tongue against the pharynx. 3. An inflammation of the muscles, etc., under the tongue. [E.]

PARAGLUCONIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-glu^2-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Paragluconsäure.* An acid derived from and isomeric with gluconic acid, but distinguished by forming crystalline instead of amorphous salts with the alkali metals. [B, 3.]

PARAGNATHOUS, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}g'na^{2}th-u^{3}s. From παρά, beside, and γνάθος, the jaw. Having the mandibles about equal in length. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

PARAGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'na^{2}th-(na^{3}th)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *paragnathe.* Of G. St.-Hilaire, a double monster characterized by a supernumerary lower jaw placed laterally. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PARAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *-gog'es.* Gr., παραγωγή. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Ablenkung.* The reduction of a fracture or of a dislocation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

PARAGOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-go^{2}mf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and γόμφωσις, a wedging. Impaction of the fœtal head in the pelvis. [A, 85.]

PARAGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and γράφειν, to write. A nervous disorder in which the act of writing words are transposed or replaced by meaningless combinations of letters. [B.]

PARAHEPATIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-he^{2}p-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From παρά, beside, and ἧπαρ, the liver. About or near the region of the liver. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Nov. 22, 1889, p. 759 (a, 34).]

PARAHYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-hid-ro^{2}x-i^2-si^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. See PARACOUMARIC ACID.

PARAHYDROXYHYDRATROPIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-hid-ro^{2}x-i^2-hid-ra^3-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k. See PHLORETIC ACID.

PARAISO SPRINGS, n. Pa^3-ra^3-e'so. A place in Monterey County, California, where there are thermal mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

PARAKANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)-om'a^3. See PARACANTHOMA.

PARAKANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)-os'i^{2}s. See PARACANTHOSIS.

PARAKERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and κέρας, a horn. Ger., *Parakeratose.* Mal-development of corneous tissue. The *Parakeratoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Keratoses* including psoriasis and lichen planus or diseases of the corneous layer of the epidermis characterized by qualitative anomaly of development. [G. 4.]

PARAKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos.* Gr., παρακίνησις (from παρακινεῖν, to move aside). Ger., *Parakinese.* A qualitative change in motor activity, analogous to paræsthesia. Its existence is doubted. [Ross (D, 35).]

PARALACTATE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-la^{2}k'tat. Ger., *Paralactat.* A salt of paralactic acid. [B, 4.]

PARALACTIC ACID, n.. Pa^{2}r-a^3-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. See LACTIC ACID (2d def.).

PARALALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and λαλιά, a talking. Fr., *paralalie.* Ger., *Paralalie.* A partial impairment of the power of speech. [D, 18.]—**P. literalis.** Impairment of the power of uttering the sounds of individual letters. [B.]

PARALAMBDACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-la^{2}mb-(la^{3}mb)-da^3-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From παρά, beside, and λάμβδα, the letter λ. An imperfect vocalization of *l* or the substitution of other letters, such as *x, t, r, s,* or *w,* for *l.* [A, 319 (a, 21).]

PARALAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-la^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-lamp'seos (-is).* Gr., παράλαμψις (παραλάμπειν, to shine a little). Fr., *paralampsie.* An old term for a cicatrix on the cornea. [F.] See LEUCOMA (4th def.) and MACULA *corneæ.*

PARALBUMIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}l-bu^2'mi^{2}n. Lat., *paralbuminum* (from παρά, beside, and *albumen*, the white of egg). Fr., *paralbumine.* Ger., *P.* An isomeric variety of albumin discovered by Scherer in ovarian cysts and also occurring in the serosity of the peritoneal cavity. It is not entirely coagulated by boiling, even with the addition of acetic acid. According to Landwehr and Hammarsten, it is a mixture of metalbumin, mucin, etc. [B, 12; B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14); "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 114 (B).]

PARALDEHYDE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. Lat., *paraldehydum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Paraldehyd.* A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of aldehyde. The name was formerly restricted to the liquid compound obtained by the action of dilute acids on aldehyde, but now includes also elaldehyde and other polymerides of aldehyde. P. in the former sense is distinguished from the other polymeric modifications by being capable of both fusion and distillation. It is a colorless liquid of a peculiar, parsley-like odor and a pungent, unpleasant taste, boiling at 124° C., and crystallizing into large transparent prisms if cooled below 10° or 5° C. Its density at 15° C. is 0·998. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. Its action on the body is like that of chloral, but without depressing the heart's action. It is a strong diuretic. According to Trochnor, however, it is a blood and nerve poison. It has been used as a hypnotic, but gives a persistent unpleasant odor to the breath. It is recommended in tetanus, mania, melancholia, and other nervous affections, and also as an antidote to strychnine, brucine, thebaine, and picrotoxin. [B, 2; B, 270 (a, 38); "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 9, 1889, p. 515 (a, 50); "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," 1883, No. 40 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 229; xxxiv, p. 553; xxxvii, p. 618 (a, 50).]

PARALEA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}r-a^{3}l'e^2-a^3. Fr., *paralé, paralier.* Of Aublet, a genus of ebenaceous trees; of Hiern, a section of the genus *Diospyros.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. guianensis.** Fr., *paralé* (ou *p.*) *de la Guiane.* The *parala* of Guiana. The Indians bathe their hands in a decoction of the leaves in fevers. The pulp of the fruit is edible. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

PARALEIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-lip'(le^2'i^{2}p)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-leips'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and ἀλειφεῖν, to anoint. An anomaly of the sebaceous secretion of the skin; steatosis.

PARALEREMA (Lat.), **PARALERESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-le^{2}r(lar)-e(a)'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis), -es'eos (-is).* Gr., παραλήρημα, παραλήρησις (from παραληρεῖν, to talk nonsense). Fr., *paralérème.* Delirious talk. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PARALEUCANILINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-lu^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *p.* A colorless base, $C_{19}H_{19}N_3$. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

PARALEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-le^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and λέγειν, to speak. Ger., *Paralexie.* Inability to read words as they are written. [D, 18.]

PARALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ἄλγησις, sense of pain. A painful elementary disorder of sensation. [D, 35.] Cf. PARÆSTHESIA.

PARALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Paralgie.* See PARÆSTHESIA.

PARALININ [Schwarz], n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-lin'i^{2}n. See ACHROMATIN, CARYOPLASM, and NUCLEOPLASM.

PARALLACTIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}l-a^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., παραλλακτικός. Of, pertaining to, or produced by parallax. [B.]

PARALLAGE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'la^2(la^3)-je(ga). Gen., *-al'lages.* Gr., παραλλαγή. See PARALLAXIS.

PARALLAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}g(la^{3}g)'-ma^3. Gen., *-lag'matos (atis).* Gr., παράλλαγμα. See CHEVAUCHEMENT.

PARALLAX, n. Pa^{2}r'a^{2}l-a^{2}x. Gr., παράλλαξις (from παραλλάσσειν, to make things alternate). Lat., *parallaxis.* Fr., *parallaxe.* 1. Apparent displacement of an object due to change of the observer's position. [α, 48.] 2. The apparent shifting of the position of an object when a screen is passed alternately from one eye to the other. It is said to be *homonymous* when the object appears to move in the opposite direction to the screen, *i. e.*, moves to the side of the eye which is uncovered ; *heteronymous* or *crossed* when the object moves in the same direction as the screen. The former indicates undue convergence, the latter undue divergence, of the usual axes. [B.]—**Binocular p.** The angle of convergence of the visual axes. [F.]—**Crossed p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Entoptic p.** Of Listing, the movement of the shadows in the entoptic visual field. [F.]—**Entoptic p. of indirect vision.** The difference between the angle formed by two lines drawn from two object-points to the nodal point of the eye and that formed by two lines drawn from the same object-points to the centre of the eye. [F.]—**Heteronymous p., Homonymous p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).

PARALLAXE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ra^3-la^{3}x. 1. See PARALLAX. 2. See CHEVAUCHEMENT.

PARALLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos (-is).* Gr., παράλλαξις. 1. Change, alternation. See also PARALLAX and CHEVAUCHEMENT. 2. Mental derangement. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PARALLELA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le(la)'la^3. Gr., παράλληλος. A scaly eruption affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines. [L, 84 (α, 34).]

PARALLELINERVED, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}l-e^{2}l'i^2-nu^{6}rvd. Lat., *parallelinervis* (from παράλληλος, parallel, and νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *parallélinervé.* Ger., *parallel-nervig.* Written also *parallel-nerved.* Of a leaf, having the veins or threads parallel and running from the base to the apex or from a central rib to the margin. [B, 1, 19, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

PARALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and λόγος, a word. Fr., *paralogie.* Ger., *Paralogie.* A slight degree of dyslogia : impairment of the power of carrying on a train of consecutive thought. [D, 18; L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Thematic p.** A perversion of ideas so that they are unduly fixed upon one subject ; the state of mind of a man with a hobby. [Kussmaul (B).]

PARALYSE (Ger.), n. Pa^3-ra^3-lu^{6}z'e^2. See PARALYSIS.—**Bauchnervenp'.** See CŒLIOPLEGIA.—**Gefühlsp'.** See *Sensory* PARALYSIS.

PARALYSIE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ra^3-le-ze, -lu^6-ze'. See PARALYSIS.—**P. antagoniste.** See *Crossed* HEMIPLEGIA.—**P. avec surcharge graisseuse interstitielle.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**P. centripète.** See *Acute ascending* PARALYSIS.—**P. de l'isthme de Panama.** A variety of neuritis, resembling beri-beri, that attacks new residents of the Isthmus of Panama. ["Progr. méd.," Feb. 26, 1887, p. 168 (α, 34).]—**P. de l'odorat.** See ANOSMIA.—**P. des béquilles.** See *Crutch p.*—**P. d'origine périphérique.** See *Neural* PARALYSIS.—**P. douloureuse aiguë.** Of Dumolard, an affection characterized by severe pain in the lumbar region, radiating to one or both of the lower limbs, with almost complete loss of power in the limbs, and ending generally in recovery. In some cases it affects the upper limbs also. It was observed in the form of an endemic. It seems to have been first described by Bockhammer, under the title of *épidémie d'Azannon.* [Dumolard, "Rev. de méd.," July, 1884, p. 533 ; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 198.]—**P. générale à double forme.** General paresis with alternations of exaltation and depression. [α, 34.]—**P. générale spinale antérieure subaiguë.** Of Duchenne, chronic atrophic spinal paralysis. [D, 35.]—**P. hystéro-saturnine.** Hysterical paralysis consequent upon saturnism. [Raymond, "Bull. méd.," 1887, No. 54 (α, 34).]—**P. hystéro-traumatique.** Hysterical paralysis consequent upon traumatism. ["Progr. méd.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 65 (α, 34).]—**P. myo-sclérosique.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**P. ourlienne.** Peripheral paralysis caused by toxines formed in mumps. ["Progr. méd.," Nov. 20, 1886, p. 1009 (α, 34).]—**P. nerveuse.** See *Neural* PARALYSIS.—**P. radiculaire.** Paralysis of one or more of the roots of a plexus of nerves. [A. Klumpke, "Rev. de méd.," July, 1885, p. 591.]—**P. suggérée.** See PARALYSIS *by suggestion.*—**P. tremblante.** See PARALYSIS *agitans.*

PARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* Gr., παράλυσις (from παραλύειν, to loose from the side). Fr., *paralysie.* Ger., *Lähmung, Paralysie.* It., *paralisia.* Sp., *parálisis.* The suspension or abolition of a functional power, especially in the nervous system, in which case there is a temporary or permanent loss of the power of motion or of sensation, or of both, in the parts supplied by the affected nerves. [D.]—**Acute anterior spinal p. of adults.** See under *Spinal p. in the adult.*—**Acute ascending (spinal) p.** A progressive motor p. ; a disease affecting men more frequently than women, and following severe exposure to cold or some infectious or febrile disease. Paresis of the legs appears first, and is followed by complete p. with muscular relaxation. Similar conditions supervene in the muscles of the pelvis, loins, abdomen, thorax, upper extremities, diaphragm, and neck. Speech is affected, and there are dyspnœa, dysphagia, and sensory disturbances. Cutaneous reflex action and muscular irritability are lost and remain lost until death or until all paralytic symptoms have disappeared. There is neither muscular atrophy nor change in electrical irritability. The cerebral functions are not usually involved. There is but little if any elevation of temperature. The disease may terminate fatally in a few days, in consequence of respiratory or cardiac p., or may continue for several months. Changes in the central or peripheral nervous systems are slight, if indeed any have been discovered. An enlargement of the spleen, the mesenteric glands, and the closed follicles of the intestines suggests a toxæmic origin of the disease, which was first described by Landry in 1859. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**Acute atrophic spinal p.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Acute progressive p.** Of Harley and Clarke, acute ascending p. ["Lancet," 1868, ii, p. 451 (D).]—**Adult spinal p.** See *Spinal p. in the adult.*—**Alcoholic p.** A peripheral neuritis caused by alcoholic excess resulting in pseudo-tabes or p. affecting the upper and lower extremities. Sometimes the cranial nerves are also affected. ["Am. Journ. of the Med. Sci.," 1888 (α, 34).]—**Alternate p.** See *Alternate* HEMIPLEGIA.—**Amyotrophic p.** Of Gubler, a p., such as may follow an acute disease, attended with atrophy of certain muscles. The motor tracts as well as the motor cells are involved. [D, 18 ; α, 34.]—**Anæmic p.** P. due to anæmia, especially puerperal p. dependent on loss of blood or on impoverishment or depreciation of that fluid. [A, 15.]—**Anapeiratic p.** See under ANAPEIRATIC.—**Angeioneurotic p. of the auditory nerve.** An extremely rare disturbance of hearing, due to an affection of the sympathetic nerve causing an angeioneurosis of the internal ear and characterized by sudden pallor of the face immediately followed by nausea, vertigo, tinnitus, and dullness of hearing, all of short duration. [F, 32.]—**Anterior subacute spinal p.** Chronic atrophic spinal p. [D.]—**Antero-spinal p.** See *Anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Aqua paralyseos.** A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of cowslip flowers with 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Arsenical p.** Ger., *Arseniklähmung.* P. affecting the lower or (rarely) the upper, or both upper and lower, extremities. It is the result of a peripheral neuritis caused by arsenical poisoning. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Associated oculo-muscular p.** A p. affecting those muscles of the two eyes which turn them both in one definite direction ; *e. g.*, a p. of the right externus and left internus, which turn both eyes to the right. It produces one variety of conjugate deviation of the eyes, and is due to lesions of the cerebral cortex, or at least of centres higher up than the nuclei of the ocular nerves. [B.]—**Association p.** See *Labio-glosso-laryngeal p.*—**Atrophic infantile p.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Atrophic muscular p.** See *Amyotrophic p.*—**Atrophic p.** A chronic or congenital p. in which there is atrophy of that part of the cerebral cortex that is the centre for the atrophied regions of the body. [Wilks (α, 34).]—**Atrophic p. of children.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Bell's p.** See *Facial p.*—**Bifacial p.** Of W. Alexander, a bilateral facial p. [α, 34.]—**Brachial p.** A p. of one or both arms due to lesions of the cerebral cortex or of the nerve-roots of the brachial plexus, or to traumatism affecting the latter. [α, 34.]—**Brown-Séquard's spinal p.** See HEMIPARAPLEGIA.—**Bulbar p.** 1. P. of a part directly innervated by the medulla oblongata. [L, 88 (α, 34).] 2. See *Labio-glosso-laryngeal p.*—**Caisson p.** See *Caisson* DISEASE.—**Cardiac p.** A sudden cessation of the cardiac contractions in consequence of over-action of the cardiac inhibitory nerves arising from a direct injury of the cerebral, spinal, or reflex nervous systems or from p. of the cardiac ganglia. [α, 34.]—**Central p.** See *Cerebral p.*—**Centrocapsular p.** P. caused by a lesion of the internal capsule. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Centrocortical p.** P. caused by a lesion of the cerebral cortex. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Centroganglionary p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus caudatus. [α, 34.]—**Centromedullary p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the medullary region of the brain. [α, 34.]—**Cerebral facial p.** Facial p. of cerebral origin. [D, 35.] Cf. *Peripheral facial p.*—**Cerebral infantile p.** See HEMIPLEGIA *spastica infantilis.*—**Cerebral p.** P. caused by a lesion of some portion of the cerebrum. [α, 34.]—**Cerebrospinal p.** Any p. in which the lesion is in those motor centres of the cerebral cortex or of the pyramidal tract which communicate with the ganglion cells of the spinal cord by the crura cerebri, the pons, and the medulla oblongata. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Chloro-anæmic p., Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreal p.** Of Wilks, a sequence of chorea in which the motion ceases, while the muscular debility remains. [α, 34.]—**Chronic atrophic spinal p.** See *Chronic anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Chronic muscular p.** See *General p. of the insane.*—**Chronic progressive bulbar p.** See *Labio-glosso-laryngeal p.*—**Compensatory oculo-muscular p., Conjugate oculo-muscular p.** See *Associated oculo-muscular p.*—**Co-ordination p. of the ocular muscles.** Cerebral p. of associated eye-muscles. [F.]—**Corpus-striatum general p.** See *Lenticular p.*—**Cortical p.** P. due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex. [D.]—**Cross p.** 1. See *Crossed* HEMIPLEGIA. 2. P. of the upper extremity on one side and the lower extremity on the other. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Crutch p.** Fr., *paralysie des béquilles.* Ger., *Krückenlähmung.* P. in the distribution of the musculo-spiral nerve caused by compression with a crutch. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Cruveilhier's p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [α, 34.]—**Dental p.** Ger., *Dentalparalyse.* Poliomyelitis occurring in teething children. The p. was attributed by early observers to dental irritation. [α, 34.]—**Diphtheritic p.** P. following diphtheria, especially in youths and adults. It usually begins in the soft palate, and may extend to the throat muscles, resulting in dyspnœa, dysphonia, or aphonia. The ocular muscles are affected next in frequency, then the muscles of the lower and of the upper limbs, and those of the trunk. There may be hemiplegia, paraplegia, or complete p. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Dimidiate p.** Fr., *paralysie dimidiée.* See *Crossed* HEMIPLEGIA.—**Divers' p.** Paresis or p. affecting divers on removal of the diving dress after four or five hours' submersion. The pathology is obscure. [Bassett-Smith, "Lancet," Feb., 1892 (α, 34).]—**Disappearing p.** Paresis in which by effort control of the affected muscles is regained. [Jackson, "Lancet," 1875, i. 161 (α, 34).]—**Duchenne's p.** 1. See *Locomotor* ATAXIA. 2. See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.* 3. See *Labio-glosso-laryngeal p.* (1st def.).—**Dyscrasic p.** P. caused by some dyscrasia producing changes in the composition of the blood. [Mollière (L, 88 [α, 34]).]—**Emotional p.** Of Meryon, a form of p. reflex paraplegia, due to emotional excitement. [B ; D.] See *Hysterical p.*—**Erb's p.** A p. caused by damage to the fifth and sixth cervical nerves just in front of the edge of the trapezius. It involves the deltoid, the biceps, the brachialis anticus, the supinator longus, and sometimes the supraspinatus and infraspinatus. There are myatrophy and an-

æsthesia of the outer side of the arm. It may be idiopathic or be caused by trauma or the growth of a neoplasm. [Herter (α, 34).]—**Essential infantile p., Essential p. of children.** Ger., *essentielle Lähmung.* Of Rilliet and Barthez, see *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Exhaustion p.** A functional p. produced by excessive and prolonged voluntary movement involving exhaustion of the nerve-centres. ["Lancet," 1889, i, p. 573 (α, 34).]—**Experimental p.** P. produced by experimental section of the cerebral cortex, spinal cord, or nerves, or by the injection of drugs. [α, 34.]—**Extensor p.** P. affecting extensor muscles only. [α, 34.]—**Facial p.** A unilateral or bilateral p. of the facial nerve, usually due to a slight neuritis following exposure to cold. It also may be caused by disease or trauma in the region of the ear or by fracture of the base of the skull, or may occur as a rare complication in acute ascending p., tabes dorsualis, or tetanus. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Fatty atrophic p. of infancy.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Functional p.** 1. P. of the functional capacity of an organ or part. 2. P. due to disease having its seat elsewhere than in the paralyzed part.—**Galloping p.** General p. in which there are violent delirium, dyslogia, insomnia, myoclonus, tachycardia, and pyrexia, pursuing a rapid course. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Ganglionic p.** P. caused by a morbid condition of a nerve ganglion, with or without spinal p. [M. Hall, "Lancet," 1855, ii, p. 295 (α, 34).]—**General p. (of the insane).** Ger., *allgemeine Lähmung.* A gradual progressive disease of the brain and nervous system in which there are ataxy and paresis usually following a definite order and course of development, which are particularly marked in speech and locomotion. There are sensory disorders and mental symptoms, at first of exaltation of feeling or expansive delirium, but invariably tending to complete dementia. There are organic changes in the encephalon and its membranes, and sometimes in the spinal cord and its membranes and in some sympathetic ganglia. [Mickle (α, 34).]—**General saturnine pseudo-p.** See *Lead* PALSY.—**General spinal p.** [Duchenne]. See *Spinal p. of the adult.*—**Glosso-labio-pharyngeal p., Glosso-laryngeal p., Glosso-pharyngeal p., Glosso-pharyngeo-labial p.** See *Labio-glosso-laryngeal p.*—**Glossoplegic p.** See GLOSSOPLEGIA.—**Gouty p.** A functional p. of brief duration, apparently caused by a gouty condition. [Money, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1887, ii, p. 937 (α, 34)].—**Gubler's p.** See *Crossed* HEMIPLEGIA.—**Hemifacial p.** See *Facial* HEMIPLEGIA.—**Hysterical p.** A functional p. occurring in hysteria and simulating any type or form of organic p. It may be of sudden or gradual onset. Sensation is lessened or lost; the reflexes may be increased; there is but slight myatrophy; there may be contractures; the electrical reactions are usually normal, though Charcot has reported some variations in rare cases. [α, 34.]—**Idiopathic p.** See TETANY.—**Indian-bow p.** Of German writers, p. of the thyreo-arytænoid muscles. [Cohen (A, 63).]—**Infantile atrophic spinal (or fatty atrophic) p.** [Duchenne]. See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Inflammatory p.** Any p. due to inflammation. [D, 35.]—**Inhibitory p.** Of D. Drummond, hysterical p.—**Intermittent p.** See *Intermitting p.*—**Intermittent spinal p., Intermitting p.** P. due to malarial poison or that of rheumatism or gout. It may occur as one of the phenomena of a fit of ague or as an independent trouble of a quotidian or tertian type. [D, 47.]—**Intracranial p.** P. caused by some intracranial lesion. [α, 34.]—**Ischæmic p.** Motor p. due to interruption of the arterial blood supply in certain parts of the nervous system. [D, 3.]—**Juvenile atrophic p.** Fr., *paralysie atrophique juvénile.* See *Anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Klumpke's p.** P. of the interossei, thenar, and hypothenar muscles, with atrophy, anæsthesia of various regions of the forearm and fingers, and meiosis, due to a lesion affecting the spinal cord in the region of the first and second dorsal nerve-roots. [α, 31.]—**Labial p.** Ger., *Lippenlähmung.* P. affecting the lips. [α, 34.]—**Labioglosso-laryngeal p., Labio-glosso-pharyngeal p.** A progressive bilateral p. of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx, with myatrophy, imperfect articulation of the lingual consonants, and dysphagia. It is caused by a degenerative disease of the nuclei of the ganglion cells on the floor of the fourth ventricle, usually beginning at the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve; the degeneration may slowly invade the neighboring nuclei and destroy life by interference with that of the vagus. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Landry's p.** See *Acute ascending p.*—**Laryngeal p.** Unilateral or bilateral p. of the laryngeal muscles, generally of peripheral origin, causing disturbances of voice and speech, or of respiration, or of both. It may be caused by traumatism, by compression of the vagus or the recurrent laryngeal nerve, by an aneurysm or a lymphatic or cancerous tumor of the neck, by exposure to cold, or by prolonged use of these muscles. As the result of a central lesion, it may occur in tabes dorsualis, insular sclerosis, and progressive bulbar p. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Lead p.** Lat., *p. saturnina.* Ger., *Bleilähmung.* See *Lead* PALSY.—**Lenticular p.** Of H. C. Wood, pseudo-bulbar p. from hæmorrhage into the lenticular nucleus of each hemisphere. [α, 34.]—**Lingual p.** See GLOSSOPLEGIA.—**Little's p.** See *Infantile spastic* PARAPLEGIA.—**Local p.** A p. affecting a single muscle or group of muscles. [α, 34.]—**Masked p.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.*—**Masticatory p.** Unilateral or bilateral p. of the motor branch of the trigeminus, causing difficulty of mastication. It is caused by an intracranial lesion compressing the motor branch of the nerve, by a lesion of the pons implicating its roots, or by a cortical lesion. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Metadiphtheritic p.** See *Diphtheritic p.*—**Mimetic facial p.** See *Facial p.*—**Mimetic p.** A simulated p. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1888, i, p. 1271 (α, 34).]—**Mixed laryngeal p.** P. of the muscles that dilate the glottis and those that tighten and approximate the vocal cords. It is caused by disease of the recurrent laryngeal nerves. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Motor p.** A loss of voluntary muscular power. [α, 34.]—**Musculo-spiral p.** P. of the extensor and supinator muscles of the forearm and wrist, in consequence of injury or disease of the musculo-spiral nerve. It is usually unilateral, though in lead palsy there is bilateral involvement of most of the fibres of this nerve. [α, 34.]—**Myogenic p.** Of Bouchut, anterior poliomyelitis. [α, 33.]—**Myopathic laryngeal p.** Laryngeal p. of myopathic origin. [α, 34.]—**Myopathic p.** Organic p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Myosclerotic p.** Fr., *paralysie myosclérosique* (ou *myosclérotique*). See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.*—**Neural p.** An organic p. in which the peripheral nerves are affected; peripheral neuritis. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Neuropathic p.** Of Ross, an organic p. caused by primary disease of the nervous system. [α, 34.]—**Nocturnal p.** See *Night* PALSY.—**Nuclear p.** Ger., *Nuklearlähmung.* A p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. [α, 34.]—**Obstetrical p.** 1. Facial p. caused by the pressure of the forceps upon the portio dura in extracting the infant. 2. Erb's p. caused by pressure upon the infant's neck by the finger or hook during delivery. 3. Cerebral p. caused by cortical injury from pressure by the obstetrical forceps. [α, 34.]—**Organic infantile p.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**Organic p.** Of Ross, a p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles or nerves. [α, 34.]—**Painters' p.** See *Lead* PALSY.—**P. agitans.** Fr., *paralysie agitante.* Ger., *Schüttellähmung.* A chronic nutritional disease of the central nervous system, characterized by muscular weakness, tremors, rigidity, a peculiar attitude (the head bent, the back bowed, the arms held away from the body and flexed), and festination of gait. There are no characteristic lesions. [Osler (α, 34).]—**P. a frigore.** P. due to the action of cold. [B.]—**P. beriberi.** See BERIBERI.—**P. by suggestion.** Fr., *paralysie suggérée.* A p. of varying form which may sometimes be produced in a sensitive person, either in the waking or in the hypnotic state, by the will and affirmation of a competent person. [Bernheim, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 11, 1884, p. 247 (D).]—**P. cruciata (alternans transversa).** See HEMIPLEGIA.—**P. festinans.** P. agitans, so called because characterized by festination. [D.]—**P. generalis progressiva vesanorum.** See *General p.*—**P. hysterica.** See *Hysterical p.*—**P. infantilis (seu infantum) essentialis (seu spinalis).** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.—**P. intermittens.** See *Intermitting p.*—**P. notariorum.** See *Writers'* CRAMP.—**P. of the uterus.** Lat., *p.* (seu *lassitudo*, seu *exhaustio*) *uteri.* Fr., *paralysie* (ou *épuisement*) *de la matrice.* According to Wigand, the third degree of diminished uterine action during parturition, in which there is no trace of contraction. [A, 20.] See also *Uterine* INERTIA and ATONY *of the uterus.*—**P. particularis.** See *Partial p.*—**P. procursoria.** See *P. agitans.*—**P. scorbutica.** Pellagra.—**P. spastica infantilis.** See HEMIPLEGIA *spastica infantilis.*—**P. venenata.** See *Toxic p.*—**P. with apparent muscular hypertrophy** [Foster]. Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal p. ["Lancet," May 8, 1869 (D).]—**Partial p.** A species of p. affecting less than half the body or some one particular part or organ. [α, 34.]—**Periodical p.** A p. involving, as a rule, the arms and legs, sometimes the neck and pharynx, coming on when the patient is in good health and without any apparent exciting cause and being usually complete in the first twenty-four hours. The attacks are nonfebrile; the deep reflexes are reduced or abolished; there is a reduction or abolition of the faradaic excitability both of muscles and of nerves. Improvement begins in the course of a few hours or days, and the patient is well until the next attack, which may occur daily or at intervals of days or weeks. [Osler (α, 34).]—**Peripheral facial p.** Facial p. due to injury or disease of the peripheral portion of the facial nerve. It is practically characterized by p. of the orbicularis palpebrarum and is thus distinguished from central facial p. [D, 35.] Cf. *Peripheral facial* HEMIPLEGIA.—**Peripheral p.** See *Neural p.*—**Phonetic p., Phonic p.** A laryngeal p. involving the muscles which tighten and approximate the vocal cords, causing disorders of voice. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Phosphoric p.** A local or general p. occurring in and caused by phosphorus poisoning. ["Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1864, xix, pp. 6, 26, 35, 94, 321 (α, 34).]—**Pleuritic p.** A facial p., monoplegia, or hemiplegia, accompanied by vaso-motor disturbances occurring in empyema, especially after evacuating the pleural cavity. It is due to toxines formed by the disease process, rarely to embolism. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Pneumonic p.** Of Macario, a local or general p. occurring in or after pneumonia. Ross thinks it is often due to cerebral ischæmia, but in some cases it is probably caused by toxines formed by the morbid process. [α, 34.]—**Post-febrile p.** A form of functional p. following a fever. [D.]—**Post-hæmorrhagic p.** 1. P. following spinal or cerebral hæmorrhage. 2. Anæmic p. [α, 34.]—**Pressure p.** P. of a group of muscles supplied by a nerve the functions of which are interfered with by continued pressure, as during sleep or a protracted confined position. [α, 34.]—**Progressive atrophic p.** [Schneevogt]. See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**Progressive bulbar p.** [Wachsmuth]. See *Labio-glosso-laryngeal p.*—**Progressive p.** 1. P. of cerebral or spinal origin in which there is a gradual extension of the morbid process, as in acute ascending p., etc. 2. See *General p. of the insane.*—**Pseudo-bulbar p.** A rare form of p. in which there are symmetrical lesions in the motor paths of both hemispheres producing bilateral p. of the lips, tongue, and pharynx. [L. Lichtheim, "Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 433 (α, 34).]—**Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.** Fr., *paralysie myosclérosique.* A chronic disease characterized by feebleness of the muscles of the lower limbs and of the erector muscles of the spine, gradually extending to those of the upper extremities. There is increase in the volume of some muscles and atrophy of others. It usually develops in infancy, though rare cases have been reported in adults. There is an increase of the connective tissue of the muscles, with atrophy of the fibres and a formation of fat-cells as in a lipoma. No constant changes in the nervous system have been observed. [Ross (α, 34).]—**Puerperal p.** A generic term for paralyses occurring during pregnancy or after labor and dependent on causes connected with gestation or parturition. See also *Anæmic p.*—**Radial p.** See *Musculo-spiral p.*—**Regressive p.** Of Barlow, infantile p. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 20, 1882.]—**Residual p.** A p. remaining after an apoplectic stroke. [α, 34.]—**Respiratory laryngeal p.** P. of the muscles which widen the aperture of the glottis, causing

dyspnœa. [Ross (α. 34).]—**Rhachitic pseudo-p.** Inability to walk on account of muscular weakness, myalgia, flaccidity of the ligaments, and softening of the bones; occurring in rhachitic children. There is no real p. [H. W. Berg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 4, 1890, p. 26 (α, 34).]—**Rheumatic p.** 1. P. associated with or due to rheumatism; probably a peripheral neuritis. [α, 34.] 2. See *Facial p.*—**Saturday-night p.** A pressure p. of the musculo-spiral nerve occurring in workmen who have fallen asleep after alcoholic excess on Saturday evening. [Herter (α, 34).]—**Saturnine p.** See *Lead* PALSY.—**Scriveners' p.** See *Writers'* CRAMP.—**Segmental p.** Of Charcot, a variety of hypnotic p. in which only a segment of a member is paralyzed. [α, 34.]—**Sensory p.** Ger., *Gefühlsparalyse.* Loss or diminution of general or special sensibility. [D, 1.] See ANÆSTHESIA.—**Sleep p.** A pressure p. of the musculo-spiral nerve occurring during sleep. [α, 34.]—**Spasmodic spinal p.** Lat., *tabes dorsalis spasmodica.* Of Charcot, spastic spinal p. [D.]—**Spastic p.** A cerebral or spinal p. in which there are spasms and rigidity of the muscles. [α, 34.]—**Spinal p. in the adult.** Of Duchenne, anterior poliomyelitis in the adult. [α, 34.]—**Sunday-morning p.** See *Saturday-night p.*—**Syrupus paralyseos.** See *Syrupus* PRIMULÆ *veris.*—**Telegraphers' p.** A variety of anapeiratic p. analogous to telegraphers' cramp. [D.]—**Temporary spinal p.** Of Kennedy and others, acute anterior poliomyelitis in which (as rarely happens) there is complete recovery. [D, 35.]—**Total sensory p.** That condition in which all forms of cutaneous sensibility are lost. [D, 35.]—**Toxic p.** A functional p. due to poisoning. [D.]—**Unilateral spinal p.** See *Spinal* HEMIPLEGIA.—**Urinary p.** [Meryon]. See *Urinary* PARAPLEGIA.—**Vascular p., Vasomotor p.** Partial or complete loss of power in the motor innervation of the vessels of an affected part, shown by their dilatation and lessening of their tension. [D, 35.]—**Vicarious p.** Of J. Bigelow, a pseudo-p. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1858, lvii, p. 161 (α, 34).]—**Vitular p., Vitulary p.** See *Vitular* FEVER.—**Writers' p.** See under *Writers'* CRAMP.

PARALYTIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^2-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., παραλυτικός. Lat., *paralyticus.* Fr., *paralytique.* Ger., *paralytisch, gelähmt.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with paralysis; as a n., a person affected with paralysis. [D (α, 34).]

PARAM, n. Pa^{2}r'a^{2}m. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* Dicyanodiamide; a crystalline substance, $(C:N)_2:(NH_2)_2 = C_2H_4N_4$. [B, 4.]

PARAMAGNETISM, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ma^{2}g'ne^{2}t-i^{2}zm. From παρά, beside, and μάγνης, a magnet. The property which certain bodies possess of being attracted by magnets and of tending to assume a position in which their greatest length is in the direction of a magnetic force acting on them (cf. DIAMAGNETISM). Iron, cobalt, oxygen, etc., are paramagnetic substances, while bismuth, antimony, water, hydrogen, etc., are diamagnetic. [α, 48.]

PARAMALEIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ma^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. See FUMARIC *acid.*

PARAMALIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-mal'i^{2}k. Of Heimtz, diglycollic acid. [B, 14, 93.]

PARAMARGARIN (Ger.), n. Pa^3-ra^2-ma^{3}rg-a^{3}r-en'. See HYDROMARGARIC ACID.

PARAMASTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, and μαστός, the breast. See *Submammary* MASTITIS.

PARAMASTOID, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^2-ma^{2}st'oid. From παρά, beside, μαστός, the breast, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated alongside of and close to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L.]

PARAMECIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-me(ma)'si^2-(ki^2)-a^2. From παραμήκης, oblong. Longitudinal fissures. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARAMEDIAN, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-med'i^2-a^{2}n. Near the median line. [L.]

PARAMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-men(man)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and μῆνες, the menses. Any disorder of menstruation. —**P. difficilis.** Dysmenorrhœa.—**P. erroris.** Vicarious menstruation.—**P. obstructionis.** Amenorrhœa.—**P. profusa, P. superflua.** Menorrhagia.

PARAMENISPERMINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}n-i^2-spu^{5}rm'en. An alkaloid found in the grains of *Anamirta cocculus.* It forms crystals, fusible at 250° C., insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and in acids. [B, 93 (α. 14).]

PARAMERE, n. Pa^{2}r'a^3-mer. From παρά, beside, and μέρος, a part. One of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. [L, 353.]

PARAMERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-me(ma)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., παραμήρια (from παρά, beside, and μηρός, the thigh). Fr., *paramérion.* The inner sides of the thighs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARAMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-me(me^2)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of shrubs, of the *Echitideæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. vulneraria.** A species of *P.* (2d def.) yielding a balsam used in the East in various skin diseases and as a vulnerary. It is said to be a source of Tagulavay balsam. [P. Zipperer, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Nov., 1885, p. 817; "Therap. Gaz.," Feb., 1886, p. 143; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 410 (α, 50).]

PARAMESUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., παράμεσος (from παρά, beside, and μέσος, middle). Fr., *paramèse.* See *Ring* FINGER.

PARAMETHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. See ANISIC *acid.*

PARAMETHYL ALDEHYDE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{3}th'i^{2}l. See under FORMIC *aldehyde.*

PARAMETHYLBENZYL, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. Fr., *paraméthylbenzyle.* A univalent radicle, $C_8H_9 = C_6(H,H,CH_2,$-$H,H,CH_2{}',)$. [B.]—**P. alcohol.** Tolyl alcohol. [B.]

PARAMETHYLISOAMYLBENZENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-i^{2}s-o-a^{2}m-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. See under AMYL*methylbenzene.*

PARAMETHYLISOPROPYLBENZENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th''i^{2}l-i^{2}s-o-pro-pi^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. A substance having the constitution of benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms situated at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by methyl and isopropyl. [B.]

PARAMETHYLOXYBENZALDEHYDE, PARAMETHYLOXYBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, n's. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz-a^{2}l'de^2-hid, -o'i^{2}k a^{2}l'de^2-hid. See ANISIC *aldehyde.*

PARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'o^{2}l-en. See METHYL*paroxyquinoline.*

PARAMETHYLPHENOL, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. See CRESOL.

PARAMETHYLPHENYLACETIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. See XYLIC ACID.

PARAMETHYLPROPYLBENZENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}th''-i^{2}l-pro-pi^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. See CYMENE.

PARAMETRIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From παρά, beside, and μήτρα, the uterus. Situated beside the uterus, especially between the layers of the broad ligament. [L.]

PARAMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *paramétrite.* Of Virchow, inflammation of the pelvic connective tissue in the immediate neighborhood of the uterus.—**P. chronica atrophicans.** Of Freund, chronic hyperplastic p. with eventual cicatricial atrophy. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. (chronica) posterior.** Of B. S. Schultze, a chronic inflammation in one or both of Douglas's folds in which the uterus is fixed at the level of the internal os, causing permanent anteflexion in consequence of shortening of the folds, together with torsion of the organ when one fold is shortened. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. exsudativa anterior.** P. with fixation of the vagina and cervix to the anterior pelvic wall, causing retroflexion of the uterus. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. puerperalis.** P. occurring during the puerperium. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PARAMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-me^{2}t(mat)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and μήτρα, the uterus. The connective tissue immediately adjacent to the uterus.

PARAMIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_{12}N_2H_5O_7$, obtained by treating paramide with ammonia and precipitating with hydrochloric acid. It occurs as microscopical acicular crystals soluble in boiling water. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PARAMIDE, n. Pa^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *p.* A substance, C_4-HNO_2, occurring as a white, amorphous, odorless, and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]

PARAMIDOBENZONITRILE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz-o-nit'ri^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_4(NH_2,)CN = C_6[H,NH_2,H,H,CN,H,]$, easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melting at 100° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PARAMIDOPHENOL, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. A substance, $C_6H_7NO = C_6[OH,H,H,NH_2,H,H,]$, occurring as colorless crystals melting and decomposing above 180° C. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PARAMIGNYA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-mi^{2}g'ni^2(nu^6)-a^3. A genus of shrubs, of the *Aurantieæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. monophylla.** A species the root of which is used in the East Indies as an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 50); B, 267, 311 (α, 35).]

PARAMILCHSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pa^3-ra^3-mi^{2}lch^2'zoir-e^2. See PARALACTIC ACID.

PARAMIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-mi^{2}m(mem)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and μίμησις, imitation. Ger., *Paramimie.* Inability to make one's self understood by the use of customary modes of expression. [D, 18.]

PARAMITOM (Ger.), n. Pa^3-ra^2-me-tom'. See CYTOCHYLEMA and PARAPLASM.

PARAMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ne(na)'zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From παρά, beside, and μνᾶσθαι, to be mindful. Fr., *paramnésie.* Of Lordat, a morbid state characterized by the erroneous use of known and remembered sounds. [Grasset, "Montp. méd.," Jan., 1884 (K).]

PARÁMO DE RUIZ, n. A place in the province of Tolima, Colombia, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

PARAMONIODOANILINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-mo^{2}n-i''o^{2}d-o-a^{2}n'-i^{2}l-en. A substance, $C_6H_6NI = C_6(H,I,H,H,NH_2,H,)$, occurring as acicular or prismatic crystals melting at 60° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PARAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and μορφή, form. Fr., *paramorphie.* 1. Morbid structure. The *Paramorphiæ* of Young are structural diseases. [L, 290.] 2. See THEBAINE.

PARAMORPHINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^2-mo^{2}rf'en. Lat., *paramorphina, paramorphia.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Paramorphin.* See THEBAINE.

PARAMUCIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-mu^{2}s'i^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, isomeric with mucic acid, occurring as rectangular tablets united in crusts. [B, 3, 93 (α, 38); B, 4.]

PARAMUSIE (Ger.), n. Pa^3-ra^2-muz-e'. A variety of aphasia in which there is a disturbance of musical expression, false tones and intervals being employed. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PARAMYLENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *paramylène.* See DIAMYLENE.

PARAMYLTOLUENE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}m-i^{2}l-to^{2}l-u^2'en. See AMYL*methylbenzene.*

PARAMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{2}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{2}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *paramylon.* A carbohydrate resembling starch, ob-

tained from green *Infusoria* on stagnant pools. It forms small white grains insoluble in water, soluble in diluted acids, and transformed at 200° C. into a gummy mass, which is converted by hydrochloric acid into glucose. [B, 4; B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

PARAMYOCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-mi(mu6)-o2k'-lo2n-u3s(u4s). From παρά, beside, μῦς, a muscle, and κλόνος, a violent, confused motion. Of Friedreich, repeated clonic spasms. [α, 34.]—**P. multiplex.** Of Friedreich, a disease characterized by clonic contractions of the muscles, occurring in paroxysms. Between the contractions there may be tremor of the muscles. The disease is usually bilateral, and is not accompanied by motor or sensory disturbances. Its nature is unknown. [P. Marie, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 20, 1886, p. 241 (α, 34).]

PARAMYOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-mi(mu6)-o(o3)-ton(to2n)'i2-a3. From παρά, beside, μῦς, a muscle, and τόνος, a stretching. Ger., *Paramyotonie.* Tonic spasm. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Ataxic p.** Ger., *ataktische Paramyotonie.* Persistent tonic spasm associated with distinct ataxia and with weakness and some anæsthesia. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**P. congenita.** Of Eulenburg, an hereditary disease, allied to Thomsen's disease, in which there are tonic spasms of various muscles lasting from a fraction of an hour to several hours, excited chiefly by cold. [Gowers (α, 34).]

PARANAPHTHALIN, n. Pa2r-a3-na2f'tha2l-i2n. Fr., *paranaphtaline.* See ANTHRACENE.

PARANEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-ne2m(nam)'a2t-(a3t)-a3. Gen., *-nem'aton (-um).* From παρά, beside, and νῆμα, a thread. The paraphyses of cryptogams. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PARANEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-ne2f-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *paranéphrite.* 1. Inflammation of the connective tissue which unites the kidneys to the vertebral column. [D, 70.] 2. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

PARANEPHROS (Lat.), **PARANEPHRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pa2r(pa3r)-a2n(a3n)'e2f-ro2s, -ru3s(ru4s). From παρά, beside, and νεφρός, the kidney. See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.

PARANEURYSMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-nu2r-i2z-(u6s)'mi(me). From παρά, beside, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Of Young, who spelled it *paraneurismi*, diseases of the nervous system affecting the functions of sensation and motion. [L, 290.]

PARANGI, n. A disease, allied to yaws, occurring in Ceylon; "Spanish pox." ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

PARANITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa2r-a3-nit-ro-be2nz-o'i2k. See MONONITROBENZOIC ACID.

PARANITROPHENOL, n. Pa2r-a3-nit-ro-fe2n'o2l. See under MONONITROPHENOL.

PARANITROTOLUENE, n. Pa2r-a2-nit-ro-to2l'u2-en. See under MONONITROTOLUENE.

PARANŒA (Lat.), **PARANOIA** (Lat.), n's f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-ne'(no2'e2)-a, -noi'a3. Gr., παράνοια (from παρά, beside, and νοῦς, the mind). 1. A term applied loosely to various mental diseases. 2. A functional insanity, starting from a degenerative condition, characterized by a special deviation of the highest mental functions, but not implying either serious weakness or general disorder of the mind. It is almost always accompanied with hallucinations and more or less systematized delusions. The course is neither continuous nor uniform, but is essentially chronic. ["Jour. of Ment. Sci.," xxxii, p. 604 (α, 34).]—**Acute p.** Of Mendel, p. coming on without prodromes and characterized by a delusion of vague persecutions without persecutors. [Séglas, Noyes, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis." (α, 34).]—**Ambitious p.** P. in which the degeneration is associated with ambitious hallucinations. [α, 34.]—**Degenerative p.** Of Amadei and Tonnini, a form of p. in which the degenerative defects are not profound and do not reduce the patients to the last degree of the scale of degenerates. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]—**Intermediate p.** P. in which there are no delusions, but a tendency to quibbling or quarreling. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]—**Idiopathic p.** Of Mendel, an hereditary and degenerative form of p., with the delusion of quarreling insanity, and a weakened form of the delusion of persecution. The degenerative basis is questionable. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]—**P. corrupta, P. depravata.** See DIASTREPHIA.—**P. erotica.** See EROTOMANIA.—**P. hallucinatoria.** P. with hallucinations. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. hallucinatoria acuta.** P. characterized by sudden hallucinations, especially of hearing, accompanied by ideas of grandeur. There may be insane impulses or complete dejection. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]—**P. hallucinatoria chronica.** P. having a slow beginning and a remitting course. Hallucinations and delusions of persecution appear first, and at the end of a certain time the ideas of grandeur become prominent. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]—**P. hypochondriaca.** Chronic p. with typical remissions. The troubles of general sensibility form the foundation of the delusions of persecution accompanied by illusions and hallucinations. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]—**P. persecutoria.** P. in which the hallucinations of persecution are especially prominent. [α, 34.]—**P. religiosa.** P. in which the hallucinations or delusions are of a religious character. [α, 34.]—**P. simplex.** Acute or chronic p. in which there are bodily as well as mental disturbances. The latter are characterized by the existence of some one of the many monomanias. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Psychoneurotic p.** Of Amadei and Tonnini, p. consecutive to some of the primary forms of psychoneuroses. [Séglas, Noyes (α, 34).]

PARANOIAC, adj. Pa2r-a3-noi'a2k. Lat., *paranoicus.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paranoia.

PARANTHRACENE, n. Pa2r-a2n'thra2s-en. See under ANTHRACENE.

PARANTIMONIC ACID, n. Pa2r-a2n-ti2-mo2n'i2k. See PYRANTIMONIC ACID.

PARANUCLEOLES, n. Pa2r-a3-nu2'kle2-olz. Lat., *paranucleoli* (from παρά, beside, and *nucleolus*, a little nut). Ger., *Paranucleolen, Nebenkernkörperchen.* 1. See PSEUDONUCLEOLI. 2. The smaller of the nucleoli in a cell nucleus. [J, 67.]

PARANUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-nu2(nu4)'kle2-u3s-(u4s). Fr., *noyau secondaire.* Ger., *Nebenkern* (1st def.). The smaller of two closely related or situated nuclei in a cell. [J, 124.]

PARA-OVARIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pa4-ra2-o-va3-rek. Parovarian.

PARAOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa2r-a3-o2x-i2-be2nz-o'i2k. See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

PARAOXYMETHYLBENZYL ALCOHOL, n. Pa2r-a3-o2x-i2-me2th-i2l-be2nz'i2l. See ANISIC *alcohol.*

PARAPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-pa2r(pa3r)'e2s-i2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-par'esis).* From παρά, beside, and πάρεσις, paresis. Ger., *Paraparese.* Incomplete paraplegia. [A, 326.]

PARAPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From παρά, beside, and πάθος, disease. Moral insanity. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PARAPECHYON (Lat.), **PARAPECHYUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-pek(pach2)'i2(u6)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From παρά, beside, and πῆχυς, the forearm. Fr., *parapéchyon.* Ger., *Speiche.* Of Gorræus, the radius. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PARAPECTIC ACID, n. Pa2r-a3-pe2k'ti2k. An amorphous substance, $C_{24}H_{34}O_{23}$, being one of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the process of maturing of fruits. [B, 14, 93.]

PARAPECTIN, n. Pa2r-a3-pe2k'ti2n. Ger., *Parapektin.* A body occurring in fleshy fruits and constituting one of the products into which pectose is transformed in the process of ripening; said to have the same composition as pectin. [B, 14.]

PARAPEPTONE, n. Pa2r-a3-pe2p'ton. Ger., *Parapepton.* 1. A kind of by-product resembling syntonin or acid-albumin, arising in the normal peptic digestion of proteids. It appears as a precipitate soluble in dilute acids and alkalies and in distilled water. It is especially abundant if the pepsin has been previously modified by and exposed to a temperature of from 40° to 60° C. It is called by Finkler *isopepsin.* 2. Of Meissner, a body formed from proteids at 40° C., by the action of hydrochloric acid, alone or in company with imperfectly acting pepsin. It can not be converted into peptone by the most energetic pepsin, but is so changed by trypsin. It is never formed in normal digestion, and is called by Kühne *anti-albumate.* 3. The normal initial or intermediate product of both peptic and tryptic digestion. [J, 19.]

PARAPETAL, n. Pa2r'a3-pe2t'l. Lat., *parapetalum* (from παρά, beside, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *parapétale.* Ger., *Nebenblumenblatt.* A single piece (leaf) of a paracorolla, or any modified petal or appendage of the latter. According to Mönch, a leaf of a flower, placed within the flower and differing entirely in form from the rest of the petals. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PARAPETALOID, adj. Pa2r-a3-pe2t'a2l-oid. Lat., *parapetaloides* (from παρά, beside, πέταλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *parapétaloïde.* Of Mönch, having the parapetals either adnate or applied to the petals. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

PARAPETALOUS, adj. Pa2r-a3-pe2t'a2l(u2s). Lat., *parapetalus.* Fr., *parapétalé.* Of stamens, standing at each side of a petal. [Gray (α, 35).]

PARAPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-fa(fa3)'zi2(si2)-a3. From παρά, beside, and ἀφασία, aphasia. Fr., *paraphase.* Ger., *Paraphasie.* Aphasia characterized by the substitution of words which are unfitted to express the idea that the person intends to convey. [D, 53.]—**Commissural p.** 1. P. due to injury of the commissural nerve-fibres of the brain. 2. Of L. Lichtheim, a provisional term for p. due to a lesion supposed (but not ascertained) to be situated in the island of Reil. ["Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 443, 476 (K).]—**P. choreæformis.** P. resembling, and probably a form of, chorea. [D, 18.]—**P. paralytica, P. paretica.** P. due to paralysis. [D, 18.]—**P. spastica.** P. caused by muscular spasm. [α, 34.]

PARAPHENYLENE, n. Pa2r-a3-fe2n'i2l-en. Fr., *paraphénylène.* Ger., *Paraphenylen.* See under PHENYLENE.

PARAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a2f(a3f)'i2-a3. From παρά, beside, and ἀφή, the sense of touch. Any anomaly of the sense of touch. [L, 50.]

PARAPHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-fim(fem)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., παραφίμωσις (from παρά, beside, and φιμοῦν, to muzzle). Ger., *Paraphimose.* Strangulation of the glans penis by a retracted prepuce with a narrow orifice. [G.]

PARAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From παρά, beside, and φόβος, panic fear. See HYDROPHOBIA.

PARAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a3-fon'i2-a3. From παρά, beside, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *paraphonie.* Ger., *Stimmfehler.* Any abnormity of the voice. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. clangens.** P. in which the voice is shrill and squalling. [α, 34].—**P. comatosa.** Of Cullen, p. from relaxation of the glottis or velum palati during coma. [α, 34.]—**P. gutturalis.** See *P. palatina.*—**P. gutturalis adolescentium.** See *P. puberum.*—**P. nasalis.** Of Sauvages, a nasal voice. [α, 34.]—**P. palatina.** Of Cullen, p. in which the voice is hoarse, obscure, or indistinct from a defect of the palate. [α, 34.]—**P. puberum, P. pubescentium.** Ger., *Ziegenstimme, Meckerstimme.* The harsh, shrill, irregular voice occurring in boys at puberty. [α, 34.]—**P. rauca.** Fr., *paraphonie rauque.* Of Good, a hoarse or rough voice. [α, 34.]—**P. resonans.** See *P. nasalis.*—**P. sibilans.** Of Sauvages, a wheezing or hissing voice. [α, 34.]—**P. stertens.** Of Sauvages, p. in which the voice has a snorting or snoring sound. [α, 34.]

PARAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2r(pa3r)-a2f(a3f)'o2r-a3. Gr., παραφορά (from παραφορεῖν, to set before). Fr., *paraphore.* A mild variety of insanity, such as a monomania. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

PARAPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. An isomer of phosphoric acid, obtained by subjecting it to great heat. [B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PARAPHRAGM, n. Pa^{2}r'a^3-fra^{2}m. Gr., παράφραγμα (from παρά, beside, and φράγμα, a fence). A process of an endosternite which passes forward, upward, and outward with its corresponding endopleurite and that in front of it. [L, 168.]

PARAPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-fra(fra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From παραφράζειν, to say a thing in other words. Ger., *Paraphrasie.* Incoherent speech depending on defective concepts. [D, 18.]—**P. præceps.** P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too hurriedly. [D, 18.]—**P. tarda.** Ger., *Nöhlen.* P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too slowly. [D, 18.]—**P. thematica.** P. manifesting very great confusion of ideas, the thread of the discourse being entirely lost sight of. [D, 18.]—**P. verbalis.** P. in which an occasional inappropriate word or idea is unconsciously interjected. [D, 18.]—**P. vesana.** Complete jumbling of words and ideas, all coherence being lost; of Arndt, a combination of p verbalis and p. thematica. [D, 18.]

PARAPHRENESIS (Lat.), **PARAPHRENIA** (Lat.), **PARAPHRENITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-fre^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s, -fren(fre^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -fre^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is), -en'iæ, -it'idos (-idis).* Gr., παραφρενῖτις (from παρά, beside, and φρήν, the diaphragm, also the mind). 1. Inflammation of the diaphragm. 2. Transient delirium attributed to such inflammation. [L, 41, 84 (*a*, 14, 43).]

PARAPHRONESIS (Lat.), **PARAPHRONIA** (Lat.), **PARAPHROSYNE** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-fro^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s, -fron(fro^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -fro^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *-es'eos (-is). -phron'iæ, -phros'ynes.* Gr., παραφρόνησις. παραφροσύνη (from παράφρων, demented). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Ueberschnappen.* Mental alienation, especially that caused by poison. [L, 41, 50, 87 (*a*, 14).]

PARAPHTHALIC ACID, n. See TEREPHTHALIC ACID.

PARAPHYAS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2(u^6)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-phy'ados (-adis).* Gr., παραφυάς. See PARAPHYSIS.

PARAPHYLL, n. Pa^{2}r'a^3-fi^{2}l. Lat., *paraphyllum, paraphyllium* (from παρά, beside, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *paraphylle* Ger., *Blattansatz.* Any leaf modification or appendage, especially a stipule; of Link (who includes under the term stipules, ligules of grasses, and scales of buds), a part constructed like a leaf, but developed before the latter. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PARAPHYMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-fi^{2}m(fu^{6}m)'-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From παρά, beside, and φῦμα, a growth. Of Young, an order of the *Paramorphiæ* including structural diseases involving local changes. [L, 290.]

PARAPHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-fim(fu^{6}m)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* See PARAPHIMOSIS.

PARAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos (-aph'ysis).* From παρά. beside, and φύσις. a growth. Fr., *paraphyse.* Ger., *Paraphyse, Nebenwuchs* (1st def.), *Schössling* (1st def.). 1. An offshoot. a sucker. 2. In the pl., *paraphyses* (Ger., *Saftfäden*), delicate barren threads, produced from hyphæ, separating the asci in some ascomycetous *Fungi;* also the jointed cellular filaments accompanying the sporangeia in ferns or the antheridia and archegonia in the *Muscineæ.* [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PARAPHYSOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *saftfädentragend, fadenzellenführend.* Provided with paraphyses. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PARAPHYTE, n. P^{2}r'a^2-fit. Lat., *paraphytum* (from παραφύειν, to produce offshoots). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Ueberwuchs.* Of Eisenmann, a disease caused or accompanied by proliferation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PARAPLASM, n. Pa^{2}r'a^3-pla^{2}zm. Gr., παράπλασμα (from παρά, beside, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Lat., *paraplasma.* 1. A heteroplasia. 2. Of Kupffer, any material within a cell other than the protoplasm. [*a*, 34.] See ACHROMATIN, CYTOCHYLEMA, and *Ground*-SUBSTANCE (2d def.).

PARAPLECTIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ple^{2}kt'i^{2}k. Lat., *paraplectus.* Fr., *paraplectique.* Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PARAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., παραπληγία (from παρά, beside, and πληγή, a blow). Fr., *paraplégie.* Ger., *Querlähmung.* Paralysis or paresis of both lower limbs. [*a*, 34.]—**Alcoholic p.** Of S. Wilks, p. of spinal origin, caused by alcohol. There are pains in all the limbs, myatrophia, acinesia, hepatic enlargement, and other symptoms of alcoholism. ["Lancet," 1872, i, p. 320 (*a*, 34).]—**Anæmic p.** P., sometimes accompanied by hyperæsthesia, following loss of blood. [Gowers (*a*, 34).]—**Apoplectic p.** Of Rosenthal, a double paralysis resulting from an old and a recent hæmorrhage into the motor centres, from circumscribed lesions in the median portion of the pons, or from aneurysm at the base of the brain; distinguished from spinal p. by the presence of motor paralyses of the cranial nerves. [*a*, 34.]—**Ataxic p.** A combined lateral and posterior sclerosis of the spinal cord, presenting symptoms of ataxia. Myotatic irritability is increased; sensory disturbances are rare; there are ataxia of the face, arm, and leg muscles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 417 (*a*, 34).]—**Atonic p.** Hysterical p. [Lanyon, "Lancet," 1848, i, p. 180 (*a*, 34).]—**Cataleptiform p., Cataleptoid p.** Of Benedikt, p. characterized by motor disturbances that are shown by the persistent resistance by muscular conduction of voluntary impulse. It affects all the voluntary muscles of both sides of the body, including those of the eyes. It is probably of hysterical origin. ["Arch. of Electrol. and Neurol.," i, 1874. p. 10 (*a*, 34).]—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis.* Of Gull, paralysis affecting one of the upper extremities or both of them together exclusively or in a predominating manner. The lower extremities are often subsequently affected, but generally in a minor degree. [Charcot (*a*, 34).]—**Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreic p.** Of Borella, p. of functional origin occurring in chorea. [*a*, 34.]—**Congenital hypertrophic p. of Duchenne.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**Drunkards' p.** See *Alcoholic p.*—**Dysenteric p.** An affection coming on during dysentery, with paresis of the lower extremities, hyperæsthesia, and pain, followed by anæsthesia and complete p.; probably of toxic origin. [Ross (*a*, 34).]—**Enteric p.** A reflex spinal p. produced by an intestinal disorder. Its existence is denied by many, and Bartholow, who describes it, admits that most of the reported cases are cases of ascending neuritis. [Bartholow, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1883, p. 669.]—**Functional p.** Incomplete p. attributable to some functional disorder. [D, 63; "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1872, i, p. 394.]—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in gout. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**Hereditary ataxic p.** See *Hereditary* ATAXIA.—**Hypertrophic p. of infancy.** Of Duchenne, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Hysterical p.** See under *Hysterical* PARALYSIS.—**Hystero-traumatic p.** Of Charcot, hysterical p. supervening upon slight traumatism. [*a*, 34.]—**Infantile spasmodic p., Infantile spastic p.** Impairment of volition with tonic rigidity and ultimately structural shortening, in varying degrees, of a few or many muscles of the body, occurring at or shortly after birth. [*a*, 34.]—**Organic p.** P. caused by a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. [*a*, 34.]—**Painful p.** Lat., *p. dolorosa.* Fr., *paraplégie douloureuse.* A form of p. described by Cruveilhier and more fully by Charcot. In several cases in which autopsies were made by the latter, carcinoma of a lumbar vertebra was found as a cause, and in each case there was also mammary carcinoma. The paralysis comes on gradually, following muscular atrophy. The pain is caused by the compression of the posterior columns of the cord by the tumor. [D, 34.]—**P. a frigore.** Multiple neuritis caused by cold and presenting the symptoms of p. [*a*, 34.]—**P. dolorosa.** Fr., *paraplégie douleureuse.* See *Painful p.*—**P. mephitica.** Of Swaving, beri-beri. [*a*, 34.]—**Paraplegiæ urogenitales.** See *Urinary p.*—**Phimosal p.** Of C. E. Beardsley, reflex p. caused by phimosis. [*a*, 34.]—**Puerperal p.** See *Puerperal* PARALYSIS.—**Reflex p.** P. of reflex origin.—**Rheumatismal p.** Of Bruchon, p. occurring in the course of rheumatism. ["Gaz. des hôp.," xlviii, p. 1105 (*a*, 34).]—**Senile p.** P. caused by senile changes in the spinal cord. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**Spasmodic p., Spastic p.** P. caused by primary lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord; appearing between the twentieth and fortieth years. Concussion of the spine and exposure to wet and cold are the most frequent causes. The early symptoms are paresis and a tendency to spasm of the muscles of the lower extremities. Sensory symptoms, except dull pains in the legs or back, are often absent, but subjective sensations are not uncommon. The electric irritability is usually normal. Contractures occur later in the disease. In walking, the legs drag behind the patient, and each is drawn forward as a rigid whole, the toes catching on the ground. [Ross (*a*, 34).]—**Tabetic p.** See *Ataxic p.*—**Tetanoid p.** See *Spasmodic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**Toxic p.** P. caused by ptomainic, leucomainic, mineral, or vegetable poisoning; usually the result of a primary peripheral neuritis. [*a*, 34.]—**Urinary p.** Lat., *p. urinaria.* Fr., *paraplégie urinaire.* A paretic or paralytic affection of the lower extremities, supervening in the course of certain diseases of the urinary passages, and appearing to be connected with these as consecutive effects. [Charcot (*a*, 34).]

PARAPLEGIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ple^{2}j'i^{2}k. Gr., παραπληγικός. Fr., *paraplégique.* Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia. [*a*, 17.]

PARAPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. See PARAPLEGIA.—**P. flasque.** P. with muscular flaccidity. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**P. hypertrophique de cause cérébrale.** Of Duchenne, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [P. Bourdel. "Rev. mens. des. mal. de l'enfance.," Feb., 1885, p. 54.]—**P. variolique.** Paraplegia associated with variola. [D, 70 (*a*, 34).]

PARAPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-plu^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *parapleurite.* See PLEURODYNIA and PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

PARAPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ple^{2}x(plax)'i^2-a^3. Gr., παραπληξία (from παρά, beside, and πληγή, a blow). 1. Of Ettmüller, paraplegia. 2. Apoplexy in which the paralytic symptoms predominate. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]

PARAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and πούς, the foot. See *Foot*-TUBERCLE.

PARAPOESIS (Lat.), **PARAPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^3-po^2-e(a)'si^{2}s, -poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From παραποιεῖν, to vitiate. Fr., *parapoièse.* Ger., *Parapoëse.* Of Eisenmann, a purely functional disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PARAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos (-oph'ysis).* From παρά, beside, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. The transverse process of a typical vertebra. [L.]

PARAPOPLEXY, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}p'o-ple^{2}x-i^2. From παρά, beside, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. Fr., *parapoplexie.* A slight apoplexy. [L, 41, 50, 84 (*a*, 43).]

PARAPROCTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-pro^{2}kt(prokt)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-tit'idos (-idis).* Phlegmonous inflammation of the paraproctium. [D, 70.]

PARAPROCTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-pro^{2}k(prok)'-shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and πρωκτός, the anus. The connective tissue contiguous to the rectum. [D, 70.]

PARAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-aps'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and ἁφή, the sense of touch. Fr., *p.* Ger., *falsches Gefühl.* An anomaly of the tactile sense. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PARAPTERUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}pt(a^{3}pt)'e^{2}r-u^{3}m. (u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and πτερόν, a feather. Fr., *paraptère*- 1. A collective term for the axillary, scapular, and tertiary feathers of a bird's wing. [L, 343.] 2. In hexapodous insects, a piece on the

side of each thoracic segment, between the episternum and the wing. [L, 180 (α, 39).]

PARAQUINANISOL, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-kwi^{2}n-a^{2}n′i^{2}s-o^{2}l. An artificial antipyretic alkaloid, $C_{10}H_9NO$.

PARARABIN, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}r′a^{2}b-i^{2}n. See Parabin.

PARARECTAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-re^{2}k′t′l. From παρά, beside, and *rectum* (*q. v.*). Situated around or near the rectum. [L.]

PARAREDUCINE, n. Pa^2-ra^3-re^{2}d-u^{2}s′en. An alkaloid obtained by Thudichum, along with reducine, from the urine. [B.]

PARARRHOTACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-rot-a^3-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From παρά, beside, and ῥῶ, the Greek letter ρ. The confounding of *r* sounds with others; the substitution of other sounds (as of *l*, *w*, or *ng*) for that of *r*. [A, 319, 326 (α, 21).]

PARARRHYTHMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{3}r-ri^{2}th(ru^{6}th)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., παράῤῥυθμος (from παρά, beside, and ῥυθμός, rhythm. Fr., *pararrhythme.* Disturbed rhythm. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PARARTHREMA (Lat.), **PARARTHRESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{3}rth-re(ra)′ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-threm′atos* (*-atis*), *-thres′eos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and ἄρθρον, a joint. See Subluxation.

PARARTHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{3}rth′ri^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ἀρθροῦν, to articulate. Ger., *Pararthrie.* See Paralalia.—**P. centralis.** P. due to cerebral disturbance. [D, 18.]—**P. literalis paretica.** See Stammering.—**P. syllabaris paretica.** A stumbling articulation of syllables due to paresis or paralysis. [D, 18.]—**P. syllabaris spastica.** See Stuttering.

PARARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{3}rth-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-thros′eos* (*-is*). See Subluxation.

PARASACCHAROSE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-sa^{2}k′a^{2}r-os. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A diglucosic alcohol, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, a modification of saccharose produced by a process of fermentation set up when a solution of saccharose is treated with ammonium phosphate and exposed to the air. It occurs as small crystals insoluble in absolute alcohol. [B, 3, 93.]

PARASALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git′idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Inflammation around the Falloppian tube. [α, 34.]

PARASCEPASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-se^{2}p(ske^{2}p)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′ra^3. Gr., παρασκεπάστρα (from παρά, beside, and σκεπάστρα, a surgical bandage). A bandage for the whole head. [E.]

PARASCEUE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-su^2(sku^2)′e(a). Gen., *-sceu′es.* Gr., παρασκευή (from παρά, beside, and σκευή, equipment). See Apparatus.

PARASCHIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}sk(a^{3}sch^2)′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., παρασχίδες (from παρά, beside, and σχίζειν, to cleave). Fr., *parascides.* Fragments of broken bone. [E.]

PARASECRETION, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-se-kre′shu^{3}n. From παρά, beside, and *secernere*, to separate. Any anomaly of secretion. [α, 17.]

PARASEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-sem(sam)′i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ἄσημος, unintelligible. Ger., *Parasemie.* Simulated asemia. [D, 18.]

PARASIGMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}g-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From παρά, beside, and σίγμα, the Greek letter σ. The substitution of other sounds (*f*, *ph*, etc.) for that of *s* or *sh*. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

PARASILICIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^{2}k. Analogous to silicic. [B.]—**P. acid.** A hexbasic acid, $H_8SiO_5 = SiO_2 + 3H_2O$, known only through its salts, the *parasilicates.* [B, 3.]

PARASIT (Ger.), n. Pa^3-ra^3-zet′. See Parasite.—**Haarbalg-p′.** See Demodex *folliculorum.*

PARASITE, n. Pa^{2}r′a^3-sit. Gr., παράσιτος (lit., one who eats with another [from παρά, beside, and σῖτος, food]). Lat., *parasitus.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Parasit, Schmarotzer.* 1. An animal or plant living and subsisting within some tissue or organ, or upon some surface, of another animal or plant. [A, 2.] Cf. Coinosite, Oikosite, Phagosite, Xenosite, and Nostosite. 2. See Fœtus *in fœtu.*—**Accidental p's.** Internal p's having the habits, but not referable to the class, of *Entozoa.* The following are included in this class in the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London: *Pentastoma denticulatum*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, *Œstrus hominis*, and *Anthomyia canicularis.*—**Endophytic p.** A p. living in the tissues and organs of its host. [B, 209 (α, 27).]—**Epiphytic p.** A p. living on the surface of the skin and mucous membranes of the host. [B, 209 (α, 27).]—**External p.** See Ectoparasite.—**Facultative p.** 1. A p. that is not confined to any particular animal organism. 2. Of De Bary, a p. which can only satisfy the conditions of its life in the animal organism, but which nevertheless leaves it at a certain period of its existence. [B, 209 (α, 27).]—**False p.** See Pseudoparasite.—**Internal p.** See Endoparasite.—**Obligatory p.** Of De Bary, a p. that can not subsist away from its host. [B, 209 (α, 27).]—**Vegetable p's.** Fr., *p's végétaux.* Plants distinguished by absence or deficiency of chlorophyll, deriving their food from other living organisms. They are confined among phanerogams to the dicotyledons, and among cryptogams to the *Fungi* (chiefly the lower) and a few *Algæ.* [B, 83, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

PARASITIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *parasiticus, parasitarius.* Fr., *parasitaire, parasite.* Ger., *parasitisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasite; of a disease, caused by parasites. [D, 1, 20.]

PARASITICIDE, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-sit′i^2-sid. Lat., *parasiticidus* (from παράσιτος, a parasite, and *cædere*, to slay). Fr., *p.* See Antiparasitic.

PARASITISM, n. Pa^{2}r′a^3-sit-i^{2}zm. Lat., *parasitismus* (from παράσιτος, a parasite). Fr., *parasitisme.* Ger., *Parasitismus.* 1. The state of existence as a parasite. Cf. Symbiosis. 2. The state of being infested with a parasite. 3. The part played by a parasite in causing or modifying disease.

PARASITOGÉNIE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ra^3-ze-to-zha-ne. A morbid constitution predisposing the subject to be infested with parasites. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PARASORBIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-so^{2}rb′i^{2}k. Of Hofmann, an oily liquid, $C_6H_8O_2$, obtained in the preparation of malic acid from mountain-ash berries, isomeric with or an impure kind of sorbic acid. It is slightly acid, sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. Its vapors are stupefying and of disagreeable odor. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]

PARASPADIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-spad(spa^{3}d)′i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and σπάζειν, to draw. A condition characterized by an abnormal termination of the urethra on the side of the penis. [E.]

PARASPERMATIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From παρά, beside, and σπέρμα, seed. Spore-like bodies observed in some *Algæ*, said by some to be reproductive. [B, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

PARASPHAGIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-sphag′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., παρασφαγίς (from παρά, beside, and σφαγή, the throat). Fr., *parasphage.* The region of or about the throat. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

PARASTADUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *parastade.* Of Link, a collection of sterile filaments, in rows of two or more, between the petals and stamens. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PARASTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-sta(sta^3)′me^{2}n. Gen., *-stam′inis.* Fr., *parastamine.* See Parastemon.

PARASTATA (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. Gr., παραστάτης (from παραστάς, anything that stands beside). See Epididymis.—**P. adenoides.** See *Prostate* gland.—**P. cirsoides.** See *Pampiniform* plexus.

PARASTATADENITIS (Lat.), **PARASTATITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s, -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). From παραστάτης, the epididymis, and ἀδήν, a gland. See Epididymitis.

PARASTEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ste^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os′-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and στέαρ, stiff fat. Ger., *Parasteatose.* A form of steatosis in which the character of the secretion is altered. The *Parasteatoses* (Ger., *Parasteatosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Steatoses* embracing sebaceous diseases characterized by altered secretion. They include milium, atheroma, comedo, molluscum contagiosum, and colloid milium. [G, 4.]

PARASTEMON (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-stem(stam)′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-stem′onos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *parastème, parastamine.* 1. An abortive stamen. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).] See Staminodium. 2. See Parastadus.

PARASTERNAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-stu^{5}r′n′l. From παρά, beside, and στέρνον, the sternum. Situated at the side of the sternum. [L, 332.]

PARASTICHIES, n. pl. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}st′i^{2}k-i^{2}z. From παρά, about, and στίχος, a row. Fr., *parastiques.* The secondary spirals formed in alternate phyllotaxy in which the internodes are short and the leaves overlap. [B, 77, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

PARASTRAMMA (Lat.), **PARASTREMMA** (Lat.), n's n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-stra^{2}m(stra^{3}m)′ma^3, -stre^{2}m′ma^3. Gen., *-stram′matos* (*-atis*), *-strem′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., παράστρεμμα (from παραστρέφειν, to twist). Fr., *parastremme.* Ger., *Verdrehung.* Distortion of any part of the face, especially of the mouth. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PARASTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-stre^{2}ps′i^{2}s. Gen., *-streps′eos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and στρέψις, a turning round. See Subluxation.

PARASTYLE, n. Pa^{2}r′a^3-stil. Lat., *parastylus* (from παρά, beside, and στῦλος, a pillar). Fr., *p.* In botany, an abortive style. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

PARASYNOVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o-vi-(we)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-vit′idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, σύν, with, and *ovum*, an egg. See Synovitis *fungosa.*

PARASYPHILITIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}f-i^{2}l-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. From παρά, beside, and *syphilis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *parasyphilitique.* Of Renaut, evoked by syphilis without being really a manifestation of that disease. ["Union méd.," Feb. 18, 1886, p. 283.]

PARASYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}st(su^{6}st)′o(o^2)-le-(la). Gen., *-sys′toles.* From παρά, beside, and συστολή, systole. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* The interval between the cardiac systole and diastole. [K.]

PARATARSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ta^{3}rs′i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and τάρσος (see Tarsus). See Ectopia *tarsi.*

PARATARSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ta^{3}rs′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *paratarse.* The side of the tarsus in birds. [L, 343.]

PARATARTARIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide paratartrique.* Ger., *Paraweinsäure.* Racemic acid. [B.]

PARATHENAR (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)′e^{2}n-a^{3}r. Gen., *-en′aros* (*-aris*). From παρά, beside, and θέναρ, the flat of the foot. Fr., *parathénar.* Of Winslow, the abductor and short flexor muscles of the little toe. [A, 500 (α, 48).]

PARATHIOFORMALDEHYDE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-thi-o-fo^{2}rm-a^{2}l′de^2-hid. Ger., *Parathioformaldehyd.* A crystalline body, $C_3H_6S_3$, which may be regarded as paraformaldehyde (paramethyl aldehyde) in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]

PARATHIONIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-thi-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Acid ethyl sulphate. [B.]

PARATHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and θυμός, the mind. Fr., *parathymie.* Excessive mental strain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARATOLUIDINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-to^{2}l-u^2'i^{2}d-en. See TOLUIDINE.

PARATOLYL, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-to^{2}l'i^{2}l. See TOLYL.—**P'hydrazine.** The compound $CH_3C_6H_4.NH : NH_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**P'phosphine.** A liquid, $CH_3.C_6H_4.PH_2 = C_7H_9P$. Its odor is so intense as to produce headache and epistaxis. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PARATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ton(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and τόνος, a stretching. Fr., *paratonie.* Over-extension; abnormal tension. [L, 50 (α. 34).]

PARATOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and τόπος, a place. Displacement, dislocation. [E.]

PARATREMMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-tre^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-trem'matos (-atis).* See PARATRIMMA.

PARATRICHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From παρά, beside, and θρίξ, a hair. 1. A form of trichosis characterized by the production of hair of abnormal quality. The *Paratrichoses* (Ger., *Paratrichosen*) of Auspitz include trichorrhexis nodosa and trichoptilosis. 2. The growth of hair in abnormal situations. [G, 4, 81.]

PARATRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-tri^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-trim'matos (-atis).* Gr., παράτριμμα (from παρά, beside, and τρίβειν, to rub). Fr., *paratrimme.* Ger., *Wolf.* Irritation or inflammation of the skin from chafing or pressure; intertrigo, especially (Ger., *Afterfratt*) between the nates. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PARATROPE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro(ro^2)-pe(pa). Gen., *-at'ropes.* Gr., παρατροπή (from παρατρέπειν, to turn aside). Fr., *p.* Torsion of a limb. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARATROPHY, n. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}t'ro-fi^2. From παρά, beside, and τροφή, nourishment. Lat., *paratrophia.* Fr., *paratrophie.* Qualitative alteration in a tissue caused by a trophic disorder. [D, 35.]—**Neurotic p.** A p. of nervous origin, such as an arthropathy occurring in connection with locomotor ataxia. [D, 35.]

PARATUDO, n. In Brazil, the *Hortia arborea, Canella axillaris,* and some other trees with aromatic barks. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]

PARATUNGSTATE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-tu^{3}n^{2}z'tat. A compound made up of 5 molecules of a basic oxide united with 12 molecules of tungsten trioxide. Thus sodium p. is $Na_{10}W_{12}O_{41} = 5Na_2O + 12WO_3$. [B, 3.]

PARATURA, n. A Brazilian plant of the *Cyperaceæ.* The root is used as a tonic. [L, 87 (α. 50).]

PARATYPHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-li(le)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-lit'idos (-idis).* From παρά, beside, and τυφλός, blind (see CÆCUM). Inflammation of the connective tissue between the cæcum and the iliac fascia. [D, 70.]

PARATYPICUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ti^{2}p(tu^{6}p)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From παρά, beside, and τυπικός, typical. Deviating from a typical character; irregular. See ECZEMA *paratypicum.*

PARAVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-va^{2}j(wa^{3}g)-i^{2}n-(en)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From παρά, beside, and *vagina* (*q. v.*). See PARACOLPITIS.

PARAVERTEBRAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-vu^{6}rt'e^2-br'l. From παρά, beside, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Situated beside or near the vertebral column. [α, 17.]

PARAVESICAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^3-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. From παρά, beside, and *vesica,* the bladder. Situated around or beside the urinary bladder. [L.]

PARAXANTHINE, n. Pa^{2}r-a^3-za^{3}nth'en. Ger., *Paraxanthin.* A substance, $C_7H_8N_4O_2 = C_5H_2(CH_3)_2N_4O_2$, or dimethylxanthine, isomeric with theobromine (and hence called by Thudichum urotheobromine), obtained by Salomon from urine. Applied directly to muscular tissue, it causes extreme contraction; subcutaneously it produces tetanus, paresis, and death. [B; B. 270 (α, 38); "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvi, p. 195 (B); "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," June 1, 1889 (α, 50).]

PARAXIAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-a^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l. From παρά, beside, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Situated alongside the long axis. [L; α, 48.]

PARAXYLORCINOL, n. Syn.: *homorcinol, β-orcin, β-orcinol.* A dihydroxyxylene, $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_6[CH_3,OH,H,CH_3,H,OH,]$, forming slightly sweet, tetragonal crystals, melting at 163° C., boiling at about 280° C. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

PARAZOE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-zo'e(a). Gen., *-zo'es.* From παρά, beside, and ζῷον, a living animal. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* Of Eisenmann, a disease in which fully developed parasites are produced. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARCHEMIN (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}rsh-ma^{2}n^2. Parchment; in botany, the aril inclosing the seeds in the coffee-plants. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PARCHIM (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}rch^2'em. A place in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

PARDANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{3}rd-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πάρδος, a panther, and ἄνθος, a flower. Leopard-flower, a genus of the *Iridaceæ.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. chinensis.** Chinese leopard-flower or blackberry lily; an herb with orange-spotted flowers, indigenous to China and naturalized in Indiana. In China the root is used in decoction as a wash for poisoned wounds, and, reduced to a pulp, as an external application to snake-bites. [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 35).]

PARECCŒLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}k-se^{2}l(ko^2-e^{2}l)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From παρά, beside, ἐκ, from, and κοῖλος, hollow. Fr., *pareccœlôme.* An accessory cavity produced by disease. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PARECCRISES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}k'kri^{3}s-ez(e^{2}s). From παρά, beside, ἔκκρισις, separation. In Young's classification of diseases, those that affect the secretions. [L, 290.]

PARECTAMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3. Gen., *-tam'atos (-atis).* From παρά, beside, and ἔκταμα, extent. Fr., *parectâme.* Excessive distention or dilatation. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

PARECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'eos (-ec'tasis).* From παρά, beside, and ἔκτασις, extension. See SUBLUXATION.

PAREDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}d'ri^2-a^3. Gr., παρεδρία (from παρά, beside, and ἕδρα, a seat). Of Hippocrates, an aggravating complication of a disease. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PAREGORIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-e^2-go^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., παρηγορικός (from παρηγορεῖν, to console). Lat., *paregoricus.* Fr., *parégorique.* Anodyne; as a n., an anodyne medicine, especially p. elixir.—**P. elixir.** See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata.*—**P.-root.** See MYRRHIS *odorata.*—**P. tincture.** See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata.*

PAREIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., παρειά. Fr., *paréia.* The cheek.

PAREIRA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i'(e^2'i^2)-ra^3. Fr., *p., racine de p.-brava.* Ger., *P., Grieswurzel.* Syn.: *pareiræ radix* [Br. Ph.], *p. brava.* Of the U. S. Ph., the root (dried root [Br. Ph.]) of *Chondodendron tomentosum.* A long, branching, tortuous, woody, thin-barked root, externally brownish-gray, or sometimes quite black and marked with transverse ridges and cracks and longitudinal wrinkles. Cut transversely, it displays a porous woody tissue with distinct medullary rays between which the substance is of a close, resinous, waxy appearance. It has a well-marked but not persistent bitter taste, and is without peculiar odor. Its composition is not fully known. Feneulle found in it a soft resin, a brown substance, a nitrogenous body, a yellow bitter principle, fecula, and various salts. An alkaloid (see PELOSINE), by Hanbury identified with buxine, has been isolated. P. is considered tonic, aperient, and diuretic, and has been used in calculus, leucorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is now chiefly employed in chronic catarrhal cystitis. In Brazil it is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and a vinous infusion of the root is used internally in snake-bites, the bruised leaves of the plant being applied to the wound. [B, 5, 18, 121, 185 (α, 35).]—**Alcoolé de p.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura pareiræ.*—**Common false p. brava.** Of Hanbury, a spurious p. brava, containing pelosine and medicinally active, formerly common in commerce, consisting of the root and stem of an undetermined menispermaceous Brazilian plant long erroneously referred to *Cissampelos p.* It has the internal structure of false p. (1st def.). and is easily distinguished from true p. by showing when cut a fibrous, woody surface, unlike the close, waxy texture of the true drug. Its decoction is not colored blue by iodine. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Decoctum pareiræ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de p. brava.* A preparation made by boiling 1½ oz. of p. in No. 20 powder for 15 minutes with 1 part of water, straining, and washing the residue with water enough to give a pint of decoction. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Essentia pareiræ.** See *Tinctura pareiræ.*—**Extractum pareiræ** [Br. Ph.] (**aquosum**). Fr., *extrait aqueux de p., extrait de p. brava.* Ger., *P'extrakt.* A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of p. root in No. 40 powder with 1 pint of boiling water for 24 hours, treating in a percolator with more water until the p. is exhausted or 1 gallon of percolate is obtained, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum pareiræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **liquidum** [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide de p. brava.* Ger., *flüssiges P'extrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of p. root, in No. 40 powder, with 40 of a mixture of 80 grammes of alcohol with 20 of glycerin, treating in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and with more alcohol till the p. is exhausted, distilling off the alcohol from the first 85 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing to 100 c. c. with alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of extract of p. in enough of a mixture of alcohol with three times its volume of water to make 16 fluid parts of solution [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**False p.** Fr., *faux p.* Ger., *falsche P.* 1. A drug without bitterness and apparently inactive, said by Hanbury to have supplanted in the English markets the common false p. brava. It consists almost entirely of stems, forming cylindrical sticks and truncheons covered with an easily detached bark in two layers, and displaying when cut transversely a well-defined pith in the centre, followed by a succession of concentric or eccentric zones alternating with layers of parenchyma. [B. 5, 18, 121, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See *White p. brava.* 3. See *Yellow p. brava.* 4. See *P. brava* (2d def.). 5. See *West African p. brava.* 6. See *Common false P. brava.*—**Fluid extract of p.** See *Extractum pareiræ fluidum.*—**Infusum pareiræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *hydrolé de p.* A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. (troy) of bruised *P. brava* in 1 pint of boiling water, and straining. It is used in irritation and chronic inflammation of the genito-urinary tract. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**P. brava.** Ger., *ächte Grieswurzel* (2d def.). 1. See *P.* 2. A bitter drug derived from *Cissampelos p.*, used as a substitute for true p. It consists of the root and stems of the plant, and differs from true p. in having no concentric layers of wood. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α. 35).] See also *West African p. brava* and other subheadings.—**Pareiræ radix** [Br. Ph.], **P. root.** See *P.*—**Radix pareiræ bravæ.** See *P.* and *P. brava* (2d def.).—**Tinctura pareiræ.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de p.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of p. root for some days in 5 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tisane de p. brava** (Fr.). See *Decoctum pareiræ.*—**West African p. brava.** The p. brava of the Portuguese of Zanzibar; a product, according to some, of *Ampelopsis botrya.* It consists of portions of both root and stem, and is brownish externally, yellow and brownish internally, with numerous eccentric zones in the larger pieces. A cross-section displays in the centre a small star with a variable number of straight rays. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**White p. brava.** Fr., *p. brava blanc* (ou *grande*). A false p., without odor or taste, derived

from *Abuta rufescens.* It consists of bits of the stem, with a pale corky bark, and short pieces of the root, sometimes 3 in. thick, covered with a rough black bark. A cross-section of the root shows a series of concentric zones of white amylaceous cellular tissue. Iodine turns its decoction a bright blue. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**Yellow p. brava.** Fr., *p. brava jaune.* A spurious bitter p. containing beberine, consisting of the stem and root of *Abuta amara.* The pieces from the stem are from 1 to 6 in. thick, hard and woody, with a whitish bark and the inner substance of a bright-yellow color, with regular concentric zones. [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PAREIRINE, n. Pa^{2}r-ir′en. See CISSAMPELINE.—**P. hydrochlorate, P. hydrochloride.** A salt of p. used for malarial disease. [Ferreira, "Lancet"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 28.]

PARELECTRONOMY, n. Pa^{2}r-e^2-le^{2}k-tro^{2}n′o^{2}m-i^2. From παρά, beside, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and νόμος, a law. Fr., *parélectronomie.* Ger., *Parelectronomie.* In electro-physiology, the electrical states presented by the surface of a transverse section of a muscle and of its tendon, both of which are negative to the natural surface of the muscle, which is electro-positive. The tendon is less negative than the cut surface. [K; *a*, 18.]

PAREMPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}mp-tos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., παρέμπτωσις. Fr., *paremptose.* Ger., *Eindrängen.* An ancient expression apparently synonymous with accident. It was also used to designate a displacement of tissues or fluids into a region in which they are not normally found.

PARENCEPHALIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-al′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., παρεγκεφαλίς (from παρά, beside, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

PARENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., par-e^{2}n-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From παρεγκεφαλίς, the cerebellum, and κήλη, a tumor. Hernia of the cerebellum. [E.]

PARENCEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of Farr, a malformation of the brain. [*a*, 18.]

PARENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *-chym′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., παρέγχυμα (from παρά, beside, and ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). Fr., *parenchyme.* Ger., *Parenchym.* Syn.: *pulp.* The proper and characteristic substance of an organ, especially a glandular organ, in contradistinction to the connective tissue, nerves, and vessels distributed to it. In botany, according to Goodale, any typical cellular tissue except that of the epidermal tissue; in a more restricted sense, soft tissue consisting of cells more or less separated from each other, usually of a spheroidal or polyedral shape, with the walls thin and often composed of unmodified cellulose. It forms the pith, the green cellular tissue of the leaf, the pulp of the fruit, etc. [B, 1, 19, 104, 121, 229, 291 (*a*, 35; J, 33, 35).] Cf. *P.* CELLS.—**Folded p.** P. in which the walls of the cells are crumpled or folded inward, as in some of the chlorophyll-bearing cells of pine-leaves. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Glandular p.** Ger., *Drüsenparenchym.* The substance of a gland. [L.]—**Palisade p.** Fr., *parenchyme en palissade.* P. in which the cells are elongated and compactly arranged (like the pales of a picket-fence), as in the upper part of most leaves. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Sclerotic p.** Cellular tissue in which the cellulose has become lignified, resulting either in a thickening of the cell-wall and a consequent diminution in the size of the cell cavity or in a hardening of the walls without much thickening. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Spongy p.** Fr., *parenchyme spongieux.* P. in which the cells are loosely arranged and the lacunæ are conspicuous, as in the interior of green leaves. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Stellate p.** Fr., *parenchyme étoilé.* P. in which the cells assume star-like forms, as sometimes in spongy p. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Suberous p.** Cork. [B, 229 (*a*, 35).]—**Wood-p.** A form of tissue, sometimes occurring in woody tissue, intermediate in character between p. and prosenchyma (*e. g.*, a row of thin-walled cells in which the end cells are taper-pointed and the middle ones have their ends flattened). [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PARENCHYMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n^2-ki^{2}m-(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *parenchymatite.* Inflammation of a parenchyma. [L, 50 (*a*, 34).]

PARENCHYMATOSE, PARENCHYMATOUS, adj's. Pa^{2}r-e^{2}n-ki^{2}m′a^{2}t-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *parenchymaticus.* Fr., *parenchymateux.* Ger., *parenchymatös, parenchymatisch.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or affecting parenchyma. [J.]

PARENCHYMEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n^2-ki^{2}m-(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-e^{2}p(ap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From παρέγχυμα, parenchyma, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Parenchymatous hepatitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PARENCRANIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n^2-kran(kra^{3}n)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cran′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., παρεγκρανίς. See CEREBELLUM.

PAREPIDIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}p-i^2-di^{2}d′i^{2}m-(u^{6}m)-i^{2}s. From παρά, beside, ἐπί, upon, and δίδυμος, the testicle. A group of small masses, containing tubules lined with columnar ciliated epithelium, above the head of the epididymis in front of the spermatic cord; believed to be relics of the Wolffian body. [L, 142, 201.]

PAREPITHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}p-i^2-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)′-i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ἐπιθυμία, desire. Fr., *parépithymie.* Depraved appetite or desire. [L, 50 (*a*, 43).]

PARERETHISIS (Lat.), **PARERETHISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}r-e^{2}th′i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -e^{2}th-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-is′eos* (*-eth′isis*), *-is′mi.* From παρά, beside, and ἐρεθίζειν, to irritate. Fr., *paréréthisis.* A morbid excess of excitement. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PARÉSIE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ra-ze. See PARESIS.—**P. analgésique à panaris.** A rare form of paresis sometimes affecting parts contiguous to those affected with panaris. [Guelliot, "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 5, 1883, p. 662 (D).]

PARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*par′esis*). Gr., πάρεσις. Fr., *parésie.* Ger., *Parese, Paresie, unvollkommene Lähmung.* Incomplete paralysis, especially when not associated with any demonstrable organic change. [D, 25.]—**Cantatory p.** Vocal disability experienced only in singing, caused by over-fatigue of the intrinsic muscles of phonation. ["Med. News," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 382 (*a*, 34).]—**General p., Progressive p.** See *General* PARALYSIS.—**Pulmonary p.** A progressive congestion of the minute pulmonary circulation, with infiltration into the vesicular structure, ending in fatal cases in gradual asphyxia. There are emotional excitement, fugitive cutaneous erythema, extreme physical prostration, and a short cough without much expectoration. Women are more frequently affected than men. ["Asclepiad," v, 1888, p. 1 (*a*, 34).]—**Saturnine p.** See *Lead* PALSY.

PARESOANALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)″e^{2}s-o(o^3) a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From πάρεσις, paresis, and ἀναλγησία, insensibility. Fr., *paréso-analgésie.* Ger., *Paresoanalgesie.* See *Paretic* ANALGESIA.

PARETIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *pareticus.* Fr., *parétique.* Ger., *paretisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis. [D.]

PARHÆMASIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a(a^3)′zi^2(si^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From παρά, beside, and αἷμα, blood. Of Young, diseases affecting the sanguiniferous system. [L, 290.]

PARICINE, n. Pa^{2}r′i^{2}s-en. Fr., *p.* A natural alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O$, occurring as a pale-yellow amorphous powder soluble in ether and in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in water, and melting at 136° C. [B, 93, 270 (*a*, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 568 (*a*, 50).]

PARIDIN, n. Pa^{2}r′i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *paridine.* A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{28}O_7$, found in the herb and root of *Paris quadrifolia.* [B, 93 (*a*, 14); B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PARIDOL, n. Pa^{2}r′i^{2}d-o^{2}l. A resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_9$, derived from the decomposition paridin. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PARIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}d(ed)-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and ἱδρώς, perspiration. Ger., *P.* 1. See HIDROSIS. 2. Of Ritgen, an interval between outbursts of perspiration. 3. Any disorder of the perspiratory function; in the pl., *Paridroses*, of Auspitz, a family of *Idroses*, including chromidrosis, bromidrosis, hæmatidrosis, and uridrosis. [G, 4, 33.]—**P. oleosa.** See SEBORRHŒA *oleosa.*

PARIES (Lat.), n. m. Pa(pa^3)′ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *-i′etis.* See WALL.

PARIÉTAIRE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-re-a-ta^{2}r. 1. See PARIETARIA. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Herba* PARIETARIÆ.—**Eau de p., Hydrolat de p.** See *Aqua* PARIETARIÆ.—**Tisane de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 grammes of the herb of pellitory with 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PARIETAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-i′e^2-t′l. Lat., *parietalis* (from *paries*, a wall). Fr., *pariétal.* Ger., *wandständig.* 1. Pertaining to a wall; connected with the walls of a cavity or of the body. 2. Pertaining to the p. bones; as a n. pl., *p's*, the p. bones. [C, 1; B, 28 (*a*, 27).] 3. In botany, of placentæ, borne upon the walls or interior surface of the ovary. The *Parietales* are: Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Polypetalæ;* of Endlicher, a class of dialypetalous *Acramphibrya;* of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 123, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P'höhle** (Ger.). Of His, the cavity that contains the heart in the embryo. [A, 8.]

PARIETARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^2-e^{2}t-a(a^3)′ri^2 a^3. From *paries*, a wall. Fr., *pariétaire.* Ger., *Glaskraut.* 1. Pellitory; a genus of herbs of the *Parietarieæ* (Fr., *pariétariées*), which are a division (tribe) of the *Urticeæ.* 2. The *P. officinalis* (1st def.). [B, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aqua parietariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de pariétaire.* A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the herb of *P. officinalis* with water enough to make 2 parts of distillate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Herba parietariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pariétaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *p.* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (the plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *P. officinalis.* The Sp. Ph. recognizes also *P. diffusa.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cochinchinensis.** See BOEHMERIA *cochinchinensis.*—**P. diffusa.** Ger., *ausgebreitetes Glaskraut* (oder *Wandkraut*). A species found in southern and central Europe, used like *P. officinalis* (1st def.), which it very much resembles. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. erecta.** See *P. officinalis* (1st def.).—**P. major, P. officinalis.** Fr., *pariétaire* (*officinale*), *paritoire, épinard de muraille, herbe à l'opératoire* (ou *de none*, ou *de Notre-Dame*, ou *de verre*), *vitriole.* Ger., *aufrechtes Glaskraut* (oder *Mauerkraut*), *Peterskraut, Tropfkraut, Tag-und-Nachtkraut.* 1. Wall pellitory, (common) pellitory-of-the-wall, hammerwort, lichwort, virgin's plant, partridge-herb; a bushy species containing nitre, found throughout the greater part of Europe, where its herb, as well as that of *P. diffusa*, was formerly official as *herba parietariæ* (seu *parietariæ vulgaris*, seu *parietariæ majoris*), *herba helxines, herba perdicariæ*, and *herba vineaginis.* It is the ἑλξίνη of the ancients, who used it in various diseases. It is still employed empirically in diseases of the urinary organs and in dropsy, fevers, etc., and as a cataplasm (in its fresh state) for painful tumors. It has a rough, salty taste, and is diuretic and refrigerant, but is hardly demulcent and emollient, as has been supposed. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of Linnæus, see *P. diffusa.*—**P. pennsylvanica.** Sp., *p.* [Mex. Ph.]. American pellitory: a diuretic North American species growing in damp rocky places. [J. M.

Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (a, 50).]—**P. silvestris.** An old name for various species of *Melampyrum.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** See *P. officinalis.*

PARIETIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-i-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

PARIETIN, n. Pa^{2}r-i'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *pariétine.* See USNIC ACID.

PARIETINIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-i-e^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Chrysophanic acid. [B, 8.]

PARIETO-MASTOID, adj. Pa^{2}r-i''e^{2}t-o-ma^{2}st'oid. For deriv., see PARIETAL and MASTOID. Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid process. [a, 48.]

PARIETO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-i''e^{2}t-o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. Pertaining to the parietal and occipital lobes, bones, or gyri. [a, 48.]

PARIETO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-i''e^{2}t-o-sfen-oid'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones. [a, 48.]

PARIETO-SPLANCHNIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-i-e^{2}t-o-spla^{2}n^{2}k'ni^{2}k. From *paries,* a wall, and σπλάγχνον, an internal part. Pertaining to the walls of the body and the viscera. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PARIGLIN, n. Pa^{2}r-i^{2}g'li^{2}n. See SMILACIN.

PARILIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Of Winkler, a genus of the *Rhamneæ;* by Baillon referred to the genus *Elæodendron.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. malabarica.** A Malabar species; a decoction of the bark and leaves is employed in hæmorrhoids and the root and leaves are used as an alterative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PARILLIN, n. Pa^{2}r-i^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *parigline.* Ger., *Pariglin.* See SMILACIN.

PARIN, n. Pa^{2}r'i^{2}n. See PARIDIN.

PARIPINNATE, adj. Pa^{2}r-i^2-pi^{2}n'at. Lat., *paripinnatus* (from *par,* equal, and *pinna,* a feather). Fr., *paripenné.* Equally pinnate, pinnate with an even number of pinnæ. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PARIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa(pa^3)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *par'idis.* Fr., *p. parisette.* Ger., *Einbeere.* 1. A genus of the *Parideæ* (Fr., *paridées*), which are: Of Link, an order of the *Endogeneæ;* of Bartling, a division of the *Smilaceæ.* [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. quadrifolia.*—**P. quadrifolia.** Fr., *parisette* (ou *morelle*) *à quatre feuilles, herbe à p., raisin de renard.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *vierblättrige*) *Einbeere, Wolfsbeere, Fuchstraube, Sauauge, Steinbeere, P'kraut.* Herb p., one-berry, true-love, four-leaved grass; a species found in moist shady places in most parts of Europe, where the root-stock, leaves, and berries, *radix, folia,* et *baccæ paridis* (seu *p.,* seu *solani quadrifolii,* seu *uvæ versæ,* seu *uvæ vulpinæ,* seu *uvæ inservæ,* seu *vitrariæ,* seu *aconiti salutiferi*) were once official, but are now rarely used. The herb and root furnish paridin. All parts of the plant are more or less acrid and poisonous. The root-stock, which is nauseous and emetic like ipecac, was formerly used as an antispasmodic. The leaves are a narcotic poison, and in large doses a drastic purgative; they were once employed in small doses as a diuretic and antispasmodic, as an antidote to strychnine, and externally as a poultice to torpid swellings, etc. The fruits have an offensive odor and vinous taste, and were used in arsenical and mercurial poisoning. The juice of the leaves has been employed in chronic inflammation of the eyelids. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PARISACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}s-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *parisactique.* Pertaining to or caused by intussusception. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}s-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *-og'es.* From παρά, beside, ἴσος, equal, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *p.* See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

PARISTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}sth'mi^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ἰσθμός, a neck. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*

PARISTHMION (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}sth'mi^2-o^{2}n. 1. See TONSIL. 2. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*

PARISTHMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}sth-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-mit'idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, and ἰσθμός, a narrow passage. Fr., *paristhmite.* See CYNANCHE and CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*

PARISTYPHNINE, n. Pa^{2}r-i^{2}s-ti^{2}f'nen. Fr., *p.* A glucoside, $C_{38}H_{64}O_{18}$, extracted from the root of *Paris quadrifolia.* It is a yellowish-white sternutatory powder, of a bitter, nauseous taste. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

PARITACONIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-i^{2}t-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See CITRACONIC *acid.*

PARKERSBURG MINERAL WELLS, n. Pa^{3}rk'u^{6}rz-bu^{6}rg. A place in Wood County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

PARKIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rk'i^2-a^3. From *Mungo Park,* an African explorer. A genus of the *Parkieæ* (Fr., *parkiées*), which are a tribe of the *Mimoseæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. africana, P. biglobosa.** Fr., *p. d'Afrique.* African locust tree, the *nitta,* or *net-netty,* of the negroes; a native of western tropical Africa and some parts of India, naturalized in the West Indies. The pulp of the pods is made into a sweetmeat and an agreeable beverage. The seeds, roasted, broken up, macerated till putrefaction sets in, washed, and reduced to a flour, are made up into tablets and employed as a condiment. In the Barbary States the seeds are used for impotence. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275, 294 (a, 35).]—**P. intermedia.** A species found in western tropical Africa, having bitter and tonic seeds. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

PARKINSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rk-i^{2}n-son'i^2-a^3. From *Parkinson,* an English botanist. Fr., *parkinsonie.* A genus of the *Cæsalpinieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. aculeata.** Fr., *parkinsonie à aiguillons, acacie grêle des savanes, épine de Jérusalem.* Jerusalem thorn. West Indian prickly broom (Fr., *genet épineux*); an astringent species found in tropical and subtropical America and naturalized in parts of the Old World. In the West Indies the roasted seed and the flowers are used in intermittent fevers, and the flowers (in infusion) and the bark and leaves (in baths and clysters) in defective nutrition in children. In Mexico the herbaceous parts are used as a sudorific and febrifuge and in epilepsy. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a. 35).]

PARMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rm-el(al)'i^2-a^3. From πάρμη, a light shield. Fr., *p., parmélie.* Ger., *Schildflechte.* A genus typical of the *Parmeliaceæ* (Fr., *parméliacées*), which are an order of *Phyllodei.* The *Parmeliacei* of Schärer are a family of discoid lichens. The *Parmeliadæ* of Lindley agree nearly with the *Parmelieæ* of Fries, which are a tribe of the *Parmeliaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. aquila.** A species found on mountain rocks in Sweden, Germany, and England. [a, 35.]—**P. furfuracea.** Ger., *kleienschuppige Schildflechte.* A grayish species found on the bark of trees, especially of conifers. It is bitter, and is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. melanoleuca.** A species found on loxa-bark, *cascarilla, negrilla,* red cinchona, and various other cinchonas. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. miculata.** A species occurring on barks of North American trees and on ordinary loxa-bark and *China pseudo-loxa.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. omphalodes.** Fr., *p. omphaloïde.* Ger., *Nabelschildflechte.* Crotal (or crottle) lichen; one of the lichens sometimes occurring on human bones and skulls, formerly used, under the names of *muscus cranii humani* and *usnea cranii humani,* in dysentery, hæmorrhage, epilepsy, etc. It and its variety *P. omphalodes panniformis* (Fr., *p. en forme de toile*) yield a peculiar dye said to be a constituent of orseille. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. parietina.** Fr., *p. des murs* (ou *murailles*). Ger., *Wandschildflechte.* Yellow (tree-) lichen; a species found on trees, but especially on old planks, walls, etc. It is bitter and febrifuge. Formerly it was used as a tonic in diarrhœa and dysentery. It contains a yellow dye-stuff, gum, extractive, and chrysophanic acid. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. prunastri.** Fr., *mousse de l'acacia, orseille feuillée.* Ger., *Pflaumenbaum, Schildflechte.* A species reputed astringent, formerly known as *muscus acaciæ* and used especially in prolapse of the rectum and uterus. In Egypt it is said to be put into bread and beer to induce fermentation. It is used in perfumery, being a constituent of *poudre de Chypre.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. saxatilis.** Fr., *p. des rochers, usnée de crâne humain.* Ger., *Steinmoos, Steinschildflechte, Steinflechte.* Black (or stone) crottles; a tinctorial grayish species resembling *P. omphalodes;* formerly used in epilepsy, etc., under the name of *muscus* (seu *usnea*) *cranii* (if it had grown on skulls), and in diarrhœa and dysentery under the names of *lichen saxatilis, herba hepaticæ saxatilis,* etc. (if it had grown on rocks). [B, 2; B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sorediifera.** One of the species occurring on cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. subfusca.** A species occurring on alcornoque and Copalchi barks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tiliacea.** A species found in Europe on oaks, lindens, birches, etc., also on the ordinary loxa-bark of commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. varia.** A lichen found on various European trees and sometimes on cassia lignea. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PARNASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}r-na^{2}s(na^{3}s)'si^2-a^3. From Παρνασσός, Parnassus. Fr., *parnassie.* Ger., *Einblatt, Parnasserkraut.* Grass of Parnassus; a genus of the *Saxifrageæ,* constituting the *Parnassiæ,* or *Parnassieæ,* which are: Of Gray, a family of the *Thalamifloræ;* of Wood, a suborder of the *Droseraceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. europæa, P. palustris.** Fr., *parnassie des marais, chiendent* (ou *fleur,* ou *gazon*) *du parnasse, hépatique blanche* (ou *noble*). Ger., *Parnasserkraut, weisses Leberkraut, Steinblume, Herzblümchen.* (Common) grass of Parnassus; a species growing in wet meadows throughout Europe, northern Asia, and parts of North America. The herb and flowers, *herba* et *flores hepaticæ albæ* (seu *parnassiæ,* seu *graminis parnassi*), were formerly used as a diuretic and in ophthalmia. In Sweden a drink made by boiling all parts of the plant in beer is used in cardialgia, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PARNASSUS SPRINGS, n. Pa^{3}r-na^{2}s'u^{3}s. A place in Pueblo County, Colorado, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

PAROARION (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o-a(a^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n. See PAROVARIUM.

PAROCCIPITAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^{2}t'l. From παρά, beside, and *occiput,* the occiput. Situated alongside the occipital bone. [a, 48.]

PAROCHETEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}t-u^{2}s'i^{2}s. Gen., *-eus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., παροχέτευσις (from παροχετεύειν, to turn from its course). See DERIVATION.

PARODONTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}d-o^{2}nt'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ont'idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *parodonte, parodontite.* See EPULIS.

PARŒNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-en'(o^2'e^{2}n)-i^2-a^3. Gr., παροινία (from παρά, beside, and οἶνος, wine). In jurisprudence, a criminal disposition due to alcoholism. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PAROI (Fr.), n. Pa^3-rwa^3. See WALL.

PAROMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pa^{2}r-o^{2}mf'a^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From παρά, beside, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *paromphalocèle.* Ger., *Nebennabelbruch.* A hernia near the navel.

PARONIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}n-i^{2}r(er)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ὄνειρος, a dream. Fr., *paronirie.* Morbid restlessness with dreaming.—**P. ambulans.** Somnambulism. [L, 50 (a, 34).]—**P. salax.** The state of having nocturnal involuntary seminal emissions with erotic dreams. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

PARONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *tourniole* (1st def.), *onglade* (1st def.), *panaris* (1st def.), *mal d'aventure* (1st def.), *oire* (1st def.), *paronie* (3d def.), *paronique* (3d def.). Ger., *P.* (1st def.), *Nagelräude* (1st def.), *Nagelgeschwür* (1st def.), *Nagelwurm* (1st def.), *Wurm* (1st def.), *Umlauf* (1st def.), *Niethnagel* (1st def.), *Neidnagel* (1st def.), *Knorpelblume* (3d def.), *Paronychie.* It., *pa-*

tereccio (1st def.), *paterecciolo* (1st def.), *panereccio* (1st def.). Sp., *panadizo* (1st def.). 1. Properly, an inflammation near or around the nail or of the pulp of the finger and the matrix of the nail; also a phlegmonous inflammation anywhere on the fingers or hands. The simplest form of p., commonly called *runround*, is situated in the epidermis, and is characterized by erythematous redness at the end of the finger, followed by an effusion of sero-purulent fluid beneath the cuticle, which tends to spread about the circumference of the nail, the inflammation sometimes involving the matrix and giving rise to onychia. In the phlegmonous forms the inflammation may be seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, in the sheath of a tendon, or in the periosteum. [E; G.] 2. An old name of the *Aira prœcox*, the *Saxifraga tridactylites*, and other plants. 3. Nail-wort, whitlow-wort; a genus of illecebraceous herbs, of the *Paronychieæ*. The *Paronychiaceæ* of Link, the *Paronychiæ* of A. Richard, the *Paronychideæ* of Gray, and the *Paronychieæ* (Fr., *paronychiées*) of A. St.-Hilaire are the *Illecebraceæ*. The *Paronychieæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Illecebraceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**Anthracoid p.** Fr., *panaris anthracoïde*. P. appearing generally on the dorsal aspect of the fingers, probably arising from inflammation of the hair follicles. It usually has several openings. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**P. argentea.** Ger., *silberglänzende Knorpelblume*. A species of *P.* (3d def.) found in southern Europe and in northern Africa. In Spain the entire plant in flower is official as *herba sanguinariæ minoris*. An agreeable tea prepared from the dried flowers and the small leaves is used as a pectoral. [B, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 50).]—**P. argyrocoma.** Silver chickweed (or -head), a pubescent species found in the Alleghany, Cumberland, and White Mountains. [B, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. artificialis.** P. supposed to be produced by binding the end of a finger with the membrane found just beneath the shell of an egg; a practice once in vogue as a remedy in intermittent fever. [Sauvages (G, 17).]—**P. lateralis.** See *Ingrowing* NAIL.—**P. pressura.** P. produced by exposure of frozen fingers to the fire. [Sauvages (G, 17).]—**P. sessilis.** A Malabar species with edible leaves. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. tendinosa.** Fr., *panaris de la gaîne*. Ger., *Sehnenscheidenpanaritium*. P. attended by severe inflammation extending along the synovial tracts and causing extensive suppuration and destructive changes in the fingers and in the sheaths of the tendons of the hand and arm. [E.]—**P. verticillata.** See ILLECEBRUM *verticillatum*.—**P. vulgaris.** A superficial form of p.; runround. [G.]—**Subcutaneous p.** A whitlow developing in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, especially in front of the synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**Syphilitic p.** Lat., *p. syphilitica*. An ulcerative syphilitic disease affecting the bed of the nail. It may arise from an ulcerating syphilitic papule occurring either in the fold or in the matrix of the nail. [G.] Cf. DACTYLITIS *syphilitica* and ONYCHIA *syphilitica*.

PARONYCHIS (Lat.), **PARONYCHITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k(u^{6}ch)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-on'ychis*, *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).

PARONYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Paronychose*. 1. Perverted growth of a nail. The *Paronychoses* (Ger., *Paronychosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Onychoses* including onychogryposis idiopathica. 2. Growth of a nail in abnormal situations. [G, 4, 81.]

PAROOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Inflammation around the ovary. [α, 34.]

PAROOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-o^{2}n. From παρά, beside, and ᾠοφόρος, bearing eggs. Fr., *paroöphore*. Of His and Waldeyer, a body formed from the posterior segmental tubes of the mesonephros in the female embryo, consisting of scattered tubular structures, with yellow pigment; situated in the broad ligament of the uterus internally and inferiorly to the epoophoron. [L.]

PAROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. Hydrophobia. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

PAROPHRENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o(o^3)-fre^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, and φρήν, the diaphragm. See DIAPHRAGMATITIS.

PAROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Inflammation around the eye. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PAROPHTHALMONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-mo^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παρά, beside, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *parophthalmoncie*. A swelling or tumor around the eye. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PAROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-op'i^2-a^3. Gr., παρωπία (from παρά, beside, and ὤψ, the eye). Fr., *paropie*. An old term for the inner canthus. [F.]

PAROPION (Lat.), **PAROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-op'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *paropion*. A screen for the eyes. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PAROPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *paropsie*. Any anomaly of vision. [F.]—**P. cataracta.** See CATARACT.—**P. glaucosis.** See GLAUCOMA.—**P. illusoria.** See PSEUDOBLEPSIA.—**P. lateralis.** See DYSOPIA *lateralis*.—**P. longinqua.** See PRESBYOPIA.—**P. lucifuga.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**P. noctifuga.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**P. propinqua.** See MYOPIA.—**P. staphyloma.** See STAPHYLOMA.—**P. staphyloma purulentum.** See HYPOPYON (4th def.).—**P. staphyloma simplex.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**P. strabismus.** See STRABISMUS.

PAROPTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}pt-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., παρόπτησις (from παρά, beside, and ὄπτησις, a roasting). Fr., *paroptèse*. A hot-air bath. [L, 50, 84 (α, 43).]

PAROQUET SPRINGS, n. Pa^{2}r'o-ke^{2}t. A place in Bullitt County, Kentucky, where there is a gaseous saline sulphurous spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

PARORASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). Gr., παρόρασις (from παρά, beside, and ὁρᾶν, to see). Fr., *parorase*. 1. See PAROPSIS. 2. Color-blindness. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARORCHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and ὄρχις, the testicle. See ECTOPIA *testis* and ECTOPIA *testis abdominalis*.

PARORCHIDO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}rk-(o^{2}rch^2)''i^{2}d-o(o^3)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pa^{2}r-o^{2}rk''-i^{2}d-o-e^{2}nt'e^{2}r-o-sel. From παρά, beside, ὄρχις, the testicle, ἔντερον, an intestine, and κήλη, a tumor. A hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle. [E, 6.]

PARORGANUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}rg'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and ὄργανον, an instrument. Fr., *parorgane*. A growth the tissue of which resembles that of some organ. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PAROSMIA (Lat.), **PAROSPHRESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mi^2-a^3, -o^{2}s-fre(fra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-phres'eos* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, and ὀσμή or ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. Fr., *parosmie*. Ger., *Parosmie*. Any perversion of smell. [E.]

PAROSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}st-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παρά, beside, and ὀστέον, a bone. Inflammation about the periosteum. [α, 34.]

PAROSTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}st'i^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *parostie*. Of Good, a genus of bone diseases in which the bones are incapable of affording support in consequence of defective development. [α, 34.]—**P. flexilis.** See OSTEOMALACIA.

PAROSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}st-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). 1. Intracartilaginous development of bone in which the ossification takes place immediately outside the perichondrium. [J, 30.] 2. Ossification in the loose subdermal tissues. [L, 294.]

PAROTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland. See MUMPS.

PAROTIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. From παρά, beside, and οὖς, the ear. Situated about the ear. [L, 343.]

PAROTICO-AURICULAR, adj. Pa^{2}r-ot''i^{2}k-o-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to or connected with the ear and the parotid gland. As a n., see PAROTIDO-AURICULARIS. [L.]

PAROTID, adj. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}d. From παρά, beside, and οὖς, the ear. Situated near the ear; as a n. (Fr., *parotide*; Ger., *Parotide*), the p. gland. [C.]

PAROTIDECTOMY, n. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}t''i^{2}d-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of the parotid gland. [α, 34.]

PAROTIDEO-MASSETERIC, adj. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}t-i^{2}d'e^2-o-ma^{2}s-e^2-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and μασσητήρ, a chewer. Pertaining to or connected with the regions of the masseter muscle and the parotid gland. [L.]

PAROTIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}d-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *parotidite*. Mumps; inflammation of the parotid gland.

PAROTIDO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}t-(ot)''i^{2}d-o(o^3)-a^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and *auricula*, the external ear. Fr., *parotido-auriculaire*. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the surface of the parotid gland and attached to the base of the concha of the ear. It abducts and depresses the ear. [L, 13.]

PAROTIDONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}d-o^{2}n^{2}k'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παρωτίς, the parotid gland, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *parotidoncie*. See MUMPS.

PAROTIDOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(sker)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *parotidosquirrhe*. Scirrhus of the parotid gland. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

PAROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-ot'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ot'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., παρωτίς (from παρά, beside, and οὖς, the ear). See *Parotid* GLAND.—**P. accessoria.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND.

PAROTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-ot-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παρωτίς, the parotid gland. Fr., *parotite*. See PAROTIDITIS.—**Epidemic p.** Lat., *p. epidemica*. See MUMPS and *Idiopathic p.*—**Idiopathic p.** Mumps occurring independently of any other disease. [D, 1.]—**Metastatic p.** P. which shows metastases (*e. g.*, to the testicle). [B.]—**P. contagiosa.** See MUMPS.—**P. duplex.** Inflammation of both parotid glands. [α, 34.]—**P. erysipelatosa.** See MUMPS.—**P. polymorpha, P. serosa glutinea tumens, P. spuria.** See MUMPS.—**Puerperal p.** P. caused by puerperal septicæmia. [α, 34.]—**Symptomatic p.** See *Metastatic p.*

PAROULIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-ul'i^{2}s. Fr., *paroulie*. See PARULIS.—**Apostema p.** See *Alveolar* ABSCESS.

PAROVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o-va(wa^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From παρά, beside, and *ovarium*, a receptacle for eggs. See EPOOPHORON.

PAROXYNTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pa^{3}r-ox-a^{2}n^2-tek. See PAROXYSMAL.

PAROXYPHENYLENE-AMIDOPROPIONIC ACID, n. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}x-i^{2}d-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-en-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-pro-pi^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A term descriptive of the probable constitution of tyrosine. [B.]

PAROXYQUINOLINE, n. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'o-len. A basic substance, $C_9H_6(OH)N = C_6(H,OH,H,H.CH.CH.CH.N, -,)$, forming prismatic crystals, soluble with difficulty in water, alcohol, and

ether, soluble in solutions of the acids and alkalies. [B.]—**P. hydrochlorate, P. hydrochloride.** An inodorous, tasteless powder, C_9H_7NO,HCl, soluble in water; an antipyretic. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 13.]

PAROXYSM, n. Pa^{2}r'o^{2}x-i^{2}zm. Gr., παροξυσμός (from παροξύνειν, to prick). Lat., *paroxysmus.* Fr., *paroxisme.* Ger., *Paroxysmus.* 1. A point in the course of a disease at which its symptoms appear with unusual force and prominence; a crisis (2d def.). 2. A violent attack or seizure of any sort. [D.]

PAROXYSMAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-o^{2}x-i^{2}z'm'l. Pertaining to, caused by, or appearing in paroxysms. [D, 20.]

PARS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rz(pa^{3}rs). Gen., *part'is.* See PART.—**P. acetabularis.** See *Cotyloid* BONE.—**P. ampullaris venæ coronariæ magnæ.** The coronary sinus of the heart. [L.]—**P. ascendens (ossis palatini).** The vertical plate of the palate bone. [L.]—**P. axillaris plexus brachii.** The portion of the brachial plexus below the clavicle. [L.]—**P. basilaris (ossis occipitis).** The basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 115.]—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidei.** The body of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**P. caduca placentæ uterinæ.** That portion of the maternal placenta which is expelled in the parturient act; the placental decidua.—**P. cardiaca ventriculi.** See CARDIA (2d def.).—**P. carnea diaphragmatis.** The muscular portion of the diaphragm. [L, 175.]—**P. carnosa urethræ.** The membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**P. cartilaginea tubæ Eustachii.** The cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. cavernosa placentæ.** Fr., *partie intermédiaire du placenta utérin.* Of Winkler, that portion of the maternal placenta that is situated between the basal and subchorionic layers. [A, 15.]—**P. cavernosa urethræ.** The cavernous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. cephalica nervi sympathici.** The plexuses, ganglia, and nerves derived from the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**P. cerebri centralis anterior.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. cerebri centralis posterior.** Fr., *faisceaux pariétaux.* A region of the brain corresponding to the ascending parietal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis anterior** [Nothnagel]. Fr., *région préfrontale.* The anterior frontal region of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis media.** The region of the brain included between two vertical planes one of which passes through the posterior frontal convolution and the other through the middle of the superior frontal convolution. It corresponds to the middle of the frontal lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis posterior.** The portion of the cerebral hemisphere bounded by two vertical planes, the posterior passing just in front of the ascending frontal convolution and the anterior through the posterior end of the superior frontal. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri sphenoidalis.** The region of the brain lying below a horizontal plane which passes through the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cervicalis nervi sympathici.** Ganglia, plexuses, and branches of the sympathetic nerve in the neck. [L, 115.]—**P. ciliaris hyaloidea.** See *Ciliary* ZONE.—**P. ciliaris retinæ.** The portion of the retina situated in front of the ora serrata. [L, 322.]—**Partes condyloideæ ossis occipitis.** The condylar portions of the occipital bone. [L.]—**P. conjunctivalis corneæ.** See CONJUNCTIVA *corneæ.*—**P. coronalis ossis frontis.** See *P. frontalis ossis frontis.*—**P. descendens duodeni.** See *Descending* PORTION *of the duodenum.*—**P. fissuræ centralis media.** The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. fixa placentæ uterinæ.** That portion of the maternal placenta which remains attached to the muscular tissue of the uterus after the remainder of the organ has been expelled in parturition. [A, 8.]—**P. flaccida membranæ tympani.** See *Shrapnell's* MEMBRANE.—**P. flocculenta.** An old term for the decidua. [A, 47.]—**P. fœtalis placentæ.** See *Fœtal* PLACENTA.—**P. frontalis ossis frontis.** The upper and larger portion of the frontal bone, excluding the orbits and nasal process. [L, 332.]—**Partes fructificationis.** See THALAMUS *fructificationis.*—**Partes genitales.** The genitals.—**P. horizontalis mandibularis.** The body of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**P. horizontalis ossis ethmoidei.** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the ethmoid bone.*—**P. horizontalis ossis palatini.** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**P. incisiva maxillæ superioris.** See *Intermaxillary* BONE.—**P. infraclavicularis plexus brachialis.** The portion of the brachial plexus situated above the clavicle. [L.]—**P. intermedia.** Of Kobelt, a small plexus by means of which the ends of the bulbi vestibuli vaginæ communicate with the vessels of the glans clitoridis. [A, 22.]—**P. intestinalis choledochi.** The portion of the ductus choledochus communis that pierces the duodenum. [L.]—**Partes jugulares (seu laterales) ossis occipitis.** See *Partes condyloideæ ossis occipitis.*—**P. juncturæ.** Ger., *Schlosstheil.* The lock of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 88.]—**Partes laterales ossis sacri.** The lateral masses of the sacrum. [L.]—**P. lateralis cerebelli.** A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. lateralis tubæ Falloppii.** See AMPULLA *Falloppii tubæ.*—**P. malaris ossis malaris.** Ger., *Wangenplatte.* The somewhat quadrangular facial surface of the malar bone. [L, 31.]—**P. mamillaris ossis temporalis, P. mastoidea (ossis temporalis).** See *Mastoid* PROCESS *of the temporal bone.*—**P. media corporis callosi.** See CORPUS *corporis callosi.*—**P. medialis fissuræ occipitalis.** Fr., *scissure perpendiculaire externe.* The mesial portion of the parieto-occipital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. medialis tubæ Falloppii.** The portion of the oviduct included between the ampulla and the part within the tissue of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**P. media ossis ethmoidei.** 1. The vertical plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.] 2. See *Prefrontal* BONE.—**P. membranacea urethræ.** See *Membranous* PORTION *of the urethra.*—**Partes minoris resistentiæ.** Those parts of the body which seem least able to resist disease when invaded by it. [D.]—**P. muscularis urethræ.** See *Membranous* PORTION *of the urethra.*—**P. nasalis ossis frontis (seu frontalis).** See *Nasal* PORTION *of the frontal bone.*—**P. nasalis ossis palatini.** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**Partes nobiles.** See *Noble* PARTS.—**P. non caduca placentæ uterinæ.** See *P. fixa placentæ uterinæ.*—**Partes obscœnæ.** An ancient term for the genitals.—**P. occipitalis ossis occipitis.** See *Tabular* PORTION *of the occipital bone.*—**P. olfactoria.** Ger., *Commissur der Riechlappen.* That part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain the fibres of which, in the shape of a horse-shoe, turn toward the basal mass of the head of the corpus striatum. [A, 319 (α, 50).]—**P. orbicularis palpebrarum.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.*—**Partes orbitales ossis frontis.** Ger., *Augenhöhlentheile.* The portions of the frontal bone that enter into the formation of the orbit. [L.]—**P. orbitalis ossis zygomatici.** The portion of the malar bone that aids in forming the orbit. [L.]—**P. ossea tubæ Eustachii.** The osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. palatina ossis palatini.** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**P. papillaris.** See CORPUS *papillare.*—**P. papillaris corii.** See *Papillary* LAYER *of the corium.*—**P. pelvina urethræ.** See *Prostatic* PORTION *of the urethra.*—**P. pendula penis.** The pendulous portion of the penis. [L.]—**P. perinæalis urethræ.** See *Cavernous* PORTION *of the urethra.*—**P. perpendicularis ossis frontis.** See *P. frontalis ossis frontis.*—**P. perpendicularis ossis palatini.** See *Vertical* PLATE *of the palate bone.*—**P. petrosa ossis temporalis.** See *Petrous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.*—**P. petroso-mastoidea.** The pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.]—**P. prostatica urethræ.** See *Prostatic* PORTION *of the urethra.*—**P. prostatico-membranacea.** The prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra considered as one. [L.]—**Partes publicæ.** The organs of the body specially concerned in the nutrition of the other parts. [K.]—**P. respiratoria.** See *Respiratory* GLOTTIS.—**P. reticularis corii.** See *Reticular* LAYER *of the corium.*—**P. scleralis corneæ.** The corneal substance proper. [α, 29.]—**P. secundi musculi capitis.** See BIVENTER *cervicis.*—**P. spongiosa urethræ.** See *Spongy* PORTION *of the urethra.*—**P. squamosa ossis occipitalis.** See *Tabular* PORTION *of the occipital bone.*—**P. squamosa ossis temporalis.** See *Squamous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.*—**P. squamosa ossis temporis.** See *Quadrato-jugal* BONE (1st def.).—**P. tendinea diaphragmatis.** The tendinous portion of the diaphragm. [L.]—**P. tertium faucium.** See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**P. trunci medullaris anterior.** See *Inferior* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.*—**P. trunci medullaris media.** See *Middle* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.*—**P. urethræ cavernosa.** The cavernous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. urethræ membranacea.** The membranous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. uterina placentæ.** See *Maternal* PLACENTA.—**P. uvealis corneæ.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet.*—**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens (seu inferior).** See *Descending* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**P. ventriculi lateralis posterior.** See *Posterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**P. ventriculi lateralis superior** [Chaussier]. See *Anterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*—**P. vermis inferioris media** [Gordon]. See UVULA.—**P. vermis inferioris posterior.** See PYRAMID.—**P. verticalis fissuræ occipitalis.** The vertical (internal) portion of the parieto-occipital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. vocalis glottidis.** See *Vocal* GLOTTIS.

PARSLEY, n. Pa^{3}rs'li^2. Gr., πετροσέλινον. Lat., *petroselinum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *persil* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Petersilie.* Sp., *perejil* [Mex. Ph.]. See CARUM *petroselinum,* PETROSELINUM, and PETROSELINUM *sativum.*—**Bastard p.** The genus *Caucalis,* especially *Caucalis latifolia* and *Caucalis daucoides.* [B, 200; B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common p.** See CARUM *petroselinum.*—**Fixed oil of p.-seed.** See APIOL (1st def.).—**Fool's p.** The genus *Æthusa,* especially *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**Hemlock-p.** The genus *Conioselinum,* especially *Conioselinum canadense.* [B, 5, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Oil of p. (seed).** 1. Apiol. 2. See *Volatile oil of p.*—**Poison p.** See CONIUM *maculatum.*—**Volatile oil of p.** Lat., *ætheroleum petroselini* [Norw. Ph.], *oleum petroselini* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de persil.* A volatile oil consisting of a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and a camphor (see APIOL [3d def.]), contained in all parts of *Carum petroselinum* and imparting to it its peculiar taste and smell. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

PARSNIP, n. Pa^{3}rs'ni^{2}p. Fr., *panais.* Ger., *Pastinake.* The genus *Pastinaca,* especially *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Cow-p.** The genus *Heracleum.* In Europe, *Heracleum sphondylium;* in the United States, *Heracleum lanatum.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 275, 293 (α, 35).]—**Meadow-p.** 1. The genus *Thaspium.* 2. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Sea-p.** See ECHINOPHORA.—**Water-p.** 1. The genus *Sium.* 2. The *Helosciadium nodiflorum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

PART, n. Pa^{3}rt. Gr., μέρος. Lat., *pars.* Fr., *partie.* Ger., *Theil.* 1. A subdivision, a section. 2. Any separate member, organ, or region. [α, 48.]—**Noble p's.** Lat., *partes nobiles* (seu *essentiales*). An old term for the principal organs of the body. [K.]—**Private p's.** See *External* GENITALS.—**Vital p's.** Ger., *Lebenstheile.* A vague term for the organs or structures of the body injury to which causes death. [L.]

PARTED, adj. Pa^{3}rt'e^{2}d. Lat., *partitus.* Fr., *partagé.* Ger., *getheilt.* In segmentation, partite; cleft nearly to the base or midrib. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PARTENKIRCHEN (Ger.), n. Pa^{3}rt'e^{2}n-kerch^2-e^{2}n. A place in Upper Bavaria where there are gaseous springs and bathing and whey-cure establishments. [L. 30, 37, 57 (α, 14).]

PARTHENICINE, n. Pa^{2}r-the^{2}n'i^{2}s-en. A very bitter crystalline alkaloid found in *Parthenium hysterophorum.* It is antipyretic, antiperiodic, and analgesic, and is used in neuralgia. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888 (α, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 712 (α, 50).]

PARTHENINE, n. Pa^{2}rth'e^{2}n-en. Ger., *Parthenin.* A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Parthenium hysterophorum;* amorphous or in black, shining scales; it is used for neuralgia, and has been recommended as a febrifuge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 416; xxxv, p. 345; xxxviii, p. 138 (α, 50); Goyet, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Mar. 26, 1886, p. 211.]

PARTHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{3}rth-en(e^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., παρθένιον (1st def.) (from παρθένος, a virgin). Fr., *parthène*. Ger., *Jungfernkraut*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Mercurialis annua*, *Parietaria officinalis*, *Pyrethrum p.*, and probably other plants. 2. A genus typical of the *Partheniaceæ* (of Link, an order of the *Anthodiatæ*), of the *Parthenidia* (of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Nucularia*), and of the *Parthenieæ* (of Lessing, a division of the *Ambrosieæ*). 3. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 42, 114, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Herba parthenii.** The herb of *Pyrethrum p.* [α, 35.]—**P. hysterophorus.** Fr., *parthène hystérophore*, *absinthe bâtard*, *herbe à pians*. Bastard feverfew, broombush, West Indian mugwort; a febrifuge species found in the West Indies and the Gulf States. It is used externally in skin diseases. According to Torar, it contains parthenic acid and five alkaloids, parthenine being apparently the active principle. [B, 5, 34, 121, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35); "Gazz. med. ital. lomb."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (α, 50).]—**P. integrifolium.** Prairie-dock; common in the middle and south-western United States. The flower-tops have been recommended as a febrifuge. The root is emollient and diuretic. [B, 5, 34, 314 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, xxx (α, 50).]—**Radix parthenii.** The root of *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PARTHENOCHLOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rth''e^{2}n-o(o^3)-klo^{2}r-(ch^{2}lor)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From παρθένος, a virgin, and χλωρός, green. Fr., *parthéno-chlorose*. See CHLOROSIS *virginum*.

PARTHENOGALACTOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rth''e^{2}n-o(o^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o(o^3)-ze(za)'mi^2-a^3. From παρθένος, a virgin, γάλα, milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *parthéno-galactozémie*. Ger., *Jungfernmilchfluss*. A flow of milk from the breast of a young girl. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARTHENOGENESIS (Lat.). n. f. Pa^{2}rth-e^{2}n-o(o^3)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From παρθένος, a virgin, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *parthénogénèse*. Ger., *P.*, *Jungfernzeugung*. 1. Generation or reproduction by means of unfertilized ova. [J.] 2. Non-sexual reproduction by gemmation or fission. [B, 28 (α, 27).] Cf. AGAMOGENESIS. 3. In botany, the production of an embryo without access of pollen (in the higher plants), or of antherozooid (in the lower plants). [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**Male p.** The germination of a male plano-gamete without access to the female cell. According to Vines, this occurs in *Ectocarpus* and some other plants of low organization. [α, 35.]

PARTHENOGENETIC, PARTHENOGENOUS, adj's. Pa^{3}rth-e^{2}n-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *parthénogénétique*. Pertaining to or developing by parthenogenesis. [K (α, 35).]

PARTHENONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rth-e^{2}n-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From παρθένος, a virgin, and νόσος, disease. See CHLOROSIS.

PARTIBLE, adj. Pa^{3}rt'i^2-b'l. Lat., *partibilis*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *theilbar*. Dividing spontaneously or easily separated into parts. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PARTICLE, n. Pa^{3}rt'i^2-k'l. Lat., *particula*. A minute part; an atom. [α, 48.]—**Attractive p.** The central p. in the attractive sphere of cell-protoplasm. [α, 34.]—**Elementary p.** 1. See CELL (2d def.). 2. An elementary granule; also a hæmatoblast. [C; K.]—**Primitive p's.** See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS.—**Red p's of the blood.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

PARTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From *pars*, a part. A particle; in the brain, a lobule. [α, 17.]—**P. femoralis.** See NATES (2d def.).—**Particulæ sanguinis.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**P. segregata cerebelli anterior.** The anterior superior lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. segregata cerebelli media.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**P. segregata cerebelli posterior.** The posterior superior lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]

PARTITE, adj. Pa^{3}rt'it. Fr., *p.* See PARTED.

PARTURIENT, adj. Pa^{3}rt-u^2'ri^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *parturiens* (from *parturire*, to bring forth). Fr., *parturiente*. Ger., *kreissend*. Pertaining to or undergoing parturition; as a n., a female in labor, also a medicine to bring on or hasten labor.

PARTURIFACIENT, adj. Pa^{3}rt-u^{2}r-i^2-fa'si^2-e^{2}nt. From *parturire*, to bring forth, and *facere*, to make. See OXYTOCIC.

PARTURIOMETER, n. Pa^{3}rt-u^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *parturire*, to bring forth, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the advance of the presenting part of the ovum during labor; consisting of a socket, to be applied to the part, continuous with a plunger which bears against a spring inclosed in a tube, and terminating in an index that plays on a graduated scale. [H. Leaman, "Coll. and Clin. Record," May, 1885, p. 95.]

PARTURITION, n. Pa^{3}rt-u^{2}r-i^2'shu^{3}n. See LABOR.

PARTUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{3}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *part'us*. From *parere*, to bring forth. See LABOR.—**P. agrippinus.** Ger., *agrippinische Geburt*. An ancient term for labor with a breech presentation; so called, according to Pliny, after Agrippa, an example of the dangerous character supposed to belong to persons so born, or because it was customary to name such children Agrippa, for *Ægrippa* (from *æger partus*, difficult labor). [A, 24; α, 48.] Cf. AGRIPPA.—**P. arte præmaturus.** See *Artificial premature* LABOR.—**P. cæsareus.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**P. capite prævio.** See *Head* DELIVERY.—**P. clunibus præviis.** See *Breech* DELIVERY.—**P. cranio prævio.** See *Vertex* DELIVERY.—**P. difficilis.** See DYSTOCIA.—**P. facie præversa** (seu **prævia**). See *Face* DELIVERY.—**P. immaturus.** See *Premature* LABOR.—**P. imperfectus.** An incomplete delivery. [α, 34.]—**P. laboriosus.** See DYSTOCIA.—**P. lege artis procurandus.** See *Artificial premature* LABOR.—**P. maturus.** Ger., *zeitige* (oder *rechtzeitige*) *Geburt*. Labor at full term.—**P. perfectus.** Ger., *vollendete Geburt*. Completed labor, every part of the ovum having been thrown off. [A, 98.]—**P. per vias naturales.** Birth or extraction by the natural channel, as opposed to delivery by the Cæsarean operation or by laparo-elytrotomy.—**P. præcipitatus.** Precipitate labor.—**P. præcox.** See *Premature* LABOR.—**P. præcox artificialis.** See *Artificial premature* LABOR.—**P. præmaturus.** See *Premature* LABOR.—**P. præmaturus artificialis.** See *Artificial premature* LABOR.—**P. præternaturalis.** See *Preternatural* LABOR.—**P. serotinus.** Fr., *accouchement tardif* (ou *retardé*). Ger., *Spätgeburt*. Labor after a gestation prolonged beyond the natural term.—**P. siccus.** See *Dry* LABOR.—**P. spontaneus.** See *Spontaneous* LABOR.

PARTUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{3}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Perf. part. of *parere*, to bring forth. Brought forth, born. [α, 48.]—**Ægre p.** Of a child, born with the breech presenting. [A, 98.] Cf. PARTUS *agrippinus*.

PARULIDODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-u^{2}l(ul)-i^{2}d-od-(o^{2}d)-o^{2}nt-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From παρουλίς, a gum-boil, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *parulidontite*. A swelling at the root of a tooth, with associated ulitis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PARULIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-u^2(u)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-ul'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., παρουλίς (from παρά, beside, and οὖλον, the gum). Fr., *parulie*, *paroulie*. See *Alveolar* ABSCESS.

PARUMBILICAL, adj. Pa^{2}r-u^{3}mb-i^{2}l-i^2'k'l. From παρά, beside, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Situated near the navel. [α, 48.]

PARURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From παρά, beside, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *parurie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Harnen*. Any morbid excretion of urine. [L, 44, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. erratica.** A condition in which urine is discharged from abnormal passages. In a case cited the discharge was from the eyes, ears, breast, etc. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1827, p. 49 (B).]—**P. mellitus.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**P. stillaltia-mucosa.** See CYSTIRRHŒA.

PARUROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-u^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos*, *-cyst'ios* (*-is*). From παρά, beside, οὖρον, urine, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *parurocyste*. Ger., *Nebenblase*. See *Supplementary* BLADDER.

PARVIPSOAS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{3}r-vi^{2}p(wi^{2}p)'so^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See PSOAS *parvus*.

PARVOLINE, n. Pa^{2}r'vo^{2}l-en. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Parvolin*. A liquid, $C_9H_{13}N$, obtained from the oils derived from the distillation of organic matter. [B, 4; B, 93 (α, 14); "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," N. F., xxvi, p. 47 (B).]

PARYGROS (Lat.), **PARYGRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)'i^{2}g-(u^{6}g)-ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., πάρυγρος (from παρά, beside, and ὑγρός wet). 1. Slightly moist. 2. As a n., in the n., *parygron* (Gr., πάρυγρον) of the ancients, an external antiphlogistic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PAS (Fr.), n. Pa^3. A step or pace; a footstep. [α, 35.]—**P. d'âne (capitule)** [Fr. Cod.]. See under TUSSILAGO.

PAS DE COMPAINS (Fr.), n. Pa^3-d'-ko^{2}n^2-pa^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 87, 93 (α, 14, 50).]

PASMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}z(pa^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *pas'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., πάσμα. See CATAPASM.

PASO DE ROBLES (Sp.), n. Pa^3'so da Rob'le^{2}s. A place in San Luis Obispo County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline, sulphurous, ferruginous, and mud springs, with bathing establishments. [Anderson (α, 14).]

PASPALUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}sp(pa^{3}sp)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πασπάλον (1st def.). Fr., *paspal* (2d def.), *paspale* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Setaria italica*. 2. Millet grass, a species typical of the *Paspalaceæ* (of Link, a family of the *Gramineæ*), the *Paspaleæ* (of Grisebach, a subtribe of the *Paniceæ*), and the *Paspalineæ* (of Presl, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*). [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. ciliatum.** Fr., *paspale cilié*. A species said to be used in icterus in Guiana. [B, 173, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. longiflorum.** Fr., *paspale à longues fleurs*. An African species. The juice, mixed with rice and cocoa-nut oil, is used as a local anæsthetic. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PASSA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'sa^3. From *pandere*, to spread. See PARONYCHIA.

PASSAGE, n. Pa^{2}s'e^{2}j. Gr., πόρος (1st def.). Fr., *p.* (1st def.). Ger., *Durchgang* (1st def.). 1. Any channel of communication, especially any such channel between the various cavities and structures of the body, or between its cavities and the external surface. 2. The act of passing from one locality to another. 3. The act of passing anything (*e. g.*, an instrument) into, through, or around a structure. 4. The act of evacuating the bowels, or the material expelled in such evacuation.—**Alveolar p's.** Sacculated p's into which the bronchioles are transformed and into which the infundibula open. [L, 142, 318.]—**Gum p.** Of De Bary, an intercellular space, with more or less regularity of form, containing gum, as in *Opuntia*, etc. [α, 35.] See *Internal* GLANDS.—**Intercellular p's.** 1. See *Internal* GLANDS. 2. See *Intercellular* GLANDS.—**Intercellular p's of the lung** [Rainey]. See *Alveolar p's*.—**Lacrymal p's.** Lat., *viæ lacrimales*. Fr., *voies lacrymales*. Ger., *Thränenwege*. Properly, the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland; the puncta, canaliculi, lacrymal sac, and nasal ducts. [F.]—**Lobular p's of the lung.** See *Alveolar p's*.—**Lymph p.** See *Lymph* SINUS.—**Oblong p.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.

PASSE-FIL (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}s-fel. An instrument for passing suture threads. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

PASSERAGE (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}s-ra^{3}zh. The genus *Lepidium*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. sauvage.** The *Lepidium ruderale* and *Cardamine pratensis*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]

PASSERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'se^{2}r-ez(as). From *passer*, a sparrow. A very extensive order of birds of which the genus *Passer*, the sparrow, is the type. [α, 48.]

PASSERINA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)-se^{2}r-i(e)'na^3. From *passer*, a sparrow. Fr., *passerine*. Sparrow-wort; a genus of the *Passerinatæ* (of Necker, an order of plants, consisting of *Thesium* and *Daphne*) or *Passerineæ* (of Meyer, a tribe of the *Daphnaceæ*). [B,

42, 170, 311 (a, 35).]—**P. hirsuta.** Fr., *passerine cotonneuse.* 1. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe, having properties resembling those of *Daphne mezereum.* 2. See *P. tinctoria.* [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Stelleri.** Grand jasmine. The root is used in Siberia as a purge and emetic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tinctoria.** Fr., *passerine des teinturiers.* A shrub used in southern Europe for dyeing wool yellow. The bark is purgative. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. villosa.** A species used in Spain and Portugal as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSE-VELOURS (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}s-v'lur. See CELOSIA *cristata*, CELOSIA *paniculata*, AMARANTUS, BLITUM, and RHUS.

PASSEWA, n. In the East Indies, a dark fluid which settles at the bottom of vessels containing opium juice, from which it is separated and used as a part of lewah (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 18, 121 (a, 35).]

PASSIFLORA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)-si^2-flor'a^3. From *passio*, passion, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *passiflore, grenadille.* Ger., *Passionsblume.* Passion-flower; the typical genus of the *Passifloraceæ*, or *Passifloræ* (of Sprengel, a division of the *Cucurbitaceæ*), or *Passifloreæ*, or *Passifloraceæ*, or *Passifloreæ veræ* (of Reichenbach a section of the *Granadilleæ*), or *Passiflorinæ* (of Eichler, an order [cohort] of the *Calicifloræ*), or *Passiflorineæ* (of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*). [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. alata.** Fr., *passiflore ailée.* A species growing in Peru and Brazil. The root has the poisonous properties of *P. quadrangularis.* The leaves are used, with aloes, in marasmus. [B, 173, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. cærulea.** Fr., *passiflore* (ou *grenadille*) *bleue, culotte de Suisse, fleur de la passion, grenadille.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *blaue*) *Passionsblume.* Common blue passion-flower; a native of Brazil



PASSIFLORA CÆRULEA. [A, 327.]

and the West Indies. The fruit is used as a febrifuge, and the fleshy aril attached to the seed is eaten. [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. capsularis.** A species resembling *P. rubra*, found in the Caribbean Islands and Guiana, where it is used as an emmenagogue. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. coccinea.** Fr., *passiflore écarlate* (ou *à grappes*). Ger., *scharlachrothe Passionsblume.* A species indigenous to Guiana and Brazil, and cultivated in the Antilles. The pulp of the fruit is used to prepare a febrifuge drink and an agreeable medicinal syrup. [B, 173, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. contrayerva.** A Mexican species. The root is used in snake-bites, constipation, incipient dropsy, etc. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. dictamus.** Sp., *dictama real, itamo real* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the warm regions of Mexico. The decoction is used as a pectoral. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 775 (a, 50).]—**P. edulis.** Fr., *passiflore comestible.* Edible-fruited passion-flower; found in the West Indies, where the fruit is used in cooling drinks. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. filamentosa.** An edible-fruited species found in southern Brazil, resembling *P. cærulea.* The berries are made into refrigerant drinks. [B, 19, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. fœtida.** Fr., *passiflore fétide.* Ger., *stinkende Passionsblume.* West Indian love-in-a-mist (or wild water-lemon). The fruit contains an edible pulp. The rest of the plant has a fœtid smell, and is used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. An infusion of the flowers is employed as a pectoral. The leaves are used as poultices in inflammations of the skin. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. hibiscifolia.** A species by some regarded as a variety of *P. fœtida.* In Brazil it is considered anthysteric and emmenagogue. [B, 180. 267 (a, 35).]—**P. hircina.** A species used in Brazil like *P. fœtida.* [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. incarnata.** Fr., *passiflore incarnate.* Ger., *fleischfarbige Passionsblume.* Flesh-colored granadilla, May-apple; found from Virginia to Brazil. The berries, known as *May-pops*, are edible. The juice of the plant is used as a diuretic and febrifuge. [B, 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. laurifolia.** Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier, liane à pomme.* Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Passionsblume.* Jamaica honeysuckle (or water-lemon). The pulp of the fruit is used as a refrigerant. The leaves are employed in helminthiasis. [B, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. ligularis.** Fr., *passiflore à lanières.* A species found from Mexico to Bolivia. The fruit is used as a refrigerant. [B, 173, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. lutea.** Ger., *gelbe Passionsblume.* A species found from Ohio southward. A syrup made from the pulp of the berries is used as a refrigerant. [B, 34, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. lyræfolia.** Fr., *passiflore à feuilles en lyre.* Ger., *lyrablättrige Passionsblume.* A species indigenous to the Antilles and Brazil. The pulp of the fruit is refrigerant and aperitive. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. maliformis.** Fr., *passiflore à gros fruit.* Ger., *äpfeltragende Passionsblume.* Sweet calabash (plant), apple-shaped granadilla, the *culupa* of Colombia, the (small) water-lemon of the West Indies. The acidulous pulp of the fruit and the expressed juice of the leaves are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. murucuja.** Fr., *passiflore murucuja, liane à caleçon.* Syn.: *Murucuja ocellata.* Bull-hoof; a diuretic and anthelminthic species, used in the West Indies especially as an anthysteric and in Brazil for the same purposes as *P. lyræfolia.* [B. 42, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. normalis.** Fr., *passiflore normale.* The *contrayerva* of Central America. The root is used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. ocellata.** See *P. murucuja.*—**P. ornata.** Fr., *passiflore ornée.* A Colombia species used like *P. cærulea.* [B, 173, 180. 267 (a, 35).]—**P. pallida.** Ger., *blasse Passionsblume.* An edible-fruited species. The leaves are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, and are applied to hæmorrhoids in the West Indies, where the entire plant is employed as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. palmata.** An edible-fruited species formerly considered a variety of *P. filamentosa.* [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. pedata.** Fr., *passiflore à feuilles pédiformes.* A species from the edible fruit of which a syrup is prepared that is used as a febrifuge, and in hepatic and bilious disorders. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. quadrangularis.** Fr., *passiflore quadrangulaire.* Ger., *vierkantige* (oder *viereckige*) *Passionsblume.* Granadilla (vine), square-stalked passion-flower, barbadine; a shrub cultivated in South America and the West Indies for its refrigerant fruits. The root is narcotic, and in its fresh state a dangerous poison. In very small doses it is used as an emetic, and is doubtfully recommended as a tænicide. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. rubra.** Ger., *rothe Passionsblume.* A shrub of the Antilles and neighboring parts of South America. Its decoction, especially that of the flowers and fruits, is calmative, and in Jamaica a tincture prepared from it is known as *Dutchman's laudanum.* [B, 168, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. serrata.** Fr., *passiflore à feuilles dentées.* Ger., *gesägtblättrige Passionsblume.* An Antilles species. The fruit pulp is used as a refrigerant and mild diuretic. The leaves are employed as an antiscorbutic and in angina, and an infusion of the flowers in ophthalmia. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. serratifolia, P. serratistipula.** Guiana and Peruvian species. The fruits are employed in the preparation of refrigerant drinks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tiliæfolia.** Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de tilleul.* Lime-tree-leaved passion-flower. In Peru the fruits are used like those of *P. serratifolia.* [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. tinifolia.** Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier-tin.* A species found in Guiana, where the fruits are used as a refrigerant in bilious disorders, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSIFLORAL, adj. Pa^{2}s-i^2-flo'r'l. Lat., *passifloralis.* Resembling the genus *Passiflora.* The *Passiflorales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

PASSIFLORINE, n. Pa^{2}s-i^2-flor'en. An alkaloid extracted from the root of *Passiflora quadrangularis.* In its properties it resembles morphine. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *pati*, to suffer. See PASSION.—**P. cardiaca.** See CARDIALGIA and SYNCOPE.—**P. cholerica.** See CHOLERA *morbus.*—**P. cœliaca.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**P. felliflua.** Of Cælius Aurelianus, cholera morbus. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**P. hæmoptoica.** See HÆMOPTYSIS.—**P. hypochondriaca.** Fr., *passion hypocondriaque.* Hypochondriasis. [a, 34.]—**P. hysterica.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**P. iliaca.** See ILEUS.—**P. uterina.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**P. ventriculosa.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.

PASSION, n. Pa^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *passio* (from *pati*, to suffer). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Leidenschaft.* Lit., suffering. A general term used in medicine for various painful diseases or painful conditions resulting from disease. [a, 48.]—**Cœliac p.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**Hæmatocœliac p.** Dysentery with bloody discharges. [a, 34.]—**Hysteric p.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**Iliac p.** See ILEUS.

PASSIONAL, adj. Pa^{2}sh'u^3-n'l. Lat., *passionalis.* Pertaining to the *Passifloreæ* or to the *Passionales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nixus passionalis*), an alliance of the *Parietales.* [B, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. PASSIFLORAL.

PASSION-FLOWER, n. Pa^{2}sh'u^{3}n-flu^5''u^4-u^{5}r. See PASSIFLORA.

PASSIVE, adj. Pa^{2}s'i^{2}v. Lat., *passivus* (from *pati*, to suffer). Inactive: pertaining to or being in a condition of quietude, or of being acted on without offering effective resistance.

PASSULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'su^2(su^4)-la^3. From *pandere*, to spread out. A small raisin; a currant. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Passulæ corinthiacæ.** See *Corinthian* CURRANTS.—**Passulæ laxativæ.** See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**Passulæ majores** [Gr. Ph.]. Large raisins. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Passulæ minores** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]. Small or Corinthian raisins. [L, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSULATE, n. Pa^{2}s'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *passulatum* (from *passula*, a currant). Of old writers, an electuary made from currants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PASSUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). From *pandere*, to spread out. An old name for a wine made from raisins (*uvæ passæ*). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PASSUS (Lat.), adj. Pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *pandere*, to spread out. Sun-dried. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PASSY (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}s-e. A place near Paris, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PASTA (Lat.), n. f. Past(pa^{3}st)'a^3. Ger., *P.* See PASTE.—**P. amygdalina.** See *Butyrum* AMYGDALARUM and *Pulvis* AMYGDALÆ *compositus*.—**P. cacaotina.** Chocolate, or, according to the older formularies, cacao roasted, powdered, and reduced to a paste. [B, 119, 270.]—**P. Canquoini.** Ger., *Canquoin'sche P.* See *P.* ZINCI *chlorati*.—**P. caustica** [Russ. Ph.] (**viennensis**). Sp., *p. cáustica de Viena* [Mex. Ph.]. See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**P. compacta.** A dough-like medicinal mixture of a pilular consistence. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**P. dentifricia dura** [Austr. Ph.]. Roum., *p. de dinti* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 200 parts of powdered Venetian soap, 80 of calcium carbonate, and 2 of carmin with a solution of 5 parts of peppermint oil in 30 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, dividing into tablets, and drying. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. dentifricia mollis** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., a soft paste made by mixing 50 parts of powdered Venetian soap, 200 of calcium carbonate, and 2 of carmin with a solution of 5 parts of peppermint oil in 29 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 50 parts of syrup. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a paste consisting of 6 parts each of olibanum and sandarach, 3 each of dragon's-blood, oil of cloves, and alcohol, and 1 part of opium; used as an anodyne in dental caries. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. emulsiva.** See *Butyrum* AMYGDALARUM and *Pulvis* AMYGDALÆ *compositus*.—**P. escharotica di Canquoin.** See *P.* ZINCI *chlorati*.—**P. gommosa.** See *P. gummosa*.—**P. guarana pulverata.** Guarana coarsely powdered, dried, rubbed in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or powdered in a dry iron mortar, dried in an oven, and sifted through a fine silk sieve [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. gummosa** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Roum. Ph.] (**alba** [Swiss Ph.], seu **albuminata** [Austr. Ph.]). Fr., *pâte de gomme* (*dite de guimauve*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *p. de goma arábiga* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. althææ* [Belg. Ph.]. A paste consisting of 1,000 parts of gum arabic (powdered [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], Senegal gum [Fr. Cod.]), 1,000 (800 [Belg. Ph.]) of sugar (powdered [Roum. Ph.]), 1,000 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (3,000 [Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph.]) of water (1,000 of boiling water [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]), 576 [Austr. Ph.] (288 [Fr. Cod.], 192 [Belg. Ph.], 750 [Ger. Ph.], 480 [Swiss Ph.]) of white of egg, and 100 [Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (180 [Belg. Ph.], 120 [Swiss Ph.]) of orange-flower water (5 parts of elæosaccharum of orange-flowers [Ger. Ph.]); or of 23 parts each of gum arabic and sugar, 3 of orange-flower water, and 8 of white of egg [Sp. Ph.]. The paste is evaporated to the proper consistence and dried on the surface in the air [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. gummosa flava** [Swiss Ph.]. A paste made by dissolving 30 parts of gum arabic and 20 of white sugar in 70 of water, straining, decanting, evaporating till a drop of the substance will not spread on a cold plate, skimming, adding 2 parts of orange-flower water, pouring into molds smeared with cacao butter, and drying. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. londinensis.** See *London* PASTE.—**P. mollis.** A dough-like medicinal mixture of a soft consistence. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**P. pectoralis balsamica** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pâte balsamique de Regnauld.* A paste made by infusing 66 parts of flores pectorales in water, adding 405 of gum arabic, 329 of sugar, and, when these are dissolved, 3 of tincture of balsam of Tolu. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. phosphorata** [Belg. Ph.]. A paste made by pouring 445 parts of boiling water over 10 of phosphorus, adding gradually 445 of wheat flour and 100 of lard, and stirring. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. regia.** See *Butyrum* AMYGDALARUM.—**P. viennensis, Pulvis pro p. viennensi.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.

PASTÆTUM (Lat.), n. n. Past(pa^{3}st)-et'(a^3'e^{2}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ARTOCREAS.

PASTE, n. Past. Gr., πάστη (from πάσσειν, to sprinkle). Lat., *pasta*. Fr., *pâte*. Ger., *P.* It., Sp., *pasta*. 1. A soft, moist magma. 2. A medicinal preparation of the consistence of p. (1st def.) or of dough, used externally. 3. A harder (sometimes solid) preparation for internal use, the base of which is gum or sugar. [B, 270 (*a*, 38); L, 56 (*a*, 17).]—**Arsenical p.** Lat., *pasta arsenicalis*. Fr., *pâte arsénical*. A preparation consisting of 1,000 parts each of melted suet and wheat flour, 100 of finely powdered arsenious acid, 10 of lamp-black, and 1 part of oil of anise. [L, 88 (*a*, 50).]—**Landolfi's p.** See under BROMINE *chloride*.—**London p.** Lat., *pasta londinensis*. A mixture of equal parts of caustic soda and slaked lime. [B.]—**P'nstift** (Ger.), **P. pencil.** See STILUS *dilubilis*.—**Socin's antiseptic p.** A p. made up of 1 part of zinc chloride and 10 parts each of zinc oxide and distilled water; used as a dressing, it dries rapidly and forms a strong coating, especially with the addition of some cotton. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1890, p. 406 (*a*, 50).]—**Vienna p.** See POTASSA *cum calce*. [B.]—**Ward's p.** [Lond. Ph., 1824]. Fr., *électuaire anticachectique de Ward*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of black pepper and of root of *Inula helenium* with 2 parts of white sugar and 3 of fennel-seed, all well powdered, and incorporating, when about to be employed, 2 parts of honey. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

PASTEL (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}s-te^{2}l. Ger., *P.* See ISATIS and ISATIS *tinctoria*.

PASTENADE (Fr.), n. Pa^{3}st-na^{3}d. See PASTINACA *sativa* and DAUCUS *carota silvestris*.

PASTEURIZATION, n. Pa^{3}st-u^{5}r-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. From *Pasteur*, a French chemist. Ger., *Pasteurisiren, Pasteurisation*. The heating of wine, beer, etc., to 60 to 70° C. for the destruction of germs to prevent after-fermentation. [L, 57 (*a*, 50).]

PASTILLE, n. Pa^{2}st-el'. Gr., κολλίκιον. Lat., *pastillus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Täfelchen*. Syn.: *panis rotundus*. 1. A lozenge or tablet having for its basis granulated sugar brought to the proper consistence by heating with water. The term is sometimes erroneously used for tablet; in the Fr. Cod. it is now confined to lozenges worked up with sugar and water. [B; B, 81 (*a*, 38).] 2. A preparation of aromatic substances worked up with potassium nitrate (usually into a conical shape) for fumigation. [*a*, 38.]—**Emser P'n** (Ger.). Lozenges prepared from the salts of the mineral springs of Ems, Germany (or artificial mixtures of salts resembling them), with some sugar. [B, 270 (*a*, 14).]—**P's aromatiques** (Fr.). See MORSULI *aromatici*.—**P's désinfectantes de Chevalier** (Fr.). Eighteen-grain lozenges made from a mass consisting of 1 oz. each of charcoal and sugar, 3 oz. of chocolate, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's de Vichy** (Fr.), **P's digestives** (Fr.). Troches of sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—**P's fumantes** (Fr.), **P's fumigatoires** (Fr.), **P's odoriférantes** (Fr.). See CANDELÆ *fumales*.—**P's pectorales** (Fr.). 1. Lozenges of 9 grains each made from a mass consisting of 32 grains of black emetine, 4 oz. of sugar, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. 2. Lozenges (of 1⅜ grammes) made from 6 grammes of opium, 720 of sugar, and 360 each of Iceland-moss mucilage and tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's pour les fumeurs** (Fr.). See CACHOU *de Bologne*.—**P's solutives** (Fr.). A preparation consisting of 4·56 grammes each of jalap resin and sugar, and 328 of chocolate, made into 3·4-gramme lozenges; or of 60 grammes of jalap, 30 of scammony, and 450 of chocolate, divided into 144 lozenges. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's vermifuges** (Fr.). See ROTULÆ *contra vermes*.—**P. vermifuges purgatives** (Fr.). See TROCHISCI *hermetici*.—**P's vomitives** (Fr.). See *P's pectorales* (1st def.).

PASTILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa^{2}st(pa^{3}st)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., τρόχισκος. A pastille. [B.]—**P. amazonum.** A certain lozenge mentioned by Galen as used to control flatulence and vomiting. [A, 325.]—**Pastilli bilinenses, Pastilli de Vichy.** Ger., *Sodapastillen*. A preparation of pilular consistence made by mixing 3 parts of sodium carbonate and 45 of sugar with sufficient water and dividing into 30 pills. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**Pastilli strumales** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 2 parts of burnt sponge, 8 of sugar, and 1 part of starch, mixing, adding the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, and dividing into 1-gramme troches. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pastilli Vignier** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 1 part each of ipecac, opium, and saffron, adding 100 parts of powdered licorice, 200 of powdered sugar, and the necessary amount of water, and dividing into half-gramme troches. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PASTINACA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}st(pa^{3}st)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'ka^3. From *pastinare*, to dig the ground. Fr., *panais*. Ger., *Pastinak, Pastinake*. Parsnip; a genus of plants distinguished by many authors from *Peucedanum*, in which Bentham and Hooker include it. [B, 42, 64, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. aquatica.** The *Sium latifolium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. grandis.** A wild species found in India, having a carminative and stimulant fruit said to be diuretic. It yields a light-yellow essential oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 194 (*a*, 50).]—**P. sativa.** Fr., *panais cultivé, grand chervi cultivé, pastenade* (ou *racine*) *blanc*. Ger., *gemeine Pastinake, welsche Petersilie*. Common parsnip; a species cultivated for its fusiform, sweetish, and somewhat aromatic root, *radix pastinacæ* (seu *staphylini*), formerly used in intermittent fever, etc. The seeds, *semen pastinacæ*, were also used as a diuretic. Parsnips contain sugar and furnish a wine (parsnip wine) sometimes of very fine quality. In Ireland they are made into a kind of beer. Some botanists recognize two varieties or forms, differing in the shape of the roots—*P. sativa radice longo* (Fr., *panais à racine longue*) and *P. sativa radice rotundo* (Fr., *panais à racine ronde*). [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *P. silvestris*.—**P. sekakul.** The sekakul; indigenous to Syria and Egypt. The roots are stomachic and are considered aphrodisiac. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. silvestris.** 1. The wild parsnip; a variety of *P. sativa* with a slender, hard, acrid, poisonous root. 2. Of Mathæus, the wild carrot (*Daucus carota silvestris*). 3. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 34, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PASTURE-EVIL, n. Pa^{3}st'ur-ev'l''. See *Milk*-SICKNESS.

PATAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa^{2}t(pa^{3}t)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., παταγεῖον. Ger., *Flughaut*. The flight-membrane of birds—a fold of membranous integument stretching between the trunk and the brachium and from the upper to the lower shaft of the wing; in bats, the expansion of the integument between the fingers; in flying-squirrels and other animals, the lateral expansion of integument by which they support themselves in the air. The term has been applied to a similar formation occurring as a congenital malformation in the human subject, stretching from the thigh to the leg. [B, 28 (*a*, 27); J. Wolff, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888 (Beilage), p. 63; L, 121.]

PATAGONULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa^{2}t(pa^{3}t)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n'u^2(u^4)-la^3. A genus of the *Cordieæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. vulneraria.** The *ipébranco* of Brazil. The leaves are considered antiphlogistic. [B, 197 (*a*, 35).]

PATATE (Fr.), n. Pa^3-ta^{3}t. 1. The *Ipomœa batatas*. 2. The *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PATCH, n. Pa^{2}ch. A spot or blotch more or less distinct from the surrounding parts of a surface in appearance or character. [*a*, 48.]—**Moth p.** See CHLOASMA (1st def.).—**Mucous p.** Lat., *papula madidans* (seu *mucosa*), *aphthæ venereæ*. Fr., *plaque muqueuse* (ou *humide*, ou *syphilitique*), *papule muqueuse* (ou *suintante*), *syphilide papulo-érosive* (ou *papulo-muqueuse*, ou *papuleuse humide*), *tubercule muqueux* (ou *plat*). Ger., *nässende* (oder *feuchte*) *Papel* (oder *Schleimpapel*). Syn.: *moist papule, mucous tubercle*. A variety of syphilitic eruption having a moist, eroded surface, occurring most commonly on the mucous membrane of the mouth or external genitals, but also on the skin in situations where the surface is habitually subject to heat and moisture. It consists of a papule or tubercle over which the epithelium appears macerated, moist, of a whitish, grayish, or reddish color, and more or less eroded. [G.] Cf. CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**Peyer's p'es.** Ger., *Peyer'sche Plaques*. See *Peyer's* GLANDS.

PATCHOULI (Beng.), n. Pa^{2}ch-ul'e. Fr., *p.* The *Pogostemon p.* [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**Camphre de p.** (Fr.). See *P.* CAMPHOR.

—Oil of p. Ger., *P'öl.* A thick, brownish-yellow oil, tinged with green, obtained by distillation from the leaves of *Pogostemon p.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]

PATCHOULIN, n. Pa2ch-ul'i2n. See *Patchouli* CAMPHOR.

PÂTE (Fr.), n. Pa3t. See PASTE.—**P. acétolique.** See CATAPLASMA *acetatum.*—**P. amygdaline.** See *Pulvis* AMYGDALÆ *compositus.*—**P. arsénicale du Frère Côme (ou de Rousselot).** A preparation made by mixing 2 parts each of red mercury sulphide and powdered dragon's-blood and 1 part of arsenious acid with sufficient mucilage to form a soft paste; employed for cancerous sores. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**P. balsamique de Reynauld.** See PASTA *pectoralis balsamica.*—**P. caustique** [Fr. Cod.]. Of the veterinarians, a semi-solid paste consisting of calcined alum powdered and mixed with commercial sulphuric acid. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. caustique contre le crapaud** [Fr. Cod.]. Of the veterinarians, a soft paste consisting of solid antimony chloride rubbed up with commercial hydrochloric acid. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. caustique d'Else.** A preparation made by evaporating 240 parts of soapmakers' lye to 60 parts and adding 7 of extract of opium and 22 (or enough to absorb the liquid thoroughly) of quicklime. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. contre les engelures.** A paste made by pounding 250 grammes of peeled bitter almonds, triturating with the yolks of 50 hard-boiled eggs, 250 grammes of white honey, 11 each of calcined alum, olibanum, and benzoin, 31 of mustard powder, and 19 of camphor powdered with alcohol, and adding 4 of oil of bergamot. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. pectorale** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 200 parts of flores pectorales with 6,000 of hot water, straining when cool, dissolving in the colature 6,000 of Senegal gum, straining, adding 4,000 of white sugar, and, when this is dissolved, a solution of 3 parts of extract of opium in 200 of cherry-laurel water, and forming into a sheet of paste. It contains about 1/30 per cent. of extract of opium. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PÂTÉE (Fr.), n. Pa3-ta. Of the veterinarians, a medicated paste made from meal or bran moistened with whey or water. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

PATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2t(pa3t)-e2l'la3. Dim. of *patina*, a broad, shallow dish. Gr., ἐπιγουνίς. Fr., *rotule.* Ger., *Patelle, Napf, Kniescheibe.* Lit., a small dish or cup, or cup-like formation. A flat, somewhat spongy sesamoid bone, triangular with rounded angles, having its apex downward, situated in front of the knee joint. To the upper border is attached the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and to the lower the ligamentum patellæ. Its posterior surface articulates with the femur. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. brachialis.** See OLECRANON.—**P. docimastica.** See CUPEL.—**P. fixa.** See OLECRANON.

PATELLAR, adj. Pa2t-e2l'a3r. Lat., *patellarius.* Fr., *rotulien.* Pertaining to the patella. [C.]

PATELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2t(pa3t)-e2l-la(la3)'ri2-a3. From *patella*, a small, shallow dish. Fr., *patellaire.* 1. A genus of lichens. 2. A genus of discomycetous *Fungi.* The *Patellariaceæ* of Corda are a family of the *Hymenomycetes;* the *Patellariacei* of Fries, an order of the *Discomycetes;* the *Patellarei* of Fries, a tribe of the *Phacidiacei;* the *Patellarii* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Phacidiacei.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. geographica.** Fr., *patellaire géographique.* A European febrifuge species of *P.* (1st def.). [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PATELLARIC ACID, n. Pa2t-e2l-a2r'i2k. Fr., *acide patellarique.* An acid, $C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$, obtained from different species of *Patellaria.* [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 263 (α, 50).]

PATELLIFORM, PATELLOID, PATELLOIDEAN, adj's. Pa2t-e2l'i2-fo2rm, -e2l'oid, -e2l-oid'e2-a2n. Lat., *patelliformis, patellæformis, patelloideus* [*q. v.*]. Fr., *patelliforme, patelloïde.* Ger., *napfförmig, flachschüsselig.* Knee-pan shaped; circular and disc-like. [B, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PATELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2t(pa3t)-e2l'lu2(lu4)-la3. Dim. of *patella.* Fr., *patellule.* See APOTHECIUM *lecideinum.*

PATENT, adj. Pa2t'e2nt. Lat., *patens* (from *patere*, to stand open). Fr., *p.* Ger., *abstehend.* 1. Open, spreading, not constricted. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).] 2. Secured to the proprietor by the grant by Government of an exclusive right. Cf. *P.* MEDICINE. [α, 48.]

PATENTISSIMUS (Lat.), adj. Pa2t(pa3t)-e2nt-i2s'si2m-u3s-(u4s). Superl. of *patens*, patent. Very patent; of the peduncles in a flower-head, forming a right angle with the axis. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PATHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa2th(pa3th)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., πάθημα (from πάσχειν, to suffer). 1. A disease. 2. Passion as a source of disease, or as itself a mental disease. [D, 50; L, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

PATHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Pa2th(pa3th)-e2t(at)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., παθητικός (from πάσχειν, to suffer). Fr., *pathétique.* Ger., *P.* Pathetic, exciting emotion; as a n. m., see OBLIQUUS *oculi superior* and *Trochlear* NERVE.

PATHETISM, n. Pa2th'e2t-i2zm. From παθητός, one who has suffered. See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

PATHICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa2th(pa3th)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., παθικός (from πάσχειν, to suffer). A passive pæderast. [E.]

PATHISOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-i2s-o(o3)-the2r-a2p(a3p)-i(e)'a3. From πάθος, disease, ἴσος, equal to, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. See ISOPATHOTHERAPY.

PATHO-ANATOMICAL, adj. Pa2th''o-a2n-a2t-o2m'i2-k'l. From πάθος, disease, and ἀνατομή, a cutting up. Pertaining to pathological anatomy. [D.]

PATHOCHEMIE (Ger.), n. f. Pa3t-o-ch2am-e'. Pathological chemistry. [B.]

PATHOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-je2n(ge2n)'e2s-i2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From πάθος, disease, and γένεσις, a begetting. Fr., *pathogénie.* Ger., *Pathogenese, Pathogenie.* The development of disease. [D, 4.]

PATHOGENETIC, PATHOGENIC, adj's. Pa2th-o-je2n-e2t'i2k, -je2n'i2k. Lat., *pathogeneticus.* Fr., *pathogénétique.* Ger., *pathogenetisch, pathogenisch.* Causing disease.

PATHOGENY, n. Pa3th-o2j'e2n-i2. See PATHOGENESIS.

PATHOGNOMONIC, PATHOGNOSTIC, adj's. Pa2th-o2g-no-mo2n'i2k, -nost'i2k. Gr., παθογνωμονικός (from πάθος, disease, and γιγνώσκειν, to know). Lat., *pathognomonicus.* Fr., *pathognomonique.* Ger., *pathognomonisch, krankheitszeichnend.* Characteristic of a disease, and thus affording a basis for diagnosis. [D.]

PATHOGRAPHY, n. Pa2th-o2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *pathographia* (from πάθος, disease, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *pathographie.* Descriptive pathology. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PATHOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-loj(lo2g)'i2-a3. See PATHOLOGY.

PATHOLOGICAL, adj. Pa2th-o-lo2j'i2-k'l. Fr., *pathologique.* Ger., *pathologisch.* 1. Pertaining to pathology. 2. Diseased. [D.]

PATHOLOGICALLY, adj. Sp., *patológicamente.* In a pathological manner, from a pathological point of view.

PATHOLOGIST, n. Pa2th-o2l'o-ji2st. Fr., *pathologiste.* Ger., *Patholog.* One who is versed in pathology. [D.]

PATHOLOGY, n. Pa2th-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *pathologia* (from πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pathologie.* Ger., *Pathologie, Krankheitslehre, Krankheitskunde.* The science of disease; specifically, the science of the nature of diseases.—**Cellular p.** Of Virchow, p. based on the propositions that all vital processes issue from cellular forms and that every cell originates from some pre-existent cell. [D, 4.]—**Comparative p.** The study of p. by the observation of pathological conditions, spontaneous or artificial, in the lower animals or in vegetable organisms. [Bouley, in "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," May 26, 1882, p. 352.]—**Exotic p.** A method or system of p. which is foreign to the country or school in which it has obtained a lodgment, or in which it is referred to. [D.]—**Experimental p.** The study of diseases that are induced intentionally, especially in animals. [D.]—**External p.** See *Surgical p.*—**General p.** The general facts or principles of p. deduced from a comparison of particular diseases with each other. [A, 2.]—**Geographical p.** P. in its relations to climate and other geographical conditions. [α, 48.]—**Humoral p.** 1. Of Hippocrates, p. based on the supposition that disease depended on an abnormal condition of four humors in the body (see HUMOR [2d def.]). 2. Of Rokitansky and other modern writers, p. based on the theory that all changes produced by disease are the result of a blood dyscrasia. [D, 4.]—**Internal p.** See *Medical p.*—**Local p.** 1. P. in its relations to disease of individual parts or organs. [D, 4.] 2. See *Geographical p.*—**Medical p.** The p. of disorders the treatment of which does not call for manipulative interference. [D, 4.]—**Solidistic p.** A pathological system which succeeded the ancient humoral p. and attributed diseases to a widening or a narrowing of the pores in the solid parts of the body. Its modern analogue is the so-called neuropathology. [D, 4.]—**Special p.** The pathology of particular diseases.—**Surgical p.** The p. of surgical diseases. [D, 4.]

PATHONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-nom(no2m)'i2-a3. From πάθος, disease, and νόμος, law. The science of the laws governing disease. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

PATHOPATRIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-pa2t-(pa3t)-ri2d-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From πάθος, disease, *patria*, a native country, and ἄλγος, pain. See NOSTALGIA.

PATHOPATRIDOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-pa2t(pa3t)-ri2d-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'ni2-a3. Of Guislain, nostromania. [α, 34.]

PATHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From πάθος, disease, and φόβος, fear. Ger., *Pathophobie.* A morbid dread of disease. [α, 34.]

PATHOPŒIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2th(pa3th)-o(o3)-pe'(po2'e2)-i2-a3. Gr., παθοποιία (from πάθος, disease, and ποιεῖν, to make). Fr., *pathopée.* 1. A rousing of the passions. 2. Pathogenesis. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PATHOS (Lat.), n. n. Gr., πάθος. Suffering, disease. [α, 48.]

PATIENCE, n. Pa'she2ns. Fr., *p.* The genus *Rumex*, especially the *Rumex patientia.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Extrait de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of dock-root with 5 parts of cold water for 12 hours, pressing out, repeating the maceration with 3 parts of water, mixing the liquids, allowing the mixture to settle, decanting, and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extrait liquide de p. frisée** (Fr.). See *Extractum* RUMICIS *fluidum.*—**Infusion de p.** (Fr.). See *Infusum* LAPATHI.—**Poudre de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Dock-root broken up, dried at a temperature of about 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 38).]—**Racine de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See DOCK-*root.*—**Tisane de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A strained infusion of 1 part of dock-root in 50 parts of boiling water. [B, 95 (α. 38).]

PATIENT, n. Pa'she2nt. Lat., *patiens* (from *pati*, to suffer). Fr., *malade, patient.* Ger., *Kranker, Leidender, P.* An individual affected with disease or under medical treatment. [D.]

PATIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa(pa3)-shi2(ti2)-e2n'shi2(ti2)-a3. From *pati*, to suffer. See RUMEX *p.*—**Extractum patientiæ.** See *Extrait de* PATIENCE.—**Radix patientiæ.** See DOCK-*root.*

PATOS (Lat.), n. m. Pat(pa3t)'o2s. Gr., πάτος. Dust, dirt, especially that on the oil-besmeared skin of wrestlers; anciently used against mastitis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PATRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa2t(pa3t)-ri2n'i2-a3. A genus of the *Valerianeæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. scabiosæfolia.** A species the root of which constitutes Japanese valerian. [B, 18, 42 (α, 35).]

PATTE (Fr.), n. Pa³t. A paw or foot; of insects, a locomotor organ. [a, 39.]—**P. d'alouette.** The *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 173.]—**P. d'araignée.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 173.]—**P. de lapin.** The *Alchemilla vulgaris.* [B, 173.]—**P. de lièvre.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [B, 173.]—**P. de lion.** The *Alchemilla vulgaris.* [B, 173.]—**P. de loup.** The *Lycopus aquaticus, Lonicera caprifolium, Heracleum sphondylium, Ranunculus acris,* and *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 173.]—**P. de pigeon.** The *Potentilla reptans.* [B, 173.]—**P. de poule.** The *Panicum crus galli.* [B, 173.]—**P. d'oie.** 1. See PES *anserinus.* 2. See CHENOPODIUM.—**P. d'oie triangulaire.** See CHENOPODIUM *bonus Henricus.*—**P. d'ours.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.*—**Vraie p. d'oie.** The *Chenopodium murale.* [B, 173.]

PATULOUS, adj. Pa²t'u²l-u³s. Lat., *patulus* (from *patere,* to stand open). Fr., *étalé.* Spreading half open, somewhat patent. The *Patulæ* of Batsch are an order of *Monopetalæ* consisting of the *Convolvulaceæ, Polemoniaceæ,* and *Campanulatæ.* [B, 19, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

PATURSA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(pa³t)-u⁵r(u⁴r)'sa³. Said to be a contraction of *passio turpis saturnina.* Syphilis; so called from the astrological association of its origin with a conjunction of Saturn and Mars. [G, 88.]

PATZ (Ger.), n. Pa³ts. A scab. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—**P'kopf.** See PORRIGO.

PAU (Fr.), n. Po. A winter resort in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PAUILLAC (Fr.), n. Po-el-ya³k. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Gironde, France. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

PAUKE (Ger.), n. Pa³'u⁴k-e². See TYMPANUM and *Tympanic* BONE.

PAULINE (Fr.), n. Po-len. One of the springs at Vals. [A. L., "Union méd.," June 3, 1882, p. 908.]

PAULLINIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa⁴l(pa³-u⁴l)-li²n'i²-a³. From *Paullinus,* a German botanist. Fr., *p., paulinie.* Ger., *Paullinie.* 1. A genus of the *Paulliniaceæ,* which are a section of the *Sapindaceæ.* The *Paullinieæ* (Fr., *paulliniées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Sapindaceæ.* [B, 170 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see GUARANA.—**Extractum paulliniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de guarana* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum guaranæ.* A preparation made by extracting 1 part of guarana with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, and either repeating the operation for 12 hours with 2 parts of the alcohol, and evaporating to a solid extract [Belg. Ph.], or filtering, distilling over the water bath, and evaporating to a thick extract [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. africana.** Fr., *paulinie d'Afrique.* An African species. In Senegambia, the powdered bark, mixed with grana Paradisi, is used as a hæmostatic. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. australis.** A Uruguay species containing a bitter narcotic poison used to stupefy fish. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cupana.** A species growing on the Orinoco River. An intoxicating beverage is made from the seeds, which are also said to be used in making guarana. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. cururu.** Fr., *paulinie cururu, liane à scie.* Ger., *stumpffrüchtige Paullinie.* A poisonous species found in the Antilles, Guiana, and Colombia, considered by some the source of curare. In the West Indies the root and an oil in which the fruits have been boiled are used as a narcotic. The fruits are also used externally to allay pain, and the leaves in baths for various complaints. The seeds are used as a fish-poison. [B, 38; B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. grandiflora.** A Brazilian species. The leaves are used for diseases of the eyes. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. guarana.** See *P. sorbilis.*—**P. pinnata.** Fr., *p. ailé, paulinie à feuilles pennées.* Ger., *gefiederte Paullinie.* Brazilian fish-poison-tree; a very poisonous shrub found in South America and the West Indies. The root-bark contains, according to Stanislas, an alkaloid, *timbonine.* The Indians of Brazil use the juice of the leaves as a vulnerary and the seed as a fish-poison. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. sorbilis.** Fr., *paulinie de Pará.* The guarana-tree of South America, found in northern and western Brazil. The fruit-seeds furnish *guarana* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PAULLINITANNIC ACID, n. Pa⁴l-i²n-i²-ta²n'i²k. A variety of tannic acid obtained from *Paullinia sorbilis.* [B, 5 (a, 38).]

PAUME (Fr.), n. Pom. The palm of the hand. [a, 48.]

PAUME-DIEU (Fr.), n. Pom-de-u⁵. See RICINUS *communis.*

PAUNCH, n. Pa⁴n²ch. See RUMEN.

PAUPIÈRE (Fr.), n. Po-pe-e²r. See PALPEBRA.

PAUSIMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa⁴s(pa³-u⁴s)-i²-men(man)'i²-a³. See MENOPAUSE.

PAVETTA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²(pa³)-ve²t(we²t)'ta³. Fr., *pavette.* Ger., *Schelkorn.* A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Ixoreæ.* The *Pavetteæ* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Coffeaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. alba, P. indica.** Fr., *pavette des Indes.* The *cancra* of the Hindoos, the *pavuttay* of the Tamouls, the *paputta* of the Teloogoos; a shrub the root of which is used as a stomachic and diuretic and in visceral obstructions. The leaves, which have a vinous, acidulous taste, are used in skin diseases and to allay hæmorrhoidal pains. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. parviflora.** A tonic species found in Sierra Leone. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PAVIETIN, n. Pa²v'i²-e²t-i²n. See FRAXETIN.

PAVIIN, n. Pa²v'i²-i²n. See FRAXIN.

PAVILION, n. Pa²v-i²l'yu³n. Lat., *papilio.* Fr., *pavillon.* Ger., *Pavillon.* 1. The fimbriated extremity of the oviduct. 2. The upper, expanded part, or entrance of the pelvis. 3. Of the ear, the pinna [F.]

PAVILLON (Fr., Ger.), n. Pa³-vel-yo²n, -yo²n'. See PAVILION.—**P. der Muttertrompete** (Ger.). Fr., *p. de la trompe utérine.* The fimbriated extremity of the oviduct.—**P. pédonculaire** [Gratiolet] (Fr.). A depression that lodges the ansa peduncularis. [I, 35 (K).]

PAVIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²(pa³)-vi²(we)-me²nt'u³m(u⁴m). From *pavire,* to beat. A structure resembling a pavement in appearance or in position. [a, 48.]—**P. orbitæ.** The floor of the orbit. [a, 48.]—**P. tympani.** The floor of the tympanic cavity. [a, 48.]—**P. ventriculi.** The floor of a ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]

PAVO (Lat.), n. m. Pa(pa³)'vo(wo). Gen., *-or'nis.* A genus of gallinaceous birds; the peafowl. [a, 48.]—**Excrementum pavonis galli.** Fr., *excréments de paon.* Ger., *Pfauenkoth, Pfauenmist.* Peacock's dung, formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 180.]—**P. cristatus.** The common peacock (cf. AVIS *medica*). [a, 48.]—**Stercus pavonis.** See *Excrementum pavonis galli.*

PAVONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²(pa³)-von(won)'i²-a³. From *Pavón,* a Spanish traveler. Fr., *p.* 1. Of Ruíz and Pavón, the genus *Laurelia.* 2. A genus of the *Ureneæ.* The *Pavonieæ* (Fr., *pavoniées*) of Reichenbach are a section of the *Lavatereæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. coccinea.** Fr., *p. écarlate, mauve des Antilles.* Scarlet mallow of the Antilles. The flowers are used externally in eye diseases and internally as a demulcent. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. diuretica.** Fr., *p. diurétique.* A Brazilian species used as a diuretic and emollient. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. odorata.** Fr., *p. odorante.* An East Indian species used like *P. zeylanica.* [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. zeylanica.** Fr., *p. de Ceylan.* A species found in Ceylon and the Indian isles. The herb is emollient and the root is used in infusion as a drink in fevers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PAVOR (Lat.), n. m. Pa(pa³)'vo²r(wo²r). Gen., *-or'is.* From *pavere,* to tremble with fear. Anxiety, dread. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**P. nocturnus.** 1. Nightmare. 2. Night terror; a disorder occurring in children in which they awake at night crying and terrified. It seems to be the result of reflex irritation, though often no reason for its existence is found. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 47 (a, 34).]

PAVOT (Fr.), n. Pa³-vo. See PAPAVER.—**Essence de p.** See *Elixir* PAPAVERIS.—**Extrait de p. blanc (capsule)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* PAPAVERIS.—**Lotion de p.** An infusion of 30 grammes of dried poppy capsules in a litre of boiling water. [B, 93 (a, 39).]—**P. blanc.** See PAPAVER *somniferum album.*—**P. coq.** See PAPAVER *rhœas.*—**P. cornu.** See GLAUCIUM and GLAUCIUM *luteum.*—**P. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. The capsules or leaves of the white poppy. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de p. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**Teinture de fleurs de p.** See *Tinctura florum* PAPAVERIS.—**Têtes de p.** Poppy capsules. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Tisane de p.** See *Decoctum* PAPAVERIS.

PAXWAX, n. Pa²x'wa²x. The ligamentum nuchæ in the larger quadrupeds. [a, 48.]

PAYTINE, n. Pa³'et-en. Lat., *paytina.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O + H_2O$, contained in the white cinchona-bark of Payta and in a species of *Aspidosperma,* crystallizing in bitter prisms. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 568 (a, 50).]

PEA, n. Pe. A.-S., *pisa.* Gr., *πίσος, πίσον.* Lat., *pisum.* Fr., *pois.* Ger., *Erbse.* 1. The genus *Pisum,* especially *Pisum sativum* or its fruit. 2. A name for various other papilionaceous plants. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Issue p's.** Globular bodies, of about the size of p's, made of woody substances of spongy texture, introduced into issues, etc., to promote suppuration. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PEACH, n. Pech. Lat., *malum persicum.* Fr., *pêche, pêcher.* Ger., *Pfirsiche.* The fruit of *Amygdalus persica,* also the tree itself. [a, 35.]—**Conserve of p. flowers.** See *Conserve de fleurs de* PÊCHER.—**Negro p.** Fr., *pêche des nègres.* The African or Guinea p.; the compound fruit of *Sarcocephalus edulis;* also the plant itself. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. brandy.** A liquor distilled from the fruits of *Amygdalus persica.* [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PEANUT, n. Pe'nu³t. The *Arachis hypogœa* or its fruit. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. oil.** See *Oleum* ARACHIS.

PEAR, n. Pa²r. The fruit of *Pyrus communis;* also the tree itself. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**Prickly p.** The genus *Opuntia.* [B, 34 (a, 35).]

PEARL, n. A.-S., *p.* Pu⁵rl. Gr., *μάργαρον, μαργαρίτης.* Lat., *margarita.* Fr., *perle.* Ger., *Perle.* 1. A shelly concretion found in molluscs, especially in p. oysters and river mussels, generally made by accretion over some foreign particle. When of a fine round form and brilliant lustre, p's are ranked as jewels with the precious stones. [a, 38.] 2. See *Medicinal p.*—**Epithelial p's.** Globules formed in the epithelial tubes in epitheliomata by the union of groups of cells. [Billroth (a, 29).]—**Medicinal p.** Fr., *perle gélatineuse.* Ger., *französische Perle.* 1. A small capsule made of gelatin mixed with gum arabic, sugar, and honey, intended for the administration of a volatile liquid like ether. 2. A capsule made of very thin glass containing a liquid, such as amyl nitrite, which is intended for inhalation. The p. is broken in a handkerchief, and the escaping vapor inhaled. [B.]—**P'ash, P.-ash.** An impure potassium carbonate obtained by calcination from wood ashes. [B.]—**P.-disease.** Ger., *Perlsucht.* See *Bovine* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P.-plant.** See LITHOSPERMUM *officinale.*

PEARSON'S SPRINGS, n. Per'su³nz. A place in Lake County, California, where there are bathing establishments and five springs, one of which is chalybeate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

PEAT, n. Pet. Fr., *tourbe.* Ger., *Torf, Braunkohle.* It., *torba.* Sp., *turba.* A vegetable substance found as a kind of turf or bog in low-lying places and consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. Powdered p. has been used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, its efficacy being ascribed to its absorbent properties and its acid reaction. Cf. BRAUNKOHLENÖL.—**White p.** See KIESEL*guhr.*

PEAU (Fr.), n. Po. 1. See SKIN and CUTIS. 2. In botany, the epidermis of old plants. [B, 1 (a, 35).] See also SPERMODERM.—**P. divine.** See BAUDRUCHE.—**P. lisse, P. luisante.** See *Glossy* SKIN.

PEAUCIER (Fr.), n. Po-se-a. A cutaneous muscle, especially the platysma myoides. [L.]—**P's du cou.** See PLATYSMA *myoides.* —**P. du crâne.** See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**P. palmaire.** See PALMARIS *brevis.*—**P. sous-aréolaire.** A muscle situated beneath and adherent to the derma of the areola of the nipple. [A, 15.]—**P's sous-occipitaux** [Cruveilhier]. Transverse bundles of muscular fibres upon the tendons of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus and the trapezius. [L, 31.]

PEBRINE, n. Pe^{2}b'ren. Fr., *pébrine, maladie corpusculeuse.* Syn.: *muscardine.* An hereditary infectious and contagious disease of silkworms, consisting in the development of peculiar parasitic corpuscles (see CORPUSCLES *of Cornalia* and MICROCOCCUS *ovatus*) which invade the eggs, the blood, and all the tissues of the silkworm, giving rise externally to black spots. [B, 316 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 314 (α, 50).] Cf. GATTINE.

PECAN, PECAN-NUT, n's. Pe^{2}k-a^{2}n'. See CARYA *olivæformis.*

PECCANT, adj. Pe^{2}k'k'nt. Lat., *peccans* (from *peccare,* to sin). Fr., *p.* Morbid, unhealthy (said of humors). [D, 20.]

PECH (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}ch^2. Pitch.—**Bergp', Erdp', Judenp'.** See ASPHALT.—**Kinderp', Kindesp', Kindp', Kindsp'.** See MECONIUM.—**P'öl.** See *Oil of* TAR.

PÊCHE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}sh. The peach. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Esprit de noyaux de p.** A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of a mixture of 1 part of broken peach-stones with 4 parts of 20-per-cent. alcohol and 2 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PECHEDION (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}k(pach^3)-e^{3}d'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., πηχέδιον. The perinæum. [A, 325.]

PÊCHER (Fr.), n. Pe^2-sha. 1. The genus *Persica.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Amygdalus persica* (*Persica vulgaris*), also its flowers. [B, 95 (α, 38); B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Conserve de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of peach blossoms and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Eau (ou hydrolat) de feuilles de p.** A preparation made by distilling one third of a mixture of 1 part of peach leaves and 2 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Infusion de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of peach blossoms in 2 parts of boiling water, and expressing. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop (de fleurs) de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus florum* PERSICORUM.—**Suc de fleurs de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing peach blossoms in a mortar, adding one fifth of their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PECHYAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}k(pach^2)-i^2(u^6)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From πῆχυς, the forearm, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *pechyagre.* Ger., *Ellenbogengicht.* Gout in the elbow. [E.]

PECHYS (Lat.), n. m. Pek(pach^2)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *pech'eos, pech'eis.* Gr., πῆχυς. See ELBOW.

PECHYTYRBE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}k(pach^2)-i^2(u^6)-tu^{6}rb(tu^{6}rb)'e(a). Gen., *-tyrb'es.* Gr., πηχυτύρβη. Scurvy. [A, 325.]

PECTASE, n. Pe^{2}k'tas. Ger., *P.* A ferment supposed to exist in plants and to convert pectose into pectin. [B, 5.]

PECTATE, n. Pe^{2}k'tat. Fr., *pectate.* Ger., *Pektat.* A salt of pectic acid. [B.]

PECTEN (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}kt'e^{2}n. Gen., *pect'inis.* Fr., *peigne.* Ger., *Kamm.* 1. Lit., a comb; the pubic bone, so called from the fancied resemblance of the two pubic bones, when united, to a comb. [A, 43.] 2. A section of the genus *Scandix;* also the *Scandix p. Veneris.* 3. See MARSUPIUM (2d def.).—**P. commissuræ anterioris.** Fr., *peigne de la commissure antérieure.* Transverse fibrous bundles in the velum of the anterior cerebral commissure. [L, 7 (α, 50).]—**P. pubis.** A ridge on the horizontal ramus of the os pubis, extending from its spine and becoming continuous with the linea arcuata of the ilium. [A, 22.]

PECTIC ACID, n. Pe^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide pectique.* Ger., *Pektinsäure, Gallertsäure.* A colorless, gelatinous substance, $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$, derived from pectin by the successive addition of an alkali and an acid. [B, 5.]

PECTIN, n. Pe^{2}k'ti^{2}n. Fr., *pectine.* Ger., *Pektin.* Vegetable jelly, $C_{28}H_{42}O_{24}$ (or $C_{16}H_{24}O_{16}$). [B, 5, 14; B, 46 (α, 14).]

PECTINÆUS (Lat.), **PECTINALIS** (Lat.), adj's. Pe^{2}kt-i^{2}n-e'(a^{3}e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See PECTINEUS.

PECTINATE, adj. Pe^{2}kt'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *pectinatus* (from *pecten,* a comb). Fr., *pectiné.* Comb-like, having teeth or tooth-like projections like those of a comb. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35); L, 343.]

PECTINÉ (Fr.), adj. Pe^{2}k-te-na. Pectinate; as a n., a comb-like muscle.—**P's du cœur.** See MUSCULI *pectinati.*

PECTINEUS (Lat.), **PECTINIDUCTOR** (Lat.), n's m. Pe^{2}kt-i^{2}n-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}n-i^2-du^{2}k(du^{4}k)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is.* From *pecten,* a comb. Ger., *Schambeinmuskel.* A muscle arising from the ilio-pectineal line and from the bone anterior to it between the spine of the os pubis and the ilio-pectineal eminence, and inserted into the femur behind the lesser trochanter and into a part of the line connecting the linea aspera with the trochanter. It is an adductor of the lower limb and an accessory flexor of the thigh. [C.]

PECTINOSE, n. Pe^{2}k'ti^{2}n-os. Ger., *P.* See ARABINOSE.

PECTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}kt'i^{2}s. Gen., *pect'idis.* A genus of the *Helenioideæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. febrifuga.** A species used at Curaçao in intermittent fevers. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

PECTIZATION, n. Pe^{2}kt-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. From πηκτός, fixed. Fr., *p.* Reduction to a pectous condition. [B, 6.]

PECTOIC ACID, n. Pe^{2}k-to'i^{2}k. One of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the ripening of fruit. [B, 4.]

PECTORAL, adj. Pe^{2}kt'o^2-r'l. Lat., *pectoralis* (from *pectus,* the breast). Fr., *p.* Pertaining to the breast or to the chest; efficacious in diseases of the chest, especially of the air-passages; as a n., a p. remedy, muscle, or fin. [L, 207, 341 (α, 27, 39); α, 17.]—**P. grand** (Fr.). See PECTORALIS *major.*—**P. petit** (Fr.). See PECTORALIS *minor.*

PECTORALE (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}k-to^{2}r-a(a^3)'le(la). 1. A pectoral remedy. [α, 48.] 2. See CORSET.

PECTORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}kt-o^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *pectus,* the breast. Fr., *pectoral.* A pectoral muscle, especially the p. major. [L.]—**P. internus.** See *P. minor.*—**P. magnus.** See STERNO-TROCHINEUS.—**P. major.** Fr., *pectoral grand.* Ger., *grosser Brustmuskel.* A broad, flat, triangular muscle which lies upon the upper anterior portion of the thorax, in front of the axilla. It arises by two portions, the one from the anterior and lower surface of the inner half of the clavicle, the other from the anterior surfaces of the sternum and of a varying number of the costal cartilages from the second to the seventh, and from the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus. The fibres converge to form a broad tendon, which is inserted into the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, a small slip blending with the fascia of the arm. Part of the fibres from the clavicle are inserted by a small tendon into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. To the portion arising from the clavicle the term *cleidobrachialis* is sometimes applied. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. major accessorius.** An anomalous muscle situated beneath the p. major and separated from it by connective tissue and small blood-vessels and nerves. It arises from the cartilages of from 2 to 6 of the ribs and is blended with the tendon of the p. major. [L, 332.]—**P. minimus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the outer surface of the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**P. minor.** Fr., *pectoral petit, petit dentelé antérieur.* Ger., *kleiner Brustmuskel.* A flat, triangular muscle situated beneath the p. major and the deltoideus, which arises by three digitations from the anterior surfaces and upper margins of three ribs (usually the third, fourth, and fifth), and is inserted by a narrow tendon into the apex and upper border of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. parvus.** See STERNO-PRÆSCAPULARIS.—**P. profundus.** Ger., *grosser Brustarmbeinmuskel, Brustbeinschultermuskel.* The analogue of the p. parvus of man found in the lower mammals. [L, 13.]—**P. superficialis.** The analogue of the p. major of man found in the lower mammals. [L, 13.]—**P. quartus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the lower ribs and the fascia connected with the serratus anticus major, running along the lower margin of the p. major and inserted with that muscle or the axillary fascia. [L, 332; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 207.]—**P. transversus.** See *P. superficialis.*

PECTORILOQUISM, PECTORILOQUY, n's. Pe^{2}kt-o^{2}r-i^{2}l'o-kwi^{2}z'm, -kwi^2. From *pectus,* the breast, and *loqui,* to speak. Fr., *pectoriloquie.* Ger., *Bruststimme.* In auscultation of the voice, abnormal distinctness of the words articulated by the patient. [D, 1.]—**Aphonic p.** 1. Of Laennec, the pulmonary sound heard in auscultating a lung containing a cavity. 2. Of Bocelli, the sound heard in auscultation of a patient having a pleuritic effusion, when he speaks in a low voice. [L, 37 (α, 34).]—**Whispering p.** The hollow chest sound heard over a pulmonary cavity of limited extent when the patient speaks in a whisper. [D, 25.]

PECTOSE, n. Pe^{2}k'tos. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A body found in unripe fleshy fruits, converted into pectin, etc., by the action of acids or heat, or by the process of ripening. [B, 4, 5.]

PECTOSIC ACID, n. Pe^{2}k-tos'i^{2}k. See PECTOIC *acid.*

PECTOUS, adj. Pe^{2}k'tu^{3}s. Gr., πηκτός (from πηγνύναι, to make fast). Fr., *pecteux.* Ger., *pectös.* Gelatinous or capable of becoming gelatinous. [B.]

PECTUNCULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pe^{2}kt-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e). From *pecten,* a comb. Of Arnold, certain longitudinal striæ in the walls of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 61 (K).]

PECTUS (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *pect'oris.* See BREAST (1st def.) and THORAX.—**P. carinatum.** Ger., *Gänsebrust.* See *Pigeon*-BREAST.—**P. excavatum.** A sinking in of the sternum, giving the chest an excavated appearance, as in rhachitis. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PECTUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}kt-us^{3}k(us^{4}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *pectus.* See METATARSUS.

PEDAL, adj. Pe'd'l. From *pes,* the foot. 1. Pertaining to the foot. [B, 28 (α, 27).] 2. Pertaining to the pes or crusta of the crus cerebri and pons. [L.]

PEDALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}d-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pedalis,* belonging to the foot. Fr., *pédalie.* A genus of the *Pedalieæ* (Bentham and Hooker) or of the *Sesameæ* (Baillon). The *Pedaleæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ,* which are an order of dicotyledons allied to the *Bignoniaceæ.* The *Pedalieæ* (Fr., *pedaliées*) are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ.* The *Pedalinæ* of R. Brown are the *Sesameæ.* The *Pedalineæ* are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ* (Bentham and Hooker). [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. murex.** Fr., *pédalie à fruit épineux.* An herb growing in tropical Africa and the East Indies. The fresh leaves and branches are rich in mucilage. The leaves and seeds are used in decoction in inflammatory fevers, pectoral complaints, and diseases of the urinary organs, especially dysuria, calculus, and gonorrhœa. [B, 19, 42, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

PEDATE, PEDATIFID, adj's. Pe^{2}d'at, pe^{2}d-a^{2}t'i^2-fi^{2}d. Lat., *pedatus, pedatifidus* (from *pes,* the foot). Fr., *pédatifide, pédiaire.* Like birds' feet; palmately parted and with the lateral divisions more or less bilobate. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PEDATINERVIUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}d''at(a^{3}t)-i^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2-(wi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pedatus,* pedate, and *nervus,* a nerve. Ger., *fussnervig.* Having the nerves (of a leaf) arranged pedately. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PEDATIPARTITUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}d''at(a^{3}t)-i^2-pa^{3}rt-i(e)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *pedatus,* pedate, and *partire,* to divide. Ger., *fusstheilig.* Pedately parted. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

PEDERASTY, n. Pe^{2}d'e^{2}r-a^{2}st-i^2. See PÆDERASTY.

PEDETHMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d(pad)-e^{2}th(ath)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., πηδηθμός (from πηδᾶν, to leap). Of old writers, a pulse-beat. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PEDIÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d-i^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pes*, the foot. Fr., *pédieux*. A muscle of the foot. [L.]—**P. externus.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*.—**P. internus.** See FLEXOR *digitorum pedis brevis*.

PEDIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πεδίον, the sole, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pédialgie*. Ger., *nervöser Fusssohlenschmerz*. Pain in the sole of the foot. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

PEDIATRY, n. Ped'i^2-a^{2}t-ri^2. See PÆDIATRICS.

PEDICEL, n. Pe^{2}d'i^2-se^{2}l. Lat., *pedicellus* (dim. of *pediculus*, a little foot). Fr., *pédicelle*. Ger., *Blüthenstielchen*. 1. A secondary peduncle (*pedunculus proprius*); the support or stalk of a single flower of a flower-head. 2. The stipes of an agaric. 3. The seta (stalk) in the *Muscineæ*. 4. In zoology, a foot-like part, a sucker. [B, 1, 19, 123, 308 (α, 35).]—**Ambulacral p's.** See *Ambulacral* TUBES.

PEDICELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i^2-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *pedicellus*, a pedicel. A defensive appendage found on the surface of the body in many echinoderms, resembling a little beak or forceps supported on a stalk. [B, 28 (α, 27); "Am. Nat.," vii, p. 398, 406.]

PEDICELLATE, PEDICELLED, adj's. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}s'e^{2}l-at, pe^{2}d'i^2-se^{2}ld. Lat., *pedicellatus* (from *pedicellus*, a pedicel). Fr., *pédicellé*. Ger., *kurzgestielt*. Borne on pedicels. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PEDICLE, n. Pe^{2}d'i^2-k'l. Lat., *pediculus* (from *pes*, a foot). Fr., *pédicule*. Ger., *Stiel*. The narrow portion of a growth, from which it is developed.—**Allantoid p.** See under ALLANTOIS.

PEDICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *pediculus*, a louse. Fr., *pédiculaire*. Pertaining to lice, lousy; as a n. f. (Ger., *Läusekraut*), lousewort; a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs (also the *Delphinium staphisagria*). The *Pedicularеæ* (Fr., *pédicularées*) of D. Don are a family related to the *Scrophularinæ*. The *Pediculares* (Fr., *pédiculaires*) of Ruling are a division of the *Ringentes*. The *Pedicularinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Rhinantheæ*. The *Pedicularineæ* (Fr., *pédicularinées*) of Mathieu are a tribe of the *Rhinanthaceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. palustris.** Fr., *pédiculaire des marais, herbe aux poux*. Ger., *Sumpfläusekraut, Sumpfrodel*. Marsh lousewort, red-rattle grass, cow's-wort; an herb of central and northern Europe and Asia, once official in Europe. The herb, *herba p.* (seu *pedicularidis aquaticæ*, seu *fistulariæ*), was formerly used in menstrual disorders, as a diuretic, and as an abstergent. It has an unpleasant odor and a very acrid taste. Animals refuse to eat it, as it produces in them hæmaturia and enteritis. It is still used as a wash to rid horses and cattle of vermin. In Siberia it is used in syphilis. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. silvatica.** Fr., *pédiculaire des bois*. Ger., *Waldläusekraut, Waldrodel*. Common mousewort, red-rattle; a species with the same habitat and properties as *P. palustris*, formerly official. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

PEDICULATE, PEDICULATED, adj's. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *pediculatus* (from *pediculus*, a pedicel). See PEDICELLATE.

PEDICULATION, n. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. The formation of a pedicle.

PEDICULE, n. Pe^{2}d'i^2-ku^{2}l. Fr., *p.* See PEDICEL and PEDICLE.

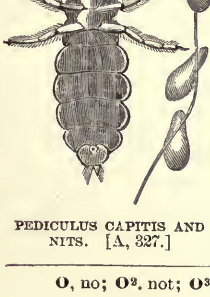
PÉDICULE (Fr.), n. Pa-de-ku^{6}l. See PEDICLE.—**P. de la luette.** See UVULA *of the cerebellum*.—**P. de la vésicule ombilicale.** See *Vitelline* DUCT.—**P. de l'entonnoir** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**P's lamineux.** See CRURA *cerebri*.

PEDICULODERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k''u^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-du^{3}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. For deriv., see PEDICULUS and DERMA. Of Southworth, the skin diseases produced by pediculi. [α, 34.]

PEDICULOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-fob-(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From *pediculus*, a louse, and φόβος, fear. A monomania characterized by dread of lice. [Morris, "Maryland Med. Jour.," vii, p. 173 (α, 34).]

PEDICULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *pediculus*, a louse. See PHTHEIRIASIS.

PEDICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *pou* (2d def.). Ger., *Laus* (2d def.). 1. See PEDICLE. 2. A genus of apterous insects (the lice) parasitic on man and other animals. Three varieties infest man: *P. capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *P. pubis*. Some writers limit the term to *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, while *P. pubis* is termed *Phtheirius* (*q. v.*). [G.]—**P. capitis, P. cervicalis.** Ger., *Kopflaus*. The head-louse; a form of p. inhabiting the hairy scalp. It varies in length from ⅘ to 1½ mm., and has an elongated, ovalish body with an acorn-shaped head, provided with two antennæ, prominent eyes, and a suctorial mouth. Attached to the thorax are six legs armed with claws and hairs. Its color is commonly grayish or ashy, but is said to vary according to the color of its host, in Eskimos appearing white, in negroes black, and in Chinese yellowish-brown. The ova ("nits") are pyriform or oval in shape, and are firmly attached to the hairs. The insect was formerly considered aperient and febrifuge, and was prescribed in jaundice, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35); G.]—**P. corporis.** See *P. vestimenti*.—**P. feralis, P. inguinalis, P. pubis.** See PHTHEIRIUS *pubis*.—**P. tabescentium.** A form erroneously supposed to be a special variety of *P.* occurring in tabetic patients. [G.]—**P. vestimenti.** Ger., *Kleiderlaus*. The clothes or body louse; a variety closely resembling *P. capitis* but considerably larger in size. Its habitat is the clothing, while it obtains its food, in the same manner as *P. capitis*, upon the skin. The eggs are deposited in seams or folds of the clothing. [G.]



PEDICULUS CAPITIS AND NITS. [A, 327.]

PÉDICURE (Fr.), n. Pa-de-ku^{6}r. 1. The business of caring for the feet. 2. See CHIROPODIST.

PEDICUS (Lat.), **PEDIEUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pe^{2}d'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), pe^{2}d-i^2-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PEDIÆUS.

PEDILANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}l(el)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From πέδιλον, a sandal, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *pédilanthe*. Ger., *Schuhhülle*. Slipper spurge; a genus of the *Euphorbieæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. padifolius.** Fr., *pédilanthe à feuilles de padus*. A species found in South America and the Antilles; used as an antisyphilitic. The root is used for ipecac, and the acid, caustic juice of the plant is applied to warts, etc. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pavonis.** Sp., *jumete* [Mex. Ph.], *candelilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the milky juice of which is violently drastic, while the root is emetic, and the leaves are reputed emmenagogue and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**P. tithymaloides.** Fr., *pédilanthe à feuilles de myrte*. Ger., *Pantoffelbaum*. Jew-bush, bastard ipecacuanha; a species found in the Antilles and South America, containing an acid, bitterish, milky juice which is purgative and emetic. In South America the branches and stems are used in syphilis, amenorrhœa, etc. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

PEDILIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i(e)'li^{2}s. Fr., *pédile*. A small prolongation of the pericarp in composites. [B, 1 (α, 35).] See COL *de l'ovaire*.

PÉDILUVE (Fr.), n. Pa-de-lu^{6}v. See *Foot*-BATH.—**P. alcalin.** See BAIN *de pieds alcalin*.—**P. chlorhydrique, P. irritant de Scott.** See BAIN *de pieds acide*.—**P. sinapisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *balneum sinapisatum*. A mustard foot-bath. The Fr. Cod. prescribes 150 grammes of mustard-flour for each bath, and directs that the temperature of the water should not exceed 40° C. [B.]

PEDILUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}d-i^2-lu^2(lu^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pes*, the foot, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *pédiluve*. See *Foot*-BATH.

PEDIMANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pe^{2}d-i^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3. From *pes*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand. Ger., *affenfüssige Beutelthiere*. An order of marsupial mammals having the extremities of the four limbs adapted to use either as hands or as feet.

PEDIOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d-i^2-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From πεδίον, a plain, and κόκκος, a kernel. A genus of *Schizomycetes* with spherical or ovoid, quaternary cocci loosely united into small families covered with a thin, scarcely visible layer of mucus which quickly dissolves. Division of the cocci takes place in two directions. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**P. cerevisiæ.** A species occurring in beer, malt, ale, etc. The cocci are spherical, hyaline, and disposed regularly into tetrads. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms colonies which are at first hyaline, but subsequently become yellowish or yellowish-brown. A temperature of 60° C. destroys it in eight minutes. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**P. Kochii.** A species found in secretions from wounds. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**P. Magioræ.** A non-pathogenic organism occurring in the skin of the human foot and in the nasal and thoracic regions. The cocci, which are from 0·8 to 0·9 mm. in diameter, form on gelatin regular, circular, minute, somewhat elevated colonies of an orange-color, which in old cultures become reddish. The pigment is soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the *Sarcina aurantiaca* of Flügge. [B, 316 (α, 35).]

PEDION (Lat.), n. n. Ped(pe^{2}d)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., πεδίον. Fr., *pédion*. Ger., *Fusssohle*. The sole of the foot. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14, 43).]

PEDIONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πεδίον, the metatarsus, and ἄλγος, pain. Pain in the sole of the foot. [α, 34.]—**P. epidemica.** See ACRODYNIA.

PEDIPALPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d-i^2-pa^{2}lp(pa^{3}lp)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pes*, the foot, and *palpus*, a palp. 1. In the *Arachnida*, one of the second pair of oral appendages of the head, consisting of a short basal joint and a palp. 2. In the pl., *Pedipalpi*, an order of the *Arachnida*, comprising the whip-scorpions, etc. [B, 28 (α, 27); L, 353 (α, 39).]

PEDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}d-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *pes*, the foot. Of W. Williams, laminitis. [α, 34.]

PÉDONCULE (Fr.), n. Pa-do^{2}n^2-ku^{6}l. See PEDUNCLE.

PEDORA, n. Of old writers, sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet. [A, 325.]

PEDUNCLE, n. Pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^2'k'l. Lat., *pedunculus* (dim. of *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pédoncule*. Ger., *Pedunkel*, *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Blüthenstiel* (4th def.). 1. A prolongation of nervous matter connecting one portion of the brain with another portion. [I, 29 (K).] 2. In brachiopods, the muscular process by which they are attached. [B, 28 (α, 27).] 3. In barnacles, the stem or fleshy stalk which supports the body, or capitulum, and connects it with the fixed support. [L, 11 (α, 39).] 4. In botany, the stalk of a flower or fruit, especially of a flower-head. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**Anterior (cerebellar) p's.** See *Superior cerebellar p's*.—**Anterior p's of the pineal gland.** See *Superior p's of the pineal gland*.—**Cerebral p's.** See CRURA *cerebri*.—**Common p.** Lat., *pedunculus communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Blüthenstiel*. The stalk of a flower-cluster as distinguished from the stemlets of the individual flowers. [B, 123, 291 (α, 35).]—**Flabelliform p.** A p. whose fibres expand in a fan-shaped manner. [α, 29.]—**General p.** See

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

Common p.—**Inferior cerebellar p's, Inferior p's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *crura cerebelli inferiora* (seu *ad medullam*). Fr., *pédoncules cérébelleux inférieurs.* Ger., *Markknopfschenkel, Kleinhirnstiele.* Bundles of white nerve-fibres arising in the white matter of the hemispheres, passing first outward and then downward, forming portions of the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricles, and finally reaching the medulla oblongata, where they become continuous with the corresponding restiform bodies. [I, 14 (K).]—**Inferior p's of the pineal gland.** Two slender bands of medullary fibres which pass vertically downward from the base of the pineal gland along the back part of the inner surface of the optic thalami. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Middle cerebellar p's, Middle p's of the cerebellum.** Lat., *crura ad medullam oblongatam, crura cerebelli ad pontem* (seu *lateralia*). Fr., *pédoncules cérébelleux moyens.* Ger., *Brückenarme, Brückenschenkel, Vereinigungsschenkel.* Bundles of white nerve-fibres that issue from the sides of the cerebellar hemispheres, extend forward and outward, and enter the ventral portion of the pons Varolii. [I (K).]—**Olivary p.** Lat., *pedunculus olivæ.* Ger., *Olivenkernstrang, Olivenkernstiel.* A bundle of fibres which arises in the nucleus olivæ and passes partly to the lemniscus and partly to the tegmentum. [Meyer (*a*, 29).]—**Partial p.** Lat., *pedunculus partialis* (seu *proprius*). A secondary p., the stalk of an individual flower of a cluster. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**P's of the cerebellum.** The superior, middle, and inferior p's of the cerebellum. [I, 15 (K).]—**P's of the cerebrum.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**P's of the corpus callosum.** 1. See under CORPUS *callosum* and cf. PEDUNCULUS *corporis callosi.*—**P. of the corpus mamillare.** Lat., *pedunculus corporis mamillaris.* A pedicle extending from the most lateral nucleus of the corpus mamillare far back into the medulla oblongata. [Edinger (*a*, 29).]—**P. of the flocculus.** Lat., *pedunculus flocculi.* Ger., *Markstiel.* The slender lateral prolongation of the flocculus. [I, 17 (K).]—**P's of the medulla oblongata.** See *Inferior cerebellar p's.*—**P. of the olivary body.** See *Olivary p.*—**P's of the optic thalamus.** Bands which connect the optic thalamus with other portions of the cerebrum. [*a*, 29.]—**P's of the pineal gland.** Ger., *Zirbeldrüsenstiel, Zirbelstiel.* Slender white bands which connect the pineal gland with the cerebrum. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**P's of the sæptum lucidum.** Ger., *Stiele der Scheidewand.* Certain bundles of fibres which project downward from the anterior extremity of the sæptum lucidum (being the prolongations of its laminæ) in front of the anterior commissure, to enter the white substance of the frontal lobe, near the base of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 3, 17 (K).]—**P's of the spinal marrow, Posterior (cerebellar) p's.** See *Inferior cerebellar p's.*—**Secondary p.** See *Partial p.*—**Superior cerebellar p's, Superior p's (of the cerebellum).** Lat., *crura cerebelli superiora* (seu *anteriora*, seu *ascendentia*, seu *encephali*, seu *ad cerebrum*, seu *ad corpora quadrigemina*, seu *ad eminentias quadrigeminas*). Ger., *obere Kleinhirnschenkel.* Bands of white fibres which arise from the medullary portions of the cerebellar hemispheres in their mesial aspects, and extend forward and upward to dip beneath the corpora quadrigemina. They at first form part of the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle, then a part of its roof. [I, 15 (K).]—**Superior p's of the pineal gland.** The two p's of the pineal gland which pass forward upon the upper and inner margin of the optic thalami to the anterior crura of the fornix, with which they become blended. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Transverse p's.** See *Middle p's of the cerebellum.*

PEDUNCULANEUS (Lat.). adj. Pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-an(a^{3}n)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *pédonculéen.* Ger., *blüthenstielvertretend.* Taking the place of a peduncle (said of certain tendrils, spines, etc., regarded as degenerated peduncles). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PEDUNCULAR, adj. Pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^2′ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *peduncularis.* Ger., *blüthenstielständig.* Pertaining to a peduncle; situated or borne on a peduncle. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PEDUNCULATE, PEDUNCULATED, adj's. Pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k′-u^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *pedunculatus.* Fr., *pédonculé.* Ger., *gestielt.* Furnished with a peduncle or a stalk; not sessile. [B, 1, 100, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PEDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PEDUNCLE.—**P. anterior callosi.** The anterior extremity of the corpus callosum. [I, 40 (K).]—**Pedunculi cerebelli.** 1. See PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.* 2. See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu **ad corpora quadrigemina**). See *Superior* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.*—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad pontem.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli anteriores.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES and *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli in anteriora producti.** Of Santorini, the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 3 (K).]—**Pedunculi cerebelli inferiores.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli medii.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli posteriores** (seu **postici**). See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli primi.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli secundi.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebelli tertii.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi cerebri.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**Pedunculi chordæ spinalis.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi conarii.** See PEDUNCLE *of the pineal gland.*—**P. corporis bigemini inferioris.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. corporis callosi.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the anterior perforated space. [I, 6 (K).]—**Pedunculi corporis mamillaris.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**P. flocci.** Ger., *Flockenstiel.* The pedicle, or a constricted portion, of a cerebellar lamina. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. ganglii habenulæ.** See FASCICULUS *retroflexus.*—**P. glandulæ pinealis.** See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland.*—**Pedunculi hypophyseos.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**P. mallei.** See MANUBRIUM *of the malleus.*—**Pedunculi medii.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Pedunculi medullæ spinalis.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. olivæ.** See *Olivary* PEDUNCLE.—**P. proprius.** See *Partial* PEDUNCLE.—**P. pulmonum.** The root of the lung.—**Pedunculi sæpti lucidi** (seu **pellucidi**). See PEDUNCLES *of the sæptum lucidum.*—**P. substantiæ nigræ.** Of Meynert, the stratum intermedium. [I, 17 (K).]—**Pedunculi superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. trigoni cerebralis anterior.** The anterior pillar of the fornix. [I, 3 (K).]

PEGANELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}g(pag)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πήγανον, rue, and ἔλαιον, olive-oil. Oil of rue.

PEGANERUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}g(pag)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-er(ar)′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., πηγανηρόν (from πήγανον, rue). An old plaster containing rue. [A, 322, 325.]

PEGANUM (Lat.), n. Pe^{2}g(pag)′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πήγανον. Fr., *péganum.* Ger., *Harmelraute.* 1. Of the ancients, the *Ruta graveolens* (see also *P. harmala*). 2. A genus of the *Ruteæ.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. harmala.** Ger., *Harmel, wilde Raute.* The πήγανον ἄγριον of Dioscorides, Syrian rue; a strong-smelling herb of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The entire plant has a bitter, somewhat pungent taste, was formerly employed as a stimulant, and is still used by the Arabs and Persians in fomentations and poultices to reduce swelling of the feet. The grayish-brown, irregularly angular, slightly narcotic seeds, which are used in Turkey as a spice, constitute chiefly the drug *hurmal.* [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] Cf. HARMALINE and HARMALOL.

PEGE (Lat.), n. f. Pej(pag)′e(**a**). Gen., *peg′es.* Gr., πηγή (lit., a fountain). See *Internal* CANTHUS.

PEGERNUS (Lat.), n. m. Pej(pag)-u^{5}rn(e^{2}rn)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of the alchemists, mercury. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

PEGLI (It.), n. Pal′ye. A climatic sanitary station of the Riviera, near Genoa, Italy. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

PEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}g(pag)′ma^3. Gen., *peg′matos* (*-alis*). Gr., πῆγμα (from πηγνύναι, to fix). See CONCREMENT.

PEGMIN, n. Pe^{2}g′mi^{2}n. See BUFFY COAT.

PEGOLOGY, n. Pe^{2}g-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *pegologia* (from πηγή, a fountain, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pégologie.* Ger., *Heilquellenlehre.* The science of medicinal mineral springs. The term has been proposed as a substitute for balneology. [B, 270.]

PEIDEN (Ger.), n. Pid′e^{2}n. A place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 14).]

PEINOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pin(pe^2-i^{2}n)-o(o^3)-the^{2}r-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-i(e)′a^3. From πεῖνα, hunger, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. See LIMOTHERAPIA.

PEIRA (Lat.), n. f. Pi′(pe^2′i^2)-ra^3. Gr., πεῖρα (from πειρᾶν, to attempt). Of old authors, experiment, empiricism. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PEITSCHE (Ger.), n. Pit′she^2. A flagellum. [L, 80.]

PEITSCHENWURM (Ger.), n. Pit′she^{2}n-wurm. See FILARIA *medinensis* and TRICOCEPHALUS *dispar.*—**Menschlicher P.** The *Trichocephalus hominis.* [L, 80 (*a*, 43).]

PEITSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Pitsh′un^2. See FLAGELLATION.

PEKTINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}k-ten′zoir-e^2. Pectic acid. [B.]

PEKTOSINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}k-tos-en′zoir-e^2. Pectoic acid. [B.]

PELADA, n. Pe^{2}l′a^3-da^3. Fr., *pelade.* 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Alopecia syphilitica. [G, 15.]

PELADE (Fr.), n. P′la^{3}d. 1. Pelada; calvities, alopecia. 2. Alopecia areata. [G, 26.]—**P. achromateuse.** Of Bazin, a variety of alopecia areata in which the hairs before falling out become lustreless, discolored, and sometimes reddish, while the bald patches which finally remain are of a milk-white color. [G.]—**P. décalvante.** Alopecia areata which develops rapidly, in which the hairs undergo no change in their appearance before they fall out, and in which the resulting bald spots appear of the same color as the surrounding integument. [G.]

PELAGIAN, PELAGIC, adj's. Pe^{2}l-a^{2}j′i^2-a^{2}n, -i^{2}k. Lat., *pelagianus, pelagius* (from *pelagus*, the sea). Living in the open sea, away from the coast. [B, 28; L, 206 (*a*, 27).]

PÉLAGIE (Fr.), n. Pa-la^3-zhe. See PELLAGRA.

PELAGO (It.), n. Pa′la^3-go. A place in the province of Florence, Italy, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PELARGONIC, adj. Pe^{2}l-a^{3}rg-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Relating to or derived from the genus *Pelargonium.* [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide pélargonique* (ou *nonoïque*). Ger., *Pelargonsäure.* Syn.: *nonylic acid.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, melting at 125° C. to an oily liquid and boiling at 253·5° C.; found in essential oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and obtained also by oxidation of the essential oil of *Ruta graveolens* and in other ways; used to flavor wines. An isomeric form of the acid is known as *isononylic* or *methylhexylacetic* acid, and occurs as a liquid boiling at about 246° C. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride pélargonique.* Ger., *Pelargonsäureanhydrid.* A brown oily body, $(C_9H_{17}O_2).O$, solidifying below 5° C. [B, 4; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PELARGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}l-a^{3}rg-on(o^{2}n)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πελαργός, a stork. Fr., *pélargon, p., pélargonier.* Ger., *Kranichschnabel.* Stork's-bill; a genus of the *Pelargonieæ* (a tribe of the *Geraniaceæ*); so called because the beaked fruit resembles a stork's bill. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. anceps.** A species used in India as an emmenagogue and parturient. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. antidysentericum.** A species growing in southern Africa, where the tubers are used in dysentery. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. cucullatum.** Fr., *pélargon* (ou *p.*) *capuchon.* A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The aromatic leaves are used as an emollient and stimulant in colic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. glossularioides.** A species indigenous to southern Africa, growing half wild about

Potacamund, India. When moist it exhales a strong balmy odor agreeable to most people, but in some producing marked dyspnœa with precordial anxiety. [G. Bidie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1885, p. 1016 (α, 50).]—**P. graveolens.** Rose-scented geranium; a purple-flowered species with very fragrant leaves. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).] Cf. *P. roseum.*—**P. inquinans.** Scarlet geranium; an ornamental species having viscid leaves, and branches that exude a reddish, clammy moisture. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**P. odoratissimum.** Nutmeg-scented geranium; a white-flowered, trailing herb indigenous to southern Africa, but cultivated in Turkey and France. The leaves yield a fragrant volatile oil of a pale brownish-yellow, known as geranium oil, or oil of rose geranium, used in adulterating oil of rose. Dissolved in alcohol, it forms *extract of rose-leaf geranium.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. peltatum.** Fr., *géranium-lierre.* The ivy-leaved geranium. The buds and leaves are eaten at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 34, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. radula.** A species having a mint-like fragrance. The Kaffirs say that this and other species keep off snakes. [B, 34, 180, 314 (α, 35).] Cf. *P. roseum.*—**P. roseum.** Ger., *Rosenkraut.* Rose geranium; a fleshy-stemmed species sometimes considered a hybrid between *P. graveolens* and *P. radula*, but found wild at the Cape of Good Hope. It is cultivated in France under the name of *rose de Limours.* Its essential oil, geranium oil, is probably identical with that of *P. odoratissimum.* It contains pelargonic acid. [B, 5, 19, 180, 185 (α, 35).]

PELARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pel(pal)-a(a3)'ri2-u3m(u4m). Gr., πηλάριον (from πηλός, clay). Of old writers, a certain collyrium of a clayey consistence. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PELICAN, n. Pe2l'i2-k'n. Gr., πελεκάν, a pelican. Lat., *pelecanus.* Fr., *pélican.* Ger., *Pelikan.* 1. A natatorial bird of the order *Steganopodes*, having a remarkable pouch under its long bill. [α, 48.] 2. A glass vessel or alembic with peculiarly shaped beaks. 3. An instrument formerly used for drawing teeth. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48); L, 41, 56 (α, 14).]

PELICOMETER, n. Pe2l-i2k-o2m'e2t-u5r. From πέλιξ, a bowl, and μέτρον, a measure. See PELVIMETER.

PELIDNEPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l-i2d-ne2f-i2d(ed)-ros'-i2s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From πελιδνός, livid, and ἐφίδρωσις, ephidrosis. See MELINEPHIDROSIS.

PELIDNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2l-i2d-nom'a3. Gen., *-nom'atos (-atis).* Gr., πελίδνωμα (from πελιδνοῦσθαι, to become livid). Syn.: *pelioma, peliosis.* A livid spot due to extravasated blood, usually from contusion. Cf. ECCHYMOSIS.

PELIDNUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe2l-i2d'nu3s(nu4s). Gr., πελιδνός. Ger., *bleifarbige Haut.* A leaden-colored appearance of the skin, especially when due to splenic disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2l-i2-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* Gr., πελίωμα (from πελιοῦσθαι, to become livid). See PELIDNOMA.—**P. typhosum.** The state of having bluish-red spots on the body and extremities. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PELIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l-i2-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., πελίωσις (from πελιοῦσθαι, to become livid). Fr., *péliose.* See PELIDNOMA and PURPURA.

PELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l'la3. Gr., πέλλα. See SKIN.

PELLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l-la(la3)'si2(ki2)-a3. See ALLOTRIOPHAGY.

PELLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l'la2g(la3g)-ra3. From *pellis*, the skin, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *pellagre, pélagie, érythème endémique, mal ansérine* (ou *de misère*), *scorbut des Alpes, salsedine.* Ger., *lombardischer Aussatz, mailänder Rose.* Syn.: *dermatagra, elephantiasis italica, erysipelas periodicum nervosum chronicum, erythema endemicum, georgopathia, lepra italica* (seu *lombardica*, seu *mediolanensis*), *paralysis scorbutica, pellis ægra, rhaphania maisitica, scorbutus albinus.* Italian leprosy, scurvy of the Alps; a chronic endemic disease affecting the lower classes of people in the northern part of Italy and adjacent regions, characterized by a slowly increasing cachexia attended with disturbances of the cutaneous, digestive, and nervous systems. The skin is affected with an erythematous eruption, especially of the exposed parts of the body, and sometimes with desquamation, erosion, or crusting. The digestive derangement may consist of anorexia, dyspepsia, vomiting, or diarrhœa. The nervous symptoms, which are usually grave, may assume the form of melancholia, mania, convulsions, or idiocy. The disease, although its cause is as yet undetermined, has by many been ascribed either to an exclusive diet of maize or to deleterious substances with which the maize may accidentally be combined. By others it has been attributed to a miserable mode of life, with insufficient nourishment. Some deny that it is an independent form of disease. [Wintermitz, "Vrtljrsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1876, p. 151 (G); G, 73.]—**Nervo-muscular p.** Of Pouesié, p. paralytica. [α, 34.]—**P. florida.** P. in which the eruption is florid. [J. Arnould, L, 87, 207, vol. xxii, p. 341 (α, 34).]—**P. intermittens.** P. in which the disease disappears for the season, to reappear the next year at the same time. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. occulta.** P. without eruption; observed in persons who have not been exposed to the sun.—**P. paralytica.** Of J. Arnould, the second degree of p., in which there is extreme debility, especially of the lower extremities. [α, 34.]

PELLAGRAZÉINE (Fr.), n. Pe2l-la3-gra3-za-en. An alkaloid extracted from a tincture of damaged maize. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of strychnine, and it has been supposed to be the cause of pellagra. [Lombroso, "Rev. sci.," No. 4, 1882; "Lyon méd.," Feb. 19, 1882; "Lancet," Apr. 29, 1882.]

PELLENS (Lat.), adj. Pe2l'le2ns. From *pellere*, to drive. Forcing, stimulant. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PELLET, n. Pe2l'e2t. From *pila*, a ball. Fr., *boulette.* Ger., *Kügelchen.* A little ball or pill. [α, 38.]

PELLETIERINE, n. Pe2l-e2t'i2-e2r-en. Fr., *pellétiérine.* Ger., *Pelletierin.* An alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO$, found, along with isop', methylp', and pseudop', in the root-bark of *Punica granatum*; a liquid soluble in water, alcohol, ether or chloroform, boiling at 195° C., and dextrorotary at a temperature less than 100° C. Isop' is distinguished from p. only by being optically inactive. [B, 5, 270 (α, 38).]—**P. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de pellétiérine* [Fr. Cod.]. A crystalline residue obtained by leaving exposed to concentrated sulphuric acid under a bell glass the aqueous solution of the sulphates of p. and isop' obtained in the preparation of p. from pomegranate-root. It consists of the sulphates of both alkaloids. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. tannate.** Lat., *tannas pelletierinus.* Fr., *tannate de pellétiérine* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing with an aqueous solution of p. sulphate a solution of 328 parts of tannin to 100 of sulphate, neutralizing with ammonia, washing the precipitate with water until there is no reaction with barium nitrate, and drying the residue at a gentle heat; a powerful tænifuge. [B, 95 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 282 (α, 50).]

PELLICLE, n. Pe2l'i2-k'l. See PELLICULA.

PELLICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l-li2k'u2l(u4l)-a3. Dim. of *pellis*, a skin. Fr., *pellicule.* Ger., *Häutchen, Deckhaut* (4th def.). 1. A very thin membrane or scum. 2. See CUTICLE. 3. A valve of the heart. [L, 349.] 4. The outer covering of a seed. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**Angina p.** See AMNION (1st def.).—**P. summa, P. superior.** The epidermis. [G.]—**P. subtilis.** See PIA.

PELLIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l'li2s. Skin, hide. [G.]—**P. ægra.** See PELLAGRA.—**P. summa.** The epidermis. [G.]

PELLITORY, n. Pe2l'i2t-o-ri2. 1. The genus *Parietaria.* 2. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium.* [B, 5, 19, 275, 293 (α, 35).]—**American p.** The *Parietaria pennsylvanica.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Bastard p.** See ACHILLEA *ptarmica.*—**False p. of Spain.** See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium.*—**P. of Spain.** See ANACYCLUS *pyrethrum.*—**Tincture of p.** See *Tinctura* PYRETHRI.—**Wall p.** The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]

PELLOUS, adj. Pe2l'u3s. Gr., πελλός. Lat., *pellus.* Fr., *pellé.* Dark-colored (said of the skin). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PELMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2l'ma3. Gen., *pel'matos (-atis).* Gr., πέλμα. Fr., *pelme.* The plantar surface of the toes; also the entire sole of the foot. [L, 41, 343 (α, 43).]

PÉLOHÉMIE (Fr.), n. Pa-lo-a-me. From πηλός, mud, and αἷμα, blood. Abnormal thickness of the blood. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

PELOPIC ACID, n. Pe2l-o2p'i2k. Ger., *Pelopsäure.* See NIOBIC ACID.

PELOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2l-op(o2p)'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *pélopium.* Of Rose, a supposed new metallic element, afterward found to be niobium. [B, 3.]

PELOR (Lat.), n. n. Pel(pe2l)'o2r(or). Gen., *-or'os (-or'is).* Gr., πέλωρ. A fœtal monstrosity having some parts excessively large. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PELORIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2l-or'i2-a3. Fr., *pélorie.* From πέλωρ, a monster. The restoration of regularity in an irregular flower. Linnæus first applied the term to a departure in *Linaria vulgaris* in which the flower (irregular because of the spur at the base of the corolla) reverted to the regular form by the development of four additional sacs or spurs. [B, 1, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

PELORIZATION, n. Pe2l-o2r-i2-za'shu3n. From πέλωρ, a monster. Ger., *Pelorienbildung.* The development in an irregular flower of additional similar appendages so as to restore symmetrical regularity. [α, 35.] Cf. PELORIA.

PELOSINE, n. Pe2l'os-en. Fr., *pélosine.* Cisampeline; identical with beberine and with buxine. [A, 1; B, 93 (α, 14).]

PELOTE (Fr.), n. P'-lot. A cushion, or pad.—**P's tactiles.** Ger., *Tastballen.* Dermic elevations on the palmar and plantar surfaces of mammals. The lines which contain tactile papillæ on the palm of the human hand are of the same nature. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," July, 1889, p. 16 (α, 18).]

PELOTON (Fr.), n. Pe2-lo-to2n. See GLOMERULE.—**P. fille.** See DISPIREME.—**P. folliculaire.** See GLOMERULE *of the sweat-glands.*

PELOTONNEMENT (Fr.), n. P'-lo-to2n-ma3n2. The folding of the lower limbs of the fœtus upon the trunk and their compression against it, constituting the first step in the process of expulsion in breech presentations.

PELTA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2lt'a3. Of Acharius, the apothecium peltiforme. [B, 198.]

PELTALIS (Lat.), adj. Pe2lt-a(a3)'li2s. See THYREOID.

PELTATE, adj. Pe2lt'at. Lat., *peltatus* (from *pelta*, a small shield). Fr., *pelté.* Ger., *schildförmig, schildstielig* (1st def.). 1. Of a leaf, etc., having the blade (usually rounded) attached to the petiole at some part of the lower surface and not at the basal margin. The *Peltata* of Hoffman are an order of cryptogams consisting of the genus *Equisetum.* 2. Of the apothecia of lichens, large, rounded, and disc-shaped, without a distinct thalline margin. The *Peltati* of Acharius are a division of the *Homothalamei* consisting of *Usnea, Collema*, etc. [B, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

PELTATIFID, adj. Pe2lt-a2t'i2-fi2d. Lat., *peltatifidus* (from *pelta*, a small shield, and *findere*, to split). Of a peltate leaf, cut into subdivisions. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PELTIGERA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2lt-i2j(i2g)'e2r-a3. From *pelta*, a small shield, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *p., peltigère.* Ger., *Schildflechte.* A genus of lichens with peltiform apothecia, typical of the *Peltigereæ* (of Dumortier, a family of the *Scutellina*) and *Peltigerei* (Fr., *peltigérées*), a tribe of the *Phyllodei.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. aphthosa.** Fr., *p. aphtheux.* Ger., *warzige Schildflechte.* A species formerly employed in the rashes of children and as a vermifuge. It was official as *muscus cumatilis, herba musci cumatilis*, and *lichen cumatilis.* [B, 77, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. canina.** Fr., *peltigère des chiens, hépatique contre la*

rage, mousse de chien, pulmonaire de chien (ou *de terre*). Ger., *Hundsflechte, Steinlebermoos.* Ground-liverwort, dog-lichen; used in hydrophobia and asthma. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. horizontalis.** Ger., *gemeine* (oder *wagrechte*) *Schildflechte.* A species having the same official names as *P. aphthosa* and, like the latter, formerly used as an anthelminthic and in aphthæ. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. polydactyla.** Ger., *viellappige Schildflechte.* A species widely dispersed throughout Germany, formerly used like *P. aphthosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PELTINERVED, adj. Pe^{2}lt'i^2-nu^{5}rvd. Lat., *peltinervis, peltinervius* (from *pelta,* a small shield, and *nervus,* a nerve). Fr., *peltinervé.* Ger., *schildnervig.* Having the nerves or veins arranged radiately, as in a peltate leaf. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PELTODON (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}lt'o^{2}d-o^{2}n. A genus of the *Labiatæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. radicans.** The paracary; a Brazilian species used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, in snake-bites, etc. [B, 197 (α, 35).]

PELTOID, adj. Pe^{2}lt'oid. Lat., *peltoides* (from πέλτη, a small shield, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *peltoïde.* Ger., *schildähnlich.* Resembling a shield. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

PELVANGUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-va^{2}n^2(wa^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)'-ti^2-a^3. From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and *angustia,* narrowness. A contracted state of the pelvis.

PELVEOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-ve^2(we^2)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Pelvic peritonitis. [A, 326.]

PELVIARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}l-vi^2(wi^2)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An artificial pelvis for use as a phantom. [A, 85.]

PELVIC, adj. Pe^{2}lv'i^{2}k. Fr., *pelvien.* Pertaining to or situated in the pelvis. [C.]

PELVICELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-vi^2(wi^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-lu^{2}l-(lu^{4}l)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Pelvic cellulitis.

PELVICLISEOMETER, n. Pe^{2}lv-i^2-kli^{2}s-e^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *pelvis* (*q. v.*), κλίσις, a bending, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the inclination as well as the diameters of the pelvis. ["Nouv. arch. d'obst. et de gyn.," Mar., 1888, p. 122 (α, 34).]

PELVI-CRURAL (Fr.), adj. Pe^{2}l-ve-kru^6-ra^{3}l. From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and *crus,* the leg. Pertaining to the pelvis and the thigh. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PELVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *pelvis,* the pelvis. The orbit. [L, 349.]—**P. oculi.** See *P.*

PELVIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}l-vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)'i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and δίδυμος, double. See Dipygus.

PELVIFORM, adj. Pe^{2}lv'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *pelviformis* (from *pelvis,* the pelvis, and *forma,* form). Fr., *pelviforme.* Having the shape of a shallow cup (said of a calyx, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PELVIGRAPH, n. Pe^{2}lv'i^2-gra^{3}f. From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pelvigraphe.* A device adopted by Pinard for recording automatically the measurements of dried pelves. [A, 15.]

PELVIGRAPHY, n. Pe^{2}lv-i^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *pelvigraphie.* The systematic description of pelves. [A, 28.]

PELVIMENSURATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-vi^2(wi^2)-me^{2}n(man)-su^{2}r(sur)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and *mensurare,* to measure. See Pelvimetry.

PELVIMETER, n. Pe^{2}lv-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{2}r. From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *pelycometrum, pelymetrum.* Fr., *pelvimètre.* Ger., *Beckenmesser.* An instrument for measuring the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. [α, 48.]—**Asdrubali's p.** A p. composed of a fingerstall provided with a shaft. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Baudelocque's p.** See under Calipers.—**Boivin's p.** A p. composed of a principal branch twisted like an S at one of its extremities, which is conducted through the rectum toward the sacro-vertebral angle, while it is otherwise straight. On this first branch glides a curved branch with an anterior concavity, the top of which, introduced into the vagina, should be fixed behind the symphysis. The space separating the free extremities of the two branches, or the sacro-pubic diameter, is indicated by the metrical divisions engraved on the principal branch. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Coutouly's p.** A p. composed of two metallic rods, the exterior and larger being hollowed out by a longitudinal groove in which the second glides. These two branches carry at one end a perpendicular blade or square, 5 to 6 ctm. high, and at the other end a crotchet, intended for moving the two branches and separating the squares. Being closed by the coming together of the two squares, the p. is introduced into the vagina, and the top of the posterior square is placed on the most salient part of the promontory. The anterior square is then drawn toward the posterior part of the pubic symphysis, and the length of the sacro-pubic diameter is indicated by the numbers shown by the slipping of the two branches. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Creve's p.** A cord stretched from the apex of the subpubic arch to the promontory by means of a straight, stiff rod. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Depaul's p.** A modification of Baudelocque's calipers, capable of being transformed into an internal p. for use at the inferior strait. [A, 15.]—**Direct p.** A p. that is simultaneously applied to each extremity of the diameter which is to be measured. [Bailly (L, 87 [α, 34]).]—**Hubert's p.** A p. forming an angle of a little more than 45°, consisting of an external and an internal branch. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Indirect p.** A p. in which one limb of the instrument is placed at an extremity of the diameter that is to be measured, the other limb being placed on a part that is near the other extremity. [Bailly, L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Internal p.** Fr., *pelvimètre interne.* A p. in which the measurements are made within the vagina. [α, 34.]—**Koppe's p.** A leathern bracelet fixed on the forearm, to which is riveted a plate with a groove along which are traced the divisions. An index is moved in this groove by a thread which, after running through a ring intended for the forefinger, is attached to another ring in which the thumb is placed. When the fingers are separated they draw the thread and slider together, thus indicating the degree of separation on the scale. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Küstner's p.** A very complicated form of p., being at the same time a pelvigraph. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Ritgen's p.** A p. formed of a graduated branch with a plate at its top, to be applied to the base of the sacrum, and of a curved arm gliding along the first branch till it is close to the pubes. From the measure so found, half an inch is deducted for the thickness of the symphysis, the remainder being the antero-posterior pelvic diameter. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Stark's p.** A simple cord provided with two running knots. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Universal p., Van Huevel's p.** Fr., *pelvimètre universel (de Van Huevel).* A p. consisting of modified calipers one branch of which is to be introduced into the vagina and the other applied externally. The length of the external branch may be varied. [A, 15.]


KING'S PELVIMETER.


ROBERT AND COLLIN'S PELVIMETER.

PELVIMETRY, n. Pe^{2}lv-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From *pelvis,* the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *pelvimensuratio.* Fr., *pelvimétrie, mensuration pelvienne.* Ger., *Pelvimetrie.* The measurement of the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. [α, 48.]—**Combined p.** P. by a combination of the external with the internal method.—**Digital p.** P. by hand. [α, 48.]—**External p.** An external measurement of the pelvis for the purpose of deducing therefrom the internal diameters. [α, 34.]—**Internal p.** A measurement of the internal diameters of the pelvis. [α, 34.]

PELVIOTOMY, n. Pe^{2}lv-i^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *pelviotomia* (from *pelvis,* the pelvis, and τομή, a cutting), *pelycotomia, pelyotomia.* Fr., *pelviotomie.* Ger., *Pelviotomie.* See Pubiotomy.

PELVIPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-vi^2(wi^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* For deriv., see Pelvis and Peritonitis. Fr., *pelvipéritonite.* Pelvic peritonitis.

PELVI-RECTAL (Fr.), adj. Pe^{2}l-ve-re^{2}k-ta^{3}l. In or pertaining to the portion of the pelvis adjacent to the rectum. [K (α, 17).]

PELVIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Gen., *pel'veos, pel'vis.* From πέλυξ, a basin. Fr., *bassin.* Ger., *Becken.* 1. The osseous structure formed by the innominate bones, the sacrum, the coccyx, and the ligaments uniting them. It articulates through the sacrum with the vertebral column, and serves as a support for the posterior limbs. 2. The cavity included within these bones. It is divided into a false, or superior, p., and a true, or inferior, p., by a plane passing through the promontory of the sacrum, the ilio-pectineal line, and the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the circumference of this plane constituting the inlet of the true p. The lower margin of the true p. is formed by the coccyx, the tuberosities of the ischia, the ascending rami of the ischia, the descending rami of the ossa pubis, and the sacro-sciatic ligaments. In the female all its diameters are slightly greater than in the male. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Pelvic* axes and the various diameters and planes of the p. under Diameter and Plane. 3. Any basin-shaped structure or cavity. Cf. *P. of the kidney.*—**Ankylosed transversely contracted p.** Fr., *bassin ankylosé rétréci transversalement.* A p. in which the transverse diameter is contracted; usually the result of rhachitis. [α, 34.]—**Antero-posterior elliptical p.** Ger., *gerade-elliptisches Becken.* That form of p. in which the normal difference between the transverse and the conjugate diameters of the inlet is increased.—**Beaked p.** See *Triradiate p.*—**Bony p.** Fr., *bassin osseux.* Ger., *knöchernes* (oder *skeletisirtes*) *Becken.* See *P.* (1st def.).—**Caoutchouc p.** Of Kilian, an osteomalacic p. in which the bones are curved, compressed, and shortened, and may be stretched without breaking. [α, 34.]—**Cocked-hat p.** Ger., *spitzeckige Hutform* (oder *spitzige Herzfigur*) *des Beckens* [Osiander]. An infantile variety of the triangular p. [A, 85.]—**Contracted infundibuliform p.** Ger., *engtrichterförmiges Becken.* That form of p. in which the inlet is normal while the outlet is contracted. [A, 20.]—**Contracted p.** Fr., *bassin rétréci* (ou *vicié par étroitesse*). Ger., *enges* (oder *verengtes*) *Becken, Beckenverengerung.* A p. with any of its diameters below the standard measurement; applied particularly to contraction at the brim.—**Cordate p.** Fr., *bassin cordiforme.* Ger., *stumpfe Kartenherzform des Beckens.* The normal form of the pelvic inlet in women of the European races, the ratio of the conjugate to the transverse diameter being as 4 to 5. [A, 20.]—**Cordiform p.** Fr., *bassin en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer.* Ger., *herzförmiges* (oder *kartenherzförmiges*) *Becken eingedrückte und zugespitzte Herzfigur des Beckens* [Osiander]. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is heart-shaped. [α, 34.]—**Coxalgic (oblique) p.** Fr., *bassin coxalgique* (ou *vicié par luxation,* ou *à type ilio-fémoral* [Guéniot]). Ger., *coxalgisches Becken.* Of Rokitansky, a deformity of the p. due to dislocation of the head of the femur as the result of hip-joint disease.—**Cuneiform p.** Ger., *keilförmiges Becken.* A p. having

a wedge-shaped inlet. [α, 34.]—**Dwarf p.** Lat., *p. nana.* Fr., *bassin de naine.* Ger., *Zwergbecken.* That variety of the p. æquabiliter justo minor in which the p. preserves its feminine type, but is small in conformity with the general dwarfed state of the individual. [A, 61.]—**Dynamic p.** Of Parvin, the p. in the living subject and in labor. [α, 34.]—**Elastic p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Elliptical p.** Fr., *bassin en forme d'ellipse.* See *Rectangular p.* and *Wedge-shaped p.*—**Expanded infundibuliform p.** Ger., *weittrichterförmiges Becken.* That abnormal form in which the inlet is expanded, the outlet retaining its usual dimensions. [A, 20.]—**False p.** Fr., *grand bassin, bassin abdominal.* Ger., *grosses* (oder *grösseres,* oder *oberes*) *Becken.* See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Female p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Fissured p.** Fr., *bassin fendu* (ou *avec fente symphysaire congénitale*). Ger., *gespaltenes Becken.* That variety of the rhachitic p., described by Litzmann, in which, from lack of resistance to the weight of the body at the pubic symphysis, due to arrest of development at the symphysis, the iliac bones are forced forward and rendered nearly parallel. It is generally accompanied by eventration and exstrophy of the bladder. [A, 15.]—**Flat (rhachitic) p.** Fr., *bassin aplati* (ou *trop bas,* ou *moulé*). Ger., *plattes* (*rhachitisches*) *Becken, quergezogenes Becken.* A p. contracted in the conjugate diameter, the transverse diameter being normal or less contracted.—**Funnel-shaped p.** See *Infundibuliform p.*—**Generally contracted flattened p.** Lat., *p. nimis parva* [Van Deventer]. Fr., *bassin généralement rétréci aplati* (ou *généralement et irrégulièrement rétréci*). Ger., *allgemein gleichmässig verengtes Becken.* A combination of an antero-posteriorly contracted and generally contracted p.; the iliac bones are slight in width, and the iliac alæ are more horizontal and divergent than usual, the p. having a generally flattened appearance. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**Generally contracted p.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor.*—**India-rubber p.** See *Caoutchouc p.*—**Infantile p.** See *Dwarf p.*—**Inferior p.** Fr., *bassin inférieur.* Ger., *unteres Becken.* The true p.—**Infundibuliform p.** Fr., *bassin en entonnoir* (ou *infundibuliforme*). Ger., *Trichterbecken.* The funnel-shaped p.; a very rare deformity consisting in a gradual progressive narrowing of the pelvic canal from above downward, the inlet being either normal or but slightly contracted in all its diameters. [A, 22.] See also *Reverse infundibuliform p.*—**Irregular generally contracted p.** Ger., *ungleichmässig allgemein verengtes Becken.* A generally contracted p. in which there are unequally contracted diameters. [α, 34.]—**Justo minor p.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor.*—**Kilian's p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Kypho-skoliotic p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique cypho-scoliotique.* A kyphotic p. with the kyphosis situated very low, resulting in a marked difference in the inclination of the two lateral halves of the p. [A, 24.]—**Kyphotic (rhachitic) p.** Fr., *bassin* (*rhachitique*) *cyphotique.* Ger., *kyphotisches* (oder *kyphotisch-rhachitisches*) *Becken.* A deformity of the p. due to kyphosis, characterized chiefly by changes in the form and direction of the sacrum, producing contraction of the pelvic cavity and outlets. [A, 22.]—**Kyphotic skolio-rhachitic p.** Ger., *kyphotisch-skoliotisch-rhachitisches Becken.* A kyphotic p. in which the kyphosis is situated low and is accompanied by skoliosis. It is asymmetrical and its particular form is governed by the skoliosis. [A, 61.]—**Malacosteon p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Male p.** See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Masculine p.** Ger., *männliches* (*starkes*) *Becken.* That variety of the p. æquabiliter justo minor in which, while it may have the feminine form in general or resemble the male type, the promontory of the sacrum is high, the ilia are steep, the symphysis pubis is convex and erect, the sacrum is small, and the bones are of uncommonly heavy build. [A, 61.]—**Oblique ovate p.** Lat., *p. oblique ovata, p. ovato-obliqua.* Fr., *bassin obliquement* (ou *unilatéralement*) *rétréci, bassin oblique ovalaire.* Ger., *schräg-* (oder *einseitig-* [Otto]) *verengtes* (*ovales*) *Becken.* That deformity of the p. which shows itself especially in the narrowing of one oblique diameter resulting from the anterior and posterior walls having been forced laterally in opposite directions, giving the appearance of the p. having been twisted. [A, 20.]—**Oblique p. of Nägele.** A shortening of one oblique diameter, with complete ankylosis of one of the sacro-iliac synchondroses and imperfect development of the corresponding half of the sacrum and ilium. [α, 34.]—**Obstetric p.** Ger., *geburtshülfliches Becken.* The true p.—**Obstructed p.** Fr., *bassin vicié par obstruction.* A p. in which the deformity is of such a character that the diminution of the diameters interferes with or prevents delivery. [α, 34.]—**Osteomalacic p.** Fr., *bassin ostéomalacique* (ou *ramolli* [Stein, Jr.], ou *élastique,* ou *de caoutchouc*). Ger., *osteomalakisches* (ou *halisteretisches* [Kilian]) *Becken, Gummi-Becken.* Distortion of the p. due to pressure while the bones are softened by osteomalacia. It is characterized chiefly by transverse contraction especially at the outlet. See also Pseudo-osteomalacia.—**Oval p.** Fr., *bassin oval* (ou *en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer émoussé*). A p. with the inlet in the form of the heart on a playing-card; one of the four typical forms of p. as defined by G. W. Stein and M. J. Weber. [A, 24.]—**Paderborn p.** Lat., *p. paderbornensis.* A spondylolisthetic p. in a museum at Paderborn, Westphalia. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**P. æquabiliter justo major.** Ger., *allgemein zu weites Becken.* Syn.: *nimia p. amplitudo.* A p. in which all the diameters are above the standard in about the same proportions.—**P. æquabiliter justo minor.** Fr., *bassin généralement et régulièrement rétréci* (ou *trop petit*), *bassin vicié par étroitesse absolue* [Velpeau] (ou *avec perfection des formes* [Dubois]). Ger., *allgemein verengtes* (oder *zu kleines*) *Becken, allgemeine Verengerung des Beckens.* Syn.: *justo minor p., p. ubique justo minor* [Korten]. A p. in which all the diameters are below the standard in about the same proportions. [A, 22.]—**P. auris, P. aurium.** An old term for the cochlea and concha of the ear. [F.]—**P. cerea.** Literally, a wax-like p.; that form of the osteomalacic p. in which the bones are fatty, voluminous, and more or less softened. [A, 61.]—**P. colatoria (cerebri).** See Infundibulum (2d def.).—**P. coxitica.** An oblique p. caused by coxitis. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. fissa.** See *Fissured p.*—**P. fracturosa.** That variety of the osteomalacic p. in which the bones are brittle. [A, 61.]—**P. inversa.** Of Ahlfeld, a severe form of fissured p. [α, 34.]—**P. major.** The false pelvis. [α, 48.]—**P. minor.** The true pelvis. [α, 48.]—**P. nana.** See *Dwarf p.*—**P. nimis parva** [Van Deventer]. See *Generally contracted flattened p.*—**P. obtecta.** Fr., *bassin vicié par obstruction.* Literally, a covered or concealed p.; of Kilian, a p. obstructed by an encroachment of the vertebral column, as in spondylizema and spondylolisthesis. [Auvard, "Union méd.," May 1, 1884, p. 759.]—**P. of the kidney.** Lat., *p. renalis.* Fr., *bassinet.* Ger., *Nierenbecken, Becken der Niere.* The cavity into which the ureter seems to dilate after it has entered the body of the kidney. [C.]—**P. ovalis.** A depression on the inner wall of the middle ear at the bottom of which is the fenestra ovalis. [L, 7 (α, 29).]—**P. plana (Deventeri).** A simple flat p. in which the diameters in all apertures are slightly larger than normal. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. spinosa.** Of Kilian, a rhachitic p. in which the crest of the pubes is unusually sharp, terminating at the point of insertion of the psoas muscle in a sharp spine. [α, 34.]—**P. ubique justo minor** [Korten]. See *P. æquabiliter justo minor.*—**Prague p.** Lat., *p. pragensis.* A spondylolisthetic pelvis preserved at Prague. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**Pseudo-osteomalacic p.** Fr., *bassin pseudo-ostéomalacique* (ou *rhachitique replié sur lui-même*). Ger., *zusammengeknicktes Becken* [Litzmann]. A deformity of the p., described by Michaelis, having a great resemblance to the malacosteon p., but distinguished from it chiefly by the small size of the bones, especially the alæ of the ilia. [A, 24.]—**Rectangular p.** Fr., *bassin carré.* Of M. J. Weber, that variety of the elliptical p. in which the transverse diameter of the inlet is the greater; one of the four typical forms described by him and G. W. Stein. [A, 24.] Cf. *Wedge-shaped p.*—**Reduced p.** Of Nägele, a generally contracted p. [α, 34.]—**Reniform p.** Ger., *nierenförmiges Becken.* Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is kidney-shaped. [α, 34.]—**Reverse infundibuliform p.** Ger., *umgekehrttrichterförmiges Becken.* That form of p. in which the inlet is normal and the outlet enlarged, or the inlet narrowed and the outlet normal or enlarged. [A, 20.] Cf. *Infundibuliform p.*—**Rhachitic flattened p.** Fr., *bassin aplati rhachitique.* A flat p. caused by rhachitis. [α, 34.]—**Rhachitic p., Rickety p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique.* Ger., *rhachitisches Becken.* A p. in which there are distortion of the bones and consequent changes in the diameters caused by rhachitis. [α, 34.]—**Robert's (ankylosed and transversely contracted) p.** A "very rare form of contracted p.," "first described by Robert." "Its leading characteristics are bilateral sacro-iliac ankylosis and absence or rudimentary development of the sacral lateral masses." [A, 22.]—**Rostrated p.** See *Osteomalacic p.*—**Round p.** Fr., *bassin en forme ronde.* Ger., *runde Form des Beckens, rundes Becken.* That form of p. in which the normal difference between the transverse and conjugate diameters of the inlet is diminished, so that the brim is more or less circular in shape; one of the four typical forms described by G. W. Stein and M. J. Weber. [A, 24.]—**Rubber p.** See *Osteomalacic p.* and *Caoutchouc p.*—**Scolio-rhachitic p.** See *Skolio-rhachitic p.*—**Shallow p.** The flattened rhachitic p.; a form in which the brim is contracted and the outlet enlarged. [A, 22.]—**Simple flat p.** Fr., *bassin simplement aplati.* A non-rhachitic contracted p. in which the flattening is due to the sacrum having advanced between the iliac bones, producing an increase in the transverse width of the p. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**Skolio-rhachitic p., Skoliotic p.** Fr., *bassin rhachitique scoliotique.* Ger., *skoliotisch-rhachitisches Becken.* A deformity due to skoliosis, producing asymmetry with contraction of one side of the p., sinking of the sacrum, and displacement of the sacral promontory toward the contracted side. [A, 22.]—**Small p.** Fr., *petit bassin.* Ger., *kleines Becken.* See under P. (2d def.).—**Split p.** See *Fissured p.*—**Spondylizematic p.** Fr., *bassin spondylizématique.* A p. obstructed by spondylizema.—**Spondylolisthetic p.** Lat., *p. spondylolisthetica.* Fr., *bassin spondylolisthétique* (ou *spondylolythésique*). Ger., *spondylolisthetisches Becken.* A rare form of contracted p. in which great narrowing of the conjugate is produced by a forward gliding of the lumbar vertebræ. [A, 22.] See Spondylolisthesis.—**Squeezed-in p.** See *Triradiate p.*—**Superior p.** Fr., *bassin supérieur.* Ger., *oberes Becken.* The false pelvis.—**Thorny p.** A p. in which needle-like projections shoot in from the pelvic bones. [Barnes (α, 34).]—**Transversely contracted kyphotic p.** Fr., *bassin cyphotique transversalement rétréci.* A p. in which there is ankylosis of both sacro-iliac articulations, with absence or rudimentary development of the alæ of the sacrum. [Charpentier (α, 34).]—**Transverse elliptical p.** See *Flat rhachitic p.*—**Transversely contracted p.** Fr., *bassin ankylosé rétréci transversalement.* Ger., *querverengtes Becken.* That deformity in which nearly all the antero-posterior diameters are increased while the transverse diameters are proportionately contracted. [Robert, Kirchhoffer, and Seyfert (A, 20).]—**Transverse ovate p.** Fr., *bassin ovale transversalement.* A p. in which there is a slight diminution of the antero-posterior diameter, with increase of the transverse diameter. [α, 34.]—**Triangular p.** Lat., *forma cordata oblonga p.* [Osiander]. Ger., *dreiwinkeliges* (oder *dreieckiges*) *Becken, verlängerte Herzform des Beckens* [Osiander]. Of Madame Lachapelle, an abnormal p. in which the inlet is triangular. [α, 34.]—**Triradiate p.** A p. in which the promontory and both acetabula are simultaneously pushed in toward the pelvic canal. It may be produced by osteomalacia, rarely by rickets. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**True p.** Fr., *petit bassin.* Ger., *eigentliches* (oder *kleines*) *Becken.* See under *P.* (2d def.).—**Wedge-shaped p.** Fr., *bassin en forme de coin.* Of M. J. Weber, that variety of the elliptical p. in which the conjugate diameter of the brim is the greater; one of the four typical forms described by him and G. W. Stein. [A, 23.] Cf. *Rectangular p.*

PELYCOMETER, n. Pe^{2}l-i^{2}k-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From πέλυξ, the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure. See Pelvimeter.

PELYCOMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-re-(ra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-res'eos (-is).* From πέλυξ, the pelvis, and μέτρησις, a measuring. Fr., *pelycométrèse.* See Pelvimetry.

PELYCOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From πέλυξ, the pelvis, and τομή, a cutting. See PUBIOTOMY.

PELYOCHEIROMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-kir(che^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-re(ra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-res'eos* (*-is*). From πέλυς, the pelvis, χείρ, the hand, and μέτρησις, measurement. Fr., *pélyochirométrèse*. See *Digital* PELVIMETRY.

PELYOMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-re(ra)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-res'eos* (*-is*). From πέλυς, the pelvis, and μέτρησις, a measuring. See PELVIMETRY.

PELZ (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}lts. See FUR.—**P'igsein.** See FORMICATION.

PEMMICAN, n. Pe^{2}m'i^2-k'n. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pemmikan.* Dried and coarsely powdered meat, mixed with fat and currants and pressed; used especially by travelers in high latitudes, from its containing a very large proportion of nutritious matter and its property of remaining fresh and wholesome. [L, 30, 37, 41 (α, 14); L (α, 48).]

PEMPHIGOID, adj. Pe^{2}m'fi^{2}g-oid. Gr., πεμφιγώδης (from πέμφιξ, a pustule, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *pemphigodes, pemphigoides.* Fr., *pemphigode.* Ger., *pemphigusartig.* Resembling pemphigus. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

PEMPHIGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}m-fig(feg)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πέμφιξ. Fr., *p.*, *fièvre bulleuse, maladie bulleuse* (ou *vésiculaire*), *p. chronique disséminé, pemphix chronique.* Ger., *P., Blasenausschlag.* 1. A disease chiefly characterized by a continuous or intermittent eruption of serous, purulent, or sanious bullæ on the skin and adjacent mucous membranes, attended with itching and usually with fever. It is associated with more or less impairment of the general health. [G.] 2. Of Wilson and Bateman, see *P. acutus.* —**Arthritic p.** Lat., *p. chronicus.* Fr., *arthritide irregulière bulleuse.* P. due to gout. According to Bazin, arthritic p. differs from herpetic p. in that the bullæ are more apt to develop upon an erythematous and often eczematous base. The walls of the bullæ were said to be thicker and the contents oftener purulent, followed by the formation of crusts like those of impetigo, and were frequently associated with patches of eczema, furuncles, abscesses, or inflammation of the lymphatics. [G.]—**Circinate p.** Lat., *p. circinatus.* P. characterized by circular efflorescences. [G.]—**Epidemic p.** See *P. acutus contagiosus.*—**Guttural p.** See ANGINA *pemphigosa.*—**Herpetic p.** See HERPÉTIDES *irrégulières et malignes* and cf. *Arthritic p.*—**Idiopathic p.** Lat., *p. essentialis, p. idiopathicus.* See *P.* (1st def.).—**P. acutus.** Fr., *fièvre bulleuse* (ou *vésiculaire*). Ger., *Blasenfieber.* Acute p.; p. of an acute course, ending either in spontaneous recovery or in death. The older writers and a few recent ones describe it as affecting adults, but most modern authors admit its occurrence in children only. [G.] See *P. neonatorum.*—**P. acutus contagiosus.** An acute contagious variety of p. neonatorum commonly occurring epidemically. [G.]—**P. à petites bulles** (Fr.). See HYDROA *bulleux.*—**P. apyreticus.** 1. P. unattended with fever and usually of a mild type. 2. Of Plenck, a form of p. observed in persons of depraved health. [G, 11.]—**P. a tactu Colubri bicephali.** Of Plenck, a variety of p. observed in Brazil, caused by contact with the *Coluber bicephalus*, whether alive or dead. The bullæ are said to persist for three months. [G, 11.]—**P. benignus.** P. of a mild type, as opposed to p. malignus. [G.]—**P. brasiliensis.** See *P. a tactu Colubri bicephali.*—**P. bulleux successif** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus.* —**P. cachecticorum, P. cachecticus.** P. occurring in cachectic, ill-nourished persons; usually a severe form. [G.]—**P. cachecticus infantum.** A form of p. in infants with an unhealthy condition of the surface exposed after rupture of the bullæ and a disposition to ulceration and to a croupous or diphtheritic exudation. [G.]—**P. cachectique de Schuller** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus.* —**P. chronicus.** Fr., *p. chronique.* See *Arthritic p.*—**P. circinatus.** See *Circinate p.*—**P. composé** (Fr.). See HERPÈS *pemphigoïde.*—**P. confertus.** Fr., *p. en groupes.* P. in which the bullæ form in clusters. [G, 15.]—**P. conjunctivæ.** P. in which the bullæ form on the conjunctiva and lead to shrinking and finally to a condition resembling xerosis. [F.]—**P. criticus.** A pemphigoid eruption said to occur in certain acute febrile diseases at the period of the crisis. [G, 33.]—**P. crouposus, P. diphtheriticus.** See *P. cachecticus infantum.*—**P. disseminatus.** P. with efflorescences irregularly distributed over the surface. [G.]—**P. diutinus.** Fr., *p. permanent et contenu, p.* (*bulleux*) *successif.* A variety of p. vulgaris malignus in which the production of bullæ is uninterrupted and long continued. [G.]—**P. diutinus hæmorrhagicus.** A form of recurrent, papulo-bullous, hæmorrhagic urticaria described by Devergie, considered by Brocq a form of dermatitis herpetiformis. ["Montsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," viii, 5, p. 225 (G).]—**P. en groupes** (Fr.). See *P. confertus.*—**P. epidemicus.** See *P. acutus contagiosus.*—**P. essentialis.** See *P.* (1st def.).—**P. febrilis.** 1. P. attended with fever. 2. See *P. acutus.*—**P. foliaceus.** A grave and often fatal form of p. in which crops of imperfectly formed blebs with flaccid walls are formed in rapid succession over extensive portions of the cutaneous surface. They soon burst and dry into thin flaky scales or crusts, which are exfoliated in abundance. Between the succeeding crops the epidermis is never fully regenerated, and distinct bullæ soon cease to appear, leaving the surface of the skin covered with scabs and red, exuding erosions. [G, 20; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Dec., 1891, p. 620.]—**P. frambœsiformis, P. frambœsioides.** A form of p. in which fungiform growths form on the excoriations left by the rupture of the bullæ. [G, 3.]—**P. gangrænosus.** Syn.: *rupia escharotica.* The p. infantilis of Willan, vulgarly called "burnt-holes"; a form of p. that sometimes occurs as an epidemic among children in lying-in institutions or endemically among the badly nourished children of the poor. The blebs have dark areolæ and ichorous sanguinolent contents. After rupturing, they are succeeded by deep unhealthy or gangrenous ulcers. [Stokes (G, 67).]—**P. gyratus.** P. with efflorescences occurring in gyrate lines. [G.]—**P. hæmorrhagicus.** P. in which the bullæ have sanious contents. [G.]—**P. Hungariæ gangrænosus.** Syn.: *anthrax hungaricus, anthrax malignus hungaricus.* A gangrenous form of p. or of anthrax said to be endemic in Hungary over the lowlands of the Theiss during summer and autumn.—**P. hystericus.** P. due to hysteria or to any derangement of the sexual organs in women. [G, 10.] See also *P. solitarius.*—**P. idiopathicus dispersus infantum.** See *P.*—**P. infantilis.** 1. The acute p. of infants. [G.] 2. Of Willan, see *P. gangrænosus.*—**P. iris.** See HERPES *iris.*—**P. leprosus.** A bullous eruption often preceding the appearance of the discolored spots that occur on the skin in anæsthetic leprosy. The bullæ soon break, leaving a scaly or crusted surface. [G.]—**P. localis.** A rare form of p. in which one or more bullæ occur confined to a limited portion of the skin, such as the fingers or toes. [G.]—**P. major.** See *P. vulgaris.*—**P. malignus.** P. of a severe or malignant type. [G.]—**P. medicamentosus.** See *P. toxicus.*—**P. neonatorum.** Fr., *p. épidémique des nouveau-nés.* Ger., *Schälblattern, Schälhäutchen, Schälblasen.* P. of new-born children or of infants. The term includes both the chronic forms of p. (p. vulgaris and p. foliaceus) and also several acute forms, such as p. acutus contagiosus and p. gangrænosus. ["Ztschr. f. Hygiene," 1891, p. 253 (G).]—**P. neonatorum syphiliticus.** P. in new-born infants affected with inherited syphilis; a bullous eruption occurring most frequently on the palms and soles, also upon the thighs or buttocks or elsewhere, betokening a grave and usually fatal form of the disease. [G.]—**P. nervosus.** Ger., *krampfhafter Blasenausschlag.* See *P. hystericus.*—**P. neuriticus.** P. due to disease of the sensory nerves of the skin. [G.] Cf. ERYTHEMA *neuriticum*, of which it is a variety.—**P. permanent et continu** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus.*—**P. pruriginosus.** P. attended with an unusual degree of itching, constituting clinically a distinct form. Urticaria precedes or accompanies the bullous eruption, giving rise to so much scratching that the bullæ are usually destroyed before they are fully formed, so that in their place only exuding erosions or crusts appear. It is regarded as one of the most malignant forms. [G.]—**P. scorbuticus.** A name given to the bullæ, containing bloody serum, that sometimes form over cutaneous extravasations of blood in scurvy. [G.]—**P. serpiginosus.** P. in which the eruption extends at the periphery by the successive appearance of new efflorescences. [G.]—**P. simulatus.** Simulated p.; bullæ produced artificially to simulate p. [G.]—**P. solitarius.** A form of p. in which only a single bulla (usually of large size) is present at a time, but may be succeeded by others at intervals; described by Schönlein as p. hystericus. [G, 44.]—**P. symptomaticus.** P. occurring as a symptom of another disease. [G.]—**P. syphiliticus.** P. occurring as a manifestation of syphilis: most commonly a p. neonatorum syphiliticus; sometimes, improperly so called, a bullous eruption associated with a tubercular or ulcerating syphilide. [G.]—**P. toxicus.** A bullous eruption, resembling p., due to the toxic action of a drug administered internally. [G.]—**P. vaccinicus.** A p.-like eruption following vaccination. [G, 27.] See also EXANTHEMATA *vaccinalia.*—**P. varioloides solidescens.** See VARICELLA *solidescens.*—**P. varioloides vesiculosus, P. varioloides.** See VARICELLA.—**P. vegetans.** A grave and usually fatal form of p. especially characterized by the productions of fungous growths from excoriated surfaces left by ruptured bullæ. It usually begins with excoriation and soreness of the lips, mouth, and pharynx that may seriously interfere with swallowing. The vulva, anus, and rectum may be affected in the same way. Bullæ form upon various parts of the body which, instead of drying up, leave raw surfaces from which the vegetations spring, resembling condylomata and attended with an offensive discharge. It is regarded as identical with the herpes vegetans of Auspitz and (though not believed to be syphilitic) with the frambœsia syphilitica of Kaposi. ["Vrtljrsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1886, p. 157 (G).]—**P. foliaceus vegetans.** See *P. vegetans.*—**P. vegetans (frambœsioides).** See *P. frambœsiformis.*—**P. vesicularis.** See *P. acutus.*—**P. vulgaris.** Of Hebra, the commoner form of p., in which the blebs are full and tense, in contradistinction to the p. foliaceus of Cazenave. [G, 3.] —**P. vulgaris benignus.** P. vulgaris of a mild type. [G, 3.] —**P. vulgaris malignus.** P. vulgaris of a grave type. The term is applied to such forms as p. diutinus, p. crouposus, and p. pruriginosus. [G, 3.]

PEMPHIX (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}mf'i^{2}x. Gen., *-phig'os* (*-phig'is*). Gr., πέμφιξ. See PEMPHIGUS.

PEMPTÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}mpt-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πέμπτος, fifth. See *Quintan* FEVER.

PENÆA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}n-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *p.*, *sarcocollier* [Lamarck]. Ger., *Fischleimstrauch.* A genus typical of the *Penæaceæ* (Fr., *penæacées*; Ger., *Penäaceen*) which are the sarcocollads, an order placed by Bentham and Hooker in the *Daphnales.* The *Penæariæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Santaleæ*, and his *Penæeæ* are a division of the *Thymelæaceæ*, each corresponding to the *Penæaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. mucronata.** Fr., *p. en bouclier.* A South African species said to produce sarcocolla. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. sarcocolla.** See SARCOCOLLA *squamosa.*—**P. squamosa.** A shrub growing at the Cape of Good Hope, closely allied to *Sarcocolla squamosa*; said to yield sarcocolla. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PENÆAL, adj. Pe^{2}n-e'a^{2}l. Lat., *penæalis.* Resembling the genus *Penæa*; belonging to the *Penæales* or p. alliance (Lat., *nixus penæalis*) of Lindley, an alliance of the *Tubiferæ* consisting of the *Penæaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PENCIL, n. Pe^{2}n'si^{2}l. Gr., στῦλος. Lat., *penicillus, penicillum, stilus.* Fr., *crayon* (1st def.), *pinceau* (2d def.). Ger., *Stift* (1st def.). 1. A pointed instrument used for writing or drawing; in pharmacy, a crayon. 2. A cluster of lines, hairs, rays of light, or the like, meeting in a point. [α, 38; α, 48.]—**Ointment p.** See STILUS *unguens.*—**Paste p.** See STILUS *dilubilis.*

PENDULOUS, adj. Pe^{2}nd'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *pendulus, pendulinus* (from *pendere*, to be suspended). Fr., *pendant.* Ger., *häng-*

end. Hanging, drooping as if from want of support; of an ovule or seed, hanging obliquely downward. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

PENETRANT, PENETRATING, adj's. Pe²n'e²t-r'nt, -rat-i²n². Lat., *penetrans* (from *penetrare*, to pierce). Fr., *pénétrant.* Ger., *eindringend.* Effecting or capable of effecting penetration, piercing; of an odor, sharp, pungent.

PENIAL, adj. Pen'i²-a²l. From *penis*, the penis. Fr., *pénien.* Pertaining to the penis. [L, 343.]

PENICIL, n. Pe²n'i²-si²l. See TENT.

PENICILLATE, PENICILLIFORM, adj's. Pe²n-i²s'i²l-at, -i²l'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *penicillatus, penicilliformis*, from *penicillum*, a painter's brush, and *forma*, form. Fr., *pénicillé, pénicilliforme.* Ger., *pinselig, pinselhaarig, pinselförmig.* Pencil-shaped; consisting of a tuft of hairs in the form of a camel's-hair pencil; sometimes used erroneously for feathery. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PENICILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²n(pan)-i²-si²l(ki²l)'li²-u³m(u⁴m). From *penicillum*, a pencil. Pencil fungus, bread-mold; a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi* growing on organic substances. Brefeld places the genus in the *Tuberaceæ.* [B, 19, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. crustaceum.** See under *P. glaucum.*—**P. glaucum.** Common mildew or blight, the type of the genus; a highly polymorphic fungus the mycelium of which produces an abundance of conidia in long chains. It is common on moldy bread and other moist substances, and one variety, *P. crustaceum*, is used in the barren myceloid stage in the domestic manufacture of vinegar from saccharine liquor, on the surface of which it forms a tough, leather-like substance known as the vinegar-plant. [B, 19, 76, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. roseum.** A rose-colored species found on bread, reaching its full growth a few hours after the bread leaves the oven; probably a variety of *P. glaucum.* [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PENICILLUM (Lat.), **PENICILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pe²n(pan)-i²-si²l(ki²l)'lu³m(lu⁴m), -lu³s(lu⁴s). Dim. of *peniculus*, a little tail. See PENCIL, TENT, and LEMNISCUS (2d def.).

PENIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²n(pan)-i²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *pénide.* Ger., *Penidienzucker.* Barley sugar the transparency of which has been destroyed by kneading it with a little almond-oil; generally sold in twisted sticks. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

PÉNIEN (Fr.), adj. Pa-ne-a³n². Pertaining to the penis.

PÉNIL (Fr.), n. Pa-nel. See MONS *Veneris.*

PENILE, adj. Pen'i²l. See PENIAL.

PENIS (Lat.), n. m. Pen(pan)'i²s. Gen., *pe'nis.* Fr., *pénis, verge.* Ger., *Ruthe, männliches Glied.* It., *asta virile, pene.* Sp., *pene.* The organ of copulation in the male, consisting of the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the glans; so called from its being pendulous when not erect. It lodges the urethra. In certain animals it contains a small bone. [L.]—**P. captivus.** A p. that is held fast in the vagina during copulation, in consequence of spasm of the female's perineal muscles. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**P. cerebri.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**P. fœmineus.** See CLITORIS.—**P. lipodermus.** See PARAPHIMOSIS.—**P. lunatus.** A p. curved in consequence of contractile bands. [Paullini (a, 34).]—**P. muliebris.** See CLITORIS.—**P. osseus.** A p. in which the corpora cavernosa seem to have undergone osseous or calcareous degeneration. [Paullini (a, 34).]—**P. palmatus.** A p. that is enveloped by the skin of the scrotum. [a, 34.]

PENISCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²n(pan)-i²s'ki²(ch²i²)-si²s. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-isch'isis*). From *penis*, the penis, and σχίσις, a clearing. A general term for epispadias and hypospadias. [Albrecht, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 12, 1886, Beilage. p. 68 (a, 34).]

PENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²n(pan)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *pénitis.* Inflammation of the penis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

PENNA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²n'na³. Written also *pinna.* Fr., *penne, flume, aile.* Ger., *Schreibfeder, Flügelfeder, Flügel.* A feather; generally a contour-feather as distinguished from a down-feather. [L, 343 (a, 43).]—**Pennæ plumæ.** See *Contour*-FEATHERS.

PENNACEOUS, adj. Pe²n-a'shu³s. Lat., *pennaceus* (from *penna*, a feather). Fr., *pennacé.* Ger., *gefiedert.* Of a feather, complete in all its parts (*i. e.*, consisting of a shaft, barbs, barbules, and barbicels). [L, 221.] Cf. PLUMULACEOUS.

PENNATE, adj. Pe²n'at. See PINNATE, and for words in *penna* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Pinna.*

PENNÉ (Fr.), adj. Pe²n-na. See PINNATE.

PENNISETUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²n-ni²-set(sat)'u³m(u⁴m). From *penna*, a feather, and *seta*, a bristle. Fr., *p., pennisète.* Ger., *Borstfedergras.* A genus of the *Penniseteæ* (a division of the *Paniceæ*). [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cereale.** A Chinese species allied to *P. spicatum*, affording a millet-grain. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. holcoides.** A species found in the East Indies, Cochin-China, and the Moluccas. The root is used as a diuretic and mild astringent. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. spicatum, P. typhoideum.** Fr., *maïs noir, sagou des nègres, douranelle, couscou.* Ger., *schwarzer Mais, schwarze Hirse.* Gero corn; a grass found in tropical Asia and northern Africa. In the East Indies the leaves are used in colic and externally as an antiphlogistic. The grain is eaten. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

PENNYROYAL, n. Pe²n-i²-roi'a²l. In old herbals, *puloil royal*, from *puleium* (seu *pulegium*) *regium*, from its supposed efficacy in destroying fleas. The *Mentha pulegium.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum pulegii* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de pouliot commun.* 1. A volatile oil obtained from *Mentha pulegium.* Its sp. gr. is 0·927, and it boils at 183° to 188° C. It contains no carvol. [B, 10; B, 5, 18 (a, 35).] 2. See *Oil of* HEDEOMA.

PENNYWEIGHT, n. Pe²n'i²-wat. A weight of 24 troy grains. [B.]

PENNYWORT, n. Pe²n'i²-wu⁵rt. 1. The genus *Hydrocotyle.* 2. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* 3. The *Linaria cymbalaria.* 4. The *Sibthorpia europæa.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

PENSÉE (Fr.), n. Pa³n²-sa. See JACEA (1st def.).—**Décoction de p.** A preparation made by boiling 11 parts of wild pansy with water or milk enough to make 90 parts of decoction. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de p.** Lat., *extractum jaceæ.* A preparation made by lixiviating the leaves of wild pansy and evaporating the resulting liquid, or by boiling wild pansy in 6 times its weight of water, expressing, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusion de p.** See *Tisane de p. sauvage.*—**P. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Viola tricolor arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Sirop de p. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of dried wild pansy in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de p. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. A strained infusion of 1 part of wild pansy in 100 parts of boiling water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PENSILE, adj. Pe²ns'i²l. Lat., *pensilis* (from *pendere*, to be suspended). See PENDULOUS.

PENTABASIC, adj. Pe²nt-a³-ba'si²k. 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule 5 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See *P.* ACID and *P.* ALCOHOL. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of 5 of the hydrogen atoms with bases. [a, 38.]

PENTABROMIDE, n. Pe²nt-a³-brom'i²d(id). A compound of 5 atoms of bromine and a certain definite quantity of an element or radicle assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

PENTACARPELLARY, adj. Pe²nt-a³-ka³rp'e²l-a-ri². From πέντε, five, and *carpellum*, a carpel. Composed of five carpels (said of the gynœcium). [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PENTACETATE, n. Pe²nt-a²s'e²t-at. A compound of a base with 5 molecules of acetic acid. [a, 38.]

PENTACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²nt-a³-ken'(ch³a³'e²n)-i²-u³m(u⁴m). From πέντε, five, and *achænium* (*q. v.*). A dry, seed-like fruit composed of five carpels invested by an epigynous calyx and separating when ripe. [a, 35.]

PENTACHLORETHER, n. Pe²nt-a³-klor-eth'u⁵r. A substance of the composition $C_4H_5Cl_5O$. [a, 38.]

PENTACHLORIDE, n. Pe²nt-a³-klor'i²d(id). A chlorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

PENTACHLOROXETHYL, n. Pe²nt-a³-klor-o²x-e²th'i²l. See PENTACHLORETHER.

PENTACHOTOMOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a³-ko²t'o²m-u³s. Lat., *pentachotomus* (from πένταχα, fivefold, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *pentachotome.* Ger., *fünfschnittig.* In botany, dividing into five branches of nearly equal size. [a, 35.]

PENTACOCCOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a³-ko²k'u³s. From πέντε, five, and κόκκος, a kernel. Consisting of five separable carpels (*cocci*). [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PENTAD, n. Pe²nt'a²d. From πέντε, five. A quinquivalent element or radicle. [B.]

PENTADACTYLOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a³-da²k'ti²l-u³s. Gr., πενταδάκτυλος. Fr., *pentadactyle.* Of animals, having five digits; of leaves, having five divisions. [B, 1, 114 (a, 35).]

PENTADELPHOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a²d-e²lf'u³s. Lat., *pentadelphus* (from πέντε, five, and ἀδελφός, a brother). Fr., *pentadelphe.* Ger., *fünfbrüderig.* Having the stamens united into five sets. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTAFLUORIDE, n. Pe²nt-a³-flu²'o²r-i²d(id). A fluorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

PENTAGONAL, adj. Pe²nt-a²g'o-n'l. Lat., *pentagonus* (from πέντε, five, and γωνία, an angle). Fr., *pentagone.* Ger., *fünfeckig.* Having five angles or sides. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTAGYNOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a²j'i²n-u³s. Lat., *pentagynus, pentagynicus* (from πέντε, five, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *pentagyne, pentagynique.* Ger., *fünfstempelig.* Five-styled. The *Pentagynia* (Fr., *pentagynie*; Ger., *Fünfstempelige, Fünfgriffelige*) are the fifth order in various classes of the Linnæan system, characterized by p. flowers. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTA-IODIDE, n. Pe²nt-a³-i'od-i²d(id). An iodine compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

PENTAMEROUS, adj. Pe²nt-a²m'e²r-u³s. Lat., *pentamerus* (from πέντε, five, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *pentamère.* Consisting of or divided into five parts; of a flower, having five members, or a multiple of five, in each circle. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PENTAMETHYL, n. Pe²nt-a³-me²th'i²l. A chemical group, $(CH_3)_5$. [a, 38.]

PENTAMETHYLETHYL, n. Pe²nt-a³-me²th-i²-e²th'i²l. See HEPTYL.—**P. chloride.** A substance, $(CH_3)_5C_2.Cl$, formed by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on p. alcohol. [B, 3.]—**P. hydrate.** See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**P. iodide.** A solid substance, $(CH_3)_5.C_2I$, prepared by exposing heptyl alcohol to the action of hydriodic acid. [B, 3.]

PENTAMETHYLIDE, n. Pe²nt-a³-me²th'i²l-i²d(id). An addition compound of a radicle with 5 molecules of methyl. [B.]

PENTAMYRON (Lat.), n. n. Pe²nt-a²m(a³m)'i²r(u⁶r)-o²n. Gr., πεντάμυρον (from πέντε, five, and μύρον, ointment). Fr., *p.* Of Aetius, a certain ointment consisting of five ingredients. [A, 325.]

PENTANDRIAN, PENTANDRIC, PENTANDROUS, adj's. Pe²nt-a²nd'ri²-a²n, -ri²k, -ru³s. Lat., *pentander.* Fr., *pentandrique.* Ger., *fünfmännig.* Having five stamens. The *Pentandria* (Fr., *pentandrie*; Ger., *Fünfmännige*) are a Linnæan class with flowers so characterized. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PENTANE, n. Pe²nt'an. From πέντε, five. Ger., *Pentan.* A hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, of the paraffin series. [B, 5.]

PENTAPETALOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a³-pe²t'a²l-u³s. Lat., *pentapetalus* (from πέντε, five, and πέταλον, a leaf). Of a corolla, pentaphyllous. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTAPHYLLOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a³-fi²l'u³s. Lat., *pentaphyllus* (from πέντε, five, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *pentaphylle.* Ger., *fünfblättrig.* Five-leaved; of a calyx, corolla, or leaf, having five divisions. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PENTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²nt-a³-fi²l(fu⁶l)'lu³m(lu⁴m). 1. Of the ancients, the *Potentilla reptans.* 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Potentilla* (in part). [B, 42, 114, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. aquaticum** [Ger. Ph.]. The *Potentilla comarum.* [B, 48, 121 (a, 35).]

PENTAPTEROUS, adj. Pe²nt-a²pt'e²r-u³s. Lat., *pentapterus* (from πέντε, five, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *pentaptère.* Five-winged, having five alæ (said of certain fruits). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PENTASEPALOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a³-se²p'a²l-u³s. From πέντε, five, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Of the calyx, pentaphyllous. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTASTICHOUS, adj. Pe²nt-a²st'i²k-u³s. Lat., *pentastichus* (from πέντε, five, and στίχος, a row). Fr., *pentastiche.* Five-ranked; of the arrangement of leaves, having them disposed on the axes in five vertical ranks. [B, 1, 291 (a, 35).]

PENTASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe²nt-a²st/a²st)'o²m-a³. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). From πέντε, five, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *pentastome.* Ger., *Fünfmund.* A genus of the *Acaridæ.* [L.]—**P. coarctatum.** See TÆNIA *solium.*—**P. constrictum.** Fr., *pentastome étreint.* A species sometimes found in the liver of negroes and encysted in the abdominal cavity. It is about 6 lines long and 1 line wide, with a cylindrical body furnished with four claws and a blunt tail. [L, 17.]—**P. denticulatum.** Fr., *pentastome denticulé.* The larval stage of *P. tænioides*, also of a separate variety; of Rudolphi, the *P. tænioides.* It is found encysted in the ox and some other animals, and sometimes invades the human body. [L, 15, 17, 18.]—**P. emarginatum.** See *P. tænioides.*—**P. ferum.** See *P. denticulatum.*—**P. serratum.** See *P. denticulatum* and *P. tænioides.*—**P. tænioides.** A species the female of which is 3 to 4 in. long and ⅓ in. wide, the male being 8 to 10 lines long and ⅙ in. wide. The head is truncated and the mouth broad with a horny lip. There are four feet on the anterior segments of the body, which is marked by transverse rings and is flattened at the ventral surface. This parasite is found in man in the larval condition only. In the mature stage it inhabits the nostrils and frontal sinuses of the dog and wolf. [L.]

PENTASULPHIDE, n. Pe²nt-a³-su³lf'i²d(id). A sulphur compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

PENTATHETON (Lat.), **PENTATHETUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe²nt-a²th(a³th)'e²t-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., πεντάθετον (from πέντε, five, and τιθέναι, to place). Of Aetius, a certain plaster used for bruises, etc. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PENTATHIONIC ACID, n. Pe²nt-a³-thi-o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide pentathionique* (ou *hyposulfurique trisulfuré*). Ger., *Pentathionsäure.* A dibasic acid, $H_2S_5O_6$. [B.]

PENTATOMIC, adj. Pe²nt-a²t-o²m'i²k. Fr., *pentatomique.* Containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the molecule. [B.]

PENTAVALENT, adj. Pe²nt-a²v'a²l-e²nt. See QUINQUIVALENT.

PENTENE, n. Pe²nt'en. See AMYLIDENE.

PENTENYL, n. Pe²nt'e²n-i²l. See QUINTENYL.—**P. alcohol.** See QUINTENYL *alcohol.*

PENTINIC ACID, n. Pe²nt-i²n'i²k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_2$, or $(C_5H_6O_2)_3.H_2O$, or, more probably, $C_6H_8O_3 = C_6H_7O.CO.OH$. [B, 3.]

PENTIODIDE, n. Pe²nt-i'od-i²d(id). See PENTA-IODIDE.

PENTOIC ACID, n. Pe²nt-o'i²k. Normal valeric acid. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).] Cf. VALERIC ACID.

PENTOXIDE, n. Pe²nt-o²x'i²d(id). An oxygen compound analogous to a pentabromide (*q. v.*). [B.]

PENTYL, n. Pe²nt'i²l. Fr., *pentyle.* Ger., *P.* From πέντε, five, and ὕλη, material. A univalent hydrocarbon, C_5H_{11}. [B.] For *pentyl alcohol* and other derivatives, see the corresponding terms under AMYL.—**Normal p.** See AMYL, and cf. *P.*—**P'acetylene.** See HEPTINE.—**P'ethylene.** See HEPTYLENE.

PENTYLIC, adj. Pe²nt-i²l'i²k. Of, pertaining to, or containing pentyl or amyl. [B.]

PENUMBRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²n(pan)-u³m(u⁴m)'bra³. From *pœne*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow. Fr., *pénombre.* Ger., *Halbschatten.* The imperfect shadow which surrounds the border of a perfect shadow when the light comes from a luminous surface instead of a point. [F.]

PEONY, n. Pe'on-i². See PÆONIA.—**Extract of p.** See *Extrait de* PIVOINE.

PEOTOMY, n. Pe-o²t'o²m-i². Lat., *peotomia* (from πέος, the penis, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *péotomie.* Amputation of the penis. [E.]

PEPASTIC, adj. Pe²p-a²st'i²k. Lat., *pepasticus, pepanticus.* Fr., *pépastique.* Of medicines, digestive. [L, 50, 56, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

PEPEROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²p-e²r-om'i²-a³. From πέπερι, pepper. Fr., *péperomie.* Ger., *Peperomie.* The pepper-elder, a genus of the *Piperaceæ.* The *Peperomidæ* of Lindley (the *Peperomieæ* of Miquel) are a tribe of the *Piperaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. crystallina.** Ger., *glasartige Peperomie.* A Peruvian species used in colic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. grandifolia.** Fr., *pepéromie à grandes feuilles.* A species used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. hispidula.** Ger., *kurzhaarige Peperomie.* A West Indian species used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. inæquifolia.** Fr., *pépéromie à feuilles inégales.* Ger., *ungleichblättrige Peperomie.* A species found in Peru, where it is used as a stimulating drink and as a tea in colds and gastric and intestinal troubles. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rotundifolia.** Fr., *pépéromie à feuilles rondes, baume des chasseurs.* Ger., *rundblättrige Peperomie.* A West Indian and South American species. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, and are also reputed vulnerary. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. trifolia.** Fr., *pépéromie à trois feuilles.* Ger., *dreiblättrige Peperomie.* A South American species. The leaves are used in gastric complaints. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. umbellata.** Fr., *pépéromie à ombelles, bois d'anisette.* Ger., *doldenähriger* (oder *doldenförmiger*) *Pfeffer.* A South American species. An infusion of the root, *radix pariparobo*, is used in Brazil as a diuretic; the essential oil of the seed is used for atony of the stomach and in scurvy; the leaves are used in glandular swellings, and the buds and leaves in scurvy. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PÉPIN (Fr.), n. Pa-pa²n². The seed found in the centre of certain fleshy fruits. [A, 385 (a, 30).]

PEPLIS (Lat.), **PEPLIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Pe²p'li²s, -li²u³m(u⁴m). Gen., *pep'lidos*(*-idis*), *-l'ii.* Gr., πέπλις, πέπλιον. Fr., *péplide* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Euphorbia p.* 2. A section of the genus *Ammannia.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PEPLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe²p'lu³s(lu⁴s). Gr., πέπλος. See PERITONÆUM and PEPLIS (1st def.).

PEPO (Lat.), n. m. Pe(pe²)'po. Gen., *pep'onis.* Gr., πέπων. Fr., *pépo* (1st def.), *pépon* (1st def.), *semences de potirons* (2d def.). Ger., *Kürbisfrucht* (1st def.), *Kürbissamen* (2d def.). 1. The gourd-fruit; an indehiscent, many-seeded fruit with a thick, firm rind, partly or wholly formed by the superior calyx, and a fleshy interior; the characteristic fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cucurbita p.* 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cucurbita.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**Extractum peponis fluidum.** A fluid extract prepared from pumpkin-seeds. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

PEPPER, n. Pe²p'u⁵r. Gr., πέπερι. Lat., *piper.* Fr., *poivre.* Ger., *Pfeffer.* 1. The fruit of various species of *Piper*, also the plants themselves. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Black p.*—**African p.** 1. The fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum.* [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).] 2. See HABZELIA *æthiopica* and HABZELIA *undulata.* 3. See *African* CUBEBS (1st def.).—**Australian p.** The *Drimys Winteri* and *Schinus molle.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bird-p.** See CAPSICUM *baccatum.*—**Black p.** Lat., *piper* [U. S. Ph.] (*nigrum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *poivre noir* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *schwarzer Pfeffer.* Sp., *pimienta negra* [Mex. Ph.]. The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum.* [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Black p. of West Africa.** See *African* CUBEBS (1st def.).—**Bonnet-p.** See CAPSICUM *tetragonum.*—**Cayenne p.** Fr., *piment de Cayenne* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cayennepfeffer.* The *Capsicum fastigiatum* and its fruit (see also under CAPSICUM *annuum*). [B, 5, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chile p., Chilli p.** 1. The *Schinus molle.* 2. See *Cayenne p.* [a, 35.]—**Confection of (black) p.** See *Confectio* PIPERIS.—**Guinea p.** 1. See *Cayenne p.* 2. See HABZELIA *æthiopica* and HABZELIA *undulata.* 3. See *African* CUBEBS (1st def.). 4. See *Negro p.* (2d def.).—**Jamaica p.** Lat., *piper jamaicense.* Fr., *poivre de la Jamaïque.* Ger., *Jamaicapfeffer.* See PIMENTA (2d def.).—**Japan p., Japanese p.** The *Xanthoxylum piperitum* or its fruit; according to some authors, the *Xanthoxylum alatum.* [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Long p.** See PIPER *longum.*—**Malaguetta p., Mallaguetta p., Melegueta p., Meligueta p.** Lat., *grana malaguetta.* Fr., *malaguette, maniguette.* Any one of various scitamineous fruits or seeds, especially grains of Paradise, of which two varieties—one larger, wartier, and having a projecting fibrous tuft, the other smaller, smoother, and destitute of the tuft—occur in commerce. According to Daniell, they are derived from varieties of the same species, though the *Amomum grana paradisi* and the *Amomum melegueta* are considered by most botanists distinct. [B, 5, 18, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Negro p.** Ger., *Negerpfeffer.* 1. See HABZELIA *æthiopica* and HABZELIA *undulata.* 2. The *Xanthoxylum guineense.* [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**P.-tree.** 1. In California, the *Schinus molle.* 2. In Australia, the *Tasmania aromatica.* [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Pod p., Red p., Spanish p.** See *Cayenne p.*—**White p.** Ger., *weisser Pfeffer.* P. prepared by drying the ripe fruits of *Piper nigrum* after bruising them and washing off the stalks and pulpy matter, also by removing the dark outer layer or pericarp of the black p. [B; B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

PEPPERMINT, n. Pe²p'u⁵r-mi²nt. See MENTHA *piperita.*—**Chinese oil of p.** A volatile oil, containing a large proportion of menthol, distilled from *Mentha arvensis glabrata.* Two varieties found in commerce—one a liquid at all temperatures, the other a crystalline mass (menthol) impregnated with the oil—are apparently the constituents into which the original oil has been separated. [B, 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Essence of p.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.* 2. See *Oil of p.*—**Japanese oil of p.** A volatile oil distilled from *Mentha arvensis piperascens.* [B, 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (seu *ætheroleum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *essentia* [Belg. Ph.]) *menthæ piperitæ.* Fr., *huile volatile de menthe* (*poivrée*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pfefferminzöl, Pfefferminzöl.* Sp., *essencia de menta piperita* [Sp. Ph.]. The volatile oil of *Mentha piperita*, a colorless, pale-yellow or greenish volatile liquid (sp. gr., 0·84 to 0·92), of a strong, pleasantly aromatic odor and a camphoraceous, pungent taste, followed by a sensation of coolness when air is admitted into the mouth. It consists of a camphor (see MENTHOL) and a liquid portion composed mainly of the compound $C_{10}H_{18}O$. It is used as a stimulant and carminative and externally as a local anæsthetic in rheumatism, facial paralysis, burns, and scalds. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am.

Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 50).]—**P. camphor.** See MENTHOL.—**P. leaves.** See MENTHA *piperita* (2d def.).—**P.-tree.** The *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus piperita*, and other Australian species of *Eucalyptus*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. water.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *piperitæ*.—**Spirit of p.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ*. —**Syrup of p.** See *Syrupus* MENTHÆ.—**Troches of p.** See *Trochisci* MENTHÆ *piperitæ*.

PEPPERWORT, n. Pe2p'u5r-wu5rt. The genus *Lepidium*, especially *Lepidium latifolium*; also the *Dentaria diphylla*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**Conserve of p.** See *Conserva* LEPIDII.

PEPSIN [Br. Ph.], n. Pe2ps'i2n. Lat., *pepsinum* (from πέψις, cooking) [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*germanicum solubile* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]), *pepsina* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. Fr., *pepsine (extractive)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pepsina* [Mex. Ph.]. The main digestive principle of the gastric juice; also a preparation of the same made from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, sheep, or calf. The Fr. Cod. sometimes distinguishes p. as *pepsine extractive* from *pepsine médicinale* (*q. v.*). P. has the power of converting proteids into peptones. It requires an acid medium and a temperature below 40° C. for its perfect action. [B, 95 (α, 38); K.]—**Saccharated p.** See PEPSINUM *saccharatum*. —**Solution of p.** See *Liquor* PEPSINI.—**Vegetable p.** An unorganized ferment occurring in the glandular secretion of insectivorous plants. It has the property of dissolving albuminoids, and is analogous to, if not identical with, the p. of the gastric juice of animals. [B, 77, 229 (α, 35).]—**Wine of p.** See *Vinum* PEPSINI.

PEPSINA [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Pe2ps-in(en)'a3. See PEPSIN.

PEPSINE (Fr.), n. Pe2p-sen. See PEPSIN.—**Élixir de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 50 parts of *p. médicinale*, 20 of *p. extractive*, 450 of water, and 400 of syrup, adding a solution of enough peppermint oil or other volatile oil to make the solution aromatic, in 150 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, filtering, adding to 20 grammes of the filtrate 60 of water, 10 of freshly dried fibrin, and ⅗ part of hydrochloric acid, and heating over the water bath at 50° C. for 6 hours, shaking every hour until the fibrin is completely dissolved. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Œnolé de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* PEPSINI.—**P. amylacée.** See *P. médicinale*.—**P. extractive** [Fr. Cod.]. See under PEPSIN.—**P. médicinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *p. amylacée*. A mixture of *p. extractive* and starch; a grayish-white powder only partly soluble in water; 50 centigrammes should be capable of digesting 10 grammes of fibrin. [B.]—**Vin de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* PEPSINI.

PEPSINOGEN, n. Pe2ps-i2n'o-je2n. Fr., *pepsinogène*. A solid ferment contained in the pepsin cells of the oxyntic glands which is converted into or gives rise to pepsin. [" Compt. rend. hebd. de l'acad. des sci.," Nov. 2, 1891 (α, 50).]

PEPSINUM [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Pe2ps-in(en)'u3m(u4m). See PEPSIN.—**Essentia pepsini.** See *Vinum pepsini*.—**Liquor pepsini** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear bright-yellow liquid prepared by dissolving 40 parts of saccharated pepsin in a mixture of 12 parts of hydrochloric acid and 548 of water, adding 400 of glycerin, allowing the mixture to stand 24 hours, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Mixtura pepsini.** Sp., *mistura de pepsina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 15 parts of *pepsine médicinale* with 130 of water, adding 120 of syrup of orange-flowers and 40 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, macerating for some hours, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. saccharatum** [U. S. Ph.] (**siccum** [Russ. Ph.]). Sp., *pepsina medicinal* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. russicum solubile* [Russ. Ph.]. Pepsin prepared from the stomach of the hog (or from the rennet-bag of the sheep or ox [Sp. Ph.]) and mixed with milk-sugar, so as to form a white powder of slight taste and smell, not wholly soluble in water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Vinum pepsini** [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *vin* (ou *œnolé*) *de pepsine*. Ger., *Pepsinwein*. Sp., *vino de pepsina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia pepsini*, *vinum pepticum*. A preparation made by macerating 50 parts of pepsin (saccharated [Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.], 50 of *pepsine médicinale*, or 20 of *pepsine extractive* [Fr. Cod.]) for 24 hours [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (6 days [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) with 1,000 parts of vin de Lunel [Fr. Cod.] (sherry wine [Sp. Ph.], 1,845 of white wine, 5 of hydrochloric acid, and 50 each of glycerin and water [Ger. Ph.], 2,000 of Malaga wine, 5 of dilute hydrochloric acid, and 50 of water [Hung. Ph.], or 2,250 of sauterne, 8¾ of dilute hydrochloric acid, and 100 of glycerin [Russ. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2ps'i2s. Gen., *pep'seos (-sis)*. Gr., πέψις (from πέσσειν, to digest). Fr., *pepsie*. See COCTION.

PEPTIC, adj. Pe2pt'i2k. Gr., πεπτικός. Lat., *pepticus*. Fr., *peptique*, *pepsique*. Ger., *peptisch*. 1. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion; producing pepsin. 2. In pathology, due to the action of the gastric juice (*e. g.*, a p. ulcer). [K.]

PEPTOGEN, n. Pe2pt'o-je2n. From πέσσειν, to digest, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *peptogène*. A substance that promotes the production of pepsin. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

PEPTONE, n. Pe2pt'on. Fr., *p.*, *caséine* (ou *matière gélatiniforme*) *de l'intestin grêle*. Ger., *Pepton*. Of Lehmann, the principal product of gastric digestion; a proteid distinguished from others by its high diffusibility and non-precipitability by heat and acids. [K.]—**A-p.** Of Meissner, a p. precipitable from aqueous solutions by strong nitric acid and by potassium ferrocyanide in the presence of acetic acid. [" Ztschr. f. rat. Med.," vii, viii, x, xii, xiv (K).]—**Beef p.** Ger., *Fleischpepton*. Of Wood, a preparation made by simmering ½ lb. of minced beef for two hours in a pint of water containing 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate, allowing to cool to about 38° C., digesting at this temperature with a tablespoonful of liquor pancreaticus or 10 grains of pancreatic extract for three hours, decanting, and boiling. [" Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Nov., 1889 (α, 21).]—**B-p.** A p. differing from A-p. in not being precipitable by strong nitric acid. Potassium ferrocyanide only precipitates it from a solution rendered strongly acid by acetic acid. [K, 3.]—**C-p.** A p. which is not precipitable either by nitric acid or by potassium ferrocyanide. According to Foster, this is probably a true p., as distinguished from the A-p. and B-p., which are not entitled to that name. [K, 3.]—**Gelatin p.** Ger., *Leimpepton*. A variety of p. produced by the combined action of the pancreatic ferments and of putrefaction on gelatin. [B, 13.]—**Mercuric p.** See HYDRARGYRUM *peptonatum*.—**Pancreatic p.** A p. formed by the action of the pancreatic juice. It differs from a gastric p. in being precipitated by acids and acid salt. [K.]—**P. anhydride.** See ALBUMINATE.

PEPTONIZATION, n. Pe2pt-o2n-i2za'shu3n. The process of conversion into peptones. [α, 48.]

PEPTONURIA, n. Pe2pt-o2n-u2r'i2-a3. From πεπτός, cooked, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *peptonurie*. Ger., *Peptonurie*. The excretion of peptones in the urine. It may occur in pneumonia, and is said to occur physiologically in the puerperal state. [" Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Feb., 1892, p. 194; W. Fischel, " Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," x, p. 11; " Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," ccxxxii, p. 186 (B).]

PEPTOTOXINE, n. Pe2pt-o-to2x'en. Of Brieger, a very poisonous substance isolated from putrid albuminates and from peptonized fibrin. [B, 209 (α, 27); Schmidt's " Jahrbücher," 232, 1891, p. 113 (α, 50).]

PERA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa)'ra3. Gr., πήρα. Fr., *péra*. The scrotum. [L.]

PERACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu5r(pe2r)-a2s(a3k)-e2f'a2l-(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From *per*, through, and ἀκέφαλος, without a head. Fr., *péracéphale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a genus of monsters of the *Acephalia*, characterized by an asymmetrical body with the different regions quite distinct, but without the thoracic limbs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

PERACETATE, n. Pu5r-a2s'e2t-at. A salt consisting of a base combined with the greatest possible proportion of acetic acid. [B.]

PERAGUA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-a2g(a3g)'wa3. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PERAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu5r(par)-a2f(a3f)-i2l(u6l)'lu3m-(lu4m). From πήρα, a leathern pouch, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *péraphylle*. A membranous expansion or appendage of a calyx or perianth. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

PERARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu5r(pe2r)-a3rt-i2k-u2l(u4l)-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *per*, through, and *articulatio*, articulation. See DIARTHROSIS.

PERATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r(par)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-di2n-(du6n)'i2-a3. From πήρα, a leathern pouch, and ὀδύνη, pain. See CARDIALGIA.

PERBROMETHANE, n. Pu5r-brom-e2th'an. Ger., *Perbromäthan*. See DICARBON *hexabromide*.

PERBROMETHYLENE, n. Pu5r-brom-e2th'i2l-en. Ger., *Perbromäthylen*. See DICARBON *tetrabromide*.

PERBROMIC, adj. Pu5r-brom'i2k. See under PERCHLORIC.

PERBROMIDE, n. Pu5r-brom'i2d(id). Fr., *perbromure*. See under PERCHLORIDE.

PERCA (Lat.), n. f. Pu5r(pe2r)'ka3. Gr., πέρκη. Fr., *perche*. Ger., *Barsch*. A genus of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes of the *Percidæ*, which are the perches. [α, 48.]—**Lapides percarum, Lapis percæ.** See under *P. fluviatilis*.—**P. fluviatilis.** Ger., *Flussbarsch*. The perch; a fish living in lakes and rivers throughout Europe, northern Asia, and North America. Two small bones extending on the sides of the back of the head to the spine were once official as *lapis percæ* or *lapides percarum*. [α, 35.]

PERCALINE (Fr.), n. Pe2r-ka3-len. Glazed calico. [A, 537 (α, 48).]—**P. agglutinative.** An adhesive plaster. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

PERCE-CRÂNE (Fr.), n. Pe2rs-kra3n. An obstetrical perforator.

PERCE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. Pe2rs-la3n2g. See GLOSSANTHRAX.

PERCE-MEMBRANE (Fr.), n. Pe2rs-ma3n2-bra3n. An instrument for rupturing the fœtal membranes. [A, 311 (α, 34).]

PERCE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. Pe2rs-o-re2l-y'. See FORFICULA *auricularis*.

PERCHLORATE, n. Pu5r-klor'at. Fr., *p*. A salt of perchloric acid. [B.]

PERCHLORETHANE, n. Pu5r-klor-e2th'an. See DICARBON *hexachloride*.

PERCHLORETHYLENE, n. Pu5r-klor-e2th'i2l-en. See DICARBON *hextetrachloride*.

PERCHLORIC, adj. Pu5r-klor'i2k. Containing chlorine combined with a greater relative amount of oxygen than is present in the chloric compounds. [B.] *Perbromic* and *periodic* are analogous terms.—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide perchlorique*. Ger., *Perchlorsäure*. A mobile, volatile liquid, $HClO_4$, colorless or of a slightly yellowish tint, having a strong affinity for water and very irritant to the skin. It is soluble in alcohol, and decomposes with explosion when brought into contact with certain organic compounds. [B, 3; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**P. ether.** Fr., *éther perchlorique*. See ETHYL *perchlorate*.

PERCHLORIDE, n. Pu5r-klor'i2d(id). Lat., *perchloridum*. Fr., *perchlorure*. Ger., *Perchlorür*. That one of two or more compounds of chlorine with an element or radicle which contains the greatest relative amount of chlorine. [B.] *Perbromide* and *periodide* are analogous terms.

PERCHROMIC, adj. Pu5r-krom'i2k. Fr., *perchromique*. Containing chromium as a septivalent radicle. [B.]—**P. acid.** A

monobasic acid, $HCrO_4$ (or $Cr_2O_7H_2$), obtainable in the form of a deep-blue aqueous or ethereal solution. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

PERCLUSION (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-klu^6-ze-o^{2}n^2. From *per* intens., and *claudere*, to shut. Incapability to execute any movement. [a, 34.]

PERCIPIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i(i^2)′o^{2}l-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *percipere*, to perceive. A remedy of proved efficiency. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PERCOLATE, n. Pu^{5}r′ko^{2}l-at. A solution obtained by percolation. [a, 38.]

PERCOLATION, n. Pu^{5}r-ko^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *percolatio* (from *percolare*, to strain through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Durchseihung.* The process of making an extract or tincture of a drug by packing the drug (in powder) in a percolator (*q. v.*) and causing an aqueous or spirituous menstruum to pass through it. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

PERCOLATOR, n. Pu^{5}r′ko^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. Fr., *percolateur.* Ger., *P., Durchseiher.* A vessel in which is to be packed a drug through which a liquid poured on above it is allowed to trickle through a small aperture at the bottom.

PERCUSSION, n. Pu^{5}r-ku^{3}sh′u^{3}n. Lat., *percussio* (from *percutere*, to strike through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P., Schlag.* 1. A method of physical examination by tapping on the surface overlying a part or organ in order to ascertain its condition by the sounds elicited. 2. A therapeutic measure consisting of repeated tapping of a part, the blows being delivered by a mechanical contrivance by which their force and the rapidity of their succession may be regulated. Called also nerve-vibration. [Granville, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 11, 1882; "Lancet," June, 10, 1882, p. 949.]—**Auscultatory p.** P. combined with auscultation by applying the ear directly to the part percussed.—**Finger p.** P. in which the fingers of one hand are used as a p. hammer, and a finger of the other hand is employed as a pleximeter. [a, 34.]—**Immediate p.** P. in which the region examined is struck directly with the finger. [a, 34.]—**Mediate p.** P. in which a pleximeter is used. [D.]—**Palpatory p.** Ger., *palpatorische P.* Of Wintrich, an examination of the thoracic or abdominal viscera with reference to the sensation of resistance communicated to the sense of touch. [L, 20 (a, 34).]

PERCUSSO-PUNCTATOR, n. Pu^{5}r-ku^{3}s″o-pu^{3}n^{2}kt′at-o^{2}r. From *percutere*, to strike through, and *punctus*, pricked. An instrument devised by B. James for making multiple punctures with grouped needles, adjustable as to depth of penetration, in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 25, 1885, p. 155.]

PERCUSSOR, n. Pu^{5}r-ku^{3}s′o^{2}r. From *percutere*, to strike through and through. A small hammer used for percussion. [E.]

PERCUTEUR (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-ku-tu^{6}r. An instrument for making percussion (2d def.); also a person who applies percussion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 2, 1892, p. 371.]

PERCYANIDE, n. Pu^{5}r-si′a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *percyanure.* A cyanide containing more cyanogen than an ordinary cyanide. [B, 38 (a, 38).]

PERDEUTOXISULFURE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-du^6-tox-e-su^{6}l-fu^{6}r. That one of two oxysulphides which contains a greater relative amount of oxygen and sulphur, and which is also supposed to contain an excess of one or both of these elements. [B.]

PERDICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}rd(pe^{2}rd)-i^{2}k(ek)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. An old pharmaceutical name for *Parietaria officinalis.* [a, 35.]

PERDITIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}rd(pe^{2}rd)-i^2′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *perdere*, to ruin. Abortion. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PERDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{5}rd(pe^{2}rd)-on′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Paracelsus, a medicated herb-wine. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PEREIRINE, n. Pe^{2}r-ir′en. Lat., *pereirina.* Fr., *péreirine.* A whitish-gray powder, an alkaloid of the probable formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, found in the bark of *Geissospermum læve.* It is used along with quinine where cardiac depression is to be avoided. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38); "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1890, p. 41 (a, 50).]

PERENNANS (Lat.), adj. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-e^{2}n′na^{2}nz(na^{3}ns). From *perennare*, to last long. Ger., *ausdauernd.* 1. Evergreen (said of leaves). 2. Perennial. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PERENNIAL, adj. Pu^{5}r-e^{2}n′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *perennis* (from *per*, through, and *annus*, a year). Ger., *ausdauernd, perennirend.* Of plants, living and fructifying year after year. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PERESKIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-e^{2}sk′i^2-a^3. From *Peiresc*, a French writer. Ger., *Pereskie.* A genus constituting the *Pereskiaceæ* (the *Pereskidæ* of Lindley, the *Pereskieæ* of Reichenbach) of Salm Dyck, a tribe of the *Cacteæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. aculeata.** Fr., *groseiller d'Amérique* (ou *des Antilles*). Ger., *stachelige Pereskie.* The American (or Barbadoes, or West Indian) gooseberry. The fruits are used as an expectorant and antisyphilitic in the Antilles. The cochineal insect can be reared on the plant. [B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

PERETERIUM (Lat.), n. Pe^{2}r-e^{2}t(at)-e(a)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., περητήριον (from περᾶν, to pass through). See Trephine.

PEREZIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa-rath^2′i^2-a^3. Fr., *pérézie.* A genus of composite herbs, of the *Mutisiaceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. adnata.** A Mexican species the stringy roots of which form part of p. root (*q. v.*). [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. moschata.** Sp., *yerba del zopilote.* An aromatic and stimulant species found in Mexico. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. root.** The root of *P. adnata, P. nana, P. Wrightii*, and perhaps of other species of *P.*, growing in Mexico. They yield a chemical compound (see Pipitzahoic acid) which has the odor of valerian and is said to be powerfully drastic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]

PERFECT, adj. Pu^{5}r′fe^{2}kt. Lat., *perfectus* (from *perficere*, to achieve). Fr., *parfait.* Ger., *vollkommen.* Complete; of a plant, having no part suppressed; of a flower, hermaphrodite. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] For *P. acid*, see under Acid.

PERFLATION, n. Pu^{5}r-fla′shu^{3}n. Lat., *perflatio* (from *perflare*, to blow through). Driving air through a cavity for the purpose of evacuating fluid contents. [W. Ewart, "Lancet," July 31, 1886, p. 226 (a, 34).]

PERFOLIATA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)′ta^3. From *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf. See Bupleurum *rotundifolium.*—**Oleum perfoliatæ expressum.** The expressed oil of the seed of *Bupleurum rotundifolium.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PERFOLIATE, adj. Pu^{5}r-fol′i^2-at. Lat., *perfoliatus* (from *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *perfolié, perfeuillé.* Ger., *durchwachsen* (1st def.). 1. Of a leaf, having the two basal lobes so united around the stalk that the latter apparently passes through the substance of the leaf. 2. Having two opposite leaves so united at their bases as to present one foliaceous body through which the stem appears to pass. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Connate-p.** See *P.* (2d def.).

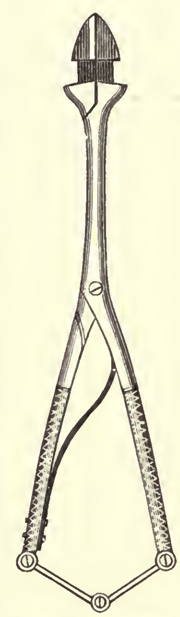
PERFORANS (Lat.), adj. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)′fo^{2}r-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Gen., *-rant′is.* From *perforare*, to bore through. Fr., *perforant.* Perforating; as a n., see Radiophalangeus and Tibiophalangeus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. manus.** See Flexor *digitorum manus profundus.*

PERFORATA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fo^{2}r-a(a^3)′ta^3. A perforated space. See *Anterior perforated* space and *Posterior perforated* space.

PERFORATE, PERFORATED, adj's. Pu^{5}r′fo^{2}r-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *perforatus* (from *perforare*, to bore). Fr., *perforé, percé.* Pierced through, furnished with small holes; of the nostrils of a bird, without a sæptum; of leaves, punctate with pellucid dots.

PERFORATEUR (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-fo-ra^3-tu^{6}r. See Perforator.—**P.-alésoir.** The screw-perforator which forms one of the parts of Tarnier's basiotribe (*q. v.*).—**P. ciseaux.** A perforator of the general character of a pair of scissors (*e. g.*, Smellie's).—**P. couteau.** A perforator of the general character of a knife.—**P. foret.** A drill-shaped perforator. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. trépan.** See *Trephine*-perforator.

PERFORATION, n. Pu^{5}r-fo^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *perforatio* (from *perforare*, to bore through). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P., Durchbohrung.* 1. The process of piercing or the condition of being pierced. 2. The process of opening the fœtal head in craniotomy.


SIMPSON'S PERFORATOR.

PERFORATOR, n. Pu^{5}r′fo^{2}r-at-o^{2}r. Lat., *perforatorium* (from *perforare*, to pierce through). Fr., *perforateur, percecrâne.* Ger., *P., Durchbohrer.* Any instrument or apparatus used for perforating; of Denman, an instrument for perforating the fœtal skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.] See also *Smellie's* scissors.—**Brainard's p.** An awl for perforating the ends of bones in operations for ununited fracture. [E.]—**Braun's trephine p.** A trephine p. in which the instrument is curved near the trephine extremity, and a handle at the opposite extremity revolves the trephine. [a, 34.]—**Nägele's p.** Ger., *Nägele'sches Perforatorium.* A p. having a projection near the point of each blade to limit the depth to which it penetrates. [A, 61.]—**Trephine p.** A p. having a long shaft, with a trephine-like extremity, for removing a disc of bone from the fœtal skull. [a, 34.]

PERFORATUS (Lat.), adj. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fo^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *perforare*, to pierce through. Perforated; as a n., a muscle the tendon of which is perforated by another. [L.] See Flexor *brevis digitorum pedis*, Flexor *sublimis digitorum*, Epitrochleo-phalangeus, and Femoro-phalangeus.—**P. Casserii** [Winslow]. See Coracobrachialis.

PERFOSSATE, adj. Pu^{5}r-fo^{2}s′at. Lat., *perfossus* (from *perfodere*, to dig through). Fr., *percé.* In botany, pierced through, furnished with small tubular cavities. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PERFRICATION, n. Pu^{5}r-fri^{2}k-a′shu^{3}n. From *perfricare*, to rub all over. Fr., *p.* See Inunction.

PERFRICTIO (Lat.), **PERFRIGERATIO** (Lat.), n's f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fri^{2}k(frek)′shi^2(ti^2)-o, -fri^{2}j(freg)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *perfrigescere*, to grow very cold, or *perfrigerare*, to make very cold. See Catapsyxis.

PERFRIGERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fri^{2}j(freg)-e(e^2)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *perfrigerare*, to make very cold. Fr., *perfrigérion.* Ger., *Durchfrieren.* Numbness from cold. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERFUSION, n. Pu^{5}r-fu^2′zhu^{3}n. Lat., *perfusio* (from *perfundere*, to pour through). Ger., *Durchströmung.* The passing of a fluid through the channels in a structure. [a, 25.]

PERGAMENEOUS, adj. Pu^{5}r-ga^2-me^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *pergameneus.* Having a parchment-like texture. [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]

PERHYDRATE, PERHYDROXIDE, n. Pu^{5}r-hid′rat, -hid-ro^{2}x′i^{2}d(id). That one of two or more hydroxides which contains the greatest relative amount of hydroxyl. [B.]

PERIADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ἀδήν, a gland. Inflammation of the tissues about a gland. [D.]

PERIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}r′(a^3′e^{2}r)-e^{2}s i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From περιαιρεῖν, to take off. Fr., *périérèse.* A circular incision made around an abscess or tumor. [E.]

PERIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)'i^2-a^3. From περι-, very, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *périalgie.* A very severe pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PÉRI-AMYGDALITE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-a^3-meg-da^3-let. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tonsil.

PERIANAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-an'a^{2}l. From περί, around, and *anus*, the anus. See CIRCUMANAL.

PERIANDRIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}nd'ri^{2}k. Lat., *periandricus* (from περί, around, and ανήρ, a man. Fr., *périandrique.* Placed around the stamens (said of a nectary or appendage). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIANGEIOCHOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji-(ge^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and χόλος, bile. Fr., *périangéiocholite.* Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the biliary canaliculi and canals. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1887 (α, 18).]

PERIANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From περί, around, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. A tumor limited to the outer coat and sheath of an artery. [E, 12.]

PERIANTH, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-a^{2}nth. Lat., *perianthium* (from περί, around, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *périanthe.* Ger., *Blüthendecke.* The perigone or floral envelopes as a whole, though Linnæus restricted the term to the calyx. It is now used in description where the corolla and calyx are not readily distinguished or where only one exists. The term is also applied, although probably erroneously, to the perigynium of the *Cariceæ* and the perichætium of the *Hepaticæ.* [B, 123, 291 (α, 35).]—**Double p.** A p. consisting of both calyx and corolla. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**Simple p.** A p. consisting of but one envelope, usually the calyx only. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIANTHEOUS, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}nth'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *perianthеus.* Fr., *périanthé.* Furnished with a perianth. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIANTHIANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)-i^2-an-(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *périanthien.* Of Mirbel, consisting of a simple calyx (said of the induviæ). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIANTHOPODUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)-o^{2}p'-o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From περί, around, ἄνθος, a flower, and πούς, the foot. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Trianosperma.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. diffusus.** A Brazilian plant, much used as an evacuant, in cutaneous and nervous complaints. as an emmenagogue, etc. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

PERIARTERIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{3}rt-e^{2}r(ar)-i^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around (1st def.), or περι-, very (2d def.), and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Fr., *périartérite.* 1. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. [E.] 2. Of Förster, acute arteriitis. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**P. nodosa.** A thickening of the intima and infiltration of the adventitia of an artery, producing a nodular prominence. [α, 34.]

PERIARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the tissues about a joint.

PERIARTICULAR, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From περί, around, and *articulus*, a joint. Ger., *periarticulär.* Situated around a joint. [α, 48.]

PERIBARTHOLINITE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ba^{3}r-to-le-net. A barbarous term for inflammation of the tissue surrounding the vulvovaginal gland. [Boutin, quoted in "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Apr. 15, 1884, p. 333.]

PERIBLAST, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-bla^{2}st. From περί, around, and βλαστός, a sprout. See PERIPLAST.

PERIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From περί, around, and βλαστός. a sprout. An ovum in a slightly more advanced stage than a perimorula, the cells of the outer layer being more clearly defined and more highly developed. [L, 146.]

PERIBLEM, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-ble^{2}m. Lat., *periblema* (from περί, around, and βλῆμα, a coverlet). Fr., *périblème.* See *Primary* CORTEX.

PERIBLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ble^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen.. *-bleps'eos* (*-is*). From περί, around, and βλέπειν, to see. Fr., *périblepsie.* A looking wildly about, as in delirium. [L, 41, 50, 56, 84 (α, 43).]

PERIBOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}b'o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-ib'oles.* Gr., περιβολή (from περί, around, and βάλλειν, throw). Fr., *péribole.* The supposed removal of morbific matters from the body through affections of the skin. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

PERIBRONCHIAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-bro^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. From περί, around, and βρόγχος, a bronchus. Surrounding a bronchus.

PERIBRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i-(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the bronchi. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 225 (α, 34).]—**P. fibrosa.** P. with fibrous hyperplasia about the bronchi. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. nodosa (tuberculosa).** P. with miliary tubercles formed in the peribronchial tissue. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. purulenta.** Of Buhl, purulent p. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. purulenta exulcerativa.** Of Buhl, a purulent and ulcerative p., usually of tuberculous origin. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

PERIBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-bros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-bros'eos* (*-is*). From περί, around, and βιβρώσκειν, to feed. Fr., *péribrose.* Ulceration or erosion, especially at the angles of the eyelids. [F.]

PERICÆCAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-se'k'l. From περί, around, and *cæcus*, blind. Surrounding or adjoining the cæcum. [α, 48.]

PERICAES (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}k'a^3-ez(as). Gr., περικαής (from περι-, very, and καίειν, to burn). Of old writers, burning hot, feverish. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERICAL, n. Fr., *périсal.* 1. In Ceylon and Malabar, elephantiasis. [G.] 2. See *Madura* FOOT.

PERICAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{2}mb(ka^{3}mb)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and *cambium* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Kambiummantel.* In the central cylinder of the roots of dicotyledons and gymnosperms, a layer of formative tissue composed of thin-walled cells in contact with the inner face of the endodermis. [B, 104, 229, 291 (α, 35).]

PERICARDIAC, PERICARDIACAL, PERICARDIAL, adj's. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^{2}k, -ka^{3}rd-i'a^2-k'l, -ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^{2}l. Ger., *pericardisch.* Of or pertaining to the pericardium. [L.]

PERICARDIOPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd''-i^6-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From περί, around, καρδία, the heart, and πνευμάτωσις, pneumatosis. See PNEUMOPERICARDIUM.

PERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *péricardite.* Inflammation of the pericardium. [α, 34.]—**Cancerous p.** Carcinoma of the pericardium. [D, 70.]—**Dry p.** P. without effusion. [D, 68.]—**Moist p.** P. accompanied with an effusion. [D.]—**P. adhæsiva.** P. with adhesion of the pericardium to the heart. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. externa.** Fibrinous p., usually associated with inflammation of the pleura covering the anterior marginal lobule of the left lung. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. gummatosa.** P. of syphilitic origin in which there is gummatous degeneration. [α, 34.]—**P. interna.** Inflammation of the inner layer of the pericardium. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. obliterans.** P. causing atrophy of the cardiac muscle. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. putrida.** See *Putrid p.*—**P. suppurans.** See *Suppurative p.*—**P. tuberculosa.** See *Tuberculous p.*—**Purulent p.** See *Suppurative p.*—**Putrid p.** P. associated with the presence of a greenish, fœtid fluid in the pericardial sac. [D, 70.]—**Rheumatic p.** P. developed in connection with the rheumatic diathesis. [D, 68.]—**Secondary p.** P. consequent upon some primary inflammation elsewhere. [L, 88 (α, 34, 50).]—**Suppurative p.** Lat., *p. suppurans.* Fr., *péricardite suppurée.* Ger., *eiterige P.* P. which results in a collection of pus. It may be confined to the pericardium, or may be associated with suppurative inflammation in other parts (*e. g.*, the skin and the joints), as an element of pyæmia, pyogenic fever, septicæmia, puerperal fever, variola, scarlet fever, etc. [D, 1.]—**Tubercular p., Tuberculous p.** P. associated with the development of miliary tubercles. [D.]—**Typhoid p.** P. in which the fever is intense and is accompanied by typhoid symptoms. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

PERICARDIUM, n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-u^{3}m. From περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *péricarde.* Ger., *P.*, *Herzbeutel.* The somewhat conical membranous sac that contains the heart. It is attached by its base to the central tendon of the diaphragm, and its apex surrounds the vessels arising from the base of the heart. It consists of a dense external fibrous layer, which is continued up on to the great vessels in tubular prolongations that blend above with the cervical fascia. The internal or serous layer covers the heart and the origins of the great vessels, and is reflected upon the inner surface of the outer layer, forming a closed sac which secretes a thin watery fluid. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. EPICARDIUM.—**P. externum.** The fibrous layer of the p. [L.]—**P. internum.** The serous layer of the p.—**P. parietale.** See *P. externum.*—**Visceral p.** See *P. internum.*

PERICARP, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *pericarpium* (from περί, around, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *péricarpe.* Ger., *Fruchthülle.* The seed-vessel; the part of the fruit inclosing the seed. It consists of the walls of the ovary developed into a fruit. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).] Cf. ENDOCARP, EPICARP, MESOCARP, and SARCOCARP.

PERICARPIAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rp'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *pericarpialis.* Fr., *péricarpial.* Pertaining to a pericarp; developed upon or within a pericarp. [B, 1, 19, 77 (α, 35).]

PERICARPIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}k. Lat., *pericarpicus.* Fr., *péricarpique.* 1. Pericarpial. 2. Of Richard, having the same direction as the pericarp (said of a seed). [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

PERICARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r i^2-ka^{3}rp'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and καρπός, a fruit, or the wrist. 1. See PERICARP. 2. A remedy anciently applied to the wrist. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PERICELLULAR, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From περί, around, and *cellula*, a little cell. Surrounding a cell. [J.]

PERICEMENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-se^{2}m(kam)-e^{2}nt-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and *cæmentum*, cement. See *Fauchard's* DISEASE.

PÉRICÉRÉBRITE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-sa-ra-bret. See *General* PARALYSIS.

PERICHÆTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ke'(ch^{3}a^3'e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and χαίτη, flowing hair. Fr., *périchèse, périchète.* Ger., *Borstenhülle.* A collection of bracts or leaves surrounding the archegonia or both antheridia and archegonia in the *Muscineæ.* [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PERICHARACTER (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}kt-(a^{3}kt)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., περιχαρακτήρ (from περιχαράσσειν, to cut all round). Fr., *péricharactère.* Of Galen, an instrument for loosening the gum around a tooth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERICHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, χόλος, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. Inflammation of the tissue about the gall-bladder. [α, 34.]

PERICHOLOUS, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *pericholus* (from περι-, very, and χόλος, bile). Very bilious. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERICHONDRAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}nd'r'l. Fr., *périchondral.* Ger., *p.*, *perichondrostisch.* Pertaining to the perichondrium; of bones, developed in membrane or by the periosteum or perichondrium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 242, and Supplement, p. 6 (J).]

PERICHONDRIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From περί, around, χονδρός, cartilage, and

ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *périchondriodynie.* Pain in the perichondrium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERICHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri-(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *périchondrite.* Ger., *P.*, *Knorpelhautentzündung.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.

PERICHONDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *périchondre.* Ger., *Knorpelhaut.* A white fibrous membrane which covers the surface of every cartilage, except the articular variety, and lodges the blood-vessels that are distributed over the cartilage. It is equivalent to the external stratum of the periosteum. Its only function is protection of the cartilage. [Drogoul (α, 32).]

PERICHONDROME (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ko^{2}n^2-drom. A cartilaginous tumor without an osseous shell, also a tumor of the perichondrium. [E, 14.]

PERICHORIOID, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kor'i^2-oid. From περί, around, χόριον (see CHORION), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *périchorioïdal.* Situated around the chorioid.

PERICHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kri(chr^{2}e)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-chris'eos* (*-is*). From περιχρίειν, to smear over. See INUNCTION.

PERICHRISTON (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kri^{2}st(ch^{2}rest)'o^{2}n. From περίχριστος, besmeared. See CIRCUMLITIO (2d def.).

PERICLADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-klad(kla^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and κλάδος, a young shoot. The sheathing base of a leaf, embracing wholly or partially the circumference of the stem. [B, 1, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

PERICLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}k'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-las'eos* (*-ic'lasis*). Gr., περίκλασις (from περικλᾶν, to twist round). A comminuted fracture. [E.]

PERICLINAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kli'n'l. From περικλινής, sloping on all sides. Having the same direction as the circumference of a part. [B, 229 (α, 35).]

PERICLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kli^{2}n(klen)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *péricline.* Ger., *Hüllkelch* (1st def.), *Hauptkelch* (1st def.). Syn.: *periphorantium* (1st def.). 1. The calyx-like involucre surrounding the receptacle (clinanthium) of the compound flower (anthodium) of composite plants. 2. Of Bertillot, a perithecium in *Fungi* producing conidia instead of thecæ in the interior of their receptacles. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

PERICLINOIDES (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kli^{2}n(klen)-o(o^2)-id(ed)'-ez(as). From περικλινής, sloping on all sides, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *périclinoïde.* Of Cassini, a false involucre consisting of pales surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle. [B, 1, 19 α, 35).]

PERICLYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kli^{2}m(klu^{6}m)'e^{2}n-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., περικλύμενον. Fr., *périclymène, périclyménon.* 1. The *Lonicera p.* 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Lonicera.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

PERICNEMIOUS, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}k-nem'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *pericnemius* (from περί, around, and κνήμη, the leg). Fr., *péricnème.* Pertaining to the leg; surrounding the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERICOLONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kol-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and κῶλον, the colon. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the colon. [α, 34.]

PERICOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. From περί, around, and κόλπος, the vagina. Fr., *péricolpite.* Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the vagina. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PERICORNEAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}r'ne^2-a^{2}l. From περί, around, and *cornea* (*q. v.*). See CIRCUMCORNEAL.

PERICOROLLATUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-lat(la^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From περί, around, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *péricorollé.* Having a monopetalous corolla with perigynous stamens. [B, 1, 35, 38 (α, 14).]

PERICOWPERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kup(ku^5-up)-u^{5}r-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and *Cowper*, a proper name. Fr., *péricowpérite.* Inflammation around Cowper's gland. ["Un. méd.," Jan. 26, 1886, p. 143.]

PERICRANIŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From περί, around, κρανίον, the skull, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *péricrâniœdème.* Œdema either without or within the pericranium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERICRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kra^{2}n(kra^{3}n)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *péricrânite.* Inflammation of the pericranium.

PERICRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *péricrâne.* The periosteum of the skull. [L, 332.]—**P. internum.** See ENDOCRANIUM.

PÉRICYSTE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-si^{2}st. The connective tissue surrounding a cyst. [α, 34.]

PERICYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *péricystite.* Inflammation of the peritonæum covering the bladder or of the connective tissue surrounding it. [E.]

PERICYTULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From περί, around, and κύτος, a hollow. An impregnated ovum before superficial segmentation occurs, in which the formative yolk completely surrounds the nutritive. [L, 146.]

PERIDECTOMY, n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}d-e^{2}kt'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *peridectomia* (from περί, around, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). See PERITOMY.

PERIDENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-de^{2}nt-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See PERIODONTITIS.

PERIDENTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-de^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and *dens*, a tooth. See PERIODONTIUM.

PERIDERÆA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2 de^{2}r-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From περί, around, and δέρη, the neck. The coiling of the umbilical cord around the neck of the fœtus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIDERM, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-du^{5}rm. Lat., *periderma, peridermis* (from περί, around, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *périderme.* 1. The hard cuticular layer developed by the cœnosarc of certain *Hydrozoa.* [B, 28 (α, 27).] 2. Of Mohl, the outer tough layers of cork on the stem of a plant as distinguished from soft cork (now applied to the continuous layers of cork considered collectively). [B, 19, 77, 229, 291 (α, 35).]

PERIDESMICA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'mi^{2}k-a^3. From περί, around, and δεσμός, a band. Retention of urine from urethral stricture. [L, 84.]

PERIDESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *péridesmite.* Inflammation of the peridesmium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIDESMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and δεσμός, a band. Fr., *péridesme.* Ger., *Bänderhaut.* The delicate areolar sheath of a tendon. [J, 16.]

PERIDIASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-di(di^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to(to^2)-le(la). Gen., *-ast'oles.* From περί, around, and διαστολή, dilatation. Fr., *péridiastole.* Ger., *P.* The brief pause which succeeds the diastole of the heart before the beginning of the systole. [K.] Cf. PERISYSTOLE and PRESYSTOLE.

PERIDIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-di^{2}d'i^2(u^6)-mi^{2}s. From περί, around, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *pérididyme.* The tunica albuginea testis. [E.]

PERIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *pérididymite.* Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis. [E.]

PERIDIDYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See PERIDIDYMIS.

PERIDIIFORM, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *peridiiformis* (from πηρίδιον, a little pouch, and *forma*, form). Of the apothecia of lichens, shaped like a rounded tubercle and possessing no ostiole. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

PERIDIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r(par)-i^{2}d''i^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'-i^2-a^3. From πηρίδιον, a pouch, and ὀδύνη, pain. See PERODYNIA.

PERIDIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r(par)-i^{2}d-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πηρίδιον, a little pouch. Fr., *péridiole.* Ger., *Umschlägchen, Peridiole.* 1. In *Gasteromycetes*, a small spore-bearing conceptacle inclosed with others in a common peridium. 2. A membrane immediately covering the spores in some *Algæ.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

PERIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r(par)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πηρίδιον, a little pouch. Fr., *péridie, péridion.* Ger., *Peridie, Umschlag.* The outer envelope or envelopes of the fructification of angeiocarpous *Fungi.* [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 35).]

PERIDROMA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}d'ro^{2}m-a^3. Of Necker, the petiole of a leaf (frond) of ferns. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIEMBRYUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}m'bri^2(bru^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περί, around, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Of Cusson (1770), the albumen of a seed. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

PERIENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *périencéphalite.* Inflammation of the cerebral pia. [D.]

PERIENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Inflammation of the intestinal peritonæum.

PERIENTERON (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}nt'e^{2}r-o^{2}n. From περί, around, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See CŒLOMA.

PERIESTECOS (Lat.). **PERIESTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pe^{2}r-i^2-e^{2}st-ek(ak)'o^{2}s(os), -e^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., περιεστηκώς, περιεστικός (from περιιστάναι, to place round). Of Hippocrates, indicating recovery (said of symptoms). [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PERIFOLLICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-fo^{2}l-li^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i-(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *périfolliculite.* Inflammation about a follicle.

PERIFOLLICULOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pe^{2}r-i^2-fo^{2}l-li^{2}k-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-os'ez(e^{2}s). From περί, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Ger., *Perifolliculosen.* See *Follicular* CATARRHS *of the skin.*

PERIGAME (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ga^{3}m. The perichætium of mosses when it surrounds both antheridia and archegonia. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

PERIGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and γάγγλιον, a ganglion. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding a lymph gland. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PERIGASTRIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ga^{2}st'ri^{2}k. From περί, around, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Situated around the stomach. [α, 32.]

PERIGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-trit'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

PERIGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ru^2(ru^4)-la^3. From περί, around, and γαστήρ, the belly. Ger., *Blasengastrula.* The bladder gastrula; a gastrula in which the cleavage cavity is filled with unsegmented (ungrooved) nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

PERIGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-glot'tidos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and γλωττίς, the glottis. Fr., *périglotte.* 1. The epidermis of the tongue. 2. An epiglottic gland. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIGNATHIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}g'na^{2}th-i^{2}k. From περί, around, and γνάθος, the jaw. Situated about the jaws. [α, 48.]

PERIGONE, n. Pe2r'i2-gon. Lat., *perigonium* (from περί, around, and γονή, generative parts). Fr., *périgone*. Ger., *Perigon*, *Blüthenhülle*. 1. See PERIANTH. 2. The leafy envelope surrounding the antheridia in the *Muscineæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PERIGONIUM (Lat.), n. Pe2r-i2-gon(go2n)'i2-u3m(u4m). 1. See PERIGONE. 2. The wall of a sporosac by which the generative elements are confined. [L, 193.]

PÉRIGRAPHES (Fr.), n. Pa-re-gra3f. See INSCRIPTIONES *tendineæ*.

PERIGYNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pe2r-i2j(i2g)'i2n(u6n)-e(a3-e2). See under PERIGYNOUS.

PERIGYNANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-ji2n(gu6n)-a2nd(a3nd)'-ra3. From περί, around, γυνή, a woman, and ἀνήρ, a man. Of Necker, the floral envelopes considered collectively. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**P. communis.** Of Necker, the periclinium. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**P. exterior.** The calyx. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**P. interior.** The corolla. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIGYNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-ji2n(gu6n)'i2-u3m(u4m). From περί, around, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *périgynion*. 1. The hypogynous scales, bristles, or sac surrounding the pistil in the *Cyperaceæ*. 2. Of Nees, a bottle-shaped organ with a 2-toothed neck including the ovary in the *Cariceæ*. 3. The envelope investing the archegonia in the *Hepaticæ*. [B, 121 ; B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PERIGYNOUS, adj. Pe2r-i2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *perigynus*. Fr., *périgyne*. Ger., *perigynisch*, *umweibig*, *nebenweibig*. Of stamens and petals, inserted on a cup of the torus around the pistil ; of a flower, containing stamens and petals so inserted, growing up around and partially enveloping the pistils. The *Perigynæ* of Link are a subclass of the *Exogeneæ* consisting of the *Lorantheæ*, *Cornaceæ*, *Hederaceæ*, and many others with p. insertion. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

PERIHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-he2p(hap)-a2t(a3t)-i(e)'-ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *périhépatite*. Ger., *Leberdeckenentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver. [D, 1.]

PERILARYNGEAL, adj. Pe2r-i2-la2r-i2n'je2-a2l. From περί, around, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Situated about the larynx.

PERILARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-la2r(la3r)-i2n(u6n2)-ji-(ge)'tis. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the larynx. [E.]

PERILYMPH, n. Pe2r'i2-li2mf. From περί, around, and *lympha*, lymph. Fr., *périlymphe*. Ger., *P.* A pale, limpid fluid which is poured into the labyrinth from the subarachnoid space through the foramina acustica and leaves the labyrinth through the aquæductus cochleæ. It is contained in the space between the osseous and membranous labyrinths. [F.]

PERILYMPHANGEIAL, adj. Pe2r-i2-li2mf-a2n-ji'a2l. Situated around a lymph-vessel. [J.]

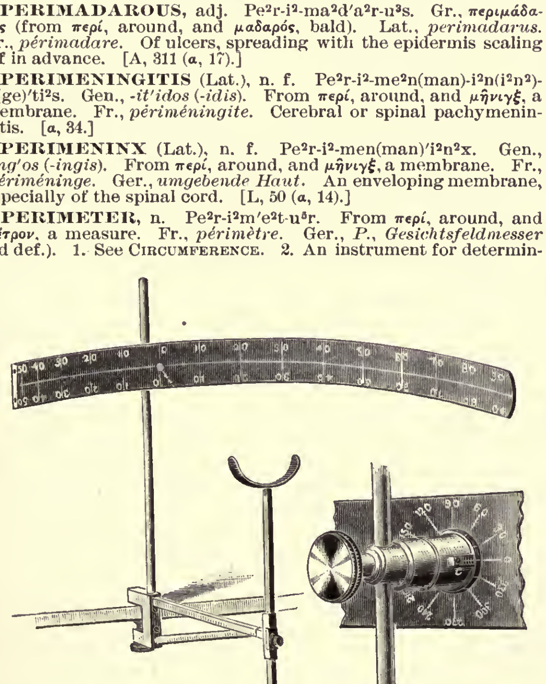
PERILYMPHANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-li2mf(lu6mf)-a2n(a3n2)-ji(ge2'i2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, *lympha*, lymph, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of a lymphatic vessel. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PERIMADAROUS, adj. Pe2r-i2-ma2d'a2r-u3s. Gr., περιμάδαρος (from περί, around, and μαδαρός, bald). Lat., *perimadarus*. Fr., *périmadare*. Of ulcers, spreading with the epidermis scaling off in advance. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PERIMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-me2n(man)-i2n(i2n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *périméningite*. Cerebral or spinal pachymeningitis. [α, 34.]

PERIMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-men(man)'i2n2x. Gen., *-ing'os* (*-ingis*). From περί, around, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *périméninge*. Ger., *umgebende Haut*. An enveloping membrane, especially of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIMETER, n. Pe2r-i2m'e2t-u6r. From περί, around, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *périmètre*. Ger., *P.*, *Gesichtsfeldmesser* (2d def.). 1. See CIRCUMFERENCE. 2. An instrument for determining the limits of the field of vision. Förster's p. consists of a semicircle of 12 in. radius, which is graduated on its inner surface in degrees and is fastened at its vertex to a vertical rod, so as to describe a hemisphere when rotated. In the centre of this sphere should be the nodal point of the eye to be examined. There is erected opposite the first rod a shorter rod, with a hollowed-out chin-rest. From this runs upward a narrow rod, bent at the end, which end stands exactly ½ in. below and ½ in. in front of the centre of the arc of the p. To this end is fitted the lower orbital margin, which should also be ½ in. below and ½ in. in front of the nodal point. From the foot of this rod, and rotating around it, runs a wire bent as a quadrant, on the end of which is a small movable ivory ball. This serves as the object of fixation, while upon the arc a small white square is shoved forward from periphery to centre as a test-object of indirect vision. By rotation round its axis the arc can be fitted to every meridian of the eye, and upon its graduated scale may be read off the most extreme point at which the peripheral object is still visible. [F.]



CARMALT'S MODIFICATION OF FÖRSTER'S PERIMETER.

PERIMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-me2t(mat)-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and μήτρα, the uterus. Fr., *périmétrite*. 1. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the uterus. 2. See PARAMETRITIS.—**Serous p.** P. with a collection of serum in a sac separated by lymphy exudate from the general peritoneal cavity. [J. Williams, "Med. Times and Gaz.," June 27, 1885, p. 865.]

PERIMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-me2t(mat)'ri2-u3m(u4m). From περί, around, and μήτρα, the uterus. Ger., *Gebärmutterhülle*. The peritoneal coat of the uterus.

PERIMORULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-mo2r'u2(u4)-la3. From περί, around, and μόρον, a mulberry. An ovum in the morula stage, where the nutritive yolk is completely surrounded by a layer of cells derived from the formative yolk. [L, 146.] Cf. PERIBLASTULA.

PERIMENINGO-ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-me2n-(man)-i2n2''go(go3)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See PERIENCEPHALITIS.

PERIMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-mi(mu6)-e2l-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and μυελός, marrow. Spinal meningitis. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PERIMYSIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-mi2s(mu6s)-i2-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *périmysite*. Inflammation of the perimysium. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIMYSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-mi2s(mu6s)'i2-u3m(u4m). From περί, around, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *périmysium*. Ger., *P.*, *Muskelhaut*, *Muskelhülle*, *Muskelscheide*. The areolar tissue of striated muscle. [J, 24, 26, 30, 33.]—**P. externum.** The areolar tissue enveloping an entire muscle. [J, 24, 26.]—**P. internum.** The areolar sheath of the muscular fasciculi. [J, 16, 24, 30.]

PERIN (Lat.), n. m. Pe(pa)'ri2n(ren). Gen., *-in'os* (*-in'is*). Gr., πηρίν. 1. A small bag, especially the scrotum. 2. The perinæum. [L, 14, 50, 84 (α, 43).]

PERINÆAUXESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2n-e2(a3-e2)-a4x(a3-u4x)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From περίναιον, the perinæum, and αὔξησις, growth. The expansion of the perinæum that takes place during labor.

PERINÆOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2n-e2(a3-e2)-o(o3)-se(ka)-le-(la) ; in Eng., pe2r-i2n-e'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From περίναιον, the perinæum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *périnéocèle*. Ger., *Dammbruch*. Perineal hernia. [E.]

PERINÆOPLASTY, n. Pe2r-i2n-e'o-pla2st-i2. From περίναιον, the perinæum, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *périnéoplastie*. Ger., *Perineoplastik*. A plastic operation on the perinæum.

PERINÆORRHAPHY, n. Pe2r-i2n-e2-o2r'a2f-i2. Lat., *perinæorrhaphia* (from περίναιον, the perinæum, and ῥαφή, a seam). Fr., *périnéorrhaphie*. Ger., *Perinäorrhaphie*, *Dammnaht*. The operation of suturing a ruptured perinæum. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Flap-p.** Ger., *Lappenperinäorrhaphie*. P. in which flaps of various shape are dissected from the cicatricial region. [α, 34.]—**Emmet's operation for p.** The denudation of two elliptical surfaces, one in each lateral furrow of the vagina, beginning in the median line at the posterior commissure and extending upward laterally for two or three inches to the internal border of the posterior commissure to the lowest caruncle of the hymen on each side and to the crest of the proctocele in the centre. The edges of the lateral wound are united by deep sutures carried under the denuded surface, and there remains a shallow slit of mucous membrane that is united with silk. [α, 34.]—**Fritsch's p.** P. in which the sæptum is split, the rectum detached from the vagina, the sphincter incised laterally if the ends are retracted, the rectal mucous membrane sutured with separate catgut sutures tied at the bottom of the wound, the same sutures closing the vagina, the perinæum being completed by a series of buried sutures on superposed planes. [Pozzi (α, 34).]

PERINÆOSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2n-e(a3-e2)-o(o3)-si2n(su6n)'the2s-i2s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-syn'thesis*). From περίναιον, the perinæum, and σύνθεσις, synthesis. Of Langenbeck, the restitution of small defects of the perinæum by perinæorrhaphy. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PERINÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2n-e'(a3'e2)-u3m(u4m). Gr., περίναιον. Fr., *périnée*. Ger., *Perinäum*, *Mittelfleisch*, *Damm*. The space bounded by the anus behind, the genital organs in front, and the ischial tuberosities laterally. [L, 332.]

PERINEAL, adj. Pe2r-i2n-e'a2l. Lat., *perinæalis*, *perinæus*. Fr., *périnéal*. Pertaining to or situated in the perinæum. [C.]

PERINÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Pe2r-i2n-e'(a3'e2)-u3s(u4s). Perineal ; as a n., a muscle of the perinæum. [L.]

PERINÉO-CLITORIDIEN (Fr.), n. Pa-re-na-o-kle-to-re-de-a3n2. See CONSTRICTOR *cunni*.

PERINEPHRIC, adj. Pe2r-i2-ne2f'ri2k. From πὲρί, around, and νεφρός, the kidney. Surrounding the kidney; pertaining to the perinephrium. [B.]

PERINEPHRITIC, adj. Pe2r-i2-ne2f-ri2t'i2k. Fr., *périnéphritique.* Ger., *perinephritisch.* 1. Pertaining to perinephritis. 2. See PERINEPHRIC.

PERINEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-ne2f-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *périnéphrite.* Inflammation of the perinephrium.

PERINEPHRIUM (Lat.), **PERINEPHROS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pe2r-i2-ne2f'ri2-u3m(u4m), -i2n'e2f-ro2s. From περί, around, and νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *périnéphros.* Ger., *Nierenhaut.* The areolar tissue enveloping the kidney. [L, 50 (α, 14, 17).]

PERINEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-nu2r-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *périnévrite.* Inflammation of the epineurium. [D, 35.]—**P. optica.** P. of the optic nerve. [α, 34.]—**P. nodosa.** P. in which there is a nodular swelling about the nerve. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PERINEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-nu2r'i2-u3m(u4m). From περί, around, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *périnèvre, gaîne lamelleuse.* Ger., *P., Perineuralscheide.* The special sheath of a funiculus of nerve-fibres. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**P. internum.** See NEUROGLIA.

PERINUCLEAR, adj. Pe2r-i2-nu2'kle2-a3r. From περί, around, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *périnucléaire.* Situated around a nucleus. [J.]

PERINYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-ni2k(nu6k)'ti2s. Gen., *-nyct'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and νύξ, night. See EPINYCTIS.

PERIOCULAR, adj. Pe2r-i2-o2k'u2l-a3r. From περί, around, and *oculus*, the eye. See CIRCUMOCULAR.

PERIOD, n. Per'i2-o2d. Gr., περίοδος (from περί, around, and ὁδός, a way). Lat., *periodus.* Fr., *période.* Ger., *Periode.* The time during which a process or a condition continues, or at which an act or an event takes place. In the pl., the menses. [α, 48.] See also STAGE.—**Child-bearing p.** Fr., *période utérine.* The p. of life in the female during which she is capable of procreation, extending from puberty to the menopause.—**Dodging p.** A vulgar term for the menopause.—**Incubation p. of disease, Incubative p.** See INCUBATION (2d def.).—**Intereruptive p.** Of an eruptive fever, the time between the first appearance of the eruption in a primary case which is the source of infection and that of the case or cases that originate from the first. [Makuma, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1882, p. 495.]—**Intermenstrual p.** Fr., *époque intermenstruel.* The interval between two menstruations.—**Menstrual p.** Lat., *periodus lunaris.* Fr., *époque menstruelle* (ou *cataméniale*). Ger., *Menstruationszeit.* An individual act of menstruation.—**Puerperal p.** Lat., *puerperium.* Fr., *suites de couches, état puerpéral, période puerpérale.* Ger., *Wochenbett, Wochenbettzeit, Wochenbettsperiode.* The p. that elapses between delivery and the first menstruation thereafter; or the p. between delivery and the approximate return of the parts altered by pregnancy (except the breasts) to their original condition. [A, 27, 61.]—**Reaction-p.** Of Exner, in his method of measuring the rapidity of cerebral processes, the p. that elapses between the application of a stimulus and the making of a given signal by the subject of the stimulus. [Pflüger (K).]—**Reduced reaction-p.** Of Exner, the time required by the brain to transform an afferent into an efferent impulse. [K.]—**Respiratory p.** The time intervening between the beginnings of two successive inspirations. [J, 16.]

PERIODATE, n. Pu6r-i'o2d-at. A salt of periodic acid. [B, 3.]

PÉRIODE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-od. See PERIOD.—**P. de dilatation.** The first stage of labor.—**P. de la délivrance.** The placental stage of labor.—**P. de retour.** The stage of reaction of a disease (as in cholera).—**P. d'expulsion.** The expulsive stage of labor.—**P. d'ouverture du col.** The first stage of labor.—**P. utérine.** See *Child-bearing* PERIOD.

PERIODE (Ger.), n. Pa-re-od'e2. See PERIOD.—**Proagonische P.** The period of the death-struggle. [D, 18.]—**Wochenbettp', Wochenbettsp'.** See *Puerperal* PERIOD.

PERIODEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2d-u2s'i2s. Gen., *-eus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., περιόδευσις (from περιοδεύειν, to go all round). Quackery. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIODEUTA (Lat.), **PERIODEUTES** (Lat.), n's m. Pe2r-i2-o2d-u2t'a3, -ez(as). Gen., *-eut'æ, -eu'tu* (*-eu'tæ*). Gr., περιοδευτής. An itinerant quack. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIODIC, adj. Per-i2-o2d'i2k. Gr., περιοδικός. Lat., *periodicus.* Fr., *périodique.* Occurring or recurring at definite intervals; of flowers, remaining open and closed alternately for several successive days. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PERIODIC, adj. Pu6r-i-o2d'i2k. See under PERCHLORIC.—**P. acid.** A substance, HIO_4, not yet isolated. Its hydrate, $HIO_4\text{-}2H_2O = H_5IO_6$, *parap' acid*, commonly called p. acid, is a colorless crystalline solid, melting at 133° C., deliquescent and readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]

PERIODICITY, n. Per-i2-o2d-i2s'i2-ti2. Lat., *periodicitas* (from περιοδικός, periodical). Fr., *périodicité.* The quality of recurring after definite intervals. [D.]

PERI-ODONTAL, adj. Pe2r-i2-o2d-o2n't'l. From περί, around, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Surrounding a tooth.

PERIODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2d-o2nt-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *périodontite.* Inflammation of the periodontium. [E.]

PERIODONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2d-o2n'shi2(ti2)-u3m(u4m). From περί, around, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenhaut.* See *Periodontal* MEMBRANE.

PERIODOSCOPE, n. Per-i2-o2d'o-skop. From περίοδος, a period, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of W. T. Smith, an apparatus, consisting of concentric revolving cards, for indicating the dates of menstruation and parturition. [α, 48.]

PERIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2d-i2n(u6n)'i2-a3. From περί, around, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *périodynie.* Severe pain extending over the whole body. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PERI-ŒSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-e2s(o2-e2s)-o2f-a2j-(a3g)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the œsophagus. [α, 34.]

PÉRIONE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-on. From περί, around, and ἰέναι, to go. Fr., *périone.* Of Breschet, the decidua. [A, 80.]—**P. primitif.** Of Breschet, the decidua vera. [A, 45.]—**P. réfléchi.** Of Breschet, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]

PERIONYXIS, n. Pe2r-i2-o2n-i2x'i2s. From περί, around, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Inflammation of the cutaneous fold bordering on the nail. [α, 34.]

PERI-OOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o-o2f-o2r-l(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, ὠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the ovary. [α, 34.]

PERIOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)-mi-(me)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *périophthalmie, périophthalmite.* Ger., *P.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the eyeball. [F.]

PERIOPTOMETRY, n. Pe2r-i2-o2pt-o2m'e2t-ri2. From περί, around, ὀπτός, visible, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *périoptométrie.* Ger., *Perioptometrie.* The determination or measurement of the acuteness of vision in the peripheral parts of the retina. [F.]

PERIORBITA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2rb'i2t-a3. From περί, around, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr., *périorbite.* Ger., *Augenhöhlenhaut.* The periosteum lining the walls of the orbit. [F.]

PERIORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2rk(o2rch2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ὄρχις, the testicle. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**P. adhæsiva.** P. with adhesion between the tunica vaginalis and the testis. [α, 34.]—**P. prolifera.** Of Kocher, p. with proliferation of the connective-tissue elements of the tunica albuginea. [α, 34.]

PERIOST (Ger.), **PÉRIOSTE** (Fr.), n's. Pa-re-o2st', -o2st. See PERIOSTEUM.

PERIOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2st-e2-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *périostéite.* See PERIOSTITIS.

PERIOSTEŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2st-e2-e2d(o2-e2d)-em(am)'a3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From περί, around, ὀστέον, a bone, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *périostéœdème.* Œdematous swelling of the periosteum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERIOSTEOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2st-e2-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. A bony tumor developed from a matrix resembling the deeper layers of the periosteum. [E.]

PÉRIOSTÉO-MÉDULLITE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-o2s-ta-o-ma-du6-let. Of Gerdy, simultaneous inflammation of the medulla and the periosteum of a bone. [α, 34.]

PERI-OSTEOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2st-e2-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-e2l-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, ὀστέον, a bone, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *périostéomyélite.* Of Reynier and Legendre, periostitis with osseous proliferation. [α, 34.]

PERIOSTEOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2st e2-o(o3)-fi(fu6)'-ma3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From περί, around, ὀστέον, a bone, and φῦμα, a growth. 1. A swelling of the periosteum. 2. See PERIOSTEOPHYTE.

PERIOSTEOPHYTE, n. Pe2r-i2-o2st'e2-o-fit. Lat., *periosteophyma, periosteophyton* (from περί, around, ὀστέον, a bone, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *périostéophyte, périostéophyma.* Ger., *Beinhautgeschwulst.* A bony growth from the periosteum. [E.]

PERIOSTEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2st-e2-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. 1. The formation of a tumor of the periosteum. 2. See PERIOSTITIS. 3. See PERIOSTEOMA.

PERIOSTEOTOME, n. Pe2r-i2-o2st'e2-o-tom. From περί, around, ὀστέον, a bone, and τέμνειν, to cut. A heavy, sharp instrument for dividing and raising the periosteum from bone. [E.]

PERIOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2st'e2-u3m(u4m). From περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *périoste.* Ger., *Beinhaut, Knochenhaut, Periost.* A strong fibrous membrane which surrounds and is closely adherent to the bones except where they are covered with cartilage. [C.]—**P. externum.** The p. covering the external surface of bones. [L.]—**P. internum.** See ENDOSTEUM.

PERIOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2st-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *périostite.* Inflammation of the periosteum. [E.]—**P. albuminosa.** Of Ollier, an epiphyseal osteo-p. in which there is a collection of transparent albuminous fluid under the periosteum. [α, 34.]—**P. auris mediæ.** Of Rau, acute purulent inflammation of the middle ear. [F.]—**P. caseosa.** Tubercular p. [α, 34.]—**P. gummatosa.** Syphilitic p. in which gummata have formed beneath the periosteum. [α, 34.]—**P. interna cranii.** Pachymeningitis of the external surface of the dura mater. [α, 34.]—**P. maligna.** P. with suppuration caused by infectious micro-organisms. [α, 34.]—**P. mastoidea.** Inflammation of the periosteum covering the mastoid process and of the superficial part of the subjacent bone. [F.]—**P. ossificans.** P. with osseous hyperplasia. [α, 34.]—**P. phlegmonosa.** See *P. maligna.*

PERIOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2st-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). An adventitious osseous formation surrounding a bone. [L, 127 (*a*, 34).]

PERIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-o2st-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ger., *Periostose.* 1. Periostitis with swelling of the periosteum and often necrosis of the bone. 2. A fusiform variety of exostosis. [*a*, 34.]

PERIOSTOTOMY, n. Pe2r-i2-o2st-o2t'o2m-i2. Lat., *periostotomia* (from περί, around, ὀστέον, bone, and τέμνειν, to cut). The operation of making an opening in the periosteum.

PERIOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-o2st'ra2k(ra3k)-u3m-(u4m). From περί, around, and ὄστρακον, an oyster-shell. Fr., *périostraque.* The epidermis covering the shell in most molluscs. [B, 25 (*a*, 27).]

PERIOTIC, adj. Pe2r-i2-ot'i2k. From περί, around, and οὖς, the ear. Surrounding the inner ear. As a n. in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. [C.]

PERIOVULAR, adj. Pe2r-i2-o2v'u2l-a3r. From περί, around, and *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *périovulaire.* Surrounding the ovum. [J.]

PERIPACHYMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-pa2k(pa3ch2)-i2(u6)-me2n(man)-i2n(i2n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, παχύς, thick, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. See PERIOSTITIS *interna cranii.*

PERIPANCREATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-pa2n2(pa3n2)-kre2-a2t(a3t)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and πάγκρεας, the pancreas. Inflammation of the extraperitoneal tissue about the pancreas. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]

PERIPENIAL, adj. Pe2r-i2-pen'i2-a2l. From περί, around, and *penis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *péripénien.* Surrounding the penis. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPETALOUS, adj. Pe2r-i2-pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *peripetalus* (from περί, around, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *péripétale.* Surrounding the petals (said of nectaries or spurs). The *Peripetaleæ* (Fr., *péripétalées*) of Jussieu are a class comprising polypetalous dicotyledons with perigynous stamens. [B, 1, 170 (*a*, 35).]

PERIPETASMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-pe2t-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., περιπέτασμα (from περιπετεννύναι, to spread round). Fr., *péripétasme.* The sick-bed. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPHACITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-fa2s(fa3k)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and φακός, the crystalline lens. Fr., *périphacite.* See CAPSITIS.

PERIPHERAD, adv. Pe2r-i2f'e2r-a2d. From περιφέρεια, the circumference. 1. Toward the circumference. [L, 141.] 2. In anatomy, away from the heart or the central nervous system. [J.]

PERIPHERAL, PERIPHEREN, PERIPHERIC, PERIPHERICAL, adj's. Pe2r-i2f'e2r-r'l, -re2n, -i2f-e2r'i2k, -e2r'i2-kl'. From περιφέρειν, to carry round. Lat., *periphericus.* Fr., *périphérique.* Ger., *peripherisch, umkreisständig.* 1. Pertaining to, situated at or near, or connected with the periphery. [L, 141 (*a*, 35).] 2. In anatomy, applied mostly to the blood-vessels or nerves extending from the heart or from the brain and spinal cord. Considered as centres. [J.]

PERIPHERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-fe2r-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See PERIOPHTHALMITIS.

PERIPHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-fim(fem)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., περιφίμωσις. See PARAPHIMOSIS.

PERIPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-fle2b-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *périphlébite.* Inflammation of the external coat of a vein. [E.]—**P. chronica hyperplastica.** Of Birnbacher-Czermak, sclerous p. [*a*, 34.]—**P. periprostatica.** A p. of the veins about the prostate gland. [*a*, 34.]—**Sclerous p.** P. with hyperplasia of the adjacent connective tissue. [*a*, 34.]

PERIPHORANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-fo2r-a2n(a3n)'-thi2-u3m(u4m). From περιφορά, a circuit, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *périphoranthe.* See PERICLINIUM.

PERIPHRACTERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe2r-i2-fra2kt-(fra3kt)-e2r-i2th(u6th)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-them'atos* (*-atis*). From περίφρακτος, fenced round, and ἐρύθημα, erythema. Fr., *périphractérythème.* Circumscribed erythema. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPHRACTOLICHEN (Lat.), n. m. Pe2r-i2-fra2kt(fra3kt)-o(o3)-li(le)'ke2n(ch2an). Gen., *-chen'os* (*-is*). From περίφρακτος, fenced round, and λιχήν, lichen. Fr., *périphractolichen.* Circumscribed herpes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPLASM, n. Pe2r'i2-pla2zm. Lat., *periplasma* (from περι, around, and πλάσσειν, to mold). See ECTOPLASM.

PERIPLAST, n. Pe2r'i2-pla2st. From περί, around, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Of Huxley, the cell-wall and the intercellular substance. It is often also made to include the cell-body. [J.] Cf. ENDOPLAST.

PERIPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-plu2r-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and πλευρόν, the side. Inflammation of the connective tissue underlying the pleura. [*a*, 34.]

PERIPLOCA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2p'lo2k-a3. Gr., περιπλοκή (from περιπλέκειν, to twine round). Fr., *périploque.* Ger., *Hundswinde, Schlinge.* A genus of twining shrubs of the *Periploceæ* (Fr., *périplocées*), which are a suborder or tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ.* [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. ciliata.** A Malabar species having emetic roots. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. emetica.** Fr., *périploque de Coromandel* (ou *émétique*). The *Secamone emetica.* [B, 173, 180, 212 (*a*, 35).]—**P. græca.** Fr., *périploque à feuilles étroites* (ou *de Grèce*). Climbing dog's-bane, milk- (or silk-) vine, Syrian silk plant, Virginian silk; indigenous to Greece and western Asia and naturalized in western New York. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milk which has been used in the East for poisoning wolves. The leaves have been used externally to reduce swellings, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. latifolia.** See MARSDENIA *erecta.*—**P. mauritiana.** Fr., *liane à café, périploque de Maurice.* Coffee-climber; a Mauritius species having an emetic root used like ipecac. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. viridiflora.** A Malabar species. The roots are used in ophthalmia, and the leaves to reduce swelling of the feet. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**P. vomitoria.** A Malabar species not well known: used like *P. ciliata.* [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PERIPLUSIS (Lat.), **PERIPLYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pe2r-i2p'lu2-(lu4)-si2s, -i2p'li2s(lu6s)-i2s. Gen., *-plus'eos* (*-ip'lusis*), *-plys'eos* (*-ip'lysis*). Gr., περίπλυσις (from περιπλύνειν, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, watery diarrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPNEUMONIA (Lat.), **PERIPNEUMONITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pe2r-i2-nu2(pnu2)-mon(mo2n)'i2-a3, -mo2n-i(e)'ti2s. From περί, around, and πνεύμων, the lung. Fr., *péripneumonie.* Ger., *Peripneumonie.* 1. Acute pneumonia. 2. Pleuro-pneumonia.—**P. notha.** Of old writers, broncho-pneumonia. [*a*, 34.]—**P. pura, P. vera.** Obsolete terms for pneumonia. [*a*, 34.]

PERIPOLAR, adj. Pe2r-i2p'o2l-a3r. From περί, around, and πόλος, a pivot. Fr., *péripolaire.* Surrounding poles (said of the regions surrounding the positive and negative poles of the molecules of which muscles and nerves are regarded as made up). [Du Bois-Reymond (K); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134 (*a*, 50).]

PERIPROCTAL, PERIPROCTIC, adj's. Pe2r-i2-pro2k't'l, -ti2k. From περί, around, and πρωκτός, the anus. Situated around the rectum. [L.]

PERIPROCTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-pro2kt(prokt)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *périproctite.* Inflammation and ulceration of the rectum attended with infiltration and hyperplasia of the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 48.]

PERIPROSTATIC, adj. Pe2r-i2-pro2s-ta2t'i2k. Situated around the prostate. [L.]

PERIPROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-pro2st-a2t(a3t)-i(e)'-ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and προστάτης, one who stands before. Fr., *périprostatite.* Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the prostate gland. [L, 44 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPSOITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2p-so(so2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and ψόα (see PSOAS). Inflammation of the connective tissues about the psoas muscle. [*a*, 34.]

PERIPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2p-si2x(su6x)'i2s. Gen., *-psyx'eos* (*-is*). From περί, around, and ψῦξις, a cooling. Fr., *péripsyxis.* A lowering of the temperature all over the body; the shivering of fever. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPTEROUS, adj. Pe2r-i2pt'e2r-u3s. Lat., *peripterus, peripteratus* (from περί, around, and πτερόν, a feather). Fr., *périptère.* Of fruit and seed, surrounded by a thin border or wing-like expansion. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).]

PERIPYEMA (Lat.), **PERIPYESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pe2r-i2-pi(pu6)-e(a)'ma3, -si2s. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*), *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., περιπύημα. Fr., *péripyème.* Suppuration of the tissues around a part or organ. [L, 41, 44 (*a*, 14).]

PERIPYLEPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-pil(pu6l)-e-fle2b-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, πύλη, a gate, and φλέψ, a vein. Inflammation about the portal vein. [A, 326 (*a*, 34).]

PERIRRHEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2r-re2ps'i2s. Gen., *-rheps'eos* (*-is*). Gr., περίῤῥεψις (from περιῤῥέπειν, to slip to one side). The slipping of a bandage from its proper position. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PERIRRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2r-re2x(rax)'i2s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., περιῤῥηξις (from περιῤῥηγνύναι, to break off all round). Fr., *périrrhexie.* 1. Of Hippocrates, a breaking off all round (as of decayed tissues). 2. Complete rupture of a muscle or fracture of a bone. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa)'ri2s(res). Gen., *-in'os* (*-in'is*). Gr., πηρίς. 1. The vagina. 2. The perinæum. 3. The scrotum. [A, 311 (*a*, 21); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERISALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-i2-sa2lp(sa3lp)-i2n(i2n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Inflammation of the tissues about the Falloppian tube. [*a*, 34.]

PERISARC, n. Pe2r'i2-sa3rk. From περί, around, and σάρξ, flesh. The hardened, chitinous body-envelope of certain of the hydroids. [Kingsley (*a*, 39).]

PERISCELES (Lat.), adj. Pe2r-i2s'se2l(ke2l)-ez(as). Gr., περισκελής (from περί, around, and σκέλλειν, to dry). Of medicines, harsh, irritating. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 311, 325).]

PERISCOPIC, adj. Pe2r-i2-sko2p'i2k. From περισκοπεῖν, to look round. Concavo-convex (said of lenses, because p. lenses give a more distinct view of the peripheral parts of the visual field). [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PERISCYPHISIS (Lat.), **PERISCYPHISMUS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTHISIS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTHISMUS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTISIS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTISMUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., f., m., f., and m. Pe2r-i2-si2f(sku6f)'i2s-i2s, -si2f(sku6f)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s), -si2th-(sku6th)'i2s-i2s, -si2th(sku6th)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s), -si2t(sku6t)'i2s-i2s, -si2t(sku6t)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gen., *-phys'eos* (*-scyph'isis*), *-phis'mi*, *-this'eos* (*-scyth'isis*), *-this'mi*, *-tis'eos* (*-scyt'isis*), *-tis'mi.* Gr., περισκυφισμός (from περί, around, and σκυφίον, the skull), περισκυθισμός (from περισκυθίζειν, to scalp in Scythian fashion). Fr., *péricyphysme.* Scalping; an old operation which consisted in making an incision entirely around the cranium as a remedy for headache, eye trouble, etc. [E.]

PERISIALDOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-si(si^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-do^{2}k-(do^{2}ch^{2})-i(e)'ti^{2}s. From *περί*, around, *σίαλον*, saliva, and *δοχεῖον*, a holder. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding Stenson's duct. [Weber, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1880, No. 33; "Un. méd.," July 4, 1882, p. 23.]

PERISOME, n. Pe^{2}r'i^{2}-som. From *περί*, around, and *σῶμα*, the body. The body-wall of an echinoderm. [L, 11 (*a*, 39).]

PERISPERM, n. Pe^{2}r'i^{2}-spu^{5}rm. Lat., *perispermium*, *perispermum* (from *περί*, around, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *périsperme*. 1. Of Jussieu and recent botanists, see ALBUMEN (2d def.). 2. Of Richard, the spermoderm (1st def.). [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291, 296 (*a*, 35).] —**Outer p.** Fr., *périsperme externe*. See TESTA (1st def.).

PERISPERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *περί*, around, and *σπέρμα*, seed. A funicular hydrocele. [A, 326 (*a*, 34).]

PERISPERMIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-spu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Lat., *perispermicus*, *perispermatus* (1st def.). Fr., *périspermique*, *périspermé* (1st def.). 1. Albuminous, provided with perisperm (1st def.). The *Perispermeæ* of Brongniart are an order of the *Personeæ*; of A. Jussieu, a division of the *Monocotyledoneæ*. 2. Of Richard, exalbuminous, deprived of perisperm (1st def.), provided only with perisperm (2d def.). [B, 1, 19, 71, 170 (*a*, 35).]

PERISPHALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sfa^{2}l(sfa^{3}l)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-sphal'seos* (*-is*). From *περί*, around, and *σφάλλειν*, to move. Fr., *périsphalsie*. See CIRCUMDUCTION.

PERISPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sfi^{2}n^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *-sphinx'eos* (*-is*). From *περί*, around, and *σφίγξις*, constriction. Fr., *périsphynxis*. Ligation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERISPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sple^{2}n(splan)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idos* (*-idis*). From *περί*, around, and *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *périsplénite*. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the spleen. [*a*, 34.]—**Capsular p.** P. limited to the peritoneal covering of the spleen. [*a*, 34.]

PERISPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-spor(spo^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})-ji'(ge^{2}'i^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *περί*, around, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Fr., *périsporange*. Of Hedwig, the indusium of ferns. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

PERISPORE, n. Pe^{2}r'i^{2}-spor. From *περί*, around, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Lat., *perisporium*. Fr., *périspore*. 1. In cryptogams, the sporangeium. 2. Of Richard and Persoon, the hypogynous setæ of the *Cyperaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PERISPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-spo(spo^{2})'ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See PERISPORE. 2. A genus of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*. The species live on wood, excrement, etc., and cause the decay of paper and vegetable tissue. The *Perisporei* are a section of the *Perisporiacei*, or *Perisporiaceæ* (Fr., *périsporiacées*), which are a division (family) of the *Ascomycetes* belonging to the *Pyrenomycetes*. The *Perisporiæ* of Fries (or *Perisporiei*; Fr., *périsporiés*) are a tribe of the *Perisporiacei*. The *Perisporii* of Fries (1825) are a tribe of the *Sclerotiacei*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

PERISSAD, n. Pe^{2}r'i^{2}s-a^{2}d. From *περισσός*, odd. An element whose atomicity is expressed by an odd number. [B.] Cf. ARTIAD.

PERISSARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-sa^{3}rt-e(a)'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. See ARTERIOPERISSIA.

PERISSODACTYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-so(so^{3})-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-a^{3}. From *περισσός*, odd, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Hoofed quadrupeds (*Ungulata*) in which the feet have an odd number of toes. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

PERISSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-som'a^{3}. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., *περίσσωμα* (from *περισσός*, superfluous). Excretory matter of any kind. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERISSOPRACTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-so(so^{3})-pra^{2}kt-(pra^{3}kt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *πράσσειν*, to accomplish. A physician who employs too many remedies, or prescribes too large doses. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERISTACHYUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sta^{2}k(sta^{3}ch^{2})'i^{2}(u^{6})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *περί*, around, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *péristachyon*. Ger., *Kelchbalg*. In grasses, a glume. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

PERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-stal'seos* (*-is*). From *περί*, around, and *στάλσις*, a compression. Fr., *action péristaltique*. Ger., *Peristaltik*. The progressive vermicular and rhythmical motion of tubular organs of the body, especially of the intestines, due to the successive contractions of the circular muscular fibres from above downward, whereby the contents of the organs are carried onward. [K.]

PERISTALTIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sta^{2}lt'i^{2}k. Gr., *περισταλτικός*. Fr., *péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of peristalsis. [*a*, 17.]

PERISTAPHYLEUS (Lat.), **PERISTAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *περί*, around, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. A muscle surrounding or connected with the uvula. [L.]—**P. externus, P. inferior.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**P. internus, P. superior.** See LEVATOR *palati*.

PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)''i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^{3})-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^{2})'je^{2}(ge^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *περί*, around, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.

PERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}st'o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-ist'oles*. Gr., *περιστολή* (from *περιστέλλειν*, to wrap up). Fr., *péristole*. Ger., *P.* See PERISTALSIS.

PERISTOME, n. Pe^{2}r'i^{2}-stom. Lat., *peristoma*, *peristomium* (from *περί*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *péristome*. Ger., *Peristom*. 1. In zoology, the margin of the mouth, the lip; also the space around the mouth. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).] 2. In botany, the fringe, of either one or two rows, formed by the hair-like or fenestrate bodies (teeth) around the margin of the orifice (stoma) of the capsule of a moss. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PERISTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-strom'a^{3}. Gen., *-strom'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., *περίστρωμα* (from *περιστρωννύναι*, to spread all round). Fr., *péristrome*. The outer or inner layer of the intestine. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERISTYLIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-stil'i^{2}k. Lat., *peristylicus* (from *περί*, around, and *στῦλος*, a pillar). Fr., *péristylique*. Around the style; having the ovary completely inferior and the stamens inserted between it and the calyx, and more or less adherent to its top. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

PERISYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-si^{2}st(su^{6}st)'o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-syst'oles*. From *περί*, around, and *συστολή*, a drawing together. Fr., *périsystole*. Ger., *P.* The slight interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. [K, 4.] Cf. PREDIASTOLE.

PERITASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}t'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-it'asis*). Gr., *περίτασις*. Fr., *péritase*. Of Greek writers, extension or distention in all directions. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

PERITENDINEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-te^{2}nd-i^{2}n'e^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *περί*, around, and *tendere*, to stretch out. See PERIDESMIUM.

PERITERION (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-te(ta)'ri^{2}-o^{2}n. Gr., *περιτήριον*. See TREPHINE.

PERITESTIS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-te^{2}st'i^{2}s. Gen., *-test'is*. From *περί*, around, and *testis*, the testicle. See TUNICA *albuginea testis*.

PERITEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-te^{2}x(tax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *περίτηξις* (from *περιτήκειν*, to melt all round). The colliquation of an abscess. [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 43).]

PERITHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-the(tha)'si^{2}(ki^{2})-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *περί*, around, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *périthécium*, *périthèce*. 1. In ascophorous *Fungi*, one of the small roundish or cup-shaped receptacles containing asci. 2. Of Eschweiler, the envelope inclosing the gelatinous nucleus of which the fruit of lichens is regarded as usually consisting. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PERITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-thel(thal)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *περί*, around, and *θηλή*, the nipple. Fr., *périthélium*. Ger., *Perithel*, *Gefässperithel* (1st def.), *Adventitialzelle* (2d def.). 1. The partial or complete sheath of a capillary, small artery, or vein, formed by the branched cells of the surrounding areolar or adenoid tissue, the branched cells being in intimate connection with the cells forming the proper wall of the vessel; also, one of those branched cells. 2. Of His (1860), a coating of fine retiform markings sometimes seen on isolated capillaries that pass through a part where there is suppurating retiform tissue, as in the lymphatic glands, etc. 3. Of Auerbach, the endothelium of blood-vessels. 4. Of J. Arnold, the tunica adventitia of capillaries. [C; J, 21, 30, 35.]

PERITHORACIC, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-thor-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. From *περί*, around, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Surrounding the thorax. [*a*, 48.]

PERITOME (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}t'o^{2}m-e(a). Gr., *περιτομή* (from *περιτέμνειν*, to cut round about). See CIRCUMCISION.

PERITOMY, n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}t'om-i^{2}. From *περιτέμνειν*, to cut round about. Ger., *Peritomie*. A cutting round about, or circumcision, especially of the cornea. [F.]—**Furnari's p.** Removal of a broad strip of ocular conjunctiva around the entire circumference of the cornea, together with as much of the thickened corneal tissue at the limbus as possible; done in cases of obstinate pannus in order to reduce the blood supply to the inflamed cornea. [F.]

PERITONÆALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-to^{2}n-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *péritonéalgie*. Neuralgia of the peritonæum. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERITONÆOCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-to^{2}n-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-o^{2}k'-li^{2}s(lu^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-clys'eos* (*-oc'lysis*). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *κλύσειν*, to cleanse. Of McDowall, the injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity. [*a*, 34.]

PERITONÆORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-to^{2}n-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritonæum, and *ῥῆξις*, a breaking. Fr., *péritonéorrexie*. Rupture of the peritonæum. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERITONÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}-to^{2}n-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *περιτόναιον*. Fr., *péritoine*. Ger., *Bauchfell*. It., *peritoneo*. Sp., *peritóneo*. The largest serous membrane of the body which lines the abdominal cavity and furnishes a more or less complete investment for the abdominal viscera except the kidneys (which are extraperitoneal), and retains them in position by its duplicatures. It is divided into two portions—the parietal (that lining the wall of the abdomen) and the visceral (covering the viscera). It forms a closed sac except in the female, where it communicates with the exterior by means of the oviducts. Commencing above on the posterior portion of the liver, it descends upon the anterior lower surface of the diaphragm and lateral walls of the abdomen (being continuous on either side with that part which passes back to cover the posterior abdominal wall) to a point slightly above the crest of the pubes, where it is reflected upon the antero-superior surface of the bladder, the fundus and posterior portion of which it covers. From this portion are given off duplicatures constituting the false ligaments of the bladder. From the bladder the p. is reflected upon the rectum or in the female upon the uterus (forming by its folds in the latter case the anterior, broad, and posterior ligaments), and thence upon the rectum. Partially enveloping the rectum, it passes back on each side to the pelvis, forming the mesorectum, and ascends to about the level of the third lumbar vertebra, from which it is reflected down to the small intestine, around which it turns and ascends, the two layers closely united forming the mesentery, to about the level of the pancreas, where it again descends

to the colon, which it partially envelops, forming the mesocolon. From this point it again descends and turns upon itself, forming the outer layer of the great omentum, to reach the lower margin of the stomach, the front of which it covers. From the stomach it passes to the lower surface of the liver, which it covers, forming a portion of the gastro-hepatic omentum, and then ascends upon the anterior surface to the point of beginning. Near the left posterior part of the liver the parietal p. is reflected down from the lower surface of the diaphragm to the inferior posterior surface of the liver, whence it passes to the stomach, completing the gastro-hepatic omentum. After covering the posterior surface of the stomach it descends, and after turning upon itself, forming the inner layers of the great omentum, ascends to the colon, which it covers in part, completing the mesocolon, and passes back to the posterior wall of the abdomen, up which it passes to its point of commencement. From the stomach a secondary fold passes which invests the spleen and forms the gastro-splenic ligament. Other secondary folds in this situation form the ligaments of the liver. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Abdominal p.** Lat., *p. parietale.* The portion of the p. which lines the inner surfaces of the abdominal parietes.—**Genito-urinary p.** The recto-vesical folds. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Subduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. below the duodenum. [L, 87.]—**Supraduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. above the duodenum.—**Parietal p.** See *Abdominal p.*—**Visceral p.** Lat., *p. viscerale.* The portion of the p. which invests more or less completely the abdominal organs except the kidneys. [L.]

PERITONEAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e'a^{2}l. Fr., *péritonéal.* Ger., *peritonäal.* Of or pertaining to the peritonæum. [C.]

PERITONEOTOMY, n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From περιτόναιον, the peritonæum, and τομή, a cutting. Incision of the peritonæum. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PERITONISM, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-to^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Fr., *péritonisme* [Gubler]. 1. A sort of false peritonitis in which the symptoms are those of peritonitis, but soon yield to treatment, leaving no trace of their existence. [Terrillon, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 645.] 2. An assemblage of grave and often fatal phenomena complicating peritonitis, or rather any lesions of organs having a peritoneal investment. [Le Dentu, "Rev. de chir.," Jan., 1885, p. 1.]

PÉRITONITE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-to-net. See PERITONITIS.—**P. cholériforme.** Peritonitis accompanied by symptoms like those of Asiatic cholera. [A, 55.]—**P. des hypochondres.** See *Diaphragmatic* PERITONITIS.—**P. épiploïque.** Syn.: *p. abdominale antérieure.* A puerperal inflammation of the omentum, attributed by some authors to an unusual development of the omentum and to pressure of the gravid uterus upon it, with puerperal poisoning as the determining cause. [A, 89.]—**P. herniaire.** Peritonitis affecting a hernial sac. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**P. ictérique.** Peritonitis with jaundice; one of the varieties of puerperal peritonitis admitted by Hervieux. [A, 89.]—**P. partielle.** Circumscribed peritonitis. [α, 34.]—**P. puerpérale des femmes en couche.** See *Puerperal* PERITONITIS.—**P. sèche.** Peritonitis at an early stage, before effusion has taken place. [A, 67.]

PERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Ger., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Fr., *péritonite.* Ger., *Peritonäitis, Bauchfellentzündung.* Inflammation of the peritonæum.—**Adhesive p.** Fr., *péritonite adhérentielle.* P. with adhesion between the parietal and visceral peritonæum. [α, 34.]—**Appendicular p.** Of Ussing, perityphlitis. [α, 34.]—**Carcinomatous p.** P. due to the presence of carcinoma. [B.]—**Circumscribed p.** P. limited to a certain area. [L. 20 (α, 34).]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Inflammation of the peritonæum covering the diaphragm. [B.]—**Dry p.** See PÉRITONITE *sèche.*—**Encysted p.** Fr., *péritonite enkystée.* P. in which the fibro-purulent exudation has produced adhesion between the parietes and viscera, limiting the inflammation to a certain region in which a cyst-like formation of pus occurs. [α, 34.]—**Erysipelatous p.** A p. developing suddenly during the course of or after the subsidence of erysipelas elsewhere on the body. [E.]—**False p.** Fr., *fausse péritonite.* Of some obstetrical writers, a mild inflammatory disturbance after delivery, said to depend upon a benign uterine lymphangeitis. [A, 62.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. A rare form of p. in which the inflammatory process is attended by hæmorrhage. 2. P. following intraperitoneal hæmorrhage. [α, 34.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchp'.* An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Perforative p.** Fr., *péritonite par perforation.* P. due to the entrance of foreign matter into the peritoneal cavity through perforation of some hollow organ or by rupture of an abscess. [α, 34.]—**P. deformans.** Of Klebs, p. with hyperplasia of the peritoneal tissue. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. hypochondriaca.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. hysterica.** In hysterical persons, a condition simulating p. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. lymphatica.** Fr., *lympho-péritonite.* P. with or dependent upon pelvic lymphangeitis; one of the forms of puerperal fever. [A, 62.]—**P. muscularis anterior.** Rheumatic pains in the abdominal muscles. [L, 128.]—**P. muscularis posterior.** Lumbago. [L.]—**P. omentalis.** See EPIPLOITIS.—**P. serosa.** P. in which the exudate is serous. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**P. tuberculosa adhæsiva.** Tubercular p. characterized by the formation of much connective tissue. [D, 70.]—**P. ulcerosa.** P. caused by ulceration in the region of the navel. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**P. uteri.** Perimetritis.—**Phlegmonous p.** See *Purulent p.*—**Puerperal p.** P. occurring during the puerperium. [α, 34.]—**Purulent p.** P. in which the inflammation becomes purulent. [α, 34.]—**Pyæmic p.** See *Septic p.*—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of p. occurring during the course of acute rheumatism. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Septic p.** P. due to the entrance of septic organisms into the peritoneal cavity. [α, 34.]—**Specific p.** Tubercular, carcinomatous, or syphilitic p. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Strumous p.** See *Tubercular p.*—**Syphilitic p.** P. consecutive to syphilitic lesions of the viscera, but without any syphiloma in the inflammatory product. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Tubercular p.** P. caused by tuberculosis of the peritonæum or of the mesenteric glands. [α, 34.]

PERITONSILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}ns-i^{2}l-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-lit'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Inflammation of the tissue around the tonsils. [D, 18.]—**P. abscedens.** P. attended with the formation of an abscess. [D, 18.]

PERITONYDROCYST, n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-id'ro-si^{2}st. Lat., *peritonydrocystis* (from περιτόναιον, the peritonæum, ὕδωρ, water, and κύστις, a bladder). An aqueous cyst in the peritonæum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERITRACHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and τραχεῖα, the windpipe. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the trachea. [α, 34.]

PERITROPAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}t'ro-p'l. Lat., *peritropus.* Fr., *péritrope.* Ger., *umkreiswendig.* Having the axis perpendicular to that of the pericarp. [B, 1, 19, 123, 308 (α, 35).]

PERITROPE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}t'ro(ro^2)-pe(pa). Gen., *-it'ropes.* Gr., περιτροπή (from περί, around, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *péritrope.* See CIRCULATION.

PERITTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^{2}t-tom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., περίττωμα. See PERISSOMA.

PERITYPHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and τυφλόν, the cæcum. Inflammation of the tissue about the cæcum. [α, 34.]

PERI-URETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-u^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the urethra. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**P. circumscripta.** P. in which the inflammatory area is circumscribed. [L, 20 (α, 34).]

PERI-UTERINE, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-u^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From περί, around, and *uterus*, the uterus. Fr., *péri-utérin.* See PERIMETRIC.

PERIVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-va^{2}j(wa^{3}g)-i^{2}n(en)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and *vagina* (*q. v.*). See PARACOLPITIS.—**P. phlegmonosa dissecans.** Suppurative paracolpitis. [L, 20 (α, 34).]

PERIVASCULAR, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-va^{2}sk'u^2-la^{3}r. From περι, around, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Surrounding or situated around a vessel. [C.]

PERIVASCULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-va^{2}s(wa^{3}s)-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From περί, around, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of the vessels. [α, 34.]—**P. nodosa.** P. with tubercular indurations about the vessels. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**P. retinæ.** Of Iwanoff, sclerosis with thickening and fatty degeneration of the coats of the blood-vessels of the retina. [F.]

PERIVESICAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. From περι, around, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated about the bladder. [α, 34.]

PERIVISCERAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-vi^{2}s'e^2-r'l. From περί, around, and *viscus* (*q. v.*). Surrounding a viscus. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

PERIVITELLINE, adj. Pe^{2}r-i^2-vi^{2}t-e^{2}l'i^{2}n. From περί, around, and *vitellus* (*q. v.*). Surrounding the vitellus. [J.]

PERIWINKLE, n. Pe^{2}r'i^2-wi^{2}n^{2}kl. The genus *Vinca.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common p.** The *Vinca minor.* [α, 35.]

PERIZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-i^2-zom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., περίζωμα (from περιζωννύναι, to gird round one's self). 1. See DIAPHRAGM. 2. See ZOSTER. 3. Of Fabricius Hildanus, a truss. [G, 16.]

PERIZOSTRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-i^2-zo^{2}s(zos)'tra^3. Gr., περιζώστρα. Fr., *périzostre.* A bandage, especially for the head, chest, or abdomen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERKINISM, n. Pu^{5}rk'i^{2}n-i^{2}zm. From *Perkins*, an American physician. Fr., *perkinisme.* Ger., *Perkinismus.* An obsolete form of suggestive therapeutics in which the treatment consisted in rubbing on the skin two "tractors," or pointed rods made of different metals. [α, 34.]

PERLA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}rl(pe^{2}rl)'a^3. See PEARL.—**Mater perlarum.** See MOTHER-*of-pearl.*—**Perlæ textiles.** Fr., *perles à l'once, semences de perles.* A very small variety of pearls, sometimes employed in pharmacy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sal matris perlarum.** Calcium acetate prepared by the action of vinegar on mother-of-pearl. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura matris perlarum.** See *Tinctura* CORALLIORUM.

PERLE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}rl. 1. See PEARL. 2. See LEUCOMA (4th def.).—**P's à l'once.** See PERLÆ *textiles.*—**P. gélatineuse.** See *Medicinal* PEARL.

PERLE (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}rl'e^2. 1. See PEARL. 2. See HORDEOLUM.—**Französische P.** See *Medicinal* PEARL.

PERLÈCHE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-le^{2}sh. An infectious ulceration of the lips of school-children. [J. Lemaistre, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 215 (α, 34).]

PERLSUCHT (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}rl'zuch^{2}t. Bovine tuberculosis. See also GARGET (2d def.) and MURRAIN.

PERLWEISS (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}rl'vis. See BISMUTH *subnitrate.*

PERMANGANAS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n^2)'ga^{2}n-(ga^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See PERMANGANATE.—**P. kalicus** [Netherl. Ph.], **P. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium permanganate. [B, 95.]

PERMANGANATE, n. Pu^{5}r-ma^{2}n^2'ga^{2}n-at. Lat., *permanganas.* Ger., *Permanganat.* A salt of permanganic acid. [B.]

PERMANGANIC, adj. Pu^{5}r-ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *permanganicus, hypermanganicus.* Fr., *permanganique.* Containing manganese combined with a greater proportion of oxygen than in the manganic compounds. [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide permanganique.* Ger., *Uebermangansäure.* A monobasic acid, $HMnO_4$, known only in aqueous solution. [B.]—**P. anhydride.** See MAN-

GANESE *heptoxide*.—**P. oxychloride.** Chloride of p. acid, MnO_3Cl. [B, 3.]

PERMEABLE, adj. Pu^{6}r'me^{2}-a^{2}-b'l. Lat., *permeabilis* (from *permeare*, to pass through). Fr., *perméable*. Ger., *durchdringbar*. That can be passed through (said especially of solids that allow the passage of fluids through their interstices, or of strictures that admit an instrument). [α, 48.]

PERMISTIO (Lat.), **PERMIXTIO**, n's f. Pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)-mi^{2}s'ti^{2}-o, -mi^{2}x'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *permiscere*, to mingle together. 1. See PERMIXTION. 2. See COITION.—**P. metallorum.** See ALLOY.

PERMIXTION, n. Pu^{6}r-mi^{2}x'shu^{3}n. Lat., *permistio* (from *permiscere*, to mingle together). Fr., *p*. In ancient chemistry, a perfect mixture. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

PERNICIOUS, adj. Pu^{6}r-ni^{2}'shu^{3}s. Lat., *perniciosus* (from *pernicies*, destruction). Fr., *pernicieux*. Ger., *perniciös, verderblich*. Destructive in character; of diseases, virulent, of a very grave or deadly type. [D.]

PERNIO (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)'ni^{2}-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See CHILBLAIN.

PERNITRATE, n. Pu^{6}r-nit'rat. Lat., *pernitras*. A nitrate containing a greater relative amount of the nitric-acid radicle than the ordinary nitrate. [B.]

PERNOCTATION, n. Pu^{6}r-no^{2}kt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *pernoctatio* (from *per*, through, and *nox*, night). Fr., *p*. Ger., *Nachtwachen*. Night-watching, sleeplessness. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERO (Lat.), n. m. Pe(pa)'ro. Gen., *-on'is*. Of Wilder, the softer ectal layer of the olfactory lobe, from which the olfactory nerves arise. [I, 80 (K).]

PEROBRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa)-ro(ro^{3})-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^{2})'-i^{2}-a^{3}. From πηρός, maimed, and *brachium*, the arm. Ger., *Perobrachie*. Arrested development of one or both of the upper limbs, constituting a congenital malformation.

PEROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe(pa)-ro(ro^{3})-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πηρός, maimed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *pérocéphale*. Ger., *Perocephale*. Of Gurlt, a monster in which the formation of the head is defective. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PEROCHEIRUS (Lat.), adj. Pe(pa)-ro(ro^{3})-kir'(ch^{2}e^{2}'i^{2}r)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From πηρός, maimed, and χείρ, the hand. A monster characterized by malformation of the hands. [α, 48.]

PEROCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe(pa)-ro(ro^{3})-ko^{2}rm'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πηρός, maimed, and κορμός, the trunk. Fr., *pérocorme*. Of Gurlt, a monster characterized by malformation of the trunk. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PERODACTYLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}-ro(ro^{3})-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l-(tu^{6}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See FLEXOR *digitorum pedis longus*.

PERODACTYLY, n. Pe-ro-da^{2}kt'i^{2}l-i^{2}. From πηρός, maimed, and δάκτυλος, a finger. See ADACTYLIA.

PERODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa)-ro(ro^{3})-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From πήρα, a pouch, and ὀδύνη, pain. See CARDIALGIA.

PEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r(par)-om'a^{3}. Gr., πήρωμα (from πηροῦν, to mutilate). See PEROSIS.

PEROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa)-ro(ro^{3})-mel(me^{2}l)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From πηρός, maimed, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *péromélie*. Ger., *Peromelie*. A form of monstrosity in which one or more of the limbs are deformed or wanting in certain portions. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 403.]

PEROMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r(par)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *péromèle*. A monster characterized by defective or misshaped limbs. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

PÉROMOPLASTIE (Fr.), n. Pa-ro-mo-pla^{3}s-te. From πήρωμα, mutilation, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The operation of forming a stump anew after an amputation when the end of the bone projects. [E, 24.]

PERONÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PERONEUS.

PERONARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-a^{3}rth-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. From περόνη, the tongue of a buckle, and ἄρθρον, a joint. A joint in which the articular surfaces are both concave and convex, as in the carpo-metacarpal articulation of the thumb. [α, 34.]

PERONATE, adj. Pe^{2}r'o^{2}n-at. Lat., *peronatus*. In botany, covered with a woolly or mealy coat. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

PERONE (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}r'o^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *per'ones*. Gr., περόνη (from πείρειν, to pierce). Fr., *péroné*. See FIBULA.

PERONEAL, adj. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e'a^{2}l. Lat., *peronæus* (from περόνη, the fibula). Fr., *péronier*. Pertaining to or situated near the fibula. [C.]

PERONEDACTYLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e^{2}-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PERONODACTYLIUS.

PERONEO-CALCANEUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)''o(o^{3})-ka^{2}lk(ka^{3}lk)-an(a^{3}n)'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From περόνη, the fibula, and *calx*, the heel. Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the os calcis; as a n. m., a muscle arising from the fibula and inserted into the os calcis, also the soleus, and, in solipeds, the peroneopræphalangeus. [L.]—**P.-c. externus anterior** [Gruber]. A muscle arising from the tubercle of the tibia, from the fibula for nearly its whole length, and from the intermuscular ligament, and inserted into the anterior process of the calcaneum. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. kl. Med.," Feb., 1884 (L).]—**P.-c. internus.** Fr., *péronéo-calcanéen*. Of Macalister, a small muscle having its origin from the back of the fibula and its insertion in the tubercle on the os calcis. [C.]

PÉRONÉO-DACTYLIEN (Fr.), n. Pa-ro-na-o-da^{3}k-te-le-a^{3}n^{2}. See FLEXOR *digitorum pedis longus*.

PERONEO-INFRA-PHALANGETTIANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)''o(o^{3})-i^{2}n'''fra^{3}-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})-je^{2}t(ge^{2}t)-ti^{2}-an-(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PÉRONÉO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN.

PERONEO-INFRA-TARSIAN, n. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e''o-i^{2}n-fra^{3}-ta^{3}r'shu^{3}n. See PÉRONÉO-SOUS-TARSIEN.

PERONEO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)'o(o^{3})-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})'je^{2}(ge^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From περόνη, the fibula, and φάλαγξ (see PHALANX). Fr., *péronéo-phalangien*. The analogue of the tibialis anticus of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

PERONEO-PRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e-(a)''o(o^{3})-pre(pra^{3}-e^{2})-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})'je^{2}(ge^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From περόνη, the fibula, *præ*, before, and φάλαγξ (see PHALANX). Fr., *péronéo-préphalangien*. The analogue of the peroneus brevis of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

PÉRONÉO-SOUS-MÉTATARSIEN (Fr.), n. Pa-ro-na-o-su-ma-ta^{3}-ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^{2}. The peroneus brevis. [L, 7.]

PÉRONÉO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN (DU PREMIER ORTEIL) (Fr.), n. Pa-ro-na-o-su-fa^{3}-la^{3}n^{2}-zhe^{2}t-te-a^{3}n^{2} du^{6} pr'-me-a o^{2}r-te^{2}-y'. See FLEXOR *hallucis longus*.

PÉRONÉO-SOUS-TARSIEN (Fr.), adj. Pa-ro-na-o-su-ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^{2}. See PERONEUS *longus*.

PERONEO-SUPRA-METATARSIANUS (Lat.), n. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)''o-su^{2}(su)'''pra^{3}-me^{2}t-a^{3}-ta^{3}rs-i^{2}-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PERONEUS *tertius*.

PERONEO-SUPRA-PHALANGETTIAN, n. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e''o-su^{2}p-ra^{3}-fa^{2}l-a^{2}n-je^{2}t'i^{2}-a^{2}n. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus*.

PERONEO-SUPRA-PHALANGINIANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)''o(o^{3})-su^{2}(su^{4})'''pra^{3}-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-i^{2}-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From περόνη, the fibula, *supra*, above, and φάλαγξ (see PHALANX). Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the upper surface of the phalanges. [L, 7.]

PÉRONÉO-SUS-MÉTATARSIEN (Fr.), n. Pa-ro-na-o-su^{6}-ma-ta^{3}-ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^{2}. See PERONEUS *tertius*.

PÉRONÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN (Fr.), n. Pa-ro-na-o-su^{6}-fa^{3}-la^{3}n^{2}-zhe^{2}t-te-a^{3}n^{2}. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus*.—**P. du gros orteil (du pouce).** 1. See EXTENSOR *hallucis longus*. 2. See EXTENSOR *digitorum-pedis longus*.

PÉRONÉO-TIBIAL (Fr.), adj. Pa-ro-na-o-te-be-a^{3}l. Pertaining to the tibia and fibula; as a n., see PERONEO-TIBIALIS.

PERONEO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)''o(o^{3})-ti^{2}b-(teb)-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'li^{2}s. From περόνη, the fibula, and *tibia*, the tibia. A small muscle described by W. Gruber which has its origin in the inner side of the head of the fibula and its insertion in the upper end of the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. ["Arch. of Anat.," 1877, p. 401, 1878, p. 484 (C).]

PERONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From περόνη, the fibula. See PERONE.

PERONEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From περόνη, the fibula. Fr., *péronier*. Peroneal: as a n. m., a muscle connected with the fibula; also, specifically, the p. quinti digiti and, in solipeds, the peroneo-præphalangeus. [L, 13.]—**P. accessorius.** 1. An accessory muscle arising from the fibula between the p. brevis and p. longus and joining the tendon of the p. longus near the sole of the foot. [L, 332.] 2. See *P. quinti digiti*.—**P. anticus.** See *P. brevis* and *P. tertius*.—**P. brevis.** Fr., *petit péronier de Winslow, court péronier latéral*. Ger., *kurzer Wadenbeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from the lower two thirds of the external surface of the fibula, in front of and partially covered by the p. longus. It terminates in a tendon which passes behind the external malleolus in a compartment of the external annular ligament of the ankle, in company with but in front of that of the p. longus, to be inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**P. digiti minimi pedis.** See *P. quinti digiti*.—**P. longus.** Ger., *langer Wadenbeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from the external tuberosity of the fibula, the upper two thirds of the fascia of the leg, and the intermuscular sæptum on both sides. It terminates in a tendon which passes in common with the tendon of the p. brevis behind the external malleolus, and is inserted into the internal cuneiform and the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. medius, P. parvus.** See *P. quinti digiti*.—**P. posticus brevis.** See *P. brevis*.—**P. posticus (longus), P. primus.** See *P. longus*.—**P. quartus.** 1. See *P. quinti digiti*. 2. Of Otto, an anomalous muscle, probably a variation of the p. digiti quinti, which arises from the posterior surface of the fibula near the p. brevis and is inserted into the calcaneum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. quinti digiti.** Fr., *péronier du cinquième orteil* [Testut]. A muscle which is natural to some of the lower animals, but is unusual in man, arising from the p. brevis and inserted into a phalanx of the little toe, or into some portion of the metatarso-phalangeal mechanism, or into the side of the peroneus longus. [Testut, "Progr. méd.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1029.]—**P. secundus.** See *P. brevis*.—**P. sextus.** See *P. quartus* (1st and 2d def's).—**P. tertius.** Fr., *péronier antérieur* (ou *troisième*). Ger., *dritter Wadenbeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from about the lower fourth of the anterior surface of the fibula, the interosseous ligament, and the adjacent intermuscular sæpta. It terminates in a tendon which accompanies those of the extensor digitorum pedis longus, to be inserted into the base of the fifth and occasionally of the fourth metatarsal bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

PÉRONIER (Fr.), adj. and n. Pa-ro-ne-a. See PERONEUS.—**P. antérieur.** See PERONEUS *tertius*.—**P's latéraux.** The peroneus brevis and peroneus longus. [L, 31.]—**Petit p.** See PERONEUS *tertius*.

PERONODACTYLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe2r-o2n-o(o3)-da2k(da3k)-ti2l(tu6l)'i2-u3s(u4s). From περόνη, the fibula, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *péronodactylien*. See Flexor *digitorum pedis longus*.

PERONOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-o2n-o2sp'o2r-a3. From περόνη, the tongue of a buckle, and σπορά, a seed. A genus of *Fungi* giving its name to the *Peronosporaceæ* (Fr., *péronosporacées*), or *Peronosporeæ* (Fr., *péronosporées* ; Ger., *Peronosporeen*), or *Peronosporei* (Fr., *péronosporés*), a division of the *Phycomycetes*, subclass *Oomycetes*, parasitic mainly upon living phanerogams, the tissues of which they penetrate and destroy by means of peculiar organs of suction (*haustoria*) arising as lateral branches from their unicellular mycelium. [B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. effusa.** A species found upon spinach and similar plants. [B, 61.]—**P. gangliformis.** A species infesting lettuce, producing short oval conidia with papillæ at the apex. [B, 61.]—**P. hyoscyami.** A species parasitic upon *Hyoscyamus niger*, but found also on other solanaceous plants. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**P. infestans.** Ger., *Kartoffelpilz.* Potato (or potato-disease) fungus ; a species producing potato gangrene. It grows within the tissue of the plant, but may be observed on the lower surface of the leaf as a white bloom around the margin of the dark diseased blotches which it produces. It is also parasitic on *Solanum dulcamara* and other species of *Solanum*, and is very destructive to the tomato. [B, 19, 77, 195, 275 291 (α, 35).]—**P. lutea.** Of Carmona y Valle, a micro-organism discovered by him in yellow fever. [B.]—**P. viticola.** A species similar to *P. infestans*, producing vine-mildew. [B, 185, 291 (α, 35).]

PEROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pa)-ro(ro3)-pla(pla3)'zi2(si2)-a3. From πηρός, maimed, and πλάσσειν, to mold. A malformation caused by defective development. [α, 34.]

PEROPUS (Lat.), adj. Pe2r(par)'o2p-u3s(u4s). From πηρός, maimed, and πούς, the foot. A monster characterized by malformation of the feet. [α, 48.]

PEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r(par)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πήρωσις (from πηροῦν, to maim). Mutilation, imperfection. [A, 311 (α, 30).]

PEROSMIC, adj. Pu5r-o2z'mi2k. Containing osmium as an octavalent radicle. [B.]—**P. acid.** See Osmic *acid*.

PEROSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe(pa)-ro(ro3)-som'u3s(u4s). From πηρός, maimed, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *pérosome*. Of Gurlt, a monster defective in the development of the whole body. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PEROSPLANCHNICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pe(pa)-ro(ro3)-spla2n2k-(spla3n2ch2)'ni2k-a3. From πηρός, maimed, and σπλαγχνικός, for the bowels. Congenital malformations of the viscera. [α, 34.]

PEROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe2r-ot'i2s. Fr., *pérotide*. A genus of grasses, of the *Zoysieæ*. The *Perotideæ* of Nees are a tribe of grasses. [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. latifolia.** A species the root of which is used as a diuretic and a mildly astringent hæmostatic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PEROXIDE, n. Pu5r-o2x'i2d(id). Lat., *peroxidum, peroxydum.* Fr., *peroxyde.* Ger., *Peroxyd.* Of two or more compounds of oxygen with the same element or radicle, the one which contains the greatest relative amount of oxygen. [B.]

PEROXYHYDRATE, n. Pu5r-o2x-i2-hid'rat. The hydrate of a peroxide. [α, 38.]

PERPENDICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Pu5r(pe2r)-pe2n-di2k-u2(u4)-la(la3)'ri2s. Perpendicular ; as a n., a structure consisting of fibres running perpendicularly to its surface.—**P. externus linguæ.** See Stratum *musculare linguæ perpendiculare*.

PERPHOSPHORATUS (Lat.), adj. Pu5r(pe2r)-fo2s-fo2r-at-(a3t)'u3s(u4s). Fr., *perphosphoré.* Containing the greatest possible combining proportion of phosphorus. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

PERPLICATION, n. Pu5r-pli2k-a'shu3n. From *per*, through, and *plicare*, to fold. A method of closing the end of a severed blood-vessel by isolating the extremity, making a small hole in its side at a little distance from the end, introducing the points of a fine forceps through the puncture, seizing the free end, and drawing it backward through the puncture in the side. [E, 21.]

PERRUCHES (Fr.), n. Pe2r-ru6sh. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

PERRY, n. Pe2r'ri2. Fr., *poiré.* Ger., *Birnwein.* A fermented liquor made from pears. [B, 5, 185 (α, 35).]

PERRY SPRINGS, n. Pe2r'i2. A place in Pike County, Illinois, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

PERSEA (Lat.), n. f. Pu5rs(pe2rs)'e2-a3. Gr., περσέα. Fr., *avocatier.* Ger., *P.* A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs. The *Perseaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Laurineæ*. The *Perseæ* of Nees are a division of the *Laureæ*. The *Perseeæ* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Laurineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. carolinensis, P. caroliniensis.** Fr., *laurier rouge, bois Isabelle.* Ger., *rother Lorbeer.* The alligator pear (-tree), Isabella-wood of Carolina. red bay (or laurel), bay galls ; a tree or shrub growing in American swamps. The leaves are aromatic. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. drymifolia.** A species used as tonic and stimulant. [B. 267 (α, 35).]—**P. gratissima.** Fr., *avocatier, bois d'anis, laurier avocatier, poirier avocat* (ou *de la Nouvelle-Espagne*). Ger., *Avogatobaum.* The alligator (or avocado) pear (-tree), midshipman's-butter, vegetable marrow ; indigenous to tropical America. The fruit is rich in sugar and fatty matter. The pulp. seasoned in various ways, is known as vegetable butter (Fr., *beurre végétale*), subaltern's butter, etc., and is used both as a food and as a medicine, being supposed to increase the spermatic secretion. It yields 8 per cent. of a greenish oil. In the Antilles the leaves are used as a pectoral, vulnerary, and stomachic, and the buds are employed as an antisyphilitic and as an application to bruises. The seeds are used in Demerara as a tonic. In Mexico and the Antilles the leaves and fruit are used as an emmenagogue, and the epicarp is employed as an anthelminthic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275, 314 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 77 (α, 50).]—**P. indica.** Canary-wood, East Indian bay-tree, venatica-wood. The bark, which has the taste and smell of cinnamon, is used as a stomachic, and the leaves, petioles, and young branches as an antidysenteric. It is the *Laurus indica* of older botanists. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PERSÉCUTÉ (Fr.), n. Pe2r-sa-ku6-ta. A person affected with the *délire de persécution*. [α, 34.]

PERSEITE, n. Pu5r'se2-it. Fr., *perséite.* A saccharine substance, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, isomeric with mannite, obtained from the fruit of *Persea gratissima*. [A. Muntz and V. Marcano, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Mar., 1885 (B).]

PERSICA (Lat.), n. f. Pu5rs(pe2rs)'i2k-a3. From περσικός, Persian. Fr., *pêcher.* Ger., *Pfirsichbaum.* A genus of rosaceous trees, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Amygdalus*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Flores persicæ** (seu **persicarum**). Peach-blossoms. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. lævis.** Fr., *brugnon.* The nectarine; a variety of *P. vulgaris* having a fruit with a smooth shining skin. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** Fr., *pêcher.* Ger., *gemeiner Pfirsichbaum.* The peach-tree, *Amygdalus p.*, the *Prunus p.* of Bentham and Hooker ; a tree or shrub extensively cultivated in warm and temperate climates for its well-known fruit (the μῆλον περσικόν of Dioscorides). The flowers, the leaves, the bark, and especially the kernels of the fruit, yield hydrocyanic acid, and most, it is believed, when there is least fruit. The leaves are laxative and anthelminthic ; they are also considered slightly sedative, and their infusion is recommended in vesical irritation, vomiting, and pertussis. The flowers (see *Syrupus florum* persicorum) are used as a laxative for infants, though poisoning has occurred. The kernels are used for bitter almonds. Blanched and emulsified with cold water, they are employed in nervous coughs. The juice of the fruit is saccharine, and by fermentation and distillation yields peach brandy. The kernels yield a light yellowish oil (peach-oil) used to adulterate almond-oil. The dried fruit is a laxative food. [B, 5, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Syrupus persicæ.** See *Syrupus florum* persicorum.

PERSICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu5rs(pe2rs)-i2k-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *persicum*, a peach. Fr., *persicaire.* 1. The *Polygonum p.*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, and *Polygonum orientale*. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Polygonum*. 3. Of Linnæus, a section of the genus *Polygonum*. [A, 511 ; B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. minor, P. mitis.** The *Polygonum p.* [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**P. urens.** The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 5, 121 (α, 35).]

PERSICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu5rs(pe2rs)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., περσικός. See Persica *vulgaris* and Juglans *regia*.—**Syrupus (florum** [Swiss Ph.]) **persicorum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de fleurs de pêcher* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of fresh peach-blossoms in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours in a closed vessel [Fr. Cod.] (or macerating them in 15 of warm water for 12 hours [Swiss Ph.]), expressing, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, and boiling up quickly and straining [Fr. Cod.] (evaporating over the water bath [Swiss Ph.]) ; or by bruising the blossoms in a marble mortar, expressing, filtering, and dissolving 655 parts of sugar in each 345 of filtrate [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]

PERSIL (Fr.), n. Pe2r-se. 1. The genus *Apium*. 2. The *Apium petroselinum* (see Carum *petroselinum*), also [Fr. Cod.] its fruit. [B, 5, 19, 121 (α, 35) ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extrait de p.** See *Extractum* petroselini.—**Huile essentielle de p.** See *Oil of* parsley.

PERSIMMON, n. Pu5r-si2m'u3n. The *Diospyros virginiana* and other species of *Diospyros* or their fruit. [B, 5, 121, 275 (α, 35).]

PERSISTENT, adj. Pu5r-si2s't'nt. Lat., *persistens* (from *persistere*, to persist). Fr., *persistant.* Ger., *bleibend.* Continuing, enduring ; of leaves, remaining on the plant over winter ; of a corolla or calyx, remaining unwithered till the fruit ripens. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).] Cf. Caducous, Fugacious, Deciduous, and Marcescent.

PERSONA (Lat.), n. f. Pu5r(pe2r)-son'a3. 1. A person ; of Haeckel, a single individual, in the narrowest sense. 2. A shoot or bud of a plant.

PERSONARIA (Lat.), **PERSONATA** (Lat.), n's f. Pu5rs-(pe2rs)-o2n(on)-a(a3)'ri2-a3, -a(a3)'ta3. From *persona*, a mask. An old name for various species of *Lappa*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Radix personariæ** (seu **personatæ**). The root of *Lappa major*, *Lappa minor*, or *Lappa tomentosa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PERSONATE, adj. Pu5r's'n-at. Lat., *personatus* (from *persona*, a mask). Fr., *personé.* Ger., *verlarvt, entstellt* (1st def.), *maskirt* (2d def.). 1. Of a part or organ, changed so that the usual or normal structure is with difficulty recognizable. 2. Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat closed by a prominence called the palate. The *Personatæ* are the *Scrophularineæ*, or, of Linnæus, an order including the *Verbenaceæ*, *Gesnerieæ*, *Gentianaceæ*, etc. The *Personeæ* (Fr., *personées*) are the *Scrophularineæ*, or, of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ* consisting of the *Perispermeæ* and *Aperispermeæ*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PERSPICILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu5r(pe2r)-spi2s(spi2k)-i2l'lu3m-(lu4m). From *perspicere*, to see through. Fr., *lunette.* Ger., *Augenglas, Brille.* An eyeglass ; a magnifying glass or microscope ; in the pl., *perspicilla*, spectacles. [H, 12 ; L, 50, 107 (α, 14, 43).]

PERSPIRATION, n. Pu5r-spi2-ra'shu3n. Lat., *perspiratio* (from *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe), *difflatio.* Fr., *p.*, *sueur* (3d def.). Ger., *Ausdünstung* (1st def.), *Hautathmung* (2d def.), *Schweiss* (3d def.). 1. A physiological act or process by which fluids are emitted or exhaled from the skin, embracing the escape of gases and watery vapor by transudation and the production of sweat by secretion. 2. The respiratory function of the skin, which chiefly consists in the exhalation of watery vapor and carbonic acid and in the absorption of oxygen. 3. Sweat, the product of the secretion or transudation.—**Insensible p.** Ger., *unmerkliche*

Ausdünstung, *Dunstschweiss*. P. in which the matters exhaled are invisible; the normal excretion from the skin when the body is at rest, and not overheated. [K.]—**Sensible p.** Ger., *merkbare Ausdünstung*. P. in which the watery element collects on the skin in the form of visible moisture; also the moisture itself.

PERSPIRATOR, n. Pu^{5}r′spi^{2}-ra-to^{2}r. See RESPIRATOR.

PERSPIRATORY, adj. Pu^{5}r′spi^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-ri^{2}. Lat., *perspiratorius*. Fr., *perspiratoire*. Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

PERSTRICTION (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-strek-se-o^{2}n^{2}. Lat., *perstrictio* (from *perstringere*, to bind tightly together). Of the ancients, the application of tight ligatures over the great vessels to prevent the recurrence of a disease in a member. [E, 24.]

PERSUDATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-su^{2}d(sud)-a(a^{3})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on′is*. See DIAPEDESIS (2d def.).

PERSULPHATE, n. Pu^{5}r-su^{3}lf′at. Lat., *persulphas*. Fr., *persulfate*. Of two or more sulphates of the same radicle, that one which contains the greatest proportionate amount of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.]

PERSULPHIDE, n. Pu^{5}r-su^{3}lf′i^{2}d(id). Fr., *persulfure*. Ger., *Persulfid*. Of two or more compounds of sulphur with the same element or radicle, that one which contains the greatest amount of sulphur. [B.]

PERSULPHOCYANOGEN, n. Pu^{5}r-su^{3}lf-o-si-a^{2}n′o-je^{2}n. See PERTHIOCYANOGEN.

PERSULPHURIC ACID, n. Pu^{5}r-su^{3}lf-u^{2}′ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide persulfurique*. A substance, $H_2S_2O_8$ (or SO_4H), obtained by mixing carefully hydrogen peroxide with diluted sulphuric acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PERSULTATION, n. Pu^{5}r-su^{3}lt-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *persultatio* (from *persultare*, to leap). A sudden and profuse outburst of perspiration. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PERTE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}rt. Loss, privation. [A, 537 (*a*, 21).]—**P. blanche.** See LEUCORRHŒA.—**P. interne de l'utérus.** See *Concealed* HÆMORRHAGE.—**P. séminale.** A seminal emission.—**P. utérine blanche.** See LEUCORRHŒA.—**P. utérine rouge.** See METRORRHAGIA.

PERTHIOCYANOGEN, n. Pu^{5}r-thi″o-si-a^{2}n′o-je^{2}n. Ger., *Perthiocyan*, *Pseudoschwefelcyan*. An orange-colored amorphous powder, $C_3HN_3S_3 = (C_3N_3)S\begin{matrix}S\\ \\ SH.\end{matrix}$ [B.]

PERTHIODICYANIC ACID, n. Pu^{5}r-thi″o-di-si-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide persulfocyanique* (ou *hydroxanthique*). Ger., *Perthiodicyansäure*, *Persulfocyansäure*. A dibasic hydrogen acid, $C_2N_2H_2S_3 = [CS.NH]_2S$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium thiocyanate. [B.]

PERTURBATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-tu^{5}rb(tu^{4}rb)-a(a^{3})′-shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on′is*. Confusion, disturbance. [D.]—**P. alvi.** See DIARRHŒA.—**P. critica.** See CRISIS (1st def.).

PERTUSATE, adj. Pu^{5}r-tu^{2}s′at. From *pertusus*, perforated. In botany, pierced at the apex. [B, 308 (*a*, 35).]

PERTUSE, adj. Pu^{5}r-tu^{2}s′. Lat., *pertusus* (from *pertundere*, to pierce). Fr., *pertus*. Ger., *durchstossen*. Pierced. having holes or slits (said of certain leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PERTUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-tu^{2}s(tus)-or′i^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *pertundere*, to pierce. Of Stein, an instrument for piercing the fœtal membranes in protracted labor, to allow of the escape of the liquor amnii. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PERTUSSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s)′si^{2}s. From *per* intensive, and *tussis*, a cough. Ger., *P.* A contagious disease, usually epidemic, characterized by a convulsive cough and a long-drawn inspiration during which a "whoop" is produced. [*a*, 34.]

PERUIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}r-u-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *péruifère*. Yielding balsam of Peru. [L, 180 (*a*, 43).]

PERULE, n. Pe^{2}r′u^{2}l. Lat., *perula*. Fr., *pérute*. Ger., *Knospendecke*. A bud-scale, or the collection of scales forming the covering (see HIBERNACULUM) of a bud. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PERUVIN, n. Pe^{2}r-u^{2}v′i^{2}n. Fr., *péruvine*. Ger., *P.* Cinnamic alcohol (contained in balsam of Peru). [B.]

PERVENCHE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}r-va^{3}n^{2}sh. See VINCA and VINCA *major*.—**Grande p.** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Vinca major*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Petite p.** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Vinca minor*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PERVIGILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-vi^{2}j(wi^{2}g)-i^{2}l′i^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Wakefulness; sleeplessness. [D, 81.]

PERVINCA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-vi^{2}n^{2}(wi^{3}n^{2})′ka^{3}. Of Tournefort, the genus *Vinca*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PERVIOUS, adj. Pu^{6}r′vi^{2}-u^{3}s. From *per*, through, and *via*, a way. Open, patent; perforate. [*a*, 17.]

PES (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}z(pas). Gen., *ped′is*. Gr., πούς. 1. See FOOT. 2. In botany, a stalk or support, a stipe. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]—**Infra-orbital p.** The terminal radiating branches of the infra-orbital nerve after its exit from the infra-orbital canal. [L, 332.]—**P. accessorius.** See EMINENTIA *collateralis*.—**P. ansericus (nervi facialis).** See *P. anserinus* (*major*).—**P. anserinus fasciæ latæ.** Ger., *Gänsefuss der Schenkelbänder*. Four or five flat, diverging, tendinous offshoots of the fascia lata just below the internal condyle of the femur. [L, 332.]—**P. anserinus (major).** Ger., *grosser Gänsefuss*. The radiating structure consisting of the three primary branches of the facial nerve soon after its emergence from the stylo-mastoid foramen. [I, 6 (K).]—**P. anserinus minor.** See *Infra-orbital p.*—**P. arcuatus.** See TALIPES *cavus*.—**P. asini.** The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**P. calcaneo-valgus.** See TALIPES *calcaneo-valgus*.—**P. calcaneus.** See CALCANEUS.—**P. calcaneus paralyticus.** Talipes calcaneus due to paralysis of the gastrocnemius. [*a*, 34.]—**P. cavus.** See TALIPES *cavus*.—**P. contortus.** See CLUB-FOOT.—**P. coronæ radiatæ.** Of Meynert, the medullary substance of the cerebrum; the broadest portion of the corona radiata, as distinguished from the narrow origin of the formation. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. depressus.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**P. equinus.** See TALIPES *equinus*.—**P. excavatus.** See TALIPES *cavus*.—**P. febricitans.** See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**P. gigas.** See MACROPODIA (1st and 2d defs.).—**P. gryphius.** Ger., *Greifenfuss*. Of Paré, an obstetrical instrument for extracting a mole. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**P. hippocampi (major).** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—**P. hippocampi minor.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**P. hippopotami (major).** See *P. hippocampi*.—**P. lemnisci.** Ger., *Fuss der Schleife*. A circular group of nerve-cells surrounded by nerve-fibres from the inferior lamina of the lemniscus. According to Meynert, it lies by the side of the roots of the facial nerve, and extends from the pons to the spinal cord. To its inner side is the superior olivary body. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. pedunculi (cerebri).** See CRUST *of the peduncle* and CRURA *cerebri*.—**P. plano-valgus.** A condition similar to flat-foot, but with a different and characteristic curvature of the foot. [E.]—**P. planus.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**P. staticus adultorum.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**P. valgus.** See TALIPES *valgus*.—**P. valgus adolescentium.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**P. varus.** See TALIPES *varus*.

PESANTEUR (Fr.), n. P'-za^{3}n^{2}-tu^{5}r. See DULLNESS and GRAVITY.

PÈSE-ACIDE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-a^{3}-sed. A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of acids. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PÈSE-ALCOOL (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-a^{3}l-ko-o^{2}l. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

PÈSE-BÉBÉ (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-ba-ba. A machine for weighing babies.

PÈSE-ESPRIT (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-e^{2}s-pre. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids lighter than water. [B.] Cf. ALCOHOLOMETER.

PÈSE-LAIT (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-le^{2}. See GALACTOMETER.

PÈSE-LIQUEURS (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-le-ku^{5}r. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

PÈSE-SEL (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-se^{2}l. An instrument for determining the density of saline solutions. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

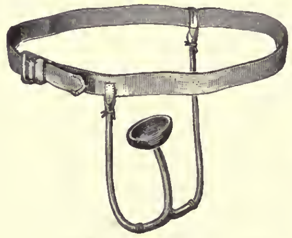
PÈSE-SIROP (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-se-ro. An instrument devised by Beaumé for determining the specific gravity of liquids denser than water. [B.]

PÈSE-URINE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}z-u^{6}-ren. See UROMETER.

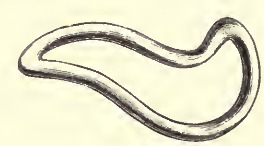
PESOGNE (Fr.), n. P'-zo^{2}n-y'. See FOOT-*rot*.

PESSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}s-sa(sa^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PESSARY.—**P. occlusivum.** A uterine "veil."

PESSARY, n. Pe^{2}s′a^{2}r-i^{2}. Gr., πεσσός. Lat., *pessarium*, *pessus*. Fr., *pessaire*. Ger., *Pessarium*. 1. An instrument used to correct displacements of the uterus or rectum. Pessaries for the uterus may be divided into vaginal and intra-uterine. A p. may operate by virtue of mere lateral distention of the vagina, being itself too bulky to escape readily from the pelvic outlet. and thus preventing the parts resting upon

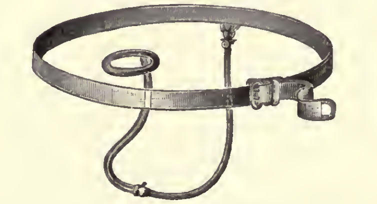


CUP PESSARY FOR PROLAPSUS.



SMITH'S PESSARY.

it from so escaping; or by pressure transmitted directly to the body of the uterus, lifting it up when anteverted or retroverted, as the case may be; or by dragging the lower portion of the organ in a certain direction, thus causing its upper portion to move in the opposite direction. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation for intravaginal medication. [*a*, 34.]—**Annular p.** See



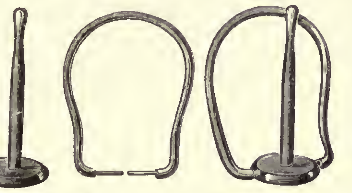
CUTTER'S RING PESSARY.



HODGE'S CLOSED-LEVER PESSARY.

Ring p.—**Cradle p.** An oblong oval p. that is curved like a cradle-rocker; used for retrodeviation. [*a*, 34.]—**Cup p.** A vaginal stem p. that is supported by an abdominal belt, in which a cup at the extremity of the stem supports the cervix; used in prolapsus. [*a*, 34.]—**Dilatant p.** A p. usually formed by two wing-like parts movable one upon the other, and, when separated, tending to spread transversely the walls of the vagina and so to

decrease the length of the vaginal canal. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Egg p.** Ger., *Eipessarium.* Of Breisky, a gutta-percha egg-shaped p. used for uterine or vaginal prolapse in women past the climacteric. [a, 34.]—**Egyptian p.** Lat., *pessus ægyptius.* A p. (2d def.) composed of honey, turpentine, oil of rose, and saffron. [L, 45.]—**Galvanic p.** A p. composed of different metals for the purpose of generating a galvanic current. [a, 34.]—**Intra-uterine p.** A p. that has a slender straight or curved stem for introduction within the body of the uterus. [a, 34.]—**Ring p.** A vaginal p. shaped like a ring. [a, 34.]—**Stem p.** See *Intra-uterine p.*—**Vagino-abdominal p.** A vaginal p. fixed to an exterior limb which has its support on the surface of the body. [L, 87 (a, 50).]



SIMS'S STEM PESSARY.

PESSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}s-se(sa)′ma^3. Gen., *-sem′atos (-atis).* See Mycosis *fungoides.*

PESSULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}s′su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An osseous bar in the syrinx of certain birds, which crosses the last tracheal ring, dividing its lower portion into lateral halves, the beginnings of the bronchi. [L, 221.]

PESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See Pessary.

PEST, n. Pe^{2}st. Gr., λοιμός. Lat., *pestis.* Fr., *peste.* Ger., *P.* See Plague.—**Amerikanische P.** (Ger.). See *Yellow* fever.—**Asiatische P.** (Ger.). See Plague.—**Gallenp'** (Ger.). See Læmocholosis.—**Hungerp'** (Ger.). See *Relapsing* fever.—**Kriegsp'** (Ger.). See *Typhus* fever.—**Occidentalische P.** (Ger.). See *Yellow* fever.—**Orientalische P.** (Ger.). See Plague.

PESTE (Fr.), n. Pe^{2}st. See Pest.—**P. ambulatoire.** A benignant form of the plague, with the characteristic symptoms, but with little fever or prostration. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. de l'Inde.** See *Black* death.—**P. foudroyante, P. grave, P. interne, P. sidérante.** A malignant form of the plague. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

PESTICHIA (Lat.), **PESTICIA** (Lat.), n's f. Pe^{2}st-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)′-i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^2-a^3. See Petechia.

PESTIFEROUS, adj. Pe^{2}st-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *pestifer* (from *pestis,* a plague, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *pestifère.* Ger., *ansteckend.* Causing or tending to cause pestilence. [a, 48.]

PESTILENCE, n. Pe^{2}st′i^2-le^{2}ns. Lat., *pestilentia* (from *pestis,* a plague). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pestilenz.* See Plague.—**Hæmogastric p.** See *Yellow* fever.—**Hip p.** See Quebrabunda.

PESTILENTIAL, adj. Pe^{2}st-i^2-le^{2}n′sh′l. From *pestilentia,* a pestilence. Pertaining to or producing pestilence or serious contagious disease. [a, 48.]

PESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}st′i^{2}s. See Pest.—**P. americana.** See *Yellow* fever.—**P. britannica.** See Sudor *anglicus.*—**P. bubonica, P. inguinaria.** See Plague.—**P. Marranorum.** An old name for syphilis. [G.]—**P. orientalis.** See Plague.—**P. vulgaris** [Sauvages]. See Peste *grave.*

PESTLE, n. Pe^{2}sl. Lat., *pistillum, pistillus.* Fr., *pilon.* Ger., *Stössel.* An instrument used for pounding substances in a mortar. [a, 48.]

PESTWURZ (Ger.), n. Pe^{2}st′vurts. The genus *Petasites.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PETAL, n. Pe^2′t′l. Gr., πέταλον. Lat., *petalum.* Fr., *pétale.* Ger., *Blumenblatt, Blumenkronenblatt, Kronenblatt.* A division, or leaf, of a corolla. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PETALATE, adj. Pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-at. Lat., *petalatus* (from πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *pétalé.* Having numerous petals. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PETALODY, n. Pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-o^{2}d-i^2. From πέταλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *pétalodie.* The transformation of stamens, sepals, etc., into petals. [B, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

PETALOID, adj. Pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-oid. Gr., πεταλώδης. Lat., *petaloideus.* Fr., *pétaloïde.* Resembling a petal. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PETALOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. From πέταλον, a leaf, and μανία, madness. Fr., *pétalomanie.* An abnormal multiplication of petals by petalody. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PETALUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}t′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Petal.

PETASITES (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-it(et)′ez(as). Gen., *-it′u (-it′œ).* Gr., πετασίτης (from πέτασος, a broad-brimmed felt hat). Fr., *pétasite.* Ger., *Pestwurz, Pestilenzwurz.* A genus of the *Senecionideæ.* The *Petasiteæ* of De Candolle are a division of the *Tussilagineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 64, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. albus.** Fr., *pétasite blanc.* Ger., *weisse* (oder *kleine*) *Pestwurz.* A species resembling *P. vulgaris* in properties. The leaves, *herba cacaliæ tomentosæ,* were formerly used as a demulcent. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. japonicus.** The *fuji* of Japan, where it is used medicinally. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. major, P. officinalis, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *pétasite, contre-peste, herbe à la peste* (ou *à la teigne,* ou *aux teigneux*). Ger., *gemeine* (oder *gebräuchliche*) *Pestwurz* (oder *Pestilenzwurzel*), *grosser Huflattig, süsse Klette, Wasserklette.* Batter-dock, bog-rhubarb, butter-bur, cleats, water-docken, the πετασίτης of Dioscorides: common in Europe. The root, *radix petasitidis vulgaris,* seu *majoris*), is laxative and emollient, and was formerly used in gout, fevers, chest complaints, epilepsy, and especially the plague. The leaves are used against ringworm, and the flower-heads are said to be sudorific, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

PETECHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}t-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. Lat., *petecia* (from *petigo,* a scab, an eruption). Fr., *pétéchie.* Ger., *Petechie, Rehfleck.* A small circumscribed spot of ecchymosis upon the skin, resembling a flea-bite, sometimes observed during the course of certain malignant fevers; hence, in the pl. (*petechiæ*), malignant fevers characterized by an eruption of petechiæ. [G.]—**Aortic p.** A petechial eruption sometimes appearing on the aorta in purpuric affections. [Deville (D, 93).]—**Petechiæ ex ictu pulicum.** See Purpura *pulicosa.*—**P. idiopathica, P. primaria.** Fr., *pétéchie primitive* (ou *idiopathique*). Petechiæ due to local, artificial causes, such as bruises, the bites of insects, and the like. [G.]—**P. secundaria, P. symptomatica.** Fr., *pétéchie secondaire* (ou *symptomatique*). Purpura. [G.]

PETECHIANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}t-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-os′-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is).* Petechial fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PETERSILIE (Ger.), n. Pat-e^{2}r-zel-e′. The genus *Petroselinum,* especially *Petroselinum sativum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PETERSTHAL (Ger.), n. Pat′e^{2}rz-ta^{3}l. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous mineral springs and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

PETICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}t-i^{2}k′u^2(u^4)-la^3. See Petechia.

PETIGO (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}t-i(e)′go. Gen., *-ig′inis.* 1. A scab; an eruption of the skin. [G, 49.] 2. See Impetigo.

PETIOLANEOUS, adj. Pe^{2}t-i^2-o^{2}l-an′e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *petiolaneus.* Fr., *pétioléen.* Representing a petiole (said of certain organs regarded as degenerate petioles). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PETIOLAR, PETIOLARY, adj's. Pe^{2}t′i^2-o-la^{3}r, -la-ri^2. Lat., *petiolaris* (from *petiolus,* a little foot). Fr., *pétiolaire.* Pertaining to or attached to a petiole. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PETIOLATE, adj. Pe^{2}t′i^2-o-lat. Lat., *petiolatus.* Fr., *pétiolé.* Ger., *gestielt.* Provided with a petiole. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PETIOLE, n. Pe^{2}t′i^2-ol. Lat., *petiolus* (dim. of *pes,* the foot). Fr., *pétiole.* Ger., *Blattstiel.* The stalk or support of the blade of a leaf. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** Lat., *petiolus communis.* The stalk of a compound leaf. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Partial p.** See Petiolule.

PETIOLULE, n. Pe^{2}t′i^2-ol-u^{2}l. Lat., *petiolulus.* Fr., *pétiolule.* Ger., *Blattstielchen.* A small petiole, the stalk of a leaflet. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**P. epiglottidis.** The constricted, attached portion of the epiglottis. [L, 332.]

PETIOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}t-i(i^2)′o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See Petiole. 2. The manubrium of the malleus. [L, 349.]—**P. glandulæ pinealis.** See Peduncle *of the pineal gland.*

PETIT-GRAIN, n. Pe^{2}t″i^2-gran′. Properly, orange-berries, small unripe bitter oranges from which the oil was originally distilled. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.-g.** Fr., *essence de p.-g.* Ger., *Petitgrain-Oel.* Originally, an essential oil distillated from unripe bitter oranges; now also the oil obtained from the leaves and shoots of either the bitter or sweet orange; used chiefly in perfumery, especially in making *eau de Cologne.* [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

PETIT-LAIT (Fr.), n. P′te-le^2. 1. Whey. 2. In botany, the *Galium album.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P.-l. acide.** See *Serum* lactis *acidum.*—**P.-l. aluminé, P.-l. alumineux.** See *Alum* whey.—**P.-l. alumineux aromatisé.** See *Serum* lactis *aluminosum cum cinnamomo.*—**P.-l. chalybé.** See *Serum* lactis *chalybeatum.*—**P.-l. de Weiss** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *serum lactis Weissii.* A preparation made by infusing 2 parts each of senna fruit and magnesium sulphate and 1 part each of elder flowers, hypericum tops, and the tops of *Galium mollugo* or *Galium luteum* in 500 parts of boiling whey. [B.]—**P.-l. sinapisé.** See *Serum* lactis *sinapinum.*—**P.-l. tamarindé.** See *Serum* lactis *tamarindatum.*—**P.-l. vineux.** See *Serum* lactis *vinosum.*

PETIVAL, adj. Pe^{2}t-i′v′l. Lat., *petivalis.* Of the *Petivales,* which are the p. alliance (Lat., *nixus petivalis*), an alliance of the *Curvembryæ* including the *Petiveriaceæ.* [B, 170 (a, 35).]

PETIVERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}t-i^2-ve^{2}r′i^2-a^3. From *Petiver,* a London apothecary. Fr., *pétivère.* Ger., *Petiverie.* A genus of the *Phytolaccaceæ,* tribe *Rivineæ.* All the plants (reduced by Bentham and Hooker to one species) possess a garlic-like odor and more or less acidity. The genus is by some made the type of a distinct order, the *Petivereæ* (of Agardh, an order of the *Oleraceæ*), or *Petiveriaceæ* (of Link, an order of the *Perigonatæ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Sapindales,* or *Petivales*). The *Petivereæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Amarantheæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alliacea.** Fr., *pétivère alliacée, herbe aux poules de Guinée, vermine puant.* Ger., *knoblauchduftende Petiverie.* Guinea-hen-weed, garlic-shrub, strong-man's-weed; a small-flowered herb growing in the West Indies and from Florida to southern Brazil. The root is used in toothache, and in Brazil it is used in warm baths for paralysis. The entire plant is employed as a febrifuge, diaphoretic, and anthelminthic. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. octandra.** A South American variety of *P. alliacea.* [B, 180.] **P. tetrandra.** Ger., *viermännige Petiverie.* The *embuyaembo* of Brazil, where the root is used as a sudorific and, in baths, for paralysis, etc.; perhaps a variety of *P. alliacea.* [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. Éoné.

PETRA (Lat.), n. f. Pet(pe^{2}t)′ra^3. Gr., πέτρα. A rock. [A, 311 (a, 17).]—**Oleum petræ** [Swiss Ph.] (**crudum** [Russ. Ph.]). See Petroleum.—**Oleum petræ italicum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Italian* petroleum.—**Oleum petræ nigrum.** See Maltha.—**Oleum petræ rectificatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Rectified* petroleum.—**Petroleum petræ** [Netherl. Ph.], **Pyroleum petræ** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See Petroleum.—**Sal petræ.** See Potassium *nitrate.*

PETRIFACTION, n. Pe^{2}t-ri^2-fa^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *petrificatio* (from πέτρα, a rock, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *pétrification.*

Ger., *P.*, *Versteinerung.* 1. Calcification. 2. The condition of being stone-like. 3. Conversion into stone. [D.] 4. In obstetrics, the reduction of a fœtus to a lithopædion.

PÉTRISSAGE (Fr.), n. Pa-tres-sa^{3}zh. That variety of massage which consists in kneading the affected part. [E.]

PETRO-BASILAR, adj. Pe^{2}t-ro-ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-a^{3}r. From πέτρα, a rock, and βάσις, a base. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]

PETRODOSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}t-ro^{2}d(rod)-o^{2}st'e^2-o^{2}n. From πέτρα, a rock, εἶδος, likeness, and ὀστέον, a bone. See *Petrosal* BONE (1st def.).

PETROLARDUM (Lat.), **PETROLARINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe^{2}t-ro^{2}l-a^{3}rd'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πέτρα, a rock, and *lardum*, lard. See PETROLATUM. ["Pharm. and Chem.," May, 1881; "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1882, p. 232.]

PETROLATUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}t-ro^{2}l-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *petroleum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *pétroléine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vaselina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffinum molle* [Br. Ph.], *vaselina* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *ceratum* (seu *unguentum*) *petrolei*, *adeps mineralis*, *saxolinum.* Petroleum ointment; a substitute for the commercial vaseline or cosmoline. It is a residual product left after the distillation of petroleum, and forms a yellowish, tasteless, and odorless mass of fatty consistence. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series and other hydrocarbons of the olefine series. It is distinguished by its stability and its absence of any tendency to undergo chemical change. [B.]

PÉTROLE (Fr.), n. Pa-trol. Petroleum; of the Fr. Cod., rectified petroleum. [α, 38.]—**Esprit de p.** See BENZIN and *Æther* PETROLEI.—**Essence de p. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Light* PETROLEUM *oil.*—**Éther de p.** See *Æther* PETROLEI and BENZIN. —**Huile de p. lampante** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rectified* PETROLEUM. —**Huile légère de p.** See *Light* PETROLEUM *oil.*

PÉTROLÉINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Pa-tro-la-en. See PETROLATUM.

PETROLENE, n. Pe^{2}t'ro^{2}l-en. Fr., *pétrolène.* A pale-yellow oleaginous substance, $C_{20}H_{32}$. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

PETROLEUM (Lat.), n n. Pe^{2}t-ro(ro^2)'le^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πέτρα, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *pétrole.* Ger., *Bergöl, Steinöl.* Rock-oil, mineral oil; a tarry, oleaginous compound found in the earth. It occurs in commerce under two forms: *white p.*, a limpid, yellowish, volatile liquid of peculiar but not disagreeable odor (cf. *Refined p.*); and *ordinary* or *crude p.*, a thick, brownish liquid of disagreeable odor produced from white p. by the evaporation of its more volatile constituents, and also occurring naturally in the earth. [B, 10.]—**Adeps petrolei.** See PETROLATUM.—**Æther petrolei** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A clear, colorless, highly inflammable liquid, of slight p.-like odor, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, and the fixed oils, obtained by distillation from American p., of which it is the most volatile part. It has a sp. gr. of 0·660 to 0·670 [Swiss Ph.] or 0·670 to 0·675 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph.], and boils between 50° and 60° C. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. BENZIN (2d def.).—**American p.** Fr., *pétrole d'Amérique* [Fr. Cod.]. P. from America. It includes several varieties consisting of combinations of different hydrocarbons. The Fr. Cod. distinguishes four varieties: (1) *essence de pétrole blanche, huile légère de pétrole, pétrole léger* (see *Light p. oil*); (2) *huile de pétrole lampante, huile minérale* (ou *pétrosolaire*), *pétrole, pétrole raffiné* (see *Rectified p.*); (3) *paraffine* (see PARAFFIN); and (4) *pétroléine* (see VASELIN). [α, 38.]—**Barbadoes p.** Lat., *p. barbadense, bitumen, p. indicum, pisseleon indicum.* Ger., *Barbadostheer.* A black, unctuous variety of the consistence of molasses and of bituminous taste. [B, 5.]—**Benzinum petrolei** [Ger. Ph.]. See BENZIN (2d def.).—**Ceratum petrolei.** See PETROLATUM.—**Crude p.** See under *P.*—**Italian p.** A clear, iridescent, yellowish or reddish variety from Italy, soluble in ether, absolute alcohol, and oils both fixed and volatile, and having a sp. gr. of 0·75 to 0·85. It is the *oleum petræ italicum* of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., the *pyroleum petræ* of the Norw. Ph., and *pyroleum petræum* of the Swed. Ph., though the last two recognize p. from Asia also. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Light p. oil.** A colorless or light-yellow oil closely resembling benzin, having a sp. gr. of 0·70 or 0·71, and giving off a vapor at ordinary temperatures. It is the part of p. oil which distills between 70° and 110° C., and forms the *essence de pétrole blanche, huile légère de pétrole*, or *pétrole léger* of the Fr. Cod. Its vapor is inflammable only when brought in contact with a flame. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum petrolei rectificatum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Rectified p.*—**P. album.** White p. (see under *P.*). [B.]—**P. benzin.** See BENZIN (2d def.).—**P. ether.** See *Æther petrolei.*—**P. gelatum.** See PETROLATUM.—**P. nigrum.** See MALTHA.—**P. ointment.** See PETROLATUM.—**P. rectificatum** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Br. Ph., 6th and 7th ed.]. See *Rectified p.*—**P. spirit.** See BENZIN and *Light p. oil.*—**Rangoon p.** A greenish-brown variety of a fatty consistence and a peculiar fragrant odor. [B, 5.]—**Rectified p., Refined p.** Lat., *oleum petræ* (seu *petrolei* [Belg. Ph.]) *rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.], *p. rectificatum* [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Br. Ph., 6th and 7th ed.]. Fr., *pétrole, pétrole raffiné, huile minérale* (ou *pétrosolaire*, ou *de pétrole lampante*) [Fr. Cod.]. A clear, colorless (or yellowish [Gr. Ph.]) oil distilled from p. with water or steam, having the sp. gr. of 0·75 to 0·77 [Austr. Ph.], 0·75 to 0·81 [Russ. Ph.], or 0·80 to 0·82 [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum petrolei.** See PETROLATUM.—**White p.** See under *P.*

PETROLINA (Lat.), **PETROLINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe^{2}t-ro^{2}l-in(en)'a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PETROLATUM.

PETRO-MASTOID, adj. Pe^{2}t-ro-ma^{2}st'oid. From πέτρα, a rock, μαστός, the breast, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

PETRO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Pe^{2}t''ro-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. Pertaining to or situated between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [B.]

PETRO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πέτρα, a rock, and φάρυγξ, the throat. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and, running down, is blended with the fibres of the constrictores pharyngis. [L.]

PETROSAL, adj. Pe^{2}t-ro's'l. See PETROUS.

PETRO-SALPINGO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}t-ro-(ro^3)-sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^2''go(go^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πέτρα, a rock, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the pharynx. [α, 48.]

PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}t-ro-(ro^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n^2''go(go^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πέτρα, a rock, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and σταφυλή, the uvula. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the palate. [L.] 2. As a n., see LEVATOR *palati.*

PETROSELINITES (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}l-i^{2}n(en)-it-(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u.* From πετροσέλινον, parsley. Parsley-wine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PETROSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}l-in(en)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., πετροσέλινον (from πέτρα, a rock, and σέλινον, parsley). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Seseli macedonicum.* 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Carum.* 3. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, parsley (see CARUM *p.*). [B, 5, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).] 4. See *Fructus petroselini.*—**Ætheroleum petroselini** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Oil of* PARSLEY.—**Aqua petroselini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de persil.* A preparation made by distilling the leaves or the fruit of *Carum p.* with water, or [Russ. Ph.] by dissolving 1 part of oil of parsley in 1,500 parts of warm water. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Cortex radicis petroselini.** Sp., *peregil* (*corteza de la raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum petroselini.** Fr., *extrait de persil.* A preparation made from dry parsley-root by lixiviation and evaporation. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Folia petroselini.** Sp., *peregil* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves (herb [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]) of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Fructus petroselini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *persil* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *peregil* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *petroselini semen* [Gr. Ph.], *p.* [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph.]. The fruit of *Carum p.* [B. 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum petroselini** [Russ. Ph.] (æthereum). See *Oil of* PARSLEY.—**Petroselini semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus petroselini.*—**P. caninum.** See CONIUM *maculatum.*—**P. hortense.** See CARUM P.—**P. macedonicum.** See SESELI *macedonicum.*—**P. sativum.** See CARUM *p.*—**P. segetum.** Corn-parsley, honewort. The seeds are diuretic, stomachic, and carminative. [B, 19, 64, 173, 214, 267, 275, 311 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgare.** See CARUM *p.*

PETROSO-MASTOID, adj. Pe^{2}t-ros''o-ma^{2}st'oid. See PETRO-MASTOID.

PETRO-SPHENOID, PETRO-SPHENOIDAL, adj's. Pe^{2}t-ro-sfen'oid, -sfe^{2}n-oi'd'l. From πέτρα, a rock, σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. [α, 48.]

PETRO-SQUAMOSAL, PETRO-SQUAMOUS, adj's. Pe^{2}t-ro-skwa^{2}m-o's'l, -skwam'u^{3}s. From πέτρα, a rock, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. [C.]

PETRO-STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-sta^{2}f-(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πέτρα, a rock, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *pétro-staphylin.* Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the palate. As a n. m., a muscle so connected; specifically, the levator palati. [L.]

PETROSUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^{2}t-ros'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See PETROUS; as a n. n., *petrosum*, the petrosal bone. [A, 325 (α, 48).] 2. Of plants, growing in stony places. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

PETROUS, adj. Pe^{2}t'ru^{3}s. Lat., *petrosus* (from πέτρα, a rock). Fr., *pétreux.* Stony, hard; also pertaining to the p. portion of the temporal bone, so named on account of its hardness. [L.]

PETSAI (Chin.), n. A Chinese cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*) yielding an oil used as a purgative and in skin diseases. [B, 5, 121 (α, 35).]

PEUCEDANINE, n. Pu^2-se^{2}d'a^{2}n-en. Fr., *peucédanine.* Ger., *Peucedanin.* A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$ (or $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$), extracted from the root of *Peucedanum ostruthium* and *Peucedanum officinale.* It forms brilliant colorless prisms which melt at 76° C., and do not sublime. [B, 38, 48, 49, 93 (α, 14).]

PEUCEDANUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^2-se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., πευκέδανον. Fr., *peucédan.* Ger., *Haarstrang.* 1. Of the ancients, see *P. officinale* (1st def.). 2. A genus of perennial (rarely annual) umbelliferous herbs or very smooth shrubs (rarely trees). To it Bentham and Hooker unite as sections *Anethum, Oreoselinum. Pastinaca*, and other genera usually considered distinct. The *Peucedaneæ* (Fr., *peucédanées*; Ger., *Peucedaneen*), the *Peucedanidæ* of Lindley, are a division or tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising *Ferula, Dorema, P., Heracleum*, and other genera in which the fruit is much compressed dorsally and the lateral ribs are expanded into a winged, much-swollen margin, entire before dehiscence. [B, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum peucedani.** See *Oleum peucedani æthereum.*—**Extractum peucedani.** Fr., *extrait de peucédan.* A preparation made by boiling the root of *P. officinale* in 6 times as much white wine, repeating the process with more wine, and mixing and evaporating the liquids; or by infusing 1 part of the root in 4 parts of boiling water, repeating the process with fresh water, and mixing and evaporating the liquids. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum peucedani æthereum.** Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de peucédan.* A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the root of *P. officinale*

with 3 parts of water and collecting the oil upon the surface of the distillate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ambiguum.** A North American species reputed stimulant and tonic. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. ammoniacum.** See DOREMA *ammoniacum.*—**P. cervaria.** Fr., *persil* (ou *carotte*) *de montagne, herbe aux cerfs.* Ger., *starrer Haarstrang, grosse Bergpetersilie, Hirschwurz, schwarzer Enzian.* Mountain hart-wort; a species found in central and southern Europe. The fruit and root, *radix* et *semen cervariæ* (seu *gentianæ nigræ*), were once official as diaphoretics, stimulants, and diuretics. The root is still used in veterinary medicine and empirically in intermittent fevers and abdominal complaints. It is sometimes gathered in place of that of *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 64, 173, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. galbanum.** See BUBON *galbanum.*—**P. graveolens.** Fr., *persil* (ou *ache*) *des marais, ache d'eau.* Ger., *gemeiner Dill, Gartendill.* Anet, dill, dill-seed; an herb indigenous to the Mediterranean regions, southern Russia, and the Caucasus, and cultivated elsewhere. The highly aromatic fruits (the dill or *anethi fructus* of the Br. Ph.) contain 3 or 4 per cent. of an essential oil (see *Oleum* ANETHI), composed chiefly of anethene. The distilled water of dill (see *Aqua* ANETHI) is carminative and stomachic; it is used to mask the taste of disagreeable medicines. In India the seeds are used medicinally and in cooking. The leaves, moistened with oil and applied warm, are said to hasten suppuration. [B, 5, 18, 42, 64, 267, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. italicum.** A stimulant and tonic species, used in southern Europe like the *P. officinale* of Linnæus. [B, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. majus.** See *P. italicum.*—**P. montanum.** A species the root of which was formerly used in epilepsy. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. officinale.** Fr., *peucédan officinal, fenouil de porc* (1st def.), *queue de pourceau* (1st def.). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Haarstrang, Himmeldill, Saufenchel, Schwefelwurzel* (all 1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, sulphur-root (or -weed or -wort), harstrong, horestrang, hog's-fennel, the πευκέδανον of the ancients; a perennial species found in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. The root, *radix peucedani* (seu *fœniculi porcini*, seu *pinastellæ*), contains peucedanine, and was formerly esteemed for its aperitive, expectorant, and diuretic properties, but is now hardly used except in veterinary medicine. 2. Of Gouan, the *P. italicum.* 3. Of Thuillier, the *P. parisiense.* [B, 5, 42, 173, 180, 267, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. oreoselinum.** Fr., *persil de cerf* (ou *de montagne noir*). Ger., *Berghaarstrang, Bergeppig, Grundheil, Augenwurzel, Vielgut, Bergpetersilie.* Mountain parsley, the ὀρεοσέλινον of Dioscorides. The root, herb, and fruits, *radix, herba*, et *semen oreoselini* (seu *apii montani*, seu *petroselini montani*, etc.), have been official. The fruit is very spicy, and was once used as a febrifuge. The herb is diaphoretic and stimulant, and is used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.; it still holds a place in some pharmacopœias. The root is used in constipation, etc. [B, 173, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. ostruthium.** See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium.*—**P. parisiense.** A tonic and stimulant species found in southern Europe. [B, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. sativum.** See PASTINACA *sativa.*—**P. vulgare.** See *P. officinale* (1st def.).—**Syrupus peucedani.** Fr., *sirop de peucédan.* A syrup made by boiling together 28 parts each of extract of p. and extract of licorice, 10 each of extract of male speedwell and extract of colt's-foot, 55 of honey, and a sufficient amount of water of p. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PEUMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}m'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *peumo.* A genus of the *Monimieæ.* The *Peumeæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Atherospermeæ.* [B, 42, 170, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. boldo, P. boldus, P. fragrans.** Fr., *peumo boldu.* The *boldo* of Chile, a species having a small aromatic fruit and an astringent bark. The leaves contain boldine and a glucoside (see BOLDO-*glucin*) said to be useful in inflammations of the genito-urinary passages, and used in France as a tonic in hepatitis and chronic hepatic torpor. In Chile the leaves are used in gonorrhœa and vesical catarrh. [B, 5, 121, 173, 314 (*a*, 35); "Nouv. rem.," June 15, 1885, p. 129 (B).]

PEUPLIER (Fr.), n. Pu^5-ple-a. The genus *Populus*; of the Fr. Cod., the *Populus nigra.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Alcoolé de p.** See *Tinctura* POPULI.—**Pommade de bourgeon de p.** See POMATUM *populeum.*—**Pommade de p.** A preparation made by digesting over the water bath 1 part of dry poplar buds and 4 parts of lard, and expressing. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Teinture de p.** See *Tinctura* POPULI.

PEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}x(pax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *pex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πῆξις. See CONCRETION.

PEZA (Lat.), n. f. Pe(pe^2)'za^3. Gr., πέζα. 1. The sole of the foot, especially the instep. 2. The malleolus. 3. Of Hippocrates, the heel. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PEZIZA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}z-i(e)'za^3. From πέζιξ, a kind of stalkless fungus. Fr., *pézize, pézise.* Ger., *Becherpilz.* Cup-mushroom; a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, typical of the *Pezizaceæ* (Fr., *pézizacées*), which are a division of the *Discomycetes.* The *Pezizacei* (Fr., *pézizacés*), *Pezizadeæ* (Fr., *pézizadées*), *Pezizæ, Pezizeæ* (Fr., *pézizées*), *Pezizei* (Fr., *pézizés*), *Pezizoideæ* (Fr., *pézizoïdées*), and *Pezizoidei* (Fr., *pézizoïdés*) are the same. [B, 170, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**P. acetabulum.** Fr., *pézize en ciboire.* An edible French species, said to be purgative. [B, 19, 76, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PFÄFERS (Ger.), n. Pfaf'e^{2}rs. A place in the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there are warm alkaline and saline springs and bathing establishments. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

PFAFFENRÖHRCHEN (Ger.), n. Pfa^{3}f'fe^{2}n-ru^{5}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The genus *Taraxacum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PFANNE (Ger.), n. Pfa^{3}n'ne^2. See ACETABULUM.—**Flache P.** See *Glenoid* FOSSA.—**Querfortsatzp'n.** See FOSSÆ *transversales.*—**Schulterp'.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

PFEFFER (Ger.), n. Pfe^{2}f'fe^{2}r. See PEPPER and PIPER (1st def.).

PFEFFERMINZ (Ger.), **PFEFFERMÜNZ** (Ger.), n. Pfe^{2}f'fe^{2}r-mi^{2}nts, -mu^{6}nts. See MENTHA *piperita.*—**P.-essenz.** See *Essentia* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**P'geist.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**P'kraut.** See MENTHA *piperita* (2d def.).—**P'plätzchen.** See *Trochisci* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**P'spiritus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*—**P'syrup** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* MENTHÆ.—**P'wasser.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *piperitæ.*

PFEFFERS (Ger.), n. Pfe^{2}f'fe^{2}rs. See PFÄFERS.

PFEIFE (Ger.), n. Pfif'e^2. A pipe, a tube. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Harnp'.** See URETHRA.

PFEIL (Ger.), n. Pfil. An arrow.—**P'gift.** An arrow poison, especially curare. [*a*, 35.]—**P'wurzelmehl, P'wurzelstärkemehl.** Arrow-root. [B, 180 (*a*, 35); L, 129.]

PFEILER (Ger.), n. Pfil'e^{2}r. See COLUMN (3d def.).—**Aussenp'.** The outer rods of Corti. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Innenp'.** The inner rods of Corti. [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]—**Leistenp'.** The pillars of the external inguinal ring. [A, 521 (*a*, 45).]—**P'zelle.** An oval nucleus with a thin layer of protoplasm found in the acute angle formed by the junction of either the outer or the inner rod of Corti with the membrana basilaris. In the former case it is the *äussere P'zelle*, in the latter the *innere P'zelle.* [L, 332 (*a*, 29).]

PFERD (Ger.), n. Pfe^{3}rd. The horse. [*a*, 48.]—**Flussp'.** See HIPPOPOTAMUS.—**P'efuss.** See TALIPES *equinus.*—**P'epocken.** See HORSE-POX.—**Seep'.** See HIPPOCAMPUS.

PFIRSCHBAUM (Ger.), n. Pfersh'ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Persica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PFIRSCHE (Ger.), **PFIRSICH** (Ger.), n's. Pfersh'e^2, -pfer'-zi^{2}ch^2. The peach. [B.]

PFLANZE (Ger.), n. Pfla^{3}nts'e^2. See PLANT.—**Giftp'.** A poisonous plant. [L. 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Heilp'.** A medicinal plant. [*a*, 35.]—**Holzp'.** A tree or shrub. [*a*, 35.]—**Nährp'.** A food plant. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**P'nart.** In botany, a species. [*a*, 35.]—**P'nbase.** See ALKALOID.—**P'nbewohner.** See EPIPHYTE.—**P'nfresser.** The *Herbivora.* [B.]—**P'nkäsestoff.** See *Vegetable* CASEIN.—**P'nthiere.** Zoophytes. [B.]

PFLANZLICH (Ger.), adj. Pfla^{3}nts'li^{2}ch^2. See VEGETABLE.

PFLASTER (Ger.), n. Pfla^{3}st'e^{2}r. See PLASTER and EMPLASTRUM.—**Aceridisches P.** A plaster made without wax.—**Ewiges P.** See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *perpetuum.*—**Flussp'.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS and *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *perpetuum.*—**Fontanellp'.** See EMPLASTRUM *ad fonticulos.*—**Grünes P.** See *Ceratum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Hauptp'.** See *Emplastrum* OPII.—**Heftp'.** See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ and *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Hühneraugenp'.** See EMPLASTRUM *ad verrucas.*—**Klebep', Klebp'.** See *Heftp'.*—**Magenp'.** See EMPLASTRUM *aromaticum.*—**P'ähnlich.** See EMPLASTIC.—**Zugp'.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.

PFLASTERKÄFER (Ger.), n. Pfla^{3}st'e^{2}r-kaf-e^{2}r. The genus *Lytta*; also, other blister-beetles. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PFLAUME (Ger.), n. Pfla^3'u^{4}m-e^2. See PLUM and PRUNE.

PFLEGE (Ger.), n. Pflag'e^2. Care, nursing. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

PFLEGER (Ger.), n. Pflag'e^{2}r. A male nurse or attendant. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

PFLEGERIN, n. Pflag'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. A female nurse or attendant. [*a*, 48.]

PFLUGSCHAR (Ger.), n. Pflug'sha^{3}r. See VOMER.

PFORTADER (Ger.), n. Pfo^{2}rt'a^{3}d-e^{2}r. See *Portal* VEIN.

PFORTE (Ger.), n. Pfort'e^2. A gate. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Keimp'.** See MICROPYLE.—**Leberp'.** See HILUM *hepatis.*

PFÖRTNER (Ger.), n. Pfu^{5}rt'ne^{2}r. See PYLORUS.

PFRIEMEN (Ger.), n. Pfrem'e^{2}n. The genus *Spartium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PFRIEMLICH (Ger.), adj. Pfrem'li^{2}ch^2. See SUBULATE.

PFROPF (Ger.), n. Pfropf. See EMBOLUS and GRAFT.

PHACE (Lat.), **PHACEA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa(fa^3)'se(ka), -se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. From φακός, a lentil. The crystalline lens. [F.]

PHACECPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)-e^{2}k-floj-(flo^{2}g)-i^{2}sk'o^{2}n. From φακός, a lentil, and ἐκφλογίζειν, to set on fire. See VARICELLA *lentiformis.*

PHACELUS (Lat.), **PHACELLUS** (Lat.), n's m. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)'-e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., φακός. See FASCICULUS.

PHACENTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)-e^{2}nt-o(o^3)-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., fa^{2}s-e^{2}nt'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From φακός, a lentil, ἐντός, within, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *phacentocèle.* Ger., *Linsenbruch, Linsenausweichung.* Dislocation of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHACIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From φακός, a lentil. See LENTIGO.

PHACITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *p.* An old term for inflammation of the crystalline lens or of its capsule or both; now used for capsitis. [F.]

PHACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa(fa^3)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., φάκιον (from φακός, a lentil). See PHACOPTISANA.

PHACOCATAPIESIS (Lat.), **PHACOCATATHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pi(pi^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-pie'sis*). *-thes'eos* (*-ath'esis*). From φακός, a lentil, and καταπίεσις, a keeping down, or κατάθεσις, a laying down. Fr., *phacocatapièse.* See DEPRESSIO *cataractæ.*

PHACOCOPIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o^{2}k'o^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cop'idos* (*-idis*). From φακός, a lentil, and κοπίς, a chopper. A lenticular knife. [E.]

PHACOCYSTA (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'a^3. From φακός, a lentil, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *phacocyste.* Ger., *Linsenkapsel.* The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHACOCYSTECTOME (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)-e^{2}kt'o^{2}m-e(a). Gen., *-ec'tomes.* From φακός, a lentil, κύστις, a bladder, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Excision of a piece of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [B.]

PHACOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-tit'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *phacocystite.* See CAPSITIS.

PHACODES (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-od'ez(as). Gr., φακώδης (from φακός, a lentil, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phaceux.* Ger., *linsenähnlich* (1st def.). 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Of Hippocrates, freckled ; as a n. f., a freckle. [A, 311 (α, 17) ; L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHACOGLAUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-gla^4(gla^3-u^4)-ko'ma^3. Gen., *-com'atos* (*-atis*). From φακός, a lentil, and γλαύκωμα, glaucoma. Fr., *phacoglaucome.* Ger., *Linsenglaukom.* Changes in the crystalline lens due to glaucoma. [B.]

PHACOHYDROPISIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}p'i^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *-pis'eos* (*-op'isis*). From φακός, a lentil, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Fr., *phacohydropisie.* See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.

PHACOHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From φακός, a lentil, and ὑμήν, a membrane. See CAPSITIS.

PHACOID, adj. Fa^{2}k'oid. Lat., *phacoides* (from φακός, a lentil, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *phacoïde.* See LENTICULAR (1st def.).

PHACOIDOSCOPE, n. Fa^{2}k-oid'o-skop. From φακός, a lentil, εἶδος, resemblance. and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *phacoïdoscope.* Ger., *Phakoidoskop.* See PHACOSCOPE.

PHACOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a-(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From φακός, a lentil, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *phacomalacie.* Ger., *Phakomalacie.* Soft cataract. [F.]

PHACOMETACHORESIS (Lat.), **PHACOMETŒCESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fak(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-kor(ch^{2}or)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -me^{2}t-e^{2}s-(o^2-e^{2}k)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From φακός, a lentil, and μεταχώρησις, a change of place, or μετοίκησις, a change of abode. Dislocation of the crystalline lens. [A, 322 (α, 14).]

PHACOMETER, n. Fa^{2}k-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From φακός, a lentil, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *phacomètre.* An instrument for measuring the refractive power of lenses. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

PHACONIN, n. Fa^{2}k'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *phaconine.* The globulin of the crystalline lens. [L, 41 (α, 48).]

PHACOPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From φακός, a lentil, and πλάνησις, a dispersing. Fr., *phacoplanèse.* Displacement of the crystalline lens from the posterior to the anterior chamber and back again. ["N. A. Arch. of Med. and Surg. Sci.," Mar., 1835 (L, 50 [α, 14]).]

PHACOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *-plasm'atos* (*-atis*). From φακός, a lentil, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *phacoplasme.* A poultice of lentil-meal. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHACOPTISANA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^{2}p)-ti^{2}s'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3. Gr., φακοπτισάνη (from φακός, a lentil, and πτισάνη, peeled barley). Fr., *phacoptisane.* A decoction of lentils. [L, 30, 84 (α, 14, 43).]

PHACOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φακός, a lentil, and πύωσις, suppuration. An old term for supposed suppuration of the crystalline lens. [F.]

PHACOSCLEROMA (Lat.), **PHACOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-om'a^3, -os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φακός, a lentil, and σκλήρωμα, or σκλήρωσις, induration. Fr., *phacosclérome.* See *Hard* CATARACT.

PHACOSCOPE, n. Fa^{2}k'o-skop. From φακός, a lentil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Phakoskop.* An instrument for measuring the changes in shape undergone by the crystalline lens during accommodation. It consists of a series of prisms so arranged that the observer sees two reflections of each image formed in the lens. The different positions of the lens are thus rendered more evident. [K, 8.]

PHACOSCOTASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-sko^{2}t-a^{3}z-(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From φακός, a lentil, and σκοτασμός, a being dark. Fr., *phacoscotasme.* Obscuration of the crystalline lens. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHACOSCOTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o(o^3)-sko^{2}t-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From φακός, a lentil, and σκότος, darkness. See CATARACT.

PHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., φάκωσις (from φακός, a lentil). Fr., *phacose.* 1. A freckling. [A, 311 (α, 17).] 2. A black spot on the eye. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PHACUS (Lat.), n. m. Fak(fa^{3}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., φακός, a lentil. 1. See LENTIGO. 2. See PHACE.

PHACYDROPS (Lat.), **PHACYDROPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa^{2}s-(fa^{3}k)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ro^{2}ps(rops), -i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ro^{2}ps(rops)'i^2-a^3. See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.

PHACYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fas(fa^{3}k)-i(u^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *phacyménite.* See CAPSITIS.

PHÆNOCARPOUS, adj. Fen-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. From φαίνειν, to show, and καρπός, a fruit. Having the fruit free from surrounding parts. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PHÆNOGAMOUS, adj. Fe^{2}n-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From φαίνειν, to show, and γάμος, a wedding. Phanerogamous. The *Phænogama* of Willdenow, the *Phænogamœ*, and the *Phænogamia* are the phanerogams. [B, 19, 170 (α, 35).]

PHÆNOMENOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{2}n(fa^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m-e^{2}n-o-(o^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From φαίνειν, to show, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born. The genesis of phenomena (*e. g.*, disease symptoms). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHÆNOMENON (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}n(fa^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}n. See PHENOMENON.

PHÆNOMENOSCOPIA (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}n(fa^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m-e^{2}n-o(o^3)-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From φαίνεσθαι, to appear, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. The investigation of (morbid) phenomena. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHÆNOZYGOUS, adj. Fe^{2}n-o^{2}z'i^{2}g-u^{3}s. From φαίνειν, to show, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Having the zygomata visible when the skull is viewed from above. [L.]

PHÆOCHLOROPHYLL, n. Fe-o-klor'o-fi^{2}l. A coloring matter derived from chlorophyll. [R. Sachse, "Chem. Ctrlbl.," 1884, p. 113, in "Jour. of Am. Chem. Soc.," April, 1884, p. 133 (B).]

PHÆOCYST, n. Fe'o-si^{2}st. From φαιός, dusky, and κύστις, a bladder. Of Decaisne, the nucleus of a vegetable cell. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PHÆOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fa^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From φαιός, gray, and μυελός, marrow. Of Martineau, acute generalized inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord. ["Un. méd.," xvii, 1874, p. 395 (α, 34).]

PHAGÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}j(fa^{2}g)-e'(a^3'e^2)-na^3. Gr., φάγαινα (from φαγεῖν, to eat). Ger., *Fresssucht* (1st def.). 1. Ravenous hunger, bulimia. [A, 311 (α, 17).] 2. See PHAGEDÆNA (1st def.).

PHAGEDÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-e^{2}d-e'(a^3'e^2)-na^3. Gr., φαγέδαινα (from φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *phagédène.* Ger., *P., fressendes Geschwür.* 1. Of Hippocrates, a cancerous sore. 2. Of Galen, bulimia. 3. A form of ulceration in which the soft parts are destroyed rapidly in large masses. [A, 311 (α, 17) ; E.]—**P. nosocomialis.** See *Hospital* GANGRENE.—**P. putris, Sloughing p.** Fr., *gangrène phagédénique.* Ger., *phagedänischer Brand.* A severe and deep-reaching form of p. [D, 1.]

PHAGEDÆNICUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-e^{2}d-e^{2}n'(a^3'e^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Phagedenic. 2. Corrosive. 3. Used as a remedy for phagedæna. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PHAGEDÆNISMUS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-e^{2}d-e^{2}n(a^3-e^{2}n)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). The indefinite extension of an ulcer. [E.]

PHAGEDENIC, adj. Fa^{2}j-e^{2}d-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., φαγεδαινικός. Lat., *phagedænicus.* Fr., *phagédénique, rongeant.* Ger., *phagedänisch, ätzend, fressend.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of phagedæna. Cf. PHAGEDÆNICUS.

PHAGOCYTE, n. Fa^{2}g'o-sit. From φαγεῖν, to eat, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phagocyt, Fresszelle.* Syn. : *devouring* or *wandering cell, leucocyte, white blood-corpuscle.* Of Metschnikoff, any amœboid cell regarded as a structure capable of inclosing and digesting solid particles. In the body they act (1) in absorbing healthy tissues, as in the metamorphosis of batrachia and the development of bone ; (2) in active degeneration of parts in disease ; and (3) as scavengers, removing bacteria and minute solid masses that have accidentally reached the tissues. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 111 ; T. Smith, "Med. Annals," 1885, p. 50 (J).]

PHAGOCYTOBLAST, n. Fa^{2}g-o-sit'o-bla^{2}st. From φαγεῖν, to eat, κύτος, a cell, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *phagocytoblaste.* Of Metschnikoff, the mesoderm ; so called from its giving rise to the phagocytes. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]

PHAGOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From φαγεῖν, to eat, and μανία, madness. See BULIMIA (1st def.).

PHAGOSITE, n. Fa^{2}g'o-sit. From φαγεῖν, to eat, and σῖτος, food. Of Van Beneden, an animal parasite (such as a leech or a flea) that feeds on but does not reside in or on its host. ["Amer. Nat.," v, 434 (α, 48).]

PHAKITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See PHACITIS.

PHALACRA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^3. Gr., φαλάκρα (from φαλακρός, bald). See ALOPECIA and CALVITIES.

PHALACRODES (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-rod'ez(as). Gr., φαλακροειδής (from φαλακρός, bald-headed, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phalacreux.* Bald-headed. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHALACROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-rom'a^3. Gen., *-crom'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., φαλάκρωμα (from φαλακρός, bald-headed). See ALOPECIA and CALVITIES.

PHALACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., φαλάκρωσις (from φαλακρός, bald-headed). 1. Alopecia. 2. Alopecia affecting the top of the head. [G, 34.]

PHALANGAGRA (Lat.), **PHALANGARTHRITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ga^{2}g(ga^{3}g)-ra^3, -a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ga^{3}rth-ri(re)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-gag'ræ, -it'idos* (*-idis*). From φάλαγξ (see PHALANX), and ἄγρα, a seizure, or ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers. [E.]

PHALANGE (Fr., Ger.), n. Fa^3-la^{3}n^{2}zh, fa^{3}l-a^{2}n^2'e^2. See PHALANX.—**P. unguéale** (Fr.). See *Distal* PHALANX.

PHALANGEAL, adj. Fa^{2}l-a^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *phalangien.* Of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. [C.]

PHALANGETTE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t. The terminal phalanx of a finger or toe. [C.]

PHALANGIAL, PHALANGIAN, PHALANGIC, PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj's. Fa^{2}l-a^{2}n'ji^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n, -a^{2}n'ji^{2}k, fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See PHALANGEAL.

PHALANGINE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhen. See *Middle* PHALANX.

PHALANGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos* (*-idis*). From φάλαγξ (see PHALANX). Inflammation of a phalanx. [α, 34.]

PHALANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., φαλάγγιον (originally a kind of spider). Fr., *p., phalangère* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Czackia liliastrum.* 2. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Liliaceæ*, referred in part to the genus *Anthericum.* [B, 42, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. liliago, P. non ramosum.** Fr., *fleur de lis.* Ger., *Zaunlilie.* St. Bernard's lily, branched spider-wort ; a European species. The herb, flowers, and seed, *herba, flores,* et *semen phalangii non ramosi,* were formerly used medicinally. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. ramosum.** The φαλάγγιον of Dioscorides. The herb, flowers, and seed, *herba,*

flores, et *semen phalangii ramosi*, were formerly used in cases of snake-bite and for other poisons. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PHALANGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gos'i^{2}s. Gr., φαλάγγωσις (from φάλαγξ. see PHALANX). Fr., *phalangose.* Ger., *Phalangose.* An obsolete term for trichiasis. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

PHALANX (Lat.), n. f. Fal(fa^{3}l)'a^{2}n^{2}x(a^{3}n^{2}x). Gen., *-an'gis.* Gr., φάλαγξ. Fr., *phalange.* Ger., *P., Phalange.* 1. One of the bones of the fingers and toes. [L.] 2. A collection of stamens united more or less by their filaments. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**Basilar p.** See *Proximal p.*—**Distal p.** Fr., *phalangette.* Ger., *Endphalange, Endp', Nagelp', Nagelglied.* The p. most remote from the metacarpus or metatarsus. [L.]—**Grundp'** (Ger.). See *Proximal p.*—**Metacarpal p., Metatarsal p.** See *Proximal p.*—**Middle p.** Fr., *phalangine.* Ger., *Mittelphalange.* The p. (in cases where there are three) intermediate between the distal and proximal phalanges. [L.]—**Nagelp'** (Ger.). See *Distal p.*—**Phalanges of Deiters.** Fiddle-shaped structures, probably cuticular in nature, united to each other, forming the lamina reticularis of the cochlea. Between them are intervals through which the hairs of the outer hair-cells pass, and to each of them is attached the phalangeal process of the cells of Deiters. [L, 142, 332.]—**Proximal p.** Ger., *Grundphalange.* The p. articulating with a metacarpal or metatarsal bone. [L.]—**Terminal p., Ungual p., Unguicular p.** See *Distol p.*

PHALARIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-ar'idis.* Gr., φαλαρίς. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Glanzgras.* A genus of grasses. The *Phalareæ* (Fr., *phalarées*) are a tribe, comprising *Hierochloa, Zea, P.*, etc. The *Phalaridea*, the *Phalarideæ* (Fr., *phalaridées*), the *Phalarides*, and the *Phalaroideæ* are the same. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. ammophila.** See PSAMMA *arenaria.*—**P. arundinacea.** Fr., *alpiste roseau, fromentau, herbier.* Canary-seed, sword-grass; a large showy species. The leaves, *folia graminis picti*, of one variety, *P. arundinacea picta* or *P. arundinacea variegata* (also called bride's laces, lady's garters, French, painted, or ribbon-grass), were formerly used in medicine. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. canariensis.** Fr., *alpiste de Canarie, blé des Canaries, cunère, lime, millet long.* Ger., *gemeines Glanzgras, Kanariengras.* Canary-grass, the φαλαρίς of Dioscorides. The seeds, *semen phalaridis* (seu *canariensie*), *grana canariensia*, were used formerly in nephritic and calculous affections, but now for emollient poultices only. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]

PHALLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-la^{2}l(la^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From φαλλός, the penis, and ἄλγος, pain. Pain in the penis. [E.]

PHALLANASTROPHE (Lat.), **PHALLANASTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tro(tro^2)-fe(fa), -a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)'fi^2-a^3. Gen., *-ast'rophes, -stroph'iæ.* From φαλλός, the penis, and ἀναστροφή, a turning upside down. Distortion of the penis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHALLANCYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From φαλλός, the penis, and ἀγκύλωσις, ankylosis. 1. See CHORDEE. 2. Adhesion of the penis to some adjoining part.

PHALLANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-rys'matos (-atis).* From φαλλός, the penis, and ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm. Aneurysm of the penis.

PHALLIC, adj. Fa^{2}l'i^{2}k. Gr., φαλλικός. Lat., *phallicus.* Fr., *phallique.* Pertaining to or associated with the penis. [α, 48.]

PHALLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From φαλλός, the penis. Inflammation of the penis.

PHALLOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From φαλλός, the penis, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Blennorrhœa of the penile urethra.

PHALLOCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-ka^{2}mp-(ka^{3}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-camp'seos (-is).* From φαλλός, the penis, and κάμψις, a bending. Fr., *phallocampsie.* See CHORDEE.

PHALLOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From φαλλός, the penis, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Cancer of the penis. [E.]

PHALLOCRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cryp'seos (-is).* From φαλλός, the penis, and κρύψις, a hiding. Fr., *phallocrypsie.* Ger., *Phallokrypsis.* Habitual retraction of the penis under the pubic arch. [E, 24.]

PHALLODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From φαλλός, the penis, and ὀδύνη, pain. See PHALLALGIA.

PHALLOIDEÆ (Lat.), **PHALLOIDEI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). From φαλλός, the penis, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *phalloïdées, phalloïdés.* A division of gasteromycetous *Fungi*, consisting of *Phallus, Lysurus*, etc. [B, 19, 76, 121, 170 (α, 35).]

PHALLONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φαλλός, the penis, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Ruthenschwellung.* An abnormal swelling of the penis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHALLOPLASTY, n. Fa^{2}l'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From φαλλός, the penis, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *Phalloplastik.* The plastic surgery of the penis. [L, 197.]

PHALLOPSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo^{2}p-so(so^2)'fi^2-a^3. From φαλλός, the penis, and ψόφος, a noise. Fr., *phallopsophie.* A discharge of gas from the penis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHALLORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From φαλλός, the penis, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *phallorrhagie.* Ger., *Ruthenblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the penis. [E.]

PHALLORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From φαλλός, the penis, and ῥοία, a flowing. Gonorrhœa of the penile urethra. [G.]

PHALLORRHOISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-lo^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-i^{2}s'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-sches'eos (-isch'esis).* From φαλλός, the penis, ῥοία, a flowing, and ἴσχειν, to check. A sudden stoppage of phallorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., φαλλός. Fr., *p., satire* (2d def.). Ger., *Ruthe* (1st def.), *Eichelschwamm* (2d def.). 1. See PENIS. 2. The typical genus of the *Phalloidei.* 3. The peridium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. Adriani.** Fr., *satire d'Adrien.* A European species of *P.* (2d def.). The juice has been recommended for gout. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. fœtidus, P. imperius, P. impudicus, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *satire impudique* (ou *fétide*), *œuf du diable, impudique, satire.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *stinkende*) *Gichtmorchel, Gichtschwamm.* Stinking-polecat (fungus), devil's horn, stinkhorn; a poisonous and extremely fœtid species of *P.* (2d def.), formerly used in gout and credited with aphrodisiac properties (probably on account of its shape). In some parts of Germany, dried and mixed with an alcoholic liquor, it is given to domestic animals to excite them to copulation. [B, 76, 105, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

PHANÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ne^{2}r. A collective term for hair, nails, feathers, horns, and other visible outgrowths of the body. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PHANEROBIOTIC, adj. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o-bi-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *phanerobioticus, phanerobiotus, phanerobius* (from φανερός, visible, and βιοῦν, to live). Fr., *phanérobiotique.* See PHANEROZOOUS.

PHANEROCODONIC, adj. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o-kod-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Of a gonophore, having a developed umbrella. [L, 193.]

PHANEROCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d'-o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *phanerocotyledonus* (from φανερός, visible, and κοτυληδών, a cotyledon). Fr., *phanérocotylédon.* Having cotyledons easily distinguished. The *Phanerocotyledoneæ* (Fr., *phanérocotylédones*) of Agardh are a class of plants corresponding to the *Dicotyledoneæ* of De Candolle. [B, 1, 170 (α, 35).]

PHANEROGAMOUS, adj. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *phanerogamus* (from φανερός, visible, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *phanérogame.* Ger., *phanerogamisch.* Flowering, having the sexual organs conspicuous. The phanerogams (Lat., *Phanerogamæ* [Fr., *phanérogamées*], *Phanerogamia* [Fr., *phanérogamie*]) are a division of the vegetable kingdom including the gymnosperms and the angeiosperms. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

PHANEROGENOUS, PHANEROPHOROUS, adj's. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s, -o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From φανερός, visible, and γεννᾶν, to beget, or φορός, bearing. Fr., *phanérophore.* Of a tissue or structure (*e. g.*, the papilla of a hair or tooth), supporting some visible part of the body. [J, 16, 33.] Cf. PHANÈRE.

PHANEROPHYTE, n. Fa^{2}n'e^{2}r-o-fit. Lat., *phanerophytum* (from φανερός, visible, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *phanérophyte.* Of Link, a plant with a distinct root in which the pith either does not exist or soon becomes converted into wood. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

PHANEROPNEUMONOUS, adj. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o-nu^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *phaneropneumonus* (from φανερός, visible, and πνεύμων, the lung). Fr., *phanéropneumone.* Ger., *offenbarlungig.* Having distinct or visible lungs. The *Phaneropneumona* are an order of *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 41 (α, 14); L, 180 (α, 39).]

PHANEROZOOUS, adj. Fa^{2}n-e^{2}r-o-zo'u^{3}s. Lat., *phanerozous* (from φανερός, visible, and ζῷον, an animal). Fr., *phanérozoé.* Showing evidence of life, manifestly alive. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PHANLEC, n. Fa^{2}n'le^{2}k. Of the alchemists, iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

PHÄNOMEN (Ger.), n. Fan-om-an'. See PHENOMENON.—**Unterschenkelp'.** See *Patella* REFLEX.

PHANTASM, n. Fa^{2}nt'a^{2}zm. Gr., φάντασμα (from φαντάζειν, to make visible). Lat., *phantasma.* Fr., *fantasme.* Ger., *Trugbild.* A visual hallucination or illusion; an apparition. [α, 48.]

PHANTASMAGORIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ta^{2}z(ta^{3}s)-ma^{2}g-(ma^{3}g)-or(o^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. From φάντασμα, a phantom, and ἀγορά, an assembly. Fr., *fantasmagorie.* 1. A medley of phantasms. [α, 34.] 2. A magical lantern or other apparatus for projecting images on a screen; also the optical effect produced by such an apparatus. [B.]

PHANTASMASCOPIA (Lat.), **PHANTASMATOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ta^{2}z(ta^{3}s)-ma^3-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^2-a^3, -ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-o(o^3)-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From φάντασμα, a phantom, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See METAMORPHOPSIA.

PHANTASMOPHRENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ta^{2}z(ta^{3}s)-mo(mo^3)-fre^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From φάντασμα, a phantom, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *fantasmophrénose.* Ger., *Wachirren.* Of Schultz, the state of dreaming while awake. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHANTASMOSCOPY, n. Fa^{2}n-ta^{2}z-mo^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Lat., *phantasmoscopia* (from φάντασμα, a phantom, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *fantasmoscopie.* See METAMORPHOPSIA.

PHANTOM, n. Fa^{2}n't'm. Gr., φάντασμα. Lat., *phantasma.* Fr., *fantôme.* Ger., *Phantom, Fantom.* 1. An apparition. 2. A model of the body or of a portion of it on which to practice manipulations.

PHARBITINE, n. Fa^{3}rb'i^{2}t-en. See PHARBITISIN.

PHARBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{3}rb-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See IPOMŒA.

PHARBITISIN, n. Fa^{3}rb-i^{2}t'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Of the Ind. Ph., *kaladana*; a light-yellowish purgative resin prepared from the seeds of *Ipomœa nil.* According to Hanbury, it agrees in composition with the resin of jalap. [B, 18, 172 (α, 35).]

PHARCIDOUS, adj. Fa^{3}rs-id'u^{3}s. Gr., φαρκιδώδης (from φαρκίς, a wrinkle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *pharcidodes.* Fr., *pharcideux.* Ger., *runzelig.* Wrinkled. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

PHARICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., φαρικόν. A certain vegetable poison employed by the ancients; so named from its inventor, Pharicus. [B, 114 (α, 35).]

PHARINGO-THIROÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ra^{2}n^2-go-te-ro-e-de-a^{3}n^2. The part of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the thyreoid cartilage. [Dionis (L).]

PHARMACEIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2rm-a2s(a3k)-i′(e2′i2)-a3. Gr., φαρμακεία (from φαρμακεύειν, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. 1. The use of medicines, or of poisons; pharmacy, especially, of Hippocrates, that of purgatives. 2. A remedy. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PHARMACEUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa3rm-a(a3)′se2(ke2)-u3s(u4s). Gen., *-ac′eos* (*-ac′eis*). Gr., φαρμακεύς. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A poisoner or sorcerer. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PHARMACEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-u2′si2s. Gr., φαρμάκευσις. See PHARMACEIA.

PHARMACEUTICAL, adj. Fa3rm-a2s-u2t′l2-k′l. Gr., φαρμακευτικός. Fr., *pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutisch*, *arzneikünstig*. Pertaining to pharmacy. [D.]

PHARMACEUTICS, n. sing. Fa3rm-a2s-u2t′i2ks. Gr., φαρμακευτική. Ger., *Pharmaceutik*. See PHARMACY (1st def.).

PHARMACEUTIST, n. Fa3rm-a2s-u2t′i2st. See under APOTHECARY (1st def.).

PHARMACIC, adj. Fa3rm′a2s-i2k. Gr., φαρμακικός. Lat., *pharmacicus*. Fr., *pharmacique*. 1. Pharmaceutical. 2. Poisonous; pertaining to poisons. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACIEN (Fr.), n. Fa3r-ma3-se-a3n2. See PHARMACIST.

PHARMACION (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rm-a(a3)′si2(ki2)-o2n. Gr., φαρμάκιον (dim. of φάρμακον, a drug). 1. A mild remedy. 2. Of Hippocrates, a purgative. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PHARMACIST, n. Fa2rm′a2s-i2st. Gr., φαρμακεύς. Fr., *pharmacien*. Ger., *Arzneikünstler*. See under APOTHECARY (1st def.).

PHARMACITES (Lat.), adj. Fa3rm-a2s(a3k)-it(et)′ez(as). Gr., φαρμακίτης. Fr., *mixtionné* (1st def.). Ger., *Kräuterwein* (2d def.). 1. Drugged, medicated, poisoned. 2. As a n., a medicated wine. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOGY, n. Fa3rm″a2k-o-ka2t-a3-gra2f-o2l′o-ji2. Lat., *pharmacocatagraphologia* (from φάρμακον, a drug, κατά, according to, γραφή, a writing, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pharmacocatagraphologie*. Ger., *Receptschreibekunst*, *P.* Of Plenk, the art of prescribing. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-ki2m-(ch2u6m)-i(e)′a3. From φάρμακον, a drug, and χυμεία, chemistry. Fr., *pharmacochymie*. Pharmaceutical chemistry. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACOCOLLOCYST, n. Fa3rm″a2k-o-ko2l′o-si2st. Lat., *pharmacocollocystis* (from φάρμακον, a drug, κόλλα, glue, and κύστις, a cyst). Fr., *pharmacocollocyste*. A gelatinous capsule for containing medicine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACODES (Lat.), adj. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-od′ez(as). Gr., φαρμακώδης (from φάρμακον, a drug, and εἶδος, resemblance). See PHARMACIC.

PHARMACODYNAMIC, adj. Fa3rm-a2k-o-di2n-a2m′i2k. From φάρμακον, a drug, and δύναμις, power. Ger., *pharmakodynamisch*. Pertaining to pharmacodynamics. [α, 17.]

PHARMACODYNAMICS, PHARMACODYNAMIOLOGY, n's sing. Fa3rm-a2k-o-di2n-a2m′i2ks, -a2m-i2-o2l′o-ji2. From φάρμακον, a drug, δύναμις, power, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *pharmacodynamiologie*. Ger., *Arzneiwirkungslehre*. The science of the potency or action of drugs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACOGNOSIA (Lat.), **PHARMACOGNOSIS** (Lat.), n's f., **PHARMACOGNOSTICS, PHARMACOGRAPHY**, n's sing. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-noz(gnos)′i2-a3, -nos′i2s, -o2g-no2s′ti2ks, -o2g′ra2f-i2. From φάρμακον, a drug, γνῶσις, a seeking to know, γνωστική, the faculty of knowing, or γράφειν, to write. See PHARMACOLOGY.

PHARMACO-KONIANTRON (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-kon(ko2n)-i2-a2nt(a3nt)′ro2n. From φάρμακον, a drug, κονία, powder, and ἄντρον, a hole. An instrument devised by Weber for spraying the Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity, consisting essentially of a long flexible Eustachian catheter introduced through an ordinary metallic catheter. [F.]

PHARMACOLOGY, n. Fa3rm-a2k-o2l′o-ji2. Lat., *pharmacologia* (from φάρμακον, a drug, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pharmacologie*. Ger., *Pharmakologie*. The science of drugs.

PHARMACOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-man-(ma3n)′i2-a3. From φάρμακον, a drug, and μανία, madness. Fr., *pharmacomanie*. Insanity (or eccentricity) in regard to the use of drugs, especially an inordinate desire to consume or to prescribe them. [Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 597 (D).]

PHARMACOMETRY, n. Fa3rm-a2k-o2m′e2t-ri2. Lat., *pharmacometria* (from φάρμακον, a drug, and μετρεῖν, to measure). Fr., *pharmacométrie*. Ger., *Pharmakometrie*, *Arzneimesskunst*. The art of weighing or measuring drugs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACOMORPHIC, adj. Fa3rm-a2k-o-mo2rf′i2k. Lat., *pharmacomorphicus* (from φάρμακον, a drug, and μορφή, form). Fr., *pharmacomorphique*. Pertaining to the form in which medicines are to be prepared. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACON (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rm′a2k(a3k)-o2n. Gr., φάρμακον. Fr., *pharmaque*. 1. A drug. 2. A remedy. 3. A dye. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Amethysta pharmaca.** Medicines which either prevent or overcome the intoxicating effects of wine. [L, 94.]

PHARMACOPŒIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-pe′-(po2′e2)-i2-a3. Gr., φαρμακοποιία (from φάρμακον, a drug, and ποιεῖν, to make). Fr., *pharmacopée*. Ger., *Pharmakopöe*. The descriptive list of drugs and their preparations recognized in any country or locality as official. [B; D; α, 48.] Cf. DISPENSATORY and CODEX.

PHARMACOPŒIAL, adj. Fa3rm-a2k-o-pe′i2-a2l. Pertaining to or recognized in a pharmacopœia. [α, 17.]

PHARMACOPŒUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-pe′-(po2′e2)-u3s(u4s). 1. Of Greek writers, one who prepares drugs, potions, or colors. [A, 311 (α, 17).] 2. See PHARMACIST.

PHARMACOPOLIST, n. Fa3rm-a2k-o2p′o2l-i2st. Gr., φαρμακοπώλης (from φάρμακον, a drug, and πώλης, a seller). Lat., *pharmacopola*. See DRUGGIST.

PHARMACOPOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-pol′-i2-u3m(u4m). From φάρμακον, a drug, and πωλεῖν, to sell. Fr., *apothicairerie*. A drug-store. [L, 50, 94 (α, 43).]

PHARMACOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-po(po2)′-zi2(si2)-a3. Gr., φαρμακοποσία (from φάρμακον, a drug, and πόσις, a drinking). Fr., *pharmacoposie*. A drinking of medicine or of poison. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PHARMACOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-the-(tha)′ka3. From φάρμακον, a drug, and θήκη, a case. Fr., *pharmacothèque*. A medicine chest. [L, 41, 50, 94 (α, 14, 43).]

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC, adj. Fa3rm″a2k-o-the2r-a3-pu2t′i2k. Lat., *pharmacotherapeuticus* (from φάρμακον, a drug, and θεραπευτικός, therapeutic). Fr., *pharmacothérapeutique*. Pertaining to therapeutics in its relation to pharmacy. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

PHARMACOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-o(o3)-the2r-a2p(a3p)-i(e)′a3. From φάρμακον, a drug, and θεραπεία, medical attendance. Fr., *pharmacothérapie*. Ger., *Pharmakotherapie*. Pharmaceutical therapeutics. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMACTER (Lat.), n. m. Fa3rm-a2kt(a3kt)′u6r(ar). Gen., *-er′os* (*-is*). Gr., φαρμακτήρ. See PHARMACOPŒUS.

PHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rm′a2k(a3k)-u3m(u4m). 1. See PHARMACON. 2. Of Rumphius, the genus *Astronia*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

PHARMACURGUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa3rm-a2k(a3k)-u6rg(urg)′-u3s(u4s). Gr., φαρμακουργός (from φάρμακον, a drug, and ἔργειν, to work). Fr., *pharmacurge*. Ger., *Pharmakurg*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A physician who trusts to drugs exclusively as remedial agencies. [L, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

PHARMACY, n. Fa3rm′a2s-i2. Gr., φαρμακεία (from φαρμακεύειν, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. Ger., *Pharmacie*, *Arzneibereitung* (1st def.). 1. The science of preparing and dispensing medicines. [D.] 2. An apothecary's shop.

PHARMAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa3rm-a2x(a3x)′i2s. Gen., *-ax′eos* (*-is*). Gr., φάρμαξις. 1. See PHARMACY (1st def.). 2. Medical treatment; of Hippocrates, the use of drastic laxatives. 3. Poisoning. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARMIANUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rm-i2-an(a3n)′u3m(u4m). A kind of cataplasm. [Galen (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

PHARNACEUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa3rn-a2s(a3k)-e(a)′u3m(u4m). Gr., φαρνάκειον (from Φαρνάκης, son of Mithridates the Great). Fr., *pharnace*. Ger., *Pharnacie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. malabaricum.** Ger., *malabarische Pharnacie*. A Malabar species used against vomiting and purging, and the juice as a mild diuretic in small-pox. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. spathulatum.** Fr., *herbe douce*. Ger., *spatelblättrige Pharnacie*. A species found in South America and the West Indies. It is used externally as an emollient and discutient, and internally in phthisis and menorrhagia. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PHARUS (Lat.), n. m. Far(fa3r)′u3s(u4s). From φᾶρος, a wide cloak. Fr., *pharelle*, *p.* A genus of the *Paniceæ*. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. lappulaceus.** Fr., *p. de la Guiane*, *avoine des chiens*. A species found in Guiana, where a pectoral drink is made from it, and the seeds are used in making a nourishing gruel. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PHARYNGÆUS (Lat.), adj. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-je′(ga3′e2)-u3s(u4s). See PHARYNGEAL.

PHARYNGALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-ga2l(ga3l)′-ji2(gi2)-a3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pharyngalgie*. Pain in the pharynx. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARYNGEA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)′je2(ge2)-a3. See *Pharyngeal* ARTERY.

PHARYNGEAL, adj. Fa2r-i2n′je2-a2l. Lat., *pharyngeus* (from φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Fr., *pharyngé*, *pharyngien*. Of or pertaining to the pharynx. [C.]

PHARYNGÉAUX (Fr.), n. pl. Fa3-ra2n2-zha-o. See *Superior pharyngeal* BONES.

PHARYNGECTOMY, n. Fa2r-i2n-je2kt′o2m-i2. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Partial excision of the pharynx.

PHARYNGEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-je2m(ge2m)-fra2x(fra3x)′i2s. Gen., *-phrax′eos* (*-is*). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Obstruction of the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-ju2r-(gu2r)-i2z(u6s)′ma3. Gen., *-rys′matos* (*-atis*). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *pharyngeurisme*. See PHARYNGOCELE.

PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)′je2(ge2)-u3s-(u4s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx. See PHARYNGEAL; as a n. m., of Douglas, the cephalopharyngeus, chondropharyngeus, cricopharyngeus, glossopharyngeus, hyopharyngeus, mylopharyngeus, pterygopharyngeus, salpingopharyngeus, syndesmopharyngeus, stylopharyngeus, and thyreopharyngeus, regarded as one muscle [L.]

PHARYNGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-ji2z(gi2s)′-mu3s(mu4s). Fr., *pharyngisme*. See PHARYNGOSPASMUS.

PHARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-ji(ge)′ti2s. Gen., *-git′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *pharyngite*, *angine pharyngée*. Ger., *Schlundentzündung*. Inflammation of the pharynx. [D.]—**Apostematic p.** Abscess of the pharynx. [E.]—**Catarrhal p.** See *Catarrhal* ANGINA.—**Chronic p.** Lat., *p. chronica*. Lat., *angina sicca* (*q. v.*). Fr., *angine sèche*. Chronic catarrh of the pharynx.

[D, 1.]—**Croupous p., Diphtheritic p.** See DIPHTHERIA.—**Erythematous p.** A form of p. unattended by ulceration, the formation of a false membrane, or gangrene. [D, 40.] Cf. *Erythematous* ANGINA.—**Follicular p.** Inflammation, usually chronic, of the mucous follicles of the pharynx. [E.] Cf. *Follicular* ANGINA.—**Granular p.** Lat., *p. granulosa.* 1. See *Follicular p.* 2. An ulcerative condition of the tonsils and the follicles of the pharynx which accompanies chronic pharyngeal catarrh. [D, 48.]—**Membranous p.** Fr., *pharyngite couenneuse.* P. with the formation of a membrane on the pharyngeal wall. [α, 34.]—**P. atrophica.** See *Rarefying dry* CATARRH *of the naso-pharynx.*—**P. gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous* ANGINA.—**P. hypertrophica.** Chronic p. associated with exudation and the formation of new tissue, producing localized or general hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. [B.] Cf. *Hyperplastic naso-pharyngeal* CATARRH.—**P. lateralis.** Chronic inflammation of a plica salpingo-pharyngea. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**P. maligna.** See *Gangrenous* ANGINA.—**P. villosa.** P. in which there are numerous minute papillomata on the posterior pharyngeal wall. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Phlegmonous p.** Lat., *p. phlegmonosa.* See *Phlegmonous* ANGINA.—**Pultaceous p.** See *Pultaceous* ANGINA.—**Simple p.** See *Erythematous p.*—**Tonsillar p.** See *Phlegmonous* AMYGDALITIS.—**Ulcerative p.** See ANGINA *ulcerosa.*

PHARYNGOBRANCHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2-(u6n2)''go(go3)-bra2n2(bra3n2)'ki2(ch2i2)-i(e). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and βράγχια, the gills. See LEPTOCARDIA, and cf. AMPHIOXUS, ACRANIA (2d def.), ENTOMOCRANIA, and MYELOZOA.

PHARYNGOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go2k'a2s-(a3k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κακός, evil. See *Gangrenous* ANGINA.

PHARYNGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go(go3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., fa2r-i2n2'go-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *pharyngocèle.* Ger., *Schlundkopfbruch, Schlundfall, Schlundfang.* An enlargement of the pharynx, in which an œsophageal diverticulum passes between the muscular fibres of the inferior constrictor muscle. [α, 34.]

PHARYNGOCENTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2-(u6n2)''go(go3)-se2nt(ke2nt)-e(a)'ri2-u3m(u4m). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κεντήριον, a pricker. Ger., *Schlund-Troisquart.* A trocar for puncturing the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGOCEPHALE (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-go-(go3)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-e(a). Gen., *-ceph'ales.* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κεφαλή, the head. See PHARYNX.

PHARYNGOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go(go3)-si2n(ku6n)-a2n2(a3n2)'ke(ch2a). Gen., *-anch'es.* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. Fr., *p.* See *Pharyngeal* ANGINA.

PHARYNGODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go(go3)-di2n(du6n)'i2-a3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ὀδύνη, pain. See PHARYNGALGIA.

PHARYNGO-EPIGLOTTIC, adj. Fa2r-i2n2''go-e2p-i2-glo2t'-i2k. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis. Pertaining to the pharynx and the epiglottis. [α, 17.]

PHARYNGO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2-(u6n2)''go(go3)-e2p-i2-glo2t(glot)'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Fibres of the stylopharyngeus inserted into the side of the epiglottis and the pharyngo-epiglottic ligament. [L, 332.]

PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL, adj. Fa2r-i2n2''go-glo2s's'l. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Glosso-pharyngeal; as a n. (Fr., *pharyngo-glosse*), see GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS (2d def.).

PHARYNGO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)''-go(go3)-glo2s(glos)'su3s(su4s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. The analogue of the palatoglossus of man found in lower animals. [L, 13.]

PHARYNGO-LARYNGEAL, adj. Fa2r-i2n2''go-la2r-i2n'je2-a2l. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Pertaining to the pharynx and larynx jointly. [α, 48.]

PHARYNGO-LARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2-(u6n2)''go(go3)-la2r(la3r)-i2n(u6n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *-git'idos (-idis).* Fr., *pharyngo-laryngite.* Pharyngitis associated with laryngitis. [D.]—**P. pseudomembranacea.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).

PHARYNGOLITH, n. Fa2r'i2n2-go-li2th. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λίθος, a stone. A calcareous mass formed beneath the pharyngeal mucosa in the neighborhood of the tonsil. [α, 34.]

PHARYNGOLOGY, n. Fa2r-i2n2-go2l'o-ji2. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *pharyngologie.* The anatomy, etc., of the pharynx. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

PHARYNGOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)-go2l'i2-(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-ol'ysis).* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *pharyngolysie.* Ger., *Schlundlähmung.* Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARYNGO-MYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-un2(u6n2)''go-(go3)-mi(mu6)-kos'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and μύκης, a fungus. See *Pharyngeal* MYCOSIS.

PHARYNGO-NASAL, adj. Fa2r-i2n2''go-na's'l. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and *nasus*, the nose. See NASO-PHARYNGEAL.

PHARYNGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2-(u6n2)''go(go3)-pa2l(pa3l)-a2t(a3t)-in(en)'u3s(u4s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and *palatum*, the palate. 1. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS. 2. That portion of the palatopharyngeus that arises from the submucosa just above the inferior cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]

PHARYNGOPATHY, n. Fa2r-i2n2-go2p'a2th-i2. Lat., *pharyngopathia* (from φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *pharyngopathie.* Any disease of the pharynx. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARYNGOPERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)''-go(go3)-pe2r-i2st'o2l-e(a). Gen., *-ist'oles.* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and περιστολή (see PERISTOLE). See PHARYNGOSTENIA.

PHARYNGOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)''go-(go3)-ple(pla)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and πληγή, a blow. Fr., *pharyngoplégie.* See PHARYNGOLYSIS.

PHARYNGOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)'-go(go3)-ple2th-o'ra3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and πληθώρη, fullness. Plethora in the pharynx. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHARYNGO-RHINOSCOPY, n. Fa2r-i2n2''go-rin-o2s'ko2p-i2. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, ῥίς, the nose, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See *Posterior* RHINOSCOPY.

PHARYNGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go2r-raj(ra3g)'i2 a3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pharyngorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Of Hervieux, an intermittent mucous discharge from the pharyngeal membrane. [α, 34.]

PHARYNGOSCOPE, n. Fa2r-i2n2'go-skop. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngoskop.* A modification of the laryngoscope for examining the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go(go3)-spa2z(spa3s)'mu3s(mu4s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and σπασμός, a convulsion. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLEUS (Lat.), **PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n's m. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)''go(go3)-sta2f(sta3f)-i2l(u6l)'e2-u3s(u4s), -i2l(u6l)-in(en)'u3s(u4s). From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *pharyngo-staphylin.* See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.

PHARYNGOSTENIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2(u6n2)-go-(go3)-sten(ste2n)'i2-a3. From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and στενός, narrow. Ger., *Schlundverengerung.* Stricture of the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGOTOME, n. Fa2r-i2n2'go-tom. Lat., *pharyngotomus.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngotom.* An instrument for incising the pharynx or tonsils. [E.]

PHARYNGOTOMY, n. Fa2r-i2n2-go2t'om-i2. Lat., *pharyngotomia* (from φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *pharyngotomie.* Ger., *Schlundschnitt, Schlundkopferöffnung.* An incision into the pharynx, tonsils, or œsophagus. [E.]—**Lateral p.** P. by means of an oblique incision from the mastoid process, dividing the parotid gland and the ramus of the jaw, and incising the lateral wall of the pharynx. [L. S. Pilcher, "Ann. of Surg.," Aug., 1886, p. 139 (α, 34).]—**Inferior p.** Of Wheeler, p. by an incision made from the great cornu of the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Superior p.** P. by means of an incision between the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle and the trachea. [α, 34.]—**Sub-hyoid p.** The operation of opening the pharynx, above the larynx, through the thyreo-hyoid ligament.

PHARYNGO-TONSILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)-i2n2-(u6n2)''go(go3)-to2ns-i2l-li(le)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsil. [α, 34.]—**P. lacunaris.** See ANGINA *lacunaris.*

PHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r(fa3r)'i2n2x(u6n2x). Gen., *-yng'os (-yng'is).* Gr., φάρυγξ. Fr., *p.*, *arrière-bouche.* Ger., *Schlund.* It., *faringe, retrobocca.* Sp., *faringe.* The cavity bounded by the base of the skull, the posterior nares, the opening into the mouth, the tonsils, the posterior wall of the larynx, the commencement of the œsophagus, and the prevertebral structures. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

PHASEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2s(fa3s)-e(a)'o2l-u3s(u4s). Gr., φάσηλος, φασήολος. Fr., *phaséole, haricot.* Ger., *Bohne.* Kidney-bean; a genus of leguminous herbs. The *Phaseolaceæ* of Lemaire are the *Papilionaceæ.* The *Phaseoleæ* (Fr., *phaséolées*), the *Phaseoli* of Adanson, are a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. multiflorus.** Fr., *haricot écarlatin* (ou *à bouquet*, ou *à fleur*, ou *d'Espagne*). Ger., *Feuerbohne, scharlachrothblühende Bohne.* Scarlet runner; a species which grows wild in Mexico. Its green pods are used as a vegetable. A white-flowered variety, the white runner, or *P. multiflorus albiflorus*, produces white beans, which are not to be confounded with those of *P. vulgaris.* The roots contain a narcotic poison. [B, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. mungo.** Fr., *haricot mungo.* Ger., *rauhhaarige* (oder *Mungo-*) *Bohne.* Hind., *moong.* Hairy-podded kidney-bean; a species found in southern Asia and tropical Africa. There are two varieties—*P. mungo chlorospermus*, or green gram, the more esteemed, the flour of which is used as soap, and *P. mungo melanospermus*, or black gram, cultivated in India as a pulse crop. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. nanus.** Fr., *haricot nain* (ou *sans rame*). Ger., *Brechbohne, Krupbohne, Frühbohne, Kriechbohne, Buschbohne, Zwergbohne.* Bush- (or dwarf-) bean, indigenous to the East Indies. It has small white seeds. There are numerous varieties, cultivated for their edible pods and seed. [B, 34, 173, 180, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. radiatus.** Fr., *haricot radié.* Ger., *strahlfrüchtige Bohne.* Beng., *mash-kulay.* An East Indian species used in dropsy, skin diseases, etc. The root is said to be narcotic, and, mixed with grain, is given to horses as a tonic. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. trilobus.** Fr., *haricot à trois lobes.* Ger., *dreilappige Bohne.* Beng., *mooganee.* A species common in the Deccan and Bengal, where it is used in hæmorrhoids, ophthalmia, etc. In Behar the plant is said to be used as a febrifuge. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** Fr., *haricot commun, faséole, fève à visage* (ou *de mer*, ou *peinte*), *petite fève, pois de mer, phaséole.* Ger., *gemeine Bohne, Faseln, Faserlen, Schneidebohne, Schminkbohne, Stangenbohne, Schwertbohne.* Common kidney-bean, French (or year-) bean, the δόλιχος of Hippocrates, and the σμῖλαξ κηπαία of Dioscorides; a dwarf annual, indigenous to India or western Asia. The seeds, the ordinary white beans, *semina phaseoli, semina fabarum, fabæ albæ* [Gr. Ph.], *fabæ hortenses*, are used in emollient cataplasms, etc., but chiefly as food. [B, 5, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]

PHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa2z(fa3s)'ma3. Gen., *phas'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., φάσμα (from φάν, to give light). See PHANTASM.

PHATNE (Lat.), **PHATNIA** (Lat.), **PHATNION** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Fa2t(fa3t)'ne(na), -ni2-a3, -ni2-o2n. Gen., *phat'nes*, *phat'niæ*, *phat'nii*. Gr., φάτνη, φάτνιον. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

PHATNORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2t(fa3t)-no2r-raj(ra3g)'-i2-a3. From φάτνη, a manger, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *phatniorrhagie*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the alveolus of a tooth. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHAUSINX (Lat.), n. f. Fa4'(fa3'u4)-si2n2x. Gen., *-sing'os*, *-sing'is*. Gr., φαῦσιγξ (from φαύζειν, to roast). A blister or pustule; especially a blister caused by burning. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]

PHAUSTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Fa4s(fa3-u4s)-ti2-an(a3n)'u3s(u4s). Gr., φαυστιανός (from φαύζειν, to roast). Of old writers, a kind of cautery used for the removal of fleshy tumors. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PHAYLOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fal(fa3-u6l)-o2ps'i2s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (*-is*). A genus of acanthaceous plants of the *Ruelliecæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. longifolia.** Fr., *p. à feuilles longues.* A species found in Malabar and the East Indies. The root is aperitive and hydragogue. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PHELLANDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe2l-la2nd(la3nd)'ri2-u3m(u4m). From φελλός, the cork-tree, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *phellandrie*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Œnanthe*. 2. Of the Hung. and Netherl. Ph's, the fruit of *Œnanthe p.* [B, 42. 95, 121, 173 (*a*, 35, 38).]—**Fructus phellandrii** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (**aquatici** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *phellandrie aquatique* [Fr. Cod.]. The ripe fruit of *Œnanthe p.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Fructus phellandrii pulveratus.** The fruit of *Œnanthe p.* dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. aquaticum, P. Dodonæi.** See ŒNANTHE *p.*—**Syrupus phellandrii aquatici** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de felandrio* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 60 parts of the fruit of *Œnanthe p.* with water enough to make 250 of extract, distilling the residue with water till 100 are obtained, mixing the two liquids, adding 650 of sugar, and warming in a closed vessel till dissolved [Belg. Ph.]; or by infusing 2 parts of the fruit in 35 of boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the liquid 63 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PHELLODERM, n. Fe2l'o-du6rm. From φελλός, cork, and δέρμα, skin. A layer of parenchyma containing chlorophyll, produced on the inner side of cork-meristem in the willow, beech, etc. [Pringsheim; B, 121, 229 (*a*, 35).]

PHELLOGEN, n. Fe2l'o-je2n. See CORK *cambium.*

PHELLYL ALCOHOL, n. Fe2l'i2l. Fr., *alcool phellique.* Of Siewert, cerin (2d def.). [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

PHEMOS (Lat.), n. m. Fe(fa)'mo2s. Gr., φῆμος. A certain old remedy for dysentery. [A, 325.]

PHENACETINE, n. Fe2n-a2s'e2t-en. Lat., *phenacetinum* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.]. Fr., *phénacétine.* Ger., *P.* Para-acetphenetidine; a white, grayish, or reddish crystalline powder, $C_6H_4{<}^{OC_2H_5}_{NH(CH_3.CO)}$, derived from carbolic acid; odorless and nearly tasteless, and nearly insoluble in water. more soluble in glycerin and in hot alcohol; a powerful sedative and antipyretic, recommended in rheumatism, pertussis, migraine, etc. Its use is not without danger in asthenic conditions. *Ortho p.* has the same properties but is weaker, and *meta p.* is therapeutically inactive. [B; B, 270 (*a*, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 331, May 4, 1889, p. 504, June 1, 1889, p. 613; "Med. Chron.," Oct., 1888, p. 38; "Nouv. rem.," May 24, 1890, p. 251 (*a*, 50).]

PHENACETHYDRAZINE, n. Fe2n-a2s-e2t-hid'ra3-zen. See HYDRACETIN.

PHENACETURIC ACID, n. Fe2n-a2s-e2t-u2'ri2k. Fr., *acide phénacéturique.* Ger., *Phenacetursäure.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3 = (C_6H_5.CH_2.CO)NH.CH_2.CO.OH$, met with in the urine of dogs after the ingestion of phenylacetic acid and of phenylacetonitril. [B, 46 (*a*, 50); P. Giacosa, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 95 (B).]

PHENACONIC ACID, n. Fe2n-a2k-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide phénaconique.* Ger., *Phenaconsäure.* See FUMARIC *acid.*

PHENAKISTOSCOPE, n. Fe2n-a2-ki2st'o-skop. From φενακιστής, a cheat, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See *Stroboscopic* DISCS.

PHENALLYL ALCOHOL, n. Fe2n-a2l'i2l. See CINNAMIC *alcohol.*

PHENANTHRAQUINONE, n. Fe2n-a2n-thra3-kwi2n'on. Fr., *phénanthraquinone.* Ger., *Phenanthrachinon.* A substance, $C_{14}H_8O_2 = \begin{array}{l}C_6H_4.CO\\ \vert\\ C_6H_4.CO\end{array}$, occurring as tufts of orange-yellow acicular crystals. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

PHENANTHRENE, n. Fe2n-a2nth'ren. Fr., *phénanthrène.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{10} = C_{14}(H,H,H,H,—,\underbrace{H,H,—,\overbrace{H,H,H,H,—},—},)$, isomeric with anthracene, found in the portion of coal tar which boils between 310° and 350° C., occurring as colorless plates having a blue fluorescence. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**P'carbonic acid.** An acid, $C_{14}H_9.CO.OH$, known in two forms. (1) *a-p. a.*, crystallizing in colorless curved laminæ melting at 266° C.; (2) *β-p. a.*, crystallizing in star-shaped groups of colorless needles, melting at about 252° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**P'sulphonic acid.** An acid formed by heating p. for a long time with concentrated sulphuric acid, occurring as a crystalline mass easily soluble in water. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**P. tetrahydride.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{14}$, occurring as an oil soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol, and boiling at about 310° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

PHENANTHROL, n. Fe2n-a2n'thro2l. A substance, $C_{14}H_9(OH)$, occurring as laminar crystals. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**P. acetate.** A substance, $C_{14}H_9(O.C_2H_3O)$, occurring as shining laminar crystals. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

PHENAS (Lat.), n. m. Fen(fan)'a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at'is.* See CARBOLATE.—**P. sodicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* NATRI *carbolici.*

PHENATE, n. Fe2n'at. Lat., *phenas.* Fr., *phénate.* Ger., *Phenat.* A carbolate. [B.]

PHENE, n. Fen. Fr., *phène.* Benzene. [B.]

PHENETHYL, n. Fe2n-e2th'i2l. Ger., *Phenäthyl.* A univalent radicle, $C.(C_6H_5)H_2.CH_2'$, or $CH_3.C(C_6H_5)H' = C_8H_9'$. [B.]—**P. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool phényl-éthylique.* Ger., *Phenäthylalkohol.* A hydroxide of phenethyl; ethyl alcohol in which phenyl replaces hydrogen $= C_2(C_6H_5)H_4.OH$. [B, 4.]

PHENETHYLENE, n. Phe2n-e2th'i2l-en. Styrolene. [B.]

PHENETIDINE, n. Fe2n-e2t'i2d-en. A substance, $C_6H_4(O.C_2H_5).NH_2$, from which phenacetin is derived by substitution. [B.]

PHENGOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe2n2-go(go3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From φέγγος, light, and φόβος, fear. See PHOTOPHOBIA.

PHENIC, adj. Fe2n'i2k. Lat., *phenicus.* Fr., *phénique.* Derived from or containing phenyl. [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide phénique.* See CARBOLIC *acid.*

PHENICIN, n. Fe2n'i2s-i2n. Fr., *phénicine.* 1. Potassium sulphindigotate. 2. Sulphopurpuric acid. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PHÉNIQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Fa-ne-ka. Combined with or containing carbolic acid; carbolized. [B.]

PHENOCOLL, n. Fe2n'o-ko2l. From *phenyl* (*q. v.*), and κόλλα, glue (see GLYCOCOLL). Lat., *phenocollum.* Amidophenacetine, a substance bearing the same relation to phenacetine that glycoll bears to acetic acid. [B.]—**P. hydrochloride.** Lat., *phenocollum hydrochloricum.* A compound of p. and hydrochloric acid; used as an antipyretic and sedative in influenza, rheumatism, and neuralgia. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 15, 1891 (B); "Schmidt's Jahrb.," 1891 (B).]

PHENOIC ACID, n. Fe2n-o'i2k. Fr., *acide phénoïque.* An oxidation product, $C_6H_4O_2$, of phenylsulphurous acid; probably impure benzoic acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PHENOL, n. Fe2n'o2l. Lat., *phenolum.* Fr., *phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *P.* Phenyl alcohol, carbolic acid, C_6H_5OH (see CARBOLIC *acid* and ACIDUM CARBOLICUM). As a generic term, this includes the homologues of ordinary p., and, in general, all the aromatic compounds in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen which is in immediate combination with a carbon atom of the benzene-nucleus. The p's are monatomic, diatomic, or triatomic, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one, two, or three molecules of hydroxyl. The chief monatomic p's are ordinary p., cresol, ethyl-p., phlorol. xylenol, thymol. and carvacrol; the chief diatomic p's, pyrocatechin, resorcin, hydroquinone, orcin, iso-orcin, homopyrocatechin, hydrochlorphlorone, and thymhydroquinone; and the chief triatomic p's, pyrogallol and phlorglucol. [B.]—**Camphorated p.** See CAMPHORA *carbolisata.*—**Cymic p.** See CARVACROL.—**P. blue.** A coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O$, occurring in commerce in the form of paste. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P'glucoside.** A substance. $C_6H_{11}O_5(OC_6H_5)$, crystallizing from water as concentrically grouped needles, melting at about 172° C. It is the simplest known glucoside, and the first that was prepared artificially. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P'glycerit** (Ger.). See *Glyceritum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**P'säure** (Ger.). See CARBOLIC *acid.*—**P'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *P'sulfonsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_4OHSO_2OH$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on p. Three isomeric varieties are known—*orthop'sulphonic acid* (see ASEPTOL), *metap'sulphonic acid*, occurring in fine acicular crystals, and *parap'sulphonic acid*, occurring as a syrup. [B; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *P'schwefelsäure.* An acid, $C_{20}H_{26}O_{14}S$. Its barium salt is found in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol. [Kossell, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chemie," vii, 292 (B).]

PHÉNOL [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Fa-no2l. See PHENOL. [B.]—**P. sodé dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* NATRI *carbolici.*

PHENOLOGY, n. Fe2n-o2l'o-ji2. From φαίνειν, to bring to light, and λόγος, understanding. The comparative study of the annual times of the foliation, flowering, and fruiting of plants, the migration of birds, etc. [Larrabee (*a*, 48).]

PHENOMALIC ACID, n. Fe2n-o-mal'i2k. Fr., *acide phénomalique.* A colorless, amorphous, deliquescent acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PHÉNOMÈNE (Fr.), n. Fa-no-me2n. See PHENOMENON.—**P's plastiques de l'accouchement.** Of Kuneke, the deformities of the fœtal head caused by pressure during parturition. [A, 15.]

PHENOMENON, n. Fe2n-o2m'e2n-o2n. Gr., φαινόμενον (from φαίνεσθαι, to appear). Lat., *phænomenon.* Fr., *phénomène.* Ger., *Phänomen, Erscheinung.* 1. Any occurrence or manifestation, especially one that is unusual or significant. [*a*, 17.] 2. A symptom (of disease). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Cheyne-Stokes p.** See *Cheyne-Stokes* RESPIRATION.—**Knee p.** See *Patellar* REFLEX.—**Porret's p.** An undulation in a muscle produced when a galvanic current traverses it in the direction of its length. [*a*, 18.]

PHENONE, n. Fe2n'on. Fr., *phénone.* Ger., *Phenon.* An aromatic ketone containing phenyl and a univalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series, such as acetophenone, $C_6H_5 — CO.CH_3$. [B, 4.]

PHÊNOQUINONE, n. Fe2n-o-kwi2n'on. Fr., *phénoquinone.* Ger., *Phenochinon.* A substance, $C_{18}H_{14}O_4 = C_6H_4(O.O.C_6H_5)_2$, obtained by oxidizing phenol, also by mixing phenol and quinone. [B, 4.]

PHENOSE, n. Fe2n'os. Fr., *phénose.* Ger., *P.* See BENZENE *hexahydrate.*

PHENYL, n. Fe2n'il. Fr., *phényle.* Ger., *P.* A univalent radicle, C_6H_5. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi, p. 130 (*a*, 50).]—**P. acetate.** A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5(C_2H_3O_2)$, boiling at 193°

C. It has the same refractive index as common soda-lime glass, thus rendering invisible a tube of such glass dipped into it. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4.]—**P'acetic aldehyde.** A liquid, $C(C_6H_5)H_2.CHO. = C_8H_8O$, boiling at about 207° C., a part of it then losing water and becoming a resinous mass. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**P'acetonitrile.** Benzyl cyanide ; a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2.CN$, boiling at 232° C., the chief constituent of the oils of *Tropæolum majus* and *Lepidium sativum.* It is a violent poison, and is excreted by the urine as phenaceturic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4 ; P. Giacosa, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 95 (B).]—**P'aceturic acid.** See PHENACETURIC.—**P. alcohol.** Carbolic acid. [B, 270.]—**P. allophanate.** Fr., *allophanate de phényle.* Ger., *P'allophanat, Allophansäure-Phenylester.* A substance, $C_8H_8N_2O_3 = NH_2.CO - NH - CO.O.C_6H_5$, forming inodorous, tasteless, unctuous crystals, produced by the action of cyanic-acid vapor on phenol. [B, 2.]—**P'allyl alcohol.** See CINNAMIC *alcohol.*—**P. amine.** See ANILINE.—**P'arsinic acid.** A poisonous acid, $C_6H_5AsO(OH)_2$, crystallizing from alcohol as long prisms and compact masses easily soluble in hot water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P'boron chloride.** A substance, $C_6H_5BCl_2$, occurring as a colorless liquid, fuming on exposure to air, decomposing violently when brought into contact with water, boiling at 175° C., and solidifying at the ordinary temperature to a crystalline mass. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P. bromide.** See MONOBROMBENZENE.—**P. chloride.** See MONOCHLORBENZENE.—**P. chloroform.** A liquid, $C_6H_5.CCl_3$, of penetrating odor. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cyanide.** See BENZONITRILE.—**P. cyanimide.** See CYANANILIDE.—**P. cyanurate.** A substance, $(CN)_3(OC_6H_5)_3$, crystallizing from alcohol as long needles. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P'cysteine, P'cystine.** Ger., *P'cystin.* The compound $C_3H_6(C_6H_5)SNO_2 = C_9H_{11}SNO_2$. [B.]—**P. disulphide.** See DIPHENYL*disulphide.*—**P. ether.** See DIP' *ether.*—**P.-ethyl.** See PHENETHYL.—**P'glucosazone.** A substance, $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_4$, occurring as fine yellow acicular crystals, formed by the action of phenylhydrazine hydrochlorate and sodium acetate on the products of decomposition of glucose. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; C. Schilder, "Wien. med. Blätter," 1886, No. 13 ; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 12, 1886, p. 442 (B).]—**P'glycuronic acid.** A crystalline substance found in the urine after the ingestion of carbolic acid. It is lævorotary, and on treatment with dilute acids is resolved into carbolic and glycuronic acids. [E. Külz, "Arch. f. d. gesammte Physiol.," xxv (B).]—**P. hydrate.** Carbolic acid. [B.]—**P'hydrazine.** A substance, $C_6H_5NH - NH_2 = C_6H_8N_2$, occurring as a colorless oily liquid, of slight aromatic odor, condensing when cooled to crystalline tablets, melting at 23° C. It acts as a monacid base, combining directly with acids to form addition compounds. It is a delicate test for sugar in urine. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4 ; B. 93 (*a*, 14) ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 9, 1887, p. 419 (*a*, 50).]—**P'hydrazine hydrochloride.** Ger., *salzsaures P'hydrazin.* A substance, $C_6H_5.N_2H_3.HCl$, crystallizing from hot water as small shining thin plates. It is used as a reagent. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P'hydrazinelevulinic acid.** A crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$, formed by the action of levulinic acid on a solution of phenylhydrazine in dilute acetic acid. By heating to from 160° to 170° C. it is transformed into its anhydride, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, which is also crystalline. This compound is said to have antipyretic and antiseptic properties. ["Ann. di chim. e. di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 104 (B).]—**P. hydride.** Benzene. [B.]—**P. hydrosulphide.** P. mercaptan. [B.]—**P'hydroxyacetic acid.** See FORMOBENZOILIC ACID.—**P. iodide.** Moniodbenzene. [B.]—**P. isocyanate.** The compound $CO.N.C_6H_5$, occurring as a colorless liquid the vapor of which causes lacrymation. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P. mercaptan.** A colorless oily liquid, C_6H_5SH, of disagreeable odor, having a vapor which attacks the eyes and causes dizziness. [B, 3 (*a*. 38).]—**P. mercaptide.** See DIPHENYL *sulphide.*—**P'mercapturic acid.** An acid, $C_{11}H_{13}SNO_3$, obtained from bromphenylmercapturic acid by removing the bromine. [E. Baumann and C. Preusse, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vi, p. 307 (B).]—**P'methane.** See TOLUENE.—**P'methyl** (Ger.). Benzyl. [B.]—**P'methyl ketone.** A liquid, $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$, having a strong odor resembling that of cherry-laurel or of new-mown hay, and giving when taken internally a peculiar, disagreeable odor to the breath. It is insoluble in water, soluble in glycerin. In doses of 2 to 4 drops it acts as a hypnotic ; in large doses internally or hypodermically it causes coma and death. [Laborde, "Gaz. des hôp.," Dec. 15, 1885 (B).] See also HYPNONE.—**P. oxide.** See DIPHENYL *ether.*—**P'propiolic acid.** An acid, $C_9H_6O_2 = C_6H_5.C \equiv C.CO.OH$, occurring as colorless acicular crystals. Given internally, it has caused albuminuria and glycosuria, and in large doses vomiting, diarrhœa, and death, while ingestion of the sodium salt caused large discharges of potassium indoxylsulphate (indican). [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38) ; G. Hoppe-Seyler, "Dissert.," Berlin, 1883 ; "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 403 (B).]—**P. salicylate.** See SALOL.—**P. pseudocyanate.** See CARBOXYL*phenylimide.*—**P. sulphide.** See DIPHENYL *sulphide.*—**P. sulphochloride.** See BENZENE*sulphonic chloride.*—**P'urea.** Fr., *phénylurée.* Ger., *P'harnstoff.* A substance, $N(C_6H_5)H.CO - NH_2 = C_7H_8N_2O$, forming monoclinic acicular crystals, prepared by the action of urea aniline, or of potassium cyanate on aniline hydrochloride or sulphate. [B. 3.]—**P'urethane.** Ethyl carbanilate (*q. v.*). It is antipyretic, antirheumatic, and analgesic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1890, p. 389 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 15, 1890 ; "Therap. Gaz.," Feb., 1890, p. 123 (*a*, 50).]

PHENYLATE, n. Fe^{2}n'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *phénylate.* Ger., *Phenylat.* See CARBOLATE.

PHENYLENE, n. Fe^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *phénylène.* Ger., *Phenylen.* A bivalent radicle, C_6H_4''. Metap' is an isomeric variety having the unsatisfied carbon atoms situated alternately in the chain. [B ; *a*, 38.]

PHENYLIC, adj. Fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *phenylicus.* Fr., *phénylique.* Pertaining to or containing phenyl. [B.]—**P. acid, P. alcohol.** Carbolic acid. [B.]

PHEOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. See PHÆOMYELITIS.

PHEREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fe(fa)'re^2-a^3. Gr., φήρεα (from φῆρες, satyrs). Of Hippocrates, swelling of the parotid glands. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHEUGYDRON (Lat.), n. n. Fu^{2}g'i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ro^{2}n. From φεύγειν, to flee, and ὕδωρ, water. See HYDROPHOBIA.

PHIAL, n. Vi'a^{2}l. Gr., φιάλη. Lat., *phiala, phiola.* Fr., *fiole.* Ger., *Phiole.* A small glass bottle.

PHILADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}l-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φιλάδελφος, loving one's brother or sister. Fr., *seringat.* Ger., *Pfeifenstrauch.* Mock-orange, (false) syringa ; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Hydrangeæ.* The *Philadelphaceæ* (Fr., *philadelphacées*) of Lindley are a family of dicotyledons ; of Decaisne and others a subfamily of the *Saxifragaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P. coronarius.** Fr., *seringat odorant, jasmin bâtard.* Ger., *gemeiner Pfeifenstrauch, falscher* (oder *Garten-*, oder *Bastard-*) *Jasmin.* Mock-orange ; a species indigenous to southern Europe. The leaves have the taste of cucumbers. The cream-colored flowers, *flores philadelphi* (seu *jasmini albi*, seu *syringæ albæ*), have a jasmine-like odor, and were formerly used as a nerve tonic ; they are now used in the preparation of a fragrant water. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

PHILADYNAMOUS, adj. Fi^{2}l-a^{2}d-i^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Gr., φιλαδύναμος (from φίλος, loving, and ἀδύναμος, without strength). Lat., *philadynamos.* Fr., *philadyname.* Of Hippocrates, speedily weakening. [A, 311 (*a*, 30).]

PHILAGRIANON (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-an(a^{3}n)'o^{2}n. Gr., φιλαγρίανον. A certain ancient cataplasm. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PHILERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l-u^{6}rm(e^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From φίλος, loving, and Ἑρμῆς, Mercury. See MERCAPTAN.

PHILETRON (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l-et(at)'ro^{2}n. Gr., φίλητρον. See LACUNA *labii superioris.*

PHILLYREA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l-li^{2}r(lu^{6}r)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *p., phillyréa, phillyrée.* Ger., *Steinlinde.* Jasmine-box, mock-privet ; a genus of oleaceous plants closely allied to the olive. [B, 19, 42, 64, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. latifolia.** Fr., *p. à larges feuilles.* Ger., *breitblättrige Steinlinde.* A species found in southern Europe, the φιλλυρεία of the ancients, who used the leaves in a wash for sore mouth and in skin diseases, and internally in diuresis and menstrual troubles. The flowers, crushed, are applied with vinegar to the temples in headache. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PHILŒNIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l-en'(o^2'e^{2}n)-i^2-a^3. Gr., φιλοινία (from φίλος, loving, and οἶνος, wine). Fr., *philœnie.* A morbid craving for wine or strong drink. [*a*, 48.]

PHILOMEDICA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l-o(o^3)-me^{2}d(mad)'i^{2}k-a^3. From φίλος, loving, and *mederi*, to heal. Of old writers, a drink given to allay thirst in fevers. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PHILONEISM, n. Fi^{2}l-o-ne'i^{2}zm. From φίλος, loving, and νέος, new. Of Lombroso, a morbid passion for novelties. [*a*, 34.]

PHILONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A remedy made by Philo, a Greek physician, and mentioned by Galen. It contained opium and hyoscyamus and, variously modified, was long used in medicine. [B, 70, 76.]—**P. londinense.** See *Confectio* OPII.—**P. romanum.** See *Electuarium* HYOSCYAMI *opiatum.*

PHILOPATRIDOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l-o(o^3)-pa^{2}t(pa^{3}t)-ri^{2}d-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From φίλος, loving, πατρίς, one's native country, and μανία, madness. See NOSTALGIA.

PHILOSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l-o(o^3)-sof(so^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. From φίλος, loving, and σοφία, wisdom. Philosophy ; science in its most comprehensive sense ; also any important branch of knowledge or science. [*a*, 48.]—**Adepta p.** The philosophy of the adepts ; alchemy.

PHILTER, PHILTRE, n's. Fi^{2}l'tu^{6}r. Gr., φίλτρον (from φιλεῖν, to love). Lat., *philtrum.* Ger., *Liebestrank.* A love-potion ; an aphrodisiac draught.

PHILTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}lt'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). 1. See PHILTER. 2. See LACUNA *labii superioris.*

PHILYDROUS, adj. Fi^{2}l-id'ru^{3}s. Gr., φίλυδρος (from φίλος, loving, and ὕδωρ, water). Lat., *philydros, philydrus.* Fr., *philydre.* Growing in, inhabiting, or frequenting water. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHILYPOSTROPHOUS, adj. Fi^{2}l - ip - o^{2}st'ro^{2}f - u^{3}s. Lat., *philypostrophus* (from φίλος, loving, and ὑπόστροφος, turning back). Fr., *philypostrophe.* Of a disease, apt to return. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHIMOSIENTOMY, n. Fim-os-i^2-e^{2}nt'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *phimosientome* (from φίμωσις, a muzzling, and ἐντομή, an incision). Fr., *phimosientomie.* Incision of a contracted prepuce. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fim(fem)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., φίμωσις (from φιμοῦν, to muzzle). Fr., *p., phimose.* Ger., *P., Phimose.* The stopping of an orifice ; specificially, a congenital or pathological narrowing of the opening of the prepuce, so that it can not be retracted behind the glans penis. [E.]—**P. circumligata.** See PARAPHIMOSIS.—**P. oris.** Microstomia. [*a*, 34.]—**P. palpebrarum.** See BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS.—**P. vaginalis.** Ger., *P. der Scheide.* See ATRESIA *vaginæ.*

PHLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Fla^{2}z(fla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *phlas'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., φλάσμα (Ionic for θλάσμα). See CONTUSION (2d def.).

PHLEBANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fle^{2}b-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(ge^2-i^2)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). For deriv., see PHLEBS and ANGEIOMA. A venous angeioma. [*a*, 34.]

PHLÉBARTÉRIE (Fr.), n. Fla-ba^{3}r-ta-re. From φλέψ, a vein, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. A condition in which an artery and a vein communicate with each other, as in arterio-venous aneurysm.

PHLEBARTERIECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-a^{3}rt-e(a)-ri^2-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From φλέψ, a vein, ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. A varicose aneurysm. [*a*, 34.]

PHLEBARTERIODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-a^{3}rt-e(a)-ri^2-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From φλέψ, a vein, ἀρτηρία, an artery, and διάλυσις, a separating. See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*

PHLEBECTASIA (Lat.), **PHLEBECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fle^{2}b-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}kt'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'eos* (*-ec'tasis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and ἔκτασις, an extension. Fr., *phlébectasie*. Ger., *P.*, *Phlebectasie*. See Varix.—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *p. laryngea*. Venous congestion of the larynx ; a rare form of laryngeal disorder without severe resulting disturbance, first described by Sir M. Mackenzie. ["Lancet," July 6, 1867 (D) ; D, 1.]—**P. hæmorrhoidalis.** See Hæmorrhoid.—**P. venæ spermaticæ.** See Varicocele.

PHLEBECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-e^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From φλέψ, a vein, and ἔκτοπος, away from a place. Fr., *phlébectopie*. An abnormity of situation of a vein. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Fr., *phlébemphraxie*. Ger., *Blutaderverstopfung*. Obstruction of a vein. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-e^{2}p(ap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Inflammation of the hepatic or portal veins. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Fle^{2}b-u^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-rys'matos* (*-atis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and εὐρύς, broad. Fr., *phlébeurysme*. See Varix.

PHLEBION (Lat.), n. n. Fle^{2}b'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., φλέβιον (dim. of φλέψ, a vein). Fr., *phlébion*. A venule. [α, 48.]

PHLEBISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fle^{2}b-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From φλέψ, a vein. Of Hall, venous turgescence caused by obstruction of the circulation. [α, 34.]

PHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From φλέψ a vein. Fr., *phlébite*. Inflammation of a vein. [E.]—**Adhesive p.** See *Simple p.*—**Crural p.** See Phlegmasia *alba dolens*.—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person and caused by the gouty diathesis. [α, 34.]—**Infection p.** Fr., *phlébite infectieuse*. P. due to septic infection.—**Obstructive p.** See *Simple p.*—**P. umbilicalis.** Inflammation of the umbilical vein. [D, 29.]—**Portal p.** See Pylephlebitis.—**Puerperal p.** See *Uterine p.*—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of endophlebitis accompanying rheumatism. [D, 72.]—**Simple p.** Fr., *phlébite simple* (ou *adhésive*). P. not due to infection, but often followed by adhesive obliteration of the affected veins (*e. g.*, phlegmasia alba dolens).—**Sinus p.** Inflammation of one or more of the venous sinuses of the head. [F.]—**Suppurative p.** P. with suppuration. See Pyæmia.—**Uterine p.** Fr., *métro-phlébite*, *phlébite utérine*. Puerperal inflammation of the veins of the uterus. It generally originates as a thrombosis, and may occur alone (sporadically) or (in an epidemic form) as a complication of diphtheritic endometritis, parametritis, or gangrene of the vulva, vagina, or uterus. [A, 57.]—**Varicose p.** Fr., *phlébite variqueuse*. Inflammation of a varicose vein.

PHLEBOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Ger., *Venenkrebs*. Carcinoma of a vein. [α, 17.]

PHLEBODES (Lat.), adj. Fle^{2}b-od'ez(as). Gr., φλεβώδης (from φλέψ, a vein, and εἶδος, resemblance). 1. Resembling a vein. 2. Full of veins. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}st-(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ast'asis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and διάστασις, separation. Fr., *phlébodiastase*. Ger., *Phlebodiastase*. 1. The drawing apart of the two ends of a cut vein. 2. The separation of two veins which normally lie closer together. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBOGRAM, n. Fle^{2}b'o-gra^{2}m. From φλέψ, a vein, and γράμμα, anything traced. A sphygmographic tracing of the pulsation of a vein. [K, 19.]

PHLEBOGRAPHY, n. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From φλέψ, a vein, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *phlébographie*. Ger., *Phlebographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the veins. [C.]

PHLEBOID, adj. Fle^{2}b'oid. Lat., *phleboides* (from φλέψ, a vein, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phléboïde*. 1. Pertaining to a vein or veins. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See Phlebodes.

PHLEBOLITH, n. Fle^{2}b'o-li^{2}th. Lat., *phlebolithus* (from φλέψ, a vein, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *phlébolithe*. Ger., *Aderstein*, *Venenstein*. A calcareous or fibrinous concretion in a vein. [α, 34.]

PHLEBOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *phlébolithiase*. The formation of or the state of being affected with venous calculi. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From φλέψ, a vein, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *phlébométrite*. See *Uterine* phlebitis.

PHLEBOPALY, n. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}p'a^{2}l-i^2. Lat., *phlebopalia* (from φλέψ, a vein, and πάλλειν, to beat). Fr., *phlébopalie*. Ger., *Phlebopalie*. Venous pulsation. [C.]

PHLEBOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-flo^{2}g-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-gos'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *phlébophlogose*. See Phlebitis.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-mo(mo^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From φλέψ, a vein, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and τομή, a cutting. Scarification of the veins of the conjunctiva. [F.]

PHLEBORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From φλέψ, a vein, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *phléborrhagie*. Ger., *Aderblutfluss*. Venous hæmorrhage. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PHLEBORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Fr., *phléborrhexie*. Ger., *Aderbruch*. Rupture of a vein. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and σκλήρωσις, an induration. Induration and calcification of a vein. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxii, 3, p. 403 (α, 50).]

PHLEBOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *phlébosténose*. Constriction of a vein. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBOSTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-stre^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *-streps'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and στρέψις, a twisting. The operation of twisting a vein. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-thro^{2}m-bos'-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, and θρόμβος, a lump. See *Venous* thrombosis.

PHLEBOTOME, n. Fle^{2}b'o-tom. Gr., φλεβοτόμος (from φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., *phlebotomum*, *phlebotomus*. Fr., *phlébotome*. An instrument used for venesection. [α, 48.]

PHLEBOTOMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}t-o^{2}m-o(o^3)-ma-(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From φλέψ, a vein, τομή, a cutting, and μανία, madness. Fr., *phlébotomomanie*. Ger., *Aderlasswuth*. A mania for bloodletting as a curative measure. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBOTOMY, n. Fle^{2}b-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Gr., φλεβοτομία (from φλέψ, a vein, and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *phlebotomia*. Fr., *phlébotomie*. Ger., *Phlebotomie*. 1. See Bloodletting. 2. Dissection of the veins. [C.]

PHLEBS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Fle^{2}bz(fle^{2}ps). Gen., *phleb'os*, *phleb'is*. Gr., φλέψ. See Vein.—**Phlebes activi.** The temporal veins. [L, 45.]

PHLEBYPECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-ip(u^{6}p)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From φλέψ, a vein, ὑπό, in some measure, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Moderate distention of a vein. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBYPERECTASIA (Lat.), **PHLEBYPERECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fle^{2}b-ip(u^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}k'ta^{2}s-(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'iæ*, *-tas'eos* (*-ec'tasis*). From φλέψ, a vein, ὑπέρ, in excess, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *phlébypérectasie*. Excessive venous distention. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEBYPOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}b-ip(u^{6}p)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φλέψ, a vein, ὑπό, in some measure, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *phlébohyposténose*. Slight constriction of a vein. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}d-o^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. Gr., φλεδονεία (from φλέδων, an idle talker). See Delirium.

PHLEGM, n. Fle^{2}m. Gr., φλέγμα (from φλέγειν, to burn). Lat., *phlegma*. Fr., *phlegme*, *flegme*. Ger., *Phlegma*. 1. A clear, tenacious fluid which is expectorated or vomited ; of some authors, mucus. 2. Of old writers, one of the four humors (see Humor, 2d def.). 3. See Synovia. 4. Mental dullness. [D, 20 ; K.]

PHLEGMAGOGUE, adj. Fle^{2}g'ma^{2}g-o^{2}g. Lat., *phlegmagogus* (from φλέγμα, phlegm, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *p.* Ger., *schleimabführend*. Expelling mucus. [L, 41, 50, 56 (α, 14).]

PHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}g-ma(ma^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., φλεγμασία (from φλέγειν, to burn). Fr., *phlegmasie*. Ger., *Phlegmasie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any subcutaneous inflammation. 2. An old term for inflammation accompanied with fever or for any inflammatory disease. [D, 20.]—**P. adenosa.** See Adenitis.—**P. Æthiopum.** See Æthiopoleucophlegmatia.—**P. alba (dolens).** Fr., *œdème blanc douloureux*, *phlébite de la veine crurale*. Ger., *bleiche Gedunsenheit*. Milk leg, crural phlebitis ; a painful swelling of the lower limb in lying-in women, without redness, due to phlebitis. [A, 15.]—**P. cellularis.** See Sclerema *cutis*.—**P. cærulea dolens.** Phlebitis accompanied by a cyanotic tint of the part affected, owing to engorgement of the superficial veins. [A, 62.]—**P. dolens.** See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. glandulosa.** See Adenitis.—**P. lactea.** See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. membranæ mucosæ gastro-pulmonalis.** See Aphthæ *tropicæ*.—**P. nigra dolens.** Of Bouchut, p. of the lower extremities in which gangrene quickly followed phlebitis. [α, 34.]

PHLEGMATIC, adj. Fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., φλεγματικός (from φλέγμα, inflammation). Lat., *phlegmaticus*. Ger., *phlegmatisch*. 1. Pertaining to or abounding in phlegm. 2. Not easily excited to action or passion, apathetic (said of temperament). [D, 20.]

PHLEGMATICA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^3. See Amphemerina.—**P. periodica.** See Amphemerina *latica*.

PHLEGMATOID, adj. Fle^{2}g'ma^{2}t-oid. Gr., φλεγματώδης (from φλέγμα, inflammation, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *phlegmatodes*. Fr., *phlegmateux*, *phlegmatoïde*. See Inflammatory and Mucous.

PHLEGMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and πῦρ, fever. See *Adenomeningeal* fever.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst. Fr., *phlegmatorrhagie*. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhagie*. See Coryza.

PHLEGMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and ῥοία, a flowing. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhöe*. 1. See Coryza. 2. Of old writers, the flow of thick clear fluid and pus sometimes met with in granular conjunctivitis. [F.]

PHLEGMON, n. Fle^{2}g'mo^{2}n. Gr., φλεγμονή. Lat., *phlegmone*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phlegmone*. A local inflammation giving rise to and characterized by a mass of exudate, whether it ends in suppuration or not.—**P's of the skin.** See Dermatitides *phlegmonosæ*.—**Simple p.** A p. in which the inflammation is circumscribed and not malignant. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

PHLEGMONAPOSTEME, n. Fle^{2}g-mo^{2}n-a^{2}p'o-stem. Lat., *phlegmonapostema* (from φλεγμονή, inflammation, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess). Fr., *phlegmonapostème*. An abscess. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. Fle2g'mo2n-e(a). Gen., *phleg'mones.* Ger., *P.* See PHLEGMON.—**P. colli.** See ANGINA *Ludovici.*—**P. membranæ costas succingentis.** See PLEURISY.—**P. neuritica.** A neuritic phlegmon; a phlegmon due to nervous disease, especially to disease of the nervous centres; according to Auspitz, one of the forms of "neuritic necroses of the skin." [G.] See under *Neurotic* DERMATOSES.—**P. subareolaris.** A phlegmonous inflammation of the tissue situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

PHLEGMORRHAGIA (Lat.), **PHLEGMORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Fle2g-mo2r-raj(ra3g)'i2-a3, -re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From φλέγμα, phlegm, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth, or ῥοία, a flowing. See BLENNORRHŒA.

PHLEGMYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Fle2g-mi(mu6)'me2n(man). Gen., *-mym'enos* (*-is*). From φλέγμα, phlegm, and ὑμήν, a membrane. A mucous membrane. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLEGMYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fle2g-mi(mu6)-me2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *phlegmyménite, phléghyménite.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Fle(fle2)'u3m(u4m). Fr., *fléau, fléole, phléole.* Ger., *Lieschgras.* Cat's-tail grass; a genus of grasses. The *Phleodeæ* of Link are the *Phalarideæ.* The *Phleoideæ* (Fr., *phléoïdées*) are a subtribe of the *Agrostideæ.* [B, 34, 42, 64, 170, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. alpinum.** Fr., *fléole des Alpes.* Ger., *Alpenliesch.* Mountain herd's grass; a species growing in Europe and North America. [B, 34, 64 (α, 35).]—**P. pratense.** Fr., *fléau* (ou *fléole*) *des prés, grosse massette, manette, marsette* (*des prés*), *thimothée.* Timothy, cat's-tail (or herd's) grass. [B, 34, 173, 314 (α, 35).]

PHLOBAPHENE, n. Flo-ba2f'en. Fr., *phlobaphène.* Ger., *Phlobaphen.* A dark-red amorphous substance, $C_{60}H_{46}O_{26}$, found in hops and the bark of various trees. [B, 5, 48, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

PHLOEM, n. Flo'e2m. From φλοιός, bark. Of Nägeli, cribriform tissue; that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which contains sieve tubes. [B, 229, 279, 291 (α, 35).] See *Sieve*-CELL and cf. XYLEM.

PHLŒUM (Lat.), n. n. Fle'(flo2'e2)-u3m(u4m). Gr., φλοιός. Bark. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

PHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Floj(flo2g)'i2-a3. Gr., φλογία. Inflammation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLOGISTIC, adj. Flo2j-i2st'i2k. Lat., *phlogisticus* (from φλογιστός, inflammable). Fr., *phlogistique.* Ger., *phlogistisch.* 1. Pertaining to phlogiston. 2. Inflammatory. [α, 48.]

PHLOGISTICATED, adj. Flo2j-i2st'i2k-at-e2d. Fr., *phlogistiqué.* Ger., *phlogistisirt.* Containing phlogiston. [B.] See *P.* AIR, and cf. PHLOGISTON.

PHLOGISTON, n. Flo2j-i2st'o2n. From φλογιστός, inflammable. Fr., *phlogistique.* Ger., *Brennstoff.* A hypothetical imponderable principle contained, according to Stahl, in all combustible substances, and by its liberation causing their combustion (when they were said to be *dephlogisticated*). [B.]

PHLOGMOCAUSUS (Lat.), n. m. Flo2g-mo(mo3)-ka4s'(ka3'u4s)-u3s(u4s). From φλογμός, a flame, and καῦσος, burning heat. See *Inflammatory* FEVER.

PHLOGOCHROMA (Lat.), n. n. Flo2g-o(o3)-kro(ch2ro)'ma3. Gen., *-chrom'atos* (*-atis*). From φλογός, burning, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *phlogochrome.* An inflammatory color. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLOGOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Flo2g-o(o3)-ki2m(ch2u6m)-l-(e)'a3. From φλόξ, a flame, and χυμεία, chemistry. Fr., *phlogochémie.* The chemistry of the tissue-changes effected by inflammation. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

PHLOGODES (Lat.), adj. Flo2g-od'ez(as). Gr., φλογώδης (from φλόξ, a flame, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phlogode.* Ger., *entzündet.* Inflamed. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLOGOGENETIC, PHLOGOGENIC, PHLOGOGENOUS, adj's. Flo2g-o-je2n-e2t'i2k, -je2n'i2k, -o2j'e2n-u3s. From φλόξ, a flame, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *phlogogène, phlogogénétique.* Ger., *phlogogen, phlogogenetisch.* Productive of inflammation.

PHLOGOMA (Lat.), n. n. Flo2g-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., φλόγωμα (from φλόξ, a flame). Of Küss, an inflammatory tumor. [D, 3.]

PHLOGOPYRE, n. Flo2g'o-pir. Lat., *phlogopyra* (from φλόξ, a flame, and πῦρ, fever). Fr., *p.* See *Inflammatory* FEVER.

PHLOGOSIN, n. Flo2g-os'i2n. From φλόγωσις, phlogosis. Fr., *phlogosine.* Ger., *P.* Of Leber (1888), a non-nitrogenous principle found in cultures containing *Staphylococcus aureus.* It produces inflammation. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

PHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flo2g-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., φλόγωσις (from φλογοῦν, to burn). Fr., *phlogose.* Ger., *Phlogose.* 1. Inflammation. 2. Phlegmonous inflammation.

PHLOGOZELOTISM, n. Flo2g-o-ze2l'o2t-i2zm. Lat., *phlogozelotismus* (from φλόξ, a flame, and ζηλοῦν, to be eager). Fr., *phlogozélotisme.* 1. A craze for discovering in every disease an inflammatory character and for using antiphlogistic remedies. 2. Of Schneider, phlebotomomania. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHLOGURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Flo2g-u6r(ur)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From φλόξ, a flame, and ἔργον, work. See PHLOGOCHYMIA.

PHLOIOS (Lat.), n. m. Floi'o2s. Gr., φλοιός. See PHLŒUM.

PHLOMIS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Flom(flo2m)'i2s. Gen., *phlom'idis.* Fr., *phlomide.* Ger., *P., Filzkraut.* A genus of the *Stachydeæ.* The *Phlomiteæ* (Fr., *phlomitées*) of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Marrubieæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. fruticosa.** Ger., *Jerusalem-Salbei, strauchartige P.* Jerusalem sage, the φλομὶς ἄγρια of Dioscorides; a shrubby species growing in southern Europe. The leaves were formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 34 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. lychnitis.** Fr., *phlomide à feuilles de sauge. herbe aux mèches.* Lamp-wick; a European species. The flowers and leaves are used as a stimulant and emmenagogue and applied to hæmorrhoids. [B, 34, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. tuberosa.** Fr., *phlomide tubéreuse.* Jerusalem sage; found throughout the whole of southern Europe, in Siberia, and in North America. The leaves are used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

PHLOROGLUCIN, PHLOROGLUCINOL, PHLOROGLUCOL, n's. Flor-o-glu2'sin, -si2n-o2l, -ko2l. Fr., *phloroglucine.* Ger., *Phloroglucin.* A triatomic phenol, $C_6H_3(OH_3) + 2H_2O$, isomeric with pyrogallic acid, obtained by the action of caustic potash on phlorrhetin. It is said to be antiseptic, but this is doubtful. Its hydrochloride turns lignin red, and renders osseous tissue soft and plastic. It also delays the coagulation of blood. [B, 3 (α, 38); "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 193 (B).]

PHLOROL, n. Flor'o2l. A compound, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2.OH$, contained in creasote. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

PHLOROSE, n. Flor'os. Of Hesse, a variety of glucose which has been shown to be identical with dextrose. [B; B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHLORRHETINIC ACID, n. Flor-re2t-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide phlorétinique.* The substance $C_6H_8(OH)CO.OH$. [B, 3 (α, 38).

PHLORRHIZIN, n. Flor-riz'i2n. Lat., *phlorizinum, phloridzina.* Fr., *phlorizine, phloridzine.* Ger., *Phlorizin.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{10} + 2H_2O$, found in the root-bark of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. It is antiperiodic and febrifuge, produces glycosuria, and diminishes metabolism. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38); B, 10; B, 93 (α. 14); "Sem. méd.," Jan. 16, 1889, p. 20 (α, 50).]

PHLYCTÆNA (Lat.), **PHLYCTÆNIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fli2kt-(flu6kt)-e'(a3'e2)-na3, -ni2s. Gen., *-tæn'æ, -tæn'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., φλύκταινα (from φλύειν, to boil over). Fr., *phlyctène.* Ger., *Frieselbläschen.* An elevation of the epidermis by an accumulation of serous fluid; a blister, bulla, ampulla, or vesicle. [G.]

PHLYCTÆNOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fli2kt(flu6kt)-e2n-(a3-e2n)-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)'mi2-a3. From φλύκταινα, a blister, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *phlycténophthalmie.* Ophthalmia with the formation of vesicles. [L, 50 (α, 14).] Cf. CONJUNCTIVITIS *phlyctænulosa.*

PHLYCTÆNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fli2kt(flu6kt)-e2n(a3-e2n)-os'i2s. From φλύκταινα, a blister. Fr., *phlycténose.* Ger., *Phlyktänose, Frieselkrankheit.* A vesicular eruption. The *Phlyctænoses* (Ger., *Phlyktänosen*) of Hebra include herpes, miliaria, and pemphigus acutus. [G, 3.]—**P. aggregata.** An herpetic eruption with efflorescences closely aggregated together. [G.]—**P. labialis.** See HERPES *facialis.*—**P. sparsa.** An herpetic eruption with efflorescences rather wide apart. [G.]

PHLYCTÆNULA (Lat.), n. f. Fli2kt(flu6kt)-e2n'(a3'e2n)-u2-(u4)-la3. From φλύκταινα, a blister. Fr., *phlycténule.* Ger., *Bläschen, Kahn.* A little phlyctæna; a vesicle. [G.]

PHLYCTÆNULAR, adj. Fli2k-te2n'u2-la3r. Lat., *phlyctænulosus.* Characterized by the presence of phlyctænulæ. [B.]

PHLYCTENOID, adj. Fli2kt'e2n-oid. Lat., *phlyctænoïdes* (from φλύκταινα, a blister, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or having the character of phlyctænæ. [G.]

PHLYCTENULAR, adj. See PHLYCTÆNULAR.

PHLYCTENULE, n. Fli2kt'e2n-u2l. See PHLYCTÆNULA.

PHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. Fli2kt(flu6kt)'i2s. Gr., φλυκτίς. See PHLYCTÆNA.

PHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fli(flu6)'si2s. Gen., *phlys'eos, phlys'eis.* Gr., φλύσις (from φλύειν, to boil over). Fr., *phluse.* A cutaneous eruption, usually pustular.

PHLYZACION (Lat.), **PHLYZACIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Fli2z-(flu6z)-a(a3)'si2(ki2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Written also *phlyzacia.* Gr., φλυζάκιον (from φλύζειν, to bubble up). Fr., *phlyzacie.* 1. Of Hippocrates, see PHLYCTÆNA. 2. A deep-seated, rounded pustule, with a hard, red base, containing a sanious, purulent fluid which, on drying, forms a hard, thick, dark scab. [G, 7, 9.] Cf. PSYDRACIUM and ACHOR.—**P. acutum.** See ECTHYMA *acutum.*—**P. chronicum.** See ECTHYMA *chronicum.*

PHOBODIPSON (Lat.), n. n. Fo2b-o-di2ps'o2n. Gr., φοβόδιψον (from φόβος, fear, and δίψα, thirst). See HYDROPHOBIA.

PHOBOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Fo2b-o(o3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From φόβος, fear, and φοβεῖν, to alarm. Fear of being afraid (a symptom of neurasthenia). [D.]

PHOCA (Lat.), n. f. Fok'a3. Gr., φώκη. A genus of aquatic mammals of the *Phocidæ*, or seals. [α, 48.]—**P. vitulina.** The *canis marinus* of old authors, the common European seal. Its fat, *axungia phocæ* [Swed. Ph.], is used medicinally. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PHOCÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Fos(fok)-e'(a3'e2)-na3. Gr., φώκαινα (from φώκη, the seal). A genus of cetaceous mammals, of the *Delphinidæ.* [α, 35.]—**P. communis.** Ger., *Meerschwein.* The porpoise. [α, 35.]—**P. globiceps.** The round-headed dolphin. [L, 28 (α, 39).]

PHOCENIC ACID, n. Fo-se2n'i2k. Fr., *acide phocénique.* Ger., *Phocensäure.* See DELPHINIC ACID and VALERIC ACID.

PHOCENIN, n. Fo'se2n-i2n. Fr., *phocénine.* See TRIVALERIN.

PHOCOMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Fok-o(o3)-mel(me2l)'i2-a3. From φώκη, the seal, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *phocomélie.* Ger., *Phokomelie.* A monstrosity in which one or both of the hands or feet, or all four of those members, or rudimentary semblances of them, are attached to the trunk like flippers, with little or no intervening structures. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 403.]

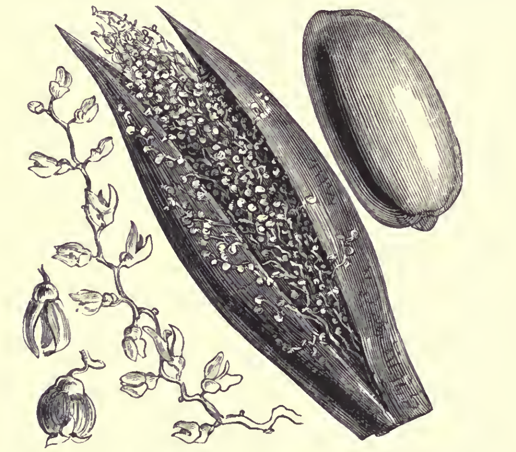
PHŒNICIN, n. Fe2n'i2s-i2n. Fr., *phœnicine.* 1. Of Crum, the coloring matter of the blood (see HÆMATOSIN). 2. See SULPHO-PURPURIC ACID.

PHŒNICISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe2n(fo2-e2n)-i2(e)-si2z(ki2s)'-mu3s(mu4s). From φοῖνιξ, purple-red. See MEASLES (1st def.) and RUBEOLA.

PHŒNICITES (Lat.), n. m. Fen(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}s(ek)-it(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u* (*-œ*). Gr., φοινικίτης. Ger., *Judensteine.* A calcareous stone or fossil, said to be the petrified spines of the sea-urchin, formerly brought from Palestine and used medicinally. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PHŒNIGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe^{2}n(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}g'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., φοινιγμός (from φοῖνιξ, purple-red). See *Red* JAUNDICE.—**P. petechialis.** See PURPURA *simplex.*

PHŒNIX (Lat.), n. f. Fen'(fo^2'e^{2}n)-i^{2}x. Gen., *-ic'os* (*-ic'is*). Gr., φοῖνιξ. Fr., *dattier* (2d def.). Ger., *Dattelpalme* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Lolium temulentum.* 2. A genus of palms. The *Phœnicaceæ* (Fr., *phœnicacées*) of Lemaire are the *Palmæ* of Linnæus. The *Phœniceæ* (Fr., *phœnicées*) are an order, division, or tribe of palms. The *Phœnicidæ* of Lindley, the *Phœnicinæ* of Martius, and the *Phœnicineæ* of Duchartre are the *Phœniceæ.* The *Phœnicoideæ* of Brongniart are the palms. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. dactylifera, P. excelsa.** Fr., *dattier cultivé, palmier-dattier.* Ger., *Dattelbaum,* (*gemeine*) *Dattelpalme.* Hind., *chuhara.* The date-palm; a native of northern Africa, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, etc., and cultivated (for its leaves) in Spain and other



PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, SPATHE, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT. [A, 327.]

parts of southern Europe. The highly saccharine and nutritious fruits have been used medicinally—the unripe fruits as a mild astringent, and the matured dried fruits, or dates, *dactyli, tragemata, palmulæ, caryotæ, caristæ, fructus palmulæ* (seu *dactyli*), as a pectoral. The roasted seeds were formerly used in urinary complaints, and now furnish date coffee. The spathes are astringent; the leaf-buds are eaten; and the sap furnishes palm wine. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. farinifera.** Fr., *dattier paln.* Ger., *mehlreiche Dattelpalme.* An East Indian dwarf species. The pulp of the seeds is edible and the stem yields a somewhat bitter sago, not so nutritious as common sago. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. silvestris.** Wild date, East Indian wine palm; an Asiatic species regarded as the wild form of *P. dactylifera.* The sap yields sugar in abundance, and a spirituous liquor or arrack is made from it. The natives chew the berries with the betel-leaf and chunam. [B, 18, 172, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]

PHŒNIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Fe^{3}n(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ix'eos* (*-is*). Gr., φοίνιξις (from φοῖνιξ, purple-red). Reddening of the skin from irritation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHŒNODIN, n. Fe^{2}n-od'i^{2}n. Fr., *phœnodine.* 1. Of Hünefeld, a blood-clot. 2. Hæmatin. [L, 41, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

PHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Fo'i^{2}s. Gen., *pho'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., φωΐς. A burn, a blister. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

PHOLIDOTA (Lat.), n. f. Fol(fo^{2}l)-i^{2}d-ot'a^3. From φολιδωτός, covered with scales. Fr., *pholidote.* Rattlesnake orchid; a genus of the *Epidendreæ.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. imbricata.** A species found in Malabar, where the bulbous stem is used to cleanse ulcers, the crushed root as an external refrigerant in fevers, and the entire plant as a poultice in dysuria and suppressed lochia. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PHOLIS (Lat.), n. f. Fol(fo^{2}l)'i^{2}s. Gen., *phol'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., φολίς. A horny scale. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHONATION, n. Fon-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., φώνησις (from φωνή, the voice). Lat., *phonatio, phonesis.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Stimmbildung.* The production of vocal sounds; vocalization. [K.]

PHONAUTOGRAPH, n. Fon-a^{4}t'o-gra^{3}f. From φωνή, the voice, αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write. Of Donders, an apparatus by which the vibrations of the air due to the voice are transmitted to a delicate membrane. A lever connected with this is attached to a revolving drum by means of which a tracing of the vibrations is obtained. [K, 16.]

PHONE (Lat.), n. f. Fon'e(a). Gen., *phon'es.* Gr., φωνή. 1. A sound. 2. The voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHONETIC, PHONIC, adj's. Fon-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From φωνή, sound. Lat., *phoneticus.* Fr., *phonétique.* Ger., *phonetisch.* Pertaining to the voice or to sound or to the agencies producing them. Phonetics or phonics (Fr., *phonétique, phonique*) is the science of articulate sound, especially that of the human voice. [K, 1.]

PHONOCAMPTIC, adj. Fon-o-ka^{2}mp'ti^{2}k. From φωνή, sound, and κάμπτειν, to bend. Reflecting sound, echoing. [α, 48.]

PHONOCHORDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Fon-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)'e-(a^3-e^2). From φωνή, the voice, and χορδή, a cord. The vocal bands. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

PHONOGRAPH, n. Fon'o-gra^{3}f. From φωνή, the voice, and γράφειν, to describe. Fr., *phonographe.* Ger., *P.* An apparatus for registering vocal sounds so that they can be reproduced. [α, 48.]

PHONOLOGY, n. Fon-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *phonologia* (from φωνή, the voice, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *phonologie.* Ger., *Phonologie, Lautlehre.* The science of vocal sounds. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

PHONOMETER, n. Fon-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From φωνή, sound, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the voice. ["Dtsch. med. Wch.," iii, 1877, p. 6 (α, 34).]

PHONONOSUS (Lat.), **PHONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fon-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -fo^{2}n-o-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From φωνή, the voice, and νόσος or πάθος, a disease. Fr., *phononose.* Ger., *Stimmleiden.* Any disorder or disease of the voice. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PHONOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Fon-o(o^3)-fo(fo^2)'bi^2-a^3. From φωνή, sound, and φόβος, fear. Of R. Coën, a morbid fear of sounds of any sort. ["Allg. wien. med. Ztg.," xxi, p. 443 (α, 34).]

PHONOSPASM, n. Fon'o-spa^{2}zm. Lat., *phonospasmia* (from φωνή, the voice, and σπασμός, a spasm). Fr., *phonospasme.* Ger., *Stimmkrampf.* Spasm of the vocal organs. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PHORADENDRON (Lat.), n. n. For(fo^{2}r)-a^3-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n. From φώρ, a thief, and δένδρον, a tree. Mistletoe; a genus of shrubby plants. The *Phoradendreæ* of Engler are a tribe of the *Loranthaceæ*, suborder *Viscoideæ.* [B, 245; B, 34, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. flavescens.** American mistletoe; parasitic on North American elm and hickory trees. It is poisonous, producing thirst and vomiting followed by repeated discharges from the bowels with tenesmus. It is recommended as an oxytocic and hæmostatic, and, according to Payne, is also a cardiac stimulant. It is said to contract the blood-vessels by stimulating the vaso-motor centres. The fruit is a white berry with a poisonous pulp. [B, 5, 19, 34 (α, 35).]

PHORANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}r-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From φέρειν, to bear, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *phoranthe.* Ger., *Blüthenlager.* See CLINANTHIUM.

PHORMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}rm'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *p., phormion.* A genus of liliaceous herbs, of the *Hemerocalleæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. tenax.** Fr., *chanvre de la Nouvelle Zélande.* Ger., *neuseeländischer Flachs.* Common flax-lily, New Zealand flax. A decoction of the roots and the butts of the leaves is used as a vulnerary. The plant is said to be a good substitute for sarsaparilla. [F. A. Monckton, "Australas. Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1885, p. 83; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 14, 1885; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 50); B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

PHORONE, n. Fo^{2}r'on. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phoron.* A body, $C_9H_{14}O$, derived from acetone. It occurs in prismatic crystals melting at 28° C., or as a colorless or yellowish liquid boiling at 196° C. [B, 4; B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]—**Camphor-p.** Syn.: *campherone, camphorone, camphoryl, campheryl.* An isomer of p., produced by heating calcium camphorate and otherwise. [B, 207.]

PHORONOMY, n. Fo^{2}r-o^{2}n'om-i^2. Lat., *phoronomia* (from φορά, motion, and νόμος, law). Fr., *phoronomie.* Ger., *Phoronomie.* 1. See KINEMATICS. 2. The regular succession of movements undergone by the fœtal head, or other presenting or engaged part, in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

PHOSGENE, adj. Fo^{2}s'jen. From φῶς, light, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *phosgène.* Producing light. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]—**P. gas.** See CARBONYL *chloride.*

PHOSPHAINA (Lat.), n. f. Fo^{2}s(fos)-fa'(fa^3'i^2)-na^3. See PHOSPHENE.

PHOSPHAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}sf(fosf)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A compound of a substituted phosphonium and ammonium. [B, 4.]

PHOSPHARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}sf(fosf)-a^{3}rs-on'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Ger., *P.* A body made up of a molecule of a phosphonium and an arsonium united. [B.]

PHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Fo^{2}s(fos)'fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s). Gen., *-phat'is.* See PHOSPHATE.—**P. ammonico-sodicus.** Ammonium and sodium phosphate. [B.]—**P. ammonicus.** See AMMONIUM *phosphate.*—**P. bicalcicus.** Monohydric calcium phosphate. [B.] See under CALCIUM *phosphate.*—**P. calcicus.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., normal calcium phosphate. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., monohydric calcium phosphate. [α, 38.] See under CALCIUM *phosphate.*—**P. calcicus stibiatus.** See PULVIS *antimonialis.*—**P. ferrosus.** Ferrous phosphate. [α, 38.] See IRON *phosphate.*—**P. ferricus.** Ferric phosphate. [α, 38.] See IRON *phosphate.*—**P. natricus.** See *P. sodicus.*—**P. natricus siccatus** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Dried* SODIUM *phosphate.*—**P. quinicus.** See QUININE *phosphate.*—**P. sodicus.** Sodium phosphate; of the Fr. Cod. (and usually), normal sodium orthophosphate. [B.]—**P. stibicus.** Antimony phosphate. [B.]—**Syrupus phosphatum compositus.** Compound syrup of phosphates; chemical food. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 600 grains of ferrous sulphate in boiling water with one of 720 grains of sodium phosphate in the same solvent, thoroughly washing the precipitate, adding the well-washed precipitate from a solution of 720 grains of calcium phosphate in 4 oz. of hot water, treated with hydrochloric acid and ammonia, dissolving the whole in a solution of 1,200 grains of glacial phosphoric acid in water, adding 40 grains of sodium carbonate, 60 of potassium carbonate, and, if a precipitate is formed, also phosphoric acid, diluting with water to 20 fl. oz., adding 120 grains of powdered cochineal and 36 troy oz. of sugar, straining, and adding 10 minims of oil of orange; or by mixing together a solution of 240 grains of fine iron wire in 3 avoirdupois oz. of tri-

basic phosphoric acid with 4 oz. of water, one of 923 grains of freshly slaked lime in 9½ oz. of phosphoric acid with 14 of water, and one of 54 grains of sodium carbonate crystals and 72 of potassium carbonate in ½ oz. of phosphoric acid with 1 oz. of water, diluting the mixture with water to 28 fl. oz., adding 52 oz. of sugar, 85 grains of powdered cochineal, and 2 fl. oz. of water of orange-flowers, and further diluting to 64 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

PHOSPHATE, n. Fo2s'fat. Lat., *phosphas.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phosphat, phosphorsaures Salz.* A salt of one of the phosphoric acids, especially of orthophosphoric acid (cf. METAPHOSPHATE and PYROPHOSPHATE). The ordinary p's are of three kinds: (1) *normal, tribasic,* or *trimetallic p's,* $R'''(PO_4)$, $R''_3(PO_4)_2$, and R'_3PO_4; (2) the *dibasic, dimetallic,* or *monohydric p's,* $R'''_2(HPO_4)_3$, $R''(HPO_4)$ (or $R''_2[HPO_4]_2$), and $R'_2(HPO_4)$; (3) the *monobasic, monometallic,* or *dihydric p's,* $Rn(H_2PO_4)_n$, where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is *n.* [B.]—**Acid p.** A dihydric or monohydric p. [B.] See under *P.*—**Alkaline p.** A p. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline metals. The alkaline p's are present in the urine, etc. [B.]—**Ammoniaco-magnesian p.** See MAGNESIUM *and ammonium p.*—**Bone p.** Fr., *p. d'os.* Normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]—**Diammonic p.** See under AMMONIUM *p.*—**Diammonic sodic p.** See under AMMONIUM *and sodium p.*—**Diethylic p.** See under ETHYL *p.*—**Earthy p.** Ger., *Erdphosphat.* A p. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline earths (calcium and magnesium), so called to distinguish it from the alkaline p's. Both varieties of p's occur in the urine, the relative proportion being about 2 parts of the alkaline p's to 1 of the earthy p's. The latter are distinguished by their insolubility in alkaline urine, which owes its turbidity in great part to their presence in a state of suspension. [B.]—**Hydric ammonio-sodic p.** See under AMMONIUM *and sodium p.*—**P. ammoniaco-magnésien** (Fr.). See MAGNESIUM *and ammonium p.*—**P. bicalcique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under CALCIUM *p.* —**P. monocalcique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Acid calcium p. [B.]—**P. tricalcique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Normal calcium p. [B.]—**Stellar p.** See under CALCIUM *p.*—**Triple p.** See MAGNESIUM *and ammonium p.*

PHOSPHATIC ACID, n. Fo2s-fa2t'i2k. Fr., *acide phosphatique.* An old name for the mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids formed by the slow combustion of phosphorus. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PHOSPHATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fo2s(fos)-fa2t(fa3t)-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From *phosphas* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *phosphaturie.* Ger., *Phosphaturie.* A state in which an excessive amount of phosphates is excreted in the urine.

PHOSPHENE, n. Fo2s'fen. From φῶς, light, and φαίνειν, to appear. Lat., *phosphania.* Fr., *phosphène.* Ger., *Phosphen, P.* Of Serres d'Uzes, the sensation of light produced by mechanical irritation of the eye as a whole or of the retina. [F.]—**P's of accommodation.** P's produced by the effort of accommodation. [a, 29.]—**Pressure-p.** Fr., *phosphène de pression.* Ger., *Druckphosphene.* A p. produced in the retina by moderate pressure on the eyeball. [F.]

PHOSPHENYL, n. Fo2s-fe2n'i2l. Ger., *P.* A compound of phosphorus and phenyl, a bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, $C_6H_5—P''$ or $C_6H_5—P''''$. [B, 4.]—**P. bromide.** A liquid, $C_6H_5PBr_2$, boiling at 257° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride, P. dichloride.** A colorless, strongly refracting, fuming liquid, $C_6H_5PCl_2$, of penetrating odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**P. oxychloride, P. oxydichloride.** A thick liquid, $C_6H_5POCl_2$, having a fruit-like odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**P. tetrachloride.** A substance, $C_6H_5PCl_4$, occurring as white prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PHOSPHENYLIC ACID, n. Fo2s-fe2n-i2l'i2k. Fr., *acide phosphénylique.* Ger., *phosphenylige Säure.* 1. Phosphenylous acid. 2. A strong dibasic acid, $C_6H_5PO(OH)_2$. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

PHOSPHENYLOUS ACID, n. Fo2s-fe2n'i2l-u3s. Fr., *acide phosphénileux.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5PO_2H_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PHOSPHIDE, n. Fo2s'fi2d(id). Lat., *phosphidum, phosphuretum.* Fr., *phosphure.* 1. A compound of phosphorus with another element or a radicle. 2. A compound, analogous to an amide, formed by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in phosphine (PH_3) by an acid radicle. [B, 2.]

PHOSPHINE, n. Fo2s'fen. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phosphin.* 1. Phosphoreted hydrogen, PH_3. 2. A base which bears the same relation to phosphoreted hydrogen that an amine does to ammonia. The p's are divided into *primary, secondary,* and *tertiary,* according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen in the molecule PH_3 are replaced by equivalent radicles. 3. A yellow coloring matter obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of fuchsine. [B, 4, 6, 49.]—**Dihydroxyl-p.** Hypophosphorous acid. [B, 3.]

PHOSPHINIC ACIDS, n. pl. Fo2s-fi2n'i2k. Fr., *acides phosphiniques.* Ger., *Phosphinsäuren.* Acids produced by the oxidation of the primary or secondary phosphines. [B.]

PHOSPHITE, n. Fo2s'fit. Lat., *phosphis.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phosphit.* A salt of phosphorous acid. The *normal p's,* having the general composition $R'''PO_3$, $R''_3(PO_3)_2$, or R'_3PO_3, are scarcely known. The *dibasic p's,* or *monohydric p's,* having the general composition $R'''_2(HPO_3)_3$, $R''HPO_3$, or R'_2HPO_3, are known, as well as the *monobasic p's* or *dihydric p's,* having the general constitution $Rn(H_2PO_3)n$, where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is *n.* [B.]

PHOSPHOBENZENE, n. Fo2s-fo-be2nz'en. See DIPHOSPHENYL.

PHOSPHODONE, n. Fo2s'fo-don. A proprietary effervescent beverage said to contain hypophosphites of iron, etc.

PHOSPHOGLYCERIC ACID, n. Fo2s-fo-gli2s-e2r'i2k. Fr., *acide phosphoglycérique.* An uncrystallizable liquid, $C_3H_9PO_6$, found in lecithin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

PHOSPHOMOLYBDIC ACID, n. Fo2s-fo-mo2l-i2b'di2k. Fr., *acide phosphomolybdique.* Ger., *Phosphormolybdansäure.* A compound of phosphoric acid with molybdenum trioxide. It forms either yellow prismatic crystals, $2H_3PO_4.22MoO_3 + 20H_2O$, or rhombic crystals, $2H_3PO_4.22MoO_3 + 40H_2O$, or cubical crystals, $2H_3PO_4.22MoO_3 + 50H_2O$. P. a. is used as a reagent in testing for alkaloids. [B, 3.]

PHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo2s(fos)-fon'i2-u3m(u4m). A radicle, $(PH_4)'$, bearing the same relation to phosphorus that ammonium bears to nitrogen. [B.]—**P. bromide.** The compound PH_4Br. [B, 3.]—**P. iodide.** The compound PH_4I. [B, 3.]

PHOSPHOPLATINIC, adj. Fo2s''fo-pla2t-i2n'i2k. Containing both phosphorus and platinum. [B.]—**P. chloride.** The compound $PtCl_2PCl_3$. [B, 16.]

PHOSPHOR (Ger.), n. Fos'for. Phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHORATED, adj. Fo2s'fo2r-at-e2d. Lat., *phosphoratus.* Phosphorized.

PHOSPHORE (Fr.), n. Fo2s-for. See PHOSPHORUS.—**Alcoolé de p.** A preparation made by triturating 1 grain of phosphorus with 1 oz. of alcohol, and decanting. [B, 92, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. blanc** [Fr. Cod.], **P. normal, P. ordinaire.** Ordinary or colorless phosphorus. [B.]—**P. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Red phosphorus. [B.]—**Sel de p.** See PHOSPHORUS *salt.*

PHOSPHORESCENCE, n. Fo2s-fo2r-e2s'e2ns. Lat., *phosphorescentia* (from *phosphorus* [*q. v.*]). Ger., *Phosphorescenz.* A mild luminosity (like that of phosphorus in the dark) without apparent heat. It is observed in certain *Fungi* and other plants, and in various animals, and is produced, or at least accompanied, by oxidation. [B, 121, 229 (a, 35); "Am. Nat.," v, p. 724, vii, p. 313 (a, 32).]

PHOSPHORETED, adj. Fo2s'fo2r-e2t-e2d. Containing or combined with phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHORETUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo2s(fos)-fo2r-et(at)'u3m-(u4m). See PHOSPHIDE.

PHOSPHORIC, adj. Fo2s-fo2r'i2k. Lat., *phosphoricus.* Fr., *phosphorique.* 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a quinquivalent body. [B.]—**P. anhydride.** The anhydride of p. acid; phosphorus pentoxide. [B.]

PHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Lat., *acidum phosphoricum.* Fr., *acide phosphorique.* Ger., *Phosphorsäure.* An acid containing quinquivalent phosphorus. Three such acids are known—*orthop'a.* (commonly called *p. a.*), *metap'a.,* and *pyrop'a.* For the two last mentioned, see the major list. *Ordinary p. a.,* or *orthop'a.,* is a tribasic acid, H_3PO_4, prepared usually by the action of sulphuric, hydrochloric, or nitric acid on bone-ash. When freed entirely from water it forms a thick syrup, from which the pure acid separates in six-sided prismatic or pyramidal crystals. These dissolve readily in water, forming a clear, colorless liquid of agreeable acid taste, which, when of the degree of concentration of the official acid, is of syrupy consistence. Official p. a. (Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (*dilutum* [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., U. S. Ph.]); Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *acido fosfórico* [Sp. Ph.]; Roum., *acidu phosphoricu licuidu* [Roum. Ph.]) is an aqueous solution of p. a., containing 50 [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or about 62·4 [Sp. Ph.], or 53·5 to 53·8 [Belg. Ph.] per cent. of p. a. It is used in the preparation of an acid drink to allay thirst in fever, in combination with iron in the treatment of anæmia, and as a tonic and alterative in neurasthenic and scrofulous affections. [B; B, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**Chloride of p. a.** Phosphorus oxychloride. [B.]—**Dibasic p. a.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**Dilute p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph.] (*dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Roum., *acidu phosphoricu licuidu* [Roum. Ph.]. P. a. diluted. It is usually obtained by oxidizing phosphorus with nitric acid, evaporating off the nitric acid, adding 3 or 4 times the amount of water, charging with sulphureted hydrogen, allowing to stand 2 or 3 days, filtering, expelling the remaining sulphureted hydrogen by heat, filtering again, and bringing with water to the required degree of dilution. The sp. gr. of the preparation should be 1·057 [U. S. Ph.], 1·062 [Russ. Ph.], 1·08 [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1·098 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 1·122 [Swiss Ph.], 1·120 [Ger. Ph.], 1·154 [Gr. Ph.], 1·156 to 1·160 [Netherl. Ph.], 1·16 [Finn. Ph.], 1·349 [Fr. Cod.], 1·35 [Belg. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. recognized also a stronger variety having a sp. gr. of 1·347, the Russ. Ph. one having a sp. gr. of 1·130. The preparation contains 10 per cent. of orthop' a. [U. S. Ph.] (50 per cent. for the stronger variety), 11 per cent. [Russ. Ph.] (22 per cent. for the stronger variety), 13·8 per cent. [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 16·6 per cent. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 20 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], 20·4 per cent. [Swiss Ph.], 26 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], 25·5 to 26 per cent. [Netherl. Ph.], 25 per cent. [Gr. Ph.], about 50 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Glacial p. a., Monobasic p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum glaciale* [U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *acide phosphorique glacial* (ou *monohydraté*). Metaphosphoric acid, formerly used in preparing the dilute p. a. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 3, 5.]—**Tetrabasic p. a.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.] —**Tribasic p. a.** Ordinary p. a. [B.]

PHOSPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. Fo2s(fos)-fo2r'i2k-u3s(u4s). Phosphoric; containing phosphorus; with the name of a base, the phosphate of that base.

PHOSPHORIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fo2s(fos)-fo2r-i2d(ed)-ros'-i2s. From *phosphorus* (*q. v.*), and ἵδρωσις, a sweating. Phosphorescent perspiration. [a, 34.]

PHOSPHORIG (Ger.), adj. Fos'for-i2g. See PHOSPHOROUS.

PHOSPHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fo2s(fos)-fo2r-i2z(i2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). Fr., *phosphorisme.* Phosphorus poisoning. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

O, no; **O2,** not; **O3,** whole; **Th,** thin; **Th2,** the; **U,** like oo in too; **U2,** blue; **U3,** lull; **U4,** full; **U5,** urn; **U6,** like ü (German).

PHOSPHORIZED, adj. Fo²s'fo²r-izd. Combined or associated with phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHOROSOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Fo²s-fo²r-o″so-fo²s-fo²r'i²k. An octobasic acid, $P_4O_4(OH)_8$, commonly called hypophosphoric acid. It is known only in solutions of its salts, the so-called hypophosphates. [B, 159.]

PHOSPHOROUS, adj. Fo²s'fo²r-u³s. Lat., *phosphorosus.* Fr., *phosphoreux.* Ger., *phosphorig.* 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a trivalent body. [B.]—**P. acid.** Lat., *acidum phosphorosum.* Fr., *acide phosphoreux.* Ger., *Phosphorigsäure.* A tribasic acid, $H_3PO_3 = P(OH)_3$; a deliquescent crystalline solid of an acid taste, melting at 70° C. [B, 3.]

PHOSPHORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Fos'for-zoir-e². Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**P.-Æthylester.** Ethyl phosphate. [B.]—**P.-Amylester.** See Amyl *phosphate.*

PHOSPHORURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fo²s(fos)-fo²r-u²(u)'ri²-a³. Fr., *phosphorurie.* See Phosphaturia.

PHOSPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Fo²s(fos)'fo²r-u³s(u⁴s). From φῶς, light, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *phosphore* (*blanc* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Phosphor.* A name given at first to any phosphorescent substance (see *Bononian p.*, etc.), and also used in the sense of pyrophorus, but now applied exclusively to a non-metallic element discovered by Brand in urine. It was afterward obtained from bone-ash, and is still so prepared. Its elementary nature was first pointed out by Lavoisier in 1772. Combined with calcium, aluminium, and iron, it occurs in nature forming various minerals, and is also an important constituent of the animal and vegetable organism, where it is found combined with calcium, magnesium, sodium, ammonium, and certain organic radicles. In the animal body it occurs more especially in the bones, teeth, and nervous tissue. P. presents several allotropic modifications. *Ordinary* or *colorless p.* is a colorless or slightly yellow, wax-like, translucent body of crystalline structure, and having a garlicky odor, but no taste. At ordinary temperatures it is soft and cuts readily with a knife, but at low temperatures it is brittle. It melts at 44·3° C. to a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid, which boils at 290° C., forming a colorless gas. It also sublimes in a vacuum at ordinary temperatures, and recondenses in colorless crystals. It is almost insoluble in water, and soluble with difficulty in ether and in alcohol, but dissolves readily in carbon disulphide. It is readily inflammable, and possesses the property of becoming luminous in the dark when in contact with moist air, giving off at the same time white fumes of a garlicky odor. Its sp. gr. is 1·764. *Red* or *amorphous p.* is formed from ordinary p. by the action of heat or light and also by the presence of iodine in minute quantities. It is a hard, compact, reddish-brown solid, of a metallic lustre, devoid of taste and odor. It is insoluble in carbon disulphide, oxidizes with great difficulty, is non-luminous at ordinary temperatures, and is not poisonous. Its sp. gr. is 2·106. *Metallic* or *rhombohedral p.* is a modification of p. produced by heating it highly in a sealed tube together with metallic lead. It is a dark mass of bright metallic lustre, consisting of microscopic rhombohedral crystals. In thin laminæ it has a red color. Its sp. gr. is 2·34. A fourth allotropic form of p. has been described by Thénard as *black p.* It is produced by quickly cooling melted p.; but it has been shown to consist merely of a phosphide of mercury or some other metal. The so-called *white p.* formed upon ordinary p. when immersed in water, has been shown to be only ordinary p. By some, however, these are still regarded as distinct varieties. A *viscous* variety of p. has also been described, formed by heating p. to near its boiling point and suddenly cooling. Houston has described a *liquid p.* formed by boiling p. with caustic potash. It remains liquid at ordinary low temperatures (3° C.), and is regarded by its discoverer as another allotropic form of p. P. combines directly with other elements to form a series of compounds called *phosphides.* Combined with oxygen and hydrogen, it gives rise to the various *hypophosphorous, phosphorous,* and *phosphoric acids* and their salts. Its compounds have a strong chemical analogy with those of nitrogen; and it is the starting point of a series of *phosphonium* derivatives closely resembling the ammonium derivatives of nitrogen. In composition, p. is either trivalent or quinquivalent. P. is official under this name in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Dan. Ph. It acts as an irritant poison, but the symptoms depend upon the state in which it is taken. There are usually a burning sensation in the throat and epigastric region, a garlicky odor to the breath, nausea, and vomiting of black fluid that has a garlicky or phosphorous odor. There may be purging and luminous stools and urine. The pulse is small, the skin is cold, and there are symptoms of collapse, that occurs rapidly in cases in which convulsions appear. In chronic poisoning there are nausea, vomiting, purging, arthralgia, hectic fever, fatty degeneration of the organs, and sometimes necrosis of bones. [Taylor (*a*, 34).] It has been employed in solution in oil, or in pill form, in cases of nervous debility, in cerebral or spinal paralyses, in hydrocephalus, and in osteomalacia. The dose is $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain. Atomic weight, 30·96; symbol, P or Ph. [B, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16, 200; B, 95 (*a*, 38); *a*, 34.]—**Acidum phosphori.** Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**Amorphous p.** See under *P.*—**Baldwin's p.** Calcium nitrate. [B, 3.]—**Black p.** See under *P.*—**Bolognian p., Bononian p.** Barium sulphate ignited with combustible matter, such as charcoal. [B, 3.] Cf. Lapis *solis.*—**Boyle's p., Brand's p.** Ordinary p.—**Canton's p.** Calcium sulphide. [B, 3.]—**English p.** Ordinary p. [B. 3.]—**Homberg's p.** Calcium chloride. [B, 3.]—**Kunkel's p.** Ordinary p. [B, 3.]—**Liquor phosphori.** See *Thompson's solution of p.*—**Liquid p., Metallic p.** See under *P.*—**Octaedral p.** Ordinary colorless p. [B.]—**P. bromide.** See *P. tribromide* and *P. pentabromide.*—**P. chloride.** See *P. trichloride* and *P. pentachloride.*—**P. chlorobromide.** An unstable crystalline substance, PCl_3Br_2. [B, 3.]—**P. diiodide.** A yellow or reddish crystalline substance, P_2I_4. [B, 3.]—**P. dodecasulphide.** A crystalline substance, P_2S_{12}. [B, 3.]—**P. hydride.** See Hydrogen *phosphide.*—**P. igneus.** True p.; so called to distinguish it from other phosphorescent bodies. [B, 3.]—**P. iodide.** See *P. diiodide* and *P. triiodide.*—**P. mirabilis.** See *P. igneus.*—**P. oxide.** See *P. trioxide* and *P. pentoxide.*—**P. oxybromide.** A crystalline substance, $POBr_3$. [B, 3.]—**P. oxybromochloride.** A highly refractive liquid, $POBrCl_2$. [B, 3.]—**P. oxychloride.** A colorless fuming liquid, $POCl_3$, of very penetrating pungent odor. [B, 3.]—**P. pentabromide.** A yellow crystalline substance, PBr_5, having a very pungent odor. [B, 3.]—**P. pentachloride.** A white or yellowish crystalline powder, PCl_5, having a disagreeable pungent irritating odor. It readily parts with a portion of its chlorine, converting acids and anhydrides into chlorides. [B, 3.]—**P. pentafluorides.** A colorless gas, PF_5, of powerful irritating odor. [B, 3.]—**P. pentasulphide.** A crystalline substance, P_2S_5. It is readily decomposed by hydroxides, giving up its sulphur to replace their oxygen, and converting them into hydrosulphides. [B, 3.]—**P. pentoxide.** A substance, P_2O_5, produced by the combustion of p. It is a colorless, amorphous, odorless substance, which has a strong affinity for water, so as to deliquesce on exposure to the air. On account of this property it is used as a desiccating agent. [B, 5.]—**P. pill** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pilula phosphori.*—**P. salt.** Hydric ammonio-sodic phosphate. [*a*, 38.] See under Ammonium *and sodium phosphate.*—**P. sesquisulphide.** A yellow crystalline mass, P_4S_3. [B.]—**P. sulphide.** See *P. sesquisulphide, P. trisulphide, P. pentasulphide, P. dodecasulphide,* Sulphur *tetraphosphide,* and Sulphur *diphosphide.*—**P. thiobromide.** Thiophosphoryl bromide, $P.SBr_3$. [B.]—**P. tribromide.** A colorless mobile liquid, PBr_3, having an unpleasant pungent odor. [B, 3.]—**P. trichloride.** A mobile colorless liquid, PCl_3, of pungent odor and boiling at 76° C. [B, 3.]—**P. triiodide.** A substance, PI_3, forming red crystals. [B, 3.]—**P. trioxide.** A white amorphous powder, P_2O_3, having a garlicky odor. Combined with water, it forms phosphorous acid. [B, 3.]—**P. trisulphide.** A dark-yellow crystalline substance, P_2S_3. [B, 3.]—**Pilulæ phosphori, Pilula phosphori** [Br Ph.]. Pills of p.; p. pill; a preparation consisting of pills made by adding a solution of 1 gr. of p. in 50 gr. of chloroform to a mixture of 80 gr. of marsh-mallow and 20 gr. of gum arabic, then mixing 40 gr. of glycerin and 20 gr. of water, dividing the mass into 100 pills, and coating with a solution of balsam of Tolu in ether. Of the Br. Ph., a pill-mass made up of 2 parts of p. mixed thoroughly with 120 of balsam of Tolu and 60 of yellow wax. [B.]—**Red p.** See under *P.*—**Thompson's solution of p.** A preparation made by dissolving with heat and agitation 1 gr. of p. in 5 drachms of absolute alcohol, and adding 12 drachms of glycerin mixed with 2 drachms of alcohol and 2 scruples of essence of peppermint. [Seguin, "Arch. of Med.," June, 1882, p. 274.]—**Vitreous p.** Ordinary colorless p. [B.]

PHOSPHORYL, n. Fo²s'fo²r-i²l. A trivalent radicle, PO‴. [B.]

PHOSPHOTUNGSTIC ACID, n. Fo²s-fo-tu³n²g'sti²k. Ger., *Phosphorwolframsäure.* A compound of phosphoric acid and tungstic acid, or of the former with tungsten trioxide. One, a crystalline compound, $H_{11}PW_{10}O_{38} + 8H_2O$, is used as a test for alkaloids. [B, 3.]

PHOSPHOVINIC ACID, n. Fo²s-fo-vi²n'i²k. See Ethyl-phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHURET, n. Fo²s'fu²r-e²t. Lat., *phosphuretum.* Fr., *phosphure.* A phosphide. [B.]

PHOSPHURETED, adj. Fo²s'fu²r-e²t-e²d. Containing or combined with phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fo²s(fos)-fu²(fu)'ri²-a³. See Phosphaturia.

PHOTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From φῶς, light, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *photalgie.* Ger., *Lichtschmerz.* Pain caused by intensity of light. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHOTICS, n. sing. Fot'i²ks. Lat., *photica* (from φῶς, light). See Optics.

PHOTOBIOTIC, adj. Fot-o-bi-o²t'i²k. From φῶς, light, and βίος, life. Living in the light. [B.]

PHOTOCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(o³)-ka²mp(ka³mp)'si²s. Gen., *-camp'seos* (*-is*). From φῶς, light, and κάμψις, a bending. Refraction of light. [F.]

PHOTOCHRONOGRAPHY, n. Fot-o-kro²n-o²g'ra²f-i². From φῶς, light, χρόνος, time, and γράφειν, to write. The process of taking successive photographs of objects in motion. [*a*, 48.]

PHOTODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(o³)-di²s(du⁶s)-fo(fo²)'ri²-a³. From φῶς, light, and δυσφορία, excessive pain. Defective vision from excess of sensibility. [L, 290.]

PHOTOGENIC, adj. Fot-o-je²n'i²k. From φῶς, light, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *photogénique.* Producing light. [*a*, 48.]

PHOTOGRAPHY, n. Fot-o²g'ra²f-i². From φῶς, light, and γράφειν, to describe. Fr., *photographie.* Ger., *Photographie.* The art of producing pictorial representations of objects by throwing the rays of light from them on a chemically sensitive surface. [*a*, 48.]

PHOTOHÆMOTACHOMETER, n. Fot-o-he²m-o-ta²k-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. From φῶς, light, and *hæmotachometer* (*q. v.*). An instrument for recording the changes in the velocity of the blood-current by means of a ray of light passing through each tube of a differential monometer so as to throw a shadow of the contained fluid on a moving sheet of photographic paper. [Cybalski, "Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.," Nov. 5, 1885 (*a*, 34).]

PHOTOKINETIC, adj. Fot-o-ki²n-e²t'i²k. From φῶς, light, and κινητικός, causing motion. Ger., *photokinetisch.* Exciting movement by means of luminous rays. [Engelmann, "Onderzoekingen," etc., vii, 2, p. 252; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 23, 1883, p. 440 (B).]

PHOTOLOGY, n. Fot-o²l'o-ji². From φῶς, light, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *photologie.* See Optics.

PHOTOMECHANICAL, adj. Fot-o-me^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^2-k'l. From φῶς, light, and *mechanical* (*q. v.*). Ger., *photomechanisch*. Mechanical and produced by the influence of light. [B.]

PHOTOMETER, n. Fot-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *photometrum* (from φῶς, light, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *photomètre*. An instrument for measuring or comparing intensities of light. [F.]

PHOTONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φῶς, light, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *p*. A disease, such as snow-blindness, produced by light. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHOTOPARESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Fo-to-pa^3-re^{2}s-ta-ze. From φῶς, light, παρά, beside, and αἴσθησις, sensation. An extraordinary tolerance of light on the part of the visual apparatus, so that the person affected is capable, for instance, of gazing at the sun. [Raggi, "Arch. ital. per le mal. Nerv.," 5, 6, 1881; "Jour. de méd. de Paris," Feb. 18, 1882.]

PHOTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From φῶς, light, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *photophobie*. Ger., *Photophobie*. Aversion to or intolerance of light. [F.]

PHOTOPHOBOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(o^3)-fob-(fo^{2}b)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From φῶς, light, φόβος, fear, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Nyctalopia. [F.]

PHOTOPHONE, n. Fot'o-fon. From φῶς, light and φωνή, voice. Ger., *Photophon*. An apparatus for the reproduction of articulate sounds by the impact of luminous rays. [A. G. Bell, "Pop. Sci. Month.," Oct., 1880, p. 821.]

PHOTOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From φῶς, light, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *photopsie*. Ger., *Photopsie*. An affection characterized by subjective sensations of light, such as sparks and flashes of fire, due to disease of the optic nerve and retina. They may also be caused by sudden pressure or blows on the eyeball. [F.]

PHOTOPTOMETRY, n. Fot-o^{2}pt-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *photoptométrie*. Ger., *Photometrie*. The determination of the degree of illumination requisite for the recognition of an object. [F.]

PHOTORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos* (*-is*). From φῶς, light, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. Refraction of light. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHOTOTACTISM, n. Fot-o-ta^{2}kt'i^{2}zm. From φῶς, light, and τάσσειν, to arrange. The stimulus of light on the movements of protoplasmic masses in plants. Cf. GEOTACTISM.

PHOTOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Fot-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φῶς, light, and τόνος, a straining. Of Sachs, the normal motile condition of a plant resulting from the alternation of day and night. [α, 35.]

PHOTOXYLIN, PHOTOXYLON, n's. Fot-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n, -o^{2}n. Pyroxylin made by digesting wood-pulp or cotton in a mixture of sulphuric acid and potassium nitrate. A solution of this in ether and alcohol has been recommended as a substitute for collodion. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1888, p. 225 (α, 50); "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1888, p. 380 (α, 50).]

PHOTURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From φῶς, light, and οὖρον, urine. The excretion of phosphorescent urine. [K.]

PHOXOS (Lat.), n. m. Fo^{2}x'o^{2}s. Gr., φοξός. Ger., *Spitzkopf*. Of R. A. Vogel, a person having a peaked head. [L, 50, 84, 94 (α, 14, 43).]

PHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *phrag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., φράγμα. A partition or sæptum, especially a horizontal dissepiment in fruits which is not formed by the sides of carpels, also any other spurious dissepiment. [B, 19, 77, 308 (α, 35).]

PHRAGMIDIOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)-mi^{2}d-i(i^2)'-o^{2}th-ri^{2}x. From φράγμα, a fence, ἴδιος, one's own, and θρίξ, hair. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, allied to *Beggiatoa*. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**P. multisæptata.** A micro-organism found in the form of filaments from 3 μ to 6 μ thick, dividing transversely into very short cylinders which are further separated by longitudinal division in two or more directions into minute coccus-like parts, from which are formed new filaments, at first extremely thin, but constantly growing broader. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]

PHRAGMITES (Lat.), n. m. Fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)-mit(met)'ez(as). From φράγμα, a fence. Fr., *phragmite*. Ger., *Rohrschilf*. 1. Reed; a genus of the *Festuceæ*. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Saccharum*. [B, 34, 64, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. communis.** Fr., *jonc à balais*. Ger., *gemeines Rohrschilf*, *Teichrohr*. Common (or ditch) reed, bennels; a widely dispersed species having numerous economic uses. A fungus growing upon it produces by its spores severe headaches and other disorders in those who cut the reeds. In southern Utah the leaves are punctured by small insects, and a liquid of a sweetish, licorice-like taste exudes, which hardens gradually and is used as food by the Indians. The root of the reed, *radix arundinis vulgaris*, was formerly official as an alterative, especially in syphilitic complaints. It has a sweetish, mucilaginous taste, and is diaphoretic and diuretic. [B, 61; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 50); B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

PHREN (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n(fran). Gen., *phren'os*, *phren'is*. Gr., φρήν. 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

PHRENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From φρήν, the mind (1st def.), or the diaphragm (2d def.), and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Phrenalgie*. 1. Moral pain or suffering: melancholia. [Guislain (α, 34).] 2. Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [A, 319 (α, 34).] —**P. sine delirio.** See *Simple* MELANCHOLIA and HYPOMELANCHOLIA.

PHRENATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From φρήν, the mind, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. 1. Atrophy of the brain. [G.] 2. Of Guislain and Fuchs, idiocy. [α, 34.]

PHRENESIA (Lat.), **PHRENESIS** (Lat.), **PHRENETIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fre^{2}n-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, fre^{2}n'e^2-si^{2}s, fre^{2}n-e^{2}t-i(i^2)-as-(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'iæ*, *-es'eos*, *phren'esis*, *-as'eos* (*-is*). Gr., φρένεσις, φρενετίασις (from φρήν, the mind). Fr., *phrénesie*. Ger., *Phrenesie*. 1. See ENCEPHALITIS. 2. See FRENZY.

PHRÉNIÂTRE (Fr.), n. Fra-ne-a^3'tr'. Of Guislain, an alienist. [α, 34.]

PHRENIATRIC, adj. Fre^{2}n-i^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From φρήν, the mind, and ἰατρός, a physician. Pertaining to phreniatrics, which is the therapeutics of diseases of the mind. [D.]

PHRENIC, adj. Fre^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *phrenicus*. Fr., *phrénique*. Ger., *phrenisch*. 1. Pertaining to the mind. [α, 34.] 2. Pertaining to the diaphragm. [C.]

PHRENICULA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-i^{2}k(ek)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From φρήν, the mind. Fr., *phrénicule*. Of Rust, brain fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRENICUS (Lat.), adj. Fre^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Phrenic; as a n., see DIAPHRAGM.

PHRÉNIE (Fr.). Fra-ne. Of Guislain, the mental state in its largest sense. [α, 34.]

PHRENISMUS (Lat.), n's m. Fre^{2}n-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ENCEPHALITIS.

PHRENITIC, adj. Fre^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to phrenitis. [D.]

PHRENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From φρήν, the mind. Ger., *P.* 1. Encephalitis. 2. Meningitis. 3. Frenzy, acute delirium. [D: E.]—**P. aphrodisiaca.** Erotomania. [L.]—**P. calentura.** See SUNSTROKE.—**P. latrans.** See HYDROPHOBIA.—**P. potatorum.** See DELIRIUM *tremens*.

PHRENOBLABIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-o(o^3)-blab(bla^{3}b)'i^2-a^3. From φρήν, the mind, and βλάπτειν, to injure. Fr., *phrénoblabie*. Dementia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRENO-COLIC, adj. Fre^{2}n-o-kol'i^{2}k. From φρήν, the diaphragm, and *colic* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the colon. [C.]

PHRÉNOCOME (Fr.), n. Fra-no-kom. Of Guislain, a hospital for the insane. [α, 34.]

PHRENOGASTRIC, adj. Fre^{2}n-o-ga^{2}st'ri^{2}k. Lat., *phrenogastricus* (from φρήν, the diaphragm, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *phrénogastrique*. Pertaining to the diaphragm and the stomach. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRENO-GLOTTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fre^{2}n-o(o^3)-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From φρήν, the diaphragm, and γλῶττα, the tongue. Fr., *phréno-glottisme*. Spasm of the glottis supposed to be of diaphragmatic origin. [Vogel (α, 34).]

PHRENOGRAPH, n. Fre^{2}n'o-gra^{3}f. From φρήν, the diaphragm, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *phrénographe*. Ger., *P.* An instrument devised by Rosenthal (1862) to demonstrate and register the movements of the diaphragm. [J, 3, 5.]

PHRENOGRAPHY, n. Fre^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Of Guislain, psychology. [α, 34.]

PHRENOIN, n. Fre^{2}n'o-i^{2}n. Fr., *phrénoïne*. See PHRENOSIN.

PHRENOLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-o(o^3)-le^{2}ps(laps)'i^2-a^3. From φρήν, the mind, and λῆψις, a seizure. See INSANITY.

PHRENOLOGY, n. Fre^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From φρήν, the mind, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *phrénologie*, *craniomancie*. Ger., *Phrenologie*, *Schädellehre*. The doctrine that the different mental faculties have their seats respectively in particular tracts of brain-surface, and that the relative predominance of the faculties can be diagnosticated from the conformation of the parts of the skull overlying those tracts. [α, 48.]

PHRENO-MAGNETISM, PHRENO-MESMERISM, n's. Fre^{2}n-o-ma^{2}g'ne^{2}t-izm, -me^{2}s'me^{2}r-i^{2}zm. See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

PHRENONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-o(o^3)-na^{3}rk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From φρήν, the mind, and νάρκωσις, narcosis. Fr., *phrénonarcose*. Ger., *Phrenonarkose*. Of Schultz, apoplexy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRENOPATH, n. Fre^{2}n'o^{2}p-a^{2}th. Of Guislain, an alienist. [α, 34.]

PHRENOPATHIC, n. Fre^{2}n-o^{2}p-a^{2}th'i^{2}k. An insane person. [α, 34.]

PHRENOPATHY, n. Fre^{2}n-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *phrenopathia* (from φρήν, the mind, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *phrénopathie*. Ger., *Phrenopathie*. See PSYCHOPATHY.

PHRENOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-o(o^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From φρήν, the mind, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *phrénoplégie*. Ger., *Seelenlähmung*. Of Schultz, paralysis of the mind, as in cretinism, dementia, etc. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRENOPLEXIA, n. Fre^{2}n-o(o^3)-ple^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From φρήν, the mind, and πλέκειν, to twist. Of Guislain, moral excitement, ecstasy. [α, 34.]

PHRENORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fre^{2}n-o^{2}rth-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thos'eos* (*-is*). From φρήν, the mind, and ὄρθωσις, orthosis. See ORTHOPHRENY.

PHRENOSIN, n. Fre^{2}n'o^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *phrénosine*. Ger., *P.* Of Thudichum, a body extracted from the white substance of the brain by fractional crystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes in white rosettes, and is decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, forming cerebrose and neurostearic acid. [K.]

PHRENO-SPLENIC, adj. Fre^{2}n-o-splen'i^{2}k. Lat., *phrenosplenicus* (from φρήν, the diaphragm, and σπλήν, the spleen). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRENOTHERAPY, n. Fre^{2}n-o-the^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. From φρήν, the mind, and θεραπεία, healing. Of Guislain, psychiatry. [α, 34.]

PHRÉNOTYRBE (Fr.), n. Fra-no-terb. Of Guislain, a trouble or disorder of the intellectual functions. [α, 34.]

PHRICASMUS (Lat.), **PHRICIASIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Fri^{2}k(frek)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -i(i^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'mi, -as'eos (-i'asis).* Gr., φρικασμός, φρικίασις (from φρίκη, a shivering). Fr., *phricasme.* See CUTIS *anserina.*

PHRICOGEN, n. Fri^{2}k'o-je^{2}n. Lat., *phricogenium* (from φρίκη, a shivering, and γεννᾶν, to produce). Fr., *phricogène.* Ger., *Kältestoff.* Of Eckartshausen, a supposititious principle of cold, or frigorific material. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHRONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Fro^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* Gr., φρόνησις. 1. Reason. 2. Of Hippocrates, sensory power, sensibility. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHTHALALCOHOL (Ger.), n. Fta^{3}l'a^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l. See XYLYLENE *alcohol.*

PHTHALALDEHYDE, n. Tha^{2}l-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. See PHTHALIC ALDEHYDE.

PHTHALALDEHYDIC ACID, n. Tha^{2}l-a^{2}l-de^2-hi'di^{2}k. An acid, $C_6H_4(COH)(CO.OH)$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALAMIC ACID, n. Tha^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide phtalamique, phtalamide.* An acid, $C_6H_4(CO.NH_2)CO.OH$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALEIN, n. Tha^{2}l'e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *phtaléine, phtaline.* A coloring matter produced by the combination of a phenol and phthalic anhydride with the elimination of the elements of one or more molecules of water. [B, 2.]

PHTHALIC, adj. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. A word syncopated from *naphthalic* and applied to certain naphthalene derivatives which do not belong to the regular naphthalene series. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALIC ACID, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide phtalique.* Ger., *Phtalsäure.* An acid, $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6(CO.OH,CO.OH,H,H,H,H,)$, crystallizing from hot water as thin laminæ or shining rhombic prisms, somewhat soluble in water, and melting at a high temperature. The isomeric *isophthalic* or *metaphthalic acid*, $C_6(CO.OH,H,CO.OH,H,H,H,)$, occurs as hair-like acicular crystals, somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting above 300° C. *Terephthalic* or *paraphthalic acid*, $C_6(CO.OH,H,H,CO.OH,H,H,)$, occurs as a micro-crystalline, tasteless powder, insoluble in ether or chloroform, almost insoluble in water or alcohol. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALIC ALDEHYDE, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *aldéhyde phtalique.* A substance, $C_8H_6O_2 = C_6H_4(CHO)_2$, crystallizing from boiling water as needles, having a cinnamon-like odor, melting at 73° C., and boiling at 290° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *anhydride phtalique.* Ger., *Phtalsäure-Anhydrid.* A substance, $(C_6H_4,CO_2)_2O$, occurring as long white rhombic needles, prisms, or a hard crystalline mass, somewhat soluble in water, melting at 128° C., and boiling at 284·5° C. The isomeric forms *isophthalic aldehyde* and *terephthalic aldehyde* are oily liquids. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALIDE, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *phtalide.* See PHTHALIC ALDEHYDE.

PHTHALIMIDE, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *phtalimide.* A substance, $C_8H_4O_2(NH)$, crystallizing from ether as six-sided prisms, melting at 228° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PHTHALIN, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}n. A colorless compound produced by deoxidizing phthalein by the action of nascent hydrogen. [B, 2.]

PHTHALURIC ACID, n. Tha^{2}l-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_{10}H_7NO_4$, occurring as long colorless needles, fusible at 191° to 192° C. [B, 3 (α, 38); L, 87 (α, 50).]

PHTHALYL, n. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}l. Fr., *phtalyle.* Ger., *P.* The bivalent radicle, $C_6H_4\langle^{CO'}_{CO'}$, of phthalic acid. [B.]

PHTHARMA (Lat.), n. n. Tha^{3}r(ftha^{3}r)'ma^3. Gen., *phthar'matos (-atis).* Gr., φθάρμα (from φθείρειν, to corrupt). 1. A morbid change of structure. 2. Of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata.* [L, 290.]

PHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{3}r(ftha^{3}r)'si^{2}s. Gen., *phthars'eos (-is).* Gr., φθάρσις. Decomposition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHTHEIR (Lat.), n. m. Thir(fthe^2'i^{2}r). Gen., *phtheir'os, phtheir'is.* Gr., φθείρ. See PEDICULUS.

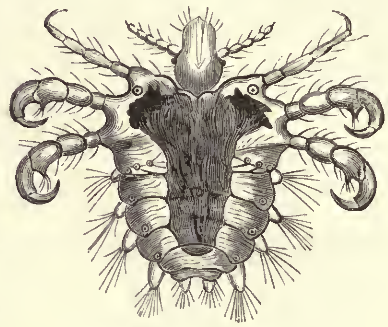
PHTHEIRIACUS (Lat.), adj. Thir(fthe^2-i^{2}r)-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *phthiriasique.* Ger., *läusesüchtig.* Pertaining to or affected with phtheiriasis. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PHTHEIRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Thir(fthe^2-i^{2}r)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From φθείρειν, to destroy, and αἷμα, blood. A condition in which there is a diminution of the blood plasma. [α, 34.]

PHTHEIRIASIC, adj. Thir-i^2-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *phthiriasique.* Due to lice. Cf. PHTHEIRIACUS.

PHTHEIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Thir(fthe^2-i^{2}r)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is).* Gr., φθειρίασις (from φθείρ, a louse). Fr., *phthiriase, maladie pédiculaire.* Ger., *P., Läusesucht, Läusekrankheit.* Lousiness, lousy distemper; a disease in which pediculi multiply on the skin or the hair. The erroneous opinion formerly prevailed that pediculi were generated spontaneously in cutaneous ulcers or abscesses, constituting a sort of diathesis, and more recently that numbers of pediculi from the surface bored their way into the skin, producing ulcers or closed abscesses in which the lice bred and multiplied (cf. *P. interna* and MALIS *pedicularis* (1st def.). [G, 73; L, 30, 41, 44, 49, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. ciliorum.** Lousiness of the eyelashes, the lice being attached to the base of the cilia and depositing their eggs there. [F.]—**P. interna.** Fr., *maladie pédiculaire interne* (ou *funeste*). A disease in which lice and other vermin were said to escape from the various mucous orifices. It was attended with emaciation and terminated fatally. [G, 11, 17.]—**P. palpebrarum.** See *P. ciliorum* and *P. superciliorum.*—**P. superciliorum.** Lousiness in which the parasite is found on the hairs of the eyebrows. [F.]

PHTHEIRIUS (Lat.), n. m. Thir(fthe^2'i^{2}r)-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A louse (see PEDICULUS). 2. More commonly, the crab-louse (see *P. pubis*).—**P. inguinalis, P. pubis.** Fr., *morpion.* Ger., *Filzlaus, Schamlaus.* The crab-louse; a variety of louse that inhabits the region of the pubes most commonly, but is also found about the hair of the perinæum and of the axillæ, about the eyelashes, and in men about the hairy parts of the chest and abbomen. It is smaller, broader, and flatter than *Pediculus capitis* and *Pediculus vestimenti*, and attaches itself more firmly to the skin. Its eggs ("nits") are attached to the hairs like those of *Pediculus capitis.* [G.]



PHTHEIRIUS PUBIS. [A, 327.]

PHTHEIROCTONON (Lat.), n n. Thir(fthe^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}kt'o^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., φθειροκτόνον (from φθείρ, a louse, and κτείνειν, to kill). See DELPHINIUM *staphisagria.*

PHTHINODES (Lat.), adj. Thi^{2}n(fthi^{2}n)-od'ez(as). From φθίνειν, to waste, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *phthineux.* Hectic, phthisical. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHTHINOPLASM, n. Thi^{2}n'o-pla^{2}zm. From φθίνειν, to waste, and πλάσμα, formed material. Of C. J. B. Williams, the degenerated protoplasm that irritates the tissues of the lungs and lymphatics, causing their phthisical degeneration, as opposed to that caused by tubercle. [α, 34.]

PHTHINOPORINOUS, adj. Thi^{2}n-o^{2}p-o^{2}r-in'u^{3}s. From φθίνειν, to waste, and ὀπώρα, autumn. Lat., *phthinoporinus.* Fr., *phthinoporine.* Ger., *herbstlich.* Pertaining to the close of autumn; autumnal. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

PHTHIRIASE (Fr.), n., **PHTHIRIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Te-rea^{3}z; thir(fther)-i^2-a(a^3)'sis. See PHTHEIRIASIS.

PHTHISIC, adj. Ti^{2}z'i^{2}k. See PHTHISICAL; as a n., a popular term for any chronic pulmonary disease causing dyspnœa and cough. [α, 34.]

PHTHISICAL, adj. Ti^{2}z'i^2-k'l. Gr., φθισικός. Lat., *phthisicus.* Fr., *phthisique.* Ger., *phthisisch, schwindsüchtig.* Affected with or of the nature of phthisis.

PHTHISICUS (Lat.), adj. Ti^{2}z(fthi^{2}s)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PHTHISICAL; as a n. (Fr., *poitrinaire;* Ger., *Phthisiker*), a person affected with phthisis. [α, 48.]—**P. salax.** Of Fürbringer, a p. whose disease gives rise to an excessive sexual appetite. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

PHTHISIE (Fr.), n. Te-ze. See PHTHISIS.—**P. aiguë pleurale.** Acute phthisis with pleurisy. [L, 25, 87 (α, 34).]—**P. caséeuse.** See *Acute pneumonic* PHTHISIS.—**P. charbonneuse.** See ANTHRACOSIS (3d def.).—**P. cotonneuse.** See TABACOSIS.—**P. dorsale.** See TABES *dorsualis.*—**P. galopante.** See *Acute* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P. granuleuse.** See *Miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P. hépatique.** Hepatic atrophy. [α, 34.]—**P. laryngée dartreuse** [Trousseau, Belloc]. See *Follicular* ANGINA.—**P. mélanique, P. noire.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**P. rapide.** See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P. vérolique.** Of Astruc, syphilis of the lung. [α, 34.]

PHTHISIOLOGY, n. Ti^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *phthisiologia* (from φθίσις, phthisis, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *phthisiologie.* The pathology, etc., of phthisis. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

PHTHISIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}z(fthi^{2}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From φθίσις, phthisis, and φόβος, fear. Ger., *Phthisiophobie.* A morbid dread of phthisis. [D.]

PHTHISIOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}z(fthi^{2}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From φθίσις, phthisis, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Fr., *phtisiopneumonie.* See *Pulmonary* PHTHISIS.

PHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tis(fthi^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *phthis'eos (-is).* Gr., φθίσις (from φθίνειν, to waste). Fr., *phthisie, phtisie.* Ger., *Schwindsucht, Auszehrung, P.* It., *tise, etisia, ftisia.* Sp., *tisis.* 1. Any wasting, atrophic process. See the various subheads and HELMINTHOPHTHISIS, CHYLUROPHTHISIS, GASTROPHTHISIS, etc. 2. As usually employed, pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Acute (granular) p.** See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Acute pneumonic p.** Acute pulmonary tuberculosis that begins with all the symptoms of acute lobar pneumonia. It pursues a rapid course, and the lungs present, post mortem, the appearance of gray hepatization with caseous foci and cavities. [α, 34.]—**Amphiblestroid p.** Atrophy of the retina. [D, 90.]—**Arthritic p.** Ger., *Gichtlungenschwindsucht.* Pulmonary tuberculosis supposed to be due to gout. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Asthmatic p.** An old term for "a wasting of the body, occurring especially in old age, attended with dyspnœa and chronic in course"; perhaps pulmonary emphysema. [B, 117.]—**Atheromatous p.** See *Gouty p.*—**Bacillary p.** Pulmonary p. due to a bacillus.—**Basal p.** Of Fagge, chronic pneumonia. [α, 34.]—**Basic p.** Of Kidd, a rare variety of pulmonary tuberculosis in which the base of the lung is primarily affected. [α, 34.]—**Black p.** Fr., *phthisie noire.* See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Bronchial p.** Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. [α, 34.]—

Catarrhal p. See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Cerebral p.** Tuberculosis affecting the brain or its membranes. [α, 34.]—**Chronic pneumonic p.** Fr., *phthisie commune.* Pulmonary p. in which there is a slow process of disintegration of indurated matter, or in which more or less of the lung tissue slowly undergoes gray induration. [Addison (D).]—**Diabetic p.** Ger., *Harnruhrschwindsucht.* Pulmonary tuberculosis resulting from a caseating broncho-pneumonia appearing in a person affected with diabetes mellitus. [α, 34.]—**Dyspeptic p.** The wasting caused by malnutrition in chronic dyspepsia. [α, 34.]—**Embolic p.** Pulmonary p. in which pyæmic deposits and suppurations, or formations of cheesy disintegrating matter, have followed the retention in the lungs of emboli from the liver, lymphatics, or veins. [D, 1.]—**Epithelial p.** Scrofulous p. ; so called from the epithelioid cells thrown off in the process of disintegration. [D.]—**Fibroid p., Fibrous p.** 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis in which dense layers of fibrous tissues surround the cavity, usually in the upper lobe, the pleura is thickened, and the lower lobe is gradually invaded by the sclerotic change. Bronchial dilatation usually exists. [Osler (α, 34).]—**Flax-dressers' p.** Tabacosis occurring in flax-dressers. [α, 34.]—**Galloping p.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Glandular p.** Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. [α, 34.]—**Gouty p.** A chronic inflammation of the air-passages attributed to gout. [α, 34.]—**Granular p.** See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Granular pleural p.** Chronic pleurisy associated with pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Grinders' p.** See *Knife-grinders' p.*—**Hæmorrhagic p.** Pulmonary p. in which extravasated blood has undergone cheesy degeneration. [D.]—**Hepatic p.** 1. See *P. hepatica.* 2. Tuberculosis of the liver. [α, 34.]—**Knife-grinders' p.** Fr., *phthisie des aiguiseurs.* Chronic catarrhal bronchitis originating from mechanical irritation and developing into a wasting form of broncho-pneumonia. [D, 28.]—**Lardaceous p.** Pulmonary p. characterized by deposits of waxy or lardaceous matter. [D.]—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *laryngop'.* See *Tubercular* LARYNGITIS.—**Latent p.** See *Latent* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimschwindsucht.* Miliary tuberculosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Neurotic p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis attributed to neurasthenia. [α, 34.]—**Neuro-vascular p.** Of Laycock, p. due to the neuro-vascular diathesis. [α, 34.]—**Non-bacillary p.** A condition similar to pulmonary tuberculosis, but not due to bacillus. [α, 34.]—**Phlegmatic p.** Of Laycock, p. occurring in persons who preserve a strong, well-nourished appearance during the early course of the disease. [α, 34.]—**P. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchschwindsucht, Unterleibsschwindsucht.* Tuberculosis affecting the mesenteric glands or the intestines. [α, 34.]—**P. ab hæmoptoe.** Pulmonary p. following hæmoptysis.—**P. bulbi.** Rapid shriveling of the eyeball due to the suppuration and evacuation of its contents. [B.]—**P. bulbi essentialis.** See OPHTHALMOMALACIA.—**P. calculosa.** Fr., *phthisie calcaire* (ou *calculeuse*). A form of p. following catarrhal pneumonia, in which calcification has taken place in the smallest lobules of the lungs. The concrements thus formed pass outward after suppurating through the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 3.]—**P. combinata.** Of Waldenburg, acute pneumonic p.—**P. corneæ.** Replacement of the cornea with cicatricial tissue. [A, 319 (α, 29).]—**P. cystica.** See CYSTOPHTHISIS.—**P. ex inanitione.** General wasting of the body in consequence of inanition. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**P. florida, P. gallopicans.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**P. hepatica.** 1. Of Berends, abscess of the liver. [α, 34.] 2. Atrophy of the liver.—**P. intestinalis.** See *Intestinal* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P. lienalis.** Ger., *Milzschwindsucht.* Abscess of the spleen. [α, 34.]—**P. mammæ.** The destruction of the whole or a great portion of the mammary gland by suppuration. [α, 20.]—**P. medullæ spinalis.** See TABES *dorsualis.*—**P. mesaraica, P. mesenterica.** Ger., *Gekröseschwindsucht.* Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands. [α, 34.]—**P. nodosa.** Ger., *knotige Schwindsucht.* Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis. [α, 34.]—**P. œsophagea.** An obsolete term for tuberculosis supposed to be due to œsophagitis. [L, 135 (α, 34).]—**P. pancreatica.** Ger., *Magendrüsenschwindsucht.* A condition resembling that caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, but due to pancreatitis. [α, 34.]—**P. pharyngea.** Pharyngeal tuberculosis. [L, 135 (α, 50).]—**P. pituitosa.** See *Mucous p.*—**P. prostatica.** Tuberculosis of the prostate gland. [L, 135 (α, 50.)]—**P. psoarum.** Psoas abscess of tuberculous origin. [α, 34.]—**P. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P. pulmonalis nigra.** Of Lemenz, anthracosis (4th def.). [α, 34.]—**P. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**P. renalis.** Tuberculosis of the kidney. [α, 34.]—**P. splenica.** See *P. lienalis.*—**P. testis.** Tuberculosis of the testicle. [α, 34.]—**P. trachealis.** Tuberculosis of the trachea. [L, 135 (α, 50).]—**P. tuberculosa.** See *P. nodosa.*—**P. tuberculosa lapidea.** See *P. calculosa.*—**P. urinaria.** See *P. renalis* and PHTHISURIA.—**P. uterina.** See HYSTEROPHTHISIS.—**P. ventriculi.** A state resembling that caused by tuberculosis, but due to dyspepsia. [α, 34.]—**P. vesicalis.** See CYSTOPHTHISIS.—**Placental p.** Of Simpson, a wasting disease of the fœtus due to disease of the placenta.—**Pneumonic p.** 1. Pulmonary p. ; in Clark's scheme, that variety of pulmonary p. characterized by disintegration of old or new deposits which have occurred in vesicular, lobular, or lobar pneumonia, whether primary, secondary, or scrofulous. 2. Of Addison, senile p. [D.]—**Pretubercular stage of p.** Of E. Smith and others, that abnormal condition of the lungs, and of the body in general, which favors the deposit and growth of tubercles. [D.]—**Primary tubercular p.** See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Pulmonary p.** Lat., *p. pulmonalis.* Tuberculosis of the lungs. [α, 34.]—**Rheumatic p.** Of Laycock, p. imputed to the rheumatic diathesis. [α, 34.]—**Scorbutic p.** A wasting of the body attended with signs of scurvy. [B, 117.]—**Senile p.** Fr., *phthisie des vieillards.* Pulmonary p. occurring in the aged.—**Specific p.** See *Pulmonary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Stone-cutters' p.** A wasting form of broncho-pneumonia due to the irritation of inhaled particles of stone. [D, 28.]—**Syphilitic p.** Pulmonary p. associated with syphilis, characterized by cheesy disintegration of the nucleo-fibrous tissue with diffuse infiltration and by deposits of gummatous matter in the lungs. [D.]—**Traumatic p.** Pulmonary p., usually tubercular, developing shortly after a traumatism of the thorax without any external wound. [Jaccoud, "Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889, p. 177 (α, 18).] Cf. *Surgical* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Tubercular p.** See *Pulmonary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Tuberculo-pneumonic p., Tuberculous p.** Of Addison, pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.] See also *Chronic pneumonic p.*

PHTHISISCH (Ger.), adj. Ftez'i2sh. See PHTHISICAL.

PHTHISURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti2z(fthi2s)-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From φθίσις, phthisis, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *phthisurie.* A state resembling that due to pulmonary tuberculosis, but caused by disease of the kidneys. [α, 34.]

PHTHISURIE (Fr.), n. Tez-u6r-e. See PHTHISURIA.—**P. sucrée.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*

PHTHOE (Lat.), n. f. Tho(ftho2)'e(a). Gen., *phtho'es.* Gr., φθόη. See PHTHISIS.

PHTHOIS (Lat.), n. m. Tho(ftho2)'i2s. Gr., φθόις. A bolus or pill. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

PHTHONGODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho2n2(ftho2n2)-go(go3)-di2s(du6s)-fo(fo2)'ri2-a3. From φθόγγος, a distinct sound, and δυσφορία, excessive pain. See HYPERACUSIS.

PHTHORA (Lat.), n. m. Thor(ftho2r)'a3. Gr., φθορά. 1. See DECOMPOSITION. 2. Of Hippocrates, abortion. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PHTHORIC, adj. Tho2r'i2k. Lat., *phthoricus.* Fr., *phthorique.* Causing decomposition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. acid.** See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

PHTHOROCTONUM (Lat.), n. n. Tho2r(ftho2r)-o2kt'o2n-u3m-(u4m). From φθορά, abortion, and κτείνειν, to kill. A barbarous and pleonastic term for an abortifacient medicine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHTHORURE (Fr.), n. To-ru6r. See FLUORIDE.

PHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Fu2(fu). The genus *Valeriana* ; also *Valeriana p.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]

PHYCITE, n. Fis'it. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Phycit.* See ERYTHRITE.

PHYCOERYTHRIN, n. Fik-o-e2r'i2th-ri2n. From φῦκος, sea-weed, and ἐρυθρός, red. Fr., *phyco-érythrine.* Ger., *Phykoërythrin.* The red coloring matter found in the floridian *Algæ.* [B, 49 ; B, 93, 121, 229 (α, 35).]

PHYCOLOGY, n. Fik-o2l'o-ji2. From φῦκος, sea-weed, and λόγος, understanding. The botany of the *Algæ.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PHYCOMATER, n. Fi-ko-ma'tu5r. From φῦκος, sea-weed, and μήτηρ (Lat., *mater*), a mother. The gelatinous substance in which algal sporules first vegetate. [B, 19 (α, 25).]

PHYCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Fik(fu6k)-o2m'i2(u6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*), *-et'æ.* From φῦκος, sea-weed, and μύκης, a mushroom. A genus of the *Mucorini.* The *Phycomycetes* (*Phycomyceteæ*) are a division of *Fungi* including the *Saprolegnieæ, Peronosporeæ,* and *Mucorini.* [B, 77, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

PHYCOTYCHE (Lat.), n. f. Fik(fu6k)-o2t'i2k(u6ch2)-e(a). Gen., *-ot'yches.* Gr., φυκοτύχη. Of Aetius, a kind of plaster. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PHYGANTRUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2g(fu6g)-a2nt(a3nt)'ru3s(ru4s). From φεύγειν, to flee, and ἄντρον, a cave. Having a distance of from 6 to 12 mm. between the verticals let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis and from the nasion. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (α, 50).]

PHYGETHLON (Lat.), n. n. Fi2g(fu6g)'e2th-lo2n. Gr., φύγεθλον. Fr., *p., phygéthlon.* 1. A swelling and inflammation of superficial lymphatic glands "not ending in suppuration." 2. An inflammatory nodule in the skin. [G, 8, 11.]—**P. interdigital** (Fr.). A little tumor that develops between the fourth and fifth toes, with an ulcerating, exuding surface. Cf. CLAVUS.

PHYGŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi2g(fu6g)-e2d(o2-e2d)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From φεύγειν, to flee, and *œdema* (*q. v.*). Fr., *phygœdème.* See ŒDEMA *fugax.*

PHYGOGALACTIC, adj. Fig-o-ga2l-a2kt'i2k. From φεύγειν, to flee, and γάλα, milk. Arresting the secretion of milk. [α, 48.]

PHYGOMETOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi2g(fu6g)-o(o3)-me2t-op'u3s-(u4s). From φεύγειν, to flee, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 8° to 33·5° with a line from the bregma to the nasal point. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (α, 50).]

PHYGOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2g(fu6g)-o2p-i2sth'i2-u3s(u4s). From φεύγειν, to flee, and ὄπισθε, behind. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 106° to 127° with a line through the lambda and the inion. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (α, 50).]

PHYGOPROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2g(fu6g)-o(o3)-pro2s-op'u3s-(u4s). From φεύγειν, to flee, and πρόσωπον, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 33° to 66·5° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (α, 50).]

PHYGORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Fi2g(fu6g)-o2r-rin(ren)'u3s(u4s). From φεύγειν, to flee, and ῥίς, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 36° to 66·5° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (α, 50).]

PHYLACTERY, n. Fi2l-a2kt'e2r-i2. Gr., φυλακτήριον (from φυλάσσειν, to guard). Lat., *phylacter, phylacterium.* Fr., *phylactérion.* An old term for an amulet or charm. [L, 49, 50, 84 (α, 14, 43).]

PHYLAXINS, n. pl. Fi2l-a2x'i2nz. From φύλαξ, a protector. Defensive proteids present in animals that have had artificial immunity against a disease conferred on them. [α, 34.]

PHYLLACTIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi2l(fu6l)-la2k(la3k)'ti2s. From φύλλον, a leaf, and ἀκτίς, a ray. Fr., *p., phyllactide.* A genus of

tropical American valerianaceous plants. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. coarctata, P. chærophylloides.** Peruvian species, antispasmodic and vulnerary. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-la^{2}nth(la^{3}nth)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φύλλον, a leaf, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *phyllanthe* (1st def.). Ger., *Blattblume* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *Phyllantheæ* (Fr., *phyllanthées*), the *Phyllanthideæ* of Baillon, are a section (tribe) of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. 2. Of Sprengel, a section of the genus *Cactus*. The *Phyllanthidæ* of Lindley (the *Phyllanthoideæ* of Salm-Dyck) are a tribe of the *Cacteæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. conami.** Fr., *phyllanthe du Brésil, bois à enivrer.* The tipsy-wood of Brazil. The leafy branches and bruised roots are used to stupefy fish. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. disticha.** Country gooseberry; a tree of the East Indies, where it is cultivated for its subacid fruit. The root is a violent cathartic, and the leaves are used as a sudorific. The seeds are purgative. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**P. emblica.** See EMBLICA *officinalis*.—**P. madraspatensis.** A species the leaves of which are used in India for headaches, and the seeds as a demulcent. [B, 193 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 159 (*a*, 50).]—**P. microphyllus.** Fr., *phyllanthe à petites feuilles.* Ger., *kleinblättrige Blattblume.* A species growing on the Orinoco and in Brazil, where the leaves and seed are used in diabetes. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. multiflorus.** Fr., *phyllanthe multiflore.* Ger., *vielblüthige Blattblume.* An East Indian species. The root is considered alterative, and is used in vesical affections. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. niruri.** Fr., *phyllanthe niruri, herbe du chagrin.* Ger., *weisse Blattblume.* An Indian species. The root and leaves are used as a diuretic and deobstruent, especially in jaundice; the young shoots in dysentery; and the juice of the stem, mixed with oil, in ophthalmia. The leaves and herb are stomachic; pulverized with the root and combined with rice-water, they are used as a poultice for ulcers and swellings. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. oblongifolius.** Ger., *ovalblättrige Blattblume.* An Indian species. The bark of the root, stem, and branches, together with the leaves and the fruits, are used in baths for gout, etc. The root-bark is used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. pedunculatus.** Ger., *langstielige Blattblume.* A Malabar shrub used as a pectoral. The leaves and root are applied to swellings. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. retusus.** A large East Indian tree. The root, which is astringent, is used, together with the leaves and fruit, as a pectoral. The bark is employed as a poultice. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. rhamnoides.** Fr., *phyllanthe rhamnoïde.* Ger., *wegdornähnliche Blattblume.* An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a discutient and, warm, with castor-oil, in anthrax. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Blattblume.* A species the leaves of which are used in India for itch in children. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. squamifolius.** Ger., *schuppenblättrige Blattblume.* A Cochin-China species. The leaves, flowers, and fruits are reputed emollient and discutient. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. urinaria.** Fr., *phyllanthe urinaire.* Ger., *harntreibende Blattblume.* A species closely allied to *P. niruri.* The entire plant is used in the East Indies as a powerful diuretic in syphilis, etc., and in Cochin-China as an emmenagogue. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. virosus.** Fr., *phyllanthe vireux.* A species furnishing an East Indian fish-poison. The bark is astringent. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLARIES, n. pl. Fi^{2}l'a^{2}r-i^{2}z. Lat., *phyllaria* (from φύλλον, a leaf). The scales surrounding a flower-head in composite plants. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMPHIGASTRUM and cf. PHYLLARIES.

PHYLLERYTHRIN, n. Fi^{2}l-e^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. From φύλλον, a leaf, and *erythrin* (*q. v.*). See PHYTERYTHRIN.

PHYLLINE, adj. Fi^{2}l'i^{2}n. Like a leaf. [*a*, 35.]

PHYLLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idis.* An old name for ferns, especially those of the genus *Scolopendrium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOCLADE, n. Fi^{2}l'o-klad. Lat., *phyllocladium* (from φύλλον, a leaf, and κλάδος, a branch). Fr., *p.* See CLADODE.

PHYLLOCYANIC ACID, PHYLLOCYANIN, n's. Fi^{2}l-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k, -si'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. The blue coloring matter of flowers, a substance obtained by the action of alkalies and alkaline earths on chlorophyll, of which, however, it is not a constituent. [B, 2.]

PHYLLODE, n. Fi^{2}l'od. Lat., *phyllodium* (from φύλλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Blattstielblatt.* A leaf-shaped petiole performing the functions of foliage. It differs from a true leaf in presenting its edges instead of its faces to the earth and sky. [B, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLODY, n. Fi^{2}l'od-i^2. The transformation of a flower-organ into a foliage leaf. [Gray (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOGEN, n. Fi^{2}l'o-je^{2}n. From φύλλον, a leaf, and γεννᾶν, to produce. See PHYLLOPHORE.

PHYLLOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-lo(lo^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From φύλλον, a leaf, and μανία, madness. Fr., *phyllomanie.* Ger., *Blättertollheit.* The abnormal development of leaves (as regards either number or position). [B, 19, 308 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOME, n. Fi^{2}l'om. Gr., φύλλωμα. Lat., *phylloma.* Fr., *p.* The assemblage of incipient leaves in the bud; also, of the German botanists, a leaf-structure or part morphologically equivalent to a foliage-leaf (*i. e.*, any appendage which accords with a leaf in origin, position, and arrangement on the axis). [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOMORPHY, n. Fi^{2}l'o-mo^{2}rf-i^2. From φύλλον, a leaf, and μορφή, shape. Fr., *phyllomorphose.* Phyllody; also, a general term for the various modifications of leaves into scales, tendrils, or other forms which assume functions different from those of ordinary foliage-leaves, and for the various modifications of other parts, such as branches, petioles, etc., into leaf-like organs. [B, 121, 308 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n. Gr., φύλλον. 1. Of Hippocrates, an aromatic leaf used in medicine. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).] 2. The genus *Mercurialis*; of the ancients, the *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOPHORE, n. Fi^{2}l'o-for. Lat., *phyllophorum* (from φύλλον, a leaf, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *p.* Phyllogen; the budding top of a stem on which leaves are developed. [B, 77, 308 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOPHOROUS, adj. Fi^{2}l-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Producing leaves or leaf-like structures. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOSTEOPHYTE, n. Fi^{2}l-o^{2}st'e^2-o-fit. Lat., *phyllosteophytum* (from φύλλον, a leaf, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *phyllostéophyte.* Ger., *Phyllosteophyt.* Of Lobstein, a lamellated osteophyte. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHYLLOTAXY, n. Fi^{2}l'o-ta^{2}x-i^2. Lat., *phyllotaxis* (from φύλλον, a leaf, and τάσσειν, to arrange). Fr., *phyllotaxie.* Leaf-arrangement; the manner in which leaves are disposed on the stem. [B, 38, 93, 121, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLLOXANTHIN, n. Phi^{2}l-o^{2}x-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. See ETIOLIN.

PHYLLOXERA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-lo^{2}x-e(a)'ra^3. From φύλλον, a leaf, and ξηρός, dry. Fr., *phylloxéra.* A genus of the *Aphidæ.* [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**P. vastatrix.** A destructive species which infests the grape-vine. [*a*, 48.]

PHYLLULA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^2(lu^4)-la^3. Dim. of φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *phyllule.* Ger., *Blattnarbe.* The scar remaining after the fall of the leaf. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PHYLOGENY, n. Fi^{2}l-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *phylogenesis* (from φῦλον, a tribe, and γένεσις, generation). Fr., *phylogénèse.* Ger., *Phylogenese, Philogenie, Stammesentwickelung.* The science of tracing the development of species through a series of changes and its genetic relationship to other forms.

PHYLOGONY [Haeckel], n. Fi^{2}l-o^{2}g'on-i^2. From φῦλον, a tribe, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *phylogonie.* Ger., *Phylogonie, Stammesgeschichte.* That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species by evolution. [A, 8.]

PHYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Fil(fu^{6}l)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., φῦλον. A grand division of the animal kingdom corresponding in general to the term *subkingdom.* [B.]

PHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *phym'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., φῦμα. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Knolle, Drüsengeschwulst.* It., Sp., *fima.* A large, circumscribed elevation of the skin caused by a morbid deposit in the corium or in the subcutaneous connective tissue. The older writers understood by the term a tumor or tubercle of the skin with purulent contents; *e. g.*, a large subcutaneous abscess (Celsus), or a deep-seated bulla filled with pus, and resembling a furuncle, but flatter, softer, and tending more rapidly to suppuration (Plenck). Fuchs, following Plenck, designated by this term a phlegmon of the skin similar to a furuncle, but without a core; Willan classed it with tubercula. Recent writers have employed the term as the designation of one of the primary lesions of the skin, and as signifying a circumscribed plastic elevation larger than the tubercle. The *Phymata* of Sauvages are an order of diseases including many unrelated affections of the skin, such as erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, etc.; those of Good are furuncular affections, including hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis, and anthrax. [G, 5, 11, 13, 17, 52, 76.]—**P. anthrax.** See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**P. anthrax terminthus.** See TERMINTHUS.—**P. furunculus.** See FURUNCULUS *major.*—**P. hordeolum.** See HORDEOLUM.—**P. pernio.** See PERNIO.—**P. simplex.** See FURUNCULUS *minor.*

PHYMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m(fu^{6}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *phymatose.* A tubercular affection (*i. e.*, one characterized by phymata).—**P. acne.** See GUTTA *rosea.*—**P. lupus.** See LUPIA *cancrosa.*—**P. verrucosa.** See VERRUCA.

PHYMOCNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m(fu^{6}m)-o^{2}k-ni^{2}d(ned)-os'-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). For deriv., see PHYMA and CNIDOSIS. Fr., *phymocnidose.* See ERYTHEMA *nodosum.*

PHYMOLEPRA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m(fu^{6}m)-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-ra^3. From φῦμα, a tumor, and λέπρα, leprosy. Fr., *phymolèpre.* See *Tubercular* LEPROSY.

PHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}m(fu^{6}m)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See PHIMOSIS.

PHYPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}p(fu^{6}p)-e^{2}l'la^3. Of Alibert, a boil. [G, 7.]

PHYRAMA (Lat.), n. f. Fir(fu^{6}r)-a(a^3)'ma^3. Gr., φύραμα. Of the ancients, a kind of gum ammoniac. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYSA (Lat.), n. f. Fi(fu^6)'sa^3. Gr., φῦσα. 1. See BELLOWS. 2. Of Rittgen, a gaseous cyst. 3. See BULLA and PUSTULE. 4. Of the ancients, intestinal flatus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHYSAGOGUE, adj. Fi^{2}s'a^3-go^{2}g. Lat., *physagogus* (from φῦσα, flatus, and ἄγειν, to drive). Fr., *p.* See CARMINATIVE.

PHYSALIDE, n. Fi^{2}s'a^{2}l-i^{2}d. From φυσαλίς, a bladder. Fr., *physalide.* Of Virchow, the vesicular chorionic tuft characteristic of the vesicular mole.

PHYSALIDERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}d-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p(sep)'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-el'atos* (*-atis*). From φυσαλίς, a bladder, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *physalidérysipèle.* See ERYSIPELAS *bullosum.*

PHYSALIDOCNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}d-o(o^{2}k)-ni^{2}d(ned)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From φυσαλίς, a bladder, and κνίδωσις, cnidosis. See URTICARIA *bullosa.*

PHYSALIN, n. Fi^{2}s'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *physaline.* Ger., *P.* A powder, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis alkekengi,* formerly used as a substitute for quinine. [B, 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PHYSALIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gr., φυσαλίς. Fr., *coqueret.* Ger., *Blasenkirsche, Schlotte.* Sp., *tomate* [Mex. Ph.]. Ground- (or winter-) cherry ; a genus of solanaceous herbs. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. alkekengi.** Fr., *coqueret-alkékenge, coccigrolle, herbe à cloque, lanterne, physalide.* Ger., *gemeine Blasenkirsche* (oder *Schlotte*), *Judenkirsche, Boberelle. Korallenkirsche.* Alkekengi, bladder-herb, red nightshade, red winter-cherry, strawberry tomato, the στρύχνον ἁλικάκαβον of Dioscorides ; a perennial herb growing in the eastern hemisphere, said to have come originally from Persia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and the capsules enveloping the fruit, have a bitter taste due to physalin. The edible fruits, *baccæ alkekengi, baccæ halicacabi* (seu *kalicacabi*), *baccæ solani vesicarii. cerasa Judæorum*, are aperient, diuretic, and febrifuge, and have been used in rheumatism and externally in erysipelas. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 185, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. angulata.** Ger., *eckige Blasenkirsche.* Sp., *tomatillo* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Toothed-leaved winter-cherry ; a species indigenous to the West Indies and America, but cultivated or naturalized in other tropical countries. The edible berries are diuretic. [B, 34, 180, 275, 314 (α, 35).] 2. Of Ruíz and Pavón, see *P. lancifolia.*—**P. costomat, P. costomatl.** Sp., *costomale, costomatl* [Mex. Ph.]. A diuretic and astringent species, used in diarrhœa and to suppress lactation. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891, p. 74 (α, 50).]—**P. edulis, P. esculenta.** Edible Cape gooseberry; a native of tropical America. *P. esculenta* is an Australian variety. Both are cultivated for their fruit, which is eaten and used medicinally, and for their bitter, aperient, and diuretic root and leaves. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. flexuosa.** Fr., *coqueret flexueux.* The *Withania somnifera.* [B, 42, 172 (α, 35).]—**P. indica.** Ger., *indische Blasenkirsche.* An East Indian species used in inflammations of the urinary passages and to hasten the eruption in small-pox. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. lancifolia.** A Peruvian species used especially as a diuretic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pubescens, P. ramosa.** Fr., *coqueret pubescent.* The *camaru* of Brazil, an edible-fruited species. The leaves are diuretic. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. viscosa.** Yellow henbane, ground-cherry. The berries are said to be highly diuretic and somewhat sedative. [B, 5, 34, 180 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (α, 50).]

PHYSASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)'ma^3. Gen., *-asth'matos (-atis).* From φῦσα, a pair of bellows, and ἆσθμα, asthma. Fr., *physasthme.* Emphysematous asthma. [L. 50 (α, 14).

PHYSCE (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)'se(ka). Gen., *phys'ces.* Gr., φύσκη. See COLON (1st def.).

PHYSCONIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-kon'i^2-a^3. From φύσκη, the colon. Fr., *physconie.* Ger., *Physkonie.* Swelling of the abdomen, especially tympanites. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. adiposa.** P. caused by fat. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. aquosa.** See ASCITES.—**P. biliosa.** Swelling of the gall-bladder. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. calculosa.** P. caused by calculi. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. steatosa.** P. in consequence of lipoma. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. strumosa.** Scrofulous p. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Fis(fu^{6}s)-e^{2}k(ach^2)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From φῦσα, a pair of bellows, and ἤχημα, a sound. Fr., *physéchème.* See *Bellows* SOUND.

PHYSECHOS (Lat.), **PHYSECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Fis(fu^{6}s)-e^{2}k(ach^2)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φῦσα, flatus, and ἠχώ, a sound. A vesicular murmur. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSEMA (Lat.), **PHYSESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gr., φύσημα, φύσησις. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis), -es'eos (-is).* 1. An emphysematous tumor. 2. Tympanites. [E.]

PHYSETER (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-et(at)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os (-is).* From φυσᾶν, to puff. Fr., *physétère.* Ger., *Pottfisch.* A genus of cetacean mammals, of the *Catodontidæ*, or sperm-whales. [α, 48.]—**P. macrocephalus.** The common sperm-whale or cachalot. [α, 48.] See CETACEUM and AMBRA *grisea.*

PHYSETIC ACID, PHYSETOLEIC ACID, n's. Fi^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -e^{2}t-o^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. See HYPOGÆIC ACID.

PHYSIASIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)-i^2-a^2(a^3)-sho(si^2-o)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From φύσις, nature, Ἀσία, Asia, and λόγος, understanding. Of J. W. Stintzing, the power of nature in healing Asiatic cholera. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSIATRICS, n. sing. Fi^{2}z-i^2-a^{2}t'ri^{2}ks. Lat., *physiatrica* (from φύσις, nature, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment). Fr., *physiatrique.* Ger., *Physiatrik.* An old term for the *vis medicatrix naturæ.* [L, 50. 107 (α, 43).]

PHYSIAUTOCRACY, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2-a^{4}t-o^{2}k'ra^2-si^2. Lat., *physiautocratia* (from φύσις, nature, αὐτός, of itself, and κρατεῖν, to rule). Fr., *physiautocratie.* Ger., *Physiautokratie.* The innate power of nature. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSIAUTOTHERAPY, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2-a^{4}t-o-the^{2}r'a^2-pi^2. Lat., *physiautotherapia* (from φύσις, nature, αὐτός, of one's self, and θεραπεία, care). Fr., *physiautothérapie.* Ger., *Naturheilung.* Spontaneous recovery from disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSIC, n. Fi^{2}z'i^{2}k. From φυσικός, natural. Ger., *Physik.* 1. See MEDICINE. 2. Colloquially, a purgative. 3. Tin tetrachloride used as a mordant in dyeing. [B.]

PHYSICAL, adj. Fi^{2}z'i^2-k'l. Gr., φυσικός (from φύσις, nature). Fr., *physique.* 1. Pertaining to physics. 2. Material ; bodily. [L, 343.]

PHYSICIAN, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2'sh'n. Gr., φυσικός. Lat., *physicus.* Fr., *physicien* (1st def.), *médecin* (2d def.). Ger., *Physiker* (1st def.), *Physikus* (2d def.), *Arzt* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, originally. a physicist or natural philosopher : secondarily, an experimenter with drugs. 2. A practitioner of medicine. [D.]

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, adj. Fi^{2}z''i^{2}k-o-ke^{2}m'i^2-k'l. Both physical and chemical. [B.]

PHYSICS, n. sing. Fi^{2}z'i^{2}ks. Gr., φυσική. Fr., *physique.* Ger., *Physik.* The science (often called *natural philosophy*) which takes cognizance of the properties of matter, the forces that act on material bodies, the conditions of their rest and motion, etc. In recent use the term excludes chemistry, which deals with the atomic constitution of material substances. [α, 48.]

PHYSICUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PHYSICIAN.

PHYSIOGENY, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *physiogenia* (from φύσις, nature, and γεννᾶν, to produce). Fr., *physiogénie.* The production of things by nature. [L, 50, 107 (α, 43).]

PHYSIOGNOMY, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}g'nom-i^2. Gr., φυσιογνωμονία (from φύσις, nature, and γνώμων, a judge). Lat., *physiognomia.* Fr., *physiognomie.* Ger., *Physiognomie* (1st def.). 1. The art of judging character by examination of the features of the face. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).] 2. The countenance. [α, 48.]

PHYSIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-loj(lo^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. See PHYSIOLOGY.—**P. universa.** See *General* PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, adj. Fi^{2}z-i^2-o-lo^{2}j'i^2-k'l. Lat., *physiologicus.* Fr., *physiologique.* Ger., *physiologisch.* 1. Pertaining to physiology. [K.] 2. Natural, not pathological.

PHYSIOLOGICO-HISTOLOGICAL, adj. Fi^{2}z-i^2-o-lo^{2}j''i^{2}k-o-hi^{2}st-o-lo^{2}j'i^2-k'l. Pertaining to the function and the minute structure of a part. [J, 42.]

PHYSIOLOGY, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Gr., φυσιολογία (from φύσις, nature, and λόγος, understanding). Lat., *physiologia.* Fr., *physiologie.* Ger., *Physiologie.* The science of life ; the study of the functions of living organisms. [K.]—**Animal p.** The p. of animals.—**Cellular p.** The p. of the anatomical elements. [J.]—**Comparative p.** The comparative study of vital phenomena in animals and plants. [K.]—**General p.** Lat., *physiologia universa.* The science of life in the abstract. or of vital functions in animals generally. [K.]—**Hygienic p.** The study of the normal as distinguished from the pathological vital phenomena. [K.]—**Pathogenetic p., Pathological p.** See PATHOLOGY.—**Special p.** The p. of a special organ or set of organs, or in a particular species or group of animals. [K.]—**Vegetable p.** Ger., *Pflanzenlebenlehre.* The p. of plants. [K.]

PHYSIOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)-i^2-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. From φύσις, nature, and λύσις, dissolution. The natural decomposition of dead matter. [α, 48.]

PHYSIO-MEDICALISM, n. Fi^{2}z''i^2-o-me^{2}d'i^2-k'l-i^{2}zm. A combination of Thomsonianism and eclecticism. [α, 34.]

PHYSIONOMY, n. Fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}n'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *physionomia* (from φύσις, nature, and νόμος, law). Fr., *physionomie.* The science of the laws of nature. [L, 49, 50 (α, 43).]

PHYSIOPHILOSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l-o(o^3)-so^{2}f'i^2-a^3. Fr., *physiophilosophie.* See PHYSICS.

PHYSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., fi^{2}s'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From φῦσα, a bladder, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *physocèle.* 1. See PNEUMATOCELE. 2. Emphysema of the scrotum. [E.]

PHYSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Fis(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φῦσα, a bladder, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *physocéphale.* An emphysematous swelling of the head. [E.]

PHYSOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From φῦσα, a bladder. and κοιλία, the belly. See TYMPANITES.

PHYSOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From φῦσα, flatus, and κωλική, colic. Fr., *physocolique.* See *Flatulent* COLIC.

PHYSODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pne'-(pno^2'e^2)-a^3. See EMPHYSEMODYSPNŒA.

PHYSOLOGY, n. Fi^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *physologia* (from φῦσα, flatus, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *physologie.* The pathology, etc., of flatulence. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSOMETRA, n. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. From φῦσα, flatus, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *physométrie.* Distention of the uterus with gas. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PHYSONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φῦσα, flatus, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *physoncie.* See EMPHYSEMA.

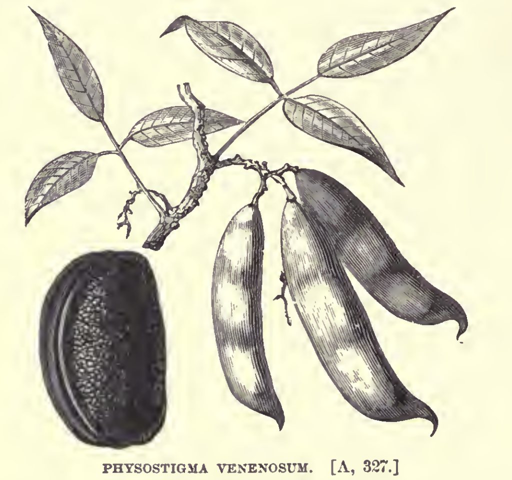
PHYSOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)-e^2-o-(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., fi^{2}s-o^{2}sk'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* For deriv., see PHYSA and OSCHEOCELE. Fr., *physoschéocèle.* Ger., *Windbruch.* Emphysema of the scrotum.

PHYSOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From φῦσα, flatus, and σπασμός, a spasm. See *Flatulent* COLIC.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-stej(ste^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From φῦσα, a bladder, and στέγη, a covering. Fr., *physostégie.* False dragon's-head ; a genus of North American labiate herbs. [B, 121, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. virginiana.** Lion's-heart ; said to have been used as an anticataleptic. [B, 34, 173 (α, 35).]

PHYSOSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{3}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-sti^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *-stig'matos (-atis).* From φῦσα, a bladder, and στίγμα, a mark. 1. A genus of the *Phaseoleæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Calabar bean (seed of *P. venenosum*). [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Extractum physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu **physostigmatos**). Fr., *extrait de fèves de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Roum., *estractu de calabaru* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum Calabar* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *extractum fabæ calabaricæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.] (seu *calabariensis* [Belg. Ph.]). A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean with alcohol. The U. S. Ph. treats 100 parts of the bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator, and evaporates to pilular consistence ; the Br. Ph. treats 1 lb. of the bean in No. 40 powder with 4 pints of alcohol in a percolator, and evaporates to the consistence of a soft extract ; the Fr. Cod. and Belg. Ph. use 1 part of finely powdered bean and 5 parts of alcohol,

and evaporate to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] (to the consistence of a solid extract [Belg. Ph.]); the other pharmacopœias make a solid extract. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. venenosum.** Calabar bean, chop-nut; indigenous near the mouths of the Niger and Old Calabar rivers of western Africa, and naturalized in India and Brazil. The fruit is an oblong, dehiscent legume, containing two or three ir-



PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM. [A, 327.]

regularly kidney-shaped seeds (Calabar beans), each of about the size of a large horse-bean, and of a deep chocolate-brown color, verging into lighter tints toward the ridges bordering a furrow which runs along its convex margin. It has but little taste, and in the dry state no pronounced odor, but after boiling, or on evaporation of its alcoholic tincture, a smell somewhat like that of cantharides. It is a deadly poison, acting chiefly as a depressant on the motor tract of the spinal cord. It is used in Africa as an ordeal poison. It contains several poisonous alkaloids (see ESERINE and CALABARINE) and an indifferent substance, *phytosterin*, closely allied to cholesterin. P. is used in strychnine poisoning, tetanus, etc., for its sedative influence on the spinal cord, but chiefly as a miotic in glaucoma. It is antagonistic to atropine and hyoscyamine. [B, 5, 18, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Tinctura physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de fève de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tinctura calabar* [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting the bean with ten times as much strong alcohol for 3 days [Dan. Ph.]; or by macerating it with five times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PHYSOSTIGMINA [Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-sti^{2}g-mi(me)'na^3. See PHYSOSTIGMINE.—**Lamellæ physostigminæ** [Br. Ph.]. Wafers made of gelatin and glycerin, each weighing $\frac{1}{50}$ grain and containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain of eserine. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Physostigminæ salicylas** [U. S. Ph.]. See PHYSOSTIGMINE *salicylate*.

PHYSOSTIGMINE, n. Fi^{2}s-o-sti^{2}g'men. Lat., *physostigmina*, *physostigminum*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Physostigmin*. See ESERINE.—**P. salicylate.** See ESERINE *salicylate*.

PHYSOSTIGMINUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-sti^{2}g-mi(me)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See ESERINE.—**P. sulfuricum.** Fr., *sulfate d'ésérine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato de eserina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sulphas eserinæ* [Belg. Ph.]. See ESERINE *sulphate*.

PHYSOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac'os* (*-ac'is*). From φῦσα, a bladder, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *p.* See PNEUMOTHORAX.

PHYTELMINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-e^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From φυτόν, a plant, and ἕλμινς, a worm. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

PHYTERYTHRIN, n. Fi^{2}t-e^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. From φυτόν, a plant, and *erythrin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *phytérythrine*. The red coloring matter in plants, especially leaves, in autumn. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHYTEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-u^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *-eum'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *p.* Horned rampion; a genus of campanulaceous herbs. [B, 42, 121, 170, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. orbiculare.** Fr., *raiponce* (ou *raponcule*) *orbiculaire*, *herbe d'amour*. Round-headed horned rampion; a vulnerary and astringent alpine species. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. spicatum.** Fr., *raiponce* (ou *raponcule*) *en épi*, *raiponce* (ou *rave*) *sauvage*. A European species containing a narcotic juice the action of which is modified by the presence of a sweet mucilage. [B, 173, 245, 267 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTIATRICA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-a^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and ἰατρική, medicine. See *Botanic* MEDICINE.

PHYTO-ALOPECIA (Lat.), n. f. Fit(fu^{6}t)''o(o^3)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe-(pa)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and ἀλωπεκία, alopecia. See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.

PHYTOBIOLOGY, n. Fit-o-bi-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *phytobiologia* (from φυτόν, a plant, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *phytobiologie*. See *Vegetable* PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYTOBLAST, n. Fit'o-bla^{2}st. From φυτόν, a plant, and βλαστός, a germ. Of Baillon, the living protoplasmic body constituting a cell-unit. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTOCATALEPSY, n. Fit-o-ka^{2}t'a^3-le^{2}ps-i^2. Lat., *phytocatalepsis* (from φυτόν, a plant, and κατάληψις [see CATALEPSY]). Fr., *phytocatalepsie*. Ger., *Pflanzenkatalepsie*. The tendency seen in many plants to retain the modified position or direction of their parts produced by external causes. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 48).]

PHYTOCEROSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(kar)-os'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From φυτόν, a plant, and κηρός, wax. Vegetable wax. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PHYTOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *phytochimie*. See *Vegetable* CHEMISTRY.

PHYTOCHLORE, PHYTOCHLORIN, PHYTOCHROME, n's. Fit'o-klor, fit-o-klor'i^{2}n, -krom. Lat., *phytochlorœnum*, *phytochroma* (from φυτόν, a plant, and χλωρός, green, or χρῶμα, color). Fr., *phytochlorine*, *phytochrome*. More correct names for *chlorophyll* (*q. v.*).

PHYTOCIRROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhos'eos* (*-is*). From φυτόν, a plant, and *cirrus*, a tendril. A morbid curling of leaves of plants. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]

PHYTOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l'la^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and κόλλα, glue. See GLIADIN.

PHYTOCYST, n. Fit'o-si^{2}st. From φυτόν, a plant, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *phytocyste*. Of Baillon, a cyst containing the phytoblast; a rigid envelope, developed from the membrane of a cell, composed of cellulose. [B, 104, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTOGENESIS (Lat.), *n.* f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. From φυτόν, a plant, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *phytogénésie*. See GERMINATION.

PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, n. Fit-o-je-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From φυτόν, a plant, and γεωγραφία, geography. Fr., *phytogéographie*. See *Geographical* BOTANY.

PHYTOGONY, n. Fi^{2}t-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^2. From φυτόν, a plant, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Ger., *Phytogonie*. Embryology as related to the origin of species of plants.

PHYTOGRAPHY, n. Fi^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *phytographia* (from φυτόν, a plant, and γράφειν, to describe). Fr., *phytographie*. Descriptive botany. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTOID, adj. Fit'oid. Lat., *phytoides* (from φυτόν, a plant, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phytoïde*. Plant-like, having the form of a plant. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTOLACCA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)'ka^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and *lacca*, lac. Fr., *phytolaque*. Ger., *Kermesbeere*. Poke; a genus of shrubs or herbs (rarely trees) giving name to the *Phytolaccaceæ* (Fr., *phytolaccacées*), which are an order of dicotyledons, of the *Chenopodiales*. The species are acrid and emetic. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 168, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. berry.** Lat., *fructus phytolaccæ*, *phytolaccæ bacca* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *raisin d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Kermesbeere*. Pokeberry (fruit of *P. decandra*). [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**P. decandra.** Fr., *phytolaque à dix étamines*, *épinard doux*, *grande morelle des Indes*, *herbe à laque*, *méchoacan du Canada*, *raisin d'Amérique* (ou *de Canada*, ou *des teinturiers*). Ger., *gemeine Kermesbeere*, *amerikanischer Nachtschatten*, *Scharlachbeere*. Sp., *ñamole* [Mex. Ph.]. Virginian poke (-weed), poke, scoke, coakum, crimson-berry plant, dyers'-grapes, pigeon-berry, red-ink plant, American currant, garget; a species indigenous to the United States and also found (probably naturalized) in northern Africa and southern Europe. The berries and root (*phytolaccæ bacca et radix* [U. S. Ph.]) and the leaves are used medicinally. The root is emetic, cathartic, and narcotic, and in overdoses produces convulsions and death by respiratory paralysis. It has been used as an alterative, in chronic rheumatism, in granular conjunctivitis, and in cancer. The berries are less active than the root. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. drastica.** A species the root of which is a violent drastic purge. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTOLACCIC ACID, n. Fit-o-la^{2}k'si^{2}k. Oxalic acid found in species of *Phytolacca*. [B, 38, 92, 93.]

PHYTOLACCIN, n. Fit-o-la^{2}k-si^{2}n. Of Claussen, a neutral principle obtained from the seeds of *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PHYTOLOGY, n. Fit-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *phytologia* (from φυτόν, a plant, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *phytologie*. See BOTANY.

PHYTOMENTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-me^{2}nt'a^{2}g-(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and *mentagra* (*q. v.*). Of Gruby, simple inflammatory sycosis and also sycosis parasitaria, both of which he attributed to *Microsporon mentagrophytes*. [G.]

PHYTOMER, n. Fit'o-mu^{6}r. From φυτόν, a plant, and μέρος, a part. An elementary plant; one of the homologous plant-units or leaf-bearing parts of a simple stem which, produced in a series, make up a plant of the higher grades. [Gray (*a*, 35).]

PHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Fit(fu^{6}t)'o^{2}n. Gr., φυτόν (from φύειν, to produce). 1. A plant; a rudimentary plant. 2. Of Gaudichaud, the leaf, considered by him a distinct individual or plant-unit (cf. PHYTOMER). 3. Of the ancients, the *Cynoglossum majus*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 308 (*a*, 35).]

PHYTONECTAR (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}kt'a^{3}r. Gen., *-nect'aros* (*-is*). From φυτόν, a plant, and νέκταρ, nectar. Fr., *p.* Virgin honey collected from flowers. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PHYTONOMATOTECHNY, n. Fit-o^{2}n-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-te^{2}k-ni^2. Lat., *phytonomatotechnia* (from φυτόν, a plant, ὄνομα, a name, and τέχνη, art). The nomenclature of plants. [L, 41, 180 (*a*, 43).]

PHYTONOMY, n. Fit-o^{2}n'om-i^2. Lat., *phytonomia* (from φυτόν, a plant, and νόμος, law). See *Vegetable* PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYTOPATHOLOGY, n. Fit-o-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From φυτόν, a plant, and *pathology* (*q. v.*). 1. The science of plant diseases. 2. The pathology of diseases traceable to vegetable origin. [*a*, 48.]

PHYTOPHAGOUS, adj. Fit-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. From φυτόν, a plant, and φάγειν, to eat. See HERBIVOROUS.

PHYTOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o^{2}f'tho^{2}r-a^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and φθείρειν, to destroy. A genus of phycomycetous *Fungi*. [α, 35.]—**P. infestans.** See PERONOSPORA *infestans.*

PHYTOPHYSIOLOGY, n. Fit-o-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *phytophysiologia.* See *Vegetable* PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYTOPLASM, n. Fit'o-pla^{2}zm. From φυτόν, a plant, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Vegetable protoplasm. [α, 35.]

PHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* 1. See PHYTOGENESIS. 2. A morbid condition caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite, especially a dermatomycosis. [α, 35.]

PHYTOSTERIN, PHYTOSTERYL ALCOHOL, n's. Fit-o^{2}s'te^{2}r-i^{2}n, -i^{2}l. Fr., *phytostérine.* Ger., *P.* A fat-like substance obtained from all or nearly all seeds and various other vegetable substances, and occurring as laminar crystals containing a molecule of water, or as anhydrous acicular crystals melting at about 133° C. It resembles cholesterin, with which it is perhaps homologous. [B, 3 (α, 38); H. Paschkis, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 356; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1884, p. 638 (B).]

PHYTOTECHNY, n. Fit'o-te^{2}k-ni^2. Lat., *phytotechnia* (from φυτόν, a plant, and τέχνη, art). Fr., *phytotechnie.* 1. See *Morphological* BOTANY. 2. See *Industrial* BOTANY.

PHYTOTOMY, n. Fit-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *phytotomia* (from φυτόν, a plant, and τέμνειν, to cut). See *Vegetable* ANATOMY.

PHYTOZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From φυτόν, a plant, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *phytozoaires.* Ger., *Pflanzenthiere.* 1. Of Bory de Saint-Vincent, the *Protista* of Haeckel. See under PHYTOZOON (2d def.). 2. The *Protozoa.* [L, 41, 49 (α, 14); α, 35.]

PHYTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-zo'o^{2}n. Ger., *Pflanzenthier* (2d def.). 1. An antherozooid in cryptogams. 2. An individual of the *Protozoa*, especially of the group (called *Protista* by Haeckel) containing unicellular animals and plants, and such unicellular organisms as may be regarded as either animals or plants. 3. One of various marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants. [B, 77, 308 (α, 35).]

PIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pi^2)'a^3. Fr., *pie (-mère).* Ger., *Gefässhaut, dünne* (oder *weiche*) *Hirnhaut.* One of the cerebro-spinal meninges, a delicate network of connective tissue in immediate relation to the surface of the brain and of the spinal cord. [α, 29.]—**Cerebral p.** The p. of the brain. It contains in its meshes the ramifications of the cerebral vessels, closely follows the convolutions and gyri of the brain surface, lines the great fissures, and by some of them is continued into the ventricular cavities. [McClellan (α, 29).]—**External p.** The p covering the exterior of the brain as distinguished from the part within the ventricles. [F, 62 (K).]—**Internal p.** The p. which extends into the ventricles of the brain. [I, 62 (K).]—**Intima p.** Of Key and Retzius, the inner layer of the spinal p. [I, 17.]—**P. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral p.*—**P. mater.** See *P.*—**P. spinalis, Spinal p.** The p. of the spinal cord. It is prolonged within the anterior and posterior median fissures, and forms the epineurium of each of the spinal nerves. [McClellan (α, 29).]

PIAL, adj. Pi'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the pia. [L.]

PIAN, n. Pi^2'a^{2}n. See FRAMBŒSIA (2d def.).

PIARRHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pe)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-rem'(ra^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πιαρ, fat, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *piarrhémie.* See LIPÆMIA.

PIAULEMENT (Fr.), n. Pe-ol-ma^{3}n^2. A high-pitched, puling heart-murmur. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

PICA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pe)'ka^3. Fr., *p.* 1. A magpie. 2. An appetite or craving for unusual, unwholesome, even disgusting substances for food. [D, 5.]

PICACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}k-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See under CALOTTE (1st def.).

PICAMARUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}k-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ar(a^{3}r)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pix*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *picamare.* An oily substance obtained by Reichenbach in the distillation of wood-tar. It is of a fatty feel, feeble odor, and bitter and burning taste. [B, 78, 93 (α, 14).]

PICEA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}s(pi^{2}k)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *picéa.* A genus of coniferous trees often identified with *Abies.* [B, 245.]—**P. alba.** The white spruce found in America; sometimes used for the preparation of spruce beer. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. excelsa.** The common fir or pitch-pine found in Europe, Norway spruce; one of the sources of resin and turpentine. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. nigra.** The black spruce or double spruce of America: a variety furnishing spruce beer (*q. v.*). [B, 180, 245.]—**P. orientalis.** A species found in the Levant, the transparent resin of which is exported as sapindus-tears. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. vulgaris.** See *P. excelsa.*

PICEALIS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}s(pi^{2}k)-e^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *pix*, pitch. Due to the action of tar (*e. g., acne p.*).

PICEOUS, adj. Pi^{2}s'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *piceus.* 1. Pitchy; containing pitch or tar. [B.] 2. Pitch-colored, reddish-black. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

PICERION (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}s(pi^{2}k)-e(e^2)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Of Hippocrates, butter. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PICHI (Sp.), n. Pe'che. See FABIANA *imbricata.*

PICHURIM, n. Pi^{2}ch-u'ri^{2}m. Ger., *P.* A South American lauraceous tree, not certainly identified. [α, 35.] See NECTANDRA *puchury.*—**P. bark.** Lat., *cortex p.* Ger., *P'rinde.* An aromatic bark with the odor of sassafras, formerly imported into Europe; probably derived from the *Ocotea cymbarum.* [B, 180, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. camphor.** A constituent of p. fat, identified by Gerhardt with laurel camphor. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**P. fat.** A buttery matter found in p. beans; it contains laurin and p. camphor. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**P'stearic acid, P'talgsäure** (Ger.). See LAURIC *acid.*

PICOLINE, n. Pi^{2}k'o^{2}l-en. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Picolin.* A liquid alkaloid, $C_6H_7N = C_5H_4(CH_3)N$, or methylpyridine, found in animal tar and coal tar; also prepared synthetically. [B, 2, 4, 119; B, 270 (α, 38).]

PICOLINIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}k-o^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5NO_2 = C_5H_4N.COOH$, prepared from picoline and from various pyridine derivatives. [B, 79.]

PICOTE (Fr.), n. Pe-kot. A popular term for small-pox.

PICOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Pe-kot-ma^{3}n^2. A pricking sensation, such as that felt in the skin at certain periods in typhoid fever. [D, 74.]

PICRÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k-re'(ra^3'e^2)-na^3. From πικρός, bitter. A genus of the *Simarubeæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. excelsa.** Fr., *quassier de la Jamaïque, frêne amer.* Ger., *Bitteresche, Bitterholzbaum.* Sp., *cuasia de Jamaica* [Mex. Ph.]. Bitter ash, Jamaica quassia, picræna-wood; indigenous to Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands. Its wood is the quassia (2d def.) of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

PICRAMIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}k-ra^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide picramique.* Ger., *Pikraminsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2).OH = C_6H_5N_3O_5$. [B, 3, 4 (α, 38).]

PICRAMIDE, n. Pi^{2}k'ra^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Pikramid.* An amide of picric acid; trinitraniline. [B.]

PICRAMNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)'ni^2-a^3. From πικρός, bitter. Fr., *picramnie.* Ger., *Bitterstrauch.* Bitter-wood; a genus of the *Simarubeæ.* The *Picramnieæ* are a tribe of the *Simarubeæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).] See also CASCARA *amarga.*—**P. antidesma.** Fr., *brésillet d'Amérique.* Ger., *langtraubiger Bitterstrauch.* The macary-bitter of the West Indies, majo-bitter-tree, old woman's bitter; a bitter tonic species growing in Jamaica and Hayti, where the bark of the root and stem and the leaves are used in colic, syphilis, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

PICRANISIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}k-ra^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide picranisique.* See PICRIC ACID.

PICRASMA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k-ra^{2}z(ra^{3}s)'ma^3. A genus of the *Simarubeæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. javanica.** A Javanese species; tonic, antidysenteric, and febrifuge. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

PICRATE, n. Pi^{2}k'rat. Lat., *picras.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pikrat.* A salt of picric acid. [B.]

PICRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *picrie.* 1. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Curanga.* 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Coutoubea.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. fel terræ.** Fr., *picrie fiel de terre.* Ger., *Gallenkraut.* Chinese earth-gall; a plant (differing little from *Curanga amara*) cultivated in China, where the bitter leaves are used as a tonic, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, and in suppressed lochia, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 42, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

PICRIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}k'ri^{2}k. Lat., *acidum picricum* (from πικρός, bitter). Fr., *acide picrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pikrinsäure, Trinitrophenol, Bittersäure, Kohlenstickstoffsäure.* Trinitrophenol; a poisonous substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3.OH = C_6(NO_2,H,NO_2,H.NO_2,OH)$, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on phenol, salicylic acid, etc. It forms pale-yellow shining prismatic and laminar or columnar crystals, of an intensely bitter taste, odorless, sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming salts that are explosive when heated, and compounds with many substances of the aromatic group. It melts at 122·5° C., and explodes when heated much above this point. Its administration causes a yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva like that of jaundice. It has been used in intermittent fever, trichiniasis, and helminthiasis, as a test for albumin in the urine, and as a reagent in microscopy. [B, 4, 5; L. Lewin (A, 319).]

PICRIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k'ri^{2}s. From πικρός, bitter. Fr., *picride.* Ger., *Bitterkraut.* A genus of the *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. repens.** Fr., *picride rampante.* A species the roots of which are used in China as a deobstruent and febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PICROACONITINE, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. An amorphous, bitter, and slightly poisonous base, $C_{31}H_{45}NO_{10}$, obtained from the bulbs of *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 46, 93 (α, 14, 50).]

PICROBALLOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pi^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lo'ta^3. A very bitter substance obtained from *Ballota nigra* and *Leonurus lanatus.* Its bitterness is destroyed by heat. [α, 35.]

PICROCARMINATE, PICROCARMIN, n's. Pi^{2}k-ro-ka^{3}rm'i^{2}n-at, -ka^{3}rm'i^{2}n. Fr., *p.* A liquor obtained by mixing a solution of carmin in ammonia with a concentrated solution of picric acid; used as a staining agent in microscopy. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PICROCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From πικρός, bitter, and χολή, bile. Fr., *picrocholie.* An old term for a severe bilious disorder. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PICROCYAMIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-si-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. See ISOPURPURIC ACID.

PICROERYTHRIN, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-e^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. Fr., *picroérythrine.* A colorless, crystalline, bitter substance, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7 + 3H_2O$, occurring as silky prismatic crystals of slightly sweet and very bitter taste, exceedingly soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol, and melting at 158° C. [B, 2, 3, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

PICROGLYCIN, PICROGLYCION, n's. Pi^{2}k-ro-glis'i^{2}n, -gli^{2}s'i^2-o^{2}n. Fr., *picroglycine.* Ger., *Bittersüss.* A substance extracted from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara.* It forms small crystals of bitter-sweet taste, melting at a low heat. According to some chemists, it is merely impure solanine. [B, 38, 78, 93 (α, 14).]

PICROLICHENIN, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-li′ke^{2}n-i^{2}n. A bitter crystallizable principle, of the probable formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_6$, found in *Variolaria amara*. [B, 46, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38, 50).]

PICROMEL (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}k′ro-me^{2}l. Gen., *-mel′lis, -mel′itos (-itis)*. From πικρός, bitter, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Gallensüss, Bitterhonig*. A mixture of impure taurocholates and glycocholates, having a bitter taste and a sweetish after-taste. [Thenard (A, 301).]

PICRONITRIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-nit′ri^{2}k. See PICRIC ACID.

PICROPODOPHYLLIN, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-po^{2}d-o-fi^{2}l′li^{2}n. Fr., *picropodophylline*. A substance found in *Podophyllum peltatum*, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals, melting at about 200° C. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PICRORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k-ro^{2}r-ri(ri^2)′za^3. From πικρός, bitter, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Digitaleæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. kuerva, P. kurroa, P. kurroo.** A perennial thick-rooted herb of the Himalayas. The intensely bitter root, the *kali-kutki* of India, is said to be a valuable tonic. It is used as a febrifuge, and is one of the numerous roots sold in the Bengal bazaars as *teeta*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 172 (α, 35).]

PICROROCCELLIN, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-ro^{2}k-se^{2}l′li^{2}n. A substance, $C_{27}H_{29}N_3O_5$, obtained from a variety of *Roccella tinctoria* as long shining prismatic crystals of very bitter taste. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PICROTIN, n. Pi^{2}k′ro^{2}t-i^{2}n. See under PICROTOXIN.

PICROTOXIC, adj. Pi^{2}k-ro-to^{2}x′i^{2}k. Lat., *picrotoxicus*. Fr., *picrotoxique*. Of salts, derived from picrotoxin as a base.—**P. acid.** Picrotoxin. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

PICROTOXIN, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-to^{2}x′i^{2}n. Lat., *picrotoxinum* [U. S. Ph.], *picrotoxina* [Fr. Cod.] (from πικρός, bitter, and τοξικός, poisonous). Fr., *picrotoxine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *P.* Syn.: *picrotoxic acid, cocculin*. A very bitter principle, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, found in *Cocculus indicus*, of which it forms the active principle. In its pure state it occurs in colorless needles, generally grouped in stars. It acts on the nervous centres, and especially on the motor, inhibitory, and respiratory centres of the medulla oblongata, provoking epileptoid seizures and spasmodic dyspnœa and lessening of the heart action. It is used for the night-sweats of phthisis, and has been recommended as a cholagogue and as an antidote to morphine. Applied externally, it seems to be dangerous. Treated with 20 times its weight of benzene, it splits into *picrotoxinin*, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6 + H_2O$, a body forming bitter, very poisonous, colorless plates, fusible at 201° C., and *picrotin*, $C_{15}H_{18}O_7$, forming colorless non-poisonous needles, fusible at about 245° C. [B, 93 (α, 14), 270 (α, 38).]

PICROTOXININ, n. Pi^{2}k-ro-to^{2}x′i^{2}n-i^{2}n. See under PICROTOXIN.

PICRYL, n. Pi^{2}k′ri^{2}l. Fr., *picryle*. Ger., *P.* The radicle of picric acid. [B.]

PICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pik(pek)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of woodpeckers. [α, 35.]—**P. viridis.** Ger., *Grünspecht*. The green woodpecker. The dried pulverized bones, *ossa pici*, were formerly used as a diuretic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PIEBALD, adj. Pi′ba^{4}ld. Of prominently distinct different colors. [α, 48.]—**P. negro.** A negro affected partially with achromatosis.

PIED (Fr.), n. Pe-a. 1. See FOOT. 2. The stipe of a fungus. [B, 1, 121 (α, 35).]—**Griffe p. creux.** Of Duchenne, paralysis of the interossei, lumbricales, and the muscles inserted into the sesamoid bone of the great toe. On account of the tonicity of the extensors of the first phalanx, the toes are formed *en griffe*. [A, 321 (α, 34).]—**P. blennorrhagique.** Of L. Jacquet, hyperostosis of the os calcis following gonorrhœal rheumatism. ["Ann. de derm. et de syph.," June, 1892, p. 681 (α, 34).]—**P.-bot.** See TALIPES.—**P. cave, P. creux.** See PES *cavus*.—**P.-de-biche.** An elevator for the extraction of roots of teeth, having a straight or angular grooved extremity that is cleft at the point. ["Progr. méd.," Mar. 5, 1887, p. 201 (α, 34).]—**P's de griffons.** Instruments, invented by De Alechamps and described by Paré, for extracting the fœtal head from the uterus. [A, 60.]—**P. de Madura.** See *Madura* FOOT.—**P.-de-veau** [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of *Arum maculatum*.—**P. du pédoncule cérébral (ou proprement dit).** See CRUST *of the peduncle* and CRUS *cerebri*.—**P. équin.** See TALIPES *equinus*.—**P. équin varus.** See EQUINO-VARUS.—**P. gras.** Of Rennes, a variety of pes planus in which there is an abundance of fat on the dorsal and very little on the plantar surface of the foot. [α, 34.]—**P. palmé.** A foot in which the toes are webbed. [α, 34.]—**P. plat.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**P. tabétique.** See *Tabetic* FOOT.—**P. talus.** The extreme form of talipes equinus, in which only the toes touch the ground. [E.]—**P. varus équin.** See EQUINO-VARUS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, n. Ped′mo^{2}nt. A place in Alameda County, California (also another in Grimes County, Texas), where there are mineral springs. [A. 363 (α, 21).]

PIEDOSA (Sp.), n. Pe-a-do′sa^3. A disease resembling dengue, which prevailed in Cadiz and Seville from 1784 to 1785. [Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

PIE-MÈRE (Fr.), n. Pe-me^{2}r. See PIA.

PIERRE (Fr.), n. Pe-e^{2}r. See LAPIS and STONE.—**Collyre à la p. divine** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *collyrium cum lapide divino* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *solución de piedra divina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of p. divine in 250 parts of water. [B.]—**P. à cautère.** Caustic potash in pencils. [α 14.]—**P. de carpe.** See *Lapis* CARPIONIS.—**P. d'écrevisse.** See ASTACOLITH.—**P. divine** [Fr. Cod.]. See CUPRUM *aluminatum*.—**P. médicamenteuse.** See *Sulphas* ALUMINÆ *acetatus*.—**P. stercorale.** See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.—**P. urinaire.** See *Urinary* CALCULUS.

PIERREFONDS (Fr.), n. Pe-e^{2}r-fo^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

PIESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^2-e^{2}st′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., πίεστρον [Hippocrates]. Fr., *piestron*. An ancient instrument for crushing the fœtal skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 35.]

PIETRA (It.), n. Pe-at′ra^3. A place in Tuscany where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 135 (α, 14, 50).]

PIETRAPOLA (It.), n. Pe-at-ra^3-po′la^3. A place in the department of Corsica, France, where there are springs containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

PIEZOMETER, n. Pi-e^{2}z-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From πιέζειν, to press, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *piézomètre*. Ger., *P.* An apparatus devised by Oersted for measuring the compression of gases. [B.]

PIGAMON (Fr.), n. Pe-ga^3-mo^{2}n^2. The genus *Thalictrum*, especially *Thalictrum flavum*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]

PIGMENT, n. Pi^{2}g′m′nt. Lat., *pigmentum* (from *pingere*, to paint). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Farbstoff*. 1. Any coloring matter. [B.] 2. A substance for topical application with a pencil or brush. [B.]—**Biliary p's.** See BILIFLAVIN, BILIPRASIN, BILIFUSEIN, BILIPURPURIN, BILIRUBIN, BILIVERDIN, CHOLETELIN, CHOLOPHÆIN, and HYDROBILIRUBIN.—**Blood-p's.** See HÆMOGLOBIN, HÆMATIN, and HÆMATOCYANIN.—**Fæcal p's.** See CHOLOPHÆIN and STERCOBILIN.—**P'armuth** (Ger.). Poverty of p., as in nerve-cells, regions of the brain, etc. [I, 17 (K).]—**P'gewebe** (Ger.). Connective tissue connecting p. cells. [J, 60.]—**P'hypertrophie** (Ger.), **P'induration** (Ger.). Connective-tissue hyperplasia associated with pigmentation. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**Respiratory p.** A p. supposed to result from the oxidation of the tissues. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 21, 1885, p. 390 (K).] See HISTOHÆMATIN.—**Urinary p's.** See UROBILIN, UROCHROME, and UROERYTHRIN.—**Uveal p.** The p. contained in the cells on the inner or posterior surface of the iris, the ciliary processes, and the chorioid; properly a portion of the retina (pars retinalis iridis). [F.]

PIGMENTAL, PIGMENTARY, adj's. Pi^{2}g-me^{2}n′t′l, pi^{2}g′-me^{2}nt-a-ri^2. Lat., *pigmentarius*. Fr., *pigmentaire*. Pertaining to or containing pigment. [α, 48.]

PIGMENTATION, n. Pi^{2}g-me^{2}nt-a′shu^{3}n. Ger., *Pigmentbildung* (1st def.), *Pigmentirung* (2d def.). 1. The production of pigment. 2. The change of color caused by its presence. [α, 48.]—**Lymphatic p.** The arrest of pigment granules, such as carbon or coloring matters used in tattooing, by the lymph nodules. [α, 34.]

PIGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}g-me^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PIGMENT.—**P. nigrum (of the embryonic eye).** The proximal lamella of the secondary optic vesicle. [A, 5.]

PIGNA (It.), n. Pen′ya^3. A place in Italy where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14, 50).]

PIGNOLEN (Ger.), n. pl., **PIGNOLLI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pen-yol′e^{2}n, pi^{2}g-no^{2}l′li(le). See AMYGDALÆ *pineæ*.

PIGNON (Fr.), n. Pen-yo^{2}n^2. The edible seed of *Pinus pinea* and other pines. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**Émulsion de p's doux.** See *Emulsio* PINEOLORUM.—**Huile de gros p's d'Inde.** Oleum cicinum (see under JATROPHA *curcas*). [α, 35.]—**Huile de p's d'Inde.** See CASTOR-*oil* (1st def.).—**Petit p. d'Inde.** The seed of *Croton tiglium*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PIGODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}g(peg)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d′i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πυγή, the buttock, and δίδυμος, double. Of Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the region of the buttocks. [α, 34.]

PIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pi^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis)*. Fr., *piite*. Inflammation of the pia. [α, 34.]

PIKRINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pek-ren′zoir-e^2. See PICRIC ACID.

PILA (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pi^{2}l)′a^3. A ball.—**Pilæ damarum.** See ÆGAGROPILUS.—**Pilæ halcyonii, Pilæ marinæ.** See HALCYONIUM *rotundum*.

PILAR, adj. Pil′a^{3}r. Lat., *pilaris* (from *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *pilaire*. Pertaining to hair.

PILARELLE (Fr.), n. Pe-la^3-re^{2}l. Of Astruc, an affection of the skin regarded by him as one of the manifestations of syphilis.

PILARIS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}l-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. Fr., *capillaire* (2d def.). 1. See PILAR. 2. In botany, consisting of small or delicate hairs. [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).]

PILATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}l-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *pilus*, a hair. A fissure of the cranium. [E.]

PILE, n. Pil. From *pila*, a ball (2d def.). Fr., *p.* (1st def.). Ger., *Säule* (1st def.). 1. See BATTERY. 2. See HÆMORRHOID.—**Prostatic p.** That condition of an enlarged prostate in which attacks of bleeding occur. [α, 34.]—**Thermo-electric p.** Ger., *thermo-elektrische Säule*. A battery the development of an electric current in which depends on slight differences of heat in the circuit. [α, 48.]

PILEATE, adj. Pi^{2}l′e^2-at. Lat., *pileatus* (from *pileus*, a cap). Cap-shaped; of fungi, having a pileus. [α, 35.]

PILEOLUM (Lat.), **PILEOLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pi^{2}l-(pel)-e(e^2)′o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *pileus* (*q. v.*). 1. A small pileus. [B, 19, 308 (α, 35).] 2. See CALOTTE and CUCUPHA.

PILEOUS, adj. Pil′e^2-u^{3}s. From *pilus*, a hair. Fr., *pileux*. 1. Pertaining to the hair. 2. Pilose. [G.]

PILEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pil(pel)′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The upper portion of the head of a bird. [L, 221.]

PILEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pil(pel)′e^2 u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *chapiteau*. Lit., a cap. 1. The cap-like upper part of the fructification in hymenomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).] 2. See PILEUM. 3. See CUCUPHA.—**P. hippocraticus.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.

PILIER (Fr.), n. Pe-le-a. 1. See COLUMN and PILLAR. 2. In botany, the vertical axis of a fruit; the column which persists after

the decay of the other parts. [B, 1 (α, 35).]—**P's antérieurs (de la voûte, ou du trigone).** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**P. latéral.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**P's placentaires perpendiculaires.** Certain pillar-like structures of the placenta running in a direction perpendicular to the free surface of the cotyledon. [A, 15.]—**P's postérieurs (de la voûte, ou du trigone).** See *Posterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*

PILIFEROUS, adj. Pil-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *pilifer, piliferus* (from *pilus*, a hair, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pilifère.* Ger., *haartragend.* 1. Beset with hairs. 2. Terminated by a single hair or bristle. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PILIIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}l(pel)-i^2-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *pilidion.* Ger., *Hütlein.* An orbicular or hemispherical shield in lichens. [B, 1, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

PILIMICTION, n. Pil-i^2-mi^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *pilimictio* (from *pilus*, a hair, and *mingere*, to urinate). Fr., *p.* The excretion of urine containing hairy filaments. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PILL, n. Pi^{2}l. Gr., καταποτον, καταπότιον, σφαιρίον. Lat., *pilula* (dim. of *pila*, a ball). Fr., *pilule.* Ger., *Pille.* A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a small, more or less spherical mass, of a size convenient for swallowing; of some pharmacopœias, a pilular mass. [B, 5 (α, 38); α, 48.]—**Anderson's Scots' p's.** Three-grain p's of a mass composed of 24 oz. of Barbadoes aloes, 1 oz. each of colocynth and gamboge, 4 oz. of soap, and enough water, flavored with ½ fl. oz. of oil of anise. The Bruns. Ph. has a somewhat similar preparation, *pilules d'Anderson* (ou *écossaises*), consisting of 375 grammes of aloes, 62 each of jalap, flowers of sulphur, burned ivory, and licorice, 4 of oil of anise, 125 of gamboge, 8 of soap, and the necessary amount of syrup of purging buckthorn, made into pills containing 25 centigrammes (4 grains) each. [B, 5, 119 (α, 38).] See also PILULÆ *aloeticæ cum gutti* and *Pilules d'*ALOÈS *et de gomme gutte.*—**Antarthritic p's.** 1. A mixture of 1·27 gramme of tartar emetic, 2·55 of opium, 3·8 of starch, and enough extract of triticum, divided into 360 pills. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. Twelve-centigramme p's made from a mass consisting of 700 centigrammes each of guaiac resin and soap, with 250 of extract of aconite, and enough compound tincture of guaiac-wood, or with 400 of extract of aconite and 20 of tartar emetic. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Antarthritic p's of Lucas.** P's containing ⅜ grain each of antimonium crudum and coal-oil, ⅛ grain of olibanum, and ¼ grain of dulcamara. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Antepileptic p's.** See PILULÆ *lunares.*—**Anthysteric p's.** Fr., *pilules anthystériques.* A pilular mass made by digesting 2 parts each of angelica, *Aristolochia rotunda, Acorus calamus, Ligusticum levisticum, Imperatoria ostruthium,* valerian, and zedoary and 3 parts each of mint, pennyroyal, rue, chamomile, laurel-berries, and orange-peel in 192 of alcohol, filtering, adding 32 of water, evaporating, and adding 1 part each of castor, myrrh, amber, and saffron, and a little oil of rue and oil of amber [Würt. Ph., 1798]. The preparation of the Strasb. Ph., 1830, consisted of 2-grain p's containing each 3 parts of asafœtida, 3 of extract of valerian, and 1 part of castor. [B, 119.]—**Anthysteric p's of Selle.** Fr., *pilules anthystériques de Selle.* Three-grain pills consisting of 15 parts each of asafœtida, galbanum, and extract of angelica, 4 each of castoreum and saffron, 2 of opium, and enough essence of castoreum. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Antiarthritic p's.** Fr., *pilules antiarthritiques.* See *Antarthritic p's.* —**Anti-epileptic p's.** See PILULÆ *lunares.*—**Antispasmodic p's of Piderit.** Thirty-centigramme p's of a mixture of 6 grammes each of asafœtida and castoreum, 2 of succinic acid, 20 drops of Dippel's animal oil, and enough tincture of myrrh. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Bacher's p's.** See PILULÆ *tonicæ Bacheri.*—**Barker's post-partum p's.** A mass, consisting of 20 grains of compound extract of colocynth, 15 of extract of hyoscyamus, 10 of powdered aloes, and 5 of extract of nux vomica, and 1 grain each of resin of podophyllum and ipecac, divided into 12 p's; used as a laxative for lying-in women. [A, 22.]—**Belloste's p's.** See PILULÆ *mercuriales laxantes.*—**Blancard's p's.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Blaud's p's.** See PILULÆ *Blaud.*—**Blue p., Blue p's.** Lat., *pilulæ cœruleæ.* Fr., *pilules bleues.* See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI and cf. PILULÆ *cœruleæ.*—**Camphorated p's.** See PILULÆ *camphoratæ.* —**Compound cathartic p's** [U. S. Ph.]. See PILULÆ *catharticæ compositæ.*—**Compressed p's.** P's made by forcing the powdered drug into the proper shape with a powerful press, without the use of any excipient. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Dupuytren's p's.** See *Pilules de* CHLORURE *mercurique opiacées.*—**Emmenagogue p's.** See PILULÆ *solutivæ Plebani.*—**Franck's p's.** See PILULÆ *Franck.*—**Fuller's p's.** See PILULÆ *Fulleri.*—**Griffith's p's.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *compositæ.*—**Hoffmann's p's.** See PILULÆ *majores Hoffmanni* and PILULÆ *minores Hoffmanni.*—**Holloway's p's.** See PILULÆ *Holloway.*—**Hooper's female p's.** Two-and-a-half-grain p's of a mixture of 8 oz. of Barbadoes aloes, 2 each of extract of hellebore, myrrh, and soap, 1 oz. each of powdered cinnamon and powdered ginger, enough water, and either 2 oz. and 1½ drachm of dried iron sulphate or 4 oz. of iron sulphate crystals. [B, 5 (α, 38).] —**Lady Webster's dinner p's.** Three-grain p's made of a mixture of 6 drachms of the best aloes, 2 each of mastic and red roses, and enough syrup of wormwood or common syrup. [B, 5 (α, 38).] See also *Pilulæ* ALOES *et mastiches.*—**Meglin's p's.** See PILULÆ *Meglin.*—**Mercurial p.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**Morison's p's.** See PILULÆ *Morison.*—**Perry's p.** A pill-mass made up of 3 oz. each of precipitated antimony sulphide and gum guaiac, 1,100 grains of calomel, 4 oz. of mercurial pill, and 6 oz. of powdered licorice, mixed with syrup. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1881, p. 149 (B).]—**P.-mass.** Lat., *massa.* The mass, of more or less doughlike consistence, into which the medicinal ingredients and the necessary excipients are worked for making p's. [α, 38.]—**Plummer's p's.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**Rufus's p's.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**Simon's p's.** Ten-centigramme p's of a mass made by melting 7 grammes of white wax and adding 14 of balsam of copaiba and 29 of cubeb. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vallet's ferruginous p's.** Lat., *pilulæ ferratæ Valleti.* See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*

PILLABILCUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}l-la^{2}b(la^{3}b)-i^{2}lk'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Feuillet, an undetermined medicinal fern growing in Peru. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

PILLAR, n. Pi^{2}l'a^{3}r. Gr., κίων. Lat., *columna.* Fr., *pilier.* Ger., *Säule.* A column or upright support; also a structure resembling a column. [C; α, 17.]—**Anterior p. of the fauces.** See ARCH *of the palate.*—**Anterior p's of the fornix.** Lat., *crura anteriora fornicis.* Fr., *pilier* (ou *colonne*) *antérieur* (*de la voûte*, ou *du trigone*). Ger., *vordere Gewölbsäule.* Two diverging columns that extend downward from the anterior extremity of the body of the fornix, anterior to the foramen of Monro, along the sides of the third ventricle. On reaching the corpora albicantia at the base of the brain they turn backward and upward, each column being continued upward to the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus. [I, 15 (K).]—**External p. of the abdominal ring.** The outer aponeurotic margin of the external abdominal ring, formed by a portion of Poupart's ligament. [L, 142.]—**External p's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatica* (seu *diaphragmatis*) *externa.* Ger., *äussere Schenkelpaare.* The outermost portion of the pillars of the diaphragm.—**Inferior p. of the abdominal ring.** See *External p. of the abdominal ring.* —**Internal p. of the abdominal ring.** The inner aponeurotic margin of the external abdominal ring. [L, 332.]—**Internal p's of the diaphragm, Middle p's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatica* (seu *diaphragmatos*) *interna, crura diaphragmatica* (seu *diaphragmatos*) *media.* Ger., *innere* (oder *mittlere*) *Schenkelpaare.* The innermost portion of the p's of the diaphragm. [L.]—**Muscular p's.** See *Muscle-*COLUMNS.—**P's of Corti.** See RODS *of Corti.*—**P's of the diaphragm.** Lat., *crura diaphragmatos.* Bundles of tendinous fibres which arise on the right side from the anterior surfaces of the first, second, and third lumbar vertebræ and the intervertebral fibro-cartilages, and on the left side from the anterior surfaces of the second and third lumbar vertebræ, and pass upward and outward, forming an arch over the aorta (hiatus aorticus). On each side of the aorta the fibres become muscular and decussate with each other, and, after parting to form an opening for the œsophagus (hiatus œsophageus), are lost in the central tendon. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P's of the fauces.** The folds of mucous membrane between which the tonsil is situated.—**Posterior p. of the fauces.** See ARCUS *palatopharyngeus.*—**Posterior p's of the fornix.** Lat., *crus fornicis posterior.* Fr., *piliers postérieurs* (*de la voûte*, ou *du trigone*). Ger., *hintere Gewölbsäule.* The two bands forming the prolongation of the fornix posteriorly. They extend downward and outward, leaving between them the lyra, enter the cornua of the lateral ventricles, and terminate partly in the hippocampus major and partly as the tænia hippocampi. [I, 23.]—**Superior p. of the abdominal ring.** See *Internal p. of the abdominal ring.*

PILLE (Ger.), n. Pi^{2}l'le^2. See PILL.—**Abführp'n.** Cathartic pills.—**Gichtp'.** An antarthritic pill. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Giftp'.** 1. An alexipharmac pill. 2. A poisoned pill. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Haarp'.** See ÆGAGROPILUS.—**Italienische p'n.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri.*

PILLIOCAUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}l-li^2-o(o^3)-ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See *Pulvis* ALOES *et canellæ.*

PILOCARPIDINE, n. Pi^{2}l-o-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pilocarpidin.* A colorless, highly alkaline base derived from jaborandi-leaves; a syrupy body, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_{20}$. Pilocarpine is probably to be regarded as a methyl derivative of this base, which itself is possibly an oxy-derivative of nicotine—*dihydroxylnicotine.* [E. Harnach, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," June 13, 1885, p. 418 (B).]

PILOCARPINE, n. Pi^{2}l-o-ka^{3}rp'en. Lat., *pilocarpina* [Fr. Cod.], *pilocarpinum.* Fr., *p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pilocarpin.* A base, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, found in jaborandi, occurring as a tough, colorless mass. It is a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic and is used as a myotic in glaucoma. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii, p. 322 (α, 50).]—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *P. nitrate.*—**Chlorhydrate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **P. hydrochlorate, P. hydrochloride, P. muriate.** Lat., *pilocarpinæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph.], *chlorhydras pilocarpinæ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pilocarpinus* [Fr. Cod.]), *pilocarpinum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], *chloretum pilocarpicum* [Finn. Ph.]. Ger., *salzsaures Pilocarpin.* A salt, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HCl$, forming long, white, acicular (or leafy), deliquescent crystals, of bitter taste, very soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**P. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. A salt, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HNO_3$. [B.]—**P. phosphate.** A salt crystallizing from boiling alcohol as shining laminæ. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**P. platino-chloride.** A salt, $(C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HCl)_2PtCl_4$, forming yellow lamellæ. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PILOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}l(pel)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πῖλος, a cap, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *pilocarpe* (1st def.), *jaborandi* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Jaborandiblätter* (2d def.). Sp., *jaborandi* [Mex. Ph.], *ipecacuanha oficinal* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *folia jaborandi* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Xanthoxyleæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the dried leaflets of *P. pinnatifolius.* They are bitter and somewhat pungent, and when bruised, slightly aromatic. P. is a powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue, and in small doses an efficient diuretic. It is used in dropsy, pleurisy, Bright's disease, etc., is especially useful in uræmia, is recommended as a galactagogue and in diphtheria, and is a strong mydriatic. It is antagonistic to atropine. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Elixir de pilocarpo pinnato.** A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of crushed p.-leaves in 600 of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days, expressing, adding 400 parts of syrup, and filtering. [Mex. Ph. (α, 38).]—**Extractum pilocarpi fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de jaborandi.* Ger., *flüssiges Jaborandi-Extrakt.* A preparation made by treating in a percolator 100 grammes of the leaves of p. in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 100 c. cm. of fluid extract. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).] —**P. pennatifolius, P. pinnatifolius, P. pinnatus.** The jaborandi-plant, the species yielding the p. of the U. S. Ph.; a slightly branching shrub of tropical and subtropical Brazil and, according to some, of the West Indies. The bark, as well as the leaves, con-

tains pilocarpine, and is used as a sudorific and sialagogue. [B, 5, 18, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. selloanus.** A species found in Brazil and Paraguay, differing but little from *P. pinnatifolius.* [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

PILOSE, adj. Pil'os. Lat., *pilosus* (from *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *pileux, poileux, poilu.* Ger., *behaart, haarig.* Hairy or downy. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); L, 206 (a, 27).]

PILOSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pi²l-o(o³)-se²l'la³. 1. An old name for *Antennaria dioica* and *Hieracium p.* 2. A section of the genus *Hieracium.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

PILULA (Lat.), n. f. Pi²l'u²l(u⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *pila*, a ball. 1. See Pill. 2. Any spherical inflorescence. 3. In the pl., *pilulæ*, an old name for galls from *Quercus robur.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Massa pilularum Rufi** [Austr. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**Massa pilularum tonico-nervinarum** [Norw. Ph.]. A powdery mixture of equal parts of asafœtida, iron sulphate, and extractum cardui benedicti. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ adstringentes.** See under ALUMEN *draconisatum* and cf. PILULES *astringentes.*—**Pilulæ æternæ.** See *Pilulæ perpetuæ.*—**Pilulæ æthiopicæ.** Pills containing each 1½ grain of mercury rubbed up with gum arabic and 1 grain each of sulphur, guaiac resin, and honey. [B, 59.]—**Pilulæ aloeticæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Twenty-centigramme pills of equal parts of aloes, extract of aloes, and soap. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ aloeticæ cum gutti** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de gomme-gutte* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulæ Anderson* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 394 parts [Belg. Ph.] (1 gramme [Fr. Cod.]) each of powdered aloes and gamboge, 20 parts [Belg. Ph.] (1/10 gramme [Fr. Cod.]) of oil of anise, and enough white honey, made, according to the Fr. Cod., into 10 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Anderson's Scots'* PILLS and cf. *Pilules d'*ALOÈS *et de gomme-gutte.*—**Pilulæ aloeticæ cum helleboro** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of colocynth and 2 each of white agaric and the rhizome of black hellebore with 50 (or enough) of water to the consistence of honey, adding 4 parts of powdered aloes and 2 of powdered scammony, evaporating to pilular consistence, and adding a little alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ aloeticæ cum myrrha.** See *Pilulæ* RHEI *compositæ.*—**Pilulæ aloeticæ cum sapone.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES.—**Pilulæ aloeticæ ferratæ** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri.*—**Pilulæ alterantes Plummeri** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**Pilulæ amarocatharticæ.** Fr., *pilules balsamiques* (*de Stahl*), *pilules ecphractiques* (ou *amères et cathartiques*). Syn.: *pilulæ ecphracticæ* (seu *polychrestæ balsamicæ*). Six-centigramme pills made of a mixture of 150 grammes each of ivy-gum and mastic, 120 each of aqueous extracts of aloes and of myrrh, 115 each of vinous extract of absinthium and of *Centaurea benedicta* and aqueous extract of cochlearia, 60 each of colophony, aqueous extract of *Veratrum album*, and vinous extract of fumitory, and 40 each of vinous extract of *Erythræa centaurium* and aqueous extract of rhubarb [Disp. pal., 1764]. Several old formularies gave similar preparations. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Anderson** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ aloeticæ cum gutti.*—**Pilulæ angelicæ.** Fr., *pilules angéliques* (ou *de Francfort*, ou *aloétiques rhéo-agaricées*). A pill mass made by mixing 48 parts each of Socotrine aloes and the juices of chicory, endives, fumitory, and damask rose, allowing to settle, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and adding 4 parts of powdered rhubarb, 2 of powdered agaric, and 1 of powdered cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ anglicæ.** Fr., *pilules anglaises* (ou *d'aloès et d'opium*). Pills made up of 1 part of opium and 6 parts each of aloes and gum arabic, with enough syrup of saffron. [L, 85.]—**Pilulæ ante cibum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules ante-cibum* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *píldoras de acíbar y quina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 5 grammes of powdered aloes, 2½ (5 [Sp. Ph.]) of extract of cinchona, 1 (2½ [Sp. Ph.]) of powdered cinnamon, and 1½ (or the proper amount) of syrup of absinthium [Belg. Ph.] or the necessary amount of honey [Fr. Cod.] (or common syrup [Sp. Ph.]) to make 50 pills [Fr. Cod.] (100 pills [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pilulæ* ALOES *et mastiches.*—**Pilulæ antimoniales Kleinii.** Pills containing each 1½ grain of antimonium crudum and ½ grain of guaiac resin made into a mass with extract of fumitory [Bruns. Ph. (1777), Ph. Fuld. (1791)] or with extract of dulcamara [Hamb. Ph. (1835).]—**Pilulæ antispasmodicæ.** See *Pilulæ lunares.*—**Pilulæ antivenereæ.** Six-centigramme pills of a mixture of 4 grammes each of red precipitate and powdered opium, with a sufficiency of balsam of Peru; or a mass consisting of 10 grains of red precipitate, 20 each of asafœtida and antimony pentasulphide, 5 of opium, and enough syrup of white poppy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ aperientes Stahlii.** One-grain pills of 4 parts of aloes, 2 of compound extract of colocynth, and 1 part of iron filings. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ asiaticæ.** See PILULES *arsénicales.*—**Pilulæ aureæ.** Fr., *pilules dorées.* A purgative preparation consisting of 10 parts each of aloes and diacrydium sulphuratum, 3 each of rose-leaves, parsley-seeds, fennel-seeds, and anise-seeds, 2 each of mastic, saffron, and alhandal troches, and enough alcohol. [L, 85; B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ balsamicæ.** Fr., *pilules balsamiques.* Sp., *píldoras balsámicas* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 5 grammes of benzoic acid, 11 of powdered gum ammoniac, 22 of licorice powder, 1 gramme each of powdered saffron and balsam of Peru, and the necessary amount of sulphureted oil of turpentine. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. PILULES *balsamiques.*—**Pilulæ balsamicæ Junkeri.** A pill mass consisting of 1½ part each of terebinthina cocta and yellow amber, 1 each of mastic and myrrh, 3 parts of powdered jalap, and 2 each of the extracts of *Fumaria officinalis, Centaurea benedicta*, absinthium, and *Cochlearia officinalis.* [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ balsamicæ mortonianæ.** Four-grain pills of a mixture of 18 parts of powdered millepedes, 9 of powdered gum arabic, 6 each of flowers of benzoin and balsam of sulphur and anise, and 1 part each of saffron and either balsam of Tolu or balsam of Peru; or of 12 parts of the millepedes, 10 of gum arabic, 4 of flowers of benzoin, and 1 part each of saffron and balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Bellostii** (seu **Belloste** [Fr. Cod.]). See *Pilulæ mercuriales laxantes.*—**Pilulæ benedictæ (Fulleri).** See *Pilulæ Fulleri.*—**Pilulæ Blancardi.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**Pilulæ Blaud** [Belg. Ph.], **Pilulæ Blaudii** [Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules ferrugineuses de Blaud* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *pilulæ ferratæ Blaudii* [Swiss Ph.]. Pills, analogous to the *pilulæ ferri compositæ* of the U. S. Ph., consisting chiefly of iron sulphate and either sodium bicarbonate or potassium carbonate. The Belg. Ph. directs that 100 parts of iron sulphate crystals, 62 of sodium bicarbonate, 8 of powdered gum arabic, 3 of glycerin, and 25 of syrup be worked up into 25-centigramme pills; the Fr. Cod. orders 30 grammes each of dried iron sulphate, dried potassium carbonate, and water, with 15 of syrup, and 5 of powdered gum arabic, to be made into 200 pills, each containing about 40 centigrammes. Both pharmacopœias direct that the pills be silver-coated. The Swiss Ph. directs 10 parts each of dry iron sulphate and dry potassium carbonate, and 4 (or the necessary amount) of inspissated crude honey, to be made into 30-centigramme pills; the Sp. Ph. makes 48 pills from 8 grammes each of iron sulphate crystals and dry potassium carbonate and 4 of gum arabic; and the Finn. Ph. makes 100 pills from 4 grammes each of iron sulphate crystals and potassium carbonate, 2 of honey, and a sufficient quantity of powdered marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Pilulæ* FERRI *antichloroticæ Blaud.*—**Pilulæ Bontii.** See PILULES *de Bontius.*—**Pilulæ cachecticæ.** Fr., *pilules anticachectiques.* A pilular mass consisting of 8 parts of aloes, 10 of powdered iron, 12 of gum ammoniac, 1 part each of anise and of oil of cloves, and enough alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ cæruleæ.** Blue pills (see *Massa* HYDRARGYRI). In Germany the term is sometimes applied to pilulæ ammoniureti cupri. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ camphoratæ.** Fr., *pilules camphrées.* Camphorated pills; made of 2 parts of camphor and either 2 parts of licorice [Strasb. Ph., 1830] or 1 part of sugar with enough bread-crumb [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B, 119.]—**Pilulæ catharticæ compositæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Compound cathartic pills; of the U. S. Ph., pills each containing 1 grain each of calomel and of abstract of jalap, ¼ grain of powdered gamboge, and 1⅓ grain of compound extract of colocynth (= ⅓ grain of extract of colocynth, ⅔ grain of aloes, and about ⅛ of a grain of resin of scammony and ⅛ grain of soap with a little cardamom). [B.]—**Pilulæ cochiæ, Pilulæ cocciniæ.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**Pilulæ contra tussim.** A preparation consisting of 20 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride, 80 of powdered ipecac, 120 of antimony pentasulphide, and 600 each of powdered sugar and powdered marsh-mallow, made into 100 pills. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ cupratæ.** See *Pilulæ ammoniureti* CUPRI.—**Pilulæ de alumine.** See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**Pilulæ de duobus.** Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de scammonée.* An old preparation made up of 2 parts of gummy extract of aloes and 1 part of diacrydium sulfuratum. [L, 85.]—**Pilulæ deobstruentes.** See PILULÆ *resolventes* (2d def.).—**Pilulæ depurantes.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**Pilulæ diureticæ roborantes.** Twelve-centigramme pills made from a mixture of 4 grammes each of terebinthina cocta and soap, and 15 of powdered rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ drasticæ** [Gr. Ph.]. Two-grain pills made of a mass containing 2 parts of calomel with 3 each of jalap resin, scammony, and powdered fennel, and some extract of triticum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Dupuytren.** See *Pilules de* CHLORURE *mercurique opiacées.*—**Pilulæ ecphracticæ.** Fr., *pilules ecphractiques.* 1. See *Pilulæ amarocatharticæ.* 2. See *Pilulæ solutivæ Plebani.* 3. Two-grain pills of equal parts of inspissated ox bile, gum ammoniac, and rhubarb; or of 7 parts each of rhubarb, inspissated ox bile, and sodium acetate, and 2 of gum arabic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Emmanuelis.** A preparation consisting of 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of myrrh, 1 part of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of electuarium mithridaticum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ excitantes.** See PILULÆ *lunares.*—**Pilulæ ferratæ** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. A preparation made by triturating 10 grammes of iron lactate with enough powdered licorice and glycerin to make 20 grammes, dividing into 100 pills, pouring an ethereal solution of balsam of Tolu twice over them, drying, and putting up in a tightly sealed glass vessel. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ ferratæ Blaudii** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Pilulæ Blaud.*—**Pilulæ ferratæ cum chinino** [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A mass consisting of 3 grammes of quinine sulphate, 5 of iron sulphate, 2 of powdered marsh-mallow root, 1 gramme of glycerin, and enough syrup to make 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ ferratæ Valleti** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*—**Pilulæ ferulaceæ camphoratæ.** Fr., *pilules fétides camphrées.* Six-centigramme pills of a mixture of 4 grammes each of asafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 each of castoreum, camphor, and succinic acid, and a sufficiency of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ fœtidæ.** Fr., *pilules anti-hystériques de Sydenham, pilules fétides.* 1. A preparation consisting of 4 grammes of asafœtida, 2 each of galbanum and myrrh, 6/10 gramme of castoreum, and a sufficiency of balsam of Peru, made into 72 pills. 2. Two-grain pills made from a mass containing 6 grammes each of asafœtida and castoreum, 1 6/10 gramme of camphor, and 24 drops of Dippel's animal oil. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ fœtidæ succinatæ** [Swed. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 5 grammes each of asafœtida and Canada castor, 1½ gramme of purified succinic acid, ½ gramme of Dippel's animal oil, and the necessary amount of tincture of myrrh made into 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Franck** [Belg. Ph.]. Ten-centigramme (silver-coated [Belg. Ph.]) pills of a mixture of 30 parts of aloes and 15 of rhubarb-root [Belg. Ph.] (15 each of aloes and jalap bulbs, and 4 of rhubarb-root [Sp. Ph.]), with a sufficiency of syrup of absinthium. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Fulleri** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *píldoras benedictas de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass made by powdering 18 (15 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of aloes, 9 (8 [Sp. Ph.]) of senna-leaves, 5 (4 [Sp. Ph.]) each of asafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 each of saffron and mace, and 26 (22 [Sp. Ph.]) of iron sulphate, and adding 2 parts of rectified oil of amber and either 26 of a mixture of 3 parts honey and 1 part alcohol [Belg. Ph.] or enough syrup of absinthium [Sp. Ph.]. Several of the older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation. Cf. *Pilulæ* ALOES *martiales.* [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ fundentes.** Sp., *píldoras fundentes* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 1 gramme each of powdered aloes, powdered rhubarb-root, and almond-oil soap, divided into 30 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Griffithii.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *com-*

positæ.—**Pilulæ gummi-guttæ aloeticæ.** See *Pilules d'*ALOÈS *et de gomme-gutte*.—**Pilulæ gummosæ.** Fr., *pilules d'asafœtida et de galbanum*. A pilular mass consisting of 29 grammes each of asafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, with a sufficient amount of sugar; or of 15 grammes each of asafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 of rectified oil of amber, and some alcohol or syrup of mint. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ gummoso-laxativæ.** Fr., *pilules gommeuses laxatives, pilules d'aloès et de galbanum*. A preparation consisting of 4 grains of Socotrine aloes, 16 of compound galbanum pills, and a sufficient quantity of fœtid spirit of ammonia, made into 4 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Hænii** [Belg. Ph.]. A pill mass of 2 parts each of scammony, jalap, resin, and soap, with 4 parts of the pilulæ aloeticæ cum helleboro. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Helvetius.** See ALUMEN *draconisatum*.—**Pilulæ Holloway** [Gr. Ph.]. A pill mass of 40 centigrammes of aloes, 200 of saffron, 450 of black pepper, 170 of rhubarb-root, and 20 of sodium sulphate, divided into 144 pills. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ hydragogæ Heimii** [Swiss Ph.]. Twelve-centigramme pills of equal parts of squill, digitalis-leaves, gamboge, antimony pentasulphide, and extractum pimpinellæ. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ hydrargyricæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**Pilulæ hydropicæ Bontii.** See PILULES *de Bontius* (3d def.).—**Pilulæ hypoglottides.** Pills that are to be dissolved under the tongue. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Pilulæ indicæ.** See PILULES *arsénicales*.—**Pilulæ iodatæ.** A mixture of 1 grain of iodine, 1 scruple of licorice, and a sufficiency of rob de sureau, made into two pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ italicæ nigræ.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri*.—**Pilulæ kermesinæ.** Fr., *pilules kermésines*. Pills containing each 1 grain of kermes mineral made into a mass with conserve of rose-fruit (cynorrhodon). [Geneva Phar., 1780 (B, 119).]—**Pilulæ laxantes.** Roum., *pilule laxative* [Roum. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See *Pilulæ* HYDRARGYRI *jalappinæ*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Swiss Ph., and Roum. Ph., a pill mass consisting of 40 parts of aloes (Socotrine [Roum. Ph.]) with 20 of soap, 60 of jalapa, and either 10 of anise-seeds [Austr. Ph.] or 5 drops of oil of anise, and a sufficient amount of alcohol [Hung. Ph.]; or with 40 parts each of colocynth and scammony, 30 each of jalap resin, almond-oil soap, and extract of black hellebore, and enough alcohol [Roum. Ph.], divided into 20-centigramme pills [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or consisting of equal parts of aloes, rhubarb-root, jalap resin, and soap, divided into 12-centigramme pills [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ laxativæ post partum.** See *Barker's post-partum* PILLS.—**Pilulæ lucis majores.** See *Pilulæ opticæ*.—**Pilulæ lunares.** Fr., *pilules lunares* (seu *excitantes*). A pill mass of 60 centigrammes of silver nitrate dissolved in water, 750 of extract of gentian, and the necessary amount of powdered cinchona, divided into 60 pills; or of 5 centigrammes of silver nitrate with 125 of rob of elder, made with bread-crumb into 16 pills; or of 6 centigrammes of silver nitrate, 25 of opium, and 600 each of extract of gentian and licorice juice, divided into 10 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ majores Hoffmanni.** Fr., *pilules majeures de Hoffmann*. A preparation consisting of $\frac{3}{10}$ gramme of corrosive sublimate with 7 grammes of white bread-crumb, 2 of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water, or with 9 grammes of bread-crumb and 15 of water, the mass being divided, according to different pharmacopœias, into pills containing 2, 7, or 8 milligrammes of corrosive sublimate; or consisting of 3 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol, and mixed with enough bread-crumb to make 4 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ majornæ.** See *Extractum* RHEI *compositum*.—**Pilulæ macrocostinæ.** See EXTRACTUM *macrocostinum*.—**Pilulæ mastichinæ.** A preparation consisting of 10 parts of aloes, 4 of mastic, and 3 of agaric, made up with aqua menthæ piperitæ. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Meglin** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de jusquiame et de valériane composées* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *píldoras de Meglin* [Sp. Ph.]. Fifteen-centigramme pills of equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus, extract of valerian, and zinc oxide [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]; or a mass consisting of 50 centigrammes each of extracts of hyoscyamus-seeds and valerian and zinc oxide prepared in the dry way, made into 10 pills. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ menagogæ catharticæ.** See *Pilulæ solutivæ Plebani*.—**Pilulæ mercuriales.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI, *Pilulæ* HYDRARGYRI *jalappinæ*, and *Pilulæ laxantes cum* MERCURIO.—**Pilulæ mercuriales cæruleæ** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**Pilulæ mercuriales laxantes** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *pilules mercurielles* (ou *scammonio-aloétiques*) *purgatives* [Fr. Cod.], *pilules napolitaines*. Syn.: *pilulæ Bellostii* (seu *Belloste* [Fr. Cod.]). Twenty-centigramme pills made up of 60 parts each of purified mercury, powdered aloes, and white honey (the necessary amount of crude honey [Swiss Ph.]), 20 of powdered scammony, 10 of powdered black pepper, and 30 of powdered rhubarb-root (100 of pepper and 300 of rhubarb [Swiss Ph.]). Several of the older pharmacopœias give the preparation with certain variations. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ mercuriales Ricordi.** See *Pilulæ* HYDRARGYRI *protojodati compositæ*.—**Pilulæ minores Hoffmanni.** Fr., *pilules mineures de Hoffmann*. A mass of 36 grains each of calomel and dry bread-crumb, and the necessary amount of water, to be made into 72 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Morison.** Sp., *píldoras de Morison* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 1 gramme each of aloes, gamboge, jalap resin, and extract of colocynth, and 2 grammes each of myrrh and rhubarb-root, divided into 50 pills. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Mortoni** [Belg. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 16 parts of benzoic acid, 65 of gum ammoniac, 5 each of saffron and balsam of Peru, 6 of honey, and 3 of sulphureted oil of anise. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Pilulæ balsamicæ mortonianæ*.—**Pilulæ odontalgicæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Zahnschmerzpillen*. A preparation made by melting 7 grammes of yellow wax and 2 of oil of almonds, adding 5 each of the powdered roots of belladonna and pyrethrum, and powdered opium, working up in a warm mortar, adding 15 drops each of the oils of cajuput and cloves, dividing into 5-centigramme pills, and sprinkling them with powdered cloves. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ opiatæ.** See *Pilulæ ex* OPIO.—**Pilulæ opticæ.** Fr., *pilules optiques*. Syn.: *pilulæ lucis majores*. A purgative preparation containing 60 grammes of extract of aloes, 11 of prepared amber, 7 each of valerian-root and euphrasia-root, and 4 each of fennel-seeds, seseli-seeds, aloes-wood, yellow-saunders, cubebs, lesser cardamom, agaric, sassafras-bark, and alhandal troches. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ perpetuæ.** Fr., *pilules perpétuelles*. Pills made of antimony recovered from the intestinal evacuations, and administered repeatedly. [B, 48; B, 119, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ physagogæ.** Fr., *pilules physagogues*. A mass consisting of 15 grammes each of squill and extract of elaterium, 4 each of succinic acid and antimony pentasulphide, a few drops of the essential oil of anise, and enough licorice-juice to make 150 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Plummeri** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Pilulæ polychrestæ.** See *Pilulæ antivenereæ*.—**Pilulæ polychrestæ balsamicæ.** See *Pilulæ amarocatharticæ*.—**Pilulæ Pringelii.** Fr., *pilules de Pringle*. A preparation consisting of 30 centigrammes of calomel, 9 of opium, and 125 of cathartic extract, made into 12 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ purgantes.** See *Pilulæ* HYDRARGYRI *jalappinæ* and *Pilulæ laxantes cum* MERCURIO.—**Pilulæ resolventes.** Fr., *pilules* (*fondantes*) *de Schmucker* (1st def.) (ou *de Richter* [2d def.]), *pilules résolutives* (4th def.). Syn.: *pilulæ deobstruentes* (2d def.). 1. Of the Brunsw. Ph., 5-centigramme pills made from 80 centigrammes of tartar emetic dissolved in water, 500 of rhubarb, and 380 each of licorice-juice, galbanum, Venetian soap, and sagapenum. 2. Twenty-centigramme pills made from 50 centigrammes of tartar emetic dissolved in water, 760 each of asafœtida, gum ammoniac, Venetian soap, valerian-root, and arnica-flowers, and enough syrupus capillorum Veneris. 3. Two-grain pills made from a mass consisting of equal parts of inspissated ox bile, extract of chelidonium, white soap, and galbanum, with the necessary amount of licorice. 4. Nine-centigramme pills made from a mass consisting of 1·7 gramme of calomel, 1·15 each of antimony pentasulphide and camphor, 14 grammes of guaiac resin, and 3·4 grammes each of extracts of hemlock and *Pimpinella saxifraga*. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ resolventes cum mercurio.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Pilulæ Rufi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ*.—**Pilulæ saponaceæ.** A pill mass made up of 8 parts of quick-lime, 64 of Alicante soap, and 1 part of potassium carbonate. [Würzb. Ph., 1796 (B, 119).]—**Pilulæ Sédillot.** See PILULES *mercurielles savonneuses* (1st def.).—**Pilulæ solutivæ.** Fr., *pilules solutives*. 1. Pills containing 12 parts of iron carbonate, 8 each of aloes, scammony, and gum ammoniac, and 3 each of saffron and potassium sulphate, made up with oxymel of squill. [L, 85.] 2. See *Pilulæ solutivæ Plebani*.—**Pilulæ solutivæ Plebani.** Fr., *pilules emménagogues* (ou *ecphractiques*, ou *aloético-scammoniées*, ou *solutives*). Syn.: *pilulæ solutivæ* (seu *ecphracticæ*, seu *menagogæ catharticæ*). A pill mass consisting of 180 grammes of aloes, 30 of scammony, 15 of cassia pulp, and enough honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ specificæ.** Fr., *pilules mercurielles ammoniacales*. A preparation consisting of 65 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 130 of arrowroot, and enough sal ammoniac solution; or of 96 centigrammes each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac dissolved in warm water, 11 grammes of powdered marsh-mallow root, and 7 of clarified honey, made into 120 pills; or of 125 centigrammes each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac dissolved in warm water, 125 centigrammes of white sugar, and 700 of bread-crumb, made into 160 pills; or of 2 grammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a mixture of 6 of sal ammoniac and 15 of water, mixed with enough bread-crumb, and divided into 240 pills. The Brunsw. Ph. varies the proportion of corrosive sublimate so that each pill contains 25 milligrammes of it. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. PILULES *antisyphilitiques* and *Pilulæ antivenereæ*.—**Pilulæ spleniticæ.** Fr., *pilules splénétiques*. Four-grain pills made from a mass containing 45 parts each of extract of aloes and gum ammoniac and 7 each of myrrh and radix bryoniæ. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ stimulantes ad gonorrhœam.** See *Pilulæ diureticæ roborantes*.—**Pilulæ stomachicæ.** A preparation consisting of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of some appropriate extract, and 1 of cinnamon, made into 12 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Strahlii.** A preparation consisting of 30 centigrammes each of bismuth subnitrate and powdered ipecac. with 600 each of powdered rhubarb-root and compound extract of rhubarb, 250 of extract of rhubarb, and 420 of extract of aloes (No. 1 pills); or with 400 each of powdered senna-leaves, 800 of compound extract of rhubarb, and 200 of extract of aloes (No. 2); or of 500 each of powdered rhubarb-root and extract of aloes, 1,000 of compound extract of rhubarb, and 30 of extract of colocynth (No. 3); or with 200 each of powdered rhubarb-root and scammony, 250 each of the extracts of aloes and colocynth, and 500 of compound extract of rhubarb (No. 4)—divided in each case into 120 pills and sprinkled with powdered violet-root. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ syphiliticæ.** See *Pilulæ antivenereæ* and *Pilulæ specificæ*.—**Pilulæ systema nervorum summopere vellicantes.** See *Pilulæ lunares*.—**Pilulæ tartareæ Bontii.** See PILULES *de Bontius* (3d def.).—**Pilulæ tartareæ Schroederi.** Fr., *pilules* (*tartarées*) *de Schroeder*. Six-grain pills made from a mass consisting of 30 grammes of Socotrine aloes, 11 of gum ammoniac, 4 each of iron sulphate and extract of saffron, 7 of potassium acetate, 6 of extract of gentian, and a sufficiency of tartrate of iron and potassium. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ tonicæ Bacheri.** One-grain pills made from a mass containing 60 parts each of alcoholico-vinous extract of *Helleborus niger* and extract of myrrh, and 30 of powdered *Centaurea benedicta*; formerly much used in dropsy. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ Vallet** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis*.—**Pilulæ venereæ.** See *Pilulæ ammoniureti* CUPRI.

PILULAR, adj. Pi²l'u²l-a³r. From *pilula*, a little ball. Pertaining to, resembling, or proper for making into pills. [*a*, 38.]

PILULE (Fr.), n. Pe-lu⁶l. See PILL.—**P's adoucissantes de Mesué.** See *Pilulæ de* CYNOGLOSSO.—**P's alcalines myrrhoellébórées.** See PILULÆ *tonicæ Bacheri*.—**P's aloético-scammoniées.** See PILULÆ *solutivæ Plebanæ*.—**P's aloétiques amères.** See *P's d'*ALOÈS *et de gentiane*.—**P's aloétiques cambogiées.** See *P's d'*ALOÈS *et de gomme-gutte*.—**P's aloétiques**

fétides. See PILULÆ *Fulleri.*—**P's aloétiques myrrho-safranées.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**P's aloétiques rhéo-agaricées.** See PILULÆ *angelicæ.*—**P's aloétiques savonneuses** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilulæ* ALOES.—**P's aloétiques scammonio-colocynthées (ou elléborées).** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**P's altérantes.** A mass of 15 parts of guaiac resin with 2 to 4 of soap, divided into 10-centigramme pills ; or with 7 parts of sodium carbonate and enough water, divided into 12-centigramme pills ; or with 7 parts each of terebinthina cocta and extract of *Erythræa centaurium* and 15 of extract of *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's altérantes composées (ou de Plummer).** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**P's alunées (d'Helvetius** [Fr. Cod.]). See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**P's amères.** Four-grain pills of equal parts of extracts of gentian, gall, and hops. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's amères et cathartiques.** See PILULÆ *amarocatharticæ.*—**P's angéliques.** See PILULÆ *angelicæ.*—**P's anglaises.** See PILULÆ *anglicæ.*—**P's ante-cibum** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULÆ *ante-cibum.*—**P's anthelmintiques.** 1. Six-centigramme pills, of a mass of 80 parts of extract of nux vomica, 130 each of jalap resin, gum ammoniac, and soap, and enough oil of amber. 2. Twelve-centigramme pills, of a mass of 40 centigrammes each of semen contra, jalap, and extract of tansy, 25 of iron sulphate, 1 drop of oil of tansy, and enough extract of wormwood. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *P's anthelmintiques purgatives.*—**P's anthelmintiques purgatives.** 1. Of the Disp. Fuld., a preparation consisting of 1 part each of aloes and calomel, 4 parts each of extract of walnut and asafœtida, and enough extract of tansy ; or 2 parts each of aloes, extract of rhubarb, and extract of tansy, and 1 part of calomel. 2. Of the Würz. Ph., a preparation containing 4 parts each of aloes, extract of *Helleborus niger*, gamboge, and calomel, and 1 part of oil of juniper, made up with syrup of buckthorn. [B, 119.]—**P's anti-arthritiques.** See *Antarthritic* PILLS.—**P's anticachectiques.** See PILULÆ *cachecticæ.*—**P's anticatarrhales.** A mass of 760 centigrammes each of licorice-juice and extract of aconite and 380 of antimony pentasulphide, made into 150 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's anticatarrhales de Pariset.** A mass of 3 grains each of tartar emetic and aqueous extract of opium, 10 of tragacanth, and enough conserve of roses, made into 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's antidartreuses.** 1. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.* 2. Two-grain pills, of a mass of 2 parts of manganese chloride and 1 part each of gum arabic and licorice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's antidysentériques.** A mass of 7 grammes each of opium, extracts of catechu, bistort, angelica, contrayerva, sweet flag, tormentilla, zedoary, millefolium, water germander, pomegranate rind, red roses, pomegranate, saffron, myrrh, and rhubarb, and oil of juniper, with 11 of oil of nutmeg, 3½ of oil of mace, and 12⅔ of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's anti-épileptiques.** See PILULÆ *lunares.*—**P's antigangréneuses.** A mass of 8 parts of musk, 5 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's antihystériques.** 1. See *P's d'*ASAFŒTIDA *musquées.* 2. A mass of 15 grammes of extract of opium, 1¼ gramme of extract of saffron, 4 grammes of castoreum, and 6 drops each of oils of mace, mint, and rue. 3. Six-centigramme pills, of a mass of 90 centigrammes each of asafœtida and camphor, 200 each of castoreum, saffron, opopanax, and sagapenum, and 400 each of theriac and extracts of chamomile and millefolium. 4. Ten-centigramme pills, of a mass of 760 centigrammes each of asafœtida and extract of valerian, and 255 of castoreum. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 5. See *Anthysteric* PILLS.—**P's antihystériques de Sydenham.** See PILULÆ *fœtidæ.*—**P's antimoniales composées.** A mass of 1¼ gramme of tartar emetic, 4 grammes of opium, 8 of calomel, and enough syrup to make 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's antimoniales de Klein.** See PILULÆ *antimoniales Kleinii.*—**P's antispasmodiques.** See PILULÆ *lunares.*—**P's antisyphilitiques.** A mass of 35 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in water, and worked up with 4 grammes of extract of hemlock and enough hemlock powder to make 48 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's apéritives de Stahl.** See PILULÆ *aperientes Stahlii.*—**P's aromatiques.** See *P's d'*ALOÈS *et de gayac.*—**P's arsénicales.** Sp., *píldoras de ácido arsenioso* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p's asiatiques* [Fr. Cod.]. Pills each of which contains $\frac{1}{13}$ grain (5 milligrammes) of arsenious acid, ⅘ grain of black pepper, and 1¼ grain of gum arabic ; used in India for tuberculous leprosy. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's asellées ammonio-balsamiques.** See PILULÆ *balsamicæ mortonianæ.*—**P's asiatiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See *P's arsénicales.*—**P's astringentes.** 1. See ALUMEN *draconisatum.* 2. Forty-centigramme pills of a mass of 29 parts of iron filings, 14 of myrrh, 8 of aromatic powder, and enough syrup ; or of 31 grammes of iron filings, 7 each of myrrh and soap, and enough syrup. 3. A mass of 4 grammes each of lead acetate and ipecac, 60 centigrammes of opium, and enough syrup, divided into 40 pills. 4. A mass of extract of rhatany, made up with water into 10 or 12 pills. 5. Two-grain pills of equal parts of turpentine and powdered rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's astringentes de Thompson.** A mass of 31 parts of green vitriol, 46 of extract of chamomile, 4 of oil of peppermint, and enough syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's balsamiques.** 1. See PILULÆ *balsamicæ* and PILULÆ *amarocatharticæ.* 2. Of the Sp. Ph., a mass of 3 parts of aloes, 20 of guaiac resin, 10 of rhubarb, and enough Canada balsam, divided into 48 pills. 3. A mass of equal parts of myrrh, ivy-gum, and extract of soapwort ; or one of equal parts of myrrh, soap, and extract of soapwort, and enough balsam of copaiba. 4. Three-grain pills of 2 parts of turpentine, 2¼ of balsam of Tolu, and enough astacolith. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's balsamiques de Stahl.** See PILULÆ *amarocatharticæ.*—**P's Blancard.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**P's bleues.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI and cf. PILULÆ *cæruleæ.*—**P's calmantes.** A mass of 2 grains of morphine acetate, 12 each of gum arabic and sugar, and enough thoroughly boiled syrup, made into 16 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's camphrées.** 1. See PILULÆ *camphoratæ.* 2. Twenty-centigramme pills of powdered camphor made up with conserve of roses. [L, 88 (a, 38).]—**P's cathartiques.** A mass of 160 centigrammes of calomel, 200 each of jalap, rhubarb, and white soap, 9 of tartar emetic, and enough water, made into 25 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's catholiques, P's cochées (mineures** [Fr. Cod.]). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**P's cuivreuses.** See *Pilulæ ammoniureti* CUPRI.—**P's d'Anderson** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Anderson's Scots'* PILLS.—**P's de Bacher.** See PILULÆ *tonicæ Bacheri.*—**P's de Barton.** A mass of 2 grains of white arsenic, 8 of opium, and 22 of medicinal soap, made into 32 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's de Belloste.** See PILULÆ *mercuriales laxantes.*—**P's de Blancard.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**P's de Blaud.** See PILULÆ *Blaud.*—**P's de Bontius.** Lat., *pilulæ* (*hydropathicæ*, seu *tartareæ*) *Bontii* (3d def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., 20-centigramme pills of a mass made by dissolving 1 gramme each of aloes, gum ammoniac, and gamboge in 6 grammes of white vinegar with the aid of heat, expressing, straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. 2. Of the Tur. Ph., pills of a mass of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of gum ammoniac, 2 of potassium sulphate, and enough vinegar of squills. 3. Of the Batav. Ph., pills of a mass of 5 parts of aloes, 3 each of gamboge and gum ammoniac, 2 of diacrydium sulphuratum, 1 part of potassium sulphate, and enough syrup of buckthorn. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's de Craton.** See *P's d'*ALOÈS *et de succin.*—**P's de Duchesne.** See *Pilulæ de* AMMONIACO *Quercetani.*—**P's de Dupuytren.** See *P's de* CHLORURE *mercurique.*—**P's de famille.** See ALOE *rosata.*—**P's de Fauré.** See *P's de* TÉRÉBENTHINE *magnésiées.*—**P's de Francfort.** See PILULÆ *angelicæ.*—**P's de Griffith.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *compositæ.*—**P's de Hahnemann.** See *Pilulæ ex* HYDRARGYRO *solubili Hahnemanni.*—**P's de Hahnemann opiacées.** A mass of 380 centigrammes of Hahnemann's soluble mercury and 80 of opium, divided into 120 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's de Klein.** See PILULÆ *antimoniales Kleinii.*—**P's de Lemort.** See *P's de Bontius* (3d def.).—**P's de Meglin** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULÆ *Meglin.*—**P's de Morton.** See PILULÆ *balsamicæ mortonianæ* and cf. PILULÆ *Mortoni.*—**P's de Mouchon.** See *P's de* TÉRÉBENTHINE *magnésiées.*—**P's de Plenck.** See *P's mercurielles cicutées.*—**P's de Plummer.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**P's de Rudius.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**P's de Rufus.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**P's de Schmucker.** See PILULÆ *resolventes* (1st def.).—**P's de Schroeder.** See PILULÆ *tartareæ Schroederi.*—**P's de Sédillot.** See *P's mercurielles savonneuses* (1st def.).—**P's des gourmands.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et mastiches.*—**P's de tribus.** Six-grain pills of equal parts of powdered rhubarb and troches of agaric with enough syrup of rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Vallet.** See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*—**P's de Vogler.** A mass of 60 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 400 of purified licorice-juice, 250 of tragacanth, and enough water, made into 100 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's d'Helvétius.** See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**P's d'iodure ferreux selon la formule de Blancard** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilulæ* FERRI *iodidi.*—**P's écossaises** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Anderson's Scots'* PILLS.—**P's ecphractiques.** See PILULÆ *ecphracticæ*, PILULÆ *solutivæ Plebani*, and PILULÆ *amarocatharticæ.*—**P's emménagogues.** See PILULÆ *solutivæ Plebani.*—**P's emménagogues de Richter.** A mass of equal parts of asafœtida and inspissated ox-gall. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's excitantes.** 1. See PILULÆ *lunares.* 2. A mass of 4 grammes of Roman pellitory-root, 5 drops of oil of peppermint, and enough conserve of cochlearia, divided into 15 pills. 3. A mass of 6 centigrammes of sumach-leaves, 125 of licorice, and enough rob of elder, made into 4 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's ferrugineuses de Blaud** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULÆ *Blaud.*—**P's fétides.** See PILULÆ *fœtidæ.*—**P's fétides camphrées.** See PILULÆ *ferulaceæ camphoratæ.*—**P's fondantes.** 1. A mass of 30 grammes of iron filings, 4 of myrrh, 11 of extract of *Helleborus niger*, 22 of medicinal soap, and 8 drops each of the oils of lesser cardamom and *Mentha crispa* ; or of 30 grammes each of iron filings and medicinal soap, 6 each of opopanax, sagapenum, myrrh, galbanum, and extracts of *Helleborus niger*, *Bryonia alba*, and *Erythræa centaurium*, and 20 drops of oil of mint. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See PILULÆ *resolventes.*—**P's fondantes de Plenk.** A mass of 2 parts each of fulminating gold, calomel, and extract of squill, 7 of rhubarb, and enough rob of juniper, made into pills of 1 or 2 grains. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's fondantes de Richter.** See PILULÆ *resolventes* (2d def.).—**P's fondantes de Schmucker.** See PILULÆ *resolventes* (1st def.).—**P's fondantes de Wendt.** Two-grain pills consisting of senega and mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. fulminante.** See PLACEBO.—**P's gommeuses laxatives.** See PILULÆ *gummoso-laxitivæ.*—**P's hydragogues.** 1. A mass of 1 part of cantharides, 2 parts of pure opium, and enough tragacanth mucilage ; or of 6 parts of cantharides, 48 of sugar, 12 of cinnamon, and enough syrup of roses. 2. Four-grain pills of a mass of 2 parts of extract of elaterium, 7 each of aloes and gamboge, 60 of gum ammoniac, and enough tincture of wormwood. 3. A mass of 4 grammes of extract of tobacco, 30 of extract of licorice, and enough vinegar of squill, made into 80 pills. 4. A mass of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of gum ammoniac, and 1 part of potassium sulphate, made up with clarified honey ; or one of 1 part each of aloes and iron sulphate and 4 parts of gum ammoniac, made up with either alcohol or oxymel of squill. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's hydragogues de Werlhof.** A mass of 1 grain of cantharides, ½ grain of calomel, and enough gum-arabic mucilage, made into six pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's hydragogues de Withering.** Ten-centigramme pills of a mass of 4 grammes each of digitalis leaves and asafœtida made up with the syrup of five roots. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's hydrargyriques de Dupuytren.** Pills containining each 1 centigramme of mercury bichloride, 2 centigrammes of extract of opium, and 4 of extract of guaiac. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**P's incisives.** See *P's de* SCILLE *et d'ipécacuanha.*—**P's kermésines.** See PILULÆ *kermesinæ.*—**P's laxatives de Blasius.** Four-grain pills of a mass of 4 parts of aloes, 6 of jalap, 2 of soap, and 1 part of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P's lithontriptiques.** See *Pilulæ subcarbonatis* SODÆ.—**P's lunaires.** See PILULÆ *lunares.*—**P's macrocostines.** See EXTRACTUM *macrocostinum.*—**P's majeures de Hoffmann.** See PILULÆ *majores Hoffmanni.*—**P's mercurielles.** A mass of 30 parts each of calomel and extract of guaiac and 6 of camphor, made up with balsam of copaiba;

or of 30 parts of mercury, 45 of balsam of Mecca, and 4 of pill mass of opium. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's mercurielles ammoniacales.** See Pilulæ *specificæ.*—**P's mercurielles ammoniacales opiacées.** Eight-centigramme pills of a mass of 15 grammes each of corrosive sublimate and opium, 38 of sal ammoniac, and 230 of licorice-juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's mercurielles cicutées** (ou **de Plenck**). A mass of 179 parts of mercury, 550 of gum arabic, and 1,450 of bread-crumb, made up with compound syrup of chicory; or of 1 part each of mercury and extract of hemlock, made up with 6 parts of gum arabic; or of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of gum arabic, some powdered licorice, and some extract of hemlock. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's mercurielles gommeuses.** See *Pilula* hydrargyri *gummosa.*—**P's mercurielles purgatives.** See Pilulæ *mercuriales laxantes.*—**P's mercurielles savonneuses.** Lat., *pilulæ Sédillot* (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., pills each containing 10 centigrammes (1½ grain) of mercurial ointment (corresponding to ¾ grain of mercury), 6⅔ centigrammes of almond-oil soap, and 3⅓ centigrammes of licorice-powder. [B, 95.] 2. See *Pilulæ* hydrargyri *jalappinæ.*—**P's mercurielles scammonio-aloétiques.** See Pilulæ *mercuriales laxantes.*—**P's mercurielles simples** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Massa* hydrargyri.—**P's mineures de Hoffmann.** See Pilulæ *minores Hoffmanni.*—**P's napolitaines.** See Pilulæ *mercuriales laxantes.*—**P's nervines.** A mass of 2½ grammes of green vitriol, 6 of rhubarb, 2 of Alicante soap, and enough water, made into 50 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's opiacées myrrho-cynoglossées.** See *Pilulæ de* cynoglosso.—**Pilules panchymagogues.** See *Extractum* colocynthidis *compositum.*—**P's pectorales.** 1. See *Pilulæ ex ammoniaco cum* sulphure *stibiato.* 2. Two-grain pills of a mass of 1 part of aqueous extract of opium and 3 parts of licorice-juice, made up with syrup of poppy heads. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's pectorales toniques.** See *Pilulæ* ferri *compositæ.*—**P's polychrestes de Starkey.** A mass of 1 part each of *Helleborus niger*, *Veratrum album*, licorice, and opium, and 3 parts of Starkey's soap. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's purgatives.** 1. A mass of 6 grammes of pill mass of aloes and colocynth, with 2 of antimony dioxide, divided into 30 pills. 2. A mass of 2 grammes of calomel made up with 1·3 of Alicante soap and enough water, made into 40 pills. 3. A mass of 9 grammes of extract of colocynth, 4 of calomel, 2·5 of jalap resin, 1·25 of cloves, and enough syrup, made into 130 pills. 4. A mass of 31 grammes of gamboge, 15 of scammony, 4 of nitre, and 8 of soap, made up with water. 5. A mass of 30 grammes of jalap, rhubarb, and aloes, and 60 of Alicante soap, made up with syrup of ginger. 6. A mass of 15 grammes of calomel with 45 of compound extract of colocynth, made up with syrup of purging buckthorn. 7. Pills of 6 or 12 centigrammes each, made of 3 parts of jalap soap and 1 part of powdered jalap; or of equal parts of jalap resin, calomel. soap, and compound extract of rhubarb; or equal parts of jalap, soap, and rhubarb, worked up with water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 8. See *Pilulæ* hydrargyri *jalappinæ.*—**P's purgatives (pour les chiens)** [Fr. Cod.]. A mass of 10 grammes of aloes, 1·5 gramme of colocynth, and enough soap, made into 10 pills. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P's résolutives.** See Pilulæ *resolventes* (4th def.).—**P's savonneuses.** See *P's de* savon.—**P's savonneuses nitrées.** Four-grain pills of a mass of 250 parts of medicinal soap, 30 of marsh-mallow root, and 7·6 of nitre. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's scillitiques.** See *Pilulæ* scillæ *compositæ.*—**P's sédatives de Hufeland.** One-grain pills of equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus and powdered hyoscyamus. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's solaires.** Six-centigramme pills of a mass of 4 grammes each of fulminating gold, viper lozenges, diaphoretic antimony, myrrh, saffron, aloes, and ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum, 30 of aqueous extract of opium, and 50 drops of oil of cloves. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's solutives.** See Pilulæ *solutivæ Plebani* and Pilulæ *solutivæ.*—**P's stimulantes.** A mass of 30 centigrammes of rye meal, 400 of Guinea pepper, and enough water, made into 12 pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's stomachiques.** See Pilulæ *stomachicæ* and *P's d'*-aloès *et de quinquina.*—**P's tartarées de Schroeder.** See Pilulæ *tartareæ Schroederi.*—**P's tempérantes.** 1. Two-grain pills of extract of digitalis and licorice powder. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Strasb. Ph. (1830), pills containing each 1 grain of camphor, potassium nitrate, and licorice. [B, 119.]—**P's toniques.** 1. See Alumen *draconisatum.* 2. Two-grain pills of equal parts of aloes, gum ammoniac, white soap, and iron malate; or of equal parts of licorice-juice and quinine sulphate; or 4-grain pills of 6 parts of iron filings, 3 of extract of gentian, 1 of powdered cinnamon, and enough syrup of orange-peel; or of equal parts of extract of gentian, rhubarb, and soap, and enough water. [B. 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's toniques de Blaud.** See Pilulæ *Blaud.*—**P's toniques de Jahn.** Twenty-centigramme pills of a mass of 15 grammes of iron filings, 5 of calumba, 2·5 each of rhubarb and cinnamon, and a sufficient quantity of extract of quassia. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P's toniques de Vallet.** See *Massa* ferri *carbonatis.*—**P's traumatiques.** A mass consisting of 2 parts each of Venetian turpentine, licorice-juice, and extract of millefolium, and 1 part each of powdered mastic and powdered olibanum. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PILUS (Lat.), n. m. Pil(pi^{2}l)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A hair. [G.] Cf. Capillus, Crinis, Villus, and Seta.—**Pili anales.** Hairs which grow about the anus. [G.]—**Pili capitis.** Hairs of the head; capilli. [G.]—**Pili cupulati.** Hairs having cup-shaped bulbous roots; papilla hairs. [G.]—**P. cutis.** The short, downy hairs that grow over the general surface of the skin; lanugo hairs. [G.]—**Pili palpebrarum.** See Cilia (1st def.).—**Pili pudendorum.** See *Pubic* hair.—**Pili subaxillares.** The hair of the axillæ. [G.]

PILZ (Ger.), n. Pi^{2}lts. See Fungus; in the pl., *P'e*, see Fungi.—**Algenp'e.** The *Phycomycetes* (*Mycophyceæ*). [B, 49.]—**Bauchp'e.** The *Gastromycetes.* [B, 49.]—**Blätterp'.** See Agaricus.—**Brandp'e.** The *Ustilagineæ.* [B, 49.]—**Gährungsp'.** A zymogenic fungus. [*a*, 35.]—**Gemeiner Ohrp'.** See Exidia *auricula Judæ.*—**Gichtp'.** See Gichtmorchel.—**Giftp'.** Any poisonous fungus. [*a*, 35.]—**Hautp'e.** The *Hymenomycetes.* [B, 49.]—**Hefep'e.** The *Saccharomycetes.* [B, 49.]—**Hüllenp'.** See Amanita.—**Kernp'e.** The *Pyrenomycetes.* [B, 49.]—**Malariap'.** See Bacillus *malariæ* and Plasmodium *malariæ.*—**Milzbrandp'.** See Bacillus *anthracis.*—**Ohrp'.** See Exidia.—**Schimmelp'e.** The *Mucorineæ.* [B, 49.]—**Schlauchp'e.** The *Ascomycetes.* [B, 49.]—**Schleimp'e.** See Mycomycetes and Myxomycetes.—**Spaltp'e.** The *Schizomycetes.* [*a*, 35.]—**Sprossp'e.** The *Saccharomycetes.* [B, 49.]—**Strahlenp'.** See Actinomyces.—**Trüffelp'e.** The *Tuberaceæ.* [B, 49.]—**Zitterp'e.** The *Tremellinei.* [B, 49.]

PIMARIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}m-a^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pimarique.* Ger., *Pimarsäure*, *Pimarinsäure.* An acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, isomeric with sylvic acid, forming the chief constituent of galipot. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

PIMELADENES (Lat.), n. m. and f. pl. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)′e^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). From πιμελή, fat, and ἀδήν, a gland. Sebaceous glands. [G.]

PIMELIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}m-e^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pimélique.* Ger., *Pimelinsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_{12}O_4 = C_5H_{10}(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

PIMELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From πιμελή, fat. Fr., *pimélite.* 1. Inflammation of the adipose tissue. 2. Inflammation of connective tissue. [E.]

PIMELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-om′a^{3}. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From πιμελή, fat. A fatty tumor. [E, 6.]

PIMELOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-o^{2}pt-e^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πιμελή, fat, and πτερύγιον, a little wing. Fr., *piméloptérygion.* Of Pétrequin, a fatty excrescence on the conjunctival tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PIMELORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-o^{2}r-re′(ro^{2}′e^{2})-a^{3}. From πιμελή, fat, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *pimélorrhée.* A morbid fatty discharge. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PIMELORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-o^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne′(no^{2}′e^{2})-a^{3}. From πιμελή, fat, and ὀρθόπνοια, orthopnœa. Fr., *pimélorthopnée.* Orthopnœa caused by obesity. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PIMELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From πιμελή, fat. Fr., *pimélose.* A more correct name for adiposis (*q. v.*).

PIMELURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}m(pem)-e^{2}l-u^{2}(u)′ri^{2}-a^{3}. From πιμελή, fat, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *pimélurie.* Ger., *Fettharnen.* The excretion of fat in the urine.

PIMENT (Fr.), n. Pe-ma^{3}n^{2}. 1. See Capsicum. 2. See Chenopodium *botrys.* 3. See Pimenta.—**Alcoolat de p.** See *Spiritus* pimentæ.—**Eau de p. de la Jamaïque.** See *Aqua* pimentæ.—**P. de Cayenne** [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *Capsicum frutescens.* [B.]—**P. des Anglais.** See Pimenta (2d def.) and Pimenta *officinalis.*—**P. royal.** See Myrica *gale.*—**Poudre de p. des jardins** [Fr. Cod.]. Powdered capsicum. [B.]

PIMENTA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}m-e^{2}nt′a^{3}. Fr., *piment* (2d def.), *poivre de la Jamaïque* (2d def.), *toute-épice* (2d def.), *piment des Anglais* (2d def.). Ger., *Piment*, *Nelkenpfeffer* (2d def.). *Nelkenköpfe* (2d def.), *Neugewürz* (2d def.), *Pimentosamen* (2d def.). Sp., *pimienta gorda* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *semen amomi* (2d def.), *piper jamaicense* (2d def.), *fructus pimentæ* (2d def.). 1. A genus of very fragrant myrtaceous trees of tropical America. 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, allspice; the dried, nearly rlpe aromatic fruit of *P. officinalis*, a berry of about the size of a small pea. The berries are called *allspice* on account of their odor, which is compared with that of a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. They are rich in tannin, and contain also gum, resin, sugar, etc., a fixed oil, and a volatile oil (see *Oleum pimentæ*). P. is used as a culinary spice. In medicine it is employed mainly to increase the warmth of tonics and purgatives, or to render them more agreeable to the taste. A distilled water is used, and a tincture has been recommended as a topical application in chilblains. [B, 5, 18, 19, 112, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Aqua pimentæ** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de piment de la Jamaïque.* A preparation made by distilling 14 parts of allspice with 320 of water so as to obtain 160 parts of distillate [Br. Ph.]; or by dissolving 0·3 part of oleum pimentæ in 2·7 parts of alcohol, and shaking up with 997 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**English p.** P. (2d def.), especially the finer sort. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Oleum pimentæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (**æthereum**). Fr., *huile* (ou *essence*) *volatile du piment de la Jamaïque.* Ger., *Pimentöl*, *Nelkenpfefferöl.* A volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *P. officinalis.* It has essentially the same composition as oil of cloves, but differs in flavor. It is used as an aromatic stimulant. [B. 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**P. acris.** Ger., *scharfer Piment.* Bayberry tree, black (or wild) cinnamon, the wild clove of the West Indies, sometimes erroneously identified with *P. officinalis.* Its fruit is analogous to that of the latter, and yields an oil (oil of bayberry), which consists of eugenol and a hydrocarbon. Bay rum is flavored with this oil. The leaves are used as a spice and medicine in the West Indies. [B, 5, 18, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. aromatica.** See *P. communis.*—**P. citrifolia.** A West Indian species with black berries, more oval than ordinary allspice, and with the same properties. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. communis, P. officinalis, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *piment* (*de la Jamaïque*, *à couronne*, ou *des Anglais*), *bios d'Inde*, *grand piment*, *poivre de Thevet*, *tête de clou*, *coque d'Inde aromatique.* Ger., *gewürzreicher Piment*, *Pimentbaum.* An evergreen tree indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, and cultivated especially in Jamaica for its fruits, which are the allspice of commerce (see *P.*, 2d def.)- The bark is mildly aromatic and astringent. The leaves are aromatic and astringent and are used as a spice. [B, 5, 18, 19, 172. 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Spiritus pimentæ.** Fr., *alcoolat de piment.* A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of allspice and 8 parts of white wine; or by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of allspice and 16 parts of 20-per cent. alcohol; or by distilling 3.790 grammes of a mixture of 71 of allspice, 3,790 of alcohol, and 473 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PIMENTELIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi2m-e2nt-el(e2l)'i2-a3. A genus of the *Cinchoneæ*. The single species, a lofty tree, indigenous to the Peruvian Andes, has an astringent bark. [B, 23 ; B, 42 (*a*, 35).]

PIMENTO, n. Pi2m-e2nt'o. See PIMENTA (2d def.) and PIMENTA *officinalis*.

PIMPERNEL, n. Pi2mp-u5rn-e2l'. 1. The genus *Anagallis*, especially *Anagallis arvensis*. 2. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*. 3. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. 4. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

PIMPINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pi2mp-i2n-e2l'la3. Fr., *boucage, pimpinelle*. Ger., *Bibernell*. A genus of the *Ammineæ*. The *Pimpinelleæ* are an order of the *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Essentia pimpinellæ.** See *Tinctura pimpinellæ*.—**Extractum pimpinellæ** [Swiss Ph.]. A thick extract prepared with dilute alcohol from the root of *P. magna*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum pimpinellæ alcoholicum.** A preparation made by macerating 2 parts of the root of *P. saxifraga* with 2 or 3 of alcohol and 9 of water (or 1 part of the root with 4 parts of alcohol and 8 of water), straining, distilling, and evaporating ; or by extracting 1 part of the root with 5 or 6 parts of alcohol, straining, boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying with white of egg, mixing the liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum pimpinellæ aquosum.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the root of *P. saxifraga* in 6 parts of boiling water, expressing, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Herba pimpinellæ italicæ.** Sp., *pimpinela* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb of *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum pimpinellæ.** A preparation made by infusing 45 grammes of the root of *P. saxifraga* in 540 of boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. alba.** See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. alba major.** See *P. magna*.—**P. alba minor, P. alpina.** See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. anisum.** Fr., *anis* (*vert*). Ger., *Anis-Bibernell*. Anise, anny, sweet cumin ; an annual indigenous to Egypt and the Levant, and cultivated in Europe for its fruits (see ANISUM [2d def.]), which contain an essential oil (*oleum anisi*) rich in anethol. They are used in confectionery and in cordials, and medicinally as an aromatic stimulant, especially in flatulent colic, and as an adjuvant of other medicine. They are also said to be galactagogue. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. italica.** An old name for *Sanguisorba officinalis* and *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. magna.** Fr., *pimpinelle, boucage élevée, grand bouquetin* (ou *persil de bouc*), *pimprenelle blanche* (ou *saxifrage*, ou *noire*), *grande boucage* (ou *saxifrage*). Ger., *grosse Bibernell*. A species the root of which, *radix pimpinellæ nigræ* (seu *pimpinellæ albæ majoris*, seu *tragoselini majoris*, seu *dauci cyanopi*), is larger than that of *P. saxifraga*. Its properties are similar, but less active, and it was formerly used medicinally. [B, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. major.** 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *P. magna*.—**P. minor.** 1. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. nigra.** 1. See *P. magna*. 2. A variety (by Koch and others considered a distinct species) of *P. saxifraga*, found in Germany. Its root is powerfully active. [B, 64, 121, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. nostras.** See *P. saxifraga* (1st def.).—**P. rubra, P. sanguisorba.** 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. 2. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. saxifraga.** Fr., *boucage saxifrage, petite boucage* (ou *pimpinelle*, ou *saxifrage*), *pied de bouc* (ou *de chèvre*), *petit persil de bouc*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *Stein-*) *Bibernell, weisse Pimpinell* (oder *Bibernell*), *Bockspetersilie*. 1. Burnet saxifrage, or pimpernel ; a perennial species growing throughout Europe and in Asia. The root, *radix pimpinellæ* (*albæ*, etc.), *radix saxifragæ* (seu *tragoselini*), is considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic, and is sometimes used in asthma, dropsy, chronic catarrh, amenorrhœa, etc., and as a stimulant application in toothache, etc. It has an aromatic but disagreeable odor, and a pungent, acrid, sweetish taste. It yields by distillation a golden-yellow limpid volatile oil of penetrating odor and biting taste ; it also contains an acrid resin. The herb and seed also were formerly official. [B, 5, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of Scopoli, see *P. magna*.—**P. segetum.** See PETROSELINUM *segetum*.—**P. sisarum.** Fr., *chervis, girolles*. Ger., *Zuckerwurzel*. Skirret; a perennial herb usually referred to the genus *Sium*. It is a native of China, Japan, and Corea, and is cultivated in Europe for its edible root (*radix sisari*), which forms bunches of small tubers, having a sweet taste, and is used in mercurial poisoning. The seeds are carminative and sudorific, but are seldom used. [B, 42, 173, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**Radix pimpinellæ** [Ger. Ph.]. The root of *P. saxifraga* [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (of *P. magna* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura pimpinellæ** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Ger., *Pimpinelltinctur*. A preparation made by macerating for 1 week [Ger. Ph.] (5 days [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], digesting for 3 days [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.] or for 1 week [Swiss Ph.], boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.]) 1 part of p. root with 5 (6 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of dilute alcohol. Some of the older pharmacopœias ordered only 4 parts of alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PIMPINELLIN, n. Pi2mp-i2n-e2l'li2n. The yellowish-white crystalline principle to which the acridity of *Pimpinella saxifraga* is due. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, pp. 124, 280 (*a*, 50).]

PIMPERNÜSSE (Ger.), n. pl. Pi2mp'e2r-nu6s-se2. The seeds of *Pistacia vera*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PIMPLE, n. Pi2mp'l. A.-S., *pinpel*. Fr., *bouton*. Ger., *Finne*. A papule or any small (usually inflammatory) efflorescence upon the skin. [G, 60.]—**Maggot p's.** A vulgar term for comedones or for acne punctata.

PIMPRENELLE (Fr.), n. Pa2n2-pr'-ne2l. 1. The genus *Poterium*. 2. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PIN, n. Pi2n. A.-S., *pinn*. Lat., *pinna*. Fr., *épingle*. Ger., *Stecknadel*. A small bolt, generally cylindrical, used as a fastening or for puncturing or for steadying anything. [*a*, 48.]—**Centre-p.** The sharp little perforator projecting from the centre of the circular saw of the trephine ; used for fixing the saw in position. [E.]—**Hare-lip p.** A long, strong p. passed through the tissues to serve as a support for sutures in the operation for hare-lip. [*a*, 34.]

PIN (Fr.), n. Pa2n2. The genus *Pinus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Eau aromatique de p.** A liquid made by macerating 8 parts of the sprouts of *Pinus silvestris* with 1 part of sugar, distilling, and filtering ; used as an antiscorbutic and diuretic. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**Eau distillée de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of pine-buds with water until the distillate equals 4 parts. [B.]—**Sirop de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 100 grammes of chopped pine-buds with 100 of 60-per-cent. alcohol, adding 1,000 of boiling water, expressing gently, filtering, and dissolving 9 of sugar in each 5 of filtrate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tisane de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 20 grammes of pine-buds for two hours in 1,000 of boiling water, and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PINACOLIC ALCOHOL, n. Pi2n-a2k-o2l'i2k. Fr., *alcool pinacolique*. See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

PINACOLINE, n. Pi2n-a2k'o2l-en. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Pinakolin*. 1. An oily, colorless liquid, $CH_3 - CO - C \equiv (CH_3)_3$, derived from pinacone. 2. Any ketone obtainable by the decomposition of a pinacone in the more general sense. [B, 4 ; B, 3, 93 (*a*, 38).]

PINACOLYL, n. Pi2n-a2k'o2l-i2l. The radicle, $(CH_3)_3 \equiv C - (CH.CH_3)'$, of pinacolyl alcohol. [B.]—**P. alcohol.** Methyltrimethylcarbincarbinol (see under HEXYL ALCOHOL). [B.]

PINACONE, n. Pi2n'a2k-on. Fr., *p.*, *pinakone*. Ger., *Pinakone*. 1. A diatomic alcohol or glycol, $C_6H_{14}O_2$ (or $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$) = $(CH_3)_2 : C(OH) - C(OH) : (CH_3)_2$ (double tertiary alcohol). 2. Any ditertiary diatomic alcohol of the general formula $(C_nH_{2n+1})_2 : C.(OH) - C.(OH) : (C_nH_{2n+1})_2$. [B.]

PINALIC ACID, n. Pi2n-a2l'i2k. See under VALERIC ACID.

PIN AND WEB, n. Pi2n a2nd we2b. An old term for an opacity of the cornea. See ALBUGO and LEUCOMA.

PINASTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pin(pen)-a2st(a3st)-e2l'la3. Fr., *pinastelle*. 1. The genus *Hippuris*. 2. The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PINCE (Fr.), n. Pa2n2s. See FORCEPS.—**P. à baguette.** A forceps used for compressing the artery and dividing the middle and internal coats before the employment of the torsion forceps to twist the outer coat. [E.]—**P. à faux-germes.** See *Ovum* FORCEPS.—**P. à gaine.** A forceps with two, three, or four blades which may be brought together and retained by a sliding sheath. [E.]—**P. à griffes.** A forceps with pointed hooks at the ends of the blades for holding. [E.]—**P. à ligature.** An artery forceps. [E.]—**P. antérieure.** See FORCEPS *minor corporis callosi*.—**P. à os.** 1. A bone forceps. 2. A forceps for seizing the bones in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 15.]—**P. à pansement.** See *Dressing* FORCEPS.—**P. à trois branches.** See *Lithotrity* FORCEPS.—**P. à verrou.** See *Torsion* FORCEPS.—**P. de Hales.** A long, slender forceps for extracting calculi from the urethra. [E.] Cf. *Vesical* FORCEPS.—**P. de Museux.** A dressing forceps with sharp hooks at the ends of the blades which cross each other when closed. [E.]—**P. de Seutin.** Scissors for cutting a plaster-of-Paris bandage. [*a*, 34.]—**P. de Wilde.** See *Wilde's* FORCEPS.—**P. électrique.** A forceps one of the points of which is made of copper, the other of zinc ; used in experimental physiology to stimulate nerves and muscles. [K, 29.]—**P.-érigne.** A toothed forceps for laying hold of a part.—**P. myographique.** An instrument devised by Marey for registering the amount of thickening in the adductor muscles of the thumb during their contraction. [Landois (K).]—**P. périnéale.** A small forceps, like a *serre-fine*, for the temporary closure of a perineal laceration.—**P. postérieure.** See FORCEPS *major corporis callosi*.

PINCE-CYSTITOME, n. Pa2n2s-si2st'i2-tom. Of De Wecker, an instrument like a curved iris forceps, to be used as a cystotome (*q. v.*, 2d def.), each branch terminating in a triangular cutting blade. By it a square flap of the lens-capsule may be removed. [F.]

PINCÉE (Fr.), n. Pa2n2-sa. A pinch ; in pharmacy, the quantity of a pulverulent substance that can be held between the tips of the thumb and the forefinger. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

PINCERS, n. pl. Pi2ns'u5rz. See FORCEPS.

PINCETTE, n. Pi2ns-e2t'. Fr., *p*. Ger., *P*. A small forceps. [E.]—**Brun's epiglottis p.** A delicate, long, double-jointed, sharp-pointed forceps for seizing the epiglottis. [E.]

PINCKNEYA (Lat.), n. f. Pi2n2k'ni2-a3. Named after *C. C. Pinckney*. Fr., *p*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. pubens, P. pubescens.** Fr., *p. pubescent*. Bitter-bark tree, fever-tree of Georgia, Florida- (or Georgia-) bark tree ; a large shrub or small tree common from South Carolina to Florida. The astringent and tonic bark is used in intermittent fever. [B, 5, 34, 42, 121, 173, 275, 293 (*a*, 35).]

PINE, n. Pin. See PINUS.—**Amboyna p.** The *Dammara orientalis*. [B, 19.]—**Frankincense p.** See PINUS *tæda*.—**Ground-p.** See AJUGA *chamæpitys*.—**Kauri p.** See DAMMARA *australis*.—**New Zealand (red) p.** See DACRYDIUM *cupressinum*.—**Loblolly p.** See PINUS *tæda*.—**P.-needle oil.** Lat., *oleum pini silvestris* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Fichtennadelöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. It is colorless, or nearly so, with an aromatic, lavender-like odor and a pungent but not unpleasant flavor. It resembles turpentine in medicinal properties, but is milder. It is used by inhalation in the treatment of respiratory diseases and internally for rheumatism. [B. Robinson (B) : B, 81 (*a*, 14) ; B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**P. sap.** See MONOTROPA *hypopitys*.—**P.-weed.** See HYPERICUM *sarothra*.—**Pitch-p.** The *Pinus rigida*, *Pinus australis*, and other species of *Pinus*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Prince's p.** The *Chimaphila umbellata*. [B, 19.]—**Screw-p.** The genus *Pandanus*, especially *Pandanus odoratissimus*. [B, 19, 172, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Spruce-p.** The *Abies excelsa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—

Stone-p. See PINUS *pinea* and PINUS *cembra*.—**Sweet p.-nuts.** Fr., *pignons doux.* The nuts of *Pinus pinea.* [α, 35.]—**Water-p.** The *Stratiotes aloides.* [B, 295 (α, 35).]

PINEA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n(pen)'e^2-a^3. From *pinus*, the pine-tree. 1. A pine-cone. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Pinus.* The *Pineæ* of Sprengel are an order of the *Coniferæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**Nuces pineæ.** The fruits of *Pinus p.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Nuclei pineæ (albæ), Nuclei pinearum.** The seed-kernels of *Pinus p.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PINEAL, n. Pi^{2}n'e-a^{2}l. From *pinea*, *a* pine-cone. 1. Resembling a pine-cone. 2. Pertaining to the p. gland. [α, 48.]

PINEAPPLE, n. Pin'a^{2}p-p'l. Sp., *piña* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The *Ananas sativus* or its fruit. 2. An old name for a pine-cone. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

PINELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n-e^{2}l'li^2-a^3. A genus of araceous herbs, of northern China and Japan. It constitutes tbe *Pinellinæ* of Schott, a subtribe of the *Alteluchieæ.* [B. 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. triphyllum.** A species used in China, considered more potent than *P. tuberifera.* [B, 266.]—**P. tuberifera.** A species used medicinally in China. [α, 35.]—**P. Wawræ.** A species the root of which is used in China in intestinal obstruction. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PINENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}n(pen)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym'atos (-atis).* From πίναξ, a tablet, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Tissue composed of tabular cells. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

PINEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}n(pen)-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Pinus pinea ;* in the pl., *pineoli*, its seed-kernels. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35.]—**Emulsio pineolorum.** An emulsion of 32 parts each of the nuts of *Pinus pinea* and sugar and 500 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PINEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}n(pen)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PINEA (1st def.).

PINEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}n(pen)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A pine-nut. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. purgans.** The *Jatropha curcas* or its fruit. [B, 307 (α, 35).]

PINGUECULA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n(pi^{2}n^2)-gwe^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See PINGUICULA (2d def.).

PINGUEDO (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n^2-gwe(gwa)'do. Gen., *-ed'inis.* Fat. [L, 50 (α, 14).] See AXUNGIA and ADEPS.

PINGUEFACTION, n. Pi^{2}n^2-gwe^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *pinguefacere*, to make fat. Conversion into fat.

PINGUICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *pinguis*, fat. Fr., *pinguicule, grassette* (1st def.). Ger., *Fettkraut* (1st def.), *Fettgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. Butterwort ; a genus of the *Lentibularieæ.* The *Pinguiculatæ* of Necker are an order consisting of *Utricularia.* The *Pinguiculeæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Calceolarieæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).] 2. A small yellow patch or nodule in the conjunctiva close to the temporal or nasal margin of the cornea. [F.]—**P. vulgaris.** Fr., *pinguicule* (ou *grassette*) *commune, herbe grasse, langue d'oie, tue-brebis.* Ger., *gemeines Fettkraut, Schmeerkraut.* Bog-violet, (common) butterwort, earning (or steep) grass, Yorkshire sanicle ; a slender-stemmed plant growing in wet places in North America and in Europe. The leaves, *folia pinguiculæ*, are said to coagulate milk, and were formerly used, dried, as a pectoral and vulnerary and, fresh, as a mild evacuant. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]

PINGUOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}n^2-gwol(gwo^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pinguis*, fat, and *oleum*, oil. A fatty or fixed oil. [B.]

PINIC ACID, n. Pin'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pinique.* Ger., *Pininsäure.* A resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, found in pine resin, probably identical with amorphous pimaric acid. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

PINIDECUSSATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n(pen)-i^2-de(de^2)-ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s)-sa(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See *Pineal* DECUSSATION.

PINIE (Ger.), n. Pen'i^2-e^2. See PINUS *pinea.*—**P'nkerne.** See *Nuclei* PINEÆ.—**P'nmandeln, P'nüsse.** See AMYGDALÆ *pineæ.*

PINIPICRIN, n. Pi^{2}n-i^{2}p-i^{2}k'ri^{2}n. Fr., *pinipicrine.* Ger., *Pinipikrin.* A glucoside, $C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$, found in the needles and bark of *Pinus silvestris* and in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis ;* a bitter amorphous powder. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PINITANNIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}n-i^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pinitannique.* Ger., *Pinitannsäure.* A variety of tannic acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_8$, a yellowish-red powder, obtained from *Pinus silvestris* and *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

PINITE, n. Pin'it. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pinit.* 1. A very sweet crystalline body, $C_6H_{12}O_5 = C_6H_8(OH)_4O$, isomeric with mannitan, found in the exudation of *Pinus lambertiana ;* used as a laxative. [B, 4.]

PINITES (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}n(pen)-it(et)'ez(as). From *pinus*, the pine. A genus of fossil coniferous trees. [α, 35.]—**P. succinifer.** An extinct tree supposed to have been the chief source of amber.

PINK, n. Pi^{2}n^{2}k. The genus *Dianthus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 33).]—**Clove-p.** See DIANTHUS *caryophyllus.*—**Sea-p.** 1. The *Armeria maritima.* 2. The *Silene inflata.* [B, 275, 293 (α, 35).]—**Swamp-p.** The genus *Azalea.* [B. 34, 293 (α, 35.)]

PINK-EYE, n. Pi^{2}n^{2}k'i. An acute contagious catarrhal conjunctivitis, of undetermined causation, characterized by a pink or red appearance of the eyeball. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 712 (α, 34).]

PINNA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}n'na^3. Fr., *pavillon* (1st def.). Ger., *Pavillon* (1st def.). 1. See AURICLE. 2. In botany, a leaflet of a pinnate leaf. [B, 19 (α, 35).] 3. See FIN (1st def.).—**Pinnæ nasi.** See ALÆ *nasi.*

PINNAL (Fr.), adj. Pi^{2}n-a^{3}l. Pertaining to or connected with the alæ nasi ; as a n., a p. muscle. [L.]—**P. supérieur, P. transverse.** One of the subdivisions of the compressor naris. [L.]—**P. transverse myrtiforme.** See COMPRESSOR *naris.*

PINNATE, adj. Pi^{2}n'at. Lat., *pinnatus* (from *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *pinné, penné.* Ger., *gefiedert.* Feather-shaped ; possessing lateral processes ; of a compound leaf, having the leaflets arranged laterally along a lengthened axis. [B. 28 (α, 27) ; B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]—**Abruptly p.** Lat., *abrupti-pinnatus.* Fr., *abruptipenné.* Paripinnate. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PINNATIFID, adj. Pi^{2}n-a^{2}t'i^2-fi^{2}d. Lat., *pinnatifidus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *pennatifide.* Ger., *fiederspaltig.* Pinnately cleft ; cleft into lateral segments on each side of the midrib. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PINNATIFIDO-INCISED, adj. Pi^{2}n-a^{2}t-i^{2}f''i^{2}d-o-i^{2}n-sizd'. Pinnatifid with the segments very deep. [B. 19 (α, 35).]

PINNATILOBATE, PINNATILOBED, adj's. Pi^{2}n-at-i^2-lob'at, -lobd'. Lat., *pinnatilobatus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *pinnatilobé.* Ger., *fiederlappig.* Of a simple leaf, pinnately lobed. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PINNATIPARTITE, adj. Pi^{2}n-a^{2}t-i^2-pa^{3}rt'i^{2}t. Lat., *pinnatipartitus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *partire*. to divide). Fr., *p.* Pinnately parted ; of a leaf, having the pinnately veined divisions reaching nearly to the midrib. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PINNATISECT, adj. Pi^{2}n-a^{2}t'i^2-se^{2}kt. Lat., *pinnati-sectus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *pennatiséqué.* Pinnately divided down to the midrib. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PINNINERVED, adj. Pi^{2}n'i^2-nu^{5}rvd. Lat., *penninervis* (from *pinna*, a fin, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *penninervé.* Ger., *fiedernervig.* Pinnately veined, feather veined, having the nerves (simple veins) proceeding from the midrib to the margin of the leaf like the plume on the shaft of a feather. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PINNI-NETTED, adj. Pi^{2}n-i^2-ne^{2}t'e^{2}d. Having netted veins proceeding from the midrib to the margins. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

PINNOTHERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pi^{2}n-no(no^3)-the^{2}r(thar)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From πιννοτήρης, a small crab. A family of small decapod crustaceans found in the shells of oysters ; the pea-crabs. [α, 48.]

PINNULE, n. Pi^{2}n'u^{2}l. Lat., *pinnula* (dim. of *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Federchen, Federblättchen.* In a leaf having compound pinnæ, a division of a pinna ; a secondary pinna. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PINODES (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}n-od'ez(as). Gr., πινώδης (from πίνος, dirt). Fr., *pinodeux.* Of Hippocrates, dirty, full of sordes. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PINTA (Sp.), n. Pen'ta^3. 1. A spot; a blemish. 2. Mal del pinto.

PINUS (Lat.), n. f. Pin(pen)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πίτυς. Fr., *p.* (1st def.), *pin.* Ger.. *Kiefer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of coniferous trees ; the pines. 2. Of Adanson, a family of plants including *P., Larix, Abies, Thuja, Cupressus, Juniperus, Taxus, Ephedra, Casuarina,* and *Equisetum.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).] 3. See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Aqua pini.** A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of a mixture of 1 part of fir buds with 12 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua pyrolei pini** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Infusum* PICIS *liquidæ.*—**Aqua turionum pini.** See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de* PIN.—**Balsamum nativi pini laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum nativum pini silvestris.** Common turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum pini laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B. 119.]—**Coni pini.** The young cones of *P. silvestris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Decoctum turionum pini.** See *Infusum pini.*—**Emulsio pini (turionum).** An emulsion of spruce fir buds with sweet almonds or gum arabic, together with honey, sugar, or syrup. [B, 97.]—**Essentia pini.** See *Tinctura pini.*—**Extractum gemmæ pini.** 1. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of fir buds with 6 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, straining, boiling the residue in water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating. 2. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fir buds in 6 parts of water, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum pini foliorum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling fir needles with water, separating the ethereal oil, cooling the residue, straining, clarifying, evaporating to a thin extract, and shaking up with this so much of the ethereal oil which had been separated from it as to make the product contain 1 part of oil to 100 parts of the thin extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Gemmæ pini** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Turiones pini.*—**Infusum pini.** A strained infusion of 19 parts of fir buds in 460 of boiling water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Infusum pyrolei pini** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Infusum* PICIS *liquidæ.*—**Oleum pini foliorum** [Russ. Ph.] (silvestris). See PINE-*needle oil.*—**Oleum pini pumilionis.** See KRUMMHOLZ*öl.*—**Oleum pini silvestris.** Of the Br. Ph., pine-needle oil. [B. 5 (α, 35).]—**P. abies.** See ABIES *pinus.*—**P. australis.** Fr., *pin de marais* (ou *de Boston*). Ger., *langblättrige Kiefer, Sumpfkiefer.* Yellow (or swamp, or broom, or southern, or Virginia, or long-leaved) pine ; a species yielding much turpentine, resin, pitch, and tar through all seasons. The emanations from it are said to be antimalarial and antiseptic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. banksiana.** Fr., *pin des rochers.* Gray (or northern, or Hudson's Bay, or Labrador, or scrub) pine ; the most northern of the North American species. The cones are used in chronic catarrh. [B, 77, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. cembra.** Fr., *pin cembro* (ou *de Tarente*), *alviez, arole, cèdre de Sibérie, tinier, couve.* Ger., *Zirbelkiefer, Zirbelfichte.* Russian cedar, (Swiss or Siberian) stone-pine ; an edible-seeded species abundant in the Alps and the Siberian ranges. It was the πεύκη of the ancients, who used the bark as an astringent and the seed as a pectoral. It yields Hungarian turpentine, and an oil is expressed from the seeds. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. deodara.** The *Cedrus deodara.* It yields a coarse turpentine used in the East Indies as a diaphoretic, in leprosy, and externally for ulcers and skin diseases. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**P. glabra.** 1. Spruce pine ; a North American species allied to *P. mitis.* 2. Of Boissier, a species which, in Luristan, affords a substance resembling oak-manna. [B, 18, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. halepensis.** Fr., *pin d'Alep* (ou *de Jérusalem*). Ger., *Küstenkiefer.* Aleppo (or Jerusalem) pine ; a native of south-

ern Europe and northern Africa. It yields a peculiar kind of turpentine and a valuable tar. [B, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. Jeffreyi.** The black (or sap-wood) pine of California; an astringent-barked species. [B, 314 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 238 (a, 50).]—**P. lambertiana.** Fr., *pin de Lambert.* Ger., *kalifornische Kiefer.* Shake- (or giant-) California pine, sugar-pine. The resin contains pinite and is used as a substitute for sugar. The seeds are eaten. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. laricis.** Fr., *pin de Corse, lariciot.* Corsican (or Calabrian, or larch-) pine; a very resinous species found in southern Europe, yielding all the products of *P. silvestris.* [B, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. longifolia.** Fr., *pin à longues feuilles.* Cheer (or Emodi) pine, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. It yields tar and turpentine. The young shoots are used in China as a diuretic and antiscorbutic. [B, 172, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. maritima.** 1. Of De Candolle, see *P. pinaster.* 2. Of Lambert, see *P. halepensis.*—**P. massoniana.** Fr., *p. de Masson.* Ger., *chinesische Kiefer.* Chinese (or Japanese) pine, the *maty* of Japan; a resinous turpentine-yielding species. In China the young bud-cones are highly valued as a medicine. The roots, burned with oil of *Brassica orientalis*, furnish Chinese lampblack. [B, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. monophylla.** Stone-pine, California nut-pine. The large edible seeds have an almond-like taste. The wood is very resinous. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. montana.** See *P. pumilio.*—**P. nigricans.** A European species referred by Koch to *P. pinaster.* It yields the products of *P. silvestris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris.** See *P. pinaster.*—**P. picea.** See ABIES *picea.*—**P. pinaster.** Fr., *pin maritime* (ou *de Bordeaux*, ou *des landes*), *grand pin.* Ger., *Strandkiefer, Strandfichte.* The cluster- (or star-, or sea-side) pine; a Mediterranean species furnishing *terebinthina gallica* or *terebinthina burdigalensis.* [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. pinea.** Fr., *pin à pignon* (ou *bon*, ou *cultivé*, *ou de pierre*, ou *pinier*, ou *pignon*), *pignet, pigne, pinier.* Ger., *Pinienkiefer, Pinie, Pinienfichte, Nusskiefer.* The (Italian) stone-pine; common in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The wood is resinous. The bark was used by the ancient Greeks as an astringent in ulcers and mucous discharges. The nut-like seeds of the cones were formerly used as a demulcent. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pumilio.** Fr., *pin de Briançon, pin-suffis, pin d'Austriche, pin nain.* Ger., *Zwerg-Kiefer, Krummholz, Knieholz.* The upright-coned mountain- (or knee-) pine; a recumbent bush closely allied to *P. silvestris*; found on the Alps and the Carpathians. It yields Krummholz oil (which is used as an external application in bruises, sprains, rheumatism, etc.) and Hungarian balsam. [B, 5, 77, 121, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pungens.** Table-mountain pine. A turpentine-yielding species. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. resinosa.** The red pine of North America, rich in resin. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rigida.** Fr., *pin hérissé* (ou *rude*). Ger., *Starrkiefer.* The pitch- (or sap-) pine of the northern United States. It yields large quantities of pitch and tar. It will flourish in salt-marshes, and is recommended by von Müller for subduing miasmata. [B, 5, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. sabiana.** The California nut- (or white-) pine, Digger pine. The seeds are used by the Digger Indians as food. Its resin yields abietene on distillation. [B, 5, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. serotina.** The fox-tail (or pond-) pine growing in the southern United States. It is of value for protection against malaria in swamps. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris.** Fr., *pin d'Écosse, pin de Russie* (ou *de mâture*, ou *de Norvège*, ou *du Nord*, ou *commun*, ou *suisse*, ou *sauvage*), *pinéastre.* Ger., *gemeine Kiefer, Föhre, gemeine Fichte.* Birk apples, Scotch fir (or pine); a tree of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia; a source of pitch, tar, and turpentine. An essential oil, obtained by distillation from the leaves, is used in medicine (see PINE-*needle oil*). The young cones, which are balsamic and have a bitter resinous taste, are used in decoction in atony of the digestive organs, dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, skin diseases, etc., either externally or internally. The sweet, mucilaginous sap beneath the bark is used as a vermifuge and antiscorbutic, and in skin and pectoral complaints. The resin is substituted for Burgundy pitch. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. strobus.** The pumpkin pine of Canada and the Weymouth (or white pine) of North America. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tæda.** Fr., *pin téda* (ou *de l'encens*), *pin raide.* Ger., *Weihrauchkiefer.* The loblolly- (or frankincense-, or old field-, or rosemary-, or slash-, or swamp-) pine; a North American species which yields turpentine of somewhat inferior quality. The resin hardening on the trunk in cold weather resembles olibanum. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Pix pini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See PITCH.—**Pyroleum pini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See TAR.—**Resina pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**burgundica** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], seu **depurata** [Swiss Ph.], seu **flava** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). See *Burgundy* PITCH.—**Resina pini colata** [Russ. Ph.]. See PIX *burgundica expurgata.*—**Resina pini empyreumatica liquida.** See TAR.—**Tinctura (gemmæ) pini.** A tincture of the buds of *Picea vulgaris*, formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 97.]—**Tinctura pini composita** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura lignorum.* A preparation made by digesting 9 parts of pine-cones, 3 each of juniper berries and sassafras-wood, 6 of guaiac-wood, and 108 of dilute alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.]; or 8 parts of pine-cones, 4 each of juniper berries, sassafras-wood, and guaiac-wood, and 100 of dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating for five days 9 parts of bruised pine-cones, 3 of bruised sassafras-wood, 6 each of bruised juniper berries and grated guaiac-wood, and 108 of 70-per-cent. alcohol. Some of the older pharmacopœias added red saunders in the same quantity as the sassafras. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Turiones pini** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Fr., *bourgeons de sapin, pin sauvage* (*bourgeon*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fichtenknospen.* Sp., *pino* (*la yema*) [Sp. Ph.]. The young cones or strobiles of *P. silvestris.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Unguentum pyrolei pini** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* PICIS *liquidæ.*—**Vapor olei pini silvestris** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 40 minims of pine-needle oil with 20 grains of light magnesium carbonate, and water enough to make a fl. oz. of mixture. For use, a fl. drachm of the preparation is mixed with 10 fl. oz. each of cold water and boiling water in an inhaler. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



PINUS SILVESTRIS.
[A, 327.]

PINYL, n. Pin'i²l. The compound $C_{10}H_{18}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. bromide.** A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{17}Br$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride.** A camphor-like crystalline mass, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PINZETTE (Ger.), n. Pi²nts-e²t'te². See FORCEPS.

PIOSCOPE, n. Pi'o-skop. From πῖον, fat, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A galactometer in which the richness of the milk is estimated from its correspondence with one or other of six shades of color painted on the instrument. [L, 225 (a, 48).]

PIOTINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pe-ot-en-zoir-e². Hydromargaric acid. [A, 324.]

PIP, n. Pi²p. A disease of fowls in which a pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue. [L, 56 (a, 14).]

PIPER (Lat.), n. n. Pip(pi²p)'u⁵r(e²r). Gen., *pip'eris.* Gr., πέπερι, πίπερι, πέπερις, πίπερις. Fr., *poivrier* (1st def.), *poivre* (2d def.), *poivre noir* (ou *commun*) [2d def.]. Ger., *Pfeffer* (1st def.), *schwarzer Pfeffer* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Piperaceæ* (Fr., *pipéracées*; Ger., *Piperaceen*), which are an order of the *Piperales* (see under PIPERAL). They are herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees, often with stimulant and aromatic qualities. The *Pipereæ* (Fr., *pipérées*), or true peppers, include *P.*, *Zippelia*, and other genera. They contain an acrid resin, an aromatic volatile oil, and a crystallizable principle, piperine, chiefly present in the root and fruit. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the unripe fruit of *P. nigrum.* Black peppers are berry-like fruits having an aromatic smell and a hot, pungent taste. They contain piperine, a resin, an essential oil isomeric with oil of turpentine, gum, starch, lignin, etc. Black pepper is carminative and stimulant, but is used chiefly as a condiment. [B, 5, 18, 42, 121, 168, 170, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ piperis.** See *P.* (2d def.).—**Confectio piperis** [Br. Ph.], **Electuarium piperis.** Fr., *confection* (ou *électuaire*) *de poivre.* Ger., *Pfefferlatwerge.* A mixture of 2 parts of black pepper, 3 of caraway fruit, and 15 of clarified honey. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Essentia piperis.** See *Tinctura piperis.*—**Essentia piperis cubebæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of oleoresin of cubeb in 3 parts of 29-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum piperis.** See *Oleoresina piperis.*—**Fructus piperis** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—**Fructus piperis nigri pulveratus** [Fr. Cod.]. Black pepper dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Herba piperidis.** The leaves of *Lepidium latifolium* [B, 180.]—**Oleoresina piperis** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 100 parts of black pepper in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of liquid are obtained, distilling, evaporating off the ether until no further precipitation of piperine crystals takes place, and pressing the liquid through a muslin strainer. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Afzelii.** A tropical African species. Its red fruits constitute African cubebs (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. album** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *White* PEPPER.—**P. amalago.** Fr., *poivrier amalago.* Ger., *Amalago-Pfeffer.* A Jamaica species. The fruits are used as a condiment like black pepper, the leaves and young branches as a discutient, and the root as a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. angustifolium.** See ARTANTHE *elongata.*—**P. anisatum.** Ger., *anisartiger Pfeffer.* A species growing on the Orinoco. The fruits and leaves are used in flatulent colic, etc., also in clysters and as a wash for ulcers. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. arborescens.** Ger., *baumartiger Pfeffer.* A climbing shrub of the Moluccas and Java. The bark is pungent and caustic, and is used externally in rheumatism and gout and internally in constipation. The leaves, bruised, are applied in headache. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. betle.** Fr., *bétel.* Ger., *Betelpfeffer.* Beng., *pan.* Mal., *vetta.* Syn.: *Chavica betle.* Betel (or betle) leaf (or pepper); a climbing shrubby species growing wild in Java and cultivated in the East Indies for its leaf, which the natives use as a masticatory and digestive stimulant. It is used in combination with the areca-nut and chunam, or with camphor and other aromatics, and also with a mixture of quicklime. The juice is considered stomachic. According to Elliott, it sometimes produces a species of cancer, the betel-chewer's cancer. The leaves, warmed and smeared with oil, are applied over the chest in pulmonary affections and congestion of the liver and as a resolvent in glandular swellings. The juice of the leaves is used as a febrifuge, and in Java as a pectoral. [B, 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. brasiliense.** Brazilian pepper; the fruit of *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. caninum.** Ger., *Hundspfeffer.* A species widely dispersed throughout the Malay Archipelago, sometimes confounded with *P. cubeba.* Its fruits are smaller than true cubebs. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. capense.** Fr., *poivrier du Cap, poivre à queue.* A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, used as a stomachic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. carpunya, P. carpupija.** A Peruvian species. The leaves and fruit are used as a digestive. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. caudatum.** Fr., *cubèbe de Bourbon* (1st def.), *poivre à queue* (1st def.). Ger., *geschwänzter Pfeffer* (1st def.). 1. A species found in Brazil, Guiana, etc. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific, and, together with the leaves, in baths for inflammatory swellings, etc. 2. Cubeb. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. chaba.** Ger., *Chaba-Pfeffer.* An East Indian species. The fruit-spikes are used like p. longum. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. churumaya.** Ger., *Churumaya-Pfeffer.* A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. citrifolium.** A Brazil and Guiana species; one of the plants used in Brazil under the name *jaborandi.* [B, 5, 18, 173,

180 (α, 35).]—**P. crassipes.** A Sumatran species said to furnish a very bitter, shriveled cubeb larger than true cubebs. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. cubeba.** Fr., *poivre à queue*, *poivre* (ou *poivrier*) *cubèbe*. Ger., *Cubeben-Pfeffer*. A shrub indigenous to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and parts of the East Indies; the source of cubeb. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. decorticatum.** See *White* PEPPER.—**P. dichotomum.** Fr., *poivrier dichotome*. Ger., *gabelästiger Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species. The roots are used as a febrifuge and the leaves as a digestive. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. diffusum.** Ger., *weitschweifiger Pfeffer*. A Ceylon and Java species. The leaves are used in dysuria, gonorrhœa, and bilious complaints. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. dilatatum.** A South American species. The fruits furnish a highly stimulating beverage. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. electricum.** See *P. jaborandi*.—**P. excelsum.** Fr., *poivrier élevé*. The native pepper of New Zealand. The pulp of the fruit is eaten. [B, 168, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. germanicum.** The fruit of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. granulosum.** Ger., *gekörnter Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species, perhaps identical with *Artanthe adunca*. The berries and leaves are used in sluggish digestion, dysentery, etc. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. heterophyllum.** A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. hispanicum** [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus* CAPSICI.—**P. indicum.** The *Capsicum annuum* or its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. jaborandi.** The *jaborandi bravo* of Brazil; a shrub the leaves of which are seldom used. The root, however, is considered a most active diaphoretic and aphrodisiac, and is used in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. [B, 197, 267 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 50).]—**P. jamaicense.** The *Pimenta officinalis* or its fruit (see PIMENTA [2d def.]).—**P. longifolium.** A Peruvian species. The fruits are used like ordinary pepper. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. longum.** Fr., *poivre long* (2d def.). Ger., *langer Pfeffer*. Sp., *pimienta larga* [Mex. Ph.]. Tam., *tipilie*. Tel., *pipuloo*. Hind., *pipel*, *peepla-mool*. Mal., *cutta terpali*. 1. A shrub indigenous to Malabar, Ceylon, eastern Bengal, Timor, and the Philippines, and cultivated in India for its fruits (see 2d def.). The root is bitter, stomachic, and digestive, and is used in palsy, tetanus, and apoplexy, and to cause expulsion of the placenta. 2. The unripe fruit of *P. officinarum* and of *P. longum* (1st def.); long pepper, the πέπερι μακρόν of the ancients. It is rarely used medicinally, except in veterinary practice. [B, 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 191 (α, 50).]—**P. lowong.** A Java species with fruits closely resembling true cubebs. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. majusculum.** Ger., *vielnerviger Pfeffer*. A climbing species. The leaves are used in Java and the Moluccas as a stimulant application in paralysis, œdema of the limbs, rheumatism, and headache. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. methisticum, P. methysticum.** Fr., *poivrier ava*. Ger., *Awa-Pfeffer*. The ava, or kava, of the South Sea Islands, where the large, fibrous, spongy root (yangona-root, *radix awæ*) is used in the preparation of an intoxicating drink. The root contains two principles, *kavain* and *yanconin*, which are physiologically inactive, a volatile oil, and two resins, *α-kava resin* and *β-kava resin*, the former soluble, the latter insoluble in petroleum ether. *Alpha kava resin* is a thin, oily, yellowish-green substance, having a pungent aromatic taste, and the pleasant odor of the root. It produces well-marked local anæsthesia, and in large doses causes an intoxication of a drowsy character. At first contact with a sensitive mucous membrane it causes much pain. Ava-root in small doses is tonic, stimulating, and diuretic, and is recommended in gonorrhœa. ["Practitioner," Mar., 1882; Lewin in "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," ix, 1886, p. 93 (B); B, 5, 168, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. nigrum.** Fr., *poivrier noir* (1st def.) (ou *commun*), *poivre noir* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *schwarzer Pfeffer*. Sp., *pimienta negra* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. (Black) pepper (plant); a perennial climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, and the West Indies. 2. Of the Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Gr. Ph., see *P.* (2d def.).—**P. nodosum, P. nodulosum.** Fr., *poivrier noueux*. Ger., *knotiger Pfeffer*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in snake-bites and various diseases. The astringent and sialagogue root has the pungent, cooling taste of peppermint. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. odoratum jamaicense.** See PIMENTA (2d def.).—**P. officinarum.** Long pepper; a native of the Indian Archipelago, closely related to *P. longum*. It is the chief source of long pepper (see *P. longum* [2d def.]). [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. peltatum.** Fr., *herbe à collet*, *collet de Notre-Dame*. Ger., *schildförmiger Pfeffer*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, see *P. sidæfolium*. 2. Lizard-tail pepper; a powerfully diuretic West Indian species. The leaves are used as a resolvent. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pepuloides.** A species found in Silhet and neighboring regions. The fruits are used medicinally like long pepper. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. reticulatum.** Fr., *poivre réticulé*. Ger., *netzaderiger Pfeffer*. A West Indian and South American species. The root is used in Brazil as a stimulant, especially in snake-bites. The fruits are excitant, sternutatory, and sialagogue. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. ribesoides.** A species with fruits resembling cubebs. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. sanctum.** Sp., *tlanepaquelite*, *yerba santa* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican medicinal plant. The stimulant leaves are used as a condiment. The plant yields a volatile oil resembling oil of sassafras. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886 (α, 50).]—**P. sidæfolium.** A Brazilian species. The root is used in abdominal complaints, and externally to promote suppuration. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. silvaticum.** A species the fruits of which are used medicinally in Bengal. [α, 35.]—**P. siriboa.** A species the leaf of which is used in the East Indian islands like the betel-leaf, and the root as a stimulant. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. trifolium.** See PEPERÓMIA *trifolia*.—**P. unguiculatum.** A diuretic species growing in South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. The root (*radix jambarandy*) is used against snake-bites. [B, 93, 245.]—**Semen piperis pulveratum** [Swed. Ph.]. White pepper powdered and sifted. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Semina piperis** [Swed. Ph.]. See *White* PEPPER.—**Tinctura piperis.** A preparation made by extracting 1 part of pepper with 6 parts of 33-per-cent. alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura piperis hispanici** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* CAPSICI.—**Unguentum piperis.** An ointment of 1 part of powdered black pepper and 12 parts of lard. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PIPERAL, adj. Pi²p′e²-r′l. Lat., *piperalis*. Belonging to the *Piperales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nixus piperalis*), of the *Exogenæ hypogynæ* consisting of the *Piperaceæ*, *Chloranthaceæ*, and *Saururaceæ*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PIPERIC ACID, n. Pi²p-e²r′i²k. Fr., *acide pipérique*. Ger., *Piperinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_3 \begin{cases} \langle O_2 \rangle CH_2 \\ CH:CH.CH:CH.CO.OH \end{cases}$, occurring as bright-yellow intertwined acicular crystals. [B, 3, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

PIPERIDINE, n. Pi²p-e²r′i²d-en. Fr., *pipéridine*. Ger., *P.* A strongly alkaline, colorless liquid, $C_5H_{11}N$, having an odor of ammonia and pepper. [B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

PIPERINE, n. Pi²p′e²r-en. Lat., *piperina* [U. S. Ph.], *piperinum* [Gr. Ph.]. From πίπερι, pepper. Fr., *pipérine*. Ger., *Piperin*. An almost tasteless alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 = C_6H_3 \begin{cases} \langle O_2 \rangle CH_2 \\ CH:CH.CH:CH.CO.C_6H_{10}N \end{cases}$, found in various species of *Piper*. It is an energetic febrifuge. [B, 93, 95, 270 (α, 14, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 137 (α, 50).]

PIPERIS (Lat.), n. n. Pi²p′e²r-i²s. Gen., *-per′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., πίπερις. See PIPER.—**Diatrion piperidon.** Gr., διὰ τριῶν πιπερίδων. An old preparation made from three species of *Piper* (*longum*, *album*, and *nigrum*). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

PIPEROID, n. Pi²p′u⁵r-oid. From πίπερι, pepper, and εἶδος, likeness. An oily resin (*e. g.*, that of ginger) resembling oleo-resin of pepper. [B, 14.]

PIPERONAL, n. Pi²p-e²r′o²n-a²l. Fr., *pipéronal*. Ger., *P.* The compound $C_6H_3.O_2CH_2.CHO$; an antipyretic. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

PIPERYLUREA, n. Pi²p-e²r-i²l-u²r-e′a³. Ger., *Piperylharnstoff*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_6H_{12}N_2O$. [A, 1.]

PIPETTE, n. Pi²p-e²t′. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A glass tube or narrow vessel, with or without expanded portions, graduated or not, open at both ends, generally drawn out to a moderately small size at one end, used in chemical manipulations for conveying definite quantities of liquids.

PIPITZAHOIC ACID, n. Pi²p-i²ts-a²-ho′i²k. Fr., *acide pipitzahuïque*. A hydroxyquinone, $C_{15}H_{20}O_3 = C_6H_3O_3(C_9H_{17})$, obtained from the root of the *Trixis fruticosa*. [B, 3, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]

PIPMENTHOL, n. Pi²p′me²nth-o²l. A name proposed for the variety of menthol obtained from oil of peppermint. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1884, p. 345.]

PIPSISSEWA, n. Pi²p-si²s′e²wa³. See CHIMAPHILA *umbellata*.—**P. beer.** Beer made with ¼ lb. of p., 1 gallon of water, 1 lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of powdered ginger, and enough yeast. [L, 120 (α, 21).]

PIPTADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi²pt-a²d(a³d)-en(an)′i²-a³. From πίπτειν, to fall, and ἀδήν, a gland. A genus of leguminous trees, of the *Adenanthereæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. peregrina.** The niopo-tree of South America. From the roasted seeds powdered and mixed with lime the Indians prepare a snuff, called *niopo* in Venezuela and *parica* in Brazil, which produces an intoxication approaching frenzy. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. rigida.** Angico gum plant, a South American acacia-like tree yielding a gum similar to gum arabic. [B, 314 (α, 35).]

PIPTONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi²pt-o²n-i²k(u⁶ch²)′i²-a³. From πίπτειν, to fall, and ὄνυξ, the nail. See ONYCHOPTOSIS.

PIQUERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pek-e²r′i²-a³. Fr., *piquérie*. A genus of composite shrubs, rarely herbs, of the *Eupatoriaceæ*; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Eupatorium*. [B, 42, 121, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. trinervia.** Sp., *yerba del tabardillo* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Eupatorium febrifugum*; a Mexican species, used in infusion as a stimulant and febrifuge. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B, 173, 267 (α, 35).]

PIQÛRE (Fr.), n. Pe-ku⁶r. See PUNCTURE.—**P. anatomique.** A dissection-wound. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**P. chirurgicale.** See ACUPUNCTURE.

PIRIFORM, adj. Pi²r′i²-fo²rm. Lat., *piriformis*. Fr., *piriforme*. See PYRIFORM.

PIRUS (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pi²r)′u³s(u⁴s). See PYRUS.

PISCIARELLI (It.), n. Pe-she-a³-re²l′le. A place near Naples, Italy, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

PISCICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi²s-si²k(ki²k)′u²l(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). Dim. of *piscis*, a fish. Of Spigelius, the biceps flexor brachii. [A, 312 (α, 21); L.]

PISCIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi²s-si²d(ki²d)′i²-a³. From *piscis*, a fish, and *cædere*, to slay. 1. A genus of leguminous trees, scarcely different from *Lonchocarpus*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).] 2. The root-bark of *P. erythrina*. [α, 48.]—**Extractum piscidiæ fluidum.** A fluid extract made by treating p. in a percolator with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**P. carthaginensis.** Fr., *p. de Carthage*, *bois à enivrer*. Black dogwood, Jamaica bitch-wood. The branches and leaves are used to stupefy fish. A tincture of the root-bark is used for odontalgia. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. erythrina.** Fr., *bois à enivrer* (ou *de chien*, ou *enivrant*). Ger., *jamaikanischer Kornelkirschbaum*, *Hundsbeerbaum*. Jamaica white dogwood, fish-poison tree. The leaves, twigs, and root-bark have long been used to stupefy fish. The root-bark is narcotic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is recommended in neuralgia, insomnia, whooping-cough, etc. It contains piscidin. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

PISCIDIN, n. Pi^{2}s'si^{2}d-i^{2}n. The active principle of *Piscidia erythrina*. It crystallizes in nearly colorless prisms, and has probably the formula $C_{29}H_{24}O_8$. It acts as a paralyzing agent on the sensory ganglia of the spinal cord, as an excitant of its motor centres, and as a cardiac depressant. [B ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PISIFORM, adj. Pi^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *pisiformis* (from *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pisiforme*. Ger., *erbsenförmig*. Shaped like a pea. [C.]

PISI-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Pe-ze-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti manus*.

PISO (Lat.), n. m. Pi(pe)'so. Gen., *-on'is*. A mortar. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PISO-HAMATUS (Lat.). n. m. Pis(pi^{2}s)-o(o^3)-ha^{2}m(ha^{3}m)-at-(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An anomalous muscle arising from the hooked process of the unciform bone and inserted into the pisiform bone. [Gruber, Virchow's "Arch.," Oct., 1881 (L).]

PISONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pes-on'i^2-a^3. From *Pison*, a traveler in Brazil. Fr., *pisonie*. A genus of the *Pisonieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Nyctagineæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. aculeata.** The cockspur of the West Indies, used in gonorrhœa. [B, 19, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. fragrans.** Fr., *p. éclatant*. A West Indian emetic species. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. morindifolia.** The lettuce-tree of India; the leaves are used in elephantiasis. [A, 479 (*a*, 50).]

PISO-UNCINATUS (Lat.), n. m. Pis(pi^{2}s)-o(o^3)-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)-si^{2}n-(ken)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PISO-HAMATUS.

PISSASPHALT, n. Pi^{2}s-a^{2}s-fa^{2}lt'. Gr., πισσάσφαλτος (from πίσσα, pitch, and ἄσφαλτος, bitumen). Lat., *pissasphaltum*, *pissasphaltus*. Fr., *pissasphalte*. 1. See MALTHA. 2. Barbadoes petroleum. 3. Asphalt. [B, 307, 310 (*a*, 35).]

PISSELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}s-se^{2}l-e'(e^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πισσέλαιον (from πίσσα, pitch, and ἔλαιον, oil). Fr., *pisséléon*. Written also, but less correctly, *pissœleum* and *pisseleon*. 1. Of Dioscorides, see CEDRIA (1st def.). 2. An obsolete medicament compounded of oil and pitch. 3. Tar. 4. Oil of tar. 5. Asphalt oil. [B, 114, 121, 173, 307, 310 (*a*, 35).]

PISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pes-ma^{3}n^2. Urination. [A, 537 (*a*, 21).]—**P. de sang.** See HÆMATURIA.

PISSENLIT (Fr.), n. Pes-a^{3}n^2-le. The *Taraxacum dens leonis ;* of the Fr. Cod., its leaves or root (see TARAXACUM [2d def.]). [B, 18, 95, 173 (*a*, 35, 38).]—**Extrait de p. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait de suc de p.** See *Extractum* TARAXACI.—**Extrait liquide de p.** See *Extractum* TARAXACI *fluidum*.—**Suc de p.** See *Succus* TARAXACI.—**Tisane de p.** See *Decoctum* TARAXACI.

PISSEROS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}s-ser(sar)'o^{2}s. Gr., πισσηρός. See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.

PISSITES (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}s-sit(set)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u* (-œ). Gr., πισσίτης. Fr., *pissite*. Ger., *Pechwein*. Wine flavored with pitch. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PISSOCOPY, n. Pi^{2}s-o^{2}k'op-i^2. Gr., πισσοκοπία (from πίσσα, pitch, and κόπτειν, to strike). Lat., *pissocopia*. Fr., *pissocopie*. 1. The process of smearing with pitch. 2. Epilation by means of a pitch-plaster. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PISTACHE (Fr.), n. Pi^{2}s-ta^{3}sh. Of the Fr. Cod., see PISTACIA *nuts*.—**Émulsion de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. An emulsion consisting of 1 part each of pistacia nuts and white sugar and 20 of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Huile de p. de terre.** See *Oleum* ARACHIS.—**Noix de p.** See PISTACIA *nuts*.

PISTACIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}st-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., πιστακία. Fr., *pistachier*. Ger., *Pistacie*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs ; in the pl., *pistaciæ*, p. nuts. The *Pistaciæ* of Adanson are a family of plants including *Copaiba*, *Borbonia*, *Elemi*, *Fraxinella*, *Rhus*, and other genera yielding balsamic or resinous products. The *Pistacieæ* (Fr., *pistaciées*) of Reichenbach are a section of the *Sumachinæ* comprising *P.*, *Schinus*, and other genera of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. cabulica.** A form of *P. terebinthus*, growing in Beloochistan and Afghanistan ; one of the sources of East Indian mastic. [B, 18, 77 (*a*, 35).]—**P. lentiscus.** Fr., *pistachier lentisque*. Ger., *Mastix-Pistacie*, *Mastixbaum*. Common mastic-tree, indigenous to the shores of the Mediterranean. Its sap constitutes, after hardening, the mastic of commerce. This species was known as *schinus* (σχῖνος) to the ancients, who used the wood, leaves, fruit, and root medicinally. The wood, *lignum lentisci* (seu *lentiscinum*, seu *mastichis*), was formerly used as a hæmostatic and astringent. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. nuts.** Lat., *pistaciæ*, *nuces* (seu *fructus*, seu *semina*, seu *nuculæ*, seu *nuclei*) *pistaciæ* (*veræ*), *amygdalæ virides*. Fr., *pistaches* [Fr. Cod.], *noix de pistache*. Ger., *Pistacien*, *Pistacien-Nüsse*, *Pimpernüsse*, *syrische* (oder *welsche*, oder *levantische*, oder *grüne*) *Pimpernüsse*. The edible cotyledons of the fruit of *P. vera*. The fruits themselves (which are also called *p.* nuts) are oblong drupes somewhat larger than olives, with a brittle shell containing the cotyledons. These have a greenish color and agreeable taste, and are much used as food, either dried like almonds or made into confections, etc. They contain sugar, and a fixed oil obtained from them by expression, and are a mild demulcent. They are official in the Fr. Cod. for catarrhal and pectoral complaints, but, as they readily turn rancid, are not much employed medicinally. Their oil is used in southern Europe as a cosmetic. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. terebinthus.** Fr., *pistachier térébinthe*. Ger., *Terpentin-Pistacie*. Sp., *cornicabra*. Terebinth or turpentine tree ; a species common in the Mediterranean regions. Its resinous juice, according to Unger and Marchand, forms Chian turpentine. The bark, which is aromatic and serves as incense, and the leaves were formerly used in passive hæmorrhage, dysentery, etc. The fruits have an agreeable taste, and are eaten, though considered by Dioscorides as unwholesome. The branches of the tree are liable to the attacks of a species of insect which produces a gall or horn-like follicle, formerly used in dyeing and tanning as well as medicinally, and still used in pectoral and asthmatic affections. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. vera.** Fr., *pistachier* [Fr. Cod.] (*cultivé*, ou *franc*). Ger., *wahre* (oder *ächte*) *Pistacie*, *Pimpelnuss*. Sp., *alfónsigo*, *pistacho*. It., *pistacchio*. Ar., *fisluc*. The p. (or pistachio) -nut tree ; a species indigenous to Western Asia and extensively cultivated in Mediterranean countries for its edible seeds or cotyledons and its aromatic bark (see *P. nuts*). [*a*, 35.]



PISTACIA LENTISCUS. [A, 327.]

PISTATION, n. Pi^{2}s-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *pistatio* (from *pistare*, to pound). Fr., *p.* See EPISTATION.

PISTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}st'i^2-a^3. From πιστός, drinking. Fr., *p.*, *pistie*. A genus of the *Aroideæ*. The *Pistiaceæ* (Fr., *pistiacées ;* Ger., *Pistiaceen*) are : Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section of the *Aroideæ ;* of Lindley, the *Lemnaceæ* (in part). The *Pistieæ* are : Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Araceæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Arineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P. stratiotes.** Ger., *schwimmende Muschelblume*. Mal., *coda-pail*. Tam., *agasatamaray*. Tropical duckweed, water-lettuce ; a stemless floating herb common in warm countries, and, according to Browne, affecting drinking-water in Jamaica so as to cause dysentery. It is the στρατιώτης of the ancients, who used it as a vulnerary and in hæmaturia. The leaves are demulcent and refrigerant, and in the East Indies are used as a pectoral, in dysuria, dysentery etc., and externally in hæmorrhoids. The root is emollient and laxative. [B, 19, 34, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]

PISTIL, n. Pi^{2}st'i^{2}l. Lat., *pistillum*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pistill*, *Stempel*. 1. The modified leaf or leaves (carpels) bearing the ovules. It consists in its perfect form of an ovary, a style, and a stigma. 2. Of Tournefort and others, the p's of a flower considered as a whole. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Angeiospermous p.** A p. forming a closed sac which envelops the ovules, as in most flowering plants. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Compound p.** A p. composed of several leaves (carpels) coalescent into one body. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Gymnospermous p.** A p. consisting of an open scale or leaf which does not inclose the ovules, which it bears. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PISTILLATE, adj. Pi^{2}st'i^{2}l-at. Lat., *pistillatus*. Fr., *femelle*. Ger., *weiblich*. Of a flower, female ; having pistils but no stamens. The term is also, less correctly, applied to a flower with a pistil when the stamen is present. [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PISTILLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}st-i^{2}l-li^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *pistillum*, a pistil. An organ in a cryptogamic plant having the apparent function of a pistil (*e. g.*, an archegone). [B, 19, 77, 308 (*a*, 35).]

PISTILLIFEROUS, adj. Pi^{2}st-i^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *pistilliferus*. See PISTILLATE.

PISTILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}st-i^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). 1. A pestle. 2. See PISTIL.

PISTYAN, n. Pi^{2}st'i^2-a^{4}n. Written also *Pistyani*, *Poesthéng*. A place in Neutra County, Hungary, where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and saline springs, with bathing establishments. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14) ; "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 5, 1888, p. 945 (*a*, 50).]

PISUM (Lat.), n. n. Pis(pi^{2}s)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πίσον, πίσος. Fr., *pois*. Ger., *Erbse*. The pea ; a genus of leguminous plants of the *Vicieæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. arvense.** Fr., *pois de champs*. A species indigenous to either southern Europe or western Asia. It has the uses of *P. sativum*. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. sativum.** The common garden pea, of which there are numerous varieties in cultivation. The farinaceous edible seeds, *semini pisi*, were formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PIT, n. Pi^{2}t. See FOSSA, HOLLOW, and DEPRESSION.—**Nasal p's, Olfactory p's.** Two small depressions on the anterior cerebral vesicle, from which the nasal fossæ develop. [L, 142.]—**P. of the stomach.** 1. See *Infrasternal* DEPRESSION. 2. See ANTICARDION.—**Stomach p's.** Ger., *Magengrübchen*. The openings or mouths of the gastric tubules seen in the mucous surface of the stomach ; also called *stomach-cells* and *stomach-ducts*. [J.]—**Suborbital p.** Fr., *larmier*. A sebaceous gland beneath the eyes of all true deer, secreting a waxy odoriferous substance. [L, 200.]—**Tear-p.** See *Lacrymal* SINUS.

PIT, v. intr. Pi^{2}t. To be or become marked with a pit or shallow depression ; to p. on pressure is to preserve for a short time a depression made by pressure of short duration, as with the tip of the finger. [*a*, 48.]

PITAYA, n. See CINCHONA *pitayensis*.—**P. bark.** See *P.* BARK and cf. CINCHONA *pitayensis*.

PITAYINE, n. Pi^{2}t-a'en. An alkaloid contained in some varieties of cinchona-bark. [B, 14.]

PITCH, n. Pi^{2}ch. A.-S., *pic*. Gr., πίττα. Lat., *pix*. Fr., *poix*, *goudron*. Ger., *Pech*. The substance left behind in the distillation of tar. It is a shiny, black, solid substance which, on the application of moderate heat, becomes viscous and adhesive. It consists of fixed resin and volatile resinous principles. It was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *pix* (*pix nigra* or *pix arida*). [B, 5.]—**Artificial Burgundy p.** A factitious product, devoid of the fragrance of Burgundy p., made by melting together p., rosin, and turpentine, or rosin and palm-oil or some other fat, and agitating the mixture with water to give it the necessary opaqueness. According to Hanbury, if treated with twice its weight of glacial acetic acid, it forms a turbid mixture, instead of dissolving like Burgundy p., and the oil soon forms a distinct layer above the other constituents. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).] Cf. Poix *blanche* (2d def.).—**Black p.** Lat., *pix nigra* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (seu *sicca*, seu *solida* [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], seu *navalis* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Fr., *poix noire* (ou *navale*). Ger., *Schiffspech*, *Schusterpech*, *schwarzes Pech*. See *P*. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Burgundy p.** Lat., *pix burgundica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)] (seu *abietina*). Fr., *poix blanche* (ou *de Bourgogne*, ou *des Vosges*, ou *grasse*, ou *jaune* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Fichtenharz*, *Tannenharz*, *burgundisches Pech*. Sp., *pez de Borgoña* [Mex. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the prepared resin of *Abies excelsa*. In commerce the term includes the prepared turpentines of various other coniferous trees. When pure, it is a somewhat opaque, yellowish-brown, aromatic, strongly adhesive substance, differing from turpentine chiefly in its smaller proportion of volatile oil. It is very soluble in glacial acetic acid, in water, in absolute alcohol, and even in 75-per-cent. alcohol, but considerably less soluble when it contains water and essential oil. It breaks with a clear conchoidal fracture, and when cold is brittle and hard, yet eventually assumes the form of the vessel in which it is kept. It is used in the form of plaster as a mild rubefacient. [B, 5, 18 (α. 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 324 (α, 50).]—**Burgundy p. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* picis (under Pix).—**Canada p.** Lat., *pix canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. Hemlock p., the prepared resin of *Abies canadensis*; a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, opaque, nearly tasteless substance of a weak peculiar odor. It contains but a minute percentage of volatile oil. It is used like Burgundy p., but softens at a much lower temperature. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Canada p. plaster, Hemlock p. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* picis *canadensis* (under Pix).—**Irritant p. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* picis *irritans* (under Pix).—**Jew's p., Mineral p.** See Asphalt.—**P. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* picis (under pix).—**Yellow p.** Galipot or barras purified by melting and straining. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PITH, n. Pi^{2}th. A.-S., *pitha*. The medulla, or central portion of the stem of a plant. It consists chiefly of soft thin-walled cells, which become dry and light after the growing period. [B, 229 (α, 35).]—**Hair p.** See Hair *p*.

PITHECOLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}th-e^{2}k(ak)-o(o^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πίθηκος, an ape, and λόβιον, a little lobe. A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees of the *Ingeæ*. They are astringent. [B, 42, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. avaremotemo.** The *brincos de sahoim* of the Brazilians; a species with a highly astringent bark forming one variety of barbatimao bark. [B, 121, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. bigeminum.** Soap-bark tree; a Malabar species. The bark and leaves are used in baldness, leprosy, and various skin diseases. [B, 42, 173, 180, 185 (α. 35).]—**P. cyclocarpum.** A species closely allied to, if not identical with, *P. bigeminum*. The fruit contains a fatty, sticky pulp, used in Caracas as a substitute for soap. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. dulce.** The manilla tamarind-tree. It has an edible fruit. [α, 35.]—**P. latifolium.** A broad-leaved, crimson-flowered species found in Jamaica and Trinidad.—**P. saman.** The Genisaro-tree, rain-tree of Venezuela and Brazil. The pods are edible. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. unguis-cati.** Black-bead-shrub, cat's-claw; a tropical American species. The fruit is edible, and the juice of its seeds produces an abundant secretion of nasal mucus. The bark is used, in powder or in decoction, to heal ulcers, as a febrifuge, and in catarrhal disorders. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; B, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (α, 35).]

PITTACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}t-tas(ta^{3}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πιττάκιον (from πίττα, pitch). A pitch-plaster. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PITTED, adj. Pi^{2}t'e^{2}d. Having numerous shallow depressions or pits. [B, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

PITTING, n. Pi^{2}t'i^{2}n^2. The formation of pits. [α, 48.]

PITTOSPORAL, adj. Pi^{2}t-o^{2}sp'o^2-r'l. Lat., *pittosporalis*. Belonging to the *Pittosporales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nixus pittosporalis*) of the *Albuminosæ*, consisting of the *Vites*, *Pittosporeæ*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PITTOSPORUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}t-to^{2}sp'o^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πίττα, pitch, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *pittospore*. A genus of evergreen shrubs. The *Pittosporaceæ* (Fr., *pittosporacées*) or *Pittosporeæ* (Fr., *pittosporées*) are an order of syncarpous thalamifloral dicotyledonous plants having bitter, aromatic, and resinous properties. The fruits, though edible in a few species, have usually an austere, disagreeable flavor. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. senacia.** Fr., *bois de joli-cœur*. A species found in the Isle of France, where the root is used in gonorrhœa. [B, 173 (α, 35); B, 192.]

PITTOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pi^{2}t-to'ta^3. Gr., πιττωτά (from πίττα, pitch). Of old writers, medicines prepared with pitch. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PITUITA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}t(pet)-u^2(u^4)-i(e)'ta^3. Fr., *pituite*. Phlegm, mucus. [K.]—**P. alba.** Anasarca. [L, 53.]

PITUITARY, adj. Pi^{2}t-u^2'i^{2}t-a-ri^2. From *pituita*, phlegm or mucus. Pertaining to or secreting mucus. [α, 48.]

PITUITE (Fr.), n. Pe-tu^6-et. 1. See Pituita. 2. Catarrhal gastritis characterized by the vomiting of glairy matter. [D, 72.]

PITUITOUS, adj. Pi^{2}t-u^2'i^{2}t-u^{3}s. From *pituita*, phlegm. Fr., *pituiteux*. Containing or secreting mucus. [α, 48.]

PITURI, n. An Australian drug chewed by the natives; said to contain nicotine. [B, 8.]

PITURINE, n. Pi^{2}t'u^{2}r-en. An alkaloid found by Gerrard in *Duboisia Hopwoodii*; a colorless oil, probably identical with nicotine. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PITYIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}t'i^2(u^6)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-y'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., πιτυίς. A pine-cone or its kernel (nut). [B, 114, 115, 121 (α, 35).]

PITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}t-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ia'sis*). Gr., πιτυρίασις (from πίτυρον, bran). Fr., *herpes furfureux volatil*, *dartre furfuracée* (ou *farineuse*), *teigne furfuracée*. Ger., *Kleienausschlag*, *Kleiengrind*. Exfoliation of the skin in the form of branny scales; formerly (and by some still) regarded as an independent disease, but now by most dermatologists considered only as a secondary condition incident to various cutaneous diseases. [G.]—**Hebra's p.** Chronic *p. rubra*. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est."; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**P. acnéique.** Of Bazin, p. characterized by the appearance of "a series of true acne-pustules, situated at the base of the hairs" at the circumference of scaling patches. [G.]—**P. alba of the external ear.** A rare mycosis of the external auditory canal sometimes attending p. capitis. [F.]—**P. alba parasitaire** (Fr.). The scaling stage of tinea tricophytina. [G, 26.]—**P. cachecticorum.** See Seborrhœa.—**P. capillitii, P. capitis.** Fr., *teigne*, *teigne furfuracée*, *crasse de la tête*. Ger., *Kopfschabe*. P. of the scalp or head; dandruff. [G.] Cf. Seborrhœa.—**P. chronique et circonscrit** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a chronic circumscribed form of p., essentially identical in character with seborrhœa sicca. [G.]—**P. circinata.** Of Horand, see *P. rosea*.—**P. circinata et marginata.** A parasitic disease of the skin characterized by rose-colored or pale-brown patches on the trunk and extremities and in the axillæ. [Vidal, "Proc. of the Internat. Med. Cong.," 1881, iii, p. 167 (G).]—**P. essentialis.** Idiopathic p., p. rubra. [G.]—**P. gravidarum.** See Chloasma *gravidarum*.—**P. indica.** See *P. nigra*.—**P. infantilis.** P. of infants; according to Fuchs, an eruption affecting infants, attended not only with desquamation but also with vesicles, erosions, and moist exudation; probably eczema. [G, 5.]—**P. inflammatoire** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a chronic circumscribed form of p. occupying hairy parts of the body, and attended with a copious production of large adherent scales on a reddened surface. [G.]. Cf. Seborrhœa *congestiva*.—**P. maculata et circinata.** Fr., *p. rubra aigu*, *p. maculé et circiné*. Of Bazin, a form of p. described as "pseudo-exanthématique arthritique," characterized by red or rose-colored spots that coalesce to form either large patches or rings, and attended with furfuraceous desquamation. [G.] Cf. *P. rosea* and Roseola *furfuracea herpetiformis*.—**P. nigra.** Fr., *éphélide scorbutique*. 1. See Melasma. 2. Of Willan, a cutaneous affection observed in children born in India and afterward brought to England. It "commenced in a partial papulation of the skin, and terminated in a black discoloration with slight furfuraceous exfoliations." According to Rayer, p. is frequently associated with pellagra. 3. Of Bazin, a parasitic affection, p. versicolor of a darker color than usual. [G, 10, 15.]—**P. rosea.** 1. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of pale-red or rose-colored scaly patches and rings. A macular form (*p. maculata*) and a circinate form (*p. circinata*) have been described. The macular form, which is the one first described by Gibert, occurs in rose-colored papules or in small reddish patches slightly scaling and but little elevated above the surrounding skin, appearing most commonly upon the neck or trunk and thence spreading. The circinate form represents a later stage of the disease, in which the patches, extending at the periphery, leave a smooth fawn-colored centre, with red and scaling borders. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 724, and Mar. 8, 1890, p. 278 (α, 17); G, 25.] 2. Cf. Herpes *tonsurans maculosus*, *P. maculata et circinata*, and *P. circinata et marginata*.—**P. rubra.** Ger., *Rothkleie*, *rothe Kleienflechte*. 1. A disease characterized by intense hyperæmia of the skin attended by very copious exfoliation of the epidermis. The affection may continue for years, producing atrophy and contractions of the skin and general marasmus. Many authors make a distinction between the p. rubra of Hebra, that arises independently of any antecedent cutaneous affections, such as psoriasis, and tends to a very protracted course with atrophy of the skin, and other less severe forms of disease that have been described under the name of exfoliativa dermatitis. 2. Of Bazin, p. inflammatoire. 3. A hyperæmic condition of the skin which sometimes follows eczema. [G.] 4. See *P. maculata et circinata*.—**P. rubra pilaris.** See Lichen *ruber*.—**P. senilis.** P. of the aged. Of the older writers (as generally used), eczema. [G.]—**P. simplex.** Fr., *p. simple*. P. not attended with hyperæmia or redness. The term is used to distinguish the simpler forms of p. (such as p. capitis, etc.) from p. rubra and p. versicolor. [G.]—**P. tabescentium.** Seborrhœa. [G.]—**P. versicolor.** Ger., *Kleienflechte*. 1. An old name for certain forms of chromatosis. 2. More recently, dermatomycosis furfuracea.—**P. vulgaris.** See *P. simplex*.

PITYRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}t-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-is'matos* (*-atis*). See Pityriasis.

PITYROID, adj. Pi^{2}t'i^{2}r-oid. Gr., πιτυροειδής (from πίτυρον, bran, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *pityroides*, *pityrodes*. Fr., *pityreux*. Ger., *kleienartig*. Furfuraceous. [G, 30.]

PITYRON (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}t-ir(u^{6}r)'o^{2}n. Gr., πίτυρον. 1. Bran. 2. See Pityriasis.

PIVOINE (Fr.), n. Pe-vwa^{3}n. See Pæonia.—**Extrait de p.** A preparation made by boiling peony-root in six times its weight of water, expressing, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Hydrolat de p.** See *Aqua* pæoniæ.—**P. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *peonia* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Pæonia officinalis* [Fr. Cod.], of *Pæonia Broteri*, and of *Pæonia corallina* [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. officinale (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *peonia* (*semilla*) [Sp. Ph.].

The seed of *Pæonia officinalis* [Fr. Cod.], of *Pæonia Broteri*, and of *Pæonia corallina* [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PIVOTING, n. Pi^{2}v'o^{2}t-i^{2}n^2. An operation in dentistry which consists in fixing by means of an amalgam a barbed screw-headed pivot or pin of platinum into a root-canal, the crown, previously fitted to the root, being placed upon this pivot and retained immovably by a gold nut. [E.]

PIX (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}x. Gen., *pi'cis*. See PITCH.—**P. alba** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Burgundy* PITCH.—**Aqua picis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Theerwasser*. See *Infusum picis liquidæ*.—**Aqua picis concentrata** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor picis concentratus*.—**Cerevisia picis (liquidæ)**. See TAR *beer*.—**Emplastrum picis.** Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Bourgogne* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Flusspflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de pez de Borgoña* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *emplastrum piceum* (seu *sticticum*) [Dan. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of yellow wax and 18 of Burgundy pitch [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 of yellow wax and 15 of Burgundy pitch [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]; or of 5 of yellow wax and 15 of fir resin [Swiss Ph.]; or of 4½ each of yellow wax and colophony, 13 of frankincense, 26 of Burgundy pitch, 1 of oil of nutmeg, 1 $\frac{84}{100}$ of olive-oil, and 2 of water, evaporated to the proper consistence [Br. Ph.]. 2. A plaster consisting of 16 parts of yellow wax with 16 each of black pitch and Burgundy pitch and 2 of mutton suet [Dan. Ph.]; or with 32 of black pitch, 48 of Burgundy pitch, and 10 [Finn. Ph.] (8 [Swed. Ph.]) of larch turpentine [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or consisting of 30 parts of yellow wax, 27 of colophony, and 42 of black pitch [Netherl. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] See also *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**Emplastrum picis burgundicæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* PICIS (2d def.).—**Emplastrum picis canadensis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Canada*. A plaster consisting of 1 part of yellow wax and 9 parts of Canada pitch. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis compositum.** A plaster, formerly official, consisting of Burgundy pitch, terebinthina cocta, wax, and oil of nutmeg, made up with frankincense or with colophony, water, and olive-oil. It resembled most closely the emplastrum picis of the Br. Ph. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix cantharidé*. Ger., *Pechpflaster mit Canthariden*. Syn.: *emplastrum calefaciens*. A plaster made by keeping 8 parts of cerate of cantharides at a temperature of 100° C. for fifteen minutes, straining, adding 92 parts of Burgundy pitch, and bringing to the proper consistence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis irritans** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *vésicatoire de Janin*. Ger., *reizendes Pechpflaster*. Irritant pitch-plaster, made by melting together 32 parts of Burgundy pitch and 12 parts each of yellow wax and turpentine, and adding 3 parts of finely powdered euphorbium. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum picis liquidæ** [Fr. Cod., 1866, Swed. Ph., 1817, Hann. Ph., 1819, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *emplâtre de goudron*. A preparation made melting with gentle heat 1 part of Burgundy pitch, 8 parts of yellow wax and 16 of wood tar, and stirring continuously until cold [Hann. Ph., Sax. Ph.]; or by boiling to a paste 2 parts of rye flour with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, adding 1 part each of wood tar and melted resin, and allowing to thicken over the fire [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**Emplastrum picis nigræ (edinburgense)** [Gr. Ph.]. See EMPLASTRUM *adhæsivum edinburgense*.—**Glyceritum picis liquidæ.** Fr., *glycéré de goudron* [Fr. Cod., 1866] (2d def.). Sp., *glicerolado de brea* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1810, glycerite of tar, a preparation containing 1 oz. (troy) of tar, 2 oz. of magnesium carbonate dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of glycerin, 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make a pint. [B, 5.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod. and Sp. Ph., a preparation made by triturating 1 part of purified tar with 3 parts [Fr. Cod.] (10 parts [Sp. Ph.]) of glyceritum amyli. [B, 92, 95 (α, 14).]—**Infusum picis liquidæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *eau de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *agua de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *acua de pecura* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua picis* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *aqua* (seu *infusum* [Swed. Ph.]) *pyrolei pini* [Norw. Ph.]. Infusion of tar, tar-water; made by mixing 1 part by volume of tar and 4 parts of water, and filtering. The Ger., Norw., and Swed. preparations are made with 10 parts of water, the Belg., Swiss, and Netherl. with 20, the Sp. with 25, and the Roum. with 1,000 parts. The Belg. preparation is made by diluting 3 parts of aqua picis concentrata with 97 of water. The Fr. preparation is made by steeping a mixture of 5 parts of tar and 15 of deal sawdust in 1,000 of distilled water, and filtering the infusion. Various older pharmacopœias used 30 parts of water to 1 part of tar. [B; B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Liquor picis concentratus.** Sp., *solución de brea concentrada* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *licuore de pice concentrata* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua picis concentrata* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of tar, 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, and 100 parts of water, shaking well together, and filtering after 6 days [Sp. Ph.]; or by heating for 3 hours 100 parts of Norway tar, 10 of sodium bicarbonate crystals, and 4,000 of water, and filtering after 2 days [Roum. Ph.] (or 250 of Norway pitch, 15 of sodium bicarbonate, and 1,000 of water, and filtering when thoroughly cooled [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum picis (liquidæ** [U. S. Ph.]). See TAR *oil*.—**Pilulæ picis liquidæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Dutch Ph., Niem. Notes, 1811, U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *pilules de goudron*. Six-grain pills of wood tar with enough powdered elecampane [Dutch Ph., U. S. Ph.]; or made by mixing 4 parts each of wood tar and balsam of Peru with 3 of powdered orris-root, and 8 of licorice-root [Sard. Ph.]. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**P. abietina.** See BURGUNDY *pitch*.—**P. arida.** See PITCH.—**P. asphalti.** Asphalt. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. atra (solida).** Pitch. [B. 119 (α, 38).]—**P. betulæ, P. betulina.** Birch-tar; see under BETULA *alba*. [α, 48.]—**P. burgundica.** 1. Of the U. S., Belg., Swiss, and Hung. (2d ed.) Ph's, Burgundy pitch. 2. Pitch. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. burgundica expurgata** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poix de Bourgogne purifiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *resina pini colata* [Russ. Ph.]. Burgundy pitch melted and strained through a coarse linen cloth. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. canadensis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Canada* PITCH.—**P. cedria.** See TAR.—**P. græca** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See COLOPHONY.—**P. liquida** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**nigra**). Wood tar. [B.] See TAR.—**P. lithanthracis** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Coal* TAR.—**P. navalis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], **P. nigra** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Pitch. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Pine-pitch; ordinary pitch, left behind in the distillation of wood tar. [B.]—**P. sicca, P. solida** [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Pitch. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. sutoria.** Calking pitch, ordinary pitch. [B.]—**P. vegetabilis.** Pitch. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pomatum cum pice** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* PICIS *liquidæ*.—**Sapo picis** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph.]. See SAPO *piceus*.—**Syrupus picis** [Belg. Ph.] (**liquidæ** [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *sirop de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersyrup*. Sp., *jarabe de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus cum aqua picea* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of tar; made by mixing 6 parts of tar (previously well washed) with 50 of boiling distilled water, and to 40 parts of the solution so obtained adding 60 of sugar. The Fr. preparation is made by digesting 1 part of purified tar and 3 parts of deal sawdust with 100 parts of distilled water at a temperature of 60° C., then adding to 100 parts of the filtered infusion 180 of sugar and heating on a water-bath. The Belg. preparation is a solution of 655 (the Sp. preparation one of 620) parts of sugar in 345 of tar-water. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum picis.** Syn.: *unguentum basilicum* (2d def.). 1. Of the Swiss Ph., an ointment of 1 part of purified black pitch and 3 parts of suet. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., an ointment of 1 part each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch and 4 parts of olive-oil. 3. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Unguentum picis liquidæ*. Various older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] See also *Unguentum* RESINÆ.—**Tinctura alcoholica picis græcæ composita.** See *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *et de mastic*.—**Unguentum picis liquidæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersalbe*. Sp., *pomada de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum picis* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pyrolei pini* [Dan. Ph.]), *pomatum cum pice*. Tar ointment; a mixture of equal parts of tar and suet [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 parts of tar and 2 parts of yellow wax [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of tar with 4 [Belg. Ph.] (3⅓ [Sp. Ph.], 9 (for veterinary purposes, 3) [Fr. Cod.]) of suet [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.]; or of 3 parts of crude potassium carbonate, 6 of suet, 11 of tar, and a little water [Dan. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]

PIZZLE, n. Pi^{2}zl. The penis, especially of a domestic quadruped. [α, 48.]

PLACEBO, n. Pla^{2}s-eb'o. The first person sing. fut. ind. of Lat., *placere*, to please. Lit., *I will please you*. A make-believe medicine; something administered for its effect on the patient's imagination rather than because it is of medicinal value. [α, 48.]

PLACENTA (Lat.). n. f. Pla^{2}s(pla^{3}k)-e^{2}nt'a^3. From πλακοῦς, a flat cake. Fr., *p.*, *arrière-faix*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*, *Gefäss*, *kuchen* (1st def.), *Nachgeburt* (1st def.), *Samenträger* (4th def.). 1. The afterbirth; an organ which during fœtal life, in nearly all mammals, performs the function of aerating the blood of the fœtus by providing the mechanism necessary to a direct interchange of gases between the fœtal and the maternal blood; consisting of a maternal portion (see *Maternal p.*) and a fœtal portion (see *Fœtal p.*) closely interwoven with each other, the whole organ, thus doubly constructed, being intimately connected with the internal organism by its implantation upon the interior of the uterine wall on the one hand and connected with the fœtal circulation by the umbilical cord on the other. "In all mammals, so far as is yet known," says Allen Thomson, "excepting the *Monotremata* and marsupials, the true placental structures consist in the establishment of a close relation between finely ramified fœtal blood-vessels, derived originally from the outer or mesoblastic layer of the allantois, with minutely or widely distributed blood-vessels belonging to the uterus. Both of these are, originally at least, if not throughout the whole of gestation, accompanied and supported by cellular and other constituent elements of the fœtal and maternal structures to which the blood-vessels respectively belong; while the uterine glands do not appear to take any direct or important part in this combination of fœtal and maternal elements." The term p. was first used by Falloppius. In China the dried human p. is used as a tonic in phthisis. [A, 45; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 760 (α, 50).] 2. Of Stein, a mass into which the segments may coalesce that have been formed by the breaking up of the endoplasts of two individual infusorians as the result of the conjugative act. [A, 12.] 3. Any cake-shaped formation or organism. [α, 48.] 4. (*a*) The *trophosperm* of Richard, the *spermophore* of Link, the *receptaculum seminum* of Necker, the *placentary* of Mirbel; the portion of an ovary that bears the ovules, or the corresponding part in the fruit carrying the seed. In vascular cryptogams the tissue from which the sporangeia are produced. (*b*) The *podosperm* of many authors; of Mirbel and others, the point of attachment of a single ovule in an ovary, the union of such p's being called the *placentary* or *pistillary cord*. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 279, 291 (α, 35).]—**Annular p.** See *Zonary p.*—**Axiferous p.** Fr., *placenta axifère*. In botany, a p. springing from the base or the summit of the ovary. [B, 132.]—**Axile p.** Fr., *p. axillaire*. A p. formed by the margins of the carpellary leaves of a compound pistil folding inward so completely as to meet in the centre or axis of the ovary. [B, 1, 77, 291 (α, 35).]—**Basal p., Basilar p.** A free central p., a p. in which the ovules are borne on a column which rises free from the bottom of the ovary. [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).]—**Battledore p.** Fr., *p. à insertion vélamenteuse en raquette* (ou *marginale*). That form of insertion of the umbilical cord into the margin of the p. in which it spreads out so as to resemble a battledore.—**Bell-shaped p.** See *Domelike p.*—**Central p.** See *Axile p.* and *Basal p.*—**Central p. prævia.** See *P. prævia centralis*.—**Cordiform p.** Ger., *herzförmige P.* A p. having a marginal indentation giving it a heart shape.—**Deciduate p.** A p. of which the maternal portion comes away at delivery. [L, 201.]—**Diffused p.** See *P. diffusa*, *P. mem-*

branacea, and *Villous p.*—**Discoid p.** Ger., *scheibenförmige P.* That variety of p. in which, as in the human subject, it constitutes practically one mass, circumscribed in outline and more or less circular in form.—**Disseminated p.** See *Villous p.*—**Dome-like p.** That variety of p. in which the chorionic villi persist at the upper pole of the chorion and for some distance around that point, but disappear from the lower pole. [A, 11.]—**Double p.** A placental mass formed of the two placentæ of a twin gestation. [a, 48.] Cf. *P. dimidiata.*—**Fœtal p.** Lat., *p. fœtalis.* Fr., *p. fœtal.* Ger., *Fruchtkuchen.* That portion of the p. which is formed by the aggregation of chorionic villi and in which the umbilical vein and arteries ramify.—**Free central p.** See *Basal p.*—**Fundal p.** A p. that is attached to the uterine wall within the fundal zone. [A, 40.] — **Gebärmutterp'** (Ger.). See *Maternal p.*—**Hauptp'** (Ger.). The principal placental mass in a case of p. succenturiata, as distinguished from the outlying detached portion. [A, 19.]—**Horseshoe p.** Ger., *hufeisenförmige P.* A placental formation in which the two placentæ of a twin gestation are united by a strip of placental tissue.—**Hydatigenous p.** Fr., *p. hydatigène.* Of Ercolani, the degeneration of the p. seen in the vesicular mole. [A, 15.]—**Lateral p.** A p. attached to the lateral wall of the uterus. [A, 40.]—**Marginal p.** Fr., *p. marginal.* In botany, a p. in which the ovules are borne on the infolded edges of the carpels. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Maternal p.** Lat., *p. materna.* Fr., *p. maternel.* Ger., *Mutterkuchen.* That portion of the p. which originally consisted of the superficial part of the decidua serotina, forming a thin, translucent, whitish-gray layer attached to the uterine surface of the fœtal p. so closely as to be separable only in small pieces. [A, 61.]—**Membranous p.** See *P. membranacea.*—**Nebenp'** (Ger.). An outlying lobe of a p. succenturiata. [A, 19.]—**Nierenp'** (Ger.). See *P. reniformis.*—**Non-deciduate p.** A p. of which the maternal portion is not shed at birth. [L, 201, 294.]—**Parietal p.** Fr., *p. pariétal.* In botany, a p. consisting of a portion of the wall of the ovary. Such placentation occurs when the several carpellary leaves of a compound pistil, instead of meeting in the centre, fold inward so slightly as to appear as projections on the wall of the ovary. [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 35).] —**P. biloba, P. bipartita** [Hyrtl]. Ger., *zweilappige P.* See *P. dimidiata.*—**P. cirsoides.** A p. with a cirsoid arrangement of the branches of the umbilical arteries. [A, 19.]—**P. diffusa.** Fr., *p. disséminé.* The diffused p.; that variety of placental formation in which small, simple chorionic villi are scattered over nearly the whole outer surface of the chorion, without any aggregation. [A, 11.] Cf. *Polycotyledonary p.*—**P. dimidiata.** Ger., *zweilappige P.* A two-lobed p.; to be distinguished from the true double p. [A, 19.]—**P. duplex.** 1. A double p. 2. (Incorrectly) a p. dimidiata. [A, 19.]—**P. evanida.** Of Hyrtl, the p. of a blighted ovum after it has undergone such compression by the surviving ovum of a twin gestation as to be reduced to a mere brownish layer destitute of any remnant of placental structure; found by him associated with a fœtus papyraceus. [A, 19.]—**P. febrilis.** See Ague *cake.* —**P. fenestrata.** A p. so formed that at some point not involving the periphery its substance is lacking, the chorion being free from villi at that point and transparent like a window. [A, 19.]—**P. fœtalis.** See *Fœtal p.*—**P. incarcerata, P. inclusa.** Fr., *p. chatonné, p. encysté.* Ger., *eingeklemmter* (oder *eingesackter*) *Mutterkuchen.* A p. retained in the uterus by irregular contraction of that organ. [E.]—**P. in p.** Of Hyrtl, a fanciful term for an incapsulated sarcoma imbedded in a p. and fed by an arterial branch more or less detached, so as to be likened by him to an umbilical cord. [A, 19.]—**P. marginata.** Fr., *p. marginé.* Of Kölliker, that variety of placental formation in which the chorion is attached to more or less of the middle only of the fœtal surface of the p., leaving the margin free. [A, 8.]—**P. materna.** See *Maternal p.*—**P. membranacea.** Fr., *p. membraneux.* 1. Of the elder Stein, that form of p. in which, as is normal in the pachyderms, it is thin and scattered over the whole surface of the chorion. [A, 24.] 2. A pathological thinning of the p. from atrophy. —**P. multiloba.** Of Hyrtl, that form of p. in which it consists of more than three separate lobes in an animal that normally has a one-lobed p. [A, 8.]—**P. obsoleta.** Of Hyrtl, that condition in which the two placentæ of a twin gestation are entirely separate from each other. [A, 19.]—**P. panduræformis.** Of Hyrtl, a modified form of the p. dimidiata in which the oval or round halves of the organ are so fashioned at their adjacent edges as to give the whole the shape of a violin. [A, 19.]—**P. prævia.** Ger., *vorgefallene P., vorliegende Nachgeburt, herabgefallener* (oder *aufsitzender*, oder *vorliegender*) *Mutterkuchen.* Syn.: *placental presentation.* The condition which the p. presents at parturition, being implanted on the lower segment of the uterus. See *P. prævia centralis, P. prævia partialis*, and *P. prævia lateralis.*—**P. prævia centralis.** That variety of p. prævia in which the centre of the p. so nearly coincides with the os uteri internum that after full dilatation of the cervix only the p. can be felt through the cervical canal. [A, 22.]—**P. prævia cervicalis (seu lateralis, seu marginalis).** That form of p. prævia in which the implantation of the p. extends to the os uteri internum, but not over it.—**P. prævia partialis.** Partial p. prævia; the variety in which, after full dilatation of the cervix, a portion of the membranes can be felt as well as the p. [A, 22.]—**P. reniformis.** Ger., *Nierenp'.* A kidney-shaped half of a p. dimidiata. [A, 19.]—**P. sanguinis.** A blood-clot. [K.]—**P. séminal** (Fr.). Of Gleichen, the perisperm, or albumen, of a seed. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**P. spuria.** An outlying portion of p. which has not preserved its vascular connection with the decidua vera. [A, 24.]—**P. succenturiata.** Fr., *p. succenturié, petit p. isolé.* Ger., *Nebenp', Nebenkuchen.* Of Hyrtl, one of the separate lobes which are sometimes formed near the general mass of the organ, from which they are more or less detached. [A, 19.]—**P. succenturiata obsolescens (seu obsoleta).** Of Hyrtl, a p. succenturiata that is in process of disappearing by retrograde metamorphosis. [A, 19.]—**P. tripartita.** Ger., *dreigetheilter Mutterkuchen.* Of Hyrtl, a p. consisting of three separate lobes; to be distinguished from the triple p. [A, 19.]—**P. triquetra, P. unilobata.** Of Hyrtl, a form of p. intermediate between the usual form and the p. succenturiata, characterized by a marked prominence at one portion of the border, as if a lobe were on the point of becoming detached. [A, 19.]—**P. uteri, P. utérin** (Fr.). See *Maternal p.*—**Polycotyledonary p.** That variety of placental formation in which, as in the ruminants, the chorionic villi are collected into a number of large separate tufts scattered over the surface of the chorion, each tuft being received into a crypt-like depression in a thickened portion of the uterine mucous membrane. [A, 11.]—**Retained p.** See *P. incarcerata.* —**Ringförmige P.** (Ger.). See *Zonary p.*—**Scheibenförmige P.** (Ger.). See *Discoid p.*—**Superficial p.** In botany, a p. in which the ovules are distributed over the inner surface of the carpels. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Triple p.** Ger., *Drillingsp'.* A placental mass formed of the three placentæ of a triple gestation. Cf. *P. tripartita.*—**Twin p.** Fr., *p. gémellaire.* Ger., *Zwillingsp'.* See *Double p.*—**Uterine p.** See *Maternal p.*—**Velamentous p.** See under Insertio *velamentosa.*—**Villous p.** A placental formation in which the cotyledons are scattered and have the form of chorionic villi.—**Vorgefallene P.** (Ger.). See *P. prævia.*—**Zonary p.** Ger., *ringförmige P.* A p. in which the organ extends around the interior of the uterus in the form of a belt (zona) or ring surrounding the equator of the chorion.

PLACENTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pla^{2}s(pla^{3}k)-e^{2}nt-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Those mammals in which the development of the fecundated ovum is accompanied by the formation of a placenta; corresponding to *Mammalia choriata.*

PLACENTARY, adj. Pla^{2}s-e^{2}nt'a-ri^2. Pertaining to the placenta; as a n. (Lat., *placentarium;* Fr., *placentaire*), the placenta (4th def., *a*). [B, 1, 77 (a, 35).]

PLACENTATION, n. Pla^{2}s-e^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *placentatio* (from *placenta*, a cake). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kuchenbildung.* The process of the formation of the placenta, or the variety formed, as determined by the nature of the particular animal or plant.

PLACENTCHEN (Ger.), n. Pla^3-tse^{2}nt'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Placentula.

PLACENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}s(pla^{3}k)-e^{2}nt-i(e)'ti^{2}s, Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *placentite.* Inflammation of the placenta.—**P. decidualis.** P. secondary to interstitial inflammation of the decidua serotina. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PLACENTULA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}s(pla^{3}k)-e^{2}nt'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *placenta*, a cake. Fr., *placentule.* Ger., *Placentchen.* Lit., a little placenta. Of Hyrtl, a placenta succenturiata that is smaller than a pfennig. [A, 19.]—**P. succenturiata.** Ger., *Nebenplacentchen.* See P.

PLACOID, adj. Pla^{2}k'oid. Gr., πλακώδης (from πλάξ, a plate, and εἶδος, resemblance). Plate-like; as a n., one of the irregular bony plates, grains, or spines which are formed in the skin of various fishes (*Elasmobranchii*). [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PLACUNTECHOS (Lat.), n. m. Plak(pla^{3}k)-u^{3}nt(unt)-ek(ach^2)'o^{2}s. From πλακοῦς, a flat cake, and ἦχος, an echo. See *Uterine* souffle.

PLACUNTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plak(pla^{3}k)-u^{3}nt(unt)-i'(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See Placentitis.

PLACUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Plak(pla^{3}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *p.* A genus of composite plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Blumea.* [B, 42, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. chinensis.** A species used in China for ulcers and affections of the hairy skin. Its root, in combination with the betel-nut, is used in coughs. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

PLADAROSIS (Lat.), **PLADAROTES** (Lat.), n's f. Pla^{2}d-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-os'i^{2}s, -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*), *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., πλαδαρότης (from πλαδαρός, flaccid). Fr., *pladarose.* Ger., *Balggeschwulst.* Sp., *p.* An old term for a soft, moist, non-inflammatory swelling on the conjunctival surface of the eyelid. Cf. Trachoma. [F.]

PLAGA (Lat.), n. f. Pla(pla^3)'ga^3. Gr., πληγή. 1. See Wound. 2. See Plague. 3. In zoology, a stripe of color. [L, 343.]—**P. ignis.** Anthrax. Cf. Carbunculus *symptomaticus.*

PLAGE (Ger.), n. Pla^{3}g'e^2. See Plague.—**Mutterp'.** Hysteria. [L, 80.]

PLAGIOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Plaj(pla^{3}g)-i^2-o(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From πλάγιος, oblique, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *plagiocéphalie.* An oblique deformity of the skull produced by a faulty development of the cranial bones. [C, 3.]

PLAGUE, n. Plag. Gr., πληγή. Lat., *plaga.* Fr., *plaie, peste.* Ger., *Pest.* It., *piaga, peste.* Sp., *plaga, peste.* Any destructive pestilence, especially a specific acute and malignant fever, which often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has occurred epidemically at different times and places in the large cities of Europe. It is attended with nervous disturbance, and usually is accompanied by buboes or swellings of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands, and occasionally with carbuncles, pustules, spots, and petechiæ of various colors and distributed in different parts of the body. [D, 1, 74.]—**Black p.** The p. which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. [D, 20.]—**Bubonic p.** An epidemic, contagious disease of great virulence which has prevailed in different parts of the world from a very remote period. It begins with slight fever and thirst and within a few hours swellings appear in the axillæ or groins or upon the neck. Intense fever and pain are rapidly followed by delirium, unconsciousness, and, in a large majority of cases, death. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1883, p. 886 (D).]—**Cold p.** A malignant form of bilious pneumonia. ["Med. Exam.," iii, 1847, p. 267 (a, 34).]—**Hunger p.** See *Relapsing* fever.—**Indian p.** See Pali.—**Levantine p.** See *P.*—**Lung-p.** The contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 15, 1883, p. 213 (D).]—**P. in the guts.** The term by which malignant cholera was known in England in the seventeenth century. [D, 1.]—**Swine p.** 1. See *Hog* cholera. 2. A disease of

hogs in Europe, differing in character from the American swine p., or hog cholera. [B.]—**Syrian p.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.

PLAGULA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}g(pla^{3}g)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Dim. of *plaga*, a curtain. See COMPRESS.

PLAIE (Fr.), n. Ple^{2}. See WOUND.—**P's anatomiques.** Wounds received by the operator in an autopsy. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**P. d'arme** (ou **d'armes**) **à feu, P. d'arquebusade, P. d'arquebuse.** A gunshot wound. [E.]—**P. de l'Yémen.** In Arabia, a variety of ulcer. [E, 24.]—**P. envenimée.** A poisoned wound; one in which septic matter has been deposited. [E.]—**P. par arrachement.** A lacerated wound.—**P. par écrasement.** A contused wound. [E.]

PLAISTER, n. Pla^{2}st'u^{5}r. See PLASTER.

PLAN (Fr.), adj. Pla^{3}n^{2}. See PLANE.

PLANÆA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-a^{3}. From *planus*, flat. Of Haeckel, the fourth stage of embryonic development, which is between the morula (or mulberry) stage and the gastrula. ["Am. Nat.," x (α, 39).]

PLANARTHRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-a^{3}rth'ra^{3}-gra^{3}. From πλανᾶν, to cause to wander, ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Wandering articular gout. [α, 34.]

PLANCHER (Fr.), n. Pla^{3}n^{2}-sha. 1. See FLOOR. 2. The floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 42 (K).]—**P. du cerveau.** See TENTORIUM.

PLANCUS (Lat.), adj. Pla^{2}n^{2}k(pla^{3}n^{2}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Flat-footed. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

PLANE, n. Plan. Lat., *planum*. Fr., *plan*. Ger., *Ebene*. 1. A level surface; a surface such that if any two of its points are joined by a straight line that line will lie wholly within the surface. [α. 35.] 2. An ideal plane as above defined, used as a basis or standard of reference by means of which the positions of the parts of a body or organism are indicated. [α, 48.]—**Alveolo-condylar p.** The p. tangent to the alveolar point and most prominent points on the lower aspects of the condyles of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Anterior (lateral) inclined p. of the pelvis.** See *Inclined p's of the pelvis.*—**Anterior principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Coccygeal p.** The fourth parallel p. of the pelvis.—**Diagonal p.** Of a flower, any vertical p. which is not antero-posterior or lateral. [B, 279.]—**Double-inclined p.** Two boards united by hinges and resting upon a third; used to support the lower limb flexed in the treatment of fractures. [E.]—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Focal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal foci of a dioptric system (*e. g.*, the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior focus is called the *anterior* (or *first*) *focal p.*; that passing through the posterior focus the *posterior* (or *second*) *focal p.* [B.]—**Glabello-occipital p.** The vertical p. of the maximum antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Horizontal p. of van Ihering.** See *Van Ihering's p.*—**Inclined p.** Ger., *schiefe Ebene.* A surface situated obliquely to the p. of the horizon; one of the elementary mechanical powers. [α, 48.]—**Inclined p's of the pelvis.** "The sciatic spines," says Lusk, "divide the pelvic cavity into two unequal sections. In the larger, anterior section, the lateral walls slope toward the symphysis and arch of the pubes, while posteriorly the walls slope in the direction of the sacrum and coccyx. The declivities in front of the spines are termed the *anterior inclined p's* of the pelvis, over which rotation of the occiput takes place in the mechanism of normal labor. Behind the spines the lateral slopes are known as the *posterior inclined p's.*" [A, 22.]—**Medial p., Median p., Mesial p.** Lat., *meson.* Ger., *Medianebene.* A p., usually antero-posterior, which divides a body or organ into two equal and symmetrical parts. The median p. of the body is known as the *meson.* [L; α, 48.]—**Naso-iniac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and the inion. [L.]—**Naso-opisthiac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and opisthion. [L.]—**Orbital p.** See PLANUM *orbitale.*—**Parallel p's of the pelvis.** P's intersecting the axis of the pelvic canal at right angles, and therefore in reality not parallel. Four such p's are distinguished; the *first parallel p. of the pelvis* is the p. of the superior strait; the *second* is the p. extending from the middle of the sacral vertebra to the level of the subpubic ligament; the *third* is the p. at the level of the spines of the ischia; and the *fourth* is the p. at the outlet. [A, 30.]—**P. of refraction.** A p. passing through a refracted ray of light and drawn perpendicular to the surface at which refraction takes place. [B.]—**P. of regard.** A p. passing through the centre of rotation of the eye and the fixation point. [Helmholtz (α, 29).]—**P. of the chasma.** Fr., *plan du chasma.* Ger., *Chasmaebene.* The p. tangent to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterius. [Lissauer (L).]—**P's of the pelvis.** Fr., *plans du bassin.* Imaginary p's touching the same parts of the pelvic canal on the two sides. [A, 22.]—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Principal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal points of a dioptric system (*e. g.*, the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior principal point is called the *anterior* (or *first*) *principal p.*; that passing through the second principal point the *posterior* (or *second*) *principal p.* [B.]—**Sagittal p.** The median antero-posterior p. of the body. [α, 48.]—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's.*—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's.*—**Single-inclined p.** A support for the lower limb in the treatment of certain fractures, consisting of a board laid under the limb which is raised at the distal end and inclines downward to the buttocks.—**Van Ihering's p.** A p. tangent to the lower margin of the orbit and passing through the auricular points. [L.]—**Visual p.** Fr., *plan visuel.* Ger., *Visirebene, Blickebene.* A p. passing through the visual axis. [B.]

PLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πλάνησις (from πλανᾶν, to cause to wander). See ALYSMUS (1st def.).

PLANITIES (Lat.), n. f. Plan(pla^{3}n)-i^{2}'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-ez(as). Gen., *-e'i.* From *planus*, flat. 1. A plane. 2. The sole of the foot. [A, 322, 325 (α, 14).]

PLANOBLAST, n. Pla^{2}n'o-bla^{2}st. From *planus*, flat, and βλαστός, a sprout. See GONOCHEME.

PLANO-COMPRESSED, adj. Plan''o-ko^{2}m-pre^{2}st'. Lat., *plano-compressus* (from *planus*, flat, and *comprimere*, to compress). Ger., *flach-zusammengedrückt.* Of a seed or other organ, compressed so that the two opposite surfaces are flat. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PLANO-CONCAVE, adj. Plan''o-ko^{2}n-kav'. From *planus*, flat, and *concavus*, hollow. Fr., *plano-concave.* At once plane and concave. [B.] See *P.-c.* LENS.

PLANO-CONVEX, adj. Plan''o-ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x'. From *planus*, flat, and *convexus*, convex. Fr., *plano-convexe.* At once plane and convex. [B.] See *P.-c.* LENS.

PLANODIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-od(o^{2}d)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From πλάνος, wandering, and ὁδός, a way. Fr., *planodie.* A false passage made by an instrument, *e. g.*, a catheter. [E.]

PLANOGAMETE, n. Plan-o-ga^{2}m'et. See *Plano*-GAMETE.

PLANOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-o(o^{3})-man(ma^{3}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From πλάνος, wandering, and μανία, madness. A monomania for wandering. [α, 34.]

PLANO-SCUTELLATUS (Lat.), adj. Plan(pla^{3}n)'o(o^{3})-sku^{2}t-(sku^{4}t)-e^{2}l-lat(la^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *planus*, flat, and *scutella*, a salver. Of an apothecium, flat and shield-shaped. [B, 198.]

PLANT, n. Pla^{3}nt. Gr., φυτόν. Lat., *planta.* Fr., *plante.* Ger., *Pflanze.* A member of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, whether tree, shrub, herb, or fungus; any organism not belonging to the animal kingdom. [α, 35.] Cf. INDIVIDUAL (3d def.), PHYTON, and PHYTOMER.—**Aerial p., Air p.** An epiphyte (*q. v.*, 2d def.), or any p. which derives its nourishment from the air alone. [B, 291, 296 (α, 35).]—**Carnivorous p's.** See *Insectivorous p's.*—**Cellular p's.** P's in which the tissues are wholly cellular (*e. g.*, mosses and liverworts). [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**Dysentery-p.** See OLDENLANDIA *globosa.*—**Embryo-p.** See EMBRYO (2d def.).—**Flowering p's.** The phanerogams. [B, 19, 77 (α, 35).]—**Flowerless p's.** The cryptogams. [α, 35.]—**Forcible p.** See BUPLEURUM *rotundifolium.*—**Humus-p.** A saprophyte. [B, 229 (α, 35).]—**Insectivorous p's.** Carnivorous p's; p's, such as *Drosera rotundifolia, Dionœa muscipula, Sarracenia*, etc., which are provided with a specialized apparatus for the capture, digestion, and absorption of insects. [B, 229 (α, 35).]—**Lactiferous p's.** P's, such as the *Papaveraceæ, Campanulaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Urticaceæ*, etc., which exude a milky juice. [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**Litmus p.** See CHROZOPHORA *tinctoria.*—**Moving p.** See HEDYSARUM *gyrans.*—**Pitcher p's.** P's, such as *Sarracenia purpurea, Darlingtonia*, etc., provided with ascidia. [α, 35.]—**Rat-poison p.** 1. In Sierra Leone, the *Chailletia toxicaria.* 2. In the West Indies, the *Hamelia coccinea.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Sensitive p.** Fr., *p. sensitive.* Ger., *Sinnpflanze.* The *Mimosa pudica* and other species of *Mimosa.* [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**Vascular p's.** P's, such as phanerogams, ferns, etc., in which vessels are formed. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

PLANTA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}nt(pla^{3}nt)'a^{3}. 1. See PLANT. 2. The sole of the foot; the back of a bird's tarsus. [L.]—**Plantæ calyptratæ.** The *Musci.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Plantæ capitatæ.** See CEPHALOIDES.—**P. mirabilis distillatoria.** Of Grimm, the genus *Nepenthes.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. noctis.** See HYDROA.—**P. pedis.** The sole of the foot.—**Plantæ meridianæ.** Plants the flowers of which open about midday. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PLANTAGO (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}nt(pla^{3}nt)-a(a^{3})'go. Gen., *-tag'inis.* Fr., *plantain, arnoglosse.* Ger., *Wegerich, Wegebreit, Wegtritt.* A genus of the *Plantaginaceæ* (Fr., *plantaginacées*), or *Plantagineæ* (Fr., *plantaginées*; Ger., *Plantagineen*), which are the ribworts, an order of corollifloral dicotyledons. The *Plantagines* of Jussieu are the same. The *Plantagoideæ* of Meissner are a class of the *Diplochlamydeæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aqua plantaginis.** See *Eau distillée de* PLANTAIN.—**Conserva plantaginis.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of plantain-leaves and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Folia plantaginis.** The leaves of *P. major.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. acuta, P. angustifolia.** See *P. lanceolata.*—**P. aquatica.** See ALISMA *p.*—**P. arenaria.** Fr., *plantain des sables* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandflohkraut.* A European species very similar to *P. psyllium* and, like it, furnishing *semen psyllii.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Bellardi.** Fr., *plantain velu.* An Alpine species with astringent leaves and roots and emollient seeds. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. cordata.** A North American species with properties like those of *P. major.* [B, 34, 293 (α, 35).]—**P. coronopifolia, P. coronopus.** Fr., *corne de cerf, courtine, pied de corbeau* (ou *de corneille*). Ger., *fiederspaltiger Wegerich, Hirschhorn, Rabenfuss, Krähenfuss.* Buck's-horn (or hart's-horn) plantain, herb Eve (or ivy), star-of-the-earth; a species growing on the sea-coasts of Europe, northern Africa, and Asia Minor, and cultivated in gardens for salad. It is one of the plants called by Dioscorides κορωνόπους, and in Greece is still used, after drying in the sun, as a diuretic. The herb, *herba coronopi* (seu *cornu cervini*), was formerly used in various diseases, especially hydrophobia. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. cynops.** Shrubby plantain. The seeds are used like those of *P. psyllium.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. decumbens, P. ispaghula.** A species growing from the Canary Islands to India. The seeds, *semen ispaghulæ*, contain much mucilage, and in the East Indies are used as a refrigerant and demulcent drink, also in catarrhs, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa. [B, 18, 172, 180 (α, 35); E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145.]—**P. lanceolata.** Fr., *plantain lancéolé, bonnes femmes, petit plantain, tête noire.* Ger., *lanzettblättriger Wegerich, Hundsrippe.* Ribwort plantain,

ripple-grass, chimney-sweeps, cock-grass, hen-plant ; a species found in Europe, Asia, and North America, having the properties of *P. major*. The root, leaves, and seeds were formerly official as *radix*, *herba*, et *semen plantaginis angustifoliæ* (seu *plantaginis acutæ*, seu *plantaginis minoris*, seu *plantaginis quinquenerviæ*). The leaves are styptic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35) ; " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 112 (*a*, 50).]—**P. latifolia, P. major.** Fr., *plantain commun*, *grand plantain*. Ger., *grosser Wegerich*, *grosses Wegbreit*, *Schafzungenkraut*. Greater plantain, white-man's foot-print ; a species growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root, herb, and seed, *radix*, *herba*, et *semen plantaginis* (*majoris*, seu *latifoliæ*, seu *arnoglossi*, seu *trinerviæ*, seu *quinquenerviæ*, seu *septinerviæ*), were formerly official, the root and leaves as a refrigerant, deobstruent, and mild astringent. and the seed as a demulcent. The ancients used the leaves in dysentery, consumption, hæmorrhage (especially from the lungs), and other complaints. The root has a sweetish, saline taste. The leaves, which are still used empirically in venomous bites and as an outward stimulant application to sores and wounds, have a saline, bitterish, austere taste. They contain resin, wax, albumin, pectin, and citric and malic acids. [B, 5. 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35) ; " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 73 ; xii, p. 107 (*a*, 50).]—**P. maritima.** Fr., *plantain maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandswegerich*. Sea-side plantain. In northern Europe the fleshy leaves are eaten and are used in calculous affections. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. media.** Fr., *plantain moyen*, *langue d'agneau* (ou *blanc*). Ger., *mittlerer Wegerich*, *Schafzunge*. Hoary plantain, lamb's-tongue, fire-weed ; a species having the properties of *P. major* and formerly used like it. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. minor.** See *P. lanceolata*.—**P. psillium, P. psyllium, P. pulicaria.** Ger., *Flohsamenwegerich*, *Flohkraut*. Flea-wort plantain, the ψύλλιον of Dioscorides ; a species growing in northern Africa and southern Europe. The small, shining flea-colored seeds, *semen psyllii* (seu *pulicariæ*), contain much mucilage, and are used as refrigerants and demulcents. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. quinquenervia.** See *P. lanceolata*.—**P. septinervia, P. trinervia.** See *P. major*.

PLANTAIN, n. Pla^{3}n't'n. Fr., *p.* (1st and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Plantago*. 2. The *Musa paradisaica* or its fruit. 3. In the Fr. Cod., the official term for the flowering plant of *Plantago major*, *Plantago media*, and *Plantago lanceolata*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Eau (distillée** [Fr. Cod.]) **de p.** Sp., *agua de llantén* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing 1 part of the flowering plant of *Plantago major*, *media*, or *lanceolata* (fresh leaves of *Plantago major* [Sp. Ph.]), pouring upon it 2 parts of water, and distilling 1 part. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extrait de p.** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of p. leaves in 6 parts of water, expressing, and evaporating ; or by simply evaporating p. juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. des sables** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See Plantago *arenaria*.—**Water-p.** 1. The *Alisma plantago*. 2. The *Pontederia azurea*. 3. See Plantago *cordata*.

PLANTAIRE (Fr.). adj. and n. Pla^{3}n^{2}-ta^{2}r. See Plantaris.—**P. grêle.** See Plantaris *minor*.

PLANTAL, adj. Pla^{3}n't'l. Lat., *plantalis* (from *plantago* [*q. v.*]). Belonging to the *Plantales*, Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nixus plantalis*), of the *Aggregatæ*, consisting of the *Plantagineæ* and *Globularinæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

PLANTAR, adj. Pla^{2}nt'a^{3}r. Lat., *plantaris* (from *planta*, the sole of the foot). Fr., *plantaire*. Ger., *p.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [C.]

PLANTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}nt(pla^{3}nt)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. See Dengue.

PLANTARIS (Lat.), adj. Pla^{2}nt(pla^{3}nt)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}s. From *planta*, the sole. Plantar ; as a n. m. (Fr., *plantaire* ; Ger., *Sohlenspanner*), a long, slender muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the femur above the external condyle, from the condyle, and from the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee. It terminates in a tendon in the upper part of the leg, which passes down between the soleus and the gastrocnemius, to be inserted into the posterior portion of the os calcis, near the tendo Achillis. In solipeds it is the soleus. [L, 13, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. minor.** An anomalous muscle arising from the lower posterior aspect of the femur or the capsule of the knee-joint. It accompanies and is inserted with the p. [L, 332.]—**P. verus.** See Accessorius *flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.

PLANTIGRADA (Lat.). n. n. pl. Pla^{2}nt(pla^{3}nt)-i^{2}g'ra^{2}d-(ra^{3}d)-a^{3}. Ger., *Sohlengänger*. A tribe of the *Carnivora* ; the plantigrade beasts of prey. [L, 28 (*a*, 39).]

PLANTIGRADE, adj. Pla^{2}nt'i^{2}-grad. Lat., *plantigradus*. From *planta*. the sole, and *gradi*, to walk. Fr., *p.* Ger., *sohlenschreitend*. Applying the entire sole of the foot to the ground in walking ; of birds. walking on the back of the tarsus as well as on the soles of the toes. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

PLANTULA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}nt(pla^{3}nt)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Dim. of *planta*, a plant. Fr., *plantule*. An embryo or plantlet. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).] See also Palmule.

PLANULA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Dim. of *planum*, a plane. The locomotory ciliated embryo of *Cœlenterata*. [B, 28 (*a*, 27) ; L, 193.]

PLANUM (Lat.), n. n. Plan(pla^{3}n)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Plane.—**P. frontale orbitæ.** The roof of the orbit. [L, 349.]—**P. circulare ostii urethralis.** See Sphincter *vesicæ internus*.—**P. infraorbitale (ossis maxillæ).** The portion of the floor of the orbit external to the infra-orbital suture. [L.]—**P. mastoideum (ossis temporum).** The mastoid portion of the pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.]—**P. maxillare orbitæ.** The floor of the orbit. [L, 349.]—**P. orbitale.** 1. The maxillary portion of the orbit. [L, 332.] 2. Of Henle, the portion of the floor of the orbit internal to the infra-orbital suture. [L, 31.]—**P. popliteum femoris.** The flat triangular area on the posterior surface of the tibia, between the ridges into which the linea aspera divides. [L, 332.]—**P. semicirculare ossis frontis.** The portion of the frontal bone entering into the formation of the temporal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. semilunare.** An elevation on the epithelial layer of the walls of the ampullæ, at right angles to each end of the crista acustica, to which some of the terminal filaments of the auditory nerve are conveyed. [F, 33.]—**P. semicirculare** (seu **temporale**) **ossis parietalis.** The portion of the parietal bone, below the temporal ridge, which enters into the formation of the temporal fossa. [L, 332.]—**Plana temporalia.** Ger., *Seitenwände des Schädels*. The lateral surfaces of the skull. [L, 332.]

PLANURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From πλάνη, a wandering, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *planurie*. See Uroplania.

PLAQUE, n. Pla^{3}k. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* 1. A small saucer-shaped body ; a laminar plate or patch. See also Plate. 2. In the pl., see Blood-*p's*.—**Mucous p.** See *Mucous* patch.—**Opaline p's of the mouth.** See Leucoplakia *buccalis*.—**Peyer's p's.** See *Peyer's* glands.—**P's à surface reticulée** (Fr.). The net-like or sieve-like appearance presented by Peyer's patches after rupture, in typhoid fever. [D, 1.]—**P's choriales** (Fr.). Of Dastre, certain patches of phosphatic deposit found by him in the substance of the chorion in the sheep. [A, 15.]—**P. de Doyère** (Fr.). See *Motorial-nerve* end-plate.—**P's de l'amnios chez les ruminants** (Fr.). Of C. Bernard, certain corpuscular outgrowths from the inner surface of the amnion in ruminants.—**P's des fumeurs** (Fr.). Of Buzenet, leucoplakia. [J. Whitehouse, " Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 21, 1885, p. 630.]—**P. excitatrice** (Fr.). A plate electrode for causing excitation of a nerve. [B.]—**P. fusoriale** (Fr.). See *Spindle*-plate.—**P's gaufrées** (Fr.). See *Peyer's* glands.—**P. hématoscopique** (Fr.). The drop of blood inclosed between the two plates of the hæmatoscope. [" Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 6, 1885, p. 89 (K).]—**P. humide** (Fr.). See *Mucous* patch.—**P. motrice (terminale)** (Fr.). See *Motorial* end-plate.—**P. muqueuse** (Fr.). 1. See *Mucous* patch. 2. See Condyloma *latum*.—**P. nucléaire** [Strasburger] (Fr.). See *Equatorial* plate.—**P's protovertébrales** (Fr.). See *Protovertebral* plates.—**P. syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Mucous* patch.—**P. terminale** (Fr.). See *Motorial-nerve* end-plate.

PLAQUEMINIER (Fr.), n. Pla^{3}k-me-ne-a. The genus *Diospyros*. In the pl., *p's*, the *Ebenaceæ*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^{3}. Gen., *plas'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., πλάσμα (from πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* 1. Of Haeckel, the animal or vegetable substance which is the seat of all vital activity. [J.] See Protoplasm (2d def.). 2. The blood and lymph exclusive of the corpuscles. [J.] See *Blood p.* 3. See *Glyceritum* amyli.—**Assimilationsp'** (Ger.). See *Nutritive p.*—**Blood p.** The clear transparent fluid in which the blood-corpuscles float. When withdrawn from the vessels it rapidly undergoes a change, the fibrin-ferments forming fibrin and the serum remaining. [Landois, Stirling (*a*, 34).]—**Germ-p.** Ger., *Keimplasma*, *Keimprotoplasma*, *Keimsubstanz*. Syn. : *germinal nucleoplasma*, *mother protoplasm*, *germinal substance*. 1. A substance of peculiar chemical and complicated molecular structure whose office is to perpetuate the species. At every ontogenesis a portion of the germ-plasma which the parent germ-cell contains is not used in the formation of the offspring, but is reserved unchanged to produce the germ-cells of the following generation. It is therefore as deathless as the species itself. The germ-plasma of each species is supposed to vary in complexity of chemical and molecular structure in direct proportion to the complexity of structure of the individuals of the species. [Weissmann, " Nature," xxxiii (J, 62).] See also *Histogenetic p.* 2. See Caryoplasm and Nucleoplasm.—**Gestaltungsp'** (Ger.). Formative plasma. [J.] See *Germ-p.* and Idioplasm.—**Hautp'** (Ger.). See Ectoplasm.—**Histogenetic p.** The protoplasm of the body, which controls the development or regeneration of the tissues, in contradistinction to the *germ-p.* [" Nature," xxxiii (J, 62).] See also *Histogenetic* cell and *Germinal* cell.—**Hüllp'** (Ger.). The layer of protoplasm inclosing the fat in a fat-cell. Its peripheral layer is somewhat condensed and modified to form the cell-membrane. [" Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1876, p. 391 (J).]—**Keimp'** (Ger.). 1. See Nucleoplasm and Caryoplasm. 2. Of Weissmann, the originally sexual form of caryoplasm. [Waldeyer, " Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 254 (*a*, 32).]—**Körnerp'** (Ger.). Granular protoplasm. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Lymph p.** The liquid part of lymph ; lymph less the lymph corpuscles. [J.]—**Muscle p.** Ger., *Muskelsaft*, *Muskelflüssigkeit*. A juice obtained from muscle by prolonged pressure at a temperature of 1° C. It coagulates spontaneously. forming myosin. [K.]—**Nährp'** (Ger.), **Nutritive p.** The zone of the cell-body that has specially to do with nutrition. [J, 61.]—**P'klumpen** (Ger.). See Cytode.—**P. locomoteur** (Fr.). Of Brass, that part of the p. of an infusorian which has to do with the locomotion of the organism. [L, 87 (*a*, 39).]—**P. musculaire** (Fr.). See *Muscle p.*—**P'netz** (Ger.). See *Intracellular* network.—**P. sanguin** (Fr.), **P. sanguinis.** See *Blood-p.*—**Somatic p.** See *Histogenetic p.*

PLASMATIC, PLASMATICAL, adj's. Pla^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}-k'l. Gr., πλασματικός (from πλάσμα [see Plasma]). Lat., *plasmaticus*, *plasmicus*. Fr., *plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of plasma, especially the blood-plasma ; containing plasma. [J.]

PLASMENT, n. Pla^{2}z'me^{2}nt. From *plasma* (*q. v.*). A proprietary jelly-like substance made from *Cetraria islandica* ; used as a soothing application and as a lubricant.

PLASMIC, adj. Pla^{2}z'mi^{2}k. See Plasmatic.

PLASMIN, n. Pla^{2}z'mi^{2}n. From πλάσμα, plasma. Lat., *materia fibrogena*. Fr., *plasmine*. Of Denis, a supposed fibrin-producing substance in the blood. According to his view, coagulation is due to the conversion of p. into fibrin (as a decomposition product). [K ; L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PLASMOCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{3}z(pla^{3}s)-mo^{2}k(mo^{3}ch^2)'-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym'atos* (*-atis*). From πλάσμα, plasma, and χύμα, a fluid. Ger., *Plasmochym*. See PARAPLASM (2d def.) and CYTOCHYME.

PLASMODE (Fr.), n. Pla^{3}s-mod. See PLASMODIUM.

PLASMODIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)-mo(mo^3)-di-(di^2)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-œr'esis*). From πλάσμα, plasma, and διαιρεῖν, to cleave in twain. Fr., *plasmodiérèse*. The division of the cell-body, in contradistinction to the division of the nucleus. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

PLASMODIBLAST, n. Pla^{2}z-mod'i^2-bla^{2}st. From *plasmodium* (*q. v.*), and βλαστός, a sprout. See TAOPHOBLAST.

PLASMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)-mod'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πλάσμα, plasma, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *plasmodie*, *p.*, *plasmode*. Ger., *Plasmodie*. Syn.: *symplast*, *syncytium*. 1. A protoplasmic mass formed by the fusion of the cell-bodies of several cells, especially *Monera*, the nuclei remaining unfused, and the general appearance being that of an enormous multinucleated amœboid cell. [A, 12; J, 9, 15, 34.] 2. The protoplasmic nucleated body of a myxomycetous *Fungus* when in the amœboid stage of development. [B, 77, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. malariæ, P. malaricum.** Fr., *hématoplasmode* (ou *plasmode*) *malarique*. Ger., *Malariaplasmodien, Plasmodien der Malaria*. A structure discovered by Marchiafava and Celli in 1883 and found by Councilman in all of 16 cases of malarial fever in the red blood-corpuscles; absent in non-malarial cases. These hæmatozoaria are said to occur in four forms: spherical, crescentic, flagellate, and segmented or "*en rosace*." According to Crudeli, it is no parasite, but only an altered form of the red blood-corpuscles produced (probably) by the presence of a *Bacillus*. It is, however, a distinct organism belonging to the *Sporozoa*. ["Trans. of the Assoc. of Am. Phys.," 1886, p. 89; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1887, p. 319 (B); "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 12 (1887) (B); "Trib. méd.," Feb. 6, 1890, p. 84 (α, 50); Schröter (B, 245).] Cf. OSCILLARIA *malariæ*.

PLASMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)-mo^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From πλάσμα, plasma, and λύσις, a loosing. A contraction of protoplasm caused by certain reagents. [B, 229 (α, 35).]

PLASSON, n. Pla^{2}s'o^{2}n. From πλάσσειν, to form. Of Haeckel, protoplasm; of Van Beneden, the protoplasm of naked, non-nucleated cells or cytodes. [J, 9; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1871, p. 242 (J).]

PLASTER, n. Pla^{3}st'u^{5}r. Gr., ἔμπλαστρον. Lat., *emplastrum*. Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. It., *empiastro*. Sp., *emplasto*. A medical preparation for external use in which the ingredients are made into a tenacious mass of harder consistence than a cerate, having as the base either an insoluble lead soap or a mixture of resin with fat or wax, and spread upon skin, linen, muslin, or paper. [B, 81 (α. 38).]—**Adhesive p.** See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ.—**André de la Croix's p.** See *Emplastrum* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**Antimonial p.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**Aromatic p.** See EMPLASTRUM *aromaticum*.—**Blistering p.** See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Breast p.** See *Unguentum* GALBANI *compositum*.—**Brown p.** See EMPLASTRUM *fuscum*.—**Cæsar's p.** A p. made by melting together 96 parts of white wax, 80 of pine resin, and 48 of black pitch, adding 32 of turpentine and 24 of oil of roses, 2 each of gum arabic and *succus hypocistidis*, dissolved in 8 parts each of juice of *Sedum telephium*, *Sempervivum tectorum*, and *Alisma plantago*, and finally 12 of red roses, 3 each of bistort, red and yellow saunders, cypress-nuts, coriander-seed, and spearmint, 4 of mastic, and 2 each of dragon's-blood, red coral, white and red bole, all well powdered, and mixing thoroughly to a p. [B, 200 (α, 14).]—**Camphorated blistering p.** Fr., *emplâtre vésicant camphré*. See under *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *camphoratum*.—**Chalybeate p.** See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**Corn p.** See EMPLASTRUM *ad verrucas*.—**Court p.** Lat., *emplastrum ichthyocollæ* [U. S. Ph.], *emplastrum* (*adhæsivum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]) *anglicum* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *anglicanum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *sericum adhæsivum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *sparadrap ichthyocollæ* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *sparadrap de colle de poisson* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *esparadrapo de ictiocola* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru englesu* [Roum. Ph.]. A p. consisting of a solution of 30 grammes of isinglass in water enough to make 360 grammes, spread in two portions (one alone, the other with 120 grammes of alcohol and 3 of glycerin) thinly and very smoothly upon a silk backing so as to adhere to the skin when moistened, the silk being painted on the reverse side with tincture of benzoin [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; the Gr. Ph. directs that 6 parts of isinglass and 1 part each of benzoin and sugar be dissolved by digestion in 72 parts of dilute alcohol, strained, and spread on silk. The Norw. and Swed. Ph's use 10 parts of white gelatin, 110 of boiling water, spread half upon silk, add to the other half 40 parts of alcohol and 1 part of glycerin before spreading it upon the silk, and paint the reverse of the plaster with tincture of benzoin [Norw. Ph.] or balsam of Tolu [Swed. Ph.]). The other pharmacopœias direct as follows: 100 grammes [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (90 [Dan. Ph.], 80 [Hung. Ph.], 50 [Fr. Cod.], 1 part [Sp. Ph.]) of isinglass, 2,000 grammes [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (1,500 [Hung. Ph.], enough to make 1,000 [Dan. Ph.], 400 [Fr. Cod.], 8 parts [Sp. Ph.]) of water, 100 grammes [Austr. Ph.] (90 [Roum. Ph.], 350 for half the colature [Dan. Ph.], 400 diluted [Fr. Cod.], 80 [Hung. Ph.], 8 parts diluted [Sp. Ph.]) of alcohol, with 10 grammes of clarified honey, and the necessary amount of a mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru, with 4 of tincture of benzoin [Austr. Ph.] (5 grammes of glycerin, and the necessary amount of a mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru and 10 of tincture of benzoin [Roum Ph.], 5 of glycerin [Dan. Ph.], 6 of glycerin [Hung. Ph.]). The Dan. Ph. paints the reverse of the plaster with tincture of benzoin, the Sp. Ph. with concentrated tincture of balsam of Peru. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Diachylon p.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**English p.** See *Court p.*—**First blistering p.** A preparation made by mixing 1½ oz. of the powdered seeds of *Ammi majus* and 12 oz. of finely powdered cantharides with 1 pt. of vinegar and incorporating thoroughly with 18 oz. of simple melilot plaster. [B, 200 (α. 14).]—**Logan's p.** A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 2½ pints of olive-oil, 4 oz. (av.) of fresh butter, 12 oz. (av.) of Castile soap, and 1 lb. (av.) each of lead oxide and lead carbonate, and adding 2 drachms of powdered mastic. [B, 5.]—**Magisterial stomach p.** A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 2 parts each of *Lavandula spica*, *Lavandula stœchas*, *Lavandula vera*, spearmint, wormwood, *Calamus aromaticus*, aloes-wood, nutmegs, cubeb, galangal, long pepper, mace, and bay fruit, 4 each of marjoram, red roses, and yellow saunders, 5 of cloves, 6 of mastich, 8 of strained storax, 16 of spikenard, 24 of oil of mint, 48 of labdanum, and 64 each of melted pine resin and white wax. [B, 200 (α, 14).]—**Mercurial p.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI.—**P. of Paris.** See CALCIUM *sulphate*.—**Rademacher's p.** See EMPLASTRUM *miraculosum Rademacheri*.—**Second blistering p.** A p. made by thoroughly mixing 4 parts of Venice turpentine with 12 of Burgundy pitch and 6 of powdered cantharides. [B, 200 (α, 14).]—**Sticking p.** See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ.—**Stomach p.** See EMPLASTRUM *aromaticum*.—**Strengthening p.** Ger., *stärkendes Pflaster*. See *Emplastrum* FERRI and EMPLASTRUM *adstringens*.—**Warm p., Warming p.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *cum cantharide*.

PLASTIC, adj. Pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., πλαστικός. Lat., *plasticus*. Fr., *plastique*. Ger., *plastisch*. 1. Formative (said of lymph, etc.). [K.] Cf. *P.* SURGERY. 2. Capable of being easily molded. [α, 17.]

PLASTICITY, n. Pla^{2}st-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *plasticitas*. Fr., *plasticité*. Ger., *Plasticität*. 1. The property of being easily molded into different forms. [L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See *Plastic* FORCE.

PLASTICULES (Fr.), n. pl. Pla^{3}s-te-ku^{6}l. The hypothetical molecules of developing organic matter. [J.]

PLASTID, n. Pla^{2}st'i^{2}d. Lat., *plastidium* (from πλαστός, molded). Fr., *plastide*. Ger., *P.* 1. Of Haeckel, one of the morphological units (a cell or a cytode) of which a simple or complex organism is formed. [J, 9, 26, 39.] Cf. BIOPLAST. 2. In botany, a general term for the granular bodies imbedded in the protoplasm of active cells. They agree in chemical composition with protoplasm, from which they are not mechanically separable. [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).] See also CHLOROPLASTID, CHROMOPLASTID, and LEUCOPLASTIDS.—**Connective-tissue p's.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Empfindungsp'en** (Ger.). See *Sensory* CELLS.

PLASTIDULES, n. pl. Pla^{2}st'i^{2}d-u^{2}l. From πλαστός, molded. Fr., *p.* Of Elsberg, the molecules or ultimate physical units of living matter. [J, 4, 26.]

PLASTIN, n. Pla^{2}st'i^{2}n. From πλαστός, molded. The chief proteid found in protoplasm; it is a muco globulin containing phosphorus. [J, 30.]

PLASTINX (Lat.). n. f. Pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-in'gos* (*-in'gis*). Gr., πλάστιγξ. Of Galen, a certain appliance for the reduction of dislocations. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PLASTOCOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l(kol)-i(u^6)'si^{2}s. Gen.. *-ys'eos* (*-col'ysis*). From πλαστός. molded, and κώλυσις, a hindering. Fr., *plastocolyse*. An arrest of development or growth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PLASTODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. From πλαστός, formed, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *plastodynamie*. Of Lobstein, nutritive plastic force (*e. g.*, of blood). [K; L, 42.]

PLASTOPROLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)-o(o^3)-pro-(pro^2)-le^{2}ps(laps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-leps'eos* (*-is*). From πλαστός. molded, and πρόληψις, an anticipating. Fr., *plastoprolepsie*. Premature development of a part. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PLASTRON, n. Pla^{2}st'ro^{2}n. Fr., *p.* 1. The lower shell of a chelonian. [L, 341 (α. 27).] 2. The sternum and costal cartilages as removed in an autopsy. [α, 48.]

PLATANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-e^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ther(thar)'-a^3. From πλατύς, broad, and ανθηρά, an anther. A genus of orchids having the anther cells diverging below. [B, 34, 180; α, 35.]—**P. bifolia.** See HABENARIA *bifolia*.—**P. chlorantha.** See HABENARIA *chlorantha*.

PLATANUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πλάτανος. Fr., *platane*. Ger., *Platane*. Plane-tree, buttonwood; a genus constituting the *Platanaceæ* (Fr., *platanacées*), or *Plataneæ* (Fr., *platanées*), which are the sycamores. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. acerifolia, P. lobatus, P. occidentalis.** Fr., *platane d'Occident*. Ger., *abendländische Platane*. *Wasserbuche*, *Sykomore*. The North American plane-tree. It has been successfully planted in marshy situations to check miasmatic effluvia. [B, 34, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. orientalis (elongata), P. palmata.** Fr., *platane d'Orient*. Ger., *orientalische Platane*. The plane-tree of southern Europe and middle Asia. Formerly the flowers or fruit-heads were used for poisonous bites, for hæmorrhage, and as a vulnerary, and the leaves and bark as a discutient. [B, 173, 180, 314 (α, 35).]

PLATE, n. Plat. Lat., *platum*, *lamina*. Fr., *plat*, *lame*, *plaque*. Ger., *Platte*. A sheet-like structure, especially a thin layer of bone or other resistant tissue. [B; C; L.]—**Abdominal p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's*.—**Ambulacral p.** See AMBULACRUM.—**Approximation p.** See *Senn's p's*.—**Axial p.** Lat., *lamina axilis*. Of His and Kölliker, the primitive streak of the blastoderm.—**Basilar p., Basicranial p.** The cartilaginous p. formed by the anterior extremity of the notochord and the parachordal cartilages. [L, 153.]—**Blood-p's.** See under BLOOD.—**Bone-p's.** See *Senn's p's*.—**Branchial p's.** See *Branchial* ARCHES (1st def.).—**Chief p.** See *Principal p.*—**Cribriform p. of the ethmoid bone.** Lat., *lamina cribriformis*. Ger., *Siebplatte*. The portion of the ethmoid bone that fits into the ethmoidal notch of the frontal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cytoplasmic p.** Fr., *plaque complétive*. The part of the cell-p. in the cell-body. [G.] See CELL-

p.—**Dorsal p's.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Electrical p.** In the torpedo and other electrical fishes, a finely granular p. containing nerve-endings and large nuclei, surrounded by a layer of gelatinous tissue and placed in each compartment of the electrical organs. [L, 353 (α, 39).]—**Enamel p's.** A variety of odontomata resembling small drops of congealed wax, situated usually about the neck of a tooth. [E.]—**End-p.** See the major list.—**Epiphyseal p's.** Ger., *Epiphysenplatten.* The disc-like epiphyses at each end of the centrum of a vertebra. In man they ossify from the eighth to the fifteenth year, and join the centrum about the twenty-fifth year. [J, 30, 69, 75.]—**Equatorial p.** Fr., *disque équatorial* (ou *nucléaire*), *couronne équatoriale, plaque équatoriale* (ou *nucléaire*). Ger., *Kernplatte, Aequatorialplatte, äquatoriale Verdichtungszone.* Syn.: *nuclear p.* (or *disc*). In caryocinesis, a plate-like appearance in a dividing nucleus due to the massing of the chromatin fibrils in a plane midway between the poles of the nuclear spindle; the mother star seen in profile. [J, 64, 83.]—**External pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei.* The outermost and broadest of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. From its inner surface arises the pterygoideus internus, and the outer bounds the zygomatic fossa and furnishes the origin of the pterygoideus externus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Facial p's.** Syn.: *pre-oral arches.* A group of p's consisting mainly of the single (or median) fronto-nasal p. and the external pairs of nasal and maxillary p's in the embryo. [A, 5.]—**Flesh p.** See LAMELLA *carnosa.*—**Foot-p.** The flat portion of the stapes, which fits into the fenestra ovalis. [B.]—**Frontal p.** Ger., *Frontalplatte.* Of Spöndli, a cartilaginous connection between the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilage and of the alæ parvæ and the anterior sphenoid bone in the fœtus. [H.]—**Fronto-nasal p.** The median p. of the facial group, designed for the formation of the external nose. [A, 5.]—**Genital p's.** In echinoderms, p's containing the outlets for the genital products. They alternate with the ocular p's. [α, 48.]—**Gill p's.** The branchial lamellæ of a mollusc. [L, 121 (α, 39).]—**Gray p.** See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**Ground p.** The hyaline ground-substance of the cell-body of endothelial cells and connective-tissue corpuscles, in which are contained the nucleus of the cell and the intracellular network. [Klein, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 329 (J, 30, 32).]—**Hair-p's.** See *Hair* SCALES.—**Horn p.** See LAMELLA *ceratina.*—**Hyoid p's.** The second pair of the subcranial p's, in which the upper part of the hyoid bone is developed. [A, 5.]—**Inferior maxillary p's.** See *Mandibular p's.*—**Infraspinous p.** See POSTSCAPULA.—**Interambulacral p's.** Ger., *Interambulacralplatten.* The imperforate bands or areas that separate the ambulacra in the shell of an echinoderm (see AMBULACRUM). [α, 48.]—**Interfissural p. of the pia.** The fold of pia in the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. [I, 4 (K).]—**Intergenital p's.** See *Ocular p's.*—**Internal pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina interna processus pterygoidei.* The longer and narrower of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. [L, 142, 332.]—**Internasal p.** See *Fronto-nasal p.*—**Intervertebral p's.** The intervertebral fibro-cartilages. [α, 29.]—**Lateral mesoblastic p's.** Lat., *laminæ ventrales.* Fr., *lames latérales* (ou *ventrales*). Ger., *Bauchlamellen, Seitenplatten, Bauchplatten* [Rathke], *Visceralplatten* [Reichert], *Wirbelplatten.* Syn.: *abdominal* (or *intestinal*, or *visceral*, or *protovertebral*) *p's.* Of Remak, the longitudinal thickenings of the lateral portions of the mesoblast that run along one on each side of the notochord, at an early period in the development of the embryo. Each splits into an outer (parietal) and an inner (visceral) lamina. The two outer, one from each side, coalesce in front to form the anterior wall of the body. Cf. SOMATOPLEURE and SPLANCHNOPLEURE.—**Leather p.** See LAMELLA *coriaria.*—**Ligamentous p's.** The intervertebral discs in the embryo.—**Loral p.** In serpents, a p. situated between the eye and the mouth. [L, 341 (α, 27).]—**Mandibular p's.** The first pair of subcranial p's, in which the lower jaw is developed. [A, 5.]—**Marrow-p.** See LAMELLA *medullaris.*—**Maxillary p's.** See *Mandibular p's.*—**Medullary p's.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Mesenteric p., Mesentery p.** See LAMELLA *mesenterica.*—**Mesial p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Motor p.** See *Motorial-nerve* END-PLATE.—**Mucous p.** See LAMELLA *mucosa.*—**Muscle p's, Muscular p's.** Fr., *lames musculaires.* Ger., *Muskelplatten, Nebenplatten.* The embryonic source of the voluntary muscles; layers of the mesoblast which are developed in the upper and outer part of the protovertebral column, and consist of two laminæ, an inner and an outer, inclosing a space said to be in communication at first with the intermesoblastic space. [A, 5.]—**Nuclear p., Nucleus p.** Ger., *Kernplatte.* See *Equatorial p.*—**Ocular p's.** In echinoderms, five p's bearing the eye-spots, situated around the aboral margin at the extremities of the ambulacra, alternating with the genital plates. [L, 353 (α, 39).]—**Orbital p. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *pars orbitalis ossis frontalis.* Ger., *Augenhöhlentheil.* A thin horizontal lamina of the frontal bone which forms the roof of the orbit. [C.]—**Orbital p. of the ethmoid bone.** See Os *planum.*—**Palate p. of the superior maxilla.** The portion of the superior maxilla which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms the larger portion of the hard palate. Its upper surface is smooth and convex, the lower concave and rough. [L, 142, 332.]—**Parachordal p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Pharyngeal p's.** See *Post-oral* ARCHES.—**Prescapular p.** See PRÆSCAPULA.—**Primitive kidney p.** See LAMELLA *renalis.*—**Principal p.** Ger., *Hauptplatte.* Of Waldeyer, the chief p. of the p.-like cells of tendon and white fibrous tissue. This p. contains the nucleus, and extending at right angles from it are two or more smaller or secondary p's. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1875, p. 176 (J).]—**Protovertebral p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Pterygoid p's.** See *External pterygoid p.* and *Internal pterygoid p.*—**Secondary p.** A p.-like process of a connective-tissue corpuscle of the corium. Other thread-like processes connect the cells into a network. [J, 32.] Cf. *Chief p.*—**Senn's p's.** Circular or oval p's of decalcified bone, having a central opening and marginal apertures for the passage of sutures. They are placed within the intestine in enterectomy to facilitate coaptation and suturing of the resected intestine. [α, 34.]—**Spindle-p.** Fr., *plaque fusoriale.* Ger., *Spindelplatte.* The part of a cell-p. situated within the nucleus. [J.]—**Subcranial p's.** See *Post-oral visceral* ARCHES.—**Tympanic p.** Lat., *lamina tympanica.* An osseous lamina one surface of which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory canal, and the other the posterior portion of the glenoid fossa, terminating below in the vaginal process. [L, 142, 332.]—**Utero-placental p.** See DECIDUA *serotina.*—**Valvular p.** The valvular curtain of the fœtal heart; a valve-like growth which fills up the fossa ovalis in the fourth month of intra-uterine life, allowing the blood to flow from the right into the left auricle, but preventing a current in the reverse direction. [A, 5.]—**Vascular p.** See *Vascular* LAMINA.—**Vertebral p's.** Lat., *laminæ vertebrales.* Fr., *lames vertébrales.* 1. Lateral mesoblastic folds, or plates, in which the mesoblast is not split into layers, extending longitudinally between the lateral mesoblastic p's and the medullary p's. 2. The laminæ which, one on each side of the primitive groove, unite to form a vertebra. [I, 28 (K).]—**Visceral p's.** See *Lateral mesoblastic p's.*—**Vitelline p's.** Ger., *Dotterplättchen.* Doubly refractive crystals of albuminoid substance found in the eggs of turtles, batrachians, and cartilaginous and many osseous fishes. [J, 35.]

PLATELET, n. Plat'le^{2}t. A little plate; especially a blood-plaque. [B.]

PLATETROPE, n. Pla^{2}t'e^2-trop. From πλατύς, flat, and τρέπειν, to turn. Of Wilder, in bilaterally symmetrical bodies or structures, a corresponding part on the opposite side of the median plane. [α, 48.]

PLATIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^2(e)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., πλατειασμός (from πλατειάζειν, to pronounce broadly). Fr., *platiasme.* A defect in the speech-organs, causing broad and thick utterance. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PLATIN (Ger.), n. Pla^{2}t-en'. See PLATINUM.—**P'mohr.** Platinum black. [B, 48.]—**P'schwamm.** Spongy platinum. [B.]—**P'schwarz.** Platinum black. [B.]

PLATINA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)'i^{2}n-a^3, pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-in(en)'a^3. Fr., *platine.* Ger., *Platin.* An old name for platinum. [B.]—**Chloruretum platinæ, Murias platinæ.** Platinum chloride.

PLATINAMINE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Platinamin.* An ammoniacal compound of platinum containing the metal as a tetrad radicle. [B.] See *Ammoniacal compounds of* PLATINUM.

PLATINAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)''i^{2}n-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A quadrivalent radicle, $PtN_2H_6 = \rangle Pt\langle^{NH_3-}_{NH_3-}$. [B, 3.]

PLATINATE, n. Pla^{2}t'i^{2}n-at. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Platinat.* A compound of platinum dioxide (platinic oxide) with a basic oxide. [B, 3.]

PLATINDIAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^{2}n-di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A quadrivalent radicle, $PtN_4H_{12} = \rangle Pt\langle^{NH_2(NH_4)-}_{NH_2(NH_4)-}$. [B, 3.]

PLATINE (Fr.), n. Pla^3-ten. See PLATINUM.—**Éponge de p., Mousse de p.** Spongy platinum. [B.]

PLATINEUX (Fr.), adj. Pla^3-te-nu^5. Platinous. [B.]

PLATINIBROMIDE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-i^2-brom'i^{2}d(id). A salt of bromoplatinic acid. [B.]

PLATINIC, adj. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *platinique.* Containing platinum as a tetrad radicle. [B.]

PLATINICHLORIDE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-i^2-klor'i^{2}d(id). See CHLORPLATINATE.

PLATINI-IODIDE, n. Pla^{2}t''i^{2}n-i^2-i'o^{2}d-i^{2}d(id). A double salt made up of platinum tetraiodide and another iodide. [B.]

PLATINITHIOCYANATE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-i-thi-o-si'a^{2}n-at. A compound of platinic thiocyanate with the thiocyanate of another base. [B.]

PLATINOBROMIDE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-brom'i^{2}d(id). A compound of platinum dibromide with the bromide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PLATINOCHLORIDE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-klor'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *platinochlorure.* 1. A compound of platinum dichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle; a salt of chloroplatinous acid. 2. One of the compounds more properly designated *platinichlorides.* [B, 3, 16.]

PLATINOCYANIC ACID, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See HYDROPLATINOCYANIC ACID.

PLATINOCYANIDE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-si'a^{2}n-id(id). Fr., *platinicyanure, platinocyanure.* Ger., *Platincyanür, Platinocyanür.* A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal; a salt of hydroplatinocyanic acid. [B.]

PLATINODE, n. Pla^{2}t'i^{2}n-od. The collecting plate of a galvanic battery, whether made of platinum or other material. [B.]

PLATINONITRITE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-nit'rit. A nitrite of platinum and another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PLATINOSULPHITE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-su^{3}lf'it. A double sulphite of platinum and another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PLATINOTHIOCYANATE, n. Pla^{2}t-i^{2}n-o-thi-o-si'a^{2}n-at. A compound of platinous thiocyanate, $Pt(SCN)_2$, and the thiocyanate of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PLATINOUS, adj. Pla^{2}t'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *platineux.* Ger., *platinigsauer.* Containing platinum as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

PLATINUM (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)'i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *platine.* Ger., *Platin.* A metallic element first described in 1750 by Watson and again in 1752 by Scheffer, who was the first to write of it as platina or white gold. It occurs in nature uncombined in grains, crystals, and metallic masses, and combined with other

metals in various ores and minerals. It is a soft, ductile, and very malleable white metal, which is infusible at all temperatures ordinarily obtainable, but melts in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is very heavy, its sp. gr. being 21·5. Spongy p. (Fr., *éponge* [ou *mousse*] *de platine*; Ger., *Platinschwamm*) is a porous mass obtained by heating chloride of p. and ammonium. P. black (Fr., *noir de platine*; Ger., *Platinmohr, Platinschwarz*) is very finely divided metallic p., forming a soft black powder. P. has a marked capacity for absorbing hydrogen and for condensing oxygen upon its surface, and this property is especially pronounced in the case of the two varieties just described. P. is not oxidizable by exposure to air, oxygen, or water. It is not attacked by nitric acid, but is dissolved by nitrohydrochloric acid. It is attacked by the alkalies and alkaline cyanides and by potassium nitrate. It forms with several metals alloys which are fusible at temperatures much below its own melting point. In composition it acts partly as a dyad, forming *platinous* salts, partly as a tetrad, forming *platinic* salts. Symbol, Pt; atomic weight, 196·7. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniacal compounds of p.** Fr., *composés ammoniacaux de platine*. Ger., *ammoniakalische Platinverbindungen*. A great number of these compounds are known which may be regarded as derivatives of various radicles made up of p. and ammonium, or of ammonium residues. [B.] See PLATINAMMONIUM and *Fulminating p.*—**Bichloride of p.** A name formerly given to p. tetrachloride, because it contained twice the amount of chlorine found in the platinous chloride. [B.]—**Fulminating p.** A brownish mass, $Pt_2O_3(NH_3)_3$, which explodes on heating. [B, 3.]—**P. and ammonium chloride.** See AMMONIUM *platinochloride* and AMMONIUM *platinichloride*.—**P. and phosphorus chloride.** 1. A substance, $PtCl_2 + PCl_3$, forming brown acicular crystals; sometimes called *phosphoplatinic chloride*. 2. A substance, $PtCl_2 2PCl_3$, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals, sometimes called *diphosphoplatinic chloride*. [B, 3, 16.]—**P. arsenide.** A brittle substance, $PtAs_2$. [B, 3.]—**P. bichloratum.** See *P. dichloride*.—**P. black.** See under *P.*—**P. bromide.** See *P. dibromide* and *P. tetrabromide*.—**P. chloratum.** See *P. dichloride*.—**P. chloride.** A compound of chlorine and p. The p. chlorides are *p. dichloride* and *p. tetrachloride*, together with their derivatives the *platinochlorides* and *platinichlorides*. The term chloride of p. is, however, often applied to chloroplatinic acid. [B.]—**P. chloriodide.** A substance, $PtCl_2I_2$, forming red deliquescent crystals. [B, 16.]—**P. cyanide.** A compound of cyanogen with platinum. Platinous cyanide, $Pt(CN)_2$, is known as a greenish-yellow, absolutely insoluble substance. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**P. dibromide.** Ger., *Platinbromür*. Platinous bromide, $PtBr_2$; a brownish mass forming double salts called platinobromides. [B, 3.]—**P. dichloride.** Ger., *Platinchlorür*. Platinous chloride, $PtCl_2$; a greenish-gray powder, forming double salts with phosphorus trichloride (see *P. and phosphorus chloride*), with carbonyl (see CARBONYL *chloroplatinite*), and with the alkaline chlorides (see PLATINOCHLORIDE). [B.]—**P. dihydroxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydulhydrat*. Platinous hydroxide, $Pt(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]—**P. diiodide.** Ger., *Platinjodür*. Platinous iodide; a black powder, PtI_2. [B, 3.]—**P. dioxide.** Ger., *Platinoxyd*. Platinic oxide; a black powder, PtO_2. [B, 3.]—**P. diphosphide.** A mass, PtP_2, of metallic lustre, soluble in aqueous ammonia. [B, 3.]—**P. disulphide.** A substance, PtS_2, black or gray according to the mode of its preparation. It combines with basic sulphides to form double salts called thioplatinates. [B, 3.]—**P. hydrate, P. hydroxide.** See *P. dihydroxide* and *P. tetrahydroxide*.—**P. iodide.** A compound of p. and iodine. [B.] See *P. diiodide*, *P. tetraiodide*, *P. chloriodide*, and PLATINI-IODIDE.—**P. monosulphide.** A greenish powder or crystalline mass, PtS. [B, 3.]—**P. monoxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydul*. Platinous oxide; a gray powder, Pt_2O. [B, 3.]—**P. muriaticum.** See *P. dichloride*.—**P. nitrite.** Ger., *salpetrigsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound, $Pt(No_2)_2$, occurring in composition with the nitrites of other radicles to form the platinonitrites. [B.]—**P. oxide.** See *P. monoxide* and *P. dioxide*.—**P. perchloride.** See *P. tetrachloride*.—**P. phosphide.** See *P. diphosphide*.—**P. præcipitatum nigrum.** P. black. [α, 38.]—**P. sesquisulphide.** A gray crystalline powder, Pt_2S_3. [B, 3.]—**P. sulpharsenate.** See *P. thioarsenate*.—**P. sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Platinoxyd*. A compound of p. and sulphuric acid. Platinic sulphate, $Pt(SO_4)_2$, is a brownish mass. [B, 3.]—**P. sulphide.** Ger., *Schwefelplatin*. See *P. monosulphide*, *P. disulphide*, and *P. sesquisulphide*.—**P. sulphite.** Ger., *schwefligsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound of p. and sulphurous acid, known only in composition with other sulphites. [B.] See PLATINOSULPHITE.—**P. tetrabromide.** Ger., *Platinbromid*. Platinic bromide, $PtBr_4$; known only in the form of compound salts. [B.] See BROMOPLATINIC ACID and PLATINIBROMIDE.—**P. tetrachloride.** Ger., *Platinchlorid*. Platinic chloride, formerly called bichloride of p.; a substance, $PtCl_4 + 5H_2O$, forming reddish crystals. It combines with hydrochloric acid to form chloroplatinic acid, and with other chlorides forms the double salts called platinichlorides. It is much used as a reagent in chemical analysis. [B, 3.]—**P. tetrahydroxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydhydrat*. Platinic hydroxide, $Pt(OH)_4$; a yellowish solid, acting both as a base and as an acid. It forms the platinic salts and the platinates. [B, 3.]—**P. tetraiodide.** Ger., *Platinjodid*. Platinic iodide, PtI_4; a black or dark-brown amorphous powder. Its derivatives are iodoplatinic acid and the platini-iodides. [B.]—**P. thioarsenate.** A black-brown precipitate, obtained by adding ferrous sulphate to a solution of a p. salt previously treated with neutral or basic sulpharsenate of sodium. [B, 2.]—**P. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Platinthiocyanat*. Platinous thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinoxydul*), $Pt(SCN)_2$, and platinic thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinoxyd*), $Pt.(SCN)_4$, are known in composition with other thiocyanates. [B.] See PLATINOTHIOCYANATE and PLATINITHIOCYANATE.—**Solution of perchloride of p.** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of p. tetrachloride in 20 times as much water. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Spongy p.** See under *P.*

PLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n. Plat'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See LAMINA and LAMELLA.—**Blutp'.** 1. See *Bizzozero's* CORPUSCLE. 2. See BLOOD-*plaques*.—**Haarp'.** See *Hair*-SCALES.—**Knochenp'.** See *Bone* LAMELLÆ.—**Netzförmiges P.** See ORGAN *of Corti*.

PLATTE (Ger.), n. Pla^{3}t'te^2. 1. A plate or lamina. [α, 14.] 2. See ALOPECIA.—**Axenp'** [Remak]. See *Primitive* STREAK.—**Barbenp'n.** See under LAMELLA (1st def.).—**Bauchp'.** See *Lateral mesoblastic* PLATES.—**Centralp'n.** Of Burdach, the laminæ which form the cerebral convolutions. [I, 3 (K).]—**Endp'.** See END-PLATE.—**Fleischp'.** See LAMELLA *carnosa*.—**Fussp'.** The flat portion of the stapes. [L, 304.]—**Gefässp'.** See *Vascular* LAMINA.—**Gekrösp'.** See LAMELLA *mesenterica*.—**Graue P.** See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**Hauptp'.** See *Principal* PLATE.—**Hautp'** [Remak]. The upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Herzp'.** The outer wall of the embryonic heart. [A, 29.]—**Hornp'.** See LAMELLA *ceratina*.—**Kernp'.** See *Nuclear* PLATE and ASTER (1st def.).—**Kleinhirnp'.** That portion of the cerebellum which assists in forming the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**Knochenp'n.** See *Bone* LAMELLÆ.—**Lederp'.** See LAMELLA *coriaria*.—**Markp'.** See LAMELLA *medullaris*, *Medullary* LAMELLÆ, and *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Mittelp'.** 1. See *Equatorial* PLATE. 2. The embryonic structure formed by the union of the upper and lower muscular plates.—**Nervenendp', Nervenp'.** See *Motorial-nerve* END-PLATE.—**Nierenp'.** See LAMELLA *renalis*.—**Papierp'.** See OS *planum*.—**Polarp'n.** See *Polar* CELLS (2d def.).—**Schlussp'.** See LAMINA *terminalis* (2d def.).—**Senkrechte P.** The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 304.]—**Sichelförmige P.** An embryonic lamina in the vicinity of the Sylvian fissure which develops into the lateral convex surface of the hemisphere. [I, 17 (K).]—**Siebp'.** See *Cribriform* PLATE *of the ethmoid bone* and *Anterior perforated* SPACE.

PLATTFUSS (Ger.), n. Pla^{3}t'fus. See FLAT-FOOT.

PLATULA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From πλατύς, broad. See PHTHEIRIUS *pubis*.

PLATYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From πλατύς, flat, and κεφαλή, the head. A deformity of the head characterized by flattening of the sinciput and diminution of the vertical diameter. [Broca (D, 43).]

PLATYCEPHALIC, PLATYCEPHALOUS, adj's. Pla^{2}t-i^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k, -se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *platycephalus*. Fr., *platycéphale*. Ger., *plattköpfig*. Affected with platycephalia; of a skull, having the index of height less than 70 per cent. [L, 14; α, 48.]

PLATYCNEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-nem(nam)'-i^2-a^3. From πλατύς, broad, and κνήμη, the leg. Fr., *platycnémie*. A transverse flattening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, with transformation of the posterior face of the bone into a more or less rounded border, as found in negroes and races whose occupations (*e. g.*, climbing and hunting) bring much into play the tibialis posticus, etc. [Kuhff, "Rev. d'anthrop.," 1881, 2; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882; A. Thomson, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 633 (α, 32).] Cf. EURYCNÉMIE.

PLATYCŒLIAN, PLATYCŒLOUS, adj's. Pla^{2}t-i^2-sel'i^2-a^{2}n, -u^{3}s. From πλατύς, flat, and κοῖλος, hollow. See OPISTHOCŒLOUS.

PLATYCORIA (Lat.), **PLATYCORIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pla^{2}t-(pla^{3}t)-i^2(u^6)-kor(ko^{2}r)'i^2-a^3, -ko^{2}r-i(i^2)-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cor'iæ -as'eos* (*-ia'sis*). From πλατύς, broad, and κόρη, the pupil. Fr., *platycorie*, *platycoriase*. Ger., *Platycorie*. See MYDRIASIS.

PLATYELMINTHES (Lat.), **PLATYHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'ez(e^{2}s), -he^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'ez(e^{2}s). A class of the *Vermes* having a flat, more or less elongated body, with a cerebral ganglion, and often provided with hooks and suckers. They are usually hermaphrodite, and include flatworms, flukes, and tape-worms. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

PLATYHIERIC [Turner], adj. Pla^{2}t-i^2-hi'e^{2}r-i^{2}k. From πλατύς, broad, and ἱερός, sacred. Of a sacrum (ἱερὸν ὀστέον), having the transverse diameter the greatest. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xx, p. 317 (α, 32).]

PLATYNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πλατύνωσις (from πλατύνειν, to make broad). See AMPLIFICATION (3d def.) and cf. STENOSIS.

PLATYOPHTHALMON (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mo^{2}n. Gr., πλατυόφθαλμον (from πλατύς, broad, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Antimony trisulphide, used as a pigment. [B, 98.]

PLATYPELLIC, adj. Pla^{2}t-i^2-pe^{2}l'i^{2}k. From πλατύς, broad, and πέλλα, a basin. Having the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim greatly in excess of the conjugate. [W. Turner, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxi, p. 480.]

PLATYPHYLLOUS, adj. Pla^{2}t-i^2-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *platyphyllus* (from πλατύς, broad, and φύλλον, a leaf). Broad-leaved. The *Platyphyllæ* of Nees are a subtribe of the *Jungermannieæ*. [B, 170, 308 (α, 35).]

PLATYPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From πλατύς, flat, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *platypodie*. See FLAT-FOOT.

PLATYRRHINE, adj. Pla^{2}t'I^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *platyrrhinus* (from πλατύς, broad, and ῥίς, the nose). Having the nose broad and flat. The *Platyrrhini* are a family of the *Simiadæ* so characterized. The partition between the nostrils is not so narrow as in the *Catarrhini*. [A, 13 (α, 48).]

PLATYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-ys'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., πλάτυσμα (from πλατύνειν, to widen). Fr., *platysme*. A broad flat structure.—**P. myodes, P. myoides.** Fr., *large du cou*. Ger., *breiter Halsmuskel, Hauthalsmuskel*. A flat, thin, quadrangular, oblong layer of muscular fibres, external to the deep cervical fascia, which arises from the acromion, the clavicle, and the fascia covering the deltoid, pectoralis major, and trapezius, and is inserted into the outer surface of the inferior

maxilla, as far back as the insertion of the masseter. Some of its fibres interlace with those of its fellow of the opposite side, and others pass up on the side of the face, to blend with the superficial facial muscles or to be lost in the fascia of the face. It is the representative of the panniculus carnosus of quadrupeds. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

PLAX (Lat.), n. f. Pla^{2}x(pla^{3}x). Gen., *plac'os, plac'is.* Gr., πλάξ. A genus of *Schizomycetes.*—**P. scindens.** Of Eklund, a minute vegetable organism found by him in the blood and urine of scarlet-fever patients; supposed to be peculiar to that disease. The sporoidal cells are flat, oval or rounded, and colorless or yellowish-white, and have a distinct cell-wall and a clear brown nucleus, sometimes containing a very minute nucleolus. Occasionally extremely small mycelial elements accompany the cells. [Octerlony, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1882, p. 17.]

PLECHAS (Lat.), n. f. Plek(plach^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *plech'ados, plech'adis.* Gr., πληχάς. See PERINÆUM.

PLECTANÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ple^{2}kt'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a^2-e^2). From πλεκτάνη, a coil. See CORNUA *of the uterus.*

PLECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ple^{2}kt(plakt)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., πλῆκτρον. 1. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 50 (α, 48).] 2. See UVULA.

PLEDGET, n. Ple^{2}j'e^{2}t. Ger., *Meissel.* A small flattened mass, generally of lint or cotton, used as a covering for a wound, to exclude the air or to absorb discharges. [α, 48.]

PLEGAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ple^{2}g(plag)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-on'i^2-a^3. From πληγή, a blow, and φωνή, a sound. Of Scherwald, auscultation of the voice during percussion upon the larynx or trachea. [α, 34.]

PLEGOMETER, n. Ple^{2}g-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From πληγή, a blow, and μέτρον, a measure. See PLEXIMETER.

PLEIN (Fr.), adj. Pla^{2}u^2. Full; as a n., the middle part of a bandage. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

PLEIOCHASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pli(ple^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-kaz(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πλείων, more, and χάσις, a separation. Of Eichler, a multiparous cyme. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

PLEIOCYCLUS (Lat.), adj. Pli(ple^2-i^2)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From πλείων, more, and κύκλος, a circle. Ger., *mehrwendelig.* Of leaves, forming several circles or whorls around the stem. [α, 35.]

PLEIOMORPHY, n. Pli'o-mo^{2}rf-i^2. From πλείων, more, and μορφή, form. The renewal of growth, in irregular flowers, of parts arrested in their development. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

PLEIOSEPALOUS, adj. Pli-o-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *pleiosepalus* (from πλείων, more, and *sepalum,* a sepal). Ger., *mehrblättrig.* Of a calyx, having several sepals. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PLEIOTAXY, n. Pli'o-ta^{2}x-i^2. From πλείων, more, and τάσσειν, to arrange. Fr., *pleiotaxie.* The multiplication of whorls in a flower. [B, 121, 308 (α, 35).]

PLEMMYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ple^{2}m(plam)-mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. Gr., πλημμυρία (from πλημμυρεῖν, to overflow). See PLETHORA.

PLENALVIA (Lat.), n. f. Plen(plan)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From *plenus,* full, and *alvus,* the belly. Of Williams, impaction of the stomach in animals. [α, 34.]

PLENUS (Lat.), adj. Plen(plan)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *plein.* 1. See FULL. 2. Of flowers, double; having the petals or other leaves abnormally increased. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PLEOCATANTES (Lat.), adj. Ple(ple^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}nt-(a^{3}nt)'ez(e^{2}s). From πλέων, more, and κατάντης, downward. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hormion and the staphylion with the radius fixus between 45° and 67°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (α, 50).]

PLEOCHROISM, n. Ple^2-o^{2}k'ro-i^{2}zm. From πλείων, more, and χροιά, color. In crystals, the property of exhibiting under polarized light two shades of color which vary as the polarizing apparatus is rotated. [A. Ewald, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xxii, p. 459; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," July 23, 1887, p. 553 (B).]

PLEOMASTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ple(ple^2)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'i^2-a^3. From πλείων, more, and μαστός, the breast. Fr., *pléomastie.* The condition of having supernumerary breasts or nipples. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

PLEOMORPHISM, n. Ple-o-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}zm. Lat., *pleomorphismus* (from πλείων, more, and μορφή, form). Fr., *pléomorphisme, pléomorphisme.* Ger., *Pleomorphie.* See POLYMORPHISM.

PLEON (Lat.), n. m. Ple(ple^2)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *ple'onos (-is).* Gr., πλέων. Of Nägeli, an aggregation of molecules incapable of increase or diminution without changing its chemical nature. [B, 229 (α, 35).]

PLEONEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ple(ple^2)-o^{2}n-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. Gr., πλεονεξία (from πλεονεκτεῖν, to be grasping). An obsolete term for greediness as a symptom of mental disease. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

PLEROCERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Ple^{2}r-o(o^3)-su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The encysted state of the larva of the tape-worm. [L, 11 (α, 39).]

PLEROME, n. Pler'om. Gr., πλήρωμα (from πλήρης, full). Lat., *pleroma.* Fr., *plérome.* Ger., *Plerom.* The undeveloped central cylinder of a root or stem. [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).]

PLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ple^{2}r(plar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., πλήρωσις (from πληροῦν, to fill up). Fr., *plérose.* 1. Repletion. 2. Plethora. [K.]

PLEROTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ple^{2}r(plar)-o^{2}t(ot)'i^{2}k-a^3. From πληροῦν, to make full. Fr., *plérotiques.* Remedies which promote the reproduction of flesh destroyed by wounds or sores. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PLESSIMETER, n. Ple^{2}s-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From πλήσσειν, to strike, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *plessimètre.* Ger., *P.* See PLEXIMETER.

PLESSOR (Lat.), n. m. Ple^{2}s'so^{2}r. Gen., *-sor'is.* From πλήσσειν, to strike. The hammer used in mediate percussion. [α, 48.]

PLETHOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ple^{2}th(plath)-o(o^3)-mer(me^{2}r)'-i^2-a^3. From πλῆθος, a multitude, and μέρος, a part. Redundance of a part. [α, 34.]

PLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ple^{2}th(plath)-or'a^3. Gr., πληθώρη (from πλῆθος, fullness). Ger., *P.* 1. Of the old nosologists, a disease characterized by redundancy of blood, associated with a florid complexion and circulatory disturbances. 2. Vascular turgescence. [α, 34.]—**Abdominal-P. der Schwangeren** (Ger.). The engorgement of the uterus and its appendages due to pregnancy. [A, 20.]—**Hydræmic p.** See HYDRÆMIA.—**P. apocoptica.** An increase of the blood in the body erroneously supposed to take place when any large portion of the body is removed. [D, 3.]—**P. hyperalbuminosa.** An increase in the amount of albumin in the blood-plasma, sometimes observed after a hearty meal consisting largely of proteids. It may be produced artificially by injecting blood-serum into the veins. [K, 16.]—**P. polycythæmica, P. sanguinea.** See POLYCYTHÆMIA.—**P. spuria.** Partial hyperæmia. [α, 34.]—**P. universalis.** P. affecting all the tissues of the body; the condition popularly known as "full habit." [α, 34.]—**Serous p.** Lat., *p. serosa.* Of Beau, a superabundance of serum in the blood. [D, 74.] Cf. *P. hyperalbuminosa.*

PLETHORIC, adj. Ple^{2}th-o^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *plethoricus.* Fr., *pléthorique.* Ger., *plethorisch.* Pertaining to or affected with plethora. [D.]

PLETHYSMOGRAPH, n. Ple^{2}th-i^{2}s'mo-gra^{3}f. From πληθυσμός, an enlargement, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pléthysmographe.* Ger., *P.* An instrument for recording the variations in the volume of blood in a part. Mosso's p. consists of an air-tight glass tube, with a manometer or sphygmographic lever attached, which registers the swellings of the inclosed limb due to the increased amount of blood flowing into it. [K, 16.]

PLEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^2-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From πλεύμων, the lung. See PNEUMONIA.

PLEURA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r'a^3. Gr., πλευρά. Fr., *plèvre.* Ger., *P., Brustfell.* The serous sac that invests a lung and lines one lateral half of the thoracic cavity.—**Costal p.** The portion of p. underlying the ribs. [L.]—**Diaphragmatic p.** The portion of p. covering the upper surface of the diaphragm. [L.]—**Lungenp'** (Ger.). See *Pulmonary p.*—**Parietal p., P. costalis.** See *Costal p.*—**P. furens.** See PLEURISY.—**P. pericardiaca.** The portion of p. covering the pericardium. [L, 115 (α, 50).]—**P. phrenica.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. pulmonalis, Pulmonary p., Visceral p.** Ger., *Lungenp'.* The portion of p. covering the lung. [L, 332.]

PLEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πλευρόν, a rib, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pleuralgie.* Ger., *Seitenschmerz.* Intercostal neuralgia. [L, 41, 44, 50, 107 (α, 14).]

PLEURAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-si^{3}s. From πλευρόν, a rib, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. 1. A portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra. It is represented in the cervical vertebræ by the transverse processes, in the first seven dorsal vertebræ by the ribs, in the lower dorsal and lumbar vertebræ by the transverse processes, in the sacral by the lateral masses and the ilium, in the occipital by the scapula, in the parietal by the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylo-hyoid ligaments, in the frontal by the tympanic element of the temporal bone, and in the nasal by the palate bone. 2. A rib. [L.]

PLEURAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{2}r-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From πλευρά, a rib, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. A purulent collection in the pleura. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PLEURARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'a^3-se-(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces.* From πλευρόν, a rib, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. 1. Disease of the vertebro-costal articulations. 2. Caries of the ribs. [E, 6.]

PLEURARTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{2}r-a^{3}rth'ro^{2}n. From πλευρόν, a rib, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Ger., *Rippengelenk.* A costo-vertebral articulation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PLEURÉAL (Fr.), n. Plu^5-ra-a^{3}l. A bone situated on the side of a part or structure. [L.]

PLEURENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{2}r-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym'atos (-atis).* From πλευρά, the side, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Woody tissue. [B, 291, 308 (α, 35).]

PLEURÉSIE (Fr.), n. Plu^5-ra-ze. See PLEURISY.—**P. cloisonnée.** See *Multilocular p.*—**P. franche, P. primitive (aiguë).** See *Serofibrinous* PLEURISY.—**P. purulente d'emblée.** Pleurisy which is infectious and purulent from the start; empyema not the result of chronic pleurisy, but manifested from the outset by sweats, abscesses, etc. [Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 652 (D).]—**P. purulente des opérés.** Of Velpeau, the pleurisy that occurs after surgical operations.—**P. suraiguë (à forme) typhoïde.** Of Fraentzel, pleurisy of a grave type, attended with intense fever, dyspnœa, etc. [Comby, *l. c.* (D).]—**P. tuberculeuse phthisiogène d'emblée.** Of Renaud, pleurisy immediately followed by tuberculosis appearing in a person in apparently good health. [α, 34.]—**P. torpide.** See *Latent* PLEURISY.

PLEURISY, n. Plu^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^2. Gr., νόσος πλευρῖτις (or τῶν πλευρῶν). Lat., *pleuritis.* Fr., *pleurésie.* Ger., *Brustfellentzündung.* Inflammation of the pleura. [D.]—**Areolar p.** See *Multilocular p.*—**Bilious p.** See *Bilious* PNEUMONIA.—**Calcareous p.** Fr., *pleurésie calcaire.* See *Sclero-calcareous p.*—**Costo-pulmonary p.** P. affecting both the parietal and the pulmonary pleura. [α, 34.]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Inflammation of the pleura covering the diaphragm. [α, 34.]—**Dry p.** Lat., *pleuritis sicca.* Fr., *pleurésie sèche.* P. with but little, if any, exudation. [α, 34.]—**Dyscrasic p.** Of F. Weber, a condition frequently found in still-born infants, in which both pleural sacs, and usually the peritonæum and pericardium, contain a dirty, opaque, and fœtid exudate; according to

Vogel, found only in lying-in hospitals and at the climax of epidemics of puerperal fever. [D, 39.]—**Encysted p.** P. with the effusion limited by adhesions.—**Gangrenous p.** Empyema with necrosis of the pleura. [*a*, 34.]—**Ichorous p.** Purulent p.—**Infectious p.** P., either primary or secondary, occurring as a localization of a general infection. [Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 652 (D).]—**Interlobar p.** P. affecting an interlobar space. [Hardy, "Med. and Surg. Rep.," June 3, 1882, p. 589.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. P. attended by hæmorrhage, usually produced by coughing or muscular strain and due to rupture of the bands of organized matter which have been formed during the inflammatory process. 2. Purulent p. in which the effusion is rosy or red from contained blood-corpuscles. [D ; L, 49, 87, 88 (*a*, 50).]—**Latent p.** Fr., *pleurésie torpide.* P. in which general symptoms are absent, although auscultation and percussion reveal the presence of the disease, which may be severe, with considerable effusion. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 253 (D).]—**Mediastinal p.** Fr., *pleurésie médiastine.* Inflammation of the pleura about the mediastinum. [*a*, 34.]—**Metapneumonic p.** P. occurring as a result of pneumonia. ["Progr. méd.," Jan. 26, 1889, p. 69 ; "Sem. méd.," Jan. 16, 1889, p. 20 ; *a*, 34.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpleuresie.* An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Multilocular p.** A form of encysted p. in which there are several compartments in the pleura, shut off from each other by sæpta formed of exudate. [B.]—**P. root.** The *Asclepias tuberosa.* [B, 215.]—**Post-pneumonic p.** See *Metapneumonic p.*—**Pulsatile p., Pulsating p.** See *Pulsating* EMPYEMA.—**Purulent p.** P. with purulent effusion.—**Sclero-calcareous p.** Chronic p. with circumscribed calcareous degeneration of the pleura. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]—**Secondary p.** An infectious p. consequent upon specific inflammation in some part of the body. [*a*, 34.]—**Serofibrinous p.** Fr., *pleurésie franche.* P. in which there is serous exudation with fibrinous organization within the pleural cavity. [*a*, 34.]—**Spurious p.** See PLEURODYNIA.—**Subacute p.** P. of lesser intensity than in the acute form. [D, 28.]—**Suppurative p.** See *Purulent p.*—**Tuberculous p.** P. due to tuberculosis. [*a*, 34.]

PLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Gr., πλευρῖτις (from πλευρά, the side). Fr., *pleurite.* Ger., *P.* See PLEURISY.—**P. carcinomatosa.** Of Mader, carcinoma of the pleura. [*a*, 34.]—**P. deformans.** The fibro-cartilaginous thickening of the pulmonary pleura occurring in cirrhosis pulmonalis. [A, 326 (*a*, 34).]—**P. duplicata.** Double pleurisy.—**P. exquisita, P. idiopathica.** See *P. vera.*—**P. incapsulata.** See *Encysted* PLEURISY.—**P. legitima.** See *P. vera.*—**P. pericardiaca, P. pericardii.** See PERICARDITIS.—**P. periodica.** Of Sauvages, tertian fever accompanied by pleurodynia. [*a*, 34.]—**P. pulsans.** See *Pulsating* EMPYEMA.—**P. sanguinea.** See *P. vera.*—**P. spuria.** See PLEURODYNIA.—**P. vera.** Simple uncomplicated pleurisy. [L.]

PLEUROCARPOUS, adj. Plu^{2}r-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *pleurocarpus* (from πλευρόν, a rib, and καρπός, fruit). Of mosses, having the fruits (archegones) borne laterally in the leaf-axils, either on the main stem or on the branches. [B, 19, 170, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PLEUROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., plu^{2}r'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πλευρά, the side, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *pleurocèle.* 1. Lit., hernia of the pleura ; more properly, hernia of the lung. [E.] 2. An effusion of serous fluid into the pleural cavity. [*a*, 34.]

PLEUROCHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-kol-(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πλευρά, the side, χόλος, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. Inflammation of the pleura and of the gall-bladder. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PLEUROCŒNADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-sen(ko^2-e^{2}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πλευρά, the side, κοινός, common, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *pleurocœnadelphe.* Of Gurlt, a double monster with two nearly perfect bodies united laterally at the trunks. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PLEURO-CUTANEOUS, adj. Plur-o-ku^{2}t-an'e^2-u^{3}s. From πλευρά, the side, and *cutis*, the skin. Of a fistula, passing through both pleura and integument.

PLEURODIPLOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}p-lo(lo^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing'os (-in'gis).* From πλευρά, the side, διπλόος, double, and σῦριγξ, a pipe. Fr., *pleurodiploséringue.* A double syringe for washing out the pleura. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PLEURODONT, adj. Plu^{2}r'o^{2}d-o^{2}nt. From πλευρά, the side, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having the teeth attached by their sides to the adjacent jaw. [L, 12.]

PLEURODYNE (Lat.), **PLEURODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}d'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a), -o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From πλευρά, the side, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *pleurodynie.* Ger., *Brustschmerz, Pleurodynie.* Neuralgic pain localized at some spot in the chest-wall not in relation with the intercostal nerves. By some it is regarded as a myalgia caused by rheumatism of the thoracic muscles and fasciæ ; by others as a neuralgia of the nerves of the pleura. [B ; D, 1.]

PLEUROGYNE (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *-og'ynes.* Fr., *p.* A genus of gentianaceous herbs. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. rotata.** A species the leaves of which are used as a vulnerary by the Tartars, and internally as a hæmostatic in Russia. [B, 215 ; B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PLEUROGYNOUS, adj. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *pleurogynus* (from πλευρόν, the side, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *pleurogyne.* Ger., *seitweibig.* Of a stamen, standing by the side of and on the same level with the pistil. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PLEUROGYRATE, adj. Plu^{2}r-o-jir'at. Lat., *pleurogyratus* (from πλευρόν, a rib, and γῦρος, a circle). Of ferns, having the spore-case provided with a transverse annulus. [B, 19, 170 (*a*, 35).]

PLEUROHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-he^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πλευρά, the side, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Inflammation of the pleura and liver. [*a*, 34.]

PLEUROMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πλευρά, the side, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *pleuromèle.* A monster characterized by accessory thoracic limbs whose scapulæ are in contact with those of the normal limbs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PLEURON (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{2}r'o^{2}n. Gr., πλευρόν. 1. A rib. 2. The side of the body, especially of the thorax. [*a*, 48.] 3. See EPIMERE (1st def.).

PLEUROPATHY, n. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *pleuropathia* (from πλευρά, the side, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *pleuropathie.* Ger., *P.* Any disease of the pleura or of the respiratory organs. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PLEUROPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πλευρά, the side, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *pleuropéricardite.* Concomitant pleurisy and pericarditis. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From πλευρά, the side, περί, around, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. See PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

PLEURO-PERITONEAL, adj. Plu^{2}r-o-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e'á^{2}l. From πλευρά, the side, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Pertaining to or connected with the pleura and the peritonæum. [L.]

PLEURO-PERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i-(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *pleuro-péritonite.* Concomitant pleurisy and peritonitis ; described by Siredey as a complication of puerperal septicæmia. [A, 62.]

PLEUROPNEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)'ma^3. From πλευρά, the side, and πνεῦμα, wind. Gen., *-pneum'atos (-atis).* See PNEUMOTHORAX.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., περιπνευμονία. Fr., *pleuropneumonie.* Ger., *Pleuropneumonie.* Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the lung. [*a*, 34.]—**Epizootic p.-p., Exudative p.-p.** A contagious febrile disease of cattle having an incubative period of from two to three weeks to as many months, with an acute inflammation of the lungs and pleura. [Williams (*a*, 34).]—**Hypostatic p.-p.** Hypostatic pneumonia with pleurisy.—**P.-p. contagiosa.** See *Epizootic p.-p.*

PLEUROPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From πλευρά, the side, and πύησις, suppuration. Fr., *pleuropyèse.* See *Purulent* PLEURISY.

PLEURORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From πλευρά, the side, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the pleura. [*a*, 34.]

PLEURORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From πλευρά, the side, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *pleurorrhée.* A collection of fluid in the pleural cavity. [*a*, 34.]

PLEURORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'-e^2)-a^3. From πλευρά, the side, ὀρθός, straight, and πνοή, breath. Fr., *pleurorthopnée.* Orthopnœa caused by pleurisy or pleurodynia. [*a*, 34.]

PLEUROSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-som'i^2-a^3. From πλευρά, the side, and σῶμα, the body. A form of monstrosity in which one side of the abdomen and thorax is open, the opening being covered by a membrane only. [L, 41, 44 (*a*, 14).]

PLEUROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Plu^{2}r-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From πλευρά, the side, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *pleurospasme.* Spasmodic pain in the chest. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PLEUROSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}st-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From πλευρά, the side, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *pleurostose.* Calcification of the pleura. [L, 41, 44, 50 (*a*. 14).]

PLEUROTHOTONOS, PLEUROTHOTONUS (Lat.), n's m. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}th-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πλευρόθεν, from the side, and τόνος, a straining. Fr., *p.* A form of tetanus in which the body is bent to one side by tonic spasm. [D : E.]

PLEUROTOMY, n. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From πλευρά, the side, and τομή, a cutting. An incision into the pleural cavity. [E.]

PLEUROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Plu^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PLEUROTHOTONUS.

PLÈVRE (Fr.), n. Ple^{2}vr'. See PLEURA.

PLEXIFORM, adj. Ple^{2}x'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *plexiformis* (from *plexus* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *plexiforme.* Ger., *geflechtartig.* Having the form of a plexus.

PLEXIMETER, n. Ple^{2}x-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *pleximetrum* (from πλῆξις, a stroke, and μέτρον, due measure). Fr., *pleximètre.* Ger., *Percussionsmesser.* A thin, flat piece of some hard substance to be placed upon a part to be percussed, in order to receive the taps of the hammer in mediate percussion. [E.]

PLEXOR, n. Ple^{2}x'o^{2}r. See PLESSOR.

PLEXUS (Lat.), n. m. Ple^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *plex'us.* From *plectere*, to twist. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Geflecht.* Lit., a braiding or twining. A complex or intricate collection of vessels or nerves. [C.]—**Abdominal aortic p.** Lat., *p. aorticus abdominalis.* Fr., *p. aortique abdominal.* Ger., *Bauchaortengeflecht.* A sympathetic p. situated along the abdominal aorta. [L, 332.]—**Aeusserer weisser Nervenp'** (Ger.). Of Krause, a p. of nerve-fibres in the second layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 7 (K).]—**Anterior coronary p.** Lat., *p. coronarius anterior.* Ger., *vorderes Kranzgeflecht des Herzens.* A p. formed of fibres from the deep and superficial cardiac p'es, situated between the aorta and pulmonary artery, and distributed concomitantly with the anterior coronary artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Anterior gastric p.** Lat., *p. gastricus anterior.* Ger., *vorderes Magengeflecht.* The portion of the gastric p. lying upon the anterior surface of the stomach, made up of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and connected with the œsophageal p. [L, 332.]—**Anterior pulmonary p.** Lat., *p. pulmonalis anterior.* Ger.,

vorderes Lungengeflecht. A p. formed by the union of the anterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with the sympathetic nerves around the pulmonary artery. [C.]—**Anterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus anterior.* Ger., *vorderes* (oder *unteres*) *Gebärmuttergeflecht.* A p. formed by branches from the inferior hypogastric p., distributed to the cervix and anterior surface of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**Basilar p.** Of Virchow, the transverse sinus. [C.]—**Brachial p.** Lat., *p. brachialis.* Ger., *Achselgeflecht, Armgeflecht.* A nervous p. made up of the anterior branches of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical and first dorsal spinal nerves. The branches of the fifth and sixth cervical unite to form a single cord; those of the eighth cervical and the first dorsal also unite; but that of the seventh cervical remains single. At the outer border of the scaleni each cord divides into an anterior and a posterior branch, and all the posterior branches unite to form the middle or posterior cord of the p. The anterior branches of the cord formed from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves and from the seventh cervical nerve unite to form the outer or upper cord. The inner or lower cord of the trunk, formed by the union of the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, remains single. In the upper part of their course all the trunks are close together, and are external to the axillary artery and vein, but lower down they are situated one behind the axillary artery, another on its inner side, and the other on its outer side. Above the clavicle the posterior thoracic and suprascapular nerves and unimportant branches to the muscles in the vicinity are given off. From the outer cord the musculo-cutaneous nerve and the outer root of the median nerve are given off; from the inner the nerve of Wrisberg, the ulnar and internal cutaneous nerves, and the inner root of the median nerve; and from the posterior the circumflex, musculo-spiral, and subscapular nerves. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Cardiac p.** A nervous p. connected with the heart, especially by the superficial cardiac p. [L.]—**Carotid p.** Lat., *p. caroticus.* Fr., *p. carotide.* Ger., *inneres Kopfadergeflecht.* A sympathetic p. situated in the carotid canal, on the outer side of the internal carotid artery; connected with the sixth cranial nerve and the Gasserian and superior cervical ganglia, and distributed to the internal carotid artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cavernous p.** Lat., *p. cavernosus.* Fr., *p. caverneux.* A sympathetic p. in the cavernous sinus, upon and below the highest portion of the internal carotid artery, which furnishes branches to that vessel and connects with the third, fourth, and fifth cranial nerves. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis, cerviplex.* Fr., *p. cervical.* Ger., *Halsgeflecht.* A p. made up of the union of the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves, lying in front of the upper ends of the scalenus medius and levator scapulæ and beneath the sterno-cleido-mastoideus. Each nerve is united to the one above and the one below by an ascending and a descending branch, which join to form a loop, except the first, which has a descending branch only. It gives off superficial branches supplying the integument of the neck and the platysma myoides, and deep branches which are almost exclusively muscular. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Chorioid p.** Ger., *chorioidisches Geflecht, Adernetze, Gefässhaut, Wundernetz.* Vascular prolongations of the pia, best marked in the lateral ventricles of the brain, where they are covered with villous projections. Histologically they are covered with a layer of large epithelial cells and spheroidal corpuscles, filled with pigment and fat-drops. The third and fourth ventricles contain similar p'es. [I, 15 (K).]—**Ciliary p.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**Coccygeal p.** Ger., *Steissgeflecht.* A small p. (one on each side) on the posterior surface of the coccyx and the lower end of the sacrum. It is formed of branches from the fourth and fifth sacral and coccygeal nerves, and the anococcygeal nerves are derived from it. [L, 332.]—**Cœliac p.** See *Solar p.*—**Cranial p.** Ger., *Kopfgeflecht.* Any nervous or venous p. within the cranium. [L.]—**Crural p.** 1. See *Lumbar p.* 2. Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the upper portion of the femoral artery. [L, 332.]—**Cystic p.** A p. formed from branches of the hepatic p. which accompanies the cystic artery to the gall-bladder. [C.]—**Deep cardiac p.** The deep portion of the superficial cardiac p. [L, 31.]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Ger., *Zwerchfellgeflecht.* A sympathetic p. formed by the nerves of the upper part of the solar p., situated on the lower surface of the diaphragm, to which it is principally distributed. [L, 31, 332.]—**Epigastric p.** See *Solar p.*—**External carotid p.** Ger., *äusseres Kopfadergeflecht.* A p. on the lower portion of the external carotid artery, intimately connected with the pharyngeal p., superior cardiac nerve, and superior cervical ganglion; distributed to the external carotid artery and its branches. [L, 332.]—**External maxillary p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the distribution of the submaxillary artery. [L, 332.]—**Fibrillenp'** (Ger.). A p. or network of the fibrils of a nerve-fibre at its termination. [Kühne, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 100 (J).]—**Gangliform p.** The plexiform arrangement of the two roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7, 31.]—**Ganglionic p.** Fr., *p. ganglionnaire.* Ger., *Gangliengeflecht.* A nervous p. containing ganglion cells in its meshes. [L, 7.]—**Gastric p.** Ger., *Magengeflecht.* A prolongation of the œsophageal p. which distributes branches to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach. [L, 31, 332.]—**Gastroduodenal p.** An offshoot of the solar p. distributed to the duodenum and the adjoining portion of the stomach. [L.]—**Gastro-epiploic p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches from the cœliac p., and following the gastro-epiploic artery. [C.]—**Gefässp'** (Ger.). See *Venous p.*—**Grundp'** (Ger.). A principal p., such as that of nerves distributed to muscular-fibre cells. [J, 35.]—**Hæmorrhoidal p.** 1. A nervous p. made up of branches from the middle hæmorrhoidal nerves and of the pudendal p.; distributed to the lower half of the rectum. 2. A freely anastomosing venous p. immediately beneath the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from which the inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal veins arise. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Lebergeflecht.* A nervous p. derived from the solar p. It enters the liver with the hepatic vessels, and is distributed with the hepatic artery and portal veins. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric p.** Ger., *Beckengeflecht.* An unpaired nervous p. derived from the abdominal aortic p. and the lumbar ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, situated in front of the last lumbar vertebra, and between the common iliac arteries. It divides into two portions, which descend on the two sides of the rectum, forming the inferior hypogastric p'es. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric p. of lymphatics.** Lat., *p. lymphaticus hypogastricus.* A lymphatic p. within the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**Iliac p.** Ger., *Krummdarmgeflecht.* A lymphatic p. upon the internal and external iliac arteries. [L, 332.]—**Inferior dental p.** Ger., *unteres Zahngeflecht.* A nervous p. formed by branches from the dental branches of the inferior dental nerve. [C.]—**Inferior hypogastric p.** Ger., *unteres Beckengeflecht.* The prolongation (one on each side) of the hypogastric p. on the side of the rectum in the male and of the vagina in the female. It receives branches from the first, second, third, and fourth sacral nerves, and is distributed to the pelvic viscera. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior maxillary p.** See *Inferior dental p.*—**Inferior mesenteric p.** Ger., *unteres Gekrösgeflecht.* An unpaired p. derived from the left side of the aortic abdominal p. and distributed to the descending colon, the sigmoid flexure, and the upper portion of the rectum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior ovarian p.** A nervous p. lying between the folds of the broad ligament and distributed to the ovary and the round ligament. [L, 7.]—**Infra-orbital p.** Lat., *pes anserinus minor.* A nervous p. formed from the terminal branches of the infra-orbital nerve and branches of the facial nerve. [C.]—**Innerer weisser Nervenp'** (Ger.). The sixth layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Interlaminar p.** [Auerbach]. A lymphatic p. in the muscular coat of the intestines. [L, 142.]—**Interlobular biliary p.** A p. formed by the interlobular biliary ducts or canals. [L, 332.]—**Interlobular venous p.** The p. formed by the interlobular veins of the liver. [L.]—**Intermesenteric p.** See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**Intermuscular intestinal p.** See *P. of Auerbach.*—**Internal carotid p.** See *Carotid p.*—**Internal maxillary p.** A p. on the internal maxillary artery derived from the external carotid p. [L, 332.]—**Intrarhachidian p'es.** The venous p'es within the spinal canal. [L.]—**Ischiadic p.** See *Sacral p.*—**Jugular lymphatic p.** Ger., *Drosselgeflecht.* A lymphatic p. on the side of the neck, lying over the jugular veins. [L, 332.]—**Lateral chorioid p'es.** The chorioid p'es of the lateral ventricles. [I, 29 (K).]—**Lateral hypogastric p'es.** The inferior hypogastric p'es. [L.]—**Lingual p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the lingual artery. [L, 332.]—**Lumbar p.** Lat., *p. lumbalis* (seu *lumbaris*). Fr., *p. lombaire.* Ger., *Lendengeflecht.* A nervous p. formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper lumbar spinal nerves. It lies behind or within the substance of the psoas magnus and in front of the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebræ. It is united with the last dorsal nerve by a small nerve, and with the sacral p. by a branch between the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. From the first lumbar nerve are given off the ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerves, and a branch to the second lumbar nerve; from the second lumbar nerve, the external cutaneous and genito-crural nerves and a branch to the third lumbar nerve; from the third lumbar nerve, a branch to the fourth nerve, one to the anterior crural nerve, and another to the obturator nerve; and from the fourth, branches to the anterior crural and obturator nerves and to the fifth lumbar nerve. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Lumbo-sacral p.** Ger., *Lendenkreuzgeflecht.* The lumbar and sacral p'es regarded as one. [L, 332.]—**Lymphaderp'** (Ger.), **Lymphatic p.** A network of lymphatic vessels and glands. [L.]—**Malleal p., Manubrial p.** A venous p. about the manubrium mallei. [a, 29.]—**Median hypogastric p.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**Median meningeal p.** A p. derived from the external carotid p., and following the distribution of the middle meningeal artery. [L, 332.]—**Medulli-spinal p.** The venous p. surrounding the spinal cord. [L, 332.] Cf. *Medulli-spinal* VEINS.—**Meissner's p.** See *P. of Meissner.*—**Mesenteric p'es.** Ger., *Gekrösgeflechte.* See *Inferior mesenteric p.* and *Superior mesenteric p.*—**Myenteric p.** See *P. of Auerbach.*—**Naso-palatine p.** Lat., *p. naso-palatinus.* Ger., *Nasengaumengeflecht.* A p. uniting the naso-palatine nerves in the incisor foramen. [L, 332.]—**Œsophageal p.** Ger., *Schlundgeflecht.* A nervous p. formed of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and the dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic nerve surrounding the œsophagus. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. *P. œsophageus anterior* and *P. œsophageus posterior.*—**Ovarian p.** 1. See *Pampiniform p.* 2. A p. derived from the hypogastric p. which follows the course of the ovarian artery. [L, 7.]—**Pampiniform p.** Ger., *traubenförmiges Geflecht.* 1. A venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus, the oviduct, and the ovary, becomes condensed into a single trunk on each side, the internal spermatic vein, which empties into the renal vein on the right side, and into the ascending vena cava on the left side. [A, 22.] 2. In the male, the spermatic p. [L.]—**Pancreatico-duodenal p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches of the cœliac p., and following the distribution of the cœliac artery. [C.]—**Parotid p.** Ger., *Ohrdrüsengeflecht.* See PES *anserinus major.*—**Patellar p.** Lat., *p. patellæ.* A p. formed over the patella by the union of branches from the patellar branch of the internal saphenous and the internal, middle, and external cutaneous nerves. [C.]—**Pelvic p.** Ger., *Beckengeflecht.* See *Inferior hypogastric p.*—**Perineal p.** A venous p. consisting of two parts: one, superficial, formed by the veins of the labia majora and some of those from the præputium clitoridis and bulbs, passing to the superficial epigastric and pudic and the external obturator veins; the other, deep, receiving the veins of the corpus cavernosum clitoridis, veins from the bulb, and a branch descending from the dorsal vein of the clitoris along the inferior ramus of the pubes, and terminating in the internal pudic trunk, which is joined by the superficial perineal and the inferior hæmorrhoidal veins as it runs backward to open into the internal iliac trunk. [Tschaussow, "Arch. f. Anat.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 571 (a, 29).]—**Pharyngeal p.** Ger., *Schlundkopfgeflecht.* 1. A nervous p. on the side of the pharynx, nearly on a level with the middle constrictor, derived from the pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves and the superior cervical ganglion. 2. A venous p. around the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**Phrenic**

p. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. anserinus major** (seu **nervi facialis**). See Pes *anserinus major.* — **P. anserinus nervi mediani.** See Pes *anserinus nervi mediani.*—**P. aorticus abdominalis.** See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**P. articularis.** A venous p. close to the outer side of the temporo-maxillary articulation. [L, 332.] — **P. auricularis posterior.** A small p. derived from the external carotid p., distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland. [L, 332.]—**P. axillaris, P. brachialis.** See *Brachial p.*—**P. brachialis supraclavicularis.** The portion of the brachial p. above the clavicle. [L.]—**P. bulbo-cavernosus.** A venous p. in the diaphragma uro-genitale. [L, 31.]—**P. cardiacus.** See *Cardiac p.*—**P. caroticus.** See *Carotid p.*—**P. caroticus communis.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliches Kopfschlagadergeflecht.* A sympathetic p. surrounding the common carotid artery and uniting with the p'es in its vicinity. [L, 332.] —**P. caroticus externus.** See *External carotid p.*—**P. caroticus internus.** See *Carotid p.*—**P. cavernosus.** 1. See *Cavernous p.* 2. See Bulbi *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**P. cavernosus clitoridis.** Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht der Clitoris.* A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the clitoris. [L.]—**P. cavernosus nervi carotici.** See *Cavernous p.*—**P. cavernosus penis.** Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht des Penis.* A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the penis. [L.] —**P. cerebri.** The chorioid p'es. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. cervicalis.** See *Cervical p.*—**P. chorioidei laterales.** The chorioid p'es of the lateral ventricles. [L.]—**P. chorioidei laterales quarti ventriculi.** The chorioid p'es of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. chorioideus (impar).** See *Chorioid p.*—**P. chorioideus inferior.** The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—**P. chorioideus interpositus.** Of Haller, the fold of pia intervening "between the chorioid p'es of the superior ventricles." [I, 18 (K).] See Velum *interpositum.*—**P. chorioideus medius.** The chorioid p. of the third ventricle. [L.]—**P. chorioideus pampiniformis.** See *Chorioid p.*—**P. chorioideus superior.** The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. chorioideus ventriculi lateralis.** The chorioid p. of the lateral ventricle.—**P. chorioideus ventriculi quarti.** The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [K.] —**P. chorioideus ventriculi tertii.** The chorioid p. of the third ventricle. [K.]—**P. ciliaris.** See Canal *of Schlemm.*—**P. circularis foraminis magni.** See Sinus *circularis foraminis magni.*—**P. cirsoides.** See *Pampiniform p.* — **P. coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal p.*—**P. cœliacus.** See *Solar p.*—**P. coronarius (cordis) anterior** (seu **dexter**). See *Anterior coronary p.*—**P. coronarius cordis posterior** (seu **sinister**). See *Posterior coronary p. of the heart.*—**P. coronarius ventriculi inferior** (seu **major**). Ger., *unteres Kranzgeflecht des Magens.* A p. derived from the hepatic p., containing microscopic ganglia and situated along the greater curvature of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**P. coronarius ventriculi superior.** Ger., *oberes Kranzgeflecht des Magens.* A p. derived from the solar p. and containing a number of microscopic ganglia. It lies along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to the anterior and posterior surfaces of which it is distributed. [L, 332.]—**P. cruralis.** See *Lumbar p.*—**P. curvaturæ minoris.** See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior.* —**P. cysticus.** See *Cystic p.*—**P. deferentialis.** A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the vas deferens, prostate gland, and seminal vesicle. [L, 332.]—**P. de la petite courbure de l'estomac** (Fr.). See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior.*—**P. dentalis inferior.** See *Inferior dental p.*—**P. dentalis superior.** See *Superior dental p.*—**P. diaphragmaticus.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. digitales.** Venous p'es on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the second and third phalanges. [L, 332.]—**P. divisionis aortæ abdominalis** [Valentin]. A sympathetic p. between the abdominal aortic p. and the hypogastric p. (divided into an inferior and a superior portion, *p. divisionis aortæ abdominalis inferior* and *p. divisionis aortæ abdominalis superior*). [L, 31.]— **P. ductus choledochi.** Branches of the hepatic p. upon the common bile-duct. [L, 31.]—**P. epigastricus.** See *Solar p.*—**P. femoralis inferior.** See *Sacral p.*—**P. gangliformis (nervi maxillaris inferioris).** See *Gangliform p.*—**P. gangliformis nervi vagi.** See *Inferior* ganglion *of the pneumogastric nerve.*— **P. gangliformis semilunaris.** See *Solar p.*—**P. ganglionnaire** (Fr.). See *Ganglionic p.*—**P. gangliosus.** Small ganglia and p'es formed in the inferior hypogastric p. at the junction of the spinal nerves with the p. [Tiedemann (C).]—**P. gangliosus supramaxillaris.** 1. See *Superior dental p.* 2. See *Gangliform p.* —**P. gangliosus submaxillaris.** See *Gangliform p.*—**P. gastricus.** See *Gastric p.*—**P. gastricus anterior.** See *Anterior gastric p.*—**P. gastroduodenalis.** See *Gastroduodenal p.*—**P. glandularis, P. glanduliformis.** See *Chorioid p.*—**P. gulæ.** See *Œsophageal p.*—**P. gustatorio-sensorius.** A p. in the tongue formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal and gustatory nerves. [L, 7.]—**P. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *Hæmorrhoidal p.*—**P. hæmorrhoidalis inferior.** The lower portion of the hæmorrhoidal p. [L, 7.]—**P. hæmorrhoidalis superior.** The upper portion of the hæmorrhoidal p. [L, 7.]—**P. hepaticus.** See *Hepatic p.*—**P. hepatici nervoso-arteriosi.** Branches of the hepatic p. which ramify upon the branches of the hepatic artery. [L, 31.]—**P. hepatici venoso-nervosi.** See *P. venæ portæ.*—**P. hypogastricus (impar).** See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. hypogastricus inferior** (seu **lateralis**). See *Inferior hypogastric p.*—**P. hypogastricus medius** (seu **superior**). See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. iliacus externus.** A lymphatic p. along the external iliac vessels. [L, 332.]—**P. iliohypogastricus.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. inframaxillaris.** See *Inferior dental p.*—**P. infra-orbitalis.** See *Infra-orbital p.*—**P. intermésentérique de l'aorte** (Fr.). See *Abdominal aortic p.*— **P. interpterygoideus.** See *Pterygoid p.*—**P. intestinalis submucosis.** See *P. of Meissner.*—**P. ischiadicus.** See *Sacral p.*— **P. Jacobsonii.** See *Tympanic p.*—**P. jugularis.** See *P. lymphaticus cervicalis.*—**P. lateralis foraminis cæci.** Fr., *p. latéral du trou borgne.* A nervous p. at the side of the foramen cæcum of the tongue. [L, 7.]—**P. lateralis frenuli.** A lymphatic p. beside the frenum glandis. [L, 31.]—**P. latéraux** (Fr.). The chorioid p'es of the lateral ventricle. [F, 39 (K).]—**P. lienalis.** See *Splenic p.*— **P. lingualis.** See *Lingual p.*—**P. longitudinalis columnæ vertebralis.** The longitudinal veins within the spinal canal. [L, 31.]—**P. lumbalis, P. lumbaris.** See *Lumbar p.*—**P. lumbosacralis.** See *Lumbo-sacral p.*—**P. lymphaticus axillaris.** A network of lymphatics and glands in the axilla. [L, 332.]—**P. lymphaticus cervicalis.** A network of lymphatics and glands on the lateral surface of the neck. [L, 332.]—**P. lymphaticus hypogastricus.** A network of lymphatic vessels and glands in the pelvis accompanying the branches of the hypogastric artery and vein. [L, 332.]—**P. lymphaticus inguinalis.** The lymphatics and their glands in the groin. [L, 332.]—**P. lymphatici intercostales.** The lymphatic glands and vessels in the intercostal spaces. [L, 332.]— **P. lymphaticus lumbalis.** The lymphatic p. beneath the peritonæum on the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity. [L, 332.]—**P. lymphaticus sacralis.** A lymphatic p. between the rectum and the sacrum. [L, 332.]—**P. mammarius internus.** A lymphatic p. surrounding the internal mammary artery and vein. [L, 332.]—**P. maxillaris externus.** See *External maxillary p.*—**P. maxillaris internus.** See *Internal maxillary p.*—**P. médian** (Fr.). See *Solar p.*—**P. meningeus medius.** See *Median meningeal p.*— **P. mesaraico-aorticus.** See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**P. mesaraicus inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesaraicus superior.** See *Superior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesentericus inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesentericus superior.** See *Superior mesenteric p.*—**P. mesenterii proprius et maximus.** See *Solar p.*—**P. mirabilis (retiformis).** See *Chorioid p.*— **P. moyen** (Fr.). The chorioid p. of the third ventricle. [F, 39 (K).] —**P. myentericus (externus).** See *P. of Auerbach.*—**P. myentericus internus.** See *P. of Meissner.*—**P. naso-palatinus.** See *Naso-palatine p.*—**P. nervi vagi.** See *P. chorioidei laterales.*— **P. nervorum mollium.** See *External carotid p.*—**P. nervorum spinalium.** P'es formed by the spinal nerves (*e. g.*, the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral p'es). [L, 332.]—**P. nervoso-arteriosus.** See *Cavernous p.*—**P. nervosus aorticus abdominalis** (seu **inferior**). See *Abdominal aortic p.*—**P. nervosus aorticus superior.** See *Thoracic aortic p.*—**P. nervosus plenus** (seu **repletus**). Fr., *p. plein.* A nervous p. in which the meshes contain nerve-cells or portions of the organ in which it is situated. [L, 7.] —**P. nodosus.** Ger., *Knotengeflecht.* See *Inferior* ganglion *of the pneumogastric nerve.*—**P. oaricus inferior.** See *Inferior ovarian p.*—**P. occipitalis.** A small p. derived from the external carotid p. and distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland. [L, 332.] —**P. œsophageus.** See *Œsophageal p.*—**P. œsophageus anterior.** The portion of the œsophageal p. situated on the anterior surface of the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**P. œsophageus posterior.** The portion of the œsophageal p. situated on the posterior surface of the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**P. of Auerbach.** Lat., *p. myentericus.* A gangliated nervous p. between the circular and longitudinal muscular coats of the intestine, composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres with groups of nerve-cells at the nodal or intersecting points. It anastomoses freely with the p. of Meissner. [J, 30, 32, 35; L, 142.]—**P. of Meissner.** Lat., *p. myentericus internus* (seu *intestinalis submucosus*). A p. of non-medullated nerve-fibres, with ganglia at the nodal or crossing points, situated in the submucosa of the intestine. [J, 30, 31, 35.]—**P. of Santorini.** See *Gangliform p.*—**P'es of the fourth ventricle.** Two prolongations of the pia situated on the roof of the fourth ventricle near the median line. They are covered by a layer of epithelium. [I, 15 (K).]—**P. of the obturator nerve.** A p. formed by the union of a branch of the obturator nerve, the nerve of the sartorius muscle, and the internal saphenous nerve. [C.]—**P. omentalis.** Sympathetic fibres in the omenta. [L.]—**P. ophthalmicus.** A p. made up of sympathetic fibres and branches of the ciliary nerves surrounding the ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. [L, 332.]—**P. opisthogastrique** (Fr.). See *Solar p.*—**P. ovaricus.** See *Ovarian p.*—**P. ovarius, P. pampiniformis.** See *Pampiniform p.*—**P. pancreatico-duodenalis.** See *Pancreatico-duodenal p.* —**P. paroticus, P. parotideus.** See Pes *anserinus major.*—**P. patellæ.** See *Patellar p.*—**P. pelvicus.** See *P. gangliosus.*—**P. pharyngeus (ascendens).** See *Pharyngeal p.*—**P. pharyngobasilaris.** See *Pharyngeal p.*—**P. pharyngo-laryngeus.** A submucous venous p. behind the cricoid cartilage, which communicates with the pharyngeal p. (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [L, 332.]—**P. phrenicus.** See *Diaphragmatic p.*—**P. plantaris.** A venous p. in the sole of the foot. [L, 31.]—**P. plein** (Fr.). See *P. nervosus plenus.*—**P. prostatico-vesicalis.** See *Prostatic p.* (2d def.). —**P. popliteus.** Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the popliteal nerve. [L, 332.]—**P. pterygoideus.** See *Pterygoid p.*—**P. pterygoideus internus.** A venous p. on the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus. [L, 332.]—**P. pubicus (impar).** See *Pudendal p.*—**P. pubicus par.** The veins uniting the pudendal p. and p. bulbo-cavernosus. [L. 31.]—**P. pudendalis, P. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis, P. pudendus.** See *Pudendal p.*—**P. pulmonalis.** See *Posterior pulmonary p.*—**P. pulmonalis anterior.** See *Anterior pulmonary p.*—**P. ramiformis.** See Anastomosis *mutua.*—**P. renalis.** See *Renal p.*—**P. reticularis.** See Bulbi *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**P. reticularis flexuræ tertiæ carotidis cerebralis.** See *Cavernous p.*—**P. retiformis.** See Bulbi *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**P. sacralis (anterior).** See *Sacral p.*—**P. sacralis posterior.** A p. behind the sacro-iliac articulation, formed by the posterior branches of the two lower lumbar and sacral nerves. [L, 332.]—**P. sacrococcygeus.** See *Coccygeal p.*—**P. sacro-lumbalis.** See *Sacrolumbar p.*—**P. sciatique** (Fr.). See *Sacral p.*—**P. semilunaris.** See *Solar p.*—**P. seminalis.** See Rete *testis.*—**P. simplicissimus.** Fr., *p. simple.* An anastomosis between two nerves by the transfer of one bundle of fibres to the other. [L, 7.]—**P. sinus rhomboidei posterior.** The chorioid p. of the fourth ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]—**P. solaris.** See *Solar p.*—**P. spermaticus inferior.** The lower portion of the spermatic p. [L, 7.]—**P. spermaticus (interior, seu superior).** See *Spermatic p.*—**P. sphenoidalis.** The upper portion of the internal carotid p. [L, 332.]—**P. spinales**

transversi. The transverse branches uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins with each other. [L, 332.]—**P. spinalis anterior.** A venous p. formed by the anterior spinal veins and extending the whole length of the spinal canal. [L, 332.]—**P. spinalis posterior.** The venous p. formed by the posterior spinal veins. [L.]—**P. splenicus.** See *Splenic p.*—**P. supraclavicularis.** See *P. brachialis supraclavicularis.*—**P. supramaxillaris.** See *Supramaxillary p.*—**P. suprarenalis.** See *Suprarenal p.*—**P. temporalis superficialis.** A p. derived from the external carotid p. and accompanying the branches of the external carotid artery to the external ear and the eyelids. [L, 332.]—**P. thyreoideus impar.** A venous p. derived from the inferior thyreoid veins, and situated beneath the isthmus of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**P. thyreoideus inferior.** A p. formed of branches of the middle cervical ganglion which surround the external carotid and inferior thyreoid arteries and are distributed to the larynx, pharynx, and thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**P. thyreoideus superior.** A p. of sympathetic filaments uniting the superior laryngeal and superior cardiac nerves. [L, 332.]—**P. tonsillaris.** A venous p. in and around the tonsil. [L, 332.]—**P. trachealis anterior inferior.** See *Pulmonary p.*—**P. triangularis nervi trigemini.** The plexiform arrangement of the fibres of the posterior root of the trigeminal nerve, just above the Gasserian ganglion. [L, 332.]—**P. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic p.*—**P. uterinus.** See *Uterine p.*—**P. uterinus anterior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus communis.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis inferior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis superior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus magnus.** The hypogastric p. in the female. [L.]—**P. uterinus posterior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus venosus.** See *Uterine (venous) p.*—**P. utero-vaginalis.** See *Utero-vaginal p.*—**P. vacuus.** Fr., *p. vide.* A p. the meshes of which contain nothing but connective tissue. [L, 7.]—**P. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal p.*—**P. vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis.** See *Spermatic p.* (2d def.).—**P. vasculus coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND (1st def.).—**P. venæ portæ (seu portarum).** An unimportant sympathetic p. situated upon the portal vein. [L, 332.]—**P. venosi.** P'es of veins. [L.]—**P. venosi medullæ spinalis anterior et posterior.** See *Medulli-spinal p.*—**P. venosus plantaris.** A venous p. on the inner margin of the sole of the foot. [L, 332.]—**P. vertebralis, P. vertebro-basilaris.** See *Vertebral p.*—**P. vesicalis.** See *Vesical p.*—**P. vesico-vaginalis.** A p. of nerves formed by many filaments derived from the pelvic p. and distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder and the adjoining portion of the vagina. [Leidy (α, 29).]—**P. vide** (Fr.). See *P. vacuus.*—**P. vidianus.** The plexiform arrangement of the branches of the Vidian nerve. [L, 332.]—**Posterior cervical p.** Of Cruveilhier, a p. of nerves derived from the inner branches of the first three cervical nerves. [C.]—**Posterior coronary p. of the heart.** Lat., *p. coronarius cordis posterior.* Ger., *hinteres Kranzgeflecht des Herzens.* A p. derived from the cardiac p. and distributed with the posterior coronary artery of the heart and its branches. [L. 332.]—**Posterior gastric p.** Ger., *hinteres Magengeflecht.* The portion of the gastric p. on the posterior surface of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Posterior pulmonary p.** Ger., *hinteres Lungengeflecht.* A p. situated on the posterior surface of the root of the lung, formed by the union of the posterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with branches from the second, third, and fourth thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic system. [L.]—**Posterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus posterior.* Ger., *hinteres* (oder *oberes*) *Gebärmuttergeflecht.* A nervous p. derived from the hypogastric p'es between the folds of the broad ligament, and distributed to the lateral and posterior surfaces of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**Prostatic p.** 1. A sympathetic p. formed from branches of the inferior hypogastric p., and distributed to the prostate gland, the vesicula seminalis, and the erectile tissue of the penis. [C.] 2. A venous network surrounding the prostate gland, into which the dorsal vein of the penis empties. [L, 142.]—**Pterygoid p.** Ger., *venöses Flügelgeflecht.* A venous p. between the temporalis and pterygoideus externus, formed of branches of the internal maxillary vein. It communicates with the facial vein and the cavernous sinus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pudendal p.** Lat., *labyrinthus pudendalis* (seu *pudendo-vesicalis,* seu *pubicus impar*). Ger., *Schamgeflecht.* 1. A portion of the inferior hypogastric p. at the lower border of the pyriformis and beneath the sacral p. From it the inferior and middle hæmorrhoidal nerves are derived. 2. A venous p. which in the male surrounds the prostate and membranous portion of the urethra, and in the female receives the veins of the clitoris, labia minora, urethra, and vestibule of the vagina. [L, 332.]—**Pyloric p.** A sympathetic p. derived from the solar p. which accompanies the pyloric artery. [C.]—**Renal p.** Ger., *Nierengeflecht.* A p. derived from the solar and abdominal aortic p'es, which accompanies the renal artery to be distributed to the kidney. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sacral p.** Lat., *p. sacralis.* Ger., *Hüftgeflecht.* 1. A nervous p. situated on the pyriformis and the anterior surface of the sacrum, and formed by the union of the fifth and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerves, and the anterior branches of the first, second, and third, and part of the fourth sacral nerves, into a broad flat cord, which passes out through the great sacro-sciatic notch, to terminate in the great sciatic nerve. It also gives off the pudic and small sciatic nerves and branches to the muscles in its vicinity. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. A lymphatic p. on the anterior surface of the sacrum. [L, 115 (α, 50).]—**Semilunar p., Solar p.** Ger., *Bauchnervengeflecht.* Syn.: *abdominal brain.* An unpaired p., the largest in the body, situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is made up of branches from both pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. It consists of cords having a number of ganglia connected with them, the most important of which are the right and left semilunar, situated respectively on the right and left sides, near the upper part of the p. From it are derived a large number of smaller p'es, which are distributed to the viscera of the abdomen in company with their arteries. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spermatic p.** Ger., *Samengeflecht, Rankengeflecht* (2d def.). 1. A derivative of the abdominal aortic and renal p'es, distributed to the same parts as the spermatic artery. 2. The p. of convoluted veins around the spermatic cord. [L, 142, 332.]—**Spinal p'es.** Venous p'es along the anterior aspect of the spinal column. [L, 332.] See *P. spinalis anterior* and *P. spinalis posterior.*—**Splenic p.** Ger., *Milzgeflecht.* A p. made up of branches from the left semilunar ganglion and the right pneumogastric nerve, and distributed to the spleen along with the splenic artery and its branches. [L, 142, 332.]—**Submucous intestinal p.** See *P. of Meissner.*—**Superficial cardiac p.** Ger., *Herzgeflecht, Herznervengeflecht.* A p. derived from the sympathetic nerve, situated in the middle of the upper portion of the chest, between the arch of the aorta and the base of the heart, and re-enforced by branches of the inferior, middle, and superior cardiac, hypoglossal, and pneumogastric nerves. [L, 332.]—**Superior dental p.** Ger., *oberes Zahngeflecht.* A p. of nerves formed by the union of branches from the superior dental nerves and distributed to the teeth and gums. [C.]—**Superior hypogastric p.** Ger., *oberes Beckengeflecht.* See *Hypogastric p.*—**Superior mesenteric p.** Lat., *p. mesentericus.* Ger., *oberes Gekrösgeflecht.* A p. derived from the solar p. It receives a branch from the right pneumogastric nerve, surrounds the superior mesenteric artery and is distributed along with it and its branches. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Supramaxillary p.** Fr., *p. sus-maxillaire.* Ger., *Oberkiefergeflecht.* A nervous p. or ganglion situated above the root of an upper incisor tooth, containing nerve-cells. [L, 332.]—**Suprarenal p.** Fr., *p. surrénal.* Ger., *Nebennierengeflecht.* A p. accessory to the renal p., also receiving fibres from the diaphragmatic and solar p'es, and distributed to the suprarenal capsules. [L, 332.]—**Sympathetic p.** A p. of branches of the sympathetic nerve. [α, 48.]—**Thoracic aortic p.** Ger., *Brustaortengeflecht.* A sympathetic p. derived from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic nerve and the cardiac p. It surrounds the thoracic aorta, and connects with the solar p. through the aortic opening in the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**Tympanic p.** Ger., *Paukengeflecht, tympanisches Nervengeflecht.* The tympanic portion of the tympanic nerve; so called because it contains so great a number of large ganglion cells, either solitary or grouped, and thus makes numerous connections with other important ganglia and nerves. [F, 4.]—**Urethro-vesical p.** A p. of veins which lies on the front and sides of the urethra and lower part of the bladder. Into it enter the dorsal vein of the clitoris, the right and left pudic veins, short veins from the corpora cavernosa clitoridis, a communicating branch with the obturator vein, and slender branches from the wall of the urethra and neck of the bladder. [Tschaussow, "Arch. f. Anat.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 571 (α, 29).]—**Uterine p'es (of nerves).** Ger., *Gebärmuttergeflecht.* See *Anterior uterine p.* and *Posterior uterine p.*—**Uterine (venous) p.** Lat., *p. uterinus.* Fr., *p. utérin.* The venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus alone, extends between the folds of the broad ligament and empties into the hypogastric vein. [A, 22.]—**Utero-vaginal p.** A venous p. surrounding the vagina, the cervix uteri, and the body of the uterus. It includes the uterine and vaginal p'es. [L, 332; Tschaussow, "Arch. f. Anat.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 571.]—**Vaginal p.** Ger., *Mutterscheidengeflecht.* A venous p. surrounding the vagina and communicating freely with the hæmorrhoidal and vesical p'es. [C; L, 142.]—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässgeflecht, Gefässknauel.* A p. of intercommunicating blood-vessels. [L.]—**Venous p.** Ger., *venöses Geflecht, Venengeflecht, Adergeflecht, Aderstranggeflecht, Gefässp'.* A network of intercommunicating veins. [L.]—**Vertebral p.** Lat., *p. vertebro-basilaris.* A nervous p. surrounding the vertebral artery, in the vertebral canal, derived from the first dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the upper cervical nerves. It is prolonged into the cranium, following the basilar artery. [L, 332.]—**Vesical p.** Ger., *Blasengeflecht, Geflecht der Harnblasenvenen* (2d def.). 1. A nervous p. derived from the inferior hypogastric p'es, and distributed to the fundus of the urinary bladder. 2. A venous network external to the muscular coat of the bladder, which communicates freely with the hæmorrhoidal and prostatic p'es in the male and with the vaginal p'es in the female. [L, 142, 332.]

PLI (Fr.), n. Ple. See CONVOLUTION, FOLD, and PLICA.—**Grand p. du corps calleux.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**P. anastomotique des premières et secondes circonvolutions frontales.** A small bridging gyrus which unites the superior and middle frontal convolutions of the brain. [I, 70 (K).]—**P's ascendants.** The ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. [I, 6 (K).]—**P. cérébral.** See CONVOLUTION (2d def.).—**P. courbe** [Gratiolet]. 1. A small secondary or annectant convolution in the fissure between the first and second occipital convolutions. [I, 61 (K).] 2. See *Angular* CONVOLUTION.—**P. de coude.** See FOSSA *cubiti.*—**P's de Douglas.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**P. de la corne d'Ammon.** See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**P's de passage.** See *Annectant* CONVOLUTIONS.—**P. de passage cunéo-limbique** [Broca]. See *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**P. de passage supérieure externe.** See *Paroccipital* GYRUS.—**P's de passage temporo-pariétal profonds.** See GYRI *temporales transversi.*—**P. du lobe latéral.** One of the folia of the cerebellum. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. du lobe occipital.** An occipital convolution. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. du lobe occipital interne.** A convolution on the mesial aspect of the occipital lobe of the brain. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. du lobe occipito-sphénoïdal interne** [Gratiolet]. The dentate and hippocampal convolutions regarded as one. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. frontal.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. fronto-pariétal inférieure interne.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**P. génito-crural.** The fold of the groin.—**P. interne du lobe occipital.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**P. marginal inférieur.** See *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. marginal supérieur.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. naso-génien.** The fold between the nose and the cheek. [α, 18.]—**P. occipital moyen.** See *Suroccipital* FOLD.—**P. occipito-sphé-**

noïdal moyen interne. Of Gratiolet, the uncinate convolution. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. orbital interne.** See *Internal orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**P. orbital moyen.** See *Midorbital* FOLD.—**P. orbital postérieur.** See *Postorbital* FOLD.—**P. semilunaire.** See MEMBRANULA *semilunaris conjunctivæ*.—**P. semilunaire de Douglas.** See *Semicircular* LINE *of Douglas*.—**P. simien de la main.** A characteristic fold frequently found in the hands of negroes; a prolongation of the sulcus digitalis anterior (which usually terminates between the index and middle fingers in the Caucasian race) to the radial border of the hand. [L, 49, 150 (a, 14).]—**P. supra-orbitaire, P. surcilier.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. temporal inférieur.** See *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION and *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**P. temporal moyen.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. temporal supérieur.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.

PLICA (Lat.), n. f. Pli(pli^2)'ka^3. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *pli*. Ger., *Falte*. 1. A fold; a convolution of the brain. 2. Of Riolan and Rolfink, a valve of a blood-vessel. 3. A matted condition of the hair (see *P. polonica*). 4. In botany, an abnormal multiplication of small twigs in place of branches. [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]—**Plicæ adiposæ.** Ger., *Fettklumpen*. 1. Folds of the parietal pleura containing fat. [L.] 2. See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Plicæ adiposæ pericardiacæ.** Fatty tassel-like processes of the visceral pericardium projecting into the pericardial cavity. [L, 115 (a, 50).]—**P. alaris.** 1. The feathered fold of skin on the front border of the wing, stretched by an elastic tendon from the shoulder to the wrist, and forming the smooth, straight anterior border of the wing. 2. The fold or bend of the wing. [L, 343 (a, 39).]—**Plicæ aliformes.** See *Alar* LIGAMENTS *of the knee*.—**P. aliformis lateralis.** See LIGAMENTUM *alare externum*.—**P. aliformis medialis.** See LIGAMENTUM *alare internum*.—**Plicæ arteriæ umbilicalis.** See *Plicæ pubo-umbilicales*.—**Plicæ ary-epiglotticæ.** See *Arytæno-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**P. cachectica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. caput Medusæ.** See *P. mitralis*.—**P. centralis (retinæ).** A fold of the retina, found after death, extending laterally on each side of the optic papilla. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ ciliares.** The folds of the chorioid posterior to and corresponding to each of the ciliary processes. [L, 332.]—**P. cirrosa.** P. polonica characterized by one or more twisted hanging locks. [G.] See *P. longicauda*.—**P. coli.** The fold forming the upper margin of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ conniventes Kerckringii.** See VALVULÆ *conniventes*.—**P. cubiti.** See FOSSA *cubiti*.—**Plicæ Douglasii.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**P. duodeno-mesocolica inferior.** A fold of the peritonæum forming the lower border of the duodeno-jejunal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. duodeno-mesocolica superior.** A fold of the peritonæum forming the upper border of the duodeno-jejunal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. epigastrica peritonæi.** A fold of peritonæum containing the internal epigastric artery and vein. [L, 115, 332.]—**P. falciformis fasciæ latæ.** The falciform process of the fascia lata. [L, 175.]—**P. fimbriata.** In mammals, a fold of mucous membrane with a fimbriated margin extending outward from the frenum to the apex of the tongue; regarded as the representative of the sublingua of lower vertebrates. [L, 142, 294.]—**P. genito-enterica.** See *Genito-enteric* FOLD.—**Plicæ glosso-epiglotticæ.** See *Glosso-epiglottic* FOLDS.—**Plicæ glosso-epiglotticæ laterales.** Two small folds of mucous membrane extending forward from the margins of the epiglottis to the tongue. [L, 332.]—**P. glosso-epiglottica media.** See FRENUM *of the epiglottis*.—**P. gubernatrix.** A portion of the gubernaculum testis; a peritoneal fold of the fœtus extending from the testicle toward the lower extremity of the mesonephros and thence into the scrotum, where it is connected with the gubernaculum testis. [A, 5.]—**P. hyo-epiglottica.** An anomalous fold of mucous membrane between the lateral margin of the epiglottis and the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**P. ilei.** The fold forming the lower margin of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L, 332.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis anterior.** A fold of the peritonæum sometimes inclosing the ileo-cæcal artery. [L, 332.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis inferior.** A fold of the peritonæum bounding the lower margin of the fossa ileo-cæcalis anterior. [L, 115.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis superior.** A fold of peritonæum bounding the upper margin of the fossa ileo-cæcalis anterior. [L, 115.]—**P. ileo-inguinalis** [Engel]. A fold of peritonæum, on the right side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery. [L, 31.]—**P. inguino-colica.** A fold of the peritonæum, on the left side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery. [L, 32.]—**P. interarticularis coxæ.** See LIGAMENTUM *teres* (1st def.).—**Plicæ linguæ perpendiculares.** Numerous curved grooves on the dorsum of the tongue which extend outward on each side of the median line, with their concavities backward. [L, 7.]—**P. longicauda.** Ger., *langschwänziger Weichselzopf*. A form of p. polonica, in which the matted hair forms a long coil like a tail or queue. [G.] Cf. *P. cirrosa*.—**P. longitudinalis duodeni.** A fold of the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum which terminates in the papilla duodeni. [L, 332.]—**P. longitudinalis meningis.** See FALX *cerebri*.—**P. lunata.** See MEMBRANULA *semilunaris conjunctivæ*.—**P. mas.** See *P. cirrosa*.—**P. mesenterico-mesocolica.** A crescent-like fold between the posterior abdominal wall and the lower part of the mesentery. [L, 115.]—**P. mitralis.** Ger., *mützenförmiger Weichselzopf*. A form of p. polonica in which a stiff mass of tangled and matted hair covers the head like a cap. [G.]—**P. nervi laryngei.** A fold on the mucous membrane of the larynx produced by a branch of the superior laryngeal nerve. [L, 115.]—**Plicæ palmatæ.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uterina*.—**P. petro-clinoidea lateralis.** A fold of dura forming the upper and lateral wall of the cavernous sinus. It extends from the tip of the petrous bone to the anterior clinoid process. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. petro-clinoidea medialis.** A fold of dura extending along the upper border of the petrous bone to the posterior clinoid process. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. pharyngo-epiglottica.** A fold of mucous membrane, indicating the insertion of the stylo-pharyngeus muscle, extending from the vicinity of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube to the region of the epiglottis. [L, 332.]—**P. polonica.** An affection of the hairy scalp, of the beard, or sometimes of the hairy region of the pubes, in which the hairs become matted and stuck together so as to form a more or less stiff, inextricable mass which may assume various shapes and is usually swarming with vermin. The skin of the region affected is inflamed and covered with various secretions or thick crusts. It has been most commonly observed in Galicia, Posen, Poland, and Silesia, and along the banks of the Vistula and Dnieper. Though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease, and by some to be due to a peculiar diathesis, it is now regarded as a simple inflammatory condition induced by filth and neglect. [G.]—**P. præalaris.** See *P. alaris*.—**P. pterygo-mandibularis.** A fold of mucous membrane overlying the pterygo-maxillary ligament. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ pubo-umbilicales.** The folds of peritonæum covering the lateral ligaments of the bladder. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ recti.** See FOLDS *of the rectum*.—**Plicæ recto-uterinæ.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**P. recto-vesicalis.** See *Recto-vesical* FOLD.—**P. salpingo-nasalis.** A fold of mucous membrane which extends from the upper margin of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube toward the choana. [L, 332.]—**P. salpingo-palatina.** A fold of mucous membrane which constitutes the anterior edge of the mouth of the Eustachian tube, and is intimately connected with the tensor palati. [F.]—**P. salpingo-pharyngea.** A fold of mucous membrane which runs downward, backward, and inward from the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**P. saxonica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. sebacea.** Seborrhœa capillitii. [G, 46.]—**Plicæ semilunares Douglasii.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**P. semilunaris (conjunctivæ).** See MEMBRANULA *semilunaris conjunctivæ*.—**P. semilunaris fascialis transversalis.** A fold of the transversalis fascia forming the lower margin of the internal abdominal ring. [L, 31.]—**P. semilunaris of the recto-vesical pouch.** A crescentic fold which encircles the mouth of the recto-vesical pouch in the male. [C.]—**Plicæ serosæ.** Folds of serous membrane found in different parts of the body. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ sigmoideæ coli.** Transverse folds of the mucous membrane of the cæcum and colon. [L, 332.]—**P. sigmoidea recti.** See *P. transversalis recti*.—**P. sublingualis.** See FRENUM *of the tongue*.—**Plicæ synoviales.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**P. synovialis coxæ.** See LIGAMENTUM *teres* (1st def.).—**P. synovialis patellaris.** The fold of synovial membrane forming the alar ligaments of the knee-joint. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ thyreo-arytænoideæ.** The thyreo-arytænoid ligaments. [L, 332.]—**P. transversalis recti.** A well-marked transverse fold of the mucous membrane on the anterior wall of the rectum at some distance above the anus. [L, 332.]—**P. urachi.** A fold of peritonæum covering the urachus. [L, 332.]—**Plicæ uretericæ.** The folds of mucous membrane of the bladder which diverge from the middle line of the fundus to the openings of the ureters. [L, 332.]—**P. urogenitalis** [Waldeyer]. A prominent fold in the posterior wall of the embryonic peritoneal cavity which incloses the lower end of the Wolffian duct. [a, 29.]—**Plicæ utero-rectales.** See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.—**Plicæ vaginæ.** The rugæ of the vagina. [L.]—**Plicæ vasculosæ.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**Plicæ vesicales laterales.** See *Plicæ pubo-umbilicales*.—**P. vesicalis media.** See *P. urachi*.—**Plicæ vesico-uterinæ.** See *Vesico-uterine* FOLDS.—**P. vestibuli nasalis.** See VESTIBULUM *nasale*.—**P. villosa.** See *P. mitralis*. [G, 11.]—**Plicæ villosæ ventriculi.** Ger., *Zottenfalten des Magens*. Folds of the mucous membrane of the stomach which form a sort of network in the meshes of which are the openings of the gastric glands. [L, 332.]

PLICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pli^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *plicaire*. See LYCOPODIUM *clavatum*.

PLICATE, adj. Plik'at. Lat., *plicatus* (from *plicare*, to fold). Fr., *plié, plissé*. Ger., *gefaltet, faltig*. Bent, crumpled, plaited like a fan. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PLICATILIS (Lat.), adj. Pli^{2}k-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *plicatile*. Capable of becoming folded or plaited (said of corollas which are folded during the night, while open during the day). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PLICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pli^{2}k-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *plicare*, to fold. Plica polonica. [G.]

PLICATURA (Lat.), n. f. Pli^{2}k-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From *plicare*, to fold. 1. Plica polonica. [G.] 2. A ligament. [L.] 3. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]

PLICATUS (Lat.), adj. Pli^{2}k-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PLICATE.—**P. multiplex.** Ger., *vielfach gefaltet*. Folded more than once.—**P. simplex.** Ger., *einfach gefaltet*. Folded once. [L.]

PLICHAS (Lat.), n. f. Plik(pli^{2}ch^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *plich'ados* (*-adis*). Gr., πλιχάς. See GRESSURA.

PLINTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pli^{2}nth-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., πλινθίτης. See ALUM.

PLINTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Pli^{2}nth'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πλίνθος, a brick square.—**P. laqueus.** A kind of bandage, described by old writers as "a fourfold circle." [A, 336, 343 (a, 48).]

PLIQUE (Fr.), n. Plek. See PLICA *polonica*.—**P. sèche.** A form of plica polonica in which the severe sweating of the scalp and subsequent crusting and tangling of the hair are absent. [D.]

PLISSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ples-sa. See CORRUGATED and PLICATE.

PLOMB (Fr.), n. Plo^{2}n^2. 1. See LEAD. 2. The mixture of gases exhaled by privies. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**Acétate de p. avec excès de base, Acétate de p. basique.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Acétate de p. liquide avec l'alcool.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus*.—**Acétate de p. tribasique.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Acétate neutre de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See LEAD *acetate*.—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See LEAD *nitrate*.—**Bioxyde de p.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**Blanc de p.** See *White* LEAD and *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Bougies (d'acétate) de p.** See CEREOLI *saturnini*.—**Carbonate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Cendre de p.** See LEAD *suboxide*.—**Cérat d'-**

acétate de p. (ou p. composé, ou de suracétate de p.). See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Cérat de sous-carbonate de p.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**Chaux de p.** See LITHARGE.—**Chlorure de p. basique.** See LEAD *oxychloride*.—**Cinnabre de p.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Deutoxide de p.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Éléolé d'acétate de p.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Éléolé d'oxide de p.** See *Unguentum acetatis* PLUMBI.—**Emplâtre d'iodure de p.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *iodidi*.—**Emplâtre de p. (ou de protoxide de p. fondu).** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Emplâtre d'oxide de p. rouge camphré.** See *Emplastrum* MINII *rubrum*.—**Éthylure de p.** See LEAD *ethyl*.—**Gallate de p.** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Dried* LEAD *tannate*.—**Hydrate de p.** See LEAD *hydroxide*.—**Hydrolé d'acétate de p. alcoolisé.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus*.—**Liparolé d'iodure de p.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *iodidi*.—**Lotion à l'acétate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus*.—**Magistère de p., Muriate de p.** See LEAD *chloride*.—**Onguent (d'acétate) de p.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *acetati*.—**Oxyde blanc de p.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Oxyde de p. (fondu).** See LEAD *monoxide*.—**Oxyde puce de p.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**Oxyde rouge de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Peroxyde de p.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**P. brûlé.** See LEAD *suboxide*.—**P. corné.** See *Horn* LEAD.—**P. rouge.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**P. spathique.** Lead phosphate. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**P. vitreux.** 1. See *Vitrum* PLUMBI. 2. Native lead sulphate. [B, 38 (α, 14).]—**Pommade de carbonate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (ou de sous-carbonate de p.). See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**Pommade d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *iodidi*.—**Poudre de carbonate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lead carbonate rubbed through a No. 2 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 14).]—**Poudre d'oxyde de p. fondu** [Fr. Cod.]. Lead monoxide powdered in a covered mortar and passed through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 14).]—**Proto-oxyde de p. fondu** [Fr. Cod.]. See LEAD *monoxide*.—**Rouge de p.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Sous-acétate de p. liquide** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Sous-muriate de p.** See LEAD *chloride*.—**Sucre de p.** See LEAD *acetate*.—**Vinaigre de p.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.

PLOMBIÈRES (Fr.), n. Plo^{2}n^2-be-e^{2}r. A health resort in the department of the Vosges, France, where there are warm sulphurous and cold gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

PLOMBIERIN, n. Plo^{2}m'bi^2-e^{2}r-i^{2}n. See BAREGIN.

PLONGÉ (Fr.), adj. Plo^{2}n^2-zha. See DEMERSED.

PLUCHEA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{6}sh'e^2-a^3. From *Pluche*, a French physicist. Fr., *pluchéa*. Marsh flea-bane; a genus of strong-scented composite herbs, of the *Inuloideæ*. Cf. PLACUS. The *Plucheinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Conyzeæ*. The *Plucheineæ* (Fr., *plucheinées*) are: Of Cassini, a division of the *Vernonieæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Inuloideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. bifrons.** A stimulant and aromatic species growing in the southern United States. [B, 215; B, 34, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. borealis.** Arrow-wood, cachimilla; a willow-like aromatic and stimulant shrub of North America. [B, 215, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. camphorata.** Salt-marsh flea-bane; a fleshy, strong-scented plant growing in salt marshes from Massachusetts to Florida. It is stimulant and aromatic. [B, 34, 267, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. fœtida.** 1. See *P. camphorata*. 2. A stimulant, strong-scented United States species. [B, 34, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. indica.** An aromatic, stimulant, and vulnerary species of the East Indies, Luzon, Java, etc., where it is used in baths, poultices, and salves. [B, 180, 267 (α, 35).]—**P. odorata.** Fr., *grande sauge, herbe à cousin*. A West Indian species used in poisoned wounds and as a stimulating poultice in paralysis. The leaves and flowers are considered tonic and stomachic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. quitoc.** A species used as a carminative and anthysteric. [B, 42, 267 (α, 35).]

PLUG, n. Plu^{3}g. A substance used to stop an opening, or acting as an obstruction in a tubular organ. [α, 48.]—**Cervical p.** See *Mucous p.*—**Cicatricial p.** A mass of cicatricial tissue that fills up a breach in a part or organ. [α, 34.]—**Kite-tail p.** See *Kite-tail* TAMPON.—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimpfropfe*. An accumulation of the thickened secretion of the follicles of the cervix uteri which occludes the cervical canal during pregnancy.

PLUIE (Fr.), n. Plu^6-e. Rain, rain-water. [α, 35.]—**Eau de p.** Rain-water; formerly used in pharmacy as distilled water is now. [L, 41, 105 (α, 14).]

PLUM, n. Plu^{3}m. A.-S., *plume*. Any species (or its fruit) of the genus *Prunus*, especially *Prunus domestica*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).] See PRUNE.—**American date-p.** See DIOSPYROS *virginiana*.—**Common garden (or cultivated) p.** The *Prunus domestica* and its varieties. [B, 34, 275 (α, 35).]—**Date-p.** The genus *Diospyros*, or its fruit. [B.]—**European date-p.** See DIOSPYROS *lotus*.—**Gingerbread p.** The *Parinarium macrophyllum*. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**Natal p.** The *Carissa arduina* and *Carissa grandiflora* or their fruits. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Seeded p's.** Persimmons (the fruits of *Diospyros virginiana*). [B, 293 (α, 35).]—**Wild p.** 1. The *Prunus communis* and (in America) the *Prunus americana*. 2. The *Achras sapota* (of New South Wales). 3. The *Pappea capensis* (of South Africa). [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Winter p's.** See *Seeded p's*.

PLUMA (Lat.), n. f. Plu^2(plu)'ma^3. 1. A feather. [L, 343.] 2. See OMENTUM.

PLUMACEOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{2}m(plum)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. Fr., *plumaceau, plumasseau*. Ger., *Charpiebäuschen*. A pledget of lint. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PLUMACEOUS, adj. Plu^{2}m-a'shu^{3}s. From *pluma*, a feather. Of feathers, intermediate in structure between pennaceous and filoplumaceous, having a short weak stem, a soft rhachis, barbs, and long slender barbules, with no hamuli. [L, 221.]

PLUMALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Plu^{2}m(plum)-al(a^{3}l)'e(a^3-e^2). From *pluma*, a feather, and *ala*, a wing. See *Down* FEATHERS.

PLUMBAGIN, n. Plu^{2}m'ba^{2}j-i^{2}n. Fr., *plumbagine, plombagine*. A substance having at first a sweetish and afterward a sharp taste, found in *Plumbago europæa*. [B, 5, 38, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

PLUMBAGO (Lat.), n. f. Plu^{3}m(plu^{4}m)-ba(ba^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis*. From *plumbum*, lead. Fr., *dentelaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Bleiwurz* (2d def.). 1. See GRAPHITE. 2. Leadwort; a genus of the *Plumbagineæ*. The *Plumbageæ* (Fr., *plumbagées*) are a tribe of the *Plumbagineæ*. The *Plumbaginaceæ* of Lindley (Fr., *plumbaginacées*) are an order of the *Cortusales* agreeing essentially with the *Plumbagineæ*. The *Plumbagines* are: Of Jussieu, the *Plumbagineæ*; of Endlicher, a class of gamopetalous *Acramphibrya*. The *Plumbagineæ* (Fr., *plumbaginées*; Ger., *Plumbagineen*) are the leadworts, an order (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Primulales*. Some species are astringent, others acrid or escharotic. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. europæa.** Fr., *dentelaire d'Europe, herbe au cancer* (ou *de la vache*), *malherbe*. Ger., *europäische Bleiwurz, Zahnwurz, Antonskraut*. European leadwort. The entire plant is acrid and, when fresh, vesicatory. It contains plumbagin. The root and herb, *radix* et *herba dentariæ* (seu *dentariæ majoris*, seu *dentillariæ*, seu *plumbaginis*, seu *plumbaginis europææ*), were formerly official, the former being also known as *radix squamalæ* (seu *squamariæ*), *radix Antonii sancti*, and *radix amblati*, and the latter as *herba Sancti Antonii*. The root is still used in France in toothache, and its decoction in olive-oil is recommended in skin diseases, especially itch. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. lapathifolia.** 1. See *P. europæa*. 2. A species resembling *P. europæa* in properties. It is the τριπόλιον of Dioscorides, the root of which was used in dropsy. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. rosea.** Fr., *dentelaire rose*. Ger., *rosenrothe Bleiwurz*. The rose-colored leadwort of the East Indies, where the root, bruised and mixed with oil, is used as an embrocation, and internally in rheumatism and paralysis. The leaves are applied to buboes and incipient abscesses. In Java the root is used as a vesicant and in rheumatism, leprosy, ulcers, etc. The plant is an acro-narcotic poison. Hindoo women are said to introduce pieces of the wood into the uterus in order to produce abortion. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35); J. Clarke, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 187.]—**P. scandens.** Fr., *dentelaire grimpante, herbe au diable* (ou *d'amour*). Ger., *klimmende Bleiwurz*. Sp., *yerba del alacrán* [Mex. Ph.]. Devil's-herb, the toothwort of the West Indies and South America. The leaves and root are irritants, applied externally; the former are a dangerous emetic, and the latter is a purgative, taken internally. They are both used in snake-bites and skin diseases. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. zeylanica.** Fr., *dentelaire de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonische Bleiwurz*. Beng., *chitra*. Hind., *chita*. An East Indian species having properties like those of *P. rosea*, but milder. The root is sudorific, stomachic, and vesicatory, and is applied to buboes, etc. The powdered root is also said to be used by the natives to produce abortion. The root-bark is recommended as an antiperiodic. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 118 (α, 50).]

PLUMBAL, adj. Plu^{3}m'b'l. Lat., *plumbalis* (from *plumbum*, lead). Of the *Plumbales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nixus plumbalis*) of the *Aggregatæ*, consisting of the *Plumbagineæ*. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

PLUMBEUS (Lat.), adj. Plu^{3}m(plu^{4}m)'be^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, lead-colored. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

PLUMBIC, adj. Plu^{3}mb'i^{2}k. Lat., *plumbicus*. Of or pertaining to lead; containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the lesser proportion of lead). [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide plombique*. Ger., *Bleisäure*. A dibasic acid, $PbO.(OH)_2$, produced in the electrolysis of the lead salts. [B, 3.]

PLUMBICUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{3}mb(plu^{4}mb)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *plumbum*, lead. Red lead oxide. [α, 38.]—**P. rubrum.** See *P.*—**P. semivitreum.** See LEAD *monoxide*.

PLUMBISM, n. Plu^{3}mb'i^{2}zm. From *plumbum*, lead. Any condition produced in the system by the toxic properties of lead. [α, 48.]

PLUMBOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{3}mb(plu^{4}mb)-os'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *plumbum*, lead. See LEAD *suboxide*.

PLUMBOUS, adj. Plu^{3}mb'u^{3}s. Lat., *plumbosus*. Containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the greater proportion of lead). [B.]

PLUMBTRIMETHYL, n. Plu^{3}mb-tri-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Ger., *Bleitrimethyl*. A univalent radicle, $Pb.(CH_3)_3'$. [B, 3.]—**P. iodide.** Ger., *Bleitrimethyljodür*. A salt, $Pb.(CH_3)_3I$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

PLUMBUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu^{3}mb(plu^{4}mb)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See LEAD.—**Acetas plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See LEAD *acetate*.—**Acetas plumbi solutus.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Acetas plumbi venalis** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Commercial* LEAD *acetate*.—**Acetum plumbi (concentratum).** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Aqua plumbi** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph. (Goulardi [Ger. Ph.], seu spirituosa [Russ. Ph.]). See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**Balsamum plumbi.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**Calx plumbi dulcis.** Of the alchemists, lead nitrate. [B, 3.]—**Calx plumbi rubra.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Carbonas plumbi.** See LEAD *carbonate* and *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Carbonas plumbi venalis.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Ceratum cum acetate plumbi, Ceratum plumbi (acetatis), Ceratum plumbi acetici tabulatum.** See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Ceratum plumbi anodynum.** Sp., *cerato anodino de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A cerate of 2 parts of emplastrum sebi anodynum and 1 part of olive-oil. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi carbonici.** Sp., *cerato de carbonato plúmbico* [Sp. Ph.]. A cerate of 2 parts of white wax, 9 of fixed oil of roses, and 6 of powdered lead carbonate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi compositum.** See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Ceratum**

plumbi nigrum. Sp., *cerato negro de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 9 parts of white wax and 36 of fixed oil of roses, adding a mixture of 1 part each of lead carbonate and antimony trisulphide and 2 parts each of litharge and lead sulphide (all finely powdered and triturated with 1 part of the oil of roses), and stirring till cold. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi rubrum.** Sp., *cerato rojo de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 40 parts each of powdered lead carbonate and powdered litharge, 145 of powdered red lead oxide, and 520 of fixed oil of roses, boiling gently while stirring, and adding 75 of finely cut white wax. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **superacetatis**). Fr., *cérat saturné* [Fr. Cod.], *éléocérolé saturné, cérat d'acétate de plomb* (ou *de plomb composé*, ou *de suracétate de plomb*, ou *de Saturne camphré*). Sp., *cerato de Saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum plumbi acetici tabulatum* [Russ. Ph.], *ceratum plumbi* (*compositum*), *ceratum cum subacetate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *ceratum Saturni* [Belg. Ph.], *unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum* [Br. Ph.]. Cerate of subacetate of lead, Goulard's cerate; an *ex-tempore* mixture of 8 parts of camphor cerate and 2 of solution of lead subacetate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 9 parts of cérat de Galien with 1 part of the lead solution [Fr. Cod.]; or of 97 parts of cérat de Galien with 3 of the lead solution [Belg. Ph.]; or a mixture of 8 parts of cérat de Galien with 1 part of the lead solution [Sp. Ph.]; or a preparation made by melting together 12 parts each of olive-oil and yellow wax, adding, when half cooled, 1 part of finely powdered purified lead acetate, and pouring into paper capsules [Russ. Ph.]; or by heating together 6 fl. oz. of the solution of subacetate of lead, 8 oz. (av.) of white wax, and 16 fl. oz. of oil of almonds, and adding 60 grains of camphor dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of oil of almonds [Br. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Unguentum plumbi*.—**Cinnabaris plumbi.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Cineres plumbi, Cinis plumbi.** See LEAD *suboxide*.—**Cremor refrigerans plumbi subacetici.** A preparation which differs from the ceratum plumbi subacetatis in containing twice the amount of solution of lead subacetate. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890 (a, 50).]—**Crocus plumbi.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Deutoxidum plumbi.** See LEAD *dioxide* and *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Emplastrum e plumbo compositum.** See *Emplastrum* CERUSSÆ.—**Emplastrum iodureti plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum plumbi iodidi*.—**Emplastrum oxidi plumbi cum acetate cuprico** [Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre divin*. Syn.: *manus Dei*. A preparation made by melting 125 parts of emplastrum galbani and adding 2 of copper subacetate diluted in a little alcohol, incorporating them thoroughly. [A, 447 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum oxidi plumbi mucilagineum.** An old preparation made by boiling 72 parts of litharge and 108 of olive-oil, with 3 to 6 of water gradually added, afterward adding 36 each of fenugreek mucilage, linseed mucilage, and mucilage of marshmallow root, and continuing the boiling till the proper consistence is obtained; or by infusing 172 parts each of marsh-mallow root and linseed in 2,760 of water, boiling, straining, mixing with 1,036 of this mucilage, 690 of litharge boiled with 1,380 of olive-oil, and bringing to the proper consistence; or by melting together equal parts of *emplâtre blanc cuit* and *emplâtre émollient*. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum plumbi*.—**Emplastrum plumbi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre simple* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de plomb*). Ger., *Diachelpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de plomo simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum diachylon simplex* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *emplastrum lithargyri* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.] (*simplex* [Gr. Ph.]), *emplastrum oxydi* (seu *oxidi* [Swed. Ph.]) *plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *emplastrum plumbicum* [Finn. Ph.], *emplastrum simplex*. Lead plaster, the basis of many pharmaceutical plasters; consisting of a lead soap made by saponifying 60 parts of olive-oil with 32 of lead oxide and boiling with water till the whole is reduced to a homogeneous, white, tenacious mass, which should be completely soluble in oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by boiling together 1 part each of lead oxide and water and 2 parts of olive-oil. The preparations of the Belg., Ger., Netherl., and Russ. Ph's are made up of equal parts of lead oxide, olive-oil, and lard, with enough water. The Fr. preparation, *emplâtre simple*, is made by mixing 1 part each of lard and olive-oil with 2 parts of water, heating, adding 1 part of powdered lead oxide, and boiling the mixture till it attains a uniform consistence, when the water is removed by expression. The preparations of the Austr., Hung., Roum., Sp., Swed., and Norw. Ph's have twice as much lard [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (olive-oil [Sp. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.]) as lead oxide, and enough water. The Swiss preparation contains 9 parts each of lard and either olive-oil or sesame-oil, with 10 of lead oxide, and enough water; the Dan., Finn., and Gr. Ph's direct 9 parts of olive-oil with 5 of lead oxide and enough water. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi carbonatis.** Plaster of carbonate of lead. Of the U. S. Ph., 1830, a preparation made by boiling together 1 lb. of lead carbonate and 2 pints of olive-oil and adding 4 oz. of yellow wax, 1½ lb. of lead plaster, and 9 oz. of Florentine orris. [B, 5.] Cf. *Emplastrum* CERUSSÆ [Ger. Ph.].—**Emplastrum plumbi carbonatis ustum.** Ger., *Bleicarbonatpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de cerusa quemado* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made of 72 parts of olive-oil, 12 of powdered lead carbonate, 6 of tutty, heated together, mixed with 8 parts of yellow wax, heated again, and, before solidifying, mixed with 1 part of liquid balsam of Peru. Similar preparations containing also iris, marsh-mallow, and sweet-flag, were formerly official as the *emplastrum benedictum Musitani*, etc. [B, 95.]—**Emplastrum plumbi compositum** [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre diachylon gommé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emplasto de plomo compuesto* (*y gomado*) [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru de plumb compus* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum ammoniaco-galbanicum* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *diachylon compositum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *diachylon gummosum* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], seu *gummi-resinosum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *gummosum* [Netherl. Ph.], seu *lithargyri compositum* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Compound lead plaster, consisting chiefly of lead plaster and wax, with which the different pharmacopœias incorporate small quantities of other ingredients. With 24 parts of lead plaster are incorporated 3 [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (4 [Dan. Ph.], 8 [Swed. Ph.]) of yellow wax, 2 each [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph.] (1 each [Finn. Ph.], 3 each [Netherl. Ph.], 4 each [Swed. Ph.]) of powdered ammoniac and powdered galbanum, with 1 part of turpentine [Finn. Ph.] (2 of turpentine and enough water [Ger. Ph.], 2 of turpentine [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 2 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), the plaster being colored with annotto rubbed up with alcohol, which is afterward evaporated off [Dan. Ph.]; or 30 parts of yellow wax (32 [Hung. Ph.]) are incorporated with 200 of lead plaster, 16 of resin, 25 of powdered ammoniac, and 8 of turpentine [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; or 716 parts of lead plaster with 71 each of yellow wax, powdered ammoniac, powdered galbanum, and larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; or 35 of lead plaster with 6 of yellow wax, 1¼ of dilute alcohol, and 3 each of powdered ammoniac, powdered galbanum, and turpentine [Norw. Ph.]; or 141 of lead plaster with 24 of yellow wax, 12 of colophony, 17 of powdered ammoniac, and 6 of turpentine [Roum. Ph.]. The *emplâtre diachylon gommé* of the Fr. Cod. is made by mixing 62 parts each of lard, olive-oil, and litharge with 125 of water, evaporating off most of the excess of water, adding to the warm mixture a further mixture of 10 parts each of bruised ammoniac and galbanum, 6 of oil of turpentine, and 4 times as much water, previously heated into an emulsion, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, and also a melted and strained mixture of 12 parts each of yellow wax, white resin, and larch turpentine, and stirring till cool. The *emplasto de plomo compuesto* of the Sp. Ph. contains 72 parts of lead plaster, 4 of purified suint, and ½ part of isinglass dissolved in water, the moisture being afterward dissipated by evaporation, and 4 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 6 of turpentine, previously melted together and strained, being added; the *emplasto de plomo gomado* consists of 1,035 parts of the *emplasto de plomo compuesto* plus a finely powdered mixture of 30 parts each of ammoniac and bdellium, 40 of galbanum, and 15 of asafœtida. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi iodidi** [Br. Ph.] (seu **jodati**). Fr., *emplâtre d'iodure de plomb*. Ger., *Jodbleipflaster*, *Bleijodürpflaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum iodureti plumbi* [Belg. Ph.]. Plaster of lead iodide; made by melting together 1 part of colophony and 8 parts of litharge plaster, and adding 1 part of lead iodide [Br. Ph.]; or consisting of 80 parts of Burgundy pitch plaster, 40 of powdered lead iodide, and 6 of olive-oil. The Br. preparation contains 10 per cent. and the Belg. Ph. 14 per cent. of lead iodide. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi molle** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* LITHARGYRI *molle*.—**Emplastrum plumbi nigrum.** Fr., *emplâtre de plomb noir*. A plaster consisting of 57 parts each of lead sulphide and litharge, 29 each of lead carbonate and crude antimony, 1,035 of oil of roses, and 259 of white wax. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi rubrum.** A preparation made by boiling together 115 parts each of red-rose petals, myrtle berries, the root and herb of *Symphytum majus*, and the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* and 3,105 of water, straining, adding to a part of this colature a mixture of 690 parts of powdered litharge, 1,380 of olive-oil, and 180 of mutton suet, boiling with the rest of the colature to plaster consistence, evaporating off the moisture, melting with 345 parts of yellow wax and 90 of turpentine, and, when cool, adding 58 parts each of mastic and olibanum, 85 of dragon's blood, 115 of Armenian bole, and 175 of red lead oxide (all in powder). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi subcarbonatis compositum.** A preparation made by boiling together 393 parts of lead carbonate and 946 of olive-oil and adding 590 of simple plaster and 125 of yellow wax, and when these are melted, 280 of powdered iris. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum plumbi.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Flores plumbi.** See *Flowers of* LEAD.—**Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling together 5 oz. of lead acetate, 3½ of powdered litharge, 12 of water, and 1 pint of glycerin, filtering, and evaporating till the water is dissipated. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Glycerinum tannatis plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 5 parts of finely cut oak-bark in 24 of water (heated for 2 hours over the water-bath and strained) with 2⅔ of solution of lead subacetate, gathering the precipitate on thick linen cloth, expressing gently, and adding to the residue two thirds as much glycerite of starch [Belg. Ph.]. The Swed. Ph. orders the oak-bark, steamed in water enough to obtain 50 parts of colature, to be precipitated with the lead solution 2 parts by weight, and to this 1 part of glycerin added. The Sp. Ph. triturates 1 part of lead tannate with glycerin, and adds 15 parts of hog's lard. The other preparations consist of 5 parts of tannic acid with 10 of solution of lead subacetate and 85 of lard [Ger. Ph.] (or of vaselin [Hung. Ph.]), or with 5 of alcohol, 30 of the lead solution, and 150 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], or with 10 of alcohol, 30 of lead solution, and 120 of wax ointment [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Glyceritum plumbi.** See *Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Glyceritum plumbi tannici.** See *Glycerinum tannatis plumbi*.—**Ioduretum plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See LEAD *iodide*.—**Linimentum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre de Saturne, éléolé d'acétate de plomb, liniment saturné*. Ger., *Bleiliniment*. Syn.: *linimentum plumbatum*. A mixture of 2 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 3 of cotton-seed oil. [B.]—**Liquor acetatis plumbi basici.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi acetici.** 1. See *P. aceticum solutum*. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sous-acétate de plomb liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate de plomb basique* (ou *avec excès de base*), *acétate de plomb liquide avec l'alcool, vinaigre de plomb, extrait de Saturne*. Ger., *Bleiessig*. Sp., *sub-acetato plúmbico liquido* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbu aceticu basicu solutu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor plumbi acetici* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *subacetici* [Ger. Ph.]), *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *subacetatis plumbici, solutio acetatis plumbici basici* [Netherl. Ph.], *subacetas plumbi liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], *p. aceticum basicum solutum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *p. subaceticum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.], *acetum plumbicum, decoctum saturninum, lotio plumbea*. Vinegar of lead, Goulard's extract, solution of sub-

acetate of lead ; made by adding 12 parts of lead oxide to an aqueous solution of 17 parts of normal lead acetate, and mixing with water up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is almost exactly identical in strength with that of the U. S. Ph., each containing about 25 per cent. of the mixed basic acetates of lead. In both the Ger. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. the proportion of lead acetate to lead oxide is 3 to 1, but in the preparation of the Ger. Ph. the lead is dissolved in 10 parts of water, and in that of the Fr. Cod. in 7½ parts of water. The Dan., Norw., and Swed. preparations contain 20 per cent. of the acetates. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias have essentially the same proportions as the Ger. and Fr. preparations, except that the Dutch consists of 16 parts of crude lead acetate, 9 of lead oxide, and 62 of boiling water, the Hung. and Roum. have two parts instead of 3 of lead acetate to 1 part of the oxide, and the Finn. Ph. dissolves in 16 parts of water. Some of the older pharmacopœias dissolved litharge, red lead oxide, or lead carbonate in 4 times as much vinegar. [B; B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*, *lotion dite de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.], *eau blanche* (*alcoolisée*), *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*. Ger., *Bilewasser*, *Kühlwasser*. Sp., *agua vegeto-mineral* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *apa de plumbu alcolica* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua Goulardi* [Netherl. Ph.] (*propria* [Swiss Ph.]), *aqua plumbi* [Ger. Ph. (2d ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*Goulardi* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]), *aqua plumbica* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (seu *saturnina* [Belg. Ph.], seu *subacetatis plumbici* [Finn. Ph.], seu *vegeto-mineralis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph.]), *p. subaceticum liquidum dilutum* [Gr. Ph.], *solutio subacetatis plumbici diluta* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *lotio plumbea*, *subacetas plumbi dilutus*. Dilute solution of subacetate of lead, lead water ; made by diluting the solution of subacetate of lead with water. For 1 part of the solution of subacetate of lead are used 32⅓ parts of water [U. S. Ph.], 61·2 of water, and 0·657 part of alcohol [Br. Ph.], 49 parts of water for the *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*, or 45 of water and 4 of *alcoolat vulnéraire* for the *lotion dite de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.]. The other pharmacopœias direct as follows : with one part of the solution of subacetate of lead 20 parts [Netherl. Ph.] (24 [Gr. Ph.]) of water (45 of water and 4 of alcohol [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 45 of water and 4 of dilute alcohol [Finn. Ph.], 86½ of water and 1⅞ of alcohol [Sp. Ph.], 46½ of water and 2½ of alcohol [Roum. Ph.]) ; or 50 parts of water [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (49 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 32⅓ [Belg. Ph.]) for aqueous dilutions, and 50 of water and 2½ of alcohol [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (49 of water and 1 of alcohol [Swiss Ph.], 45 of water and 4 of alcohol [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 50 of water and 1⅞ of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]) for spirituous dilutions. But, as the strength of the undiluted solution of the subacetate of lead and of the alcohol differs in different pharmacopœias, the above-mentioned ratios are not strictly comparable with each other. [B ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Liquor plumbi subacetici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Magisterium plumbi.** See LEAD *chloride*.—**Lotio plumbi et opii.** Lead-and-opium wash ; a mixture of lead acetate solution and laudanum.—**Oxydulum plumbi (griseum).** See LEAD *suboxide*.—**Oxydum plumbi album.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Oxydum plumbi carbonatum per acidum acetosum.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Oxydum plumbi rubrum.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Oxydum plumbi semifusum (seu semivitreum).** See *Semivitrified* LEAD *oxide*.—**Pilula plumbi cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. A pill mass made up of 6 parts of powdered lead acetate and 1 part each of opium and confection of roses. [B, 5.]—**Plumbi acetas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See LEAD *acetate*.—**Plumbi carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Plumbi iodidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Plumbi jodatum** [Ger. Ph]. See LEAD *iodide*.—**Plumbi nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See LEAD *nitrate*.—**Plumbi oxidum.** See LEAD *oxide ;* of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, see LEAD *monoxide*.—**Plumbi oxidum rubrum.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.** See *Semivitrified* LEAD *oxide*.—**Plumbi saccharas.** See LEAD *saccharate*.—**Plumbi subacetas.** See LEAD *subacetate*.—**Plumbi tannas.** See LEAD *tannate*.—**P. acetatum, P. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph.]. See LEAD *acetate*.—**P. aceticum basicum solutum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**P. aceticum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Commercial* LEAD *acetate*.—**P. aceticum depuratum** [Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See LEAD *acetate*.—**P. aceticum solutum** [Austr. Ph.. Hung. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbu aceticu acidu solutu* [Roum. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of lead acetate in 6 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.]—**P. bromatum.** See LEAD *bromide*.—**P. candidum.** 1. Of the ancients, tin. [B.] 2. See *White* LEAD.—**P. carbonicum.** See LEAD *carbonate ;* of the Austr., Hung., and Russ. Ph's, see *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**P. causticum** [Gerhardt]. Caustic lead ; a solution of 5 parts of lead oxide in 7 parts of liquor potassæ (or solution of potassium plumbate) ; used to destroy warts. ["Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," June 29, 1885, p. 600 ; "Lancet," 1885, ii, p. 916 ; B, 270 (α, 38).]—**P. chloratum.** See LEAD *chloride*.—**P. chromicum.** See LEAD *chromate*.—**P. corneum.** See *Horn* LEAD.—**P. cyanatum.** See LEAD *cyanide*.—**P. hydrico-aceticum solutum.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**P. hydrico-carbonicum.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**P. hydrochloricum.** See LEAD *chloride*.—**P. hydroiodicum.** See LEAD *iodide*.—**P. hyperoxydatum.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**P. hyperoxydatum rubrum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **P. hyperoxydulatum.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**P. jodatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See LEAD *iodide*.—**P. jodatum cum hydrargyro jodato.** See LEAD *and mercury iodide*.—**P. joduratum** [Gr. Ph.]. See LEAD *iodide*.—**P. muriaticum.** See LEAD *chloride*.—**P. nigrum.** Lead ; so called by Pliny to distinguish it from p. candidum (tin). [B, 3.]—**P. nitricum** [Russ. Ph.]. See LEAD *nitrate*.—**P. oxalicum.** See LEAD *oxalate*.—**P. oxydato-hyperoxydatum.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**P. oxydatum.** See LEAD *oxide ;* of the Austr., Swiss, Hung., and Russ. Ph's, see LEAD *monoxide*.—**P. oxydatum fuscum.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**P. oxydatum rubrum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**P. oxydulatum (fusum)** [Gr. Ph.]. See LEAD *monoxide*.—**P. peroxydatum.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**P. philosophorum.** The philosopher's stone. [A, 325 (α, 48).]—**P. phosphoricum.** See LEAD *phosphate*.—**P. rubrum calcinatum.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide*.—**P. saccharicum.** See LEAD *saccharate*.—**P. scytodepsicum.** See LINIMENTUM *saturnino-quercinum*.—**P. sesquioxydulatum.** Lead sesquioxide. [B, 48.]—**P. silicicum.** See LEAD *silicate*.—**P. subaceticum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**P. subaceticum liquidum dilutum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**P. subcarbonicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**P. sulfuratum.** Sp., *sulfuro de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. See LEAD *sulphide*.—**P. sulfuricum.** See LEAD *sulphate*.—**P. superoxydatum.** See LEAD *dioxide*.—**P. tannicum.** See LEAD *tannate* and *Dried* LEAD *tannate*.—**P. tannicum humidum** [Swiss Ph.] (seu **pultiforme** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Syn. : *cataplasma ad decubitum* [Russ. Ph.], *quercitannas plumbicus* [Finn. Ph.], *tannas plumbi humidus* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling oak-bark in water, decanting or filtering, precipitating with solution of lead subacetate, and adding usually alcohol or glycerin. The Ger. Ph. and Russ. Ph. use 40 parts of water for 8 parts of oak-bark, and add 1 part of alcohol to the finished product ; the Belg. Ph. and Swiss Ph. use 64 parts of water, and add 4 parts of glycerin : the Finn. Ph. adds no alcohol or glycerin. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also CATAPLASMA *ad decubitum*.—**P. tannicum purum** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *tanato plúmbico* [Sp. Ph.]. See LEAD *tannate*.—**P. tannicum siccum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Dried* LEAD *tannate*.—**P. ustum.** 1. Lead oxide obtained by calcination. 2. Lead sulphide. [B, 3, 119 (α, 38).]—**Saccharum plumbi quintessentiale.** Of Libavius, lead acetate. [B, 3.]—**Sal plumbi.** See LEAD *acetate*.—**Scoria plumbi.** Lead oxide obtained by fusion. [B.]—**Solutio plumbi in acido acetoso.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Subacetas plumbi.** See LEAD *subacetate*.—**Subacetas plumbi dilutus.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**Subacetas liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Subcarbonas plumbi.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.—**Sulphas plumbi.** See LEAD *sulphate*.—**Sulphuretum plumbi.** See LEAD *sulphide*.—**Superacetas plumbi.** See LEAD *acetate*.—**Suppositoria plumbi composita** [Br. Ph.]. Compound lead suppositories, each containing 3 grains of lead acetate, 1 grain of opium, and 11 grains of oil of theobroma. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tannas plumbi humidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. tannicum pultiforme*.—**Trochisci carbonatis plumbi.** See *Pulvis* CERUSSÆ *compositus*.—**Unguentum acetatis plumbi.** Fr., *éléolé d'oxide de plomb*. 1. An ointment consisting of 3 parts of litharge with 9 of olive-oil and 4 of vinegar (with 12 of oil of roses and 6 of vinegar, with 3 of lead carbonate, 8 of vinegar, and 18 of oil, or with ⅞ part of lead carbonate, 3 parts of vinegar and 6 of oil of roses) ; or of 4 of litharge with 1 of lead carbonate, 2 of vinegar, and 5 of oil of roses. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum carbonatis plumbi, Unguentum oxydi plumbi carbonati.** See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—**Unguentum oxydi plumbi rubrum.** An ointment consisting of 154 parts of red lead oxide, 43 each of lead carbonate and litharge, 518 of oil of roses, and 115 of white wax. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *cerato de Saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *unguentum plumbi acetici* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *plumbicum* [Gr. Ph.], seu *subacetatis plumbi* [Belg. Ph.], seu *subacetatis plumbici* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Ointment of lead subacetate, consisting of 8 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 92 of lard [Ger. Ph.] or with 96 of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.] ; or of 9 parts of the solution with 30 of white wax and 78 of olive-oil [Finn. Ph.] or with 28 of yellow wax and 72 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.] ; or of 10 parts of the solution with 20 of white wax, 60 of olive-oil, and 10 of rose-water [Swiss Ph.] ; or of 12 of the solution with 90 of the *cérat de Galien* [Sp. Ph.] ; or of 15 of the solution with 25 of yellow wax and 60 of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.] ; or of equal parts of the solution, lard, and olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]. Cf. *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi acetatis** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Bleiacetatsalbe*. Roum., *unguentu de acetatu de plumbu* [Roum] Ph.]. Syn. : *unguentum acetatis plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.. (seu *plumbi acetici* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]). Ointment of lead acetate, consisting of 2 parts of lead acetate mixed with 73 of benzoated lard [Br. Ph.] ; or of 6 parts of lead acetate with 100 of white wax, 300 of lard, and 20 of water [Austr. Ph.] ; or of 5 parts of lead acetate with 9 of white wax and 36 of olive-oil [Dan. Ph.] (with 80 of white wax, 240 of lard, and 16 of water [Hung. Ph.], with 25 of yellow wax and 70 of olive-oil [Norw. Ph.], or with 40 of white wax, 190 of lard, and 15 of water [Roum. Ph.]). [B, 5 ; B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *Unguentum plumbi* and *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi acetici.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., see *Unguentum plumbi*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), see *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi carbonatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de carbonate de plomb* [Fr. Cod.], *cérat de sous-carbonate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleicarbonatsalbe*, *Bleiweisssalbe*. Sp., *cerato de carbonato plúmbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *unguentum carbonatis plumbi* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *plumbici* [Netherl. Ph.]), *unguentum cerussæ* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *unguentum hydrato-carbonatis plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *pomatum cum carbonate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *unguentum album simplex*. Ointment of carbonate of lead, consisting of 1 part of basic carbonate of lead (white lead) mixed with 9 parts of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.], or with 5 parts of benzoinated lard [Fr. Cod.] (of lard [Netherl. Ph.]), or with 2 parts of lard [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (of benzoinated lard [Swed. Ph.], of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.]) ; or consisting of 3 parts of white lead with 7 of lard [Finn. Ph.] (of vaselin [Ger. Ph.]), with 5 of lard and 1 part of litharge plaster [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)] ; or of 16 parts of white lead, 63 of lard, and 21 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], or 175 of white lead, 58 of white wax, and 260 of fixed oil of roses. [B ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi Hebræ.** See *Unguentum* DIACHYLON.—**Unguentum plumbi hydrico-carbonici.** See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi iodidi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liparolé* (ou *pommade*) *d'iodure de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bleijodidsalbe*. Sp., *pomada de yoduro plúmbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *pomatum cum iodureto plumbico*. Ointment of lead iodide, consist-

ing of 1 part of lead iodide mixed with 9 parts of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.], or with 7½ parts of lard [Sp. Ph.]. Some of the older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation consisting of 2 to 4 parts of lead iodide incorporated with 15 of conium plaster. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis.*—**Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis** (seu **subcarbonici**). See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis.*—**Unguentum plumbi tannici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *Glycerinum tannatis plumbi.* —**Unguentum subacetatis plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Unguentum plumbi.*—**Vitrum plumbi.** Fr., *plomb vitreux.* Ger., *Bleiglas.* A yellow or fire-red transparent glass obtained by thorough melting of lead oxide. [B, 48, 270 (a, 14).]

PLUME (Fr.), n. Plu⁶m. See FEATHER.—**P. à écrire.** See CALAMUS *scriptorius.*

PLUMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu³m-er'i²-a³. From *Plumier*, an American botanist. Fr., *frangipanier, franchipanier.* Ger., *Plumerie.* A genus of tropical American trees, of the *Plumerieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Apocynaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. acuminata.** A species indigenous to China and Cochin-China. In Java the root, which contains an acrid caustic juice, is used as an evacuant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alba.** Fr., *frangipanier blanc, bois de lait.* Sp., *flor del cuervo* [Mex. Ph.]. West Indian pagoda-tree, white nosegay-tree, frangipani-plant; a species the milky juice of which is acrid and sometimes quite poisonous, and is used as a drastic purgative and as an application to ulcers, warts, etc. The flowers are used as an emollient and to perfume pomades and cosmetics. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 168, 173 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. drastica.** Fr., *frangipanier drastique.* Ger., *purgirende Plumerie.* A Brazilian purgative species. The milky juice is used in small doses in intermittent fever, constipation, jaundice, dropsy, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. lancifolia.** The *agoriada* of Brazil. The bark furnishes agoriadin. [a, 35.]—**P. nivea, P. obtusa.** Fr., *frangipanier obtuse.* An East Indian species. The root is used in Java as a cathartic. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. phagedænica.** Fr., *frangipanier phagédénique.* A Brazilian species. The milky, caustic juice is applied to warts and used as a wash for foul ulcers. It is also used internally as an anthelminthic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rubra.** Fr., *frangipanier rouge.* Ger., *Jasminbaum.* Sp., *flor de Yucatán* [Mex. Ph.], *flor del cuervo* [Mex. Ph.]. Red nosegay-tree, frangipani-plant, jasmine mango (or tree); an edible-fruited species found in the West Indies and South America, having about the same properties as *P. alba.* The milky juice is used as a corrosive application to warts and by the natives of the West Indies as a drastic purgative in dropsy, syphilis, chronic skin diseases, etc. A pectoral syrup is prepared from the flowers. [A, 447 (a, 21); "Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 23 (a, 35); B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PLUMOSE, PLUMOUS, adj's. Plu²m'os, -u³s. Lat., *plumosus* (from *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *plumeux.* Provided with feathers. [L, 343.] See also FEATHERY and PENNACEOUS.

PLUMULA (Lat.), n. f. Plu²m(plum)'u²l(u⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. 1. A feather having a downy structure throughout, usually hidden beneath the contour feathers and investing nearly the whole body. [L, 221.] See also *Down* FEATHERS. 2. In botany, see PLUMULE (2d def.). 3. In cerebral anatomy, see CALAMUS *scriptorius.*

PLUMULE, n. Plu²m'u²l. Lat., *plumula* (dim. of *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Federchen.* 1. A little plume (Ger., *Federhaar*); a hair or small plume in a plumose organ. 2. The primary terminal bud of a vegetable embryo. In some plants, such as the bean, it consists of a rudimentary pair of leaves, while in others it is only a rudimentary stem, the leaves developing some time after germination. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PLURICELLULAR, adj. Plu²r-i²-se²l'u²l-a³r. From *plus*, more, and *cellula*, a small apartment. Many-celled.

PLURICEPS (Lat.), adj. Plu²r(plur)-i² se²ps(ke²ps). Gen., *-cip'itis.* From *plus*, more, and *caput*, the head. Ger., *mehrköpfig.* Pluricipital; having two or more shoots or stems from the crown of one root. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PLURICIPITAL, adj. Plu²r-i²-si²p'i²-t'l. See PLURICEPS.

PLURIFÉTATION (Fr.), n. Plu⁶-re-fa-ta³-se-o²n². The fecundation of two or more ova at the same time. [a, 34.]

PLURIGESTE (Fr.), n. Plu⁶-re-zhe²st. See MULTIGRAVIDA.

PLURILOCULAR, adj. Plu²r-i²-lo²k'u²l-a³r. Lat., *plurilocularis* (from *plus*, more, and *loculus*, a receptacle). Having several compartments. [B, 1, 19, 123, 279 (a, 35).]

PLURINUCLEATE, adj. Plu²r-i²-nu²k'le²-at. From *plus*, more, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *plurinucléé.* Having several nuclei. [a, 48.]

PLURIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Plu²r(plur)-i²p'a²r(a³r)-a³. From *plus*, more, and *parere*, to bring forth. See MULTIPARA.

PLURIPAROUS, adj. Plu²r-i²p'a²r-u³s. From *plus*, more, and *parere*, to bring forth. 1. See MULTIPARIENT. 2. In botany, see MULTIPAROUS (3d def.).

PLUTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Plu²t(plut)-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³. From πλοῦτος, wealth, and μανία, madness. A variety of megalomania in which the person affected believes he is very wealthy. [a, 34.]

PLUTONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu²t(plut)-on'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Of Clarke, barium. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PLUVIAL, adj. Plu²v'i²-a²l. Lat., *pluvialis* (from *pluvia*, rain). Fr., *pluvial.* Ger., *regnerisch.* Of plants, having flowers that expand when it threatens to rain. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PLYNTRIOPSORA (Lat.), n. f. Pli²nt(plu⁶nt)-ri²-o²ps-or'a³. From πλύντρια, a washerwoman, and ψώρα, the scurvy. Fr., *plyntriopsore.* Of Bateman, a species of psoriasis to which washerwomen are liable from the effects of alkalies. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEOBIOGNOSIS (Lat.), **PNEOBIOMANTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ne(pne²)-o(o³)-bi(bi²)-o²g-nos'i²s, -ma²n(ma²n)-ti(te)'a³. Gen., *-gnos'eos (-is), -ti'æ.* From πνεῖν, to breathe, βίος, life, and γνῶσις, a knowing, or μαντεία, divination. See DOCIMASIA *pulmonum.*

PNEODYNAMICS, n. sing. Ne-o-di²n-a²m'i²ks. From πνεῖν, to breathe, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *pnéodynamique.* The dynamics of respiration. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PNEOGRAPH, n. Ne'o-gra³f. From πνεῖν, to breathe, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pnéographe.* 1. See PNEUMOGRAPH. 2. Of M. Granville, an instrument for indicating graphically the character of expiration as regards force, continuity, and duration by means of a delicately poised semi-disc suspended in front of the mouth. ["Lancet," 1888, ii, p. 724 (a, 48).]

PNEOMETER, n. Ne-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. From πνεῖν, to breathe, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pnéomètre.* See SPIROMETER.

PNEOSCOPE, n. Ne'o-skop. From πνεῖν, to breathe, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

PNEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²(pnu²)'ma³. Gen., *pneum'atos (-atis).* Gr., πνεῦμα (from πνεῖν, to blow). Fr., *pneuma* (2d def.). Ger., *Hauch, Athem* (1st def.), *Lebensgeist* (2d def.). 1. See BREATH. 2. Of old writers, a material element on which life and health were considered to depend. [a, 48.]

PNEUMAPÉRICARDE (Fr.), n. Pnu⁶-ma³-pa-re-ka³rd. See PNEUMOPERICARDIUM.

PNEUMAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²p(a³p)-o²st-e(a)'ma³. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* See PNEUMONAPOSTEMA.

PNEUMAPYOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²p-(a³p)-i(u⁶)-o(o³)-thor'a²x(a³x). Gen., *-ac'os (-acis).* From πνεῦμα, breath, πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. Thoracic empyema with the formation of gas. [a, 34.]

PNEUMARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a³rth-ros'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From πνεῦμα, air, and ἄρθρωσις, a jointing. Fr., *pneumarthrose.* A collection of gas in a joint. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PNEUMATELECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t(a³t)-e²l-e²k'ta²s(ta³s)-i²s. Gen., *-as'eos (-ect'asis).* From πνεῦμα, breath, ἀτελής, imperfect, and ἔκτασις, expansion. See ATELECTASIS *pulmonum.*

PNEUMATHÆMIA [Cless] (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²th-(a³th)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From πνεῦμα, air, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Pneumathämie.* The presence of free gas in the blood-vessels. ["Arch. f. d. ges. Phys.," xxxi, p. 184 (a, 32).]

PNEUMATIC, adj. Nu²m-a²t'i²k. Gr., πνευματικός. Lat., *pneumaticus.* Fr., *pneumatique.* Ger., *pneumatisch.* Pertaining to gases, especially to atmospheric air; pertaining to the respiratory system; pertaining to or subserving respiration or aeration. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 343; a, 48.]

PNEUMATICITY, n. Nu²m-a²t-i²s'i²-ti². From πνεῦμα, air. The state of containing air. [L, 221.]

PNEUMATICS, n. sing. Nu²m-a²t'i²ks. Fr., *pneumatique.* Ger., *Pneumatik.* Syn.: *aero-mechanics.* The physics of gases. [a, 48.]

PNEUMATOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-ka³rd'i²-a³. From πνεῦμα, air, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *pneumatocarde.* Ger., *Herzwindsucht.* Accumulation of gas in the cavities of the heart. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

PNEUMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., nu²m'a²t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πνεῦμα, air, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *pneumatocèle.* A confined collection of gas beneath the skin or other membranous structure (*e. g.*, a fascia), differing from emphysema in not being diffused. — **P. capitis, P. cranii.** See PHYSOCEPHALUS (1st def.).

PNEUMATOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t-(a³t)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From πνεῦμα, air, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *pneumatocéphale.* See PHYSOCEPHALUS (1st def.).

PNEUMATOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-ke²m(ch²am)-i(e)'a³. From πνεῦμα, air, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *pneumatochémie.* The chemistry of gases. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMATOCYST, n. Nu²m'a²t-o-si²st. From πνεῦμα, air, and κύστις, a cyst. 1. The air-sac or float of certain *Hydrozoa.* [a, 27.] 2. In birds, an air-space in a bone. [L, 221.]

PNEUMATODES (Lat.), adj. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t(a³t)-od'ez(as). Gr., πνευματώδης (from πνεῦμα, air, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *pneumatode.* 1. Aeriform. 2. Flatulent. 3. Of Galen, asthmatic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMATODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-di²s(du⁶s)-pne'(pno²'e²)-a³. From πνεῦμα, air, and δύσπνοια, dyspnœa. Fr., *pneumatodyspnée.* See EMPHYSEMODYSPNŒA.

PNEUMATOGRAM, n. Nu²m'a²t-o-gra²m. From πνεῦμα, air, and γράμμα, a writing. A tracing of the respiratory movements. [a, 48.]

PNEUMATOGRAPH, n. Nu²m'a²t-o-gra³f. From πνεῦμα, air, and γράφειν, to write. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

PNEUMATOLOGY, n. Nu²m-a²t-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *pneumatologia* (from πνεῦμα, air, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pneumatologie.* The physics, chemistry, etc., of gases.

PNEUMATOMETER, n. Nu²m-a²t-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. From πνεῦμα, air, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pneumatomètre.* Ger., *P.* 1. See SPIROMETER. 2. An instrument for measuring the pressure of the air in respiration. [J.]

PNEUMATOMETRY, n. Nu²m-a²t-o²m'e²t-ri². Ger., *Pneumatometrie.* A system of treating diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs by the use of pneumatic apparatus. [M. Schuppert, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," N. S., 1876, iii, p. 486 (D, 87).]

PNEUMATOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **PNEUMATOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)‴a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}mf″a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., nu^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}mf′a^{2}l-o-sel; nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}mf′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πνεῦμα, air, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *pneumatomphale.* Ger., *Nabelwindbruch.* An umbilical enterocele containing flatus. [E.]

PNEUMATOPATHY, n. Nu^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. From πνεῦμα. breath, and πάθος, a disease. Healing by so-called psychic force; mind cure. [L, 34.]

PNEUMATORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r′ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rach′ios* (*-rach′eos*), *-or′rachis.* From πνεῦμα, air, and ῥάχις, the spine. The presence of gas in the vertebral canal. [L, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

PNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., πνευμάτωσις (from πνευματοῦν, to inflate). Fr., *pneumatose.* Ger., *P.*, *Pneumatose.* A morbid condition characterized by the presence of gas where in health it does not occur or by an excess of gas in a natural sitnation.

PNEUMATOTHERAPY, n. Nu^{2}m″a^{2}t-o-the^{2}r′a^{2}p-i^2. From πνεῦμα, air, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The treatment of disease by the use of compressed or rarefied air.

PNEUMATOTHERMANTER (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)″-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)′u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er′os* (*-is*). From πνεῦμα, air, and θερμαίνειν, to warm. Fr., *pneumatothermantère.* A respirator. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMATOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-thor′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac′os* (*-acis*). See PNEUMOTHORAX.

PNEUMATOTOMY, n. Nu^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}t′om-i^2. See PNEUMOTOMY.

PNEUMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}r(ur)′-i^2-a^3. From πνεῦμα, air, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *pneumaturie.* Ger., *Pneumaturie.* The presence of free gas in the urine. [A, 385.]

PNEUMECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-e^{2}kt′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos, -ect′asis.* See PNEUMONECTASIS.

PNEUMECTOMY, n. Nu^{2}m-e^{2}kt′o^{2}m-i^2. See PNEUMONECTOMY.

PNEUMIC ACID. Nu^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pneumique.* A crystallizable acid principle contained in the pulmonary parenchyme of mammals; formed. according to Verdeil, by the molecular unlon of lactic acid and taurine. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMOBACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}s-(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and *bacillus*, a small staff. See BACILLUS *of pneumonia.*—**P. liquefaciens bovis.** Of Arloing, a bacillus found in the lesions of contagious peripneumonia in cattle. ["Sem. méd.," Sept. 25, 1889, p. 367 (*a*, 18).]

PNEUMOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc′aces.* See PNEUMONOCACE, and for other words in *Pneumo-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Pneumono-*.

PNEUMOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κέντησις, a pricking. Paracentesis of a pulmonary cavity.

PNEUMOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′i^{2}s-(u^{8}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos, -och′ysis.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and χύσις, a pouring. Pulmonary œdema. [*a*, 34.]

PNEUMOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k′ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κόκκος, a kernel. See MICROCOCCUS *of pneumonia.*

PNEUMOCYSTO-OVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o-(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)″o(o^3)-o-va(wa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πνεῦμα, air, κύστις, a cyst, and *ovarium*, the ovary. An ovarian cyst containing gas. [*a*, 34.]

PNEUMODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)′a^3. Gen., *-der′matos* (*-atis*). From πνεῦμα, air, and δέρμα, the skin. Subcutaneous emphysema. [L.]

PNEUMODES (Lat.), adj. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-od′ez(as). From πνεύμων, the lung, and εἶδος, resemblance. See PULMONARY.

PNEUMO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἔντερον, the intestine. Inflammation of the lungs and of the intestines. [*a*, 34.]—**Infectious p.** Of Klein, swine plague. [*a*, 34.]

PNEUMOGASTRIC, adj. Nu^{2}m-o-ga^{2}st′ri^{2}k. From πνεύμων, the lung, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *pneumogastrique.* Ger., *pneumogastrisch.* Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; also to the p. nerve. [C.]

PNEUMOGASTRO-PITUITEUX (Fr.), adj. Pnu^5-mo-ga^{3}s-tro-pe-tu^8-e-tu^5. Affecting the pituitary tract and the parts supplied by the pneumogastric nerve.

PNEUMOGRAPH, n. Nu^{2}m′o-gra^{3}f. From πνεύμων, the lung, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pneumographe.* Ger., *P.* An instrument, devised by Marey and modified by Bert. to show the movements of the chest in respiration. It consists of a hollow cylinder with ends of sheet rubber, and passing from these ends a band which encircles the animal. Connected with the inside of the cylinder is a tube that passes to a registering apparatus by means of which a tracing is obtained. [J, 3, 5, 19.]

PNEUMOGRAPHY, n. Nu^{2}m-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From πνεύμων, the lung, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *pneumographie.* Ger., *Lungenbeschreibung.* The anatomy, etc., of the lungs.

PNEUMOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-hem′(ha^3′-e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumohémie.* See PNEUMONÆMIA.

PNEUMOHÆMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o(o^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o(o^3)-thor′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac′os, -ac′is.* See HÆMOPNEUMOTHORAX.

PNEUMOHYDROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o-(o^3)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-thor″a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac′os* (*-ac′is*). See HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX.

PNEUMO-INCLUSEUR (Fr.), n. Pnu^5-mo-a^{2}n^2-klu^6-zu^{5}r. An apparatus devised by Servajan for forcing carbonic acid or other gases into the uterus, the bladder, etc. ["Progr. méd.," Mar. 11, 1882.]

PNEUMOMETER, n. Nu^{2}m-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *pneumometrum* (from πνεύμων, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure). See SPIROMETER.

PNEUMON (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *pneum′onos* (*-is*). Gr., πνεύμων. Fr., *p.* See LUNG.

PNEUMONÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumohémie.* Ger., *Lungenschlagfluss.* Pulmonary congestion attended with hæmoptysis. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pneumonalgie.* Pain in the lungs. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

PNEUMONANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)′e(a). Gen., *-anth′es.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἄνθος. a flower. Fr., *p.* The genus *Gentiana*, especially *Gentiana p.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PNEUMONAPOPLEXIA (Lat.). n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}x(plax)′i^2-a^3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. Fr., *pneumonapoplexie.* See *Pulmonary* APOPLEXY.

PNEUMONAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *pneumonapostème.* A pulmonary abscess. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMONATELECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e^{2}kt′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas′eos* (*-ec′tasis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, ἀτηλής, imperfect, and ἔκτασις, expansion. See ATELECTASIS *pulmonum.*

PNEUMONECTASIA (Lat.), **PNEUMONECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-e^{2}kt-a(a^2)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}kt′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἔκτασις, distention. See *Pulmonary* EMPHYSEMA.

PNEUMONECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-e^{2}k-(ach^2)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἤχημα, a sound. The normal vesicular murmur. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMONECTOMY, n. Nu^2-mo^{2}n-e^{2}k′tom^2-i^2. From πνεύμων. the lung, and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of a portion of the lung. [*a*, 34.]

PNEUMONEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax′eos* (*-is*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Fr., *pneumonemphraxie.* Obstruction of the lungs or of the bronchi. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMONEMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-e^{2}m-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From πνεύμων, the lung. and ἐμφύσημα, inflation. Fr., *pneumonemphysème.* Pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. Gr., πνευμονία (from πνεύμων, the lung). Fr., *pneumonie.* Ger., *Pneumonie, Lungenentzündung.* Inflammation of the lungs. [Osler (*a*, 34).]—**Abortive p.** Ger., *Abortiv-Pneumonie.* A form of p. in which there is simple pulmonary congestion. [*a*, 34.]—**Acute interstitial p.** Fr., *angéioleucite pulmonaire.* Of Moxon, purulent inflammation of the lymphatics of the lung. ["Trans. of the Path. Soc. of Lond.," xxiv, p. 20 (*a*, 34).]—**Acute p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Adynamic p.** P. attended with atony and depression of the nervous system. [D, 72.]—**Alcoholic p.** Fr., *pneumonie des alcooliques.* P. modified by alterations produced in the system by alcoholism. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**Apex p., Apicial p.** P. involving the apex of the lung. The area of the disease widens constantly, and there are great prostration and delirium. [Sturgis (*a*, 34).]—**Apoplectic p.** Of Sée, p. complicated with cerebral apoplexy. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**Arthritic p.** Of Trousseau, p. associated with gout. Its existence as a specific variety is denied by some authors. [D, 72.]—**Ataxic p.** See *Adynamic p.*—**Bilious p.** Lat., *p. biliosa, peripneumonia biliosa, p. cum ictero.* Fr., *pneumonie bilieuse, pneumo-typhoïde, pneumo-typhus, pneumonie asthénique d'emblée.* P., either sthenic or asthenic, with the phenomena of malarial poisoning; especially prevalent in miasmatic regions. It begins as a p. with accompanying pleurisy. The fever is intermittent, and hepatic and gastric disorders are present. [D, 25.]—**Caseous p.** See *Cheesy p.*—**Catarrhal p.** Broncho-pneumonia, the form of p. commonly met with in children; an acute catarrhal inflammation of the finer bronchial tubes and of the pulmonary alveoli. The affected alveoli contain many large, irregular epithelial cells with prominent nuclei. [*a*, 34.]—**Central p.** A form of p. in which the fever and cough are the same as in ordinary croupous p., but the consolidation affects primarily the central portion of a lobe, and hence is not at first discoverable by auscultation or percussion. [D, 67.]—**Cerebral p.** Fr., *pneumonie méningée.* Lobar pneumonia in children beginning with symptoms like those of meningitis. [D.]—**Cheesy p.** Fr., *pneumonie caséeuse.* Ger., *käsige Pneumonie.* Croupous p. in which the conditions are unfavorable to the absorption of the inflammatory exudate, which undergoes cheesy degeneration, leading to pulmonary phthisis. [D.]—**Chronic catarrhal p.** Of Niemeyer, a catarrhal p. of slow progress accompanied or followed by indurations composed of gelatinous material. It is very apt to result in pulmonary phthisis. [D, 1.]—**Chronic p., Cirrhotic p.** See *Interstitial p.*—**Contusion-p.** Ger., *Kontusionspneumonie.* Of Litten. p. following injury to the chest. [*a*, 34.]—**Creeping p.** Lat., *p. migrans.* Ger., *Wanderpneumonie.* A form which, "beginning somewhat insidiously, often without a rigor, travels more or less slowly along one lung, either commenc-

ing at the apex and passing down to the base, and then often attacking the other lung in a similar way, or starting at the base of the lung and making its way to the apex." [J. Dreschfeld, "Med. Chron.," Aug., 1885, p. 353.]—**Croupous p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Desquamative p.** P. characterized by an increase of embryonal connective tissue in the intra-alveolar tissue and by an abundant new formation of cells and nuclei in the adventitia of the smallest arterial branches, which in different parts forms nodules or diffuse swellings. [D, 3.]—**Dissecting p.** Lat., *p. dissecans.* A suppurative inflammatory process which begins in the circumlobular and peribronchial tissue, dissects out the lobules, and destroys the parenchyma. The symptoms are principally those of abscess. [D, 47.]—**Embolic p.** P. caused by embolism of the bronchial arteries. [α, 34.]—**Epithelial p.** See *Desquamative p.*—**Erysipelato-phlegmonous p.** P. which, instead of being limited to its original area, involves other portions in a manner analogous to that seen in phlegmonous erysipelas. [D, 72.]—**Erysipelatous p.** P. of a severe and intractable type sometimes occurring after exposure to erysipelas, the poison of the latter disease evidently influencing the course of the former. [D, 7.]—**Fibrinous p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Fibroid p., Fibrous p.** See *Interstitial p.*—**Food p.** Ger., *Schluckpneumonie.* P. caused by particles of food reaching the smaller bronchial tubes in consequence of faulty deglutition. [α, 34.]—**Gangrenous p.** Gangrene of the lungs. [α, 34.]—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person. The symptoms of p. rapidly disappear when the gout attacks some other locality. [W. R. Thomas. "Lancet," 1885, ii, p. 376 (α, 34).]—**Hepatic gastro-p.** Of Kunkler, bilious p. [α, 34.]—**Hypostatic p.** A form of p. frequently complicating other troubles, especially when the circulation is weak and the patient lies long in the dorsal decubitus. It attacks the lowermost portions of each lung. [D.]—**Intermittent p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Interstitial p.** A chronic form involving chiefly the pulmonary connective tissue. The fibrinous exudate crowds the air spaces, and secondary contraction of the new material may lead to bronchiectasis. The disease is almost invariably secondary to a bronchitis caused by the inhalation of irritating substances, the loug-continued use of alcohol, etc. By Bayley it is considered a form of phthisis, by Addison a result of unresolved p., by Wilks a peculiar hypertrophy, and by Feltz a pulmonary cirrhosis. [D, 1.]—**Latent p.** P. in which the ordinary physical signs are wanting; usually subacute or chronic. [D.]—**Lobar p.** An acute form of p. in which the air vesicles are the seat of an inflammatory deposit of coagulable fibrin, which fills them and paralyzes their action. This process is very likely to begin at the root of a lung, from which it quickly spreads, involving a lobe or an entire lung, or even terminating in the involvement of both lungs. When uncomplicated by constitutional or specific disease, it runs a fixed course, with sudden and severe febrile symptoms initiated by a sharp chill, which begin to improve, in favorable cases, between the fifth and tenth days, though the inflammatory condition of the lung may still be severe. When the disease follows a typical course it passes through consecutive stages of engorgement, red and gray hepatization, and finally more or less rapid resolution, the inflammatory exudate being gradually broken down and absorbed, and the lung restored nearly or quite to its normal condition. If there is any constitutional or specific disease, this normal course is more or less modified; also there may be contamination of the blood in the course of the absorption of the exudate, and, instead of resolution and convalescence, extension of the inflammation to the other lung, pleurisy, pericarditis, or blood coagula in the heart or great vessels. The disease is very often fatal, especially among the aged, and prevails most extensively during cold weather. According to Niemeyer, the morbid process is identical with that of tracheal and laryngeal croup. [D, 1; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 9, 1889, p. 161.]—**Lobular p.** 1. P. that limits itself to scattered groups of lobules, the intervening tissue remaining sound. [Walshe (α, 34).] 2. Pyæmic infiltration of the lung. [α, 34.]—**Malarial p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Massive p.** 1. See *Croupous* BRONCHITIS. 2. Of Grancher, a form of pneumonia in which a large portion of the lung is involved and in which the exudation is so abundant and dense that the diseased portion appears like a solid mass, yielding upon auscultation no sign but that of absolute silence (no souffle, râle, or rhonchus). [α, 18.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpneumonie.* An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Periodic p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Plastic p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Pleurogenic p., Pleurogenous p.** P. consequent on pleurisy. [α, 34.]—**P. alba.** See *White p.*—**P. biliosa.** 1. See *Bilious p.* 2. P. with disorder of the liver. [L, 120.]—**P. crouposa.** See *Lobar p.*—**P. crouposa centralis.** See *Central p.*—**P. cum ictero.** See *Bilious p.*—**P. dissecans.** See *Dissecting p.*—**P. embolica.** P. caused by a hæmorrhagic infarct of the pulmonary artery. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. epizootica.** P. affecting animals. [L, 128.]—**P. exquisita, P. legitima.** See *Lobar p.*—**P. malleosa.** P. caused by glanders. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**P. maligna.** See *Septic p.*—**P. migrans.** 1. See *Creeping p.* 2. Of German authors, p. in which the inflammation progresses slowly from one lobule to another. [Filatoff, "Jahrb. f. Kinderk.," xxi, 4, p. 524 (D).]—**P. morbillosa.** P. associated with and supposed to be caused by measles. [Clemens, "Dtsch. Klin.," 1850, ii, p. 439 (α, 34).]—**P. notha.** Capillary bronchitis. [α, 34.]—**P. pestifera.** A typhoid p. of a highly dangerous character. [L.]—**P. putrida, P. septica.** See *Septic p.*—**P. serosa.** Of Traube, pulmonary œdema. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**P. vera.** See *Lobar p.*—**Pseudo-lobar broncho-p.** See *Spleno-p.*—**Scrofulous p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis. [α, 34.]—**Secondary p.** P. consecutive to some other disease. [D, 1.]—**Septic p.** P. caused by septic matter; of Silberman, a form of catarrhal p. in young children, due to the inspiration of putrid amniotic fluid, genital fluids, infected air, etc.; associated with a profuse growth of bacteria, often with pleurisy, and always with tracheo-bronchitis. ["Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxxiv (D).]—**Septinous p.** [B. W. Richardson], **Sewer-gas p.** P. induced by inhaling some toxic product from a cesspool or a sewer. ["Asclepiad." Oct., 1885, p. 350.]—**Spleno-p.** P. in which the pulmonary congestion gives the subjective and objective signs of pleurisy, but thoracentesis shows there is no effusion. There are gummy expectoration, persistence of Traube's space, absence of sternal deviation, gradual reappearance of fremitus toward the apex, sometimes fine crepitations toward the base of the lung and ægophony; so called because the congested lung tissue looks like splenic tissue. [α, 34.]—**Traumatic p.** 1. P. due to direct injury of the lung, as from a wound or the presence of a foreign body. 2. P. following experimental section of both vagi, and consequent paralysis of the œsophagus. [Landois (K).]—**Stripe-p.** Ger., *Streifenpneumonie.* A form of hypostatic p. in which the affected portion of the lung is in the form of a stripe lying parallel with the vertebral column.—**Syphilitic p.** See *White p.*—**Tubercular p.** P. caused by tubercles. It follows the course of catarrhal p., and results in pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Typhoid p.** Fr., *pneumonie typhoïde, pneumo-typhoïde.* P. with adynamic symptoms. It must not be confounded with pneumo-typhus. [α, 34.]—**Vagus p.** Fr., *pneumonie par section du vague.* Ger., *Vaguspneumonie.* See *Traumatic p.* (2d def.).—**Wandering p.** See *Creeping p.*—**White p.** Lat., *p. alba.* Fr., *pneumonie blanche.* 1. Of Buhl, a form of cheesy p. which proceeds from desquamative p. 2. Of Wagner, a form of p. which is of syphilitic origin. [D.]

PNEUMONIC, adj. Nu^{2}m-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *pneumonicus.* Fr., *pneumonique.* Ger., *pneumonisch.* 1. Pertaining to the lungs; of expectoration, discharged from the lungs. 2. Pertaining to or affected with pneumonia. [D, 1.]

PNEUMONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Pnu^5-mo-ne, pnoi-mo-ne'. See PNEUMONIA.—**Fremdkörperp'** (Ger.). Pneumonia due to the entrance of foreign material into the pulmonary passages. [D, 66.] See also *Food* PNEUMONIA.—**Grippe-P.** (Ger.). Pneumonia associated with influenza. [D, 67.]—**Infectionsp'** (Ger.). Pneumonia of infectious origin. [α, 34.]—**P. aiguë** (Fr.). See *Lobar* PNEUMONIA.—**P. asthénique d'emblée** (Fr.), **P. bilieuse** (Fr.). See *Bilious* PNEUMONIA.—**P. blanche** (Fr.). See *White* PNEUMONIA.—**P. cotonneuse** (Fr.). See PNEUMONOCONIOSIS.—**P. grippale** (Fr.). See *Grippe P.*—**P. larvée** (Fr.). See *Latent* PNEUMONIA.—**P. du sommet** (Fr.). See *Apex* PNEUMONIA.—**P. lobulaire scléreuse** (Fr.). A form of disseminated interstitial pneumonia observed in the lower animals, characterized by the production of hard masses composed of hypertrophied peribronchial connective tissue. [Mathis, "Lyon. méd.," Jan. 11, 1885, p. 50.]—**P. massive** (Fr.). See *Massive* PNEUMONIA.—**Saccadirte P.** (Ger.). See PNEUMONIA *migrans* (2d def.).—**Schluckp'** (Ger.). See *Food* PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONIQUE (Fr.), **PNEUMONISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Pnu^5-mo-nek, pnoi-mon'i^{2}sh. See PNEUMONIC.

PNEUMONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See PNEUMONIA.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (α, 34).]—**P. clandestina, P. latens, P. occulta.** See *Latent* PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no(no^3)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. From πνεύμων, the lung, βλέννα, mucus, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *pneumonoblennozémie.* Pulmonary blennorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o^{2}k'a^{2}s-(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* See CACOPNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)''o^{2}n-o-(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *pneumonocarcinôme.* Cancer of the lung. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and καταῤῥοος, down-flowing. Fr., *pneumonocatarrhe.* Catarrhal pneumonia.

PNEUMONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o(o^3)-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., nu^{2}m'o^{2}n-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πνεύμων, the lung, and κήλη, hernia. Fr., *pneumocèle, hernie du poumon.* Hernia of the lung. [E.]—**P. abdominis diaphragmatica interna.** P. through an opening in the diaphragm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o-(o^3)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and χόλος, bile. Fr., *pneumocholose.* See *Bilious* PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o^{2}k-(o^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-chys'eos* (*-och'ysis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *pneumochyse.* Pulmonary œdema. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOCIRRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o-(o^3)-si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κιῤῥός, yellowish. Fr., *pneumocirrhose.* Of Corrigan, cirrhosis of the lung. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOCONIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)''o^{2}n-o(o^3)-kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κονία, dust. Fr., *pneumokoniose.* Ger., *P.* Infiltration of the lung and the bronchial glands with particles of inhaled foreign matter. [D, 4.] Cf. ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).

PNEUMONODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *pneumonodynie.* See PNEUMONALGIA.

PNEUMONŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-e^{2}d-(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From πνεύμων, the lung, and οἴδημα, a tumor. Fr., *pneumonœdème.* Pulmonary œdema. [L, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o-(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

PNEUMONOLITH, n. Nu^{2}m'o^{2}n-o-li^{2}th. From πνεύμων, the lung, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *pneumolithe.* Ger., *Lungenstein.* A pulmonary calculus. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-o^{2}n-o-(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-i'asis*). Fr., *pneumolithiase.* Lithiasis of the lung. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PNEUMONOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-ma2l(ma3l)-a(a3)'si2(ki2)-a3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)''o2n-o(o3)-me2l-a2n(a3n)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέλας, black. See Anthracosis (4th def.).

PNEUMONOMETER, n. Nu2m-o2n-o2m'e2t-u6r. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. See Spirometer.

PNEUMONOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-kos'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μύκης, a mushroom. 1. A disease of the lungs caused by the presence of *Fungi*. [Virchow (B, 46).] 2. The development of fungous growths in the pulmonary cavities of a phthisical person. [L, 44 (a, 14).]—**P. aspergillina.** P. caused by *Aspergilli*. [a, 34.]—**P. sarcinica.** P. caused by *Sarcinæ*. [a, 34.]

PNEUMONOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o-(o3)-pa2r(pa3r)-a2l(a3l)'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Fr., *pneumoparalysie*. Paralysis of the lungs. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *pneumonopathie*. Any disease of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o-(o3)-fle2b-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *pneumophlébite*. Inflammation of the pulmonary veins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o2t-(o2f)'i2s(thi2s)-i2s. Gen., *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *pneumophthoé*. Pulmonary phthisis. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPHYSETER (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o-(o3)-fi2s(fu6s)-et(at)'u6r(ar). Gen., *-er'os (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and φυσητήρ, a blowpipe. Fr., *pompe laryngienne*. An apparatus for pulmonary insufflation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o-(o3)-plu2r-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πλευρά, the side. See Pleuro-pneumonia.

PNEUMONOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o2pt'i2-(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-tys'eos (-op'tysis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πτύσις, a spitting. Fr., *pneumoptoé*. See Hæmoptysis.

PNEUMONORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o2r-raj(ra3g)'i2-a3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pneumorrhagie*. Pulmonary hæmorrhage.

PNEUMONORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o2r-re'-(ro2'e2)-a3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *pneumorrhée*. 1. Moderate but chronic pulmonary hæmorrhage. 2. Pulmonary blennorrhœa. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOSAPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-sa2p(sa3p)-ros'i2s. Gen., *-pros'eos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and σαπρός, putrid. Fr., *pneumosaprose*. See Cacopneumonia.

PNEUMONOSARCIE (Fr.), n. Pnu6-mo-no-sa3r-se. Of Mathieu, the peripneumonia of cattle. [a, 34.]

PNEUMONOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o-(o3)-si2r(sker)'ru3s(ru4s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σκιῤῥός, hard. Fr., *pneumosquirrhe*. Of Corrigan, hardening and contraction of the parenchyma of the lung with bronchiectasis. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-se2ps(saps)'i2s. Gen., *-sep'seos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and σῆψις, putrefaction. See Cacopneumonia.

PNEUMONOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-spa2z(spa3s)'mu3s(mu4s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *pneumospasme*. See Asthma.

PNEUMONOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-ste2n-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and στένωσις, stenosis. Contraction of a lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o(o3)-si2r(su6r)'i2n2x. Gen., *-in'gos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and σῦριγξ, a pipe. 1. A pulmonary fistula. 2. A syringe for pulmonary injections. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 3. See Pneumonophyseter.

PNEUMONOTELECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-o-(o3)-te2l-e2kt'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-tas'eos (-ect'asis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, τέλος, completion, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. A high degree of pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONY, n. Nu2m'on-i2. See Pneumonia.

PNEUMONYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-ip(u6p)-u6r(e2r)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From πνεύμων, the lung, ὑπέρ, to excess, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *pneumonyperpathie*. Of Piorry, any very grave pulmonary affection. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONYPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2n-ip(u6p)-o2st'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-as'eos (-ost'asis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὑπόστασις, a supporting. See *Hypostatic* pneumonia.

PNEUMOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-pa2r-(pa3r)'e2s-i2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάρεσις, paresis. Of B. W. Richardson, simple respiratory failure. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-pe2r-i2-ka3rd-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Of Piorry, pericarditis with the formation of gas in the pericardium. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-pe2r-i2-ka3rd'i2-u3m(u4m). The presence of gas in the pericardium. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-pe2r-i2-to2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity in peritonitis. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)'mo2s. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Air within the eye. [W. F. Mittendorf, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 1, 1885, p. 133 (a, 29).]

PNEUMOPHTHOÉ (Fr.), n. Pnu6-mo2f-to-a. See Pneumonophthisis.

PNEUMOPHYMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-fi2m(fu6m)'a2t(a3t)-a3. From πνεύμων, the lung, and φῦμα, a growth. Pulmonary tubercles. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-fi2m-(fu6m)'i2-a3. Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPROTEINS, n. pl. Nu2-mo-pro'te2-i2nz. Of Foa, the protein products of the pneumococcus in the living organism. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPYOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-pi(pu6)-o(o3)-pe2r-i2-ka3rd'i2-u3m(u4m). From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardial cavity. [D, 70.]

PNEUMOPYOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-pi-(pu6)-o(o3)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-ac'os (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. The presence of pus and gas in the pleura. [a, 34.]

PNEUMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o2r-raj(ra3g)'-i2-a3. See Pneumonorrhagia.

PNEUMOSCOPE, n. Nu2m'o-skop. See Pneumograph.

PNEUMOSEROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-ser(se2r)-o(o3)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-ac'os (-ac'is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, *serum (q. v.)*, and θώραξ, the thorax. Pneumothorax with a serous effusion. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOSQUIRRHE (Fr.), n. Pnu6-mo-sker. See Pneumonoscirrhus.

PNEUMO-THERAPEUTICAL, adj. Nu2m-o-the2r-a2p-u2t'-i2-k'l. From πνεύμων, the lung, and θεραπευτικός, healing. Fr., *aérothérapique*. Pertaining to pneumotherapeutics.

PNEUMOTHERAPEUTICS, PNEUMOTHERAPY, n's sing. Nu2-mo-the2r-a3-pu2t'i2ks, -the2r'a3-pi2. 1. The treatment of pulmonary disease. [B.] 2. See Pneumatotherapy.

PNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu2m(pnu2m)-o(o3)-thor'-a2x(a3x). Gen., *-ac'os (-is)*. From πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Luftbrust*. The presence of gas in the pleural cavity. [a, 34.]—**P. à soupape** (Fr.). Of Sée, p. in which a portion of pulmonary or pleural tissue acts as a valve in the pulmonary perforation. [a, 34.]—**P. fermé** (Fr.). Of Sée, p. with closure of the pulmonary perforation. [a, 34.]—**P. ouvert** (Fr.). Of Sée, p. in which the persistence of the pulmonary perforation permits free access of air to the pleural cavity. [a, 34.]—**P. subphrenicus.** P. caused by diaphragmatic perforation. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOTOMY, n. Nu2m-o2t'o2m-i2. From πνεύμων, the lung, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *pneumotomie*. Ger., *Lungenzerlegung, Pneumotomie*. The opening of pulmonary cavities through the chest wall and the insertion of drainage-tubes. [E ; H. Truc, "Rev. de méd.," Mar., 1886, p. 270.]

PNEUMOTOXIN, n. Nu2m-o-to2x'i2n. From πνεύμων, the lung, and τοξικός, poisonous. Of G. and F. Klemperer, the toxic albuminoid substance formed by the pneumococcus in the living organism or in cultivations in nutrient media. [a, 34.]—**Antip'.** The albuminoid substance formed in animals inoculated with p. that prevents the development of the pneumococcus in such animals. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOTUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu2m(pnu3m)-o(o3)-tu2b(tub)-u6rk(e2rk)'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). From πνεύμων, the lung, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *pneumotubercule*. A pulmonary tubercle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMO-TYPHOÏDE (Fr.), n. Pnu6-mo-te-fo-ed. See *Typhoid* pneumonia and *Bilious* pneumonia.

PNEUMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu2(pnu2)-mo(mo3)-tif(tu6f)'-u3s(u4s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and τῦφος, typhus. Of French authors, pneumonia due to early localization of the typhoid-fever bacillus in the lungs, with symptoms of that fever.

PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2s(pnu2s)-i2-o(o3)-bi(bi2)-o2g-nos'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From πνεῦσις, a blowing, βίος, life, and γνῶσις, a judicial inquiry. See Docimasia *pulmonum*.

PNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu2s(pnu2s)'i2s. Gen., *pneus'eos*. Gr., πνεῦσις (from πνεῖν, to breathe). 1. See Respiration. 2. Anhelation. [L, 290.]

PNEUSOMETER, n. Nu2s-o2m'e2t-u6r. From πνεῦσις, a blowing, and μέτρον, a measure. See Spirometer.

PNIGALION (Lat.), n. m. Ni2g(pneg)-al(a3l)'i2-o2n(on). Gen., *-on'os (-is)*. Gr., πνιγαλίων (from πνίγειν, to choke). See Incubus (2d def.).

PNIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni2g(pneg)'ma3. Gen., *pnig'matos (-atis)*. Gr., πνῖγμα (from πνίγειν, to choke). See Strangulation.

PNIGOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni2g(pneg)-o(o3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From πνίγειν, to choke, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *pnigophobie*. See Angina pectoris.

PNIGOS (Lat.), **PNIX** (Lat.), **PNIXIS** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. Nig(pneg)'o2s, ni2x(pnex), ni2x(pnex)'i2s. Gen., *pnig'eos*, *pnig'os (-is)*, *pnix'eos (-is)*. Gr., πνῖγος, πνίξ, πνῖξις (from πνίγειν, to choke). See Strangulation.

PNOE (Lat.), **PNŒA** (Lat.), n's f. No(pno2)'e(a), ne'(pno2'e2)-a3. Gen., *pno'es*, *pnœæ*. Gr., πνοή. See Breath.

POA (Lat.), n. f. Po(po2)'a3. From πόα, grass. Fr., *paturin.* Ger., *Rispengras.* Spear- (or meadow-) grass; a genus of the *Festuceæ.* The *Poaceæ* (Fr., *poacées*) are a division of grasses comprising *P.*, *Molinia*, etc. The *Poæ* of Adanson are a section of grasses, consisting of *Arundo*, *P.*, *Festuca*, etc. The *Poariæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Poaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 64, 121, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. abyssinica.** Fr., *paturin d'Abyssinie.* The *fef* of Abyssinia, where the grain is made into bread. [B, 121, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pratensis.** Fr., *paturin des prés.* Kentucky blue grass. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. trivialis.** Fowl- (or bird-, or rough-stalked meadow-) grass. [B, 121, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

POAYA, n. f. In Brazil, the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* or its root (*ipecacuanha*); used also of the emetic roots of various plants of the *Rubiaceæ*, *Violarieæ*, and *Polygaleæ.* [B, 5, 18, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. branca.** 1. Undulated ipecacuanha. 2. See *White* IPECACUANHA (2d def.). [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]

PO-BAIA, n. In Cochin-China, a vegetable powder used in various cutaneous diseases; supposed to be identical with chrysarobin. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

POCGEREBARINDE (Ger.), n. Pok'gar-ab-a3-ri2nd-e2. See *Pocgereba* BARK.

POCHE (Fr.), n. Po3sh. A pocket, sac, sinus, or abscess. [a, 14.]—**P. amnio-choriale.** The space between the amnion and the chorion.—**P. copulatrice.** A diverticulum of the vagina in insects and gasteropod molluscs in which, as was supposed, the semen of the male was stored, to serve for the successive fecundation of ova as they descended. [A, 4.]—**P. des eaux.** See BAG *of waters.*—**P. en bissac.** See *P. en sablier.*—**P. en boudin.** A cylindrical protrusion of the fœtal membranes through the os uteri.—**P. en sablier.** An hour-glass-shaped protrusion of the fœtal membranes through the os uteri; said to indicate either that the fœtus is dead or that the presentation is abnormal. [Dutheil, "Thèse de Paris," 1884; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 242.]—**P. urineuse** (Fr.). A urethral diverticulum. [a, 34.]

POCK, n. Po2k. A.-S., *poc, pocc.* Ger., *Pocke, Blatter.* The vesicle or pustule of an eruptive fever.—**Black p.** See VARIOLA *maligna.*—**Crystalline p.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa.*—**Diphtheritic p.** A small-pox p. in which the papillæ are infiltrated by leucocytes to such an extent that the nutrient blood-vessels are occluded and necrosis of tissue results, giving rise to a whitish layer resembling a diphtheritic membrane. [a, 34.]—**Horn p.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa.*—**Master-p.** Fr., *maître bouton.* Ger., *Meisterpocken.* Of Van Swieten, a large p. found in small-pox, resembling the pustule of inoculated small-pox. [a, 34.]—**P. hole, p.-mark.** Ger., *Blatternarbe, Blattergrube, Pocke.* A mark or scar made by the small-pox pustule. [a, 37.]—**P.-marked, P.-pitted.** Ger., *blattermarkig, blatternarbig.* Pitted or scarred with the small-pox. [a, 37.]—**Stone p.** An old term for an acne pustule.

POCKE (Ger.), n. Po3k'e2. See POCK and POCK-*mark*; in the pl., *P'n*, see VARIOLA and SMALL-POX.—**Amboinap'en.** See FRAMBŒSIA.—**Blutige P'n.** See VARIOLÆ *sanguineæ.*—**Eczemp'n.** See VARIOLA *vaccina herpetica.*—**Englische P'n.** See ACNE *contagiosa.*—**Falsche P'n.** See VARICELLA.—**Fliessp'n.** See VARIOLA *confluens.*—**Guineap'n.** See FRAMBŒSIA.—**Halbp'n.** See VARIOLOID.—**Krätzp'n.** See VARIOLA *vaccina herpetica.*—**Lymphp'n.** See HYDRACHNIDES (1st def.).—**Milchp'n.** See COW-POX.—**Mittelp'n, Modificirte P'n.** See VARIOLOID.—**Nebenp'n.** See VACCINIOLÆ.—**P'neinimpfung.** Small-pox inoculation. [L, 80.]—**P'nnabel, P'ngrube, P'nnarbe.** See POCK-*mark.*—**Schutzp'n.** See COW-POX.—**Warzige P'n.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa.*—**Zahnp'n.** A varicelliform eruption of unknown ætiology, occurring in children about six years old, causing violent itching, and unassociated with fever or other phenomena. [a, 34.]

POCKHOLZ (Ger.), n. Po3k'ho3lts. See GUAIACUM.

POCKY, adj. Po2k'i2. Fr., *variolique.* Full of pocks or pustules; infected with small-pox or syphilis. [G.]

POCULIFORM, adj. Po2k'u2l-i2-fo2rm. Lat., *poculiformis* (from *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form). Fr., *poculiforme.* Cup-shaped. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

POD, n. Po2d. Any dehiscent pericarp, especially a legume or a silique. [B, 19, 77, 296 (a, 35).]

PODACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pod(po2d)-a2k(a3ch2)-en'(a3'-e2n)-i2-u3m(u4m). A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helianthoideæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. alatum, P. eminens.** A tall shrub of Mexico and Central America. The pith of the stem is used in bedding microscopic sections. [B, 42, 121, 267, 314 (a, 35).]

PODAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Po2d'a2g(a3g)-ra3. Gr., ποδάγρα (from πούς, the foot, and ἄγρα, a seizure). Fr., *podagre, goutte.* Ger., *P.*, *Fussgicht, Zipperlein.* Gout, especially of the articulations of the foot or the great toe. [D, 72.]—**P. aberrans.** See *Retrocedent* GOUT.

PODAGRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-a2g(a3g)-ra(ra3)'ri2-a3. From ποδάγρα, gout. 1. The genus *Ægopodium.* [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. See ARCHANGELICA *officinalis.*

PODAGRIC, adj. Po2d'a2g-ri2k. Gr., ποδαγρικός. Lat., *podagricus.* Fr., *podagrique.* Ger., *podagrisch.* Pertaining to or affected with podagra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PODAGROUS, adj. Po2d'a2g-ru3s. Gr., ποδαγρός. Gouty.

PODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From πούς, the foot, and ἄλγος, pain. See PODAGRA and PEDIONALGIA.

PODALIC, adj. Po2d-a2l'i2k. From πούς, the foot. Fr., *podalique.* Pertaining to the feet or to the pelvic pole of the fœtus. See *P.* VERSION.

PODALYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-a2l(a3l)-i2r(u6r)'i2-a3. Fr., *podalyre.* A genus of South African leguminous shrubs. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. australis, P. cærulea.** See BAPTISIA *australis.*—**P. tinctoria.** See BAPTISIA *tinctoria.*

PODARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-a3rth-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *-thrit'idos (-idis).* From πούς, the foot, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *podarthrite.* Gout of the foot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PODARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-a3rth-ro2k'a3-se(ka). Gen., *-throc'aces.* From πούς, the foot, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *p.* Caries of the joints of the feet. [E.]

PODARTHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Po2d-a3rth'ru3m(ru4m). From πούς, the foot, and ἄρθρον, a joint. A foot-joint; in a bird, the articulation of the toes collectively with the metatarsus. [L, 343.]

PODAXIS (Lat.), **PODAXON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Po2d-a2x-(a3x)'i2s, -o2n. Gen., *-ax'eos (-is), -a'xi.* From πούς, the foot, and *axis*, or ἄξων, an axle. A genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi.* [B, 61, 76, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. carcinomale.** A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The brownish powder of spores and threads is used as a dressing for gangrenous sores, etc. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

PODELCOMA (Lat.), n. Po2d-e2lk-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From πούς, the foot, and ἕλκωμα, an ulcer. See *Madura* FOOT.

PODENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-al-(a3l)'i2-a3. From πούς, the foot, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *podencéphalie.* Of Larger, exencephalia affecting the median or interparietal region of the head. [A, 15.]

PODENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Po2d-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l-(a3l)-u3s(u4s). Fr., *podencéphale.* Ger., *Stielhirn.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a mouster having a cerebral hernia through a cranial fissure and the brain contained in a pedunculated sac. [a, 34.]

PODETIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po2d-e(a)'shi2(ti2)-u3m(u4m). From πούς, the foot. Fr., *podétion.* Ger., *Gestell, Träger, Fruchtstütze.* 1. In some lichens, a stalk bearing apothecia. 2. An erect thallus. [B, 1, 19, 123, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

PODEX (Lat.), n. m. Pod'e2x. Gen., *pod'icis.* The region of the anus. [a, 48.]

PODISOMA (Lat.), n. n. Po2d-i2-som'a3. Gen., *-som'atos (-atis).* From πούς, the foot, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *podisome.* A genus of paras tic *Fungi*, of the *Pucciniei.* [B, 61.]—**P. macropus.** A species said to produce the excrescences sometimes found on *Juniperus virginiana*, used in domestic practice as an anthelminthic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]

PODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pod(po2d)'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., πόδιον (dim. of πούς, the foot). The foot; especially, in birds, the toes collectively without the shank. [L, 343.]

PODOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-o2k'a3-se(ka). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From πούς, the foot, and κακκός, evil. See PODARTHROCACE.

PODOCARPINIC ACID, n. Po2d-o-ka3rp-i2n'i2k. An acid, $C_{17}H_{22}O_3$, forming the chief constituent of the resin of *Podocarpus cupressina.* [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PODOCARPOUS, adj. Po2d-o-ka3rp'u3s. Lat., *podocarpus.* Having the fruit borne on a stalk. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PODOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Po2d-o(o3)-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). From πούς, the foot, and καρπός, fruit. See PODOCARPOUS; as a n. m. and f. (Fr., *podocarpe*), a genus of the *Podocarpeæ*, now regarded as a tribe or a family of the *Coniferæ*, series *Taxoideæ.* [B, 42, 77, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. dacrydioides.** The white pine of New Zealand, where its gum is used as a masticatory. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. zamiæfolius.** A New Zealand species used like *P. dacrydioides.* [B, 73 (a, 35).]

PODODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-o(o3)-di2n(du6n)'i2-a3. From πούς, the foot, and ὀδύνη, pain. See PODALGIA.

PODŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Po2d-e2d(o2-e2d)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From πούς, the foot, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *podœdème.* Œdema of the feet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PODOGYNE, n. Po2d'o2j-i2n. Lat., *podogynium* (from πούς, the foot, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Stempelfuss.* A receptacular internode next below the gynœcium, developed into a long stalk (stipe) to the pistil. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PODOLOGY, n. Po2d-o2l'o-ji2. From πούς, the foot, and λόγος, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the foot. [a, 48.]

PODOPHTHALMIC, PODOPHTHALMOUS, adj's. Po2d-o2f-tha2l'mi2k, -mu3s. Lat., *podophthalmus* (from πούς, the foot, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *podophthalme.* Ger., *fussäugig.* Of crustaceans, having the eyes borne at the extremity of long movable peduncles. [L, 38, 49 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLLIC ACID, n. Po2d-o-fi2l-i2k. Lat., *podophyllinum.* Fr., *acide podophyllique.* Ger., *Podophyllinsäure.* An inactive acid obtained from commercial podophyllin as a brown resinous amorphous mass. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PODOPHYLLIN, n. Po2d-o-fi2l'i2n. Lat., *podophyllinum* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *podophylli resina* [Br. Ph.], *resina podophylli* [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*peltati* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *résine de podophyllum* (*peltatum* [Fr. Cod.]), *podophylline.* Ger., *P.* Sp., *podofilina* [Sp. Ph.]. A greenish- (or brownish-) yellow, amorphous resinous substance of peculiar bitter taste and disagreeable odor, obtained from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum*; used as a drastic cathartic and cholagogue. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]

PODOPHYLLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po2d-o(o3)-fi2l(fu6l)-li(le)'ti2s. Gen., *-lit'idos (-idis).* Fr., *podophyllite.* Inflammation of the podophyllous tissue. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLLOTOXIN, n. Po2d-o-fi2l-o-to2x'i2n. Fr., *podophyllotoxine.* An amorphous, acid, white powder contained in commercial podophyllin. It is very poisonous, causing violent gastro-enteritis, very frequent respiration, lowering of temperature, and coma. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLLOUS, adj. Po2d-o-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *podophyllus* (from πούς, the foot, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.),

podophylleux (2d def.). 1. Having the feet or locomotory organs compressed in the form of leaves. 2. Pertaining to the foot and laminated (said of tissue inside the corneous wall of the hoof). [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PODOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}d-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{3}m). Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.), *rhizome de podophylle* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Fussblatt* (1st def.), *Fussblattwurzel* (2d def.). Syn.: *podophylli rhizoma* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of berberidaceous herbs. The *Podophyllaceæ* (Fr., *podophyllacées*) of De Candolle are an order of the *Thalamifloræ*. The *Podophylleæ* (Fr., *podophyllées*; Ger., *Podophylleen*) are the same order, and also a tribe of it. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *P. peltatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Abstractum podophylli** [U. S. Ph.]. An abstract made by moistening 200 parts of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with a solution of 2 parts of tartaric acid in 80 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·820, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the powder is exhausted, reserving the first 170 parts of percolate, evaporating the remainder to 30 parts at a temperature not higher than 50° C., mixing the two, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk or enough more to make 100 parts when dried, and powdering finely. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum podophylli** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de podophylle*. Ger., *P'extrakt*. An extract made by treating 100 parts of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water till 500 parts are obtained, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum podophylli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de podophylle*. Ger., *flüssiges P'extrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·876, reserving the first 85 c. c., evaporating the alcohol from the residue, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with more alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Podophylli resina** [Br. Ph.]. See PODOPHYLLIN.—**Podophylli rhizoma** [Br. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—**P. diphyllum.** Fr., *podophylle à feuilles binées*. See JEFFERSONIA *Bartonis*.—**P. emodi, P. himalayense.** Himalayan May-apple; a species supposed to have the same properties as *P. peltatum*. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. montanum, P. peltatum.** Fr., *podophylle en bouclier, pied de canard*. Ger., *gemeines Fussblatt*. American May-apple (or mandrake), wild duck-foot, wild mandrake, yellow (or raccoon-) berry, ground (or wild) lemon, peca, podophyllin-plant; an erect, smooth-stemmed plant the leaves and root of which are poisonous, though the fruit, an oval berry as large as a lemon, is edible. The root, the p. of the U. S. Ph., has a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste. It contains albumin, gum, starch, extractive, lignin, gallic acid, etc., but its active purgative properties exist in its resin (see PODOPHYLLIN). It resembles jalap in its action, but is more drastic and slower. It is used as a general cathartic and as a cholagogue. [B, 5, 18, 19, 108, 173, 180, 185, 275, 293 (*a*, 35).]—**Resin of p., Resina podophylli** [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.], **Résine de p. (peltatum)** [Fr. Cod.]. See PODOPHYLLIN.—**Rhizoma podophylli** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P.* (2d def.).—**Squibb's p. pills.** Pills consisting of ¼ gr. of resin of p., 1 gr. of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus or ¼ gr. of alcoholic extract of belladonna, 1 gr. each of powdered capsicum and powdered sugar of milk, ¼ gr. of powdered acacia, made up with syrup and about a third of a gr. of glycerin; used as an aperient in disorders of the upper part of the intestinal tract. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 700 (*a*, 50).]—**Tinctura podophylli** [Br. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 160 grains of resin of p. in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]



PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. [A, 327.]

PODORRHEUMATISM, n. Po^{2}d-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *podorrheuma* (from πούς, the foot, and ῥεῦμα, a flux). Fr., *podorrheumatisme*. Rheumatism in the feet. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PODOSPERM, n. Po^{2}d'o-spu^{5}rm. Lat., *podospermium* (from πούς, the foot, and σπέρμα, a seed). See *Umbilical* CORD (2d def.).

PODOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}d-o(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From πούς, the foot, and θήκη, a case. The horny or leather-like covering of the unfeathered portion of a bird's foot. [L, 221.]

PODOTROCHILITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}d-o(o^3)-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-lit'idos* (*-idis*). From πούς, the foot, and τροχίλια, a pulley. Fr., *podotrochilite*. See MALADIE *naviculaire*.

PODURA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}d-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. Fr., *podure*. Ger., *Springschwanz*. A genus of orthopterous insects. By reason of the markings on its scales, they are used as test-objects in microscopy.

PODURUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}d-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πούς, the foot, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *podure*. Walking or leaping by the aid of the tail (said of insects). [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PODYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}d-ip(u^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-id(ed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From πούς, the foot, ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἱδρῶσις, perspiration. Fr., *podypéridrose*. Excessive sweating of the feet. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PŒCILIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe^{2}s(po^2-e^{2}k)-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Gr., ποικιλία (from ποικίλος, variegated). See EPICHROSIS *p.*

PŒCILOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}s(po^2-e^{2}k)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). From ποικίλος, variegated, and μέλασμα, a livid spot. Fr., *pœcilomélasme*. Ger., *Poikilomelasma*. Gangrene of the feet in the aged. [L, 50 (*a*, 34).]

PŒCILOPERISSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe^{2}s(po^2-e^{2}k)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-so'ma^3. Gen., *-som'atos* (*-atis*). From ποικίλος, mottled, and περίσσωμα, superfluity. Fr., *pœcilopéritlôme*. An exuberant growth of heterogeneous tissues. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

POGONIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pog-o^{2}n(on)-i(i^2)-as'(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). From πώγων, the beard. Excessive growth of the beard; also, its presence in women. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

POGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pog-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πωγώνιον (dim. of πώγων, the beard). Fr., *pogonion*. Ger., *Bärtchen*. 1. A little beard. 2. The vane of a feather. [L, 50, 343 (*a*, 43).]

POGONOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pog-o^{2}n(on)'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). From πώγων, the beard, and πούς, the foot. A genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. febrifugus.** A South American species yielding a bitter tonic bark, containing the alkaloid howardine and a bitter principle. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 35).] Cf. CHRYSOXYLON *febrifugum*.

POGOSTEMON (Lat.), n. m. Pog-o(o^3)-stem(stam)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-stem'onos* (*-is*). From πώγων, the beard, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *pogostémon*. A genus of labiate herbs. The *Pogostemeæ* of Endlicher (the *Pogostemoneæ* of Reichenbach) are a subtribe of the *Mentheæ* (*Menthoideæ*), and of Bentham and Hooker a subtribe of the *Satureineæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P. patchouli.** The patchouli, or *pucha pat*, of the East Indies; indigenous to Silhet, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula, and cultivated at Singapore and other places in the East for the volatile oil (see *Oil of* PATCHOULI) obtained from its leaves and flowering tops. The leaf is used as an ingredient in smoking tobacco. [B, 5, 19, 172, 314 (*a*, 35).]

POIKILOCYTES, n. pl. Poik'i^{2}l-o-sits. From ποικίλος, many-colored, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Poikilocyten*. Of Quincke, red corpuscles of irregular shape, supposed to be characteristic of the blood in pernicious anæmia, but found in many other conditions. They have all the physical properties of ordinary red blood-corpuscles. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 363 (*a*, 32).]

POIKILOCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Poik-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-sit(ku^{6}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Poikilocytose*. A condition of the blood in which many of its cells are partly broken up or altered into peculiar shapes. [D, 48.]

POIKILOTHERMAL, POIKILOTHERMIC, adj's. Poik-i^{2}l-o-thu^{5}r'm'l, -mi^{2}k. From ποικίλος, many-colored, and θέρμη, heat. Varying in temperature (said of cold-blooded animals, because their temperature is so easily affected by their surroundings). [K.]

POIL (Fr.), n. Pwa^{3}l. 1. See HAIR. 2. See EPHEMERA *puerperalis*.—**P's accidentels.** See HYPERTRICHOSIS *acquisita*.

POILEUX (Fr.), **POILU** (Fr.), adj's. Pwa^3-lu^5, -lu^6. See PILOSE.

POINT, n. Point. Gr., κέντρον. Lat., *punctum*, *apex* (1st def.). Fr., *p.*, *pointe* (1st def.). Ger., *Punkt*, *Spitze* (1st def.). 1. The sharp end or fine tapering extremity of any object. 2. That which has position, but no extension; hence, position in space, time, or degree. [*a*, 48.]—**Absolute near p.** Fr., *p. rapproché absolu*. Ger., *absoluter Nahepunkt*. The nearest p. to which a single eye can be accommodated and still retain distinct vision. [F.]—**Alveolar p.** The middle p. of the inferior margin of the upper alveolar arch. [C.]—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *Anterior* FOCUS.—**Anterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Anterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Apophysial p.** Fr., *p. apophysaire*. Ger., *Apophysenpunkt*. The tender spot over a vertebral spinous process, under which neuralgic nerves have their exit.—**Auricular p.** The centre of the external orifice of the auditory canal. [L, 149.]—**Binocular near p.** The nearest p. upon which the accommodation, with simultaneous convergence of the visual axes, can be directed. [C.]—**Boiling p.** Ger., *Siedepunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid passes into vapor with ebullition. [*a*, 48.]—**Cardinal p's.** Fr., *p's cardinaux*. Ger., *Kardinalpunkte*. Six p's which determine the direction of the rays emerging from and entering a series of refracting media (*e. g.*, the eye). See *Principal p's*, *Focal p's*, and *Nodal p's*. [B.]—**Corresponding retinal p's, Covering p's.** See *Identical retinal p's*.—**Critical p. of gases.** A temperature, fixed for every gas, at or above which it can no longer be liquefied by pressure alone. [B, 6.]—**Critical p. of liquids.** That temperature above which no amount of pressure is sufficient to retain a body in a liquid form. [B, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**Deaf-p's of the ear.** Fr., *p's sourds* (ou *de surdité*) *de l'oreille*. Ger., *Taubpunkte des Ohres*. Certain p's near the ear, discovered by Urbantschitsch, at which a vibrating tuning-fork held perpendicularly in front of the ear can not be heard when started from the lower edge of the zygoma and moved backward toward the occiput. The position of the first p. is at the lower end of the tragus; the second is where the helix intersects the line of motion given above. [F, 33.]—**Dew p.** Ger., *Thaupunkt*. The temperature at which the moisture in cooling air begins to be deposited as dew. [*a*, 48.]—**Disparate retinal p's.** Those p's on the retina the images of which are not concentrated on the same p., but projected to different p's in space. [F.]—**External orbital p.** The most prominent p. at the outer edge of the orbit immediately above the fronto-malar suture. [L, 150.]—**Eye-p.** Ger., *Augenpunkt*. 1. An eye-spot, an ocellus. 2. The bright circle at the crossing p., or nearest approximation of the rays above the ocular of a microscope. It is best seen with a strong illumination for the microscope, and a piece of ground glass or thin paper above the ocular for a screen. [J.]—**Far p.** Lat., *punctum remotum*. Fr., *p. lointain*, *p. écarté*. Ger., *Fernpunkt*. The farthest p. of distinct vision; situated in the emmetropic eye at infinity, in the

myopic eye at a finite distance in front of the eye, and in a hypermetropic eye situated beyond infinity (*i. e.*, behind the eye). [B; F.] —**First focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**First nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*. —**First principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Fixation p.** Fr., *p. de regard*. Ger., *Fixirpunkt*. That point on the visual axis at which an object is most clearly seen. [α, 48.]—**Focal p's.** The anterior and posterior principal foci of a compound dioptric system. The *anterior* (or *first*) *focal p.* of the eye is the p. to which rays that are parallel in the vitreous would converge in front of the eye; the *posterior* (or *second*) *focal p.* is the p. of the back of the eye to which rays that are parallel as they impinge upon the cornea converge. [B.] —**Freezing p.** Lat., *punctum congelationis*. Fr., *p. de congélation*. Ger., *Gefrierpunkt*, *Eispunkt*, *Frostpunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid body (usually water) becomes solid. [α, 48.] —**Fusing p., Fusion p.** See *Melting p*.—**Growing p.** Lat., *punctum vegetationis*. The soft centre of a bud or terminal portion of an organ with permanent apical growth. It consists of primary meristem. [B, 19, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**Hystero-epileptogenous p's, Hysterogenic p's.** Of Charcot, circumscribed regions of the body pressure or rubbing on which produces the symptoms of an hysterical aura, and eventually causes an hysterical attack. They are found on the upper and lower extremities, but most frequently at the base of the sternum, below the clavicle, below the breasts, over the ovaries, in the inguinal region, between the shoulders, and in the lumbar regions. [α, 34.]—**Identical retinal p's.** Those p's in the two retinæ the images of which are projected to the same spot in space. [F.]—**Intersuperciliary p.** In craniometry, the central p. of a line connecting the most prominent p. of one superciliary arch with that of the other. [L, 150 (α, 50).]—**Jugal p.** The p. where the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone is cut by a line tangent to the upper border of the zygoma. [L, 149, 150.]—**Malar p.** The most prominent p. of the outer surface of the malar bone. [L, 149.]—**Maximum occipital p.** A spot on the maximum antero-posterior diameter of the skull most remote from the glabella. [L, 149.]—**McBurney's p.** A p. about 2½ in. distant from the anterior-superior spine of the ilium on a line drawn from that process to the umbilicus; thought by C. McBurney to be usually the p. of greatest tenderness in cases of inflammation due to a lesion of the appendix cæci.—**Melting p.** Fr., *p. de fusion*. Ger., *Schmelzpunkt*. The temperature at which a body begins to melt. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**Metopic p.** See GLABELLA.—**Motor p.** The p. corresponding to that at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, where an electrode must be placed to produce the maximum amount of electrical contraction of that muscle. [α, 29.]—**Nasal p.** See NASION.—**Near p. (of distinct vision).** Lat., *punctum proximum*. Fr., *p. rapproché*. Ger., *Nähepunkt*. The nearest p. at which the eye can accommodate for distinct vision. [F.]—**Nodal p's.** Fr., *p's nœudeux*. Ger., *Knotenpunkte*. Two p's, called respectively the *first* (or *anterior*) *nodal p.* and the *second* (or *posterior*) *nodal p.*, situated on the optical axis of a dioptric system, and so related that every incident ray which is directed toward the first p. is represented after refraction by a ray emanating from the second p. and having a direction parallel to that of the incident ray. The nodal p's of the schematic human eye very nearly coincide, the anterior being situated about 7 mm. behind the cornea (or just in front of the posterior pole of the lens), and the second 7·33 mm. behind the cornea, or just behind the posterior pole of the lens. [Donders, Helmholtz (B).]—**Occipital p.** See *Occipital* POLE.—**Ophryon p.** See OPHRYON. —**Painful p's.** Lat., *puncta dolorosa*. Fr., *p's douleureux*. The p's at which a neuralgic nerve is tender on pressure. They usually indicate (anatomically) the passage of the affected nerve through a foramen or fascia and its approach toward the surface. [D, 35.] —**Physiological middle-p. of the retina.** The fovea centralis. [F.]—**P. de regard** (Fr.). See *Fixation p*.—**P's lacrymaux** (Fr.). See *Lacrimalis* PUNCTA.—**P. lointain** (Fr.). See *Far p*.— **P. of dispersion.** Ger., *Zerstrevungspunkt*. See *Virtual* FOCUS. —**P. of ossification.** Lat., *punctum ossificationis*. Fr., *p. d'ossification*. See CENTRE *of ossification*.—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *Posterior* FOCUS.—**Posterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Pressure p's.** Ger., *Druckpunkte bei Blepharospasmus*. The p's of emergence of the infra-orbital and supra-orbital, and sometimes also of branches of the facial nerve, upon the face in the vicinity of the margins of the orbit, pressure upon which will sometimes arrest an attack of blepharospasm. [L, 57.]—**Principal p's.** Ger., *Hauptpunkte*. Two p's situated on the optical axis or the line connecting the centres of curvature of the various refracting surfaces of a compound dioptric system, and so related that the final emergent ray bears the same relation to the *second* (or *posterior*) *principal p.* (E') that the initial or incident ray would bear to the *first* (or *anterior*) *principal p.* (E) after having undergone refraction through a single refracting surface of determinate curvature situated at E. In the schematic human eye, when at rest, the anterior principal p. is situated at 1·75 mm., the posterior at 2·11 mm. behind the posterior surface of the cornea. [Gauss (B); Helmholtz (B).]—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Second nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Vital p.** See *Respiratory* CENTRE.

POINT, v. intr. Point. Fr., *aboutir*. Ger., *zuspitzen*, *reifen*. Of an abscess, to be about to break at a certain portion of its periphery that has approached a free surface.

POINTE (Fr.), n. Pwa²n²t. See POINT.—**P. du cœur.** See APEX *of the heart*.—**P. de feu.** An eschar made by the actual cautery. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POINTILLAGE (Fr.), n. Pwa²n²-tel-ya³zh. Massage by means of the tips of the fingers. [α, 34.]

POIRE (Fr.), n. Pwa³r. 1. A pear. 2. A pear-shaped bag (*e. g.*, *p. de Politzer*). [B, 173 (α, 35).]

POIREAU (Fr.), n. Pwa³-ro. 1. See ALLIUM *porrum*. 2. See MUSCARI *comosum*. 3. A hard excrescence, especially on the fingers; a wart. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POIRIER (Fr.), n. Pwa³-re-a. See PYRUS, PYRUS *communis*, and ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis*.

POIS (Fr.), n. Pwa³. See PEA.—**P. à cautère.** See *Issue* PEAS. —**P. d'Amérique.** See under ABRUS *precatorius*.—**P. pouilleux.** See MUCUNA *pruriens*.

POISON, n. Poi'z'n. Gr., φάρμακον. Lat., *venenum*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Gift*. Any substance that acts upon a living organism in such a way as to destroy its life or decidedly impair its processes. —**Arrow p.** One of the numerous preparations used by savages on their arrow-heads (*e. g.*, in Africa the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *Euphorbia virosa*, and other species of *Euphorbia*; in Brazil, the juice of *Euphorbia cotinifolia*; in Guiana, curare; in Java, the *tieuté tjetteh*, etc.). [B, 5, 19, 185 (α, 35).]—**Bish p.** See under ACONITUM *ferox*.—**Frog p.** A powerful arrow p., acting like curare, obtained by the Indians of Colombia from a small animal, *neavá*, considered by André a variety of *Thylobates bicolor*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]—**Gaboon p.** See INÉ.—**Hæmatic p.** See *Blood*-POISONING.—**Morbid p.** Ger., *Krankheitsgift*. The p. of a specific disease. [α, 34.]—**Muscle p's.** Toxalbumins formed during muscular action. [α, 34.]—**Ordeal p.** Fr., *p. d'épreuve*. Any one of the various poisons, such as *physostigma*, *tanghinia*, etc., used by savage tribes to test the guilt or innocence of accused individuals. [α, 35.]—**P. pulmonaire** (Fr.). A volatile p. contained in the breath, supposed to be a ptomaine. [Brown-Séquard (α, 18).]—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässgift*. A p. which acts by increasing or diminishing the blood-pressure in the vessels. [B, 270.]

POISONING, n. Poi'z'n-i²n². Lat., *veneficium*. Fr., *empoisonnement*. Ger., *Vergiftung*. 1. The act of administering a poison in such an amount or manner as to produce its specific poisonous effect. 2. The condition produced by a poison. [D; α, 48.]— **Blood-p.** A condition in which the essential physical or chemical properties of the blood are altered by the introduction of some toxic agent; in popular parlance, septicæmia or pyæmia. [B.]

POITRINAIRE (Fr.), n. Pwa³-tre-na²r. A person affected with a pectoral disorder, especially phthisis. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POITRINE (Fr.), n. Pwa³-tren. See THORAX.

POIVRE (Fr.), n. Pwa³vr'. Pepper, especially black pepper; also, the genus *Piper*. [α, 35.]—**Alcoolat de p. de la Jamaïque.** See *Spiritus* PIMENTÆ.—**Alcoolé de p.** See *Tinctura* PIPERIS.— **Confection de p.** See *Confectio* PIPERIS.—**Confection de p. noir.** A mixture of 29 grammes of black pepper, 86 each of elecampane-root and fennel, and 57 each of honey and sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Électuaire de p.** See *Confectio* PIPERIS.—**P. à queue.** 1. See PIPER *caudatum* (1st def.), PIPER *cubeba*, and PIPER *capense*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see CUBEB.—**P. blanc.** See *White* PEPPER.—**P. de la Jamaïque.** See PIMENTA (2d def.).—**P. de Maniguette.** See *Melegueto* PEPPER.—**P. d'Inde.** Cayenne pepper, capsicum. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. The unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pommade de p.** See *Unguentum* PIPERIS.—**Poudre de p. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. Black pepper dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in a covered mortar, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de p.** See *Tinctura* PIPERIS.—**Teinture de p. de Cayenne.** See *Tinctura* CAPSICI.

POIVRETTE (Fr.), n. Pwa-vre²t. 1. The seeds of *Nigella arvensis*, *Nigella sativa*, and other species of *Nigella*; formerly substituted in France for pepper. 2. The plants themselves. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

POIVRIER (Fr.), n. Pwa³-vre-a. See PIPER (1st def.).—**Faux p.** See VITEX *agnus-castus*.—**P. à queue.** 1. See PIPER *caudatum*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see CUBEB.

POIX (Fr.), n. Pwa³. See PITCH.—**Écusson de p. de Bourgogne.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS.—**Écusson de p. de Bourgogne stibié.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**Emplâtre de p.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS.—**Emplâtre de p. composé.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *compositum*.—**Emplâtre de p. de Bourgogne** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* PICIS.—**Emplâtre de p. de Canada.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *canadensis*.—**Emplâtre de p. cantharidé.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *cum cantharide*.—**Emplâtre de p. et de résine.** See *Emplastrum* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**Huile de p.** See TAR *oil*.—**Onguent de p. avec l'oxide rouge de mercure.** See UNGUENTUM FUSCUM.—**P. blanche.** 1. Burgundy pitch. 2. A factitious Burgundy pitch, of variable composition, distinguished from the official variety by its strong terebinthinate odor, its bitter taste, and its property of dissolving completely in alcohol. [B, 95; B, 5, 18, 173 (α, 35).] Cf. *Artificial Burgundy* PITCH.—**P. de Bourgogne.** See *Burgundy* PITCH.—**P. de Bourgogne purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. Burgundy pitch melted and pressed through a cloth by way of straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. des Vosges** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Burgundy* PITCH.—**P. liquide.** Wood tar. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. navale, P. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Black* PITCH.—**P. noire liquide.** Wood tar. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. noire-résine.** 1. See RESIN (2d def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see TEREBINTHINA *cocta*. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

POIZOU (Fr.), n. Pwa³-zu. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 50).]

POJAN, n. A place in the district of Haromszik, Transylvania, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L, 49, 135 (α, 14, 50).]

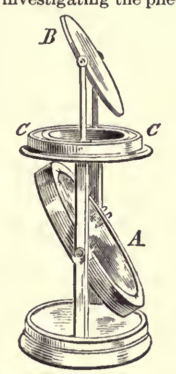
POL (Ger.), n. Pol. See POLE.—**Kernp'.** See *Polar* FIGURE.— **Zwillingsp'.** See HOLOPOLE.

POLANISIA (Lat.), n. f. Po²l-a²n(a³n)-i²s'i²-a³. From πολύ, much, and ἄνισος, unequal. Fr., *polanisie*. A genus of the *Capparideæ*, considered by Baillon a section of the genus *Cleome*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. felina.** See CLEOME *felina*.—**P. graveolens.** Fr., *polanisie gravéole*. False mustard, stink-weed, common clammy-weed, clammy mustard, worm-weed; a viscid, strong-scented herb found throughout Canada and the United States. According to Rafinesque, it is anthelminthic. [B, 34.]

POLAR, adj. Pol'a^{3}r. Fr., *polaire.* Ger., *polarisch.* Pertaining to a pole. [α, 17.]

POLARIMETER, n. Pol-a^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *polaris*, polar, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *P.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of polarization, the proportion of polarized light present in a beam of light, or the amount by which the plane of polarization is rotated by the passage of a polarized ray through an optically active substance. [B.] Cf. POLARISCOPE and SACCHARIMETER.

POLARISCOPE, n. Pol-a^{2}r'i^2-skop. From *polaris*, polar, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument used for investigating the phenomena of polarization and the changes produced in these phenomena by the interposition of certain substances in the path of the polarized ray. It consists essentially of a polarizer which puts the light in a state of polarization, and of an analyzer which, by quenching the polarized ray when placed in certain positions, throws the location of the plane of polarization. A change in the location of this plane or the presence of other phenomena induced by the interposition of a substance between the polarizer and analyzer is indicative of the structure or composition of the substance so interposed. [B.]



MALUS'S POLARISCOPE. [A, 376.]

A, the polarizer; *B*, the analyzer; *CC*, the basis of rotation of the analyzer on a vertical axis.

POLARISTROBOMETER, n. Pol-a^{2}r''i^2-stro^{2}b-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From πόλος, an axis, στρόβος, a whirling round, and μέτρον, a measure. A variety of polarimeter in which the plane of polarization is indicated with great delicacy by the disappearance of a set of parallel black lines which are produced by passing the light through a double interference plate of calcite. [B.]

POLARITY, n. Pol-a^{2}r'i^2-ti^2. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarité.* Ger., *Polarität.* The property of having poles or of being under the influence of forces acting in the direction of poles. [α, 48.]

POLARIZATION, n. Pol-a^{2}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarisation.* Ger., *Polarisation, Polarisirung.* 1. In optics, the induction of a peculiar condition by virtue of which a ray of light, instead of vibrating as usual in all planes transverse to its direction, vibrates in one plane only (plane of p.). P. may be induced by reflection from surfaces placed at a special angle (angle of p.), or by transmission through certain media, the doubly refractive crystals especially. [B.] 2. Of a galvanic battery, the collection of bubbles of hydrogen on the negative plate, whereby the generation of the current is interfered with.—**Chromatic p.** P. accompanied by a peculiar play of colors; a phenomenon observed when doubly refracting crystals or singly refracting substances, which have undergone distortion of their structure, are seen by polarized light. [B.]—**Circular p.** Fr., *polarisation rotatoire.* Ger., *kreisförmige Polarisation.* The rotation of the plane of p. to the left or right. [B, 118.]—**Dielectric p.** The condition of a non-conductor when strained under the action of two adjacent charges of positive and negative electricity. [α, 49.]—**Electrolytic p., Galvanic p.** See *P.* (2d def.).

POLARIZER, n. Pol'a^{3}r-i^{2}z-u^{6}r. That portion of a polariscope which polarizes the light; consisting usually of a Nicol's prism, but sometimes of a reflecting plate of unsilvered glass. [B, 164; α. 49.]

POLE, n. Pol. Gr., πόλος (originally, an axis). Lat., *polus.* Fr., *pôle.* Ger., *Pol.* It., Sp., *polo.* The extremities of any axis around which a body or the forces acting on it are more or less symmetrically disposed. [α, 48.]—**Antigerminal p.** The p. of an ovum opposite the germinal p. At this p. is situated the food-yolk. [J, 1, 30.]—**Cephalic p.** Ger., *Kopfende.* Of the fœtus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the head is situated.—**Geminous p.** See HOLOPOLE.—**Germinal p., Germinative p.** The p. of an ovum at which the development of the embryo takes place. This term and *antigerminal p.* are especially applicable to ova in which a large amount of food-yolk is present, as in those of birds and reptiles. [J, 1, 30.]—**Lower p. (of an egg).** See *Antigerminal p.*—**Negative p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electro-positive element in the galvanic cell. [B.]—**North p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the north. [B.]—**Nuclear p.** See *Polar* FIGURE.—**Nutritive p.** See *Antigerminal p.*—**Occipital p.** Lat., *extremitas occipitalis* [Pausch]. Fr., *pôle occipital.* The posterior pointed extremity of the occipital lobe. [I.]—**Pelvic p.** Ger., *Steissende.* Of the fœtus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the breech is situated.—**Placental p. of the chorion.** That p. of the chorion at which the dome-like placenta, when present, is situated.—**P's of the chorion.** The upper and lower extremities of the chorion, corresponding to the fundus uteri and the os uteri.—**P's of the eye.** The anterior and posterior extremities of the optic axis. [α, 29.]—**Positive p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electro-negative element in the galvanic cell. [B.]—**South p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the south. [B.]—**Upper p. (of an egg).** See *Germinal p.*—**Vitelline p.** See *Antigerminal p.*

POLEI (Ger.), n. Pol-i'. See MENTHA *pulegium* and TEUCRIUM *polium.*

POLEMOCACOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-e^{2}m-o(o^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From πόλεμος, war, κακός, evil, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. See *Military* OPHTHALMIA.

POLEMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-e^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πόλεμος, war. Fr., *polémoine.* Ger., *Sperrkraut.* Greek valerian; a genus of polemoniaceous herbaceous or climbing plants. The *Polemonaceæ* (Fr., *polémonacées*) of Ventenat, the *Polemonia* and *Polemoniaceæ* (Fr., *polémoniacées*) of Jussieu, the *Polemoniariæ* (Fr., *polémoniariées*) of Reichenbach, and the *Polemonideæ* (Fr., *polémonidées*) of Persoon are an order of hypogynous gamopetalous dicotyledons included in the cohort *Polemoniales* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Polemonieæ* (Fr., *polémoniées*) are a division (tribe) of the *Polemoniaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 168, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. cæruleum.** Fr., *polémoine à fleurs bleues, échelle de Jacob, valériane bleue* (ou *grecque*). Ger., *gemeines* (oder *blaues*) *Sperrkraut, Himmelsleiter, Jacobsleiter.* (Common) Jacob's ladder, charity, Greek valerian; a species growing in southern and middle Europe and in Asia, and cultivated elsewhere in gardens; perhaps the πολεμώνιον of Dioscorides. The herb and leaves, *herba valerianæ græcæ*, are used externally in Siberia for syphilitic tumors, ulcers, etc., and in Russia a decoction of the plant is employed in hydrophobia. The astringent root is used in dysentery. [B, 19, 34, 163, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Radix polemonii.** The root of *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

POLEMOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-e^{2}m-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. From πόλεμος, war, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *polémophthalmie.* See *Military* OPHTHALMIA.

POLENTA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-e^{2}nt'a^3. 1. Of Galen, peeled barley. 2. In modern Italy, porridge of maize-meal. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

POLEY (Ger.), n. Pol-i'. See MENTHA *pulegium.*

POLFELD (Ger.), n. Pol'fe^{2}ld. See CHAMP *polaire.*

POLIATER (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From πόλις, the city, and ἰατήρ, a physician. Of old writers, a medical practitioner licensed by the authorities of a city. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

POLICE, n. Po^{2}l-es'. Gr., πολιτεια (from πόλις, a city). Lat., *politia.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polizei.* In medicine, an organization intrusted with the care of all matters affecting the public health; also the work of such an organization. [α, 48.]

POLICLINIC, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-kli^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *policlinice* (from πόλις, a city, and κλίνη, a couch). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Poliklinik, Stadtklinik.* An institution for medical instruction maintained at the public expense. [D.] Cf. POLYCLINIC.

POLIENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πολιός, gray, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Strümpell, inflammation of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex. [α, 34.]—**P. acuta.** Of Strümpell, infantile cerebral paralysis of obscure origin, but analogous to that of poliomyelitis. [α, 34.]

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2-o(o^3)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See POLIENCEPHALITIS.

POLIOMYELENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'tis. From πολιός, gray, μυελός, marrow, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Poliomyelitis associated with poliencephalitis. [α, 34.]

POLIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πολιός, gray, and μυελός, marrow. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. [D.]—**Acute anterior p.** Ger., *spinale Kinderlähmung.* A destructive inflammation of the larger multipolar ganglion cells in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, occurring chiefly in children during their first dentition. It deprives certain muscles and often an entire limb of muscular power, and the parts affected undergo rapid atrophy. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**P. anterior chronica.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [Ross (α, 34).]—**P. anterior subacuta cervicalis circumscripta.** P. in which the lesion is situated in the anterior horns of gray matter in and about the cervical enlargement. [Eisenlohr, "Neurolog. Ctrlbl.," i, 1882, p. 410 (D, 35).]

POLIOMYELOPATHY, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-o-mi-e^{2}l-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From πολιός, gray, μυελός, marrow, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord. [D.]

POLIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-plas'matos* (*-atis*). From πολιός, gray, and πλάσμα, matter. Fr., *polioplasme.* Granular protoplasm. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

POLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πολίωσις (from πολιοῦν, to become gray). Canities. [G, 4.]

POLIOTES (Lat.), **POLIOTHRIX** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}l-i(i^2)'o^{2}t-ez(as), -i(i^2)'o^{2}th-ri^{2}x. Gen., *-et'os* (*-is*), *-ot'ricos* (*-is*). Gr., πολιότης, πολιόθριξ (from πολιός, gray, and θρίξ, hair). See CANITIES.

POLITIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-it(et)-i(e)'a^3. See POLICE.

POLITZERATION, POLITZERIZATION, n's. Pol-i^{2}ts-u^{6}r-a'shu^{3}n. -i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *Politzer*, the inventor of the method. Treatment by Politzer's bag. [F.]

POLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pol(po^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πόλιον. Fr., *polion.* 1. Of the ancients, the *Teucrium p.* 2. Of Matthæus, the *Teucrium capitatum.* 3. Of Mönch, the genus *Teucrium.* [B, 42, 114, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. angustifolium, P. creticum.** See TEUCRIUM *creticum.*—**P. erectum.** See TEUCRIUM *p.*—**P. luteum.** The *Teucrium aureum* and *Teucrium flavescens.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. maritimum, P. monspeliacum.** See TEUCRIUM *p.*—**P. montanum.** See TEUCRIUM *montanum* and TEUCRIUM *p.*—**P. montanum Anglorum.** The *Teucrium capitatum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. montanum Gallorum.** See TEUCRIUM *p.*—**P. montanum Germanorum.** See TEUCRIUM *montanum.*

POLIZEI (Ger.), n. Pol-ets-i'. See POLICE.

POLLAKIURIE (Fr.), n. Po^{2}l-a^3-ke-u^6-re. From πολλάκις, often, and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. Unnatural frequency of urination. [Dieulafoy, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," May 19, 1882, p. 321.]—**P. brightique.** P. due to Bright's disease.

POLLEMPHYTEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-le^{2}m-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-u^{2}s'i^{2}s. Gen., *-eus'eos* (*-is*). From πολλός, many, and ἐμφυτεύειν, to im-

plant. Fr., *vaccine par dissémination.* Repeated vaccination in different parts of the body. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

POLLEN (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l'e^{2}n. Gen., *pol'linis.* Fr., *p., corpuscule fécondant, poussière fécondante.* Ger., *Blüthenstaub, P., Befruchtungsstaub.* It., *polline.* Sp., *polén.* The fecundating substance produced within the loculi of an anther (see *P.* CELL and *P. grains*); also, of Jussieu, the spores of the *Ophioglosseæ;* of Linnæus, the powdery substance in the spores of mosses. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35); B, 198.]—**P. grains.** Ger., *P'körner.* The microspores of phanerogams. They consist of particles either forming a powder or united by means of a viscid matter into a mass (see POLLINIUM). They are usually yellow, of various forms, generally spheroidal, but always uniform in the same plant. Each grain is a cellular body, usually a single cell. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**P. mass, P'masse** (Ger.). See POLLINIUM.

POLLEX (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l'le^{2}x. Gen., *pol'licis.* Gr., ἀντίχειρ. The thumb; in birds, the digit that bears the alula, corresponding to the index finger. [L, 341 (α, 27).]

POLLINARIS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}l-li^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *pollinaire.* Covered with a dust or powder as fine as pollen. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

POLLINARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-li^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *pollinaire.* Ger., *Pollinarie* (1st def.), *Pollenmasse* (2d def.). 1. See CYSTIDIUM (1st def.). 2. See POLLINIUM.

POLLINATION, n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. The conveyance of pollen to the receptive surface of the female organs. [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).]

POLLINIC, adj. Po^{2}l-l^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *pollinicus.* Fr., *pollinique.* Ger., *blumenstaubartig, pollinisch.* Pertaining to or consisting of pollen. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

POLLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-li^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *pollinie.* Ger., *Pollenmasse.* A pollen mass; a body composed of the pollen-grains of an anther-loculus more or less coherent, as in orchids. [B, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

POLLINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-li^{2}n-od'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pollen* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. In *Ascomycetes* and *Peronosporeæ*, the antheridium; so called because it usually conjugates with the oosphere by means of a delicate tubular outgrowth. [B, 77, 104, 279 (α, 35).]

POLLUTION, n. Po^{2}l-u^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *pollutio* (from *polluere*, to defile). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Befleckung, P.* An involuntary seminal emission. In the pl., see SPERMATORRHŒA. [E.]

POLONICA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3. See PLICA *p.*

POLONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Congenital hyperonychosis. [G.]

POLSTER (Ger.), n. Po^{3}lst'e^{2}r. See CUSHION (3d def.), ECPLEROMA, PULVINAR, and STROMA.—**Fettp'.** A layer of fatty tissue, especially the subcutaneous fat.—**Kehldeckelp'.** See TUBERCULUM *epiglottidis.*—**P. der Sehhügel.** See PULVINAR.—**Tastp'.** See *Digital* PULP.

POLURIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. See POLYURIA.

POLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pol(po^{2}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See POLE. 2. The patella. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

POLY, n. Pol'i^2. From πολιός, gray. See TEUCRIUM *polium.*

POLYACIDE (Fr.), adj. Po-le-a^3-sed. Of a base, saturating with one of its molecules several molecules of an acid. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

POLYADELPHOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}d-e^{2}lf'u^{3}s. Lat., *polyadelphus* (from πολύς, many, and ἀδελφός, a brother). Fr., *polyadelphe.* Ger., *vielbrüderig.* Having the filaments united in more than two sets (phalanges); of the *Polyadelphia* (Fr., *polyadelphie*), a Linnæan class of plants so characterized. [B, 17, 170 (α, 35).]

POLYADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-en(e^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and ἀδήν, a gland. See PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA.

POLYADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From πολύς, many, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *polyadénome.* Ger., *Polyadenom.* See *Multiglandular* ADENOMA.

POLYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polyémie.* Ger., *Polyämie.* See PLETHORA.—**P. aquosa.** Excess of water in the blood, occurring physiologically after drinking a large amount of fluid. [K, 16.]—**P. serosa.** Excess of serum or water in the blood of an animal, brought about by the injection of blood serum into the veins. [K, 21.]

POLYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From πολύς, much, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Ger., *Polyästhesie.* Of Fischer, a peculiar condition of sensation in which a single point touching the skin is felt as more than one. [D, 35.]

POLYALTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}lth(a^{3}lth)'i^2-a^3. From πολυαλθής, curing many diseases. Fr., *p., polyalthie.* Ger., *Heilstrauch.* A genus of the *Anoneæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. acutiflora, P. acutifolia.** Species having properties similar to those of *P. sempervirens.* The first is found in the East Indies, the second in Jamaica. [B, 42, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Corinti.** An East Indian species. The bark is used in intermittent fever, cardialgia, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. macrophylla.** Fr., *p. à grandes feuilles.* A Java species. The bark is used in typhoid and eruptive fevers. [B, 168, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. sempervirens.** A Malabar species. The leaves are used in intermittent fever and rheumatism. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. subcordata.** Ger., *filziger Heilstrauch.* A Java species with aromatic fruits which are used in spasmodic colic. The bark, especially that of the root, is also highly aromatic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

POLYAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMMONIUM *base.*

POLYANDROUS, POLYANTHEROUS, adj's. Po^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}nd'-ru^{3}s, -a^{2}nth'u^{3}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *polyandrus, polyantherus* (from πολύς, many, and ἀνήρ, a man, or ἀνθηρός, blooming). Fr., *polyandre.* Ger., *polyandrisch.* Having the stamens indefinite in number. The *Polyandræ* of Scopoli are a tribe, and the *Polyandria* of Linnæus a class, of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 170, 296 (α, 35).]

POLYARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit'idos (-idis).* From πολύς, many, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *polyarthrite.* Ger., *P.* Inflammation, especially acute rheumatism, affecting several joints at once. [D, 5.]

POLYATOMIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'i^{2}k. From πολύς, many, and ἄτομος, an atom. Fr., *polyatomique.* Ger., *mehratomig.* Containing more than one atom of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, requiring the addition of more than one atom of hydrogen to saturate its combining capacity. [B.]

POLYBASIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-bas'i^{2}k. Fr., *polybasique.* Ger., *mehrbasisch.* 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing in the molecule more than one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of more than one hydrogen atom by a base. [α, 38.]

POLYBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ble^{2}n'ni^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *polyblennie.* Secretion of abnormal quantities of mucus. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

POLYBRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and βραχίων, the arm. A monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POLYBREPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-bre^{2}f'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and βρέφος, an infant. 1. See POLYCYESIS. 2. The condition of having many young. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

POLYBROMURES (Fr.), n. pl. Po-le-bro-mu^{6}r. A mixture of several bromides.

POLYCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ka^{3}rp'e(a^3-e^2). From πολύς, many, and καρπός, fruit. 1. Of Fuchs, a genus of skin diseases, including eruptions attended with plastic lesions (or "fruits"), such as papules, vesicles, pustules, etc.; regarded by Fuchs as synonymous with *Flechtenausschläge, dartres,* and *tetter,* and doubtless meant to include for the most part eczematous and herpetic eruptions. [G.] 2. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ;* of Lindley, a cohort of the *Monopetalæ.*

POLYCARPÆA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ka^{3}rp-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *polycarpée.* Ger., *Vielsamenkraut.* A genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Polycarpææ* of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Paronychieæ.* The *Polycarpeæ* (Fr., *polycarpées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Paronychieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Caryophylleæ.* [B, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. corymbosa, P. spadicea.** East Indian and Malabar species used in hypochondriasis and snake-bites. A plant described by Loureiro under the name of *Pollia arenaria,* identified by some authors with the second species, is used in Cochin-China in chronic cough, catarrh, and fevers. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

POLYCARPIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}k. Lat., *polycarpicus.* Fr., *polycarpien, polycarpique.* 1. Of a plant, fruiting repeatedly; bearing year after year. 2. Bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. The *Polycarpicæ* are: Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti;* of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Helobiæ.* [B, 1, 19, 170, 296 (α, 35).]

POLYCARPON (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ka^{3}rp'o^{2}n. Fr., *polycarpe.* Ger., *Nägelkraut.* A genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. tetraphyllum.** All-seed; an herb growing in South Carolina and southern Europe. It is identified with the παρωνυχία of Dioscorides, and has been used in paronychia and indurated swellings. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]

POLYCEPHALOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *polycephalus* (from πολύς, many, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *polycéphale.* Consisting of or bearing numerous capitula. [B, 1, 296 (α, 35).]

POLYCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Tœniadæ* in the larval state. [Zeder (L, 16).]—**P. cerebralis, P. cœnurus.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*—**P. echinococcus, P. granulosus, P. hominis, P. humanus.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis.*—**P. ovinus.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*

POLYCERUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πολύς, many, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *polycère.* See MEGALOCERUS.

POLYCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-kez(ch^{2}e^{2}z)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and χέζειν, to evacuate the bowels. Fr., *polychézie.* Chronic diarrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and χόλος, bile. Fr., *polycholie.* Ger., *Polycholie.* Excessive secretion of bile. [D.]

POLYCHREST, adj. Po^{2}l'i^2-kre^{2}st. Gr., πολύχρηστος (from πολύς, much, and χρηστός, serviceable). Lat., *polychrestus.* Fr., *polychreste.* Generally serviceable (formerly said of medicaments used against many different ailments). [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYCHROISM, n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}k'ro-i^{2}zm. Lat., *polychroismus* (from πολύς, many, and χροιά, color). See PLEOCHROISM.

POLYCHROITE, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-kro'it. Fr., *polychroïte.* Ger., *Polychroït.* An orange-red coloring matter, $C_{48}H_{60}O_{18}$, obtained from saffron. It forms a perfectly translucent, ruby-red, horn-like mass. By some writers p. is called *crocin;* by others that name is given to $C_{16}H_{18}O_6$, one of the constituents of p. [B, 81 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 283 (α, 50).]

POLYCHROMATE, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-krom'at. A chromate containing several atoms of chromium in the molecule. [B.]

POLYCHROMATIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-krom-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *polychromaticus.* Fr., *polychromatique.* Many-colored. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POLYCHROME, n. Po^{2}l'i^2-krom. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polychrom.* 1. See ÆSCULIN. 2. A crystalline body extracted from quassia, communicating to water different opaline shades. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

POLYCHROMIC ACID, n. Po2l-i2-krom'i2k. Fr., *acide polychromique.* Ger., *Polychromsäure.* See ALOETIC ACID.

POLYCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-kil(ch2u6l)'i2-a3. From πολύς, much, and χυλός, chyle. Fr., *polychylie.* Excessive production of chyle. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYCLINIC, n. Po2l-i2-kli2n'i2k. From πολύς, many, and κλίνη, a couch. Fr., *polyclynique.* Ger., *Polyklinik.* A place where various clinics are held. [D.] Cf. POLICLINIC.

POLYCOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-ko2p'ri2-a3. From πολύς, much, and κόπρος, dung. Fr., *polycoprie.* Excessive defecation. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

POLYCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-kor(ko2r)'i2-a3. From πολύς, much, and κόρη, the pupil. Fr., *polycorie.* Ger., *Polycorie.* The presence of more than one pupil in the same eye. [F.]

POLYCOTYLEDONARY, adj. Po2l-i2-ko2t-i2l-e2d'o2n-a-ri2. See POLYCOTYLEDONOUS.

POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Po2l-i2-ko2t-i2l-e2d'o2n-u3s. Lat., *polycotyledonus, polycotyledoneus* (from πολύς, many, and κοτυληδών, a hollow). Fr., *polycotylédon.* Ger., *polykotyledonisch.* Of a plant, furnished with more than two cotyledons. [B, 1, 19, 123, 296 (α, 35).]

POLYCROTIC, adj. Po2l-i2-kro2t'i2k. From πολύς, many, and κροτεῖν, to beat. Showing more than one wave for each cardiac systole (said of the pulse). Cf. DICROTIC.

POLYCYESIA (Lat.), **POLYCYESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Po2l-i2-(u6)-si(ku6)-e(a)'zi2(si2)-a3, -e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'iæ, -es'eos (-is).* From πολύς, many, and κύησις, conception. See SUPERFŒTATION.

POLYCYSTIC, adj. Po2l-i2-si2st'i2k. From πολύς, many, and κύστις, a bladder. Consisting of many cysts (said of tumors).

POLYCYTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-si2th(ku6th)-em'(a2'-e2m)-i2-a3. From πολύς, many, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polycythæmie.* Ger., *Polycythämie.* Plethora with excess of red corpuscles. [D, 3.]

POLYDACRYA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-da2k(da3k)'ri2(ru6)-a3. From πολύς, much, and δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *polydacrye.* Excessive lacrymation. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

POLYDACTYLISM, n. Po2l-i2-da2kt'i2l-i2z'm. Lat., *polydactylia* (from πολύς, many, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Fr., *polydactylie.* Ger., *Polydactylie, Mehrfingerigkeit.* The state of having a supernumerary finger or toe (rarely more than one). [E; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 247 (α, 32).]

POLYDACTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Po2l-i2(u6)-da2kt(da3kt)'i2l(u6l)-u3s(u4s). One affected with polydactylism. [E.]

POLYDIPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-di2ps'i2-a3. From πολύς, much, and δίψα, thirst. Fr., *polydipsie.* Ger., *Polydipsie.* Inordinate thirst, as in diabetes. [D.]—**P. ebriosa.** See DIPSOMANIA.

POLYDISSOLVANT, n. Po2l-i2-di2s-so2l'v'nt. From πολύς, many, and *dissolvere*, to dissolve. See SULPHOLEIC ACID.

POLYEMBRYONY, n. Po2l-i2-e2m'bri2-on-i2. From πολύς, many, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Fr., *polyembryonie.* Ger., *Polyembryonie.* The production (in phanerogams) of more than one embryo within an ovule. [B, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

POLYETHYLENIC, adj. Po2l-i2-e2th-i2l-en'i2k. Containing several molecules of ethylene. [B, 4.]—**P. alcohols.** Diethylene, triethylene, tetrethylene, and hexethylene alcohols. [B, 4.]

POLYGALA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2g(u6g)'a2l(a3l)-a3. Gr., πολύγαλον (from πολύς, much, and γάλα, milk). Fr., *p., polygalon* (2d def.), *polygale* (2d def.). Ger., *Kreuzblume* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Lotus corniculatus.* 2. Milkwort; a genus of bitter herbs or shrubs, of the *Polygaleæ;* so called because said to be galactogogue. The *Polygalaceæ* (Fr., *polygalacées*) are: Of Reichenbach, his *Polygaleæ* of 1827; of Lindley, the *Polygaleæ* of Jussieu, the *Polygalæ* being the same. The *Polygaleæ* (Fr., *polygalées;* Ger., *Polygaleen*) of Jussieu are the milkworts, an order of polypetalous dicotyledons, of the *Polygalinæ*, including *P., Moutabea, Krameria*, etc. They are herbs or shrubs, having bitter and acrid properties, and their roots contain a milky juice. The *Polygaleæ* are: Of Reichenbach (1827), a family of the *Limbatæ;* of the same (1837), the *Polygalinæ* of Endlicher. [B, 19, 34, 42. 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Alcoolé de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* SENEGÆ.—**Décoction de p. amer** (Fr.). See *Decoctum polygalæ.*—**Décoction de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Decoctum* SENEGÆ.—**Decoctum polygalæ.** Sp., *cocimiento de poligala* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *P. amara* with water enough to make 23 parts of strained decoction. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum polygalæ.** 1. A preparation made by boiling *P. amara* with water, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Extractum* SENEGÆ.—**Extrait de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum* SENEGÆ.—**Extrait de p. amer** (Fr.). See *Extractum polygalæ* (1st def.).—**Extrait de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Extractum* SENEGÆ.—**Herba polygalæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (**amaræ** [Belg. Ph.], **amaræ cum radice** [Russ. Ph.]). Sp., *poligala, poligala amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p.* [Netherl. Ph.], *polygalæ amaræ herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The flowering plant and root [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (or the plant gathered before it blooms [Belg. Ph.]) of *P. amara;* also, according to the Belg. and Gr. Ph's, of *P. amarella.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusion de p. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *Decoctum* SENEGÆ.—**P. amara.** Fr., *p. amer.* Ger., *bittere Kreuzblume, Bitteramsel, Kreuzblumenkraut.* A European species, also found in Mexico, used as a pectoral. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. amarella.** A variety of *P. amara.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Boykinii.** A species to which false or northern senega is sometimes erroneously referred; found in Georgia and Florida. [B, 5, 34 (α, 35).]—**P. chamæbuxus.** Fr., *p. à feuilles de buis.* Box-leaved milkwort, prairie senega; a stimulant and tonic European species, used in place of *P. senega* and *P. amara.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. comosa.** Ger., *schopfige Kreuzblume.* A European species. The root and lower part of the stem are used like the root of *P. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. crotalaroides.** A Himalayan species. Its root is used in catarrh and as an ophidian alexipharmac. [B, 172, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. de Virginie** (Fr.). See *P. senega.*—**Polygalæ amaræ herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Herba polygalæ.*—**P. glandulosa.** Fr., *p. glanduleux.* Ger., *drüsige Kreuzblume.* A Mexican species with an emetic root. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. hungarica.** See *P. major* and *P. comosa.*—**P. latifolia.** A variety of *P. senega* which furnishes part of the senega-root of commerce. [B, 5, 34 (α, 35).]—**P. linnæa.** See *P. amara.*—**P. major.** Ger., *grössere Kreuzblume, Kreuzblumenwurzel.* A European species used like *P. amara* and *P. vulgaris.* The root, near the lower portion of the stem, *radix polygalæ hungaricæ* (seu *polygalæ vulgaris hungaricæ*, seu *polygalæ majoris*), is the official part. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. mexicana.** Sp., *polígala mexicana* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species used as a tonic and emetic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. monticola.** A Venezuelan species having an emetic root. [B. 180 (α, 35).]—**P. paniculata.** Ger., *rispige Kreuzblume.* A West Indian and South American species. The root is used in Jamaica as a diluent, solvent, and diaphoretic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. paucifolia.** Fr., *p. nain.* Dwarf- (or fringed) milkwort, evergreen snakeroot; a species found from Canada to Georgia. The entire plant, especially the root, has a sweet and pungent taste, and (on account of its odor) is thought to contain oil of wintergreen. Its properties are similar to those of senega, but milder; its infusion is recommended in erysipelas. [B, 5, 34, 293 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 274 (α, 50).]—**P. poaya.** A Brazilian species the emetic root of which is used like ipecacuanha in bilious fevers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. polygama.** See *P. rubella.*—**P. rubella.** Fr., *p. rougeâtre.* Ger., *röthliche Kreuzblume.* Bitter p., ground-flowering milkwort; a tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative American species, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 293 (α, 35).]—**P. sanguinea.** Fr., *p. sanguin.* Ger., *blutrothe Kreuzblume.* A North American species. The root is used like senega, though milder. [B, 34, 173, 180, 293 (α, 35).]—**P. scoparia.** See *P. mexicana.*—**P. senega.** Seneca snakeroot; found in Canada and the United States. The root is the senega (2d def.) of the U. S. Ph.—**P. serpentaria.** A South African species. The root is used in snakebites. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. telephoides.** An East Indian species used in catarrhal diseases. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**P. thesioides.** Fr., *p. du Chili.* The *chinchin* of Chile, where the root is used as a diuretic. [B, 173, 188, 197 (α, 35).]—**P. tinctoria.** Fr., *p. des teinturiers.* An Arabian species. The seeds are used as a tænifuge. It yields some indigo. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. venenata, P. venenosa.** Fr., *p. vénéneux.* Ger., *giftige Kreuzblume.* The *katu-tulun* of Java, where it is regarded as a deadly poison. According to the natives, even handling it or its heavy noxious odor produces sneezing and headache. [B, 173, 180, 197 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** Fr., *p. commun, herbe à lait, fleur ambrévrale, laitier commun, polygalon.* Ger., *gemeine Kreuzblume, Natterblümchen, Milchblume, Kranzblume, Himmelfahrtsblümchen.* 1. Common (European) milkwort, cross- (orange-, or procession-, or rogation-) flower; a European species. The root, the lower part of the stem, or the entire flowering plant, *radix (cum herba florida) polygalæ vulgaris*, is used as a pectoral. The root-bark is aromatic and mildly balsamic in odor, but lacks the bitterness of that of *P. amara.* [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).] 2. Of Lamarck, see *P. amara.*—**P. vulgaris hungarica.** See *P. major.*—**Poudre de p. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The root of *P. senega* dried at 40° C., powdered, and sifted. [B, 113 (α, 14).]—**Sirop de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Syrupus polygalæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* SENEGÆ.—**Teinture de p. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura* SENEGÆ.—**Tisane de p. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Infusum* SENEGÆ.

POLYGALACTIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-ga2l(ga3l)-a2k(a3k)'-shi2(ti2)-a3. From πολύς, much, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *polygalactie, polygalie.* Ger., *Polygalactie.* An excessive secretion of milk during lactation, sufficient to affect the general health. [A, 24.] To be distinguished from *galactorrhœa* (*q. v.*).

POLYGALIC ACID, n. Po2l-i2g'a2l-i2k. Fr., *acide polygalique.* Ger., *Polygalasäure.* Syn.: *polygalin, senegin.* A glucoside, $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$, contained in the root of *Polygala senega*, probably identical with saponin. [B, 5 (α, 38); B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

POLYGAMARIN (Ger.), n. Pol-u6g-a3m-a3r-en'. A crystallizable bitter substance contained in *Polygala amara.* [L, 57.]

POLYGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po2l-i2(u6)-ga2m(ga3m)'i2-a3. From πολύς, many, and γάμος, a marriage. Fr., *polygamie.* Ger., *Polygamie.* 1. In Linnæus's artificial system, a class of plants having the stamens and pistils separate in some flowers and associated in others, either on the same or on different individuals. [B, 1, 229, 296 (α, 35).] 2. See SYNGENESIA *p.*

POLYGAMOUS, adj. Po2l-i2g'a2m-u3s. Lat., *polygamus* (from πολύς, many, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *polygame.* Ger., *polygamisch.* 1. Of animals, mating with more than one of the other sex. [L, 341 (α. 27).] 2. Having hermaphrodite (bisexual) and unisexual flowers borne on the same species. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

POLYGASTRIC, adj. Po2l-i2-ga2st'ri2k. Having many stomachs; of or pertaining to the *Polygastrica* (of Ehrenberg, a group of infusorians). ["Am. Nat.," i, p. 505 (α, 39).]

POLYGASTRIE (Fr.), n. Po-le-ga3s-tre. From πολύς, much, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Excessive secretion of gastric juice. [Peter, "Union méd.," May 6, 1890, p. 645.]

POLYGENISM, POLYGENY, n. Po2l-i2j'e2n-i2z'm, -i2. From πολύς, many, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born. Fr., *polygénisme.* The theory that each of the different races or divisions of mankind is descended from an independent stock or species. [L, 121.]

POLYGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Po2l-i2g(u6g)'na2th(na3th)-u3s-(u4s). From πολύς, many, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *polygnathe, polygnathien.* Ger., *Polygnathe.* See EPIGNATHUS (3d def.), HYPOGNATHUS, and PARAGNATHUS.

POLYGONAL, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}g'o^2-n'l. Lat., *polygonalis* (from **πολύς**, many, and **γόνυ**, the knee). Of the *Polygonales* (Lindley's p. alliance [Lat., *nixus polygonalis*], an alliance of the *Curvembryæ* consisting of the *Polygoneæ*). [B. 170 (*α*, 35).]

POLYGONATE, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}g'o^{2}n-at. Lat., *polygonatus* (from **πολύς**, many, and **γόνυ**, the knee). Having numerous joints. [*α*, 35.] For the *Polygonatæ*, see under POLYGONUM ; for the *Polygonateæ*, under POLYGONATUM.

POLYGONATUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *polygonate, sceau de Salomon.* The true Solomon's-seal ; a genus of the *Polygonateæ* (Fr., *polygonatées*), which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. biflorum, P. giganteum.** Varieties of *P. multiflorum.* [B, 34 (*α*, 35).]—**P. latifolium.** Ger., *breitblättrige Weisswurz.* A species having properties resembling those of *P. officinale.* [B, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. majus.** See *P. officinale* and *P. multiflorum.*—**P. multiflorum.** Fr., *sceau de Salomon multiflore.* Ger., *vielblüthige Weisswurz.* David's harp, fraxinell, many-flowered Solomon's-seal, ladder-to-heaven, lady's-seal, lily-of-the mountain ; like *P. uniflorum* in properties. A decoction of the root in milk has been used internally in piles and externally in certain skin diseases. [B, 5, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*α*, 35).]—**P. officinale, P. uniflorum.** Fr., *sceau de Salomon (commun), genouillet, herbe de la rupture, muguet anguleux, signet.* Ger., *gemeine Weisswurz, Salomonssiegel, Weisswurz-Thalblume, Weisswurz-Zauke.* Common (European) Solomon's-seal. The root was once official (with those of *P. latifolium* and *P. multiflorum*) as *radix polygonati* (*majoris,* seu *vulgaris,* seu *latifolii*), *radix sigilli Salomonis,* and *radix geniculatæ* (seu *genicellæ*). It was used externally in bruises, tumors, wounds, skin eruptions, etc., and, powdered and mixed with rose-water, as a cosmetic, but is now rarely used, though recommended in gout and rheumatism. It is emetic, and the berries and flowers are acrid and poisonous. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*α*, 35).]—**P. verticillatum.** The whorled Solomon's-seal of central and southern Europe. It has the same properties as those of *P. officinale.* [B, 180, 275 (*α*. 35).]—**P. vulgare.** See *P. officinale.*

POLYGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From **πολύς**, many, and **γόνος**, offspring. Fr., *polygonie.* Great fecundity, especially in the male. [L, 50 (*α*, 14).]

POLYGONUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)'o^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **πολύς**, many, and **γόνυ**, the knee. Fr., *polygone, renouée.* Ger., *Knöterig.* Knot-grass ; a genus of herbs with ochreate-jointed stems. The *Polygonaceæ* (Fr., *polygonacées*) are an order of the *Curvembryeæ.* The species are astringent and acid, and some are cultivated for their edible fruits. The *Polygonatæ* of Necker include *Rumex, Scleranthus, Herniaria,* and *P.* The *Polygoneæ* (Fr., *polygonées ;* Ger., *Polygoneen*) are the *Polygonaceæ,* and also a tribe of the latter. The *Polygonoideæ* of Brongniart are a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ* including the *Polygoneæ* (*Polygonaceæ*). [B, 42, 121, 170 (*α*, 35).]—**P. acre.** 1. Smart-weed ; a species with a caustic juice, by some identified with the *P. hydropiperoides* of Michaux ; used as an astringent and febrifuge. 2. Of Lamarck, *P. hydropiper.* [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. alpinum.** Alpine knot-weed. The herb is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 180, 275 (*α*, 35).]—**P. amphibium.** Fr., *renouée amphibie.* Ger., *Wechselknöterig, Wasserknöterig, Sommerlack.* Amphibian knot-weed, water persicaria, willow-grass. The root and herb were once official as *radix* et *herba persicariæ acidæ* (seu *polygoni amphibii* [seu *aquatici*]), the former as a mild astringent, diuretic, and alterative in skin complaints, and the latter in calculous affections. The roots are said to contain over 20 per cent., and the stem over 17 per cent., of tannic acid. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. antihæmorrhoidale.** Fr., *renouée anti-hémorrhoïdale.* A Brazilian species used externally in gout and hæmorrhoids. [B, 173, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. aquaticum.** See *P. amphibium.*—**P. aviculare.** Fr., *renouée des oiseaux* (*traînasse*), *achée, crépinette, centinode, corrigiolle, fausse senille, sanguinaire, herniolle, herbe à cochon.* Ger., *Vogelknöterig, Saugras, Blutkraut, Angerkraut, Weggras, Tausendknoten.* The **πολύγονον ἄῤῥεν** of Dioscorides ; armstrong, beggar-weed, common (or bird's) knot-grass, knotwort, crab-grass (or -weed), iron- (or wire-, or goose-) grass, ninety-knot, pink-weed, sparrow-tongue, swine's-grass ; a common weed in nearly all lands. It is a mild astringent, and was formerly used as a febrifuge, vulnerary, and styptic, under the name *herba centumnodiæ* (seu *polygoni,* seu *sanguinariæ,* seu *graminis porcini,* etc.), and recently has been used in bronchial catarrh, asthma, and whooping-cough. The root, called *false polygala root,* is sold along with that of *Polygala amara.* [B. 5, 34, 173 ,180 (*α*, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 389 (*α*, 50).]—**P. barbatum.** Fr., *renouée barbue.* Ger., *bartiger Knöterig.* A species found in China, Japan, India, and southern Africa. All parts, especially the leaves, are used in India in colic, and at the Cape of Good Hope in œdema of the feet. The seeds are carminative. [B, 172, 173, 180. 293 (*α*. 35).]—**P. Bellardi.** A South European species having properties resembling those of *P. aviculare.* [B, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. bistorta.** Fr., *bistorte, feuillotte, serpentaire mâle* (ou *femelle,* ou *rouge*). Ger., *Wiesenknöterig, Natterwurz, Otterwurz, Schlangenwurz, Drachenwurz, Krebswurz, Gift-* (oder *Schlippen-*) *Wurzel.* Bistort, dragon-wort, Easter giant (or ledges, or mangiants), gentle (or patient, or patience-) dock, red-legs, snake-weed ; a species common in Europe and northern Asia, and said to be found in Connecticut. The root, *radix bistortæ* (seu *colubrinæ* [*vulgaris*], seu *serpentariæ rubræ* [seu *vulgaris*]), *radix rumicis anserini,* is astringent. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275, 293 (*α*, 35).]—**P. fagopyrum.** See FAGOPYRUM *esculentum.*—**P. glabrum.** Ger., *kahler Knöterig.* An East Indian species. The root is purgative, the leaves are diuretic, and the entire plant is used as an antarthritic application. [B, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. hydropiper.** Fr., *renouée poivrée. poivre d'eau, herbe à crapaud, curage, persicaire âcre* (ou *brûlante*), *piment aquatique* (ou *brûlant,* ou *d'eau*). Ger., *scharfer Knöterig, Wasserpfeffer, Mückenkraut, brennendes Flökkraut, Pfefferknöterig, Flöhpfefferkraut, Pfauenkraut, Bitterlingkraut, Scharf, Pfauenspiegel, Mönchskraut.* Ciderage, culrage, curage, lake-weed, red-knees, smart-weed, water-pepper ; the **ὑδροπέπερι**, of Dioscorides. The leaves or herb, *herba hydropiperis, herba persicariæ* (*urentis*), were formerly employed as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, but are now chiefly used by the veterinarians as a wash for ulcers. They contain polygonic acid, have a biting and burning taste, and inflame the skin if rubbed on it. [B, 5, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. hydropiperoides.** 1. Of Michaux, the mild water-pepper, smart-weed of North America, having properties like those of *P. hydropiper* and sometimes used as a wash for old ulcers, and internally in calculous affections. It is used in amenorrhœa, and the dried leaves in decoction as a topical application in mercurial salivation and the sore mouth of nursing women. [B, 5, 34 (*α*, 35).] 2. See *P. acre* (1st def.).—**P. orientale.** Fr., *renouée d'Orient* (ou *du Levant*), *bâton de Saint-Jean, cordon de cardinal, grande persicaire, monte-au-ciel, persicaire du Levant.* Ger., *orientalischer Knöterig.* The prince's-feather of Asia, Australia, and South Africa. The leaves are mildly astringent and mucilaginous. [B, 173, 180 (*α*, 35).]—**P. persicaria.** Fr., *curage, persicaire* (*douce*), *pied rouge, fer-à-cheval.* Ger., *Flöhknöterig, Rötsch, Pfirsichkraut.* Persicaria, red-shanks, crab's-claw, lady's-thumb, peach-wort. The herb, *herba persicariæ mitis* (seu *minoris*), is considered antiseptic, and has been used as a vulnerary and internally as a diuretic. In Norway the juice is used in toothache. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*α*, 35).]—**P. Sieboldii.** A species found in China and Japan, where its root is used as a tonic. [B, 93 (*α*, 14).]—**P. stypticum.** Ger., *styptischer Knöterig.* A Brazilian species. The root and herb are used as a styptic. [B, 180 (*α*, 35).]

POLYGONUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-gon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **πολύγωνος** (from **πολύς**, many, and **γωνία**, an angle). Fr., *polygone.* Ger., *vielseitig.* Having numerous angles ; as a n., in the n., *polygonum,* a figure so characterized, a polygon. [*α*, 48.]—**Polygona venosa calicum renis.** Polygonal anastomoses of the renal veins at the apices of the pyramids. [L, 332.]

POLYGURIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. Gr., **πολυγουρία**. Fr., *polygurie.* An error for *Polyuria.*

POLYGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From **πολύς**, much, and **γυνή**, a woman. Of Linnæus, an order (of various classes) of plants distinguished by polygynous flowers. [B, 1, 19 (*α*, 35).]

POLYGYNOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *polygynus.* Fr., *polygyne.* Ger., *vielweibig, polygynisch.* Of flowers, containing numerous pistils or carpels. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*α*, 35).]

POLYHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See POLYÆMIA.

POLYHIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-hi^{2}d(hed)'ri^2-a^3. From **πολύς**, much, and **ἱδρώς**, perspiration. See HYPERIDROSIS.

POLYHYDRAMNIOS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ra^{2}m-(ra^{3}m)'ni^2-o^{2}s. From **πολύς**, much, **ὕδωρ**, water, and **ἀμνίον**, the amnion. Dropsy of the amnion. [*α*, 34.]

POLYHYDRATE, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-hid'rat. A hydrate or hydroxide containing more than one molecule of hydroxyl. [B, 5.]

POLYIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-id(ed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *polyïdrose.* 1. See HYPERIDROSIS. 2. Of Ritgen, see MILIARIA (1st def.).

POLYLYMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)'i^2-a^3. From **πολύς**, much, and *lympha,* lymph. See ANASARCA.

POLYMASTIA (Lat.), **POLYMAZIA** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'i^2-a^3, -maz(ma^{3}z)'i^2-a^3. From **πολύς**, many, and **μαστός**, or **μάζος**, the breast. Fr., *polymastie, pléiomazie.* Ger., *Polymastie.* The state of having supernumerary breasts.

POLYMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-mel(me^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From **πολύς**, many, and **μέλος**, a limb. Fr., *polymélie.* Ger., *Polymelie.* The state of having supernumerary members. [L, 41, 50 (*α*, 14).]

POLYMER, n. Po^{2}l'i^2-mu^{6}r. See POLYMERIDE.

POLYMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-mer(me^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. See POLYMERISM.

POLYMERIC, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *polymérique.* Ger., *polymerisch.* See ISOMERIC.

POLYMERIDE, n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *polyméride.* Ger., *Polymerid.* A substance which bears to another the relation of polymerism (said especially of chemical compounds whose formulæ are the higher multiples of the common primitive formula). [B.] Cf. ISOMERIC and ISOMERIDE.

POLYMERISM, n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}zm. Lat., *polymeria* (from **πολύς**, many, and **μέρος**, a part). Fr., *polymérie.* 1. Multiplicity of component parts. [*α*, 48.] 2. See under ISOMERISM.

POLYMERIZATION, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}r-i^{2}z-a'zhu^{3}n. From **πολύς**, many, and **μερίζειν**, to divide. The act of producing isomeric modifications. [Strecker (B).]

POLYMEROUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *polymerus.* Fr., *polymère.* Ger., *vieltheilig. vielgliedrig, vielzählig.* Having many components or articulations ; of whorls, having numerous members in each series or circle ; of an ovary, composed of two or more united carpels. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (*α*, 35) ; L, 180 (*α*, 39).]

POLYMETAMERIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}t-a^3-me^{2}r'i^{2}k. Extending over two or more metameres. [L, 332.]

POLYMICROTOME, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-mi^{2}k'ro-tom. From **πολύς**, many, **μικρός**, little, and **τέμνειν**, to cut. A microtome for making a great number of microscopic sections in a short time. [Hailes, "Arch. of Med.," April, 1882.]

POLYMITUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **πολύς**, many, and **μίτος**, a thread. Also written *polimitus.* Of Danilewsky, a roundish granule, having three or four long mobile filaments, found in the blood of persons suffering from paludal fever. [*α*, 34.]

POLYMNIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'ni^2-a^3. From Πολύμνια, one of the nine Muses. Fr., *polymnie*. Leaf-cup; a genus of the *Helianthoideæ*. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. uvedalia.** Bear's-foot; the root is considered stimulant to the secretory organs. [B, 34, 267 (α, 35).]

POLYMORPHIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}k. Fr., *polymorphe*. Ger., *vielgestaltet*. Showing widely different types of structure or varieties of appearance. [L, 343 (α, 48).]

POLYMORPHISM, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}zm. From πολύς, many, and μορφή, form. Fr., *polymorphisme*, *polymorphie* (1st def.). 1. The state of being polymorphic. 2. In zoology, a variety of alternate generation in which colonies are formed as the result of non-sexual reproduction by budding from a single animal, the buds, remaining attached, developing into individuals that differ considerably in structure and appearance, and each of which performs special functions in maintaining the colony. [L, 11, 353 (α, 39).] 3. In the life-history of a plant, the alternation of a sexual form (*gametophyte*) with a non-sexual form (*sporophyte*); also the diversity and variation in form presented by one or other of these generations. [B, 77, 121 (α, 35).]

POLYMORPHOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. See POLYMORPHIC.

POLYMORTALITÉ (Fr.), n. Po-le-mor-ta^3-le-ta. The death of several members in the same household at the same time or from the same cause. [B.]

POLYMYOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-mi(mu^6)-o^{2}s-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-sit'idos* (*-idis*). From πολύς, much, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *polymyosite*. Of Hepp, simultaneous inflammation of a number of muscles. [α, 34.]—**P. acuta progressiva.** Fr., *polymyosite aiguë progressive*. An acute p. attacking in a short time nearly all the voluntary muscles, attended by pain, swelling, suppuration, etc., and terminating in death. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April, 1889, p. 504 (α, 18).]—**P. parenchymatosa puerperalis, Puerperal p.** Of Winckel, p. of puerperal origin. [α, 34.]

POLYNEURAL, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-nu^2'r'l. From πολύς, many, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Innervated by two or more nerves. [L, 332.]

POLYNEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-nu^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *polynévrite*. See *Multiple peripheral* NEURITIS and *Multiple* NEURITIS.

POLYODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}d-o^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From πολύς, many, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *polyodontie*. The possession of supernumerary teeth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Fr., *polyonychie*. The condition of having supernumerary nails. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *polyophthalmie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary eyes. [F.]

POLYOPIA (Lat.), **POLYOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-op'-i^2-a^3, -o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *polyopie*, *polyopsie*. Ger., *Polyopie*, *Polyopsia*. The state in which several images of an object are seen at the same time. [F.]

POLYOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}r-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and ὄρεξις, desire. Fr., *polyorexie*. Morbid excess of the appetite. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POLYORRHOMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}r''ro(ro^3)-me^{2}n-it(et)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). More properly written *polyorrhymenitis*. From πολύς, many, ὀῤῥός, serum, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Of Concato, a progressive and malignant inflammation of various serous membranes. ["Med. Record," Aug. 2, 1890, p. 128 (α, 34).]

POLYOSTEON (Lat.), **POLYOSTEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}st'e^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πολύς, many, and ὀστέον, a bone. An old term for the tarsus and metatarsus combined. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From πολύς, many, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *polyotie*. Ger., *Polyotie*. The formation of two or more external ears on one side. [F.]

POLYP, n. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p. Gr., πολύπους (from πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *polype*. 1. An aquatic invertebrate having a number of foot-like processes; a simple actinozoon or an individual of the compound *Actinozoa*. [L, 147; α, 48.] 2. See POLYPUS.

POLYP (Ger.), n. Pol-u^{6}p'. See POLYPUS.—**Zelliger Himbeerenp'.** See *Raspberry cellular* POLYPUS.

POLYPÆDIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ped'(pa^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and παιδίον, a little child. See SUPERFŒTATION.

POLYPANARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From πολύς, much, πᾶς, all, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Arthritis deformans. [α, 34.]

POLYPAPILLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l-lom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From πολύς, many, and *papilla*, a nipple. A skin disease in which multiple papillomata are formed. [α, 34.]—**P. tropicum.** See FRAMBŒSIA.

POLYPARÉSIE (Fr.), n. Po-le-pa^3-ra-ze. General paralysis. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

POLYPARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πολύπους, a polyp. Fr., *couche polypigère*. Ger., *Polypenstamm*. A polypary; the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the *Hydrozoa*. [L, 147 (α, 39).]

POLYPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From πολύς, many, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *polypathie*. A complicated or frequently recurring disease. [L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYPE (Fr.), n. Po-lep. See POLYP and POLYPUS.—**P. cellulaire framboisé.** See *Raspberry cellular* POLYPUS.—**P. fibreux intra-utérin à apparitions intermittentes.** An intra-uterine fibrous polypus which at times, as during menstruation, protrudes wholly or in part from the os uteri. [O. Larcher, "Arch. gén. de méd," 1867, i, p. 39; S. Pozzi, "Rev. de chir.," Feb., 1885, p. 113.]

POLYPERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-ip(u^{6}p)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, ὑπέρ, in excess, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *polyperémie*. General plethora. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYPETALOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *polypetalus* (from πολύς, many, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *polypétale*. Ger., *vielblumenblättrig*. Having the petals separate or free. The *Polypetalæ* are: Of Hill, a class typified by *Sempervivum*; of Lindley, a division of the *Angeiospermæ* consisting of the *Thalamifloræ* and *Calycifloræ*; of Bentham and Hooker, the p. dicotyledons, including the *Thalamifloræ*, *Discifloræ*, and *Calycifloræ*. [B, 1, 123, 170, 291 (α, 35).]

POLYPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *polyphagie*. 1. Gluttony. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See BULIMIA.

POLYPHAGOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *polyphagus*. Fr., *polyphage*. See OMNIVOROUS.

POLYPHARMACON (Lat.), **POLYPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πολυφάρμακον (from πολύς, many, and φαρμακόν, a drug). Fr., *polypharmaque*. Ger., *P.* 1. A medicine composed of many ingredients. 2. A panacea. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYPHARMACUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πολυφάρμακος. Fr., *polypharmaque*. 1. Composed of many drugs. 2. Using drugs too freely; as a n., a physician who prescribes drugs too freely. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYPHARMACY, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}s-i^2. Fr., *polypharmacie*. Ger., *Polypharmacie*. 1. Excess in the use of drugs or in prescribing them. [α, 48.] 2. The practice of ordering a great number of drugs to be taken together.

POLYPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-fra(fra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From πολύς, much, and φράσις, speech. Ger., *Polyphrasie*. Morbid garrulity. [α, 34.]

POLYPHYLLOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *polyphyllus* (from πολύς, many, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *polyphylle*. Having many leaves (said of a circle of the perianth when the pieces or leaves composing it are not united, also of a compound leaf composed of numerous leaflets). [B, 1, 121, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

POLYPHYLLY, n. Po^{2}l'i^2-fi^{2}l-i^2. An increase beyond what is usual in the number of pieces in a whorl. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

POLYPHYPODESMEUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^{2}f(u^{6}f)-ip(u^{6}p)-o-(o^2)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'me^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πολύπους, a polypus, ὑπό, under, and δέσμος, a bond. Fr., *polyphypodesme*. See POLYPODESME.

POLYPHYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and φῦσα, flatus. Fr., *polyphysie*. See FLATULENCE.

POLYPIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-i^2-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πολύπους, a polyp. Fr., *polypiaire*. See POLYPOID.

POLYPIDE, n. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p-i^{2}d. Ger., *Polypid*. A separate zooid of a polyzoon. [L, 147 (α, 39).]

POLYPIDOM, n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}p'i^2-du^{3}m. From πολύπους, a polyp, and δόμος, a house. The dermal system of a colony of polyzoans. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

POLYPIONIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pi(pe)-on'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and πίων, fat. Fr., *polypionie*. Ger., *Polypionie*, *Fettüberfluss*. Obesity, especially an abnormal accumulation of fat in the connective tissue of the skin. [G.]

POLYPITE, n. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p-it. From πολύπους, a polyp. A separate zooid of a hydrozoon. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

POLYPLASTIC, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *polyplasticus* (from πολύς, much, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Of cells, becoming greatly modified in form during their development into tissue. [J, 16.]

POLYPNÉE (Fr.), n. Po-lep-na. A nervous condition characterized by rapid breathing and sometimes by a sense of suffocation in the throat or by a feeling of internal compression seeming to interfere more or less with the thoracic movements. [Huchard, "Union méd.," June 17, 1882, p. 989.]

POLYPODESME (Fr.), n. Po-le-po-de^{2}s-m'. Ger., *Polypenunterbinder*. An instrument for ligating the pedicle of a polypus. [E.]

POLYPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *polypodie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary feet. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POLYPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *polypode*. Ger., *Tüpfelfarrn*. Polypod, polypody; a large genus of ferns. The *Polypodeæ* (Fr., *polypodées*) are: Of Link, the *Polypodiaceæ*; of Lindley, a suborder of the latter. The *Polypodiaceæ* are the largest division of ferns, distinguished by the sporangeia being stalked, splitting transversely, and having a vertical ring. They include *Aspidium*, *P.*, *Asplenium*, *Pteris*, etc. The *Polypodieæ* (Fr., *polypodiées*) are the *Polypidiaceæ*, also a subdivision of the latter. The *Polypodineæ* (Fr., *polypodinées*) are the *Polypodiaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 104, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (α, 35).]—**Decoctum polypodii communis** [Belg. Ph.]. A strained decoction of 1 part of the root of *P. vulgare* with water enough to make 20 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. alpestre.** Fr., *capillaire blanc*. Alpine polypody, white maidenhair (but distinct from *Asplenium ruta muraria*); a species found in northwestern America, northern Europe, and in high mountains of Switzerland. It is used as a pectoral and was formerly official as *herba adianti albi* (seu *adianti aurei filicis folio*). [B, 242; B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. calaguala.** Fr., *calagula*, *calahuala*. Ger., *perianischer* (oder *Calaguala-*) *Tüpfelfarrn*. A Peruvian species the rhizome of which, *radix calagualæ* (seu *calahualæ*, seu *calaguellæ*), *calahuala*, *ocala-*

huala, *calaguala*, was formerly used as a respiratory stimulant, a diaphoretic, and a diuretic. It is still employed in Peru and Mexico as an astringent, diaphoretic, and pectoral. [B, 168, 173, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 769 (α, 50).]—**P. crassifolium.** A species found in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. The rhizome was formerly substituted for that of *P. calaguala*, and was known as *calagula fœmina.* [B, 180 (α, 35); B, 249.]—**P. dryopteris.** Moss- (or oak-) fern, ternate polypody, found in Europe, India, Japan, the northern United States, etc. Its root is astringent, but is rarely if ever used. [B, 34, 173 (α, 35); B, 249.]—**P. dulce.** Ger., *süsser Tüpfelfarrn.* A West Indian species. The stock is used like that of *P. vulgare.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. lanceolatum.** Sp., *lengua de ciervo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the mountains surrounding the valley of Mexico. The properties of the fronds are regarded as like those of *Scolopendrium officinarum.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**P. ligulatum.** Ger., *zungenförmiger Tüpfelfarrn.* A species resembling *Scolopendrium officinarum;* used medicinally in China. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Loureiri.** Fr., *polypode goudronné.* Ger., *chinesischer Tüpfelfarrn.* A species found in China, where the stock is used as an anthelminthic and in passive hemorrhages and indolent ulcers. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. percussum.** Ger., *feinspitziger Tüpfelfarrn.* A species found from Colombia to Peru and Brazil. The stock is used like that of *Aspidium filix mas.* [B, 249; B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. quercifolium, P. quernum.** Ger., *eichenblättriger Tüpfelfarrn.* A species found in China, the East Indies, and Australia. In India the root and the fronds are used in malarial disease, ophthalmia, and gonorrhœa. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. Rheedii.** Ger., *Rheede's Tüpfelfarrn.* A species found in the East Indies, where the stock is used as an anthelminthic, and the leaves as an emmenagogue, sometimes producing miscarriage. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. simile.** Fr., *polypode semblable.* A Chinese species used as a tonic and anthelminthic. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. suspensum.** Fr., *polypode pendant.* Ger., *überhängender Tüpfelfarrn.* A tropical American species. The stock is used in the West Indies as an aperient in hepatic disorders and as a resolvent in tumors of the scrotum. The powdered plant is used by the negroes in gonorrhœa. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgare.** Fr., *polypode commun* (ou *de chêne*), *réglisse sauvage*, *fougerole*, *polypode.* Ger., *gemeiner Tüpfelfarrn*, *wildes Süssholz*, *Engelsüss*, *Süssfarrn*, *Eichenfarrn*, *Kropfwurzel*, *Steinfarrn*, *Baumfarrn*, *Tropfkraut*, *Steinlakritzen*, *Korallenwurzel.* Common (or golden, or rock) polypody, brakeroot, adder's- (or wall-, or wood-) fern, golden locks (or maidenhair), fern-root, female fern, the πολυπόδιον of the ancients; a species found throughout North America, Europe, northern Asia, and southern Africa. The rhizome, *radix polypodii* (*vulgaris*, seu *quercini*, seu *querni*), *radix polyrrhizi* (seu *filiculæ* [*dulcis*]), was employed by the ancients as a purgative in melancholia and mania, and is still occasionally used as a mild laxative and pectoral. In strong decoction it is recommended as a vermifuge for children. It is also used as an application to ringworm and as a poultice in rheumatism. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275, 293 (α, 35).]

POLYPODY, n. Po^{2}l'i^2-pod-i^2. The genus *Polypodium;* especially *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 5, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

POLYPOID, adj. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p-oid. From πολύπους, a polyp, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a polyp or a polypus. [α, 17, 39.]

POLYPORUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πολύς, many, and πόρος, a passage. Fr., *polypore.* Ger., *Löcherpilz.* A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* allied to *Boletus*, but distinguished from it by the tubes being inseparable from each other. The *Polyporeæ* (Fr., *polyporées*), *Polyporei* (Fr., *polyporés*), or *Polypori* are a division of the *Hymenomycetes.* [B, 76, 121, 173, 180, 291 (α, 35).]—**P. adustus.** Ger., *angebrannter Löcherpilz.* A European species growing on trees. It is sometimes found in the shops with the *Exidia auricula Judæ*, which it closely resembles in its dried state, but does not, like it, soften in water. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. annosus.** A species used against serpent bites. [Loudon (B).]—**P. anthelminthicus.** A Burmese species growing at the foot of old bamboos; used as a vermifuge. [B, 76 (α, 35).]—**P. betulinus.** Fr., *polypore du bouleau.* Sap-ball fungus; used in Siberia in the preparation of amadou, and in northern Europe said to be burnt and used to aromatize tobacco. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. cervinus.** Ger., *Hirschbrunst.* 1. Of Persoon, a fawn-colored species remarkable when young for its large pores and rigid dissepiments; found on fallen branches of beech-trees. 2. An old pharmaceutical name for the *Elaphomyces granulatus.* [B, 180, 297 (α, 35).]—**P. confluens.** An esculent species highly esteemed in Europe. [B, 76 (α, 35).]—**P. destructor.** Ger., *trockner Hausschwamm.* A species the mycelium of which causes dry rot in wooden structures. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**P. fomentarius.** Ger., *Zunderpilz*, *Zunderschwamm.* Amadou, German (or vegetable) tinder, moxa, touchwood; a species, a foot or more in diameter, growing on the trunks of trees, especially the beech. It is used in Europe especially to prepare amadou. The Ostiaks and Kamtchatkans use its ashes as snuff, perhaps to prevent frost-bite by keeping up an irritation of the mucous membrane. [B, 19, 76, 168, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).] See also under Moxa.—**P. frondosus.** Fr., *coquille*, *barbasin*, *couveuse*, *orcion*, *poule des bois*, *bouquet.* Ger., *Klapperschwamm*, *Eichhase.* A European species growing at the root of old oaks. It has a mouse-like odor, but is eaten after long cooking. [B, 105; B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. hirsutus.** Fr., *polypore velue.* A European species used as a yellow dye. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. hybridus.** Dry-rot fungus; a species that attacks ships built of oak. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. igniarius.** Fr., (*polypode*) *amadouvier*, *agaric officinal.* Ger., *Feuerschwamm.* Hard amadou (or German tinder); a species used in the preparation of an amadou which is said to be inferior to that of *P. fomentarius* (with which some botanists identify this species). It is dried and used as snuff by the Ostiaks. [B, 76, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. marginatus.** A corky species growing on the trunks of fir-trees; it furnishes an inferior amadou. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. officinalis.** Fr., *polypore du mélèze*, *agaric blanc* (ou *purgatif*, ou *des médecins*). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Löcherpilz*, *Lärchenschwamm.* White (or purging) agaric, the ἀγαρικόν of Dioscorides; a species sometimes as large as a child's head, found especially on the trunks of larch-trees. It occurs in commerce as a light, white, spongy, friable mass, of a sweetish-bitter taste. It contains resinous matter, bitter extractive, metacellulose, a nutritious substance, and a crystalline principle (see Agaricin). Externally it is used as a hæmostatic. Internally it was formerly used as an anthelminthic and in jaundice and dropsy. In over-doses it purges. It is now used to check sweating in phthisis. A tincture of the agaric of the Canadian larch has been used in rheumatism. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pes capræ.** Fr., (*polypore*) *pied de chèvre*, *pied de mouton noir.* A European species, eaten after maceration in vinegar. One variety, *P. pes capræ*, var. *asprellus* (Fr., *escuarde*, *savatelle-truffe*), resembles the truffle in color, odor, and taste. [B, 105; B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. senex.** A gigantic species found in Chile. It has been used as a styptic and for night-sweats. [Grossi, "Rif. med.," "Gazz. degli ospit.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 56.]—**P. squamosus.** Fr., *miellin*, *oreille de Malchus* (ou *d'homme*, ou *d'orme*), *oreille tigrée de l'orme.* Ger., *Menschenohr*, *schuppiger Löcherpilz.* Sap-ball fungus; a European species growing on elms, walnuts, etc. It is tough and leathery, though it is eaten when young. It contains fungic acid. [B, 105; B, 70, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. suaveolens.** Fr., *polypore agréable.* Ger., *wohlriechender Löcherpilz*, *Weidenschwamm*, *Anispilz.* A species once official as *boletus* (seu *fungus*) *salicis* (seu *suaveolens*), used especially in lung troubles. It is found on the stems of willows, and when fresh has an odor like that of anise or orris-root. It has been considered aphrodisiac. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. subsquamosus.** An edible European species. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. sulphureus.** Fr., *polypore sulphurin.* A species yielding a yellow dye. It is not eaten, though not considered poisonous. [B, 76, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. tuberaster.** Fr., *polypore tubérastre.* Ger., *trüffelartiger Löcherpilz*, *Mergelpilz.* Chin., *fo-lim.* An esculent species growing in mountains in Italy. It is procured in Naples by watering the *pietra funghaia*, or fungus stone, a kind of tufa in which the mycelium is imbedded. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. ulmarius.** A dry-rot fungus growing on the elm. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. umbellatus.** Ger., *doldenartiger Löcherpilz.* An esculent species growing in Europe on beech- and oak-trees. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. versicolor.** Fr., *polypore bigarré.* Ger., *bunter Löcherpilz.* A poisonous species growing on the trunks of trees and shrubs in Europe, Asia, and America; often confounded with *Exidia auricula Judæ.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

POLYPOSIA (Lat.), **POLYPOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-poz(po^{2}s)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'o^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gr., πολυποσία (from πολύς, much, and πόσις, a drinking). Fr., *polyposie.* See Dipsomania.

POLYPOTOME, n. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p-o-tom. Lat., *polypotomus*, *polyptomus*, *polyptome* (from πολύπους, a polyp, and τομός, cutting). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polypotom.* A polypus knife; an instrument for cutting off and removing a polypus. [E.]

POLYPTOME, n. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p-tom. 1. See Polypotome. 2. An instrument devised by Simpson for the removal of uterine polypi; resembling Ramsbotham's decapitator. [A, 69.]

POLYPTRITE, n. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p-trit. From πολύπους, a polyp, and *terere*, to triturate. An instrument for removing a polypus by crushing. [α, 48.]

POLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}l'i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(us). Gr., πολύπους (from πολύς, many, and πούς, the foot). A tumor arising by a hyperplastic process, especially from or beneath a mucous membrane. The term is generally applied to pedunculated excrescences. [α, 34.]—**Blood-p.** See *Placental p.*—**Bronchial polypi.** Casts of greater or smaller size, and of varying consistence, of the bronchial tubes. [D, 63.] Cf. *Croupous* bronchitis.—**Cancerous p.** See *Scirrhous p.*—**Cellulo-fibrous p.** An old term for a p. partly fibrous and partly mucous in structure. [A, 42.]—**Fibrinous p.** A polypoid body within the uterus, consisting of fibrin deposited from retained blood, generally attached either to certain parts of the ovum left by an incomplete abortion or to thrombi projecting at the site of the placental attachment.—**Fibrous p., Fleshy p.** Lat., *inopolypus.* A p. composed of fibrous tissue; most frequently found in the uterus, pharynx, rectum, or intestine. [E.]—**Follicular p.** Of Schröder, a p. containing mucous follicles. [α, 34.]—**Fungous p.** Fr., *polype fongeux.* An obsolete term for a small fungous excrescence. [α, 34.]—**Gelatinous p.** A p. that has undergone myxomatous degeneration. [α, 34.]—**Glandular p.** 1. Adenoma. [L, 88 (α, 50).] 2. Of Thomas, a p. consisting of hypertrophied Nabothian glands. [α, 34.]—**Granular p.** An old term used by some writers as synonymous with spongy p. (*q. v.*) and by others for polypi of a truly granular structure. [A, 42.]—**Lardaceous p.** A p. that has undergone lardaceous degeneration. [L, 41 (α, 34).]—**Lipomatous p.** A pedunculate lipoma. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Malignant p.** Lat., *p. malignus.* Ger., *bösartiger Polyp.* A malignant growth having the appearance of a p. [α, 34.]—**Muco-lymphatic p.** See *Cellulo-fibrous p.*—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimpolyp.* A p. the substance of which is soft. [E.]—**Myomatous p.** A p. consisting of muscular tissue. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Osseous p.** A bony p.—**Papillary p.** A p. of a papillary appearance. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Placental p.** Fr., *polype placentaire* (ou *fibrineux*, ou *fibrineux placentaire*). Ger., *Placentarpolyp.* A fibrinous p. constituted by the coagulation of blood deposited on a portion of placenta retained in the uterus after parturition, the pedicle being formed by the attachment of the placental tissue.—**P. carnosus.** See Sarcoma.—**P. mamillæ.** 1. See Caruncula *mamillaris* (2d def.). 2. The nipple. [L.]—**P. of the heart.** An old name for the fibrinous clots found in the heart after death. [B, 117.]—**Raspberry cellular p.** Fr., *polype cellulaire framboisé.* Ger., *zelliger Himbeerenpolyp.* Of Toynbee, the aural p. most frequently met with; it consists of numerous round raspberry-like beads, varying much in size, attached by small filaments to a central

stem, which forms the root. [F, 35.]—**Sarcomatous p.** A sarcoma that has the appearance of a p. [α, 34.]—**Scirrhous p.** A true cancerous tumor. [E.]—**Soft p., Spongy p.** See *Mucous p.* —**Stony p.** Fr., *polype pierreux.* A p. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [L, 41 (α, 34).]—**Tooth-p.** A p. growing from the pulp of a carious tooth and filling its cavity. [E, 12.]—**Vascular p.** A pedunculated angeioma. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Vesicular p.** An old term for a mucous p. [A, 42.]

POLYRRHIZON (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-riz(ri^{2}z)′o^{2}n. From πολύς, many, and ῥίζα, a root. Of the ancients, the *Helleborus niger.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

POLYRRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From πολύς, much, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *polyrrhée.* An excessive fluid secretion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

POLYSALICYLIC ACIDS, n. pl. Po^{2}l-i^2-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acides polysalicyliques.* Salicylic anhydrides, obtained by the action of phosphoric oxychloride on sodium salicylate. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

POLYSARCIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-sa^{3}rs(sa^{2}rk)′i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *polysarcie.* Ger., *Polysarkie.* 1. Excess of flesh, obesity ; an excessive development of the soft tissues, especially of fat. [D.] Cf. CORPULENCE. 2. In botany, an unnatural and excessive development, due to an excessive production of sap. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**P. cordis.** See COR *adiposum.*

POLYSCELIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-sel(ske^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and σκέλος, the leg. Fr., *polyscélie.* A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary legs. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POLYSCHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-ski^{2}d(sch^{2}i^{2}d)′i^2-a^3. Gr., πολυσχιδία (from πολύς, many, and σχίδιον, a splinter). Ger., *Eintheilungssucht.* A propensity to excessive subdivision in classification. [A, 322.]

POLYSCIAS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′si^2(ki^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-sci′ados* (*-adis*). From πολύς, many, and σκιάς, a shade. Fr., *p.* A genus of araliaceous trees or shrubs. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. pinnata.** The *Panax pinnatus.* [B, 267 (α, 35).]

POLYSCOPE, n. Po^{2}l′i^2-skop. Lat., *polyscopium* (from πολύς, many, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Polyskop.* Syn.: *diaphanoscope.* An apparatus for illuminating an accessible hollow organ, such as the stomach, larynx, or vagina, so as to make the overlying structures sufficiently transparent to allow of a visual examination of the interior of the organ through them. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 21, 1892, p. 579.]—**Electrical p.** An apparatus the invention of which is credited to Trouvé, of Paris, and to Leiter, of Vienna, in which an electric light is introduced into the organ, the latter being protected against the effects of the heat by causing a current of water to circulate outside the light. [Baratoux, "Progr. méd.," May 27, 1882, p. 399 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 21, 1892, p. 579.] Cf. CYSTOSCOPE.

POLYSIALIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and σίαλον, saliva. Fr., *polysialie.* See PTYALISM.

POLYSOMATIA (Lat.). n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-som-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From πολύς, many, and σῶμα, the body. See POLYSARCIA.

POLYSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-som′i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *polysomie.* A monstrosity characterized by the union of two or more bodies. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POLYSPASTON (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-spa^{2}st(spa^{3}st)′o^{2}n. Gr., πολύσπαστον (from πολύς, many, and σπᾶν, to draw. Fr., *polyspaste.* A pulley for reducing dislocations. [E.]

POLYSPERMOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-spu^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Lat., *polyspermus* (from πολύς, many, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *polyspermie.* Ger., *vielsamig.* Having two or more seeds ; of cryptogams, having numerous spores. [B, 170, 291, 296 (α, 35).]

POLYSTEMONOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^2-ste^{2}m′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *polystemonus* (from πολύς, many, and στήμων, a thread). Fr., *polystémone.* Absolutely, polyandrous ; relatively, having more stamens than petals. [B, 1, 19, 77, 170 (α, 35).]

POLYSTICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-sti^{2}k(sti^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. From πολύς, many, and στίχος, a row. Ger., *Polystichie.* An arrangement of the eyelashes in two or more rows. [L, 57 (α, 50).]

POLYSULPHIDE, POLYSULPHURET, n's. Po^{2}l-i^2-su^{3}lf′i^{2}d(id), -su^{3}lf′u^2-re^{2}t. Fr., *polysulfure.* A compound of an element or radicle with several atoms of sulphur. [B.]

POLYSYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-me^{2}t′-ri^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and συμμετρία, symmetry. Fr., *polysymétrie.* Symmetry that is more than bilateral but not complete. [L, 50 (α, 48).] Cf. DISYMMETRIA.

POLYTHELISM, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-thel′i^{2}z′m. Lat., *polythelia* (from πολύς, many, and θηλή, a teat). The existence of supernumerary nipples. [L, 294.]

POLYTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-tos(to^{2}k)′i^2-a^3. Gr., πολυτοκία (from πολύς, many, and τόκος, a bringing forth). See SUPERFŒTATION.

POLYTOCOUS, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}t′o^{2}k-u^{3}s. Gr., πολυτόκος. Multiparous, producing many young ; in botany, polycarpic. [B, 296 (α, 35) ; L, 343.]

POLYTRICHIA (Lat.), **POLYTRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3, -tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-os′i^{2}s. From πολύς, much, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *polytrichie.* Ger., *Polytrichie.* See HYPERTRICHOSIS.

POLYTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From πολύς, many, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *polytric.* Ger., *Widerthon, Haarmoos.* Hair-moss ; a genus of acrocarpous mosses. The *Polytrichaceæ* (Fr., *polytrichacées*), the *Polytricheæ* of Dumortier, the *Polytrichei*, the *Polytrichoidea* of Reichenbach, the *Polytrichoideæ* of R. Brown, and the *Polytrichoidei* of Bridel are a division of the *Bryaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. commune.** Fr., *polytric commun* (ou *doré*), *capillaire doré, perce-mousse, brosse de bruyère.* Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *Gülden-*) *Widerthon, Goldhaar, gelbes Venushaar, Jungfernhaar, Güldenhaarmoos, Hexenwiderruf, Goldenfrauenhaar.* Common hair-moss, moor-silk, golden maidenhair, goldilocks ; a species formerly official, with the other species, as *herba adianti aurei* (seu *polytrichi aurei*), *herba musci polytrichi* (seu *musci capillacei majoris*), and *muscus capillaceus major.* It was considered a mild astringent, aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is now rarely used, but has been recommended as an emmenagogue and galactagogue. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. juniperifolium, P. juniperinum.** Ger., *wachholderartiger Widerthon.* Ground- (or hair-, or hair-cap, or juniper-leaved hair-) moss, robin's rye ; a species found in Europe and the United States, used like *P. commune* (with which some botanists identify it). Its infusion in large quantities is, according to Wood, a strong and useful diuretic. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgare, P. yuccæfolium.** See *P. commune.*

POLYTROPHY, n. Po^{2}l-i^{2}t′rof-i^2. Lat., *polytrophia* (from πολύς, much, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *polytrophie.* Excess of nutrition. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).] Cf. HYPERTROPHY.

POLYTUNGSTATE, n. Po^{2}l-i^2-tu^{3}n^2′stat. A derivative of tungstic acid containing more than one atom of tungsten. [B, 3.]

POLYURESIA (Lat.), **POLYURESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}l-i^2-(u^6)-u^{2}r(ur)-e(a)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-res′icæ, -es′eos* (*-is*). From πολύς, much, and οὔρησις, micturition. See POLYURIA (1st def.).

POLYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-u^{2}r(ur)′i^2-a^3. From πολύς, much, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *polyurie.* 1. Excessive excretion of urine. 2. Diabetes insipidus. [D, 3.]

POLYURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Po-le-u^6-rek. Pertaining to or affected with polyuria. As a n., of Bouchardat, an excessive formation or insufficient elimination of uric acid. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1882, p. 289 (α, 18).]

POLYVALENT, adj. Po^{2}l-i^{2}v′a^{2}l-e^{2}nt. See MULTIVALENT.

POLYZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-zo′a^3. From πολύς, many, and ζῷον, an animal. The sea-mats or sea mosses ; a class of *Molluscoida* including animals forming compound growths or colonies, the mouth of each zooid of which is surrounded by a circle or crescent of tentacles. They have a nervous system, but no heart or an imperfect one. [L ; L, 147, 193 (α, 39).]

POLYZOARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-zo-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The group of polypides forming a colony of *Polyzoa.* [α, 48.]

POLZIN (Ger.), n. Pol-tsen′. A place in Pomerania where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs and bathing establishments. [L, 30, 41, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

POMACEOUS, adj. Po^{2}m-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *pomaceus* (from *pomum*, an apple). Fr., *pomacé.* Pertaining to apples ; of fruits, like a pome ; of plants, having the fruit a pome. The *Pomaceæ* (Fr., *pomacées* ; Ger., *Apfelgewächse*) are an order of plants including *Pyrus, Cratægus*, and other genera having pomaceous fruits, now referred as a suborder or tribe (*Pomeæ*) to the *Rosaceæ* ; or, of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosaceæ*, containing besides the *Pomeæ* the *Potentilleæ* and *Spiræœ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 116, 121, 123, 170 (α, 35).]

POMADE, n. Pom-ad′. Lat., *pomatum* (from *pomum*, fruit). Fr., *pommade.* Ger., *P.* An ointment. [B.]

POMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pom-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pomum*, an apple, because originally made from apples. An ointment. [B.] —**P. antipsoricum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *alkalinum.*—**P. camphoratum.** See UNGUENTUM *camphoratum.* —**P. citrinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.* —**P. epispasticum.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**P. laurinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM *laurinum.*—**P. nervinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM *aromaticum.*—**P. nitricum.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**P. ophthalmicum.** Fr., *pommade de Janin.* An ointment of 3·8 grammes of calomel, 7·6 each of gray zinc oxide and Armenian bole, and 15 of lard washed in rose-water ; used for scrofulous ophthalmia. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. oxygenatum.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**P. populeum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pommade de bourgeons de peuplier* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent populeum.* Sp., *pomada de yemas de álamo compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum populeum* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *populi* [Swiss Ph.]). An ointment of 400 parts of lard with 80 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (160 [Swiss Ph.], 100 [Netherl. Ph.]) of dried poplar sprouts (fresh [Swiss Ph.]), 50 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (20 [Swiss Ph.]) each of belladonna-leaves and hyoscyamus-leaves, 50 each of poppy-leaves and the leaves of *Solanum nigrum* [Fr. Cod.], and 60 [Belg. Ph.] (8 [Swiss Ph.], enough [Netherl. Ph.]) of alcohol ; or of 2,760 parts of lard, 1,000 of fresh or 400 of dried poplar sprouts, 345 each of belladonna-leaves and the leaves of *Viola odorata, Sempervivum tectorum*, and *Umbilicus Veneris*, and 90 of the dried leaves of *Solanum nigrum* [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. stibiatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati.*—**P. sulfuratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS.

POME, n. Pom. Lat., *pomum.* Fr., *pomme.* Ger., *Apfel, Apfelfrucht.* A fleshy indehiscent syncarpous fruit with the calyx attached, and having an outer skin or pericarp, a fleshy mesocarp, and a scaly or horny endocarp inclosing the seeds, as in the apple, pear, hawthorn, etc. The several seeds which it contains may be cartilaginous, as in the apple, or bony, as in the haw. For the *Pomeæ* see under *Pomaceæ.* [B, 1, 3, 34, 42, 77, 123, 170, 291 (α, 24, 35).]

POMEGRANATE, n. Pu^{3}m-gra^{2}n′e^{2}t. Lat., *granatum.* Fr., *grenadier.* Ger., *Granat.* 1. The fruit of *Punica granatum*, also the tree itself. [B, 5, 185, 275 (α, 35).] 2. See GRANATUM (2d def.).—**Decoction of p.-rind** (or **root**, or **root-bark**). See *Decoctum* GRANATI *radicis.*—**P.-bark.** See *Cortex* GRANATI.—**P.-peel, P.-rind.** See *Cortex fructus* GRANATI.

POMERANZE (Ger.), n. Pom-ar-a3nts'e2. The orange. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P'nblumen, P'enblüthen.** See AURANTII *flores*.—**P'nblüthensyrup.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum*.—**P'nblüthenwasser.** See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum*.—**P'enelixir.** See *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**P'ngeist.** See *Spiritus* AURANTII.—**P'nsaft.** See *Succus* AURANTIORUM.—**P'nschalengeist.** See *Oil of* ORANGE *peel*.—**P'nschalensyrup** [Ger. Ph.], **P'ensyrup.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII.—**P'ntinctur.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII *amari*.

POMIFEROUS, adj. Pom-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *pomiferus* (from *pomum*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pomifère*. Bearing pomes. The *Pomifera* of Hall are the *Pomaceæ*. [B, 170, 296 (*a*, 35).]

POMMADE (Fr.), n. Po2m-a3d. Lat., *pomatum*. An ointment. [B.]—**P. adoucissante.** A well-washed mixture of 2 parts of fresh butter and 1 part of beef marrow, triturated together. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. à la Sultane.** An ointment made by melting together 8 parts of spermaceti, 16 of cacao butter, 32 of oil of almonds, and 1 part of balsam of Peru, and adding 16 parts of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ammoniacale** [Fr. Cod.]. See *P. de Gondret*.—**P. antidartreuse.** 1. A mixture of creasote with twice its weight of lard. 2. An ointment of 180 parts each of sulphur and either soft or black soap and 540 of lard with 60 of white hellebore and 4 of nitre, or with 42 of white hellebore and 3·6 of nitre. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antidartreuse de Consbruch.** An ointment made by melting together 46 parts each of yellow wax and pitch and 122 of oil of myrrh, and adding 92 of tobacco-juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antiherpétique.** See POMATUM *Saturni*.—**P. antipsorique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *alkalinum*. 2. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*. 3. See UNGUENTUM *ad scabiem*. 4. An ointment of 120 parts of tar, 60 of butter, and 30 of potassium carbonate triturated together. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antipsorique anglaise.** An ointment of 180 grammes each of flowers of sulphur and black soap, 60 of white hellebore, 4 of nitre, 54 of lard, and 30 drops of oil of bergamot; or of 31 parts of flowers of sulphur, 8 of white hellebore, and 62 of lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antipsorique de Hayward.** An ointment of 1 part of powdered root of *Phytolacca decandra* and 12 parts of lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antipsorique d'Helmerich.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *alkalinum*.—**P. antipsorique de Pringle.** An ointment of 16 parts of flowers of sulphur, 32 of lard, and 2 of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antiscrofuleuse.** An ointment made by boiling 24 parts of tobacco-leaves, 6 of tobacco-juice, and 12 of lard, until the moisture is dissipated, and adding 2 parts of pitch, 2 of the rhizome of *Aristolochia rotunda*, and 1 part of yellow wax. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique.** An ointment of 3·8 parts of Sydenham's laudanum and 61 each of camphor and ointment of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. arsénicale.** See *Ceratum* ARSENICI.—**P. astringente.** 1. See UNGUENTUM *myrtinum compositum*. 2. An ointment of 8 parts each of olibanum and extract of rhatany, 4 each of galbanum and olive-oil, 5 of turpentine, and 12 of onguent défensif rouge. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. belladonée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* BELLADONNÆ.—**P. benzoinée.** See ADEPS *benzoinatus*.—**P. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM *camphoratum*.—**P. cathérétique** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 4 parts of finely powdered arsenious acid, 9 of powdered cinnabar, and 32 of lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. chlorique.** An ointment made by triturating together 1 part of aqua chlori and 8 parts of lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. citrine** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis*.—**P. contre l'amaurose.** A mixture of 1 part of strychnine and 24 parts each of unguentum mezerei and simple cerate. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**P. contre les poux.** An ointment of 125 parts of sabadilla, 64 each of mustard and pellitory, and 1,000 of lard; or of 30 drops of essential oil of fennel triturated with 120 grammes of lard; or of 60 parts each of mustard and root of pellitory, 120 of parsley-seeds, 960 of lard, and 7 of oil of anise; or of 60 each of stavesacre and mercury, 30 each of white hellebore and turpentine, 1,080 of lard, 180 of laurel-oil, and 90 of soap; or of 164 of stavesacre, 82 of mercury, 55 each of laurel-oil and turpentine, and 984 of lard; or of 7 grammes of stavesacre, 6 of white hellebore, and 4 of tobacco, made into an infusion with oil of tobacco and a little wax, and perfumed with 8 drops of oil of lavender. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. créosotée.** See *Unguentum* CREASOTI.—**P. d'Alyon.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus*.—**P. d'Autenrieth.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati*.—**P. de Cirillo.** Lat., *adeps hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus*. An ointment of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 8 parts of lard, to which was sometimes added 1 part of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. de Gondret** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *p.* (ou *graisse*, ou *caustique*) *ammoniacale*, *p. épispastique ammoniacale*, *liparolé d'ammoniaque*. A preparation made by melting together 1 part each of mutton-suet and lard and adding, while cooling, 2 parts of strong ammonia water (*ammoniaque liquide de commerce*); official in a number of pharmacopœias, with slight differences in the proportions. [B; L.]—**P. de Grandjean.** See BAUME *ophthalmique jaune*.—**P. de Jadelot.** See LINIMENT *savonneux hydrosulfuré*.—**P. de Janin.** See POMATUM *ophthalmicum*.—**P. de Jordaens.** An ointment made by triturating 1 part of red mercury oxide with 16 parts of butter and adding 6 parts of solution of lead subacetate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. de Lyon.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**P. de Régent** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts each of red mercury oxide and lead acetate and 1 part of powdered camphor mixed with 180 parts of vaseline. [B.]—**P. de Richter.** See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum Richteri*.—**P. de Rust.** An ointment of 25 to 35 centigrammes of red mercury oxide mixed with 2 grammes each of butter, solution of lead subacetate, and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. de Saint-Yves.** See BALSAMUM *ophthalmicum yveanum*.—**P. désinfectante de Rust.** See *Rust's* DISINFECTANT.—**P. d'Helmerich.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *alkalinum*.—**P. dilatoire.** Of Chaussier, an ointment of extract of belladonna, used for promoting relaxation of the uterus. [A, 20.]—**P. dite baume nerval** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM *aromaticum*.—**P. du Liban.** A cosmetic of 1,000 parts of sweet-almond paste, 500 each of bismuth subnitrate and behen-nut oil, 250 of powdered talc, 100 of white poppy-oil, 60 each of virgin wax and spermaceti, 30 of benzoic acid, 20 of orange-flower extract, 2 of Peruvian balsam, and 1 part of attar of roses. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**P. émétisée.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati*.—**P. épispastique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS. 2. An ointment of 3 parts of oil of cantharides and 2 of white wax; or of 1 part each of cantharides and white wax, 2 parts of brandy, and 4 of oil of almonds. 3. An ointment of 1 part each of pellitory, ginger, black pepper, euphorbium, mastic, and olibanum, with 12 parts of white wax and 48 each of lard and compound oil of arthanita. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. épispastique ammoniacale.** See *P. de Gondret*.—**P. épispastique jaune** [Fr. Cod.] (ou **verte**). See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**P. mercurielle (à parties égales).** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**P. mercurielle camphrée.** See UNGUENTUM *mercuriale camphoratum*.—**P. mercurielle de Save.** An ointment of 35 parts each of mercury and lard and 6 of tartaric acid. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. mercurielle faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**P. nervale.** See UNGUENTUM *aromaticum*.—**P. nitrique.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus*.—**P. ophthalmique.** An ointment made by triturating together 12 parts each of red mercury oxide and opium, 31 of zinc oxide, and 600 of simple ointment; or by mixing 8 parts of olive-oil and 5 of sulphuric acid, or 3 of oil and 1 part of acid, and washing in warm water until it ceases to color blue litmus; or by mixing 11 parts of sulphuric acid, 4 of oil of mace, and 62 of onguent nervin. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ophthalmique de Guthrie.** An ointment of 20 centigrammes of silver nitrate, 400 of lard, and 5 drops of solution of lead subacetate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ophthalmique de Velpeau.** An ointment of 10 parts of silver nitrate and 800 of lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. oxigénée.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus*.—**P. pour les lèvres.** See CERATUM *labiale*.—**P. saturnée.** See *Pomatum* SATURNI.—**P. saturnée savonneuse.** See *Unguentum* SATURNI *saponaceum*.—**P. simple.** Simple ointment; unguentum. [B.]—**P. soufrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS.—**P. stibiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati*.—**P. sulfo-charbonneuse.** An ointment of 2 parts of flowers of sulphur, 5 of cerate, and 1 part of charcoal. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. sulfo-savonneuse.** See LINIMENTUM *psoricum*.—**P. sulfureuse contre la gale** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM *viennense*.—**P. vésicante stibiée** [Fr. Cod.]. An ointment of 1 part each of powdered tartar emetic and potassium dichromate and 50 parts of lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

POMMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Po2m-mat(ma3t)'u3m(u4m). See POMATUM.

POMME (Fr.), n. Po3m. 1. The apple. [B, 1, 19, 173 (*a*, 35).] Cf. MALUM. 2. See POME.—**Décoction de p's.** A strained decoction of 1 part of rennet apples in 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] **P. d'Adam.** See POMUM *Adami*, and cf. ADAMSAPFEL.—**P. de Médie.** 1. The lemon. 2. Of the ancients, probably the citron. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. de merveille.** See MOMORDICA *balsamina*.—**P. de pin.** A pine-cone. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. de prairie.** See CAMASSIA *esculenta*.—**P's de sauge.** Galls produced by insects on the sage plant, as in *Salvia pomifera*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P's de Sodome.** 1. The fruits of *Solanum ovigerum*. 2. Galls produced on *Pistacia terebinthus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P.-de-terre.** See the major list.—**P. de vallée.** See DATURA *stramonium*.—**P. d'or.** 1. The tomato. 2. The quince. 3. The sweet orange. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. du Paradis.** See MUSA *paradisiaca*.—**P. épineuse.** The *Datura stramonium*; of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of the plant, also its seeds. [B, 95 (*a*, 38), 121, 173 (*a*, 35).] See STRAMONIUM.—**P. hémorrhoïdale.** 1. The *Viscum album*. 2. A gall of the *Carduus arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. zombi.** See under HIPPOMANE *spinosa*.—**Sirop de p's.** See *Syrupus* POMORUM (under POMUM).—**Sirop de p. épineuse.** A solution of 1·7 part of extractum stramonii in 15 parts of water, boiled a few minutes with 500 of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

POMME-DE-TERRE (Fr.), n. Po3m-d'-te2r. The *Solanum tuberosum* or its tuber, the potato. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Eau-de-vie de p.-d.-t.** See POTATO *brandy*.—**Fécule de p.-d.-t.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Potato* STARCH.—**Gelée de fécule de p.-d.-t.** A jelly made by boiling together 1 part each of potato starch and syrup and 12 parts of water; or by pouring 500 parts of boiling water sweetened with sugar upon 61 of potato starch diluted with a little cold water, and flavoring with some aromatic tincture. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pulpe de p.-d.-t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pounding potatoes in a mortar and passing the mass through a hair sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

POMMELIÈRE (Fr.), n. f. Po3m-le-e2r. Bovine tuberculosis.

POMMIER (Fr.), n. Po3m-e-a. The section *Malus* of the genus *Pyrus*; especially *Pyrus malus*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. à cidre, P. sauvage.** See MALUS *communis acerba*.

POMPE (Fr.), n. Po3mp. See PUMP.—**P. à sein.** See *Breast*-PUMP.—**P. pneumatique.** See AIR-PUMP.—**P. stomacale.** See STOMACH-PUMP.—**Speculum-p.** See METROMYZEUS.

POMPELMOUSE (Fr.), **POMPELMUSE** (Ger.), n's. Po3m-pe2l-muz, -muz'e2. See CITRUS *pompelmos*.

POMPHOLYGODERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po2mf-o2l-i2g-(u6g)-o(o3)-du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πομφόλυξ, a bubble, and δέρμα, the skin. See PEMPHIGUS.

POMPHOLYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Po2mf-o2l-i2g(u6g)'mu5s-(mu4s). From πομφόλυξ, a bubble. A bullous eruption. [L, 290.]

POMPHOLYGODES (Lat.), adj. Po2mf-o2l-i2g(u6g)-od'ez(as). Gr., πομφολυγώδης (from πομφόλυξ, a bubble, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *pompholygeux*. 1. Bullous. 2. Resembling or affected with pompholyx. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

POMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. Po2mf'o2l-i2x(u6x). Gen., *-phol'ygis*. Gr., πομφόλυξ, a bubble. Written also, less correctly, *pompholix*. 1. A bullous eruption due to local irritation. [G, 33.] 2. Pemphi-

gus; pemphigus chronicus. For compound expressions containing this word, other than those given below, see similar expressions under PEMPHIGUS. 3. Cheiro-p. [Robinson, "Arch. of Derm.," iii, 4, 1877, p. 289.] 4. Of old writers, zinc oxide. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]—**Onguent de p.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi*.—**P. conferta.** Pemphigus with the bullæ confluent. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**P. epinyctis.** A form of cutaneous disease described by Fuchs as affecting especially the extremities in aged subjects. The eruption appears at night, and consists of vesicles and bullæ attended with great pain and itching. It is regarded by Fuchs as identical with the epinyctis of Celsus. [G, 5.]—**P. solitaria.** See PEMPHIGUS *solitarius*.

POMPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}mf'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πομφός, a bubble, a blister. Fr., *pomphos*. A wheal. [G.]

POMPOLÉON (Fr.), n. Po^{2}m-po-la-o^{2}n^2. See CITRUS *pompelmos*.

POMUM (Lat.), n. n. Pom'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See APPLE. 2. See POME.—**Acidum pomi.** Malic acid. [B.]—**Acidum pomi citrei.** Citric acid. [B.]—**Cataplasma pomi redolentis.** Sp., *cataplasma de camuesa* [Sp. Ph., 1865] (*ó de camuesa opiada* [Sp. Ph., 1884]). A preparation made by heating fragrant apples with an equal amount of water into a pulp, and adding 1 part of extract of opium to 600 parts of the pulp. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Elixir e succo pomorum ferrario** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata*.—**Extractum pomi ferratum** [Dan. Ph.], **Extractum pomorum ferratum.** See *Extractum* FERRI *pomatum*.—**Extractum pomorum ferrarium liquidum.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata*.—**Poma acidula** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *camuesa* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. The fruit of *Pyrus malus*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. Adami.** Fr., *pomme d'Adam*. 1. The fruit of *Citrus limetta* (2d def.). [B, 121 (α, 35).] 2. The prominence in the middle line of the throat formed by the junction of the two lateral wings of the thyreoid cartilage. [L.]—**P. capsulatum.** See ANTRUM (2d def.).—**Poma curassavica.** Unripe oranges. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pugionis.** See MANUBRIUM *sterni*.—**Poma quercina.** Nut-galls. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. renettia.** Rennet apples, a variety of apples used for culinary and pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 19, 180 (α, 35).]—**Succus pomorum ferrarius inspissatus** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum* FERRI *pomatum*.—**Syrupus pomorum.** Fr., *sirop de pommes*. A syrup made by dissolving with heat 1,000 parts of sugar in 500 of the juice of rennet apples. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura extracti pomorum ferrati** [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Tinctura pomi ferrata** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata*.—**Unguentum pomi redolentis.** Sp., *pomada de camuesa compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 4 parts of powdered benzoin, 2 each of powdered cloves and liquid styrax, 345 of fragrant apples, 1,035 of lard, and 43 each of rose-water and water of orange-flowers. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PONCTION (Fr.), n. Po^{2}n^{2}k-se-o^{2}n^2. See PARACENTESIS.—**P. capillaire.** See ACUPUNCTURE.

PONCTIONNEUR (Fr.), n. Po^{2}n^{2}k-se-o^{2}n-u^{5}r. An instrument for making a puncture. [E, 24.]

PONCTUÉ (Fr.), adj. Po^{2}n^{2}k-tu^6-a. See PUNCTATE.—**P. de glandes.** See GLANDULOSO-PUNCTATUS.

PONDING, n. Po^{2}nd'i^{2}n^2. The collection of liquid as in a pond. [α, 48.]—**P. of the liquor amnii.** The retention of an undue amount of the amniotic fluid above the presenting part of the fœtus after the rupture of the membranes in the expulsive stage of labor.

PONDWEED, n. Po^{2}nd'wed. The genera *Potamogeton* and *Lemna*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

PONGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}n^2-ga^{3}m'i^2-a^3. Fr., *pongamie*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ* scarcely differing from *Lonchocarpus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. glabra.** Indian beech, the *kuring* of the Hindoos, the *pongam* of the Malays, the *vesi vesi* of the Fijians; a wing-leaved, medium-sized tree of tropical Asia and Australia. The seeds yield a yellowish-brown fixed oil (pongam oil) used externally in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. It is recommended in chromophytosis and other parasitic skin diseases. The juice of the fresh root is used internally in gonorrhœa, and is applied to ulcers and fistulous tracts. The leaves are used in India in diarrhœa and other diseases of children. The dried flowers, powdered, are employed in decoction, in combination with other drugs, to quench thirst in diabetes. In the Fiji Islands the bark is used against retention of the placenta. [B. 5, 19, 42, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1: "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 (α, 50).]

PONGITIF (Fr.), adj. Po^{2}n^2-zhe-tef. Pungent; sharp; smarting (said of pain). [L, 41, 49 (α, 43).]

PONOS (Lat.), n. m. Pon(po^{2}n)'o^{2}s. Gr., πόνος. Lit., pain. A chronic febrile disease, resembling pseudo-leucæmia and tuberculosis, met with in the Greek islands of Spetzia and Hydra. [Stephanos, "Gaz. hebd.," 1881; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]

PONS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}nz(pons). Gen., *pont'is*. A bridge or bridge-like structure; especially, the p. Varolii. [α, 18.]—**P. hepatis.** Syn.: *isthmus hepatis*. A part of the liver which sometimes extends from the quadrate to the left lobe, crossing the umbilical fissure. [C.]—**P. Sylvii.** Of the older anatomists, the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. Tarini.** Fr., *pont de Tarin*. A lamina of gray matter at the bottom of the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain, between the corpora albicantia. It forms a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. [I. 15 (K).]—**P. testibus et natibus ornatus.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**P. Varolii.** Fr., *pont de Varole*. Ger., *Varoliusbrücke*, *Gehirnknoten*. That division of the encephalon which connects the medulla oblongata and the crura cerebri. It consists partly of longitudinal fibres continued above into the pes and tegmentum of the crura, partly of transverse fibres connecting the two cerebellar hemispheres, and partly of central gray nuclei. [B.]—**P. zygomaticus.** The zygomatic arch. [L, 349.]

PONTAILLAC (Fr.), n. Po^{2}n^2-ta^{3}l-ya^{3}k. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

PONTAL, adj. Po^{2}n't'l. From *pons*, a bridge. Pertaining to the pons Varolii. [I, 1.]

PONT-DE-BARRET (Fr.), n. Po^{2}n^2-d'-ba^{3}r-a. See DIEU-LE-FIT.

PONTE (Fr.), n. Po^{2}n^{2}t. 1. The laying of an egg. 2. The escape or discharge of an ovule from a Graafian vesicle. See OVULATION.—**P. spontanée.** Ovulation not provoked by copulation (now an accepted fact in physiology). [A, 18.]

PONTICINEREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Po^{2}nt-i^2-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-er(e^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. From *pons*, a bridge, and *cinereus*, ash-colored. Ger., *Brückenganglien*. Of Wilder, see *Pons* GRAY.

PONTIRHAPHE (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}nt-i^{2}r'ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-e(a). Gen., *-tir'haphes*. From *pons*, a bridge, and ῥαφή, a seam. Of Wilder, the median basal groove of the pons Varolii. [K.]

PONTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}nt-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *pons*, a bridge. See ALÆ *pontis*.—**P. auriculæ.** A linear eminence on the eminentia conchæ for the attachment of the retrahens aurem. [L, 332 (α, 29).]—**P. sinus rhomboidei.** See *P.*

PONTIVY (Fr.), n. Po^{2}n^2-te-ve. A place in the department of Morbihan, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

PONTO-CRURAL, adj. Po^{2}nt-o-kru^2'r'l. From *pons*, a bridge, and *crus*, a leg. Pertaining to the pons Varolii and the crura cerebri. [α, 17.]

POONGA, n. See PONGAMIA *glabra*.

POOP, POPE, n's. Pup, pop. The name given by football players to an injury to the front and outer side of the thigh, causing more or less protracted disability. ["Lancet," 1888, ii, p. 666 (α, 34).]

POPLAR, n. Po^{2}p'la^{3}r. 1. See POPULUS. 2. In the United States, the *Liriodendron tulipifera*. [B, 19, 275, 293 (α, 35).]

POPLES (Lat.), n. m. Pop(po^{2}p)'lez(le^{2}s). Gen., *pop'litis*. See HAM (1st def.).

POPLITÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}p-li^{2}t-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See POPLITEUS.

POPLITEAD, adv. Po^{2}p-li^{2}t-e'a^{2}d. Toward the popliteal aspect. [L, 141.]

POPLITEAL, adj. Po^{2}p-li^{2}t-e'a^{2}l. From *poples*, the ham. Fr., *poplité*, *jarretier*. Ger., *popliteïsch*. Pertaining to the region posterior to the knee joint and between the hamstring tendons. [L.]

POPLITEUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}p-li^{2}t-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *poples* (*q. v.*). Ger., *Kniekehlenmuskel*. A short, flat, somewhat triangular muscle, which arises by a tendinous apex from the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur beneath the external lateral ligament of the knee joint, and descends obliquely behind the knee joint in contact with the external semilunar fibro-cartilage, receiving some fibres from the capsular ligament of the joint, to be inserted by a short aponeurosis on the posterior surface of the tibia above the popliteal line. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. accessorius, P. biceps, P. geminus.** An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the plantaris from the external condyle of the femur near the origin of the p., and rarely from a sesamoid bone in the gastrocnemius externus, and is inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee joint. [L, 332.]—**P. minor.** 1. See *P. accessorius*. 2. See PLANTARIS *minor*.—**P. superior.** See PLANTARIS *minor*.

POPPY, n. Po^{2}p'i^2. The genus *Papaver*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Common p.** See PAPAVER *somniferum*.—**Conserve of red p.** (or **of wild-p. flowers**). See *Conserva* RHŒADOS.—**Extract of p.** See *Extractum* PAPAVERIS.—**Essence of p.** See *Vinum* OPII *crocatum* (2d def.).—**Extract of red p.** See *Extractum* RHŒADOS.—**Horned p., Horn-p.** 1. See GLAUCIUM and GLAUCIUM *luteum*. 2. See CHELIDONIUM *majus*.—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum papaveris* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Mohnsamenöl*. P.-seed oil, expressed from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is not narcotic. The finer qualities are largely used in Germany and in France (under the name of *huile de œillette*) as a salad oil and for adulterating olive-oil. [B, 3, 5, 77, 95 (α, 35, 38).]—**Opium p.** See PAPAVER *somniferum*.—**P. capsules.** Lat., *papaveris capsulæ* [Br. Ph.], *papaver* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *fructus papaveris immaturi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *têtes de pavot*. Ger., *Mohnköpfe*. The dried, nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**P.-seed oil.** See *Oil of p.*—**Red corn p., Red p.** See PAPAVER *rhœas*.—**Syrup of p.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**Syrup of red poppies.** See *Syrupus* RHŒADOS.

POPULAGO (Lat.), n. f. Pop-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis*. 1. The genus *Caltha*; especially, *Caltha palustris*. 2. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]

POPULEUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}p(pop)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or obtained from the poplar; as a n., in the n., *populeum*, see UNGUENTUM *populeum*. [α, 48.]

POPULIN, n. Po^{2}p'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. From *populus*, a poplar. Fr., *populine*. Ger., *P.* Benzoylsalicin; a substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O = C_{13}H_{17}(C_6H_5CO)O_7 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the bark, root, and leaves of *Populus tremula* and other varieties of poplar. It is recommended in painful micturition. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 644 (α. 50).]

POPULUS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}p(pop)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *peuplier*. Ger., *Pappel*, *Pappelbaum*. 1. The poplar: a genus of the *Salicineæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (α, 35).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Gemmæ populi*.—**Cortex populi.** See under *P. alba*.—**Essentia populi.** See *Tinctura populi*.—**Gemmæ populi** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.),

Belg. Ph.], **Oculi populi.** Fr., *peuplier* [Fr. Cod.]. The buds of *P. nigra* or, according to the Ger. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., of other varieties of *P.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. alba.** Fr., *peuplier blanc de*



POPULUS ALBA. [A, 327.]

Hollande, obeau, obel, ypréau, ipréau. Ger., *weisse Pappel, Silberpappel.* 1. White poplar (or asp), abbey, abele-tree, Dutch beech, silver (-leaved) poplar ; a species found in Europe and central Asia. The somewhat bitter astringent bark, *cortex populi*, was formerly used in strangury and sciatica. It, as well as the leaves, contains salicin. The branches and bark contain a yellow dye. The leaves are said to be febrifuge. [B, 19, 168, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of Willdenow, see *P. canescens.*—**P. balsamifera.** Fr., *peuplier-baumier* (1st def.). Ger., *Balsampappel* (1st def.), *Balsamespe* (1st def.). 1. Balsam (or tacamahac) poplar, the *liard* of the Canadians ; a species found in North America, Siberia, and the Himalayas. The buds contain a balsam resin which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic, and was formerly imported into Europe under the names of *baume facot* and *tacamahaca communis* (seu *vulgaris*). The buds themselves are used like those of *P. nigra.* 2. Of Miller, *P. heterophylla.* [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. canadensis.** Ger., *canadische Pappel.* Fr., *peuplier du Canada.* The cotton-wood of the western United States, the river poplar of New England. [B, 77, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. candicans.** Ontario poplar, balm of Gilead ; a tree of strong and peculiar fragrance, often cultivated in the United States and Canada. The buds contain much fragrant resin, and are used like those of *P. balsamifera*, of which this species is by most botanists regarded as a variety. [B, 34, 77, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. canescens.** Ger., *grauliche Pappel.* The gray poplar, the *P. alba* of Willdenow. Its bark contains salicin. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. dilatata, P. fastigiata.** Fr., *peuplier dilaté* (ou *de Constantinople*, ou *de Lombardie*, ou *d'Italie*, ou *turc*). Ger., *italienische* (oder *lombardische*) *Pappel.* Lombardy (or lady-) poplar ; indigenous to the Orient. The resinous buds are used like black poplar buds. The leaves and bark contain salicin. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. græca.** Fr., *peuplier d'Athènes.* Ger., *griechische Pappel.* Athenian poplar, the αἴγειρος κρητική of Hippocrates. The buds were formerly used to promote labor and, boiled in milk, as an external application in caligo corneæ. The bark and leaves contain salicin. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. heterophylla.** Fr., *peuplier argenté.* Cotton-tree, cotton-wood, downy poplar ; a tree of eastern North America. It is very useful in eliminating miasma by absorbing moisture from swampy localities. [B, 34, 173, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. lævigata, P. monilifera.** Fr., *peuplier de Virginie* (ou *carolin*, ou *suisse*). (American) cotton-wood, necklace (or berry-bearing, or Carolina) poplar ; a large tree growing along rivers and lakes. The buds are covered with resin. The minute downy seeds of the female tree, wafted through the air, produce irritation of the respiratory organs. [B, 34, 77, 173, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *P. canadensis.*—**P. nigra.** Gr., αἴγειρος. Fr., *peuplier noir* (ou *franc*), *bioulé, léard, liard, liardier.* Ger., *schwarze Pappel* (oder *Espe*), *Schwarzpappel, Schwarzespe.* Black or willow (-leaved) poplar ; indigenous to Europe, but extending spontaneously to China and the Himalayas. A tincture of the buds was formerly used in pectoral, nephritic, and rheumatic affections, and they form a large part of an anodyne ointment (see Unguentum *populeum*) applied to burns, wounds, etc. They are said to contain a principle which checks rancidity in ointments. The bark and leaves contain salicin. The leaves, soaked in vinegar, were used locally in gout ; the fruit, mixed with vinegar, for epilepsy. [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. tremula.** Fr., *tremble.* Ger., *Fliederpappel, Zitterpappel, Espe, Aspe.* European aspen, asp, aps, or hapstree, trembling poplar. The bark, which contains salicin and populin, is used as a febrifuge and by the veterinarians as a vermifuge. In Siberia a decoction is employed as an antiscorbutic and antisyphilitic. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**P. tremuloides, P. trepida.** Fr., *peuplier mobile.* Ger., *Benzoepappel, langstielige Pappel.* (American) aspen, quaking asp ; a species common in parts of the United States. The leaves and the bark contain salicin, and the bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 5, 34, 77, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Radices populi tremulæ** [Swed. Ph.]. The astringent root-runners of *P. tremula.* [*a*, 35.]—**Tinctura populi.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds with 6 parts of 33-per-cent. alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum populi.** See Unguentum *populeum.*

PORCELAINE (Fr.), n. Pors'l-e^{2}n. 1. Porcelain. 2. A vulgar term for urticaria.—**P. de Montpellier.** The psydracia porcellana of Sauvages ; urticaria. [G.]

PORCELLANEOUS, adj. Po^{2}rs-e^{2}l-an'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *porcellaneus.* Fr., *porcelainé.* Ger., *bunt.* Pertaining to or having the appearance or texture of porcelain. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

PORCELLANFRIESEL (Ger.), n. Po^{2}r-tse^{2}l-la^{3}n'fraz'e^{2}l. Urticaria. [G.]

PORCELLANFIEBER (Ger.), n. Po^{2}r-tse^{2}l-la^{3}n'feb-e^{2}r. See Essera.

PORCUPINE-MEN, n. pl. Po^{2}rk'u^2-pin-me^{2}n''. Persons affected with ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

PORE, n. Por. Gr., πόρος. Lat., *porus.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Porus.* A minute aperture or passage-way in a structure ; especially, a fine tubular opening. [G ; *a*, 35.]—**Abdominal p's.** Ger., *Bauchporen.* P's by which, in certain fishes, the abdominal cavity communicates with the exterior of the body, and through which the ova escape. [A, 3.]—**Absorbent p's.** Of the early physiologists, the minute openings thought to be the channels through which nutritive fluids were absorbed into the general circulation. [K.]—**Exhalant p's.** Of the older physiologists, the small openings supposed to exist in the skin for the transmission of excrementitious fluids. [K.]—**P's of the skin.** The orifices of the cutaneous follicles. [G.]—**Pre-anal p's.** In *Amphisbœna*, the openings of certain integumentary glands of the abdomen, just in front of the anus. [L, 294 (*a*, 39).]—**Sweat p.** The external orifice of a sweat duct (see under *Sudoriferous* glands). [G.]—**Tentacle p.** One of the orifices in the ambulacral plate of an echinoderm for the exit of a foot. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässporus.* In the *Nematoda*, a transverse slit situated on the ventral surface in the median line, forming the common opening of the two lateral vessels which are regarded as excretory organs. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]

PORENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}r-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From πόρος, a passage, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. More properly, *encephaloporosis.* Fr., *porencéphalie.* Ger., *Porencephalie.* Of Heschl, a condition of the encephalon characterized by hollows, mostly on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres, due to loss of substance, either opening into the arachnoid cavity or separated from it by the visceral arachnoid, and extending to various depths into the medullary substance. These cavities, which are usually filled with serous fluid, represent areas of partial atrophy in the brain, supposed to be due to hæmorrhage, thrombosis, or embolism during intra-uterine life or to injury at the time of birth. [" Lancet," Apr. 14, 1883, p. 649 ; Kundrat, " Brain," Jan., 1882 ; D, 35.]

POREUTES, n. pl. Por'u^{2}tz. From πορεύειν, to convey. Ger., *Poreuten.* Of Kollmann, amœboid cells derived from acroblasts, giving rise to the blood, the red and white blood-corpuscles, the endothelium of the vessels, the so-called wandering cells, and those cells of connective tissue which may become wandering cells. [" Recueil zoöl. suisse," 1884, p. 259 (J).]

PORISTOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}r-i^{3}st-o(o^3)-tro(tro^2)'pi^2-a^3. From πορίζειν, to provide, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., *poristotropie.* Of Ritgen, a chemical process by which, according to his theory, the original atoms are annihilated and new atoms created whenever new substance is formed. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]

PORNIC (Fr.), n. Po^{2}r-nek. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 50).]

POROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Por-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., por'-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πῶρος, a callus, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Steingewächsbruch, Steinbruch.* A scrotal hernia in which the envelopes are thickened and callous. [*a*, 34.]

POROMA (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}r(por)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., πώρωμα. A callosity. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

POROMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **POROMPHALON** (Lat.), **POROMPHALOS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Por-o^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., por-o^{2}mf'a^{2}l-o-sel ; po^{2}r(por)-o^{2}mf'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. From πῶρος, a callus, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *poromphale.* Ger., *Nabelsteinbruch.* An umbilical hernia with indurated contents. [E.]

POROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}r-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *porophylle.* A genus of the *Helenioideæ.* The *Porophylleæ* of De Candolle are a division of the *Tagetineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**P. japonicum.** A Japanese plant (probably a species of *Gynura*). The root is used as a hæmostatic. [B, 42, 267 (*a*, 35).]

PORO-PLASTIC, adj. Por-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From πόρος, a pore, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Porous and plastic (applied chiefly to a material for splints having felt for its basis).

POROPŒA (Lat.), **POROPŒIA** (Lat.), n's f. Po^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe'-(po^2'e^2)-a^3, -pe'(po^2'e^2)-i^2-a^3. Gr., ποροποιΐα (from ποροποιεῖν, to make a pathway). Fr., *poropée.* Of Galen, an opening of the pores produced by medication. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

POROSE, adj. Por'os. Lat., *porosus* (from πόρος, a pore). Ger., *porös.* See Porous.

POROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}r(por)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πώρωσις (from πωροῦν, to petrify). Fr., *porose.* The formation of a poroma. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**P. palpebræ.** See Chalazion.

POROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}r-os'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is.* From πόρος, a pore. Fr., *porosité.* Ger., *Porosität.* A porosity, pore, or porous channel. The pl., *porositates*, is said to have been used by Harvey for canals or interstices and for fine openings (*pori*) corresponding to the capillary blood-vessels and to the sudoriparous glands. [H.]—**Porositates cæcæ.** Invisible openings formerly supposed to exist in the sæptum of the heart, allowing the blood to flow from the right ventricle to the left. [Harvey (H).]

POROTIC, adj. Por-o[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *poroticus* (from πῶρος, a callus). Fr., *porotique*. Of a remedy, supposed to favor the formation of callus. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

POROUS, adj. Por'u[3]s. Lat., *porosus* (from πόρος, a pore). Fr., *poreux*. Ger., *porös*. 1. Containing pores. 2. Taking place through pores (see *P.* DEHISCENCE). [α, 35.]

PORPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Po[2]rf'i[2]r(u[6]r)-a[3]. From πορφύρα, purple. Fr., *p.* 1. See PURPURA. 2. A genus of the *Ulvaceæ*. The *Porphyreæ* (Fr., *porphyrées*) of Kützing are a family of the *Epiblasteæ*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 35).] For subheadings not here given, see the same under PURPURA.—**P. laciniata.** Purple laver, a species used in Ireland and Scotland as food. It contains iodine, and is considered antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. nautica** [Good]. See SCORBUTUS.—**P. of the Greeks.** Lat., *p. Græcorum*. Purpura.—**P. purpurea.** A mucilaginous species used as food by the poor natives of northern sea-shores. [B, 168 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** Purple laver, a species growing in cold and in temperate seas, containing over 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 5 per cent. of potassium phosphate, and some iodine. It is used as food, especially in Japan, and against scrofula. [B, 19, 185, 314 (α, 35).]

PORPHYRINE, n. Po[2]r'fi[2]r-en. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$, obtained from the bark of *Alstonia constricta*. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PORPHYRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Po[2]rf-i[2]r(u[6]r)-i[2]z(i[2]s)'ma[3]. Gen., *-is'matos* (*-atis*). From πορφύρα, purple. Scarlatina. [L, 30, 50 (α, 43).]

PORPHYRIZATION, n. Po[2]rf-i[2]r-i[2]z-a'shu[3]n. Fr., *porphyrisation*. In pharmacy, the reduction of a substance to a very fine powder by crushing it with a muller on a flat, hard surface, especially of porphyry (whence the name). [B ; L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

PORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Po[2]rf-i[2]r(u[6]r)-o(o[3])-tif(tu[6]f)'u[3]s(u[4]s). From πορφύρα, purple, and τῦφος (see TYPHUS). Ger., *Scharlachtyphus*. See TYPHUS.—**P. anginosus.** An obsolete term for scarlatina anginosa. [α, 34.]—**P. carbunculosus.** See ANTHRACOPORPHYROTYPHUS.

PORPHYROXINE, n. Po[2]rf-i[2]r-o[2]x'en. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Porphyroxin*. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$, found by Hesse in the bark of *Alstonia constricta*, crystallizing from alcohol as thin white prisms of a bitter taste and strong alkaline reaction, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, or ether, and melting at 97° C. 2. Of Merck, a dubious substance, extracted from opium, which, according to Berzelius, is opine, while Hesse considers it only a mixture of various opium alkaloids. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14) ; B, 270 (α, 38).]

PORPHYRURIA (Lat.), n. f. Po[2]rf-i[2]r(u[6]r)-u[2]r(ur)'i[2]-a[3]. From πορφύρα, purple, and οὖρον, urine. Of Bird, a condition in which the urine contains purpurin. [α, 34.]

PORRACEOUS, adj. Po[2]r-a'shu[3]s. Lat., *porraceus* (from *porrum*, a leek). Fr., *porracé*. Ger., *lauchgrün*. Having a green color, like leek-leaves (said of stools). [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PORRECTUS (Lat.), adj. Po[2]r-re[2]kt'u[3]s(u[4]s). From *porrigere*, to stretch out. Fr., *tendu*. Projecting beyond (said of a part projecting beyond an organ in a line parallel to its axis). [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PORRIGINE (Fr.), n. Po[2]r-re-zhen. See PORRIGO.—**P. tondante.** Ringworm of the scalp. [G.] See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.—**P. tonsurante.** See ALOPECIA *areata*.

PORRIGO (Lat.), n. f. Po[2]r-ri(re)'go. Gen., *-rig'inis*. Fr., *porrigine*, *teigne*. Ger., *Kopfgrind*, *Staubmehlpustel*, *Erbgrind*. 1. An antiquated term that has been used for many different diseases affecting especially the hairy scalp (see varieties below and cf. TINEA). The *Porrigines* of Schönlein are a group of diseases in which the efflorescences occur in clusters, tend to form thick crusts, and usually occupy the hairy parts of the head and face. They include sycosis, tinea, porrigo, and achor. [G, 10.] 2. See PITYRIASIS.—**P. amiantacea.** Fr., *porrigine amiantacée*. A variety in which the affected part has the appearance of asbestos. [G.] See SEBORRHŒA *capitis*.—**P. capitis.** See *P.* (1st def.).—**P. decalvans.** See ALOPECIA *areata*.—**P. escharotica.** P. with the formation of crusts that resemble the eschar produced by caustic potash.—**P. farinosa.** See SEBORRHŒA *capillitii*.—**P. favosa.** 1. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G, 12.] 2. See FAVUS.—**P. furfurans.** See PITYRIASIS *capitis*.—**P. granulata.** Fr., *teigne granulée*. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp characterized by the formation of dry, friable crusts.—**P. lactuminosa.** See CRUSTA *lactea*.—**P. larvalis.** Impetiginous eczema of the face ; a form of disease not clearly distinguished from impetigo larvalis. [G, 9.]—**P. lupina, P. lupinosa.** See FAVUS.—**P. scutulata.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.—**P. spuria.** See SEBORRHŒA *capillitii*.—**P. squarrosa.** Scabby porrigo ; favus granulatus. [G.]—**P. tonsoria.** See ALOPECIA *areata*.

PORRUM (Lat.), n. n. Po[2]r'ru[3]m(ru[4]m). Gr., πράσον. Fr., *poireau*, *porreau*. 1. An onion or leek, especially *Allium porrum*. 2. A wart (see VERRUCA). 3. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Allium*. [B, 114, 121 (α, 35) ; G.]

PORTA (Lat.), n. f. Po[2]rt'a[3]. 1. A gate or entrance. [α, 48.] 2. The rima vulvæ. 3. Of Hyrtl, the hilum of a viscus. [L, 349.] 4. Of Wilder, the foramen of Monro. [J, 55.]—**P. hepatis, P. jecoris.** The transverse fissure of the liver, where its vessels enter. [L, 304.]—**P. labyrinthi.** See FENESTRA *rotunda*.—**P. lienis.** See HILUM *of the spleen*.—**P. omenti.** See FORAMEN *of Winslow*.—**P. pulmonis.** See HILUM *pulmonis*.—**P. renis.** The hilum of the kidney. [L, 7.]

PORTAL, adj. Po[2]r't'l. From *porta*, a gate. 1. Pertaining to a porta, especially the porta hepatis, or to the parts there situated. 2. Pertaining to the portal circulation. [C.]

PORTE-ACIDE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-a[3]-sed. An instrument for applying an acid to a limited area of tissue. [α, 17.]

PORTE-AIGUILLE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-a-gwe-y'. 1. See NEEDLE-HOLDER. 2. See ACUDUCTOR and cf. *Pin*-CONDUCTOR.

PORTE-BOUGIE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-bu-zhe. A silver cannula for guiding a bougie into the urethra. [E.]

PORTE-CAUSTIQUE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-kos-tek. See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

PORTE-CAUTÈRE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-ko-te[2]r. An insulated handle for holding a galvanic cautery. [L, 149.]

PORTE-CORDON (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-ko[2]r-do[2]n[2]. See *Funis* REPOSITOR.

PORTE-COTON (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-ko-to[2]n[2]. See COTTON-*holder*.

PORTE-CRAYON (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-kra-yo[2]n[2]. See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

PORTE-ÉPONGE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-a-po[2]n[2]zh. A sponge-holder.

PORTE-FEUILLE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-fu[6]-el-y'. Of Winslow, see SUBSCAPULARIS.

PORTE-FIL (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-fel. See PORTE-LIGATURE.

PORTE-FILLET, PORTE-LACS (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-fe-la, -la[3]ks. Ger., *Schlingenführer*, *Wendungsstäbchen*. An instrument for applying a fillet to some part of the fœtus in utero. [A, 15, 20.]

PORTE-LIGATURE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-le-ga[3]-tu[6]r. An instrument for carrying a ligature around a deep part. [E.]

PORTE-MAIN (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-ma[2]n[2]. Lat., *manubrium manus* (1st def.). 1. The radius. [L, 349 (α, 29).] 2. An apparatus for supporting the hand to prevent trembling. [E, 24.]

PORTE-MÈCHE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-me[2]sh. An instrument shaped like a slender, blunt-pointed fork, for carrying a tent into a wound. [E.]

PORTE-NITRATE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-ne-tra[3]t. See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

PORTE-NŒUD (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-nu[6]. An instrument for tying a ligature around the pedicle of a tumor. [E.]

PORTE-OUATE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-u-a[3]t. See APPLICATOR.

PORTE-PIERRE (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-pe-e[2]r. See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

PORTE-REMÈDE (Fr.), **PORTE-TOPIQUE** (Fr.), n's. Po[2]rt-r'-me[2]d, -to-pek. Any instrument for making a topical medicinal application.

PORTE-VOIX (Fr.), n. Po[2]rt-vwa[3]. A speaking-trumpet. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

PORTIER (Fr.), n. Po[2]r-te-a. See PYLORUS.

PORTIO (Lat.), n. f. Po[2]r'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See PORTION.—**P. adscendens brachiorum cerebelli.** Of Malacarne, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. alba cerebri.** The white matter of the cerebrum. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. cephalica processus rhachidici.** The encephalon as distinguished from the spinal cord. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. cerebri dorsalis.** The posterior portion of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri medialis.** The middle zone of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri orbitalis.** See *Orbital* LOBE.—**P. cervicalis uteri.** The lower two fifths of the uterus. [L.]—**P. clavicularis musculi deltoidei.** The clavicular origin of the deltoideus. [L.]—**P. corporis striati externa.** See *Lenticular* NUCLEUS (2d def.).—**P. corporis striati interna.** See *Caudate* NUCLEUS.—**P. dura (nervi septimi).** The motor portion of the seventh cranial nerve, or, as now used, the facial nerve. [L.]—**P. iliaca fasciæ latæ.** See *Iliac* FASCIA.—**P. infravaginalis.** See *Vaginal* PORTION *of the neck of the uterus*.—**P. inter durum et mollem.** A filament uniting the anterior root of the auditory nerve with the trunk of the facial nerve. [L, 332.]—**P. intermedia Wrisbergii (nervi facialis).** A bundle of fibres from the anterior root or nucleus of the auditory nerve which unites with the facial nerve. [L.]—**P. intravaginalis.** See *Vaginal* PORTION *of the neck of the uterus*.—**P. major nervi septimi.** See *P. dura*.—**P. major nervi trigemini.** The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve. [L, 175.]—**P. mamillaris.** An old term for the olfactory nerve. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. minor nervi facialis.** See *P. intermedia Wrisbergii*.—**P. minor nervi septimi.** See *Auditory* NERVE.—**P. minor nervi trigemini.** The motor root of the trigeminal nerve. [L, 175.]—**P. minor paris octavi.** See *Glossopharyngeal* NERVE.—**P. mollis (paris septimi).** See *Auditory* NERVE.—**P. palatina ossis palati.** See *Horizontal* PLATE *of the palate bone*.—**P. pectinea fasciæ latæ.** See FASCIA *pectinea*.—**P. perforata adductoris magni.** The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the crest of the femur. [L, 332.]—**P. pubica fasciæ latæ.** See *P. pectinea fasciæ latæ*.—**P. pylorica ventriculi.** The right extremity of the stomach. [L, 175.]—**P. reflexa ligamenti pisometacarpei.** A roundish ligament situated between a tuberosity on the fifth metacarpal bone and the basis of the third and fourth metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—**P. splenica ventriculi.** The fundus of the stomach. [L, 175.]—**P. tendinosa adductoris magni.** The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the internal condyle of the femur. [L, 332.]—**P. vaginalis uteri.** The infravaginal portion of the uterus or its cervix. [L, 175.]—**P. ventriculi lienalis.** The fundus of the stomach. [L, 7.]

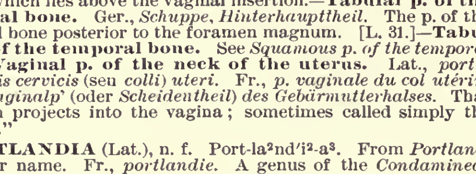
PORTION, n. Por'shu[3]n. Lat., *portio*. Fr., *p.* A part, a subdivision or section. [α, 48.]—**Descending p. of the duodenum.** The p. of the duodenum which most nearly approaches the vertical, which is farthest to the right, and into which the ductus communis choledochus opens. [L, 31.]—**Facial p. of the skull.** Ger., *Gesichtsschädel*. The p. of the skull underlying the face. [L, 31.]—**Frontal p. of the frontal bone.** Ger., *Stirntheil*. See PARS *frontalis ossis frontis*.—**Iliac p. of the fascia lata.** Lat., *portio iliaca fasciæ latæ*. The p. of fascia lata external to the saphenous opening. [L, 142, 332.]—**Infravaginal p., Intravaginal p.** See *Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus*.—**Mastoid p. of the temporal bone.** See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—**Membranous p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars membranacea urethræ*. Ger., *häutiger*

Theil der Harnröhre. That part between the apex of the prostate gland and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. It is about ¾ inch long. It is the narrowest part of the canal, being about ⅛ inch in diameter. [C.]—**Periotic p. (of the temporal bone).** The p. of the temporal bone surrounding the inner ear, resulting from the coalescence of the epiotic, opisthotic, and periotic bones. [L.]—**Pes p.** Of Spitzka, the lower surface of the crura cerebri. ["N. Y. Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]—**Petrous p. of the temporal bone.** Lat., *pars petrosa ossis temporis, pyramis.* Ger., *Felsenbein, Felsentheil.* Syn.: *pyramid.* The three-sided, somewhat pyramidal process of the temporal bone which projects forward and inward from between the squamous p. and the mastoid process, with its base turned outward, and which contains the internal ear. On its outer surface are the external aperture of the meatus auditorius externus, the vaginal and styloid processes, the jugular fossa, and the stylo-mastoid and carotid foramina. Its posterior surface aids in forming the posterior fossa of the skull, and is perforated by the internal aperture of the internal auditory meatus. The upper surface assists in forming the middle fossa of the skull. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P's ascendantes des bras du cervelet** (Fr.). Of Vicq d'Azyr, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. blanche** (Fr.). The white substance of the brain. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. descendante du bras du cervelet** (Fr.). See *Inferior* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.*—**P. mastoïdienne** (Fr.). See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—**P. médullaire** (Fr.). The central, or medullary, p. of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 18 (K).]—**P. motrice des pyramides** (Fr.). The prolongation of the anterior pyramids in the medulla. [I, 28 (K).]—**P. sensitive** (Fr.). See *Sensory* TRACT.—**P. spinale de la dure-mère** (Fr.]. The spinal dura. [I, 39 (K).]—**Prostatic p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars prostatica urethræ.* The urethra as it pierces the prostate gland. [L.]—**Spongy p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars spongiosa urethræ.* That part between the posterior limit of the bulb of the urethra and its external orifice in the glans penis. It is about six inches long. In section it appears as a horizontal slit while at the above orifice it is a vertical slit. The orifice is surrounded by two small lips which constrict the canal to its smallest diameter. [C.] See also CORPUS *spongiosum urethræ.*—**Squamous p. of the temporal bone.** Lat., *pars squamosa ossis temporis.* Ger., *Schuppe, Schuppentheil.* The expanded curved anterior and superior p. of the temporal bone. Its upper border is beveled to overlap the parietal bone, with which it articulates. The anterior border is thick and serrated. and articulates with the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. Its inner surface is concave and hollowed out in places to correspond with the cerebral convolutions. The outer surface is slightly convex. From its lower portion springs the zygomatic process. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Supravaginal p. of the neck of the uterus.** Lat., *portio supravaginalis.* That p. of the neck of the uterus which lies above the vaginal insertion.—**Tabular p. of the occipital bone.** Ger., *Schuppe, Hinterhauptheil.* The p. of the occipital bone posterior to the foramen magnum. [L. 31.]—**Tabular p. of the temporal bone.** See *Squamous p. of the temporal bone.*—**Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus.** Lat., *portio vaginalis cervicis* (seu *colli*) *uteri.* Fr., *p. vaginale du col utérin.* Ger., *Vaginalp'* (oder *Scheidentheil*) *des Gebärmutterhalses.* That p. which projects into the vagina; sometimes called simply the "portio."

PORTLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Port-la^{2}nd'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Portland,* a proper name. Fr., *portlandie.* A genus of the *Condamineæ.* The *Portlandieæ* (Fr., *portlandiées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. grandiflora.** Fr., *portlande à grandes fleurs.* A West Indian species the bark of which is the *china nova* (seu *surinamensis*), according to Martius. It is bitter, astringent, tonic, and febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. hexandra, P. speciosa.** See COUTAREA *speciosa.*

PORTONARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}rt-o^{2}n-ar(a^{3}r)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *porta,* a gate. See PYLORUS.

PORTULACA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}rt-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-ak(a^{3}k)'a^{3}. Fr., *pourpier.* Ger., *Portulak.* A genus of the *Portulacaceæ* (Fr., *portulacacées;* Ger., *Portulacaceen*), the *Portulacæ* of Adanson, which are the purslanes, an order related to the *Caryophyllaceæ.* The *Portulacaceæ* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Rosifloræ.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Aqua portulacæ.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de pourpier.* A water distilled from the herb of *P. oleracea.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. oleracea.** Fr., *pourpier cultivé, porcelin, porcellane, porchailles.* Ger., *gemeiner Portulak, Gemüsel-* (oder *Kohl-*) *Portulak, Burzelkraut.* Garden purslane. The herb, *herba portulacæ,* was formerly used as a refrigerant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The seed, *semina portulacæ* (seu *porcellanæ*), constituted a part of the four small cooling seeds (*quatuor semina frigida minora*). In the East Indies the plant is used in gastritis and in hæmoptysis. In Jamaica it is used in fevers and as an antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180, (*a*, 35).]—**P. pilosa.** Ger., *haariger Portulak.* A West Indian and South American species used as a digestive tonic and diuretic. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. quadrifida.** Fr., *pourpier quadrifide.* The *chowly* of the Hindoos; said to produce stupor. In the East Indies the fresh leaves, bruised, are applied in erysipelas, and used internally as a diuretic and hæmostatic. Otherwise it is used like *P. oleracea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. sativa.** A cultivated variety of *P. oleracea.* [*a*, 35.]



PORTULACA OLERACEA. [A, 327.]

PORUS (Lat.). n. m. Por(po^{2}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πόρος. A pore. Before Harvey's time the term was used for any opening, canal, or interstice in the skin or other tissue through which air was supposed to be drawn into the arteries during the cardiac diastole, and "fuligines," dirt, and excreta to be thrown out during the systole. According to Nock, the term was applied by Harvey to the blood-vessels. [H, 12; "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960.]—**P. acusticus externus.** The external opening of the external auditory canal. [L.]—**P. acusticus internus.** The external opening of the internal auditory canal. [L.]—**P. auditorius externus.** See *P. acusticus externus.*—**Pori biliares.** See *Biliary* DUCTS.—**P. centralis.** The channel in the optic nerve which contains the central artery of the retina. [L.]—**P. cranio-nasalis.** The foramen cæcum of the frontal bone. [L.]—**P. deferens.** See VAS *deferens.*—**P. nectarifer, P. nectariferus.** A honey-tube of the abdomen of an aphis. [*a*, 48.]—**P. opticus.** 1. The aperture in the sclera and chorioid which contains the optic disc. [B.] 2. See FOVEA *centralis.*—**P. pulmoneus.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.).

PORUS (Lat.), n. m. Por'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πῶρος. See CALLOSITY.

POSAUNENBLASER (Ger.), n. Pos-a^{3}'u^{4}n-e^{2}n-bla^{3}z-e^{2}r. The buccinator muscle. [L, 349.]

POSCA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}sk'a^{3}. A drink consisting of vinegar and water. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).]

POSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pos(po^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *pos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πόσις (from πίνειν, to drink). See POTION.

POSITION, n. Po^{2}z-i^{2}'shu^{3}n. Gr., θέσις. Lat., *positio* (from *ponere,* to place). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Stellung, Lage.* Syn.: *situation, posture, attitude.* 1. Locality; situation, absolute or relative. 2. See POSTURE. 3. See ATTITUDE. 4. In obstetrics, see *P. of the fœtus,* also the obstetrical subheadings of this article. The words *p., situation, attitude,* and *posture* are often used without much regard to their difference of meaning. Custom sanctions our regarding them as synonymous to a certain extent, but precision in descriptive writing would be favored by assigning a distinct meaning to each of them under certain circumstances. *Situation* is the only one of them that is always free from ambiguity, since it is never used in medicine with reference to anything else than locality. It might be used to advantage oftener than it is. It would be better, for instance, to say of a uterus or a heart forced bodily out of its natural locality that its *situation,* not its *position,* was changed—not because the use of *position* in this sense is without warrant, but because, technically, it may be misleading. *Attitude* may be said to be synonymous with both *posture* and *position,* using the latter terms in their ordinary sense, but under certain circumstances it has a special meaning of its own. (See ATTITUDE *of the fœtus* [in Supplement]). The same may be said of *posture* (see POSTURE *of the fœtus*), and it may be added that, when not speaking of the fœtus. it would be well to use the term instead of *position,* if the intention is to denote a relation to the immediate surroundings, since *position* may mean either *posture* or *situation. Position* may, however, be freed from ambiguity by coupling an appropriate adjective with it; *e. g.,* "*prone position*" necessarily refers to *posture,* and can not refer to *situation.*—**Bregmato-cotyloid p. of the fœtal head.** One of Uvedale West's subdivisions of the occipito-posterior p., being that one in which the vertex is inclined toward the acetabulum of the mother.—**Cadaveric p.** Of von Ziemssen, that p. of the vocal bands in which, owing to paralysis of the recurrent nerve, they remain motionless and in about the same p. as in a corpse. [Cohen (A, 63).]—**Calcaneo-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. calcanéo-cotyloïdienne.* A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward one or the other of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Calcaneo-pubic p.** Fr., *p. calcanéo-pubienne.* A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A, 96.]—**Calcaneo-sacral p.** Fr., *p. calcanéo-sacrée.* A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's sacrum. [A, 96.]—**Cephalo-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-cotyloïdienne.* A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Cephalo-iliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-iliaque.* A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's ilia. [A, 96.]—**Cephalo-pubic p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-pubienne.* A transverse presentation with the head resting over the mother's pubes. [A, 96.]—**Cephalo-sacral p.** Fr. *p. céphalo-sacrée.* A transverse presentation with the head directed toward the mother's sacrum. [A, 96.]—**Cephalo-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-sacro-iliaque.* A transverse presentation with the head directed to one of the mother's sacro-iliac synchondroses. [A. 96.]—**Dorso-anterior p's.** Those p's of the fœtus in which its back is directed forward as regards the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**Dorso-iliac (or -lateral) p.** Fr., *p. sacro-iliaque transversale.* That p. of the fœtus in which the back is directed to the mother's right or left side.—**Dorso-posterior p's, Dorso-pubic p's, Dorso-sacral p's.** Those p's of the fœtus in which its back is directed backward as regards

the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**First p. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *erste Kopfstellung.* 1. A general term for all p's in which, with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's left side. [A, 20.] 2. Of English and American writers, see *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**First p. of the fœtus.** Fr., *première p.* Syn.: *dorso-posterior p.* That p. in which, whatever the presentation, the back of the fœtus is directed toward the back of the mother.—**Fourth p.** See *Left occipito-posterior p.*—**Fronto-anterior p's.** The reverse of the various occipito-anterior p's.—**Fronto-cotyloid p. of the fœtal head.** That one of Uvedale West's varieties of the occipito-posterior p. in which the forehead is inclined toward the mother's acetabulum. —**Genupectoral p., Knee-elbow p.** See *Genupectoral* POSTURE.—**Left occipito-anterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure.* Ger., *erste (Busch'sche) Lage.* Syn.: *first p.* That p. of the fœtal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Left occipito-posterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque gauche postérieure.* Ger., *vierte (Busch'sche) Lage.* Syn.: *fourth p.* That p. of the fœtal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Lithotomy p.** Ger., *Steinschnittlage.* The p. in which a patient is placed for lithotomy (*i. e.*, in the dorsal p. with the thighs strongly flexed on the abdomen and abducted, and the legs flexed upon the thighs). [E.]—**Lumbo-iliac p.** Fr., *p. lombo-iliaque.* A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed to the mother's side. [A, 96.]—**Lumbo-pubic p.** Fr., *p. lombo-pubienne.* A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed forward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Lumbo-sacral p.** See *Sacro-sacral p.*—**Mento-anterior p. (of the face).** Fr., *p. mento-iliaque antérieure* (ou *mento-pubienne*). That p. of the fœtal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat forward.—**Mento-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. mento-cotyloïdienne.* A face presentation with the chin directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Mento-iliac p. (of the face).** Fr., *p. mento-iliaque (transversale).* That p. of the fœtal head in which, in face presentations, the chin looks directly toward the mother's right or left ilium.—**Mento-posterior p. (of the face).** Fr., *p. mento-iliaque postérieure* (ou *mento-sacrée*). That p. of the fœtal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat backward.—**Mento-pubic p.** Fr., *p. mento-pubienne.* That p. of the fœtal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is directed to the mother's symphysis pubis. [A, 96.]—**Mento-sacral p.** Fr., *p. mento-sacrée.* That p. of the fœtal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is turned toward the mother's sacrum. [A, 96.]—**Mento-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. mento-sacro-iliaque.* A face presentation with the chin directed to one of the mother's sacro-iliac synchondroses. [A, 96.]—**Mento-transverse p.** See *Mento-iliac p.*—**Oblique p's of the fœtal head.** Fr., *présentations inclinées du sommet.* See OBLIQUITY *of the fœtal head.*—**Obstetric p.** Fr., *p. obstétricale.* The p. ordinarily assumed by a woman in labor (in Great Britain, on the left side; in France, Germany, and most parts of the United States, on the back).—**Occipito-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. occipito-cotyloïdienne.* A p. of the fœtal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Occipito-lateral p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque transversale.* That p. of the fœtal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed squarely to the mother's right or left side.—**Occipito-pubic p.** Fr., *p. occipito-pubienne.* Of Baudelocque, that p. of the fœtal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A, 96.]—**Occipito-sacral p.** Fr., *p. occipito-sacrée.* That p. of the fœtal head in which, with a vertex presentation, the occiput is directed quite backward into the hollow of the mother's sacrum. [A, 15.]—**Occipito-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. occipito-sacro-iliaque.* That p. of the fœtal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's right or left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. [A, 96.]—**Occipito-transverse p.** Fr., *p. occipito-transversale.* A vertex presentation with the occiput turned directly to one side of the mother. [A, 96.]—**P. acromio-iliaque** (Fr.). A transverse presentation with the cephalic pole to the mother's right or left. [A, 96.]—**P. calcanéo-iliaque droite** (ou **gauche**) (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the feet with the heels to the mother's right or left. [A, 96.]—**P. céphalo-iliaque** (Fr.). That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the cephalic pole is toward the mother's side.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite antérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite antérieure.* That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's right side and somewhat forward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite postérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite postérieure.* That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's right side and somewhat backward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite transversale** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite transversale.* That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed straight to the mother's right side.—**P. céphalo-iliaque gauche antérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque gauche antérieure.* That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's left side and somewhat anteriorly.—**P. céphalo-iliaque gauche postérieure** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque gauche postérieure.* That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's left side and somewhat backward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque gauche transversale** (Fr.). Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque gauche transversale.* That p. of the fœtus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed straight to the mother's left side.—**P. céphalo-ilium droite** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a transverse presentation with the head to the mother's right. [A, 96.]—**P. céphalo-ilium gauche** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a transverse presentation with the head to the mother's left. [A, 96.]—**P. demi-assise** (Fr.). See *Reclining* POSTURE.—**P. en chien de fusil** (Fr.). A posture in certain diseases suggesting the cock of a gun, in which, decubitus being maintained, the patient lies upon the side with the lower extremities flexed, and the upper ones drawn or crossed over the thorax. [D, 40.]—**P. horizontale de la matrice d'arrière en avant** (Fr.). Of Desgranges, anteversion of the uterus. [A, 59.]—**P. horizontale de la matrice d'avant en arrière** (Fr.). Of Desgranges, retroversion of the uterus. [A, 59.]—**P. lobulo-ilium droite** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's right side. [A, 96.]—**P. lobulo-ilium gauche** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's left side. [A, 96.]—**P. lobulo-pubienne** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A, 96.]—**P. mento-iliaque antérieure** (Fr.). See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-iliaque postérieure** (Fr.). See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. mento-ilium droite** (ou **gauche**) **antérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-ilium droite** (ou **gauche**) **postérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. mento-ilium droite** (ou **gauche**) **transversale** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Mento-iliac p.*—**P. mento-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-sacrée** (Fr.). See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure** (Fr.). See *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure** (Fr.). See *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-ilium droite antérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-ilium droite postérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Right occipito-posterior p.*—**P. occipito-ilium gauche antérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-ilium gauche postérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). See *Left occipito-posterior p.*—**P. of election.** Fr., *p. d'élection.* Ger., *Electionsstellung.* That p. of the visual axes or lines which corresponds to the p. of the object of fixation determined after tenotomy of the external rectus muscle. [F.]—**P. of indifference.** Fr., *p. du point d'indifférence.* Ger., *Lage des Indifferenzpunktes.* That point at or upon which, under the covering hand, binocular adaptation or fixation takes place. [F.]—**P's of the fœtal head.** Four varieties are commonly admitted by writers in the English language, named according to the direction of the occiput: the right and left occipito-anterior and right and left occipito-posterior p's (see those headings).—**P. of the fœtus.** Lat., *situs fœtus.* Ger., *Kindeslage.* The direction in which a particular aspect (usually the dorsal aspect) of the presenting portion of the fœtus points; according to D. B. Hart, "the relation to the upper strait of the pelvis of that part of the fœtus which should first rotate to the front in the movement of internal rotation." The principal fœtal p's are usually classified as follows: 1. With a vertex presentation, the *right* and *left occipito-anterior* and *occipito-posterior* p's (with the fœtal occiput to the mother's right or left side and in front of or behind the centre of her pelvic canal). 2. With a face presentation, the *right* and *left mento-anterior* and *mento-posterior* p's (with the fœtal chin to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 3. With a breech presentation, the *right* and *left sacro-anterior* and *sacro-posterior* p's (with the fœtal sacrum to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 4. With a transverse presentation, the *right* and *left dorso-anterior* and *dorso-posterior* p's (with the fœtal vertebral column to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). [A, 20; D. B. Hart, "Ed. Med. Jour.," Sept., 1890, p. 229.] —**P's sacro-iliaques antérieures** (Fr.). The dorso-anterior p's of the breech.—**P's sacro-iliaques postérieures** (Fr.). The dorso-posterior p's of the breech.—**P. sacro-iliaque transversale** (Fr.). See *Dorso-iliac p.*—**P. sacro-ilium droite antérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). A right dorso-anterior p. of the breech. [A, 96.]—**P. sacro-ilium droite postérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). A right dorso-posterior p. of the breech. [A, 96.]—**P. sacro-ilium droite transversale** [Moreau] (Fr.). A right dorso-lateral p. of the breech. [A, 96.]—**P. sacro-ilium gauche antérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). A left dorso-anterior p. of the breech. [A, 96.]—**P. sacro-ilium gauche postérieure** [Moreau] (Fr.). A left dorso-posterior p. of the breech. [A, 96.]—**P. sacro-ilium gauche transversale** [Moreau] (Fr.). A left dorso-lateral p. of the breech. [A, 96.]—**P. sur les genoux et les coudes** (Fr.). See *Genupectoral* POSTURE.—**P. tibio-iliaque** (Fr.). That p. of the fœtus in which, the knees presenting, the back is directed to the mother's side.—**P. tibio-ilium droite** (ou **gauche**) (Fr.). Of Moreau, a knee presentation with the tibia to the mother's right (or left) side. [A, 96.]—**P. tibio-pubienne** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a knee presentation with the tibia toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A, 96.]—**P. tibio-sacrale** (Fr.). Of Moreau, a presentation of the knees with the tibia toward the mother's back. [A, 96.]—**Première p.** (Fr.). See *First p. of the fœtus.*—**Primary occipito-posterior p's.** Fr., *p's occipito-postérieures primitives.* Those in which the p. exists at the beginning of labor. [A, 109.]—**Primary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. primaire des yeux.* That p. in which the eyes are able to make upward, downward, and lateral excursive movements without causing the vertical meridian to change its position (without causing any rotation of the eyes). [F.]—**Right occipito-anterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure.* Ger., *zweite (Busch'sche) Lage.* Syn.: *second p.* That p. of the fœtal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Right occipito-posterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque droite postérieure.* Ger., *dritte (Busch'sche) Lage.* Syn.: *third p.* That p. of the fœtal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Sacro-anterior p's.** See *Dorso-anterior p's of the breech.*—**Sacro-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. sacro-cotyloïdienne.* A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turning to one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Sacro-posterior p's.** The dorso-posterior p's of the breech.—**Sacropubic p.** Fr., *p. sacro-pubienne.* A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's pubes. [A, 96.]—**Sacrosacral p.** Fr., *p. sacro-sacrée* (*p. lombo-sacrée*). A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's sacrum. [A, 96.]—**Secondary occipito-posterior p's.** Fr., *p's occipito-postérieures secondaires.* Those

in which the p. is brought about by rotation of the head after labor has begun. [A, 109.]—**Secondary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. secondaire des yeux.* That p. of the eyes in which the vertical meridian is inclined away from its original vertical direction. [F.]—**Second p. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *zweite Kopfstellung.* 1. A general term for all p's in which, with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's right side. [A, 20.] 2. Of English and American writers, see *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**Second p. of the fœtus.** Fr., *deuxième p.* Syn.: *dorso-anterior p.* That p. of the fœtus in which its back is directed toward the mother's anterior abdominal wall, whatever the presentation.—**Semi-prone p.** See *Latero-prone* POSTURE.—**Sims's p.** See *Sims's* POSTURE.—**Third p.** See *Right occipito-posterior p.*—**Tibio-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. tibio-cotyloïdienne.* A knee presentation with the child's shins directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Tibio-pubic p.** Fr., *p. tibio-pubienne.* A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly forward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Tibio-sacral p.** Fr., *p. tibio-sacrée.* A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly backward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Transverse p.** Ger., *Querlagerung, Querbett.* The p. of lying on a bed with the long axis of the body running crosswise from one side of the bed to the other.

POSOLOGY, n. Po^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From πόσος, how much, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *posologie.* Ger., *Dosenlehre.* The science of the proper doses of medicines. [a, 48.]

POSSESSION, n. Po^{2}z-ze^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *possessio* (from *possidere*, to possess). Fr., *p.* The condition of being possessed or occupied. [a, 48.]—**Demoniac p.** The condition of being (or of being supposed to be) under the mastery of demons or evil spirits. [a, 48.]

POSSET, n. Po^{2}s'e^{2}t. Lat., *possetum.* A beverage of hot milk curdled with wine or otherwise. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

POSTANAL, adj. Post-a'n'l. Lat., *postanalis* (from *post*, behind, and *anus* [*q. v.*]). Situated behind the anus. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

POSTAXIAL, adj. Post-a^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l. From *post*, behind, and *axis* (*q. v.*). 1. In embryology, directed backward from the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated posterior to the long axis of a limb; in the arm, on the ulnar side; in the leg, on the fibular side. [L.]

POSTBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Post(po^{2}st)-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *postbrachial.* Situated behind or beyond the arm; as a n., in the n., *postbrachiale*, the metacarpus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POSTBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Post(po^{2}st)-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *post*, behind, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the posterior brachium of the corpus quadrigeminum. ["Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]

POSTBRANCHIAL, adj. Post-bra^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. Situated behind the branchiæ. [L.]

POSTCENTRAL, adj. Post-se^{2}n'tr'l. Lat., *postcentralis* (from *post*, behind, and *centrum*, a centre). Situated behind a central part. [L.]

POSTCEREBELLAR, adj. Post-se^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}l'a^{3}r. From *post*, behind, and *cerebellum* (*q. v.*). Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebellum. [L.]

POSTCEREBRAL, adj. Post-se^{2}r'e^2-br'l. From *post*, behind, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebrum. [L.]

POSTCIBAL, adj. Post-si^2'b'l. From *post*, after, and *cibum*, food. Occurring after eating. [a, 34.]

POSTCLAVICLE, n. Post-kla^{2}v'i^2-k'l. From *post*, behind, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *Epicoracoid* BONE.

POSTCOMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Post(po^{2}st)-ko^{2}m-mi^{2}s-su^2-(su)'ra^3. From *post*, behind, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, see *Posterior* COMMISSURE.

POST-COMMUNICANT, adj. Post-ko^{2}m-u^{2}n'i^2-k'nt. From *post*, behind, and *communicare*, to communicate. Posterior and communicating (said of an artery). [L.]

POST-CONVULSIVE, adj. Post-ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls'i^{2}v. From *post*, after, and *convellere*, to tear away. Following a convulsion. [D.]

POSTCORNU (Lat.), n. n. Post(po^{2}st)-ko^{2}rn'u^2(u). Gen., *-cor'nus, -cor'nu.* From *post*, behind, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Wilder, see *Posterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*

POST-CORNUAL, adj. Post-ko^{2}rn'u^2-a^{2}l. Situated behind the cornua (of the cerebrum or of the spinal cord). [L.]

POSTDIGASTRICUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po^{2}st)-di(di^2)-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *post*, behind, δίς, twice, and γαστήρ, the belly. Of E. Coues, the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. ["Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]

POSTDILATATOR (Lat.), n. m. Post(po^{2}st)-di(de)-la(la^3)-ta-(ta^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *post*, behind, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Of E. Coues, the dilatator alæ naris posterior. [L.]

POST-EPILEPTIC, adj. Post-e^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}pt'i^{2}k. From *post*, after, and *epilepsia*, epilepsy. Following epilepsy or an epileptic seizure. [D.]

POSTERIOR, adj. Po^{2}st-er'i^2-o^{2}r. Lat., *posterus, p.* Fr., *postérieur.* Ger., *hinter.* Situated backward; in erect vertebrates, nearer or looking toward the dorsum of the body; in others, nearer the caudal extremity of the body than the cephalic; as a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a position relatively p. to some other muscle. In botany, see SUPERIOR.—**Medius p.** See MEDIUS *superior.*—**P. conchæ.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *internus.*—**P. cubitum flectentium.** See BRACHIALIS *anticus.*

POSTERO-LATERAL, adj. Po^{2}st"e^{2}r-o-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. From *posterus*, coming after, and *latus*, the side. Posterior and lateral, or posterior and external, at the same time. [L.]

POSTERO-PARIETAL, adj. Post"e^{2}r-o-pa^{2}r-i'e^2-t'l. From *posterus*, coming after, and *paries*, a wall. Posterior and parietal, or posterior to the parietal region, lobe, sulcus, etc. [L.]

POSTERO-TEMPORAL, adj. Post"e^{2}r-o-te^{2}mp'o^2-r'l. From *posterus*, coming after, and *tempus*, the temple. Posterior and temporal, or posterior to the temporal region, sulcus, lobe, etc. [L.]

POSTGENICULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Post(po^{2}st)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *post*, after, and *geniculatum* (*q. v.*). Of Wilder, the internal geniculate body. [I, 80 (K).]

POSTGLENOID, adj. Post-glen'oid. From *post*, after, and γλήνη (see GLENE). Behind the glenoid cavity or fossa. [L, 153.]

POSTHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}sth-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πόσθη, the penis, and ἄλγος, pain. Neuralgia of the penis. [a, 34.]

POSTHE (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}sth'e(a). Gen., *posth'es.* Gr., πόσθη. 1. The prepuce. 2. The penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POSTHETOMY, n. Po^{2}sth-e^{2}t'om-i^2. From πόσθη, the prepuce, and τομή, a cutting. See CIRCUMCISION.

POSTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}sth'i^2-a^3. See HORDEOLUM.

POSTHIOPLASTY, n. Po^{2}sth'i^2-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From πόσθη, the prepuce, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *Posthioplastik.* The plastic surgery of the prepuce. [E.]

POSTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}sth-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πόσθη, the foreskin. Fr., *posthite.* 1. Inflammation of the prepuce. [E.] 2. See BALANITIS (2d def.).

POSTHOCALYMMA (Lat.), **POSTHOCALYPTRON** (Lat.), n's n. Po^{2}sth-o(o^3)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'ma^3, -i^{2}pt(u^{6}pt)'ro^{2}n. Gen., *-ym'matos* (*-atis*), *-yp'tri.* From πόσθη, the penis, and κάλυμμα, or καλύπτρα, a veil. See CONDOM.

POSTHOLITH, n. Po^{2}sth'o-li^{2}th. From πόσθη, the prepuce, and λίθος, a stone. See *Preputial* CALCULUS.

POSTHONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Po^{2}sth-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πόσθη, the prepuce, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *posthoncie.* Tumefaction of the prepuce. [E.]

POSTHUMOUS, adj. Po^{2}st'hu^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *posthumus.* Fr., *posthume.* Ger., *nachgeboren.* 1. Born after the father's death. 2. See POST-MORTEM.

POST-HYOID, adj. Post-hi'oid. From *post*, after, υ, upsilon, and εἶδος, resemblance. Posterior to the hyoid bone or apparatus. [L.]

POSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}st-ik(ek)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *post*, after. See POSTERIOR.

POST-MORTEM, adj. Post-mo^{2}rt'e^{2}m. From *post*, after, and *mors*, death. Ger., *postmortal.* Occurring after death or in a dead body; as a n., an autopsy. [a, 17.]

POSTNARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Post(po^{2}st)-nar(na^{3}r)'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-nar'ium.* From *post*, after, and *naris*, the nostril. Of Wilder, the posterior nares.

POST-OCULAR, adj. Post-o^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *post*, behind, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *post-oculaire.* Situated behind the eye or eyes. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

POSTOPTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po^{2}st)-o^{2}pt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *post*, behind, and ὀπτικός, optic. Of Wilder, the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 18 (K).]

POST-ORAL, adj. Post-o'r'l. From *post*, behind, and *os*, the mouth. Situated behind the mouth. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

POST-ORBITAL, adj. Post-o^{2}rb'i^2-t'l. From *post*, behind, and *orbita*, the eye-socket. Situated behind the eye or orbit. [L, 153.]

POST-PARTUM, adj. Post-pa^{3}rt'u^{3}m. From *post*, after, and *partus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *après enfantement.* Following delivery.

POSTPEDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po^{2}st)-pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k-(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *post*, after, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Of Wilder, see *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLE.

POSTPERFORATUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po^{2}st)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fo^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *post*, behind, and *perforare*, to perforate. Of Wilder, the posterior perforated space. [I, 80 (K).]

POST-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Post-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n'je^2-a^{2}l. From *post*, behind, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Situated behind the pharynx. [a, 48.]

POST-PITUITARY, adj. Post-pi^{2}t-u^2'i^{2}t-a-ri^2. From *post*, behind, and *pituita*, mucus. Situated behind the pituitary body. [a, 17.]

POST-PLEURITIC, adj. Post-plu^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *post*, after, and *pleuritis*, pleurisy. Following pleurisy. [D.]

POSTPONE, v. intr. Post-pon'. To occur after the regular time (said of the paroxysms of intermittent fever). Cf. ANTICIPATE (2d def.).

POST-PUERPERAL, adj. Post-pu^2-u^{5}rp'e^2-r'l. From *post* after, and *puerperus*, parturient. Fr., *post-puerpéral.* Happening after childbirth. [a, 48.]

POST-PYRAMIDAL, adj. Post-pi^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^2-d'l. From *post*, after, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. Situated behind the pyramidal tract. [a, 48.]

POSTREMUS (Lat.), adj. Po^{2}st-rem(ram)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Superl. of *posterus.* Hindermost; as a n. m., a muscle situated behind all the others of a group. [a, 48.]—**P. pedis.** See EXTENSOR *brevis digitorum pedis.*

POSTROLANDICUS (Lat.), adj. Post(po^{2}st)-rol-a^{2}nd'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Situated behind the sulcus rolandicus. [L, 332.]

POSTSCALENUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po^{2}st)-skal(ska^{3}l)-en(an)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *post*, behind, and σκαληνός, unequal. Of E. Coues, see SCALENUS *posticus.*

POSTSCAPULA [Parker] (Lat.), n. f. Post(po^{2}st)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)'-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *post*, behind, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). The portion of the scapula that is posterior to (or below) its spine. [L, 153.]

POSTSCAPULAR, adj. Post-ska^{2}p'u^2-la^{3}r. Pertaining to the postscapula. [L, 153.]

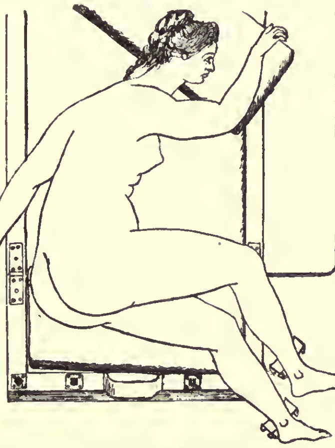
POSTSCUTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Post(po^{2}st)-sku^{2}t(sku^{4}t)-e^{2}l'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *post*, behind, and *scutella*, a salver. The fourth and last sclerite of each of the three divisions of the dorsal part of the thorax of insects. [Comstock (α, 39).]

POST-SPHENOID, adj. Post-sfen'oid. From *post*, after, σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated behind or forming the posterior portion of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

POST-SYSTOLIC, adj. Post-si^{2}s-to^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *post*, after, and συστολή, systole. Fr., *postsystolique*. Ger., *nachsystolisch*. Occurring after the systole. [K.]

POST-TYMPANIC, adj. Post-ti^{2}mp-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *post*, after, and τύμπανον, the tympanum. Posterior to the tympanum. [L, 153.]

POSTURAL, adj. Po^{2}st'u^2-r'l. Acting by virtue of the assumption of a particular posture (*e. g.*, p. treatment of prolapse of the umbilical cord, p. method of copulation, etc.).



SIMS'S POSTURE, SEEN FROM ABOVE.

POSTURE, n. Po^{2}st'u^{2}r. Lat., *positura* (from *ponere*, to place), *situs*. Ger., *Lage*, *Stand*. Syn.: *attitude*, *position*. The arrangement of the body or of a part with regard to surrounding objects (*e. g.*, the relation of the long axis of the fœtus to the mother). See *P. of the fœtus*, also remarks under POSITION. — **Genupectoral p., Knee-chest p.** Fr., *position sur les genoux et les coudes*. Ger., *Kniebrustlage*. The p. in which the subject rests upon the knees and the front of the chest.—**Lateral semi-prone p., Latero-prone p.** Ger., *vorwärts geneigte Seitenlage*. Recumbency partly on the side and partly prone. —**P. of the fœtus.** Ger., *Haltung*. The relation of its various parts to each other. [A, 20.] See, also, POSITION.—**Sims's p.** The p. in which Sims's speculum is generally used, with the patient lying on the left side and on the front of the upper part of the chest, the left arm more or less extended backward, the right thigh decidedly flexed, and the left thigh moderately flexed.—**Trendelenburg's p.** A dorsal p. with the body so inclined that the head and shoulders are decidedly lower than the hips and the legs, flexed and hanging over the foot of the table or held by an assistant, bear the weight of the body in a measure; employed in laparotomy to facilitate access to the pelvic contents by reason of relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the dropping of the intestines toward the diaphragm. [α, 34.]



TRENDELENBURG'S POSTURE. (AFTER WILLY MEYER.)

POSTZYGAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Post(po^{2}st)-zi^{2}g(zu^{6}g)-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos* (*-oph'ysis*). From *post*, after, ζυγόν, a yoke, and ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis. An articular process proceeding from the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra with the articular surface directed ventrally, to articulate with the præzygapophysis. [A, 13.] See fig. under VERTEBRA.

POTABLE, adj. Pot'a^2-b'l. Lat., *potabilis* (from *potare*, to drink). Proper for drinking.

POTALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pot-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Potaliaceæ* (Fr., *potaliacées*), an order of monocotyledons, including genera (*P.*, *Fragræa*, and *Anthocleista*) now placed in the *Loganiaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. amara, P. resinifera.** Fr., *p. amer*, *p. résineux*. A smooth shrub of South America, with a bitter, acrid, tonic juice. In Brazil an infusion of the astringent, somewhat mucilaginous leaves is used as a lotion in ophthalmia, and in Guiana both the leaves and stem are employed in syphilis, snake-bites, and poisoning from other plants. Large doses of the plant are emetic. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

POTAMOGETON (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}t-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o(o^3)-jet(gat)'-o^{2}n(on). From ποταμός, a river, and γείτων, a neighbor. Fr., *potamot*. Ger., *Laichkraut*. Pondweed; a genus of the *Naiadaceæ*. The *Potamogeæ* (Fr., *potamogées*) of Reichenbach (a family of the *Limnobiæ*), the *Potamogeteæ* (Fr., *potamogetées*) of Salisbury (an order of monocotyledons), the *Potamogetonaceæ*, and the *Potamogetoneæ* (Fr., *potamogetonées*), of Reichenbach (a family of the *Limnobiæ*) are now included in the *Naiadaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. natans.** Fr., *potamot flottant*, *épi d'eau*, *herbe à la perchaude*, *langue de chien*. Ger., *schwimmendes Laichkraut*. Broad-leaved pondweed, deil's spoons, tenchweed, the ποταμογείτων of Dioscorides; formerly used in hæmoptysis, as an antemetic, and externally in the swellings of gout. The fresh leaves were applied to ulcers. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]

POTAMOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}t-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From ποταμός, a river, and πυρά, a fever. Fr., *potamopyre*. Ger., *Flussfieber*. River-fever (*i. e.*, malarial fever).

POTASH, n. Po^{2}t'a^{2}sh. Lat., *potassa*. Fr., *potasse*. Ger., *Kali*, *Potasche*. 1. The alkali obtained by the lixiviation of the ashes of wood and of various plants. It includes both the caustic alkali, more commonly called caustic p. (potassium hydroxide), and the mild alkali (potassium carbonate). 2. In the dual system of nomenclature of salts, the basic oxide of potassium (KO), the salts of potassium being regarded as compounds of this base with the acid principle. Thus what is usually called potassium carbonate and designated by the formula K_2CO_3, is sometimes called the carbonate of p. and regarded as having the composition $KOCO_2$. This nomenclature has been abandoned in the U. S. Ph. and the Ger. Ph. 3. Commercial p., an impure potassium carbonate mixed with a variable amount of potassium hydroxide, occurring in hard-fused fragments of brownish, sometimes reddish color. It is caustic and readily deliquescent. When partially purified it forms pearl-ash. [B; α, 38.]—**Alcoholated p.** See *Alcoholic* POTASSA.—**Aqueous p.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Caustic p.** See POTASSIUM *hydroxide* and cf. *Caustic* POTASSA.—**Mephitis of p.** Potassium carbonate. [B, 91.]—**P. blue.** Ger., *Kaliblau*. Of dyers, the blue color obtained by the use of potassium cyanide, with ferric salts as mordants. [α, 14.]—**Prussiate of p.** 1. Potassium ferricyanide; the red prussiate of p. 2. Potassium ferrocyanide; the yellow prussiate of p. [B.]—**Red chromate of p.** Lat., *kali chromicum rubrum*. See POTASSIUM *dichromate*.—**Refined p.** Purified potassium carbonate. [α, 38.]—**Solution of p.** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Liquor potassæ. [B.]—**Solution of iodate of p.** [Br. Ph.]. A solution made by digesting 5 parts each of iodine and potassium chlorate and 1 part of nitric acid in 20 parts of water until the color of the iodine vanishes, boiling up, evaporating completely at 100° C., and dissolving in 430 parts of water. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Solution of yellow prussiate of p.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test solution of* POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide*.—**Sulphurated p.** [Br. Ph.]. See POTASSA *sulphurata*.

POTASSA (Lat.), n. f. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'sa^3. 1. See POTASH. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., caustic potash (potassium hydroxide). It is required by the U. S. Ph. to contain not less than 90 per cent. of absolute (anhydrous) potassium hydroxide. It corresponds to the *p. caustica* of the Br. Ph., the *kali causticum fusum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *hydras potassicus* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]—**Acetas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**Acetas potassæ aquosus** (seu **liquidus**). See *Liquor* POTASSII *acetici crudus*.—**Alcohol cum tartrate potassæ ferratus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata*.—**Alcohol potassæ, Alcoholic p.** Fr., *potasse caustique à l'alcool* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrate de p. pur*. Ger., *Kaliglas*. Sp., *hidrato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Purified caustic p., obtained by evaporation from a solution of impure caustic potash in 95-per-cent. alcohol. It is almost chemically pure, and is anhydrous. [B.] 2. A solution of p. in alcohol. [B.]—**Anhydrous p.** Potassium monoxide. [B.] See under POTASSIUM *oxide*.—**Aqua potassæ.** See *Liquor potassæ*.—**Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ.** Fr., *hydrolé de bicarbonate de potasse*. See *Liquor potassæ effervescens*. —**Biantimonias potassæ** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *Monohydric p. antimonate*.—**Biarsenias potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Dihydric* POTASSIUM *arsenate*.—**Bicarbonas potassæ.** Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 95.]—**Bichromas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *dichromate*.—**Bioxalas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *binoxalate*. —**Bitartras potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Acid potassium tartrate. [α, 38.]—**Carbonas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonas potassæ alcalescens liquidus.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici*.—**Carbonas potassæ completus.** Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 270.]—**Carbonas potassæ (depuratus)** [Belg. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**Carbonas potassæ liquidus.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici*.—**Carbonas potassæ purissimus** (seu **purus**) [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonas potassæ venalis** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonate of p. from pearl-ash.** Normal potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Caustic p.** Lat., *p. caustica* [Br. Ph.] (*fusa* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.]), *kali hydricum fusum*. Ger., *Aetzkali*. Caustic potash; potassium hydroxide prepared for pharmaceutical use. [B.] See also *P. fusa*.—**Chloras potassæ** [Belg. Ph.], **Chloruretum potassæ oxydatum.** See POTASSIUM *chlorate*.—**Decoctum carbonatis potassæ absinthii.** A preparation made by boiling together 4 grammes of salt of wormwood, 690 of water, and 115 of honey, skimming, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Hydrate of p.** Ordinary p.; potassium hydroxide. [B.]—**Hydriodas potassæ, Hydriodate of p.** Potassium iodide. [B.]—**Hydrochloras potassæ.** Potassium chloride. [α, 38.]—**Hydro-**

cyanas potassæ. Potassium cyanide. [*a*, 38.]—**Hydrocyanas potassæ ferruginosus.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 97.]—**Hypercarbonas potassæ venalis.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Hyperoxalas potassæ.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**Hyperoxymuriate of p.** Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**Hypocarbonas potassæ liquidus.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**Liquor potassæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (**causticæ**). Fr., *lessive caustique*, *potasse caustique liquide.* Ger., *flüssiges Kali*, *Kalilauge*, *Aetzkalilauge.* Sp., *solución de potasa cáustica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. caustica soluta* [Belg. Ph.], *liquor kali caustici* [Ger. Ph.], *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (seu *solutio* [Dan. Ph.]) *hydratis kalici*, *kali causticum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *solutum* [Russ. Ph.]), *liquor kalii hydrici* [Swiss Ph.]. Solution of p., aqueous potash ; an aqueous solution of caustic p., made either directly by dissolving the latter in water [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.], or indirectly by treating a solution of potassium carbonate [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] or bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.] with a solution of quick-lime, or with slaked lime [Br. Ph.]. It is a clear, colorless or yellowish, corrosive liquid, of powerfully alkaline taste and reaction, and of sp. gr. 1·036 [U. S. Ph.] (1·058 [Br. Ph.], 1·142 to 1·146 [Ger. Ph.], 1·176 to 1·180 [Finn. Ph.], 1·194 to 1·198 [Dan. Ph.], 1·33 to 1·34 [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.]). It contains 5 [U. S. Ph.] (5·84 [Br. Ph.], nearly 15 [Ger. Ph.], about 20 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 33·3 [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) per cent. of potassium hydroxide. [B, 95.]—**Liquor potassæ chloratæ** (seu **chlorinatæ**). See *Javelle* WATER.—**Liquor potassæ effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. Sp., *agua carbónica alcalina* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of potassium bicarbonate in 292 [Br. Ph.] (64 [Sp. Ph.]) of carbonic-acid water. According to the Br. Ph., 5 fl. oz., when evaporated to one fifth, should give, with the addition of 12 grains of tartaric acid, a precipitate weighing when dried at least 12 grains. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Manganas potassæ.** Potassium manganate ; especially chamæleon minerale (*q. v.*). [B, 95.]—**Mixtura carbonatis potassæ absinthii stomachica.** A preparation made by dissolving 4·8 parts of salt of wormwood in a mixture of 115 each of water of lemon-peel, water of wormwood, and water of mint, with 57 of water of cinnamon, and adding 7 of tincture of aloes-wood and 29 of syrup of lemon-peel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Murias potassæ.** See POTASSIUM *chloride.*—**Murias potassæ hyperoxygenatus** (seu **oxygenatus**). See POTASSIUM *chlorate.*—**Nitras potassæ** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. Potassium nitrate. [B, 95.]—**Nitras potassæ cum sulphure fusus.** See *Sel de* PRUNELLE.—**Oxalas potassæ acidulus.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**Permanganas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.], **Permanganate of p.** See POTASSIUM *permanganate.*—**Pilulæ sulfatis potassæ.** See PILULES *de Bontius* (3d def.).—**P. aerata.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**P. caustica** [Br. Ph.]. See *Caustic p.*—**P. caustica fusa** [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. See *Caustic p.*—**P. caustica soluta** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor potassæ.*—**P. cum calce** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *caustique de Vienne* (ou *de potasse et de chaux*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cáustico de Viena* [Sp. Ph.]. P. with lime, Vienna caustic, Vienna paste ; made by rubbing together equal parts of caustic p. and quick-lime [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.] ; a grayish-white, deliquescent alkaline powder. There are two corresponding French and Belgian preparations: (*a*) the *caustique de Vienne* [Fr. Cod.] (*pulvis potassæ et calcis* [Belg. Ph.]), made by rubbing together 5 parts of impure caustic p. and 6 of quick-lime, and, when used, making up into a paste with a little alcohol ; (*b*) the *caustique de Filhos* [Fr. Cod.] (*causticum Filhos* [Belg. Ph.]), made by melting 5 parts of impure caustic p. in an iron spoon, adding 1 part of quick-lime, and running the liquid mixture into lead tubes, which are afterward preserved in bottles or glass tubes containing powdered quick-lime, or into iron molds, in which case the fused sticks require to be coated with gutta-percha when hardened. The Dan. preparation is of the same strength as the Fr. *caustique de Vienne.* The Netherl. Ph. orders 7 parts of p. and 6 of quick-lime ; the Gr. Ph., equal parts of p. and of slaked lime. The *pasta caustica*, *causticum vindobonense*, or *viennense* [Russ. Ph.] and the *caustico di Filhos* of the Sardinian formulary contain 3 parts of caustic p. to 1 of quick-lime. A preparation formerly in use under the name of *causticum commune mitius* was made either by intimately mixing equal weights of soft soap and powdered burned lime or by dissolving caustic p. in 3 parts by weight of water and adding enough lime to convert the whole into a pasty mass. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; *a*, 34.]—**P. depurata.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Potassæ acetas** [Br. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *acetate.*—**Potassæ antimoniotartras.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Potassæ bicarbonas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *bicarbonate.*—**Potassæ bichromas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *dichromate.*—**Potassæ bitartras.** Acid potassium tartrate. [*a*, 38.]—**Potassæ carbonas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See *Purified* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Potassæ carbonas impura.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Potassæ chloras** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *chlorate.*—**Potassæ citras** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *citrate.*—**Potassæ hydras.** See POTASSIUM *hydroxide.*—**Potassæ nitras** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *nitrate.*—**Potassæ permanganas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *permanganate.*—**Potassæ prussias flava** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**Potassæ sulphas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure.** Syn.: *sal polychrestus Glaseri.* Sulphate of p. with sulphur ; of the old Edinb. Ph., a preparation of uncertain chemical composition consisting of a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and potassium nitrate heated together at a red heat and pulverized. [B, 5.]—**Potassæ supersulphas.** See *Acid* POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**Potassæ tartras** [Br. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *tartrate.*—**Potassæ tartras acida** [Br. Ph.]. Acid potassium tartrate. [B.]—**P. fusa.** A caustic prepared by evaporating liquor potassæ till water ceases to escape, drying the residue on a warm stone, and breaking into pieces when cold. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. impura.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**P. sulphurata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *trisulfure de potassium solide* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). *foie de soufre.* Ger., *Schwefelleber*, *Kalischwefelleber.* Sp., *trisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Liver of sulphur, consisting essentially of two equivalents (about 65 per cent.) of potassium trisulphide and one equivalent (about 35 per cent.) of potassium thiosulphate. It is prepared by heating together 1 part of sulphur and 2 parts (1¼ part [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) of potassium carbonate. According to the U. S. Ph., it should answer to a test which would indicate the presence of 56 per cent. of potassium trisulphide. Pure p. sulphurata (liver of sulphur) is an amorphous substance, liver-colored when fresh, afterward of a greenish or yellowish hue, turning to a dirty green if the access of air is not prevented. It has an odor of hydrogen sulphide, is deliquescent in moist air, and is completely soluble in 2 parts of water. 2. A preparation made like that of the 1st def., but with crude potassium carbonate and unwashed sulphur. It consists essentially of the same constituents. If, however, the process of heating is carried too far, the thiosulphate is decomposed into potassium sulphate and potassium pentasulphide, the latter breaking up again into sulphur and potassium trisulphide. This impure liver of sulphur has essentially the same properties as the purer variety, but is employed externally. [B, 95.]—**P. venalis.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**P. with lime** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. cum calce.*—**Prussias potassæ et ferri, Prussiate of p.** See *Prussiate of* POTASH.—**Pulvis potassæ et calcis.** See *P. cum calce.*—**Pulvis potassæ nitratis compositus.** Of H. V. Knaggs, gunpowder. ["Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1888, p. 745.]—**Sapo potassæ terebinthinaceus.** See SAPO *starkeyanus.*—**Solution of acetate of p.** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See *Test Solution of* POTASSIUM *acetate.*—**Solution of p.** [U. S. Ph.]. Liquor potassæ. [B.]—**Subcarbonas potassæ.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Sulphas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Potassium sulphate. [B, 95.]—**Sulphate of p.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Sulphate of p. with sulphur.** Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure. [B.]—**Sulphurated p.** [U. S. Ph.], **Sulphuretum potassæ.** See *P. sulphurata.*—**Supercarbonas potassæ.** Potassium bicarbonate. [B.]—**Superoxalas potassæ.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**Supertartras potassæ.** Acid potassium tartrate. [*a*, 38.]—**Tabellæ chloratis potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Trochisci* POTASSII *chloratis.*—**Tartras potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B, 95.]—**Tartras potassæ acidula** (seu **acidulus**). Acid potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Tartras potassæ acidulus stibiatus.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Tartras potassæ et ferri.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**Tartras potassæ et ferri liquidus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata.*—**Tartras potassæ ferratus** (seu **ferrosus**, seu **ferruginatus**). See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**Tartras potassæ stibialis** (seu **stibiosus**). Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura tartratis potassæ ferrici.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata.*—**Trochisci nitratis potassæ.** Lozenges made of 3 parts of potassium nitrate, 1 part of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci potassæ chloratis** [Br. Ph., (1867)]. See *Trochisci* POTASSII *chloratis.*—**Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ** [Br. Ph.]. Ointment of sulphurated potash, consisting of 5 parts of p. sulphurata, 18 of paraffin, and 55 of vaseline. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum tartratis potassæ stibiati.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati.*—**White stick caustic p.** Commercial caustic p. run into the form of sticks. It usually contains from 15 to 28 per cent. of water. [B, 5.]

POTASSAMIDE, n. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A compound, NH_2K, discovered by Gay-Lussac and Thénard in 1811 ; a yellowish-brown, inflammable substance, obtained by heating metallic potassium in ammonia gas. [B, 3.]

POTASSE (Fr.), n. Po-ta^{3}s. See POTASSA and POTASSIUM.—**Acétate de p. liquide.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *acetici crudus.*—**Acétate de p. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium acetate. [B.]—**Alcoolé d'acétate de p.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of potassium acetate in 4 parts of strong alcohol for some days, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Alcoolé de p.** See *Alcoholic* POTASSA (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de p. antimonié.** See *Tinctura* METALLORUM (1st def.).—**Alcoolé de p. et d'antimoine sulfuré.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata.*—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM *nitrate.*—**Biantimoniate de p.** Potassium antimonate. [B, 92.]—**Biarséniate de p.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of white arsenic and nitre heated at red heat till the production of nitrous vapor ceases, cooled, dissolved in water, and crystallized. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Bisulfate de p.** See *Acid* POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**Carbonate de p. pur** [Fr. Cod.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Caustique de p. et de chaux** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**Chlorite de p. chloruré, Chlorure de p. liquide.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**Collutoire au chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered potassium chlorate with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B.]—**Craie de p.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Gargarisme au chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gargarisma cum chlorate potassico.* A solution of 1 part of potassium chlorate in 50 parts of water with the addition of 10 of syrup of mulberries.—**Hydrate de p.** See POTASSIUM *hydroxide.*—**Hydrate de p. pur.** See *Alcohol* POTASSÆ (1st def.).—**Hydriodate de p.** See POTASSIUM *iodide.*—**Hydrochlorate de p.** See POTASSIUM *chloride.*—**Hydrolé de bicarbonate de p.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ *effervescens.*—**Hydrolé de carbonate de p.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**Hydrolé de p.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Hypochlorite de p.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**Iodhydrargyrate de p.** See MERCURY *and potassium iodide.*—**Liqueur de p. (arsénite).** See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**Métatartrate de p.** Acid potassium tartrate. [*a*, 38.]—**Œnolé de tartrate antimonié de p.** Vinum antimonii prepared by dissolving tartar emetic in wine. [B, 119.]—**Oxalate acide** [Fr. Cod.] (ou **acidulé**) **de p.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**Pastilles de chlorate de p.** See *Trochisci* POTASSII *chloratis.*—**Phénate de p.** Potassium carbolate. [B.]—**Pommade d'hydriodate de p.** See *Unguentum* POTASSII *iodidi.*—**Pommade d'hydriodate ioduré de p.** See *Unguentum* IODII.—**P. à l'alcool.** See *Alcoholic* POTASSA (1st def.).—**P. caustique à la chaux** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *hydrate de p. impur.* Caustic potassa obtained by decomposing potassium carbonate with a solution of quick-lime. [B.]—**P. caustique à l'alcool** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alcoholic* POTASSA (1st def.).—**P. caustique**

avec la chaux. See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**P. caustique en pastilles** [Gr. Ph.]. See POTASSIUM *hydroxide.*—**P. caustique liquide.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ (1st def.).—**P. crue, P. de commerce.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**P. en chlorure.** See POTASSIUM *chloride.*—**P. perlasse.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**P. pure.** See *Alcoholic* POTASSA (1st def.).—**P. purifiée.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**P. sulfatée, P. vitriolée.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Poudre d'azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium nitrate pulverized and passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 50).]—**Poudre de chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Pulverized potassium chlorate passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Poudre de sulfate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium sulphate pulverized and passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 50).]—**Poudre de sulfate de p. composée.** See PULVIS *antispasmodicus Stahlii.*—**Poudre d'oxalate de p.** 1. A mixture of 25 parts of potassium oxalate with 750 of oleosaccharum of lemon. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., potassium oxalate pulverized in a porcelain mortar, and afterward on porphyry. [B, 113 (α, 50).]—**Silicate de p. dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *liquor kalii silicici* [Swiss Ph.], *silicas potassicus aqua solutus.* Solution of potassium silicate; a colorless (pale yellow [Swiss Ph.]), viscid liquid, of alkaline reaction. It hardens rapidly on exposure. [B.]—**Sirop d'hydrocyanate de p.** A mixture of 38 parts of a solution of p. cyanide in 8 times as much water, with 5.000 parts of syrup. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Soluté d'arsénite de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**Solution alcoolique de carbonate de p.** Syn.: *alcoolé de p. carbonatée.* A preparation made by calcining 1 part of potassium carbonate for two hours, running into a warm mortar, powdering, digesting for a fortnight with 2 parts of alcohol, and filtering; or by calcining 180 of the carbonate with 45 of charcoal, digesting the residue with 360 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Solution alcoolique de p.** See *Alcoholic* POTASSA (2d def.).—**Solution aqueuse de bicarbonate de p.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ *effervescens.*—**Solution aqueuse de carbonate de p.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**Solution aqueuse de sulfate de p.** Syn.: *hydrolé de sulfate de p.* A solution of potassium sulphate in 19 times as much water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Solution de chlorate de p.** A solution of 38 parts of potassium chlorate in 3,670 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Solution de p.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**Sulfophénate de p.** Potassium sulphocarbolate. [α, 38.]—**Sulfure de p.** Potassium sulphide, especially the potassa sulfurata of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Sulfure hydrogéné de p.** See *Sulfure de* POTASSIUM *hyposulfité.*—**Suroxalate de p.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**Sursulfate de p.** See *Acid* POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**Tablettes de chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci* POTASSII *chloratis.*—**Tartrate** (ou **tartrite**) **antimonié de p.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Tartrate de p.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tartrate de p. acide** [Fr. Cod.]. Acid potassium tartrate. [α, 38.]—**Tartrate de p. et d'acide borique.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**Tartrate de p. et de soude** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**Tartrate de p. neutre** [Fr. Cod.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**Tartroborate de p.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**Trisulfure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of the sulphide and sulphate of potassium. [B.]—**Vin de tartrate de p. et d'antimoine.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.—**Vitriol de p.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

POTASSIC, adj. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *potassicus, kalicus.* Fr., *potassique.* Derived from or containing potash or potassium. [B.] For the various p. compounds, see under POTASSIUM.

POTASSIÉMIE (Fr.), adj. Po-ta^{3}s-e-a-me. 1. Of Feltz and Ritter, the presence of potassium in the blood produced by the internal administration of potassium iodide. [α, 34.] 2. Of Huchard, uræmia due to the influence of potassa on the kidneys. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 374 (α, 50).]

POTASSINUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sin(sen)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See POTASSIUM.

POTASSIO-ANTIMONIC, adj. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s''i^2-o-a^{2}nt-i^{2}m-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Containing both potassium and antimony. [B.]

POTASSIO-BARYTIC, adj. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s''i^2-o-ba^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Containing both potassium and barium. [B, 2.]

POTASSIO-FERRIC, adj. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s''i^2-o-fe^{2}r'i^{2}k. Ferric and containing potassium. [B.]

POTASSIO-MERCURIC, adj. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s''i^2-o-mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^{2}k. Compounded with both potassium and mercury. [B.]

POTASSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kalium.* Sp., *potasio, potaso* [Mex. Ph.]. A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy; a silvery-white solid, at ordinary temperatures waxy and ductile, at 0° C. brittle and breaking with a crystalline fracture. It melts at 62·5° C. to a liquid resembling mercury in appearance; and from this liquid, when quickly cooled, the metal may be obtained in the form of octaedral crystals. It boils at a red heat, with the production of green vapor. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, abstracting this element from nearly all its compounds even at ordinary temperatures. It accordingly decomposes water with the liberation of hydrogen and the evolution of so much heat as to produce combustion; and on exposure to the air it tarnishes, from the formation of p. oxide. In its chemical relations it closely resembles sodium, lithium, rubidium, cæsium, and ammonium. It is univalent. Atomic weight, 39; sp. gr., 0·865; symbol, K or Ka (from *Kalium*). [B.]—**Acid p. antimonate.** Lat., *kali stibicum* (seu *stibioso-stibicum*) *acidum.* Fr., *antimoniate acide de potasse.* Ger., *saures antimonsaures Kalium.* A compound of p. antimonate with antimonic acid. Several such compounds are known, some of which have been used in medicine under the name of *antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum* (seu *lavatum*), etc. [B.]—**Acid p. carbonate.** See *P. bicarbonate.*—**Acid p. chromate.** See *P. dichromate.*—**Acid p. disulphate.** See *P. pyrosulphate.*—**Acid p. metantimonate.** Ger., *Kaliumhydrometantimonat.* A crystalline substance, $K_2H_2Sb_2O_7 + 6H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**Acid p. oxalate.** See *P. binoxalate.*—**Acid p. sulphate.** Lat., *kali sulphuricum acidum* [Pruss. Ph. (5th ed.), Gr. Ph.], *kalium bisulfuricum* (seu *hydrosulfuricum*). Fr., *bisulfate de p.* (ou *de potasse*), *sulfate de p. acide.* Ger., *Kaliumbisulfat, doppeltschwefelsaures* (oder *saures schwefelsaures*) *Kalium.* A substance, $KHSO_4$, occurring as colorless prismatic acicular crystals, of acid saline taste, and readily soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the so-called p. disulphate or pyrosulphate. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Acid p. sulphite.** See under *P. sulphite.*—**Acid p. tartrate.** See under *P. tartrate.*—**Ammoniated p. tartrate.** See *P. and ammonium tartrate.*—**Azocarbure de p.** (Fr.). See *P. cyanide.*—**Bain d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). A solution of 50 grammes of p. iodide in 450 of distilled water. [B, 92.]—**Bain d'iodure de p. ioduré** (Fr.). See BALNEUM *ioduratum.*—**Bain de sulfure de p.** (Fr.). See BALNEUM *sulfuratum.*—**Biiodure de p.** (Fr.). Fr., *hydriodate ioduré de potasse.* A mixture of 20 parts of p. iodide with 6 of pure iodine. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Bisulfate de p.** (Fr.). See *Acid p. sulphate.*—**Bisulfure de p.** (Fr.). See *P. bisulphide.*—**Bromure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Bromuretum potassii** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *P. bromide.*—**Charta potassii nitratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier nitré* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Salpeterpapier.* Syn.: *charta nitrata* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Unsized white paper soaked in a solution of p. nitrate in 4 times (5 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water and dried. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Chlorure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *P. chloride.*—**Crude p. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas potassæ venalis* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *carbonas kalicus crudus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1884, Swed. Ph.], *kalium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *kali* [Russ. Ph.]) *carbonicum crudum, kali subcarbonicum crudum* [Gr. Ph.], *potassii carbonas impura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Ger., *rohes Kalicarbonat* (oder *Pflanzenkali*), *Kesselasche.* Pearl-ash; an impure p. carbonate occurring as a dry granular powder or as a porous mass of a white color sometimes shading into bluish or greenish gray, containing from 57 [Gr. Ph.] to 90 [Ger. Ph.] per cent. of the pure salt. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Cyanoferrure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *P. ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Cyanuretum potassii** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *P. cyanide.*—**Dihydric p. arsenate.** Lat., *bi-arsenias potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *bi-arseniato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, KH_2AsO_4, occurring as prismatic crystals of acid reaction, easily soluble in water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Elixir potassii iodidi compositum.** Syn.: *elixir alterativum.* A preparation consisting of 640 grains each of p. iodide and tincture of iron citro-chloride, 4 oz. of sugar, 1½ fl. oz. each of the fluid extracts of saxifraga, stillingia, menispermum, and helonias, ½ fl. oz. of spirit of orange, and water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 224 (α, 50).]—**Emplastrum ex iodureto potassii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'iodure de p.* A plaster made *ex tempore* by mixing 80 parts of melted Burgundy-pitch plaster with 14 of p. iodide triturated with 6 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Ferro-cyanure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Ferro-cyanuretum potassii** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *P. ferrocyanide.* [B, 95.]—**Glycéré d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Glycerinum iodureti potassii** [Belg. Ph.], **Glycerite of iodide of p.** Sp., *glicerado de yoduro de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *glycerinum cum iodeto kalico* [Netherl. Ph.], *glyceritum cum iodureto potassico.* A mixture of 2 parts of p. iodide, dissolved in an equal amount of water, with 11 [Fr. Cod.] (16 [Belg. Ph.]) of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]: or a mixture of 120 parts of glycerin with 15 of p. iodide rubbed up with 1 part of iodine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Hydriodate de protoxide de p.** (Fr.). See *P. iodide.*—**Hydrolé d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). See *Solution d'iodure de p.*—**Impure p. carbonate.** See *Crude p. carbonate.*—**Iodidum potassii, Iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Ioduretum potassii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. iodide.*—**Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *opodeldoc jodatum* [Swiss Ph.], *linimentum saponato-jodatum* [Hirsch]. A liniment of 16 oz. of animal soap dissolved in 80 of water and mixed with 12 of p. iodide, 8 fl. oz. of glycerin, and 1 fl. oz. of oil of lemon [Br. Ph.]; or of 80 parts of tallow soap dissolved in 860 of alcohol and mixed with 60 of p. iodide and 6 of oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Liquor potassii acetici crudus.** Fr., *acétate de p. liquide, hydrolé d'acétate de p.* A solution of p. acetate in concentrated acetic acid, vinegar, or water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Liquor potassii arsenitis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'arsénite de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], *liqueur de Fowler.* Sp., *solución de arseniato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Solution of arsenite of p. [U. S. Ph.], arsenical (or Fowler's) solution; an aqueous solution of p. arsenite, made by dissolving arsenic trioxide in water with equal parts (½ part [Gr. Ph.]) of p. carbonate (bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]). The solution contains 1 part of arsenic trioxide in 100 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (101·5 parts [Br. Ph.], 120 parts [Finn. Ph.], 95 parts [Sp. Ph.], and 90 parts [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). It is also colored by the addition of 3 of compound spirit of lavender [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], or 3 parts [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (5 [Swiss Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph.]) of compound spirit of melissa, or 5 [Russ. Ph.] of compound spirit of angelica, or 5 [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] of spirit of lavender. [B, 95.]—**Liquor potassii carbonatis.** See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici.*—**Liquor potassii citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges citronensaures Kali.* Solution of citrate of p.; of the U. S. Ph., a solution of p. citrate made by mixing a solution of 8 parts of p. bicarbonate in 42 of water with a solution of 6 parts of citric acid in 44 of water. It has a sp. gr. of 1·059, and contains 9 per cent. of dry p. citrate. The preparations of the Norw. and Swed. Ph's contain about 5·5 per cent. of p. citrate and also 10 per cent. of simple syrup; that of the Norw. Ph., 5 per cent. of p. citrate and 8 per cent. of simple syrup. The corresponding Fr. preparation is the *potion gazeuse* or *potio effervescens,* which consists of two solutions, one containing 2 parts of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in 50 parts of water and 15 of syrup, the other 2 parts of citric acid in 50 parts of water and 15 of syrup of lemon. These are mixed at the time of using. [B, 95.] Cf. *Mistura potassii citratis.*—**Liquor potassii permanganatis** [Br.

Ph.]. Sp., *solución de permanganato de potasa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *solutio kalii hypermanganici* [Swiss Ph.]. Condy's fluid or disinfectant; a solution of 1 part of p. permanganate in 99 [Br. Ph.] (50 [Sp. Ph.], 49 [Swiss Ph.]) of distilled water. The Swiss Ph. directs that the solution be made *ex tempore*, and marked *Liquor normatis*. The preparation of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 4 grains of p. permanganate to the fl. oz. [B, 95.]—**Mistura potassii citratis** [U. S. Ph.]. Mixture of citrate of p.; a preparation made by saturating 100 parts of lemon-juice with 10 parts (or a sufficient amount) of p. bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or made up of 2 parts of p. bicarbonate, 96 of distilled water, 16 of lemon-juice, and 32 of syrup of lemon [Roum. Ph.]. Similar preparations, under the title of effervescing draught, Riverius's potion, etc., are official in various continental formularies. [B, 95.] — **Monohydric p. antimonate.** Lat., *biantimonias potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *kali stibicum* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique lavé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *biantimoniato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A loose white powder, $KH(SbO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, having neither taste nor smell, and almost insoluble in cold water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Monohydric p. phosphate.** Lat., *potassii phosphas*. A white amorphous deliquescent substance, HK_2PO_4, occasionally used in medicine. [B, 5.]—**Nitrate of p. paper.** See *Charta potassii nitratis*.—**Pilules d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). A mixture of 19 grammes of p. iodide, 23 of water, and enough biscuit to make 300 pills each containing 5 centigrammes of p. iodide. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Polysulfure de p.** (Fr.). P. polysulphide; especially the *trisulfure de p. solide* of the Fr. Cod. (see POTASSA *sulphurata*). [B.]—**Pommade d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum potassii iodidi*.—**Pommade d'iodure de p. iodurė** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Unguentum* IODI.—**Potassii acetas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. acetate*.—**Potassii bicarbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bicarbonate*.—**Potassii bichromas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. dichromate*.—**Potassii bisulphas.** See *Acid p. sulphate*.—**Potassii bisulphis.** See *P. bisulphite*.—**Potassii bitartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *P. tartrate*.—**Potassii bromidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bromide*.—**Potassii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas impura** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Crude p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas pura.** See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii chloras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. chlorate*.—**Potassii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. citrate*.—**Potassii cyanidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu **cyanuretum**). See *P. cyanide*.—**Potassii et hydrargyri iodidum.** See MERCURY *and p. iodide*.—**Potassii et sodii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. and sodium tartrate*.—**Potassii ferrocyanidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. ferrocyanide*.—**Potassii hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. hypophosphite*.—**Potassii hyposulphis.** See *P. thiosulphate*.—**Potassii iodidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. iodide*.—**Potassii nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. nitrate*.—**Potassii permanganas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. permanganate*.—**Potassii phosphas.** See *P. phosphate* and *Monohydric p. phosphate*.—**Potassii phosphis.** See *P. phosphite*.—**Potassii silicas.** See *P. tetrasilicate*.—**Potassii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. P. sulphate. [B, 95.]—**Potassii sulphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. sulphite*.—**Potassii sulphuretum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See POTASSA *sulphurata*.—**Potassii tartras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal p. tartrate. [B.]—**Potassii tartras acida** [Br. Ph.]. Acid p. tartrate. [a, 38.]—**P. acetate.** Lat., *potassii acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kalium aceticum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali aceticum* [Russ. Ph.], *acetas kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *acétate de potasse sec* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*). Ger., *essigsaures Kalium, Kaliumacetat*. Sp., *acetato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). A white powder, $KC_2H_3O_2$, made up of foliate or scaly crystals (or amorphous [Belg. Ph.]), easily soluble in water or alcohol, and volatilizing on exposure to the air. It is obtained by neutralizing p. carbonate with dilute acetic acid and drying, the Br. Ph. using 20 parts of the carbonate containing 16 per cent. of water and about 41·76 parts of acid, the Fr. Cod. 100 parts of pure carbonate and 174 of slightly stronger acid, the Netherl. Ph. 11 of carbonate and 25 of acid, the Dan. Ph. 48 (the Russ. Ph. 50) of bicarbonate with 100 of acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. amalgam.** Ger., *Kaliumamalgam*. A compound of p. with mercury. The product is a silvery-white liquid when a very great excess of mercury is employed, but when less mercury is employed the amalgam is solid, and when the mercury and p. are brought together in suitable proportions, crystalline compounds, $Hg_{24}K_2$ and HgK_2, are formed. [B, 3.]—**P. amide.** See POTASSAMIDE.—**P. and ammonium tartrate.** Lat., *ammonii et potassii tartras, tartarus solubilis ammoniatus*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *weinsaures Ammoniak-Kali*. A substance, $KNH_4C_4H_4O_6$, occurring as transparent prismatic crystals of pungent and saline but cooling taste, becoming opaque in the air, and easily soluble in water. [B, 81 (a 38).]—**P. and cobalt nitrite.** A yellowish powder, $K_6Co_2(NO_2)_{12} + 2H_2O$, composed of small crystals, but little soluble in water; used to lower arterial tension. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B); J. W. Roosevelt, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 198.]—**P. and copper carbonate.** Lat., *kalium cupricarbonicum*. Ger., *Kalium-Kupfercarbonat, Kalium-Cupricarbonat*. A substance obtained by dissolving recently precipitated copper carbonate in a solution of p. carbonate; used as a test, as it is reduced by glucose and milk-sugar, but not by cane-sugar, dextrin, and soluble starch. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and gold cyanide.** See *P. aurocyanide* and *P. auricyanide*.—**P. and iron ferricyanide.** Lat., *kalium ferroferricyanatum*. Ger., *Kalium-Ferroferricyanid*. The compound $K_2Fe_2(FeC_6N_6)_2$. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and iron ferrocyanide.** Lat., *kalium ferroferrocyanatum* (seu *ferriferrocyanatum*). Ger., *Kaliumferroferrocyanid* (oder *Ferriferrocyanid*). A substance, $K_2(Fe_2)(FeCy_6)_2$, obtained by mixing the solutions of 1 part of crystallized iron chloride and 3 parts of p. ferrocyanide. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and magnesium tartrate.** Ger., *Kaliummagnesiumtartrat*. A double salt prepared by adding magnesium carbonate to acid p. tartrate; used as a mild purgative. [B, 5.]—**P. and sodium tartrate.** Lat., *kalium natrio-tartaricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *natro-kali tartaricum* [Russ. Ph.], *potassii et sodii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *soda tartarata* [Br. Ph.], *tartarus natronatus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartras kalico-natricus* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *natrico-kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *sodico-potassicus* [Belg. Ph.]), *sal Seignetti, tartras potassico-sodicus*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *soude tartarisée*. Ger., *Kaliumnatriumtartrat*. Sp., *tartrato sódico-potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Rochelle salt; a double salt, $C_4H_4NaKO_6 + 4H_2O = C_2H_2(OH)_2<^{COOK}_{COONa} + 4H_2O$, forming colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, odorless, of saline taste, and fairly soluble in water. It is a diuretic in small doses and a mild hydragogue cathartic in large doses, and is much used as an aperient and to remove dropsical effusions. [B, 5.]—**P. antimonate.** Lat., *kalium stibiatum* (seu *stibicum*). Fr., *antimoniate de potasse*. Ger., *antimonsaures Kalium, Antimonoxydkali*. A white powder, $KSbO_3$, obtained by heating together metallic antimony and p. nitrate, and washing with water. It dissolves in boiling water, separating again as a gelatinous mass, $KSbO_3 + 5H_2O$. [B, 3.] See also *Acid p. antimonate*.—**P. arsenate.** Lat., *potassii arsenias, kalium arsenicicum*. Fr., *arséniate de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliumarsenat*. A compound of p. and arsenic acid. Three arsenates of p. are known: (1) *normal p. arsenate*, or *tripotassic arsenate* (Ger., *arsensaures Kalium, neutrales Kaliumarsenat*), a crystalline body, K_3AsO_4; (2) *monacid p. arsenate*, or *dipotassic arsenate*, HK_2AsO_4; and (3) *diacid p. arsenate*, or *monopotassic arsenate*, often called simply *p. arseniate*, H_2KAsO_4, a body forming large crystals of acid reaction. The last-mentioned is official in some continental pharmacopœias, and is prepared by melting together equal parts of p. nitrate and arsenious acid. [B, 3.]—**P. arsenite.** Lat., *potassii arsenis, kalium arsenicosum*. Fr., *arsénite de potasse*. Ger., *arsenigsaures Kalium*. A compound said to be formed by the action of arsenious oxide on caustic potassa in solution. It differs in composition according to the relative proportions of the ingredients, and normal p. arsenite, K_3AsO_3, does not appear to exist. *Diacid p. arsenite*, H_2KAsO_3, exists. The so-called solution of p. arsenite, "Fowler's solution," probably does not contain this salt, but only the uncombined arsenious acid. [B, 8.] See also *P. metarsenite* and *P. diarsenite*.—**P. aurate.** Ger., *Kaliumaurat*. See *P. metaurate*.—**P. auricyanide.** Lat., *kalium auricyanatum*. Fr., *auricyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanid*. The compound $KAu(CN)_4 + H_2O$, or $2KAu(CN)_4 + 3H_2O$. It has been proposed as an antiseptic. [B, 3, 4; "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**P. aurocyanide.** Lat., *kalium aurocyanatum*. Fr., *aurocyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanür, Kaliumaurocyanid*. The compound $KAu(CN)_2$. [B, 3, 4.]—**P. aurothiocyanate.** See GOLD *and p. thiocyanate*.—**P. biantimonate.** See *Monohydric p. antimonate*.—**P. bicarbonate.** Lat., *potassii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bicarbonas potassæ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *kalium bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali bicarbonicum* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *carbonicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *bicarbonate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monokaliumcarbonat, doppeltkohlensaures Kalium*. Sp., *bicarbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Acid p. carbonate, $KHCO_3$; occurring as colorless transparent rhombic prisms or tablets, of saline but not sharp taste, and soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. It is usually prepared by passing carbon dioxide gas through a solution of the normal carbonate. It has been employed to facilitate the elimination of uric acid and to make the urine alkaline, also in obstructive jaundice to promote biliary excretion. [B; B, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. bichromate.** See *P. dichromate*.—**P. binoxalate.** Lat., *bioxalas potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed. (seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph.]), *kalium bioxalicum* [Swiss Ph.], *kali oxalicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *oxalate acide de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zweifachoxalsaures Kalium, saures oxalsaures Kalium*. Sp., *sal de acederas* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound $KHC_2O_4 + H_2O$. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. bisulphite.** Lat., *potassii bisulphis*. See under *P. sulphite*.—**P. bitartrate.** See under *P. tartrate*.—**P. bromate.** Lat., *kalium bromicum*. Ger., *bromsaures Kalium, Kaliumbromat*. The compound $KBrO_3$. [B.]—**P. bromide.** Lat., *potassii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bromuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *kalium bromatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *bromuretum* [Gr. Ph.]), *brometum kalicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumbromür, Bromkalium, Kaliumbromid*. Sp., *bromuro de potasio* (ó *potásico* [Sp. Ph.]). A salt, KBr, occurring as colorless cubical crystals, of bitterish saline taste, soluble in 1·6 part of water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol. Its solution, when pure, is neutral and should never be more than faintly alkaline. It melts at a dull-red heat without decomposition. It is used in the treatment of functional disorders of the nervous system, especially epilepsy, and whenever a nervous sedative is required. [B; B, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. carbolate.** A compound, $C_6H_5.OK$, of p. and phenol. [B.]—**P. carbonate.** Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassæ purus* [Belg. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* (seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *kalicus purus* [Norw. Ph.]), *kalium carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali carbonicum purum* [Russ. Ph.], *kali subcarbonicum e tartaro* [Gr. Ph.], *kali præparatum, kali lignorum purum*. Fr., *carbonate de p.* (ou *de potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.]), *craie de potasse*. Ger., *kohlensaures* (oder *carbonsaures*) *Kalium, Kaliumcarbonat, gereinigtes* (oder *mildes*) *Kali*. Sp., *carbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). A very deliquescent, white, pulverulent substance, K_2CO_3, either granular or finely crystalline in structure, of alkaline taste, and more readily soluble in water than the acid carbonate. Its solution has a strong alkaline reaction. The p. carbonate of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is the *purified p. carbonate* (*q. v.*). [B.] See also *Crude p. carbonate*.—**P. chlorate.** Lat., *potassii chloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassæ chloras, chloras potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (seu *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl.

Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *kalium* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *kali* [Russ. Ph.]) *chloricum*, *kali muriaticum oxygenatum* [Gr. Ph.], *kali oxychloricum*. **Fr.**, *chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*). Ger., *chlorsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumchlorat*. Sp., *clorato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). The compound $KClO_3$. It forms large, transparent tabular crystals, of vitreous lustre, having a saline cooling taste, soluble in 15 or 16 parts of water, at ordinary temperatures, and readily soluble in boiling water. The Gr. Ph. and Dan. Ph. recognize, besides the ordinary pure salt, a less pure commercial variety, in which the Dan. Ph. allows, however, the presence of no nitre. It is used as a gargle in inflammatory affections of the throat and in mercurial salivation. [B, 3 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; *a*, 34.]—**P. chloride.** Lat., *potassii chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumchlorür*. A substance, KCl, occurring as colorless cubical crystals of saline and slightly bitter taste, but no odor. [B.]—**P. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliumchromat*, (*gelbes*) *chromsaures Kalium*. Yellow potassium chromate, K_2CrO_4, forming yellow pyramidal crystals, which become red on heating. [B, 3.]—**P. cltrate.** Lat., *potassii citras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kalium citricum*. Fr., *citrate de p.* Ger., *citronensaures Kalium*, *Kaliumcitrat*. The compound $C_6H_5O_7K_3 + H_2O$; used as a febrifuge, as a diuretic, and in the early stages of bronchitis. There are also known a *monacid* or *monohydric p. citrate*, or *dipotassic citrate* (Ger., *Dikaliumcitrat*), $C_6H_6O_7K_2$, and a *diacid* or *dihydric p. citrate*, or *monopotassic citrate* (Ger., *Monokaliumcitrat*), $C_6H_7O_7K + 2H_2O$. [B, 3 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; *a*, 34.]—**P. cobalticyanide.** See Cobalt *and p. cyanide.*—**P. croconate.** Ger., *krokonsaures Kalium*. A reddish-yellow or light-yellow crystalline body, $C_5K_2O_5$. [B, 3.]—**P. cupricyanide, P. cuprocyanide.** See under Copper and *P. cyanide.*—**P. cyanate.** Ger., *Kaliumcyanat*, *Kaliumcyanür*. A substance, KCNO, known in two isomeric forms : the ordinary cyanate, which has probably the constitution of the *pseudocyanate*, O:C.N.K, produced by the oxidation of p. cyanide, and another body, probably K.O.C ⋮ N, or true p. cyanate, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on p. hydrate. Both forms occur as acicular crystals. [B.]—**P. cyanaurate.** See *P. auricyanide.*—**P. cyanide.** Lat., *potassii cyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cyanuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *kalium cyanatum* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *cyanatum fusum album* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali* (seu *kalium*) *hydrocyanicum*, *kali prussicum*. Fr., *cyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cyankalium*, *Kaliumcyanür*. Sp., *cianuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). A body, KCN, formed by the decomposition by heat of p. ferrocyanide, with or without the addition of p. carbonate and charcoal. It forms white deliquescent cubical or octaedral crystals, or a white crystalline (amorphous [U. S. Ph.]) powder having a faint odor of almonds. It is readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. In aqueous solution it is very unstable. It readily absorbs oxygen, and is therefore a powerful reducing agent. It is very poisonous. It is used as an antispasmodic and sedative, especially in gastric and bronchial irritability. For pharmaceutical purposes it must contain 90 [U. S. Ph.] (about 95 [Br. Ph.], 99 [Belg. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt. [B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; Strecker, Short (B).]—**P. cyanurate.** Ger., *Kaliumcyanurat*, *cyanursaures Kalium*, *einfachschwefelsaures Kaliumcyanurat*. A combination of p. and cyanuric acid. Three such are known, all soluble in water and crystallizable : *normal p. cyanurate*, $K_3C_3N_3O_3$; *monohydrop' cyanurate*, $K_2HC_3N_3O_3$; and *dihydrop' cyanurate*, $KH_2C_3N_3O_3$. [B, 270 (*a*, 14).]—**P. dichromate.** Lat., *potassii bichromas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bichromas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]), *kalium* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *kali* [Russ. Ph.]) *bichromicum* [Russ. Ph.], *kalium dichromicum* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.]. Fr., *bichromate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumdichromat*, *Kaliumpyrochromat*. Sp., *bicromato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, occurring as large, dark, orange-red, four-sided prisms, of acid reaction. It has been recommended in syphilis. [B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 512 (*a*, 50).]—**P. disulphate.** See *P. pyrosulphate.*—**P. disulphite.** A salt, $K_2S_2O_5$, not to be confounded with *p. bisulphite*. It is a crystalline body, of unpleasant, sour taste. [B, 3.]—**P. ethylate.** Ger., *Kaliāthylat*. A substance, C_2H_5OK, forming transparent crystals usually united with a molecule of ethyl alcohol of crystallization. In contact with organic tissues it decomposes with the formation of metallic p., which takes oxygen from the tissues and so acts as a caustic, and with the simultaneous formation of absolute ethyl alcohol, which acts as a preservative and antiseptic. [Richardson, "Lancet," Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 1881 (B).]—**P. ferricyanide.** Lat., *potassii ferrocyanidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Kaliumeisencyanid*, *rothes Blutlaugensalz*, *Ferridcyankalium*. Red potassium prussiate ; a very poisonous substance, $K_6Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, occurring as large red prismatic crystals, decomposing on exposure to light ; formed by passing chlorine through a solution of p. ferrocyanide until the latter no longer deposits a blue precipitate on the addition of ferric chloride. [B.]—**P. ferrocyanide, P. ferrocyanuret, P. ferroprussiate.** Lat., *potassii ferrocyanidum* [U.S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassæ prussias flava* [Br. Ph.], *cyanuretum ferroso-potassicum* [Fr. Cod.], *ferro-cyanuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *cyanetum kalico-ferrosum* [Netherl. Ph.], *kalium ferrocyanatum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (*flavum*), *ferro-kalium cyanatum* [Russ. Ph.], *kali ferruginoso-hydrocyanicum* [Gr. Ph.], *kali* (seu *kalium*) *borussicum* (seu *ferro-borussicum*), *kali zooticum*. Fr., *ferrocyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.], *cyanure ferroso-potassique*. Ger., *Ferrocyankalium*, *Kaliumferrocyanür*, *Kaliumeisencyanür*, *Cyaneisenkalium*, (*gelbes*) *Blutlaugensalz*. Sp., *cianuro ferroso-potásico* [Sp. Ph.], *ferrocianuro de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. Yellow potassium prussiate, the phlogisticated alkali of the old writers, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$, occurring as odorless yellow pyramidal crystals, of sweetish, saline taste and neutral reaction, soluble in 4 parts of cold or 2 of boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol. It was formerly obtained by washing carbonized blood (hence Ger., *Blutlaugensalz*). It is now produced by the reactions taking place between animal charcoal, iron, and pearl-ash when subjected to heat. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ferrotartrate.** Lat., *kali ferrotartaricum*. See Iron *and p. tartrate.*—**P. fulminurate.** Ger., *Kaliumfulminurat*. A crystalline body, $C_3N_3KH_2O_3$. [B, 4.]—**P. hydrate.** See *P. hydroxide.*—**P. hydrosulphide.** See under *P. sulphide.*—**P. hydroxide.** Lat., *potassa* [U. S. Ph.] (*caustica* [Br. Ph.]), *potassa caustica fusca* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *kali causticum fusum* [Ger., Ph., Russ. Ph.], *kalium hydricum* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *hydro-oxydatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *hydras kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Fr., *hydrate de potasse*, *potasse caustique en pastilles*. Ger., *Kaliumhydroxyd*, *Aetzkali*, *Kaliumhydroxyd* [Ger. Ph.]. Caustic potash, potassa. A compound, KOH, occurring as a white, very deliquescent, hard substance, either entirely amorphous or presenting traces of a fibrous structure. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and has a very acrid taste, a strong alkaline reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is usually molded into the form of sticks which contain 15 to 28 per cent. of water. Chemically, it acts as a strong base. It is used as a caustic and, in very dilute solution, as an antacid. [B.] See also Potassa.—**P. hyperchlorate.** See *P. perchlorate.*—**P. hypochlorite.** Lat., *kalium hypochlorosum*. Fr., *hypochlorite de potasse*. A substance, KOCl, not yet obtained in the pure state. Its solution forms Javelle water. [B.]—**P. hypophosphite** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *potassii hypophosphis*, *kalium hypophosphorosum*. Ger., *Kaliumhypophosphit*. A body, KHP_2O_2, forming deliquescent, inflammable, tabular crystals, of saline taste, very readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. [B, 3.]—**P. hyposulphite.** Lat., *potassii hyposulphis*. See *P. thiosulphate.*—**P. indln, P. indine.** Ger., *Indinkalium*. A black crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_9KN_2O_2$. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**P. inosinate.** Ger., *inosinsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}K_2N_4O_{11}$, obtained from aqueous extract of meat. [Munk (A, 319 [*a*, 21]).]—**P. iodate.** Ger., *iodsaures Kalium*. A body, KIO_3, forming minute cubical crystals. [B.]—**P. iodide.** Lat., *potassii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ioduretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassii* [Belg. Ph.], seu *kalicum*), *iodetum* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *jodetum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) *kalicum*, *kalium jodatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *kali hydrojodicum* [Gr. Ph.], *kalium iodicum*. Fr., *iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodkalium*, *Kaliumjodür*, *Kaliumjodid*, *hydrojodinsaures Kali*, *Hydriodkali*. Sp., *yoduro potásico* (ó *de potasio*) [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, KI, forming colorless cubical crystals, of a peculiar feeble odor and a saline bitterish taste. It is soluble in less than its own weight of cold water and in half its weight of boiling water [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], in 18 parts of cold alcohol (in 6 to 12 parts, according to other pharmacopœias), and in 3 parts of glycerin. When pure it should have a neutral reaction. It melts at a low red heat. It is used as an alterative and absorbent, in advanced syphilis, in scrofula, in lead-poisoning, in rheumatism, in internal aneurysm, and to accelerate the absorption of inflammatory exudate. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. iodohydrargyrate, P. iodomercurate.** See Mercury *and p. iodide.*—**P. isatate.** Ger., *isatinsaures Kalium*. A light-yellow crystalline substance, $C_8H_6NO_3K$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**P. isopurpurate.** Ger., *Kaliumisopurpurat*. The compound $C_8H_4KN_6O_6$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4.]—**P. isosulphocyanate.** See under *P. thiocyanate.*—**P. meconate.** Ger., *mekonsaures Kalium*. A compound of potassium and meconic acid. Three meconates of p. are known : *normal p. meconate*, $C_7H_2K_2O_7$; *acid p. meconate*, $C_7H_3KO_7$; and *basic p. meconate*, $C_7HK_3O_7$. [B, 3.]—**P. metantimonate.** Ger., *Kaliummetantimonat*, *Kaliumpyroantimonat*. A compound of p. and metantimonic acid. The normal salt is $K_4Sb_2O_7$. [B.] See also *Acid p.*—**P. metaphosphate.** Ger., *Kaliummetaphosphat*. 1. *P. monometaphosphate*, KPO_3. 2. *P. dimetaphosphate*, $K_2P_2O_6 + H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**P. metaurate.** Ger., *goldsaures* (oder *metagoldsaures*) *Kalium*. Usually called *p. aurate*. A strongly alkaline substance, $KAuO_2 + 3H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**P. molybdate.** Lat., *kalium molybdænicum*. Ger., *molybdänsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance, K_2MoO_4. [B, 3, 16.]—**P. monamide.** See Potassamide.—**P. monoxide.** See under *P. oxide.*—**P. nitrate.** Lat., *potassii nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *nitras potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *nitras kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kalium nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *kali nitricum depuratum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*). Ger., *salpetersaures Kalium*, *Kaliumnitrat*, *Kalisalpeter*. Sp., *nitrato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). Saltpetre, nitre, KNO_3, occurring as colorless, transparent prismatic crystals, or as a white crystalline powder, of sharp saline taste, soluble in water, nearly insoluble in alcohol. It has been recommended in intermittent fevers and for rheumatism. Dried paper saturated with a solution of the salt is burned to relieve asthma. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv. p. 195 (*a*, 50) ; *a*, 34.]—**P. orthoxybenzoate.** Fr., *orthoxybenzoate de p.* (ou de *potasse*). Ger., *orthoxybenzoësaures Kalium*. See *P. salicylate.*—**P. osmate.** Lat., *kalium osmicum*. Ger., *Kaliumosmiat*, *osmiumsaures* (oder *osmigsaures*) *Kalium*. The compound $K_2OsO_4 + 2H_2O$. It has been used in epilepsy. [Wildermuth, "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 23, 1884 (B) ; B, 3.]—**P. oxalate.** Lat., *potassii oxalas*, *kali vegetabile acetosellatum*, *kalium oxalicum*. Fr., *oxalate de p.* Ger., *Kaliumoxalat*, *oxalsaures Kalium*. 1. *Normal p. oxalate*, $K_2C_2O_4 + H_2O$, forming prismatic crystals. 2. Hydric potassic oxalate. See *P. binoxalate*. 3. *P. quadroxalate*, basic p. oxalate, a crystalline body, $KHC_2O_4.H_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring free in the different species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*. [B, 4.]—**P. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliumoxyd*, *Kaliumsuperoxyd*. Sp., *óxido de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. A compound of p. and oxygen. Two oxides of p. are certainly known : *p. monoxide*, K_2O, a grayish brittle solid, deliquescent and caustic, readily combining with water to form p. hydroxide ; and *p. peroxide*, or *tetroxide*, K_2O_4, a dark-yellow crystallizable powder. [B, 3.]—**P. perchlorate.** Ger., *Kaliumperchlorat*, *oxychlorinsaures Kali*, *oxydirtchlorsaures Kali*. A salt, $KClO_4$, prepared from p. chlorate by heating. [B, 3.]—**P. permanganate.** Lat., *potassii permanganas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1885], *permanganas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885], seu *kalicus* [Netherl. Ph.]), *hypermanganas kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885,

Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kalium permanganicum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *hypermanganicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *hypermanganicum crystallisatum* [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *kali hypermanganicum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *permanganate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*). Ger., *übermangansaures Kalium, Kaliumpermanganat.* Sp., *permanganato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). A salt, $K_2Mn_2O_8$, forming very dark purplish acicular or prismatic crystals of sweetish astringent taste. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen. It is soluble in 15 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (20·5 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 2 [Belg. Ph.] (3 [U. S. Ph.]) parts of boiling water. The pharmaceutical preparation must contain 98·8 [U. S. Ph.] (95 [Russ. Ph.], 91 [Netherl. Ph.], almost 100 [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt. Being a strong oxidizing agent, it has been used as a deodorant, disinfectant, escharotic, and stimulant, especially in gonorrhœa, burns, and frost-bite, and as an emmenagogue. [B, 95 (a, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 2, 1886, p. 393 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm Assoc.," vii, p. 78, xiii, p. 120, xxiv, p. 511 (a, 50).]—**P. peroxide.** See under *P. oxide.*—**P. phenylsulphate.** See *P. sulphocarbolate.*—**P. phosphate.** Lat., *potassii phosphas, kalium phosphoricum.* Fr., *phosphate de potasse.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Kalium, Kaliumphosphat.* A compound of p. and phosphoric acid. The phosphates of p. are the *p. orthophosphates* (often called simply *p. phosphates*), the *p. metaphosphates*, and the *p. pyrophosphates.* [B.] See also *Monohydric p. phosphate.*—**P. picrate.** Lat., *kali picricum, kalium picrinicum.* Ger., *pikrinsaures Kalium.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OK$, of bitter taste, nearly insoluble in water. It explodes on heating, and detonates when struck with a hammer. It has been recommended in tape-worm. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii, p. 122 (a, 50).]—**P. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumplatinchlorid.* A yellow crystalline powder, K_2PtCl_6. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. platinochloride.** A substance, K_2PtCl_4, forming rose-colored crystals. [B, 3.]—**P. prussiate.** See *P. cyanide.*—**P. pseudocyanate.** See under *P. cyanate.*—**P. pyroborate.** Lat., *kalium biboracicum.* Ger., *Tetrakaliumborat.* A body, $K_2B_4O_7 + 5H_2O$, having a constitution resembling that of borax. [B, 3.]—**P. pyrophosphate.** Lat., *potassii pyrophosphas.* Ger., *Kaliumpyrophosphat.* Two pyrophosphates of p. are known: *normal p. pyrophosphate*, $K_4P_2O_7 + 3H_2O$, forming deliquescent crystals, and *acid p. pyrophosphate*, $H_2K_2P_2O_7$, a white deliquescent substance. [B. 3.]—**P. pyrosulphate.** Ger., *Kaliumpyrosulfat.* A salt, $K_2S_2O_7$. There is also an *acid p. pyrosulphate* (or *disulphate*), KHS_2O_7. [B, 3.]—**P. quadroxalate.** See *P. oxalate* (3d def.).—**P. saccharate, P. saccharose.** Ger., *zuckersaures Kalium.* 1. A salt of p. and dibasic saccharic acid. Two p. saccharates are known: *normal p. saccharate*, $C_6H_8K_2O_8$, and *acid p. saccharate*, $C_6H_9KO_8$. 2. A salt of p. and monobasic saccharic acid. See SACCHARATE. 3. See *P. sucrate.* [B.]—**P. saccharose.** See *P. sucrate.*—**P. salicylate.** Lat., *kalium salicylicum.* Ger., *Kaliumsalicylat, salicylsaures Kalium.* A crystalline substance, $C_7H_5KO_3$, moderately soluble in water. *Acid p. salicylate* forms hard rhombic crystals. It readily decomposes into the normal salt and salicylic acid. [E. Hoffmann, "Arch. d. Phar.," Mar., 1878; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1878, p. 540 (B).]—**P. selenate.** Ger., *Kaliumselenat.* A combination of p. with selenic acid. Two such are known: *normal p. selenate*, K_2SeO_4, and *p. hydroselenate*, $KHSeO_4$. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. selenite.** Ger., *Kaliumselenit.* A combination of p. and selenious acid. Three such are known, all easily soluble in water: *normal p. selenite*, K_2SeO_3; *p. hydroselenite*, $KHSeO_3$; and *p. trihydroselenite*, $KH_3Se_2O_6$. [B, 270.]—**P. silicate.** Lat., *kalium silicicum.* Ger., *Kaliumsilicat.* See *P. metasilicate* and *P. tetrasilicate.*—**P. stannate.** Ger., *zinnsaures Kalium.* A substance, $K_2SnO_3 + 3H_2O$, forming colorless prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**P. succinate.** A compound of p. and succinic acid. It has been used internally to check hæmorrhage. [a, 34.]—**P. sucrate.** Fr., *sucrate de potasse.* A compound, $C_{12}H_{21}KO_{11}$, of p. and saccharose, sometimes improperly called *p. saccharate.* [B.]—**P. sulpharsenate.** See *P. thioarsenate* and ARSENIC *oxysulphide.*—**P. sulphate.** Lat., *potassii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulphas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *sulfas* [Finn. Ph.]) *kalicus, kalium sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *kali sulfuricum* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *sulphuricum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali hydrothionicum, kali vegetabile sulphuricum, kali vitriolatum.* Fr., *sulfate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*), *sel de duobus* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumsulfat, einfachschwefelsaures* (oder *schwefelsaures*) *Kalium.* Sp., *sulfato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). A substance, K_2SO_4, forming small, hard pyramidal or prismatic crystals, of bitter, saline taste, soluble in 10 parts of water at the ordinary temperature. It is laxative. [B; B, 95 (a, 38); a, 34.] See also *Acid p. sulphate* and *p. pyrosulphate.*—**P. sulphide.** Lat., *kalium sulfuratum.* Fr., *sulfure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumsulfid.* A compound of sulphur and p. There are five such compounds known: 1. *P. monosulphide*, or simply *p. sulphide*, K_2S. 2. *P. hydrosulphide*, HKS. 3. *P. trisulphide* (Fr., *trisulfure de p. solide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Schwefelkalium;* Sp., *trisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]), a brownish crystalline substance, K_2S_3, soluble in water. It enters into the composition of potassa sulphurata, of which the Fr. and Sp. terms are the official equivalents. 4. *P. tetrasulphide* (Ger., *vierfach Schwefelkalium, Kaliumtetrasulfid*), K_2S_4. 5. *P. pentasulphide* (Lat., *kalium quinquesulfuratum;* Ger., *Kaliumpentasulfid;* Sp., *quintisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]), a reddish-brown mass, K_2S_5, easily soluble in water and of bitter, alkaline taste. The preparation of the Sp. Ph. is a compound of 2 molecules of p. pentasulphide and 1 molecule of p. thiosulphate, prepared by heating equal parts of pure p. carbonate and sulphur. [B.] See also POTASSA *sulphurata.*—**P. sulphite.** Lat., *potassii sulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfis potassicus, kalium sulfurosum.* Fr., *sulfite de p.* Ger., *Kaliumsulfit, schwefligsaures Kalium.* A substance, $K_2SO_3+2H_2O$, occurring as white opaque octaedral crystals, or as a crystalline powder, of bitter saline and sulphurous taste, without odor, and soluble in 4 parts of cold water. There is also an *acid p. sulphite* or *p. bisulphite* (Lat., *potassii bisulphis, kali bisulfurosum*), $KHSO_3$, forming acicular crystals of sulphurous taste and neutral reaction. P. bisulphite should not be confounded with the so-called *p. disulphite.* [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. sulphocarbolate.** Fr., *sulfophénate de potasse.* Ger., *carbolschwefelsaures* (oder *phenylschwefelsaures*) *Kalium.* A salt, $C_6H_4.OH.SO_2OK = KC_6H_5SO_4$, a normal constituent of human urine. Two isomeric varieties are known: *p. orthophenolsulphonate*, $C_6(H,H,H,H,OH,SO_2OK,)$, and *p. paraphenolsulphonate*, $C_6(H,H,OH,H,H,SO_2OK,)$. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 279 (a, 50).]—**P. sulphosulphate.** See *P. thiosulphate.*—**P. sulphuret.** See *P. sulphide.*—**P. sulphydrate.** See *P. hydrosulphide.*—**P. tartrate.** Lat., *potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *tartras potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *kalium tartaricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali tartaricum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *tartrate de potasse neutre* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de p.*). Ger., *Kaliumtartrat, weinsaures Kalium.* Sp., *tartrato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de potasio*). A compound of p. and tartaric acid. *Normal p. tartrate* (the p. tartrate of the pharmacopœias), $K_2C_4H_4O_6$—according to the U. S. Ph. it is $(K_2C_4H_4O_6)_2 + H_2O$; according to the Br. Ph., $K_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$; according to the Fr. Cod. it is anhydrous—occurs as small transparent or white crystals or as a white powder of bitterish saline taste, readily soluble in water. *Acid p. tartrate, p. bitartrate*, or *cream of tartar*—Lat., *potassii bitartras* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *tartras acida* [Br. Ph.]), *bitartras kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*depuratus* [Swed. Ph.], seu *depuratus venalis* [Dan. Ph.]), *bitartras potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]), *kali bitartaricum depuratum* (seu *purum*) [Russ. Ph.], *kalium hydrotartaricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *tartarus depuratus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartras kalicus acidus* [Netherl. Ph.], *crystalli tartari;* Fr., *tartrate de potasse acide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *zweifachweinsaures Kalium;* Sp., *crémor tártaro* [Sp. Ph.], $C_4H_5O_6K$—forms either colorless rhombic crystals or a white powder of acidulous taste and nearly insoluble in water. The tartrate and bitartrate are used as diuretics and in large doses as cathartics, particularly in dropsy. [B, 5; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. tellurate.** A compound of p. and telluric acid. It has been used for night-sweats. [Lancet, 1892, i, p. 657 (a, 34).]—**P. tetraborate.** See *P. pyroborate.*—**P. tetrasilicate.** Lat., *potassii silicas.* A salt, $K_2Si_4O_9$, known also as *soluble glass*, or *potash water-glass*, discovered by Fuchs in 1818. It is a hard vitreous mass, soluble in water and analogous in properties to the ordinary or soda water-glass. [B, 3.]—**P. tetrathionate.** Ger., *doppeltschwefelunterschwefelsaures Kalium.* A substance, $K_2S_4O_6$, obtained by the action of iodine on p. thiosulphate. [B, 270 (a. 14).]—**P. thioarsenate.** Ger., *schwefelarsensaures* (oder *thioarsensaures*) *Kalium.* A substance obtained by saturating solutions of p. arsenate with sulphureted hydrogen. Three varieties are known: *p. orthothioarsenate*, K_3AS_4; *p. pyrothioarsenate*, $K_4As_2S_7$; and *p. metathioarsenate*, $KAsS_3$. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**P. thiocyanate.** Lat., *kalium rhodanatum.* Ger., *thiocyansaures Kalium, Kaliumrhodanid, Rhodankalium, Schwefelcyankalium, Sulfocyankalium.* A substance, KSCN = K.-S.C:N, occurring as deliquescent laminar crystals, produced by the action of sulphur upon the cyanide and ferrocyanide of p. It occurs in minute quantities in the saliva. An isomeric form, *p. isosulphocyanate.* K.N:C:S, has been obtained as a granular crystalline body by the action of p. hydrate on persulphodicyanic acid. It is distinguished from the ordinary sulphocyanate by not giving a red color with ferric chloride. [B.]—**P. thionate.** Ger., *Kaliumthionat.* A p. salt, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of p., 6 of oxygen, and 2, 3, 4, or 5 of sulphur. The following exist: *p. dithionate*, $K_2S_2O_6$; *p. trithionate*, $K_2S_3O_6$; *p. tetrathionate*, $K_2S_4O_6$; and *p. pentathionate*, $K_2S_5O_6$. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**P. thiosulphate.** Lat., *potassii hyposulphis, kalium subsulfurosum.* Fr., *thiosulfate* (ou *hyposulfite*) *de p.* Ger., *Kaliumthiosulfat, unterschwefligsaures Kalium.* A salt, $K_2S_2O_3$. It enters into the composition of liver of sulphur (see POTASSA *sulphurata*). [B, 95.]—**P. tungstate.** Ger., *wolframsaures Kalium.* A substance, K_2WO_4, forming acicular crystals (or prismatic crystals, $K_2WO_4 + 2H_2O$). [B, 3.]—**P. uranate.** Ger., *Uranoxydkalium.* An orange-yellow substance, $K_2U_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**P. urate.** Ger., *Kaliumurat, harnsaures Kali.* A compound of p. and uric acid. Two p. urates exist: *acid p. urate, potassic* or *monopotassic urate* (Ger., *Kaliumdiurat*), an amorphous or granular substance, $C_5H_3N_4O_3K$, occurring as a deposit in febrile urine; and *normal p. urate, dipotassic urate* (Ger., *Dikaliumurat*), $C_5H_2N_4O_3K_2$, a white crystalline substance. [B, 3.]—**P. violurate.** Ger., *violursaures Kalium.* A substance, $C_4H_2N_3O_4K + 2H_2O$, forming dark-blue crystals. [B, 3.]—**P. xanthate, P. xanthogenate.** Lat., *kalium æthylosulfocarbonicum.* Ger., *Kaliumäthylxanthogenat, xanthogensaures Kalium, Reblaussalz.* A substance, $CS\langle^{OC_2H_5}_{SK}$, occurring as colorless, silky needles or a crystalline pulp readily soluble in water. It is used for exterminating the phylloxera. [B, 4 (a, 38); B, 270 (a, 14).]—**Purified** (or **Refined**) **p. carbonate.** Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] [*depuratus*]), *kalium* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *kali* [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) *carbonicum depuratum, kali subcarbonicum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.], *sal absinthii* [Sp. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gereinigtes kohlensaures Kalium.* Sp., *carbonato potásico de ajenjos* [Sp. Ph.]. P. carbonate purified for pharmaceutical purposes. It must contain 99·36 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (about 82·8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], at least 81° [U. S. Ph.], 80 [Russ. Ph.], about 80 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) per cent. of the pure salt. It forms a dry, white, crystalline powder, soluble in an equal amount of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de bromure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *syrupus cum bromureto potassico.* Sp., *jarabe de bromuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 5 parts of p. bromide mixed with 5 parts of water and added to 90 parts of syrup of bitter-orange peel

[Fr. Cod.] or to 66⅔ of syrup of orange-flowers [Sp. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirop d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *syrupus cum iodureto potassico*. Sp., *jarabe de yoduro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of p. iodide, consisting of 1 part of p. iodide dissolved in 1 part of water and mixed with 38 parts of syrup of bitter-orange peel [Fr. Cod.] or with 50 of syrup of sarsaparilla [Sp. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Solution d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). A solution of 48 grains of p. iodide in an ounce of water, or of 1 part of the iodide in 4 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Solution of p. bromoarsenite.** Clemen's liquor, made by boiling 1 part each of arsenious acid and p. carbonate in 64 parts of water, cooling, and adding 2 parts of bromine and water up to 93 parts. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Aug., 1882, p. 122 (B).]—**Sulfure de p.** (Fr.). See *P. sulphide*.—**Sulfure de p. hyposulfité** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of sublimed sulphur in 3 parts of liquor potassæ; or of 1 part of flowers of sulphur in 11 parts of caustic-potash solution, boiled till the sp. gr. is 1·117. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sulphuret of p.** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Sulphuretum potassii officinale** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Test solution of p. acetate.** A test solution of p. acetate in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] or 2 [Ger. Ph.] of water. [B.]—**Test solution of p. bichromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. dichromate in 10 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. chromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. chromate in 10 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).] For the corresponding solution of the Ger. Ph., see KALIUM *chromicum flavum*.—**Test solution of p. ferricyanide.** A solution freshly made of p. ferricyanide in 10 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. ferrocyanide.** A solution of p. ferrocyanide in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. iodide.** A solution of p. iodide in 9 [Ger. Ph.] (10 [Br. Ph.], 20 [U. S. Ph.]) of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. permanganate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. permanganate in 1,000 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. sulphate in 15 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Trisulfure de p. solide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under *P. sulphide* and POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Trochisci potassii chloratis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tabletas de clorato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pastilli kalii chlorici* [Swiss Ph.], *trochisci chloratis kalici* [Netherl. Ph.], *tabellæ chloratis potassæ*. Troches of p. chlorate combined with sugar, Tolu balsam, etc. The U. S. and Br. lozenges contain each 5 grains of p. chlorate, the other lozenges about 10 centigrammes each (*i. e.*, about one third as much). [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum potassii iodidi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pomada de yoduro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum iodeti* (seu *jodeti* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) *kalici* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *unguentum kali hydrojodici* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *kalii jodati* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]), *unguentum kalii iodati* [Ger. Ph.], *pomatum cum iodureto potassico* [Fr. Cod.]. Ointment of p. iodide; consisting of 10 parts (12 [U. S. Ph.], 13 [Br. Ph.]) of p. iodide, with 10 of rose-water and 80 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], 10 of water and 75 of lard [Sp. Ph.], enough water, and 75 parts of lard [Roum. Ph.], 7½ of water, 80 of lard, and ½ part of sodium thiosulphate [Russ. Ph.], 5 parts of water and 85 of glycerin ointment [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 5 of water and 85 of paraffin ointment [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.], 10 of water and 80 of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.], 1 part of magnesium carbonate and 80 parts of rose ointment [Gr. Ph.], 10 of water and 80 of simple ointment [Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 5 of water and 85 of benzoated lard [Norw. Ph.], 6 of boiling water, 81 of benzoated lard, and 1 part of sodium thiosulphate [U. S. Ph.], or 14 parts of water, 110 of benzoated lard, and 1 part of p. carbonate [Br. Ph.]. The Swiss Ph. gives also, under the name of *unguentum strumale*, a mixture of 10 parts of p. iodide with 10 of rose-water, 130 of lard, and ½ part of sodium thiosulphate. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

POTASSOXYL, n. Po²t-a²s-o²x'i²l. A univalent radicle, (K-O-)', a potassium substitution compound of hydroxyl. [B, 6.]

POTATO, n. Po²t-at'o. Fr., *pomme de terre*. Ger., *Kartoffel*. It., *patata*, *pomo di terre*. Sp., *papa* [Mex. Ph.]. The tuber of *Solanum tuberosum*; also the plant itself. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Canada p.** See HELIANTHUS *tuberosus*.—**Giant sweet p.** See IPOMŒA *digitata*.—**Goa p.** See under DIOSCOREA *aculeata*.—**Indian p., Pea p.** The *Apios tuberosa* or its tuber. [B, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. brandy.** Ger., *Kartoffelbranntwein*. A spirit distilled from p'es mixed with barley-malt. [B, 270 (a, 50).]—**P. oil.** See *Amyl* ALCOHOL.—**P. poultice.** See *Cataplasme de* FÉCULE.—**P.-spirit oil.** See *Amyl* ALCOHOL.—**Spanish p., Sweet p.** The *Ipomœa batatas* or its tuberous root. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild p.** See IPOMŒA *pandurata*.

POTENTIAL, adj. Po²t-e²n'sh'l. From *potentia*, power. Fr., *potentiel*. Ger., *potentiell*. 1. Of a remedy, not acting immediately or directly. See *P.* CAUTERY. 2. As a n., the algebraic sum of the amount of work which may be obtained at any point from the mutual repulsion of the electricities in a system until they are at an infinite distance apart and the amount obtained from a unit quantity of positive electricity placed at that point. Thus the sign is the same as that of the electrification of the system to which the p. is due. This energy becomes kinetic as the electricities are brought to approach one another. [a, 49.] The ability of an electrified body to do work by virtue of its electrification; hence the degree of its electrification as compared with some other body with which it is connected in the same circuit, and especially as compared with the earth. Differences in p. are the cause of electric currents; for, whenever two bodies differing in p. are connected by a conductor, a current passes from the body having the higher p. to the one having a lower p. until the p's are equalized. [B.]—**Electric p.** See *P.* (2d def.).—**Static p.** The difference in electric level between the earth and a body charged with static electricity. [B.]

POTENTILLA (Lat.), n. f. Pot(po²t)-e²nt-i²l'la³. From *potens*, powerful. Fr., *potentille*. Ger., *Fingerkraut*, *Handkraut*. Cinquefoil; a genus of rosaceous undershrubs or herbs. The *Potentillaceæ* (Fr., *potentillacées*) of Humboldt, Kunth, and Bonpland, the *Potentillæ* of Jussieu, the *Potentilleæ* (Fr., *potentillées*) of Sprengel, and the *Potentillidæ* of Lindley are a section (tribe) of the *Rosaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alba.** Ger., *weissblühendes Fingerkraut*. White cinquefoil; a mildly astringent species. [B, 267, 310 (a, 35).]—**P. anserina.** Fr., *potentille argentine*, *bec d'oie*, *herbe aux oies*. Ger., *Gänsefingerkraut*, *Gänserich*, *Gänsekraut*, *Silberkraut*. Argemone, argentine, argentina, dog's tansy, fair grass (or days), goose-grass (or tansy), corn silver-weed, wild tansy. The root and herb, *radix et herba anserinæ* (seu *potentillæ anserinæ*), are astringent, and were formerly used in intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. The leaves and root are sometimes eaten. A cosmetic water is distilled from the plant. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. argentea.** Ger., *silberweisses Fingerkraut*, *Silberkraut*. Silvery cinquefoil; a European and North American species. The mildly astringent herb, *herba argentinæ* (seu *argentariæ*, seu *potentillæ*), was formerly official. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. canadensis.** Canadian five-fingers; a diuretic and diaphoretic species. [B, 5, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. comarum.** Fr., *comaret* (*des marais*), *quinte-feuille à fleurs rouges*. Ger., *Sumpfsiebenfingerkraut*, *Sumpffünfblatt*, *Blutauge*, *Sumpffingerkraut*. Marsh cinquefoil; a bitter, tonic species, by some botanists made a distinct genus (see COMARUM). The root and herb, *radix et herba comari palustris* (seu *pentaphylli aquatici*, seu *potentillæ rubræ*), were formerly used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhage, and intermittent fever. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. fragarioides.** Fr., *potentille des rochers*. Ger., *Felsenfingerkraut*. Rock cinquefoil. The root, *radix quinquefolii fragiferi*, was formerly used as a mild astringent. The leaves are used as tea in Siberia. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris.** See *P. comarum*.—**P. reptans.** Fr., *chacourroie*, *herbe à cinq feuilles*, *main de Mars*, *nerf de bœuf*, *patte de pigeon*, *pied-court*, *pipeau*. Ger., *kriechendes Fingerkraut*, *Fünffingerkraut*, *Fünfblattkraut*. (Creeping) cinquefoil, five-finger grass, five-leaf, sink-field, the πεντάφυλλον of the ancients; a perennial creeping herb. The root and herb, *radix et herba potentillæ* (seu *pentaphylli*, seu *pentaphylli lutei*, seu *quinquefolii*, seu *quinquefolii majoris*), were formerly used as mild astringents. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 38).]—**P. rubra.** See *P. comarum*.—**P. rupestris.** See *P. fragarioides*.—**P. tormentilla.** Fr., *blodrot*, *tormentille*, *tourmentille*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *aufrechte*) *Tormentill*, *Ruhrwurz*, *Blutwurz*, *Siebenfingerkraut*, *Hühnerwurzkraut*, *Rothwurz*, *rother Günzel*, *Heideckerkraut*. Tormentil, septfoil, blood-root, ewe-daisy; an astringent species formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph. It is made by many botanists a distinct genus, *Tormentilla*. The root, *radix tormentillæ officinalis* (seu *erectæ*, seu *silvestris*), *radix heptaphylli* (seu *septifolii*, seu *dysentericæ*, seu *consolidæ rubræ*), is powerfully astringent, and was formerly much used in diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhage, etc., and in gargles, fomentations, etc. [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

POTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pot(po²t)-er(ar)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From ποτήριον, a drinking-cup. Fr., *pimprenelle*. Ger., *Becherblume*. A genus of the *Poterieæ* (of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sanguisorbeæ genuinæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rosaceæ*). [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sanguisorba.** Fr., *pimprenelle* (*des jardins*), *bipinelle*, *petite pimprenelle*. Ger., *gemeine Becherblume*, *Nagelkraut*, *welsche Bibernell*, *Afterblutkraut*, *Grosssorbenkraut*, *Sperberkraut*, *Blutkraut*, *Venusnabel*. Salad burnet. The herb, *herba pimpinellæ* (*hortensis*, seu *italicæ*, seu *rubræ*), *herba sanguisorbæ* (seu *tetrastemæ*, seu *sorbastrellæ*), was formerly used in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and externally as a vulnerary. In Siberia the leaves are used as tea, and the roots are eaten. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. spinosum.** A shrub growing in Dalmatia and Greece; the στοιβή of the ancients, who used it as an astringent. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

POTHOPATRIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Po²th-o(o³)-pa²t(pa³t)-ri²d-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From πόθος, a longing, πατρίς, of one's fathers, and ἄλγος, pain. Nostalgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POTHOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Poth(po²th)'o²s. Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. fœtida.** Fr., *p. fétide*. The *Symplocarpus fœtidus*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**P. scandens.** A febrifuge East Indian species. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tener.** A shrub of Amboyna, where it is used as an expectorant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

POTIO (Lat.), n. f. Po'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *potare*, to drink. A potion. [a, 38.]—**P. alcalina.** See AQUA *mephitico-alcalina*.—**P. ammoniacalis.** Fr., *potion ammoniacale* (ou *cardiaque*). Sp., *poción amoniacal* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium carbonate, 15 of syrup of saffron, 30 of pimenta water, and 180 of water. 2. A mixture of 1 part of ammonia water (of sp. gr. 0·923), 20 parts of syrup, and 100 of water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. angelica.** A preparation made by infusing 61 grammes of manna and 1·27 of coriander in 122 of infusion of chamomile, or in a mixture of 122 of water and 3·8 of rhubarb (or 15 of rhubarb, the coriander being omitted); or by boiling 7·6 grammes of senna and 15 of sodium sulphate in 245 of water for a few minutes, adding 122 of manna, and straining; or by boiling 11 grammes of senna-leaves, 86 of manna, and 4 of cream of tartar in 230 of water (or 115 grammes of manna, 29 of senna, and 14 each of cream of tartar and anise in 1,380 of water); or by boiling 57 grammes of manna, 21 of senna, and 7 of magnesium sulphate in 402 of water, and reducing to 345 grammes; or by dissolving 7 grammes of cream of tartar in 240 of boiling water, adding 60 of manna, 5 of potassium tartrate and the juice of 1 lemon, infusing with the peel of the lemon, clarifying with white of egg, and straining. The last formula is that of *aqua angelica viennensis*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anodyna.** See JULEP *calmant*.—**P. anticolica.** See *P. angelica*.—**P. antiemetica Riverii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. Riverii*.—**P. antispasmodica** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTION *antispasmodique* (1st def.).—**P. asthmatica.** Fr., *potion antiasthmatique*. A mixture of 7 grammes of asafœtida and 30 of Minderer's solution of ammonium acetate with either 90 of water of hyssop or water of pennyroyal, or 150 of infusion of peppermint.

[B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. balsamica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mixtura balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**P. bechica.** See JULEP *béchique*.—**P. cardiaca.** 1. See *P. ammoniacalis*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see POTION *cordiale*.—**P. Chopart** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *potion au baume de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *potion balsamique (de Chopart)*. A mixture of 57 parts each of balsam of copaiba, 84-per-cent. alcohol, peppermint water, and syrupus capillorum Veneris, 15 of orange-flower water, and 7 of sweet spirit of nitre [Belg. Ph.]; or of 50 parts each of balsam of copaiba, 80-per-cent. alcohol, and syrup of balsam of Tolu, 100 of peppermint water, and 5 of sweet spirit of nitre [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *Mixtura balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**P. citrica purgans** [Austr. Ph.]. See *Liquor* MAGNESII *citratis*.—**P. communis purgativa.** Of Sydenham, a draught made by boiling ½ oz. of tamarinds, 2 drachms of senna-leaves, and 1½ drachm of rhubarb in water, straining, and adding 1 oz. each of manna and syrupus rosarum solutivus. [B, 90.]—**P. cretacea.** See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**P. demulcens.** A mixture of 15 grammes of gum arabic with 240 of water and 20 of syrup, or with 15 of syrup and 107 of tisane commune, or with about 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow and either 485 of water or 240 of infusion of marsh-mallow, or 32 of orange-flower water and 192 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] See also POTION *gommeuse*.—**P. de Todd** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTION *de Todd*.—**P. effervescens** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Liquor* POTASSII *citratis* and *P. Riverii*.—**P. expectorans.** See LINCTUS *expectorans*.—**P. gummosa.** See POTION *gommeuse*.—**P. iodurata.** Sp., *poción yodurada* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 4 grammes of potassium iodide in 150 of water and adding 20 of syrup. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. laxans viennensis.** See *Infusum* SENNÆ *compositum*.—**P. laxativa.** See *P. angelica*.—**P. leniens.** See POTION *émulsive huileuse*.—**P. nigra Anglorum.** See *Infusum sennæ compositum*.—**P. oleosa.** See POTION *émulsive huileuse*.—**P. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTION *pectorale* (1st def.).—**P. picea.** See *Infusum* PICIS *liquidæ*.—**P. purgans cum magnesia** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Potion purgative à la* MAGNÉSIE.—**P. Riveri** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], **P. Riverii** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion gazeuse* [Fr. Cod.], *potion anti-émétique*, *potion antivomitive (de Rivière* [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *poción gasifera* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 60 [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (5·40 [Hung. Ph.]) parts of citric-acid crystals with 135 of sodium-carbonate crystals and 2,850 of water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (with 87 parts of pure potassium bicarbonate and 1,440 of water [Russ. Ph.], with 6 of pure potassium carbonate, 20 of syrup, and 170 of water [Hung. Ph.]); or an extemporaneous mixture of equal parts of a solution of 2 parts of potassium bicarbonate in 50 of water with 15 of sugar [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (one of 3 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 80 of water, 15 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 3 of vinous water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]), and a solution of 2 parts of citric acid in 50 of water with 15 of syrup of citric acid [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (one of 3 parts of citric acid in 70 of water, 15 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 3 of vinous water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Liquor* POTASSII *citratis* and *Mistura* POTASSII *citratis*.—**P. salina stibiata.** A preparation made by dissolving 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of potassium sulphate in 240 grammes of water and adding 15 grammes of purified honey; or by mixing 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic with 15 grammes each of sodium sulphate and syrup and 122 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. sedans.** Sp., *poción sedante* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride and 4 grammes of potassium nitrate in 345 grammes of water, with 30 grammes of syrup of digitalis added. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTION *simple*.—**P. stibiata.** Fr., *potion stibiée*. See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *tartarisati*.—**P. stibiato-opiata.** Sp., *poción estibio-opiada* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 40 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 180 grammes of orange-flower water, with 15 grammes each of syrup and syrup of extract of opium (*jarabe de meconio*) added. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. tartro-boraxata.** A laxative drink made by triturating 1 part of sodium borate and 4 parts of potassium bitartrate together, adding gradually 36 parts of boiling water, and mixing with 15 of honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**P. temperans.** See *P. Riverii*.

POTION, n. Po'sh'n. Lat., *potio*, *potus* (from *potare*, to drink). Fr., *p.* See DRAUGHT (3d def.).—**Anti-gonorrhœic p.** See *Emulsio balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Emetic p.** Fr., *p. vomitive composée*. A preparation made by dissolving 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 45 grammes of water, and adding 1·25 gramme of powdered ipecac. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. acide** (Fr.). 1. A mixture of 2·55 grammes of Haller's acid elixir, 30 of syrup, and 92 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. See GUTTULÆ *phosphoratæ*.—**P. acidulée** (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part each of tartaric acid and alcoholized nitric acid, 30 parts of syrup, and 100 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. adoucissante** (Fr.). See MIXTURA *demulcens ammoniacalis*.—**P. alcaline gazeuse** (Fr.). See POTIO *Riverii*.—**P. alumineuse** (Fr.). See MIXTURE *astringente*.—**P. anodine** (Fr.). A mixture of 20 centigrammes of poudre relâchante, 4 grammes of syrup of lemon, 30 grammes of water, and 18 drops of Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anodine acide** (Fr.). A mixture of 2¼ grammes of tincture of opium, 1½ of sulphuric acid, 30 of syrup of violets, and 180 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anthelminthique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 15 grammes of the bark of *Geoffræa inermis* in 180 of water, and adding 15 of syrup of orange-peel and 30 of tincture of *Geoffræa inermis*. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anthelminthique de Schwarz** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of petroleum and 22 of tincture of asafœtida. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anthémorrhagique** (Fr.). See MIXTURE *astringente*.—**P. antiarthritique** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of guaiac resin, 30 each of Jacobi's tincture of antimony and syrup of orange-peel, and 240 of elder water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antiasthmatique** (Fr.). See POTIO *asthmatica*.—**P. anticholérique** (Fr.). A preparation made by saturating 7 grammes of magnesium carbonate with concentrated vinegar, and adding 60 grammes each of spearmint water and syrup of opium and 7 of lycopodium. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antidysentérique de Hufeland** (Fr.). A mixture of 70 centigrammes of extract of nux vomica, 30 grammes each of mucilage and syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of elder water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antidysentérique de Velsen** (Fr.). A mixture of from 15 to 30 grammes of sodium nitrate, and 50 to 60 centigrammes of tragacanth with 240 grammes of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anti-émétique** (Fr.). 1. See *Antiemetic* DRAUGHT. 2. See POTIO *Riverii*.—**P. antihémorrhagique** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of syrup of poppy, 125 of cinnamon water, 60 drops of sulphuric acid, and 30 of laudanum liquide; or of 4 grammes of dilute sulphuric acid with 30 of black-currant syrup and 60 of quince-mucilage, or with 180 each of water and either honey or sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antilyssique de Selle** (Fr.). A mixture consisting of 15 grammes of électuaire thériacal, 7 of ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum, 4 of camphor, 240 of liquor ammonii acetatis, and 8 of oil of beetles. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antinéphrétique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 180 grammes of poppy heads in 1,080 of water until reduced to 240, and adding 30 of nitre. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antiscrofuleuse** (Fr.). See *Antiscrofulous* DRAUGHT.—**P. antiscrofuleuse de Niemann** (Fr.). See *Antiscrofulous* DRAUGHT (2d def.).—**P. antiseptique** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of Virginia snake-root in boiling water for a quarter of an hour, adding 4 parts of extract of cinchona-bark and 30 of syrup, triturating, and adding 8 parts of tincture of cinchona-bark, 30 of ammonium acetate, and sometimes 8 of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique** (Fr.). Sp., *poción antiespasmódica* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 30 grammes each of orange-flower water and syrup of orange flowers, 90 of water of linden, and 4 of spirit of ether [Fr. Cod.]; or of 60 each of orange-flower water and water of melissa, 30 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 1·5 of spirit of ether. 2. A mixture of 15 grammes each of tincture of castoreum and liqueur anodine végétale and 2 each of oil of valerian and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] 3. See MIXTURA *ætherea*.—**P. antispasmodique éthérée** (Fr.). A mixture of 2 grammes of tincture of castoreum, 4 of ether, 32 of syrupus artemisiæ compositus, and 64 each of orange-flower water and valerian water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique opiacée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *poción antiespasmódica con láudano* [Sp. Ph.]. P. antispasmodique éthérée with ½ gramme of Sydenham's laudanum added [Fr. Cod.]; or with 2 grammes of the laudanum added and ½ gramme less of ether [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antisyphilitique** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 gramme of gum arabic in 100 grammes of water, and adding 10 of solution of mercury bichloride; or by mixing together 50 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 12 drops of hydrochloric acid, 30 grammes of syrup of poppy, and 450 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antisyphilitique de Peyrilhe** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 15 parts of senna follicles and 122 of melissa-leaves in water enough to make 336 parts, and adding 122 of sugar and 6 of ammonium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antitétanique** (Fr.). A mixture of 5 parts of liquor ammonii succinici, 2½ of castoreum, 8 of balsam of Peru, and 62 of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antivomitive (de Rivière** [Fr. Cod.]) (Fr.). See POTIO *Riverii*.—**P. aromatique** (Fr.). A mixture of 32 grammes of syrup of clove-pink, 16 of tincture of cinnamon, 8 of confection of hyacinth, and 96 each of peppermint water and orange-flower water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. astringente** (Fr.). 1. See MIXTURE *astringente*. 2. A mixture of 7 parts of extract of logwood, 4 of Haller's acid elixir, and 120 of water. 3. A mixture of 22 parts each of tincture of rhatany and powdered rhatany with 180 of water; or a strained infusion of 19 parts of extract of rhatany and 135 of dittany in 270 of boiling water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. astringente de Lentin** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 7·6 grammes of salep with 306 of boiling water and adding 1·9 of borax, 3·8 each of the extracts of cinchona-bark and of logwood, and 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. astringente émulsionnée** (Fr.). An emulsion of 1 part of balsam of copaiba, 39 parts of chamomile water, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. au baume de copahu** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **P. balsamique (de Chopart)** (Fr.). See POTIO *Chopart*.—**P. balsamique de Fuller** (Fr.). A mixture of 14 grammes of balsam of copaiba, 57 of syrup, 230 of white wine, and the yolks of 2 eggs. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. calmante** (Fr.). 1. See MIXTURA *ætherea*. 2. A mixture of 20 drops of tincture of opium with 30 grammes of syrup of orange-peel, and 180 of infusion of roses. 3. A mixture of 3·8 grammes of cherry-laurel water, 92 of melissa water, and 30 of syrup of opium. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cardiaque** (Fr.). See POTIO *ammoniacalis* and *P. aromatique*.—**P. carminative** (Fr.). A mixture of 3·8 grammes of extract of gentian, 1·9 of Hoffmann's solution, and 122 of peppermint water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. catholique solutive** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 14 grammes each of senna-leaves and *Cuscuta epithymum*, 3·4 of anise, and 166 of boiling water, straining, and adding an equal amount of catholic decoction. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cordiale** (Fr.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 110 grammes of wine of Banyuls with 40 of syrup of bitter-orange peel and 10 of tincture of cinnamon. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. See *P. aromatique*.—**P. crétacée** (Fr.). See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**P. de Chopart** (Fr.). See POTIO *Chopart*.—**P. de Rivière** (Fr.). See POTIO *Riverii*.—**P. de Thacher** (Fr.). A p. made of 4 parts of ammonium carbonate, 8 of gum arabic, 31 of white sugar, and 125 of spring water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. de Todd** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A mixture of 40 grammes of old brandy (or of rum), 30 of syrup, 5 of tincture of cinnamon, and 75 of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. diurétique** (Fr.). 1. A mixture of 2 parts of alcoholized nitric acid, 16 of oxymel of squill, 32 of peppermint water, and 125 of water of pellitory. 2. A mixture of 1 part each of oxymel of colchicum and liquor ammonii acetatis and 3 parts of parsley water. 3. A preparation made by infusing 7 parts of digitalis-leaves in 240 of boiling water, and adding 60 of cinnamon water and 7 of sweet spirit of nitre. 4. A mixture of 7 parts of lycopodium, 45 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 60 of water. 5. A preparation made by dissolving 15 to 22 parts of tartarus boraxatus in 90 each of juniper water and parsley water, and adding 7 of sweet spirit of nitre and 30 of syrupus papaveris. 6. A mixture of 2 parts of alcoholized nitric acid and 15 or 16 of oxymel of squill with 122 of infusion of hyssop or with 128 of water of hyssop and 32 of peppermint water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. effervescente** (Fr.). See POTIO *Riverii* and *Effervescing* DRAUGHT.—**P.**

effervescente aromatique (Fr.). A mixture of 5 parts of potassium subcarbonate with 7 of white sugar, and 60 of cinnamon water; or of 1·8 part of the subcarbonate dissolved in 29 parts of water with 4 of cinnamon water and 21 of lemon-juice; or of 15 parts of the subcarbonate with 60 of mint water, 4 each of cinnamon water and sugar, and the necessary amount of lemon-juice; or of 7 parts of the subcarbonate with 120 of water and 60 each of peppermint water and lemon-juice; or of 2 parts of crystallized sodium carbonate with 16 of syrup of lemon-peel and 64 of water, the drink to be followed at once with 8 parts of lemon-juice; or of 65 centigrammes each of powdered ammonium carbonate and powdered white sugar, to be followed with a mixture of 2·5 grammes of concentrated vinegar and 15 of peppermint water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] —**P. effervescente de Hulme** (Fr.). See Mixtura *hulmiana*.—**P. émétique** (Fr.), **P. émétisée** (Fr.). See *Liquor* antimonii *tartarisati*.—**P. emménagogue de Frank** (Fr.). A mixture of 3½ grammes of myrrh, 7 of gum arabic, 29 each of syrup and cinnamon water, 172 of infusion of chamomile, and ¾ gramme of iron sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. émulsive gommée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See Looch *blanc*.—**P. émulsive huileuse** (Fr.). Lat., *potio oleosa*, *eclegma gummoso-oleosum* (2d def.). Syn.: *p. huileuse emulsionnée*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Emulsio olei* amygdalarum and Looch *album* (2d def.). 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a similar preparation containing 30 grammes of oil of sweet almonds with 15 of gum arabic (or 30 of gum-arabic mucilage) and 180 of water, or with 15 each of gum arabic and sugar and 240 of water, or with 15 of gum arabic, 45 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of water, or with 30 of gum-arabic mucilage and 300 of decoction of mallow, or with 30 each of gum arabic and water of orange-flowers, 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. éthérée** (Fr.). See Mixtura *ætherea*.—**P. fébrifuge** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of *Geum urbanum* and 7 of cascarilla with 360 of water till reduced to 240 parts, cooling, and adding 7 parts of ether. 2. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of raw coffee with 560 of water till reduced a third, and adding 61 of lemon-juice. 3. A mixture of 30 parts of nitre with 360 of cranberry-juice; formerly used in intermittent fevers. 4. A mixture of 7·6 parts of powdered cinchona-bark, 3·8 of tincture of cinnamon, and 122 of peppermint water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Haase** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of *Geum urbanum* with 360 of water, cooling, and adding for every 240 parts of the colature 7 of extractum caryophyllatæ and 4 of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Rademacher** (Fr.). A mixture of 30 parts of powdered cinchona-bark, 240 of alcohol, and 7 of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. fondante.** 1. A mixture of 2 parts of tartar emetic, 120 of ammonium chloride, 3,360 of distilled water, and 480 of syrupus liquiritiæ. 2. A mixture of 15 parts of potassium tartrate, 180 of water, and 7 of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 3. See *P. savonneuse*.—**P. fondante antispasmodique.** A mixture of 4 parts of Hoffmann's solution, 7 of wine of antimony, 30 of mel glycyrrhizatum, and 240 of infusion of valerian. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under *Liquor* potassii *citratis* and Potio *Riverii*.—**P. gommeuse** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potio gummosa*. Sp., *poción* (ó *julepe* [Mex. Ph.]) *gomosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part each of gum arabic and orange-flower water, 3 parts of syrup, and 10 of water. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).] Cf. Mixtura *gummosa*.—**P. gommeuse kermétisée** (Fr.). An expectorant mixture made up of 16 centigrammes of kermes mineral, 7·6 grammes of gum arabic, 30 of syrup of vinegar, and 122 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. hémostatique** (Fr.). See Mixture *astringente*. —**P. hydragogue** (Fr.). A mixture of 45 grammes of manna with 90 of iris-juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. hydragogue de Fowler** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 4 grammes of tobacco in 60 of boiling water, straining, and adding 7 of alcohol. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. hydragogue de Sydenham** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 4 grammes of colocynth in 180 of water for 6 minutes, cooling, and adding 4 grammes of Hoffmann's solution, and 30 of syrup of orange-peel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. hydragogue de van Swieten** (Fr.). A mixture of 8 parts of rob of juniper, 48 of water of juniper, 4 of tincture of juniper, and 1 part of sweet spirit of nitre. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. incisive** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts of gum ammoniac with 15 of oxymel of squill and 240 of water, or with 210 of vinegar of squill and 700 of infusion of hyssop. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. mercurielle de Plenck** (Fr.). See *Mixtura* mercurii *gummosa*.—**P. minérale** (Fr.). A mixture of 35 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 240 grammes of water, 60 of vinous water of cinnamon, and 30 each of rectified spirit and syrup of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. mucilagineuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts each of gum arabic and sugar, 4 of ether, and 180 of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. nervine** (Fr.). See *P. valérianée*.—**P. nitrée** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 parts of nitre with 30 of oxymel and 240 of water, or with 8 of syrup and about 120 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. oxymellée** (Fr.). See Potus *oxymellicus*.—**P. pectorale** (Fr.). Lat., *potio pectoralis* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 4 parts of tisane de fleurs pectorales with 1 part of syrup of acacia. 2. A mixture of 1 part of gum ammoniac, 12 parts of hyssop water, 2 of spiritus Mindereri, and 4 of syrupus sisymbrii, or of 8 parts of mistura ammoniaci, 1 part each of spirits of ammonia and paregoric, and 2 parts of syrup of balsam of Peru. 3. A preparation made by treating 6 parts of ipecac and 7 of orange-peel with 150 of boiling water, adding 7 of cream of tartar, cooling, straining, and adding 15 grammes of oxymel of squill. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] 4. See *Mixtura ex* ammonio *muriatico*. 5. See *P. émulsive huileuse*.—**P. phosphorique** (Fr.). See Guttulæ *phosphoratæ*. —**P. purgative** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of *Gratiola officinalis* with water enough to make 120 of decoction, cooling, and adding 30 of syrup of rhubarb and 1½ part of ether. 2. A mixture of 4 parts of magnesium oxide, 31 of solution of ammonium carbonate, 95 of cinnamon water, and 170 of water. 3. A strained solution of 30 parts of magnesium sulphate with 30 of manna in 120 of water, or with 5 each of the sulphate and tartrate of potassium in 150 of water, or with 15 of senna-leaves in about 245 of water. 4. See Potio *angelica*. 5. A mixture of 30 parts of senna with 240 of boiling water and either 30 of manna or 40 of manna and about 4½ of cream of tartar, or 44 of manna and 14 of tincture of soda or Rochelle salt, or with about 500 of boiling water and either 155 of manna, 10 of cream of tartar, and 5 of star anise or 125 of sodium sulphate and 250 of red-currant syrup, or 95 of the sulphate and 65 of honey, or with 420 of boiling water, 120 of manna, 30 of sodium sulphate, and 7½ of rhubarb, or with about 490 of boiling water, 60 of sodium sulphate, and 120 of syrup of purging buckthorn, or with 90 of sodium sulphate and about 8 cups of boiling water, or with about 7½ of anise, 1·23 of cinnamon, and 177 of boiling water, or with about 20 of star anise and 2,800 of boiling water, or with 5½ of cream of tartar and 360 of water, or with water enough to make 360 of infusion, 12 of tincture of orange-peel, and 30 of syrup of cherries; or a mixture of 240 parts of infusion of senna with 11 of sodium sulphate and 7 of honey. 6. A solution of 38 parts of sodium sulphate in 1,220 of water, or of 30 of the sulphate and 15 of honey in 240 of water, or of 7 of sodium sulphate and 30 of magnesium sulphate in 240 of infusion of orange-peel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. purgative camphrée.** A mixture of 60 grammes of infusion of senna with 180 of mixtura camphorata. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. purgative de Planche** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 50 centigrammes of scammony resin and 15 grammes of white sugar, and adding slowly 120 grammes of pure milk and 5 grammes of cherry-laurel water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. purgative de Vogler** (Fr.). A mixture of 56 centigrammes of jalap resin and 16 of Venetian soap with 4,500 of oil of sweet almonds. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. purgative éthérée** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 22 grammes of senna-leaves, 7 of rhubarb, 11 each of fresh lemon-peel and potassium tartrate, and 15 of lemon-juice in 240 of water, cooling, straining, adding 37 grammes of manna, straining again, and adding 8 drops of ether; or by boiling 180 grammes of tamarinds and 11 of cream of tartar in water enough to make 360, adding 6 grammes each of senna-leaves and rhubarb, digesting, adding 37 grammes of manna, straining, and finally adding 6 drops of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. purgative savonneuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 60 centigrammes each of jalap soap and syrup of marsh-mallow with 400 of tincture of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] —**P. résolutive** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 grammes each of sal ammoniac and licorice-juice, 15 of wine of antimony, and 300 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. saline** (Fr.). A mixture of 60 grammes of solution of potassium acetate, 4 of ether, and 180 of infusion of peppermint. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. savonneuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 grammes of soap, 4 of pearl powder, 6 of powdered astacolith, 15 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 60 each of the waters of spearmint, lemon-peel, and fennel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. scillitique** (Fr.). See *P. diurétique* (6th def.).—**P. simple** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *julep simple*, *potio simplex* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 3 parts of syrup, 2 of orange-flower water, and 10 of water. [B.]—**P. stibiée** (Fr.). See *Liquor* antimonii *tartarisati*.—**P. stomachique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 7 grammes of crisped mint in water enough to make 184 grammes, and adding 7 grammes of sugar, 15 of compound tincture of cardamom, and 3 drops of oil of crisped mint. 2. A mixture made by boiling 30 grammes of *Geum urbanum* in 360 of water till reduced to 240, cooling, and adding 7 grammes of ether and 15 of aqueous extract of rhubarb. 3. A mixture of 7 grammes of extract of hops, 15 of tincture of hops, 210 of hop water, and 30 of syrup of orange-peel. 4. A preparation made by macerating ½ gramme of zinc sulphate and 4 grammes of quassia wood in 240 of water, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. sudorifique antimoniée** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 oz. of spiritus Mindereri, 1 grain of tartar emetic, 1 oz. of syrupus liquiritiæ, and 6 oz. of infusion of elder flowers. [L, 85.]—**P. tempérante** (Fr.). A preparation made by saturating 11 parts of potassium carbonate with vinegar, adding 60 of syrup and 360 of water, and filtering; or by adding to a saturated solution of the carbonate in vinegar an equal amount of water, and 30 parts of syrup of vinegar to about 140 of the saturated solution. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. tonique** (Fr.). A mixture of 8 parts of tincture of cinnamon with 75 of red wine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. tonique ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *P. antiseptique*.—**P. tonique boratée** (Fr.). See *P. astringente de Lentin*.—**P. valérianée** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of valerian in water enough to make 122, and adding 30 of syrup and 3·8 of tincture of cinnamon; or by infusing 30 each of valerian and sweet flag and 7 of arnica in 360 of boiling water, and adding 7 of ether and 11 of oil of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. vermifuge** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of extract of wormwood, 120 of peppermint water, and 7 of tincture of orange-peel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. vomitique composée** (Fr.). See *Emetic p.*— **P. vomitive.** 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1·3 gramme of tartar emetic in 125 of boiling water, and adding 190 of wine. 2. A mixture of 106 centigrammes of ipecac with 12,200 of water, to which is sometimes added 10 of tartar emetic; or of 125 of ipecac with 3,000 of oil of sweet almonds; or of 7 grammes of ipecac, 4 of bitter-orange peel, 2 of cream of tartar, and 120 of boiling water. 3. A mixture of 20 centigrammes of emetine with 15 of syrup of orange-flowers and 61 of infusion of orange-leaves; or of 5 of a solution of emetine in nitric acid, with 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow and 92 of infusion of linden. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. vomitive composée** (Fr.). See *Emetic p.*—**P. vomitive stibiée** (Fr.). See *Liquor* antimonii *tartarisati*.—**Todd's p.** See *P. de Todd*.

POTIRON (Fr.), n. Po-te-ro^{2}n^2. See Cucurbita *maxima*, Boletus *edulis*, and Agaricus *campestris*.

POTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pot-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From *potus*, a drinking, and *μανία*, madness. See Dipsomania.

POTOTROMANIA (Lat.), **POTOTROMOPARANŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Pot-o(o^3)-tro^{2}m-an(a^{3}n)′i^2-a^3, -tro^{2}m-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ne′(no^2′e^2)-a^3. From *potus*, a drinking, *τρόμος*, a trembling, and *μανία*, madness, or *μανιᾶν*, to be deranged. See Delirium *tremens*.

POTPOURRI (Fr.), n. Po-pur-re. Syn.: *espèces odoriférantes*. An old mixture of aromatics for perfuming apartments. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

POTTASCHE (Ger.), n. Po^{2}t'ta^{3}sh-e^2. See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Gereinigte P.** Refined potash; potassium carbonate.

POTTWALL (Ger.), n. Po^{2}t'va^{3}l. See PHYSETER.

POTUS (Lat.), u. m. Pot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *pot'us.* A potion.—**P. aciduius effervescens** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIMONADE *gazeuse.*—**P. acidus.** 1. See *P. oxymellicus.* 2. See *Syrupus* ACIDI SULPHURICI. —**P. citratus** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIMONADE *commune.*—**P. communis incitans.** See *P. spirituosus.*—**P. imperialis.** See IMPERIAL —**P. oxymellicus.** Fr., *potion oxymellée.* A mixture of equal parts of oxymel and spring water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. purgans cum citrate magnesico** [Fr. Cod.]. See MAGNESIUM *citricum liquidum.*—**P. spirituosus.** A mixture of 60 grammes of honey with 120 of alcohol and 720 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

POU (Fr.), n. Pu. See PEDICULUS.

POUCE (Fr.), n. Pus. See THUMB.

POUCH, n. Pu^5'u^{4}ch. Lat., *marsupium.* Fr., *poche.* Ger., *Tasche.* A pocket; a small bag; any bag-like structure. [*a*, 48.]—**Douglas's p.** See *Recto-uterine p.*—**Guttural p'es.** Fr., *poche gutturale.* In solipeds, a large p. of mucous membrane, extending, one on each side, between the atlas and the anterior portion of the pharynx and the larynx, continuous with that lining the lower part of the Eustachian tube. [L, 13.]—**Hair p.** Ger., *Haartasche.* The depression or crypt in the skin within which a hair grows. [G.] Cf. HAIR-BULB and *Hair*-FOLLIOLE.—**Internal inguinal p. (of the peritonæum).** The internal of two p'es formed by the urachus and the obliterated hypogastric artery raising up the peritonæum into a well-marked fold as it passes from the apex of the bladder to the back of the recti muscles.—**Marsupial p.** See MARSUPIUM (5th def.).—**Pararectal p.** See CAVUM *Douglasii laterale.*—**Paravesical p.** See FOSSA *paravesicalis.*—**Pharyngeal p.** See RECESSUS *pharyngeus.*—**P. of Fabricius.** See BURSA *Fabricii.*—**P'es of the larynx.** Conical p'es curving slightly backward, and extending from the anterior part of the ventricles upward for half an inch, between the superior vocal cords and the thyreoid cartilage. They open into the ventricle by a narrow aperture, which is marked by two folds of the lining mucous membrane of the larynx. [C.] —**P'es of the membrana tympani.** Ger., *Trommelfellbeutel.* The three p'es on the inner side of the upper part of the drumhead, formed by duplicatures of mucous membrane around the chorda tympani in the horizontal portion of its passage through the tympanic cavity. [F, 4.]—**Recto-uterine p., Recto-vaginal p.** Lat., *excavatio recto-uterina, cavum* (seu *fossa*) *Douglasii.* Fr., *cul-de-sac recto-utérin.* Ger., *Douglas'scher Raum, Mastdarmblasengrube.* Syn.: *Douglas's p.* (or *space*, or *cul-de-sac*). A p. of peritonæum situated between the rectum behind and the cervix uteri and the upper part of the vagina in front, and bounded laterally by the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-vesical p.** A p. formed by the reflection of the peritonæum from the lower part of the rectum to the base and upper part of the bladder in the male. Its mouth is bounded on both sides by the plicæ semilunares. [C.]—**Utero-vesical p., Vesico-uterine p.** Lat., *excavatio vesico-u'erina.* Fr., *cul-de-sac vésico-utérin.* The peritoneal p. situated between the uterus and the bladder; bounded laterally by the vesico-uterine folds of the peritonæum.

POUDRE (Fr.), n. Pudr'. See POWDER.—**P. absorbante de Hensler.** A mixture of 360 grammes of magnesium oxide, 240 of rhubarb, 60 of soap, and 45 of oleosaccharum of fennel; or of 7 grammes each of the oxide, rhubarb, soap, and sugar, and 2 drops of oil of fennel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. à canon.** See GUNPOWDER.—**P. adoucissante** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of equal parts of marsh-mallow root and licorice. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. adoucissante de Wepfer.** A powder of 30 parts of marsh-mallow root, 15 of licorice, 7 each of cotton-seeds, poppy-seeds, and *Portulaca oleracea*, 15 each of barley and Armenian bole, 4 each of gum arabic and tragacanth, and 15 of sugar. [L, 85.]—**P. ad partum promovendum.** A powder of 15 grammes of borax, 6 each of castoreum and saffron, 8 drops of oil of cinnamon, and 6 of oil of amber; or of 7 grammes each of *Cassia lignea* and cinnamon, 4 each of borax and white amber, 2 of saffron, and 3 drops of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. aérophore.** See PULVIS *aerophorus anglicus.*—**P. alexipharmaque.** A powder of 45 parts each of nitre and Armenian bole, 30 of astacolith saturated with citric acid, and 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. alexitère.** A 60-centigramme powder of 1 part each of ipecac and extract of opium and 30 parts of potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*. 38).]—**P. altérante.** A powder of 61 parts each of nitre and orange-peel, 367 of cream of tartar, 6 of ipecac, and 245 of sugar of milk. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. altérante composée.** A powder of 7 parts of calomel, 4 of antimony pentasulphide, and 6 of guaiac resin; or of equal parts of each of these substances and sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. altérante de Plummer.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *stibiatus.*—**P. amère ferrurée.** See *P. vermifuge* (3d def.).—**P. ammoniacale aromatique.** See COLLYRE *sec ammoniacal.*—**P. angélique.** See under ANTIMONY *oxychloride.*—**P. anodine.** A powder of 4 parts of aqueous extract of opium and 7 of prepared red coral; or of 1 part each of extract of opium and red saunders wood and 4 parts of prepared red coral. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anthelminthique.** A powder of 4 parts each of black mercury sulphide and jalap-root and 7 of valerian-root. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antiacide.** See *Absorbent* POWDER (3d def.).—**P. antiarthritique de Berends.** A powder of 7 parts of guaiac resin, 15 of cream of tartar, and 22 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*. 38).]—**P. antiasthmatique.** See *P. de* SCILLE *et de soufre.*—**P. antiatrophique de Wepfer.** A powder of 30 parts of soot, 120 of sugar candy, 15 of iris, and 7 each of root of *Arum maculatum*, astacolith, antimonium diaphoreticum martiale, and anthecticum Poterii. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anticachectique.** A powder of 60 parts each of iron filings, orange-peel, and sugar, and 30 of the root of *Arum maculatum*; or of 15 of iron filings, 7 each of oyster-shells and the root of *Arum maculatum*, and 2¼ of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anticachectique de Hartmann.** A powder of 30 parts of red iron oxide, 7 each of the root of *Arum maculatum* and mother-of-pearl, 5 each of amber, hartshorn, and cinnamon, and 67 of sugar, to which are sometimes added 7 of red coral. When pearls are substituted for the mother-of-pearl, and 6 parts of ambergris are added, the powder is characterized as *complète.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anticalculeuse de Quarin.** A powder of 15 grammes of barberry, 8 of gum arabic, 4 of jalap, 15 of sugar, and 6 drops of oil of orange-peel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anticarcinomateuse.** See PULVIS *arsenicalis Cosmi.*—**P. anticatarrhale.** 1. A powder of 22 parts each of licorice and flowers of sulphur and 2 of camphor; or of equal quantities of nitre, licorice, fennel, and flowers of sulphur. [B, 118 (*a*, 38).] 2. See PULVIS *contra tussim infantum.*—**P. anticatarrhale de Hufeland.** A powder of 30 parts each of fennel, Florentine iris, and licorice, 22 of senna, and 45 of flowers of sulphur. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] —**P. antiépileptique blanche.** See PULVIS *epilepticus albus.*—**P. antiépileptique d'Alsace.** See PULVIS *epilepticus holsaticus.* —**P. antiépileptique de Cellarius.** See PULVIS *epilepticus Cellarii.*—**P. antiépileptique de Mynsicht.** See PULVIS *epilepticus mirabilis Mynsichti.*—**P. antiépileptique de Rivière.** See PULVIS *epilepticus Riverii.*—**P. antiépileptique du margrave.** See PULVIS *epilepticus marchionis.*—**P. antiépileptique noire.** See PULVIS *epilepticus niger.*—**P. antiépileptique rouge.** See PULVIS *epilepticus ruber.*—**P. antifébrile.** 1. A powder of 7 parts each of iron and ammonium chloride and bitter quassia and 15 of chamomile. 2. See *P. de* QUINQUINA *et de gingembre.*—**P. antifébrile astringente.** See *P. de* QUINQUINA *alunée.*—**P. antihystérique.** See *Anthysteric* POWDER.—**P. antilyssique.** 1. See PULVIS *antilyssicus omskirkianus.* 2. A powder of 2 parts of *Physcia nivalis* and 1 part of black pepper. [B. 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antimoniale (de James).** See PULVIS *antimonialis.* —**P. antiscrofuleuse de Baglivi.** A powder of 15 grammes of iron filings, 4 each of calumba and rhubarb, 8 drops of cinnamon-oil, and enough sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique.** 1. A powder of 1 part of kermes mineral and 10 parts each of nitre and potassium sulphate. 2. A powder containing 19 of milk sugar; or 8 of musk, 3 of flowers of zinc, and 14 of sugar; or 10 of musk and 7 of cinnabar (*P. de Tunquin*). 3. See *Pulvis* VALERIANÆ *aromaticus.* 4. A powder of 70 parts of flowers of zinc, 16 of opium, 400 of aqueous extract of cinchona, and 700 of oleosaccharum of anise. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antisyphilitique de Berg.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *oxydati rubri.*—**P. aromatique de Gabelchover.** See TRAGEA *aromatica Gabelchoveri.*—**P. aromatique officinale.** See TRAGEA *aromatica officinalis.*—**P. arsénicale.** A powder consisting of 248 parts of white arsenic and 745 of cinnabar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. arsénicale de Justamond.** See CAUSTICUM *arsenicale.*—**P. arsénicale de Pluncquet.** A powder of 2 parts of white arsenic, 4 of *Maruta cotula*, 8 of *Ranunculus sceleratus* and *Ranunculus flammula*, and 1 part of sulphur. [B, 119 (*a*. 38).]—**P. arsénicale mercurielle.** See *P. de Dupuytren.*—**P. astringente.** A name for various old astringent powders.—**P. à tirer.** See GUNPOWDER. —**P. aux mouches.** Metallic arsenic. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**P. aux poux.** Powdered nux vomica. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**P. à vers.** Wormseed, also any vermifuge in the form of a powder. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] —**P. benzoinée.** See *Pulvis* BENZOES.—**P. bézoardique.** See *Pulvis* CHINÆ *antisepticus.*—**P. cachectique de Ludovic.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*—**P. camphrée.** See PULVIS *camphoratus.*—**P. caustique de Plenck.** See *Pulvis ex* HYDRARGYRO *rubro cum alumine.*—**P. céphalique.** A powder of 31 grammes each of *Betonica officinalis*, turmeric, and sweet marjoram, 15 each of lavender and iris, 27 each of cloves and cubeb, 8 of indigo, 20 drops of oil of lavender, and 16 of oil of lignum rhodii. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. chalybée.** See *P. martiale anglaise.*—**P. citrine.** See *Absorbent* POWDER (3d def.).—**P. confortante.** See PULVIS *confortativus.*—**P. content.** See *Cordial* POWDER.—**P. contre l'érysipèle.** 1. See PULVIS *externus ad erysipelas.* 2. See PULVIS *erysipelatodes.* 3. A powder of equal parts of elder flowers and bran. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cordiale.** See *Cordial* POWDER.— **P. cordiale tonique** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of 1 part of red iron oxide, 5 parts of salt, and 10 of powdered gentian-root. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. corroborante.** See *P. de* QUINQUINA *et de carnnelle.*— **P. de blanchiment.** See CALX *chlorata.*—**P. de Brumser.** Powdered root of *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 93.]—**P. de chasse.** See GUNPOWDER.—**P. de Cheltenham.** See *P. saline composée.* —**P. de comtesse.** Powdered cinchona. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**P. de Dover, P. de Dower** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.* —**P. de Dower saccharinée.** A mixture of 5 grammes each of powdered ipecac and opium and 40 of powdered gum arabic and 2 decigrammes of soluble saccharin. ["Nouv. rem.," Oct. 8, 1890, p. 450.]—**P. de Dupuytren.** A mixture of 1 part of arsenious acid and 199 parts of calomel. [B, 38, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**P. de guerre.** See GUNPOWDER.—**P. de James.** See PULVIS *antimonialis.*—**P. de Knox.** 1. See CALX *chlorata.* 2. A powder of 3 parts of calcium chlorite and 8 of sodium chloride. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. de Leayson.** See COLLYRE *sec ammoniacal.*—**P. de Moore.** See ALGAROTH.—**P. dentifrice absorbant** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts each of powdered calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and cinchona. and 1 part of oil of peppermint. [B, 105 (*a*, 14).] —**P. dentifrice acide.** Lat., *dentifricium acidulum.* 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a very finely triturated mixture of 40 centigrammes of carmin in No. 40 powder, 200 grammes each of sugar of milk and cream of tartar, and 1 gramme of oil of peppermint. 2. A powder of 90 grammes of cinchona, 15 each of cream of tartar, myrrh, and sage-leaves; 22 of catechu, and 16 drops of oil of cloves. [B. 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. dentifrice alcaline** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *dentifricium alcalinum.* A mixture of 100 parts each of precipitated calcium carbonate, pale cinchona-bark, and magnesium carbonate, and 1 part of oil of peppermint. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also PULVIS *dentifricius albus.*—**P. dentifrice noire.** See PULVIS *dentifricius niger.*—**P. de Pistoja.** A preparation made in a convent in Pistoja, formerly much used against gout; it was a powdered mixture of 20 parts of colchicum (bulbs) with 10 parts of bryonia-root, 50 parts of betonica, 10 of gentian, and 10 of chamomile flowers. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1891, p. 464 (*a*, 50).]—**P. de Plummer.**

See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *stibiatus*.—**P. des Capucins.** A mixture of equal parts of cebadilla, stavesacre, parsley-seeds, and tobacco; used externally against pediculi capitis. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. de Seidlitz (anglaise).** See PULVIS *effervescens compositus*.—**P. de Seltz.** See under PULVIS *aerophorus* (1st def.).—**P. désinfectante.** See DISINFECTANT.—**P. de Struensée.** See PULVIS *pyricus*.—**P. des voyageurs.** See PULVIS *diureticus*.—**P. de Talbot.** An old term for powdered cinchona. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. de Tunquin.** 1. See under *P. antispasmodique* (3d def.). 2. See *P. de* MUSC *composée*.—**P. de Vienne.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**P. d'Helvétius.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *cum tartaro*.—**P. diarrhodon** [Sard. Ph.]. See under DIARRHODON.—**P. digestive.** 1. A powder of 37 parts of salt of wormwood, 22 of cream of tartar, 2·8 each of potassium sulphate and diacrydium sulphuratum, and 30 of oleosaccharum of lemon. 2. A powder consisting of 60 parts of magnesium sulphate, 30 each of nitre, cream of tartar, and root of *Arum maculatum*, and 22 of sal ammoniac. 3. A mixture of 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic, 4 grammes of nitrum antimoniatum, and 11 of potassium tartrate. 4. A mixture of 2 parts of potassium sulphate with 1 part of prepared oyster-shells. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. digestive composée.** See *Pulvis digestivus cum* RHEO.—**P. digestive de Klein.** See *Pulvis* RHEI *tartarisatus*.—**P. digestive du duc** (ou **simple**). A mixture of 1 part of powdered cinnamon and 16 parts of sugar. [B, 92, 93 (α, 14).]—**P. diurétique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see PULVIS *diureticus*. 2. A mixture of 1 part each of digitalis-leaves and cinnamon, and 2 parts each of sugar and potassium acetate. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 3. See *P. gommeuse nitrée*.—**P. diurétique de Hufeland.** A powder of 6 centigrammes each of dry squill and digitalis, 125 each of licorice and tartarus boraxatus, 12 of cinnamon, and 2 drops of oil of juniper. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. diurétique de Théden.** A powder of 30 parts each of toasted juniper and root of *Pimpinella saxifraga* and 20 of nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. diurétique d'Osiander.** A powder of 12 parts of dry squill, 6 of digitalis, and 200 of cream of tartar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. diurétique vétérinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 25 of powdered marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. d'oliban.** See OLIBANUM *pulveratum*.—**P. expectorante.** See PULVIS *keremesinus* and PULVIS *pectorale*.—**P. fébrifuge.** 1. A powder of 7 parts each of white arsenic, myrrh, piper longum, and Armenian bole, 15 of sulphur, and 4 of p. aromatique. 2. A powder of equal parts of avens and gum arabic; or of 3 parts of avens and ½ part of sal ammoniac. 3. A mixture of 7 parts of Guinea pepper and 50 of laurel-berries. 4. A powder of 6 grammes of chinchona-bark, 3·8 of iron filings, 1·9 gramme each of calomel, salt of wormwood, and potassium sulphate, and 7 centigrammes of purified opium. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Hecker.** A powder of 3 centigrammes of arsenic sulphide, 60 of white sugar, and 1 drop of oil of anise. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Hufeland.** A very fine powder of 15 parts of horse-chestnut bark and willow-bark, and 7 each of the roots of gentian, sweet flag, and avens. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. fébrifuge de Jahn.** A powder of 45 parts of cinchona-bark, with 7 each of the roots of hellebore, gentian, and *Arum maculatum*. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. fondante.** A powder of 4 parts of belladonna-leaves, 10 of rhubarb, and 53 of fennel. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. fortifiante.** A mixture of 22 parts of contrayerva, 7 of Virginia snake-root, and 30 of prepared chalk. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. fumigatoire.** A powder of equal parts of amber and olibanum; or of 4 parts each of amber, mastic, and juniper, and 1 part of cascarilla; or of 20 parts of amber, 10 of olibanum, 4 each of mastic and red roses, 3 of lavender, 12 of juniper, and 2 each of labdanum, benzoin, liquid storax, lignum rhodii, and saunders. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. galactopoiétique de Rosenstein, P. gazifère laxative.** A powder of 8 parts of magnesium oxide with orange-peel and fennel varying in amount each from 1 part to 16 parts, and sometimes with 2 or 4 parts of sugar added. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. gazifère purgative.** See PULVIS *effervescens compositus*.—**P. gazifère simple.** See PULVIS *aerophorus*.—**P. gazogène alcaline** [Fr. Cod.]. See PULVIS *aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. gazogène ferrugineuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See PULVIS *effervescens ferratus*.—**P. gazogène laxative** [Fr. Cod.]. See PULVIS *effervescens compositus*.—**P. gazogène neutre** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis effervescens neutralis*. A preparation consisting of 2 grammes of powdered tartaric acid put up in a white paper and 2 of sodium bicarbonate put up in a blue paper, to be dissolved separately and the solutions mixed immediately before taking. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. gommeuse.** See PULVIS *gummosus*.—**P. gommeuse alcaline.** A finely triturated mixture of 1 part of potassium carbonate and 8 parts of gum arabic. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. gommeuse amygdaline.** See PULVIS *Haly abbatis*.—**P. gommeuse nitrée.** A powder of 1 part each of nitre and marsh-mallow and 2 parts each of gum arabic and sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. gommeuse soufrée.** A powder of equal parts of gum arabic, sulphur, and oleosaccharum of fennel. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. grégorienne.** See PULVIS *antarthriticus purgativus*.—**P. hépatique rouge.** See PULVIS *hepaticus ruber*.—**P. hippiatrique.** See PULVIS *equorum*.—**P. impériale.** See SPECIES *imperatoris*.—**P. incisive.** See *P. de* SCILLE *et de soufre*.—**P. laxative et tempérante.** See PULVIS *temperans* (3d def.).—**P. laxative pour les enfants.** See PULVIS *evacuans puerorum*.—**P. martiale anglaise.** A powder of 22 parts of iron filings, 15 each of cassia lignea and nutmeg, 7 each of cloves and mace, and 60 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. mercurielle, P. mercurielle antimoniée.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *stibiatus*.—**P. mucilagineuse.** See *Pulvis* TRAGACANTHÆ *compositus*.—**P. ophthalmique.** 1. A powder of 300 parts of *Euphrasia officinalis*, 15 of *Armadillo officinalis*, 4 each of mace and cubeb, and 11 of fennel. 2. A powder of from 5 to 12 parts of green vitriol and 140 of sugar; for spots on the cornea. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. ophthalmique de Beer.** See COLLYRE *sec de Beer*.—**P. opiacée de Dover.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii*.—**P. pectorale.** 1. A powder of 8 parts of milk-sugar, 5 of gum arabic, and 3 of oleosaccharum of fennel. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositus*.—**P. pectorale balsamique.** A powder of 20 grammes of licorice, 7 of Florentine iris, 15 of sulphur, 1½ of benzoin, 60 of sugar, and 10 drops each of the oils of fennel and anise. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. pectorale de Fritze.** See *P. de* SÉNÉ *et de réglisse*.—**P. pectorale incisive de Wedel.** A powder of 15 parts each of diairidos and compound tragacanth powder, 11 each of licorice and marsh-mallow, 7 each of Armenian bole and sulphur, 6 of terra sigillata, and 180 of sugar; or of 15 each of root of *Arum maculatum*, Florentine iris-root, diaphoretic antimony, sulphur, cinnabar, and astacolith. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. pour embaumement.** 1. A mixture of 48 parts of dried salt, 12 each of nut-galls and Socotrine aloes, and 2 each of benzoin, labdanum, myrrh, tacamahac resin, cinnamon, *Canella alba*, ginger, nutmeg, cloves, allspice, black pepper, and yellow saunders. [Guibourt (L, 85).] 2. A preparation containing 15 parts of dried salt, 20 each of gall-nuts and tan-bark, and 5 each of aloes, benzoin, ginger, cloves, lavender, peppermint, myrrh, nutmeg, saltpetre, black pepper, rosemary, sage, and thyme. [L, 85.]—**P. pour la conservation des cadavres** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis ad condienda cadavera*. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of commercial zinc sulphate with 100 parts of white-wood sawdust and adding a solution of 2 parts each of carbolic acid and oil of thyme in 2 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B.]—**P. pour les enfants.** A very finely triturated mixture of 15 grammes of astacolith, 4 each of almond soap and rhubarb, 7 of sugar, and 6 drops of oil of fennel. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. purgative.** 1. A powder of 27 parts each of jalap and rhubarb; or of 30 of jalap and 15 of nitre; or of 3 of jalap with 2, 3, or 6 of cream of tartar; or of 75 of jalap, 7 of cream of tartar, and 4 of cinnamon-oil; or of 93 of jalap, 186 of cream of tartar, and 8 of ginger; or of equal parts of jalap, cream of tartar, and magnesium oxide; or of 60 parts each of jalap and cream of tartar, 11 of jalap resin, 9 of scammony, and 6 of cinnamon; or of 2 grammes each of jalap and magnesium sulphate and 2 drops of oil of fennel; or of 30 parts each of jalap and gentian, 7 of ginger, and 60 of magnesium sulphate; or of 12 parts of jalap with 6 of sodium sulphate, or with 5 or 6 of potassium sulphate; or of 2 grammes of jalap, 60 centigrammes of potassium sulphate, and 1 drop of oil of fennel; or of 60 parts of jalap with 30 of potassium sulphate and 5 of ipecac, or with 60 of scammony and 120 of potassium sulphate; or of 45 of jalap, 11 each of the resins of jalap and scammony, 30 each of cream of tartar and potassium sulphate, and 1½ part of oil of cinnamon. 2. See PULVIS *ad lumbricos*. 3. A powder of 8 parts of magnesium oxide and 1 part of rhubarb. 4. See *Pulvis* RHEI *compositus*. 5. A powder of equal parts of scammony and cream of tartar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. purgative composée.** A mixture of 25 centigrammes each of calomel, jalap, and rhubarb, and 1 drop of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. restaurante.** See *Restorative* POWDER.—**P. saline.** See *Pulvis* TARTARI *compositus*.—**P. saline aromatique.** See *P. pour embaumement*.—**P. saline composée.** A powder of 1 part of magnesium sulphate, 3 parts of potassium sulphate, and 4 of common salt. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. saline stibiée.** A powder of 19 grammes of cream of tartar, 11 of potassium sulphate, and 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P's simples** [Fr. Cod.]. See POWDER.—**P. sternutatoire.** 1. See PULVIS *sternutatorius*. 2. See *P. céphalique*.—**P. stomachique.** 1. A preparation of 15 parts each of avens and gum arabic and 4 of rhubarb. 2. A mixture of equal parts of calumba and oleosaccharum of cinnamon. 3. A mixture of 4 parts each of iron filings and orange-peel and 7 of red cinchona-bark. 4. A powder of 5 parts of cinchona and 1 part each of rhubarb and sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. styptique.** A mixture of equal parts of alum and zinc sulphate. [L, 85.]—**P. sudorifique de Dover.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii*.—**P. tempérante.** 1. A powder of equal parts of nitre and potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. See PULVIS *temperans* (2d def.). 3. See NITRUM *saturnum*.—**P. tempérante blanche.** A powder of equal parts of nitre, magnesium oxide, and milk-sugar. [B. 119 (α, 38).]—**P. tempérante de Rosenstein.** A powder of 3 parts of nitre, 15 of lemon lozenges, and 1 part of potassium oxalate; or of 3 parts of nitre, 10 of sugar, and 1 part of potassium oxalate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. tempérante d'Unzer.** A powder of equal parts of nitre, potassium sulphate, and magnesium carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. thériacale** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo teriacal* [Sp. Ph.]. A powdered mixture of many drugs forming the basis of the *électuaire thériacal*. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. unique.** See POWDER *of Godernaux*.—**P. vermifuge.** 1. A powder of 4 parts of tin and 1 part of æthiops mineral; or of 4 parts of tin sulphide, 2 of jalap, and 1 part of asafœtida. 2. A powder consisting of 1 part of green vitriol and 6 parts of tansy; or of 4 of vitriol and 11 each of tansy and santonica; or of 6 parts of vitriol, 35 of tansy, and 90 of valerian; or of 4 of vitriol, 7 of tansy, and 40 of jalap; or of 4 each of vitriol and cardamom and 7 each of tansy and santonica. 3. A powder of 1 part of jalap soap, 3 parts each of santonica and plantain and 2 of sugar; or of 15 of santonica, 4 of senna, and 2 each of coriander and calcined hartshorn; or of 12 parts each of santonica and jalap and 7 of æthiops mineral; or of 11 parts each of santonica and tansy and 4 of iron sulphate; or of equal parts of santonica, valerian, and jalap. 4. A powder of 125 parts of male fern and 12 of gamboge; or of equal parts of male fern, rhubarb, santonica, and Corsican moss. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. vermifuge composée.** A mixture of 7 parts each of calomel and scammony and 3 of gamboge. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. vermifuge de Rosenstein.** A powder of equal parts of tansy, santonica, gamboge, nux vomica, and iron sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. vomitive composée.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *cum tartaro*.—**P. vomitive de Marryat.** A preparation consisting of 50 centigrammes each of tartar emetic and copper sulphate, divided into three powders; to be taken in a little water and followed with infusion of chamomile. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

POUGUES (Fr.), n. Pug. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 41, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

POUILLON (Fr.), n. Pu-el-yo²n². A place in the department of Landes, France, where there are warm saline springs and mud-baths. [L, 30, 41, 49, 87 (α, 14, 50).]

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

POULET (Fr.), n. Pu-la. A chicken. [A, 537 (α, 21).]—**Bouillon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* CAPONIS.

POULIE (Fr.), n. Pu-le. See TROCHLEA.

POULIOT (Fr.), n. Pu-le-o. See MENTHA *pulegium*.—**P. américain.** See HEDEOMA *pulegioides*.—**P. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. See *P.*

POULS (Fr.), n. Pu. See PULSE.—**P. combiné, P. compliqué, P. concentré.** A pulse not readily perceptible under the finger. —**P. de Corrigan.** See *Water-hammer* PULSE.—**P. géminé.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. inverse.** A difference of pulsation in the corresponding arteries on the two sides of the body. [L, 87 (α, 34).] —**P. martelé, P. rebondissant, P. redoublé.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. strophantique** [Bucquoy]. The sort of pulse resulting from the administration of strophanthus. It tends to assume the characters of the water-hammer pulse. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 262 (α, 18).]—**P. trigéminé.** That derangement of the pulse in which a strong beat is followed by two weak ones. Cf. PULSUS *trigeminus*.—**P. veineux.** See *Venous* PULSE.

POULTICE, n. Po³lt′i²s. Perhaps from πόλτος, porridge. Gr., κατάπλασμα. Lat., *cataplasma*. Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Breiumschlag, Umschlag*. A soft, mush-like mass, to be applied (usually hot) to a part.—**Anodyne p.** See CATAPLASMA *anodynum*.—**Antiseptic p.** See CATAPLASMA *antisepticum* and CATAPLASMA *carbonaceum*.

POUMON (Fr.), n. Pu-mo²n². See LUNG.

POUND, n. Pu⁵′u⁴nd. Gr., λίτρα. Lat., *libra, litra*. Fr., *livre*. Ger., *Pfund*. A weight equivalent, in troy weight, to 12 oz., or 5,760 grains, or 373·2 grammes; in avoirdupois weight, to 16 oz., or 7,000 troy grains, or 453·6 grammes. The symbol for each is lb.; and 175 lb. troy = 144 lb. avoir. [B, 81 (α, 38); α, 48.]—**Foot-p.** The force required to raise a mass weighing a p. through the height of a foot. [α, 48.] Cf. KILOGRAMMETRE.

POUNDAL, n. Pu⁵′u⁴n-d′l. A unit of force; the force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move at the uniform rate of a foot a second. [α, 48.]—**Footp′.** The force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move through the space of a foot in a second. [α, 48.]

POURPIER (Fr.), n. Pur-pe a. See PORTULACA.

POURPRE (Fr.), n. Purpr′. 1. Purple. 2. Purpura. 3. Petechial fever.—**P. blanc.** See MILIARIA.

POURRETTE (Fr.), n. Pur-re²t. See GREASE (2d def.).

POURRITURE (Fr.), n. Pur-re-tu⁶r. See ROT.—**P. de Saint-Lazare.** See MEASLES (2d def.).—**P. d'hôpital.** See *Hospital* GANGRENE.—**P. du pied.** See FOOT-*rot*.—**P. noire.** See ANTHRACOSIS.

POURVILLE (Fr.), n. Pur-vel. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (α, 50).]

POUSSE (Fr.), n. Pus. A bud, also a young shoot. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

POUSSÉE (Fr.), n. Pus-a. 1. An eczematous or erythematous eruption said occasionally to follow the use of mineral waters or other remedies. 2. See LICHEN (2d def.) and cf. DARTRE *p.*

POUSSIF (Fr.), adj. Pus-ef. Short-breathed, asthmatic. [A, 537 (α, 21).]

POUSSOIR (Fr.), n. Pus-swa³r. See PROBANG.

POWDER, n. Pu⁵′u⁴d-u⁵r. Gr., κόνις. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poudre*. Ger., *Pulver*. In pharmacy, a substance or combination of substances in solid, dry form such as will pass through a sieve of a certain degree of fineness; also a single dose of such p. The U. S. Ph. recognizes five degrees of fineness of p's, designated, according to the number of meshes to the square inch, as No. 20 or coarse p., No. 40 or moderately coarse p., No. 50 or moderately fine p., No. 60 or fine p., and No. 80 or very fine p.; the Br. Ph. recognizes six grades, Nos. 12, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60; the Fr. Cod. four grades, Nos. 90, 100, 120, 140 for silk sieves, Nos. 2, 1, 0, 00, for hair sieves (the inch being a trifle larger than that of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph.); the Russ. and Swed. Ph's distinguish the sieves as 1,600-, 1,000-, 300-, and 100-mesh sieves; the Norw. Ph. distinguishes the p's as coarse, ordinary, and finest. [B, 81, 95 (α, 38).]—**Absorbent p.** Lat., *pulvis absorbens* (seu *infantum*, seu *puerorum citrinus* [3d def.]). 1. A p. of 2 parts of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum and 1 part each of prepared oyster-shells and astacolith. 2. A p. of 2 parts of astacolith and 1 part of magnesium oxide; or of 61 of prepared crab's claws, 31 of prepared red coral, and 15 of magnesium oxide. 3. A p. of 48 parts of magnesium oxide with 6 of cinnamon and sometimes 24 of sugar; or with 32 of sugar and 4 of cinnamon; or with 3 of cinnamon and 12 of licorice; or with 12 each of fennel and orange-peel; or with 16 each of Florentine iris, anise, and sugar, and 8 of saffron. 4. A p. of 30 parts of magnesium oxide, 7 of rhubarb, and 2 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Anthysteric p.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *poudre antihystérique*. A mixture of 2 parts of castoreum, 1 part each of cloves and saffron, 4 parts each of zedoary, citron-rind, amber, and mother-of-pearl, and 8 parts each of the roots of *Dictamnus albus* and *Pæonia officinalis*. [B, 119.]—**Antispasmodic p.** See POUDRE *antispasmodique*.—**Bleaching p.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**Cancer-p.** See *Martin's cancer p.*—**Carthusian p.** See KERMES *mineral*.—**Cordial p.** A p. of 106 parts of cinnamon, 64 of cloves, 30 of vanilla, 2,300 of rice, and 1,500 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Digestive p.** See POUDRE *digestive*.—**Divine p.** The equivalent of a popular term applied in Egypt to an aperient mixture of the carbonates of ammonium, magnesium, iron, and sodium with ginger and licorice given in the Egypt. Ph. ["Lancet," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 42.]—**Dover's p.** Lat., *pulvis Doveri* [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A p. originally composed of 1 grain each of opium and ipecac and 4 grains each of nitrate and sulphate of potassium. [B. W. Richardson, "Asclepiad"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 532.] See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii*.—**Fever p. of James.** See PULVIS *antimonialis*.—**Gascoigne's p.** A mixture of bezoar with an absorbent p.; formerly used as an antidote. [B, 7.]—**Goa p.** See CHRYSAROBIN.—**Gray p.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta*.—**Gregory's p.** See *Pulvis* RHEI *compositus*.—**Hufeland's p.** See POUDRE *fébrifuge de Hufeland*, POUDRE *diurétique de Hufeland*, and POUDRE *anticatarrhale de Hufeland*.—**James's p.** [Gr. Ph.]. See PULVIS *antimonialis*.—**Jesuits' p.** Lat., *pulvis jesuiticus* (seu *Jesuitarum*). Ger., *Jesuitenpulver*. Powdered cinchona; so called because the Jesuit fathers administered it gratuitously to the indigent sick. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Knox's p.** See POUDRE *de Knox*.—**Martin's cancer p.** A p. made from *Epiphegus americana* and arsenic oxide. [L, 73.]—**Pearl p.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**Pectoral p.** See POUDRE *pectorale* and cf. PULVIS *pectoralis*.—**P.-blower.** See INSUFFLATOR.—**P. of Godernaux.** Fr., *poudre unique*. A proprietary remedy for epilepsy, syphilis, etc., containing mercury, antimony, charcoal, etc. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**Restorative p.** Fr., *poudre restaurante*. A mixture of 64 parts of cacao, 32 each of rice and sugar, and 1 part of cinnamon. [Hamb. Ph., 1833 (B, 119).]—**Ringworm p.** See CHRYSAROBIN.—**Ruding's p.** A much-vaunted p. of 2 parts of the cathartic antimony of Wilson and 1 part of tartar emetic, triturated well together in a glass mortar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sedative p.** Fr., *poudre sédative* (ou *de belladone sucrée*). A mixture of 3 parts of belladonna-root and 70 of sugar [Ph. castr. Pruss., 1823]. Other similar preparations contained licorice. Used in whooping-cough. [B, 119.]—**Seidlitz p.** See PULVIS *effervescens compositus*.—**Tooth p.** See DENTIFRICE.—**Tully's p.** A substitute for Dover's p., consisting of 20 parts each of camphor, prepared chalk, and licorice, and 1 part of morphine sulphate. [A, 78.]

POWDERY, adj. Pu⁵′u⁴d-u⁵r-i². 1. Having the form of a powder or readily crumbling into powder. 2. Covered with a bloom or pulverulent matter. [B, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

POWER, n. Pu⁵′u⁴-u⁵r. Gr., δύναμις. Lat., *potentia* (from *potens*, powerful). Fr., *pouvoir, puissance*. Ger., *Kraft*. Ability; strength; in physics, energy or agency in performing work. [α, 48.] —**Absolute p.** In physiology, the weight which is exactly sufficient to keep a muscle from contracting when it is stimulated. [K.]—**Combining p.** See ATOMICITY and QUANTIVALENCE.—**Inherent p.** See IRRITABILITY.—**Mechanical p's.** The simple machines; the elementary machines (lever and inclined plane) of which all kinds of mechanism are the combinations or modifications. [α, 48.]—**Nervous p.** Lat., *vis nervosa*. The power or activity of the nervous system. [K.] Cf. VIS *nervosa*.—**Saturating p.** Ger., *sättigende Kraft*. The p. which acids and bases possess of combining with other bodies until all the combining capacities of the atoms contained in the molecule of the acid or base are satisfied (i. e., till the molecule is saturated). [B.]—**Sensorial p.** 1. The p. of both receiving and originating impulses. 2. Of Darwin, the p. of muscular contraction (probably limited to voluntary contraction). [K, 3.]—**Specific refractive power.** Ger., *Brechungsvermögen*. A quantity, constant for each substance, formed by dividing the index of refraction of the substance diminished by one by the density of the substance. This quantity multiplied by the molecular weight of the substance gives the refraction equivalent. [Strecker (B).]

POX, n. Po²x. Ger., *Pocken*. 1. A term applied (usually in combination with another word) to certain eruptive, infectious diseases, such as small-p., chicken-p., etc. 2. Syphilis (formerly called great-p.). [G.]—**Ape-p.** Ger., *Affenpocken*. A variolous disease in the form of a general exanthem said to affect the wild apes in the West Indies during epidemics of variola. [G, 73.]—**Bastard p.** See VARICELLA.—**Chicken-p.** See VARICELLA.—**Cow-p.** See the major list.—**False p.** See VARICELLA.—**French p.** See SYPHILIS.—**Gland-p., Glass-p.** See VARICELLA.—**Grease-p.** See HORSE-POX and VARIOLA *equina*.—**Great p.** See SYPHILIS. —**Horn-p.** See VARIOLA *cornea*.—**Horse-p.** See the major list and VARIOLA *equina*.—**Secondary p.** See VACCINOLÆ.—**Small-p.** See the major list and VARIOLA.—**Wart p′.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa*.

POZZUOLI, n. Po²t-su-o′le. A place in the province of Naples, Italy, where there are hot springs. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

PRACHTKÄFER (Ger.), n. Pra³ch²t′kaf-e²r. See BUPRESTIS.

PRÆBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre′(pra³′e²)-bi²-u³m(u⁴m). From *præbere*, to furnish. A dose. [A, 325.]

PRÆCINCTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra³-e²)-si²n²kt(ki²n²kt)′-u³m(u⁴m). From *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to bind. See DIAPHRAGM.

PRÆCIPITATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra³-e²)-si²p(ki²p)-i²t-at-(a³t)′u³m(u⁴m). See PRECIPITATE.—**Unguentum præcipitati albi.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati*.—**Unguentum præcipitati rubri.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.

PRÆCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra³-e²)-si²(ke)′zhi²(si²)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *præcidere*, to cut off in front. See CIRCUMCISION.—**P. præputii.** See *P.*

PRÆCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra³-e²)-kla²(kla³)-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)′ri²s. From *præ*, before, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. A muscle situated in front of the clavicle. [α, 17.]—**P. lateralis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the acromion. [L, 332.]—**P. medius.** An anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or first costal cartilage and inserted into the clavicle internally to the subclavius. [L, 332.]

PRÆCOGNITIO (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra³-e²)-ko²g-ni²′shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *præcognoscere*, to know beforehand. See PROGNOSIS.

PRÆCOMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra³-e²)-ko²m-mi²s-su²-(su)′ra³. From *præ*, before, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, the anterior commissure (of the brain). [L.]

PRÆCORDIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Pre(pra³-e²)-ko²rd′-i²-a³. From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. Fr., *précordie*. 1. (Sing.) see DIAPHRAGM (1st def.). 2. (Pl.) the thoracic viscera. [L, 50 (α. 14).]

PRÆCORDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ko^{2}rd'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. See ANTICARDION and DIAPHRAGM.

PRÆCORNU (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ko^{2}rn'u^2(u). From *præ*, before, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Wilder, the anterior cornu (of the brain). [L.]

PRÆCOX (Lat.), adj. Pre'(pra^3'e^2)-ko^{2}x. Gen., *præc'ocis* (from *præcoquere*, to boil up beforehand). Fr., *précoce*. Ger., *frühzeitig*. Precocious; appearing or maturing before the usual time; of birds, able to walk when hatched. [α, 35; L.]

PRÆCUNEATUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ku^{2}n(ku^{4}n)-e^2-at-(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Situated in front of the lobulus cuneatus. [L, 332.]

PRÆCUNEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ku^{2}n(ku^{4}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *præ*, before, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Fr., *avant-coin, lobule carrée* (ou *quadrilatère*). Ger., *Vorzwickel, Präcuneus*. A quadrilateral surface on the mesial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the termination of the colloso-marginal fissure and posteriorly by the internal parieto-occipital fissure. It is continuous with both the superior parietal convolution and the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 26 (K).]

PRÆDONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-don'ez(as). Fr., *déprédateurs*. Of Latreille, a group of hymenopterous insects, including several families. [L, 41 (α, 39).]

PRÆGENICULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *præ*, before, and *geniculatus*, geniculate. See *External geniculate* BODY.

PRÆHALLUX (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x). Gen., *-luc'is*. From *præ*, before, and *hallux*, the great toe. A small bone on the tibial border of the foot in many mammals, corresponding to an additional toe. A rudiment of the p. occurs in the human embryo of the second month. [L, 294 (α, 39).]

PRÆLUMBO-SUPRAPUBIANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-lu^{3}mb(lu^{4}mb)''o(o^3)-su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-pu^{2}b(pub)-i^2-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PSOAS *parvus*.

PRÆMAXILLA (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ma^{2}x(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l'la^3. From *præ*, before, and *maxilla*, the jaw. See *Intermaxillary* BONE.

PRÆMEDULLA (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-med-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)'la^3. From *præ*, before, and *medulla* (*q. v.*). See MEDULLA *oblongata*.

PRÆMORSUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-mo^{2}rs'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *præ*, before, and *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *mordu*. Ger., *abgebissen*. Ending abruptly, as if bitten off. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PRÆNARIS (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-nar(na^{3}r)'i^{2}s. From *præ*, before, and *naris* (*q. v.*). Of Wilder, the anterior naris. [α, 39.]

PRÆNOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-no'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know. See PROGNOSIS.

PRÆOPTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-o^{2}pt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *præ*, before, and ὀπτικός, for sight. Of Wilder, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 80 (K).]

PRÆPARATUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *préparé* (1st def.), *préparate* (2d def.). Ger., *präparirt* (1st def.). 1. Prepared. 2. Presenting in front; as a n., in the f., *præparata* (Ger., *Stirnblutader*), the frontal vein or its origin. [A, 385.]

PRÆPEDUNCULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k-(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e). From *præ*, before, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Of Wilder, see *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.

PRÆPERFORATUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)-fo^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *præ*, before, and *perforare*, to perforate. Of Wilder, see *Anterior perforated* SPACE.

PRÆPOLLEX (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-po^{2}l'le^{2}x. Gen., *-pol'licis*. From *præ*, before, and *pollex*, the thumb. In many mammals, a supernumerary thumb consisting of a carpal and a rudimentary metacarpal bone. [L, 294.] Cf. PRÆHALLUX.

PRÆPUTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-pu^2(pu)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See PREPUCE.—**P. clitoridis.** The prepuce of the clitoris, formed by the two layers into which the labia pudendi minora split at their junction anteriorly.

PRÆRECTALIS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-re^{2}kt-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *præ*, before, and *rectum*, the rectum. Situated in front of the rectum. [L.]

PRÆROLANDICUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-rol-a^{3}nd'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Situated in front of the sulcus rolandicus. [L, 332.]

PRÆSÆPE (Lat.), **PRÆSÆPIOLUM** (Lat.), **PRÆSEPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-sep'(sa^3'e^{2}p)-e(a), -se^{2}p(sa^3-ep)-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -sep'(sa^3'e^{2}p)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-sæp'is, -i'oli, -sæp'ii*. From *præsæpire*, to fence in front. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

PRÆSAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-saj(sa^{3}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *præsagire*, to foretell. See PROGNOSIS.

PRÆSCAPULA [Parker] (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ska^{2}p-(ska^{3}p)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From *præ*, before, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). The portion of the scapula situated anteriorly to its spine. [L, 153.]

PRÆSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See SUPRASPINATUS.

PRÆSCUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-sku^{2}t(skut)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *præ*, before, and *scutum*, a shield. Fr., *préscutum, écu*. The anterior piece of the scutellum of insects. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PRÆSERVATIVUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-su^{6}r(se^{2}r)-va^{2}t-(wa^{3}t)-i(e)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *præ*, before, and *servare*, to preserve. See PROPHYLACTIC.

PRÆSTERNALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)-a-(a^3)'li^{2}s. Pertaining to the præsternum; as a n. m., a muscle on one or both sides of the sternum, running from above downward in the region of the sterno-clavicular articulation and the first to the fourth or fifth rib, and even farther. [L, 115 (α, 50).]

PRÆSTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *præ*, before, and *sternum* (*q. v.*). See MANUBRIUM *sterni*.

PRÆUSTUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra^3-e^2)-u^{3}st(ust)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *præ*, before, and *urere*, to burn. Ger., *angebrannt*. In botany, having a burnt appearance. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PRASEODYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pra^{2}s(pra^{3}s)-e^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}m-(du^{6}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πράσον, a leek, and *didymium* (*q. v.*). One of the elementary substances into which, according to C. A. v. Welsbach, didymium can be decomposed. It resembles lanthanum, and forms leek-green salts. [B.]

PRASINUS (Lat.), adj. Pra^{2}s(pra^{3}s)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πράσινος (from πράσον, a leek). Leek-green. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PRASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pra^{2}s(pra^{3}s)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πράσιον (1st def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Marrubium vulgare*. 2. A genus of the *Labiatæ*. [B, 42, 64, 115, 180 (α, 35).]

PRASUM (Lat.), n. n. Pras(pra^{3}s)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πράσον. Of the ancients, the leek, also a leek-like seaweed. [B, 115, 121 (α, 35).]

PRATENSIS (Lat.), adj. Pra^{2}t(pra^{3}t)-e^{2}ns'i^{2}s. From *pratum*, a meadow. Growing in meadows. [α, 35.]

PRE-ALBUMINURIC, adj. Pre-a^{2}l-bu^{2}m-i^{2}n-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Before the stage of albuminuria. [B.]

PRE-AORTIC, adj. Pre-a-o^{2}rt'i^{2}k. From *præ*, before, and *aorta* (*q. v.*). Situated in front of the aorta. [L.]

PRE-ATAXIC, adj. Pre-a^{2}t-a^{2}x'i^{2}k. From *præ*, before, and *ataxia* (*q. v.*). Ger., *präataktisch*. Preceding ataxia. [D, 35.]

PRE-AXIAL, adj. Pre-a^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l. From *præ*, before, and *axis* (*q. v.*). 1. In embryology, directed forward of the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated on the internal or anterior (radial or tibial) side of a limb. [L, 343.] Cf. POST-AXIAL.

PREBASILAR, adj. Pre-ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *præbasilaris* (from *præ*, before, and *basis*, a base). Fr., *prébasilaire*. Situated in front of the basilar process of the occipital bone. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

PREBLAU (Ger.), n. Prab'la^3-u^4. A place in the province of Carinthia, Austria, where there are gaseous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

PREBRONCHIAL, adj. Pre-bro^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. Situated in front of the bronchii. [L.]

PRECANCEROUS, adj. Pre-ka^{2}n'su^{6}r-u^{3}s. From *præ*, before, and *cancer*, a cancer. Preceding a cancerous development. By the phrase *p. stage of cancer* J. Hutchinson designates a supposed preliminary period of cancerous development in which "certain conditions of cell change" are present which are "identical with those of chronic inflammation" and in which there are as yet no clinical or histological marks distinctive of cancer. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1883.]

PRECENTRAL, adj. Pre-se^{2}n'tr'l. Lat., *præcentralis* (from *præ*, before, and *centrum*, a centre). Situated in front of the central sulcus. [L, 332.]

PRECHORDAL, adj. Pre-ko^{2}r'd'l. From *præ*, before, and *chorda*, a string. Relating to structures in front of the notochord. Cf. EPICHORDAL.

PRECIPITANT, n. Pre^2-si^{2}p'i^2-t'nt. An agent causing precipitation. [B.]

PRECIPITATE, n. Pre^2-si^{2}p'i^2-tat. Lat., *præcipitatum, præcipitatus* (from *præcipitare*, to precipitate). Fr., *précipité*. Ger., *Präcipitat, Niederschlag*. A substance thrown down from a solution by the addition of a reagent which converts the dissolved substance into a substance insoluble in the liquid. [B.]—**Atmospheric p's.** P's formed on the exposure of a solution to the air. [α, 48.]—**Fusible white p.** See MERCURDIAMMONIUM *chloride*.—**Infusible (or Lémery's) white p.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY. [B, 3.]—**Red p.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**White p.** Lat., *præcipitatum album, hydrargyrum præcipitatum album, mercurius præcipitatus albus*. Fr., *précipité blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses Präcipitat* (oder *Quecksilberpräcipitat*). A term usually applied to ammoniated mercury; so called because it is a white substance precipitated from a solution of mercuric chloride by the action of ammonia. The Fr. Cod., however, gives this name to mercurous chloride (calomel) prepared by precipitation; and the name is also sometimes applied to mercurdiammonium chloride, or *fusible white p.* [B.]—**Yellow p.** Fr., *précipité jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Präcipitat*. See MERCURY *subsulphate* and *Yellow* MERCURY *oxide*.

PRECIPITATION, n. Pre-si^{2}p-i^2-ta'sh'n Lat., *præcipitatio*. 1. See FESTINATION. 2. In chemistry, the act or process of forming a precipitate. [α, 38.]—**Fractional p.** A method of separating a mixture of fatty acids by adding a small portion of the acetate of a heavy metal, which combines with a relatively large proportion of the less volatile acid and with a small proportion of the more volatile acid. These metallic compounds, being insoluble, are separated by filtration. The filtrate contains a higher charge of the more volatile acid, and by a repetition of the process may be entirely freed from the less volatile acid. If the latter, on the other hand, appears in greater proportion in the precipitate, and if it is redecomposed into a mixture of acids by the action of hydrochloric acid, it may again be precipitated, and the process repeated till the precipitate contains only the less volatile acid. [B, 3, 4.]—**Partial p.** A method of separating a mixture of two soluble salts by precipitating a portion of each and decomposing the precipitate, which is redissolved and again in part precipitated. [B, 4.]

PRÉCIPITÉ (Fr.), n. Pra-se-pe-ta. See PRECIPITATE.—**Pilules de p. rouge.** See PILULÆ *antivenereæ*.—**Pommade de p. rouge.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**Poudre de p. rouge avec l'alun.** See *Pulvis ex* HYDRARGYRO *rubro cum alumine*.—**P. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *White* PRECIPITATE.—**P. blanc de Lémery.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**P. jaune.** See MER-

CURY *subsulphate*.—**P. noir.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate.* —**P. per se, P. rouge.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**P. vert.** See MERCURIUS *præcipitatus viridis.*

PRÉCIRRHOSE (Fr.), n. Pra-ser-oz. An irremediable special state of deterioration of the liver preceding fully developed cirrhosis. ["Sem. méd.," Sept. 11, 1889, p. 34 (*a*, 18).]

PRECIUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pra)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *précoce*. Appearing or flowering early in the season. The *Preciæ* are an order consisting of *Primula, Androsace*, etc. [B, 1, 170 (*a*, 35).]

PRECORACOID, adj. Pre-ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. Situated in front of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L.]

PRECURSOR (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pra)-ku^{6}rs(ku^{4}rs)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run. Fr., *précurseur*. Ger., *Vorläufer*. A forerunner, a premonitory symptom. [D.]

PRECURSORY, adj. Pre-ku^{6}rs'o^{2}r-i^2. Lat., *præcursorius* (from *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run). See PREMONITORY.

PREDIASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pra)-di(di^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'o^{2}l-e(a). From *præ*, before, and *diastole* (*q. v.*). Fr., *prédiastole*. Ger., *P.* The period in the heart's cycle immediately preceding the diastole. [K.]

PREDIGESTED, adj. Pre-di-je^{2}st'e^{2}d. From *præ*, before, and *digerere*, to digest. Partially digested (as by the action of a digestive ferment) before being taken into the stomach.

PREDISPONENT, adj. Pre-di^{2}s-pon'e^{2}nt. From *præ*, before, and *disponere*, to dispose. Fr., *prédisposant*. Ger., *prädisponirend*. Predisposing. [D.]

PREDORSAL, adj. Pre-do^{2}r's'l. From *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back. Fr., *prédorsal*. Situated in front of the dorsum. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PRÉDORSO-ATLOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Pra-do^{2}r-so-a^{3}t-lo-e-de-a^{3}n^2. See LONGUS *colli* (1st def.).

PREFLORATION, n. Pre-flor-a'sh'n. Lat., *præfloratio* (from *præ*, before, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *préfleuraison, préfloraison*. See ÆSTIVATION (1st def.).

PREFOLIATION, n. Pre-fol-i^2-a'sh'n. From *præ*, before, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *préfoliation*. See VERNATION.

PREFRONTAL, adj. Pre-fru^{3}n't'l. From *præ*, before, and *frons*, the forehead. Situated in front of a frontal gyrus, lobe, sulcus, or bone. [L.]

PREGNANCY, n. Pre^{2}g'na^{2}ns-i^2. Gr., κυοφορία. Lat., *graviditas*. Fr., *grossesse, gravidité*. Ger., *Schwangerschaft, Gravidität*. That condition of the female which exists from the time of fecundation up to the time of the expulsion or removal of the product of conception. (This reservation should be made, that in cases of the prolonged retention of a dead ovum, or of a portion thereof, p. can not be said to exist; the condition is then wholly pathological). Cf. GESTATION.—**Cornual p.** Gestation in one horn of a two-horned uterus.—**Extra-uterine p.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**False p.** Lat., *pseudocyesis, graviditas apparens* (seu *spuria*). Fr., *fausse grossesse*. Ger., *scheinbare Schwangerschaft, Muttergeschwulst*. A general term for conditions that counterfeit p. See *Hysterical p., Fatty p.*, etc.—**Fatty p.** Fr., *grossesse adipeuse*. A condition in which an accumulation of fat in the abdominal wall counterfeits p.—**Feigned p.** Ger., *verstellte Schwangerschaft*. A simulation of p. by malingerers. [*a*, 34.]—**Fœtal p.** See PREGNANCY.—**Gemellary p.** See *Twin* GESTATION. —**Hydatid p.** The simulation of p. by uterine hydatids. [*a*, 34.] —**Hysterical p.** Fr., *grossesse nerveuse* (ou *simulée*). Any condition, such as tympanites, which, being due to nervous derangement, counterfeits p.; especially, a form of hysteria in which there are suppression of the menses with the general constitutional phenomena of p., attended by a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles simulating fœtal movements, and even by muscular contractions and pains resembling those of labor at the end of the ninth month. [*a*, 34.]—**Intramural p.** See *Intramural* GESTATION. —**Molar p.** Lat., *graviditas molaris*. Ger., *Molenschwangerschaft*. P. in which the product of conception is a mole. [*a*, 34.]—**Multiple p.** See *Plural* GESTATION.—**Nervous p., Phantom p.** See *Hysterical p.*—**Precocious p.** Lat., *graviditas præcox*. 1. P. at an early age, sometimes before menstruation has been established. [*a*, 34.] 2. Gestation of less than the usual duration, but ending in the birth of a mature fœtus. [Young, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1882, p. 108.]—**Spurious p.** See *False p.*—**Tubal p.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**Twin p.** See *Twin* GESTATION.—**Unconscious p.** Fr., *grossesse méconnue*. Ger., *unbewusste Schwangerschaft*. P. in which the woman is not aware of her condition. [*a*, 34.]

PREGNANT, adj. Pre^{2}g'n'nt. Gr., κυοφόρος, κυηρός. Lat., *prægnans*. Fr., *prégnante, enceinte, grosse*. Ger., *trächtig, schwanger*. In the state of pregnancy.

PRE-HEMIPLEGIC, adj. Pre-he^{2}m-i^2-ple^{2}j'i^{2}k. From *præ*, before, and *hemiplegia* (*q. v.*). Ger., *prähemiplegisch*. Preceding the occurrence of hemiplegia.

PREHENSILE, adj. Pre-he^{2}ns'i^{2}l. From *prehendere*, to seize. Fr., *préhenseur*. Adapted for seizing or grasping. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]

PRELACRYMAL, adj. Pre-la^{2}k'ri^2-m'l. Lat., *prælacrimalis* (from *præ*, before, and *lacrima*, a tear). Fr., *prélacrymal*. Situated in front of the lacrymal bone.

PRELLSCHUSS (Ger.), n. Pre^{2}l'shus. A gunshot contusion without wound of the skin. [E.]

PRÉLOMBO-SUS-PUBIEN (Fr.), n. Pra-lo^{2}n^2-bo-su^6-pu^6-be-a^{3}n^2. See PSOAS *minor*.

PRÉLOMBO-THORACIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pra-lo^{2}n^2-bo-to-ra^3-sek. Pertaining to the prelumbar and thoracic regions; as a n., of Chaussier, the vena azygos major. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PRÉLOMBO-TROCHANTINIEN (Fr.), n. Pra-lo^{2}n^2-bo-tro-ka^{3}n^2-te-ne-a^{3}n^2. Of Chaussier, the psoas major. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PRELUM (Lat.), n. n. Prel(pral)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *premere*, to press. A press. [A, 312 (*a*, 17).]—**P. arteriale.** See TOURNIQUET.

PRELUMBAR, adj. Pre-lu^{3}mb'a^{3}r. From *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, the loin. Fr., *prélombaire*. Situated in front of the lumbar vertebræ or the loin. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PREMATURE, adj. Pre-ma^{2}t-u^{2}r'. Lat., *prœmaturus* (from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe). Fr., *prématuré*. Ger., *vorzeitig, vorreif*. Taking place before the due time. [*a*, 48.]

PREMAXILLARY, adj. Pre-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *præ*, before, and *maxilla* (*q. v.*). Situated in front of or in the fore part of the superior maxilla; as a n., see *Intermaxillary* BONE.

PREMNA (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}m'na^3. Fr., *p., premne*. A genus of the *Viticeæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. corymbosa.** Fr., *p. à feuilles entières, arbre à la migraine*. The headache tree of the East Indies. The root is used as a stomachic, tonic, and febrifuge. The leaves are used externally in nervous headache. The root and bark yield an essential oil. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. esculenta.** A species indigenous to Chittagong, where the leaves are used medicinally. [B, 172 (*a*, 35).]—**P. integrifolia.** See *P. corymbosa*.—**P. serratifolia.** An East Indian tree. The root yields a fragrant, bitterish oil. This oil, the root, and the leaves are used in dysentery, intermittent fever, and colic, and as a digestive. The leaves are also used externally in articular and rheumatic pains. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. tahitiensis, P. taitensis.** A Fijian species. The bark is used in facial neuralgia, and is thought to enter into the composition of *tonga*. [B, 5 (*a*, 35); "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]—**P. tomentosa.** An East Indian species. The leaves are diuretic. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886 (*a*, 50).]

PREMOLAR, adj. Pre-mol'a^{3}r. From *præ*, before, and *mola*, a millstone. In front of the molar teeth; as a n., one of the molars that replace those of the milk set. [*a*, 27; C.]

PREMONITORY, adj. Pre-mo^{2}n'i^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *præmonitorius* (from *præ*, before, and *monere*, to warn). Fr., *prémonitoire*. Ger., *vorerinnernd*. Giving warning in advance; of symptoms, occurring before those that mark the actual onset of a disease or as the expression of a tendency to such disease.

PRENANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}n(pran)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'ez(as). From πρηνής, with the face downward, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *prénanthe*. Ger., *Hasenlattich*. A genus of the *Prenantheæ*, which are a division of the *Lactucaceæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**P. alba.** Gall of the earth, American white lettuce, lion's-foot. The root is astringent and tonic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. altissima.** Fr., *prénanthe très élevé*. A North American species used in mastitis and against rattlesnake-bites. [B, 38, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. serpentaria.** Rattlesnake-root, lion's-foot; a tonic and astringent species growing especially in Virginia and North Carolina; used in rattlesnake-bites. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PRE-OCULAR, adj. Pre-o^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *præocularis* (from *præ*, before, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *préoculaire*. Placed in front of the eye. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PRE-OPERCLE, n. Pre-op'u^{6}r-k'l. Lat., *præoperculum* (from *præ*, before, and *operculum*, a cover). Fr., *préopercule*. See *Preopercular* BONE.

PRE-ORAL, adj. Pre-o'r'l. From *præ*, before, and *os*, the mouth. Situated in front of the mouth. [L, 206 (*a*, 27).]

PRÉ-OSSEUX (Fr.), adj. Pra-o^{2}s-u^6. Preceding ossification (said of cartilage, etc.). [L.]

PREPALATAL, adj. Pre-pa^{2}l'a^2-t'l. From *præ*, before, and *palatum*, the palate. Situated in front of or in the forepart of the palate bone. [L.]

PREPALATINE, adj. Pre-pa^{2}l'a^{2}t-l^{2}n. Prepalatal; as a n. pl., *p's*, the maxillary processes of the palate bone. [L, 221.]

PRÉPARATE (Fr.), adj. Pra-pa^3-ra^{3}t. See PRÆPARATUS.

PREPARATION, n. Pre^{2}p-a^{2}r-a'sh'n. Lat., *præparatio* (from *præparare*, to make ready). Fr., *préparation*. Ger., *Präparat*. Anything prepared or made ready; specifically, a pharmaceutical compound, also a prepared anatomical or pathological specimen. [*a*, 48.]

PREPATELLAR, adj. Pre-pa^{2}t-e^{2}l'a^{3}r. From *præ*, before, and *patella* (*q. v.*). Fr., *prérotulien*. Ger., *vorkniescheibig*. Situated in front of the patella. [L.]

PREPITUITARY, adj. Pre-pi^{2}t-u^2'i^{2}t-a-ri^2. From *præ*, before, and *pituita*, phlegm. Situated in front of the pituitary body or region. [L.]

PRÉPUBIEN (Fr.), adj. Pra-pu^6-be-a^{3}n^2. Situated in front of the os pubis. [L.]

PREPUCE, n. Pre'pu^{2}s. Gr., πόσθη, ἀκροβυστία. Lat., *præputium*. Fr., *prépuce*. Ger., *Vorhaut*. The retractable prolongation of the skin of the penis downward upon the glans. It extends to a varying distance upon or beyond the glans, and is lined with mucous membrane. [L, 142, 332.]

PREPYRAMID, n. Pre-pi^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d. From *præ*, before, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See *Anterior* PYRAMID.

PRERECTAL, adj. Pre-re^{2}k't'l. From *præ*, before, and *rectum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *prérectal*. Situated in front of the rectum.

PRÉROTULIEN (Fr.), adj. Pra-ro-tu^6-le-a^{3}n^2. See PREPATELLAR.

PRESBURG (Ger.), n. Pre^{2}s'burg. A place in Hungary where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PRESBYCUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)-ku^{2}s(kus)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cous'eos* (*-is*). From πρέσβυς, an old man, and ἀκούειν, to hear. Fr., *presbycousie*. Diminution in the power of hearing due to old age. [*a*, 29.]

PRESBYONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)-o^{2}n′o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρέσβυς, an old man, and νόσος, disease. Any disease peculiar to old age. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PRESBYOPE, n. Pre^{2}z′bi^2-op. A person affected with presbyopia.

PRESBYOPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)-o(o^3)-fren(fre^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From πρέσβυς, an old man, and φρήν, the mind. Ger., *Presbyophrenie.* Of Arndt, senile dementia. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

PRESBYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)-op(o^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From πρέσβυς, an old man, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *presbyopie.* Ger., *Presbyopie*, *Fernsichtigkeit.* Old sight; the condition of the accommodation in persons who have passed middle life, due to the increasing rigidity of the crystalline lens. It is the result of the gradual recession of the near-point of vision from the eye, which takes place as life advances, and which causes curtailment of the width of accommodation. When clear vision is no longer possible at a shorter distance than 22 ctm. from the eye, p. is said to have begun. The standard is arbitrary. [F.]

PRESBYOPIC, adj. Pre^{2}z-bi^2-o^{2}p′i^{2}k. Fr., *presbyopique.* Ger., *presbyopisch.* Affected with presbyopia. [F.]

PRESBYOSPHACELUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)-bi^2(bu^6)-o-(o^3)-sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)′e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρέσβυς, an old man, and σφάκελος, gangrene. Fr., *presbyosphacète.* Ger., *Greisenbrand.* Senile gangrene. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PRESBYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)-bi^2′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *presbytie*, *presbytisme.* See PRESBYOPIA.

PRESCAPULAR, adj. Pre-ska^{2}p′u^2-la^{3}r. From *præ*, before, and *scapula*, the scapula. Pertaining to the præscapula. [L.]

PRESCRIPTION, n. Pre^2-skri^{2}p′sh′n. Gr., ἀναγραφή. Lat., *præscriptio* (from *præscribere*, to write before), *formula.* Fr., *préscription.* Ger., *Recept*, *Formel.* Direction given by a medical practitioner, especially, a written specification of a remedy or remedies to be employed in a particular case, with directions for their use. [*a*, 48.]

PRESENTATION, n. Pre^{2}z-e^{2}nt-a′sh′n. Lat., *præsentatio* (from *præsentare*, to place before). Fr., *présentation.* Ger., *Kindeslage*, *Geburtslage.* The particular manner in which (*i. e.*, by what chief part of its structure) the ovum presents itself at the entrance of the parturient canal in parturition.—**Abdominal p.** Ger., *Bauchlage.* A p. of the abdomen.—**Arm p.** Fr., *présentation du bras.* A shoulder p. with prolapse of the arm.—**Breast p.** Ger., *Brustlage.* A p. of the fore part of the chest.—**Breech p.** Fr., *présentation du siège* (ou *des fesses*). Ger., *Steisslage.* A p. of the pelvic pole.—**Brow p.** Fr., *présentation du front.* Ger., *Stirnlage*, *Vorderscheitellage.* A p. of the brow.—**Cephalic p.** See *Head p.*—**Cheek p.** Ger., *Wangenlage.* A p. of the cheek.—**Chin p.** Ger., *Kinnlage.* A p. of the chin.—**Coccygeal p.** See *Breech p.*—**Complete foot p.** Ger., *vollkommene Fusslage.* A p. of both feet.—**Complete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation* (*de l'extrémité*) *pelvienne complete.* That form of pelvic p. in which the lower limbs are flexed so that the feet touch the breech. [A, 15.]—**Complicated p.** Fr., *présentation compliquée.* Of Cazeaux and Lachapelle, a p. complicated with prolapse of the limbs or of the umbilical cord. [A, 15.]—**Ear p.** Ger., *Ohrlage.* A p. of the ear.—**Eye p.** Ger., *Augenlage.* A p. of the eye.—**Face p.** Fr., *présentation de la face* (ou *faciale*). Ger., *Gesichtslage*, *Gesichtsgeburt.* A p. of the face.—**Footling p., Foot p.** Fr., *présentation du pied* (ou *des pieds*). Ger., *Fusslage.* A p. of one or both feet.—**Fronto-anterior p.** See *Occipito-posterior p.*—**Fronto-cotyloid p.** A head p. with the fœtal forehead directed toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Funis p.** Ger., *Vorliegen des Nabelstranges* (oder *Nabelschnur*). A p. of the umbilical cord with or without prolapse.—**Head p.** Fr., *présentation céphalique* (ou *du crâne*, ou *de la tête*). Ger., *Kopflage.* Any p. of the cephalic pole.—**Incomplete foot p.** Ger., *unvollkommene Fusslage.* A p. of one foot.—**Incomplete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation* (*de l'extrémité*) *pelvienne incomplète* (ou *décomplétée*). A p. of the knees or of the feet, or one of the breech in which the lower limbs are turned up on the abdomen. [A, 15.]—**Irregular p.** Fr., *présentation irrégulière* (ou *inclinée*). A p. in which the presenting part is more or less inclined as regards the axis of the pelvic canal at the brim. [A, 15.] Cf. *Regular p.*—**Knee p.** Fr., *présentation du genou* (ou *des genous*). Ger., *Knielage.* A p. of one or both knees.—**Longitudinal p.** Fr., *présentation longitudinale.* Ger., *Längslage.* A p. of the fœtus by either of its poles, *i. e.*, any other than a transverse p. [A, 22.]—**Mouth p.** Ger., *Mundlage.* A p. of the mouth.—**Neck p.** Ger., *Halslage.* A p. of the neck.—**Nose p.** Ger., *Nasenlage.* A p. of the nose.—**Occipital p.** Ger., *Hinterhauptsgeburt.* A p. of the occiput.—**Occipito-lateral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed to one side of the mother's pelvis. [C, 4.]—**Occipito-posterior p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed backward as regards the mother.—**Occipito-sacral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput turned toward the mother's sacrum. [C, 4.]—**Pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation* (*de l'extrémite*) *pelvienne.* Ger., *Beckenendlage.* A p. of the pelvic extremity of the fœtus, including breech, knee, and foot p's.—**Placental p.** See PLACENTA *prævia.*—**Polar p.** Ger., *Längenlage*, *Verticallage*, *Geradlage.* See *Longitudinal p.*—**P. of the funis.** See PROLAPSE *of the funis.*—**Preternatural p.** Ger., *widernatürliche Lage.* See *Transverse p.*—**Primary p.** Fr., *présentation primitive.* A p. that is established before labor actually begins. [A, 24.]—**Regular p.** Fr., *présentation régulière* (ou *franche*). A p. of any one of the chief parts of the fœtus squarely in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15.] Cf. *Irregular p.*—**Secondary p.** Fr., *présentation secondaire.* A p. that is established after labor has begun. [A, 24.]—**Shoulder p.** Fr., *présentation de l'épaule.* Ger., *Achselgeburt*, *Achsellage*, *Schulterlage.* A p. of the shoulder.—**Side p.** Fr., *présentation du plan latéral.* Ger., *Seitenbeckenlage.* A p. of the side of the trunk.—**Transverse p.** Fr., *présentation transversale* (ou *du tronc*). Ger., *Querlage*, *Transversallage.* Syn.: *cross-birth.* Any other than a longitudinal p.—**Vertex p.** Fr., *présentation du sommet* (ou *du crâne*). Ger., *Hinterhauptlage*, *Hinterhauptstellung.* A p. of the vertex.

PRESIS (Lat.), **PRESMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Pre(pra)′si^{2}s, pre^{2}z(pras)′ma^3. Gen., *pres′eos* (*-is*), *pres′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., πρῆσμα (from πρήθειν, to burn). 1. Inflammation. 2. A tumor. 3. An inflamed swelling. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PRESMUCHUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre^{2}z(pre^{2}s)′mu^{2}k(mu^{4}ch^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Of the alchemists, white lead. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PRESPHENOID, adj. Pre-sfen′oid. From *præ*, before, σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance. In front of or forming the anterior portion of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

PRESPHYGMIC, adj. Pre-sfi^{2}g′mi^{2}k. From *præ*, before, and σφυγμός, the pulse. Of or pertaining to the presystolic interval, preceding the pulse-wave. [*a*, 34.]

PRESSE-ARTÈRE (Fr.), n. Pre^{2}s-a^{3}r-te^{2}r. An instrument formerly used to apply immediate pressure to arteries on the same principle as acupressure. [E.]

PRESSE-URÈTHRE (Fr.), n. Pre^{2}s-u^{6}r-e^{2}th′r. See JUGA *penis.*

PRESSOR, adj. Pre^{2}s′o^{2}r. From *premere*, to press. Ger., *pressorisch.* Exciting, stimulating (said of nerves). [K, 16.]

PRESSURA (Lat.), n. f. Pre^{2}s-su^2(su)′ra^3. From *premere*, to press. Compression; of the older writers, the effect of pinching the skin between the finger nails. [G, 11.]

PRESSURE, n. Pre^{2}sh′u^{2}r. Gr., θλῖψις. Lat., *pressio*, *pressura* (from *premere*, to press). Fr., *pression.* Ger., *Druck*, *Drückung*, *Pressung.* Force or stress exerted on a body, as by weight, tension, etc. [*a*, 48.]—**After-p.** Ger., *Nachdruck.* A sense of p. which, for a brief interval, succeeds the removal of a weight from a portion of the body. [Landois (K).]—**Arterial p.** Fr., *pression artérielle.* Ger., *Arteriendruck.* The blood-p. in the arteries. [K.] Cf. *Venous p.*—**Atmospheric p.** The p. of the weight of the atmosphere. [*a*, 48.]—**Blood-p.** Fr., *pression du sang.* Ger., *Blutdruck.* The p. exerted by the blood against the walls of the heart and of the blood-vessels. [K.]—**Intra-ocular p.** The normal tension of the eye, or the relation between the p. exerted by the coats of the eyeball and that exerted by its contents. [F.]—**Negative p.** Absence of p., also the force of suction.—**Partial p.** In chemistry, the total p. under which water is made to absorb a gas, minus the tension of aqueous vapor at 0° C.—**P. of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsdruck*, *Einathmungsdruck.* The p. of the air in the respiratory tract during inspiration. [J, 53.]—**Venous p.** Ger., *Aderdruck.* The blood-p. in the veins. [K.]

PRESTOMIAL, adj. Pre-stom′i^2-a^{2}l. From *præ*, before, and στόμα, the mouth. Projecting in front of the mouth. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]

PRÉSURE (Fr.), n. Pra-zu^{6}r. See RENNET.

PRESYSTOLE, n. Pre-si^{2}st′o^{2}l-e. Lat., *præsystole* (from *præ*, before, and *systole* (*q. v.*). Fr., *présystole.* Ger., *P.* The pause of the heart which precedes the systole. [K.]

PRESYSTOLIC, adj. Pre-si^{2}s-to^{2}l′i^{2}k. Pertaining to or occurring in the presystole. [B.]

PRETIBIAL, adj. Pre-ti^{2}b′i^2-a^{2}l. From *præ*, before, and *tibia*, the tibia. Fr., *prétibial.* Situated in front of the tibia. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PRÉTIBIO-DIGITAL (Fr.), adj. Pra-te-be-o-de-zhe-ta^{3}l. Connected with the anterior surface of the tibia and the toes. [L.]

PRÉTIBIO-SUS-PHALANGÉTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Pra-te-be-o-su^6-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zha-ta^{2}r. Connected with the anterior surface of the tibia and the upper surface of the phalanges. [L.]

PRETYMPANIC, adj. Pre-ti^{2}mp-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. From *præ*, before, and *tympanum* (*q. v.*). Situated in front of the tympanum or the tympanic region. [L, 207 (*a*, 39).]

PREVERTEBRAL, adj. Pre-vu^{5}rt′e^2-br′l. From *præ*, before, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *prévertébral.* Ger., *prävertebral.* Situated in front of a vertebra or of the spinal column. [C.]

PREZYGAPOPHYSIS, n. Pre-zi^{2}g-a^{2}p-o^{2}f′i^2-si^{2}s. From *præ*, before, ζυγόν, yoke, and ἀπόφυσις, a process. An articular process extending from the front part of the neural arch of a vertebra and with the articular surfaces turned dorsally to articulate with the postzygapophysis (*q. v.*). [A, 13.]

PRIAPISM, n. Pri′a^{2}p-i^{2}z′m. Gr., πριαπισμός. Lat., *priapismus.* Fr., *priapisme.* Ger., *Priapismus*, *Ruthenkrampf.* 1. Prolonged or frequently recurring erection of the penis, with or without venereal desire. [D, 1.] 2. The erethism of the female genitals, including erection of the clitoris, under the influence of the sexual appetite. [A, 91.]

PRIAPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pri(pri^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *priapite.* See PHALLITIS.

PRIAPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pri(pri^2)-ap(a^{3}p)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From Πρίαπος, the god of procreation. The penis. That of the bull (*p. tauri*), as well as those of the whale and of the stag (*p. cervi*), was formerly used in dysentery and as an aphrodisiac. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PRIMALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prim(prem)-al(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. Of Wilson and Cassin, a proposed division of organized beings of simpler structure than either animals or plants, possessing simply the power of reproduction by cell-development. It includes the *Algæ*, *Lichenes*, *Fungi*, *Spongiæ*, and *Infusoria.* ["Proc. of the Acad. of Nat. Sci.," 1863 (*a*, 39).]

PRIMARY, adj. Prim′ar-i^2. Lat., *primarius* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primaire.* Ger., *primäre*, *erste*, *hauptsächliche.* 1. Original; first in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; central or median. See *P.* AMPUTATION, *P.* ANÆSTHESIA, *P.* COLOR, *P.* DISEASE, *P.* AXIS, *P.* CORTEX, *P.* NERVE, etc. [*a*, 35; *a*, 48.] 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a

substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with only one other (carbon atom). The term is also applied to amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, in which but one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., is replaced by a radicle. [B.]—**P.-secondary.** Ger., *primär-sekundär.* Partly p. and partly secondary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom and the other is united to an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected with two other carbon atoms). [B, 4.]—**P.-tertiary.** Ger., *primär-tertiär.* Partly p. and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the substituted molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom, and the other is combined with an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected directly with three other carbon atoms). [B, 4.]

PRIMATES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pri^{2}m(prem)-a(a^{3})'tez(tas); in Eng., prim'atz. From *primus*, first. The highest order of the *Mammalia*, including man, apes, and lemurs. [α, 39.]

PRIMEVÈRE (Fr.), n. Pre-m'-ve^{2}r. See PRIMULA.—**Acétole de p.** See *Acetum* PRIMULÆ.—**Eau de p., Hydrolat de p.** See *Aqua* PARALYSEOS.—**Oxéolé de p.** See *Acetum* PRIMULÆ.—**Oxymel de p.** See *Oxymel* PRIMULÆ.

PRIMIGENIUS (Lat.), adj. Prim(prem)-i^{2}-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget. See PRIMORDIAL.

PRIMIGRAVIDA (Lat.), n. f. Prim(prem)-i^{2}-gra^{2}(gra^{3})'vi^{2}d-(wi^{2}d)-a^{3}. From *primus*, first, and *gravidus*, pregnant. Fr., *primigravide, primigeste.* A female pregnant for the first time.

PRIMINE, n. Prim'i^{2}n. From *primus*, first. In botany, the outer integument of an ovule with two coverings. [B, 229 (α, 35).]

PRIMIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Prim(prem)-i^{2}p'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{3}. From *primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *primipare.* Ger., *Erstgebärende.* A female parturient for the first time. [α, 48.]

PRIMIPAROUS, adj. Prim-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *primipare.* Parturient for the first time. [α, 48.]

PRIMISTERNALE (Lat.), n. n. Prim(prem) i^{2}-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)-al(a^{3}l)'e(a). From *primus*, first, and *sternum* (*q. v.*). See MANUBRIUM *sterni.*

PRIMISTERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Prim(prem)-i^{2}-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Fr., *primisternal.* Ger., *erstbrustbeinig.* Pertaining to the manubrium sterni. [L.]

PRIMITIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Prim(prem)-i^{2}'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From *primus*, first. That portion of the liquor amnii which is discharged before the birth of the child. [α, 48.]

PRIMITIVE, adj. Pri^{2}m'i^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *primitivus* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primitif.* Ger., *primitiv.* 1. Original, not derived. 2. See PRIMORDIAL. [α, 35.]

PRIMORDIAL, adj. Prim-o^{2}rd'i^{2}-a^{2}l. Lat., *primordialis* (from *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin). Fr., *p.* Earliest developed; first in the order of existence or appearance. [α, 35.]

PRIMROSE, n. Pri^{2}m'roz. 1. The genus *Primula*, especially *Primula vulgaris.* 2. The genus *Ligustrum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Evening-p.** See the major list.—**Tree-p.** The genus *Œnothera.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

PRIMULA (Lat.), n. f. Pri^{2}m(prem)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. From *primus*, first. Fr., *primevère.* Ger., *Primel, Schlüsselblume.* 1. Primrose, cowslip; a genus of the *Primulaceæ* (Fr., *primulacées*; Ger., *Primulaceen*), or primworts, which are an order of the *Primulales.* The *Primulariæ* are a family of the *Cyathinæ*, agreeing essentially with the *Primulaceæ.* The *Primuleæ* are: Of Sprengel, the *Primulaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Crateriflor æ*; of Endlicher and others, the *Primulidæ*, a tribe (Lindley) of the *Primulaceæ.*



PRIMULA OFFICINALIS. [A, 327.]

The *Primulineæ* are a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ.* The *Primulinæ* are an order (cohort) of the *Gamopetalæ.* [α, 35.]—**Acetum primulæ (veris).** Fr., *acétolé* (ou *vinaigre*, ou *oxéolé*) *de primevère.* Ger., *Schlüsselblumenessig.* Vinegar of cowslip; made by macerating 3 parts of the root of *P. officinalis* with 24 of vinegar, expressing, adding 2 of alcohol, and decanting after some days.—[B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua primulæ veris.** See *Aqua* PARALYSEOS. —**Conserva primulæ (veris).** Fr., *conserve de primevère.* Ger., *Schlüsselblumenlatwerge.* Conserve of cowslip; made by triturating 1 part of fresh flowers of *P. officinalis* with 2 parts of white sugar. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Oxymel primulæ (veris).** Oxymel of cowslip; made by mixing 1 part of acetum primulæ with 2 parts of honey and boiling slowly to a syrupy consistence. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**P. auricula.** Ger., *Bärenohr-Primel, Aurikel, Gemswurz, Schwindblümel.* Baziers, bear's- (or boar's-) ears, (common) auricula, French (or mountain-) cowslip, dusty-miller, tanner's-apron; an Alpine species. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix. folia*, et *flores auriculæ ursi* (seu *saniculæ*), were formerly used like those of *P. officinalis*, and are still used in the Alps against cough, consumption, and vertigo. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. elatior.** Fr., *primevère élevée, pain* (ou *brayes*) *de coucou.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *grosse*) *Primel, Gartenprimel, Hühnerblind, grosse Schlüsselblume.* Bardfield (or true) oxlip, great cowslip, oxlip primrose; a European species formerly used like *P. officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. inflata.** A Hungarian species. The flowers are used like those of *P. officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. odorata, P. officinalis.** Fr., *primevère commune, brairelle, coucou, fleur de coucou* (ou *de printemps*), *herbe à la paralysie* (ou *de Saint-Paul*, ou *de Sainte-Pierre*), *primerole, printanière.* Ger., *gebräuchliche Primel, Frühlingsprimel, Schlüsselblume. Himmelsschlüssel, Pathengel, Pagenkraut, Petersschlüssel.* Lady's-fingers, crewel, fairy-cups, bedlam- (or common) cowslip, herb-Peter, palsywort, St. Peter's-wort, cowslip-primrose; a native of Europe and northern Africa, having the odor of anise. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix. herba*, et *flores primulæ* (seu *primulæ veris*, seu *primulæ odoratæ*, seu *paralyseos*, seu *verbasci odorati*, seu *verbasci pratensis*), were formerly used in nervous exhaustion, paralysis, vertigo, and affections of the kidneys and bladder, externally in pains in the joints, as a vulnerary, etc. The flowers are still used to make a diuretic and mildly stimulating tea. The root was formerly used as a sternutatory. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. veris.** The *P. officinalis* or *P. elatior.* The former is *P. veris α. officinalis*; the latter *P. veris β.* [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** (Common) primrose, Jack-in-the-green, lady's-frills; a European species. From the flowers primrose wine is made. [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**Syrupus primulæ veris.** A preparation made by infusing 21 parts of cowslip flowers in 24 of boiling water, pressing through a strainer, and adding 16 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PRIMULAL, adj. Pri^{2}m'u^{2}-l'l. Lat., *primulalis.* Belonging to the *Primulales.* which are: Of Lindley, the p. alliance (Lat., *nixus primulalis*) of the *Polycarpi*, consisting of the *Primulaceæ, Myrsineæ, Sapoteæ, Ebenaceæ*, and *Ilicinæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Inferæ*, including the *Plumbagineæ, Primulaceæ*, and *Myrsineæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]

PRIMUS (Lat.), adj. Prim(prem)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). First; as a n., *musculus* understood, the first of a series of muscles. [L.]—**P. laryngis.** See CRICO-THYREOIDEUS.—**P. manus externus.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis.*—**P. penis.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**P. qui buccas et labia movet.** See PLATYSMA *myoides.*

PRINCIPALES (Fr.), n. pl. Pra^{2}n^{2}-se-pa^{3}l. From *princeps*, chief. An old term for three portions of the embryo at an early stage of gestation—the head, the heart, and the liver. [A, 44.]

PRINCIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pri^{2}n(pri^{2}n^{2})-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *princeps*, first. 1. A beginning: an old term for the initial stage of a disease. [A, 244.] 2. An element or principle. [A, 312 (α, 17).]—**P. spinalis medullæ.** Of Haller, the medulla oblongata. [I, 62 (K).]

PRINCIPLE, n. Pri^{2}ns'i^{2}-p'l. Gr., ἀρχή. Lat., *principium.* Fr., *principe.* Ger., *Princip, Prinzip.* 1. A general truth; a general or widely prevailing law. 2. An element or ultimate constituent, especially that one on which the distinctive characters of anything depend. [α, 48.]—**Active p.** That p. in any substance to which its characteristic energy is due. [α, 48.]—**Astringent p.** An old name for gallic acid. [B, 86, 91.]—**Digestive p.** See PEPSIN.—**Proximate p's.** Fr., *principes immédiats.* Those constituents of an organic body which are themselves susceptible of decomposition into simpler p's, and are the first to be set free in an analysis of the body.—**Vital p.** Lat., *aura vitalis.* Fr., *flamme vitale.* Ger., *Lebensfunken.* Life; the unknown force which animates organized bodies. [K.]

PRINGLEA (Lat.), n. f. Pri^{2}n^{2}g'l'a^{3}. From Sir *J. Pringle.* Fr., *pringléa.* A genus of the *Cruciferæ* scarcely differing from *Cochlearia.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. antiscorbutica.** Kerguelen's Land cabbage (or horseradish). The entire plant abounds in a pungent volatile oil, and is antiscorbutic. [B, 314 (α, 35).]

PRINOS (Lat.), n. m. Prin(pren)'o^{2}s. Gr., πρῖνος. Fr., *p.* (1st def.). Ger., *Winterbeere* (1st def.). 1. Winterberry; a genus of the *Ilicineæ*, by some botanists referred to *Ilex.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Ilex verticillata.* [α, 35.]

PRIONOID, adj. Pri'o^{2}n-oid. Lat., *prionodes* (from πρίων, a saw, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *prionoïde.* Saw-shaped. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PRIOR (Lat.), n. m. Pri(pri^{2})'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* The former; the first of a series. [L.]—**P. annularis.** The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ring-finger. [L.]—**P. indicis.** See ABDUCTOR *indicis.*—**P. medii.** The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ulnar side of the middle finger. [L.]

PRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pri(pre)'si^{2}s. Gen., *pris'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πρῖσις (from πρίζειν, to saw). See TREPHINING and BRYGMOS.

PRISM, n. Pri^{2}zm. Gr., πρίσμα (from πρίζειν, to saw). Lat., *prisma.* Fr., *prisme.* Ger., *Prisma.* A solid the sides of which are parallelograms and its cross-section a figure of three or more sides. [α, 48.]—**Abducting p's.** P's to be held before the eyes with their bases directed toward the nose, so as to cause divergence of the eyes.—**Adducting p's.** P's to be held before the eyes with the bases outward, so as to adduct or converge the eyes in ophthalmological examinations. [H. Schmidt-Rimpler (A', 319).]—**Enamel p's.** Fr., *prismes de l'émail.* Ger., *Schmelzprismen, Schmelzfasern.* The solid hexagonal p's, about 0·015 millimetre in diameter, which, standing side by side, form the enamel of the teeth. Generally they are placed at right angles to the surface of the dentin, and are implanted in minute depressions in it. Isolated p's, when viewed on the side, present a wavy outline, as if alternately constricted and enlarged. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Muscle p's.** 1. See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS. 2. The dark discs of a muscular fibre. [J, 31.]—

Nicol's p. Also called *nicol.* A p. made by cutting a crystal of Iceland spar diagonally and cementing the pieces with Canada balsam ; used to effect the polarization of light. [α, 48.]—**Sarcous p.** See *Sarcous* ELEMENTS.

PRISMATIC, PRISMATICAL, adj's. Pri^{2}z-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Lat., *prismaticus.* Fr., *prismatique.* Ger., *prismatisch.* Pertaining to or shaped like a prism ; of colors, developed by means of a prism ; of plant-organs, having flat faces separated by angles. [α, 35 ; α, 48.]

PRISMENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pri^{2}z(pri^{2}s)-me^{2}n^2′ki^{2}m-(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym′atos* (*-atis*). From πρισμα, a prism, and ἐγχεῖν, to pour in. Cellular tissue of prismatic shape. [B, 19, 308 (α, 35).]

PRISMOID, adj. Pri^{2}z-moid. From πρίσμα, a prism, and εἶδος, resemblance. Acting like a prism ; as a n., a p. substance.—**Liquid p., Watery p.** Of J. Thomson, the "refracting watery liquid in the entrant corner between the lip of the eyelid and the cornea." ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," No. 315, p. 70.]

PRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pri^{2}z(pri^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., πρισμός. See TREPHINING.

PRISOPTOMETER, n. Pri^{2}z-o^{2}pt-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From πρίσμα, a prism, ὀπτός, seen, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Culbertson for determining ametropia. It is composed of a single glass prism, the apex of which covers half of a central opening in a diaphragm which can be revolved at pleasure. The eye of the patient looks through the aperture at a white circle 20 feet distant. The prism is fixed at such a distance that the margins of the true and false images induced by it are tangent in the emmetropic eye. In myopia the circles lap, in hypermetropia they separate. A lens which makes the circles tangent denotes the glass required by the eye. Astigmatism is detected by revolving the prism disc. [Culbertson, "Am. Jour. of Ophth.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 27, 1886, p. 366 (α, 29).]

PRISTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pri^{2}st′i^{2}s. Gen., *prist′eos* (*-is*). Gr., πρίστις (from πρίζειν, to saw). See SAW.

PRIVA (Lat.), n. f. Pri(pre)′va^3(wa^3). Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Verbeneæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**P. lappulacea.** A South American and West Indian species, used as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (α. 35).]

PRIVET, n. Pri^{2}v′e^{2}t. The genus *Ligustrum*, especially *Ligustrum vulgare.* [B, 19, 275, 293 (α, 35).]

PROAMNION (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′ni^2-o^{2}n. From πρό, before, and ἀμνίον, the amnion. Fr., *proamnios.* The primitive amnion of certain animals, appearing around the head very early, but soon becoming obliterated. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1889 (α, 39).]

PROBANG, n. Pro-ba^{2}n^2′. A long flexible sound for passage into the larynx or œsophagus. [α, 17.]—**Sponge p.** A long whalebone rod with a sponge attached to its end, intended for passing into the œsophagus and pushing impacted bodies into the stomach. [E.]

PROBARBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-ba^{3}rb′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pro*, before, and *barba*, the beard. Fr., *p.* The soft down that precedes the beard. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROBASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}b′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-bas′eos*, *prob′asis.* Gr., πρόβασις (from προβαίνειν, to step forward). Fr., *probase.* Change of situation, ectopia, prolapsus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROBE, n. Prob. Gr., μήλη. Lat., *specillum.* Fr., *sonde.* Ger., *P.* A slender rod or wire with a smooth bulbous extremity used for exploring a wound or a sinus or cavity of the body. [α, 48.]—**Anel's p.** A fine-pointed silver or gold p., used for dilating contracted lacrymal puncta or examining the lacrymal canals. [F.]—**Bowman's p's.** Flexible silver p's for the treatment of stricture of the nasal duct. [F.]—**Ear-p.** Ger., *Ohrensonde, Ohrenp′.* A p. used in the examination and treatment of the ear. [α, 29.]—**Lente's p.** A silver p. having its bulb coated with silver nitrate by fusion.—**Nélaton's p.** A p. with an unglazed porcelain tip, used in bullet wounds. The tip receives a black mark when it touches a leaden bullet. [E.]—**Stethoscopic p.** Of B. H. W. Washington, a p. having the flexible tube of a stethoscope attached to the external end. [α, 34.]—**Vertebrated p.** A p. made in small sections jointed together, allowing of flexibility and motion. [E.]

PROBE (Ger.), n. Prob′e^2. 1. See EXPERIMENT and TEST. 2. See PAOBE (Eng.).—**Darmschwimmp′.** See DOCIMASIA *gastro-intestinalis.*—**Eiterp′.** See *Domie's* TEST *for pus.*—**Guajakp′.** See *Guaiac* TEST *for blood* and *Guaiac* TEST *for hydrocyanic acid.* —**Halymetrische Bierp′.** See HALYMETRIC *beer-test.* —**Heller'sche Blutp′.** See *Heller's blood*-TEST.—**Hydrostatische Lungenp′.** See *Hydrostatic* TEST.—**Leberp′.** See DOCIMASIA *hepatis.*—**Lungenp′.** See DOCIMASIA *pulmonum.*—**Lungenschwimmp′.** See DOCIMASIA *hœmato-pulmonaris* and *Hydrostatic* TEST.—**Milchp′.** A test for the purity of milk.—**Ozonp′.** See *Guaiac* TEST *for blood.*—**Perlenp′n.** See BEAD-*proof.*—**P′-kunst.** See DOCIMASIA.—**P′mahlzeit.** Fr., *repas d'essai.* A meal composed of known substances ingested under known conditions to test stomachal digestion. The stomach is washed out after a certain time and its contents are examined. [Strümpell (α, 18).]—**P′mischung.** A test-solution. [K.]

PROBOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}b′o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *prob′oles.* Gr., προβολή (from προβάλλειν, to throw forward). See APOPHYSIS.

PROBOSCIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-bo^{2}s′si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *-bosc′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., προβοσκίς. Ger., *Rüssel.* An extensible and flexible tubular projection from the head of an animal, used either as a prehensile or as a food-absorbing organ. [B, 28 ; α, 27, 39.]

PROCALYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-ca^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′-ma^3. Gen., *-ym′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., προκάλλυμα (from προκαλύπτειν, to hang before). See *Pudendal* APRON.

PROCAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-ka^{2}mb(ka^{3}mb)′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *pro*, before, and *cambium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *amas de cambium.* A mass of closely united prosenchymatous cells forming the first stage of a fibro-vascular bundle. [α, 35.]

PROCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-ka^{3}rd′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πρό, before, and καρδία, the heart. See *Infrasternal* DEPRESSION and ANTICARDION.

PROCARP, n. Pro′ka^{3}rp. Lat., *procarpium* (from πρό, before, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *procarpe.* See CARPOGONIUM.

PROCATARCTIC, adj. Pro-ka^{2}t-a^{3}rkt′i^{2}k. Gr., προκαταρκτικός (from προκατάρχειν, to begin first). Lat., *procatarticus.* Primary or original, predisposing. [B.]

PROCEPHALIC, adj. Pro-se^{2}f-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. In front of or at the forepart of the head. [L, 168.]

PROCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From πρό, before, and κεφαλή, the head. The front part of the head in the *Arthropoda.* ["Am. Nat.," xx (α, 39).]

PROCEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′e^2-bru^{3}m-(bru^{4}m). From *pro*, before, and *cerebrum*, the brain. See PROSENCEPHALON.

PROCERUS (Lat.), adj. Ger., *hoch.* High, tall. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PROCERUS (Lat.), n. m. Pros(pro^{2}k)′e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρό, before, and κέρας, a horn. See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi.*—**P. nasi, P. Santorini.** See *P.*

PROCÈS (Fr.), n. Pro-se^2. See PROCESS.—**P. auditif.** See ANNULUS *tympanicus.*—**P. de Rau.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus.*

PROCESS, n. Pro^{2}s′e^{2}s. Gr., προβολή (3d def.). Lat., *processus* (from *procedere*, to go forth). Fr., *procès.* Ger., *Fortsatz.* 1. The course of occurrence, development, or modification. 2. See METHOD. 3. In anatomy, an outgrowth or projecting part. [α, 48.]—**Accessory p.** See ANAPOPHYSIS.—**Acromion p.** Ger., *Grätenecke.* See ACROMION.—**Alveolar p.** Lat., *processus alveolaris maxillæ.* The thick curved border of either maxilla that contains the alveoli. [L.] —**Amœboid p.** See PSEUDOPODIUM (2d def.).—**Anconeal p.** See OLECRANON.—**Ankyroid p.** See *Coracoid p.*—**Anterior clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoideus anterior.* A small rounded knob on the posterior margin of the inner portion of the ala minor of the sphenoid bone, below and to the inner side of the optic foramen. [L.]—**Anterior vermiform p.** See PROCESSUS *vermiformis anterior.* —**Apex p., Apical p.** Ger., *Spitzenfortsatz, Pyramidenspitzenfortsatz.* The single large p. that usually extends from the apex of the pyramidal cells of the cortex cerebri toward the free surface of the cortex. [J, 32, 35.]—**Articular p'es.** Lat., *processus articulares* (seu *obliqui*). Ger., *Gelenkfortsätze.* The surfaces by means of which adjacent vertebræ articulate with each other. They consist of two pairs on each vertebra, an inferior and superior, near the union of the laminæ and pedicles, covered with cartilage. [L.]—**Ascending p. of the superior maxilla.** See *Nasal p.*—**Axis-cylinder p., Axis-p.** Fr., *prolongement de Deiters.* Ger., *Axencylinderfortsatz, Nervenfortsatz.* 1. Of Deiters (1868), the single large unbranched p. arising from a multipolar nerve-cell which, after continuing for a short distance and becoming surrounded by a myelinic sheath, is continued as a medullated nerve. 2. The p. or p'es of a nerve-cell which are continued either as a medullated or as a non-medullated nerve. [J, 30, 32, 35, 42 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**Base p'es.** See *Central base-p.* and *Lateral base-p.*—**Basilar p.** Lat., *processus basilaris ossis occipitis.* Ger., *Grundstück des Hinterhauptbeins.* The narrow part of the base of the occipital bone, in front of the foramen magnum, which articulates with the sphenoid bone. [L.] Cf. *Basioccipital* BONE.—**Brachial p.** See BRACHIUM.—**Branching p'es.** See *Protoplasmic p'es.*—**Calcarine p.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor.*—**Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra.** In lower vertebrates, the superior transverse p., which articulates with the capitulum of a rib. [A, 13.]—**Central base-p.** [Meynert]. Ger., *mittlerer Basalfortsatz.* The axis-cylinder arising from the middle of the base of the pyramidal cells of the brain. [J, 32, 35, 38.]—**Ciliary p'es.** Folds or thickenings of the ciliary body arranged radially around its anterior margin, interdigitating with p'es of the suspensory ligament of the lens. [L, 142, 351.]—**Ciliary p'es of the hyaloid.** Lat., *processus ciliares zonulæ.* Folds of the hyaloid membrane which dip between the true ciliary p'es. [L, 7, 142.]—**Ciliary p'es of the retina.** The anterior portion of the retina, which is closely united with the true ciliary p'es. [L, 7.]—**Clinoid p'es of the sphenoid bone.** See *Anterior clinoid p., Middle clinoid p.*, and *Posterior clinoid p.*—**Cochleariform p.** See PROCESSUS *cochleariformis.*—**Condylar p., Condyloid p.** Ger., *knopfförmiger Fortsatz.* See *Occipital* CONDYLES.—**Conoid p.** Ger., *kegelförmiger Fortsatz.* The tuberosity of the clavicle. [L.]—**Coracoid p.** Lat., *processus coracoideus* (seu *rostriformis*). Ger., *Rabenschnabelfortsatz, Schulterhaken.* A thick, strong, hook-like p. which rises from the upper border of the scapula above the glenoid cavity. [C.]—**Corner base-p.** Ger., *eckstandiger Basalfortsatz.* See *Lateral base-p.*—**Coronoid p.** Lat., *processus coronoideus.* Ger., *kranzförmiger Fortsatz, Kronenfortsatz, Krähenschnabelfortsatz.* 1. A pointed p. which extends vertically upward from the front portion of the anterior margin of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Coracoid p.* 3. A sharp curved p., with its upper concave surface lined with cartilage, which projects forward from the upper extremity of the ulna, and is received into the coronoid fossa of the humerus during flexion. [C, 3 ; L.]—**Costiform p'es.** Lat., *processus costarii.* The transverse p'es of the lumbar vertebræ to which no ribs are attached ; supposed to be rudimentary ribs. [L, 13.]—**Deiters's p.** See *Axis-cylinder p.*—**Deiters's protoplasmic** (or **ramifying**) **p'es.** See *Protoplasmic p'es.*—**Dentinal p'es.** See *Dental* FIBRES.—**Ensiform p.** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**Ethmoidal p.** Lat., *processus ethmoidalis.* A small projection on the upper surface of the inferior turbinated bone which articulates with the uncinate p. of the ethmoid bone.

[C.]—**External angular p.** A p. at the inferior outer angle of the orbital arch which articulates with the malar bone. [L.]—**External auditory p.** An irregular curved p. which forms the circumference of the external auditory meatus (except its upper portion) and to which the cartilage of the ear is attached. [L.]—**External nasal p. (of the embryo).** A small plate which forms the outer portion of the nostril. [L, 14.]—**External orbital p.** See *External angular p.*—**Falciform p.** Lat., *processus falciformis.* Ger., *Sichelfortsatz.* 1. A prolongation forward and upward of the great sacro-sciatic ligament along the ramus of the ischium to the arched upper margin of which is attached the obturator fascia. 2. The curved outer margin of the saphenous opening. [L.]—**Floccular p.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Frontal p.** Lat., *processus frontalis.* Ger., *Stirnfortsatz.* 1. Of the malar bone, the upward projecting portion, which articulates with the frontal and sphenoid bones. [L.] 2. See *Nasal p. of the superior maxilla.*—**Fronto-nasal p.** In the embryo, a projection in the median line of the head from which the integument of the nose, the columella, and the middle of the upper lip are developed. [L,142,201.] —**Ganglion-cell p'es.** See under *Nerve*-CELL.—**Gaumenp'** (Ger.). See *Palate p.*—**Genian p.** See *Genial* TUBERCLE.—**Gottstein's basal p'es.** See under ORGAN *of Corti.*—**Hamate p. of the ethmoid bone.** See *Uncinate p.* (1st def.).—**Hamular p.** Fr., *crochet ptérygoïdien* (ou *de l'aile interne de l'apophyse ptérygoïde*). Ger., *pterygoidischer Haken, Flügelhaken des Sphenoidalknochens, Keilbeinhäkchen.* A hook-like p. on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone around which the tendon of the tensor palati muscle plays. [E.]—**Hamular p. of the humerus.** See *Supra-condylar p. of the humerus.*—**Hamular p. of the lacrymal bone.** See HAMULUS *lacrimalis.*—**Hamular p. of the pterygoid bone, Hamular p. of the sphenoid bone.** See *Hamular p.*—**Inferior maxillary p.** The first postoral arch. [L.]—**Inferior turbinated p.** See *Middle spongy* BONE.—**Inferior vermiform p.** Lat., *vermis inferior.* Fr., *ver inférieur, éminence vermiculaire inférieure.* Ger., *unterer Wurm.* The projection on the lower surface of the cerebellum occupying the fossa between the hemispheres. [I, 62 (K).] Cf. under PYRAMID and UVULA and see AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**Infrapineal p.** The posterior peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 2 (K).]—**Interjugular p.** See PROCESSUS *intrajugularis ossis occipitis.*—**Intermaxillary p.** See *Fronto-nasal p.*—**Intermediate p.** See *Intermedio-lateral* TRACT.—**Internal angular p.** A p. forming the inner end of the orbital arch of the frontal bone. [L.]—**Intrajugular p.** See PROCESSUS *intrajugularis partis petrosæ* and PROCESSUS *intrajugularis ossis occipitis.*—**Jugal p.** See PROCESSUS *jugalis ossis frontis* and PROCESSUS *jugalis ossis maxillæ.*—**Jugular p.** Lat., *processus jugularis.* Fr., *procès jugulaire.* Ger., *Drosselfortsatz.* A projection on the occipital bone, external to the condyle, which fills in the angle between the mastoid and petrous p'es of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Lacrymal p.** See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST and *Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinated bone.* —**Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinated bone.** Lat., *processus lacrimalis* (seu *nasalis*) *conchæ inferioris.* A p. on the attached margin of the inferior turbinated bone which articulates with the lacrymal bone and aids in forming the lacrymal canal. [L.]—**Lateral base-p.** Ger., *seitlicher Basalfortsatz.* One of the branching or protoplasmic p'es arising from the thickest part of the pyramidal nerve-cells of the brain. [J, 32, 35, 38.]—**Lateral frontal p. (of the embryo).** See *External nasal p.*—**Lateral p'es.** Ger., *seitliche Fortsätze.* The p'es connecting the odontoblasts. [J, 35.]—**Lenticular p. of the incus.** Lat., *ossiculum lenticulare Sylvii.* Fr., *procès* (ou *os*) *lenticulaire.* Ger., *Linsenbein.* The extremity of a small tubercle covered with cartilage, on the long p. of the incus, which forms the articulation with the capitulum of the stapes. [F.]—**Long p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus incudis longus.* Ger., *Ambosstiel.* A p. which descends almost vertically from the body of the incus and at its end is bent inward to terminate in the lenticular p. [L, 142, 332.]—**Long p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus longus* (seu *spinosus*). Fr., *procès long* (ou *épineux*). Ger., *langer* (oder *dorniger*) *Fortsatz.* The long p. of the hammer, which passes from the junction of the handle and neck of the malleus anteriorly into the Glaserian fissure. After birth it unites with the lower wall of the Glaserian fissure by a mass of ligamentous tissue, which favors slight motion in any direction. [F, 33.]—**Malar p.** A thick triangular p. of the superior maxilla, above the first molar tooth, which articulates with the malar bone. [L, 31, 142.]—**Mamillary p'es of a lumbar vertebra.** Tubercles which project backward from the upper margins of the superior articular p'es. [L, 31, 332.]—**Marginal p.** See PROCESSUS *marginalis cartilaginis thyreoideæ.*—**Mastoid p. (of the temporal bone).** Lat., *processus mamillaris* (*ossis temporis*). Ger., *Warzenfortsatz, Zitzenfortsatz.* A conical or nipple-shaped p., varying in size and form, situated at the back part of the temporal bone. It contains the mastoid cells and antrum. [F, 31.]—**Maxillary p.** Lat., *processus maxillaris.* 1. A folded part of the extended portion of the attached margin of the inferior turbinated bone, behind the lacrymal process. It articulates with the superior maxilla and forms a portion of the inner wall of the antrum. 2. (Ger., *Oberkieferfortsatz*) the broad lower portion of the malar bone which articulates with the superior maxilla. 3. A thin p. of the vertical plate of the palate bone which overlies the opening of the antrum. [L, 31, 142.]—**Maxillo-palatine p.** See *Superior maxillary p.*—**Mental p.** See *Mental* PROMINENCE.—**Middle clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoideus medius.* An anomalous p. on the posterior angle of the tuberculum sellæ. [L, 31, 332.]—**Midfrontal p.** See *Fronto-nasal p.*—**Modeling p.** 1. Of Macartney, a method of healing of wounds when the part is continuously immersed in water; probably identical with that which ensues in the most favorable instances of healing by granulation. 2. That part of the p. of repair of fractures which consists in the shaping or modeling of the fragments and of their bond of union. [A, 541 (*a*, 21).] 3. The changes of shape impressed upon a child's head in the process of birth that enable it to pass through the parturient canal.—**Morbid p.** The specific destructive or deteriorating action of a disease on a part or organ; the progressive development of its lesions as distinguished from its clinical course.—**Muscular p'es of a vertebra.** Lat., *processus musculares vertebrarum.* The p'es which serve for the attachment of muscles. [L, 332.]—**Muscular p. of the arytænoid cartilage.** The short round angle of the cartilage which projects backward and outward. [C.]—**Nasal p.** Ger., *Nasenfortsatz.* 1. The nasal p. of the superior maxilla. 2. The lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinated bone. [L.]—**Nasal p. of the frontal bone.** See *Nasal* SPINE.—**Nasal p. of the palate bone.** Ger., *Nasengaumenfortsatz.* The maxillary p. of the palate bone. [L.]—**Nasal p. of the superior maxilla.** A slender and tapering p. of the superior maxilla. Its external surface is smooth and continuous with the facial surface of the body of the bone; its internal surface is irregular, fitting with the anterior extremity of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates by its anterior border with the nasal bone, by its apex with the frontal, and posteriorly with the lacrymal bone. On its orbital surface is a depression for the lacrymal sac, and a groove which assists in forming the lacrymal canal. [C; L, 142, 332.]—**Nerve-p.** See *Axis-cylinder p.*—**Oblique p.** Ger., *schiefer Fortsatz.* See *Articular p'es.* —**Odontoid p.** Lat., *processus odontoideus.* Ger., *Zahnfortsatz.* A large, blunt, tooth-like p. on the body of the axis, which extends upward to articulate with the atlas. [L.]—**Olivary p.** See TUBERCULUM *sellæ.*—**Orbicular p. of the incus.** See *Lenticular p. of the incus.*—**Orbital p.** Lat., *processus orbitalis.* Ger., *Orbitalfortsatz.* A somewhat pyramidal p. which ascends from the anterior margin of the vertical plate of the palate bone. Its anterior margin articulates with the superior maxilla, the internal with the ethmoid bone, and the posterior with the sphenoidal turbinate bones; the upper aids in forming the orbit, and the external in forming the spheno-maxillary fossa. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Palatal p'es (of the embryo).** Those p'es of the superior maxillary plates which, advancing inward from the two sides, meet and coalesce to form the bony palate. [A, 5.]—**Palate p. (of the superior maxilla).** Ger., *Gaumenp'.* See *Palatal* PLATE *of the superior maxilla.*—**Palatine p.** See *Palate p.* and cf. *Palatine* APOPHYSIS.—**Paracondyloid p., Paramastoid p., Paroccipital p.** An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone which articulates with the transverse p. of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**Pituitary p.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Pneumatic p.** Ger., *lufthaltiger Fortsatz.* An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone, containing a large number of air-cells which communicate with the mastoid cells. [L, 31.]—**Posterior brachial p. of the corpora quadrigemina.** See *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**Posterior clinoid p.** The posterior lateral angle of the dorsum sellæ. [L.]—**Post-glenoid p.** A small p. on the temporal bone just behind the articular cavity of the glenoid fossa. [C.]—**Premaxillary p.** See *Fronto-nasal p.*—**P. of Folius.** See *Long p. of the malleus.*—**P'es of Ingrassias.** See ALÆ *parvæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**P. of Lenhossek.** See *Reticular p.*—**P. of Rau.** See *Long p. of the malleus.*—**P. of Spix.** See LINGULA *mandibulæ.*—**P. of the helix.** See CAUDA *helicis.*—**Protoplasmic p'es.** Fr., *prolongements protoplasmiques.* Ger., *Protoplasmafortsätze, verästelte Fortsätze.* Syn.: *branching, Deiters's protoplasmic, ramifying* or *protoplasma p'es, protoplasmic offshoots of Deiters.* 1. Of Deiters, the branching p'es of nerve-cells, in contradistinction to the unbranched axis-cylinder p. [J, 10, 30, 35.] 2. P'es of protoplasm, especially those thrown out by leucocytes when subjected to heat. [K.]—**Pterygoid p'es.** Ger., *flügelartige* (oder *flügelförmige*) *Fortsätze, Flügelfortsätze, Alarp'e, Gaumenflügel.* P'es of the sphenoid bone which project downward and forward between the body and the alæ majores. They divide into the external and internal pterygoid plates. [L.]—**Pterygo-palatal p'es.** See *Palatal p'es.*—**Pulp p.** Ger., *Pulpafortsatz.* The p. connecting an odontoblast with a cell in the dental pulp. [J.]—**Pyramidal p'es.** See PYRAMIDS *of Ferrein.*—**Pyramidal p. (of the palate bone).** Ger., *Pyramidenfortsatz.* A p. of the palate bone which fits into the space between the external and internal pterygoid plates. [L, 31, 332.]—**Pyramid p'es.** See *Medullary* RADII.—**Querp'** (Ger.). A transverse p. [L, 80 (*a*, 43).]—**Ramifying p'es.** See *Protoplasmic p'es.*—**Reticular p.** A peculiar network seen in a cross-section of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region; situated on the outer side of each gray crescent, near its centre, and formed by p'es of gray matter that extend into the white substance. [I, 15 (K).]—**Short p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus brevis incudis.* A short p. which passes back horizontally from the body of the incus, to be connected ligamentously with the posterior wall of the tympanum. [L.]—**Short p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus brevis mallei.* Fr., *procès bref du marteau.* Ger., *kurzer Fortsatz des Hammers.* A projection of bone at the junction of the handle of the malleus with the neck, which pushes the membrana tympani in front of it and points toward the auditory canal. [F, 33.]—**Sphenoidal p.** Ger., *Keilbeinfortsatz.* A p. which passes upward, inward, and backward from the posterior portion of the vertical plate of the palate bone. It articulates with the sphenoidal turbinate bone, the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, and the vomer. [L.]—**Spinous p. (of a vertebra).** Lat., *processus spinosus* (*vertebræ*). Ger., *Dornfortsatz, Stachelfortsatz.* The p. which projects backward in the middle line from the posterior portion of the arch of a vertebra. [L, 14, 31, 332.]—**Spinous p. of the sphenoid bone.** A sharp p. which projects downward from the lower posterior portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31, 142.]—**Styloid p.** Lat., *processus styloideus.* Ger., *Griffelfortsatz.* A long, slender p., especially the styloid p. of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the fibula.** 1. A blunt conical elevation at the upper posterior portion of the head of the fibula. 2. The pointed extremity of the external malleolus. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the radius.** A stout, pyramidal p. which projects downward from the outer part of the inferior end of the radius. [C, 3.]—**Styloid p. of the temporal bone.** Ger., *Griffelfortsatz.* A long, tapering p. of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in

front of the digastric fossa, passing down and outward. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the ulna.** A short cylindrical eminence on the inner and back part of the rounded head of the inferior extremity of the ulna. [C, 3.]—**Subgerminal p'es.** Ger., *subgerminale Fortsätze.* Of His, certain string-like and conical outgrowths from the inner surface of the epiblast. [A, 8.]—**Superior maxillary p.** In the embryo, a prominence on the side of the face in which are developed the superior maxilla and the malar bone. [L, 142, 201.]—**Superior turbinated p.** See *Superior spongy* BONE.—**Superior vermiform p.** Fr., *éminence vermiforme.* Ger., *Oberwurm.* The most anterior of the lobes on the upper surface of the cerebellum. It lies in front of and partly beneath the quadrate lobe, near the median line, posterior to the lingula, and anterior to the monticulus. [I, 15 (K); *a*, 18.]—**Supracondylar p. of the humerus.** An anomalous hook-like p. in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus above the median nerve. [L, 31, 142.]—**Supracondyloid p'es.** See TROCHANTER *tertius* and PROCESSUS *supracondyloideus femoris medialis.*—**Tactile p'es.** See *Nerve* PAPILLÆ.—**Temporal p.** The posterior angle of the malar bone which articulates with the extremity of the zygoma. [C.]—**Transverse p'es.** Lat., *processus transversi* (seu *laterales*) *vertebrarum.* Ger., *rippenartiger Fortsätze, Querfortsätze.* Two p'es, one on each side of a vertebra, which project outward from the arch, at the junction of the pedicle with the lamina. [C.] See also *Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra* and *Tubercular transverse p.*—**Tubercular transverse p.** In lower vertebrates, the inferior transverse p., or that one which articulates with the tuberculum of a rib. [A, 13.]—**Unbranched p.** See *Axis-cylinder p.*—**Unciform p. (of the ethmoid bone).** See *Uncinate p.* (1st def.).—**Unciform p. of the gyrus hippocampi.** The curved extremity of the hippocampus major. [I, 23 (K).]—**Uncinate p.** Lat., *processus hamatus* (*major ossis ethmoidei* [1st def.]). 1. A long, thin lamina of bone which descends from the orbital plate of the ethmoid to articulate with the inferior turbinated. 2. A flat hook-like p. on the palmar surface of the unciform bone. [C; L, 332.] See also HAMULUS *uncinatus major.*—**Ungual p'es.** The outer extremities of the terminal phalanges. [C.]—**Vaginal p.** Lat., *processus vaginalis.* Fr., *gaine de l'apophyse styloïde* (1st def.). Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz.* 1. The lower margin of the tympanic plate of the temporal bone, which descends to surround the front of the base of the styloid p. [L, 31, 142.] 2. Of the sphenoid bone, see PROCESSUS *ad vomerem.*—**Vermiform p.** Fr., *éminence vermiforme du cervelet* (1st def.). Ger., *kleiner Flügel des kleinen Hirns* (1st def.). 1. See *Superior vermiform p.* and *Inferior vermiform p.* 2. See APPENDIX *cœci.*—**Vocal p. (of the arytænoid cartilage).** Lat., *processus glottidis.* Ger., *Stimmbandfortsatz.* The anterior pointed angle which projects horizontally forward, and to which the true vocal cord is attached. [C.]—**Xiphoid p.** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**Zygomatic p. (of the temporal bone).** Ger., *Wangenfortsatz, Jochfortsatz, Wangenhöcker.* That portion of the zygoma which belongs to the temporal bone.

PROCESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *p.* See PROCESS.—**P. abdominalis ossis ilii.** Ger., *Darmbeinflügel, Darmbeinschaufel.* The broad, expanded portion of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**P. accessorii spurii.** See *P. transversi spurii.*—**P. accessorius.** See ANAPOPHYSIS.—**P. a cerebello ad medullam spinalem.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. acromialis.** See ACROMION.—**P. acutus helicis.** See CAUDA *helicis.*—**P. ad cerebrum.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. ad (medullam) oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. ad pontem.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. ad testes.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. ad vomerem (ossis sphenoidei).** The portion of the internal pterygoid plate of the ethmoid bone which articulates with the vomer. [L, 31, 332.]—**P. alæformes.** See *P. aliformes.*—**P. alares.** The diverging processes into which the anterior portion of the crista galli sometimes divides. [L, 332.]—**P. alati.** The alæ of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**P. aliformes.** See *Alar* LIGAMENTS *of the knee,* ALÆ *parvæ ossis sphenoidei,* and *Pterygoid* PROCESSES.—**P. alveolaris.** See *Alveolar* PROCESS.—**P. anciformis.** Of Santorini, a bundle of nerve-fibres which descends from the pyramids, turns upward beneath the olivary bodies, and ascends to the restiform bodies. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. anconæus.** See OLECRANON.—**P. ancoralis.** See *Coracoid* PROCESS.—**P. annularis.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**P. anonymus.** Ger., *ungenannter Fortsatz.* 1. A p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone above the anterior condylar foramen. [L, 332.] 2. See *Jugular* TUBERCLE.—**P. anterior calcanei.** The thin anterior portion of the os calcis. [L, 332.]—**P. anterior mallei.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. anterior medullæ oblongatæ.** See CORPUS *striatum.*—**P. a protuberantiis orbicularibus emissi.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. arciformes.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**P. arciformis olivæ.** See FASCICULUS *arciformis olivæ.*—**P. articulares.** See *Articular* PROCESSES.—**P. articulares spurii.** Small eminences on the posterior surface of the sacrum, internal to the posterior sacral foramina, representing the articular processes of the true vertebræ. [L.]—**P. articularis atlantis.** An anomalous process on the upper margin of the arch of the atlas, which articulates with the upper surface of the apex of the odontoid process. [L, 332.]—**P. ascendens (ossis frontis).** Ger., *Stirnplatte.* The portion of the frontal bone situated above the supra-orbital arches. [L.]—**P. a testibus in cerebelli meditullia.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. auditorius.** Fr., *procès auditif.* Ger., *Trommelfellfortsatz.* See ANNULUS *tympanicus.*—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidei.** See *P. occipitalis.*—**P. belemnoides.** See BELEMNOID (n.).—**P. beloides.** A styloid process. [A, 322.]—**P. brevis incudis.** See *Short* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. brevis mallei.** See *Short* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. bulbi olfactorii.** The small nerve-fibers arising from the lower surface of the olfactory bulb and running through the anterior perforated space. [I. 6 (K).]—**P. cartilaginei tubæ Eustachii.** The cartilagines sesamoideæ tubæ eustachiæ when they are attended to the tubal cartilage. [L, 332.]—**P. cartilagineus helicis.** See SPINA *helicis.*—**P. caudatus.** See CAUDA *helicis.*—**P. cérébelleux** (Fr.). See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**P. cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad nates, seu ad testes, seu anteriores).** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli inferiores.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli medii.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli medullares (seu posteriores, seu postici).** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli secundi.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli tertii.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebelli transversi.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. cerebri lateralis.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**P. cerebri major.** See FALX *cerebri.*—**P. ciliares.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES.—**P. ciliares hyaloideæ.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES *of the hyaloid.*—**P. ciliares retinæ.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES *of the retina.*—**P. ciliares zonulæ.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES *of the hyaloid.*—**P. civinianus.** An anomalous triangular, pointed tooth projecting backward from above the middle of the posterior border of the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 115.]—**P. clavatus.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**P. clinoideus anterior.** See *Anterior clinoid* PROCESS.—**P. clinoideus medius.** See *Middle clinoid* PROCESS.—**P. clinoideus posterior.** See *Posterior clinoid* PROCESS.—**P. cochleariformis, P. cochlearis.** Ger., *löffelförmiger Fortsatz.* The spoon-shaped tympanic end of the sæptum tubæ, on the anterior part of the inner wall of the tympanic cavity; the sulcus over which the tendon of the tensor tympani plays. [F.]—**P. condyloideus.** See *Condylar* PROCESS.—**P. condyloideus (ossis) maxillæ inferioris.** The condyle of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**P. condyloideus ossis occipitis.** The condylar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—**P. condyloideus scapulæ.** The portion of the scapula that bears the condyle. [L, 115.]—**P. conicus.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**P. coracoideus, P. cornicularis.** See *Coracoid* PROCESS.—**P. cornu Ammonis digitalis.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**P. coronoideus mandibulæ (seu maxillæ inferioris).** See *Coronoid* PROCESS (1st def.).—**P. coronoideus ulnæ.** See *Coronoid* PROCESS (3d def.).—**P. corporis quadrigemini ad cerebellum.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. costarii.** See *Costiform* PROCESSES.—**P. cricoideus.** A small projection on the lower margin of the thyreoid cartilage, a little internal to the lesser cornu. [L, 332.]—**P. cruciati.** The tentoria of the brain. [I, 6 (K).]—**P. cubitales (humeri).** The portions of the humerus that bear its lower articular surfaces. [L.] Cf. CAPITELLUM (6th def.) and TROCHLEA.—**P. cuneiformis.** See *Uncinate* PROCESS.—**P. dentalis.** 1. The alveolar process of either maxilla. 2. The malar p. of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**P. dentatus.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**P. e cerebello ad cerebrum, P. e cerebello ad corpora gemina.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. e cerebello ad medullam.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. e cerebello ad pontem.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. e cerebello ad testes.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. ensiformes (ossis sphenoidei).** See ALÆ *parvæ Ingrassiæ.*—**P. ensiformis (sterni).** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**P. enteroidei.** Of Malacarne, the cerebral convolutions. [I, 3.]—**P. e testibus in cerebri meditullia** [Willis]. See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. ethmoidalis (conchæ inferioris).** See *Ethmoidal* PROCESS.—**P. falciformis (cerebri, seu duræ matris).** See FALX *cerebri.*—**P. falciformis fasciæ latæ.** See *Falciform* PROCESS (2d def.).—**P. falciformis fasciæ pelvis.** See ARCUS *tendineus fasciæ pelvis.*—**P. falciformis ligamenti sacro-tuberosi.** See *Falciform* PROCESS (1st def.).—**P. foliaceus.** An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the frontal cells. [L, 332.]—**P. folianus, P. Folii.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. frontalis (maxillæ superioris).** See *Nasal* PROCESS *of the superior maxilla.*—**P. frontalis ossis temporis.** An anomalous offshoot of the squamous portion of the temporal bone which articulates with the frontal bone. [L, 332.]—**P. frontalis ossis zygomatici, P. fronto-sphenoidalis.** See *Frontal* PROCESS (1st def.).—**P. glandulæ pinealis.** See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland.*—**P. glandulosi.** See CORPORA *albicantia* and AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**P. glottidis.** See *Vocal* PROCESS *of the arytænoid cartilage.*—**P. gracilis mallei.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. hamatus.** See *Uncinate* PROCESS.—**P. hamatus (major ossis ethmoidei).** See *Uncinate* PROCESS (1st def.).—**P. helicis.** See CAUDA *helicis.*—**P. helicis acutus.** See SPINA *helicis.*—**P. horizontalis incudis.** See *Short* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. incisuræ trigeminæ externus.** An anomalous process which extends from its outer side over the depression on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges the trunk of the trigeminal nerve. [L.]—**P. incudis longus.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. inferior.** See MANUBRIUM *of the malleus.*—**P. infrajugularis partis petrosæ** [Henle]. See *P. intrajugularis partis petrosæ.*—**P. inframalleolaris (calcanei).** See *P. trochlearis calcanei.*—**P. infundibuli.** 1. The posterior lobe of the pituitary body. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**P. infundibuliformis.** 1. See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.* 2. That portion of the chorion and the amnion where, at the insertion of the umbilical cord into the placenta, there is a space between them. [A, 43.]—**P. infundibuliformis fasciæ latæ.** See *Infundibuliform* FASCIA.—**P. innominatus.** See *Jugular* TUBERCLE.—**P. internus calcanei.** See SUSTENTACULUM *tali.*—**P. intrajugularis ossis occipitis.** An osseous spicule of the occipital bone dividing the jugular notch into two portions. [L.]—**P. intrajugularis partis petrosæ.** An anomalous process of bone which divides the jugular notch of the temporal bone into two parts. [L.]—**P. jugalis ossis frontis.** The external angular process of the frontal bone. [L.]—**P. jugalis ossis maxillæ.** The malar process of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**P. jugularis.** See *Jugular* PROCESS.—**P. jugularis accessorius (seu anterior).** An anomalous p. on the margin of the jugular notch of the occipital bone, in front of the p. intrajugularis ossis occipitis. [L.]—**P. jugularis medius.** See *P. intrajugularis ossis occipitis.*—**P. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* PROCESS.

—**P. lacrimalis anterior.** See *Anterior lacrymal* CREST.—**P. lacrimalis conchæ inferioris.** See *Lacrymal* PROCESS *of the inferior turbinated bone.*—**P. laterales vertebrarum.** See *Transverse* PROCESSES.—**P. lateralis.** Ger., *Seitenhorn* (1st def.). 1. A projection of gray substance midway between the anterior and posterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).] 2. Of Holl, the rudimentary lateral outgrowth from the body of a vertebra from which the lamina, the transverse process, and (in the dorsal vertebræ) the rib are subsequently developed. ["Sitzungsb. d. Acad. d. Wiss.," Wien, 1882; "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Sept. 6, 1883, p. 226.]—**P. lateralis calcanei.** See SUSTENTACULUM *tali.*—**P. lateralis spurius.** See TROCHANTER *tertius.*—**P. lateralis tali.** The outer portion of the upper surface of the astragalus. [L.]—**P. lateralis uteri.** See OVIDUCT.—**P. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. longus incudis.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. malaris.** See *Zygomatic* PROCESS *of the temporal bone.*—**P. mallei.** A process of the malleus. For *P. mallei anterior* (seu *gracillimus*, seu *primus* [Coiter], seu *secundus*, seu *epinosus*, seu *tenuis*) see *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus*, and for *P. mallei conoideus* (seu *externus*, seu *tertius*) see *Short* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. mallei inferior** (seu **primus**). See MANUBRIUM *of the malleus.*—**P. mamillares cerebri.** See CORPORA *albicantia.*—**P. mamillaris.** Ger., *Zitzenfortsatz, zitzenförmiger Fortsatz.* One of the mamillary processes of a lumbar vertebra. [L.]—**P. mamillaris ossis temporis.** See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—**P. marginalis (cartilaginis thyreoideæ).** See *P. cricoideus.*—**P. marginalis ossis zygomatici.** An anomalous process on the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone. [L.]—**P. mastoidei.** See CORPORA *albicantia.*—**P. mastoideus.** See *Mastoid* PROCESS.—**P. maxillaris conchæ inferioris.** See *Maxillary* PROCESS *of the inferior turbinated bone.*—**P. maxillaris ossis malaris.** See *Maxillary* PROCESS *of the malar bone.*—**P. medialis calcanei.** See SUSTENTACULUM *tali.*—**P. medullæ cerebri.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**P. medullares.** Of Lancisi, the peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. medullares a cerebello ad testes.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**P. medullaris.** A band of fibres that connects the two corpora quadrigemina upon the same side and then extends to the corresponding corpus striatum. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. medullaris transversus.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**P. medullosi cerebri.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**P. membraniformis.** The chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. musculares.** The muscular processes of the arytænoid cartilages or of a vertebra. [L.]—**P. nasalis.** See *Maxillary* PROCESS *of the palate bone, Lacrymal* PROCESS *of the inferior turbinated bone*, and *Nasal* SPINE.—**P. nasalis conchæ inferioris.** See *Lacrymal* PROCESS *of the inferior turbinated bone.*—**P. nasalis maxillæ superioris.** See *Nasal* PROCESS *of the superior maxilla.*—**P. nasalis ossis frontis.** The nasal portion of the frontal bone. [L, 332.]—**P. nasofrontalis.** See *Nasal* SPINE.—**P. nasofrontalis ossis maxillæ.** See *Nasal* PROCESS *of the superior maxilla.*—**P. natiformis.** See NATES (2d def.).—**P. nucleiformis.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**P. obliqui.** See *Articular* PROCESSES.—**P. obliqui accessorii.** Anomalous prominences on the upper surfaces of the spinous processes of certain lumbar and dorsal vertebræ. [L.] Cf. DIARTHROSIS *obliqua accessoria.*—**P. obliqui spurii.** See *P. articulares spurii.*—**P. obliqui vertebrarum.** See *Articular* PROCESSES.—**P. obliqui vertebrarum sacralium.** See *P. articulares spurii.*—**P. obliquo-mamillares.** See *P. transversi spurii.*—**P. obtusus.** See *Short* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. occipitalis.** See *Basilar* PROCESS.—**P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidei.** A small process at the base of the dorsum sellæ which articulates with the apex of the pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.]—**P. occultus.** A small eminence in the outer portion of the infra-orbital canal. [L, 332.]—**P. odontoideus (epistrophei).** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**P. orbicularis.** See *Lenticular* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. orbitalis.** See *Orbital* PROCESS.—**P. palatinus ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Palate* PLATE *of the superior maxilla.*—**P. papillares.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**P. paracondyloideus, P. paramastoideus.** See *Paracondyloid* PROCESS.—**P. peripherici iridis** [Pappenheim]. See LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum.*—**P. petrosi ossis sphenoidei posteriores seu superiores.** See *Posterior clinoid* PROCESSES.—**P. petrosus ossis sphenoidei anterior.** See LINGULA *sphenoidalis.*—**P. petrosus ossis sphenoidei medius.** See *P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidei.*—**P. pinealis.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**P. primus.** See MANUBRIUM *of the malleus.*—**P. protuberantiæ cerebrales (anteries).** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**P. pterygoidei.** See *Pterygoid* PROCESSES.—**P. pyramidalis.** See PYRAMID *of the thyreoid.*—**P. pyramidalis glandulæ thyreoideæ.** The middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**P. pyramidalis ossis palatini.** See *Pyramidal* PROCESS *of the palate bone.*—**P. rhachidianus.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**P. Ravii.** Fr., *procès de Rau.* Ger., *Rau'scher Fortsatz.* See *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. restiformis.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**P. reticularis.** See *Reticular* PROCESS.—**P. rostriformis.** See *Coracoid* PROCESS.—**P. Sömmerringii.** See *P. cricoideus.*—**P. spelæus.** An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the sphenoidal sinuses. [L, 332.]—**P. sphenofrontalis.** See *Frontal* PROCESS (1st def.).—**P. sphenoidales apicis partis petrosæ.** The tooth-like processes on the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which interdigitate with similar processes on the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**P. sphenoidalis.** See *Sphenoidal* PROCESS.—**P. sphenoidalis ossis palatini.** See *Sphenoidal* PROCESS (2d def.).—**P. sphenoideus posticus apicis partis petrosæ.** An anomalous process projecting from the upper portion of the margin of the internal auditory meatus. [L.]—**P. spheno-maxillaris.** An anomalous projection from the lower end of the anterior margin of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31, 142.]—**P. spinosi spurii.** The prominences on the posterior surface of the sacrum in the median line which represent the spinous processes of the true vertebræ. [L.]—**P. spinosus.** See *Spinous* PROCESS *of a vertebra.*—**P. spinosus mallei.** See *Long* PROCESS *of the malleus.*—**P. spinosus ossis sphenoidalis.** See *Spinous* PROCESS *of the sphenoid bone.*—**P. spurii duræ matris.** The prolongations of the dura which cover the roots of nerves and become continuous with the neurilemma. [L.]—**P. striatum longitudinalis.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**P. styloideus cranii.** See *Styloid* PROCESS *of the temporal bone.*—**P. styloideus fibulæ.** See *Styloid* PROCESS *of the fibula.*—**P. styloideus ossis metacarpi tertii.** A process on the dorsal surface of the third metacarpal bone. [L, 175 (*a*, 50).]—**P. styloideus ossis temporis.** See *Styloid* PROCESS *of the temporal bone.*—**P. styloideus radii.** See *Styloid* PROCESS *of the radius.*—**P. styloideus ulnæ.** See *Styloid* PROCESS *of the ulna.*—**P. sulcatus.** An anomalous plate of bone uniting the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone. [L, 332.]—**P. superior incudis.** See *Short* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**P. supracondyloideus externus (seu femoris lateralis).** See TROCHANTER *tertius.*—**P. supracondyloideus femoris medialis.** An anomalous protuberance on the posterior surface of the femur, a little above the internal condyle. [L, 332.]—**P. supracondyloideus humeri.** See *Supracondylar* PROCESS.—**P. synoviales.** See *Synovial* FRINGES.—**P. tali externus.** See *P. lateralis tali.*—**P. tegmenti tympani proprii.** An anomalous osseous plate projecting from the tegmen tympani. [L.]—**P. temporalis ossis frontis.** An anomalous process of the frontal bone which separates the ala magna of the sphenoid bone from the parietal bone. [L, 332.]—**P. temporalis ossis zygomatici.** See *Temporal* PROCESS.—**P. testiformis.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**P. transversi.** See *Transverse* PROCESSES.—**P. transversi accessorii vertebrarum lumbalium.** Small tubercles beneath the mamillary processes of the lumbar vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**P. transversi spurii.** A row of tubercles on the posterior surface of the sacrum, near the margin, which represent the transverse processes of the true vertebræ. [L.]—**P. transversi vertebrarum.** See *Transverse* PROCESSES.—**P. transversus accessorius.** See ANAPOPHYSIS.—**P. transversus occipitalis.** See *Jugular* PROCESS.—**P. trochleares.** Ger., *Trochlearfortsätze.* Osseous eminences over which tendons glide. [L, 332.]—**P. trochlearis calcanei.** An eminence on the os calcis above the groove for the tendon of the peroneus longus. [L.]—**P. tubarius.** A process on the inner surface of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone upon which the extremity of the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube rests. [L, 31.]—**P. tuberositatis navicularis.** An anomalous process on the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L, 332.]—**P. turbinatus.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**P. tympani.** See TEGMEN *tympani.*—**P. unciformis.** See *Uncinate* PROCESS and *Coracoid* PROCESS.—**P. uncinatus major.** See *Uncinate* PROCESS (1st def.).—**P. uncinatus minor (ossis ethmoidei).** An anomalous process found below the uncinate process (1st def.). [L, 31.]—**P. uncinatus ossis lacrimalis.** See *Hamular* PROCESS *of the lacrymal bone.*—**P. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal* PROCESS and *P. vaginalis peritonæi.*—**P. vaginalis fasciæ transversalis.** See *Infundibuliform* FASCIA.—**P. vaginalis Halleri.** The inferior part of the mesorchium. [L, 175 (*a*, 50).]—**P. vaginalis ossis sphenoidei.** See *P. ad vomerem.*—**P. vaginalis peritonæi.** Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz des Bauchfells.* The peritoneal pouch of the fœtus which passes down into the scrotum in advance of the testicle and, after being shut off from the general peritonæum, becomes the tunica vaginalis testis.—**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. vermicularis.** See APPENDIX *cœci.*—**P. vermiformes laterales.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**P. vermiformis.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS and APPENDIX *cœci.*—**P. vermiformis anterior (superior).** The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. vermiformis posterior.** The posterior portion of the superior vermiform process. [Vieussens (I, 3 [K]).]—**P. vermiformis posterior inferior.** The posterior portion of the inferior vermiform process. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. vermis inferior.** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**P. vermis superior.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**P. vocalis (anterior).** See *Vocal* PROCESS *of the arytænoid cartilage.*—**P. xiphoideus.** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**P. zygomatico-orbitalis.** See *Malar* PROCESS.—**P. zygomaticus ossis frontis.** See *External angular* PROCESS.—**P. zygomaticus ossis maxillæ.** See *Malar* PROCESS.—**P. zygomaticus ossis temporis.** See *Zygomatic* PROCESS *of the temporal bone.*

PROCHAIN (Fr.), adj. Pro-sha^{2}n^2. See PROXIMAL.

PROCHEILON (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-kil'(ch^{2}e^2'el)-o^{2}n(on). From πρό, before, and χεῖλος, the lip. See PROLABIUM.

PROCHORDAL, adj. Pro-ko^{2}r'd'l. From πρό, before, and χορδή, a cord. Situated in front of the chorda dorsualis. [L, 294.]

PROCHORION (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)'i^2-o^{2}n. From πρό, before, and χόριον, a membrane. 1. The primitive chorion (1st def.). 2. Of Hensen, the zona pellucida and the *Eiweisshülle* taken together. [A, 8; L, 146.]

PROCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *procidere*, to fall down. Fr., *procidence.* Ger., *Vorfall.* Prolapse; protrusion. [E; F.]—**P. ani.** See PROLAPSE *of the anus.*—**P. intestini recti.** Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. iridis.** See IRIDOPTOSIS.—**P. oculi.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**P. uteri.** Prolapse of the uterus.

PROCNEMIUM (Lat.), n. m. Pro^{2}k-ne(na)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., προκνήμιον (from πρό, before, and κνήμη, the leg). See TIBIA.

PROCŒLOUS, adj. Pro-sel'u^{3}s. From πρό, before, and κοῖλος, hollow. Having a concavity in front and a convexity behind (said of the centra of vertebræ).

PROCREATION, n. Pro-kre-a'sh'n. Lat., *procreatio* (from *procreare*, to bring forth). See GENERATION (1st def.).

PROCTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}kt(prokt)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Sudden pain about the anus.

PROCTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}kt(prokt)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *proctalgie.* Neu-

ralgia of the anus or rectum. [E.] Cf. PROCTAGRA.—**P. inflammatoria.** See PROCTITIS.—**P. intertriginosa.** Intertrigo of the anus. [G.]

PROCTATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-a2t(a3t)-re(ra)'-zi2(si2)-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, α priv., and τρῆσις, perforation. Atresia of the anus or rectum. [L, 107 (α, 43).]

PROCTECTASIA (Lat.), **PROCTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro2k(prok)-te2k-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3, -te2k'ta3-si2s. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ἔκτασις, distention. Dilatation of the anus.

PROCTECTOMY, n. Pro2k-te2k'to-mi2. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ἐκτέμνειν, to excise. Excision of a portion of the rectum. [α, 34.]

PROCTENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-e2n2-klis'(kle2'-i2s)-i2s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-eis*). From πρωκτός, the anus, and ἐγκλείειν, to shut in. See STRICTURE *of the rectum.*

PROCTEURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. Pro2k(prok)-tu2r-i2n(un)'-tu5r(tar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From πρωκτός, the anus, and εὐρύνειν, to make broad. An instrument for dilating the anus. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PROCTHÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2k(prok)-the2m-(tha3-e2m)-o2r-raj(ra3g)'i2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Ger., *Afterblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the anus. [α, 34.]

PROCTHYPODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2k(prok)-thip(thu6p)-o(o3)-de2s'mu3s(mu4s). From πρωκτός, the anus, ὑπό, under, and δεσμός, a bond. Ger., *Afterlütze.* An anal pessary or supporter. [α, 34.]

PROCTICA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)'i2k-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus. Any rectal or anal affection. [α, 17.]—**P. marisca.** See HÆMORRHOID.—**P. simplex.** See PROCTALGIA.

PROCTISIS (Lat.), **PROCTITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro2kt(prokt)'-i2-si2s, pro2kt(prokt)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-is'eos, proct'isis, -it'idos* (*-idis*). From πρωκτός, the anus. Inflammation of the anus or rectum. [D, 70; E.]—**P. gangrænosa.** See PROCTOCACE.

PROCTOBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2k(prok)-to(to3)-ble2n-no(no3)-ze(za)'mi2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, βλέννα, mucus, and ζημία, a loss. See PROCTORRHŒA.

PROCTOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o2k'a2s(a3k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From πρωκτός, the anus, and κακός, evil. Gangrenous inflammation around the anus and rectum. [E.]

PROCTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pro2kt'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πρωκτός, the anus, and κήλη, a tumor. A tumor formed by a prolapse of the rectum. [α, 34.]—**Vaginal p.** A vaginal hernia of the rectum.

PROCTOCYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)''o(o3)-si2st-(ku6st)-o(o3)-tom(to2m)'i2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, κύστις, the bladder, and τομή, a cutting. See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.

PROCTODÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro2k(prok)-to2d-e'(a3'e2)-u3m-(u4m). From πρωκτός, the anus, and ὁδαῖος, on the way. That portion of the anal invagination of the epiblast which is distinct from the primitive hypoblastic part of the hindgut, but subsequently becomes united with it to form the lower portion of the intestine. [A, 8.]

PROCTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-di2n(du6n)'-i2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ὀδύνη, pain. See PROCTALGIA.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2k(prok)-to(to3)-lu2k-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, λευκός, white, and ῥοία, a flowing. See PROCTORRHŒA.

PROCTOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-men(man)'-i2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and μήν, a month. Vicarious menstruation from the rectum. [α, 34.]

PROCTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2kt(prokt)-o2n2k'u3s(u4s). From πρωκτός, the anus, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Any tumor at the anus. [E.]

PROCTOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-pa2r-(pa3r)-a2l(a3l)'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From πρωκτός, the anus, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

PROCTOPLASTY, n. Pro2kt'o-pla2st-i2. From πρωκτός, the anus, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *proctoplastie.* Ger., *Proctoplastik.* The plastic surgery of the anus or rectum.—**Verneuil's p.** See *Linear* PROCTOTOMY.

PROCTOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-plej(plag)'-i2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and πληγή, a stroke. See PROCTOPARALYSIS.

PROCTOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2k(prok)-to(to3)-po2l'i2-(u6)-pu3s(pus). From πρωκτός, the anus, and πολύπους, a polyp. Fr., *proctopolype.* Ger., *Afterpolyp.* A rectal polypus. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PROCTOPTOMA (Lat.), **PROCTOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o2pt-om'a3, -os'i2s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). Prolapse of the rectum or anus. [α, 34.]

PROCTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o2r-raj(ra3g)'-i2-a3. Ger., *Afterblutung.* See PROCTHÆMORRHAGIA.

PROCTORRHAPHY, n. Pro2kt-o2r'ra2f-i2. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ῥαφή, a seam. Suture of the rectum or anus. [α, 34.]

PROCTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *proctorrhée.* A discharge of mucus from the anus. [E.]

PROCTOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-si2r-(ski2r)'ru3s(ru4s). From πρωκτός, the anus, and σκίῤῥος, an induration. Scirrhus of the rectum. [E.]

PROCTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-spa2z-(spa3s)'mu3s(mu4s). From πρωκτός, the anus, and σπασμός, a spasm. Rectal tenesmus. [E.]

PROCTOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-ste2n-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From πρωκτός, the anus, and στένωσις, stenosis. Stricture of the rectum.

PROCTOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro2k(prok)-to(to3)-to2s(to2k)'i2-a3. From πρωκτός, the anus, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Expulsion of the fœtus through the anus. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PROCTOTOME, n. Pro2kt'o-tom. Fr., *p.* An instrument for dividing strictures of the anus or rectum. [E, 24.]

PROCTOTOMY, n. Pro2kt-o2t'om-i2. Lat., *proctotomia* (from πρωκτός, the anus, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *proctotomie.* Ger., *Mastdarmschnitt, Proctotomie.* Incision of the anus or rectum for any purpose, usually for overcoming stricture. [E.]—**External p.** The operation of dividing the rectum and the anus and the tissue between the anus and the tip of the coccyx; usually done for stricture. [E, 5.]—**Internal p.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the rectum within the rectal pouch without at the same time cutting the sphincters. [E, 5.]—**Linear p.** An operation for the relief of rectal stricture by means of incision of the posterior rectal wall, of the stricture, and of all the tissues between the anus and a subcutaneous opening made near the coccyx. [α, 34.]—**Maisonneuve's p.** Fr., *procédé de la ligature extemporanée.* Removal of the rectum by the use of a strong cord attached to an écraseur. A deep circular incision is first made completely around the anus, and from the bottom of this cut a strong whip-cord is made to include the whole diseased part by passing it into the rectum and out again, each loop including in its bight a segment of the disease. [E.]—**Nélaton's p.** A form of external p. devised by Nélaton; performed by introducing the left index finger as far as the stricture, and, with this as a guide, passing in a blunt-pointed bistoury and dividing all the soft parts below the stricture in the median line. By pulling open the lips of this incision the stricture is brought into view and may be divided by a second incision. [E.]—**Panas's p.** Linear p.; incorrectly so termed, as others performed the operation before Panas. [α, 34.]—**Rouse's p.** A form of p. intended to avoid a wound of the sphincter by making a deep cut in the fossa at the side of it and through this pressing out a diseased part of the rectal wall to be removed. [E.]—**Verneuil's p.** P. in which the rectum is first divided into lateral halves with the écraseur, and the subsequent dissection is done with the galvano-cautery knife. [E.]

PROCTOTOREUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro2kt(prokt)-o(o3)-to2r-u2s'-i2s. Gen., *-eus'eos* (*-is*). From πρωκτός, the anus, and τορεύειν, to bore through. The operation of perforating an imperforate anus. [E.]

PROCUMBENT, adj. Pro-ku3m'b'nt. Lat., *procumbens* (from *procumbere,* to fall forward). Of stems or branches, lying at length along the ground. [B, 122 (α, 35).]

PRODIGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2d(prod)'i2g-u3s(u4s). See SUPINATOR *longus.*

PRODROMAL, adj. Pro2d'ro-m'l. Pertaining to a prodrome, premonitory. [D.]

PRODROME, n. Pro'drom. Gr., πρόδρομος (from πρό, before, and δρόμος, a running). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Prodrom, Vorlaüfer.* A forerunner or premonitory symptom of disease. [D, 1.]

PRODUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-du3k(du4k)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *producere,* to lead forth. See PROLAPSE.

PROECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-e2k'kri2s-i2s. Gen., *-cris'eos* (*-ec'crisis*). From πρό, before, and ἔκκρισις, a separation. A premature crisis in a disease. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PROEMBRYO, n. Pro-e2m'bri2-o. Lat., *proembryon.* 1. In phanerogams, the suspensor. 2. In some higher cryptogams, an organ (developed from the oospore) from which the mature form of the plant is developed. [B, 291, 296 (α, 35).]

PROEMBRYONIC, adj. Pro-e2m-bri2-o2n'i2k. Of or pertaining to the proembryo; resembling or having the character of a proembryo. [B, 279 (α, 35).]

PROENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-al(a3l)'i2-a3. From πρό, before, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *proencéphalie.* Exencephalia affecting the fronto-facial region. [A, 15.]

PROENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Pro(pro2)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)'-a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). Having a cranial fissure in the frontal region.

PRŒOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pro-e2)-osh(o2t)'i2-a3. From πρωιότης, earliness. Of Good, sexual precocity. [α. 34.]

PROFESSIONAL, adj. Pro-fe2sh'u3-n'l. Fr., *professionel.* From *profiteri,* to profess. Pertaining to a profession or calling; specifically, to the medical profession; consistent with the etiquette recognized in that profession. [α, 48.]

PROFLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-flu2(flu)'vi2(wi2)-u3m-(u4m). From *profluere,* to flow forth. A liquid discharge. [α, 17.]—**P. alvi.** See DIARRHŒA.—**P. muliebre.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**P. sanguinis.** See HÆMORRHAGE.—**P. seminis.** The expulsion of the semen from the vagina after coitus. [J. M. Duncan, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 5, 1883, p. 487.]—**P. uterinum.** An old term for the menstrual discharge.

PROFUNDUS (Lat.), adj. Pro(pro2)-fu3nd(fu4nd)'u3s(u4s). Deep, deep-seated; as a n. m., a deep-seated muscle or nerve; as a n. in the f., *profunda,* a deep-seated artery or vein. [C; L.]

PROFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-fu2(fu)'zhi2(si2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *profundere,* to pour out. A simple effusion of blood from the capillaries. [L, 290 (α, 48).]

PROGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-ga2st(ga3st)'u5r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros* (*-is*), *-gast'ri.* See ARCHENTERON.

PROGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-glo2t(glot)'ti2s. Gen., *-glot'tidos* (*-idis*). From πρό, before, and γλῶττα, the tongue. Fr., *cuculan, anneau libre.* Ger., *Kürbiswurm.* The fully developed generative segment of a *Tænia.* [B, 28 (α, 27); L, 11.]

PROGNATHISM, n. Pro2g'na2th-i2zm. Lat., *prognathismus.* Fr., *prognathisme.* The state of being prognathous.

PROGNATHOUS, adj. Pro2g'na2th-u3s. Lat., *prognathus* (from πρό, before, and γνάθος, the jaw). Having the jaws project-

ing forward; having the gnathic index above 103° [Flower], or the profile angle below 89°, or Camper's facial angle below 80°. [L.]

PROGNOSTIC, adj. Pro^{2}g-no^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *prognosticus.* Fr., *pronostique.* Ger., *prognostisch.* Serving for the formation of a prognosis; as a n. (Fr., *pronostic*), a sign so serving. [D, 18, 20.]

PROGNOSTICATE, v. tr. and intr. Pro^{2}g-no^{2}s'ti^{2}k-at. To make a prognosis; to declare as a prognosis. [B.]

PROGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-nos'eos (-is).* Gr., πρόγνωσις (from προγιγνώσκειν, to know beforehand). Fr., *pronostique.* Ger., *Prognose, Prognostik, Vorhersagung.* An opinion, expressed in advance, of the probable course, modifications, and termination of a disease. [D, 3.]—**P. anceps.** A p. representing the issue as doubtful. [D.]—**P. fausta.** A favorable p. [D.]—**P. infausta.** An unfavorable p. [D.]

PROGRESSION, n. Pro-gre^{2}sh'u^{2}n. Gr., προχώρησις. Lat., *progressio* (from *progredi*, to step forth). The process of moving forward. [α, 48.]—**Cyrtophoric p. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *kyrtophorische P.* The simple advance of the head as distinguished from its rotation; so called from the curvilinear course of the parturient canal. [A, 97.]—**Backward p.** Fr., *p. rétrograde.* Ger., *Rückwärtsbewegung.* Inability to walk except backward. In a case recorded by L. Mazzotti, the patient died a few days after the phenomenon was noticed. The spinal cord was not examined; there was slight cloudiness of the pia mater over the frontal lobes, with decided atheroma of all the arteries at the base of the brain. ["Riv. clin. di Bologna," July, 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 14, 1885, p. 1118.]—**Cross-legged p.** P. by means of crossed legs; observed in femoral ankylosis and some neurotic diseases. Called also *scissor-legged deformity.* [α, 34.]

PROGRESSIVE, adj. Pro-gre^{2}s'i^{2}v. Lat., *progressivus* (from *progredi*, to come forth). Fr., *progressiva.* 1. Of a disease, increasing in intensity or invading more and more tissue. [α, 48.] 2. In botany, moving forward (said of subterranean stems, rhizomes, etc., which advance by the growth of one extremity while the other decays and dies). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PROJECTION, n. Pro-je^{2}k'sh'n. Lat., *projectura* (from *projicere*, to throw before). Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* 1. Any act or process of throwing forward. [α, 48.] 2. A process or prominence; any projecting appendage. [B, 123, 296 (α, 35).]—**Binocular p.** The faculty of transposing into space and combining the impressions made by objects in space upon the perceptive layer of the retinæ of both eyes at the same time. [F.]—**Monocular p.** See *Uniocular p.*—**P. of visual impressions.** The faculty or act of projecting out from the fundus of the eye into space the impressions of objects made upon the retina by the rays of light which emanate from them entering the pupil, and coming to a focus upon the perceptive layer of the retina. By means of this, objects are correctly located in space. [F.]—**Uniocular p.** The faculty of transposing or displacing into space the impressions made by objects upon the retina of one eye. The p. is about in the line of direction of the object, but the estimate of the distance of objects is faulty. [F.]

PROLABIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-lab(la^{3}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pro*, before, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *p.* The central prominent part or border of the lip. [L. 50 (α, 14, 43).]

PROLAPSE, n. Pro-la^{2}ps'. Lat., *prolapsus* (from *prolabi*, to fall down), *excidentia.* Fr., *p., procidence, chute.* Ger., *Prolaps, Vorfall.* A falling down of a part. [E.] See also PROCIDENTIA and PTOSIS.—**Artificial p.** The drawing down of a part (*e. g.*, of the uterus toward the vaginal outlet to facilitate examination or treatment). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1890, p. 159 (α, 17).]—**P. of the funis (umbilicalis).** Expulsion of the funis from the uterus in advance of the fœtus.

PROLAPSED, adj. Pro-la^{2}pst'. Lat., *prolapsus.* Fr., *prolapsé.* Ger., *prolabirt.* In a state of prolapse. [E.]

PROLAPSION, n. Pro-la^{2}p'sh'n. Lat., *prolapsio.* An old term for prolapse.

PROLAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-la^{2}ps(la^{3}ps)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-lap'sus.* See PROLAPSE.—**P. ani.** Prolapse of the anus.—**P. bulbi.** An old term for protrusion of the eye. [F.]—**P. cartilaginus ensiformis (seu processus xiphoidei).** Dislocation of the ensiform cartilage. [L, 135 (α. 50).—**P. cerebri.** See ENCEPHALOCELE.—**P. corneæ.** An old term for staphyloma of the cornea. [F.]—**P. graisseux** (Fr.). See *Pendulous* ABDOMEN.—**P. intestini recti.** Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. iridis.** See HERNIA *iridis.*—**P. linguæ.** See PARAGLOSSA, GLOSSOCELE, and MACROGLOSSIA.—**P. oculi.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**P. palpebræ.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**P. placentæ.** Prolapse of the placenta.—**P. recti.** Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. scleroticæ.** Staphyloma of the sclerotic. [F.]—**P. uteri.** Prolapse of the uterus.—**P. uteri completus.** Procidentia uteri.—**P. uteri incompletus.** That degree of prolapse of the uterus in which it appears at the vulva.—**P. uvulæ.** See STAPHYLŒDEMA.—**P. vaginæ, P. vaginale** (Fr.). Prolapse of the vagina.—**P. vesicæ (urinariæ).** Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

PROLEGS, n. pl. Pro'le^{2}gz. The abdominal feet of caterpillars without locomotive power. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

PROLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-le^{2}ps(laps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-leps'eos (-is).* Gr., πρόληψις (from προλαμβάνειν, to receive before). Fr., *prolepse.* Anticipation of a paroxysm of intermittent fever. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PROLEPTIC, PROLEPTICAL, adj's. Pro-le^{2}pt'i^{2}k, -le^{2}pt'i^2-k'l. Gr., προληπτικός. Fr., *proleptique.* Anticipating; prognostic.

PROLES (Lat.), n. f. Prol'ez(as). Gen., *prol'is.* Ger., *Brut.* 1. Offspring. [α, 48.] 2. Any gemmaceous part produced on a plant and separating from it to form a new plant. [B, 123, 296 (α, 35).]

PROLIFERATING, adj. Prol-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-at-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *proliferans.* Undergoing proliferation; of cells, dividing to form daughter-cells. [J, 30.]

PROLIFERATION, n. Prol-i^{2}f-e^{2}r-a'sh'n. Lat., *proliferatio* (from *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *prolifération.* Ger., *P., Sprossenbildung.* The condition of being proliferous; growth by the multiplication of component elements (see CELL-*genesis*); in pathology, neoplastic growth of tissue in abnormal amount or situation. [D, 4; α, 17, 35.]—**Atrophic p.** Of Flemming, direct p. of the nuclei associated with degeneration of the differentiated protoplasm of the special cell elements. It occurs in ordinary inflamed tissue, in reparative processes, and in cachectic and febrile conditions. [α, 34.]

PROLIFEROUS, adj. Prol-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *prolifer, proliferus.* Fr., *prolifère.* Ger., *proliferirend.* Bearing progeny, exuberant, reproducing; especially, in botany, developing shoots on unusual parts (as flowers from the midst of a flower); also, of an organ, producing something different from itself (of leaves, bearing buds). [B, 1, 34, 123, 296, 308 (α, 35).]

PROLIFIC, adj. Prol-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *prolificans, prolificus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to produce). Fr., *prolifique.* Bringing forth abundantly, fruitful; in botany, proliferous, also capable of developing into a new plant. [B, 123, 308 (α, 35).]

PROLIFICATION, n. Prol-i^{2}f-i^2-ka'sh'n. Lat., *prolificatio.* Fr., *p.* The state of being prolific or proliferous. [α, 35.]

PROLIGEROUS, adj. Prol-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *proligerus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *proligère.* 1. Containing a germ or ovum (cf. DISCUS *proligerus*). [J.] 2. In botany, see PROLIFEROUS.

PROLONGEMENT (Fr.), n. Pro-lo^{2}n^{2}zh-ma^{2}n^2. A prolongation. [α, 17.]—**P's basilaires.** Of Huguenin, the prolongations of the pyramidal ganglion-cells of the cerebral cortex. [I, 28 (K).]—**P. de Deiters.** See *Axis-cylinder* PROCESS.—**P's protoplasmiques.** See *Protoplasmic* PROCESSES.—**P. rhachidien (de l'encéphale).** See *Spinal* CORD.

PROMANUS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *pro'manus.* From *pro*, before, and *manus*, the hand. The thumb.

PROMESOBLAST, n. Pro-me^{2}s'o-bla^{2}st. From πρό, before, μέσος, middle, and βλαστός, a sprout. The aggregation of large primitive cells destined to form the mesoderm. [E. Haeckel (α, 39).]

PROMETOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-me^{2}t-op'i^2-a^3. From πρό, before, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Fr., *prométopie.* The forehead or its integument. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROMETOPIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pro(pro^2)-me^{2}t-o^{2}p(op)-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. Gr., προμετωπίδια. Bandages for the forehead. [E.]

PROMINENCE, n. Pro^{2}m'i^2-ne^{2}ns. Lat., *prominentia* (from *prominere*, to jut out). Ger., *Hervorragung* (1st def.), *Erhabenheit* (1st def.). *Vorsprung* (2d def.). 1. An elevation or projection on the surface of a part or organ. 2. A projection or tooth between two incisions in the margin of a part or organ. 3. The state of being prominent or elevated. [B; B, 123 (α, 35).] Cf. PROTUBERANCE.—**Doyère's p.** See *Motorial-nerve* END-PLATE.—**Genital p.** An elevation on the ventral wall of the cloaca in the embryo from which the generative organs are developed. [L, 294.]—**Mental p.** A triangular elevation on the inferior maxilla continuous below with the symphysis.

PROMINENT, adj. Pro^{2}m'i^2-n'nt. Lat., *prominens.* Fr., *proéminent.* Ger., *hervorspringend.* Elevated, conspicuous. [α, 35.]

PROMINENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-mi^{2}n-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. 1. See PROMINENCE. 2. See PROLAPSE.—**Prominentiæ albicantes.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**P. annularis cerebri.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**P. canalis facialis (seu Falloppii).** A slight elevation in the wall of the tympanum, above and behind the fenestra ovalis, marking the course of the aqueduct of Falloppius. [L.]—**P. cerebri.** A cerebral lobe. [I, 3 (K).—**P. corneæ.** See KERATOCELE.—**Prominentiæ encephali (seu geminæ).** See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**P. laryngea.** See POMUM *Adami.*—**P. lentiformis.** See CORPUS *striatum.*—**Prominentiæ natiformes.** See NATES (2d def.).—**P. oculi totius.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**Prominentiæ orbiculares.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**Prominentiæ orbiculares majores.** See NATES (2d def.).—**Prominentiæ orbiculares minores.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**P. semiovalis** [Sömmerring]. See *Olivary* BODY.—**P. sphærica** [Sömmerring]. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. spiralis.** An elevation upon the outer wall of the cochlear duct containing a small capillary. [L, 31, 332.]—**Prominentiæ testiformes.** See TESTES (2d def.).

PROMONTOIRE (Fr.), n. Pro-mo^{2}n^2-twa^{3}r. See PROMONTORY.—**P. de l'oreille.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**P. pelvien.** See PROMONTORY *of the sacrum.*

PROMONTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-mo^{2}nt-or'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See PROMONTORY.—**P. ossis sacri, P. pelvis.** The promontory of the sacrum. [L.]—**P. tympani.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**P. vertebræ inferioris.** See PROMONTORY *of the sacrum.*

PROMONTORY, n. Pro^{2}m'o^{2}nt^2-o-ri^2. Lat., *promontorium* (from *pro*, before, and *mons*, a mountain). Fr., *promontoire.* Ger., *Promontorium.* 1. A prominence or protuberance. 2. A slight prominence on the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, below the fenestra ovalis. [L, 332.] 3. Of Scarpa, see SPUR (3d def.).—**Double p., False p.** Fr., *faux promontoire.* Ger., *doppeltes Promontorium.* An unusual prominence of the anterior aspect of the junction of the first and second sacral vertebræ. [A, 22.]—**P. of the sacrum, Sacro-vertebral p.** Lat., *promontorium ossis sacri.* Fr., *saillie sacro-vertébrale.* Ger., *Vorberg des heiligen Beins, Promontorium des Kreuzbeins.* The projection forward formed by the last lumbar vertebra and the upper part of the sacrum. [L. 332.] See also *Sacro-vertebral* ANGLE.

PROMUSCIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-mu3s(mu4s)'si2s(ki2s). Gen., *-musc'idis.* Fr., *promuscide.* The proboscis of an insect. [α, 48.]

PROMYCELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-mi(mu6)-se(ka)'li2-u3m(u4m). From *pro*, before, and *mycelium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *promycélium.* A short-lived and imperfectly developed mycelium bearing sporidia which germinate and form a true mycelium. [α, 35.]

PRONATEUR (Fr.), n. Pro-na3-tu6r. See PRONATOR.—**Grand p.** See PRONATOR *teres.*—**Petit p.** See PRONATOR *quadratus.*—**P. rond.** See PRONATOR *radii teres.*

PRONATION, n. Pron-a'sh'n. Lat., *pronatio* (from *pronare*, to bend forward). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Einwärtsdrehung, Vorwärtsbeugung.* The condition of being or the act of making prone. [L, 149.]

PRONATOR (Lat.), n. m. Pron-a(a3)'to2r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *pronateur.* Ger., *Vorwärtsbeuger.* A muscle that effects or assists in pronation of a portion of a limb.—**P. cubito-radialis.** See *P. quadratus.*—**P. inferior, P. minor.** See *P.* (*radii*) *quadratus.*—**P. obliquus.** See *P. radii teres.*—**P. pedis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the fibula below the flexor hallucis longus and inserted into the inner surface of the os calcis. [L, 332.]—**P. (radii) quadratus.** Fr., *carré pronateur.* Ger., *viereckiger Vorwärtsdreher.* A flat, quadrangular muscle arising from the lowest fourth of the anterior surface and margin of the ulna and inserted on the anterior surface of the lower part of the radius. [L.]—**P. radii teres, P. rotundus, P. teres.** Fr., *rond pronateur.* Ger., *runder Einwärtsdreher.* A long, roundish muscle which arises by two heads—the one from the internal condyle of the humerus (forming a tendon common to itself, the flexor carpi radialis, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum manus sublimis, and the palmaris longus) and from the intermuscular sæptum, and the other from the coronoid process of the humerus. It is inserted into the outer surface of the radius near its middle. It pronates the hand and forearm, and aids in flexion of the forearm. [L.]—**P. transversus.** See *P.* (*radii*) *quadratus.*

PRONAUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro2)'na4s(na3-u4s). Gr., πρόναος (from πρό, before, and ναός, a temple). The vestibule of the vagina. [L, 332.]

PRONE, adj. Pron. Gr., πρήνης. Lat., *pronus.* Fr., *penché, incliné.* Lying with the face directed downward; of the forearm, having the lower end of the radius turned around that of the ulna so that, in ordinary postures, the palm looks downward; in botany, lying flat, especially with the face downward. [α, 35.]

PRONEPHRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-ne2f-ri2d'i2-u3m(u4m). In certain animals, principally invertebrates, one of a number of canaliculi which act as excretory organs. [Haeckel, "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890 (α, 39).]

PRONEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro2)'ne2f-ro2s. From πρό, before, and νεφρός, the kidney. Ger., *P., Kopfniere.* Syn.: *head-kidney.* An embryonic glandular structure found in the *Anamniota*, believed to be the relics of a portion of the primitive vertebrate excretory system. [L, 201.] Cf. *Segmental* APPARATUS.

PRONERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-nu6r(ne2r)-va(wa3)'shi2-(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *pro*, before, and *nervus*, a tendon. See APONEUROSIS (2d def.).

PRONŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-ne'(no2'e2)-a3. Gr., πρόνοια (from προνοεῖν, to perceive before). See PROGNOSIS.

PRONOSTIC (Fr.), n. Pro-no2s-tek. See PROGNOSIS.

PRONOSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pro-no2s-tek. See PROGNOSTIC.

PRONOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-not'u3m(u4m). From πρό, before, and νῶτον, the back. The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect. [α, 39.]

PRONUCLEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro2)-nu2(nu4)-kle(kle2)'-o2l-u3s(u4s). From *pro*, before, and *nucleolus* (*q. v.*). A nucleolus contained in a pronucleus. [J.]

PRONUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro2)-nu2(nu4)'kle2-u3s(u4s). From *pro*, before, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *p., pronucléus.* Ger., *P., Vorkern.* A primordial or germinal nucleus; in botany, the nucleus of a conjugating gamete, which by fusion with another p. forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77, 279 (α, 35).]—**Female p.** Lat., *p. fœmininus.* Fr., *pronucléus* (ou *noyau*) *femelle.* Ger., *Eikern, weiblicher Vorkern* (oder *P.*). 1. A small body, lying at first near the periphery, just beneath the extrusion globules, and representing the portion of the nucleus of the ovum (see *Germinal* VESICLE) which remains after the extrusion of the polar globules. It sinks to or toward the centre of the vitellus, where it usually remains, and must fuse with the male p. before segmentation can take place. A system of radiating lines runs out from it into the yolk, forming a star-like figure (see under ASTER [1st def.]), the so-called female aster. [A, 5; J, 1, 23, 30; Minot, "Am. Nat.," xiv, p. 242 (α, 32).] 2. In botany, the nucleus of the oosphere, which by fusion with the male p. forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**Male p.** Lat., *p. masculinus.* Fr., *pronucléus* (ou *noyau*) *mâle.* Ger., *männlicher Vorkern, Spermakern, Hodenkörner.* 1. The p. into which the head or some other portion of a spermatozooid is transformed after it has imbedded itself in the vitellus and become enlarged, clear, and spheroidal. It finally unites with the female p., and, like the latter, is surrounded by radiating lines forming the so-called male aster. [A, 5; J, 1, 23, 30; Minot, *l. c.*] 2. In botany, the generative nucleus derived from the pollen-tube, which by fusion with the nucleus of the oosphere, or female nucleus, forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77 (α, 35).]—**P. dérivé** (Fr.). Of Van Beneden, the smaller, rounded portion of a clear spot that appears on each of the two spheres formed by the first segmentation of the vitellus, the other portion, larger and surrounding the p. dérivé, being termed the *p. engendré.* [A, 15.]—**P. engendré** (Fr.). See under *P. dérivé.*—**Segmentation p.** See *Germ*-NUCLEUS and *Germinal* SPOT.—**Sperm-p.** See *Male p.*

PRO-ODONTUS (Lat.), adj. Pro(pro2)-o2d-o2nt'u3s(u4s). From πρό, before, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having the radius fixus making an angle of between 23° and 50° with the line joining the subnasal and alveolar points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

PRO-OSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-o2st'e2-o2n. From πρό, before, and ὀστέον, a bone. A bony process (see PROCESS, 3d def.). [α, 48.]

PRO-OTIC, adj. Pro-ot'i2k. Lat., *pro-oticus* (from πρό, before, and οὖς, the ear). Situated in front of the ear-capsule. [L.]

PROPACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-pa2k(pa3k)'u2l(u4l)-u3m-(u4m). Dim. of *propago* (*q. v.*). Fr. *propacule.* See PROPAGO (1st and 2d def's).

PROPAGATION, n. Pro2p-a2g-a'sh'n. Gr., διαδοχή. Lat., *propagatio* (from *propagare*, to generate). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Fortpflanzung.* 1. Reproduction, generation. [α, 35.] 2. Transmission, dissemination. [α, 17.]

PROPAGO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-pa(pa3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis.* From *propagare*, to disseminate. Fr., *propagule* (1st and 2d def's.), *propagine* (3d def.). Ger., *Keimknospe* (1st and 3d def's), *Keimkorn* (2d def.). 1. An unexpanded leaf-bud, capable of propagation, terminating a runner or slender branch; also, by extension, such runner or branch serving for propagation. 2. The powdery grains of the soredia of lichens. 3. In mosses and the *Marchantiaceæ*, a bulblet (bulbil) by means of which the plant is reproduced vegetatively. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291, 296, 308 (α, 35).] 4. Any bud-like structure or process. [α, 48.]—**P. bracteolata.** See ANABLASTEMA.—**P. corporis striati.** See *Olfactory* NERVE.

PROPAGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-pa2g(pa3g)'u2l(u4l)-u3m-(u4m). Fr., *propagule.* See PROPAGO (1st def.).

PROPANE, n. Pro'pan. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propan.* A hydrocarbon, $C_3H_8 = CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$, of the paraffin series; one of the constituents of petroleum. [B.]

PROPARATERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-pa2r(pa3r)-a3-te2r-(tar)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From πρό, before, παρά, beside, and τήρησις, a watching. Fr., *proparatérèse.* See PROPHYLAXIS.

PROPARGYL, n. Prop-a3r'ji2l. See PROPINYL.

PROPARGYLATE, n. Prop-a2r'ji2l-at. An oxygen compound of propargyl with a univalent radicle, $C_3H_3X.O.$ [B.]

PROPARGYLIC ACID, n. Prop-a2r-ji2l'i2k. See PROPIOLIC ACID.

PROPATHY, n. Pro2p'a2th-i2. Lat., *propathia* (from πρό, before, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *propathie.* 1. A precursory symptom. 2. A disease already passed. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

PROPENDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-pe2nd-e2n'shi2(ti2)-a3. From *propendere*, to hang forth. See PROLAPSE.—**P. uvulæ.** Relaxation of the uvula. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROPENYL, n. Prop'e2n-i2l. Fr., *propényle.* Ger., *P.* See GLYCERYL.—**P. alcohol.** See under GLYCERIN.—**P. trinitrate.** See NITROGLYCERIN.

PROPENYLATE, n. Prop-e2n'i2l-at. Ger., *Propenylat.* A compound of a metal or ether with propenyl (glyceryl) alcohol. [B.]

PROPEPSIN, n. Pro-pe2ps'i2n. From πρό, before, and πέψις, digestion. See PEPSINOGEN.

PROPEPTONE, n. Pro-pe2pt'on. From πρό, before, and πέπτειν, to cook. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propepton.* See PARAPEPTONE (3d def.), HEMIALBUMOSE, and DEUTEROALBUMOSE.

PROPEPTONURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-pe2p-ton-u2(u)'ri2-a3. For deriv., see PROPEPTONE and URINE. The presence of propeptones in the urine. It may occur in connection with various diseases. [α, 34.]

PROPERISTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-pe2r-i2st'o2m-a3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). From πρό, before, περί, around, and στόμα, the mouth. Ger., *Properistom.* The margin of the blastopore. [L, 146.]

PROPERITONEAL, adj. Pro-pe2r-i2-to2n-e'a2l. From πρό, before, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Situated in front of the peritonæum. [α, 48.]

PROPHETIN, n. Pro'fe2t-i2n. Fr., *prophétine.* Ger., *P.* A glucoside, probably $C_{20}H_{36}O_7$, extracted from *Ecballium officinale* and the fruits of *Cucumis prophetarum.* [B; B, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

PROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro2f-tha2l(tha3l)'mu3s(mu4s). From πρό, before, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. See EXOPHTHALMUS.

PROPHYLACTIC, adj. Pro-fi2l-a2kt'i2k. Gr., προφυλακτικός. Fr., *prophylactique.* Ger., *prophylaktisch, vorbeugend.* Preventive of disease or intended to prevent it.

PROPHYLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro2)-fi2l(fu6l)-a2x(a3x)'i2s. Gen., *-ax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., προφύλαξις (from προφυλάσσειν, to keep guard before). Fr., *prophylaxie.* Ger., *P., Prophylaxe.* Prevention of disease. [α, 48.]

PROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro2)-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3m(lu4m). From πρό, before, and φύλλον, a leaf. A primary leaf; one of the first leaves to appear on an axis or branch. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

PROPIAC (Fr.), n. Pro-pe-a3k. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there are gaseous springs. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 50).]

PROPINE, n. Prop'en. See ALLYLENE.

PROPINYL, n. Prop'i2n-i2l. The radicle $CH \equiv C - CH'_2 = C_3H_3$. [B; α, 38.]

PROPIOLIC ACID, n. Prop-i2-ol'i2k. Fr., *acide propiolique.* The compound $C_3H_2O_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PROPIONALDEHYD (Ger.), n. Prop-e-on'a3ld-e2-hu6d. See PROPIONIC *aldehyde.*

PROPIONAMIDE, n. Prop-i2-o2n'a2m-i2d(id). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propionamid.* The compound $NH_2.(C_3H_5O) = C_3H_7NO.$ [B, 4.]

PROPIONE, n. Prop'i²-on. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propion.* A liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2CO$, of agreeable odor, boiling at 104° C. [B, 3. 93 (a, 38).]

PROPIONIC, adj. Prop-i²-o²n'i²k. Derived from propyl. [B.] —**P. acid.** Fr., *acide propionique.* Ger., *Propionsäure.* A colorless monobasic liquid, $C_3H_6O_2 = C_3H_5O.OH$ (or $C_2H_5CO.OH$), occasionally found in sweat and in diabetic urine. [B; B, 270 (a, 38); K.]—**P. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde propionique, hydrure de propionyle.* Ger., *Propionaldehyd.* Oxide of propylidene, propylic aldehyde, C_3H_6O, bearing the same relation to propyl alcohol and propionic acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid; a mobile liquid of a peculiar suffocating odor. [B, 5.] —**P. anhydride.** Ger., *Propionsäureanhydrid.* The compound $(C_3H_5O)_2O$. [B, 4.]

PROPIONITRILE, n. Prop-i²-o-nit'ril. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Propionitril.* See ETHYL *cyanide.*

PROPIONOXYL, n. Prop-i²-o²n-o²x'i²l. Ger., *P.* See PROPIONYL.—**P. hydrat.** See PROPIONIC *acid.*

PROPIONYL, n. Pro-pi'o²n-i²l. Fr., *propionyle.* Ger., *P., Propionoxyl.* The acid radicle, $(C_3H_5O.)'$, of propionic acid. [B.]

PROPLEXUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-ple²x'u²s(u⁴s). From *pro,* before, and *plexus* (*q. v.*). The chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [Wilder and Gage (a, 39).]

PROPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro²)-pod(po²d)'i²-u²m(u⁴m). From πρό, before, and πούς, the foot. The anterior part of the foot in molluscs. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PROPOLIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²p'o²l-i²s. Gen., *-pol'eos* (*-is*), *p.* Gr., πρόπολις (from πρό, before, and πόλις, a city). A reddish or yellowish-brown aromatic, somewhat viscous matter used by bees at the base of the hive as a sort of mortar to stop cracks. It seems to be anodyne and soporific, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and the early stage of dysentery. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Chicago Med. Jour.," xxiv, pp. 417, 485 (B); L.]

PROPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²p'o²m-a³. Gen., *-pom'atos* (*atis*). Gr., πρόπομα (from προπίνειν, to drink before). Fr., *propome.* Ger., *Trank.* A potion, especially one of wine or vinegar, mixed with honey, taken before meals. [L, 322, 325 (a, 14, 48).]

PROPRIETARY, adj. Pro-pri'e²t-a-ri². Lat., *proprietarius* (from *proprietas,* a property). Of medicinal preparations, constituting the property of an individual or corporation that, by copyrighting the name or otherwise, has or professes to have the exclusive right to produce and vend them. [a, 48.]

PROPRIETAS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-pri(pri²)'e²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *-at'is.* From *proprius,* one's own. A property; of old writers, temperament. [H.]

PROPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²pt-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., πρόπτωμα (from προπίπτειν, to fall forward). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Vorfall.* Prolapse. [G.]—**P. auricularum.** 1. See *Flap* EAR. 2. An elongation of the external ears seen among the Siamese, caused by hanging weights upon them. [L, 132.]—**P. labii inferioris.** Relaxation of the lower lip. [G, 17.]—**P. mammarum.** A flabby, pendulous condition of the breasts. [G, 17.]—**P. palpebrarum.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**P. scroti.** Redundancy of the scrotum. [G, 17.]

PROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²pt-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πρόπτωσις. Prolapse, protrusion. [E.]—**P. oculi.** Of Celsus, exophthalmia. [F.]—**P. palpebræ.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**P. uvulæ.** See STAPHYLŒDEMA.

PROPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²pt'i²(u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *-ys'eos, prop'tysis.* From πρό, before, and πτύειν, to spit. Fr., *proptyse.* See EXPECTORATION.

PROPULLULANS (Lat.), adj. Pro(pro²)-pu³l(pu⁴l)'lu²l(lu⁴l)-a²nz(a³ns). From *pro,* before, and *pullulare,* to sprout out. Ger., *ausschlagend, hervortreibend.* Of roots, having the apex produced into a stem. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PROPULSION, n. Pro-pu³l'sh'n. From *pro,* before, and *pellere,* to drive. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A thrusting or being thrust forward; specifically, the peculiar gait of paralysis agitans. The patient gets up from his seat slowly and with difficulty, hesitates a moment, and then starts forward quickly, speed being necessary to prevent falling. [D, 35.] Cf. FESTINATION.

PROPYL, n. Pro'pi²l. Fr., *propyle.* Ger., *P.* The radicle, C_3H_7, of p. alcohol. It occurs in two isomeric forms: *normal p.,* $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2'$, and *isop',* or *secondary p.,* $(CH_3)_2:CH'$. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Hydrated p. oxide.** See *P. alcohol.*—**P. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de propyle.* Ger., *Essigsäure-Propylester, Propylacetat.* A body, $C_3H_7OC_2H_3O = C_5H_{10}O_2$, isomeric with valerianic acid. [B, 4.]—**P'acetic acid.** Ger., *Propylessigsäure.* The compound C_3H_7-$CH_2CO.OH$. [B.]—**P. acetylene.** Fr., *propylacétylène.* Ger., *Propylacetylen.* A mobile liquid, $C_3H_7C{\equiv}CH = C_5H_8$. [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'acrylic acid.** Ger., *Propylacrylsäure.* See HYDROSORBIC ACID.—**P. alcohol.** Ger., *Propylalkohol.* A monatomic alcohol, $C_3H_7OH = C_3H_8O$. [B.]—**P. aldehyde.** See PROPIONIC *aldehyde.*—**P'amine.** Ger., *P'amin.* A primary amine of p., $(C_3H_7)NH_2$. Two isomeric forms are known: one, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$, derived from normal p., and occurring as a liquid boiling at 49° C. and having an ammoniacal odor; the other, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}{>}CH{-}NH_2$, derived from isop' (*isopropylamine*), a mobile liquid boiling at 32° C. and having the odor of herring brine. Many bodies which were thought to contain p'amine are now known to contain the metameric trimethylamine. P'amine was discovered by Brieger in putrefying gelatin, and was formerly used as a remedy for rheumatism. [B; Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xcv, p. 483 (B).]—**P'benzaldehyde.** See CUMIC *aldehyde.*—**P'benzene.** Fr., *propylebenzine.* A p. substitution compound, $C_6H_5C_3H_7 = C_6H_5{-}CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$, of benzene. [B, 4.]—**P'benzoic acid.** An acid, $C_3H_7.C_6H_4.CO.OH$, known in two isomeric forms: *orthopropylbenzoic acid,* crystallizing from dilute alcohol as small plates melting at 58° C., and *parapropylbenzoic acid,* occurring as shining plates of microscopic prismatic crystals, melting at 140° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'benzoic aldehyde.** See CUMIC *aldehyde.*—**P'benzoylecgonine.** A crystalline salt obtained by treating benzoylecgonine, propyl iodide, and propyl alcohol with ethylene bromide and alcohol. It readily forms salts, is quite bitter, and is a powerful anæsthetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 554 (a, 50).]—**P'benzyl alcohol.** An alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$. Parapropylbenzyl (or paraisopropylbenzyl) alcohol is cumin alcohol. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**P. borate.** A compound of p. and boric acid comprising: (1) the *borate of normal p.,* $(C_3H_7)_3BO_3$, and (2) the *borate of isop',* $(CH_3 - CH' - CH_3)_3 - BO_3$. [B.]—**P. bromide.** Ger., *P'bromür.* The compound C_3H_7Br. Two isomeric varieties are known: (1) *bromide of normal p.,* $CH_3{-}CH_2{-}CH_2Br$, a liquid boiling at 71°, and (2) *bromide of isop',* $CH_3{-}CHBr{-}CH_3$, a liquid boiling at about 62° C. [B.]—**P. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate de propyle.* Ger., *Buttersäure-Propylester, Propylbutyrat.* The compound $C_3H_7OC_4H_7O = C_7H_{14}O_2$. [B.]—**P. carbamate.** Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Propylester.* The compound $C_4O_2NH_9 = CO\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\OC_3H_7\end{matrix}\right.$. [B]—**P. carbamine, P. carbammonium.** The compound $C_3H_7N{\equiv}C$. [B.]—**P'carbinol.** See BUTYL *alcohol.*—**P. carbonate.** The substance $(C_3H_7)_2CO_3$. [B.] —**P. chloride.** The compound C_3H_7Cl. Two are known: *normal p. chloride,* $CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$, a mobile liquid boiling at 46·5° C., and *secondary p. chloride,* or *isopropyl chloride,* $CH_3{-}CHCl{-}CH_3$, a liquid boiling at about 36° C. [B.]—**P. cyanate.** A liquid, $C_3H_7OCN_5$, boiling at about 75° C. [B.]—**P. cyanide.** The compound $(C_4H_7)N$ (or $[C_3H_7]'CN$). There are two isomeric forms: (1) the cyanide of normal p., $CH_3{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}C{\equiv}N$, an oily liquid boiling at 118° C., and (2) the cyanide of isop', *isobutyronitrile,* $(CH_3)_2:CH - C{\equiv}N$, an aromatic, oily liquid, boiling at 107° C. [B.]—**P'dimethylcarbinol.** A monatomic alcohol, $C_3H_7(CH_3)_2C.OH = C_6H_{14}O$. [B, 2.]—**P'ethylene.** See AMYLENE.—**P'eugenol.** A liquid, $C_9H_8(OCH_3)OC_3H_7 = C_{13}H_{18}O_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'glycol.** See PROPYLENE *alcohol.*—**P. guanamine.** The compound $C_3H_7.C_3H_4N_5$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. hydrate.** See *P. alcohol.*—**P. hydride.** See PROPANE.—**P. hydrosulphide.** See *P. mercaptan.*—**P. iodide.** The compound C_3H_7I. [B.]—**P. isocyanide.** See *P. carbamine.*—**P'malonic acid.** The compound $C_3H_7.CH{<}\begin{matrix}CO.OH\\CO.OH\end{matrix}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. mercaptan.** The compound C_3H_7SH. [B.]—**P'methyl.** See BUTANE.—**P'methylbenzene.** A substitution compound of benzene, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)(CH_3=)$ $C_{10}H_{14}$. [B.]—**P'methylcarbinol.** Fr., *p'méthylcarbinol.* See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**P'methylquinone.** Quinone in which p. and methyl replace two atoms of hydrogen; thymoquinone is para-p'methylquinone, $C_6(CH_3,O,O.C_3H_7,H,H.)$. [B.]—**P. nitrate.** The substance $C_3H_7.O.NO_2$. The nitrate of normal p. is not known; the nitrate of isop', $CH_3 - CHO.NO_2 - CH_3$, is an inflammable liquid boiling at 102° C., and giving off a vapor which at high temperatures is violently explosive. [B.]—**P'nitrolic acid.** A crystalline body, $C_3H_6N_2O_3 = C_3H_5(NO_2).N.OH$. [B; B, 93 (a, 14).] —**P'phenyl.** A univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)$. [B.]—**P'phosphine.** A phosphine containing p.; derived from secondary p., or isop'. All are liquids, *isop'phosphine,* $(C_3H_7)PH_2$, and *di-isop'phosphine* (or *secondary isop'phosphine*), $(C_3H_7)_2,PH$, both spontaneously inflammable and of very powerful odor, and *tri-isop'phosphine,* $(C_3H_7)_3P$. [B.]—**P'pyridine.** A 1-molecule substitution compound of pyridine, $C_5H_4(C_3H_7)N = C_8H_{11}N$. Three isomeric varieties produced by the substitution of normal p. are known: *α-p'pyridine,* or *conyrine,* a colorless liquid boiling at about 167° C.; *β-p'pyridine,* a liquid boiling at 170° or 173°; and *γ-p'pyridine,* a liquid boiling at 162° C. [B.] See also *Isop'pyridine.*—**P. sulphide.** A substance, $(C_3H_7)_2S$, known in two isomeric forms: the *sulphide of normal p.,* a liquid boiling at 130° to 135° C., and the *sulphide of isop',* boiling at 105° C. [B.]—**P. sulphocyanate, P. thiocyanate.** The compound $C_3H_7.SCN$. [B.]—**P'toluene.** See CYMENE.—**Secondary p.** See under P.

PROPYLENE, n. Pro'pi²l-en. Fr., *propylène.* Ger., *Propylen.* A colorless gas, $C_3H_6'' = CH_3{-}CH{-}CH_2$, of alliaceous odor. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. alcohol.** A diatomic alcohol (glycol), $C_3H_8O_2 = C_3H_6(OH)$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. dibromide.** An oily liquid, $C_3H_6Br_2 = CH_3 - CH.Br - CH_2Br$. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. dichloride.** A colorless liquid, $C_3H_6Cl_2 = CH_3{-}CH.Cl.{-}CH_2Cl$. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P'diisopropyl.** See under NONANE.—**P'disulphonic acid.** A dibasic acid, $C_3H_8S_2O_6 = CH_3{-}CH(SO_3H){-}CH_2(SO_3H)$. [B.]—**P. glycol.** See *P. alcohol.*—**P. oxide.** A mobile liquid, $C_3H_6.O$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PROPYLIC, adj. Pro-pi²l'i²k. Of, belonging to, containing, or derived from propyl. [B.]—**P. alcohol.** See PROPYL *alcohol.*

PROPYLIDENE, n. Pro-pi²l'i²d-en. Ger., *Propyliden.* A bivalent radicle, $C_3H_6 = C_2H_5.CH''$, isomeric with propylene. [B.] —**P. oxide.** Propionic aldehyde, C_3H_6O. [B.]

PRORA (Lat.), n. f. Pro'ra³. Gr., πρῷρα. The prow of a ship; of old writers, the occiput. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**Sutura proræ.** See *Lambdoid* SUTURE.

PRORRHESIS. Pror-re(ra)'si²s. Gen., *-rhes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πρόῤῥησις (from πρό, before, and ῥῆσις, a speech). See PROGNOSIS.

PRORUPTION, n. Pro-ru³p'sh'n. Lat., *proruptio* (from *prorumpere,* to rush forth). See ERUPTION.

PROSAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-a²g(a²g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *-og'es.* Gr., προσαγωγή. See ADDUCTION.

PROSARMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-a³rm'a³. Gen., *-arm'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., πρόσαρμα (from προσαίρειν, to take up). Fr., *prosarme.* Anything ingested. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROSAPOTHLIPSE (Fr.), n. Pro-sa³-pot-leps. Of Schultz, a grooved suture. [C.]

PROSARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-a³rth-ros'i²s. Gen., *-thros'eos* (*-is*). From προσαρθροῦσθαι, to be attached by joints. See DIARTHROSIS.

PROSCAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)/u^2(u^4)-la^3. From *pro*, before, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). See *Coracoid* BONE (1st def.).

PROSCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-chys'eos, pros'chysis.* Gr., πρόσχυσις. See AFFUSION.

PROSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-skol'e^{2}x(ax). Gen., *-ec'os* (*-ec'is*). From πρό, before, and σκώληξ, a worm. The scolex of a *Tænia* prior to its encysted stage in its host. [L.]

PROSCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-ko^{2}l'la^3. From πρός, toward, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *proscolle.* Ger., *Klebdrüse.* A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PROSECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-se^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *pro*, before, and *secare*, to cut off. See DISSECTION (1st def.).

PROSECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-se^{2}kt'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *prosecteur.* One who makes dissections for anatomical instruction. [α, 17.]

PROSENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From πρόσω, forward, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Stirnhirn, Vorderhirn.* Of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which includes the cerebral hemispheres with their lateral ventricles, the corpora striata, the olfactory lobes, the corpus callosum, and the fornix. [A, 5.]

PROSENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s-e^{2}n^2'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *-chym'atos* (*-atis*). From πρός, toward, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Fr., *prosenchyme.* Ger., *Fasergewebe, Prosenchym.* Fibro-vascular tissue ; tissue composed of elongated, taper-pointed cells (applied especially to wood-cells and bast-cells). [α, 35.]

PROSLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s'li^2(lu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-lys'eos, pros'lysis.* From πρός, beside, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *proslyse.* See CATALYSIS (2d def.).

PROSOBREGMUS (Lat.), adj. Pro^{2}s-o(o^3)-bre^{2}g'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From πρόσω, forward, and βρέγμα, the bregma. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 82° to 95·5° with a line from the hormion to the bregma. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

PROSOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros* (*-is*). From πρόσω, forward, and γαστήρ, the belly. See FOREGUT.

PROSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-som'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From πρό, before, and σῶμα, the body. In entomology, the anterior segment of the body. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

PROSOPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πρόσωπον, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. Facial neuralgia. [α, 34.]

PROSOPANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-ri(re)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *prosopantrite.* Inflammation of the frontal sinuses. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROSOPANTRON (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s-o(o^3)-pa^{2}nt(pa^{3}nt)'ro^{2}n. From πρόσωπον, the face, and ἄντρον, a cavity. See *Frontal* SINUS.

PROSOPERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s-op-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p-(sep)'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-el'atos* (*-atis*). From πρόσωπον, the face, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Fr., *prosopérysipèle.* See ERYSIPELAS *faciei.*

PROSOPIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op'i^{2}s. Gen., *-op'idos* (*-idis*). *-op'is.* Gr., προσωπίς. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Süsshülsenbaum.* A genus of the *Adenantheræ.* [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. dulcis.** Cashaw-tree ; found in the southwestern United States. [α, 35.]—**P. glandulosa.** The mesquit-bean of Texas ; of Bentham, a variety of *P. dulcis.* It yields Mexican chicle and gomme de Peroa, a variety of mesquite gum. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. juliflora.** Honey-mesquit, algaroba, July-flower of Jamaica, southwestern honey-locust ; a species growing in New Mexico, Texas, Central America, and the West Indies, considered by Bentham a variety of *P. dulcis.* The stem and branches yield mesquite gum. [α, 35.]—**P. reptans.** A Colombian species used in dysentery. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. spicigera.** A species found in the East Indies, extending to Persia. The pods are used like those of *Ceratonia siliqua.* [α, 35.]—**Radix p.** The root of *Lappa tomentosa* and other species of *Lappa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PROSOPOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From πρόσωπον, the face, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Carcinoma of the face. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROSOPODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m-(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρόσωπον, the face, and δίδυμος, double. See DIPROSOPUS (n.).

PROSOPODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From πρόσωπον, the face, and ὀδύνη, pain. See PROSOPALGIA.

PROSOPODYSMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-di^{2}z-(du^{6}s)-mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. From πρόσωπον, the face, and δυσμορφία, deformity. Ger., *Prosopodysmorphie.* See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.

PROSOPOLOGY, n. Pro^{2}s-op-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *prosopologia* (from πρόσωπον, the face, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *prosopologie.* See PHYSIOGNOMY (1st def.).

PROSOPOPARALYSIS, PROSOPOPLEGIA (Lat.), n's f. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s, -ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From πρόσωπον, the face, and παράλυσις, paralysis, or πληγή, a stroke. See *Facial* PARALYSIS.

PROSOPOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From πρόσωπον, the face, and σπασμός, a drawing. See RISUS *sardonicus.*

PROSOPOSTERNODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-stu^{5}rn-(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From πρόσωπον, the face, στέρνον, the breast, and δίδυμος, double. The state of a cephalothoracopagus in which there is union of the faces and the breasts. [α, 34.]

PROSOPOTHORACOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρόσωπον, the face, θώραξ, the chest, and πάγος, that which is fixed. That variety of the cephalothoracopagus (*q. v.*) in which there is union of the face, throat, and thorax. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PROSOPOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s-op''o(o^3)-to(to^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From πρόσωπον, the face, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Fr., *prosopotocie.* See *Face* PRESENTATION.

PROSOPROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. Pro^{2}s-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρόσω, forward, and πρόσωπον, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66·5° to 78° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

PROSORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Pro^{2}s-or(o^{3}r)-rin(ren)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρόσω, forward, and ῥίς, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66·5° to 77° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

PROSPEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s-pe^{2}g(pag)'ma^3. Gen., *-peg'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., πρόσπηγμα (from προσπηγνύναι, to fix). A concretion, especially of mucous matter in the anus. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PROSPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s'fi^2(fu^6)-si^{2}s. Gr., πρόσφυσις (from προσφύεσθαι, to cling to). Fr., *p.* A coalescence, adhesion ; in the pl., *prosphyses* (Fr., *vaisseaux adducteurs* [Hedwig]), very delicate filaments mingled with the spores in the urns of mosses and the capsules of the *Hepaticæ.* [B, 1, 19 (α, 35).] Cf. PARAPHYSES.—**P. palpebrarum.** See ANKYLOBLEPHARON.

PROSTATA (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s'ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)-a^3. Gr., προστάτης. Ger., *P.* See PROSTATE.—**P. adenoides.** See *P.*—**P'saft** (Ger.). The secretion of the prostate. [L.]—**P. superior.** See PROSTATE.

PROSTATAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-a^{4}x'(a^3'-u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux'es.* From προστάτης, the prostate, and αὔξη, growth. Enlargement of the prostate. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PROSTATE, n. Pro^{2}s'tat. Gr., προστάτης (from πρό, before, and ἱστάναι, to set). Lat., *prostata.* Ger., *Vorsteherdrüse, Prostata.* Fr., *p.* 1. A gland surrounding the first portion of the urethra. It is made up of a fibrous capsule lined with a layer of unstriped muscular fibres which also divide the organ into a number of compartments containing small vesicles whose ducts empty into the excretory ducts. It is about 1½ in. wide, 1¼ in. long, and 1 in. deep, and is pierced by the urethra and nearer the anterior than the posterior surface by the common seminal ducts. It resembles a flattened cone with its base resting on the bladder and its apex directed upward, with the posterior surface on the rectum and the anterior just below the symphysis pubis. It is divided into three lobes—two lateral which unite in front of the urethra and are separated behind by a notch in its base, and a middle which lies between the lateral against the neck of the bladder. [L.] 2. Of Cuvier, one of the portions of the spermatic canal. [A, 4.]—**Anterior p.** A small gland sometimes found in front of and between Méry's glands. [C.]—**Petites p's** (Fr.). See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**P. de la femme** (Fr.). See *Vulvo-vaginal* GLAND.—**P's inférieures** (Fr.). See *Méry's* GLANDS.

PROSTATECTOMY, n. Pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From προστάτης, the prostate, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *prostatectomie.* Syn. : *Mercier's operation.* The removal of a portion of the prostate.

PROSTATELCOSIS (Lat.), **PROSTATHELCOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s, -sta^{2}th(sta^{3}th)-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From προστάτης, the prostate, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ulceration of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATIC, adj. Pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *prostaticus.* Fr., *prostatique.* Ger., *prostatisch.* Pertaining to the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATICUS (Lat.), adj. Pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Prostatic ; as a n., a muscle acting upon the prostate.—**P. superior.** See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.*

PROSTATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pro-sta^3-tek. Prostatic ; as a n., a person suffering from enlargement of the prostate. [Guyon, "Ann. d. mal. d. org. gén.-ur.," Jan., 1885, p. 1.]

PROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^2-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *prostatite.* Inflammation of the prostate. [G.]

PROSTATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se-(ka)'le(la) ; in Eng., pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From προστάτης, the prostate, and κήλη, a tumor. A tumor formed by swelling of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s''ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From προστάτης, the prostate, and κύστις, the bladder. Inflammation of the prostate and of the bladder. [α, 34.]

PROSTATOLITH, n. Pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t'o-li^{2}th. Lat., *prostatolithus* (from προστάτης, the prostate, and λιθος, a stone). Fr., *prostatolithe.* See *Prostatic* CALCULUS.

PROSTATOMELE (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-me(ma)'le(la). Gen., *-mel'es.* From προστάτης, the prostate, and μήλη, a probe. A sound for exploring the prostate. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROSTATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-o^{2}n^{2}k'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From προστάτης, the prostate, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *prostatoncie.* See PROSTATOCELE.

PROSTATOPARECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'eos* (*-ect'asis*). From προστάτης, the prostate, and παρέκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *prostatoparectasie.* Enlargement of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From προστάτης, the prostate, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *prostatorrhée.* Ger., *Prostatorrhoe.* A morbid discharge of prostatic fluid from the urethra. [G.]

PROSTATOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r')-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From προστάτης, the prostate, and σκίρρος, an induration. Fr., *prostatosquirre.* A schirrous hardening and enlargement of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATOTOMY, n. Pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From προστάτης, the prostate, and τομή, a cutting. Incision of the prostate. [E.]—**Thermo-electric p.** The making of a free channel through the prostate by galvanic cauterization in cases of obstruction from its enlargement. [Bottini, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," Feb. 11, 1885, p. 91.]

PROSTERNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-i^{2}d'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., προστερνίδιον. Fr., *prosternidion*. A plaster for the chest. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

PROSTETHEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-ste^{2}th(stath)-ed-(ad)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πρό, before, and στῆθος, the breast. 1. See PROSTERNIDIUM. 2. A callus or corn. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}s'the^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos, prosth'esis*. Gr., πρόσθεσις (from προστιθέναι, to put to). Fr., *prothèse*. Ger., *Ersetzung, Ersatz*. 1. That branch of surgery which deals especially with the supplying of deficiencies by artificial means. [E.] 2. An appliance for supplying a part that is lacking. [B.]

PROSTHETIC, adj. Pro^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *prosthétique*. Pertaining to prosthesis.

PROSTHETICS, n. sing. Pro^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}ks. See PROSTHESIS.

PROSTHETOS (Lat.), **PROSTHETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pro^{2}s'-the^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πρόσθετος. Artificially supplied; as a n., in the n. pl., *prostheta*, external remedial appliances. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROSTHION (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}s'thi^2-o^{2}n. From πρόσθιος, foremost. 1. See PENIS. 2. See *Alveolar* POINT.

PROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From πρό, before, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *prostome*. See BLASTOPORE.

PROSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., προστομία (from πρό, before, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *prostomie*. See COMMISSURÆ *labiorum*.

PROSTOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). In comparative anatomy, the region in front of and dorsal to the mouth. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 422, 1891, p. 52 (L).]

PROSTRATE, adj. Pro^{2}s'trat. Lat., *prostratus*. See PROCUMBENT.

PROSTRATION, n. Pro^{2}s-tra'sh'n. Lat., *prostratio* (from *prosternere*, to overthrow). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Hinfälligkeit, P.* A condition of extreme weakness. [D, 1.]—**Nervous p.** P. due to an overtaxed or a diseased nervous system. [D, 1.]

PROSTYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro^{2}s'ti^{2}p(tu^{6}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πρό, before, and στύπος, a stem. Fr., *prostype*. Ger., *Blattspur* (1st def.), *Gefässrinne* (2d def.). 1. In many mosses, one of the decurrent leaf-bases investing the stem and giving to a cross-section of it an irregularly-angled appearance. 2. A fine canal or tube observed in many thick seed-shells. It is a prolongation of the vessels of the funiculus. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PROTAGON, n. Prot'a^{2}g-on. From πρῶτος, first, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* A complex body, $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$, forming most of the white substance of Schwann, and also said to be a constituent of red blood-corpuscles. It was regarded as identical with myelin by Liebreich, who first isolated it in the form of fine acicular crystals soluble in warm alcohol. ["Annal. der Chemie und Pharm.," vol. cxxxiv, p. 29 (K); Pflüger's "Archiv," xii, 214 (K).]

PROTALBUMOSE, n. Prot-a^{2}l'bu^2-mos. See under ALBUMOSE.

PROTAMINE, n. Prot'a^{2}m-en. A peculiar body found in semen; not known in its free form. [K.]

PROTANDROUS, adj. Prot-a^{2}nd'ru^{3}s. Fr., *protandrique*. See PROTERANDROUS.

PROTEA (Lat.), n. f. Prot'e^2-a^3. From Πρωτεύς (see PROTEUS). Fr., *proté, p.* Ger., *Schillerbaum, Silberbaum.* A genus of the *Proteaceæ* (Fr., *protéacées*; Ger., *Proteaceen*), or proteads, which are an order of the *Daphnales*. The *Proteæ* are: (1) Of Jussieu, the *Proteaceæ*; (2) a tribe of the *Proteaceæ*. The *Proteareæ* of Batsch are the *Proteaceæ*. The *Protearieæ* of Dumortier include the *Proteaceæ, Eleagnideæ, Thymelineæ, Aquilariaceæ*, and *Penæaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**P. cyanodes, P. grandiflora.** Fr., *p. à grandes fleurs*. Cape artichoke-flower. The bark is astringent. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. mellifera, P. repens, P. speciosa.** Species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers yield a honey-like pectoral juice. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PROTECTIVE, adj. Pro-te^{2}kt'i^{2}v. From *protegere*, to protect. Affording protection or security against disease or injury; as a n., a water-proof material to be placed in direct contact with a wound in antiseptic treatment. [E, 4; α, 48.]

PROTEID, n. Prot'e^2-i^{2}d. Fr., *protéide*. Ger., *P.* An amorphous non-crystallizable body, containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. It is soluble in strong acids and in alkalies, and gives the xanthoproteic reaction. The albumins, globulins, and peptones and fibrin are p's. [K.] See also under ALBUMINOID (2d def.).—**Anti-p.** A supposed body found when fibrin is peptonized. [K, 3.]—**Defensive p's.** Of E. H. Hankin, bactericidal substances occurring in blood-serum that furnish immunity from disease. They include the alexins of Buchner, which have been subdivided into sozins and phylaxins. [α, 34.]—**Hemi-p.** A p. supposed to be produced during the peptonization of fibrin. [K, 3.]

PROTEIFORM, adj. Prot-e'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *proteiformis*. Fr., *protéiforme*. Varying in form or appearance (said of diseases). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PROTEIN, n. Prot'e^2-i^{2}n. Lat., *proteina* (from πρῶτος, first). Fr., *protéine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A substance or principle formerly supposed to be the base of the proteids and an essential constituent of foods. [α, 48.] 2. A peculiar body, closely allied to alkali-albumin (*q. v.*) and fibrin, and analogous to if not identical with casein, which Mulder professes to have isolated and to which he assigns the formula $C_{18}H_{26}N_4O_{15}$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

PROTEMBRYO, n. Prot-e^{2}m'bri^2-o. From πρῶτος, first, and ἔμβρυον, the embryo. Of Quain, the collection of blastomeres which in the higher animals constitutes the blastoderm. [A, 5.]

PROTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-te^{2}ns(tans)'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *protendere*, to stretch forth. A protruding part; a process. [α, 48.]—**P. glandularis.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).

PROTEOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Prot-e^2-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'-eos (-ol'ysis)*. From *proteina*, protein, and λύσις, a loosing. Fr., *protéolyse*. Ger., *P., Proteolyse*. The conversion of proteids into peptones. [M. Foster (K).]—**Digestive p.** The dissolution of proteids during the process of digestion. [M. Foster (K).]

PROTEOLYTIC, adj. Prot-e^2-o^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *protéolytique*. Pertaining to or favoring the digestion of proteids.

PROTERANDROUS, adj. Prot-e^{2}r-a^{2}nd'ru^{3}s. From πρότερος, former, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *protérandré*. Of dichogamous flowers, having the stamens precocious. [α, 35.]

PROTERANTHIOUS, PROTERANTHOUS, adj's. Prot-e^{2}r-a^{2}nth'i^2-u^{3}s, -a^{2}nth'u^{3}s. Lat., *proteranthius, proteranthus* (from πρότερος, former, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *proteranthé*. 1. Having flowers which appear before the leaves. 2. Of some authors, leafing before flowering. [α, 35.]

PROTEROGYNOUS, adj. Prot-e^{2}r-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *proterogynus* (from πρότερος, before, and γυνή, a woman). Of dichogamous flowers, having the stigmas precocious. [α, 35.]

PROTEUS (Lat.), n. m. Prot'u^{2}s. From Πρωτεύς, a sea-god who changed his form at will. 1. Of Hauser, a genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Bacilli*). [B, 308 (α, 35).] 2. A genus of the *Urodela*.—**P. mirabilis.** A species having the same habitat and the same pathogenic action as *P. vulgaris*, but distinguished by the much more frequent occurrence of spherical (or pear-shaped or spermatozooid-like) forms (involution forms) from 3·75 μ to 7 μ in diameter. It liquefies the gelatin more slowly than *P. vulgaris*. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** The common species of the genus, occurring in putrefying animal matter, contents of putrid ulcers, etc., in forms about 6 μ in thickness, but varying in length. Sometimes they appear as bacilli 1·25 μ to 3·75 μ long, often ciliated, sometimes as twisted convoluted threads (regarded by Hauser as spirilla), and sometimes as rods so short as to seem nearly spherical. Liquid cultivations, unless first filtered through plaster cylinders, set up putrefaction even in boiled and sterilized meat. Small doses are not pathogenic in animals. Somewhat large doses cause at the point of injection abscesses. In rabbits and guinea-pigs large subcutaneous injections produce symptoms of poisoning. [B, 238 (α, 35).]—**P. Zenkeri.** A species resembling in its effects the *P. vulgaris*, except that the odor developed by its cultivations is not pronounced and it does not liquefy gelatin. It occurs in rods 0·4 μ in breadth, and averaging 1·65 μ in length. Spirilla are rarely formed. [B, 238 (α, 35).] Cf. AMŒBA.

PROTHALLIUM (Lat.), **PROTHALLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pro(pro^2)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From πρό, before, and θαλλός, a young shoot. Fr., *prothalle*. In angeiosperms and vascular cryptogams, the sexual plant; the structure derived from the germination of the non-sexually produced spore and bearing the male or female organs or both. [α, 35.]—**Female p.** In heterosporous vascular plants, the small cellular p. produced from the germination of the macrospore and bearing archegonia only. [α, 35.]—**Internal p.** A p. which does not become exposed by the rupture of the wall of the germinating spore. [α, 35.]—**Male p.** In heterosporous vascular plants, the p. produced from the germination of the microspore and bearing antheridia only. [α, 35.]

PROTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}th'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See PROSTHESIS.

PROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac'os (-ac'is)*. From πρό, before, and θώραξ, the thorax. The anterior somite of the thorax of insects. [α, 27.]

PROTHYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Proth-i(u^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-som'a^3. Gen., *-som'atos (-atis)*. From πρῶτος, first, ὕαλος, glass, and σῶμα, the body. Ger., *Prothyalosome*. Of Van Beneden (1883), a special layer surrounding the germinal spot within the germinal vesicle in the genus *Ascaris*. [J.]

PROTIODIDE, n. Prot-i'od-i^{2}d(id). See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prot-i^{2}st'a^3. From πρώτιστος, the very first. Ger., *Protisten, Urwesen*. Of Haeckel, a kingdom including the unicellular animal and vegetable forms (*Protozoa* and *Protophyta*). [α, 48.]

PROTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A section of the genus *Bursera*. 2. Of Wight and Arnott, a genus of the *Burseraceæ*. [α, 35.]—**P. javanicum.** A Java species yielding a terebinthinous resin used as a stimulant. The fruits furnish a volatile oil which is used both internally and externally. [α, 35.]

PROTMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro^{2}t-me(ma)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-mes'eos (-is)*. Gr., πρότμησις (from πρό, before, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *protmèse*. The umbilicus. [A, 311 (α, 30).]

PROTOBLAST, n. Prot'o-bla^{2}st. From πρῶτος, first, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *protoblaste*. 1. A mass having the attributes of a cell, but with no investing membrane; also a cell exclusive of the cell wall. 2. Of Villot, the nucleus of the ovum. [J, 33.]

PROTOBROMIDE, n. Prot-o-brom'i^{2}d(id). See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTOCATECHUIC ACID, n. Prot-o-ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2'i^{2}k. Ger., *Protocatechusäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, $C_7H_6O_4 = C_6(H, H, OH, OH, H, COOH)$. It has been found in the urine. [B, 4; W. Smith, "Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1882, p. 466.]

PROTOCATECHUIC ALDEHYDE, n. Fr., *aldéhyde protocatéchique*. Ger., *Protocatechualdehyd*. Dihydroxybenzoic aldehyde, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COH$. [B.]

PROTOCEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'e^2-bru^{3}m(bru^{4}m). From πρῶτος, first, and *cerebrum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *protocérébron*. Of Wilder, the primitive cerebrum. [I, 80 (K).]

PROTOCHLORIDE, n. Prot-o-klor'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *protochloridum, protochloruretum*. Fr., *protochlorure*. Ger., *Protochlorür*. That one of a series of compounds of an element or radicle with chlorine which contains the smallest relative amount of chlorine. Analogous compounds of bromine, iodine, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *protobromide, protoiodide* (or *protiodide*), *protoxide*, and *protosulphide*. [B.]

PROTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Prot-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From πρῶτος, first, and κόκκος, a kernel. The typical genus of the *Protococceæ* (Fr., *proto-coccacées*), which are an order of *Algæ*. The *Protococceæ* are a tribe of the *Nostochinoideæ*. The *Protococcidæ* are a tribe of the *Palmelleæ*. The *Protococcinæ* are a division of the *Nostochinæ*. The *Protococcoideæ* are a division of the *Chlorophyceæ* consisting of the *Palmellaceæ* and *Protococcaceæ*. [α, 35.] —**P. nivalis.** A species regarded by Decaisne as a rudimentary *Palmella*; the "red snow" of the Arctic and Alpine regions; also found on stones in running streams. The microscopic globules assume on pressure the appearance of blood. [α, 35.]

PROTO-COMPOUND, n. Prot'o-ko^{2}m"pu^6-u^{4}nd. A compound of the kind described under PROTOCHLORIDE (*q. v.*).

PROTOCONE, n. Prot'o-kon. From πρῶτος, first, and κῶνος, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890 (α, 50).]

PROTOCONID, n. Prot-o-kon'i^{2}d. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-external cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," (α, 50).]

PROTOCONULE, n. Prot-o-kon'u^{3}l. Of H. F. Osborn, the anterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature" (α, 50).]

PROTODONT, n. Prot'o^{2}d-o^{2}nt. From πρῶτος, first, and ὀδούς, a tooth. A very simple form of molar tooth, with not very clearly marked cusps. [L.] Cf. TRITUBERCULISM.

PROTOELASTOSE, n. Prot-o-e^{2}l-ε^{2}st'os. See under ELASTOSE.

PROTOGALA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o^{2}g'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Gen., *-lac'tos* (*-is*). From πρῶτος, first, and γάλα, milk. See COLOSTRUM.

PROTOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-gast'eros* (*-eris*), *-gast'ri*. From πρῶτος, first, and γαστήρ, a cavity. Ger., *Keimhöhle*. See BLASTOCŒLE.

PROTOGENIC, adj. Prot-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *protogène*. In botany, formed when the tissues begin to differentiate (said of intercellular spaces). [B, 229 (α, 35).] Cf. HYSTEROGENIC (2d def.).

PROTOGLOBULOSE, n. Prot-o-glo^{2}b'u^{2}l-os. See under GLOBULOSE.

PROTOGYNOUS, adj. Prot-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{2}s. Fr., *protogynique*. See PROTEROGYNOUS.

PROTO-HÆMOBLAST, n. Prot-o-he^{2}m'o-bla^{2}st. From πρῶτος, first, αἷμα, blood, and βλαστός, a sprout. See *Hæmoglobic* CELL.

PROTOIODIDE, n. Prot-o-i'o^{2}d-i^{2}d(id). See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTOLÉCYTHE (Fr.), n. Pro-to-la-set. 1. The yolk of an egg or ovum. [J, 33.] 2. See *Nutritive* VITELLUS.

PROTOLEUCOCYTES, n. pl. Prot-o-lu^2'ko-sitz. From πρῶτος, first, λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. The minute primary lymph-cells (or -corpuscles) found in the red marrow of bones and in the spleen. They resemble the smallest lymph-corpuscles. [Osler, "Med. Record," xxix (J).]

PROTOMERISTEM, n. Prot-o-me^{2}r'i^{2}s-te^{2}m. From πρῶτος, first, and μεριστός, divided. Primary meristem, the young and imperfect cells forming the foundation of an organ or tissue. [α, 35.]

PROTOMERITE, n. Prot-o^{2}m'e^{2}r-it. From πρῶτος, first, and μέρος, a part. In the *Gregarinidæ*, the anterior and smaller of the two chambers into which the medullary substance is divided. [L, 121.]

PROTOMEUS (Lat.), **PROTOMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pro(pro^2)-tom(to^{2}m)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), pro^{2}t'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From προτέμνειν, to cut up beforehand. See PROSECTOR.

PROTOMYOSINOSE, n. Prot-o-mi-os'i^{2}n-os. See under MYOSINOSE.

PROTONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(o^3)-nem(nam)'a^3. Gen., *-nem'atos* (*-atis*). From πρῶτος, first, and νῆμα, a thread. In the *Muscineæ*, an inconspicuous, usually filamentous structure (derived from a germinating spore), upon which is developed the leafy or thalloid plant bearing the reproductive organs. [α, 35.]

PROTONEPHRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πρῶτος, first, and νεφρός, a kidney. See MESONEPHROS.

PROTONITRATE, n. Pro-to-ni'trat. That one of two or more nitrates which contains the smallest amount of the nitric-acid radicle. [B.]

PROTOPATHIC, adj. Prot-o-pa^{2}th'i^{2}k. Fr., *protopathique*. Ger., *protopathisch*. See IDIOPATHIC.

PROTOPATHY, n. Prot-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *protopathia* (from πρῶτος, first, and πάθος, disease). A primary disease.

PROTOPHLOEM, n. Prot-o-flo'e^{2}m. From πρῶτος, first, and φλοιός, bark. Fr., *protophloème*. In botany, the elements first formed in the phloem in a vascular bundle. [B, 279 (α, 35).]

PROTOPHYTE, n. Prot'o-fit. Lat., *protophytum* (from πρῶτος, first, and φυτόν, a plant). Any plant of the *Protophyta* (Ger., *Protophyten, Urpflanzen*), which are the lowest division of cryptogams, those with no visible reproductive organs. [α, 35.]

PROTOPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o(o^3)-pe^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From πρῶτος, first, and πέψις, a softening. A primary digestive process, as of starchy substances by the saliva. [α, 34.]

PROTOPINE, n. Prot'o^{2}p-en. A base, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, found in opium. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PROTOPLASM, n. Prot'o-pla^{2}zm. Gr., πρωτόπλασμα (from πρῶτος, first, and πλάσμα, anything molded). Lat., *protoplasma*. Fr., *protoplasme*. Ger., *P.*, *Urschleim, Bildungsstoff, Zellleib* (2d def.). Syn.: *plasma, bioplasm, plasson, sarcode, cell-body* (2d def.). 1. The complex jelly-like, proteid living substance of animals and plants which, in its undifferentiated stage, is capable of nutrition, growth, movement, and reproduction. The term was introduced independently by Purkinje (1839 to 1840) and von Mohl (1844). P. usually occurs in minute, more or less distinct masses, called cells (*q. v.*), and, by becoming specially differentiated in structure, gives rise to a specialization of function whereby the originally homogeneous p. is capable of performing all the varied functions of the most highly organized animals and plants. In its youngest or formative period, p. is of a homogeneous structure, but very soon divides into a denser part, which assumes a granular, filar, or reticular arrangement, and a semi-fluid, homogeneous matrix, the paraplasma. According to Heitzmann and Elsberg, the protoplasmic fibrils forming the reticula of neighboring cells are interconnected, so that there are no independent cells or plastids except the wandering cells and those of the blood and lymph. [J, 26, 31, 39.] 2. Of Schultze (1861) and many more recent writers, the cell-body only. [J, 15, 30.] Cf. NUCLEUS (1st def.) and headings there referred to.—**Intercellular p.** See *Intercellular* ECTOPLASM.—**Mother p.** See *Germ*-PLASMA.

PROTOPLASMATIC, PROTOPLASMIC, adj's. Prot-o-pla^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k, -pla^{2}z'mi^{2}k. Fr., *protoplasmatique, protoplasmique*. Ger., *protoplasmatisch*. Pertaining to protoplasm. [J.]

PROTOPLASTIC, adj. Prot-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Protoplasmic, pertaining to the action or functions of protoplasm (used especially of a solution employed in determining the action of the blood-plates in the coagulation of the blood). The p. liquid of Schmidt is prepared by allowing 1 part of blood to flow into 3 parts of a 28-per-cent. aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate at 0° C. The mixture is well stirred and allowed to stand until the cellular elements have settled. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off and filtered at 0° C. [J; α, 48.]

PROTOPODITE, n. Prot-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-it. From πρῶτος, first, and πούς, the foot. The basal segment of the typical limb of a crustacean. [α, 27.]

PROTOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o^{2}pt-e^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πρῶτος, first, and πτέρυξ, a fin. The anterior of the three cartilaginous or osseous pieces by means of which the pectoral fin connects with the pectoral arch in certain fishes. [L.]

PROTOQUINAMICINE, n. Prot-o-kwi^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}s-en. Ger., *Protochinamicin*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_2$, obtained by heating quinamine sulphate to 120° C. [B, 81 (α, 38).]

PROTOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o(o^3)-som'a^3. Gen., *-som'atos* (*-atis*). From πρῶτος, first, and σῶμα, the body. A large, dark, oval spot formed in the middle of the transparent area of the blastoderm by a multiplication of the epiblastic and mesoblastic cells at that point, representing the primitive stage in the development of the embryo. [A, 22.]

PROTOSPASM, n. Prot'o-spa^{2}z'm. From πρῶτος, first, and σπασμός, spasm. Spasm which begins in one limb and extends to the other, to the head, or to the entire side of the body. In other cases it may become bilateral and generalized. [D, 35.]

PROTOSPORE, n. Prot'o-spor. From πρῶτος, first, and σπόρος, a seed. A primary spore the germination of which produces a prothallium or an analogous body. [B, 308 (α, 35).]

PROTOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos* (*-atis*). See BLASTOPORE.

PROTOSULPHATE, n. Prot-o-su^{3}lf'at. Of two or more sulphates, that which contains the smallest amount of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.] Cf. PERSULPHATE.

PROTOSULPHIDE, n. Prot-o-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *protosulfure*. See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTOVERATRINE, n. Prot-o-ve^{2}r'a^{2}t-ren. An extremely poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{51}NO_{11}$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxix, p. 370 (α, 50).]

PROTOVERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o(o^3)-vu^{6}rt(we^{2}rt)'e^{2}b-ra^3. From πρῶτος, first, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *protovertèbre*. Ger., *Urwirbel*. See *Protovertebral* SOMITE.

PROTOVUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). From πρῶτος, first, and *ovum*, an egg. An ovum without a nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

PROTOXIDE, n. Prot-o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *protoxyde*. Ger., *Protoxyd*. See under PROTOCHLORIDE.

PROTOXYLEM, n. Prot-o-zil'e^{2}m. Fr., *protoxylème*. The first-formed elements of xylem in a vascular bundle. [α, 35.]

PROTOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prot-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From πρῶτος, first, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *protozoaires*. Ger., *Urthiere, Urthierchen*. The lowest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of forms in which the body is not differentiated into histogenetic cells. They are divided by Haeckel into the *Monera* and the *Endoplastica* (including the *Infusoria, Ciliata*, and *Flagellata*), and by Lankester into *Gymnomyxa* and *Corticata*. The *P.* of Siebold and Stannius are a subkingdom of invertebrates, minute animals, either simple or forming colonies. The body is composed of sarcode, is not divided into regular segments, has no nervous or circulatory system, and usually has no mouth and no definite body cavity. [B; L.]

PROTRACTILE, adj. Pro-tra^{2}kt'i^{2}l. Fr., *exsertile*. Capable of being thrust out. [L, 341 (α, 27).]

PROTRACTOR (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-tra^{2}kt(tra^{3}kt)'o^{3}r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *protrahere*, to draw forth. 1. An instrument for

measuring angles and representing them in a drawing. [α, 48.] 2. See PROTRAHENS.—**P. penis.** A muscle of some animals which carries the sheath of the penis forward. [L, 13.]

PROTRAHENS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)'tra^3-he^{2}nz(hans). Gen., *-ent'is.* Ger., *Hervortreiber.* A muscle that draws a part forward. [L.]—**P. auriculæ.** See ATTRAHENS *aurem* (in Supplement).—**P. lentis.** See *Ciliary* MUSCLE.

PROTRUDED, adj. Pro-tru^{2}d'e^{2}d. Lat., *protrusus* (from *protrudere*, to thrust forward). Ger., *hervorgestossen.* Pushed out, thrust forward as if with force. [α, 35.]

PROTRUSILE, adj. Pro-tru^{2}s'i^{2}l. See PROTRACTILE.

PROTRUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-tru^2(tru)'zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See PROTRUSION.—**P. enorbitalis.** Protrusion forward of the orbit as well as of the eyeball. [F.]—**P. exorbitalis, P. oculi.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.

PROTRUSION, n. Pro-tru^{2}z'yu^{3}n. Lat., *protrusio* (from *protrudere*, to thrust forward). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Hervortreibung, P.* The act of thrusting or the condition of being thrust out. [α, 48.]

PROTRUSOR (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-tru^2(tru)'so^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* See PROTRAHENS.—**P. labii inferioris.** See CORRUGATOR *labii inferioris.*—**P. linguæ.** See GENIO-GLOSSUS.

PROTUBERANCE, n. Pro-tu^{2}b'e^{2}r-a^{2}ns. A knob-like projection.—**Annular p.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**Cerebral p.** Lat., *prominentia cerebri.* Fr., *protubérance cérébrale* (2d def.). 1. A p. formed by the upper of the two flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. [A, 16.] 2. See PONS *Varolii.*—**External occipital p.** A p. on the outer surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, near its centre. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Frontal p.** The lower p. of the two formed by the flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. [A, 16.]—**Inferior maxillary p's.** Two p's, one on each side, formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo, being the rudiments of the lower jaw. [A, 16.]—**Internal occipital p.** A p. on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Lateral frontal p's.** Two p's formed one on each side of the frontal p. of the embryo. [A, 16.]—**Natiform p.** See NATES (2d def.).—**Occipital p's.** See *External occipital p.* and *Internal occipital p.*—**Parietal p.** See *Parietal* EMINENCE.—**Superior maxillary p's.** Two p's formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo. [A, 16.]

PROTUBÉRANCE (Fr.), n. Pro-tu^6-ba-ra^{2}n^{2}s. See PROTUBERANCE.—**P. cérébelleuse (moyenne).** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**P. cylindroïde.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major* and PONS *Varolii.*

PROTUBERANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro^2)-tu^{2}b(tub)-e^{2}r-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See PROTUBERANCE and PONS *Varolii.*—**P. annularis minor.** See TRAPEZIUM (2d def.).—**P. cerebelli media.** See *Middle* PEDUNCLE *of the cerebellum.*—**P. cerebralis.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**P. circularis minor.** See TRAPEZIUM (2d def.).—**P. glandulosa.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Protuberantiæ internæ ossis maxillæ inferioris.** See *Mental* SPINES.—**P. laryngea.** See POMUM *Adami.*—**P. basilaris.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**P. mentalis externa.** See *Mental* PROMINENCE.—**P. natiformis.** See NATES (2d def.).—**P. occipitalis exterior** (seu **externa**). See *External occipital* PROTUBERANCE.—**P. occipitalis interna.** See *Internal occipital* PROTUBERANCE and TORCULAR *Herophili.*—**P. orbicularis.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**P. scleralis.** A circumscribed backward protrusion of the sclera below the optic nerve entrance, said by von Ammon to arise from the scleral hiatus. [F.]—**P. striata.** See *Optic* THALAMUS.—**P. testiformis.** See TESTIS (2d def.).—**P. transversalis** [Winslow]. See PONS *Varolii.*

PROTYL, n. Prot'i^{2}l. From πρῶτος, first, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *protyle.* Ger., *P.* 1. An old name for methyl, so called as being the first of the series of univalent hydrocarbons. 2. A name suggested for the supposititious primary element of which all the other so-called elements are supposed to be composed. [Croches, "Am. Jour. of Sci.," Nov., 1886 (B).]

PROTYLIC, adj. Prot-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Containing or derived from protyl, methylic. [B.]

PROVENANCE (Fr.), n. Pro-v'-na^{3}n^{2}s. Source, origin.—**P. equino-humaine.** Transmission from the horse to man. [α, 18.]—**P. interhumaine.** Transmission from man to man. [α, 18.]

PROVENTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro^2)-ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)-ri^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Drüsenmagen.* A cavity into which the œsophagus empties in birds, situated between the ingluvies and the gizzard. [L, 147.]

PROVINS (Fr.), n. Pro-va^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Marne, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [α, 14.]

PROXIMAD, adv. Pro^{2}x'i^2-ma^{2}d. Toward the proximal aspect. [L, 141.]

PROXIMAL, adj. Pro^{2}x'i^2-m'l. Fr., *prochain.* Ger., *nächst.* Nearer or nearest (to the body); situated nearest a centre, axis, or point of attachment. [L.] Cf. DISTAL.

PROXIMATE, adj. Pro^{2}x'i^{2}m-e^{2}t. 1. Primary or immediate, as distinguished from remote or ultimate. [B.] 2. See PROXIMAL.

PRÜFUNG (Ger.), n. Pru^{6}f'un^2. See ASSAY (n.) and DOCIMASIA.

PRUINA (Lat.), n. f. Pru^2(pru^4)-in(en)'a^3. See BLOOM (3d def.).

PRUINATE, PRUINOSE, PRUINOUS, adj's. Pru^2'i^{2}n-at, -os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *pruinatus, pruinosus.* Ger., *bereift, duftig.* Having a bloom; covered as if with a hoar frost. [B, 123, 291 (α, 35).]

PRUNA (Lat.), n. Pru^2(pru)'na^3. See ANTHRAX (2d def.) and IGNIS *persicus.*

PRUNE, n. Pru^{2}n. Gr., πρoῦμνον. Lat., *prunum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *fructus pruni, pruna* [Gr. Ph.], *prunus* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *p. sèche, pruneau (noir)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pflaume.* The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica.* [B, 173, 185 (α, 35).]—**Confection de p's** (Fr.). See *Confectio* PRUNORUM *laxativa* (under PRUNUM).—**French p.** The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, var. *juliana.* [α, 35.]—**P. de Saint-Julien** (Fr.). A fresh plum, especially of the French p. [α, 35.]—**P. sèche** (Fr.). See *P.*

PRUNEAU (Fr.), n. Pru^6-no. See PRUNE.—**Conserve de p'x.** See *Conserva* PRUNORUM.—**Décoction de p'x.** A strained and sweetened decoction of 64 grammes of plums in water enough to make a litre. [α, 38.]—**P. à médecine, P. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. See PRUNE.—**Pulpe de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulpa* PRUNORUM (under PRUNUM).

PRUNELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pru^{2}n(prun)-e^{2}l'la^3. Ger., *Prunelle* (3d def.). 1. A thick crust formed on the tongue in fevers. [B, 117.] 2. See APHTHÆ and CYNANCHE. 3. Self-heal, blue curls; a genus of the *Prunelleæ*, which are a section of the *Prasieæ.* [α, 35.] 4. See *Sel de* PRUNELLE.—**P. grandiflora.** Large-flowered self-heal. The flowering herb was formerly used like that of *P. vulgaris.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. officinalis, P. vulgaris.** Fr., *prunelle* (ou *brunelle*) *commune, brunette, bonnette, petite consoude, charbonnière, petite consyre.* Ger., *gemeine Prunelle* (oder *Brunelle, Braunelle*), *Gottheil.* (Common) all-heal (or self-heal), brunel, carpenter-grass, heart-of-the-earth, sicklewort, herb-carpenter; common in Europe and the United States. The flowering herb, *herba prunellæ* (seu *brunellæ*, seu *brunellæ vulgaris*, seu *consolidæ minoris*, seu *symphyti minoris*), was formerly used as an astringent and vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Sal prunellæ.** See *Sel de* PRUNELLE.—**Syrupus prunellæ.** Fr., *sirop de prunelle.* A solution of 16 parts of sugar in 9 of purified juice of the herb of *P. vulgaris.* [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PRUNELLE (Fr.), n. Pru^6-ne^{2}l. 1. See PRUNELLA. 2. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa.* [α, 35.] 3. See PUPIL.—**Conserve de p.** Lat., *conserva pruneoli.* A preparation made by reducing the fruit of *Prunus spinosa* to a pulp and adding 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Rob de p.** See ACACIA *nostras.*—**Sel de p.** Lat., *sal prunellæ.* Ger., *Brunellenstein, Prunellensalz.* A preparation made by melting potassium nitrate and (generally) adding slowly from about $\frac{1}{80}$ to about $\frac{1}{40}$ as much flowers of sulphur, allowing to spread thinly, and breaking into pieces when cool. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PRUNELLIER (Fr.), n. Pru^6-ne^{2}l-e-a. See PRUNUS *spinosa.*—**Eau de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 2 of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* and 4 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* in 3 of boiling water, and adding 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PRUNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pru^{2}n(prun)-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PRUNUS.—**Conserva pruneoli.** See *Conserve de* PRUNELLE.—**P. silvestris.** See PRUNUS *spinosa.*—**Rob pruneolorum.** See ACACIA *nostras.*

PRUNIER (Fr.), n. Pru^6-ne-a. See PRUNUS.—**P. commun** [Fr. Cod.], **P. cultivé.** See PRUNUS *domestica.*—**P. épineux.** See PRUNUS *spinosa* and XIMENIA *americana.*

PRUNUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Pru^{2}n(prun)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See PRUNE.—**Confectio prunorum laxativa.** Fr., *confection de prunes.* A preparation made by infusing 1 part of senna-leaves in water enough to make a saturated infusion, dissolving in this 3 parts of sugar, boiling to the proper consistence, adding 6 parts of the pulp of plums, and evaporating slowly. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Conserva prunorum.** Fr., *conserve de pruneaux.* A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of plums in water, straining, adding 3 parts of syrup, and evaporating to the proper consistence; or by making a pulp of plums, sometimes alone, sometimes with 2, 3, or 6 times as much sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum prunorum cum senna.** See *Confectio prunorum laxativa.*—**Pulpa prunorum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de pruneaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pulpa de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling plums, removing the stones, and pressing through a hair sieve. The Netherl. Ph. adds to the pulp $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of sugar and evaporates; the Roum. Ph. adds $\frac{1}{10}$ (the Gr. Ph. $\frac{1}{5}$ and the Hung. Ph. $\frac{1}{4}$) as much sugar to the evaporated pulp. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulpa prunorum purgans.** Sp., *conserva purgante de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 40 grammes of powdered jalap bulbs and 85 of powdered acid potassium tartrate with a little water, adding 690 of pulpa prunorum saccharata and reducing to a uniform consistence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulpa prunorum saccharata.** Sp., *conserva de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of white sugar with 1 part of pulpa prunorum and evaporating over a water-bath. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulpa prunorum silvestrium condita.** See *Conserve de* PRUNELLE.

PRUNUS (Lat.), n. f. Pru^{2}n(prun)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., προύμνη. Fr., *prunier.* Ger., *Pflaumenbaum.* A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs. Bentham and Hooker make it include as sections the genera *Amygdalus* (including *Persica*), *Armeniaca, Cerasus*, and *Laurocerasus.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**Aqua pruni padi.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 1 part of the flowers of *P. padus* with water enough to make 2 parts. 2. A preparation made by macerating 4 parts of the bark of *P. padus* in 6 of water and distilling 5 parts; or by distilling 100 parts of a mixture of 72 of the bark with 6 of alcohol and 216 of water. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de cerisier de Virginie.* Ger., *flüssiges Wildkirschenrindenextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of the bark of *P. serotina* in No. 20 powder with 50 of a mixture of 1 part of glycerin and 2 parts of water, allowing to stand 48 hours in a percolator, treating with alcohol till the bark is exhausted, reserving the first 80 centimetres of percolate, evaporating the next 120 centimetres to a thin syrup, distilling off the alcohol from the residue, evaporating the latter to a thin syrup, adding the other syrup, evaporating to a soft extract, adding the reserved percolate, and bringing up to 100 centimetres with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Gummi prunorum.** See *Gummi* CERASORUM (under CERASUS).—**Infusum pruni virginianæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu

(virginiani). A preparation made by moistening 4 parts of the bark of *P. serotina* in No. 40 powder with 6 of water, macerating, and treating in a percolator with water until 100 parts are obtained. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. acacia.** See *P. spinosa.*—**P. acida.** Ger., *rothe* (oder *helle*) *Sauerkirsche, Glaskirsche, Amarelle.* Of the two leading forms of *P. cerasus*, the one including the varieties in which the fruit has a short pedicel and a clear pulp. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. amygdalus.** See Amygdalus *communis.*—**P. armeniaca.** Fr., (*prunier*) *abricotier.* Ger., *Aprikosenbaum.* The apricot. The stem and branches of the older trees yield *gummi armeniaca*, which is used like *gummi cerasorum.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. austera.** Morello (cherry); a variety of *P. cerasus.* The mucilaginous, refrigerant, laxative, acid or subacid fruits, *fructus cerasorum acidorum* (seu *cerasa acida*), are used, especially in the form of a syrup (*syrupus cerasorum*), in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The flowers, fruit-pedicels (*stipites cerasorum*), and young leaves are sometimes used in domestic practice as a diuretic and calmative. According to some writers, the liqueurs, known as *maraschino* and *ratafia*, are prepared from the fruits of this variety, the pulp, stone, and kernel being pounded and allowed to ferment. The kernel contains prussic acid. [B, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. avium.** Fr., *merisier, mersier.* Ger., *Süsskirschbaum, Vogel-* (oder *Holz-*, oder *Wald-*) *kirschbaum, Twieselbeere, Kasbeere.* Crab (or wild, or corone) cherry, gean, mazard, mazzard, English cherry, ox-heart, bigareau. There are numerous varieties, those with large fruit including the var. *juliana*, in which the pulp is soft, and the var. *duracina*, in which it is firm. The small-fruited varieties include, among others, *P. nigricans*, with black sweet fruit, and *P. varia*, with a small pale-red fruit of a somewhat bitter taste. The small black fruits, *cerasa nigra* (seu *dulcia*), *fructus cerasorum nigrorum*, are used especially in making *Kirschwasser* (*spiritus cerasorum*). The stem and branches yield gummi cerasorum. The leaves are said to be used to adulterate tea. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. brigantiaca.** Fr., *prunier de Briançon* (ou *des Alpes*). Briançon apricot, marmottes-oil plant. The bitter kernels yield an oil (Fr., *huile de marmotte*) used like olive-oil. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. capollin, P. capuli.** A Mexican febrifuge species. The root-bark is used in dysentery. The leaves and kernels contain prussic acid. [B, 19. 267 (α, 35).]—**P. caroliniana.** Fr., *prunier de la Caroline, laurier de Mississippi.* Carolina plum (or mock-orange), the American cherry-laurel. The black, juiceless drupes and the leaves are considered poisonous. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. cerasus.** Fr., (*prunier*) *cerisier, griottier, guin, guindoux, pichot.* Ger., *Sauerkirschbaum, Ammerbaum.* 1. Dwarf wild cherry, sour cherry; indigenous to Asia Minor or to the regions of the Black Sea. 2. Of Scopoli, see *P. avium.* [α, 35.]—**P. chamæcerasus.** Fr., *prunier chamécérasus, cerisier nain.* Ger., *Zwergkirsche.* A West Indian species. The fruit is said to be purgative. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. claudiana.** Fr., *prunier de reine Claude.* Green gage; a variety of *P. domestica.* [α, 35.]—**P. cocomilia.** Fr., *prunier de Calabre.* A species found in Italy and Greece. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. dasycarpa.** Fr., *prunier à fruit noir.* The black (or thick-fruited) apricot; it has the properties of *P. armeniaca*, of which it is by some authors regarded as a variety. [α, 35.]—**P. domestica.** Fr., *prunier* (*cultivé*, ou *domestique*, ou *commun* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *gemeiner Pflaumenbaum, Quetschenbaum, Zwetschenbaum.* Common garden plum, damson plum, cultivated plum-tree. The var. *juliana* (Fr., *prunier de St.-Julien*) is the principal if not the exclusive source of the prunes of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. Prunes are nutritious and laxative, and, stewed, are used as a laxative during recovery from fevers, etc. The pulp is an ingredient of the confectio sennæ. [α, 35.] Cf. *P. œconomica.*—**P. juliana.** 1. A variety of *P. avium.* 2. The *P. domestica*, var. *juliana.* [B. 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**P. lauro-cerasus.** Fr., *laurier-cerise* (ou *-amandier*, ou *au lait*, ou *impérial*, ou *de Trébisonde*), *cerisier de Trébisonde.* Ger., *Kirschlorbeerbaum.* Common (or cherry-) laurel, poison laurel, laurel-cherry tree; a species forming the section *Lauro-cerasus*, a native of countries bordering on the Black Sea, and cultivated in Europe. All parts of the tree contain hydrocyanic acid. The fresh leaves, the *folia lauro-cerasi* of the Br. Ph., contain also an essential oil resembling oil of bitter almonds, which is used in flavoring. [α, 35.] Cf. *Aqua* lauro-cerasi.—**P. mahaleb.** Fr., (*prunier*) *mahaleb, quénot, prunier odorant* (ou *de Sainte-Lucie*). Ger., *Mahaleb-Kirsche, Steinweichsel, Weichselkirsche, Dintebeere.* Perfumed cherry; a European species. The fruits (*fructus mahaleb*) and their kernels were formerly used in calculous affections, and the wood, *lignum Sanctæ Luciæ* (seu *Sancti Gregorii*), was considered sudorific and remedial in rabies. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. œconomica.** A species the fruits of which (Ger., *Quetschen, Zwetschen*) furnish a substitute for French prunes. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. padus.** Fr., *merisier* (ou *prunier*) *à grappes, faux bois de Sainte-Lucie, putier, putiet, laurier-putiet.* Ger., *Traubenkirschbaum, Ahlkirsche, Stinkbaum,* (*falscher*) *Faulbaum, Elsebeerbaum, Schiessbeere.* Bird-cherry, black dogwood, eggberry, hackberry, hagberry, hedgeberry, hog-cherry. It has the medicinal properties of *P. lauro-cerasus*, though in a lesser degree. The bark, especially of the young branches (*cortex pruni padi* [seu *cerasi racemosi* (seu *padi*)]), is sedative, diuretic, and sudorific, and is used in chronic rheumatism and gout and as a febrifuge. It contains tannin, resin, gum, an acrid substance, extractive, and an essential oil containing hydrocyanic acid. A water, *aqua pruni padi*, is distilled from it, closely resembling in its properties aqua amygdalæ amaræ. The leaves, flowers, and berries are considered anthelminthic, though rarely used. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. semperflorens.** A variety of *P. acida.* [α, 35.]—**P. serotina.** Fr., *prunier tardif* (1st def.), *cerisier de la Toussaint* (1st def.). 1. Of Ehrhart, the black (or wild) cherry-tree of North America. The bark (wild-cherry bark, the *p. virginiana* of the U. S. Ph.) has an astringent, aromatic, bitter taste, and when macerated in water emits the odor of bitter almonds. It is tonic and sedative, and is much used in the United States as a pectoral. The leaves yield a volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid, and a water may be distilled from them similar in properties to aqua lauro-cerasi. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).] 2. See *P. semperflorens.*—**P. silvestris, P. spinosa.** Fr., *prunier épineux* (ou *sauvage*), *caveron, cravichon, créquier, épine noire, fourdinier, mère du bois, prunellier.* Ger., *Schlehenpflaume, Schlehenstrauch, Schlehdorn, Schwarzdorn, Heckdorn.* Blackthorn, buckthorn, sloe, wild plum; a shrub growing throughout Europe. The flowers, *flores acaciæ* (seu *acaciæ germanicæ*, seu *acaciæ nostratis*, seu *pruni spinosæ*, seu *pruni* [*et pruneoli*] *silvestris*), contain an essential oil (associated with hydrocyanic acid), a bitter extractive, and tannin, and are sedative and mildly laxative. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. varia.** See under *P. avium.*—**P. virginiana.** Fr., *prunier de Virginie* (2d def.). 1. Of Miller, the *P. serotina* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnæus and others, the choke-cherry; a small tree or shrub growing in the United States, bearing a small astringent fruit. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.). [α, 35.]—**Syrupus pruni virginianæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 12 parts of the bark of *P. serotina* (1st def.) with water, macerating, treating in a percolator with water till 35 parts of percolate are obtained, adding 60 of sugar and 5 of glycerin, and straining. [B. 95 (α, 38).]



PRUNUS SPINOSA. [A, 327.]

PRURIENT, adj. Pru^{2}r'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *pruriens* (from *prurire*, to itch). Ger., *juckend.* Itching; in botany, causing an itching sensation, stinging (said of hairs, etc.). [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

PRURIGINOUS, adj. Pru^{2}r-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *pruriginosus.* Fr., *prurigineux.* Ger., *pruriginös, juckend.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling prurigo. 2. Itching, pruritic. [G.]

PRURIGO (Lat.), n. f. Pru^{2}r(prur)-i(e)'go. Gen., *-ig'inis.* From *prurire*, to itch. Fr., *gale invétérée, psoride papuleuse, p.* Ger., *Juckblattern, Juckblätterchen.* 1. See Pruritus. 2. Of Hebra, a pruritic disease of the skin beginning in infancy and often continuing with varying intensity through life; chiefly affecting the extensor surfaces of the legs and arms, frequently, also, other regions of the body, but invariably avoiding the flexor surfaces of the joints. The pruritus is accompanied with lesions of the skin often urticarial in character at the beginning, subsequently consisting of papules of miliary size or larger, pale or red, which may be associated with eczema. Where the disease is most pronounced, as upon the outer aspects of the legs, the skin is apt to become thickened, horny, and rough. The severer cases are often attended with large indolent swellings of the inguinal lymphatic glands. 3. Of Willan, an itching disease attended with an eruption of small papules not varying in color from the surrounding skin. [G.]—**P. adolescentium, P. æstivalis.** See *Summer p.*—**P. agria.** P. (2d def.) of a very severe form, in which the itching is intense, the skin is decidedly thickened, pigmented, and roughened, and the lymphatic glands are greatly enlarged. [G, 3.]—**P. d'hiver** (Fr.). See Pruritus *hiemalis.*—**P. ferox.** See *P. agria.*—**P. formicans.** Pruritus attended with formication. [G. 12.]—**P. furfurans.** See Eczema *lichenoides.*—**P. latens.** Of Alibert, see Pruritus.—**P. mitis.** Mild p., p. in which both the pruritus and the cutaneous lesions are comparatively slight. [G, 3.]—**P. partialis.** P. limited to particular regions of the body. [G, 47.]—**P. pedicularis.** Pruritus due to phtheiriasis. [G.]—**P. secandi.** A mania for operating. [α, 34.]—**P. scabida.** See Scabies *papulosa.*—**Summer p.** Of J. Hutchinson, a variety of p. that continues with slight intermission over many years, usually affecting the face or upper extremities, beginning about the age of puberty and being worse during summer. ["Med. Times," 1878, p. 161 (α, 34).]—**Winter p.** See Pruritus *hiemalis.*

PRURITIC, adj. Pru^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *pruritus*, an itching. Fr., *pruriteux.* Of the nature of pruritus, itching. [G.]

PRURITUS (Lat.), n. m. Pru^{2}r(prur)-it(et)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-it'us.* From *prurire*, to itch. Gr., κνησμός, κνῆσις. Fr., *prurit, démangeaison.* Ger., *Hautjucken.* The sensation of itching. [G.]—**P. analis, P. ani.** Ger., *Afterjucken.* Intense and persistent itching of the anal mucous membrane and the surrounding tissue. [D.]—**P. hiemalis.** Fr., *prurigo de Duhring* (ou *d'hiver*). Winter p., frost itch; a cutaneous disease chiefly characterized by itching, sometimes attended with a somewhat harsh state of the skin, apparently due to cold weather. ["Phila. Med. Times," Jan. 10, 1874 (G); G, 63.]—**P. localis.** P. limited to certain regions of the body. [G.]—**P. opii.** P. caused by the administration of opium or one of its products. [α, 34.]—**P. pudendi maris.** P. of the male genitals. [G.]—**P. senilis.** A form of general p. frequently attacking old people. [G.]—**P. universalis.** P. affecting the entire skin. [G.]

PRUSSIATE, n. Pru^{3}s'i^2-at. Lat., *prussias.* See Cyanide.

PRUSSIC, adj. Pru^{3}s'i^{2}k. Pertaining to Prussian blue.—**P. acid.** See Hydrocyanic acid.

PSALIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}l(psa^{3}l)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ψαλίδιον (dim. of ψαλίς, a vault). See Fornix *cerebri.*

PSALIDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sal(psa^{3}l)-i^{2}d-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ψαλίδωμα (from ψαλίς, a vault). Fr., *psalidôme.* The vault of the skull. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PSALIS (Lat.), n. f. Sal(psa^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Gen., *psal'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ψαλίς. 1. See SCISSORS. 2. See FORNIX *cerebri.*

PSALTER (Ger.), n. Psa^{3}lt'e^{2}r. See OMASUM.—**P'binde.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.

PSALTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}lt(psa^{3}lt)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ψαλτήριον. Fr., *feuillet* (1st def.). Ger., *Psalter.* 1. See OMASUM. 2. Of Bergmann, a collection of longitudiual fibres in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 6 (K).] 3. See LYRA.

PSAMMA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}m(psa^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *-atos* (*-atis*). From ψάμμος, sand. A genus of grasses, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Ammophila* and by Steudel to *Calamagrostis.* [*a*, 35.]—**P. arenaria, P. littoralis, P. pallida.** Marram (or bent or mat) grass, matweed ; a tall grass with long descending roots, growing in sandy places, and cultivated for binding drifting sands. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

PSAMMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}m(psa^{3}m)-mi^{2}z(mi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., ψαμμισμός (from ψάμμος, sand). Fr., *psammisme.* 1. Treatment with warm sand-baths. 2. Urinary lithiasis. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PSAMMOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}m(psa^{3}m)-mo(mo^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ψάμμος, sand, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. See CARCINOMA *psammosum.*

PSAMMODYTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sa^{2}m(psa^{3}m)-mo^{2}d'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-od'ytum.* Gr., ψαμμοδύτης (from ψάμμος, sand, and δύειν, to sink into). See AMMODYTES.

PSAMMOGETON (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}m(psa^{3}m)-mo(mo^3)-jet(gat)'-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-get'onos* (*-is*). A genus of the *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Caucalineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. setifolium.** A species indigenous to India and Persia, where the fruit is employed as a stomachic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38 (*a*, 50).]

PSAMMOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}m(psa^{3}m)-mom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ψάμμος, sand. Fr., *psammome.* Of Virchow, a variety of small tumor found in the cerebral meninges, containing granular calcareous concretions. [E.]

PSAPHAROUS, adj. Sa^{2}f'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ψαφαρός. Lat., *psapharus.* Fr., *psaphare.* Friable, pulverulent ; of the urine, gritty. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PSARON (Lat.), n. n. Sar(psa^{3}r)'o^{2}n. Gr., ψαρόν. Of old writers, a certain dry medicament used as a caustic. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

PSATHYROUS, adj. Sa^{2}th'i^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ψαθυρός. See PSAPHAROUS.

PSEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^2(psag)'ma^3. Gr., ψῆγμα (from ψήχειν, to rub down). See *Flos* ÆRIS (under ÆS).

PSELAPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(psal)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ψηλάφησις (from ψηλαφᾶν, to feel about). Fr., *psélaphèse.* A feeling or searching about with the fingers, as in delirium. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]

PSELAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(psal)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ψηλαφία (from ψηλαφᾶν, to grope about). Fr., *psélaphie.* Digital exploration.

PSELLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}l(pse^{2}l)-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ψελλισμός. Fr., *psellisme.* Any defect of the vocal organs that affects distinctness of articulation. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PSEUDACETIC ACID, n. Su^{2}d-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. Propionic acid. [B, 93.]

PSEUDACONINE, n. Su^{2}d-a^{2}k'o^{2}n-en. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{41}NO_9$, obtained as a decomposition product of pseudaconitine. [B, 270 (*a*, 38) ; L, 87 (*a*, 50).]

PSEUDACONITINE, n. Su^{2}d-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. 1. False aconitine, a term applied by makers of aconitine to products that they do not regard as true aconitine, including japaconitine and napelline. 2. An alkaloid, $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$, found in *Aconitum ferox* and perhaps in other varieties of *Aconitum*, crystallizing as rhombic octaedra from alcohol, ether, or chloroform. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PSEUDACOUSMA [Sexton] (Lat.), **PSEUDACUSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-uz(us)'ma^3, -u^2(u)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-ous'matos* (*-atis*), *-us'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ἄκουσμα, a thing heard, or ἄκουσις, a hearing. Ger., *Gehörtäuschung.* A variety of autophony in which the pitch and timbre of the voice are heard falsely in one or both of the speaker's own ears. ["Med. Record," 1881, p. 85 (*a*, 29).]

PSEUDÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the-(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and αἴσθησις, feeling. Fr., *pseudesthésie.* Sensation or perception without a corresponding impression or object, or without irritation of the peripheral end-organs or of the conducting nerve-tract. [D, 35.]

PSEUDAMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ne(na)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ἀμνησία, forgetfulness. A transitory amnesia, like that caused by fever. [*a*, 34.]

PSEUDANKYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}n^2(a^{2}n^2)-ki^{2}l-(ku^{6}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ἀγκύλωσις, ankylosis. See *False* ANKYLOSIS.

PSEUDANGEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. The formation of blood-vessels in adventitious tissue. [A, 322 (*a*, 34).]

PSEUDANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ψευδής, false, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Ger., *falsches Gefäss.* An adventitious vessel. [L, 80 (*a*, 34).]

PSEUDAPHE (Lat.), **PSEUDAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{2}d-(psu^{2}d)'a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e(a), -a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *pseud'aphes -aph'iæ.* From ψευδής, false, and ἀφή, touch. See PSEUDÆSTHESIA.

PSEUDARGOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{3}rg-o-(o^3)-mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, ἀργός, white, and μορφή, form. Fr., *pseudargomorphose.* The formation of false membrane.

PSEUDARTHROSIS (Lat.), **PSEUDARTICULATIO** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{3}rth-ros'i^{2}s, -a^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-arthro'seos* (*-is*), *-on'is.* From ψευδής, false, and ἄρθρον, or *articulatio*, an articulation. Fr., *pseudarthrose.* See *False* ARTICULATION.—**Diarthrodial p.** The form of false joint, sometimes resulting from the fracture of a long bone, which resembles a natural one in being inclosed in a fibrous capsule, being lined with more or less hyaline cartilage, in containing a little serum (not synovia), and in the shape of the ends of the bones, one being cupped and the other rounded. [E, 25.]—**Ligamentous p., Synarthrodial p.** The form seen in fracture of the patella or olecranon, in which the fragments are joined by fibrous bands. [E.]

PSEUDASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)'ma^3. Gen., *-asth'matos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ἄσθμα, asthma. Fr., *pseudasthme.* See DYSPNŒA.

PSEUDAXIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'is.* From ψευδής, false, and *axis*, an axis. See SYMPODIUM.

PSEUDEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-e^{2}m'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ἔμεσις, a vomiting. Fr., *pseudémèse.* Pretended vomiting. [A, 322 (*a*, 34).]

PSEUDENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ἐγκεφαλός, the brain. Fr., *pseudencéphalie.* Ger., *Pseudencephalie.* That malformation of the head in which a vascular tumor replaces the brain.

PSEUDERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p-(sep)'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See PSEUDO-ERYSIPELAS.

PSEUDIATRUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ψευδής, false, and ἰατρός, a physician. A quack.

PSEUDINOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-in(en)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From ψευδής, false, ἴς, a fibre, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *pseudinogénèse.* Of Ritgen, an abnormal formation of fibres. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PSEUDINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-i^{2}n(en)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ἴς, a fibre. See SCIRRHUS.

PSEUDO-ACEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and κεφαλή, the head. See PSEUDENCEPHALIA.

PSEUDO-ACETIC ACID, n. Su^{2}d-o-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. Propionic acid. [B.]

PSEUDO-ACONITINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. See PSEUDACONITINE.

PSEUDO-ACTINOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sud(psu^{3}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-i^{2}n-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Of F. A. Loesch, a variety of tuberculosis in which bodies resembling the grains found in actinomycosis are present in the sputa. The grains are crystalline concretions of a substance allied to leucine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 31, 1889, p. 242 (*a*, 34).]

PSEUDO-ALBUMINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and *albuminuria* (*q. v.*). Fr., *pseudo-albuminurie.* Ger., *Pseudoalbuminurie.* See *False* ALBUMINURIA and *Physiological* ALBUMINURIA.

PSEUDO-AMYLENE, n. Su^{2}d-o-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. See AMYLENE (3d and 4th var.).

PSEUDO-ANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, α priv., and αἷμα, blood. See *Progressive pernicious* ANÆMIA.

PSEUDO-ANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ψευδής, false, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. A temporary angeioma occasionally formed during the reparative process in an amputation stump. [*a*, 34.]—**Urethral p.-a.** Of Savage, a urethral caruncle. [*a*, 34.]

PSEUDO-ANGINA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'-ji^2(gi^2)-na^3. From ψευδής, false, and *angina* (*q. v.*). Cardiac pain less severe in character than that of true angina pectoris. [D, 68.]

PSEUDO-ANGUSTURA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}n^2-(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}st(gu^{4}st)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From ψευδής, false, and *angustura* (*q. v.*). See *False* ANGUSTURA *bark.*

PSEUDO-ANGUSTURINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-a^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-tu^2'ren. See BRUCINE.

PSEUDO-APOPLEXY, n. Su^{2}d-o-a^{2}p'o-ple^{2}x-i^2. Ger., *Pseudo-apoplexie.* A disease presenting the symptoms of apoplexy, though no cerebral hæmorrhage is found post mortem. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

PSEUDO-ARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{3}rth-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thros'eos* (*-is*). See *False* ARTICULATION.

PSEUDO-ASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)'-ma^3. Gen., *-asth'matos* (*-atis*). From ψευδής, false, and ἄσθμα, asthma. See DYSPNŒA.

PSEUDOBLEPSIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}ps'i^2-a^3, -ble^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-bleps'iæ*, *-bleps'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and βλέψις, sight. Fr., *pseudoblepsie.* 1. Of Cullen, an old generic term for any perversion of vision. [F.] 2. See PSEUDOPSIA.

PSEUDOBOINA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-bo^2-i(e)'na^3. From ψευδής, false, and *bos*, an ox. Fr., *pseudoboïne.* Spurious cow-pox. [L, 50 (*a*, 50).]

PSEUDOBRANCHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{3}d)-o(o^3)-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ψευδής, false, and βράγχια, gills). Ger., *Pseudobranchien, Nebenkiemen.* Supplementary gills found in certain fishes, which receive arterialized blood only, and consequently do not assist in respiration. [*a*, 27.]

PSEUDOBULB, n. Su^{2}d'o-bu^{3}lb. From ψευδής, false, and βολβός, a bulb. Fr., *pseudo-bulbe*. A fleshy bulb-like internode in epiphytal orchids. [B, 19, 77, 296 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From ψευδής, false, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *pseudocarcinôme*. A benign tumor resembling a carcinoma. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCARDIOGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}g(og)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ψευδής, false, and καρδιωγμός, heartburn. Pain apparently but not actually originating in the heart or stomach. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCARP, n. Su^{2}d'o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *pseudocarpium* (from ψευδής, false, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *pseudocarpe*. A false fruit; the accessory portion of an anthocarpous fruit; that part not organically united with the pericarp. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)'a^3. From ψευδής, false, and καταρράκτης, a cataract. Fr., *pseudocataracte*. See *False* CATARACT.

PSEUDOCAVITAIRE (Fr.), adj. Psu^{5}d-o-ka^3-ve-ta^{2}r. Apparently but not really indicative of a pulmonary cavity (said of physical signs). ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1886.]

PSEUDO-CELLS, n. pl. Su^{2}d'o-se^{2}lz. From ψευδής, false, and *cella*, a cell. Ger., *Pseudozellen*. Of Kleinenberg, peculiar albuminoid vesicles with thick walls found in the ova of many hydrozoa; said by Balfour to be comparable to the vitelline granules of a bird's egg. [J, 1.]

PSEUDOCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., -se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-sel. From ψευδής, false, κεφαλή, the head, and κήλη, a tumor. An apparent cephalocele that is a hæmatoma caused by trauma. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis)*. From ψευδής, false, κέρας, a horn, and γένεσις, generation. The formation of adventitious horny tissue. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From ψευδής, false, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *pseudocératose*. See PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS.

PSEUDO-CHINA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-kin(che^{2}n)'a^3. 1. False cinchona-bark. 2. See SMILAX *p.-c.* 3. See GYNURA *p.-c.* 4. The bark of the *Solanum p.-c.*

PSEUDOCHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a)'a^3. From ψευδής, false, and χορεία, a dance. Fr., *pseudo-chorée*. A nervous affection, often hysterical, in which the symptoms of chorea are simulated. [D.]

PSEUDOCHROMÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-krom(ch^{2}rom)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, χρῶμα, color, and αἴσθησις, feeling. An anomaly in the perception of visual sensations, in which the vowels in words appear colored, each having a separate tint. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCHROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-krom-(ch^{2}rom)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and χρῶμα, color. Color-blindness. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and *cilium*, an eye-lash. Hairs growing from various parts of the conjunctiva. [F.]

PSEUDOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and κοιλία, a cavity. Of Wilder, the fifth ventricle of the brain. [a, 39.]

PSEUDOCOLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l-o^{2}b-om'a^3. Gen., *-bo'matos (-is)*. From ψευδής, false, and κολόβωμα, a mutilation. Fr., *pseudocolobome*. Ger., *Pseudocolobom*. The mildest form of fissure of the iris, or merely an intimation of it, consisting in a form of partial unilateral heterochromia of the iris. It is the last remains of the embryonic ocular fissure, which is tending toward closure. [Mittelstädt, "Arch. of Ophth.," ix, p. 4 (F).]

PSEUDOCOSTATE, adj. Su^{2}d-o-ko^{2}st'at. Lat., *pseudo-costatus* (from ψευδής, false, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *pseudo-côté*. Ger., *falschrippig*. False-ribbed (said of a leaf in which a vein or rib is formed by the confluence of the true veins). [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Su^{2}d-o-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *pseudocotyledoneus* (from ψευδής, false, and κοτυληδών, a cavity). Fr., *pseudocotylédoné*. Provided with false cotyledons, or *pseudocotyledons* (Fr., *pseudo-cotylédons*), which are filaments emanating from the spores of mosses and other cryptogams at the beginning of germination. The *Pseudocotyledoneæ* (Fr., *pseudo-cotylédones*) of Agardh are a kingdom (*regio*) of plants including mosses, ferns, etc. [a, 35.]

PSEUDOCOXALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}x-a^3-(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, *coxa*, the hip, and ἄλγος, pain. A hystero-neurosis simulating hip-joint disease.

PSEUDOCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}k'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'eos (-oc'risis)*. From ψευδής, false, and κρίσις, a separating. An apparent termination (really an interruption) of the progress of a fever. [D, 3.]

PSEUDO-CROUP, n. Su^{2}d''o-krup'. Ger., *Pseudokrup*. See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus* and *Simple* LARYNGITIS.

PSEUDOCUMENE, n. Su^{2}d-o-ku^2'men. Fr., *pseudocumène*. Ger., *Pseudocumol*. A liquid, $(C_6H,CH_3,H,CH_3,CH_3,H,) = C_9H_{12}$, isomeric with cumene. [B, 4.]

PSEUDOCUMENOL, n. Su^{2}d-o-ku^2'me^{2}n-o^{2}l. A trimethylhydroxybenzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3OH$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOCUMIDINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-ku^2'mi^{2}d-en. An amidotrimethylbenzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3NH_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOCURARINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-ku-ra^3'ren. Fr., *p.* A non-poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOCYANIC ACID, n. Su^{2}d-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Pseudocyansäure*. See CARBOXYLIMIDE.

PSEUDOCYANOGEN, n. Sud-o-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. See under CYANOGEN.

PSEUDOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From ψευδής, false, and κύησις, conception. See *False* PREGNANCY and *Extra-uterine* GESTATION.—**P. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**P. ovaria, P. tubaria.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.

PSEUDODESMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *-des'matos (-atis)*. From ψευδής, false, and δέσμα, a bond. An adventitious ligament. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDODIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-di-(di^2)-a^{3}rth-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. From ψευδής, false, and διάρθρωσις, articulation. See *Diarthrodial* PSEUDARTHROSIS.

PSEUDODIPHTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-di^{2}f-the(the^2)'ri^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and *diphtheria* (*q. v.*). Of Klebs, a fibrinous pharyngeal and tonsilar exudation, caused by and containing *Schistomyces monadina*. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PSEUDODONTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}d-o^{2}nt-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From ψευδής, false, and ὀδούς, a tooth. The formation of adventitious teeth. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDODYSPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and δυσπεψία, dyspepsia. Fr., *pseudo-dyspepsie*. See *Symptomatic* DYSPEPSIA.

PSEUDO-ELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-e^{2}l-e^{2}f-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. From ψευδής, false, and ἐλεφαντία, elephantiasis. Fr., *pseudo-éléphantiasis*. A tumor-like hypertrophy (as of the mammary gland). [A, 94.]

PSEUDO-EMBRYO, n. Su^{2}d-o-e^{2}m'bri^2-o. From ψευδής false, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. A pro-embryo. [a, 35.]

PSEUDOENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-e^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From ψευδής, false, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See HYDROCEPHALOID.

PSEUDO-EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-thel(thal)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ψευδής false, ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, the nipple. Of Balfour, the single layer of germinal cells on the surface of the ovary after the formation of the ovarial tubes or nests. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J).]

PSEUDO-EROTISM [Chapman], n. Su^{2}d-o-e^{2}r'o^{3}t-i^{2}zm. From ψευδής, false, and ἔρως, love. The display of amatory instincts in animals at unusual seasons. ["Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 147 (L).]

PSEUDO-ERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-e^{2}r-i^2-(u^6)-si^{2}p(sep)-e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-el'atos (-atis)*. From ψευδής, false, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. 1. A diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, affecting especially the subcutaneous areolar tissue, sometimes extending to the fascia beneath, usually following an injury or local infection with septic material or an animal virus. 2. See *Phlegmonous* ERYSIPELAS.—**P.-e. subtendinosum colli.** See ANGINA *Ludovici*.

PSEUDO-EXANTHEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-e^{2}x-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)-e^{2}m(am)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. Gen., *-em'aton*. From ψευδής, false, and ἐξάνθημα, an eruption. Fr., *pseudo-exanthèmes*. Of Bazin, certain acute, non-contagious, eruptive diseases resembling the exanthemata in having a self-limited and more or less regular course. [G, 26.]—**Arthritic p.-e.** See ARTHRITIDES *pseudo-exanthématiques*.—**Herpetic p.-e.** See HERPÉTIDES *primitives*.—**Idiopathic p.-e.** Of Bazin, acute urticaria, herpes phlyctenodes, pityriasis rubra, pemphigus, or herpes zoster. [G, 26.]

PSEUDOFIBRIN, n. Su^{2}d-o-fi'bri^{2}n. See BRADYFIBRIN.

PSEUDO-FIÈVRE (Fr.), n. Psu^{6}d-o-fe-e^{2}vr'. A condition simulating fever. [D.]

PSEUDOGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, γαστήρ, the stomach, and ἄλγος, pain. A pain simulating that of gastralgia, but not originating in a gastric disorder; sometimes connected with disease of the aorta. [Huchard, "Un. méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

PSEUDOGELATINA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^3-tin(ten)'a^3. From ψευδής, false, and *gelare*, to congeal. See *Vegetable* GELATIN.

PSEUDOGEUSIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOGEUSTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ju^2(gu^2)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -ju^{2}st(gu^{2}st)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and γεύεσθαι, to taste. A subjective sensation of taste. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOGONORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-go^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and γονόρροια, gonorrhœa. Non-contagious urethritis. [G.]

PSEUDO-HÆMAL, adj. Su^{2}d-o-he'm'l. From ψευδής, false, and αἷμα, blood. Simulating a blood-vascular structure (said of certain vessels [in the *Rotifera*] filled with a clear fluid, usually non-corpuscular, red or green, and forming an intermediate stage between a water-vascular system of an embryo and the subsequent apparatus of a heart and blood-vessels). [A, 12.]

PSEUDO-HÆMORRHAGE, n. Su^{2}d-o-he^{2}m'o^{2}r-re^{2}j. From ψευδής, false, αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pseudo-hémorrhagie*. A false or apparent hæmorrhage, *i. e.*, a condition which indicates that blood has been transuded, but in which no ruptured vessels are discoverable; *e. g.*, vicarious hæmorrhage. [D, 2.]

PSEUDO-HEARTS, n. pl. Su^{2}d'o-ha^{3}rtz''. Certain contractile cavities connected with the arterial system of brachiopods and long considered to be hearts. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PSEUDO-HERMAPHRODITISM, n. Su^{2}d-o-hu^{5}rm-a^{2}f'ro-dit-i^{2}zm. Lat., *pseudohermaphroditismus* (from ψευδής, false, and ἑρμαφρόδιτος, an hermaphrodite). Fr., *pseudo-hermaphrodisme*. Ger., *Pseudohermaphrodisie*. See *Spurious* HERMAPHRODITISM.—

Feminine p.-h. Of Klebs, p.-h. in which the genitals of the female are so deformed congenitally that they resemble those of the male. There is the same variety of forms as in masculine p.-h. [α, 34.]—**Masculine p.-h.** Of Klebs, p.-h. in which the genitals of the male are deformed congenitally so as to resemble the organs of the opposite sex. It is external, internal, or complete, according as it affects the external or internal organs or both. [α, 34.]

PSEUDOHEXYL ALCOHOL, n. Su^{2}d-o-he^{2}x-i^{2}l-a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. Secondary hexyl alcohol. [B.]

PSEUDO-HYDROPISIE (Fr.), n. Psu^{5}d-o-e-dro-pe-ze. See *False* DROPSY.

PSEUDO-HYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^8)'me^{2}n-(man). Gen., *-hym'enos* (*-is*). See PSEUDYMEN.

PSEUDO-HYPERTROPHY, n. Su^{2}d-o-hip-u^{6}r'tro^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *pseudohypertrophia* (from ψευδής, false, ὑπέρ, in excess, and τροφή, a growth). Fr., *pseudohypertrophie*. Ger., *Pseudohypertrophie*. A degenerative increase in size of a part. [α, 34.]

PSEUDOJERVINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-ju^{5}r'ven. An alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{43}NO_7$, found in certain species of *Veratrum* and *Sabadilla*.

PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-lu^2-sem'(ka^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3, -lu^{2}k-o(o^3)-sith(ku^{6}th)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, and αἷμα, blood. A disease characterized by enlargement of groups of glands, or of the entire glandular system, attended by great anæmia and failure of the general health, and ending fatally generally from exhaustion. [E, 4.]

PSEUDO-LIEN (Lat.), n. m. Psu^{6}d-o-le-a^{3}n^2. Gen., *-en'is*. See *Accessory* SPLEEN.

PSEUDOLIGAMENTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-li^{2}g-a^2(a^3)-me^{2}nt'a^3. From ψευδής, false, and *ligamentum*, a ligament. Inflammatory bands of adhesion. [L.]

PSEUDOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-li^{2}p-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ψευδής, false, and λίπος, fat. Fr., *pseudo-lipome*. Localized œdematous infiltration, especially above the clavicle and about the knee; observed particularly in cases of rheumatism. [E, 24.]

PSEUDOLUNULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-lu^{2}n(lun)'-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From ψευδής, false, and *lunula* (*q. v.*). Lunula-like collections of mucous cells in the salivary glands. [" Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 28 (J).]

PSEUDO-MALADY, n. Su^{2}d'o-ma^{2}l''a^3-di^2. From ψευδής, false, and *malum*, an evil. An imaginary or feigned disease. [D.]

PSEUDOMELANÆMIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3, -os'is. Gen., *-æmiæ*, *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, μέλας, black, and αἷμα, blood. The staining of tissues by iron sulphide, occurring either after death or near gangrenous parts during life. The iron from the blood combines with hydrogen sulphide and is deposited in small round masses or scales. [D, 3.]

PSEUDO-MEMBRANE, n. Su^{2}d-o-me^{2}m'bran. Lat., *pseudomembrana* (from ψευδής, false, and *membrana*, a membrane). Ger., *Pseudomembran*. See *False* MEMBRANE.

PSEUDOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-me^{2}n-(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ψευδής, false, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. A group of symptoms simulating meningitis.—**Dental p.-m.** Of Guaita, a grave affection simulating meningitis, occurring among children during dentition; thought to be largely due to obstinate or intercurrent constipation. [Guaita, " Gazz. d. osped.," Jan., 1883 (D).]

PSEUDOMENINGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., su^{2}d-o-me^{2}n-i^{2}n^2'go-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From ψευδής, false, μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and κήλη, a tumor. See MENINGOCELE *falsa*.

PSEUDO-MENSTRUAL, adj. Su^{2}d-o-me^{2}n'stru^2-'l. Of uterine hæmorrhage, occasioned by systemic disease.

PSEUDO-MENSTRUATION, n. Su^{2}d-o-me^{2}n-stru^2-a'sh'n. From ψευδής, false, and *menstruus*, monthly. Uterine hæmorrhage dependent on a morbid systemic condition, especially any of the exanthematous fevers. Cf. METROSTAXIS.

PSEUDOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos* (*-idis*). From ψευδής, false, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *pseudo-métrite*. An apparent metritis, the phenomena being due to some other disease. [Pozzi, " Ann. de gyn.," Nov., 1884, p. 342; " Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 30, 1885, p. 278.]

PSEUDOMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}m-ne(na)'zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and μνᾶσθαι, to be mindful of. Apparent memory of what never existed. [A, 541 (α, 34).]

PSEUDO-MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Su^{2}d-o-mo^{2}n-o-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l e^{2}d'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *pseudo-monocotyledoneus* (from ψευδής, false, μόνος, alone, and κοτυληδών, a cavity). Fr., *pseudo-monocotylédoné*. Having two or more cotyledons united into one mass. [α, 35.]

PSEUDOMONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, μόνος, alone, and μανία, madness. Fr., *pseudomonomanie*. Of Delasiauve, a mental disturbance presenting symptoms suggestive of, but not dependent on, monomania. [D, 36.]

PSEUDOMORPHINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-mo^{2}rf'en. An alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$, contained in opium; a white powder turning yellow in the light. [B. 270 (α. 38).]

PSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and μόρφωσις, a shaping. Ger., *Afterbildung*, *Aftergebilde*, *Afterorgan*. An abnormal structure or formation; a generic term for tumors, deformities, and malformations. [E; α, 48.]

PSEUDO-MUCIN, n. Su^{2}d-o-mu^{2}s'i^{2}n. See METALBUMIN.

PSEUDOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ψευδής, false, and μυελός, marrow. See *Medullary* SARCOMA.

PSEUDOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ψευδής, false, and μύξα, mucus. A tumor containing colloid material that has escaped from a ruptured mucous cyst. [α, 34.]—**P. peritonæi.** Of Werth, a plastic peritonitis produced by the contact of the gelatinous material from a ruptured ovarian cystoma. [α, 34.]

PSEUDO-NARCISSINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-na^{3}rs-i^{2}s'en. An alkaloid isolated from the bulb of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. It has been found to have nearly opposite effects when obtained from the flowering plant and when obtained from the plant after flowering—in the former case drying the secretions of the mouth, checking perspiration, dilating the pupil, and quickening the pulse, and in the latter causing salivation and perspiration and contracting the pupil, except when applied locally, when it dilates it slightly. On the frog's heart p.-n. obtained from the bulb of the flowering plant acts antagonistically to muscarine and pilocarpine. [α, 35.]

PSEUDO-NARCOTISM, n. Su^{2}d-o-na^{3}rk'o^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *pseudonarcotismus* (from ψευδής, false, and ναρκοῦν, to benumb). A simulation of narcotism, as in hysteria. [L, 57.]

PSEUDONAVICELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-na^2-(na^3)-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}k)-e^{2}l'le(la^3-e^2). From ψευδής, false, and *navicella*, a boat. Spindle-shaped cases which contain the embryo in the *Gregarinidæ*. [L, 11.]

PSEUDONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pseudo-névralgie*. Of Charcot, a form of peripheral pain occurring in rhachitis. [L, 88 (α, 50).]

PSEUDONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}n-o(o^3)-man-(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ψεύδειν, to deceive, and μανία, madness. A form of moral insanity with a marked propensity for lying. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSEUDONUCLEOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-nu^2-(nu^4)-kle(kle^2)'o^{2}l-i(e). From ψευδής, false, and *nucleolus*, a little nut. Ger., *Pseudonucleolen*, *Netzknoten*. 1. Of Van Beneden, a variable number of minute masses in the nucleus, especially of an ovum, smaller than the true nucleoli and much less refractive. 2. Of Flemming, the minute masses in the nucleus produced by the local thickenings or the crossing points of the nuclear fibrils. According to Klein, all nucleoli are of this nature. [" Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, p. 153; " Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1879, p. 349 (J).]

PSEUDO-OSTEOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-o^{2}st-e^2-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, ὀστέον, a bone, and μαλακία, softness. Of Michaelis, a form of rhachitic contraction of the pelvis in which the acetabula are pushed inward, upward, and backward and the symphysis pubis forward, giving the brim a clover-leaf shape resembling that seen in osteomalacia. [A, 22.]

PSEUDO-OXYBUTYRIC ACID, n. Su^{2}d-o-o^{2}x-i^2-bu^{2}t-i^{2}r'i^{2}k. See under HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.

PSEUDOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From ψευδής, false, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Fr., *pseudo-paralysie*. Ger., *Pseudoparalyse*. A simulated paralysis, as in hysteria. [α, 34.]—**General alcoholic p.** Chronic alcoholism with manifestations resembling those of general paralysis.

PSEUDOPARAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^3-plej(plag)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and παραπληγία, paraplegia. A condition in which there are phenomena suggestive of paraplegia (*e. g.*, paraplegioid spasms). [D, 53.]—**Tetanoid p.** Spastic paralysis. [D.]

PSEUDOPARASITES, n. Su^{2}d''o-pa^{2}r'-a^3-sits. From ψευδής, false, and παράσιτος, a parasite. See COMMENSALS.

PSEUDOPARENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym'atos* (*-atis*). From ψευδής, false, and παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside. Fr., *pseudo-parenchyme*. In certain *Fungi*, fully developed hyphal tissue (consisting of closely packed polyedral cells) which, by the pressure of adjacent parts, has assumed a parenchymatous form; *e. g.*, the outer layer in sclerotia. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

PSEUDO-PELADE (Fr.), n. Psu^{6}d-o-p'-la^{3}d. See under FOLLICULITIS *decalvans*.

PSEUDO-PELLETIERINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-pe^{2}l-e^{2}t'i^2-e^{2}r-en. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{16}NO + 2H_2O$, obtained from the root-bark of *Punica granatum*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PSEUDOPERIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r(par)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ψευδής, false, and πηρίδιον, a little wallet. Ger., *Trugperidie*. A false peridium; the envelope of the fructification in certain *Fungi*. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PSEUDOPHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}f-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ὄφις, a serpent. See CÆCILIADÆ.

PSEUDOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-op'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *pseudopie*. See PSEUDOPSIA.—**P. exclarans.** See GALEROPIA.

PSEUDOPLASM, n. Su^{2}d'o-pla^{2}zm. Lat., *pseudoplasma* (from ψευδής, false, and πλάσμα, anything formed). Fr., *pseudoplasme*. Ger., *P.* See NEOPLASM.

PSEUDOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-nu^2-(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Fr., *pseudo-pneumonie*. Ger., *unächte* (oder *typhöse*) *Pneumonie*. A pulmonary affection that simulates pneumonia.

[L, 41 (α, 50).]—**Erysipelatous p.** See *Erysipelatous* PNEUMONIA. —**Palustral p.** See *Bilious* PNEUMONIA.—**Typhoid p.** See TYPHO-PNEUMONIA.

PSEUDOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ψευδής, false, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *pseudo-pode.* Ger., *Pseudopodie*, *Trugstiel* (1st def.), *Trugborste* (1st def.). 1. In certain mosses, a prolongation of the axis (or of a branch) of the sexual plant supporting the sporogonium or bearing gemmæ. [B. 77, 123, 279 (α, 35).] 2. (Fr., *expansion sarcodique, prolongement protoplasmique.* Syn.: *amœboid process*). One of the contractile processes or projections of protoplasm from the surface of a rhizopod or of an amœboid cell. [J ; L, 11.]

PSEUDOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-po^{2}l′i^{2}p-(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ψευδής, false, and πολύπους, a polypus. Fr., *pseudopolype.* A polypoid tumor formed of mucus or blood. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PSEUDO-PREGNANCY, n. Su^{2}d-o-pre^{2}g′na^{2}ns-i^2. From ψευδής, false, and *prægnans*, pregnant. See *False* PREGNANCY.

PSEUDOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}ps′i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ὄψις, sight. Visual hallucination. [α, 34.]

PSEUDO-PUS, n. Su^{2}d″o-pu^{3}s′. From ψευδής, false, and *pus*, pus. A liquid having the appearance, but not the composition, of pus. [E, 24.]

PSEUDOQUININE, n. Su^{2}d-o-kwi^{2}n′en. Quinidine sulphate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PSEUDORASIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}r-as(a^{3}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-as′is*). From ψευδής, false, and ὁράν, to see. See PSEUDOPSIA.

PSEUDORCIN, n. Su^{2}d-o^{2}rs′i^{2}n. Erythrite. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PSEUDORESIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOREXIA**, n's f. Su^{2}d-(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}r-e(e^2)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}x′i^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ὄρεξις, desire. A perverted or depraved appetite. [D, 52.]

PSEUDO-RHUMATISME (Fr.), n. Psu^{6}d-o-ru^6-ma^3-tes-m′. Simulated rheumatism. [D.]—**P. infectieux.** An infectious disorder (*e. g.*, blennorrhagia, glanders, dysentery, etc.) in which there is a tendency to determination to the joints, though there may be no arthritic diathesis. ["Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 24, 1883, p. 558 (D).]—**P. ourlien.** A rheumatoid affection observed in connection with mumps. [E. Boinet, "Lyon méd.," Feb. 1, 1885.

PSEUDORRHACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ra^{2}k-(ra^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ψευδής, false, and ῥάχις, the spine. Of Pozzi, osteitis deformans. [α, 34.]

PSEUDORUBEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)-e(e^2)′o^{2}l-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and *rubeola* (*q. v.*). An eruptive disease simulating rubeola. [α, 34.]

PSEUDOSARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., su^{2}d-o-sa^{3}rk′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From ψευδής, false, σάρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a tumor. See ANDROME.

PSEUDOSCARLATINA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-ska^{3}rl-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′na^3. From ψευδής, false, and *scarlatina* (*q. v.*). A disease in which there are a low fever and a cutaneous eruption, somewhat as in scarlatina; observed as a sequel of gonorrhœa and also after tracheotomy. [D, 47.]

PSEUDOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r-(sklar)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *pseudo-sclérose.* A general neurosis simulating multiple degeneration of the brain and spinal cord. [Westphal.]

PSEUDOSCOPE, n. Su^{2}d′o-skop. From ψευδής, false, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pseudoskop.* An instrument, consisting of two rectangular prisms placed with their hypothenuses inward or outward in front of the eyes, which causes projecting surfaces to be seen depressed, and *vice versa.* [F.]

PSEUDO-SÉREUSE (Fr.), n. Psu^{6}d-o-sa-ru^{6}z. See INTIMA *vasorum.*

PSEUDOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}s′mi^2-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ὀσμή, the sense of smell. A morbid state characterized by olfactory hallucinations.

PSEUDOSPERM, n. Su^{2}d′o-spu^{5}rm. Lat., *pseudospermum* (from ψευδής, false, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *p.* Any one-seeded indehiscent fruit, in which the seed is closely invested by the pericarp and appears naked. [α, 35.]

PSEUDOSPHRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}s-fre(fra)′zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. Fr., *pseudosphrésie.* See PSEUDOSMIA.

PSEUDOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-sto^{2}m′-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From ψευδής, false, and στόμα, the mouth. Of Klein and Sanderson, dark patches appearing between silver-stained endothelial cells; due to processes of underlying connective-tissue corpuscles or to accumulations of cell-cement. [J, 6, 30.]

PSEUDOSYNARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-a^{3}rth-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, σύν, with, and ἄρθρον, a joint. See *Ligamentous* PSEUDARTHROSIS.

PSEUDOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)′-i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phil′idis.* From ψευδής, false, and *syphilis* (*q. v.*). 1. See RADESYGE. 2. Of A. Cooper, chancroid.

PSEUDOTABES (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-tab(ta^{3}b)′ez-(as). From ψευδής, false, and *tabes* (*q. v.*). Any disease simulating tabes. [α, 48.]—**P. mesenterica.** A functional affection which simulates tabes mesenterica ; chiefly characterized by impaired appetite and assimilation, emaciation, and sensitiveness over the abdomen and especially over the seat of the mesenteric glands. It occurs mostly among young women with lowered vitality and among hysterical subjects, and is due to deficient nerve power and impaired digestion. [D, 25.]

PSEUDOTETANY, n. Su^{2}d-o te^{2}t′a^{2}n-i^2. From ψευδής, false, and τέτανος, tetanus. An affection in which the symptoms of tetany are simulated. [D.]

PSEUDOTRICHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}k-(tri^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and *trichinosis* (*q. v.*). Acute polymyositis not due to trichiniasis. [L, 57 (α, 50).]

PSEUDOTROPINE, n. Su^{2}d-o^{2}t′ro^{2}p-en. An isomeric form, $C_8H_{15}NO$, of tropine. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PSEUDOTUBERCULOUS, adj. Su^{2}d-o-tu^{2}b-u^{6}rk′u^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ψευδής, false, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *pseudo-tuberculeux.* Simulating a tubercular affection. [L, 88.]

PSEUDO-TURBINAL, n. Su^{2}d-o-tu^{6}rb′i^2-n′l. From ψευδής, false, and *turbo*, a spinning-top. In certain *Sauropsida*, an osseous prominence accessory to the true turbinal bone. [L, 294.]

PSEUDOVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o′va^3(wa^3). From ψευδής, false, and *ovum*, an egg. Ger., *Pseudova*, *Keime.* Ova which develop parthenogenically, such as the ova which give rise to new individuals in the non-sexual generation of *Aphis.* [J, 11.]

PSEUDO-VACUOLES (Fr.), n. pl. Psu^{6}d-o-va^3-ku^6-ol. From ψευδής, false, and *vacuole* (*q. v.*). Of Danilewsky, the transparent spherical bodies containing grains of black or red pigment discovered by Laveran in the blood of persons affected by paludal fever. [α, 34.]

PSEUDO-VARIOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-va^{2}r-(wa^{3}r)-i(i^2)′o^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2). From ψευδής, false, and *variola* (*q. v.*). See VARICELLA.

PSEUDO-VERMICULES (Fr.), n. Psu^6-do-ve^{2}r-me-ku^{6}l. Of Danilewsky, the crescent-shaped bodies discovered by Laveran in the blood of patients affected by paludal fever. [α, 34.]

PSEUDOXANTHINE, n. Su^{2}d-o-za^{2}nth′en. A white powder, $C_6H_4N_4O_2$, obtained by heating uric acid to about 130° C. with sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

PSEUDYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-I(u^6)′me^{2}n(man). Gen., *-y′menos* (*-is*). From ψευδής, false, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *p.* A false membrane. [α, 34.]

PSIADIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(psi^2)-ad(a^{3}d)′i^2-a^3. From ψιάς, a drop. A genus of the *Psiadiaceæ*, or *Psiadieæ*, which are a section of the *Solidagineæ.* [α, 35.]—**P. glutinosa.** A resinous, balsamic species found in Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands, etc. The leaves are used as a vulnerary. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PSIDA (Lat.), n. f. Sid(psi^{2}d)′a^3. Pomegranate-bark. [α, 35.]

PSIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}d(psi^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *goyavier, gouyavier.* Ger., *Guajavenbaum.* The guava-tree ; a genus of the *Myrtaceæ.* The *Psideæ* are a section of the *Myrteæ genuinæ.* [α, 35.]—**P. aromaticum.** Fr., *goyavier aromatique* (ou *de montagne*), *citronelle de la Guiane.* Ger., *gewürzhafter Guajavenbaum.* A Guiana species with edible fruit. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. guaiava, P. guajava.** Ger., *eigentlicher Guajavenbaum.* Large yellow guava; indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and southern Brazil, with varieties cultivated in most tropical countries (cf. *P. pomiferum* and *P. pyriferum*). The edible fruits before they are fully ripe, the leaves, and the young buds are astringent. The bark and root are tonic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. pomiferum.** Fr., *goyavier pomme* (ou *des savannes*, ou *rouge*). Sp., *guayabo* [Mex. Ph.]. Apple-shaped (or red) guava ; a variety of *P. guaiava*, with similar properties. The root, bark, and young leaves are astringent. The leaves have been used to arrest the vomiting and diarrhœa of cholera. The root and leaves are used in India as a stomachic. In Mexico the leaves are used as a vulnerary and resolvent and the fruit as an anthelminthic. [B. 173, 180, 185, 314 (α, 35) ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**P. pyriferum.** Fr., *goyavier poire* (ou *blanc*), *poirier des Indes.* Sp., *guayabo* [Mex. Ph.]. Pear-shaped (or white) guava ; a variety of *P. guajava*, bearing a superior fruit. In Mexico it is used like *P. pomiferum.* In the East Indies the root-bark is recommended in the chronic diarrhœa of children. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. thea.** The *alpamato* of Argentina. The leaves are aromatic and stimulant, and are used in place of tea. [B, 121 (α, 38).]

PSILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l(psel)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ψίλωμα (from ψιλός, bare). Baldness. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PSILOPÆDIC, adj. Si^{2}l-o-ped′i^{2}k. From ψιλός, bare, and παῖς, a child. Hatched featherless (said of birds). [L, 221.]

PSILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l(psel)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ψίλωσις. See ALOPECIA, PTILOSIS, and APHTHÆ *tropicæ.*

PSILOTHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l(psel)-o^{2}th(oth)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ψίλωθρον. A depilatory. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

PSIMMYTHIUM (Lat.), **PSINCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si^{2}m-(psi^{2}m)-mi^{2}th(mu^{6}th)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), si^{2}n^{2}k(psi^{2}n^{2}k)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ψιμμύθιον. White lead. [A, 311, 325 (α, 48).]

PSITTACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(psi^{2}t)-tas(ta^{3}k)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ψιττάκιον. A certain old resolvent plaster, also a kind of salve. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PSOA (Lat.), n. f. So(pso)′a^3. Gr., ψώα. See DYSODIA (1st def.).

PSOAS (Lat.), n. m. So(pso^2)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). An erroneous form, really a genitive, introduced by Riolan to represent the Gr. ψόα, the loin or loin-region or (Galen) a muscle of the loins ; the plural form *psoæ* is in use (correctly) for the p. muscles. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Lendenmuskel.* A muscle of the region of the loins. [A, 311, 322, 325, 385, 500 (α, 48).]—**Grand p.** (Fr.). See *P. magnus.*—**Petit p.** (Fr.). See *P. parvus.*—**P. accessorius.** An anomalous muscle accessory to the p. magnus, arising from the transverse processes of one or more of the lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur. [L. 332.]—**P. magnus, P. major.** Ger., *grosser Lendenmuskel.* A long, strong muscle which arises from the last

dorsal and all the lumbar vertebræ, their intervertebral fibro-cartilages, and the anterior surfaces and lower borders of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The various origins unite into one mass, which passes out of the pelvis beneath Poupart's ligament, and, after uniting with the tendon of the iliacus, is inserted into the femur, below and in front of the lesser trochanter. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. minor.** See *P. parvus.*—**P. minor accessorius.** An occasional bundle of muscular fibres separated from the inner side of the p. minor. [L, 332.]—**P. parvus.** Fr., *petit p.* Ger., *kleiner Lendenmuskel.* An anomalous muscle which arises from the bodies of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ and their fibro-cartilages, and is inserted into the ilio-pectineal line and eminence. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**P. quartus.** See OBTURATOR *internus.*

PSODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sod(pso^{2}d)′i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ψόα, the loin, and δίδυμος, double. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having two complete and separate thoraces, two pelvic membranes, and sometimes a rudiment of a third. [α, 34.]

PSOITIS (Lat.), n. f. So(pso^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-is).* From ψόα, the loin. Fr., *psoïte.* Inflammation of a psoas muscle. [E.]

PSOLONCUS (Lat.), n. m. So^{2}l(psol)-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ψωλή, the bared glans penis, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Swelling of the prepuce and glans due to paraphimosis. [A, 311.]

PSORA (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)′a^3. Gr., ψώρα (from ψᾶν, to rub). Fr., *psore.* Ger., *Psore.* 1. See SCABIES. 2. Of ancient Greek writers, any cutaneous disease attended with abundant exudation, pustulation, and crusting. 3. Of Fuchs, scabies pustulosa. [G.]—**P. leprosa** [Willan]. See PSORIASIS (1st def.).

PSORALEA (Lat.), n. f. So^{2}r(psor)-al(a^{3}l)′e^2-a^3. From ψωραλέος, mangy. Fr., *psorale, psoralier.* Ger., *Drüsenklee.* Scurfy pea; a genus of the *Psoralieæ,* which are: Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Loteæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Galegeæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. bituminosa.** Fr., *psorale bitumineux, trèfle bitumineux* (ou *odorant,* ou *des jardins*). Ger., *harziger Drüsenklee, Harzklee, stinkender Klee.* Bitumen trefoil, the τρίφυλλον of Dioscorides, growing in southern Europe. When bruised or rubbed it has an unpleasant, somewhat bituminous odor. The leaves are diuretic, and were once official as *herba trifolii bituminosi.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. corylifolia.** Fr., *psorale à feuilles de noisetier.* Ger., *haselblättriger Drüsenklee.* An Arabian and East Indian species. The seeds (bawchan seeds) yield an oil, and are used in the East Indies as a stomachic and deobstruent and in skin diseases. An oleo-resin obtained from them is used in leucodermia. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. eglandulosa.** Samson's snake-root, Bob's (or Congo) root; a mildly stimulant and tonic species growing in the southern and western United States; said to be analogous to tea in its effects on the nervous system, and to be remedial in subacute irritation of the digestive tract, especially when involving the mesenteric glands and accompanied by diarrhœa. [B, 5, 34 (α, 35).]—**P. esculenta.** Fr., *psorale comestible.* Missouri bread-root, prairie-turnip; a native of Wisconsin, Missouri, etc. The tuberous roots are farinaceous and edible, but somewhat insipid. [B, 19, 173, 267, 314 (α, 35).]—**P. glandulosa.** Fr., *psorale glanduleux, culen jaune.* Ger., *chileuischer Drüsenklee.* Sp., *culén-culén, yolochiahitl* [Mex. Ph.]. Mexican tea-plant, Jesuit's-tea of Chile. The root, American ipecacuanha (Fr., *ipécacuanha d'Amérique*), is emetic; the leaves, *herba culen,* are stomachic and anthelminthic, and are also used as a vulnerary. An infusion of the ashes is considered purgative. The plant has been introduced into the Mauritius, where it is used in pectoral diseases. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168 (α, 35).]—**P. melilotoides.** See *P. eglandulosa.*—**P. pentaphylla.** Fr., *psorale à cinq feuilles.* A Mexican species. The root, white or Mexican contrayerva (Fr., *contrayerva blanc* [ou *du Mexique*]), has been used in malignant fevers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

PSORALINE, n. Sor′a^{2}l-en. Ger., *Psoralin.* See CAFFEINE.

PSORELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-e^{2}lk-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is).* From ψώρα, scabies, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ulceration or excoriation due to scabies. [G.]

PSORENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-e^{2}nt-er(e^{2}r)′i^2-a^3. From ψώρα, scabies, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.

PSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos (-as′is).* Gr., ψωρίασις (from ψώρα, scabies). Fr., *p.* Ger., *trockene Flechte, Schuppenflechte.* 1. A non-contagious, chronic, relapsing disease of the skin, consisting essentially in an abnormal growth of the epidermis, attended with the production of silvery-white laminated scales resting upon a hyperæmic and easily bleeding corium, and occurring in circumscribed roundish, circinate, gyrate, or irregular spots or patches which tend to spread at the periphery. 2. Of older and some recent writers, a chronic squamous form of eczema, attended with a thickened, often excoriated or fissured condition of the skin. [G, 12, 62.] Cf. LEPRA (1st def.).—**Buccal p., Lingual p.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis.*—**P. abdominalis.** See *P. inveterata.*—**P. acuta.** P. in which red, slightly scaly, usually guttate efflorescences appear rather suddenly, scattered over the cutaneous surface. [G.]—**P. annularis.** See *P. circinata.*—**P. asturiensis.** See ROSE *of the Asturias.*—**P. buccalis.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis.*—**P. centrifuga.** P. the patches of which tend to heal in the centre while spreading at the periphery. [G.]—**P. circinata.** P. with the efflorescences in the form of circles. [G.]—**P. composita.** P. combined with some other cutaneous disease, producing an eruption of mixed characters. [G.] See *P. eczémateux* and *P. herpétiforme.*—**P. diffusa.** 1. P. in which the affected areas run into each other and form extensive patches or occupy a large portion of the general surface. [G.] 2. See ECZEMA *squamosum.*—**P. discoidea, P. discoides.** See *P. nummularis.*—**P. eczémateux** (Fr.). A squamous disease usually affecting the legs or arms, attended with itching and desquamation and sometimes with abundant secretion. [G, 50.]—**P. figurata, P. geographica.** P. with efflorescences arranged in gyrate or irregular figures. [G.]—**P. guttata.** P. with small drop-like patches sprinkled over the surface. [G.]—**P. gyrata.** P. with the patches arranged in gyrate lines. [G.]—**P. gyrata ophiasis.** Of Struve, a form of p. occurring in gyrate, circinate, or serpentine lines and attended with the formation of fissures with serous exudation. [G, 33.]—**P. gyrata syphilitica.** A gyrate papulo-squamous syphilide. [G, 33.]—**P. herpétiforme** (Fr.). Of Devergie, a skin disease, either nearly corresponding to ringworm of the body, or forming small circumscribed patches surrounded by *bourrelets* and having no tendency to heal in the centre. [G.]—**P. inveterata.** An inveterate form of p. affecting the trunk. [G.]—**P. lepræformis.** See LEPRA (1st def.).—**P. linguæ.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis.*—**P. lotricum.** See ECZEMA *lotricum.*—**P. nummularis, P. nummulata.** P. occurring in round or discoid patches, like coins in shape and size. [G.]—**P. ophthalmica.** Squamous eczema of the eyelids. [G, 9.]—**P. orbicularis.** See *P. circinata.*—**P. palmaris et plantaris syphilitica.** See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*—**P. pellagra.** Pellagra or a squamous condition of the skin associated with it. [G, 33.]—**P. pilaris.** P. affecting especially the sites of the hair follicles. [G.]—**P. pistorum.** See ARTOPŒOPSORA.—**P. punctata.** P. with small or punctate efflorescences. [G.]—**P. rubra.** See *P. acuta.*—**P. rupioidea.** P. with crusts somewhat like those of rupia. [G.]—**P. simplex.** See ECZEMA.—**P. striata.** Of Fürst, p. in which the patches occur in striæ. [α, 34.]—**P. unguium.** P. of the nails, which become brittle, lustreless, rough, and thickened, with deep longitudinal rugæ or furrows. The free extremities are usually broken and ragged. [G.]—**P. universalis.** Fr., *p. généralisée.* P. occupying the greater portion of the cutaneous surface. [G.]—**Syphilitic p.** See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**Syphilitic p. of the palms and soles.** See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*

PSORICUS (Lat.), adj. Sor(psor)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ψωρικός. 1. Pertaining to scabies. 2. See ANTIPSORIC.

PSORIDE (Fr.), n. Pso-red. 1. Of Alibert, a skin affection marked by great itching. [G, 7.] 2. In the pl., *p's* (Ger., *Psoriden* Fuchs]), a family of skin diseases including scabies, psora, serpigo, and psorelcosis. [G, 5.]—**P. crustacée.** Impetiginous eczema. [G, 7.]—**P. papuleuse.** An eczematous or lichenous skin affection. [G, 7.] See PRURIGO.—**P. papuleuse formicante.** Eczema or lichen characterized by intense itching. [G, 7.]—**P. papuleuse pédiculaire.** P. due to pediculi. [G.]—**P. pustuleuse.** Of Rayer, see SCABIES.—**P. pustuleuse canine.** See SCABIES *canina.*—**P. pustuleuse purulente.** See SCABIES *humida.*—**P. pustuleuse séreuse.** See SCABIES *canina.*

PSOROCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sor(psor)-o(o^3)-kom(ko^{2}m)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ψώρα, scabies, and κομεῖν, to take care of. A hospital for those affected with itch. [G, 16.]

PSOROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-of-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′-mi^2-a^3. From ψώρα, scabies, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. See *Palpebral* CONJUNCTIVITIS and BLEPHARITIS *ulcerosa.*

PSORORRHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sor(psor)-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ψώρα, scabies, and ῥευματισμός, rheumatism. Rheumatism attributed to scabies. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PSOROSPERM, n. Sor′o-spu^{6}rm. From ψώρα, scabies, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *psorosperme.* Of Darier, a parasitic vegetable cell-like body supposed to cause the diseases mentioned under PSOROSPERMOSIS. [α, 50.]

PSOROSPERMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is).* Of Darier, a morbid condition supposed to be due to the presence of psorosperms. The principal diseases in which this condition was said to exist are keratosis follicularis, molluscum contagiosum, carcinoma, and Paget's disease of the nipple. [G.]—**Proliferative follicular p.** See KERATOSIS *follicularis.*—**P. cutanea.** P. of the skin. [G.] See P.—**P. follicularis cutis (seu vegetans).** See KERATOSIS *follicularis.*

PSOROTHEORIA (Lat.), n. f. Sor(psor)-o(o^3)-the^2-or′i^2-a^3. From ψώρα, the itch, and θεωρία, a theory. Ger., *Kratztheorie.* A theory advanced by Hahnemann that scabies (driven inward) was the cause of many diseases. [A, 322 (α, 34).]

PSYCHAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(psu^{6}ch^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-oj(og)′i^2-a^3. From ψυχή, the soul, and ἀγωγή, a leading. Fr., *psychagogie.* Mental excitement produced by certain impressions. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHAGOGIC, adj. Si^{2}k-a^{2}g-o^{2}j′i^{2}k. Lat., *psychagogicus.* Fr., *psychagogique.* Ger., *psychagogisch.* Remedial in cases of syncope or apparent death. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PSYCHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(psu^{6}ch^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ψυχή, the soul, and ἄλγος, pain. Melancholia; so called because supposed to be a mental pain. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(psu^{6}ch^2)-e^{2}n-ton(to^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From ψυχή, the soul, and ἐντονία, tension. Fr., *psychentonie.* Mental over-exertion. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHIATRIST, n. Si^{2}k′i^2-a^{2}t-ri^{2}st. Lat., *psychiater* (from ψυχή, the soul, and ἰατήρ, a physician). See ALIENIST.

PSYCHIATRY, n. Si^{2}k′i-a^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *psychiatria.* Fr., *psychiatrie.* Ger., *Psychiatrie.* The pathology, treatment, etc., of mental diseases. [D.]

PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL, adj's. Sik′i^{2}k, -i^2-k′l. Gr., ψυχικός. Fr., *psychique.* Ger., *psychisch.* Pertaining to the mind. [D.]

PSYCHLAMPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(psu^{6}ch^2)-la^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)′si^2-a^3. From ψυχή, the soul, and λάμψις, a shining. Of Clouston, mania; so called as being a mental eclampsia. [α, 34.]

PSYCHOCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(psu^{6}ch^2)-o(o^3)-kom′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos (-atis).* From ψυχή, the soul, and κῶμα, coma. Of Clouston, mental stupor. [α, 34.]

PSYCHODOMETER, n. Si^{2}k-o^{2}d-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ψυχή, the soul, ὁδός, a way, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic processes. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHODUNAMY, n. Sik-o-du2n'a2m-i2. More properly written *psychodynamy*. From ψυχή, the soul, and δύναμις, power. See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

PSYCHOGEUSIC, adj. Si2k-o-ju2s'i2k. From ψυχή, the soul, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Pertaining to or concerned in taste-perception. [α, 17.]

PSYCHOKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-o(o3)-ki2n(ken)-e(a)'zi2(si2)-a3. From ψυχή, the soul, and κινεῖν, to move. Of Clouston, a state of defective psychic inhibition. [α, 34.]

PSYCHOLOGY, n. Si2k-o2l'o-ji2. From ψυχή, the soul, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *psychologie*. The science of mind. [α, 48.]

PSYCHOMETRY, n. Si2k-o2m'e2t-ri2. From ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, a measure. The measurement of the sense-relations of mental phenomena. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHO-MOTOR, adj. Sik-o-mot'o2r. From ψυχή, the soul, and *movere*, to move. See IDEO-MOTOR.

PSYCHONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-o(o3)-nu2r-os'-i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From ψυχή, the soul, and νεῦρον, a nerve. See *Psych*ONEUROSIS.

PSYCHONOSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2k(psu6ch2)-o(o3)-no2s-e(a)'-ma3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From ψυχή, the soul, and νόσημα, disease. Fr., *psychonosème*. Any mental disease. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHONOSOLOGY, n. Si2k-o-no2s-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *psychonosologia* (from ψυχή, the soul, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). The nosology of mental diseases. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-o(o3)-pa2r(pa3r)'-e2s-i2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-par'esis)*. From ψυχή, the soul, and πάρεσις, paresis. Mental enfeeblement. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHOPATHIST, n. Si2k-o2p'a2th-i2st. See ALIENIST.

PSYCHOPATHY, n. Si2k-o2p'a2th-i2. Lat., *psychopathia* (from ψυχή, the soul, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *psychopathie*. Ger., *Psychopathie*. A purely psychical disorder. [D, 3.]

PSYCHOPHYSICS, n. sing. Si2k-o-fi2z'i2ks. From ψυχή, the soul, and φυσικός, physical. The science of the relations of physical nerve-stimuli to the psychical sensations they produce. [α, 48.]

PSYCHORRHYTHM, n. Si2k'o2r-ri2th2m. From ψυχή, the soul, and ῥυθμός, rhythm. Of Clouston, alternation in mental conditions, as in folie circulaire. [α, 34.]

PSYCHO-SENSORY, adj. Si2k-o-se2ns'or-i2. From ψυχή, the soul, and *sensus*, sense. Relating or pertaining to the conscious perception of sensation. [α, 34.]

PSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., ψύχωσις (from ψυχή, the soul). Fr., *psychose*. Ger., *Psychose*. Any disease of the mind. [D.]

PSYCHOSOMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)''o(o3)-som-a2t(a3t)-i2-a2t(a3t)'ri2-a3. From ψυχή, the mind, σῶμα, the body, and ἰάτρια, medical treatment. The medical treatment of both mind and body. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS, n. sing. Si3k-o-the2r-a3-pu2t'i2ks. Lat., *psychotherapeia* (from ψυχή, the soul, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). The treatment of disease by hypnotism. [α, 34.]

PSYCHOTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch6)-o2t'ri2-a3. From ψυχοῦν, to give life. Fr., *psychotre*. Ger., *Brechkraut*. A genus of the *Psychotriaceæ*, which are a section of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Psychotridæ* are a tribe of the *Coffeæ*. The *Psychotrieæ* (Fr., *psychotriées*) are a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 35).]—**P. emetica.** Fr., *psychotre émétique*. Sp., *ipecacuaña de las minas de oro* [Mex. Ph.]. A shrub or small tree growing in shady woods along the Magdalena River, and also in Peru. [B, 5, 78, 173, 180 (α, 35).] See *Large striated* IPECACUANHA.—**P. officinalis.** See NONATELIA *officinalis*.—**P. parasitica.** Ger., *schmarotzendes Brechkraut*. Climbing vine; a shrub growing on old tree trunks in the West Indies, where the root is used like ipecacuanha. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. sambucina.** A Brazilian species having an emetic root which resembles striated ipecacuanha. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. tinctoria.** A Peruvian species the leaves of which yield a yellow dye. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

PSYCHRALGIE (Fr.), n. Pse-kra3l-zhe. From ψυχρός, cold, and ἄλγος, pain. A morbid state characterized by painful subjective sensations of cold. [M. Pollosson, "Lyon méd.," Sept. 11, 1887, p. 35.]

PSYCHRAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2k(psu6ch2)-ra2p(ra3p)-o2st-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From ψυχρός, cold, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. See *Cold* ABSCESS.

PSYCHROLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-ro(ro3)-lu2(lu)'zi2-(si2)-a3. Gr., ψυχρολουσία (from ψυχρός, cold, and λούειν, to wash). Ger., *Psychrolusie*. Cold bathing. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

PSYCHROLUTRON (Lat.), n. n. Si2k(psu6ch2)-ro(ro3)-lu2t-(lut)'ro2n. From ψυχρός, cold, and λουτρόν, a bath. A cold bath. [A, 322 (α, 48).]

PSYCHROMETER, n. Si2k-ro2m'e2t-u6r. From ψυχρός, cold, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere. [L, 20, 56 (α, 43).]

PSYCHRONÉVRALGIE (Fr.), n. Pse-kro-na-vra3l-zhe. See PSYCHRALGIE.

PSYCHROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-ro(ro3)-fob-(fo2b)'i2-a3. From ψυχρός, cold, and φόβος, fear. Morbid dread of cold, especially of cold water. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

PSYCHROPHORE, n. Si2k'ro-for. From ψυχρός, cold, and φορός, bearing. Ger., *Kühlsonde*. A double catheter, without an eye, for applying cold to the urethra. [A, 319 (α, 50).]

PSYCHROPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(psu6ch2)-ro(ro3)-po(po2)'-zi2(si2)-a3. From ψυχρός, cold, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *psychroposie*. The ingestion of cold drinks. [L, 50.]

PSYCTERIUS (Lat.), **PSYCTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Si2kt(psu6kt)-er(ar)'i2-u3s(u4s), si2kt(psu6kt)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ψυκτήριος, ψυκτικός (from ψύχειν, to make cool). Refrigerant. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2d(psu6d)-ra(ra3)'si2(ki2)-a3. 1. See PSYDRACIUM. 2. Of Fuchs, see ECZEMA; in the pl., *psydraciæ*, of Plenck, an order of skin diseases, included under the *Maculæ*, characterized by "red spots, elevated as if by a large superficial blister." They include psydraciæ spontaneæ, p. urticata, and p. a punctura insectorum. [G, 11.]—**P. ab acaris sironibus.** Of Sauvages, a disease said to be caused by *Acari*, that get beneath the skin of the hands and feet. [G, 17.]—**P. a punctura insectorum.** Inflammation of the skin from the bite of an insect. [G, 11.] Cf. STIGMATOSIS.—**P. consensualis.** Of Struve, a term for several varieties of eczema occurring as the reflex effect of various internal disorders. It includes many varieties, such as p. gastrica, p. plethoricorum, p. infantilis, etc. [G, 33.]—**P. flavescens.** See ECZEMA *impetiginosum*.—**P. hidroa.** See MILIARIA.—**P. mellifera.** See MELITAGRA.—**P. porcellanea.** Urticaria. [G, 17.]—**Psydraciæ spontaneæ.** A form of urticaria characterized by large wheals appearing usually about the chest, arms, and other parts ordinarily covered with clothing. [G, 11.]—**P. tinea.** Ringworm. [G.]—**P. urticata.** A dermatitis, usually urticarial, produced by the sting of the nettle or by the use of turpentine or similar plants. [G, 11, 17.]—**P. vulgaris.** See ECZEMA *simplex*.

PSYDRACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2d(psu6d)-ra(ra3)'si2(ki2)-u3m-(u4m). Gr., ψυδράκιον. Of Willan, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, only slightly elevated and terminating in a laminated scab. [G, 28.] Cf. ACHOR and PHLYZACIUM.

PSYGMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2g(psu6g)'ma3. Gen., *psyg'matos (-is)*. Gr., ψῦγμα. A cooling medicine. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

PSYLLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2l(psu6l)'li2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ψύλλιον, ψυλλίον (from ψύλλα, a flea). Fr., *p.* 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Plantago p.*, and perhaps other species of *Plantago*; of Tournefort, the genus *Plantago*; of French writers, the *Plantago arenaria*. The *Psyllieæ* are a subdivision of the *Plantagineæ*. [B, 170, 180 (α, 35).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the herb of *Plantago p.* [B, 95 (α, 38).] 3. A vegetable poison used by the ancients. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 111.]—**Mucilage de semence de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Mucilago psyllii.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of seed of p. with 10 parts of warm distilled water. [B.]—**Psyllii semen** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *p. (semence)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zaragatona (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.]. The seed of *Plantago p.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Semen psyllii.** The seed of *Plantago p.*, *Plantago arenaria*, and *Plantago cynops*. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]

PTARMICA (Lat.), n. f. Ta3rm(pta3rm)'i2k-a3. From πταρμικός, causing to sneeze. 1. The genus *Achillea*. The *Ptarmiceæ* are a division of the *Anthemideæ*. [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).] 2. See ACHILLEA *p.*—**P. montana.** See ARNICA *montana*.—**P. vulgaris.** See ACHILLEA *p.*

PTARMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ta3rm(pta3rm)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., πταρμικός (from πταίρειν, to sneeze). See STERNUTATORY.

PTELEA (Lat.), n. f. Tel(pte2l)'e2-a3. Gr., πτελέα (1st def.). Fr., *ptelée* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederblume* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the elm. 2. Shrub-trefoil; a genus of the *Toddalieæ*. The *Pteleaceæ* are: Of Kunth, a family of the *Terebinthaceæ*; of Link, an order of the *Anastemones*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. trifoliata.** Fr., *ptéllée (ou orme) à trois feuilles, orme de Samarie, trèfle de Virginie*. Ger., *gemeine Lederblume, Kleestrauch*. Hop-tree, shrubby trefoil, swamp-dogwood, wafer-ash, wing-seed, three-leaved elm; a species growing in Canada and the United States. The root-bark is used in dyspepsia and as a stomachic tonic. An infusion of the young shoots is used as an anthelminthic and detergent. The fruits are sometimes substituted for hops. [α, 35.]

PTÉRÉAL (Fr.), n. Pta-ra-a3l. 1. See *Orbito-sphenoid* BONE. 2. See *Pro-otic* BONE.

PTERIDOPHYTA (Lat.), **PTERIDOPHYTES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Te2r(pte2r)-i2d-o2f'i2t(u6t)-a3, -ez(e2s). From πτερίς, a fern, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *ptéridophytes*. Vascular cryptogams. [B, 77, 291 (α, 35).]

PTERIGOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Te2r(pte2r)-i2g-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). From πτερίς, a fern, and εἶδος, resemblance. 1. Of distichous leaves, spread out laterally so as to form a wing-like border to the branch or stem. [B, 123 (α, 35).] 2. See PTERYGOID.

PTERION (Lat.), n. n. Ter(pte2r)'i2-o2n. From πτέρον, a wing. The region, near the anterior part of the temporal fossa, where the great wings of the sphenoid, temporal, parietal, and frontal bones meet. [L, 150.]

PTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ter(pte2r)'i2s. Gen., *pter'idos (-idis)*. Gr., πτερίς (from πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *p.* (2d def.). Ger., *Saumfarn* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a fern; of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, the *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. aquilina.** Fr., *fougère commune (ou à l'aigle, ou impériale)*. Ger., *gemeiner Saumfarn, Adlerfarn, Farnkrautweibchen*. Adder-spit, bracken, brakefern, eagle-fern, the θελύπτερις of Theophrastus. The root-stock, *radix pteridis aquilinæ, radix filicis fœminæ*, was formerly used as an anthelminthic and tæniacide. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. arachnoidea.** A variety of *P. aquilina*, reputed pectoral. [B, 249; B, 121 (α, 35).]—**P. esculenta.** Fr., *p. comestible*. The edible fern of New Zealand, tara-fern of Tasmania; a variety of *P. aquilina*. [α, 35.]

PTERNA (Lat.), n. f. Tu3rn(pte2rn)'a3. Gr., πτέρνα. 1. See CALCANEUM. 2. In birds, the heel-pad; the posterior portion of the pelma immediately under the joint of the foot, frequently prominent. [L, 343 (α, 39).]

PTEROCARPOUS, adj. Te2r-o-ka3rp'u3s. Wing-fruited. [α, 35.]

PTEROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Te2r(pte2r)-o(o3)-ka3rp'u3s(u4s). From πτέρον, a wing, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *ptérocarpe*. Ger.,

Flügelfrucht. A genus of the *Pterocarpeæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Dalbergieæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**Pterocarpi lignum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri*.—**P. dalbergioides.** Andaman red-wood-tree, Burmese kino-tree; a species found in the Andaman Islands and Burmah, yielding a gum kino. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. draco.** Fr., *ptérocarpe draco* (3d def.), *dragonnier du Brésil* (3d def.). 1. Of Hayne, see *P. suberosus*. 2. Of Lamarck, see *P. indicus*. 3. An American species. The bark, wood, and leaves are very astringent. The bark yields West Indian dragon's-blood. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. ebenus.** Fr., *ébène noire*. See ASPALATHUS *ebenus*.—**P. erinaceus.** African (or Gambia) gum kino-tree, African rosewood, corn-wood, molompi-wood tree; indigenous to tropical western Africa. It yields African kino. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. flavus.** Fr., *ptérocarpe jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Flügelfrucht*. A tonic and diuretic species found in China and the Moluccas. The inner bark is used in beriberi, rheumatism, etc., and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. indicus.** Fr., *ptérocarpe des Indes*. Ger., *indische Flügelfrucht*. Burmese rosewood, *lingo*; an East Indian species. It furnishes a small part of commercial kino. The leaves are used as a detergent, and the wood like red sandal-wood. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. marsupium.** Fr., *ptérocarpe marsupium*. Ger., *ausgerandete Flügelfrucht*. East Indian (or Amboyna) kino-tree. It furnishes the best medicinal kino. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. santalinus.** Fr., *santal rouge*. Ger., *dunkelrothe Flügelfrucht*. East Indian red-wood, red sandal (or saunders) wood, ruby wood; a species closely related to *P. marsupium*, indigenous to southern India and the Philippines. It yields a sort of dragon's-blood, and the astringent red sandal-wood (see *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri*). [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. suberosus.** A Guiana species. The wood is used as cork. It closely resembles *P. draco* (3d def.), and probably furnishes a dragon's-blood also. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PTEROCAULON (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-o(o^3)-ka^{4}l′(ka^3′u^{4}l)-o^{2}n. From πτερόν, a wing, and καυλός, a stem. A genus of the *Inuloideæ*. [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. pycnostachyum.** The black-root of the negroes; a tonic, narcotic, emmenagogue, and oxytocic species found in Georgia. Its rhizome is used as an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, pp. 135, 227 (*a*, 50).]

PTERONIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-on(o^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *ptérone*. A genus of composite shrubs. The leaves and flowers of one of the species are used in Cape Colony as a febrifuge and purgative. [*a*, 35.]

PTEROPEGA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-o(o^3)-peg(pag)′a^3. From πτερόν, a wing, and πηγός, well put together. Of Kirby, that portion of the mesothorax and metathorax to which the wings are attached. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

PTEROPODOUS, adj. Te^{2}r-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From πτερόν, a wing, and πούς, the foot. Wing-footed (said of organs the stalk or support of which has membranous lateral expansions). [B, 296 (*a*, 35).]

PTEROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. From πτερόν, a wing, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *ptérosperme*. Ger., *Flügelsamen*, *Flügelkern*. A genus of the *Helictereæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. acerifolium.** Ger., *ahornblättriger Flügelsamen*. A tree of the East Indies. The flowers are used in leucorrhœa, gastralgia, etc., and the tomentum of the leaves is employed as a hæmostatic. [A, 496; B, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 429 (*a*, 50).]—**P. glabrescens.** Ger., *kahlwerdender Flügelsamen*. A Malabar species. The leaves are used in epididymitis. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. heyneanum.** Ger., *Heyne's Flügelsamen*. An East Indian species. The flowers are used in leucorrhœa. The powdered leaves are smoked like tobacco in nervous headache. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. suberifolium.** 1. Of Willdenow, see *P. heyneanum*. 2. A species found in southern India, resembling *P. heyneanum* and used like it. The flowers are used in migraine. [B, 180 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 165 (*a*, 50).]

PTEROSPORA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-o^{2}sp′o^{2}r-a^3. From πτερόν, a wing, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *ptérospore*. A genus of the *Monotropeæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. andromeda.** Fr., *ptérospore paradoxe*. Scaly dragon-claw, dragon root, fever-root, Albany beechdrops; found in Canada and in New York and Vermont. The root is used as an anthelminthic, diaphoretic, anodyne, deobstruent, emmenagogue, and pectoral. [*a*, 35.]

PTEROTIC, adj. Te^{2}r-ot′i^{2}k. Wing-like. [L.] Cf. *P.* BONE.

PTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., πτερύγιον (dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing). Fr., *ptérygion*, *onglet*. Ger., *P.*, *Flügelfell* (2d def.), *flügelförmiges Augenfell* (2d def.). 1. One of the alæ nasi. [L, 349.] 2. A triangular patch of thickened conjunctiva the apex of which encroaches on the cornea; generally occupying the palpebral fissure and most frequently growing from the nasal side into the cornea, between the epithelium and the substantia propria. [F.] 3. See *P. unguis*. 4. A wing or membranous expansion to a seed. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. carnosum, P. crassum.** Ger., *dickes* (oder *tuchförmiges*) *Augenfell*. A thick, vascular, muscle-like p. (2d def.); developed from a p. tenue by inflammation, or forming the initial stage of a p. tenue. [B; F.]—**P. membranaceum.** See *P. tenue*.—**P. sarcomatosum.** See *P. crassum*.—**P. tenue.** Ger., *dünnes Augenfell*. A thin grayish p. (2d def.). [F.]—**P. unguis.** A prolongation of the epidermis over the nail, covering the lunula. [G.]—**P. vasculosum.** See *P. crassum*.

PTÉRYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), n. Pta-re-go-a^{3}n^2-gu^6-le-ma^{3}x-e-la^{2}r. See PTERYGOIDEUS *internus*.

PTÉRYGO-COLLI-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), n. Pta-re-go-ko^{2}l-le-ma^{3}x-el-a^{2}r. See PTERYGOIDEUS *externus*.

PTERYGOID, adj. Te^{2}r′i^{2}g-oid. Gr., πτερυγώδης (from πτέρυξ, a wing, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *ptérygoïde*, *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *pterygoidisch*. Pertaining to or resembling a wing; as a n., the p. bone, also the internal p. plate. [C.]

PTERYGOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *Flügelmuskel*. A muscle attached to a pterygoid plate or process. [L.]—**P. anomalus.** See *P. proprius*.—**P. externus.** Fr., *ptérygoïdien petit* (ou *externe*). Ger., *äusserer Flügelmuskel*. A muscle arising by two closely approximated heads, which passes backward to be inserted into the anterior portion of the condyle of the inferior maxilla and the temporo-maxillary fibro-cartilage. The upper and smaller head arises from the ridge on the ala major of the sphenoid bone which separates the temporal and zygomatic fossæ and a portion of the ala major forming the zygomatic fossa, and the inferior and larger from the tuberosity of the superior maxilla, the pyramidal process of the palate bone, and the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. Acting singly, it advances the condyle of the inferior maxilla; with its fellow, it protracts the lower jaw. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. internus, P. major.** Fr., *ptérygoïdien grand* (ou *interne*). Ger., *grosser* (oder *innerer*) *Flügelmuskel*. A thick, oblong muscle which arises from the pterygoid fossa, and passes downward, backward, and outward to be inserted into the angle and internal surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla, as far as the dental foramen. Acting with its fellow, it raises and advances the inferior maxilla; singly, it draws it to the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. minor.** See *P. externus*.—**P. proprius** [Henle]. An anomalous muscle which extends between the crest of the ala major of the sphenoid bone and the pyramidal process of the palate bone or the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**P. tertius.** The portion of the p. externus that is inserted into the temporo-maxillary fibro-cartilage. [L, 332.]

PTERYGOMA (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., πτερύγωμα (from πτέρυξ, a wing). Fr., *ptérygome*. Of Severin, a chronic engorgement of the labia minora that prevents coitus. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]

PTERYGOMAXILLARY, adj. Te^{2}r-i^{2}g-o-ma^{2}x′i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *pterygomaxillaris* (from πτέρυξ, a wing, and *maxilla*, the jaw). Fr., *ptérygo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or uniting a pterygoid plate or process and the inferior or superior maxilla. [L.]

PTERYGOPALATAL, PTERYGOPALATINE, adj's. Te^{2}r-i^{2}g-o-pa^{2}l′a^2-t′l, -a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From πτέρυξ, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and to the palate bone or region. [L.]

PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)′′i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πτέρυξ, a wing, and φάρυγξ, the throat. Fr., *ptérygo-pharyngien*. 1. See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS. 2. That portion of the constrictor pharyngis superior which arises from the internal pterygoid plate. [L.]—**P. externus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted with the stylo-pharyngeus. [L, 332.]

PTERYGOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πτέρυξ, a wing, and πούς, the foot. See CLASPER.

PTERYGO-SALPINGOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}g-(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n^2-go(go^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πτέρυξ, a wing, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *ptérygo-salpingoïdien*. 1. An anomalous slip of the abductor of the Eustachian tube attached to the hamular process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.] 2. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)′′i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πτέρυξ, a wing, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *ptérygo-staphylin*. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**P. externus.** See *P.*—**P. inferior.** Of Winslow, a portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. superior.** The external portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]

PTERYGO - SYNDESMO - STAPHYLI - PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)′′′′i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)′′′mo-(mo^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)′′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^2-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Superior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx*.

PTERYGOTEMPORAL, adj. Te^{2}r-i^{2}g-o-te^{2}mp′o^2-r′l. From πτέρυξ, a wing, and *tempus*, the temple. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the temporal bone. [L.]

PTERYLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From πτερόν, a feather, and ὕλη, matter. Ger., *Federfluren*. Feather-tracts; the areas or tracts on the skin of birds where feathers grow. [L, 343 (*a*, 39).]

PTERYLOGRAPHY, n. Te^{2}r-i^{2}l-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. The study of the plumage of birds. [L.]

PTERYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). The distribution of plumage on the skin. [L, 343.]

PTILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Til(pti^{2}l)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From πτίλον, down. Fr., *ptilôme*. The bared part of the eyelid caused by ptilosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PTILOPÆDIC, adj. Til-o-ped′i^{2}k. From πτίλον, down, and παῖς, a child. See DASYPÆDIC.

PTILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Til(pti^{2}l)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., πτίλωσις (from πτιλοῦσθαι, to be feathered). 1. See MADAROSIS *ciliaris*. 2. The plumage of a bird. [L, 221.]

PTISAN, n. Te-za^{3}n′. Gr., πτισάνη (from πτίσσειν, to peel). Lat., *ptisana* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane*. Ger., *Tisane*. An infusion or decoction designed as a medicinal beverage. [B.]

PTISANA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}s(pti^{2}s)′a(a^3)-na^3. See PTISAN.—**P. Callaci.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *excelsæ*.—**P. Datisbii.** A preparation made by triturating together 60 grammes of toasted bread and 2 lemons deprived of the peel and seeds, turning on gradually 540 grammes of decoction of pearl barley, straining, and adding 30 grammes of syrup of mulberry and 180 of wine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. Feltz.** See DECOCTUM *Feltz*.—**P. regalis.** See APOZÈME *laxatif*.

PTOCHIATER (Lat.), n. m. Tok(ptoch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *-er'os (-is)*. From πτωχός, poor, and ἰατήρ, a physician. A person intrusted with the medical care of the poor. [*a*, 48.]

PTOCHIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Tok(ptoch^2)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. Fr., *ptochiatrie.* Medical care of the poor. [*a*, 48.]

PTOCHOCOMION (Lat.), n. n. Tok(ptoch^2)-o(o^3)-kom(ko^{2}m)'-i^2-o^{2}n. From πτωχός, poor, and κομεῖν, to take care of. Fr., *ptochocome.* A hospital for the poor. [*a*, 48.]

PTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Tom(ptom)'a^3. Gen., *ptom'atos (-is)*. Gr., πτῶμα (from πίπτειν, to fall). Fr., *ptôme.* See CADAVER.

PTOMAINÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Tom(ptom)-a^3-i^{2}n(en)-em'(a^3'-e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πτῶμα, a corpse, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Ptomaïnämie.* Infection of the blood by a ptomaine. [*a*, 34.]

PTOMAINE, n. Tom'a^3-en. From πτῶμα, a corpse. Fr., *ptomaïne.* Ger., *Ptomaïn, Fäulnissalkaloid.* An alkaloid formed as the result of putrefactive or abnormal fermentative changes taking place in an organism after death or as a consequence of morbid action during life. P's are probably in all cases due to the decomposition of proteid or other organic compounds by bacterial action. Some p's are poisonous, others are physiologically inert. The p's include amylamine, aselline, betaine, butylamine, cadaverine, choline, collidine, diethylamine, dihydrocoridine, dihydrocollidine, dihydrolutidine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, ethylidenediamine, gadinine, hexylamine, methylamine, methylguanidine, morrhuine, muscarine, mydaleine, mydatoxine, mydine, mytilotoxine, neuridine, neurine, parvoline, peptotoxine, phlogosine, propylamine, putrescine, pyocyanine, saprine, spasmotoxine, spermine, sustoxine, tetanine, tetanotoxine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, trimethylenediamine, typhotoxine, and various unnamed or unanalyzed bases. [Vaughan and Novy (B).] Cf. LEUCOMAINE.

PTOMATINE, n. Tom'a^{2}t-en. A more correct form of *ptomaine (q. v.).*

PTOMATOPSIE (Fr.), n. Pto-ma^3-top-se. See NECROPSY.

PTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tos(ptos)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ptos'eos (-is)*. Gr., πτῶσις. A falling, a prolapse; commonly used in the sense of *blepharoptosis (q. v.).*—**P. iridis.** See HERNIA *iridis.*—**P. oculi.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**P. palpebræ, P. palpebrarum.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**P. sympathica.** Of Horner and Stellwag, a rare form of blepharoptosis due to paresis of the cervical sympathetic nerve and occurring in connection with meisis and vascular paralysis of the side of the face affected. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

PTYALAGOGUE (Fr.), n. Pte-a^{3}l-a^3-gog. Fr., *p.* See SIALAGOGUE.

PTYALIN, n. Ti'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *ptyalina* (from πτύαλον, saliva). Fr., *ptyaline.* Ger., *P., Speichelstoff.* Syn.: *animal diastase.* A soluble amylolytic ferment occurring in exceedingly minute quantities in saliva. It is most active in the presence of a dilute alkali and in a large quantity of water. German writers apply the name to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, which is similar in action but much more powerful. [J.]

PTYALISM, n. Ti'a^{2}l-i^{2}z'm. Gr., πτυαλισμός (from πτυαλίζειν, to expectorate). Lat., *ptyalismus.* See SALIVATION.

PTYALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti(ptu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See SALIVATION.—**P. chylosus.** See CHYLOPTYALISMUS.

PTYALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ti(ptu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ti'a^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πτύαλον, saliva, and κήλη, a tumor. A cyst due to obstruction or rupture of a salivary duct. [*a*, 34.]

PTYALOLITH, n. Ti-a^{2}l'o-li^{2}th. From πτύαλον, saliva, and λίθος, a stone. See *Salivary* CALCULUS (1st def.).

PTYALURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti(ptu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. From πτύαλον, saliva, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *ptyalurie.* The supposed discharge of urine by a salivary duct. [A, 322 (*a*, 34).]

PTYALOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti(ptu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s-(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From πτύαλον, saliva, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *ptyalophthisie.* Emaciation from excessive loss of saliva. [A, 322 (*a*, 34).]

PTYCHOTIS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}k(ptu^{6}ch^2)-ot'i^{2}s. From πτύξ, a fold, and οὖς, the ear. Ger., *Faltenohr, Haardolde.* The genus *Carum*, also a section of that genus. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. carum.** The *arubajwain* of the East Indies; used as a carminative. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. coptica.** See under CARUM *ajowan.*

PTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tis(ptu^{6}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ptys'eos (-is).* Gr., πτύσις. The act of spitting.

PTYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}z(ptu^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *ptys'matos (-atis).* Gr., πτύσμα. See SPUTUM.

PTYSMAGOGUE, n. Ti^{2}z'ma^{2}g-o^{2}g. From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἄγειν, to drive. See SIALAGOGUE.

PTYSMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}z(pti^{2}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i^{2}s'-ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-i'schesis).* From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἴσχειν, to check. Retention of saliva. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

PTYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}x(ptu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ptyx'eos (-is).* Gr., πτύξις. A folding, as of a leaf in a bud. [B, 296 (*a*, 35).]

PUANTEUR (Fr.), n. Pu^6-a^{3}n^2-tu^{5}r. See DYSODIA.

PUBAL, PUBEN, adj's. Pu^2'b'l, pu^{2}b'e^{2}n. See PUBIC.

PUBEOTOMY, n. Pu^2-be^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. See PUBIOTOMY.

PUBERTAS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}b(pub)-u^{5}rt(e^{2}rt)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is.* From *puber*, adult. See PUBERTY.—**P. plena.** Complete puberty. [A, 102.]

PUBERTY, n. Pu^{2}b'u^{5}rt-i^2. Lat., *pubertas* (from *puber*, adult). Fr., *puberté, maturité procréatrice.* Ger., *Pubertät, Pubertätzeit* (2d def.), *Mannbarkeit* (3d def.). 1. The sum of the changes in the generative organs and in the general system which accompany the assumption of functional activity by the former. 2. The age at which those changes take place. 3. In botany, the period during which the stamens are ripe for fecundation and the anthers discharge their pollen. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PUBERULENT, adj. Pu^{2}b-e^{2}r'u^2-l'nt. Lat., *puberulus* (from *puber*, adult). Minutely pubescent, covered with a fine, almost imperceptible down. [*a*, 35.]

PUBES (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}b(pub)'ez(as). Gen., *pub'is.* Gr., ἥβη. Fr., *pubis* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The hair about the genitals in the adult. [*a*, 48.] 2. The hairy region of the hypogastrium overlying the os pubis. 3. See OS *pubis.* 4. See PUBESCENCE (3d def.).

PUBESCENCE, n. Pu^{2}b-e^{2}s'se^{2}ns. Lat., *pubescentia.* Ger., *Behaarung* (2d def.), *Flaumhaar* (3d def.), *Pubescenz.* 1. The state of puberty. 2. General hairiness. 3. In botany, the condition of being covered with soft short hairs; also any such downy covering. [B, 123, 296 (*a*, 35).]

PUBESCENT, adj. Pu^{2}b-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *pubescens, pubens* (2d def.). Fr., *pubère* (1st def.), *p.* Ger., *flaumhaarig.* 1. Reaching or having reached the age of puberty. 2. Covered with hairs, especially fine soft hairs; downy. [*a*, 35.]

PUBIC, adj. Pu^{2}b'i^{2}k. Lat., *pubialis.* Fr., *pubien.* Ger., *pubial.* Pertaining to the pubes or to the os pubis. [C.]

PUBIO-CAVERNEUX (Fr.), n. Pu^6-be-o-ka^3-ve^{2}r-nu^5. See COMPRESSOR *venæ dorsalis.*

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN (Fr.), adj. Pu^6-be-o-ko^{2}k-se-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See PUBO-COCCYGEAL.

PUBIOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes*, the pubes, and *femur*, the thigh. Fr., *pubio-fémoral.* See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus.*—**Anterior p.-f.** See SUPERPUBIO-FEMORALIS.—**Posterior p.-f.** See *Great* ADDUCTOR *of the thigh* (2d def.).

PUBIO-INFRA-UMBILICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-i^{2}n-fra^3-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-bi^{2}l-i^{2}k(ek)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, *infra*, below, and *umbilicus (q. v.).* See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis.*

PUBIO-ISCHIADIC, PUBIO-ISCHIATIC, adj's. Pu^{2}b-i^2-o-i^{2}s-ki^2-a^{2}d'i^{2}k, -a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and ἰσχίον, the ischium. Pertaining to the os pubis and the ischium. [L.]

PUBIO-ISCHIO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)'''i^2-o(o^3)-i^{2}s''ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, ἰσχίον, the ischium, and *tibia (q. v.).* See ISCHIO-TIBIALIS *externus.*

PUBIO-OMBILICAL (Fr.), n. Pu^6-be-o-o^{2}n^2-be-le-ka^{3}l. See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis.*

PUBIOPROSTATICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-pro-(pro^2)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pubes (q. v.)*, and προστάτης, the prostate. Fr., *pubio-prostatique.* See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.*

PUBIO-SOUS-OMBILICAL (Fr.), n. Pu^6-be-o-suz-o^{2}n^2-be-le-ka^{3}l. See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis.*

PUBIOSTERNALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-stu^{5}rn-(ste^{2}rn)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and *sternum (q. v.).* Fr., *pubio-sternal.* See RECTUS *abdominis.*

PUBIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and *tibia (q. v.).* See *Short* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*

PUBIOTOMY, n. Pu^{2}b-i^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *pubiotomia* (from *pubes*, the pubes, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *pubiotomie.* Ger., *Beckenschnitt, Pubeotomie.* Syn.: *pelviotomy.* The operation of sawing through the pubic bone on either side of the symphysis, to facilitate delivery in cases of contracted pelvis.

PUBIO-UMBILICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m)-bi^{2}l-i^{2}k(ek)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and *umbilicus (q. v.).* See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis.*

PUBIO-URÉTHRAL (Fr.), **PUBIO-URÉTRAL** (Fr.), n's. Pu^6-be-o-u^6-ra-tra^{3}l. See *Wilson's* MUSCLE.

PUBOCAVERNOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-ka^2(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pubes (q. v.)*, and *caverna*, a hollow. Fr., *pubio-caverneux.* See COMPRESSOR *venæ dorsalis.*

PUBO-COCCYGEAL, adj. Pu^{2}b-o-ko^{2}k-si^{2}j'e^2-a^{2}l. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and κόκκυξ, the coccyx. Pertaining to or uniting the coccyx and the os pubis. [L.]

PUBO-FEMORAL, adj. Pu^{2}b-o-fe^{2}m'o^2-r'l. Lat., *pubofemoralis.* Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the femur; as a n., see PECTINÆUS. [L.]

PUBO-ISCHIADIC, adj. Pu^{2}b-o-i^{2}s-ki^2-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. See PUBIO-ISCHIADIC.

PUBOPERINÆALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and περίναιον, the perinæum. An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and inserted into the deep layer of the perineal fascia. [L, 332.]

PUBOPERITONÆALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. See PUBOTRANSVERSALIS.

PUBO-PROSTATIC, adj. Pu^{2}b''o-pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *puboprostaticus.* Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the prostate; as a n., see *Wilson's* MUSCLE. [L.]

PUBOPUDENDUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-pu^{2}d(pu^{4}d)-e^{2}nd'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see PUBES and PUDENDUM. An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and blending with the ischio-pubicus. [L, 332.]

PUBO-TIBIAL, adj. Pu^{2}b-o-ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. From *pubes (q. v.)*, and *tibia (q. v.).* Pertaining to the os pubis and the tibia. [L.]

PUBOTRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), **PUBOTRANSVERSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)-al(a^{3}l)'-i^{2}s, -vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pubes (q. v.)*, and *transversus*, transverse. A slender bundle of muscular fibres arising from the

superior ramus of the os pubis and lost in the transversalis fascia near the internal abdominal ring. [L, 332.]

PUBOTROCHANTERICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}r(ar)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pubes* (*q. v.*), and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. See PECTINÆUS.

PUBO-URETHRALIS (Lat.), n. m, Pu^{2}b(pub)''o(o^3)-u^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ral(ra^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *pubes* (*q. v.*), and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. See *Wilson's* MUSCLE.

PUBO-VESICAL, adj. Pu^{2}b-o-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. Lat., *pubovesicalis.* Pertaining to the os pubis and the bladder; as a n., see COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.* [*a*, 48.]

PUCCINE, n. Pu^{3}k'sen. Of Wayne, a substance discovered by him in the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, supposed to be an alkaloid, but thought by Hopp to be a mixture of sanguinarine, resin, and coloring matter. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PUCCINIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu-chen'i^2-a^3. From *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist. Fr., *puccinie.* A genus of parasitic *Fungi*, of the *Uredineæ.* The *Pucciniæi* are a suborder of the *Coniomycetes*; the *Pucciniastri* a division of the *Epiphyti*; the *Pucciniei* a subdivision of the *Uredinei.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**P. favi.** See ACHORION *Schönleinii.*—**P. graminis.** Wheat mildew; a species forming patches on the stem and leaves of wheat and other grasses. According to Salisbury, its development in damp straw occasions epidemics of measles in camps. [B, 61; B, 275, 291 (*a*, 35).]

PUCCOON, n. Pu^{3}k-un'. 1. The *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or its root. 2. The *Lithospermum hirtum.* 3. The *Lithospermum canescens.* 4. The *Hydrastis canadensis.* [B, 5, 19, 275, 293 (*a*, 35).]

PUCE (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}s. See PULEX.—**P. de Bourgogne.** A malignant form of anthrax observed in Burgundy. Cf. ANTHRAX *gallicus* and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**P. chique.** See PULEX *irritans.*—**P. maligne.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.

PUCERON (Fr.), n. Pu^6-s'-ro^{2}n^2. See APHIS.

PUCES (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}s. See MAL *des plongeurs.*

PUCHURY [Netherl. Ph.], n. See PICHURIM and *Pichurim* BEAN.

PUDENDA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *pudendum* (*q. v.*).

PUDENDAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}d(pu^{4}d)-e^{2}nd'a^{2}g(a^{2}g)-ra^3. From *pudendum* (*q. v.*), and ἄγρα, a seizure. 1. Pain in the external genitals. 2. Primary syphilis, more particularly of women. [G.]—**P. pruriens.** Pruritus vulvæ. [G.]

PUDENDAL, adj. Pu^{2}d-e^{2}n'd'l. Lat., *pudendalis.* Pertaining to the pudenda.

PUDENDUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{2}d(pu^{4}d)-e^{2}nd'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pudere*, to be ashamed. Used most frequently in the pl., *pudenda* (Gr., αἰδοῖα; Fr., *parties honteuses*; Ger., *Schaamtheile*). The external genitals (especially those of the female, including the vulva and the mons Veneris).—**P. muliebre.** The p. of the female.

PUDIBILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu^{2}d(pu^{4}d)-i^{2}b-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *pudibilis*, shameful. The pudenda, especially of the male. [*a*, 48.]

PUDIC, adj. Pu^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *honteux.* See PUDENDAL.

PUEBLA HOT SPRINGS, n. Pwab'la^3. Thermal mineral springs situated in Humboldt County, Nevada. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

PUENTE VIESGO (Sp.), n. Pwant'a ve-e^{2}s'go. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there are hot gaseous and saline springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 50).]

PUERARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^2(pu^4)-e^{2}r-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. A genus of leguminous shrubs. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**P. tuberosa.** An East Indian species. The tuberous roots are used in cataplasms for swellings of the joints. [B, 172, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]

PUERPERA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^2(pu^4)-u^{5}rp(e^{2}rp)'e^{2}r-a^3. Fem. of *puerperus*, parturient (from *puer*, a child, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *femme accouchée* (ou *en couches*), *nouvelle-a ccouchée.* Ger., *Wöchnerin*, *Neuentbundene*, *Frischentbundene*, *Kindbetterin.* A woman who is or has recently been in labor. [*a*, 48.]

PUERPERAL, adj. Pu^2-u^{6}rp'e^2-r'l. Lat., *puerperalis.* Fr., *puerpéral.* Pertaining to or caused by childbirth; of a woman, in the lying-in state.

PUERPÉRISME (Fr.), n. Pu^6-e^{2}rp-a-res-m'. A generic term for all pathological conditions to which the puerperal state predisposes, including traumatic febrile conditions, phlegmasias, etc. [A, 55.]—**P. infantile.** A generic term for the pathological states incident to the new-born child, especially those due to puerperal infection. [A, 55.]—**P. infectieux.** Puerperal disease due to infection. [*a*, 34.]

PUERPERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^2(pu^4)-u^{5}rp(e^{2}rp)-er(e^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *puerperus*, parturient. Ger., *Kindbettzeit.* The condition or period of lying-in.

PUERPEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^2(pu^4)-u^{5}rp(e^{2}rp)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From *puerperus*, parturient, and πῦρ, fever. See *Puerperal* FEVER.

PUERPERO-TYPHUS, n. Pu^2-u^{5}rp''e^{2}r-o-tif'u^{3}s. From *puerperus*, parturient, and τῦφος, stupor. See *Puerperal* TYPHUS.

PUFF-BALL, n. Pu^{3}f'ba^{4}l. Ger., *Bovist* (1st def.). 1. The genera *Lycoperdon* and *Bovista*, especially *Lycoperdon bovista* and *Lycoperdon giganteum.* 2. The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 19, 185, 275, 293 (*a*, 35).]

PUGIONIFORM, adj. Pu^{2}j-i^2-o^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *pugioniformis* (from *pugio*, a dagger, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pugioniforme.* Dagger-shaped. [B. 123, 291 (*a*, 35).]

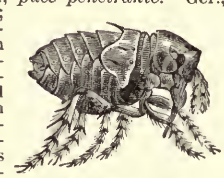
PUIT (Fr.), n. Pwe. A well-like depression. [*a*, 48.]—**P's lymphatiques.** See *Lymph*-WELLS.

PULASSARI, n. Of Rumphius, the *Alyxia stellata.* [B, 46.]

PULBION (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{3}l(pul)'bi^2-o^{2}n. Gr., πουλβίον. A pillow. [A, 325.]

PULEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{2}l(pul)-ej(e^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pulex*, a flea, and *agere*, to drive. Fr., *pouliot.* Ger., *Poley.* 1. Pennyroyal (*Mentha p.*). 2. A section of the genus *Mentha.* 3. The genus *Preslia.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Ætheroleum pulegii.** See *Oleum pulegii æthereum.*—**Aqua pulegii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de pouliot.* Ger., *Poleywasser.* A solution of 3 parts of oil of pennyroyal in 27 of alcohol, shaken up with 9.970 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum pulegii æthereum.** Fr., *huile essentielle de pouliot*, *oléule de pouliot.* A preparation made by distilling pennyroyal in water, and gathering the oil which floats on the surface. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pulegii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *menthe pouliot*, *pouliot commun* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *poleo* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowering tops [Fr. Cod.] (flowering herb [Sp. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of *Mentha p.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. angustifolium.** See MENTHA *p.*—**P. hortense, P. vulgare.** See MENTHA *p.*—**Spiritus pulegii.** Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *de pouliot.* A preparation made by treating pennyroyal with alcohol, or oil of pennyroyal with alcohol and water, and distilling off a quantity equal to the alcohol used. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

PULEX (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{2}l(pul)'e^{2}x. Gr., ψύλλα, ψύλλος, ψύλλαξ. Fr., *puce.* Ger., *Floh.* The flea; a genus of the *Pulicidæ*, including the true fleas. [L, 196 (*a*, 39).]—**P. irritans.** Fr., *puce de l'homme.* Ger., *Menschenfloh.* The common flea, parasitic on man. [L, 353 (*a*, 39).]—**P. penetrans.** Fr., *puce pénétrante.* Ger., *Sandfloh.* The chigoe, jigger, sand-flea; a minute insect resembling in its general anatomy the common flea, but much smaller, found in various regions of Central and South America, in the West Indies, and in parts of the southern United States. The impregnated female, which is of about half the size of the male, burrows under the skin of the feet, especially about the toe nails, and there lays its eggs. Irritation with more or less inflammation supervenes unless the parasite is removed, and sometimes ulceration, gangrene, loss of the toes, or tetanus may result. The extraction of the parasite by means of a pointed instrument is termed by the French "*exchiquage.*" [G.]



PULEX PENETRANS.
[A, 327.]

PULICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}l(pul)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *pulicarius*, pertaining to fleas. Ger., *Flöhkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old name for *Plantago arenaria* and *P. vulgaris.* 2. A genus of the *Inuloideæ.* The *Pulicarieæ* are a subdivision of the *Inuleæ.* [B, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. crispa.** A stimulant and tonic species found in Egypt. [B, 42, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**P. dysenterica.** Fr., *conyze des prés* (ou *moyenne*). Ger., *ruhrwidriges Flohkraut*, *Ruhralant*, *Ruhrkraut*, *Berufkraut*, *gelbe Minze.* Common fleabane; an astringent species common in Europe and Central Asia. The root and herb, *radix et herba conyzæ mediæ* (seu *arnicæ suedensis*), were formerly used in diarrhœa. The root and flowers are sometimes substituted for those of *Arnica montana.* [B, 173, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**P. odora.** Ger., *wohlriechendes Flöhkraut.* A species growing in mountains in southern Europe and Asia Minor. The root is used in Italy like that of *Inula helenium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. undulata.** Ger., *wellenblättriges Flöhkraut.* An aromatic species cultivated in Egypt and Arabia. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. vulgaris.** Fr., *pulicaire.* Ger., *gemeines Flöhkraut*, *Christenkraut.* A species found in middle Asia and Europe. The herb, *herba conyzæ* (*pulicariæ*), was formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery. It has been used to drive away fleas. [B, 88 (*a*, 39); B, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]

PULICARIS (Lat.), adj. Pu^{2}l(pul)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *pulex*, a flea. Fr., *pulicaire.* Of diseases, characterized by little spots like the bites of insects.

PULICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}l(pul)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *pulex*, a flea. Ger., *Flohsucht.* The condition of a person infested with fleas. [G.]—**P. cnesmodes.** Ger., *Flohsucht der Juckknötchen.* P. associated with prurigo senilis, in which, according to Willan, a very small flea was present. [G, 33.]

PULIOL, n. Pu^{2}l'i^2-o^{2}l. See under PENNYROYAL.

PÜLLNA (Ger.), n. Pu^{6}l'na^3. A place in Bohemia where there are numerous mineral purgative springs. [*a*, 14.]

PULLULANS (Lat.), adj. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)'lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Ger., *aussprossend.* Budding, forming new shoots. [*a*, 35.]

PULLULATION, n. Pu^{3}l-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *pullulare*, to sprout out. Fr., *p.* Sprouting; that mode of cell multiplication in which a cell forms a small protuberance which afterward increases to the size of the parent cell, is divided from it by the formation of a wall at the point of junction, and eventually becomes completely separated. [B, 279, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**P. vaccinale généralisée** (Fr.). Generalized vaccinia. [Guéniot, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1882, No. 20.]

PULMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See GRUEL.

PULMO (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)'mo. Gen., *-on'is.* See LUNG.

PULMO-AORTIC, adj. Pu^{3}l''mo-a-o^{2}rt'i^{2}k. From *pulmo*, the lung, and *aorta* (*q. v*). Pertaining to the lung and the aorta.

PULMO-HEPATIC, adj. Pu^{3}l''mo-he^{2}p-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *pulmo*, the lung, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Pertaining to the lung and the liver.

PULMOMETER, n. Pu^{3}l-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *pulmo*, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pulmomètre.* See SPIROMETER.

PULMONAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Pu^{6}l-mo-na^{2}r. See PULMONARY, PULMONARIA, and PULMONARIA *officinalis.*—**Grande p., P. d'Italie.** See PULMONARIA *officinalis.*—**P. officinale.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*; of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of that and other varieties of *Pulmonaria.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

PULMONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-mo^{2}n(mon)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *pulmo*, the lung. Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Borragineæ*, tribe *Borageæ*. The *Pulmonarieæ* are a subtribe of the *Lithospermeæ*. 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. 3. The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).] 4. See PNEUMONIA.—**P. angustifolia.** Fr., *pulmonaire à feuilles étroites, petite pulmonaire, coucou bleu.* 1. Of Linnæus, the small (or narrow-leaved) lungwort, blue (or bugloss-) cowslip; a species with the habitat and properties of *P. officinalis*. 2. Of Schrank, *P. azurea*. [α, 35.]—**P. arborea.** The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. azurea.** Azure-flowered lungwort; a European species with the properties of *P. officinalis*. [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. gallica.** See HIERACIUM *murorum*.—**P. latifolia, P. maculata, P. maculosa.** See *P. officinalis*.—**P. media, P. mollis.** A European species having the properties of *P. officinalis*. [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. officinalis.** Fr., *pulmonaire officinale* (ou *d'Italie*), *grande pulmanaire, herbe aux poumons* (ou *au lait de Notre-Dame*, ou *de cœur*), *sauge de Jérusalem* (ou *de Bethléem*). Ger., *gemeines* (oder *braunes*) *Lungenkraut, Fleckenlungenkraut.* Common lungwort, bedlam- (or bugloss-, or Jerusalem-) cowslip, sage of Jerusalem, Virgin Mary's honeysuckle; a European species. The root and leaves, *radix* et *herba pulmonariæ* (*maculosæ*, seu *maculatæ*, seu *latifoliæ*, seu *symphyti maculosi*), were formerly used as a pectoral and demulcent. The leaves are somewhat mucilaginous and mildly astringent. Their former repute in pulmonary complaints was probably largely due to the fancied resemblance of their blotchy surface to that of a diseased lung. [α, 35.]—**P. saccharata.** A European species having the same properties as *P. officinalis*. [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. vaccarum.** The *Verbascum thapsus* and other species of *Verbascum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. virginica.** Virginian cowslip, a North American species. The roots are used as a vulnerary and internally as a mild astringent. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

PULMONARY, adj. Pu^{3}l′mo^{2}n-a-ri^2. Lat., *pulmonalis* (from *pulmo*, the lung). Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *pulmonisch*. Pertaining to the lungs. [C.]

PULMONATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-mo^{2}n(mon)-a(a^3)′ta^3. A group of terrestrial or fresh-water molluscs in which respiration is effected by means of a pulmonary sac, no gills being developed. [Kingsley (L, 227 [α, 39]).]

PULMONATE, adj. Pu^{3}l′mo^{2}n-at. From *pulmo*, the lung. Possessing lungs. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

PULMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-mon′i^2-a^3. From *pulmo*, the lung. See PNEUMONIA.

PULMONIC, adj. Pu^{3}l-mo^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *pulmonique*. See PULMONARY.

PULMONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-mo^{2}n(mon)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See PNEUMONIA.

PULP, n. Pu^{3}lp. Gr., σάρξ. Lat., *pulpa, pulpamen*. Fr., *pulpe*. Ger., *Brei* (1st def.), *Kern, Mark* (2d def.). 1. Any soft, usually juicy, slightly cohesive mass. [α, 48.] 2. In botany, soft-walled parenchyma, especially fruit parenchyma, also the succulent hymenium of *Fungi*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).] 3. See ALBA.—**Dental p.** Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern, Zahnpulpa.* The soft substance filling the p.-cavity of a tooth; composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and mucoid connective tissue containing many branching cells. At the surface of the p. the cells (odontoblasts) are arranged like an epithelium. [J, 26, 30, 35.] Cf. *Tooth* PAPILLA.—**Digital p.** Lat., *pulpa digitorum*. Fr., *pulpe des doigts et des orteils*. Ger., *Tastpolster*. The highly sensitive, elastic, fleshy mass on the palmar or plantar aspect of the distal part of the fingers and toes. [J.]—**Fruit-p.** Ger., *Fruchtbrei. Fruchtmark.* The p. in which the seeds of certain fruits are imbedded. [α, 35.]—**Hair-p.** Lat., *pulpa pili*. See *Hair* PAPILLA.—**P. elements.** Cells forming the p., or parenchyma, of an organ. [J.]—**Splenic p.** The portion of the spleen which, with the Malpighian corpuscles, fills in the spaces between the trabeculæ. [L.]

PULPA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}lp(pu^{4}lp)′a^3. 1. See PULP. 2. In the pl., *pulpæ*, of the Fr. Cod., see PULPE [2d def.].—**Milzp'** (Ger.). See *Splenic* PULP.—**P. cerebralis.** The cerebral medulla.—**P. dentis.** See *Dental* PULP.—**P. digitorum.** See *Digital* PULP.—**P'krankheit** (Ger.). A disease of the dental pulp. [α, 34.]—**P. lienis.** See *Splenic* PULP.—**P. pili.** See *Hair* PAPILLA.—**P'röhren** (Ger.). See *Pulp* TUBES.—**P. testiculi, P. testis.** The tissue of the testicle included within the sæpta. [L, 7.]

PULPAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{3}lp(pu^{4}lp)-a(a^3)′me^{2}n. Gen., *-pam′inis*. From *pulpa*, pulp. See PULP.

PULPE (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}lp. 1. See PULP. 2. In the pl., *p's*, of the Fr. Cod., a class of medicinal preparations consisting of roots, tubers, leaves, or fruits reduced to a pulp by grating, pounding, or treating with water and sifted. [B.]

PULPEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}lp(pu^{4}lp)-e(a)′zi^2-a^3. Fr., *pulpésie*. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.

PULPIFACTION, n. Pu^{3}lp-i^2-fa^{2}k′sh'n. From *pulpa*, pulp, and *facere*, to make. Reduction to pulp. [B, 227.]

PULPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}lp(pu^{4}lp)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *pulpite*. Inflammation of the dental pulp. [α, 34.]

PULPOSE, PULPOUS, PULPY, adj's. Pu^{3}lp′os, -u^{3}s, -i^2. Lat., *pulposus*. Fr., *pulpeux*. Ger., *breiig, markig*. 1. Containing pulp, resembling or of the consistence of pulp. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

PULQUE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Pul′ka. See *Vinum* AGAVES and cf. AGUAMIEL (1st def.).—**P.-plant.** See AGAVE *p.*

PULS (Ger.), n. Puls. See PULSE.—**Aortenp'.** See *Water-hammer* PULSE.—**Aussetzender P.** See *Intermittent* PULSE.—**Doppeltschlagender P.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**Erregungsp'.** An irritable pulse. [α, 14.]—**Fadenförmiger P.** See *Thready* PULSE.—**Hüpfender P.** See *Caprizant* PULSE.—**Jugularvenenp'.** See *Venous* PULSE (1st def.).—**Leberp', Lebervenenp'.** See *Hepatic* PULSE.—**Mäuseschwänzchenartiger P.** See *Myurous* PULSE.—**Ordentlicher P.** A regular pulse. [L, 80.]—**P'ähnlich.** See SPHYGMODIC.—**P'krümmung.** See PULSE-*curve*.—**P'lehre.** See SPHYGMOLOGY.—**P'messer.** See PULSIMETER.—**P'schlag.** The beat of the pulse. [K.]—**P'schwingung.** Oscillation of the pulse. [K.]—**P'uhr.** See PULSE-*clock*.—**P'vermehrung.** Increase in the rapidity of the pulse. [D.]—**P'wage.** See PULSIMETER.—**P'welle.** See *Pulse*-WAVE.—**P'wellenzeichner.** See SPHYGMOGRAPH.—**Schwankender P.** See *Intermittent* PULSE.—**Seltener P.** See *Infrequent* PULSE.—**Träger P.** See *Slaw* PULSE.—**Unterbrochener P.** See *Intermittent* PULSE.—**Venenp', Venöser P.** See *Venous* PULSE.—**Wellenförmiger P.** See *Undulating* PULSE.—**Wurmförmiger P.** See *Vermicular* PULSE.—**Zurücklaufender P.** See *Recurrent* PULSE.

PULSADER (Ger.), n. Puls′a^{3}d-e^{2}r. See ARTERY.—**Achselp'.** See *Axillary* ARTERY.—**Adernetzp'n.** See *Chorioid* ARTERIES.—**Aeussere Fersenbeinp'n.** See *External calcaneal* ARTERIES.—**Aeussere Fussohlenp'.** See *External plantar* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Halsp'.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Kranzp' des Oberschenkels.** See *External circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh*.—**Aeussere Rückenp' der grossen Zehe.** See ARTERIA *dorsalis hallucis externa*.—**Armp'.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**Backenp'.** See *Buccal* ARTERY.—**Bauchdeckenp'n.** See *Epigastric* ARTERIES.—**Blasenp'.** A vesical artery. [α, 48.]—**Blendungsp'n.** See *Ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Blinddarmp'.** See ARTERIA *cæcalis*.—**Brustschulterp'.** See *Acromial thoracic* ARTERY.—**Dickdarmp'n.** See *Colic* ARTERIES.—**Dritte äussere Schamp'.** See ARTERIA *pudenda externa tertia*.—**Dünndarmp'n.** See *Intestinal* ARTERIES.—**Eingeweidep'.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**Ellenbogenp'.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**Ernährungsp'.** A nutrient artery. [α, 48.]—**Erste Mittelfussrückenp'.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**Felsenbeinp'.** See ARTERIA *petrosa*.—**Fingerrückenp'n.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the hand*.—**Flügelgaumenp'.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**Flügelmuskelp'n.** See ARTERIÆ *pterygoideæ*.—**Flügelp'.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**Gallenblasenp'.** See *Cystic* ARTERY.—**Gaumenp'n.** See *Palatine* ARTERIES.—**Gebärmutterp'n.** See *Uterine* ARTERIES.—**Gehirnp'n.** See *Cerebral* ARTERIES.—**Gekrösp'n.** See *Mesenteric* ARTERIES.—**Gemeinschaftliche Hüftp'.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**Gesässp'.** See *Gluteal* ARTERY.—**Gesichtsp'.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**Griffellochp', Griffelzitzenp'.** See *Stylo-mastoid* ARTERY.—**Grosse Daumenp'.** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb*.—**Grosse Körperp', Grosse schlagende P.** See AORTA.—**Haarp'n.** See *Ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Harnröhrenzwiebelp'.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the penis*.—**Heiligbeinp'n.** See *Sacral* ARTERIES.—**Hintere Mittelfellp'n.** See *Posterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**Hintere Nasenp'.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**Hintere obere Adernetzp'.** See ARTERIA *charioidea posterior superior*.—**Hintere Rückenmarksp'.** See *Posterior spinal* ARTERY.—**Hintere Schamlippenp'n.** See ARTERIÆ *labiales posteriores*.—**Hintere Verbindungsp'.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain*.—**Hintere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenp'.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**Hintere zurücklaufende Schienbeinp'.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**Hintere Zwischenknochenp'.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm*.—**Hinterhauptsp'.** See *Occipital* ARTERY.—**Hirnhautp'n.** See *Meningeal* ARTERIES.—**Hirnkopfp'.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**Hirnleinp'n.** See *Cerebellar* ARTERIES.—**Hodenp'.** See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY.—**Hodensackmuskelp'n.** See *Scrotal* ARTERIES.—**Hohlhandfingerp'n.** See *Palmar digital* ARTERIES.—**Hohlhandmittelhandp'n.** See *Palmar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**Hohlhandp'.** Any palmar or volar artery. [α, 48.]—**Hüftbeinlochp'.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**Hüftenp'n.** See *Iliac* ARTERIES.—**Hüftlendenp'.** See *Ilio-lumbar* ARTERY.—**Hüftlochp'.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**Hüftp'n.** See *Iliac* ARTERIES.—**Innere Fusssohlenp'.** See *Internal plantar* ARTERY.—**Innere Gehörp'.** See *Internal auditory* ARTERY.—**Innere Halsp'.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**Innere Hüftbeinp'.** See *Internal obturator* ARTERY.—**Innere Kieferp'.** See *Internal maxillary* ARTERY.—**Innere Kopfp'.** See *Internal caratid* ARTERY.—**Innere Kranzp' des Oberschenkels.** See *Internal circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh*.—**Innere Schamp'.** See *Internal pudic* ARTERY.—**Kaumuskelp'.** See *Masseteric* ARTERY.—**Kehlkopfp'n.** See *Laryngeal* ARTERIES.—**Keilbeingaumenp'.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**Kieferzungenbeinp'.** See *Mylo-hyoid* ARTERY.—**Kinnp'.** See *Mental* ARTERY.—**Kitzlerp'.** See ARTERIA *clitoridea*.—**Kniegelenkp'n.** See *Articular* ARTERIES *of the knee*.—**Kniekehlenp'.** See *Popliteal* ARTERY.—**Knöchelp'n.** See *Malleolar* ARTERIES.—**Kopfarmp'.** See *Innominate* ARTERY (1st def.).—**Kreuzbeinp'n.** See *Sacral* ARTERIES.—**Leberp'.** See *Hepatic* ARTERY.—**Lendenp'n.** See *Lumbar* ARTERIES.—**Kranzp'.** A coronary artery. [α, 48.]—**Luftgefässp'n, Luftröhrenp'n.** See *Bronchial* ARTERIES.—**Magennetzp'n.** See *Gastro-epiploic* ARTERIES.—**Magenzwölffingerp'.** See *Gastro-duodenal* ARTERY.—**Mandelp'.** See *Tonsillar* ARTERY.—**Mastdarmp'n.** See *Hæmorrhoidal* ARTERIES.—**Milzp'.** See *Splenic* ARTERY.—**Mittelfleischp'.** See *Perineal* ARTERY.—**Mittelfussrückenp'n.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the foot*.—**Mittlere Nebenp'.** See ARTERIA *collateralis media* and *Capsular* ARTERY.—**Muskelzwerchfellp'.** See *Musculo-phrenic* ARTERY.—**Nabelgekrösp'n.** See *Omphalo-mesenteric* ARTERIES.—**Nabelp'n.** See *Umbilical* ARTERIES.—**Nackenp'n.** See *Cervical* ARTERIES.—**Nebengelenkp'n des Knies.** See ARTERIÆ *auriculares genu accessoriæ*.—**Nebennierenp'n.** See *Suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**Netzhautp'.** See *Central retinal* ARTERY.—**Nierenp'.** See *Renal* ARTERY.—**Oberaugenhöhlenp'.** See *Supra-orbital* ARTERY.—**Oberbauchp'.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**Obere linke Grimmdarmp'.** See ARTERIA *colica sinistra superior*.—**Obere P. des Hirnleins.** See *Superior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**Obere Trommelfellp'.** See ARTERIA *tympanica superior*.—**Oberflächliche Halsp'.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**Oberschenkelp'.** See *Femoral* ARTERY and *Common femoral* ARTERY.—**Oberste Brustp'.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**Ohrp'n.**

See *Auricular* ARTERIES.—**P. des Glaskörpers.** See *Hyaloid* ARTERY.—**P'öffnung.** See ARTERIOTOMY.—**Quere Dammp'.** See *Transverse perineal* ARTERY.—**Rachenp'n.** See ARTERIÆ *spinales.* —**Riechbeinp'n.** See *Ethmoidal* ARTERIES. — **Rippennackenp'.** See *Costo-cervical* ARTERY.—**Rückenp'.** Any dorsal artery. [α, 48.]—**Samengangp'.** See ARTERY *of the vas deferens.* —**Schambeinp'.** See ARTERIA *pubica.*—**Scheidenp'.** See *Vaginal* ARTERY.—**Schenkelp'.** See *Femoral* ARTERY.—**Schienbeinp'n.** See *Tibial* ARTERIES.—**Schilddrüsenp'n.** See *Thyreoid* ARTERIES.—**Schläfenp'.** See *Temporal* ARTERY.—**Sitzbeinp'.** See *Inferior gluteal* ARTERY.—**Sohlenmittelfussp'n.** See *Plantar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**Sohlenzehenp'n.** See *Plantar digital* ARTERIES.—**Speichenhohlhandp' des Daumens.** See ARTERIA *pollicis radialis volaris.*—**Speichenp'.** See *Radial* ARTERY.—**Speichenrückenp' des Daumens.** See *Inner dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**Speiseröhrenp'n.** See *Œsophageal* ARTERIES.—**Tiefe Ruthenp'.** See ARTERY *of the corpus cavernosum.*—**Tiefe umgeschlagene Hüftp'.** See *Deep circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**Tiefe Wadenp'n.** See *Deep sural* ARTERIES.—**Trompetenp'.** See ARTERIA *tubaria.*—**Ungenannte P.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**Untere Augenhöhlenp'.** See *Infra-orbital* ARTERY.—**Untere linke Grimmdarmp'.** See ARTERIA *colica sinistra inferior.*—**Untere tiefe Armp'.** See *Inferior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**Untere Trommelfellp'.** See ARTERIA *tympanica inferior.*—**Unterschulterblattsp'.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**Unterzungenp'.** See *Sublingual* ARTERY.—**Vidi'sche P.** See *Vidian* ARTERY.—**Vordere Handwurzelp'.** See *Anterior radio-carpal* ARTERY.—**Vordere Hodensackp'.** See *Anterior scrotal* ARTERY.—**Vordere Mittelfellp'n.** See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**Vordere Rückenmarksp'n.** See *Lateral spinal* ARTERIES.—**Vordere Verbindungsp'.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**Vordere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenp'.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Schienbeinp'.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Speichenp'.** See *Anterior radial recurrent* ARTERY.—**Vordere Zwischenknochenp'.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**Vordere Zwischenrippenp'n.** See *Anterior intercostal* ARTERIES.—**Wadenbeinp'.** See *Peroneal* ARTERY.—**Winkelp'.** See *Angular* ARTERY. **Wirbelp'.** See *Vertebral* ARTERY.—**Wurmfortsatzp'.** See *Appendicular* ARTERY.—**Zahnp'n.** See *Dental* ARTERIES.—**Zehenrückenp'n.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**Zungenbeinp'.** See *Hyoid* ARTERY.—**Zungenp'.** See *Lingual* ARTERY. —**Zurücklaufende Zwischenknochenp'.** See ARTERIA *interossea recurrens.*—**Zweite durchbohrende P.** See *Second perforating* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**Zwerchfellp'n.** See *Phrenic* ARTERIES.

PULSATILE, adj. Pu^{3}ls'a^{2}t-i^{2}l. From *pulsare*, to beat. Throbbing, attended with pulsations or throbs. [α, 48.]

PULSATILLA (Lat.). n. f. Pu^{3}ls(pu^{4}ls)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}l'la. From *pulsare*, to beat. Fr., *pulsatille, anémone pulsatille* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *coquelourde* [2d def.]). Ger., *Küchenschelle.* Sp., *pulsatila* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A section of the genus *Anemone*, also *Anemone p.* The *Pulsatilleæ* are a subsection of the *Anemoneæ genuinæ.* 2. The flowering herb of *Anemone p.* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph.], of *Anemone pratensis* [Gr. Ph.], of both [Ger. Ph.], of *Anemone p.*, of *Anemone pratensis*, or of *Anemone patens* [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Aqua pulsatillæ nigricantis.** See ANEMONE *water.*—**Extractum pulsatillæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de pulsatila* [Sp. Ph.]. An alcoholic (aqueous [Gr. Ph.]) extract made from the fresh leaves [Sp. Ph.] (the fresh flowering herb [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], the dried flowering herb [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) of *Anemone p.*, and brought to the consistence of a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (a pilular consistence [Gr. Ph.]). Many older pharmacopœias had an aqueous extract, a few an alcoholic extract. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Infusum pulsatillæ.** An infusion of the herb of *P. pratensis* in boiling water, with the addition of a little sugar. [B. 119 (α, 38).]—**P. cærulea.** See ANEMONE *p.*—**P. nigricans, P. pratensis.** See ANEMONE *pratensis.*—**P. vulgaris.** See ANEMONE *p.*

PULSATILLE (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}ls-a^3-tel-y'. See PULSATILLA.—**Extrait (alcoolique, ou aqueux) de p.** See *Extractum* PULSATILLÆ.—**Saccharolé de p.** A preparation made by triturating 4 to 9 parts of extract of pulsatilla with 40 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

PULSATION, n. Pu^{3}ls-a'sh'n. Fr., *p.*, *battement.* Ger., *Aderschlag, Pulsiren, Klopfen, Schwankung.* 1. A beating or throbbing. 2. A pulse-beat.—**Over-maximum p.** Ger., *übermaximale Schwankung.* The additional elevation attained by the contracting muscle curve, after it has reached the maximum and remained there for a short time. [K, 35.]—**Paradoxical p.** Ger., *Paradoxschwankung.* A special secondary p. noticed both on opening and closing a galvanic current passed through the first nerve and muscle. [K, 35.]—**P. endopleurale** (Fr.). See PULSUS *endopleuricus.*—**P. exopleurale** (Fr.). See PULSUS *exopleuricus.* —**Secondary p.** Ger., *sekundäre Schwankung.* The contraction observed in the muscle of a "muscle-nerve" preparation if its nerve is laid across a second contracting muscle. [K, 35.]—**Staircase p.** The pulsations of a frog's heart that has been filled with pure serum. Each contraction is a little more prolonged than the preceding one. [K, 19.]

PULSE, n. Pu^{3}ls. Gr., σφυγμός. Lat., *pulsus.* Fr., *pouls.* Ger., *Puls, Aderschlag.* 1. A beat or throb; the movement of an artery or other vessel, especially the perceptible impulse communicated to the contained column of blood by each beat of the heart. [K.] 2. The seeds of many cultivated leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, etc. [α, 35.]—**Abdominal p.** A p. observed in emaciated persons over the line of the abdominal aorta. [α, 34.]—**Abrupt p.** A quick p.—**Anacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of ascent once (anadicrotic p.) or twice (anatricrotic p.). [Hayden (α, 34).]—**Aortic p.** Ger., *Aortenpuls.* 1. The p. of the aorta. 2. See *Water-hammer p.*—**Arachnoid p.** An old term for a small and tremulous p.—**Ardent p.** Lat., *pulsus ardens.* Fr., *pouls ardent* (ou *élevé*). A p. which seems to strike the finger at a single point. [K.]—**Breath p.** A peculiar audible pulsation, simultaneous with each heart-beat, said by Hall to be heard on placing the ear at the mouth of certain phthisical patients. [K, 41.]—**Bounding p.** See *Caprizant p.*—**Capillary p.** A condition of alternating redness and pallor of a tissue sometimes observed (most readily in the matrices beneath the nails), attributed to a pulsatile flow of blood through the capillaries instead of the usual steady current; occurring chiefly where an excessive cardiac impulse coincides with general arterial narrowing. [Quincke and Ruault, "Lancet," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 292.]—**Caprizant p.** Lat., *pulsus caprizans.* A peculiar irregularity of the p. in which a weak pulsation is succeeded by a strong one. [K, 4.] Cf. CAPRIZANT.—**Catacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of descent once (catadicrotic p.) or thrice (catatricrotic p.). [Hayden (α, 34).]—**Collapsing p.** A p. that strikes the finger feebly and abruptly and subsides suddenly and completely; observed in permanent patency of the aortic orifice. [Hayden (α, 34).]—**Complex p.** Fr., *pouls combiné* (ou *composé*, ou *compliqué*). A p. continuously alternating from hard and rapid to soft and slow. [K, 4.]—**Compressible p.** See *Soft p.*—**Corrigan's p.** See *Water-hammer p.*—**Critical p.** See *Incident p.*—**Dicrotal p., Dicrotic p., Dicrotous p.** Lat., *pulsus dicrotus* (seu *bicrotus*, seu *biferiens*, seu *mallearis*, seu *intercisus*, seu *duplex*). Fr., *pouls dicrote* (ou *rebondissant*, ou *redoublé*, ou *martelé*). A p. in which the finger feels two distinct blows, one lighter than the other, for each cardiac systole. It occurs when the heart pulsations are rapid and the arterial tension is diminished; there is a rebound of the artery with each contraction of the heart, in addition to the original impulse. [D, 27; K.]—**Dropped-beat p.** See *Intermittent p.*—**Elastic p.** A full p. that presents an elastic feeling to the finger. [α, 34.]—**Endopleural p.** See PULSUS *endopleuricus.*—**Entoptical p.** A pulsation sometimes observed normally in the arteries of the retina while the heart is beating rapidly after bodily exertion. [K, 16.]—**Epigastric p.** See *Abdominal p.*—**Exopleural p.** See PULSUS *exopleuricus.*—**Febrile p.** A p. indicative of fever. When the fever comes on it is usually full and bounding, becoming weak and feeble when the fever subsides or when prostration ensues. [D.]—**Filiform p.** See *Thready p.*—**Formicant p.** See under FORMICANT.—**Full p.** Lat., *pulsus plenus.* Ger., *voller Puls.* A p. in which the artery has a distended, tense feeling; observed in sthenic inflammation. [α, 34.] —**Gaseous p., Hæmorrhagic p.** The full, soft, and readily compressible p. of a distended artery which has lost its tone. [D, 25.]—**Hard p.** Ger., *harter Puls.* A p. in which, owing to changes in the arterial wall or to vascular distention, a sensation of hardness is imparted to the finger. [α, 34.]—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Leberpuls, Lebervenenpuls.* An expansion sometimes observed in the veins of the liver at each ventricular contraction, due to an impulse propagated from the vena cava inferior. [K, 16.]—**Heterochronic p.** An irregular p. [A, 301.]—**Hypodicrotous p.** A modification of the dicrotous p. In the sphygmograph tracing it presents a slight irregularity in the first secondary line, and the notch which joins the latter to the following line does not descend to the common curve level, as in the dicrotous p.—**Incident p.** Lat., *pulsus incidens* (seu *inciduus*). A p. in which the second beat is weaker than the first, and the third than the fourth, a stroke then following which is as strong as the first. [D, 52.]—**Infrequent p.** Lat., *pulsus varus.* Fr., *pouls rare.* Ger., *seltener Puls.* As frequently used, a slow p.; properly, a p. due not to lengthened but to less frequent systolic contractions. [K.]—**Intermittent p.** Lat., *pulsus intermittens.* Ger., *aussetzender* (oder *schwankender*, oder *unterbrochener*) *Puls.* One in which the rhythm is broken by the absence of one or more beats. [D, 1.]—**Irregular p.** A p. in which the beats are unequal in frequency and in force, or in which the force is the same but the rate varies. [Hayden (α, 34).]—**Jerking p.** The p. of aortic regurgitation; so-called because from a state of emptiness the artery is suddenly filled with blood. [Hayden (α, 34).]—**Jugular p.** See *Venous p.* (1st def.).—**Locomotive p.** [Bellingham]. See *Water-hammer p.*—**Long p.** A p. in which the duration of the systolic wave is comparatively long. [Bristowe (B).]—**Monocrotous p.** A form of p. which indicates a grave condition of the circulation and impending death. The sphygmographic tracing shows a simple ascending and descending line, without interruptions. [D, 1.]—**Myurous p.** Lat., *pulsus myurus.* Fr., *pouls en queue de souris.* Ger., *mäuseschwänzchenartiger Puls.* A p. in which the beats gradually become weaker and of diminishing amplitude. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**P.-clock.** Ger., *Pulsuhr.* An apparatus invented by Waldenburg for registering the tension and volume of the p. on a dial-plate. [K, 16.]—**P.-curve.** A graphic representation of the variations of the p. on a chart. [D, 1.]—**P.-measurer.** Ger., *Pulswage.* See PULSIMETER.—**P.-trace, P.-tracing.** See *P.-curve.*—**Quick p.** Lat., *pulsus celer.* A p. that strikes the finger rapidly.—**Recurrent p.** Ger., *zurücklaufender Puls.* The return of the radial p. on the distal side of a point where the artery is compressed, through the agency of the collateral circulation of the hand. [K, 16.]—**Renal p.** The hard and full p. observed in cases of coma from kidney disease.—**Respiratory p.** The alternate dilatation and contraction of the great veins of the neck occurring simultaneously with the acts of expiration and inspiration. [K, 4.]—**Retrosternal p.** A venous p. detected by depressing the integument covering the suprasternal notch; believed to be due to pulsation of the left innominate vein. ["Rev. gén. de clin. et de thér.," Oct. 13, 1887 (α, 34).]—**Senile p.** The p. which is peculiar to old age. Its peculiarities are largely due to inelasticity of the arteries. The sphygmographic tracing shows a high position of the secondary waves in the line of descent and great size of the first secondary wave as compared with the second. [D, 1.]—**Shabby p.** A p. having the characters produced by a combination of a weak heart and relaxed arteries. [Broadbent, "Lancet," 1875, ii, p. 906 (α, 34).]—**Short p.** A p. in which the duration of

the systolic wave is comparatively short.—**Shuttle p.** Of C. H. Hughes, a p. in which the wave passes under the finger as if it were floating something solid as well as fluid; observed in rheumatic endocarditis or endarteritis. ["St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," lvii, p. 229 (*a*, 34).]—**Slow p.** Lat., *pulsus tardus.* Fr., *pouls lent* (ou *tardif*). Ger., *langsamer Puls.* In a physiological sense, a p. corresponding to a lengthened systolic contraction of the heart succeeded by a long diastole. [K, 3.]—**Small p.** A p. giving the sensation that the artery is small.—**Soft p.** Ger., *weicher Puls.* A p. that may readily be stopped by digital compression. [*a*, 34.]—**Splashing p.** See *Jerking p.*—**Steel-hammer p.** An abrupt, energetic p. like the rebound of a smith's hammer from the anvil; observed in the arteries near a joint affected with rheumatism. [Stokes (*a*, 34).]—**Subungual capillary p.** A p. observed beneath the nail by slightly raising its tips; thought to be caused by a systolic serous reflux. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 575 (*a*, 34).]—**Supradicrotic p.** Of Wolff, a dicrotic p. in which the reduplicated beat closely resembles the cardiac beat. [*a*, 34.]—**Tense p.** A p. in which, in consequence of vascular dilatation, the vessel is hard and tense, like a cord. [*a*, 34.]—**Thready p.** A slight and scarcely appreciable p. observed during syncope. [*a*, 34.]—**Throbbing p.** See *Collapsing p.*—**Tremulous p.** Lat., *pulsus tremulus.* Fr., *pouls tremblant.* A p. in which a series of oscillations is detected with each beat. [K, 3.]—**Tricrotic p.** 1. The normal p.-curve, so called because it consists of three distinct waves. [K.] 2. A p. in which the three waves normally present are abnormally distinct. [B.]—**Undulating p.** Lat., *pulsus undosus.* A p. that communicates to the finger the sensation of successive waves. [*a*, 34.]—**Unequal p.** A p. which varies in strength, some throbs being strong and others weak. [D, 1.]—**Vaginal p.** The perceptible arterial p. sometimes to be felt in the vagina as the result of heightened vascular development in the pelvis in consequence of pregnancy or of inflammatory disease.—**Venous p.** Gr., φλεβοπαλία. Lat., *pulsus venarum* (seu *venosus*). Ger., *Jugularvenenpuls, Venenpuls, venöser Puls.* 1. A pulsation sometimes noticed in the jugular veins, supposed to be due to tricuspid regurgitation. 2. In physiology, the swelling of the veins of the neck during expiration. [K, 3.] Cf. *Respiratory p.*—**Vermicular p.** Lat., *pulsus vermicularis.* A small frequent p. that communicates to the finger the sensation of a worm-like motion. [*a*, 34.]—**Vibrating p.** See *Jerking p.*—**Water-hammer p.** Syn.: *Corrigan's p., locomotive p.* A jerking, visible, collapsing, tortuous, and yet regular and rapid p., characteristic of aortic incompetence with hypertrophy of the left ventricle or of aneurysm of the ascending or transverse portion of the arch of the aorta, and of disease of the aorta when that vessel has become rigid and dilated. [D, 1.]—**Wiry p.** Fr., *pouls roide.* A tense p. which feels like a firm cord or wire beneath the finger. [K.]

PULSILOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{3}ls(pu^{4}ls)-i^2-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *pulsus*, the pulse, and λόγος, a reckoning. See PULSIMETER.

PULSIMETER, n. Pu^{3}ls-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{3}r. Lat., *pulsimetrum* (from *pulsus*, the pulse, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *pulsimètre.* Ger., *Adermesser, Aderschlagmesser, Pulsmesser.* Any apparatus used to record the force of the pulse-beat. [K.]

PULSIONSDIVERTIKEL (Ger.), n. Puls-e-onz'de-ve^{2}rt-ek-e^{2}l. Of von Ziemssen, the analogue in the human subject of the cæcum œsophageum of the pig.

PULSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{3}ls(pu^{4}ls)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *p.* See PULSE.—**P. æqualis.** A pulse in which the beats are equal. [*a*, 34.]—**P. alternans.** See *P. bigeminus.*—**P. araneosus.** Fr., *pouls aranéen.* See *Arachnoid* PULSE.—**P. bicrotus, P. biferiens.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. bigeminus.** Of Traube, an irregular p. with a slight pause after every two pulsations. [*a*, 34.]—**P. bisferiens, P. bisiliens, P. bis pulsans.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. celer.** See *Quick* PULSE.—**P. celer tricrotus.** See *Tricrotic* PULSE (2d def.).—**P. cerebralis.** A slow pulse sometimes observed in apoplexy. [*a*, 34.]—**P. contractus.** A small hard pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. conturnisans.** A doubly or trebly compound pulse. [L, 20 (*a*, 34).]—**P. cordis.** See *Apex* BEAT.—**P. crassus.** A strong, full pulse.—**P. creber.** A frequent pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. debilis.** A feeble pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. dicrotus, P. duplex.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. differens.** Inequality of the pulse in corresponding arteries.—**P. duriusculus.** A tense pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. durus.** See *Hard* PULSE.—**P. endopleuricus.** The latent pulsation of pulsating pleurisy (one that can be made visible and traced only by binding on a manometer). [Rummo, "Riform. med."; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," No. 2, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 1, 1890, p. 138.]—**P. exopleuricus.** The positive pulsation of pulsating pleurisy (one that is visible and can be traced without binding on a manometer). [Rummo, *l. c.*]—**P. filiformis.** See *Thready* PULSE.—**P. fibrans.** A jerking pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. formicans.** See under FORMICANT.—**P. fortis.** See *Hard* PULSE.—**P. fusalis, P. gazellans.** See *Caprizant* PULSE.—**P. imminutus.** See *Myurous* PULSE.—**P. inæqualis.** An unequal pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. inanis.** See *Thready* PULSE.—**P. inflammatorius.** A tense pulse observed in inflammation. [*a*, 34.]—**P. inspiratione intermittens.** See *P. paradoxus.*—**P. intercidens.** An intermittent pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. intercisus.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. intercurrens, P. intermittens.** See *Intermittent* PULSE.—**P. irregularis.** An irregular pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. lentus.** See *Slow* PULSE.—**P. magnus.** A full pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. mollis.** A soft pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. myurus.** See *Myurous* PULSE.—**P. myurus deficiens.** A p. myurus in which the waves diminish so that they are scarcely appreciable. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**P. paradoxicus, P. paradoxus.** Fr., *pouls paradoxal.* A phenomenon observed under certain rare pathological conditions (*e. g.*, in that form of pericarditis in which the aorta is compressed by adhesions) in which the pulse disappears during each full inspiration and reappears during expiration. [D, 47, 68; K, 16; *a*, 18.]—**P. plenus.** A full pulse. [L, 80.]—**P. privatio.** Syncope, asphyxia (1st def.).—**P. quadrigeminus.** A pulse with an appreciable pause after every four beats. [*a*, 34.]—**P. quinquegeminus.** A pulse with an appreciable pause after every five beats. [*a*, 34.]—**P. rarus.** See *Infrequent* PULSE.—**P. remittens.** An intermittent pulse. [L, 80 (*a*, 34).]—**P. resiliens.** See *Dicrotic* PULSE.—**P. retardus.** A retarded pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. tardus.** See *Slow* PULSE.—**P. serratus.** A strong, hard, full pulse. [*a*, 34.]—**P. trigeminus.** An irregular p. in which every third beat is followed by an appreciable pause. [Guttmann (*a*, 34).] Cf. POULS *trigéminé.*—**P. undosus, P. undulosus.** See *Undulating* PULSE.—**P. vacillans.** See *Intermittent* PULSE.—**P. vacuus.** See *Thready* PULSE.—**P. varius.** A changeable pulse. [L. 80 (*a*, 34).]—**P. venarum, P. venosus.** See *Venous* PULSE.—**P. vibrans.** A tense strong pulse. [*a*, 34.]

PULTACEOUS, adj. Pu^{3}lt-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *pultaceus* (from *puls*, pottage). Fr., *pultacé.* Ger., *breiig.* Macerated, pulpy.

PULTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}lt(pu^{4}lt)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *pultare*, to beat. See ATHEROMA.

PULTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}lt(pu^{4}lt)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *puls*, pottage. See GRUEL.

PULVER (Ger.), n. Pul'fe^{2}r. A powder.—**Cosme'sches P., Cosmi'sches P.** See PULVIS *arsenicalis Cosmi.*—**Fieberp'.** See *Ague* POWDER.—**Gichtp'.** See PULVIS *arthriticus.*—**Giftp'.** 1. An alexipharmac powder. 2. A poisonous powder. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Gummiges P.** See PULVIS *gummosus.*—**Kastrirp'.** A caustic powder used to destroy the spermatic cord of an animal. [*a*, 14.]—**Kinderp'.** See *Pulvis* MAGNESIÆ *cum rheo.*—**Kurella'sches Brustp'.** See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositus.*—**Lugop'.** See PULVIS *cardinalis.*—**Niesep'.** See PULVIS *sternutatorius.*—**Plummer's alterirendes P.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *stibiatus.*—**Räucherp'.** See DIAPASMA.—**Schiessp'.** See GUNPOWDER.—**Wiener Aetzp'.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*

PULVERACEOUS, adj. Pu^{3}lv-u^{6}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *pulveraceus.* Ger., *staubartig* (2d def.), *pulverig* (2d def.). 1. Having a powdery coating. 2. Consisting of a granular or dusty mass. [*a*, 35.]

PULVÉRISATEUR (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}l-va-re-za^3-tu^{6}r. See ATOMIZER.—**P. à vapeur.** A steam atomizer.

PULVÉRISATION (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}l-va-re-za^3-se-o^{2}n^2. 1. The formation of spray from a liquid. 2. The spray thus produced.—**P. phéniquée.** A carbolic-acid spray or its application.

PULVERIZATION, n. Pu^{3}lv-e^{2}r-i^{2}z-a'sh'n. From *pulverizare*, to reduce to dust. Fr., *pulvérisation.* Ger., *Pulverisirung.* The act or process of reducing a substance to powder. [*a*, 48.]

PULVÉRULENCE (Fr.), n. Pu^{6}l-va-ru^6-la^{3}n^{2}s. The state of being pulveraceous. [*a*, 17.]—**P. des narines.** The accumulation of a fine powder on the hairs of the nares, a deposit of dust from the respired air due either to a dryness of the pituitary membrane or to great tenacity of the mucus; observed in the advanced stages of grave diseases, and given by Delarroque as one of the four pathognomonic symptoms of typhoid fever, the others being stupor, dilatation of the pupils, and ileo-cæcal gurgling. [Notta, "Union méd.," Dec. 30, 1884, p. 1081; L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

PULVERULENT, adj. Pu^{3}lv-e^{2}r'u^{2}l-e^{2}nt. Lat., *pulverulentus* See PULVERACEOUS.

PULVILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See PAD.—**P. medicatus.** See SACCULUS *medicatus.*

PULVINAR (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-vin(wen)'a^{3}r. Gen., *-ar'is.* From *pulvinus*, a cushion. Ger., *Polster.* 1. Lit., a cushion or pillow; the posterior eminence, or tubercle, of the optic thalamus. [I, 15, 28 (K).] 2. In botany, a hypogynous disc. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]—**P. posterius thalami optici.** See *P.* (1st def.).

PULVINULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-vi^{2}n(wen)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Dim. of *pulvinus*, a cushion. Fr., *pulvinule.* Ger., *Polsterchen, Brutpolster.* 1. See ANABLASTEMA. 2. See ANABLASTEMA *glomerulosum.* 3. A heap of naked spores. [*a*, 35.] 4. See PAD.

PULVINUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-vin(wen)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *coussinet.* Ger., *Blattwulst, Blattkissen.* A cushion-like enlargement at the base of a leaf or petiole. [*a*, 35.]

PULVIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Gen., *pulv'eris.* See DUST and POWDER.—**Cataplasma pulverum emollientium.** A poultice of equal parts of marsh-mallow root and the leaves of *Malva silvestris* powdered and boiled. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. acidulus.** See *P. ex* ACIDO TARTARICO.—**P. ad botium.** Fr., *poudre antistrumeuse.* A powder formerly used for scrofula, consisting essentially of burnt sponge.—**P. ad condienda cadavera** [Fr. Cod.]. See POUDRE *pour la conservation des cadavres.*—**P. ad flatus.** Fr., *poudre carminative.* A mixture of 30 parts each of anise, cloves, coriander, and fennel, 22 each of orange-peel and ginger, 25 of crabs' eyes, 4 of mace, and 180 of sugar. [L, 85.]—**P. ad herpetem.** Fr., *poudre antidartreuse.* A powder of 2 parts each of æthiops mineral and æthiops antimonialis and 4 each of guaiac resin, licorice, and magnesium oxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ad limonadam** [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *trockene Limonade.* An extemporaneous mixture of 10 grammes of citric acid, 120 of white sugar, and 3 drops of fresh oil of lemon. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. ad partum.** 1. Of the Ed. Ph., 1699, an oxytocic powder of 2 parts each of Venetian borax, British crocus, the livers of eels dried with their gall, and white amber, and 8 of horses' testicles dried in an oven. [A, 69.] 2. Powdered ergot.—**P. ad scabiem.** Fr., *poudre antipsorique.* A powder of 1 part each of antimonium crudum and flowers of sulphur and 2 parts of sugar of milk. ["Pharm. of the Strasb. Hosp., 1830 (B, 119).]—**P. ad sternutamentum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *P. sternutatorius.*—**Pulveres aerophori** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. aerophorus anglicus.*—**Pulveres aerophori laxantes** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. effervescens compositus.*—**P. aerophorus.** Fr., *poudre aérophore* (1st def.), *poudre gazifère simple.* Syn.: *p. aerophorus e natro carbonico acidulo* [Gr. Ph.] (1st def.), *p. effervescens* [Swiss Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a preparation consisting of 9 parts of powdered tartaric acid, 10 of powdered sodium bicarbonate, and 10 [Netherl. Ph.] (19 [Ger. Ph.]) of pow-

dered sugar, dried separately and mixed [Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] ; or of 2 parts each of the acid and sugar and 3 of the bicarbonate [Gr. Ph.] ; or of two powders to be mixed only for immediate use, one consisting of 5 parts each of the acid and sugar, the other of 6 parts of the carbonate with 4 of sugar [Swiss Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias, magnesium carbonate being sometimes used instead of the sodium salt, and cream of tartar instead of tartaric acid. Some of the formulas included oleosaccharum of lemon or a little peppermint oil. The so-called *poudre de Seltz* contained equal parts of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid, or, less commonly, four times as much of the carbonate as of the acid. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Hung. Ph. and Russ. Ph., see *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. aerophorus anglicus** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre gazogène alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo gasifero simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *pulveres aerophori* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *aperientes* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *p. aerophorus* [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *effervescens* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] *anglicus* [Swiss Ph.], seu *alcalinus*). A preparation consisting of two powders to be mixed for immediate use, one consisting of 150 centigrammes of tartaric acid (130 [Fr. Cod.], 125 [Sp. Ph.], 220 [Russ. Ph.]), put up in white paper, the other of 200 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate (208·3 [Sp. Ph.], 250 [Russ. Ph.]), put up in colored (usually blue) paper. The *pulveres aperientes* of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 162 centigrammes of acid and 194 of sodium bicarbonate. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).] —**P. aerophorus laxans** [Ger. Ph.]. See *P. effervescens compositus*.—**P. aerophorus mangano-ferricus** [Gr. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 3 parts of manganese sulphate, 6 of iron sulphate, 80 each of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, and 212 of sugar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. aerophorus seidlitzensis** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *P. effervescens compositus*.—**P. alexipharmacus.** Fr., *poudre alexipharmaque*. See *P. bezoardicus Rollwagii*.—**P. alexiterius.** See *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii*.—**P. alterans edinburgensis** (seu **Plummeri** [Swiss Ph.]). See *P.* HYDRARGYRI *stibiatus*.—**P. aluminoso-mercurialis.** See *P. ex* HYDRARGYRO *rubro cum alumine*.—**P. aluminosus.** See *P. stypticus*.—**P. amarus ferratus** [Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part each of iron sulphate and cardamom-seeds and 2 parts each of the flowers of santonica and *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] —**P. ammoniaco-camphoratus.** Fr., *poudre ammoniacale camphrée*. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium carbonate, 1 part of powdered camphor, and 12 parts of white sugar. [L, 85.]—**P. analepticus.** A powder consisting of 15 parts of cinnabar, 90 of sugar candy, and 2 to 4 of oil of cinnamon ; or of 22 parts of cinnabar, 60 of sugar, and 2¼ of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. angelicus.** See under ANTIMONY *oxychloride*.—**P. anodynus.** See *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii*, and *P.* CRETÆ *compositus cum opio*.—**P. antacidus.** 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., a powder of 2 parts of calcium carbonate and 1 part of magnesium carbonate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. See *P.* MAGNESIÆ *compositus*. 3. See *Absorbent* POWDER (2d and 3d def's). —**P. anthelminthicus.** Fr., *poudre vermifuge*. A powder of 7 parts each of hydrargyrum saccharatum and the roots of valerian and aspidium, 15 each of jalap-root and elæosaccharum of tansy, and 2½ of dried iron sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anti-arthriticus purgativus.** Fr., *poudre grégorienne*. A powder of 60 parts of senna-leaves, 120 of cream of tartar, and 30 of scammony ; or of 62 each of senna and cream of tartar, 15 of scammony, and 8 of ginger ; or of 125 each of senna, cream of tartar, gum arabic, and cinnamon and 61 each of scammony, guaiac-wood, and sarsaparilla, and sometimes of *Smilax china* ; or of 42 of senna, 111 of rhubarb, and 14 each of cream of tartar and *Convolvulus mechoacanna* ; or of 50 of senna, 31 of cream of tartar, 18 each of jalap, ginger, and juniper, and 300 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anticachecticus** [Ludovici]. See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale*.—**P. anticolicus Camerarii.** Fr., *poudre contre la colique*. A powder of 11 parts each of chamomile and salt of wormwood, 15 of rock crystal, 22 of hartshorn, and 30 of ivory scrapings. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anti-epilepticus** [Gr. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts of *Viscum album* and 1 part each of peony-root and astacolith. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. anti-epilepticus febrilis.** Fr., *poudre de quinquina valérianée*. A powder of 11 parts each of cinchona and licorice-juice and 2 of valerian. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antihæmorrhoidalicus** [Gr. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts each of senna-leaves and fennel-seeds, 3 each of rhubarb-root, purified sulphur, cream of tartar, and magnesium carbonate, and 16 of elæosaccharum of fennel. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antihectico-scrophulosus.** Fr., *poudre antihectique de Goelis*. A powder of 1 part each of burned hartshorn, nutmeg, and toasted laurel berries and 3 parts of licorice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antihecticus.** See *P.* RHEI *compositus*.—**P. antilyssicus** [Gr. Ph.]. A powder of 160, 200, or 240 grains of the root-bark of *Marsdenia erecta*, and 5 of *Mylabris cichoreus* or *Mylabris variegata*. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antilyssicus omskirkianus.** Fr., *poudre antilyssique*. A powder of 1 drachm of elecampane rhizome, ½ oz. of chalk, 3 drachms of Armenian bole, and 10 grains of alum, with 5 drops of oil of anise. [B, 119.]—**P. antimonialis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (**James** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *poudre antimoniale* (ou *stibiée*, ou *de James*). James's powder ; a mixture of 33 parts of antimony oxide (33⅓ [Belg. Ph.]) with 67 [U. S. Ph.] (66 [Br. Ph.], 66⅔ [Belg. Ph.]) of calcium phosphate ; or of equal parts of antimony sulphide and hartshorn, heated in a porcelain mortar to a white heat [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antimonialis Kaempfii** [Ph. Fuldens. (1791), Hamb. Ph. (1835).] Fr., *poudre dépurative de Kœmpf*. A powder consisting of 15 parts of antimonium crudum, 11 of magnesium carbonate, and 4 of dried orange-peel. [B. 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. antiquartius peruvianus.** Powdered cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. antispasmodicus Stahlii.** Fr., *poudre antispasmodique* (ou *tempérante*) *de Stahl*. A powder of 30 parts of cinnabar with 320, 360, 120, 135, or 160 each of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate ; or with 30 of the sulphate and 120 of the nitrate ; or with 60 each of the sulphate and nitrate and of prepared oyster-shells ; or with 96 each of the sulphate and of mother-of-pearl, 192 of the nitrate, and 48 each of prepared red coral and astacolith. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *P. salinus compositus* and *P. temperans cum* HYDRARGYRO *sulphurata rubro*.—**P. antispasticus.** See *P.* VALERIANÆ *aromaticus*.—**P. aperiens.** Fr., *poudre apéritive*. 1. A powder of 11 parts of potassium nitrate and 15 of magnesium oxide. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. In the pl., *pulveres aperientes* [U. S. Ph.], see *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. aromaticus** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. cinnamomi compositus* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of 35 parts each of cinnamon and ginger in No. 60 powder, with 15 each of nutmeg in No. 20 powder and crushed cardamom-seeds [U. S. Ph.] ; or of 2 parts of ginger with 2 each of cinnamon and cardamom-seeds [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], with 5 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 3 of cardamom [Ger. Ph.], with 4 of cinnamon and 2 of cardamom [Gr. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with 8 of cinnamon, 4 of cardamom, and 2 each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg [Swiss Ph.], or with 8 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 2 each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. aromaticus laxativus** [Swiss Ph.]. A powder of 6 parts of senna-leaves, 3 each of orange-peel, Chinese cinnamon, anise-seed, licorice, rhubarb-root, ginger, and cream of tartar, and 12 of sugar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. aromaticus ruber** [Swiss Ph.]. A powder of 6 parts of cinnamon, 4 of red saunders, 3 of ginger, 184 of sugar, and 1 part each of cloves, galangal, and nutmeg. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. arsenicalis Cosmi** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre anticarcinomateux* (ou *escharotique arsénicale* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Cosme'sches Pulver*. A powder for external use in cancerous ulcers, consisting of 1 part of arsenious acid with 5 (3 [Ger. Ph.]) parts of red mercury sulphide and 2 of animal charcoal [Belg. Ph.] (of burnt sponge [Fr. Cod.], of sole-leather ash [Sp. Ph.], ⅛ part of animal charcoal and $\frac{3}{10}$ part of resina draconis [Ger. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. arsenicalis Rousselot** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre caustique arsénicale* [Fr. Cod.], *poudre arsénicale de Rousselot*. Sp., *polvo arsenical de Rousselot* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. A powder of 30 parts of arsenious acid with 180 [Fr. Cod.] (235 [Belg. Ph.], 240 [Sp. Ph.]) of red mercury sulphide, and 3 [Fr. Cod.] (235 [Belg. Ph.], 240 [Sp. Ph.]) of resina draconis. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. arthriticus.** Fr., *poudre antiarthritique*. Ger., *Gichtpulver*. A powder of 1 part of extract of aconite and 60 parts of white sugar ; or of 12 of the extract and 125 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. basilicus.** An old preparation made up of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap ; or of calomel, scammony, and sugar ; or of tartar emetic and jalap. [L, 104, 119.]—**P. benjoinus.** See *Poudre de* BENJOIN. —**P. bezoardicus halensis.** Fr., *poudre bézoardique de Halle*. A powder of 30 parts each of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate, and astacolith, and 6 of cinnabar ; or of 1 part of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum and 2 parts of potassium sulphate, with the addition sometimes of 2 of potassium nitrate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. bezoardicus Rollwagii.** Fr., *poudre de Rollwag*. A powder of 22 parts each of regulus antimonii medicinalis and contrayerva, with 15 each of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, stag's hoof, rock crystal, red coral, mother-of-pearl, and sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cachecticus Ludovici.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale*.—**P. camphoratus.** Fr., *poudre camphrée*. An old mixture of camphor and sugar, in varying proportions, with starch or gum arabic. [B, 119.]—**P. capitalis.** See *P. sternutatorius* (1st def.).—**P. cardiacus.** See *P. analepticus*.—**P. cardinalis (de Lugo).** Ger., *Cardinalspulver*, *Lugopulver*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. Carthusianorum.** See KERMES *mineral*.—**P. caryocostinus.** Fr., *espèces caryocostines*. A powder of 205 parts each of scammony and *Ipomœa turpethum*, 102 of ginger, and 338 each of hermodactyl and sugar ; or of 2 parts each of scammony and hermodactyl and 1 part each of cloves, cinnamon, and ginger. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. catharticus.** See *P.* RHEI *compositus*.—**P. catharticus absorbens.** See *P.* RHEI *cum magnesia*.—**P. causticus.** 1. See *P. ex* HYDRARGYRO *rubro cum alumine*. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see POTASSA *cum calce*.—**P. causticus cum calce, P. causticus viennensis.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**P. cellensis aureus.** See *P. analepticus*.—**P. comitissæ.** Ger., *Pulver der Gräfin*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [*a*, 38.]—**Pulveres compositi** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudres composées* [Fr Cod.]. Powders consisting of several ingredients which are themselves already mostly in powdered form. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. Constantini.** See MERCURY *tartrate*.—**P. contra tussim infantum.** A powder of 15 parts of peony-root, 22 of Florentine iris, 7 of Virginia snake-root, 4 of saffron, and 30 of sugar candy. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cordialis.** See *P. analepticus*.—**P. Cornacchini, P. cornacchinus.** Fr., *poudre cornachine* (ou *catholique*). Ger., *Cornachinpulver*. Syn. : *p. trium diabolorum*, *p. scammonii antimonialis*, *p. oxydi stibii compositus*, *cerberus triceps*. A powder of equal parts of scammony, cream of tartar, and antimonium diaphoreticum lotum ; or of 4 parts of scammony, 3 of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, and 2 of cream of tartar (the formula given by Cornacchino himself). [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. cosmicus.** See *P. arsenicalis Cosmi*.—**P. cum citrate magnesico et saccharo** [Fr. Cod.]. See MAGNESII *citras effervescens*.—**P. dentifricius albus** [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre dentifricc alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of 100 parts each of precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Fr. Cod.] ; or of 40 grammes of powdered calcium carbonate, 5 each of magnesium carbonate and the rhizome of Florentine iris, and 4 drops of oil of peppermint dissolved in alcohol [Austr. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. dentifricius camphoratus** [Swiss Ph.], **P. dentifricius cum creta et camphora** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre dentifrice de craie camphrée* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of camphor (finely powdered and sifted through a No. 120 wire sieve [Fr. Cod.]) and 9 parts of precipitated calcium carbonate (with a few drops of peppermint-oil added, if desired [Swiss Ph.]). The Fr. Cod. directs also that the mixture be sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. dentifricius niger** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre dentifrice noire* (ou *au charbon et quinquina* [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *polvo dentífrico carbonoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of equal parts of purified charcoal, sage-leaves, and yellow cinchona-bark [Austr. Ph.] ; or of 35 parts of prepared charcoal, 20 of yellow cinchona-bark, 15 of myrrh, 1

part of purified potassium carbonate, and 2 each of the oils of cloves and bergamot [Dan. Ph.]; or of 24 parts of prepared charcoal, 6 of pale cinchona-bark, 2 of the rhizome of calamus, and 1 part of cream of tartar [Gr. Ph.]; or of 200 parts of powdered charcoal with 100 of pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Fr. Cod.] (with 200 of pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. dentifricius ruber** [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre dentifrice.* Sp., *polvo dentifrico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. tartari compositus* [Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 1,500 parts of cream of tartar with 1,200 of prepared oyster-shells, 750 of sugar, 1,500 of magnesium carbonate, 24 of carmin dissolved in ammonia, 18 of oil of Chinese cinnamon, 15 of oil of orange-flowers, and 24 of oil of peppermint [Dan. Ph.]; or with 6,000 of prepared oyster-shells, 750 of lacca in globulis, 500 of cloves, 250 of Chinese cinnamon, and 4,000 of rhizome of iris [Gr. Ph.]; or with 1,500 each of burnt hartshorn and resina draconis, 400 of cloves, 800 of the rhizome of iris, and 60 of cochineal [Sp. Ph.]; or with 500 each of kino, myrrh, and the rhizome of iris, 50 of cochineal triturated with a little citric-acid solution, and 25 of oil of cloves [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. depilatorius** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 37 parts of orpiment, 593 of quick-lime, and 370 of starch. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. de tribus.** See *P. Cornacchini.*—**P. diacarthami.** A powder of 3 parts of carthamus-seeds, 2 each of tragacanth, hermodactyl, and scammony, 1 part each of cinnamon and licorice, and 4 of *Convolvulus turpethum.* [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. diaphoreticus.** Fr., *poudre diaphorétique.* See *P. bezoardicus halensis, P. viennensis virgineus,* and *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**P. diapnoicus.** See *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**P. diaromaton.** See *P. aromaticus.*—**P. digestivus.** 1. Of the Dan. Ph., a powder of 1 part of rhubarb-root, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 4 of cream of tartar. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. See POUDRE *digestive* (4th def.). 3. See *P.* RHEI *cum magnesia.*—**P. digestivus compositus.** An old preparation for which different formulæ are given. One derived from the Mil. Ph. of Copenhagen (1808) contains 4 parts of potassium sulphate, 2 of rhubarb, and 1 part of ammonium chloride; another, given by Guibourt (1834), contains 12 parts each of anise, coriander, and fennel, 3 each of cinnamon, lemon-peel, and orange-peel, 1 part each of rhubarb and cloves, and 64 parts of sugar. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," July, 1881, p. 106 (B).]—**P. digestivus Kleinii.** See *P.* RHEI *tartarisatus.*—**P. diureticus** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *poudre diurétique* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *des voyageurs*). A powder of 1 part each of potassium nitrate and marsh-mallow root, 2 parts of licorice, and 6 each of gum arabic and sugar of milk. The Fr. Cod. has also a powder for veterinary use, consisting of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 25 of marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. Doveri** [Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], **P. Doweri** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**P. eccoproticus.** A laxative powder.—**P. effervescens.** See *P. aerophorus* (1st def.) and *P. aerophorus anglicus.*—**P. effervescens alcalinus** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **anglicus** [Swiss Ph.]). See *P. aerophorus anglicus.*—**P. effervescens compositus** [U. S. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre gazogène laxative* [Fr. Cod.], *poudre de Sedlitz* (*anglaise*), *poudre gazifère purgative, limonade gazeuse en poudre.* Sp., *polvo gasífero laxante* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulveres aerophori laxantes* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *effervescentes aperientes* [U. S. Ph., 1870]), *p. aerophorus laxans* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *seidlitzensis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *p. effervescens laxans* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *laxativus* [Fr. Cod.]). Seidlitz powder; a preparation consisting of two powders to be dissolved separately and the two solutions mixed at the time of use, one containing 200 centigrammes (150 [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 220 [Russ. Ph.], 225 U. S. Ph.], 250 [Sp. Ph.], 300 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of tartaric acid, put up in white paper, the other containing 250 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate and 750 of sodium and potassium tartrate [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (258·3 of the bicarbonate and 775 of the tartrate [U. S. Ph.], or 250 of the bicarbonate and 800 of the tartrate [Swiss Ph.], or 300 of the bicarbonate and 1,000 of the tartrate [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or 200 of the bicarbonate and 800 of the tartrate [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or 200 of the bicarbonate and 600 of the tartrate [Fr. Cod.]), put up in colored (usually blue) paper. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. effervescens ferratus** [Swiss Ph.] (seu **ferrugineus** [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *poudre gazogène ferrugineuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo gasífero ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 80 parts of tartaric acid, 3 of ferrous sulphate, 260 of sugar, and 60 of sodium bicarbonate, powdered and thoroughly dried. When required for use, 20 grammes of the powder are put into a bottle of the capacity of a litre nearly filled with water, and the bottle is immediately corked and shaken. This produces a clear, acidulous, effervescent solution containing sodium tartrate, free carbonic acid, and a small proportion of iron [Fr. Cod.]. Also a mixture of 400 parts of tartaric acid, 30 of dry iron sulphate, 550 of sodium bicarbonate, 20 of sugar, and a sufficient amount of alcohol [Swiss Ph.]; or one made by mixing 2 grammes of iron and potassium tartrate with 25 of sodium bicarbonate, dividing into 12 parts, and adding to each for use 1½ gramme of powdered tartaric acid. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. effervescens laxans** [Swiss Ph.] (seu **laxativus** [Fr. Cod.]). See *P. effervescens compositus.*—**P. effervescens neutralis** [Fr. Cod.]. See POUDRE *gazogène neutre.*—**P. emeticus.** See *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *cum tartaro.*—**P. emolliens.** Sp., *polvo emoliente* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of equal parts of the leaves of *Malva silvestris* and marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus.** See *P.* VALERIANÆ *aromaticus.*—**P. epilepticus albus.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique blanche.* A powder of 15 parts of peony-root and 4 each of *Viscum album,* ivory scrapings, calcined ivory, stag's hoof, hartshorn scrapings, red and white coral, and pearls. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus Cellarii.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique de Cellarius.* A powder of 7 parts each of *Viscum album,* stag's hoof, red coral, castoreum, sea unicorn, and Oriental pearls, 6 of human skull, 4 of powdered vipers, 2⅔ of the five precious stones, and 15 each of peony-root and peony-seeds; or of 30 parts of p. epilepticus marchionis and 7 of linden charcoal. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus holsaticus.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique d'Alsace.* A powder of 60 grammes each of peony-root, gentian-root, and stag's hoof, 30 each of the herbs of betonica, common germander, and *Potentilla reptans,* the flowers of peony, lily-of-the-valley, violet, and linden, and hartshorn scrapings, 15 each of coriander-seeds, peony-seeds, *Viscum album,* red and white coral, and Oriental pearls, 19 of ass's hoof, 22 of human skull, and 24 of star-apples. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus marchionis.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique du margrave.* A powder of 90 grammes of peony-root with 22 each of *Viscum album,* ivory scrapings, stag's hoof, hartshorn, burnt ivory, red and white coral, and prepared pearls, and 30 of star-apples. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus mirabilis Mynsichti.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique de Mynsicht.* A powder of 15 parts of human skull and 7 each of *Viscum album,* cinnabar, and stag's hoof. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus niger.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique noire.* A powder of 19 parts each of *Viscum album* and white dittany-root, 37 of peony-root, 11 each of aloes wood, peony-seeds, and stag's hoof, 15 each of red coral and mother-of-pearl, 7 each of white amber and sea unicorn, and 45 of linden charcoal. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus Riverii.** A powder of 15 grammes each of *Viscum album,* peony-root, white dittany-root, peony-seeds, and stag's hoof, 7 of the seeds of *Atriplex hortensis,* 30 of human skull, 6 each of red coral and jacinth, and 50 of star-apples. Mixed with an equal amount of cinnabar, it is known as *p. cephalicus Fulleri* (Fr., *poudre céphalique de Fuller*). [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. epilepticus ruber.** Fr., *poudre antiépileptique rouge.* A powder of 2 parts each of peony-root and red coral and 1 part each of sea unicorn, prepared amber, and native cinnabar. [B, 119 (α. 38).]—**P. equorum** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *poudre hippiatrique.* A powder of 1 part of black antimony sulphide, 2 parts each of sublimed sulphur and the roots of marsh-mallow and *Carlina acaulis,* 3 each of laurel-berries, the rhizome of calamus, and the roots of *Asarum europæum* and *Rheum rhaponticum,* 5 of fenugreek-seeds, 6 of gentian-root, and 20 of sodium sulphate [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. errhinus.** See *P. sternutatorius* (1st def.).—**P. evacuans puerorum.** Fr., *poudre laxative pour les enfants.* A powder of 15 grammes of calomel, 7 each of jalap resin and sweet almonds, 30 of white sugar, 2½ of diaphoretic antimony, and 2 drops of oil of lemon. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. externus ad erysipelas.** Fr., *poudre contre l'érysipèle.* A powder of 4 parts of wormwood, 8 of chalk, and 2 of Armenian bole. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. febrifugus Jacobi.** See *P. antimonialis.*—**P. fulminans.** See GUNPOWDER.—**P. galactopoieticus.** A powder of 1 part each of the seeds of fennel, anise, lettuce, white poppy, and sesame, and 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. gummosus.** Fr., *poudre gommeuse.* Ger., *gummiges Pulver.* 1. See *P.* TRAGACANTHÆ *compositus.* 2. A powder of 2 parts each of gum arabic and sugar (3 of gum arabic with 1 part of sugar [Ger. Ph.], or with 2 parts of sugar [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 1 part of gum arabic with 3 parts of sugar [Swiss Ph.]) mixed with 1 part each of starch and licorice [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (with 2 parts of marsh-mallow root [Finn. Ph.], of licorice [Ger. Ph.], of tragacanth [Netherl. Ph.], with 1 part of licorice [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], of marsh-mallow root [Swed. Ph.], of tragacanth [Swiss Ph.]). [L, 85; B, 10; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. gummosus cum liquiritia et sulphure stibiato.** See *P. pectoralis resolvens.*—**P. gummosus stibiatus.** A powder of 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony [Finn. Ph.] (of kermes mineral [Swed. Ph.]) thoroughly triturated with 9 parts each of sugar and p. gummosus. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. hæmostaticus** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of tragacanth, 3 parts of white bole, and 6 of colophony. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. hepaticus ruber.** A powder of 120 parts of cream of tartar, 15 each of red saunders and red-rose petals, and 7 of dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. infantum.** See *Absorbent* POWDER, *P.* RHEI *cum magnesia,* and *P.* MAGNESIÆ *compositus.*—**P. infantum Hufelandii** [Russ. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of saffron triturated with a little alcohol, 28 parts of valerian-root, 24 of the rhizome of Florentine iris, 36 of licorice, 8 of anise-seed, and 16 of magnesium carbonate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. Jacobi, P. Jamesii.** See *P. antimonialis.*—**P. Jesuitarum.** See *Jesuits'* POWDER.—**P. Joannis de Vigonis.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide.*—**P. kermesinus.** Fr., *poudre kermésine* (ou *expectorante*). A preparation consisting of powders made up of kermes mineral mixed with milk-sugar [Geneva Ph., 1780], or with sugar and starch [Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808], or with licorice and crab's eyes [Wurzb. Ph., 1796], or with sugar and p. gummosus [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B, 119.]—**P. kermesinus cum camphora.** Fr., *poudre kermésine camphrée.* A preparation consisting of powders each containing ¼ grain of kermes mineral, 1 grain of camphor, and 20 grains of sugar. [Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808; B, 119.]—**P. mantuanus.** Fr., *poudre de Mantoue.* A powder of 7 parts each of contrayerva, *Scorzonera humilis,* and Oriental and Occidental bezoar, and 4 each of terra sigillata, the five precious stones, red coral, prepared pearls, and rhinoceros's horn. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. mercurialis argenteus.** See MERCURY *tartrate.*—**P. mercurialis gummosus.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *gummosus.*—**P. mucilaginosus.** See *P.* TRAGACANTHÆ *compositus.*—**P. nitratus.** See GUNPOWDER.—**P. patrum.** See *Jesuits'* POWDER.—**P. pectoralis Kurellæ.** See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositus.*—**P. pectoralis resolvens.** Fr., *poudre pectorale fondante.* A powder of 2 parts of antimony pentasulphide, 22 of sugar of milk, 11 of licorice, and 4 of Florentine iris [Ph. Fuldens., 1791]; or 25 of golden sulphur of antimony, 150 of sugar of milk, 70 of licorice, 2 of extract of opium, and 110 of senega [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B, 119.]—**P. peruanus.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**P. principis.** Red mercury oxide. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. pro limonada.** See *P. ex* ACIDO TARTARICO.—**P. pro pasta viennensi.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**P. pro vaporibus** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**P. puerorum citrinus.** See *Absorbent* POWDER (3d def.).—**P. purgans Rogé** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 26 grammes of citric acid, 50 of sugar, 8 of calcined magnesia, 4 of magnesium carbonate, and 3 drops of oil of lemon, to be stirred into 250 grammes of water when taken. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. pyrius.** See GUNPOWDER.—**P. refrigerans.** 1. See *P. ex* ACIDO TARTARICO.

2. See *P. temperans* (2d def.). 3. Of the Dan. Ph. and Norw. Ph., a powder of one part each of potassium nitrate and elæosaccharum of lemon and 6 parts of cream of tartar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. salicylicus cum talco** [Ger. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of salicylic acid, 10 of wheat starch, and 87 of talc. [B, 95.]—**P. salinus compositus** [Netherl. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of red mercury sulphide, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, and 4 of potassium nitrate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. sanctus.** See *P.* SENNÆ *compositus.*—**P. seidlitzensis.** See *P. effervescens compositus.*—**P. sternutatorius.** Fr., *poudre sternutatoire* [Fr. Cod.], *p. ad sternutamentum* [Fr. Cod.], *p. capitalis.* 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Gr. Ph., a powder of equal parts of flowers of lily-of-the-valley, leaves of asaret and betonica, and herb of sweet marjoram [Fr. Cod.] (of radix asari and Florentine iris and the herb of sweet marjoram [Belg. Ph.]); or of 1 part of cloves, 4 parts each of lavender-flowers and the rhizome of Florentine iris and 8 each of the herbs of *Teucrium marum*, Cretan origanum, and radix asari [Gr. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation. 2. A powder of 7 grammes of white hellebore, 4 of Florentine iris, 45 of rice, and 20 drops of mixture oléoso-balsamique; or of 16 parts each of white and black hellebore, 8 each of betonica and pellitory, 5 of pennyroyal, and 24 of sweet marjoram. 3. A powder of 75 grammes of the flowers of lily-of-the-valley, 75 each of Florentine iris and *Teucrium marum*, and 225 of sweet marjoram. [L, 135 (*a*, 50); B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. stibiatus.** Fr., *poudre stibiée.* See *P. antimonialis.*—**P. strumalis.** A mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon and ginger, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, 5 of sugar, and 6 of burnt sponge [Gr. Ph.]; or of 5 parts each of sugar, burnt sponge, and milk-sugar and 1 part of p. aromaticus [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**P. stypticus.** Fr., *poudre d'alun.* 1. Of the Russ. Ph. and Finn. Ph., 3d ed., a powder of equal parts of alum, colophony, and gum arabic. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a powder of 4 parts of alum and 1 part of kino. 3. A powder of 1 part of alum and 5 parts each of white sugar and gum arabic. [B, 95 (*a*, 38); L, 85.]—**P. sudorificus Doveri.** See *P.* IPECACUANHÆ *et opii.*—**P. temperans.** Fr., *poudre tempérante* (2d def.), *poudre laxative* et *tempérante* (3d def.). 1. A powder of equal parts of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate [Gr. Ph., Russ Ph.], or of 1 part of potassium nitrate, 3 parts of cream of tartar, and 6 of sugar [Ger. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of boric acid, 2 parts of nitre, and 4 of cream of tartar. 3. A mixture of 1 part of nitre with 4 of cream of tartar, to which 1 part of sugar is sometimes added; or with 6 parts of cream of tartar and 1 part of elæosaccharum of lemon. [*a*, 50; *a*, 38.]—**P. temperans ruber.** See *P. temperans cum* HYDRARGYRO *sulphurato rubro.*—**P. vitæ imperatoris** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces cordiales impériales.* A powder of 7 parts each of the roots of zedoary, elecampane, sweet flag, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, avens, licorice, and galangal, 4 each of lesser centaury, and the herbs of *Scolopendrium officinale*, *Centaurea benedicta*, and *Veronica officinalis*, 45 of senna, 6 each of the seeds of anise, fennel, caraway, and parsley, 11 of juniper, 6 of rhubarb, 15 of *Rheum rhaponticum*, and either 4 of cinnamon, 5 each of cardamom and cubebs, 7 each of mace and burnt hartshorn, 11 of cream of tartar, and 45 of sugar candy, or 4 each of ginger and cardamom, 2½ each of cinnamon and cubeb, 7 each of mace and cream of tartar, and 135 of sugar candy. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**P. vitalis** [Hall]. See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*

PUMICE, PUMICE-STONE, n. Pu^{3}m′i^{3}s. Lat., *pumex*, *lapis pumicis* (*Vulcani*), *argilla pumex.* Fr., *ponce*, *pierre ponce.* Ger., *Bims*, *Bimstein*, *Putzstein.* A light, porous mineral of volcanic origin, used for polishing, etc.; composed chiefly of silica. [*a*, 35.]

PUMILINE, n. Pu^{2}m′i^{2}l-en. The volatile oil of *Pinus pumilio*; also a pharmaceutical preparation containing it. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 4, 1888, p. 140.]

PUMILUS (Lat.), adj. Pu^2(pu^4)′mi^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, low-growing. [*a*, 35.]

PUMP, n. Pu^{3}mp. Fr., *pompe.* Ger., *Pumpe.* A mechanical apparatus consisting essentially of one or more barrels, each provided with a piston, the play of which tends, according to the situation of a valve attached to it (whether on the one or the other side), either to simply suck a liquid into the barrel, as in the common p., or to do that and subsequently eject it forcibly at the other end. as in the force-p. The term is also applied to an endless chain furnished with discs and playing through a tube so as to lift the liquid. —**Air-p.** See the major list.—**Breast-p.** Lat., *lactisugium.* Fr., *pompe à sein.* Ger., *Brustpumpe*, *Milchsauger.* An apparatus for pumping milk from the breast. [*a*, 48.]—**Enema p.** An apparatus for pumping fluids into the rectum, consisting of a force-p. and tubes. [E.]—**Force-p.** Fr., *pompe foulante.* Ger., *Druckpumpe.* See under *P.*—**Lift-p.** Fr., *pompe élévatoire.* Ger., *Hebepumpe.* The common p. (see under *P.*).—**Milk-p.** See *Breast-p.*—**Stomach-p.** Lat., *gastrenchyta.* Fr., *pompe stomacale.* Ger., *Magenspritze.* A double-acting syringe with soft-rubber tubes for emptying the stomach or filling it with fluids. [E.]—**Suction-p.** Fr., *pompe aspirante.* Ger., *Saugpumpe.* See under *P.*

PUMPKIN, n. Pu^{3}n^3′ki^{3}n. Fr., *potiron.* Ger., *Pfebe*, *Kürbis.* A plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, especially the *Cucurbita pepo* or *Cucurbita maxima*, or its fruit. [*a*, 35.]—**Common p.** See CUCURBITA *pepo.*—**P. seed.** 1. See *Semen* CUCURBITÆ. 2. The seed of *Cucurbita maxima*, the *semence de courge potiron* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

PUNA, n. See *Mountain* SICKNESS and *Mountain* FEVER (1st def.).

PUNAISE (Fr.), n. Pu^6-ne^{3}z. See BUG.

PUNAISIE (Fr.), n. Pu^6-ne^3-ze. See OZÆNA.

PUNCH, n. Pu^{3}nch. Fr., *ponche*, *p.* Ger., *P.*, *Punsch.* A drink made of wine or of spirit and water, sweetened and variously flavored. [*a*, 48.]

PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED, adj's. Pu^{3}n^{2}kt′at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *punctatus.* Fr., *ponctué*, *pointillé*, *ponctifère.* Ger., *punktirt.* 1. Pointed. 2. Marked with dots on the surface. 3. Composed of fine dots.

PUNCTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}n^{2}kt(pu^{4}n^{2}kt)-i^{2}k′u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *punctum*, a point. See PETECHIA.

PUNCTICULATE, PUNCTICULOSE, adj. Pu^{3}n^{2}k-i^{3}k′u^{2}l-at, -os. Lat., *puncticulatus*, *puncticulosus.* Ger., *feinpunktirt.* Minutely punctate. [*a*, 35.]

PUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}n^{3}k(pu^{4}n^{2}k)′shi^3(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *ponction.* Ger., *Stich*, *Punction.* See PUNCTURE and PARACENTESIS.

PUNCTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{3}n^{2}kt(pu^{4}n^{2}kt)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *point.* Ger., *Punkt*, *Tüpfel.* 1. A dot or point; in botany, a minute colored spot or a small translucent interval immediately beneath the epidermis of an organ. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *Puncta lacrimalia.*—**P. adhæsionis (muscularis).** Ger., *Anhaltspunkt.* The point of attachment of a muscle. [L, 31.]—**P. alæ vomeris.** The point upon the rostrum of the sphenoid bone where it is included between the alæ vomeris. [L.]—**P. bregmatis.** See BREGMA.—**P. cæcum (of Mariotte).** See *Optic* DISC.—**Puncta ciliaria.** Ger., *Augenwimpernpunkte.* The perforations in the eyelid through which the hairs emerge. [L.]—**P. congelationis.** See *Freezing* POINT.—**Puncta dolorosa.** See *Painful* POINTS.—**P. fixum.** See *P. adhæsionis.*—**P. foraminis incisivi.** The posterior border of the incisor foramen. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Suppl. (*a*, 50).]—**P. foraminis magni anterius.** See BASION.—**P. foraminis magni posterius.** See OPISTHION.—**P. insertionis.** The point of insertion of a muscle. [L.]—**Puncta lacrimalia.** Fr., *points lacrymaux.* Ger., *Thränenpunkte.* Two small contractile openings, one in the ciliary margin of each eyelid; the patent orifices of the lacrymal ducts. [F.] —**P. mobile musculare.** See *P. insertionis.*—**Puncta mucosa.** See ACNE *punctata.*—**P. nasale inferius.** See RHINION.—**P. naso-frontale.** See NASION.—**P. occipitale.** See *Occipital* POLE.—**P. ossificationis.** See CENTRE *of ossification.*—**P. præmaxillare.** See *Alveolar* POINT.—**P. protuberantiæ occipitalis.** See INION.—**P. proximum.** See *Near* POINT.—**P. remotum.** See *Far* POINT.—**P. saliens.** Gr., *στιγμή κινουμένη* [Aristotle]. The first rudiment of the embryonic heart. [A, 8.]—**P. spinæ nasalis anterioris.** The apex of the anterior nasal spinal or, when that is absent, the upper end of the suture between the superior maxillæ. [L.]—**P. spinæ nasalis posterioris.** The middle of the posterior nasal spine. [L.]—**Puncta vasculosa.** The points marking the cut ends of blood-vessels in a section of the brain. [L.]—**P. vegetationis.** See *Growing* POINT.

PUNCTURA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}n^{3}kt(pu^{4}n^{3}kt)-u^2(u)′ra^3. See PUNCTURE and PARACENTESIS.

PUNCTURE, n. Pu^{3}n^{2}kt′u^{2}r. Gr., *κέντησις*, *νύξις*, *παρακέντησις*, *τρῆσις.* Lat., *punctura* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *pointure* (1st def.), *ponction* (2d def.). Ger., *Punktur*, *Punktion*, *Stich.* 1. A small hole made by a sharp point. 2. The act or process of making such a hole. [E.] Cf. PARACENTESIS.—**Capillary p.** P. with a fine needle (as with the aspirator).—**Diabetic p., Sugar-p.** Fr., *piqûre.* Ger., *Zucker-Stich.* P. of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in animals, which is followed by the appearance of sugar in the urine. [K, 16.] Cf. *Artificial* DIABETES.

PUNGENT, adj. Pu^{3}n′j′nt. Lat., *pungens* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *piquant.* Ger., *stechend.* 1. Stinging; of a sharp, biting taste or of a stimulating, penetrating odor. 2. Terminating in a rigid prickle-like point. [*a*, 35.]

PUNICA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}n(pun)′i^{2}k-a^3. From *punicus*, Carthaginian. Fr., *grenadier.* Ger., *Granatbaum.* A genus of small trees usually placed in the *Myrtaceæ*, but by Bentham and Hooker included among the anomalous genera of the *Lythrarieæ* and by some botanists considered as a separate order (*Granateæ*). [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] — **P. granatum.** Gr., *ῥόα.* Fr., *grenadier cultivé*, *balaustier*, *miougranier.* Ger., *gemeiner Granatbaum.* 1. The pomegranate (-tree), Carthaginian apple; formerly regarded as a native of Carthage,



PUNICA GRANATUM, FRUIT AND FLOWER.
[A, 327.]

now cultivated throughout subtropical parts of the world. All parts are astringent. The fruit, the *punicum malum* of the ancients, is sometimes used as a mild laxative. The rind, the pomegranate-peel of commerce, is used in India, especially in combination with opium and some aromatic, in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery, and was formerly official in the U. S. Ph. It is useful as a gargle in sore throat, and as an injection in leucorrhœa, and in the form of powder is recommended for intermittents. The seeds, *semen granatorum* (seu *mali punicæ*), have similar properties, and are also anthelminthic. The bark and root-bark are tæniafuge. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).] See GRANATUM (2d def.).

PUNICEOUS, adj. Pu^{2}n-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. From *punicus*, purple-red. Of a bright carmine red. [*a*, 34.]

PUNICINE, n. Pu^{2}n'i^{2}s-en. Ger., *Punicin*. See PELLETIERINE.

PUNICOTANNIC ACID, n. Pu^{2}n''i^{2}k-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See GRANATOTANNIC ACID.

PUNKT (Ger.), n. Pu^{2}nkt. See POINT.—**Augenp'.** See *Eye*-POINT.—**Druckp'e bei Blepharospasmus.** See *Pressure* POINTS.—**Eisp'.** See *Freezing* POINT.—**Fixirp'.** See *Fixation* POINT.—**Frostp', Gefrierp'.** See *Freezing* POINT.—**Hauptp'e.** See *Principal* POINTS.—**Knotenp'e.** See *Nodal* POINTS.—**Mittelp'.** See the major list.—**Nahep'.** See *Near* POINT (*of distinct vision*).—**P'substanz.** Of Leydig (1864), the interior substance of the nerve-ganglia of invertebrates. It consists of nerve-cells and an anastomosing network of fine nerve-fibres. [J, 57.] See NEUROSPONGIUM.—**Schmelzp'.** See *Melting* POINT.—**Siedep'.** See *Boiling* POINT.—**Taubp'e des Ohres.** See *Deaf* POINTS *of the ear*.—**Thaup'.** See *Dew* POINT.—**Zerstreuungsp'.** See *Virtual* FOCUS.

PUPA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}p(pup)'a^3. From *pupus*, a boy. See CHRYSALIS.

PUPALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}p(pup)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. A genus of amarantaceous herbs or undershrubs. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**P. prostrata.** An East Indian species. The herb is used as an astringent and febrifuge, and the root in indigestion, jaundice, dropsy, and especially skin diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

PUPARIUM (Lat.), n. Pu^{2}p(pup)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pupa*, a chrysalis. The case which incloses the pupa. [" Amer. Nat.," ii (*a*, 39).]

PUPIL, n. Pu^{2}p'i^{2}l. Gr., κόρη. Lat., *pupilla*, *pupillis*, *pupula*. Fr., *pupille*. Ger., *Pupille*, *Sehloch*. The circular aperture in the iris for the transmission of light, situated a little to the nasal side of the centre. [F.]—**Artificial p.** An artificial opening made in the iris for the purposes of vision. [*a*, 29.]—**Robertson p.** A condition in which the p. is habitually small and will not contract under bright light, but contracts promptly and to a very small size under efforts of accommodation, and in a lesser degree on ordinary movements of the globe. [Noyes, " Arch. of Ophth.," June, 1882, p. 210.]

PUPILLARY, adj. Pu^{2}p'i^{2}l-ar-i^2. Lat., *pupillaris* (from *pupilla*, the pupil). Ger., *pupillar*. Pertaining to the pupil. [L, 343.]

PUPILLE (Ger.), n. Pup-i^{2}l'le^2. See PUPIL.—(**Künstliche**) **P'nbildung.** See COROMORPHOSIS.—**P'nerweiterer.** See DILATATOR *pupillæ*.—**P'nerweiterung.** See MYDRIASIS.—**P'nsperre.** See SYNIZESIS.—**P'nstarre.** Immobility of the pupil. [*a*. 29.]—**P'nverengerung.** See MYOSIS.—**P'nverschluss, P'nverschliessung.** See COROCLEISIS.—**P'nversetzung.** See CORECTOPIA.—**P'nverzerrung, P'nverziehung.** See COROPARELCYSIS.

PUPILLOMETER, n. Pu^{2}p-i^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See COREOMETER.

PUPILLOSCOPY, n. Pu^{2}p-i^{2}l-o^{2}sk'op-i^2. From *pupilla*, the pupil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See RETINOSCOPY.

PUPIPAROUS, adj. Pu^{2}p-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *pupiparus* (from *pupa*, a chrysalis, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *pupipare*. Producing offspring in the chrysalis state. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

PUPPIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{3}p(pu^{4}p)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *pup'pis*. Of old writers, the face or forehead. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).] Cf. PRORA.

PURGAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{5}rg(pu^{4}rg)-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *purgare*, to purge. 1. A purgative. 2. In the pl., *purgamenta*, the lochia; also excrement. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).]—**Alba purgamenta.** An old term for leucorrhœa.—**Purgamenta cerebri.** See EXCREMENTA *cerebri*.

PURGANTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu^{5}rg(pu^{4}rg)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *purgare*, to purge. Purging remedies; now, usually, laxatives. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

PURGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}rg(pu^{4}rg)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *purgare*, to purge. See PURGATION.—**Puerperii p.** An old term for the puerperal period. [A, 44.]

PURGATION, n. Pu^{5}rg-a'sh'n. Lat., *purgatio* (from *purgare*, to purge). Fr., *p*. Ger., *Abführung*. The free emptying of the intestines by means of a purgative. [D, 1.]

PURGATIVE, adj. Pu^{5}rg'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *purgativus*. Fr., *purgatif*. Ger., *abführend*. Purging or effecting purgation, cathartic; as a n. (Ger., *Purgirmittel*), a drug or other agent that effects purgation. [D, 6; *a*, 48.]

PURGE, PURGIRMITTEL (Ger.), n's. Pu^{5}rj, purg-er'mi^{2}tte^{2}l. See PURGATIVE.

PURIFIED, adj. Pu^{2}r'i^2-fid. Lat., *purificatus*, *depuratus*. Fr., *dépuré*, *pur*. Ger., *gereinigt*, *rein*. Freed from impure or extraneous matters, refined. [*a*, 48.]

PURIFORM, adj. Pu^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *pus*, pus, and *forma*, form. Fr., *puriforme*. Resembling pus. [*a*, 18.]

PURODENTINE (Fr.), n. Pu^6-ro-da^{3}n^2-ten. A neutral saponaceous paste for use as a dentifrice. [Rottenstein, " Progr. méd.," Apr. 1, 1882.]

PUROHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{2}r(pur)-o(o^3)-he^{2}p(hap)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *pus*, pus, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Suppurative hepatitis. [*a*, 34.]

PUROMUCOUS, adj. Pu^{2}r-o-mu^{2}k'u^{3}s. See MUCO-PURULENT.

PURPLE, adj. Pu^{5}r-p'l. Gr., πορφύρεος. Lat., *purpureus*. Fr., *pourpré*. Ger., *purpurroth*. Of a color more or less resembling both blue and red (including violet); as a n. (Lat., *purpura*; Fr., *pourpre*; Ger., *Purpur*), such a color or a substance possessing it. [*a*, 48.]—**French p.** See ORCHELLIN.—**Mineral p., P. of Cassius.** Lat., *purpura* (*mineralis*) *Cassii*, *aurum stannatum* (seu *stanno paratum*). Ger., *Goldpurpur*. A purplish-red or brownish powder; made by precipitating a solution of gold trichloride with a mixture of stannic and stannous chlorides. Its composition is uncertain. [B, 3.]—**P'wort.** The *Potentilla comarum*. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]—**Retinal p., Visual p.** Fr., *rouge rétinien*. Ger., *Sehpurpur*. A pigmentary photo-chemical albuminoid secreted from the hexagonal pigment epithelium of the retina. When the eyes are kept for a long time in darkness it becomes abundant. [F.]

PURPLES, n. pl. Pu^{5}r'p'lz. 1. A popular term for purpura and purpura hæmorrhagica. 2. See EAR *cockle*.—**Long p.** See ORCHIS *mascula*.

PURPUR (Ger.), n. Pur-pur'. See PURPLE.—**P'sauer.** Containing purpuric acid.—**P'säure.** See PURPURIC *acid*.

PURPURA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pu^{4}r)'pu^2(pu^4)-ra^3. Gr., πορφύρα (1st def.). Fr., *maladie tachetée* (2d def.), *p.* (2d def.). Ger., *Blutfleckenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. See PURPLE. 2. A disease characterized by reddish, purplish, or yellowish spots, due to extravasation from the blood-vessels.—**Aqueous p.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**Fulminant p.** See *P. fulminans*.—**Henoch's p.** P. with intestinal symptoms. [" Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est," " Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Iodic p.** P. caused by poisoning by iodine. [" Med. Times and Gaz.," 1879, i, 173 (*a*, 34).]—**Mechanical p.** P. due to a mechanical impediment to the circulation of the blood. [Mackenzie, " Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 1, 1883.]—**P. alba.** See MILIARIA.—**P. apyretica.** See *P. simplex*.—**P. Cassii.** See PURPLE *of Cassius*.—**P. contagiosa.** The form of p. that sometimes occurs in the course of a contagious disease, such as typhoid or typhus fever. [G, 12.]—**P. de Werlhof** (Fr.). See *P. hæmorrhagica*.—**P. febrilis.** 1. P. hæmorrhagica with febrile symptoms. [G, 9.] 2. Of Behrend, see *P. variolosa*.—**P. fulminans.** Fr., *p. foudroyant*. A malignant variety of p. first described by Henoch, occurring in young children as a sequel to certain acute infectious diseases. It runs a very rapid course, with the formation of extensive ecchymoses of the skin, and ends fatally. [" Berl. klin. Wochenschr.," 1887, No. 1; " Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," April, 1888, p. 170 (G).]—**P. hæmorrhagica.** Fr., *p.* (ou *péliose*) *hémorrhagique*, *scorbut de terre*, *hémorrhagie pétéchiale*. Ger., *Landscorbut*, *Blutfleckenkrankheit*, *Werlhof'sche Krankheit*. Werlhof's disease, land scurvy, black leg of Canada; a systemic disease, of sporadic occurrence and limited duration, associated with a temporary hæmorrhagic diathesis; chiefly characterized by the development of purpuric spots in the form of petechiæ, vibices, ecchymoses, or ecchymomata, most abundantly on the lower extremities, and usually associated with hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes.—**P. maligna.** See *Petechial* FEVER and SCARLATINA.—**P. medicamentosa.** P. due to the action of a drug.—**P. menstrualis.** P. associated with the periods of menstruation. [G, 27.] Cf. MENOCELIS.—**P. miliaris.** See MILIARIA.—**P. nautica.** See SCURVY.—**P. neuritica.** P. due to nervous disease; neurotic p. [G, 4.]—**P. papulosa.** P. accompanied with papulation. [G, 3.]—**P. puerperalis, P. puerperarum.** A puerperal affection probably of an erysipelatous nature and due to septicæmia. [A, 57.]—**P. pulicosa.** Petechiæ produced by flea-bites.—**P. rheumatica.** A form of p. associated with rheumatic symptoms, including fever and articular pains, and sometimes attended with various erythematous eruptions.—**P. scorbutica.** P. due to scurvy.—**P. senilis.** P. of the aged. [G, 12.]—**P. simplex.** Fr., *p. simple*. Simple p.; characterized by the spontaneous appearance of small purpuric spots, usually petechiæ, most commonly upon the limbs; generally of short duration and apparently independent of systemic disease.—**P. syphilitica.** P. due to syphilis; sometimes affecting only a limited portion of the body (*e. g.*, the regions supplied by a particular nerve), sometimes occurring as a general eruption. [G.]—**P. thrombotica** [J. Hutchinson]. P. due to venous thrombosis.—**P. toxica.** P. due to the action of any poisonous substance introduced into the system. [G.] Cf. *P. medicamentosa*.—**P. traumatica.** Purpuric spots due to injuries. [G.]—**P. urticans, P. urticata.** Urticaria with effusion of blood into the wheals. [G.]—**P. variolosa.** P. hæmorrhagica due to small-pox. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic* SMALL-POX.—**P. vibicea.** See *P. urticans*.—**Rheumatic p.** P. caused by or associated with rheumatism. [*a*, 34.]—**Saline p.** P. due to alteration in the saline constituents of the blood, as in scurvy. [Richardson, " Med. Times and Gaz.," 1874.]—**Vascular p.** P. due either to abnormal constitution of the blood or to changes in the walls of the capillary blood-vessels. [Richardson, *l. c.*; Mackenzie, " Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 1, 1883.]

PURPURÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{5}r(pu^{4}r)-pu^{2}r(pur)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From *purpureus*, purple, and αἷμα, blood. See *Hæmorrhagic malarial* FEVER.

PURPURAMIC ACID, PURPURAMIDE, n's. Pu^{5}r-pu^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^{2}k, -pu^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *purpuramide*, *purpuréine*. A body, $C_{14}H_9NO_4 = C_{14}H_7O_4.NH_2 = C_{14}H_5\left\{\begin{matrix}O_2\\NH_2\\(OH)_2,\end{matrix}\right.$ chemically a monamide of purpurin. [B, 2.]

PURPURIC, adj. Pu^{5}r-pu^2'ri^{3}k. Pertaining to, resembling, or associated with purple or purpura. [*a*, 48.]—**P. acid.** 1. Of Prout, dialuramide. 2. An acid, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, not known in the free state. Murexide is its ammonium salt. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

PURPURIN, n. Pu^{5}r'pu^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *purpurine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A dye, $C_{14}H_8O_5 = C_{14}H_5(OH)_3$, obtained formerly from madder, and now artificially by the oxidation of alizarin. [B, 2.] 2. Of G. Bird, see URO-ERYTHRIN.

PURPUROXANTHIC ACID, n. Pu⁵r″pu²r-o-za²nth′i²c. An acid, $C_{15}H_8O_6 = C_{14}H_7O_4.CO.OH$, a constituent of madder. [B, 2.]

PURR, n. Pu⁵r. Fr., *ronron.* A low murmur, such as is made by a cat. [a, 48.]

PURREE, n. See *Indian* YELLOW.

PURREIC ACID, PURRHEIC ACID, n's. Pu⁵r-re′i²k. See EUXANTHIC ACID.

PURSLANE, n. Pu⁵rs′lan. Lat., *porcilaca, portulaca.* Written also *purslain* and *purcellaine.* The genus *Portulaca*, especially *Portulaca oleracea.* [B, 19, 121, 293 (a, 35).]—**Sea-p.** See ARENARIA *peploides* and ATRIPLEX *portulacoides.*—**Water p.** See LUDWIGIA *palustris.*

PURULENCE, n. Pu²r′u²l-e²ns. Lat., *purulentia.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Purulenz.* The condition of being purulent; also, a disposition to the formation of pus. [Panum, Virchow's "Arch.," lx, p. 349; A, 22.]

PURULENT, adj. Pu²r′u²-l′nt. Lat., *purulentus* (from *pus*, pus). Fr., *p.* Ger., *eiterig.* Accompanied by the formation of pus.

PURULOID, adj. Pu²r′u²l-oid. From *pus*, pus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling pus (said of a fluid such as is found in a cold abscess, which has the appearance but lacks the pathological character and pathogenic property of pus). [R. Park, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1889, p. 303 (a, 17).]

PUS (Lat.), n. n. Pu³s(pus). Gen., *pur (-is).* Gr., πύον. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Eiter.* A liquid (usually thickish and yellowish-white) occurring as the result of inflammation; consisting of degenerated leucocytes, liquid plasma, granular detritus from broken-down cellular structures, and sometimes fibrin flakes. [a, 34.]—**Blue p.** P. that is colored blue by the *Bacillus pyocyanus.* [a, 34.]—**Concrete p.** Fibro-purulent coagula found in a case of infective endocarditis. [Bowditch (a, 34).]—**Healthy p.** See *Laudable p.*—**Ichorous p.** See ICHOR (3d def.).—**Laudable p.** An old term for a yellowish-white, creamy, inodorous p. that was supposed to indicate a normal reparative process. [a, 34.]—**P. æquale, P. benignum.** See *Laudable p.*—**P. malignum.** See ICHOR (3d def.).—**P. maturum.** Ger., *reifer Eiter.* P. supposed to be well matured. [a, 34.]—**P. spurium.** Ger., *unächter Eiter.* A puruloid fluid. [L, 50 (a, 34).]—**Sanious p.** P. tinged with the coloring matter of the blood.—**Serous p.** P. consisting chiefly of a thin serum mixed with flakes.—**Watery p.** See ICHOR (3d def.).

PUSH, n. Pu⁴sh. An obsolete provincial term for a pimple or a pustule. Perhaps a corruption of the French *pousse.*

PUSTEL (Ger.), n. Pust′e²l. See PUSTULE.—**Aleppo-P.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Bösartige P.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE.—**Feuerp'.** See PHLYZACIUM.—**Kratzp'.** The pustule of scabies.—**P'flechte.** See IMPETIGO.—**Schleimp'.** See MYCOPHLYZACIUM.

PUSTULA (Lat.), n. f. Pu³st(pust)′u²l(u⁴l)-a³. From *pus*, pus. Written also *pusula.* See PUSTULE; in the pl., *pustulæ*, of Paracelsus, venereal disease. [H.]—**Malæ pustulæ.** See SYPHILIS.—**P. aleppensis.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**P. ardens.** See ECZEMA.—**P. cum duritie.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**P. Esthoniæ.** See ANTHRAX *malignus esthonicus.*—**P. gangrænosa.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**P. indurata.** See *Indurated* CHANCRE.—**P. in virga.** See CHANCRE.—**P. livens et noctibus inquietans.** See EPINYCTIS.—**P. livida.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**P. livida Esthoniæ.** See ANTHRAX *malignus esthonicus.*—**P. maligna.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**P. nocturna.** See EPINYCTIS.—**P. oris.** See APHTHÆ.—**P. phlyzacica.** See PHLYZACIUM.—**P. psydracica.** See PSYDRACIUM.—**P. serotina.** See EPINYCTIS.—**Pustulæ serpiginosæ.** See HERPES.—**Pustulæ siccæ.** See LICHEN (2d def.).

PUSTULANT, adj. Pu³s′tu²-l′nt. Lat., *pustulans.* Producing pustules; as a n., a remedy so acting. [B.]

PUSTULANTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu³st(pust)-u²l(u⁴l)-a²n(a³n)′-shi²(ti²)-a³. From *pustulare*, to blister. See EPISPASTICA *p.*

PUSTULAR, adj. Pu³st′u²l-a³r. Lat., *pustularis* (from *pustula*, a pustule). Ger., *blatterig.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of pustules. 2. Affected with pustules. 3. In botany, see PUSTULATE (1st def.).

PUSTULATE, adj. Pu³st′u²l-at. Lat., *pustulatus.* Fr., *pustulé.* 1. Pustular, pustulose; of an organ, having blister-like elevations on the surface. 2. In the form of a pustule. [B, 1, 291, 296 (a, 35).]

PUSTULATION, n. Pu³s-tu²-la′shu³n. The formation of pustules. [B.]

PUSTULE, n. Pu³st′u²l. Gr., ἐξάνθημα. Lat., *pustula, pusula, epanastasis.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pustel, Blatter, Eiterblatter, Eiterbläschen.* 1. Of early writers, a general term for any efflorescence of the skin which was elevated above the surrounding surface, whether the contents were solid or liquid. By some (*e. g.*, Galen) the term was applied to lesions of internal organs, as well as to those of the skin. 2. In the modern sense, a purulent efflorescence of the skin in which a circumscribed collection of pus is covered only by epidermis; the lesion produced by the purulent transformation of the contents of a vesicle. Three varieties are commonly described: *achor, psydracium,* and *phlyzacium.* [G.]—**Malignant p.** Lat., *pustula maligna, carbunculus epizooticus.* Fr., *p. maligne.* Ger., *schwarze Blatter, Milzbrandblatter.* A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, characterized by the appearance, at the point of inoculation, of a vesicle, beneath which a black slough forms, followed by further vesiculation, with more or less rapidly advancing infiltration and sloughing at the periphery. Malignant œdema differs from it in that the changes at the point of inoculation are less marked and the surrounding inflammatory œdema is more diffuse, while the sloughing that may take place at one or more points is less apt to extend regularly from the point of inoculation. [G.] Cf. ANTHRAX.—**P. chancreuse** (Fr.). Simple chancre. [G.]—**P. de Bagdad** (Fr.). See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**P's de poulet** (Fr.). See VARICELLA.—**P. maligne** (Fr.). See *Malignant p.* and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**P's vénériennes** (Fr.). A vague term for various forms of syphilodermata. [G.]—**P's vénériennes galeuses** (Fr.). See *Acneform* SYPHILODERM.—**P's vénériennes lenticulaires** (Fr.). See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.—**P's vénériennes miliaires** (Fr.). See *Miliary papular* SYPHILODERM.—**P's vénériennes ortiées** (Fr.). See *Roseola* SYPHILITICA *urticata.*—**P's vénériennes plates** (Fr.). See SYPHILIS *pustulans compressa.*—**P's vénériennes squameuses** (Fr.). See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**P's vénériennes vésiculaires** (Fr.). See *Vesicular* SYPHILODERM.

PUSTULO-CRUSTACEOUS, adj. Pu³st″u²l-o-kru³st-a′shu³s. From *pustula*, a pustule, and *crusta*, a crust. Attended with pustules that become covered with crusts. [G.]

PUSTULOSE, PUSTULOUS, adj's. Pu³st′u²l-os, -u³s. Lat., *pustulosus.* Fr., *pustuleux.* Ger., *pustulös.* See PUSTULAR.

PUSULA (Lat.), n. f. Pu³s(pus)′u²l(u⁴l)-a³. Another form of *pustula* (*q. v.*). 1. A pustule. 2. Erysipelas.

PUTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Pu²t(pu⁴t)-a(a³)′me²n. Gen., *-am′inis.* From *putare*, to prune. Fr., *p., coquille.* Ger., *P., Steinschale.* 1. A shell, husk, or pod. [A, 312 (a, 48).] 2. The hardened endocarp of a stone-fruit. The *Putamineæ* of Linnæus are an order of plants, consisting of *Cleome, Cratæva, Capparis*, etc. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).] 3. In the corpus striatum, the outer part of the lenticular nucleus. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**Putamina ovorum.** Egg-shells. [a, 35.]

PUTAMINOUS, adj. Pu²t-a²m′i²n-u³s. From *putamen*, a husk. Pertaining to the membrana putaminis. [L, 221.]

PUTORIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu²t(put)-or′i²-a³. From *putor*, a stench. A genus of the *Putorieæ* (Fr., *putoriées*), which are a division of the *Spermacaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**P. calabrica.** A mildly astringent species. [a, 35.]

PUTREFACTION, n. Pu²t-re²-fa²k′sh′n. Gr., σῆψις. Lat., *putrefactio* (from *putrefacere*, to make rotten). Fr., *putréfaction, décomposition putride.* Ger., *Fäulniss.* Fermentative decomposition of albuminoid matter, attended with an offensive odor, due to the evolution of ammonia and sulphureted hydrogen. [B.]

PUTREFACTIONIST, n. Pu²t-re²-fa²k′sh′n-i²st. A believer in the putrefactive origin of a given disease. [A, 84.]

PUTREFACTIVE, adj. Pu²t-re²-fa²kt′i²v. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of putrefaction. [D.]

PUTRESCENCE, n. Pu²t-re²s′e²ns. Lat., *putrescentia.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *Putrescenz.* A process or condition of putrefaction. [a, 48.]

PUTRESCENT, adj. Pu²t-re²s′e²nt. Lat., *putrescens.* Undergoing the process of putrefaction. [a, 48.]

PUTRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu²t(put)-re²s-se²n(ke²n)′shi²-(ti²)-a³. See PUTRESCENCE.—**P. uteri.** See METRITIS *dissecans.*

PUTRESCINE, n. Pu²t-re²s′en. Ger., *Putrescin.* A poisonous liquid, $C_4H_{12}N_2 = NH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$, having the odor of semen, found in putrefying gelatin, fish, and meat, in human cadavers, and in cultures of choleraic matter. It causes necrosis and inflammation. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xxv, p. 483 (B).]

PUTRID, adj. Pu²t′ri²d. Lat., *putridus.* Fr., *putride.* Ger., *faul.* Decomposed, having undergone putrefaction; associated with putrefaction or gangrene (said of disease processes). [D; a, 17.]

PUTRILAGE, n. Pu²t′ri²l-e²j. Lat., *putrilago* (from *putris*, rotten). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Jauche.* 1. A putrescent, putrid, or gangrenous substance, especially a putrid liquid or pultaceous substance. [B.] 2. See SLOUGH.

PUTTY, n. Pu³t′i². Fr., *mastic.* Ger., *Kitt.* A pasty substance which hardens on drying, ordinarily made from whiting and linseed-oil. [a, 48.]—**Horsley's p.** A preparation of white and yellow wax, vaseline, and carbolic acid; used to arrest bleeding from the cut surface of bone. [a, 34.]—**P.-root.** See APLECTRUM *hiemale.*

PUTZSTEIN (Ger.), n. Puts′stin. See PUMICE.

PUZZICHELLO (It.), n. Put-tse-ke²l′lo. A place in Corsica where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous springs. [L, 87, 105 (a, 50).]

PYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu⁶)-em′(a³′e²m)-i²-a³. From πύον, pus, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pyhémie, pyohémie, pyoémie.* Ger., *Pyohämie, Pyämie.* A febrile disease supposed to be due to the absorption of pus or its constituents into the blood. It usually follows wounds, suppurative inflammation of bone, or the puerperal state, and results in the formation of secondary abscesses in the viscera, joints, and connective tissue. It is sometimes associated with phlebitis or embolism. [D, 1.]—**Arterial p.** [Wilks]. See *Ulcerative* ENDOCARDITIS.—**Metastatic p., Multiplex p.** [Hueter]. The condition of multiple abscess from infected thrombi of pyæmic origin. [A, 73.]—**Puerperal p.** Puerperal metrophlebitis. [A, 61.]—**Spontaneous p.** P. of obscure origin (*i. e.*, which does not originate from any known wound, bruise, or abscess). [E.]

PYAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu⁶)-a²p(a³p)-o²st′a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *-as′eos (-ost′asis).* From πύον, pus, and ἀπόστασις, apostasis. Fr., *pyapostase.* Metastasis of pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYAR (Lat.), n. n. Pi(pu⁶)′a³r. Gen., *py′atos (-atis).* Gr., πύαρ. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYARTHROSIS (Lat.), **PYARTHRUM** (Lat.), **PYARTHRUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Pi(pu⁶)′a³rth-ros′i²s, -a³rth′ru³m-(ru⁴m), -ru³s(ru⁴s). Gen., *-thros′eos (-is).* From πύον, pus, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Ger., *Pyarthros.* See ARTHROPYOSIS.

PYAULACOMELE (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu⁶)-a⁴l(a³-u⁴l)-a²k(a³k)-o(o³)-me(ma)′le(la). Gen., *el′es.* From πύον, pus, αὖλαξ, a furrow,

and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *p.* A grooved probe used in searching for pus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYCNANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}k(pu^{6}k)-na^{2}nth(na^{3}nth)'-e^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πυκνός, compact, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. North American mountain mint, American wild basil; a genus of the *Satureineæ*. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**P. linifolium.** Dysentery-weed, flax-leaved tufted savory; used in digestive complaints. [B, 310 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 50).]

PYCNICMASIA (Lat.), **PYCNICMASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k-(pu^{6}k)-ni^{2}k-ma(ma^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -ni^{2}k'ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'iæ, -as'eos (-ic'masis).* From πυκνός, thick, and ἰκμάς, moisture. Fr., *pycnicmasie.* A thickening of the fluids in the body. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYCNIDE, n. Pi^{2}k'ni^{2}d. Lat., *pycnidium* (from πυκνός, close). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyknide.* In certain lichens or ascomycetous *Fungi*, a special receptacle or cyst regarded by Tulasne as a secondary, sporiferous reproductive organ. It consists of simple filaments composed of short cellules (basidia) bearing each at its apex a colorless usually oblong body (stylospore). [B, 19, 77, 279, 308 (α, 35).]

PYCNIDIOSPORE, n. Pi^{2}k-ni^{2}d'i^2-o-spor. From πυκνός, close, and σπόρος, a sowing. See STYLOSPORE.

PYCNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}k(pu^{6}k)-ni^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PYCNIDE.

PYCNOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k(pu^{6}k)-no(no^3)-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From πυκνός, solid, and καρδία, the heart. Ger., *Pyknocardie.* See TACHYCARDIA.

PYCNOCEPHALOUS, adj. Pi^{2}k-no-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *pycnocephalus* (from πυκνός, dense, and κεφαλή, a head). Fr., *pycnocéphale.* Thick-headed; of flowers, compactly arranged in a dense capitulum. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

PYCNOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k(pu^{6}k) no(no^3)-fra(fra^3)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From πυκνός, thick, and φράσις, speech. Ger., *Pyknophrasie.* See TACHYPHRASIA.

PYCNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}k(pu^{6}k)-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-os'is).* Gr., πύκνωσις (from πυκνοῦν, to make close). Inspissation. [α, 30.]

PYCNOSPORE, n. Pi^{2}k-no-spor. From πυκνός, solid, and σπόρος, a seed. See STYLOSPORE.

PYCNOTIC, adj. Pi^{2}k-not'i^{2}k. Gr., πυκνωτικός (from πυκνοῦν, to thicken). Lat., *pycnoticus.* Fr., *pycnotique.* See INCRASSANS.

PYECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-e^{2}k'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-ec'chysis).* From πύον, pus, and ἔκχυσις, ecchysis. Fr., *pyecchyse.* An effusion of pus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πύελος, a pelvis. Fr., *pyélite.* Ger., *Entzündung des Nierenbeckens.* Of Rayer, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney. [D, 25.]—**Calculous p.** P. due to the presence of a calculus. [D, 70.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with renal hæmorrhage. [α, 34.]—**Muco-purulent p.** P. with a muco-purulent discharge from the kidney. [α, 34.]—**P. pyorrhoica.** P. originating from purulent cystitis. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**P. uratica.** P. caused by uratic concretions. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

PYELOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πύελος, a pelvis, and κύστις, the bladder. Associated pyelitis and cystitis. [α, 34.]

PYELOMETER, n. Pi-e^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From πύελος, the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure. See PELVIMETER.

PYELONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)''e^{2}l-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f-ri(re)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πύελος, a pelvis, and νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidney. An inflammatory condition in which pyelitis and interstitial nephritis are combined. [D, 5.]—**Hæmato-fibrinous p.** P. caused by fibrinous clots produced from successive hæmorrhages from multiple aneurysm of the renal artery. [Ollivier, "Arch. de phys. norm. et path.," 1873, v, p. 43 (α, 34).]—**P. parasitica.** Of Klebs, p. caused by micro-organisms. [α, 34.]—**Tubercular p., Tuberculous p.** P. caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis.* [α, 34.]

PYELOS (Lat.), **PYELUS** (Lat.), n's f. Pi(pu^6)'e^{2}l-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., πύελος. See PELVIS.

PYEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-e^{2}m'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-em'esis).* From πύον, pus, and ἔμεσις, emesis. Fr., *pyémèse.* Vomiting of pus. [L, 80.]

PYENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi(pu^6)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πύον, pus, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Intracranial suppuration.

PYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-es'is).* Gr., πύησις (from πύον, pus). Fr., *pyèse.* See SUPPURATION.

PYETIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)'e(e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., πυετία (from πυός, colostrum). See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYGAGRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}g(pu^{6}g)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ri^2-a^3. From πυγή, the rump, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Eczema or pruritus of the anus. [G, 5.]—**P. amorpha.** Intertrigo of the fold of the nates. [G, 5.]—**P. granulata.** Eczema of the anus. [G, 5.]

PYGIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}j(pu^{6}g)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πυγή, the rump. The caudal portion of the body of trilobites, etc. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

PYGME (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}g(pu^{6}g)'me(ma). Gr., πυγμή. 1. The fist. 2. The distance from the elbow to the knuckles. [A, 311 (α, 48).] 3. See FOREARM.

PYGMÆUS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}g(pu^{6}g)-me'(ma^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πυγμαῖος. Of the length of a pygme (2d def.), dwarfish; as a n. m., a dwarf. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

PYGODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}g(pu^{6}g)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πυγή, the rump, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *pygodidyme.* See DIPYGUS.

PYGOMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}g(pu^{6}g)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πυγή, the rump, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *pygomèle.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having one or two accessory members behind or between the normal lower extremities. [α, 34.]

PYGOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}g(pu^{6}g)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *pygopage.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the gluteal region. [α, 34.]

PYGOSTYLE, n. Pi^{2}g'o-stil. From πυγή, the rump, and στῦλος, a pillar. Fr., *os en soc de charrue.* The plowshare-shaped bone in birds which supports the tail-feathers and uropygial gland. It consists of the ankylosed posterior caudal vertebræ. [L, 12.]

PYIC, adj. Pi'i^{2}k. Lat., *pyicus.* Fr., *pyique.* See PURULENT.

PYIN, n. Pi'i^{2}n. Fr., *pyine.* Ger., *P.* A complex albuminous body obtained from pus by digesting it with a solution of sodium chloride and filtering. [K.]

PYLÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Pil(pu^{6}l)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-a^3. Gen., *-æm'atos (-atis).* From πύλη, a gate, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pylème.* Ger., *Pfortaderblut.* The blood of the portal vein. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYLE (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)'e(a). Gen., *pyl'es.* From πύλη, a gate. See *Portal* VEIN.

PYLEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos (-ax'is).* From πύλη, a gate, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Fr., *pylemphraxie.* Obstruction of the portal vein. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYLEPHLEBECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)-e^2(a)-fle^{2}b-e^{2}kt'-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-ect'asis).* From πύλη, a gate, φλέψ, a vein, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Ger., *Pylephlebectasie.* Enlargement of the portal vein. [L, 57 (α, 50).]

PYLEPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)-e^2(a)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From πύλη, a gate, and φλέψ, a vein. Inflammation of the portal vein.—**Adhesive p.** Lat., *p. adhæsiva.* Thrombosis of the portal vein. [D, 70.]—**P. obturans.** P. associated with an obstructed flow in the portal vein. [D, 70.]

PYLETHROMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)-e^2(a)-thro^{2}mb-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From πύλη, a gate, and θρόμβωσις, thrombosis. Thrombosis of the portal vein. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYLIC, adj. Pil'i^{2}k. Lat., *pylicus* (from πύλη, a gate). Fr., *pylique.* Pertaining to the portal vein.

PYLOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See PYLEPHLEBITIS.

PYLORECTOMY, n. Pil-o^{2}r-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From πυλωρός, the pylorus, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Fr., *pylorectomie.* Ger., *Pylorektomie.* Resection of the pylorus.

PYLORIC, adj. Pil-o^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *pyloricus* (from πυλωρός, the pylorus). Fr., *pylorique.* Pertaining to the pylorus. [C.]

PYLOROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pil(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}r(or)-o(o^3)-klis'(kle^2'-i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-ei'seos (-is).* From πυλωρός, the pylorus, and κλεῖσις, a closing. Occlusion of the pylorus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYLOROGASTROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), **PYLOROSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pil(pu^{6}l)-or''o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}r-(sker)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s), -or''o(o^3)-si^{2}r(sker)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From πυλωρός, the pylorus, γαστήρ, the stomach, and σκίρρος, scirrhus. Fr., *pylorogastrosquirrhe.* Scirrhus of the pylorus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYLOROSTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pil(pu^{6}l)-or''o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-om'-a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From πυλωρός, the pylorus, and στένωμα, a narrow pass. Fr., *pylorosténome.* A constricted state of the pylorus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYLORUS (Lat.), n. m. Pil(pu^{6}l)-or'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., πυλωρός (lit., a gate-keeper). Fr., *pylore.* Ger., *Pförtner, P., unterer Magenmund.* 1. The opening of the stomach into the duodenum. [L.] 2. See *Pyloric* VALVE.—**P. proprius.** See *Pyloric* VALVE.

PYOBLENNA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n'na^3. From πύον, pus, and βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *pyoblenne.* See MUCO-PUS.

PYOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)''o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From πύον, pus, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥοία, a flowing. Ger., *Pyoblennorrhöe.* A muco-purulent discharge. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)''o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)'a^3. From πύον, pus, and καταράκτης, a cataract. See *Purulent* CATARACT.

PYOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pi'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πύον, pus, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Eiterbruch.* A tumor formed by the distention of an inclosed space by pus, especially such an affection of the scrotum. [L, 50 (α, 17).]

PYOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From πύον, pus, and κένωσις, an emptying. Fr., *pyocénose.* The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80.]

PYOCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-kez(ch^{2}e^{2}z)'i^2-a^3. From πύον, pus, and χέζειν, to defecate. Fr., *pyochézie.* A discharge of pus by the intestine. [L, 41 (α, 50).]

PYOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From πύον, pus, and κοιλία, a hollow. See ASCITES *purulentus.*

PYOCOLPOS (Lat.), n. m. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp'o^{2}s. From πύον, pus, and κόλπος, the vagina. A collection of pus in the vagina.—**P. lateralis.** An abscess of the vaginal wall. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

PYOCTANINE, n. Pi-o^{2}k'ta^{2}n-en. From πύον, pus, and κτείνειν, to kill. Fr., *pyoctanine.* Ger., *Pyoktanin.* See METHYL*aniline violet.* It is recommended as an antiseptic, to diminish suppurations, and in diphtheria. [R. P. Lincoln, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 31, 1891, p. 488 (α, 48).]

PYOCYANINE, n. Pi-o-si'a^{2}n-en. From πύον, pus, and κύανος, a dark-blue substance. Fr., *pyocyanine.* Ger., *P.* A non-poisonous crystalline base, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, perhaps an anthracene derivative, secreted by a fungus discovered by Pasteur in the discolorations sometimes seen on old bandages; the coloring matter of blue pus,

from which it can be extracted by means of alcohol. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxv, p. 483 (B); "Gaz. méd. de Paris," "Med. Times and Gaz.," April 1, 1882.]

PYOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-is*). From πύον, pus, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *pyocyste.* A purulent cyst. [α, 34.]

PYOCYTE, n. Pi'o-sit. From πύον, pus, and κύτος, a hollow. Fr., *p.* The leucocyte of pus. [E, 24.]

PYODES (Lat.). adj. Pi(pu^6)-od'ez(as). Fr., *pyeux.* See PYOID.

PYODIATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-ath'esis*). From πύον, pus, and διάθεσις, a disposition. Fr., *pyodiathèse.* See *Purulent* DIATHESIS.

PYODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pne'-(pno^2'e^2)-a^3. From πύον, pus, and δύσπνοια, dyspnœa. Fr., *pyodyspnée.* Dyspnœa caused by pulmonary cavities containing pus or by empyema. [L, 115 (α, 34).]

PYŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pi(pu^6)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From πύον, pus, and οἴδημα, œdema. Fr., *pyœdème.* Œdema caused by purulent infiltration. [α, 34.]

PYOGENES (Lat.), adj. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)'e^{2}n-ez(as). See PYOGENIC.

PYOGENESIS (Lat.), **PYOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -i^2-a^3. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From πυον, pus, and γένεσις, a begetting. Fr., *pyogénésie, pyogénie.* The formation of pus. [L, 49 (α, 50).] See SUPPURATION.—**P. corrosiva.** See ULCERATION.

PYOGENIC, adj. Pi-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *pyogenicus, pyogeneticus, pyogenicicus.* Fr., *pyogène, pyogénique, pyogénétique.* Ger., *pyogen.* Causing the formation of pus, secreting pus.

PYOGÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pe-o-zha-nek. See PYOGENIC; as a n., of Pasteur, a variety of *Diplococcus* thought by him to be the cause of suppuration. [A, 15.]

PYOGENITÄT (Ger.), n. Pu^6-o-gan-e-tat'. The capacity for exciting suppuration. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 29, 1885, p. 758 (B).]

PYOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. Fr., *pyohémie.* Ger., *Pyohämie.* See PYÆMIA.—**P. multiplex.** Purulent infection with metastases. [E, 15.]

PYOID, adj. Pi'oid. Gr., πυοειδής (from πύον, pus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *pyodes, pyoides.* Resembling pus. [E.]

PYOKTANIN, n. See PYOCTANIN.

PYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pi(pu^6)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From πύον, pus. See SUPPURATION.

PYOMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}m(om)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From πύον, pus, ὦμος, the shoulder, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pyomalgie.* Omalgia caused by suppuration. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYOMELE (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-mel(mal)'e(a). Gen., *-mel'es.* From πύον, pus, and μήλη, a probe. See PYAULACOMELE.

PYOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. From πύον, pus, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *pyométrie.* A collection of pus in the cavity of the uterus. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

PYON (Lat.), n. n. Pi(pu^6)'o^{2}n. Gr., πύον. See PUS.

PYONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From πύον, pus, and νεφρός, the kidney. Ger., *Pyonephrose.* See NEPHROPYOSIS.

PYONOMA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}n'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-on'omes.* From πύον, pus, and νομή, an eating sore. 1. A suppurating sore. 2. Of Carswell, a neoplasm infiltrated with pus. [A, 42; E.]

PYOOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o''o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πύον, pus, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *pyoöphorite.* Purulent oophoritis. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πύον, pus, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. An accumulation of pus in the pericardium. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)''o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2 to^{2}n-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From πύον, pus, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. Purulent peritonitis. [α, 34.]

PYOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From πύον, pus, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyophthalmie.* See HYPOPYON (4th def.).

PYOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-is'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From πύον, pus, and φθίσις, phthisis. See APOSTEMATOPHTHISIS.

PYOPHYLACTIC, adj. Pi-o-fi^{2}l-a^{2}kt'i^{2}k. From πύον, pus, and φυλάσσειν, to guard. A term suggested to replace *pyogenic* (in the phrase "pyogenic membrane"), on the ground that this membrane does not produce pus, but is formed solely to act as a barrier against infiltration of pus into the surrounding tissues. [R. Park, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1889, p. 303 (α, 17).]

PYOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-plan(pla^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From πύον, pus, and πλάνος, wandering. Fr., *pyoplanie.* Diffusion or burrowing of pus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYOPNEUMOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi(pu^6)'''o(o^3)-nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)''o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2 ka^{3}rd'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πύον, pus, πνεῦμα, air, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardium. [D, 70.]

PYOPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Pi(pu^6)'''o(o^3)-nu^{2}m-(pnu^{2}m)''o(o^3)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac'os* (*-ac'is*). From πύον, pus, πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Pneumothorax with pyothorax. [D.]—**P. subphrenicus.** A p. situated between the lung and the diaphragm. [Neusser, "Wien. med. Wchnschr.," 1884, 44-47; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 14.]—**Tuberculous p.** P. caused by tuberculous ulceration through the lung. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

PYOPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From πύον, pus, and ποίησις, production. See SUPPURATION.

PYOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}pt'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ptys'eos* (*-op'tysis*). From πύον, pus, and πτύσις, a spitting. Fr., *pyoptysie.* Purulent expectoration. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

PYORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From πύον, pus, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pyorrhagie.* A profuse flow of pus.

PYORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From πύον, pus, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *pyorrhée.* Ger., *Eiterfluss, Pyorrhöe.* A purulent discharge.—**Alveolar p.** See *Fauchard's* DISEASE.—**P. nasalis.** See OZÆNA.—**P. palpebræ.** See BLEPHAROPYORRHŒA.—**P. urethralis.** Gonorrhœa in the male. [G.]—**P. viarum lacrimalium.** See DACRYOPYORRHŒA.

PYORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From πύον, pus, ὀρθός, straight, and πνοή, breath. Fr., *pyorthopnée.* Orthopnœa due to pyothorax. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYOS (Lat.), n. m. Pi(pu^6)'o^{2}s. Gr., πυός. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYOSALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)''o(o^3)-sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-pi^{2}n-(pi^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. From πύον, pus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Purulent salpingitis. [α, 34.]

PYOSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ping'os* (*-ping'is*). From πύον, pus, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. An accumulation of pus in the oviduct. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

PYOSAPRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)''o(o^3)-sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-rem'-(ra^3'em)-i^2-a^3. From πύον, pus, σαπρός, rotten, and αἷμα, blood. See PYÆMIA.

PYOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)-e^2-o(o^3)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., pi-o^{2}sk'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From πύον, pus, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *pyoschéocèle.* Ger., *Eiterhodensacksbruch.* Suppurative orchiocele. [L, 50 (α. 48).]

PYOSCOPE, n. Pi'o-skop. From πυός, colostrum, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Pyoscop.* Of Heeren, an apparatus for estimating the richness of milk (in a thin layer between two glasses) by its color. [A, 382.]

PYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πύωσις (from πυοῦν, to suppurate). 1. Suppuration. 2. Hypopyon (4th def.). 3. Pterygium (2d def.). 4. Suppuration of the eye. [F.]

PYOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Pi(pu^6)-o(o^3)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-thorac'os* (*-ac'is*). From πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Eiterbrust.* A collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

PYOTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu^6)-ot-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From πύον, pus, οὖς, the ear, and ῥοία, a flowing. Purulent otorrhœa. [F.]

PYOXANTHIN, PYOXANTHOSE, n's. Pi-o-za^{2}nth'i^{2}n, -os. From πύον, pus, and ξανθός, yellow. A yellow pigment found in pus. [K.]

PYRA (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)'a^3. From πῦρ, fire. See ANTHRAX.

PYRACETIC ACID, n. Pir-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. See PYROLIGNEOUS *acid.*

PYRACONITIC ACID, n. Pir-a^{2}k-o^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Itaconic acid. [B.] See also PYROCITRIC ACID.

PYRAMID, n. Pi^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d. Gr., πυραμίς. Lat., *pyramis, corpus pyramidale* (3d def.). Fr., *pyramide, corps pyramidal* (3d def.). Ger., *Pyramide.* 1. A solid resting on a plane base of three or more sides, and having as its sides triangular planes which meet at the apex. [α, 48.] 2. A part of the body shaped more or less like a p. 3. A large compact bundle of medullated nerve-fibres situated ventrad in the medulla oblongata, being the downward continuation of the motorial tract. 4. The petrous portion of the temporal bone. [α, 29.] 5. A pyramidal nerve-cell. [J.]—**Anterior p's (of the medulla oblongata).** Fr., *pyramides bulbaires antérieures.* A pair of oblong bodies on the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata. separated by the anterior median fissure. [I, 15 (K).]—**Cortical p's** [Henle]. See *P's of Malpighi.*—**Lateral p.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**Posterior p. (of the medulla oblongata).** The expanded portion of the funiculus gracilis at the lower angle of the fourth ventricle. [I, 15.]—**P's of Ferrein.** Lat., *fasciculi tubulosi.* The minute cone-like bodies formed by the central tubules of the medullary radii. [J.]—**P. of Lalouette.** See *P. of the thyreoid gland.*—**P. of light.** Fr., *cône de lumière.* See *Light* SPOT *on the membrana tympani.*—**P. of Malacarne.** The posterior extremity of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. [L, 49 (α. 39).]—**P's of Malpighi.** Lat., *coni Malpighii.* The pyramidal masses of the renal cortex, composed of glomeruli, blood-vessels, and convoluted tubules, situated between the medullary radii. They have the base of the p. next the surface of the kidney, and the apex terminating as a renal papilla. [J, 121; L.]—**P. of the cerebellum, P. of the inferior vermiform process.** Lat., *pyramis cerebelli* (seu *laminosa,* seu *vermis*). *lobus pyriformis.* Fr., *pyramide du cervelet* (ou *vermis*). Ger., *Kleinhirn-Pyramide.* A small elevation near the middle of the inferior vermiform process, between the biventral lobes. [I, 15 (K).]—**P's of the medulla oblongata.** See *P.* (3d def.), *Anterior p's,* and *Posterior p.*—**P. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *funiculus pyramidalis.* See *Pyramidal* TRACT.—**P. of the thyreoid gland.** A slender conical process of the gland which extends from the upper part of the isthmus or the adjacent part of the lobes to the hyoid bone, to which it is attached by loose fibrous tissue. [C.]—**P. of the tympanum.** Lat., *eminentia pyramidalis* (seu *papillaris*). Ger., *Pyramidenwulst.* A small, hollow bony projection on the inner wall of the tympanum, behind the oval fenestra. The stapedius muscle passes through a small opening at its apex. [α, 29.]—**Renal p's.** See *P's of Malpighi* and *P's of Ferrein.*

PYRAMIDAL, adj. Pi^{2}r-a^{2}m'i^2-d'l. Lat., *pyramidalis.* Fr., *p.* Ger., *pyramidalisch, pyramidenförmig.* Pertaining to or shaped like a pyramid; also conical. [B, 19 (α, 35); L, 150.]

PYRAMIDAL (Fr.), adj. Pe-ra^3-me-da^{3}l. See *P.* (Eng.); as a n., a p. muscle. [α, 17.] Cf. PYRAMIDALIS.—**P. de la cuisse.** See PYRIFORMIS.—**P. de la face.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi.*—**P. du bassin.** See PYRIFORMIS.

PYRAMIDALIS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See PYRAMIDAL; as a n. m., a pyramidal muscle, especially the p. abdominis; as a n. in the n., *pyramidale,* see *Pyramidal* BONE. [C.]—**P. abdominis.** Ger., *Pyramidenbauchmuskel.* A small muscle resting on the anterior surface of the rectus abdominis, arising from the front of the os pubis and the ligaments near the symphysis. It tapers as it ascends, and is inserted, about a third of the distance from the umbilicus to the os pubis, into the linea alba, of which it is believed to be a tensor. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. auriculæ.** 1. See HELICIS *minor* (under HELIX). 2. An anomalous fasciculus of the tragicus which is inserted into the spine of the helix. [L, 332.]—**P. femoris.** See PYRIFORMIS.—**P. Jungii.** See *P. auriculæ.*—**P. menti.** See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris.*—**P. nasi.** Fr., *pyramidal du nez* (ou *de la face*). Ger., *Nasenzacke, Nasenrückenmuskel.* 1. A small muscle, continuous above with the inner fibres of the frontalis, which extends downward upon the upper lateral surface of the nose and terminates in the skin of the nose and in a tendinous expansion common to it and the compressor naris. The muscles of the opposite sides are united above. It wrinkles the skin over the root of the nose, and antagonizes the action of the frontalis. [L, 88, 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, see DILATATOR *naris lateralis.*

PYRAMIDE (Fr., Ger.), n. Pe-ra^3-med, pu^{6}r-a^{3}m-ed'e^2. See PYRAMID.—**Felsenp'** (Ger.), **Felsp'** (Ger.). See *Petrous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.*—**Grosse P'n** (Ger.). The giant ganglion cells (see under *Pyramidal nerve*-CELL). [I, 17 (K).]—**Markp'n der Nieren** (Ger.). See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**Nebenp'** (Ger.). See *Olivary* BODY.—**Nierenp'n** (Ger.). See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**P. du vermis** (Fr.). See PYRAMID *of the cerebellum.*—**P. grise** (Fr.). A tract of gray matter beneath the olfactory nerve. [I, 6 (K).]

PYRAMIDO-STAPEDIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)''-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-sta^{2}p(sta^{3}p)-ed(e^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *pyramido-stapéal.* See STAPEDIUS.

PYRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-am'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., πυραμίς. See PYRAMID and MODIOLUS.—**P. laminosa.** See PYRAMID *of the cerebellum.*—**P. lateralis.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**P. ossis temporis.** See PYRAMID (4th def.).—**P. vermis.** See PYRAMID *of the cerebellum.*—**P. vestibuli.** See CRISTA *vestibuli.*

PYRANGONE (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'go^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *-an'gones.* From πῦρ, fire, and ἄγχειν, to strangle. See ISTHMOPYRA.

PYRANTIMONATE, n. Pir-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *pyro-antimoniate.* A salt of pyrantimonic acid. [B, 159.]

PYRANTIMONIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}r-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique.* Syn.: *parantimonic acid, metantimonic acid* [Fremy]. A tetrabasic acid, $H_4Sb_2O_7$, formed by the action of water on antimony pentachloride or by decomposing a pyrantimonate with an acid. [B, 159.]

PYRAWARTH, n. Pu^{6}r'a^3-va^{3}rt. A place in Lower Austria where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

PYRAZOL, n. Pir'a^{2}z-o^{2}l. Ger., *P.* The compound $C_3H_4N_2$, a derivative of pyrrol; according to B. Fischer, formed in the manufacture of antipyrine. [A, 382.]

PYRAZOLINE, n. Pir-a^{2}z'o^{2}l-en. Ger., *P.* The compound $C_3H_6N_2$, formed in the reduction of pyrazol. [A, 382.]

PYRAZOLON, n. Pir-a^{2}z'o^{2}l-o^{2}n. Ger., *P.* An oxygen substitution compound, $C_3H_4ON_2$, of pyrazoline. [A, 382.]

PYRECTIC, adj. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}kt'i^{2}k. Gr., πυρεκτικός. Lat., *pyrecticus.* Fr., *pyrectique.* See PYRETIC.

PYREMETIN, n. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}m'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *pyremetina.* Fr., *pyrémétine.* An emetic substance found in impure creasote; probably identical with fagine. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

PYREN (Lat.), **PYRENA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Pir(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}n-(an), pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-en(an)'a^3. Gen., *-en'os* (*-is*), *-en'æ.* See PYRENE.

PYRENÆMATOUS, adj. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}n-e^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Having nucleated red blood-corpuscles. [α, 34.]

PYRENÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}n(an)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From πυρήν, a nucleus, and αἷμα, blood. Of G. Gulliver, the state of having the red blood-corpuscles nucleated. [α, 34.]

PYRENARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pir(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From πυρήν, a nucleus. See POME.

PYRENE, n. Pir'en. Gr., πυρήν (1st def.). Lat., *pyren* (1st def.), *pyrena* (1st def.). Fr., *pyrène, pyrénase* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernhäuschen* (1st def.), *Steinfach* (1st def.), *Steinkern* (1st def.), *Pyren.* 1. The indurated endocarp of a one-seeded fruit; a bony carpel of a fleshy fruit containing several carpels; the seed of a fleshy fruit when provided with a hard testa. [B, 19, 123, 296 (α, 35).] 2. A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, obtained from the part of coal tar which boils above 360° C. [B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

PYRENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pir(pu^{6}r)-en(an)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πυρήν, a nucleus. Ger., *Kerngehäuse.* 1. The hypothecium in nucleiform apothecia. 2. The perithecium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19, 77, 123 (α, 35).]

PYRENODEINE, adj. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}n-od'e^2-i^{2}n. Of apothecia, nucleiform. [α, 35.]

PYRENOID, adj. Pi^{2}r-en'oid. Lat., *pyrenoides* (from πυρήν, a nucleus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *kernähnlich.* See PYRENODEINE; as a n., a rounded, minute, colorless granule imbedded in a chromatophore in chlorophyllous *Algæ.* [α, 35.]

PYRENOMYCETOUS, adj. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}n-o-mi-set'u^{3}s. From πυρήν, a nucleus, and μυκής, a mushroom. Of the *Pyrenomycetes* (Fr., *pyrénomycètes*; Ger., *Kernpilze*), which are a division (order) of ascomycetous *Fungi,* distinguished by producing roundish or club-shaped asci in the interior of a perithecium. Most authors include in the division the *Sphæriacei* and *Phacidiacei.* [α, 35.]

PYRETÆTIOLOGY, n. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}t-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *pyretætiologia* (from πυρετός, a fever, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pyrététiologie.* Ger., *Pyretätiologie.* The ætiology of fevers. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

PYRÈTHRE (Fr.), n. Pe-re^{2}tr'. The name of various species of *Anacyclus.* [B, 121 (α, 35).] Cf. PYRETHRUM (4th def.).—**Alcoolat de p.** See *Tinctura* PYRETHRI.—**Emplâtre de p.** A plaster made by melting together 30 parts of yellow wax and 13 of turpentine and adding 10 each of the powdered root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum,* powdered mustard, gum ammoniac, sagapenum, and galbanum. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Esprit de p.** See *Tinctura* PYRETHRI.—**Poudre de p.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., *poudre de p.* (*fleur*), the flowers of *Anacyclus pyrethrum,* dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. In commerce, the powdered herb of *Pyrethrum caucasicum, roseum,* and *carneum,* used as insect-powder. [B, 93 (α, 14).] 3. Of the Fr. Cod., *poudre de p.* (*racine*), the root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum,* crushed, dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**P. du Caucase** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caucasian* INSECT-POWDER.—**P. officinal (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See PYRETHRUM (4th def.) and ANACYCLUS *pyrethrum.*—**P. salivaire.** See PYRETHRUM (4th def.).—**P. vrai.** See ANACYCLUS *pyrethrum.*—**Teinture de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* PYRETHRI.

PYRETHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}th-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., πύρεθρον (from πῦρ, fire). Fr., *pyrèthre* (*salivaire* [4th def.]), *pyrèthre officinal* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (4th def.). Ger., *Bertramwurz* (3d def.), (*römische*) *Bertramwurzel* (4th def.). Sp., *pelitre* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium.* 2. Of Medicus, the genus *Spilanthes.* 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Chrysanthemum.* 4. The root of *Anacyclus p.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or of *Anacyclus officinarum* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. [B, 42, 95, 121 (α, 35, 38).]—**Essentia pyrethri.** See *Tinctura pyrethri.*—**Pyrethri radix.** See *P.* (4th def.).—**P. camphor.** A constituent, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium,* differing from laurel camphor only in turning the plane of polarized light to the left. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**P. carneum.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *roseum.*—**P. commune.** See ANACYCLUS *officinarum.*—**P. germanicum.** See ANACYCLUS *officinarum* and ACHILLEA *ptarmica.*—**P. officinarum.** See ANACYCLUS *officinarum.*—**P. parthenium.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *parthenium.*—**P. romanum.** See ANACYCLUS *p.*—**P. roseum.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *roseum.*—**P. silvestre.** See ACHILLEA *ptarmica.*—**Radix pyrethri.** See *P.* (4th def.).—**Tinctura pyrethri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolat*) *de pyrèthre.* Sp., *tintura alcohólica de pelitre* [Sp. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the root of *Anacyclus p.* in No. 40 powder with alcohol for 1 day and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to obtain 5 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 1 part of the coarsely powdered root with 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (for 6 days [Belg. Ph.]); by macerating 4 fl. oz. of the root in No. 40 powder for 2 days with alcohol, and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* for 5 days with 5 parts of spirit of rosemary [Russ. Ph.] (digesting it 3 days with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura pyrethri composita.** Sp., *tintura alcohólica de pelitre compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 12 days with 1,040 grammes of 60-per-cent. alcohol a mixture of 24 grammes of the root of *Anacyclus p.,* 4 of cloves, 12 of tobacco-leaves, 60 of guaiac wood, 30 of sassafrass wood, 8 each of the tops of origanum and of thyme, and 2 each of camphor and opium, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PYRETIC, adj. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From πυρετός, fever. Fr., *pyrétique.* Ger., *pyretisch, fieberartig.* Pertaining to fever; feverish; as a n., a remedy for fever. [D; α, 48.]

PYRETICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}t-i^{2}k-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *pyréticose.* Feverishness.

PYRETOGENESIA (Lat.), **PYRETOGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}t-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e(e^2)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'iæ, -es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From πυρετός, fever, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *pyrétogénésie.* The origin and production of fever. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

PYRETOGENINE, n. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-en. Fr., *pyrétogénine.* Of Roussy, a soluble, granular, homogeneous white substance isolated from cultures of micro-organisms; given to dogs in very small doses, it produces intense fever. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 431 (α, 50).]

PYRETOGENOUS, adj. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *pyrétogène, pyrétogénétique.* Productive of fever.

PYRETOLOGY, n. Pi^{2}r-e^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *pyretologia* (from πυρετός, fever, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *pyrétologie.* Ger., *Fieberlehre.* The science or study of fevers. [α, 17.]

PYRETOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}t-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From πυρετός, fever, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyrétophthalmie.* 1. Ophthalmia caused by an inflammatory fever. 2. Fever complicated with ophthalmia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PYRETORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}t-o^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From πυρετός, fever, ὀρθός, straight, and πνοή, breath. Orthopnœa attended with fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

PYREXIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. Gr., *πυρεξία* (from *πύρεσσειν*, to be feverish). Fr., *pyrexie.* Ger., *Pyrexie.* Fever. [D.]—**Nervous p.** See *Nervous* FEVER (2d def.).

PYRGOCEPHALY, n. Pu^{6}rg-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^2. From *πύργος*, a tower, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The state of having the vertex rising in the form of an eminence.

PYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. Gr., *πυρία* (from *πῦρ*, fire). Fr , *pyrie.* A hot bath, vapor-bath, or fomentation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PYRIASTES (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ez(as). See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYRICAUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{3}r(pu^{6}r)-i^2-ka^{4}st'(ka^3'u^{4}st)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *πυρίκαυστος*, burnt in fire. See BURN.

PYRIDINE, n. Pi^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Pyridin.* A colorless liquid, C_6H_6N, of acrid odor and burning taste ; an alkaloid obtained from the oils derived by distillation from bones and other organic matter. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**P'carbonic acid.** Ger., *Pyridincarbonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(COOH)N$, isomeric with nicotinic and picolinic acids, prepared from cinchomeronic acid, isonicotine, etc. [B, 79.]

PYRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *pyrum*, a pear. Fr., *pyridion.* Of Mirbel, a pomaceous fruit. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).] See POME.

PYRIFORM, adj. Pi^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *pyriformis* (from *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form). Ger., *birnförmig.* Pear-shaped. [B, 123 (*a*, 35).]

PYRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. See PYRIFORM and PYRAMIDAL ; as a n. (Fr., *pyriforme, pyramidal ;* Ger., *birnähnlicher Muskel, Birnmuskel*), a muscle arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum along the margins of the second, third, and fourth anterior sacral foramina, the posterior margin of the great sciatic notch, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament. It emerges from the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and is inserted into the upper margin of the great trochanter. [L.]

PYRIGENÆUS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i^2-je^{3}n(ge^{2}n)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *πυριγενής, πυριγενέτες.* See EMPYREUMATIC.

PYRIMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i^2-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pyramanie.* See PYROMANIA.

PYRITES (Lat.), n. m. Pir(pu^{6}r)-it(et)'ez(as). Gr.. *πυρίτης.* Fr., *pyrite.* Ger., *Schwefelkies, Pyrit, Feuerstein.* A native iron disulphide, FeS_2, occurring as regular crystals of a metallic lustre and a sp. gr. of 5·0, and generating sparks when rubbed with steel. It always contains a small percentage of arsenic. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Arsenical p.** P. occurring as a mixture of arsenic disulphide, trisulphide, and pentasulphide. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Iron p.** See *P.* —**Magnetic p.** A compound of various proportions of ferric and ferrous sulphides, resembling brass in color and showing magnetic properties. [B, 3.]—**P. arsenicalis micaceus.** Orpiment. [B, 119.]

PYRMONT (Ger.), n. Pu^{6}r'mo^{2}nt. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are saline and also gaseous and chalybeate springs. [*a*, 14.]

PYROACETIC, a lj. Pir-o-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. Derived from an acetic compound by the action of heat. [B.]—**P. ether, P. spirit.** See ACETONE.

PYROACID, n. Pir-o-a^{2}s'i^{2}d. See *Pyro*-ACID.

PYROACONITIC ACID, n. Pir-o-a^{2}k-o^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Itaconic acid. [*a*, 38.] See also PYROCITRIC ACID.

PYROANIMALIS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}m-a-(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *animal* (*q. v.*). Fr., *pyro-animal.* Produced by the destructive distillation of animal substances. [B.]

PYROANTIMONIC ACID, n. Pir-o-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique.* Ger., *Pyroantimonsäure.* See PYRANTIMONIC ACID.

PYROARSENIC ACID, n. Pir-o-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyro-arséuique.* Ger., *Pyroarsensäure.* A tetrabasic crystalline acid, $H_4As_2O_7$, obtained by heating arsenic acid to 180° C. [B, 3, 9.]

PYROARSENIOUS ACID, n. Pir-o-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide pyro-arsénieux.* Ger., *Pyroarsenigsäure.* A tetrabasic acid, $H_4As_2O_5$. [B, 270.]

PYROBORATE, n. Pir-o-bo'rat. A salt of pyroboric acid. The p's are frequently called simply *borates.* [B.]

PYROBORIC ACID, n. Pir-o-bo'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyroborique.* Ger., *Pyroborsäure.* A dibasic acid, $H_2B_4O_8 = B_4O_6(OH)_2$, formed by heating boric acid. [B, 3.]

PYROCATECHIC ACID, PYROCATECHIN, PYROCATECHINIC ACID, PYROCATECHUIC ACID, n's. Pir-o-ka^{2}t-e^{2}k'i^{2}k, -ka^{2}t'e^{2}k-i^{2}n, -ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-i^{2}n'i^{2}k, -u^2'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrocatéchique, acide oxyphénique, pyrocatéchine.* Ger., *Pyrocatechin, Brenzcatechin.* Syn.: *catechol, orthodihydroxybenzene, oxyphenol.* A substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, forming prismatic crystals, which dissolve readily in water, alcohol, and ether. Pyrocatechin is isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone. It is to be found in the cerebro-spinal liquid, especially after repeated puncture (of hydrocephalus, etc.), and occurs also in small quantities in the green leaves and fruits of *Ampelopsis hederacea* and in the urine of horses. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4 ; B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; "Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 266 (*a*, 18).]

PYROCINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. Pir-o-si^{2}n^2-ko-me^{2}r-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See PYRIDINE *carbonic acid.*

PYROCINCHONIC ACID, n. Pir-o-si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. A triatomic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6 = C_8H_7(OH)(CO.OH)_2$. formed by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid. [B, 2.]

PYROCITRIC ACID, n. Pir-o-si^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrocitrique.* Ger., *Brenzcitronensäure, Pyrocitronsäure.* An acid formed from citric acid by distillation. The name was originally limited to citraconic acid, but is now applied to itaconic, mesaconic, and lipic acids. [B, 3 ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PYROCOLL, n. Pir'o-ko^{2}l. Ger., *P.* A body, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_2$, derived from the dry distillation of gelatin. [B.]

PYROCOMENAMIC ACID, n. Pir-o-kom-e^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrocoménamique.* Ger., *Pyrokomenaminsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2N = C_5H_5O_2N$, formed by the action of hydriodic acid and glacial acetic acid on comenamic acid. [B, 79.]

PYRODEXTRIN, n. Pir-o-de^{2}x'tri^{2}n. Fr., *pyrodextrine.* Ger., *P.* A brittle, brownish substance, $C_{48}H_{74}O_{37}$, produced by the action of dry heat on dextrin. [B, 3.]

PYRODINE, n. Pi^{2}r'od-en. Fr., *pyrodine.* Ger., *P.* See HYDRACETIN.

PYRŒNUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-en'(o^2'e^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *πῦρ*, fire, and *οἶνος*, wine. Spirit of wine.

PYROFOLIE (Fr.), n. Pe-ro-fo-le. Of Guislain, pyromania.

PYROGALLIC ACID, n. Pir-o-ga^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum pyrogallicum.* Fr., *acide pyrogallique.* Ger., *Pyrogallussäure, Brenzgallussäure.* See PYROGALLOL.

PYROGALLOCARBONIC ACID, n. Pir-o-ga^{2}l-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrogallocarbonique.* Ger., *Pyrogallocarbonsäure.* A compound obtained by heating pyrogallol with a 5-per-cent. solution of sodium carbonate and dissolving the product in cold concentrated sulphuric acid ; a delicate test for nitric acid, showing a violet coloration. [A, 382.]

PYROGALLOL, n. Pir-o-ga^{2}l'o^{2}l. Fr., *p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *P.* Metatrioxybenzene, $C_6H_3(OH)_3 = C_6(H,OH,OH,H,OH,H)$, prepared by heating gallic acid in carbon dioxide. It forms colorless, very bitter, poisonous acicular or laminar crystals, readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It is a strong reducing agent. [B.]—**P'carboxylic acid.** See PYROGALLOCARBONIC ACID.

PYROGALLOQUINONE, n. Pir-o-ga^{2}l-o-kwi^{2}n'on. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyrogallochinon.* The compound $C_{18}H_{16}O_8 = C_6H_4O_2 + (C_6H_6O_3)_2$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PYROGALLUSSÄURE (Ger.), n.. Pu^{6}r-o-ga^{3}l'lus-zoir-e^2. See PYROGALLOL.

PYROGEN, n. Pir'o^{2}j-e^{2}n. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. A material capable of producing fever when absorbed into the blood.

PYROGENESIA (Lat.), **PYROGENESIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Pi^{2}r-(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e(e^2)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. From *πῦρ*, fire, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *pyrogénésie.* The generation or production of fire or heat. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

PYROGENETIC, PYROGENIC, adj's. Pir-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *pyrogénčtique, pyrogénésique.* Ger., *pyrogenetisch.* Producing heat or fever. [D.]

PYROGENOUS, adj. Pir-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *pyrogenus* (from *πῦρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*. to engender). Fr., *pyrogéné.* Ger., *feuererzeugt, pyrogen.* Produced by combustion. [B.]

PYROGLUCIC ACID, n. Pir-o-glu^2'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyroglycique.* See PYRODEXTRIN.

PYROGLYCERIN, n. Pir-o-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *pyroglycérine.* See NITROGLYCERIN and DIGLYCERIN.

PYROGLYCIN, n. Pir-o-glis'i^{2}n. See METAGLYCERIN.

PYROGUAIACIC ACID, n. Pir-o-gwa^3-i^2-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrogaiacique.* Ger., *Pyroguajaksäure.* See GUAIACOL.

PYROLA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'o^{2}l-a^3. From *pyrus*, a pear-tree. Fr., *pyrole.* Ger., *Wintergrün.* Wintergreen ; a genus of ericaceous herbs. The *Pyrolaceæ* (Fr., *pyrolacées*) or *Pyroleaceæ* are, of some authors, a distinct order of corollifloral dicotyledons ; of others, the *Pyroleæ* (Fr., *pyrolées*), the wintergreens or wintergreen tribe, a division of the *Ericaceæ*, including (Bentham and Hooker) *P.*, *Chimaphila*, and *Moneses.* [B, 19, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. asarifolia, P. chlorantha.** Species found in Europe and in northern North America, having the properties of *P. rotundifolia.* [B, 34, 293 (*a*, 35).]—**P. elliptica.** Ger., *elliptischblättriges Wintergrün.* American shin-leaf ; wild lettuce, consumption-weed. The herb is emetic. [B, 34, 180, 275, 293 (*a*, 35).]—**P. grœnlandica.** Fr., *pyrole de Grœnland.* A powerful antiscorbutic species found in Greenland. [B, 38 (*a*, 14) ; B, 311 (*a*, 35).]—**P. major.** See *P. rotundifolia.*—**P. minor, P. rosea.** Fr., *pyrole petite.* Ger., *kleineres Wintergrün, kleiner Waldmangold.* Common wintergreen, wood-lily ; used like *P. rotundifolia.* [B, 34, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. rotundifolia.** Fr., *pyrole commune* (ou *à feuilles rondes*), *verdure de mer* (ou *d'hiver*). Ger., *rundblättriges* (oder *rundes*, oder *grosses*) *Wintergrün, Holzmangold, Waldmangold, Birnkraut, Steinpflanze.* Canker- (or wild) lettuce, round-leaf, consumption-weed, false (or larger) wintergreen. It has the properties of *Chimaphila maculata*, though in a much less degree. The leaves, *herba pyrolæ* (seu *pyrolæ majoris*, seu *pyrolæ rotundifoliæ*, seu *consolidæ petrææ*, seu *limonii cordi*), were formerly used in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. The North American Indians employ them as a sudorific, astringent, and anodyne. [B, 34, 168, 173, 180, 275, 293 (*a*, 35).]—**P. secunda.** Notched-leaved wintergreen ; formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 34, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**P. umbellata.** See CHIMAPHILA *umbellata.*

PYROLACTIC ACID, n. Pir-o-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. See LACTIDE.

PYROLE (Fr.), n. Pe-rol. See PYROLA and PYROLA *rotundifolia.*—**Extrait liquide de p. ombellée.** See *Extractum* CHIMAPHILÆ *fluidum.*

PYROLEIC ACID, n. Pir-o^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. See SEBACIC ACID.

PYROLEOSUS (Lat.), adj. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-ol(o^{2}l)-e^2-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PYRO-OLEOSUS.

PYROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *πῦρ*, fire, and *ἔλαιον*. olive-oil. Fr., *pyroléule.* 1. Petroleum. 2. An oil obtained by heat or dry distillation. [B ; *a*, 38.]—**Aqua** [Netherl. Ph.] (seu **Infusum** [Swed. Ph.]) **pyrolei pini.** See *Infusum*

PICIS *liquidæ.*—**P. animale** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**P. animale crudum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See OLEUM *animale crudum.*—**P. animale rectificatum** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**P. benzinum** [Swed. Ph.]. Benzene. [B.]—**P. oxycedri.** Juniper tar. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**P. petræum** [Swed. Ph.]. See PETROLEUM.—**P. rectificatum.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.

PYROLIGNEOUS, adj. Pir-o-li^{2}g'ne^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *pyrolignesus* (from πῦρ, fire, and *lignum*, wood). Derived from the combustion of wood. [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide pyroligneux* (ou *pyrolignique*, ou *pyro-acétique*, ou *empyreumatique*). Impure acetic acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**P. alcohol, P. spirit.** Fr., *esprit pyroligneux.* See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**P. vinegar.** Ger., *Holzessig.* See *P. acid.*

PYROLIGNITE, n. Pir-o-li^{2}g'nit. A salt of pyroligneous acid. [B.]

PYROLITHIC ACID, n. Pir-o-li^{2}th'i^{2}k. See CYANURIC ACID.

PYROLIVILIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}r-o^{2}l-i^{2}v-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrolivilique.* Ger., *Pyrolivilsäure, Olivil.* 1. A product of the dry distillation of olivilic acid, forming an oil resembling oil of cloves in taste and smell. 2. Of Sobrero, an acid identical with eugenol or with isoeugenol. [B, 3, 38, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]

PYROLUSITE, n. Pir-o-lu^{3}s'it. Ger., *Pyrolusit.* Native manganese dioxide. [B, 3.]

PYROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-lys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From πῦρ, fire, and λύειν, to loose. Decomposition by heat. [*a*, 48.]

PYROLYTIC, adj. Pir-o-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. From πῦρ. fire and λύειν, to dissolve. Pertaining to pyrolysis. The *p. inhalation* of Thudichum is inhalation of the vapor of a heated extract of opium. ["Brit. and Colon. Drugg.," June, 1885, p. 168.]

PYROMALIC ACID, n. Pir-o-mal'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyromalique.* See MALEIC ACID.

PYROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From πῦρ, fire, and μανία, madness. Fr., *pyromanie, pyrofolie.* Ger., *Feuerwuth, Pyromanie.* 1. The property of being easily kindled. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. Monomania for incendiarism. [*a*, 34.]

PYROMECONIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}r-o-me^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyroméconique.* Ger., *Pyromeconsäure.* A crystalline dibasic acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, produced in the distillation of meconic acid. [B, 3.]

PYROMEL (Lat.), n. n. Pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'o^{2}m-e^{2}l. Gen., *-mell'is.* From πῦρ, fire, and *mel*, honey. Fr., *p.* Molasses. [B.]

PYROMELLITIC, adj. Pir-o-me^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Derived from a mellitic compound by distillation or combustion. [B.]—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide pyromellitique* (ou *pyromellique*). Ger., *Pyromellithsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_2(CO.OH)_4 = C_6[CO.OH,CO.OH,H,CO.OH,CO.OH,H,]$, forming asymmetric tabular crystals containing two molecules of water which is lost at 110° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4.]—**P. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride pyromellitique.* Ger., *Pyromellithsäure-Anhydrid.* The compound, $C_{10}H_2O_6$, obtained by the distillation of pyromellitic acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PYROMETER, n. Pir-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From πῦρ, fire, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pyromètre.* Ger., *P.* An apparatus for measuring high temperatures (*e. g.*, by noting the changes in the expansion of metallic or porcelain bars). [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Optic p.** Of Becquerel, a photometer used as a p., the luminous intensity of a body being found to correspond to its temperature. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**Wedgwood's p.** A p. founded on the contraction of dried porcelain clay when heated, as measured by a metallic rule. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

PYRO-OLEOSUS (Lat.), adj. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-ol(o^{2}l)-e^2-os'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From πῦρ, fire, and *oleum*, oil. Empyreumatic. [B.] Cf. AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*

PYROPEMPHIGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}m-fig-(feg)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From πῦρ, fire, and πέμφιξ, pemphigus. Fr., *p.* Pemphigus with fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

PYROPHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-fli^{2}k(flu^{6}k)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-phlyct'idos* (*-idis*). From πῦρ, fire, and φλυκτίς, a rising on the skin. Fr., *pyrophlyctide.* Ger., *Feuerbeule.* See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**P. syriaca.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.

PYROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From πῦρ, fire, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *pyrophobie.* Morbid dread of the danger of fire. [*a*, 34.]

PYROPHORUS, n. Pir-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *pyrophore.* Ger., *Pyrophor, Luftzünder.* A body which absorbs atmospheric oxygen so energetically as to take fire, or at least to emit light, when exposed to the air. [B.]—**Arsenical p.** A mixture produced by igniting barium arsenite (metarsenite) with tragacanth. [B, 2.]

PYROPHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}s(fos)'fa^{2}s-(fa^{3}s). Gen., *-phat'is.* See PYROPHOSPHATE.—**Liquor pyrophosphatis natrico-ferrici.** See *Solutio pyrophosphatis natricoferrici.*—**P. ferrico-sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pyrophosphate de* FER *et de soude.*—**P. ferricus citro-ammoniacalis** [Belg. Ph.], **P. ferricus cum citrate ammonico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pyrophosphate de* FER *citro-ammoniacal.*—**P. natricus** [Netherl. Ph.], **P. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See SODIUM *pyrophosphate.*—**Solutio pyrophosphatis natrico-ferrici** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *solution de pyrophosphate de fer et de soude* (Leras) [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de pirofosfato sódico-férrico* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of an aqueous solution of ferric chloride (of ferric sulphate [Gr. Ph.]) with one of sodium pyrophosphate. It is a clear colorless solution containing in 1,000 parts 1·67 [Netherl. Ph.] (1·33 [Sp. Ph.]) part of ferric oxide and 16·585 [Netherl. Ph.] (17·408 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of sodium pyrophosphate. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cum pyrophosphate ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de pyrophosphate de* FER.

PYROPHOSPHATE, n. Pir-o-fo^{2}s'fat. Lat., *pyrophosphas.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. [B, 3.]

PYROPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Pir-o-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrophosphorique.* Ger., *Pyrophosphorsäure.* A tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_7 = (OH)_2 \equiv PO{-}O{-}PO \equiv (OH)_2$, derived from phosphoric acid by heating it to 215° C., occurring either as a soft substance of glassy aspect or as an opaque crystalline mass. [B, 3.]

PYROPTOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o^{2}pt-o(o^3)-thi^{2}m-(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From πῦρ, fire, πτοεῖν, to terrify, and θυμός, mind. Of Landsberg, a variety of insanity in which the person affected imagines he is surrounded by fire. [*a*, 34.]

PYRORACEMIC ACID, n. Pi^{2}r-o-ra^{2}s-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyroracémique.* Ger., *Brenztraubensäure.* See ACETOFORMIC ACID.

PYROS (Lat.), n. m. Pir(pu^{6}r)'o^{2}s. Gr., πυρός (from πῦρ, fire). Of the ancients, wheat. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

PYROSCOPE, n. Pir'o-skop. Lat., *pyroscopium* (from πῦρ, fire, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyroskop.* A kind of differential thermometer, used for measuring the intensity of thermal radiation. [*a*, 48.]

PYROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., πύρωσις. Fr., *p.*, *fer chaud*, *crémason.* Ger., *Sodbrennen.* Heartburn ; a burning sensation in the œsophagus and the pharynx resulting from indigestion ; often accompanied by eructations of an acid liquid. [A, 301.]

PYROSPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-sfir(sfu^{6}r)'a^3. From πῦρ, fire, and σφῦρα, a hammer. Fr., *pyrosphyre.* Ger., *Brennhammer.* See HAMMER *of Mayor.*

PYROSULPHATE, n. Pir-o-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *pyrosulfate.* A salt of pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

PYROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Pir-o-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrosulfurique.* An acid, $H_2SO_4SO_3 = H_2S_2O_7$, prepared by crystallization from cooled Nordhausen sulphuric acid, occurring as white fuming crystals, which readily decompose on heating. [B, 3.]

PYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Pir-o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrotartrique* (ou *pyrovinique*, ou *dioxyglutarique*). Ger., *Brenzweinsäure, Methylbernsteinsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_5H_8O_4$, occurring as prismatic crystals, of cool acid taste. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4.]

PYROTECHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)-o-te^{2}k(te^{2}ch^2)'ni^2-a^3. From πῦρ, fire, and τέχνη, art. Fr., *pyrotechnie.* The scientific use of fire ; especially, among the older chemical writers, the application of dry heat. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]—**P. chirurgica.** The use of fire in surgery. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

PYROTHIOARSENATE, n. Pir-o-thi-o-a^{3}r'se^{2}n-at. Fr., *pyrothioarséniate.* A compound analogous to the pyrophosphates, in which arsenic takes the place of phosphorus and sulphur that of oxygen. [B, 3.]

PYROTHONIDE, n. Pir-o^{2}th'o^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyrothonid.* A tarry substance formed by the partial combustion of hemp, linen, and cotton ; formerly used in medicine under the name of *oleum chartæ.* [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 50) ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PYROTIC, adj. Pir-ot'i^{2}k. Gr., πυρωτικός (from πῦρ, fire). Lat., *pyroticus.* Fr., *pyrotique.* Caustic ; burning. [L, 41 (*a*, 43).]

PYROTRITARIC ACID, PYROTRITARTARIC ACID, n's. Pir-o-tri-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k, -ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrotritarique* (ou *pyrotritartrique*). See UVIC ACID.

PYROURIC ACID, n. Pir-o-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrourique.* Of Scheele, cyanuric acid. [B.]

PYROVINIC ACID, n. Pir-o-vi^{2}n'i^{2}k. See PYROTARTARIC ACID.

PYROXYLIC, adj. Pir-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *pyroxylique.* Derived from the combustion of wood. [B.]—**P. acid.** 1. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. 2. An acid obtained by dissolving pyroxylin in potash, possibly identical with saccharic acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**P. spirit.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.

PYROXYLIN [U. S. Ph., 1870], **PYROXYLON,** n's. Pir-o^{2}x'-i^{2}l-i^{2}n, -o^{2}n. Lat., *pyroxylinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *pyroxylum* [Belg. Ph.], *gossypium fulminans* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *lana collodii.* Fr., *pyroxyle, fulmi-coton* (*soluble*), *coton fulminant. poudre-coton.* Ger., *Pyroxylin, Kollodiumwolle, Schiessbaumwolle.* Sp., *piroxilina* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. (Soluble) gun-cotton, collodion cotton, cotton-wool which has been treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids so as to render it explosive. Chemically it is a mixture of the nitrates of cellulose (nitro-cellulose). The term is usually restricted to a compound containing an excess of trinitrocellulose or to trinitrocellulose itself, this being the most explosive variety of the nitrogen compounds of cellulose. [B, 4, 8, 9.]

PYRRHOL, n. Pi^{2}r'ro^{2}l. A more correct form of pyrrol (*q. v.*).

PYRRHOPIN, n. Pi^{2}r'o^{2}p-i^{2}n. Ger., *P.* Of Polex, chelerythrine. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

PYRROL, n. Pi^{2}r'ro^{2}l. More properly written *pyrrhol.* From πυῤῥός, flame-colored, on account of the deep-red color of p. red. F., *p.* Ger., *P.* A colorless liquid, $C_4H_5N = C_4H_4(NH)$, of agreeable odor, boiling at 130·5° C. It is obtained from coal-tar, from the products of distillation of horn, bone, feathers, etc., and from the distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol or ether. [B, 3 ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**P. red.** Fr., *rouge de p.* Ger., *Pyrrolroth.* An orange-red powder, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$, produced by treating p. with strong acids. [B, 3.]

PYRROLIN, n. Pi^{2}r'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. An oily liquid, C_4H_7N, of basic properties, derived from pyrrol by the addition of hydrogen. [B, 3.]

PYRURIC ACID, n. Pir-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide pyrourique.* See CYANURIC ACID.

PYRUS (Lat.), n. f. Pir(pu^{6}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *poirier.* Ger., *Birnbaum.* A genus of the *Pomeæ.* It includes the pears (*P. communis* and related species), the apples (*Malus*), and the service-trees (*Sorbus*). Some authors refer to it *Cydonia* and *Mespilus* also. [B, 19, 42, 64, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**P. aria.** Fr., *allouchier,*

drouillier, sorbier des Alpes. Ger., *filzige Eberesche, Mehlbirne, Mehlbeere, Arolsbeere, Arlsbeere.* The chess- (or hen-) apple, lot-tree, white beam- (or haw-) tree of Europe. The fruits (*baccæ sorbi alpini*) become sugary and palatable after penetration by frosts. They were formerly used in pectoral complaints, diarrhœa, and dysentery. [B, 42, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. aucuparia.** Fr., *poirier* (ou *sorbier*) *des oiseleurs, aillame, cochesne, timier.* Ger., *gemeine Eberesche, Vogelbeerbaum, wilder Speierling, Drosselbeere, Maalbaum.* Field- (or mountain-) ash, care, cock-drink, quick-beam, witch-hazel, quicken-tree, rowan- (or roan-) tree; an astringent species indigenous to southern Europe. The berries, *baccæ* (seu *poma*) *sorbi aucupariæ* (seu *fraxini silvestris*), seu *baccæ sorbi* (seu *sorbi silvestris*), seu *fructus* (seu *baccæ*) *aucupariæ*, are diuretic and emetic, and when dried are used in dysentery and urinary disorders. They contain a peculiar sugar (see SORBIN). [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. communis.** Fr., *poirier commun, aigrin.* Ger., *Birnbaum, gemeiner Birnbaum.* The common (or choke-) pear (tree), the ὄγχνη, of the ancients, a native of Europe and the Orient. The fruits of the wild tree (*P. communis pyraster*), *fructus pyri silvestris*, the ἀχράς of Dioscorides, were formerly employed for dysentery, and are still used empirically. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. coronaria.** Fr., *pommier odorant.* Wild crab, garland crab-apple, American (or sweet-scented) crab-tree; a small tree with a yellowish, hard, sour fruit, used for preserves. The inner bark of the root is said to be tonic and febrifuge. [B, 34, 275 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 276 (α, 50).]—**P. cydonia.** See CYDONIA *vulgaris.*—**P. domestica.** See *P. sorbus.*—**P. hybrida.** Fr., *sorbier de Laponie.* Ger., *Bastardeberesche.* Bastard service-tree, a species with fruit like that of *P. aucuparia.* The seeds contain amygdalin. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. intermedia.** Fr., *alisier à feuilles larges* (ou *de Fontainebleau*). A form intermediate between *P. aria* and *P. hybrida*, having the properties of *P. aria.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**P. malus.** Fr., *pommier commun.* Ger., *gemeiner Apfelbaum.* Common apple-tree. The fruits contain sugar and malic acid, and are used, especially cooked, as a gentle laxative and refrigerant. Their fermented juice (cider) is used medicinally combined with tonic or aromatic drugs. The seeds contain amygdalin. The bark (*cortex mali silvestris*) of the wild apple-tree (*P. malus silvestris*) was formerly employed in intermittent fever. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**P. silvestris.** See under *P. communis.*—**P. sorbus.** Fr., *sorbier domestique, cormier.* Ger., *zahme Eberesche, Speierling.* Common service-tree; a native of southern Europe. The fruits, *baccæ sorbi domesticæ* (seu *sativæ*), were formerly used in diarrhœa. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**P. torminalis.** Fr., *alisier des bois* (ou *tranchant*), *aigretier, blanc aune, tormigne, torminal.* Ger., *spitzlappige Eberesche, Elsebeere, Adlersbeere, Darmbeere.* Maple- (or wild) service-tree, chequer-tree; a European species. The fruits were formerly official as *baccæ sorbi torminalis.* They are used, dried, as a domestic remedy for dysentery. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]



PYRUS SORBUS. [A, 327.]

PYRUVIC ACID, n. Pir-u2'vi2k. Fr., *acide pyruvique.* Ger., *Pyruvinsäure, Brenztraubensäure.* See ACETOFORMIC ACID.

PYTHMEN (Lat.), n. m. Pi2th(pu6th)'me2n(man). Gen., *pyth'menos* (*-is*). Gr., πυθμήν. Ger., *Hafter, Haftfaser, Haftzaser.* A fibrillose or filamentous continuation of the lower surface or of the border of the thallus of lichens, serving as a base of attachment of the lichens to the substratum. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

PYTHMENODES (Lat.), adj. Pi2th(pu6th)-me2n(man)-od'ez-(as). Ger., *hafterähnlich.* Resembling a pythmen. [α, 35.]

PYTHOGENIC [Murchison], adj. Pi2th-o-je2n'i2k. From πύθειν, to rot, and γεννᾶν, to generate. Lat., *pythogenes.* Fr., *pythogénique.* Ger., *pythogen.* Arising from filth. [L, 88 (α, 50).]

PYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi2(pu6)'shi2(ti2)-a3. Gr., πυτία. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYTONES, n. Pit'onz. Peptones obtained from vegetable ferments. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

PYULCON (Lat.), **PYULCUM, PYULCUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Pi(pu6)-u3lk(u4lk)'o2n, -u3m(u4m), -u3s(u4s). From πύον, pus, and ἕλκειν, to draw. Fr., *pyulque.* An old term for a cannula used for withdrawing deep-seated pus. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 48).]

PYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pu6)-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From πύον, pus, and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. Fr., *pyurie.* Ger., *Eiterharnen, Pyurie.* That morbid condition in which pus is discharged with the urine. [D.]—**Miliary p.** P. in which miliary bodies consisting of pus cells, epithelial cells, and blood-corpuscles are present in the urine. [" Brit. Med. Jour.," July 20, 1889 (α, 34).]

PYXACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Pi2x(pu6x)-a2k(a3k)-a2nth(a3nth)'-a3. Gr., πυξάκανθα. See BERBERIS *vulgaris.*

PYXIDATE, adj. Pi2x'i2d-at. Lat., *pyxidatus* (from πυξίς, a box). Fr., *pyxidé.* Provided with a lid, like a pyxis. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

PYXIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi2x(pu6x)-i2d'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., πυξίδιον. See PYXIS.

PYXIDULA (Lat.), n. f. Pi2x(pu6x)-i2d'u2l(u4l)-a3. From πυξίς, a box. Fr., *pyxidule.* The urn of mosses. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

PYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi2x(pu6x)'i2s. Gen., *pyx'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., πυξίς (lit., a box, from πύξος, the box-tree). Fr., *pyxide.* Ger., *Kapsel, Moosbüchse.* A many-seeded dry fruit opening like a lid by circumcissile dehiscence. [B, 34 (α, 35).]

Q

QUACK, n. Kwa2k. Gr., ἀγυρτήρ, ἀγύρτης. Lat., *agyrta, agyrtes.* Ger., *Quacksalber.* See CHARLATAN.

QUACKERY, n. Kwa2k'e2r-i2. See CHARLATANISM.

QUADDEL (Ger.), n. Kwa3d'de2l. See WHEAL.

QUADRANT, n. Kwa4d'r'nt. Lat., *quadrans* (from *quattuor*, four). Ger., *Kreisbogen.* A quarter of a circular area (*e. g.*, of the cornea); of Wilder, such an area of the ventral aspect of the crus cerebri. [I, 80 (K).]

QUADRANTOXIDE, n. Kwa4d-r'nt-o2x'i2d(id). See TETRANTOXIDE.

QUADRATE, adj. Kwa4d'rat. Lat., *quadratus* (from *quadrare*, to square). Fr., *carré.* Ger., *viereckig.* Squared, square or nearly so; as a n., see QUADRATUS. [α, 27.]

QUADRATIFORMIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-ra2t(ra3t)-i2-fo2rm'i2s. From *quadratus*, squared, and *forma*, form. See QUADRATUS *femoris.*

QUADRATI-PRONATOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Kwa2d-(kwa3d)-ra(ra3)''ti2-pron-a(a3)'to2r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *quadratus*, squared, and *pronare*, to bend forward. See PRONATOR *radii quadratus.*

QUADRATUS (Lat.), adj. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-rat(ra3t)'u3s(u4s). From *quadrare*, to make square. Quadrate; as a n., a quadrate muscle. [L.]—**Q. antibrachii.** See PRONATOR *radii quadratus.*—**Q. femoris.** Ger., *viereckiger Hüftenmuskel, Q. des Oberschenkels.* A thick quadrangular muscle which arises from the outer surface of the tuberosity of the femur and is inserted into the posterior intertrochanteric line. [L, 142, 332.]—**Q. genæ** [Cowper]. See PLATYSMA *myoides.*—**Q. inferior.** See DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris.*—**Q. labii inferioris.** See DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris.*—**Q. labii superioris, caput angulare** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See LEVATOR *labii superioris alæque nasi.*—**Q. labii superioris, caput infra-orbitale** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*—**Q. labii superioris, caput zygomaticum** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See ZYGOMATICUS *minor.*—**Q. lumborum.** Fr., *quadrangulaire des lombes.* Ger., *Q. der Lenden.* A broad, flat, nearly quadrilateral muscle which arises from the ilio-lumbar ligament, the internal lip of the crest of the ilium, and the lower margins of the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebræ, and is inserted into the lower margin of the last rib and the transverse processes of the three or four upper lumbar vertebræ. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Q. menti.** See DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris.*—**Q. plantæ** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**Q. radii.** See PRONATOR *q.*—**Q. superior.** See ZYGOMATICUS *minor.*

QUADRIAZOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka3d-re-a3-zo-ta. Quadruply nitrated; containing four molecules of nitryl. [B.]

QUADRIBASIC, adj. Kwa4d-ri2-ba'si2k. See TETRABASIC.

QUADRICARBURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-ri2-ka2rb-u2r(u4r)-et(at)'u3m(u4m). Fr., *quadricarbure.* See ACETYLENE.

QUADRICEPS (Lat.), adj. Kwa2d(kwa3d)'ri2-se2ps(ke2ps). Gen., *-cip'itis.* From *quattuor*, four, and *caput*, a head. Having four heads; as a n., a muscle so characterized, especially the extensor cruris q. [α, 48.]—**Q. cruris, Q. femoris** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See EXTENSOR *cruris q.*

QUADRIDIGITATE, adj. Kwa4d-ri2-di2j'i2-tat. Lat., *quadridigitatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *digitus*, the finger). Fr., *quadridigité.* Of a compound leaf, having four leaflets at the apex of the petiole. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

QUADRIEREMATUS (Lat.), **QUADRIEREMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-ri2-e2r-e2m(am)-at(a3t)-u3s(u4s), -e2r-em(am)'-u3s(u4s). From *quattuor*, four, and *eremus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *quadriérémé.* Of Mirbel, having four separable achænia or eremi (said of a cœnobion). [B, 1 (α, 35).]

QUADRIFID, adj. Kwa4d'ri2-fi2d. Lat., *quadrifidus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *quadrifide.* Divided for about half the length into four parts or segments. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

QUADRIFLORIGEROUS, QUADRIFLOROUS, adj's. Kwa4d-ri2-flor-i2j'e2r-u3s, -flor'u3s. Lat., *quadriflorigerus, quadriflorus* (from *quattuor*, four, *flos*, a flower, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *quadriflorigère, quadriflore.* Having four flowers in a verticil or circle. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

QUADRIFOIL, QUADRIFOLIATE, adj's. Kwa4d'ri2-foil, kwa4d-ri2-fol'i2-at. Lat., *quadrifoliatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and

folium, a leaf). Fr., *quadrifolié*. 1. Having four leaves. [B, 1, 19, 291 (α, 35).] 2. See QUADRIDIGITATE.

QUADRIGA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-ri(re)'ga3. From *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke. Fr., *q*. A crossed bandage for the chest or the abdomen. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

QUADRIGEMINAL, QUADRIGEMINOUS, adj's. Kwa4d-ri2-je2m'i2-n'l, -i2n-u3s. Lat., *quadrigeminus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *quadrijumeau*. Fourfold; consisting of four symmetrically disposed parts. [α, 48.] Cf. CORPORA *quadrigemina*.

QUADRIGEMINUS (Lat.), adj. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-ri2-je2m(ge2m)'-i2n-u3s(u4s). See QUADRIGEMINOUS; as a n., a quadrigeminous muscle.—**Q. brachii.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *brachii*.—**Q. capitis.** See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.

QUADRIJUGATE, QUADRIJUGATOUS, adj's. Kwa4d-ri2-ju2g'at, -ju2g-at'u3s. Lat., *quadrijugatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *quadrijugué*. 1. Having (on one petiole) four pairs of leaflets. 2. Of an umbelliferous fruit, having four ridges or juga. [α, 35.]

QUADRILATÈRE (Fr.), n. Kwa3d-re-la3-te2r. A four-sided space. [J.]—**Q. perforé.** See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.

QUADRILATERUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwa2d(kwa3d)-ri2-la2t(la3t)'-e2r-u3m(u4m). From *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, a side. See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).

QUADRILOCULAR, adj. Kwa4d-ri2-lo2k'u2-la3r. From *quattuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place. Fr., *quadriloculaire*. Ger., *vierfächerig*. Four-chambered; having four loculi. [α, 27, 35.]

QUADRIMANOUS, adj. Kwa4d-ri2m'a2n-u3s. See QUADRUMANOUS.

QUADRIPARTITE, adj. Kwa4d-ri2-pa3rt'i2t. Lat., *quadripartitus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *quadriparti*. Ger., *viertheilig*. Four-parted, cleft into four segments nearly to the base. [α, 35.]

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, adj. Kwa4d-ri2-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *quadriphyllus* (from *quattuor*, four, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *quadriphylle*. See QUADRIDIGITATE and TETRAPHYLLOUS.

QUADRIPINNATE, adj. Kwa4d-ri2-pi2n'at. Lat., *quadripinnatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *pinna*, a feather). Ger., *vierfach-gefiedert*. Of a compound leaf, four times pinnate; having tripinnate leaflets on the rhachis. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

QUADRIVALENT, adj. Kwa4d-ri2v'a2-l'nt. From *quattuor*, four, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *vierwerthig*. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in a compound. [B.]

QUADRIVALVATE, QUADRIVALVE, QUADRIVALVED, QUADRIVALVULAR, adj's. Kwa4d-ri2-va2lv'at, kwa4d'ri2-va2lv, -va2lvd, kwa4d-ri2-va2lv'u2-la3r. Lat., *quadrivalvatus*, *quadrivalvis* (from *quattuor*, four, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *quadrivalve*. Four-valved, splitting into four valves. [α, 35.]

QUADRUMANOUS, adj. Kwa4d-ru2m'a2n-u3s. From *quattuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand. Fr., *quadrimane*. Ger., *vierhändig*. Having four hands. The *Quadrumana* are an order of the *Mammalia* characterized by having the feet and hands prehensile. [L, 147 (α, 39).]

QUADRUPED, adj. Kwa4d'ru2-pe2d. Lat., *quadrupes* (from *quattuor*, four, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *quadrupède*. Ger., *vierfussig*. Having four feet; as a n., a four-footed animal.

QUADRUPLET, n. Kwa4d'ru2p-le2t. Fr., *quadrijumeau*. Ger., *Vierling*, *Vierlingsfrucht*. One of four children born at one birth. [α, 48.]

QUALITATIVE, adj. Kwa4l'i2t-a-ti2v. From *qualitas*, a quality. Fr., *q*. Ger., *qualitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding the quality or character of a body. [B.] Cf. *Q.* ANALYSIS.

QUAMASH, n. Kwa2m'a2sh. See CAMASSIA *esculenta*.

QUANTITATIVE, adj. Kwa4nt'i2t-a-ti2v. From *quantitas*, quantity. Fr., *q*. Ger., *quantitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding quantity. [B.] Cf. *Q.* ANALYSIS.

QUANTIVALENCE, n. Kwa4nt-i2v'a2l-e2ns. From *quantus*, how much, and *valere*, to be worth. The combining power of an element or a radicle as measured by the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it will combine. [B.] Cf. ATOMICITY.

QUAPOYA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa3-po'ya3. Fr., *quapoyer*. A genus of the *Guttiferæ*; referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Clusia*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**Q. scandens.** The *Clusia microcarpa*; found in Guiana. The viscid, resinous juice is used as a purgative. [B, 267, 310, 311 (α, 35).]

QUARANTINE, n. Kwa4r-a2nt-en'. From Fr., *quarante*, forty. Fr., *quarantaine*. Ger., *Quarantäne*. 1. Originally, isolation of a ship from the port it was making for for a period of forty days, during which time means were taken to prevent communication of disease from the ship, crew, or cargo. The time during which this isolation is continued is now left to the discretion of the proper authorities. 2. The place at which vessels are stopped, and properly attended to, to prevent the spread of contagious disease. 3. The isolation of a person or district on land, to prevent the spread of contagion. [D.]—**Land q.** See *Q.* (3d def.).

QUARG (Ger.), **QUARK** (Ger.), n's. Kwa3rg, kwa3rk. See CURD.

QUARS, n. Of the alchemists, a gall-stone. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325 [α, 48]).]

QUARTAN, adj. Kwa4r't'n. Lat., *qartanus* (from *quartus*, fourth). Fr., *quarte*. Ger., *viertägig*. Recurring on the fourth day (both days of occurrence being reckoned); occurring at intervals of three days, or characterized by such occurrence. [α, 48.]

QUARTANA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa3rt-an(a3n)'a3. From *quartus*, fourth. See *Quartan* FEVER.—**Q. duplicata.** See *Double quartan intermittent* FEVER.

QUARTENYL, n. Kwa4rt'e2n-i2l. The radicle C_4H_7. [B.]

QUARTIPAROUS, adj. Kwa3rt-i2p'a2r-u3s. Lat., *quartiparus* (from *quartus*, fourth, and *parere*, to bring forth). Ger., *viergebärend*. Having borne four children, or pregnant for the fourth time. A *quartipara* (also written *IVpara*) is a woman that can be so described.

QUARTISTERNAL (Fr.), n. Ka3r-te-ste2r-na3l. From *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*, the sternum. The fourth bony piece of the sternum. [L, 41 (α, 43).]

QUARTUS (Lat.), adj. Kwa3rt'u3s(u4s). From *quattuor*, four. Fourth; as a n., the fourth of a series of muscles. [L.]—**Q. femoris.** See PYRIFORMIS.—**Q. hyoidis.** Of Columbus, see OMOHYOIDEUS.—**Q. pedem moventium** [Vesalius], **Q. tibiæ** [Columbus]. See SOLÆUS.—**Q. tibiam moventium.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cruris*.

QUASS, n. Kwa2s. See KWAS.

QUASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa2s(kwa3s)'si2-a3. From *Quassi*, a Surinam negro, who used *Surinam q.* for fever. Fr., *q.*, *quassie*, *quassier* (1st def.), *q. de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *bois amer de Surinam* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), *quassie amère* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Quassie*, *jamaikanisches* (oder *dickes*) *Quassienholz* (oder *Bitterholz*) [2d def.], *surinamisches Quassienholz* (oder *Bitterholz*) [3d def.]. Sp., *cuasia*, *cuasia de Jamaica* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.), *cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.] (4th def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Simarubeæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Jamaica q. (wood), bitter wood (or ash); the wood of *Picræna excelsa*. In the shops it is usually met with in chips or raspings; it is also made into cups, called *q. cups* or *bitter cups*. It is without smell, but is intensely bitter, and was formerly used to replace hops in beer. Its medicinal properties are due to the presence of quassin (*q. v.*). It is used as a stomachic and tonic, and against constipation due to intestinal atony. It is narcotic to insects, and is used to poison flies and to expel thread-worms. 3. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., the bitter wood of Surinam, or Surinam q.; the wood of *Q. amara*. It has the same properties as the Jamaica q., but is somewhat denser. 4. Of the Netherl. Ph., the wood derived from both *Picræna excelsa* and *Q. amara* (see 2d and 3d def's). [α, 35.]—**Aqua quassiæ** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting q.-wood or q.-bark and q.-wood together with alcohol and water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of q.** See *Extractum quassiæ*.—**Cortex quassiæ.** The bark of *Q. amara*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoction of q., Decoctum ligni quassiæ.** See *Infusum quassiæ*.—**Decoctum quassiæ ligni compositum.** Syn.: *decoctum amarum*. Compound decoction of q.; made by macerating 4 parts of q. shavings, 6 of chamomile-flowers, and 1 part of potassium carbonate in 192 parts of water, boiling down to three fourths, and straining. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Essentia quassiæ.** See *Tinctura quassiæ*.—**Extractum ligni quassiæ** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Extractum quassiæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait* (*aqueux*) *de quassie* (*bois amer*). Ger., *Quassienextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. An extract made from q.-wood (wood and bark in equal parts [Roum. Ph.]) with cold or hot water and brought to a thick [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (a dry [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph.], a pilular [Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.], a half-thick [Hung. Ph.], a soft [Fr. Cod.]) consistence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum quassiæ alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de quassie*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of q.-wood with 4 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, repeating the process three times, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum quassiæ aquosum.** See *Extractum quassiæ*.—**Extractum quassiæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de quassie*. Ger., *flüssiges Quassienextrakt*. A preparation made from 100 grammes of Jamaica q.-wood in No. 60 powder by treatment in a percolator in the usual way, and, after evaporation to the consistence of a soft extract, bringing up to 100 c. cm. with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extrait de q. amara** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum quassiæ*.—**Infusum quassiæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrolé de quassie*. Sp., *infusion de cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of q.-wood with 138 parts of water [Sp. Ph.] (80 parts for half an hour [Br. Ph.], 200 for four hours [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. The older ph's ordered boiling water. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Infusum quassiæ cum natro.** Fr., *eau stomachique*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of q.-wood and 3 of sodium carbonate in 120 of boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Lignum quassiæ.** See under *Q.* (2d def.).—**Lignum quassiæ jamaicense.** See *Q.* (2d def.).—**Lignum quassiæ surinamensis** (seu **verum**). See *Q.* (3d def.).—**Poudre de q. amara** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation consisting of q.-wood crushed, dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Q. africana.** A tree of southern tropical Africa. The wood has the same bitterness as that of *Q. amara* and probably the same properties. [B. 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**Q. amara.** Fr., *quassier amer* (1st def.), *bois* (*amer*) *de Surinam*. Ger., *Bitterholz*, *bittere Quassie* (1st def.), *ächter Quassienbaum* (1st def.), *Bitterquassienrinde* (2d def.). Sp., *cuasia amarga de Surinam* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A branching shrub or small tree growing in Surinam. Its wood constitutes q. (3d def.); its bark, *cortex quassiæ amaræ* (seu *surinamensis*), has the same medicinal properties as the wood; its root is used in dysentery, and the flowers are stomachic. 2. Of the Roum. Ph., see *Q.* (3d def.). [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Q. cup.** See under *Q.* (2d def.).—**Q. de la Jamaïque** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Quassiæ lignum** [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Q.* (2d def.).—**Q. officinalis.** The *Simaruba guianensis*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. simaruba.** The *Simaruba guianensis* and *Picræna excelsa*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Q. surinamense.** See *Q. amara*.—**Tinctura quassiæ.** Fr., *teinture de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of q.-wood in No. 40 powder with alcohol for one day, and treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 10 parts [U. S.

Ph.]; or by macerating ½ oz. of the wood for 7 days in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol, or enough more to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's direct that the wood be macerated (or digested) several days with 4, 5, or 6 times as much alcohol of a strength varying in different ph's. [B, 95, 119 (**a**, 38).]—**Tinctura quassiæ aquosa.** Sp., *tintura acuosa de cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. An aqueous extract made by macerating q.-wood for 8 hours with 100 times its weight of water and filtering. [B, 95 (**a**, 38).]—**Tisane de q. amara** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Infusum quassiæ*.—**Vinum quassiæ.** Fr., *vin de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vino de cuasia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 30 parts of q.-wood with 1,000 of white wine or of some liqueur for 10 days [Fr. Cod.] (with 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 970 of Malaga wine for 6 days [Belg. Ph.], with 30 of 80-per-cent. alcohol for 1 day, then with 900 of strong wine for 8 days [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (**a**, 38).]

QUASSIC ACID, n. Kwa^{2}s'i^{2}k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{30}H_{40}O_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of quassin with hydrochloric acid. [Oliveri and Denaro (B).]

QUASSIDE, n. Kwa^{2}s'i^{2}d(id). An amorphous white and very bitter substance, $C_{32}H_{42}O_9$ (regarded as an anhydride of quassin), obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on quassin. [Oliveri and Denaro (B).]

QUASSIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-se, kwa^{3}s-se'. See QUASSIA.—**Alcoolé de q.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* QUASSIÆ.—**Extrait (aqueux) de q.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* QUASSIÆ.—**Extrait liquide de q.** (Fr.), **Flüssiges Q'enextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* QUASSIÆ *fluidum*.—**Hydrolé de q.** (Fr.), **Infusion de q.** (Fr.). See *Infusum* QUASSIÆ.—**Jamaikanisches Q'nholz** (Ger.). See QUASSIA (2d def.).—**Q. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See QUASSIA (3d def.).—**Q'nextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* QUASSIÆ.—**Teinture de q. composée** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 60 grammes of q.-wood, 30 of orange-peel, and 15 of cardamom with 720 of brandy for four days and straining. [B, 119 (**a**, 38).]

QUASSIN, n. Kwa^{2}s'i^{2}n. Lat., *quassina* [Belg. Ph.]. A substance, $C_{32}H_{42}O_8$ (or $C_{31}H_{42}O_9$), obtained from quassia-wood as small prismatic crystals of a bitter taste. [B, 95, 270 (**a**, 38).]

QUASSINIC ACID, n. Kwa^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{10}$. [B, 270 (**a**, 38).]

QUEBRABUNDA (Port.), n. Ka-bra^3-bun'da^3. Hip pestilence, straddling disease; an epizootic disease observed chiefly in horses and pigs on the island of Marajó, Brazil, thought to be identical with beriberi. [Lacerda, "Lancet," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 318.]

QUEBRACHAMINE, n. Ka-bra^{3}ch'a^{2}m-en. One of the alkaloids obtained by Hesse from white quebracho-bark, occurring as colorless acicular or foliate crystals. [B, 270 (**a**, 38).]

QUEBRACHETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kab-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-et(at)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A name proposed for the associated quebracho alkaloids.

QUEBRACHINE, n. Ka-bra^{3}ch'en. Lat., *quebrachinum*. A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$ (or $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_3$), found in white quebracho-bark. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in boiling alcohol and chloroform, and melts at 216° C. (with partial decomposition). It forms crystalline salts. [B, 5, 270 (**a**, 38); B, 93 (**a**, 14); Hesse.]

QUEBRACHO, n. Ka-bra^{3}ch'o. Sp., *q.* 1. The *Aspidosperma q.* or its bark, white (or true) q. (Sp., *q. blanco*). It is used in Chile as an antiperiodic, and is recommended in cardiac or asthmatic dyspnœa, though in toxic doses it produces dyspnœa, paralysis, and death. Cf. the various alkaloids mentioned under ASPIDOSPERMA *q.* 2. Red q. (Sp., *q. colorado*), the hard, heavy, reddish-brown wood of *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*, or the plant itself. The wood is used in place of white q., which it is said to resemble in medicinal properties, though it is much milder. According to some, it is merely an astringent and a gastro-intestinal stimulant. [B, 5, 121, 185, 314 (**a**, 35).]—**Q. gum.** The dried juice of the wood of red q., having its medicinal properties. [B, 5 (**a**, 35).]

QUEBRACHOL, QUEBRACHYL ALCOHOL, n's. Ka-bra^{3}ch'o^{2}l, -i^{2}l. An alcohol-like lævorotary crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, found in white quebracho-bark. It gives the chemical reactions of cholesterin. [Hesse (B); B, 3 (**a**, 38).]

QUEBRICUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwe^{2}b'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old term for arsenic and for sulphur. [A, 325 (**a**, 48).]

QUECKE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}k'e^2. See TRITICUM *repens*.—**Flüssiges Q'nextrakt** (oder **Q'nwurzelextrakt**). See *Extractum* TRITICI *fluidum*.

QUECKSILBER (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}k'zi^{2}lb-e^{2}r. See MERCURY and HYDRARGYRUM.—**Aetzendes Q'sublimat.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Blausaures Q.** See MERCURY *cyanide*.—**Blutserumq'.** Mercury albuminate obtained by precipitating sterilized and filtered blood serum with a solution of mercury bichloride, and dissolving in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride. [M. Bockhart, "Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1885, No. 5; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Nov. 2, 1885, p. 979 (**a**, 50).]—**Bromq'.** See MERCURY *bromide*.—**Chlorq'.** See MERCURY *chloride*.—**Cyanq'.** See MERCURY *cyanide*.—**Essigsaures Q'oxydul.** See MERCURY *acetate*.—**Gediegenes Q.** Metallic mercury. [B, 180.]—**Gelbers Q'präcipitat.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**Gelöschtes Q.** See HYDRARGYRUM *extinctum*.—**Gereinigtes Q.** See HYDRARGYRUM (3d def.).—**Getödtetes Q.** See HYDRARGYRUM *extinctum*.—**Hahnemann's lösliches Q.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**Jodq'.** See MERCURY *iodide*.—**Knallq'.** See MERCURY *fulminate*.—**Oxalsaures Q.** See MERCURY *oxalate*.—**Phenolq'.** See MERCURY *carbolate*.—**Phosphorsaures Q.** See MERCURY *phosphate*.—**Q'-Ammoniumchlorid.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Q'äthyl.** See MERCURY *ethyl*.—**Q'ausschlag.** See HYDRARGYRIA.—**Q'bromid.** See MERCURY *bibromide*.—**Q'bromür.** See MERCURY *bromide*.—**Q'chlorid.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Q'chloridalbuminat.** See HYDRARGYRUM *bichloratum albuminatum*.—**Q'chloridamid.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.—**Q'chlorid-Harnstoff.** See HYDRARGYRUM *bichloratum carbamidatum solutum*.—**Q'chlorür.** Calomel. [B.] See MERCURY *chloride*.—**Q'darmschwindsucht.** See HYDRARGYRENTEROPHTHISIS.—**Q'diäthyl.** See MERCURY *ethyl*.—**Q'dimethyl.** See MERCURY *methyl* (2d def.).—**Q'jodid.** See MERCURY *biniodide*.—**Q'jodid-Jodkalium.** See MERCURY *and potassium iodide*.—**Q'jodür.** See MERCURY *protiodide*.—**Q'krankheit.** See MERCURIALISM.—**Q'legirung.** An amalgam.—**Q'mittel.** See MERCURIAL (1st def., n.).—**Q'mohr.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Q'nitrür.** See MERCURY *nitride*.—**Q'oxyd.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Q'oxydul.** See *Black* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Q'pepton.** See HYDRARGYRUM *peptonatum*.—**Q'perchlorür.** See MERCURY *bichloride*.—**Q'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Q'präcipitat.** Precipitate of mercury; red, yellow, and black mercury oxides, and ammoniated mercury. [B.]—**Q'salbe.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Q'schmierkur.** See HYDRARGYRENTRIPSIS.—**Q'selfe.** See MERCURY *oleate*.—**Q'thier.** An animal upon which experiments are made by the administration of mercury. [Steinauer, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1882, p. 141 (B).]—**Q. und Ammoniak-Pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *cum hydrargyro*.—**Q.-Zinkcyanür.** See MERCURY *and zinc cyanide*.—**Rothe Q'salbe.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**Rother Q'präcipitat.** See *Red* MERCURY *oxide*.—**Rothes Doppeltschwefelq', Rothes geschwefeltes Q., Rothes Q'bisulphuret, Rothes Schwefelq'.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Schwarzes Schwefelq'.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Schwefelq'.** See MERCURY *sulphide*.—**Weisses Q'präcipitat.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.

QUECKSILBERN, adj. Kwe^{2}k'zi^{2}lb-u^{5}rn. See MERCURIAL (1st def.) and MERCURIC.

QUECKWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}k'vits-e^{2}n. See TRITICUM *repens*.

QUEDLINBURG (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}d'li^{2}n-burg. A place in Saxony where there is a chalybeate spring. [**a**, 14, 43.]

QUELITE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka-le'ta. See CHENOPODIUM *viride*.

QUELL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}l'. See FOUNTAIN and FONS.

QUELLMITTEL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}l'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. An expanding material (*e. g.*, compressed sponge) for effecting dilatation.

QUELLSATZSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}l'za^{3}ts-zoir-e^2. Apocrenic acid. [A, 324.]

QUELLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}l'zoir-e^2. See CRENIC ACID.

QUELLSTIFT (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}l'sti^{2}ft. A dilating tent.

QUENDEL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}nd'e^{2}l. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 180 (**a**, 35).]—**Q'öl.** See *Oleum* SERPYLLI.

QUÉNOT (Fr.), n. Ka-no. The *Prunus mahaleb* or its wood.

QUENOUILLE (Fr.), n. K'-nu-el-y'. 1. The genera *Cnicus* and *Typha*. 2. The *Typha angustifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (**a**, 35).]

QUERBALKEN (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'ba^{3}lk-e^{2}n. A cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K).]—**Grauer Q.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain*.—**Hinterer kleiner Q.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**Vorderer grösserer Q.** See *Anterior white* COMMISSURE *of the brain*.

QUERBAND (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'ba^{3}nd. 1. A cerebral commissure. [L, 3 (K).] 2. A transverse ligament. [L.]—**Dunkles Q.** See *Dark* DISC.—**Grosses Q.** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Langes Q.** The lower surface of the posterior vermiform process of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Q. des kleinen Hirns.** See PONS *Varolii*.—**Sichtbares Q.** Of Reil, the posterior part of the posterior vermiform process. [I, 3 (K).]

QUERBÄNDCHEN (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'band-ch^{2}e^{2}n. A small cerebral commissure. [K.]

QUERBETT (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'be^{2}t. The state of lying crosswise of the bed.

QUERBLATT (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'bla^{3}t. A transverse layer, especially the transverse lamina of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

QUERBRUCH (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'bruch^2. See *Transverse* FRACTURE.

QUERBÜNDEL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'bu^{6}nd-e^{2}l. A transverse bundle.—**Q. des Brückenarmes.** The transverse fibres of the crus cerebri. [I, 11 (K).]

QUERCERA (Lat.), n. f. Kwu^{5}rs(kwe^{2}rk)'e^{2}r-a^3. Also written *querquera*. Fr., *querquère*. See CHILL.

QUERCETIC ACID, n. Kwu^{5}r-se^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide quercétique*. Ger., *Quercetinsäure*. The compound $C_{15}H_{10}O_7 + 3H_2O$. [B, 93 (**a**, 14); B, 270 (**a**, 38).]

QUERCETIN, n. Kwu^{5}r'se^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *quercétine*, *mésétine*. Ger., *Q*. A yellow pigment, $C_{24}H_{16}O_{11} + 3H_2O$, found in various plants. [B, 270 (**a**, 38); B, 48 (**a**, 14).]

QUERCIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Kwu^{5}rs(kwe^{2}rk)-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From *quercus*, the oak, and *folium*, a leaf. The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 180 (**a**, 35).]

QUERCIN, n. Kwu^{5}r'si^{2}n. Fr., *quercine*. A bitter crystallizable carbohydrate, $C_6H_6(HO)_6$, extracted from acorns and oak-bark. [B, 93 (**a**, 14); B, 270 (**a**, 38).]

QUERCINUS (Lat.), adj. Kwu^{5}rs(kwe^{2}rk)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *quercus*, the oak. Pertaining to an oak; as a n. (also *quercina*), an oak-tree. [B, 180 (**a**, 35).] For *Quercinæ* and *Quercineæ*, see under QUERCUS.

QUERCITANNIC ACID, n. Kwu^{5}rs-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide quercitannique*. Ger., *Quercitrongerbsäure*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$, found in oak-bark, forming an amorphous yellowish-brown mass. It differs from gallotannic acid in not being transformable into gallic acid and in showing no trace of pyrogallol on dry distillation. [B, 93 (**a**, 14).]

QUERCITARTARIC ACID, n. Kwu^{5}rs-i^2-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide quercitartrique.* A substance, $C_4H_6O_6$, obtained by heating quercitol with tartaric acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

QUERCITE, QUERCITOL, n's. Kwu^{5}r'sit, -si^{2}t-ol. From *quercus,* the oak. Fr., *q., sucre de gland.* Ger., *Quercit, Eichelzucker, Samenzucker.* A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_5 = C_6H_7(OH)_5$, obtained from acorns and from the leaves of the fan-palm. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

QUERCITRIC ACID, QUERCITRIN, n's. Kwu^{5}r-si^{2}t'ri^{2}k, kwu^{5}r'sit-ri^{2}n. Fr., *acide quercitrique, quercitrine, quercitréine.* Ger., *Quercitrin, Quercitreïn, Quercitrinsäure.* A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20} + 3H_2O$, a yellow coloring matter found in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* and in other plants. [B, 49, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

QUERCITRON, n. Kwu^{5}r'ci^{2}t-ro^{2}n. From *quercus,* the oak, and *citrus,* the citron. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Quercitrone.* 1. The *Quercus tinctoria.* 2. The inner layers of its bark. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

QUERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Kwu^{5}rk(kwe^{2}rk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *quer'cus.* Gr., δρῦς. Fr., *chêne.* Ger., *Eiche.* The oak; a genus of cupuliferous trees, rarely shrubs, easily distinguished from the other *Cupuliferæ* by the well-known fruit (see Acorn). The *Quercinæ* of Presl include this genus. The *Quercineæ* (Fr., *quercinées*) are a family of the *Corylarieæ,* a family or tribe of the *Cupuliferæ,* or a family of the *Amentaceæ.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aqua glandium q.** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 10 parts of bruised fresh acorns without the cups with 2 of alcohol, and water enough to make 15 of distillate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Calyculæ (glandium) q.** Acorn-cups (cups of *Q. robur,* etc.), formerly official. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Cortex q.** See *Q. alba.*—**Decoctum corticis q. cum aceto.** Syn.: *folus antisepticus.* A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of oak-bark and 2 oz. of herb of wormwood in 36 of water till reduced one half, expressing, and adding 4 oz. of vinegar; or by boiling 1 oz. of the bark in 2 lbs. of vinegar till reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., adding a handful each of the herbs of rue and scordium and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of ammonium chloride, and straining. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum corticis q. cum alumine.** Syn.: *fotus adstringens.* A preparation made by boiling 2 oz. of oak-bark in 36 of water till reduced one half, expressing, and adding 3 drachms of alum. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum querci** [Br. Ph.] (**e cortice** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tisane d'écorce de chêne.* Ger., *Eichenrindenabsud.* Syn.: *decoctum corticis q.* A preparation made by boiling $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of bruised oak-bark with 20 fl. oz. of water in a covered vessel for ten minutes, straining, and washing with water enough to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the bark an hour with water enough to make 20 parts of strained decoction after boiling a quarter of an hour [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum q. albæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of white-oak bark for 15 minutes in water enough to make 1 pint of strained decoction. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum q. aluminatum** [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous preparation made by boiling 4 parts of chopped oak-bark in water enough to make 60 of decoction, and adding 1 part of alum and 4 parts of syrup. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum q. roboris.** See *Decoctum q.*—**Essentia corticis q.** See *Tinctura corticis q.*—**Extractum corticis q., Extractum q.** Extract of oak-bark; made by digesting 1 part of oak-bark with 12 parts of boiling water, and evaporating; or by boiling 1 part of the bark with 8 parts of water till reduced one half, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Fructus q. tostus** [Belg. Ph.], **Glandes q. tostæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semen q. tostum.*—**Q. abelicea.** Fr., *chêne abelicea, faux santal de Crète.* False sandal-wood of Crete. The wood is said to be detersive and astringent. [B, 173, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Q. ægilopifolia, Q. ægilops.** Fr., *chêne à feuilles d'œgilops* (ou *d'égilops*), *chêne grec* (ou *vélani*). Ger., *Ziegenbarteiche, Knoppereiche.* Vallonea (or valonia) oak, oak of Bashan; a native of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The cups are rich in tannin and constitute the valonia of commerce. The immature acorns are sometimes imported under the name *camatena.* The ripe acorns are edible. [α, 35.]—**Q. æsculus.** Ger., *essbare Eiche, Speiseeiche.* Italian oak, the φηγός of Dioscorides; one of the species known to the followers of Hippocrates as δρῦς; a small tree found in Greece and Asia Minor, bearing sweet acorns which taste like chestnuts when roasted. The leaves were used by the ancients in resolvent poultices. Some consider it a variety of *Q. sessiliflora.* [B, 77, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Q. alba.** Fr., *chêne blanc.* Ger., *weisse Eiche.* 1. (American) white oak, Quebec oak; found from Canada to the Gulf and westward to Texas. Except the epidermis, all parts of the tree (especially the fruit and bark) are astringent. The bark of the trunk and large branches is whitish. (See 2d def.). The acorns are edible. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., white-oak bark, the bark of *q. alba.* It contains about 8 per cent. of tannin, and has the same properties and uses as the bark of *Q. robur.* [α, 35.]—**Q. austriaca.** Ger., *österreichische Eiche.* Austrian oak; used like *Q. robur.* [α, 35.]—**Q. ballota.** Fr., *chêne à glands doux* (ou *ballote*), *bellote.* Ger., *süssfrüchtige Eiche.* Barbary (or belote, or sweet-acorn) oak; a native of southern Europe, northern Africa, and Palestine. The acorns (Fr., *glands doux* [Fr. Cod.]) form an important article of food, either raw or cooked, and yield an oil resembling olive-oil. [α, 35.]—**Q. bicolor.** Fr., *chêne de deux couleurs.* The swamp white oak of North America. [α, 35.]—**Q. cerris.** Fr., *chêne cerris* (ou *chevelu,* ou *de Bourgogne*), *chêne-doucier, gland chatin.* Ger., *burgundische Eiche, Zerreiche, Zirneiche.* Turkey (or mossy-cupped, or bitter, or iron-) oak, the δρῦς of Greek writers; an astringent species found in southern Europe and southwestern Asia. The inner bark, fruit, etc., were formerly used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhage, etc. It yields inferior nut-galls. The large acorns are extremely bitter; some varieties, however, bear a comparatively sweet fruit which, when cooked, is eaten, though it is said to produce symptoms of poisoning sometimes. [α, 35.]—**Q. coccifera.** Fr., *chêne au kermès, conchille, garouilhe, arbre au vermillon.* Ger., *Kermeseiche, Scharlacheiche.* A species found in southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia, called the kermes oak from the red dye furnished by the *Coccus ilicis* which collects on it. The bark contains about 8 per cent. of tannin. [α, 35.]—**Q. cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See Oak-*bark.*—**Q. densiflora.** Chestnut-oak of California; found along the Coast Range. The bark is tonic and astringent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 531 (α, 50).]—**Q. discolor.** Fr., *chêne d'Espagne* (ou *en faux*) (1st def.). 1. Two-colored oak, American Spanish oak; a tree growing from Virginia to Florida, bearing an astringent fruit and said to produce superior galls. The bark has the properties of that of *Q. robur.* The leaves have been applied as an astringent in gangrene. [α, 35.] 2. Of Michaux, see *Q. bicolor.*—**Q. glandes** [Gr. Ph.]. See Acorn.—**Q. ilex.** Fr., *chêne vert* (ou *yeuse*), *quesne, yeuse.* Ger., *immergrüne Eiche* (oder *Steineiche*). 1. Evergreen (or holly-, or holm-) oak, the πρῖνος of Dioscorides; an edible-fruited species, very like *Q. suber,* but without its corky bark. [α, 35.] 2. See *Q. ballota.*—**Q. incana.** A Himalayan species on which lives a kind of silkworm. The acorns are used medicinally. [A, 496; B, 314 (α, 35).]—**Q. infectoria.** Fr., *chêne à la galle* (ou *à la noix de galle,* ou *des teinturiers*). Ger., *Galläpfeleiche, Färbereiche.* Dyers' oak, Aleppo gall- (or nut-gall) oak; growing in Greece, Asia Minor, Syrla, and Persia, producing most of the nut-gall of commerce. [B, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Q. mannifera.** A species found in Kurdistan. The oak manna which it produces is sold in cakes known as *ghiok-helvashee* (sweatmeat of heaven). [A, 496; B, 19, 77 (α, 35).]—**Q. occidentalis.** A cork-yielding species growing in Portugal and southwestern France. [B, 5, 314 (α, 35).]—**Q. pedunculata.** Fr., *chêne blanc* (*ou femelle,* ou *pédonculé,* ou *ravelin*), *gravelin, merrain.* British (or female, or golden) oak: a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *Q. robur.* It is the source of the oak-bark of the Br. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. prinus.** Fr., *chêne prinus.* North American (yellow) swamp chestnut-oak; a species growing in the United States, except New England, resembling *Q. robur* in properties. [α, 35.]—**Q. pubescens.** Ger., *flaumhaarige* (oder *französische*) *Eiche, Weisseiche.* Durmast- (or truffle-) oak; growing in southern and middle Europe, having the properties of *Q. robur,* of which it has been thought a variety. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Q. robur.** Fr., *chêne mâle* (ou *noirâtre*). Ger., *Stieleiche, Sommereiche, gemeine* (oder *starke*) *Eiche.* The common black oak of Europe and western Asia. Various other names are given to it, more applicable to its varieties *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora* (by many regarded as distinct species). The bark, *cortex q.,* is astringent and tonic. It contains quercitannic acid, gallic acid, extractive, etc., and a very little quercite, and is chiefly used externally as an astringent. The acorns (*glandes q.,* seu *quercinæ,* etc.), are used as a tonic and astringent, and in Germany their seeds are roasted and used like coffee. The leaves, *folia q.,* are also used as an astringent tonic. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**Q. rubra.** Fr., *chêne rouge.* Ger., *rothe Eiche.* Red oak, champion oak, common in Canada and the northern United States. Its bark has the properties of that of *Q. robur.* [α, 35.]—**Q. semen.** See Acorn.—**Q. sessiliflora, Q. sessile.** Fr., *chêne à glands sessiles* (ou *à grappes,* ou *à trochets*), *chêne mâle, durelin.* Ger., *Wintereiche, Traubeneiche, Steineiche, Schwarzeiche.* Sessile-flowered (or male, or bay-, or chestnut-) oak; a variety (by some considered



QUERCUS ALBA. [A, 327.]



QUERCUS ROBUR. [A, 327.]

distinct) of *Q. robur*, abundant in Germany and southern Europe. [*a*, 35.]—**Q. suber.** Fr., *chêne liège, alcornoque, rusque, surier.* Ger., *Korkeiche, Pantoffelholzbaum.* Cork-oak tree, cork-tree; a large tree of southern Europe and northern Africa. [*a*. 35.] Cf. CORK.—**Q. tinctoria (angulosa).** Fr., (*chêne*) *quercitron, chêne jaune* (ou *noir*). Ger., *Quercitroneneiche.* Black (or dyers', or yellow-bark) oak; widely distributed east of the Mississippi. [B, 180, 185, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. vallonea.** Oak-manna tree; a species yielding valonia and oak-manna. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. virens.** Fr., *chêne verdoyant* (ou *vert de la Caroline*). American live oak, bearing edible acorns. [B, 77, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Semen q. tostum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph.]. Sp., *bellotas tostadas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *fructus q. tostus* [Belg. Ph.], *glandes q. tostæ* [Gr. Ph.], *semina q. tosta* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ripe acorns freed from the cups and shells, roasted at a gentle heat, and, after the removal of any blackness produced by burning, reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Semen q. tostum pulveratum** [Russ. Ph.]. Acorns roasted and powdered. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura corticis q.** [Austr. Ph., 1820]. A tincture made by digesting 2 parts of oak-bark in 12 of alcohol and filtering. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

QUERFALTEN (Ger.), n. pl. Kwe^{2}r'fa^{3}lt-e^{2}n. See VALVULÆ *conniventes.*

QUERFELL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'fe^{2}l. See EPIPHRAGM.

QUERFORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'fort-za^{3}ts. A transverse process. [L, 31.]—**Q. der harten Hirnhaut.** See TENTORIUM *cerebelli.*—**Q. des kleinen Hirns.** Of Sömmerring, the pons Varolii. [I, 3 (K).]—**Q'pfanne.** An articular surface on the transverse process of a vertebra, for the tubercle of a rib. [L, 311.]

QUERFURCHE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'furch^2-e^2. A transverse fissure. [K.]

QUERGIESSKANNENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'ges-ka^{3}n-ne^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS.

QUERHAUT (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'ha^3-u^{4}t. See EPIPHRAGM.

QUERLAGE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'la^{3}g-e^2. See *Transverse* POSITION.—**Verschleppte Q.** Impaction of the presenting shoulder with great distention of the lower segment of the uterus. [Winter, "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 60.]

QUERLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'la^{3}g-e^{2}r-un^2. See *Transverse* POSITION.—**Halbe Q.** That posture of a patient in which the body lies obliquely on the bed, with the hips at its edge, one leg resting on a chair. [*a*, 34.]

QUERMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'musk-e^{2}l. A transverse muscle.—**Obere und untere Q'n des Halses.** See INTERTRANSVERSALES.

QUERNAL, adj. Kwu^{5}r'n'l. Lat., *quernalis* (from *quernus*, of oaks). Pertaining to the *Quernales*, which are Lindley's q. alliance (Lat., *nixus quernalis*) of diclinous exogens, consisting of the *Corylaceæ* and *Juglandaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 35).]

QUERQUÈRE (Fr.), n. Ke^{2}r-ke^{2}r. See QUERCERA.

QUERRINNE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'ri^{2}n-ne^2. A transverse groove.

QUERSCHEIBE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'shib-e^2. See *Dark* DISC.

QUERSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'shla^{3}g. See PARAPLEGIA.

QUERSCHLITZ (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'shli^{2}ts. See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain.*

QUERSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'shni^{2}t. A transverse incision or section.—**Künstlicher Q.** The surface of a muscle exposed by a cross-section made at right angles to the long axis. [Grünhagen (K).]—**Natürlicher Q.** In electro-physiology, the natural termination of the fibres of a muscle, as distinguished from those in an artificial cross-section. [Grünhagen (K).]

QUERSPALTE (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'spa^{3}lt-e^2. A transverse fissure.—**Mittlere Q.** The transverse fissure of the cerebrum. [I, 3 (K).]

QUERSTAND (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'sta^{3}nd. Syn.: *querer Kopfstand.* That position of the fœtal head in which its antero-posterior diameter is roughly coincident with the transverse diameter of the mother's pelvis.—**Hoher Q.** Q. when the head is at the superior strait.—**Tiefer Q.** Syn.: *nichtrotirter Kopfstand.* An arrest of the fœtal head on account of its failure or delay to undergo its normal movement of rotation on reaching the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]

QUERSTREIFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Kwe^{2}r'strif-e^{2}n. Transverse striæ. [I, 3 (K).]—**Flechsige Q.** See INSCRIPTIONES *tendineæ.*—**Q. der Zwirbel.** Of Sömmerring, the peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]

QUERULANTENWAHN (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r-ul-a^{3}nt'e^{2}n-va^{3}n. Insanity characterized by querulousness. [A, 326 (*a*, 34).]

QUERWAND (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'va^{3}nd. A transverve sæptum.

QUERWULST (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}r'vulst. 1. A transverse swelling or projection. 2. See LINGULA.

QUETSCH-HAHN (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}tsh'ha^{3}n. A pinch-cock. See also CLAMP.

QUETSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Kwe^{2}tsh'un^2. See CONTUSION.

QUEUE (Fr.), n. Ku^6. 1. A tail or tail-like prolongation. [*a*, 48.] 2. A petiole of a leaf. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. de cheval.** See CAUDA *equina*, EQUISETUM *palustre*, and HIPPURIS *communis.*—**Q. de la moëlle allongée.** See CAUDA *medullæ oblongatæ.*—**Q. de l'épididyme.** See CAUDA *epididymidis.*—**Q. de l'os hyoïde.** See *Uro-hyal* BONE and *Basibranchial* BONES.—**Q. de pourceau.** See PEUCEDANUM *officinale* (1st def.).—**Q. du lobule médian.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**Q. du pancréas.** See CAUDA *pancreatis.*—**Q. du vermis median.** See NODULE (2d def.).

QUICKEN, v. intr. Kwi^{2}k'n. Syn.: *to feel life.* To experience the sensation of quickening (*q. v.*).

QUICKEN, n. Kwi^{2}k'n. 1. The *Triticum repens.* 2. The *Pyrus aucuparia.* [B, 275, 295 (*a*, 35).]

QUICKENING, n. Kwi^{2}k'n'i^{2}n^2. The mother's first perception of the movements of the fœtus, being a fluttering sensation in the hypogastrium.

QUICKLIME, n. Kwi^{2}k'lim. See under LIME.

QUICKSILVER, n. Kwi^{2}k'si^{2}lv-u^{5}r. Lat., *argentum vivum, mercurius vivus.* Fr., *argent vive.* Ger., *Quecksilber.* Mercury; so called on account of its mobility and its silvery appearance.

QUILL, n. Kwi^{2}l. Lat., *penna.* Ger., *Federkiel.* Fr., *tuyau de plume.* The portion of a feather by which it is inserted into its papilla. [L, 141.]

QUILLAIA (Lat.), n. f. Kel-la^3'i^2-a^3. Chilean, *quillai* (from *quilleon*, to wash). Fr., *quillai* (1st def.), *écorce de quillaja* (2d def.). Ger., *Seifenrinde* (2d def.), *Quillajarinde* (2d def.). Written also *quillaja* and *quillaya.* 1. A genus of rosaceous trees, with a saponaceous bark. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., soap-bark; the bark of *Q. saponaria.* It is inodorous, very acrid, and sternutatory. Its active principle is saponin (*q. v.*). A syrup of q. is used in place of syrup of senega. Q. is used in Chile as a detergent. An extract, quillaia-bark oil, is said to promote the growth of the hair. [B, 121, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. Molinæ, Q. saponaria, Q. smegmadermos.** Fr., *quillai savonneux.* The *quillai* or *cullay* of Chile, indigenous to Chile and Peru and now cultivated in northern India. Its thick bark constitutes the q. of the U. S. Ph., and its root is used in coryza. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]

QUILLAIN, n. Kwi^{2}l'a^2-i^{2}n. Saponin. [B.]

QUILMAI (Chilean), n. See under ECHITES *chilensis.*

QUINA (Lat.), n. f. Kwi(kwe)'na^3. Sp., *q.* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Cinchona; also, in Brazil, any one of various other febrifuge barks, such as those of *Esenbeckia febrifuga, Hortia brasiliana, Ticorea febrifuga*, etc. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. CHINA and QUINQUINA.—**Extracto de q. roja** [Mex. Ph] (Sp.). An extract made in the same way as the extractum cinchonæ (*q. v.*) of the U. S. Ph., but from the red instead of the yellow bark. [A, 447 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. calisaya** [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. colorada** (Sp.). Red cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. quina.** 1. The *Cinchona officinalis* or its bark; also any cinchona-bark. 2. The genus *Toluifera.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

QUINACETOPHENONE, n. Kwi^{2}n-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-fe^{2}n'on. See METADIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE.

QUINAMICINE, QUINAMIDINE, n's. Kwi^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}s-e^{2}n, -i^{2}d-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinamicin, Chinamidin.* Isomeric amorphous bases, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from Peruvian bark. [B, 5 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINAMINE, n. Kwi^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinamin.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$ (or $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$), found in nearly all species of *Cinchona.* It is less bitter than the other cinchona alkaloids and is a monacid base. [B, 4, 5 (*a*, 38); B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINANILIDE, n. Kwi^{2}n-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinanilid.* The compound $C_7H_{11}O_5.NH.C_6H_5$. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINANISOL, n. Kwi^{2}n-a^{2}n'i^{2}s-o^{2}l. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinanisol.* A substance, $C_9H_6(OCH_3)N$, the tetrahydride of which constitutes one of the varieties of kairine. [B.]

QUINARY, QUINATE, adj's. Kwi^{2}n'a-ri^2. -at. Lat., *quinatus, quini* (from *quinque*, five). Fr., *quiné.* Ger., *gefünft, fünfzählig.* Arranged in fives. [*a*, 35.]

QUINATE, n. Kwi^{2}n-at. Fr., *q.* A salt of quinic acid. [B.]

QUINAZOLINE, n. Kwi^{2}n-a^{2}z'o^{2}l-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinazolin.* A base, $C_8H_6N_2 = C_6[H,H,H,H,N:CH.N:CH,—,]$. [B.]

QUINCE, n. Kwi^{2}ns. Gr., κυδωνία. Lat., *cydonia, malum cotoneum* (seu *cotonium*, seu *cydoneum*, seu *cydonium*, seu *cydoniæ*) (2d def.). Fr., *coing* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Quitte* (2d def.). Sp., *membrillo* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The *Cydonia vulgaris.* 2. Its fruit. [*a*, 35.]—**Conserve of q's.** See *Conditum* CYDONIORUM.—**Decoction of q.-seeds.** See *Decoctum* CYDONIÆ.—**Juice of q.** See *Suc de* COING and *Succus* CYDONIÆ.—**Mucilage of q.-seed.** See *Mucilago* CYDONII.—**Q. mucilage.** See CYDONIN (2d def.).—**Q.-seed.** Lat., *cydonium* [U. S. Ph.], *semen cydoniæ.* Fr., *semences de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Quittensamen.* The mucilaginous seed of *Cydonia vulgaris.* [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

QUINCÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}n^2-sa. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

QUINCHAMALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi^{2}n^2-ka^3-mal(ma^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of the *Thesieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. chilense, Q. procumbens.** Fr., *quinchamali.* A Peruvian and Chilean species used internally in inflammatory diseases and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]

QUINCIÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}n^2-se-a. A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [*a*, 14.]

QUINCUNCIAL, adj. Kwi^{2}n^{2}k-u^{3}ns'i^2-'l. Fr., *quinconcial.* Ger., *fünfschichtig* (1st def.), *gefünftet* (2d def.). 1. See under ÆSTIVATION. 2. Arranged as a quincunx (1st def.) or in quincunxes. 3. Pentastichous. [B, 1, 19, 123, 296 (*a*, 35).]

QUINCUNX (Lat.), n. m. Kwi^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}n^{2}x(u^{4}n^{2}x). Gen., *-cun'cis.* 1. A set of five arranged thus: ⁙, four at the corners of a square and the fifth at its centre. [*a*, 48.] 2. See *Quincuncial* ÆSTIVATION.

QUINETHONIC ACID, n. Kwi^{2}n-e^{2}th-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Chinäthonsäure.* An acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_9$, found in combination with phenolsulphuric and cresolsulphuric acids in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol. [Kossell, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii. p. 292 (B).]

QUINETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi^{2}n-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CINCHONA *febrifuga.*

QUINHYDRONE, n. Kwi^{2}n-hid'ron. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinhydron.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4O_2 + C_6H_4(OH)_2$, consisting

of equal molecules of quinone and hydroquinone, and formed by mixing the two substances together, or by the incomplete conversion of one into the other. It occurs as green acicular crystals of golden lustre. [B, 4 ; B, 93 (*a*, 14) ; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

QUINIA (Lat.), n. f. Kwi²n'i²-a³. See QUININE.—**Pilula quiniæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. A pill-mass of 60 grains of quinine sulphate and 20 of confectio rosæ caninæ. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Quiniæ sulphas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See QUININE *sulphate*.—**Quiniæ valerianas** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Quinine valerianate. [*a*, 38.]—**Tinctura quiniæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Tinctura* QUININÆ.—**Vinum quiniæ** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Wine of q.** See *Vinum* QUININÆ.

QUINIC, adj. Kwi²n'i²k. Lat., *chinicus*, *quinicus*. Fr., *quinique*. Pertaining to cinchona. [B.]—**Q. acid.** Lat., *acidum chinicum* (seu *quinicum*). Fr., *acide quinique*. Ger., *Chinasäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6 = C_6H_7(OH)_4.CO.OH$, found in the cinchona barks and in many other vegetable substances. It forms colorless, rhombic, prismatic crystals, very soluble in water and in alcohol, melting at about 162° C., and of very sour taste. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4 ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Q. anhydride.** See QUINIDE.—**Q. ether.** Lat., *æther chinicus*. Ger., *Chinäther*. A substance (probably consisting chiefly of ethyl quinate) obtained by the distillation of calcium quinate with sulphuric acid and alcohol. It has been recommended for inhalation in intermittent fever. [B, 270.]

QUINICINE, n. Kwi²n'i²s-en. Fr., *q*. Ger., *Chinicin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, isomeric with quinine ; yellowish, amorphous, dextrorotary, bitter, and febrifuge. [B, 593 (*a*, 14, 38).]

QUINIDAMINE, n. Qui²n-i²d'a²m-en. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from *Cinchona rosulenta*, *Cinchona succirubra*, and probably other red cinchona barks. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

QUINIDE, n. Kwi²n'i²d(id). Fr., *quinide*. Ger., *Chinid*. A tough, vitreous mass, $C_7H_{10}O_5$, produced by the dehydration of quinic acid by the prolonged action of heat. [B, 93, 270.]

QUINIDINE, n. Kwi²n'i²d-en. Lat., *quinidina*, *quinidia*, *chinidinum*. Fr., *q*. Ger., *Chinidin*. 1. Of Henry and Delondre, see CINCHONIDINE. 2. Of Pasteur, a substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, isomeric with quinine, sometimes called *β-quinine* or *β-quinidine* ; dextrorotary, very bitter, and forming large monoclinic prisms of a vitreous lustre. [B, 5 (*a*, 38) ; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Q. sulphate.** Lat., *quinidinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *chinidinum sulfuricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2SH_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring as silky white acicular crystals, very bitter but odorless. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

QUININA (Lat.), n. f. Kwi²n-in(en)'a³. See QUININE.—**Chlorhydras quininæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE *hydrochloride*.—**Citras quininæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Quinine* CITRATE.—**Citras quininæ et ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See IRON *and quinine citrate*.—**Ferrocyanhydras quininæ** [Belg. Ph.], **Hidroferrocianato de q.** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See QUININE *ferrocyanide*.—**Quininæ bisulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE *bisulphate*.—**Quininæ hydrobromas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE *hydrobromide*.—**Quininæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE *hydrochloride*.—**Quininæ phenylsulphas.** See *Carbolated* QUININE *sulphate*.—**Quininæ quinas.** See QUININE *quinate*.—**Quininæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE *sulphate*.—**Quininæ valerianas** [U. S. Ph.]. See QUININE *valerianate*.—**Sulphas quininæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE *sulphate*.—**Tannas quininæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE *tannate*.—**Tinctura quininæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving, with gentle heat, 160 grains of quinine hydrochloride in 20 fl. oz. of tincture of orange-peel, allowing to stand for 3 days with occasional shaking, and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura quininæ ammoniata** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving with gentle heat 160 grains of quinine sulphate in 17½ fl. oz. of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·920, and adding 2½ fl. oz. of ammonia water of sp. gr. 0·959. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Valerianas quininæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See QUININE *valerianate*.—**Vinum quininæ** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Chininwein*. A preparation made of 20 grains of quinine sulphate, 30 grains of citric acid, and 1 pint of orange-wine. Older formularies used Madeira wine. [B, 81 (*a*, 21) ; B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]

QUININE, n. Kwi²n'en. Lat., *quinina* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *quinia* [Br. Ph., 1867], *chininum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chinina* [Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *q.*, *q. hydratée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chinin*. It., *chinina*. Sp., *quinina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from various species of cinchona, occurring as a flaky white powder consisting of small crystals containing three molecules of water, or amorphous and anhydrous. It has no odor, but a very bitter taste, has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in 1,600 parts of cold water or 6 of alcohol at 15° C., in 700 of boiling water or 2 of boiling alcohol, and melts in crystalline form at 57° C. and in anhydrous form at 177° C. [U. S. Ph.]. Other ph's give q. a much greater solubility in water. Q. and its salts are distinguished from all other alkaloids except quinidine and quinicine by the emerald-green color given to their solution by treatment with a chlorine solution followed by ammonia. It is used in malarial fever, in malarial neuralgia, as a tonic, and as an antipyretic. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38) ; *a*, 34.]—**Alcoolé de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). See *Teinture de sulfate de q.*—**Amorphous q.** Lat., *chininum amorphum* (seu *crudum*). An alcoholic extract prepared from calisaya-bark or other similar bark, previously powdered and mixed with half its weight of calcium hydrate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. QUINOIDINE.—**Beta-q.** See QUINIDINE (2d def.).—**Brown q.** Lat., *chininum fuscum*. A preparation made by extracting calisaya-bark with water and a little hydrochloric acid, precipitating with sodium carbonate, exhausting the precipitate with strong alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, drying, and powdering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Carbolated q. sulphate.** A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2.SO_3.C_6H_6O + 2H_2O$, occurring as acicular crystals containing 75·5 per cent. of q. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Eau de q.** (Fr.). A mixture of 100 parts of rum, 10 of cologne-water, 10 of castor-oil, 10 of tincture of red cinchona, 3 of balsam of Peru, and 50 of water. [" Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 427 (*a*, 50).]—**Hydrocyanoferrate de q.** (Fr.). See *Q. ferrocyanide*.—**Œnolé de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). See *Vinum* QUININÆ.—**Poor man's q.** The seeds of *Cæsalpinia bonduc* and *Cæsalpinia bonducella*. [" New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 29 (B).]—**Prussiate de q. ferruré.** See *Q. ferrocyanide*.—**Q. acetate.** Lat., *chininum aceticum*. Sp., *acetato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_2H_4O_2$. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. and iron citrate.** See IRON and *q. citrate*.—**Q. and urea hydrochloride.** Lat., *chininum bimuriaticum carbamidatum*. A crystalline salt soluble in an equal weight of water or in strong alcohol, recommended particularly for hypodermic injection. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. antimoniate.** A substance prepared by mixing aqueous solutions of potassium antimonate and q. sulphate. It has been used in pernicious fever and other malarial affections. [B, 92.]—**Q. arsenate.** Lat., *chininum arsenicicum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chininum arsenicum* [Russ. Ph.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3.AsH_3O_4 + 8H_2O$, occurring as small, white acicular crystals, containing about 70 per cent. of q. and 15 per cent. of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. arsenite.** Lat., *chininum arsenicosum*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3.H_3As_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals ; recommended in chronic cutaneous troubles. [B, 5, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. benzoate.** A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_7H_6O_2$, occurring as small prismatic crystals, containing 72·6 per cent. of q. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. bisulphate.** A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring as shining white rhombic prisms, of very bitter taste and acid reaction, soluble with brilliant blue fluorescence in 11 parts of cold water or 32 of cold alcohol, very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 59·12 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 22·99 per cent. of water of crystallization. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. borate.** An amorphous salt of q. and boric acid. [*a*, 34.]—**Q. bromate.** Ger., *bromsaures Chinin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.HBrO_3$, obtained by the action of bromic acid on q. or the precipitation of barium bromate by q. sulphate. It forms microscopic acicular crystals, soluble with difficulty in cold water, readily soluble in warm water, in acid solutions, and in dilute alcohol. [Cameron, " Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882 (B).]—**Q. bromhydrate, Q. bromide.** See *Q. hydrobromide*.—**Q. brute** (Fr.). See QUINOIDINE.—**Q. bush.** See GARRYA *Fremontii*.—**Q. carbolate.** Fr., *phénate de q.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_6H_6O$, soluble in 400 parts of water or 80 of alcohol. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. chlorate.** A substance obtained as small mushroom-shaped masses of crystals. It melts when heated, and takes fire on long exposure to the air, exploding sometimes if very dry. [B, 5 (*a*, 38) ; " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 244 (*a*, 50).]—**Q. citrate.** Lat., *citras quininæ* [Belg. Ph.], *citras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum citricum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de q.* Ger., *Chinincitrat*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2C_6H_8O_7 + 7H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals of bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol. It contains, according to the Russ. Ph., 67 per cent. of anhydrous q. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. dihydrochloridum.** See *Q. hydrochloride* (2d def.).—**Q. ferrocyanate, Q. ferrocyanide.** Lat., *ferrocyanhydras quininæ* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum ferrocyanatum*. Fr., *ferrocyanhydrate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.H_4Fe(CN)_6 + 2H_2O$, occurring as yellow or orange crystals or as a yellowish-green powder. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 56·25 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 6·25 per cent. of water ; according to others, 54·54 per cent. and 9·09 per cent. respectively. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. fluoride.** A compound of q. and fluorine. It has been used in enlargement of the spleen. [" Lancet," 1884, ii, p. 559 (*a*, 34).]—**Q. formate.** A salt of q. and formic acid ; rarely used. [*a*, 34.]—**Q. hydratée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *quinina*. Q. combined with three molecules of water of crystallization. [B.]—**Q. hydriodate, Q. hydriodide.** Lat., *chininum ioduretum* [Gr. Ph.] (2d def.), *chininum hydroiodicum acidum* (2d def.). 1. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O(HI)_2 + 5H_2O$, occurring as transparent prisms or scales, becoming opaque at 30° C., melting at 100° C. in its crystallization water, and becoming anhydrous at 120° C. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. Acid q. hydriodate, acid q. hydriodide ; a brown substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$-HI. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed. [B, 81, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. hydrobromate, Q. hydrobromide.** Lat., *quininæ hydrobromas* [U. S. Ph.], *chininum hydrobromicum*. Fr., *bromhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Basic q. hydrobromide ; a substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HBr + H_2O$, occurring as fine silky needles grouped about a centre, soluble in 60 parts of cold water [Fr. Cod.] (16 of water at 15° C. [U. S. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol, and containing 73·47 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (76·60 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of anhydrous q. and 8·16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (4.25 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of water. The Fr. Cod. also recognizes the normal (sometimes wrongly called acid) hydrobromide of q. (*bromhydrate de q. neutre*), $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2(HBr)_2 + 3H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals soluble in 7 parts of cold water, very easily soluble in alcohol or in boiling water, and containing 60 per cent. of anhydrous q. with 10 per cent. of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. hydrochlorate, Q. hydrochloride.** Lat., *quininæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chlorhydras quininæ* [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chininum hydrochloratum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloretum chinicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cloruro quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Basic q. hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.HCl + 2H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, soluble in 24 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (25 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 26 [Russ. Ph.], 34 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]) parts of water at 15° C., very easily soluble in alcohol or boiling water, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 81·71 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 9·08 per cent. of water. The U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph. require that at least 91 per cent. must be left when the salt is dried at 100° C. until no further loss of weight takes place. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. Neutral q. hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2(HCl)_2 + 7H_2O$, (sometimes called q. bihydrochloride or acid q. hydrochloride) ; an amorphous mass or a white or yellowish crystalline mass, becoming darker in

the light and very easily soluble in water. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed. [B, 10; B, 80, 95 (α, 38).]—**Q. hydroferrocyanate, Q. hydroferrocyanide.** See *Q. ferrocyanide.*—**Q. hydrofluorate, Q. hydrofluoride.** A salt of q. soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used in malarial engorgement of the liver.—**Q. iodate.** Ger., *jodsaures Chinin.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2.HIO_3$, occurring as microscopic acicular crystals. [Cameron, *l. c.* (B).]—**Q. iodide.** See *Q. hydriodide.*—**Q. iodosulphate.** Ger., *Chininsulfatdijodür.* A compound, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_4(H_2SO_4)_3(HI)_2I_4+3H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals, nearly colorless in transmitted light, emerald-green in reflected light. They have a remarkable power of polarizing light. [B, 5 (α. 38).]—**Q. kinate.** See *Q. quinate.*—**Q. lactate.** Lat., *lactas quinicus* [Fr. Cod.], *chininum lacticum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *lactate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_3H_6O_3$, occurring as prismatic crystals, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 78·26 per cent. of anhydrous q. The crystals closely resemble in appearance those of q. sulphate; used for hypodermic injections. [B, 95 (α, 38; α, 34).]—**Q. oleate.** A solution of 1 part of q. in 3 parts of oleic acid. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Q. phosphate.** A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_3PO_4+8H_2O$, forming transparent acicular crystals of bitter taste, containing 75·85 per cent. of q. [B, 10; B, 81, 119 (α, 38).]—**Q. quinate.** Lat., *quininæ quinas.* Ger., *chinasaures Chinin.* A substance occurring as star-shaped groups of opaque or semitransparent crystals, of very bitter taste, and very soluble in water. [B, 5, 81 (α, 38).]—**Q. salicylate.** Lat., *chininum salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *salicylate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_7H_6O_3)_2+H_2O$, crystallizing from alcoholic solution in concentrically grouped prisms soluble in 900 parts of water at 10° C. [Fr. Cod.] (in 225 parts at 16° C. [Russ. Ph.]), in 120 of ether, and in 20 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 68·79 per cent. of q. and 1·91 per cent. of water which is lost at 100° C. It is used in diarrhœa, neuralgia, and rheumatic gout. [B, 95 (α, 38); α, 34.]—**Q. subsulphate.** Basic q. sulphate, ordinary q. sulphate. [B.]—**Q. sulphate.** Lat., *quininæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *quiniæ sulphas* [Br. Ph., 1867], *subsulfas quinicus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas quininæ* [Belg. Ph.], *sulphas chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulphas chinicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *subsulphas chinicus* [Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chininsulfat.* Sp., *sulfato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2SH_2O_4+7H_2O$, occurring as pliable white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, volatilizing in the air or under the influence of gentle heat, soluble in 740 [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (750 [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 755 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of cold water, in 30 parts (25 [Ger. Ph.]) of boiling water, in 60 (65 [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol (60 of absolute alcohol, or 80 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or 120 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling alcohol, soluble with difficulty in chloroform and especially in ether, and containing about 74·31 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 14·45 per cent. of water. The cold saturated solution in water shows no fluorescence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Q'sulphuric acid.** A solid amorphous substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2SO_3$, soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Q. tannate.** Lat., *chininum tannicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *tannas chinini* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *quininæ* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tannate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3+8H_2O$, occurring as a colorless or yellowish amorphous powder of slightly bitter or puckering taste and little odor, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol, and containing from 20 to nearly 23 per cent. of q. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Q. tartrate.** A salt prepared by heating 2 parts of q. in 3 of water, adding tartaric acid enough to acidulate the solution slightly, filtering while still boiling, and allowing to crystallize. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Q. urate.** A yellow amorphous or, more commonly, crystalline salt, compounded of q. and uric acid, soluble in hot water; recommended in obstinate intermittent fever. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Q. valerianate.** Lat., *quininæ valerianas* [U. S. Ph.], *valerianas quininæ* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *valerianas chinicus* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *valérianate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *valerianato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_5H_{10}O_2+H_2O$, occurring as shining white crystalline needles, tablets, or scales, or as a crystalline powder of very bitter taste and slight odor of valerianic acid, soluble in 100 (110 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 40 (50 [Swiss Ph.]) of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, only slightly soluble in ether, and containing 72·97 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (71·52 per cent. [Belg. Ph.], 76·06 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of q. The aqueous solution treated with dilute sulphuric acid shows a blue fluorescence. It is given in hysteria, nervous headache, etc. [B, 95 (α, 38); α, 34.]—**Sirop de sulfate de q.** [Fr. Cod. (aqueux)] (Fr.), **Sirop hydrolique de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). Sp., *jarabe de sulfato quinico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 50 centigrammes of q. sulphate dissolved in 60 of dilute sulphuric acid and 400 of water (or the necessary amount of both), and mixed with 95 [Fr. Cod.] (150 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup. The Fr. preparation contains 10 centigrammes, the Sp. preparation about 6, of q. sulphate in 20 grammes of the mixture. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of q. sulphate in 100 parts of 34-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

QUININIC ACID, n. Kwi²n-i²n'i²k. An acid, $C_9H_5(OCH_3)(CO.OH)N$, produced by the oxidation of quinine. [B, 79.]

QUININISM, n. Kwi²n'en-i²zm. See CINCHONISM.

QUININOMETRY, n. Kwi²n-i²n-o²m'e²t-rI². From *quinina*, quinine, and *μετρεῖν*, to measure. See CINCHONOMETRY.

QUINIOIDINE, n. Kwi²n-i²-oid'en. A substance derived from quinoline. ["Ann. di. chim. e di farmacol.," Mar., 1886, p. 184 (B).]

QUINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ke-nek. 1. Produced by the action of quinine. 2. Present in or derived from quinine.

QUINIRRHETIN, n. Qui²n-i²r-ret'i²n. Of Flückiger, the brownish product resulting from exposure of an aqueous solution of quinine sulphate to sunlight; bitter, somewhat aromatic, and isomeric with quinine, but not alkaline. [B, 81 (α, 38).]

QUINISM, n. Kwi²n'i²zm. Fr., *quinisme.* See CINCHONISM.

QUINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi²n'i²-u³m(u⁴m). A yellowish amorphous brittle mass, without odor and very bitter, obtained by mixing 2 parts of cinchona containing principally cinchonine and 1 part of a bark containing principally quinine, treating the mixture with half its weight of slaked lime, washing with alcohol, and distilling in a water-bath to dryness. It should contain one third of its weight of the two alkaloids. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

QUINIZARIN, n. Kwi²n-iz'a²r-i²n. Fr., *quinizarine.* One of the varieties of dioxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_4=C_6H_4(CO)_2.C_6H_2.(OH)_2$, isomeric with alizarin; a body forming reddish acicular crystals, or yellow plates, melting at 192° C. [B, 2; B, 93 (α, 14).]

QUINIZINE, n. Kwi²n'i²z-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinizin.* Of Knorr, the hypothetical base $C_9H_{10}N_2$. [B.]

QUINOA (Sp.), n. Ken-o'a³. 1. The *Chenopodium q.* or its seeds. [B, 5, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**Red q.** A variety of *Chenopodium q.* the seed-husks of which contain a bitter principle, and are used in Peru and Chile as a febrifuge and emetic. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

QUINOIDIN [U. S. Ph.], **QUINOIDINE,** n's. Kwi²n-oid'i²n, -en. Lat., *chinoidinum* [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *chinioïdinum* [Ger. Ph.], *chinoidina* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *quinoidina* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *quinoïdine, quinine brute.* Ger., *Chinoidin, Chinioidin.* A usually amorphous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the preparation of the crystallizable cinchona alkaloids, consisting ordinarily, according to Pasteur, of quinicine and cinchonicine; a dry dark-brown resinous mass, having no odor and only a slightly bitter taste, which becomes more marked in solution. [B, 4, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Q. borate.** A yellow amorphous powder, or scaly crystalline substance of alkaline reaction, soluble in 3 parts of cold water. It is said that in ordinary fevers 100 parts of q. borate produce the same effect as 60 parts of quinine. ["Union méd.," May 30, 1882; "Med. Times and Gaz.," June 10, 1882, p. 620; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Mar., 1882, p. 35 (B).]—**Q. citrate.** A salt of q. and citric acid. It has been used in intermittent fevers. [Hagens, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," 1882 (B).]—**Q. hydrochlorate, Q. hydrochloride.** A preparation made by heating 1 part of purified q. with 4 parts of water, adding enough diluted hydrochloric acid to insure complete solution, filtering, evaporating, and powdering. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Q. iodosulphate.** A substance obtained from a solution of q. in benzene by successive treatment with sulphuric acid and a mixture of iodine and potassium iodide; used in testing for quinine. [B.]—**Q. tannate.** A yellowish-brown substance obtained by the action of tannin on an acid alcoholic solution of q. [Rether and Kleemann, "Phar. Centralhalle," in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 21 (B).]

QUINOÏLE (Fr.), n. Ke-no-el. See QUINONE.

QUINOL, n. Kwi²n'o²l. See HYDROQUINONE.—**Q'dicarboxylic acid.** A fluorescent acid, $C_8H_6O_6=C_6[OH,CO.OH,H,OH,CO.OH,H,]$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

QUINOLÉINE (Fr.), n. Ke-no-la-en. See QUINOLINE.

QUINOLIC ACID, n. Kwi²n-o²l'i²k. Fr., *acide quinolique.* Ger., *Chinolsäure.* An acid formed by prolonged boiling of cinchoninic acid in nitric acid. [B, 2; B, 93 (α, 14).]

QUINOLINE, n. Kwi²n'o²l-en. Fr., *q.*, *quinoléine.* Ger., *Chinolin.* An oily alkaline liquid, $C_9H_7N=C_6(H,H,H,H,N:CH.CH:CH,—)$, of acrid and bitter taste, obtained from quinine by distillation with a caustic alkali, and synthetically by the action of sulphuric acid on an excess of aniline, nitrobenzene, and glycerin. [B, 5; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**Q'benzocarbonic acid.** A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_7NO_2=C_9H_6(CO.OH)N$. [B, 79.]—**Q. salicylate.** Lat., *chinolinum salicylicum.* Ger., *Chinolinsalicylat.* A compound of q. and salicylic acid; a solid substance used when mixed with boric acid as an application in otorrhœa. [B.]—**Q'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Chinolinschwefelsäure.* An acid, $C_9H_7NSO_3$, derived from q. by the substitution of the molecule HSO_3 for an atom of hydrogen. Three isomeric varieties—orthoq'sulphonic, metaq'sulphonic, and paraq'sulphonic acids—are known. [B, 79.]—**Q. tartrate.** Ger., *weinsaures Chinolin.* A salt occurring as white crystalline scales or powder of pungent odor and sharp but not disagreeable taste; said to be an efficient antiseptic and antipyretic. [Donath, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1881; B, 5, 8 (α, 38).]

QUINOLOGIST, n. Kwi²n-o²l'o-ji²st. One versed in quinology. [α, 35.]

QUINOLOGY, n. Kwi²n-o²l'o-ji². From *quina*, cinchona, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *quinologie.* Ger., *Chinologie.* The study or science of the cinchona alkaloids, also the science and art of cinchona cultivation. [B, 23.]

QUINON (Fr.), n. Ke-no²n². Thick cinchona-bark. [α, 35.]

QUINONE, n. Kwi²n'on. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinon.* A substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of many substances of the aromatic group, including hydroquinone, aniline, and numerous vegetable principles. It occurs in yellow prismatic crystals, volatile at ordinary temperatures, exhaling a pungent irritant vapor, and melting at 116° C. It forms numerous substitution products, to which the name q. is collectively applied. [B, 4.]—**Q. chlorimide.** $C_6H_4O(NCl)$, occurring as golden crystals of persistent q.-like odor, melting at 85° C. and detonating at a higher temperature. It stains the skin a permanent brown. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Q'dioxime.** See DINITROSORESORCINOL.—**Q. tetrahydride.** $C_6H_8O_2$, crystallizing from slowly evaporated aqueous solution as short, flat, shining prisms, of peculiar odor and cooling taste. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

QUINOPICRIC ACID, n. Kwi2n-o-pi2k'ri2k. Fr., *acide quinopicrique.* A compound of picric acid with the alkaloids isomeric with quinine, proposed by Henry as a substitute for quinine sulphate. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

QUINOTANNIC ACID, n. Kwi2n-o-ta2n'i2k. Fr., *acide quinotannique.* Ger., *Chinagerbsäure.* A special form of tannin, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7 + H_2O$, existing in several classes of cinchona-bark, partly combined with the alkaloids, and differing from gallotannic acid in being colored green by ferric salts; obtained by boiling a cinchona infusion with hydrated magnesia; a light-yellow astringent powder. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINOVA (Lat.), n. f. Kwi2n-o'va3(wa3). Ger., *Chinova.* A contraction of *quina nova;* false cinchona (bark of *Portlandia grandiflora*, or, according to some, of *Cascarilla magnifolia*). [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINOVATANNIC ACID, n. Kwi2n-ov''a3-ta2n'i2k. Fr., *acide quinovatannique.* An acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8$, extracted from false cinchona; in properties like quinotannic acid, and in composition analogous to caffeotannic acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINOVATE, n. Kwi2n'o2v-at. A salt of quinovic acid. [B.]

QUINOVATIC ACID, n. Kwi2n-o2v-a2t'i2k. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, considered by Rochleder and Schwarz to be identical with æsculic acid.

QUINOVIC ACID, n. Kwi2n-ov'i2k. Fr., *acide quinovique.* Ger., *Chinovasäure.* A decomposition product, $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$, of quinovin, forming tasteless white rhomboidal crystals. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

QUINOVIN, n. Kwi2n'o-vi2n. Syn.: *chinovin, kinovin, kinovic bitter.* A white, amorphous, bitter mass, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$, extracted from quinova and several of the real cinchona-barks. [B, 5, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]

QUINOXALINE, n. Kwi2n-o2x'a2l-en. Ger., *Chinoxalin.* The base $C_9H_8N_2$. [B.]

QUINOYLE (Fr.), n. Ke-no-el. See QUINONE.

QUINQUEDIGITATE, adj. Kwi2n2-kwe2-di2j'i2-tat. Lat., *quinquedigitatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *quinquédigité.* Ger., *fünffingerig.* Of a compound leaf, having five leaflets at the end of the petiole. [*a*, 35.]

QUINQUEFID, adj. Kwi2n2'kwe2-fi2d. Lat., *quinquefidus* (from *quinque*, five, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *quinquéfide.* Ger., *fünfspaltig.* Five-cleft. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 35).]

QUINQUEFOLIATE, QUINQUEFOLIATED, adj's. Kwi2n-kwe2-fol'i2-at, -at-e2d. Lat., *quinquefoliatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *quinquéfolié.* Ger., *fünfblätterig.* 1. Having five leaves (said of corolla, calyx, etc.). 2. Quinquedigitate. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

QUINQUEFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi2n2-kwe2-fol(fo2l)'i2-u3m-(u4m). From *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf. 1. Of Matthæus, the *Potentilla reptans.* 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Potentilla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. fragiferum.** See POTENTILLA *fragarioides.*—**Q. majus.** See *Q.* (1st def.).

QUINQUEJUGAL, QUINQUEJUGATE, adj. Kwi2n2-kwe2j'u2-g'l, -gat. Lat., *quinquejugatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *quinquéjugué.* Ger., *fünfpaarig* (1st def.), *fünfriefig* (2d def.). 1. Having five pairs of leaflets on the same petiole. 2. Of a fruit, having five juga or ridges. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 35).]

QUINQUEPARTITE, adj. Kwi2n2-kwe2-part'i2t. Lat., *quinquepartitus* (from *quinque*, five, and *partiri*, to divide). Fr., *quinquéparti.* Ger., *fünftheilig.* Five-parted. [*a*, 35.]

QUINQUINA (Fr.), n. Ka2n2-ke-na3. See CINCHONA; in the pl., *q's* [Fr. Cod.], see CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Alcoolé de q.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Alcoolé de q. et de gentiane (ou serpentaire) composé.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Bols de q.** A preparation consisting of 1·9 gramme of cinchona and 6 grammes of syrup, made into 18 boluses. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Bols de q. et de cannelle.** A preparation consisting of 2 grammes of cinchona, 6 of syrup, and 69 centigrammes of cinnamon, divided into 18 boluses. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Bols de q. et de cannelle opiacés.** A preparation consisting of 1·9 gramme of cinchona, 6 grammes of syrup, and 69 centigrammes each of cinnamon and tincture of opium, divided into 18 boluses. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Bols de q. opiacés.** A preparation consisting of 1·9 gramme of cinchona, 3·8 grammes of syrup, and 64 centigrammes of tincture of opium, divided into 18 boluses. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Cérat au q.** See CÉRAT *antiseptique.*—**Décoction de q.** See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ and *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Décoction de q. acidulée.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of cinchona and 2 parts of wormwood in 36 of water until reduced to 20, expressing, and adding 4 of vinegar; or by mixing 240 parts of decoction of cinchona with 7 of acid aromatic elixir. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. avec la poudre de q.** A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in 480 of water until reduced to 240, expressing, and adding 7 parts of powdered cinchona and, when cold, 7 of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. cinnamomée.** A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of cinchona in boiling water, straining, and adding 6 parts of syrup and 1 part of tincture of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. composée et laxative.** See *Decoctum* CHINÆ *antisepticum purgans.*—**Décoction de q. et de benoîte.** A preparation made by boiling 15 parts of cinchona in 480 of water until reduced to 300, adding 15 of the root of *Geum urbanum*, reducing to 240, and adding, when cold, 30 of gum-arabic mucilage and 7 of tincture of opium. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de cascarille.** A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 7 of cascarilla in 360 of water until reduced to 240, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et d'écorce d'orange.** A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in water, adding 4 of bitter-orange peel, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de polygala.** A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 7 of Virginia snake-root in 480 of water till reduced to 240, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 parts of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de rhubarbe.** A decoction made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 4 of rhubarb with 480 of water till reduced one half, and adding, when cold, 7 parts of ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de rue.** A preparation made by boiling 60 parts of cinchona and 30 of rue-leaves with 1,080 of water until reduced a third, and adding 7 of camphor triturated with gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de séné.** See *Decoctum* CHINÆ *antisepticum purgans.*—**Décoction de q. et de serpentaire.** A preparation made by boiling 14 parts each of cinchona and Virginia snake-root in 516 of water till reduced to 344, and adding 57 of spirit of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de q. et de valériane.** A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in 480 of water till reduced one half, adding 7 of valerian, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 of ether; or by boiling 31 grammes of cinchona in 473 of water for ten minutes, and mixing with an infusion of 31 of valerian in 473 of water; or by adding 76 parts of powdered valerian to 2,450 of decoction of cinchona. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Décocté de q. jaune.** See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Dragées de q.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of cinchona and 3 parts of dry extract of cinchona, pouring on 35 of white sugar boiled to the proper consistence, and stirring till a granular powder is formed. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Écorce de q.** See CINCHONA (2d def.).—**Électuaire de q.** An electuary consisting of 60 parts of cinchona, 7 of diascordiu, and enough syrup of wormwood. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Électuaire de q. et de cachou.** See *Electuarium* CHINÆ *et catechu.*—**Électuaire de q. et de sel ammoniac.** An electuary consisting of 18 parts of cinchona, 16 each of honey and syrup of wormwood, and 1 part of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Électuaire de q. et de valériane.** An electuary of 2 parts of cinchona and 1 part of valerian, made up with syrup of orange-peel. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Élixir de q.** See *Elixir* CHINÆ.—**Émulsion de q.** See EMULSIO *chinata.*—**Essence de q. composée.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Extrait alcoolique de q.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extrait aqueux de q.** See *Extractum* CHINÆ *aquosum.*—**Extrait de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extrait de q. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CHINÆ *rubræ.*—**Extrait de q. calisaya** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extrait de q. gris (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CHINÆ *fuscæ.*—**Extrait de q. jaune (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extrait de q. mou.** See *Extractum* CHINÆ *fuscæ.*—**Extrait de q. rouge (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CHINÆ *rubræ.*—**Extrait de q. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CHINÆ *fuscæ.*—**Extrait gommeux (ou hydrolique) de q.** See *Extractum* CHINÆ *aquosum.*—**Extrait liquide de q. jaune.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ *fluidum.*—**Extrait œnolique de q., Extrait vineux de q.** See *Extractum* CORTICIS *peruviani vinosum.*—**Faux q.** 1. Any false cinchona-bark. 2. *Iva frutescens.* 3. *Croton cascarilla.* [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Infusion de q. acidulée.** See *Infusum* CHINÆ *cum succo limonum.*—**Infusion de q. calcaire.** See *Infusum* CHINÆ *cum aqua calcis.*—**Infusion de q. et de contrayerva.** A preparation made by boiling 29 parts of the root of *Scorzonera humilis* and 7 of crushed lemon-seeds in 2,070 of water until reduced to 1,380, adding 57 of cinchona and 29 of contrayerva, straining, and adding 86 parts of honey of elder. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusion de q. et de valeriane.** An infusion of 3 parts of cinchona and 1 part of valerian in 48 of boiling water, strained after 12 hours. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusion de q. faite à chaud.** See *Infusum* CHINÆ *calidum.*—**Infusion de q. faite à froid.** See *Infusum* CHINÆ *frigidum.*—**Infusion de q. magnésiée.** See *Infusum* CHINÆ *cum magnesia.*—**Infusion de q. potassée.** See *Tinctura* CHINÆ *aquosa kalina.*—**Magistère de q.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Œnolature (ou œnolé [Fr. Cod.]) de q.** See *Vin de q.*—**Œnolé de q. et de gentiane composé.** See *Vinum* CHINÆ *amarum.*—**Poudre de q.** [Fr., Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis cinchonæ cinereæ.* Dried pale cinchona-bark bruised and passed through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre de q. alunée.** Syn.: *poudre antifébrile astringente.* A powder of 60 parts of cinchona, 14 of alum, and 5 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. aromatique.** A powder of 15 parts of yellow cinchona, 7 of sweet flag, and 6 of aromatic powder. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. au cacao.** See *Pulvis* CHOCOLATÆ *chinatæ.*—**Poudre de q. camphrée.** A powder of 60 parts of cinchona, 5 of camphor, and 28 of gum arabic. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de cannelle.** A mixture of 11 parts of cinchona and 2 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de fer.** A powder of 30 parts of cinchona, 7 of iron filings, and 4 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de gingembre.** Syn.: *poudre antifébrile.* A powder of 8 parts of cinchona and 1 part of ginger. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de rhubarbe.** A powder of 2 parts of cinchona and 1 part of rhubarb. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. et de sel ammoniac.** A powder of 2 grammes of cinchona and 35 centigrammes of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de q.*—**Poudre de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried yellow cinchona-bark bruised and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried red cinchona-bark bruised and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Q. aromatique.** Cascarilla-bark. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. badier.** The *Exostema floribundum* or its bark. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. blanc.** The bark of *Cascarilla macrocarpa.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. brun.** See *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. calisaya** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. calisaya roulé.** See *Quilled* CALISAYA-*bark.*—**Q. carthagène.** The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *Carthagena*-BARK.—**Q. colombia.** Colombia-bark (see under CINCHONA *lancifolia*). [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. de la Nouvelle-Granade.** In French commerce, a name for various barks resembling yellow cinchona-barks, including Colombia-bark, Pitaya-bark, and Maracaibo-bark. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**Q. de Lima.** The bark of *Cinchona micrantha, Cinchona nitida, Cinchona peruviana* (the chief

source), or *Cinchona ovata.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Q. de Loxa** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. de Muzo.** The *Cascarilla muzonensis* or its bark. [B. 173 (α. 35).]—**Q. de Rio Janeiro.** 1. See COUTAREA *speciosa.* 2. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. des Antilles.** The *Exostema caribœum* or its bark; also, according to some authors, Santa Lucia bark. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. des Indes orientales.** The bark of *Cedrela febrifuga* (1st def.). [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Q. des pauvres.** See ARNICA *montana.*—**Q. d'Europe.** The *Fraxinus excelsior* or its bark. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. de Virginie.** See MAGNOLIA *glauca.*—**Q. du Brésil.** 1. The *Machaonia brasiliensis.* 2. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. du Mexique.** See IVA *frutescens.*—**Q. du Pérou.** The *Exostema peruvianum.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Q. fauve, Q. femelle.** Common yellow Carthagena-bark. [B, 173 (α. 35).]—**Q. gris.** See *Gray* BARK.—**Q. gris aromatique.** See CROTON *cascarilla.*—**Q. gris Huanuco** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. gris de Loxa** [Fr. Cod.]. The bark of *Cinchona crispa*, answering to the pale cinchona-bark of the Br. Ph. [B.]—**Q. havane.** 1. See *Q. Huamalies.* 2. A commercial term for inferior gray cinchona-barks. [B. 121 (α, 35).]—**Q. Huamalies.** See CINCHONA *Huamalies* and cf. *Huamalies*-BARK.—**Q. Huánuco** [Fr. Cod.]. See CINCHONA *Huánuco.*—**Q. indigène.** 1. The root of *Gentiana lutea.* 2. The genus *Mussœnda* (see also under MUSSÆNDA *landia*). [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**Q. jaune.** See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. jaune de Guayaquil.** See under CINCHONA *coccinea.*—**Q. jaune orangé roulé.** A variety of Carthagena-bark (see under CINCHONA *lancifolia*). [α, 35.]—**Q. jaune royal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. nova.** The bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia.* [B, 5 (α, 35).] Cf. QUINOVA.—**Q. pâle de Jaén.** Pale Jaén-bark (see under CINCHONA *Jaén*). [α, 35.]—**Q. pitaya.** Of Guibourt, hard Pitaya-bark. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Q. piton.** Santa Lucia bark; also, according to some authors, the bark of *Exostema caribœum.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Red* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Q. rouge vif (ou vrai).** The bark of *Cinchona succirubra* (see *Red* CINCHONA). [B, 267 (α. 35).]—**Résine de q.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Sirop aqueux de q.** See *Syrupus* CHINÆ *aquosus.*—**Sirop de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* CHINÆ.—**Sirop de q. au vin** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus chinæ vinosus* [Belg. Ph.], *syrupus de cinchona cum vino paratus.* A preparation made of 1 part of extract of yellow cinchona, 43 parts of Spanish white wine, and 56 parts of white sugar. The Belg. Ph. orders extract of pale cinchona and Malaga wine. [B, 95, 119 (α, 21, 38).]—**Sirop de q. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus chinæ ferratus* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *ferruginosus* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Sp., *jarabe de quina ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 20 of water (10 [Belg. Ph.], as little as possible [Sp. Ph.], a little with some citric acid [Gr. Ph.]), and adding 970 [Fr. Cod.] (980 [Belg. Ph.], 1,000 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup of cinchona prepared with wine (1,000 [Swiss Ph.], about 6,000 [Gr. Ph.], of syrup of cinchona). [B; B, 95, 113 (α, 21, 38).]—**Sirop de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by treating 200 parts of pale cinchona in medium powder with 1,000 of 30-per-cent. alcohol and water enough to make with 1,000 of white sugar 1,525 of filtered syrup. [B. 113 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de q. vineux.** See *Sirop de q. au vin.*—**Sirop hydrolique de q.** See *Syrupus* CHINÆ *aquosus.*—**Tablettes de q.** See MORSULI *chinati.*—**Teinture aqueuse alcaline de q.** See *Tinctura* CHINÆ *aquosa kalina.*—**Teinture de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Teinture de q. amère.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Teinture de q. ammoniacale.** See *Tinctura* CHINÆ *ammoniata.*—**Teinture de q. composée.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Teinture de q. et d'écorce d'orange.** A tincture of 15 parts each of cinchona and bitter-orange peel in 61 of brandy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de q. et de roseau aromatique.** A tincture of 12 parts of cinchona and 1 part each of sweet flag and green oranges in 72 of alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de q. et de serpentaire.** Syn.: *essence de Hellwig.* A tincture of 3 parts of cinchona, 2 of Virginia snake-root, and 1 part of contrayerva, in 16 of brandy, expressed and filtered after digestion over the water-bath. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura chinæ* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*fuscæ* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). Sp., *tintura alcohólica de quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of pale cinchona-bark with 5 parts of alcohol more or less diluted (6 parts [Gr. Ph.], 8 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Teinture de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura chinæ* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *cinchonæ* [Br. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of red cinchona-bark with 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or by treating 4 oz. of the bark in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered percolate after 2 days' maceration [Br. Ph.]. The Netherl. Ph. orders 8 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·879. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Tisane de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum cinchonæ* and *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Tisane de q. jaune.** See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ* and *Infusum* CINCHONÆ.—**Vin de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum chinæ* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*cum vino malacensi* [Swiss Ph.]), *vinum corticis peruviani.* Sp., *vino de quina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *œnolé de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of pale cinchona-bark with 2 of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 20 of red (or white) wine [Fr. Cod.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of 92-per-cent. alcohol and about 32 parts of Malaga wine; the Gr. Ph., 12 parts of strong wine; the Sp. Ph., about 17 of sherry; the Russ. Ph., 1 part each of the pale and the yellow barks and 33⅓ parts of Malaga wine; the Swiss Ph., 4 parts of the pale bark, 1 part of orange-peel, and 50 or enough more of Malaga wine. Various old ph's had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] See *Vinum* CHINÆ [Ger. Ph.].—**Vin de q. acidulé.** A mixture of 15 parts of cinchona, 11 of sugar, 60 of lemon-juice, and 450 of wine, strained at the end of two days. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vin de q. au grenache (ou lunel, ou madère, ou malaga)** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Vin de q. jaune.*—**Vin de q. cinnamomé.** A mixture of 60 parts of cinchona, 7 of cinnamon, 15 of calumba, and 1,080 of red wine, filtered after a maceration of some days. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vin de q. et d'écorce de Winter.** A preparation made by macerating 250 parts of cinchona and 16 each of bitter-orange peel, cortex Winteri, and quassia-wood in 500 of brandy for 24 hours, adding 3,000 of strong wine, and straining and filtering after four days. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vin de q. et de gentiane.** See *Vinum* CHINÆ *amarum.*—**Vin de q. et de roseau aromatique.** See TINCTURA *burgundica.*—**Vin de q. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de cinchona martiatum.* Sp., *vino de quina ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 2 parts each of ferrous sulphate and citric acid dissolved in 10 parts of water, and mixed with 990 parts of wine of pale cinchona-bark (*vin de q. gris de Grenache*) [Fr. Cod.] (1,000 of wine of pale cinchona prepared with sherry [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 113; B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *Vinum* FERRI *amarum.*—**Vin de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.], **Vin de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vin de q. au grenache* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of yellow or red cinchona-bark with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 40 of red (or white) wine. Instead of red or white wine, a stronger wine may be used. The alcohol is then not added. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

QUINQUIVALENT, adj. Kwi²n-kwi²v'a²l-e²nt. Fr., *quinquévalent.* Ger., *fünfwerthig.* Having an atomicity of five, capable of replacing 5 atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

QUINSY, n. Kwi²nz'i². From κυνάγκη, cynanche. Ger., *Braüne.* See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**Lingual q.** A rare form of q. arising in the tonsillar tissues and leading to acute suppurative glossitis. [α, 34.]—**Membranous q.** See *Membranous* ANGINA.

QUINTAN, adj. Kwi²n't'n. From *quintus*, fifth. Recurring at intervals of four days. [α, 48.]

QUINTANE, n. Kwi²nt'an. From *quintus*, fifth. See PENTANE.

QUINTE (Fr.), n. Ka²n²t. A fit of coughing consisting of five or more efforts. [A, 385 (α. 48).]

QUINTENYL, n. Kwi²nt'e²n-i²l. The radicle C_5H_9. [α, 38.]—**Q. alcohol, Q. glycerin.** A triatomic alcohol. $C_5H_9(OH_3)$, occurring as a thick, colorless liquid of sweet aromatic taste.

QUINTEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka²n²-tu⁵. Occurring in paroxysms (cf. QUINTE). [A, 385 (α, 48).]

QUINTINE, n. Kwi²nt'i²n. From *quintus*, fifth. Fr., *q.* A supposed fifth integument of a vegetable ovule; actually the skin of the nucleus or embryo-sac. [B, 19, 38, 121 (α. 35).]

QUINTISULFURE (Fr.), n. Kwa²n²-te-su⁶l-fu⁶r. See PENTASULPHIDE.—**Q. hydrogéné.** See LIQUOR *fumans Beguini.*

QUINTUPLE, QUINTUPLED, adj's. Kwi²nt'u²-pl, -p'ld. Lat., *quintuplex* (from *quintus*, fifth, and *plicare*, to fold). Fr., *quintuple.* Ger., *fünffach.* Fivefold, dividing into five parts. [α, 35.]

QUINTUPLET, n. Kwi²nt'u²-ple²t. From *quintus*, fifth. One of five born at one birth. [α, 48.]

QUINTUPLINERVED, QUINTUPLIVEINED, adj's. Kwi²nt'u²-pli²-nu⁵rvd,-vand. Lat., *quintuplinervis, quintuplinervius* (from *quintus*, fifth, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *quintuplinervé.* Of a leaf, having the midrib branching into two lateral ribs on each side above the base. [α, 35.]

QUIRINACUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi²r-i²n'a²k(a³k)-u³m(u⁴m). Opium. [B, 180 (α. 35).]

QUIRL (Ger.), n. Kwerl. See VERTICIL.

QUISQUALIS (Lat.), n. f. Kwi²s-kwa(kwa³)'li²s. From *quis*, who, and *qualis*, of what kind. Fr., *quisquale.* Ger., *Sonderling.* A genus of combretaceous shrubs. [B. 42, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Q. chinensis.** The *tot-chee-fa* of the Chinese; an anthelminthic. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Q. glabra.** A Javanese shrub, perhaps a variety of *Q. indica*, having the same uses. [B, 180 (α. 35).]—**Q. indica.** Ger., *indischer Sonderling.* 1. The *bavay-bavay* of the Philippine Islands, the *rangoon creeper* of India. The seeds of the immature nuts and the leaves are used as an anthelminthic. 2. Of Loureiro, a Cochin-China species, perhaps identical with *Q. glabra*; astringent and tonic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

QUITCH, n. Kwi²tch. See TRITICUM *repens*, AGROSTIS *alba*, and ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum.*

QUITTE (Ger.), n. Kwi²t'te². See CYDONIUM and CYDONIA (2d def.).—**Q'narznei.** See DIACYDONION.—**Q'nconfect.** See MELOPLACUNTION.—**Q'nkerne, Q'nsamen.** See *Semen* CYDONIÆ.—**Q'nsamenschleim. Q'nschleim.** See CYDONIN (1st def.).—**Q'nsyrup.** See *Syrupus* CYDONIORUM.—**Q'nsaft.** See *Succus* CYDONIÆ.

QUITTER, QUITTOR, n's. Kwi²t'u⁵r, -o²r. Suppuration in the tissue of a horse's foot with a fistulous opening in the coronet. [L, 297.]

QUOTIDIAN, adj. Kwot-i²d'i²-a²n. Lat., *quotidianus.* Ger., *alltägig, alltäglich.* Daily; recurring daily; as a n., see *Q.* FEVER.

QUOTIENT, n. Kwo'sh'nt. From *quotiens*, how often. The result obtained by dividing one number or quantity by another. [α, 48.]—**Respiratory q.** The ratio between the carbon dioxide excreted and the oxygen taken up in a given time, $CO_2 \div O$. [J.]

R

RABDOIDAL, adj. Ra^{2}b-doi'd'l. See RHABDOIDAL. For other words in *R* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rh.*

RABE (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}b'e^2. See CORAX (1st def.).—**R'nähnlich, R'nartig.** See CORACOID.—**R'nmäuslein.** See CORACOBRACHIALIS.

RABID, adj. Ra^{2}b'i^{2}d. Lat., *rabidus.* Fr., *enragé, rabique, rabiéique, rabien.* Ger., *rasend, rabietisch.* Affected with rabies.

RABIES (Lat.), n. f. Rab(ra^{3}b)'i^2-ez(as). Gen., *-e'i.* From *rabere*, to rave. Fr., *rage.* Ger., *Tollsucht, Hundswuth.* An acute specific disease of animals (commonly called hydrophobia) that may be communicated, by inoculation, to man. It occurs most frequently in the dog, wolf, and cat. The poison, the nature of which is yet unknown, has a particular affinity for the nervous system. The incubation period varies, in man, from six weeks to several months. R. is characterized by a premonitory stage of depression and irritability that is succeeded by a stage of great excitability associated with hyperæsthesia and intensely painful spasms of the laryngeal and oral muscles. There may be an elevation of temperature. Following this are a cessation of the spasms, unconsciousness, and death. There are congestion of the vessels of the cerebrospinal system, minute hæmorrhages, especially in the medulla oblongata, and acute laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial congestion. [Osler (*a*, 34).]—**Dumb r.** R. occurring in rodents, in which the preliminary stages are absent and the paralytic stage is pronounced from the outset, characterized by the gradual occurrence of unconsciousness, enfeeblement of the heart, and death by syncope. [Osler (*a*, 34).]—**False r.** See *Pseudo-r.*—**Paralytic r.** 1. Of Gamaleia, r. in which the first and second periods of the disease are latent, and the third period—that of paralysis—manifests the existing infection. ["Ann. de l'institut Pasteur," 1887, p. 63 (*a*, 34).] 2. An acute ascending spinal paralysis of infectious (probably rabietic) origin. ["Gaz. Heb. de méd. et de chir.," Dec. 10, 1892 (*a*, 34).]—**Pseudo-r.** A morbid state resembling r., occurring in dogs infested with the *Strongylus gigas* or produced by the injection of medicinal substances into animals. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 18, 1889, p. 548 (*a*, 34).]—**R. canina.** See R.—**R. felina.** R. occurring in or contracted from the cat.—**Tanacetic r.** A morbid state resembling r., though not necessarily fatal, produced in rabbits by intravenous injections of oil of tanacetum. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 729 (*a*, 34).]

RABIETIC, adj. Ra^{2}b-i^2-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with rabies. [*a*, 48.]

RABIFIC, adj. Ra^{2}b-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *rabies* (*q. v.*), and *facere* to make. Productive of rabies. [*a*, 48.]

RACAHOUT (Fr.), n. Ra^3-ka^3-hu. A chocolate preparation consisting of 30 parts of salep, 120 each of cacao, siliqua dulcis, and rice flour. 90 of potato starch, 500 of sugar, and 3 of vanilla. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**R. des Arabes.** See R.

RACCOURCISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}k-kur-ses-ma^{3}n^2. A shortening.—**R. chirurgical des ligaments ronds.** See ADVANCEMENT *of the round ligaments.*

RACE, n. Ras. Gr., γένος. Lat., *proles, stirps* (1st def.). Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A stock or family; especially one of those large groups characterized by community of characters into which mankind has been divided (*e. g.*, the Caucasian, the Negro). [*a*, 48.] 2. In botany, a fixed variety in a genus; a variety so permanent as to be reproduced by seed; also, of Bentham, any collection of individuals the characters of which are continued through successive generations; of Necker, a genus. [B, 1, 34, 121, 296 (*a*, 35).]

RACEME, n. Ra^{2}s-em'. From *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. Fr., *grappe.* Ger., *Traube, Blüthentraube.* A form of indeterminate inflorescence in which the flowers are pediceled and arranged along a lengthened rhachis. [*a*, 35.]—**Compound r.** A r. in which the pedicels branch or divide, forming new racemes. [*a*, 35.]—**False r.** A scorpioid cyme. [*a*, 35.]

RACEMIC ACID, n. Ra^{2}s-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide racémique.* Ger., *Traubensäure.* A substance found in the juice of certain species of grape; chemically, a mixture, $C_8H_{12}O_{12}+2H_2O$, of equal parts of dextrotartaric acid and lævotartaric acid. [B, 4, 5.]

RACEMOSE, adj. Ra^{2}s'e^{2}m-os. Lat., *racemosus.* Ger., *traubig* (1st def.), *traubenartig* (2d def.). 1. Arranged in racemes. 2. Having the appearance of a raceme. [*a*, 35.]

RACEMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}s(ra^{3}k)-e^{2}m(am)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Ger., *Träubchen.* A small raceme. [*a*, 35.]

RACHE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}sh. An old term for various inflammations of the face and scalp in infants. [G.]

RACHEN (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n. See FAUCES, THROAT, and RICTUS.—**R'eingang, R'enge.** See ISTHMUS *faucium.*—**R'förmig.** See RINGENT.—**R'schmerz.** See ISTHMODYNIA.—**R'schnürer.** See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Wolfr', Wolfsr'.** See *Cleft* PALATE.

RACHENHAUT (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n-ha^3-u^{4}t. Of Remak, the union of epiblast and hypoblast in the stomodæum of the embryo.—**Primitive R.** See *Pharyngeal* MEMBRANE.

RACINE (Fr.), n. Ra^3-sen. See ROOT.—**Cinq r's apéritives** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Quinque* RADICES *aperientes majores.*—**R. adventive.** See *Adventitious* ROOT.—**R. antérieure de la couche optique.** The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 28 (K).]—**R. axile.** See *Tap* ROOT.—**R. blanche moyenne.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**R. brésilienne.** See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**R. bulbaire.** A root of a cranial nerve arising from the medulla oblongata. [L.]—**R. de Jean-Lopez.** See RADIX *Lopez.*—**R. de l'accessoire.** See *Accessory* NUCLEUS.—**R's de la verge.** See CRURA *penis.* [I, 28.]—**R. du Brésil.** See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**R's du cervelet.** The cerebellar peduncles. [I, 22 (K).]—**R's du clitoris.** See CRURA *clitoridis.*—**R's du penis.** See CRURA *penis.*—**R. flèchière.** See ARROW-ROOT.—**R. inférieure de la couche optique.** Of Huguenin (after Meynert), a bundle of nerve-fibres extending from the optic thalamus downward and forward to a point near the edge of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 28 (K).]—**R. pivotante.** See *Tap* ROOT.—**R. salivaire.** Pyrethrum (see under ANACYCLUS *pyrethrum*). [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**Sirop de cinq r's** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus de quinque* RADICIBUS (*compositus*).—**R. supérieure de la couche optique.** Ger., *oberer Stiel des Thalamus.* Of Meynert, a tract of nerve-fibres in the anterior pillars of the fornix. [I, 28 (K).]

RACK, n. Ra^{2}k. See ARRACK.

RACLAGE (Fr.), **RACLEMENT** (Fr.), n's. Ra^3-kla^{3}zh. ra^{3}k-l'-ma^{3}n^2. The operation of scraping a surface. Cf. CURETTING.

RACLEUR (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}k-lu^{5}r. See CURETTE and SPOON.

RACORNISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra^3-korn-es-ma^{3}n^2. See CORNIFICATION.

RADEIN, n. Ra^3-din'. A place in Styria where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

RADESYGE, n. Ra^3-de^2-su^{6}g'e^2. Ger., *Radeseuche, Egersund krankheit.* An epidemic which occurred in the last century along the coast of Norway and afterward in Sweden, consisting of various severe affections, especially of the skin and mucous membranes. Though formerly regarded as an independent disease, it is now believed by most authorities to comprehend under a common name a variety of distinct diseases, including syphilis in a severe and neglected form and leprosy (see SPEDALSKHED), together with various ulcerative and other cutaneous diseases (cf. SCABIES *crustosa*). [G.] Cf. *Ditmarsch* DISEASE.—**R. canadensis** (Lat.). See *Canadian* SYPHILOID.—**R. istrica** (Lat.). See SCHERLIEVO.—**R. scabieuse** (Fr.). See SPEDALSKHED.—**R. scotica** (Lat.). See SIBBENS.

RADIAD, adv. Rad'i^2-a^{2}d. Toward the radial aspect. [L, 141.]

RADIAL, adj. Rad'i^2-'l. Lat., *radialis* (from *radius*, the radius). Fr., Ger., *r.* 1. Situated toward or near the radius; pertaining to the radius; as a n., the scaphoid bone, also the r. artery, a r. muscle, etc. [L.] 2. In botany, pertaining to the ray; arranged in rays growing around the margin or circumference: of an organ, developing uniformly on all sides around its longitudinal axis. The *Radiales* are an order of the *Liliaceæ*, including the *Alliaceæ*, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**R. antérieur** (Fr.). See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*—**R. externe court** (Fr.). See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis.*—**R. externe long** (ou **premier**) (Fr.). See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus.*—**R. externe second** (Fr.). See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis.*—**R. interne** (Fr.). See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*

RADIALEXTENSOR (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}d-e-a^{3}l'e^{2}x-te^{2}ns-o^{2}r. An extensor muscle arising from the radius. [*a*, 48.]—**R'en der Hand.** The extensores carpi radiales brevis et longus. [L.]

RADIALFLEXOR (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}d-e-a^{3}l'fle^{2}x-o^{2}r. A flexor muscle of the band arising from the radius. [L.]—**R. der Hand.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*

RADIALIS (Lat.). adj. Rad(ra^{3}d)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *radius* (*q. v.*). Fr., *radial.* Radial; as a n. m., a muscle arising from the radius. [L.]—**R. anticus.** See FLEXOR *carpi r.*—**R. externus brevis.** See EXTENSOR *carpi r. brevis.*—**R. externus longus** (seu **primus**). See EXTENSOR *carpi r. longus.*—**R. externus secundus.** See EXTENSOR *carpi r. brevis.*—**R. internus.** See FLEXOR *carpi r.*—**R. internus brevis** (seu **minor,** seu **profundus**). See FLEXOR *carpi r. brevis* and ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis.*

RADIANT, adj. Rad'i^2-'nt. Lat., *radians.* Ger., *strahlend.* See RADIATE (2d def.) and RADIATIFORM.

RADIATE, adj. Rad'i^2-at. Lat., *radiatus.* Fr., *radiaire, radié.* Ger., *strahlig, strahlblüthig* (2d def.). 1. Having a ray-like appearance; diverging from a common point. The *Radiata* are a group of animals now placed in separate subkingdoms (*e. g.*, the *Cœlenterata, Echinodermata, Infusoria*, etc.). [*a*, 27.] 2. Spreading around the circumference, forming rays or ray-flowers. [*a*, 35.]

RADIATIFORM, adj. Rad-i^2-a^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *radiatiformis* (from *radius* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *radiatiforme.* Of a head of flowers, forming apparent rays by the enlargement of some of the outer flowers. [*a*, 35.]

RADIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Rad(ra^{3}d)-i^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See RADIATION.—**R. caudicea, R. caudicis, R. centralis, R. corporis callosi.** See CORONA *radiata* (2d def.).—**R. explementi.** The radiating fibres of the cerebral cortex. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. medullaris cerebri.** See CORONA *radiata* (2d def.).

RADIATION, n. Rad-i^2-a'sh'n. Lat., *radiatio.* Fr., *r.*, *rayonnement.* Ger., *R.*, *Strahlung.* 1. Divergence in ray-like lines from a central point (said especially of light and heat). 2. Any structure presenting the appearance of radiating lines. [*a*, 48.]—**Optical r's, Optic r.** [Gratiolet]. Fr., *faisceau du pulvinar.* Ger., *Sehstrahlung.* A bundle of nerve-fibres in the posterior part of the optic thalamus, continuous with those of the corona radiata, probably the termination of the optic nerve. The fibres are derived mostly from the optic tract and the external and internal geniculate bodies, and radiate into the parietal and occipital lobes. [I, 17, 28 (K); "Med. Rec.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).]—**R. der Zwirbel** (Ger.). Of Treviranus, probably the connection of the peduncles

of the pineal gland with the posterior commissure and lateral wall of the third ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. du corps calleux** (Fr.). See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Thalamic r's.** Of Spitzka, certain tracts of fibres which radiate into the hemisphere from the optic thalamus. ["Med. Rec.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).]

RADICAL, adj. Ra^{2}d'i^2-k'l. Lat., *radicalis* (from *radix*, a root). Fr., *r.* Ger., *wurzelständig* (2d def.), *radikal* (3d def.). 1. Pertaining to a root. 2. Springing from the root or from a root-like portion of the stem. [α, 35.] 3. Concerned with the root, origin, or essence; reaching to the root, thorough; curative as opposed to palliative. [α, 48.] 4. As a n., see RADICLE.

RADICANT, adj. Ra^{2}d'i^2-k'nt. Lat., *radicans.* Ger., *wurzelnd.* In botany, striking root. [α, 35.]

RADICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-i^{2}k(ek)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *radicare*, to take root. The production, growth, arrangement, etc., of roots. [α, 35.]

RADICEL, n. Ra^{2}d'i^2-se^{2}l. Lat., *radicella* (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicelle.* Ger., *Radicelle.* A rootlet; especially the tiny root produced in germination. [α, 35.]

RADICIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *radix* (*q. v.*), and *flos*, a flower. Flowering apparently from the underground part of the plant. [α, 35.]

RADICIFORM, adj. Ra^{2}d-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *radiciformis* (from *radix* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Resembling a root (said of rhizomes, etc.). [α, 35.]

RADICLE, n. Ra^{2}d'i^2-k'l. Lat., *radicula* (1st and 2d def's) (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicule* (1st and 2d def's), *radical* (4th def.). Ger., *Würzelchen* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), *Radikal* (4th def.). 1. The primary root of the embryo. 2. A little root, a fibril of a root. [α, 35.] 3. A minute initial portion of a fibre, nerve, or vein. 4. An atom or a group of atoms which goes into and out of combination without change, and which determines the character of a molecule. [Cooke (B).]—**Acid r.** See under ACID.—**Alcohol r.** A r. which, when it replaces half the hydrogen in one or more molecules of water, forms an alcohol. [B, 2.]—**Aldehyde r.** A r., $(CnH_{2}n)''$, which, when combined with oxygen, forms an aldehyde. [B.]—**Alkali r.** A r. which, substituted for an atom of hydrogen in water, produces an alkali. [B.]—**Ascending r's of the fornix.** Lat., *radices fornicis ascendentes.* Fr., *racines antérieures de la voûte.* Ger., *aufsteigende Wurzeln des Gewölbe.* The ascending pillars of the fornix, where they leave the corpora albicantia and extend upward. [I, 23 (K).]—**Compound r.** A r. (4th def.) composed of a group of dissimilar atoms. [B.]—**Descending r's of the fornix.** Lat., *radices descendentes fornicis.* Fr., *racines descendantes.* Ger., *absteigende Wurzeln.* Those fibres of the fornix which originate in the optic thalamus and ascend to the corpus mamillare. [I, 23 (K).]—**Electro-negative r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, the non-metallic component of a salt, which in electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole. Acid r's are electro-negative. [B.]—**Electro-positive r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, that constituent of the salt which, in electrolysis, is evolved at the negative pole, and which consists either of a metal or of a group of atoms which go into and out of combination like a metal. Alkali r's are electro-positive. [B.]—**Negative r.** See *Electro-negative r.*—**Positive r.** See *Electro-positive r.*—**Simple r.** A r. consisting of a single atom or molecule of an elementary substance. [B.]

RADICOSE, adj. Ra^{2}d'i^{2}k-os. Lat., *radicosus* (from *radix*, a root). Ger., *grosswurzelig.* Having a large root or numerous roots. [α, 35.]

RADICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-i^{2}k(ek)-'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. See RADICLE (1st and 2d def's).

RADICULAR, adj. Ra^{2}d-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *radiculaire.* Ger., *radiculär.* Pertaining to a radicle (*q. v.*, especially 3d def.). [α, 48.]

RADICULE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}d-e-ku^{6}l. See RADICLE (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**R's veineuses.** The smallest veins. [L.]

RADICULOSE, adj. Ra^{2}d-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-os. Provided with rootlets. [α. 35.]

RADIEN, adj. Rad'i^2-e^{2}n. See RADIAL (1st def.).

RADII-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)''i^2-i(i^2)-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS.

RADIO-BICIPITAL, adj. Rad''i^2-o-bi-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. From *radius*, the radius, and *biceps*, two-headed. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps. [L.]

RADIO-CARPAL, adj. Rad''i^2-o-ka^{3}r'p'l. Lat., *radio-carpeus* (from *radius* [*q. v.*], and καρπός, the wrist). Fr., *radio-carpien.* Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

RADIO-CARPEO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad-(ra^{3}d)'''i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp''e^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *radio-carpien.* See FLEXOR *carpi radialis brevis.*

RADIOCARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)''i^2 o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis* and FLEXOR *carpi radialis brevis.*

RADIO-CARPO-METACARPALIS (Lat.), n. m. Rad-(ra^{3}d)'''i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp''o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See RADIO-METACARPALIS.

RADIO-DIGITAL, adj. Rad''i^2-o-di^{2}j'i^2-t'l. From *radius*, the radius, and *digitus*, a finger. Pertaining to the radius and the fingers. [L.]

RADIO-HUMERAL, adj. Rad''i^2-o-hu^{2}m'e^2-r'l. From *radius*, the radius, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the radius and the humerus. [L.]

RADIOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *radius*, a ray. See BARBULE (2d def.).

RADIO-METACARPALIS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)''i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see RADIUS and METACARPUS. The flexor carpi radialis brevis when inserted into a metacarpal bone. [L, 332.]

RADIO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)''i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*

RADIO-PALMAR, adj. Rad''i^2-o-pa^{2}l'ma^{3}r. From *radius* (*q. v.*), and *palma*, the palm. Fr., *radio-palmaire.* Pertaining to the radius and the palm. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

RADIO-PHALANGETTIEN DU POUCE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}d-e-o-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t-te-a^{3}n^2 du^6 pus. See FLEXOR *pollicis manus longus.*

RADIO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)''i^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS.

RADIO-PRÆMETACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)''i^2-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *radius* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *metacarpus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *radio-prémétacarpien.* See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*

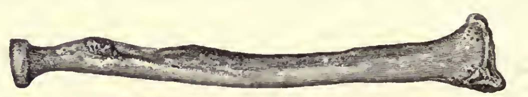
RADIO-PRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)''i^2-o-(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *radius* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). Fr., *radio-préphalangien.* See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.

RADIO-SUS-PALMAIRE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}d-e-o-su^6-pa^{3}l-ma^{2}r. A branch of the radial artery running toward the space between the first and second metacarpal bones. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

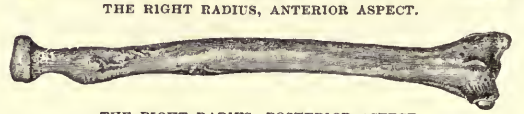
RADIO-ULNAR, adj. Rad''i^2-o-u^{3}l'na^{3}r. Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.

RADISH, n. Ra^{2}d'i^{2}sh. Fr., *radis.* Ger., *Rettig.* Sp., *rábano cultivado* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Rhaphanus sativus*, also its root. [α, 35.]—**Horse-r'.** See the major list and ARMORACIA.

RADIUS (Lat.), n. m. Rad(ra^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀκτίς (1st def.), κερκίς (2d and 3d def's), παραπήχιον (3d def.). Fr., *rayon* (1st def.), *r.* (3d def.). Ger., *R.* (2d and 3d def's), *Strahl* (1st def.), *Halbmesser* (2d def.), *Speichenknochen* (3d def.), *Armspindel* (3d def.). 1. A ray of light or of heat. 2. The semi-diameter of a circle or of a sphere. 3. That bone of the forearm which, when the forearm is supinated, lies externally. It articulates with the ulna above and



THE RIGHT RADIUS, ANTERIOR ASPECT.



THE RIGHT RADIUS, POSTERIOR ASPECT.

with the ulna and carpus below. [α, 48.] 4. In fishes, one of the cartilaginous or horny rods which support the fins. [L. 294.] 5. In botany, see RAY. 6. See BARBULE (2d def.).—**Auricular radii.** Fr., *rayons auriculaires.* Lines at right angles to a line passing through the auricular points. [L.]—**Medullary radii.** Fr., *pyramides de Ferrein.* Ger., *Markfortsätze.* Of Ludwig, the bundles of straight uriniferous tubules originating from one main trunk and extending from the medullary nearly to the surface of the cortical portion of the kidney. [J.]—**R. capitis** [Oken]. See *Malar* BONE.—**R. fixus.** A line drawn from the inion to the punctum alæ vomeris. [L.]—**Radii lentis.** Lines radiating from the poles of the crystalline lens, which indicate the sutures of the fibres or the points where the ends of these fibres meet. [L, 31, 351.]—**Radii medullares.** See *Medullary radii.*—**R. suræ.** See FIBULA (1st def.).

RADIX (Lat.), n. f. Rad(ra^{3}d)'i^{2}x. Gen., *-ic'is.* A root (often applied to bulbs and rhizomes also). [α, 38.]—**Quinque radices aperientes majores.** The five greater aperient roots: the roots of *Apium graveolens, Asparagus officinalis, Ruscus aculeatus, Fœniculum officinale,* and *Petroselinum sativum.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Quinque radices aperientes minores.** The five lesser aperient roots: the roots of *Eryngium campestre, Triticum repens, Ononis spinosa, Rubia tinctorum,* and *Capparis spinosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Radices accessoriæ breves ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the oculo-motor, abducens, naso-ciliary, and other nerves. [L, 332.]—**Radices accessoriæ mediæ ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the internal carotid plexus or the sympathetic plexus surrounding the ophthalmic artery. [L, 332.]—**R. accessoria sphenopalatina ganglii ciliaris.** An accessory branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the sphenopalatine ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. alopecurioides.** The root of *Ononis spinosa, Ononis repens,* or *Ononis hircina.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. alexipharmaca.** The root of various species of *Dorstenia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Radices anthelicis.** See CRURA *anthelicis.*—**R. antica processus transversi vertebræ** [Sömmerring]. See PARAPOPHYSIS.—**Radix aortæ.** See *Aortic* BULB.—**R. bezoardica.** See *R. alexipharmaca.*—**R. brasiliensis.** See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**R. brevis ganglii ciliaris** (seu **ophthalmici**). A branch of the oculo-motor nerve running to the ciliary ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris.** The immediate or mediate branches of the lingual nerve running to the submaxillary ganglion. [L. 332.]—**R. britannica (antiquorum), R. britannicæ.** The root of *Rumex hydrolapathum, Rumex aquaticus,* and *Rumex maximus.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. cerebelli.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**R. cordis.** See BASIS *cordis.*—**Radices corporum cavernosorum penis.** See CRURA *penis.*—**R. dentis.** The root of a tooth. [L.]—**R. dysenterica.** See IPECACUANHA (1st def.).—**R. epiglottidis.** The constricted, attached part of the epiglottis. [L.]—**R. externa nervi sapheni externi.** See *Peroneal*

communicating NERVE.—**Radices fornicis.** The pillars of the fornix. [I, 3.]—**R. gangliosa.** The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve. [L.]—**R. inferior ganglii ophthalmici.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris.*—**R. linguæ.** The root of the tongue. [L.]—**Radices longæ ganglii ophthalmici.** See *Radices longæ superiores ganglii ciliaris.*—**Radices longæ superiores (accessoriæ) ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the naso-ciliary nerve running to the ciliary ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. longa ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**R. longa ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris.*—**R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris.** An occasional additional branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the naso-ciliary or one of the bony ciliary nerves. [L, 332.]—**R. Lopez, R. lopeziana.** Lopez-root, root of Juan Lopez Pigneiro ; a root of uncertain origin, discovered by Pigneiro at the mouth of the Zambezi (where it was used as an antidote to poisoning from snake-bites), and introduced by Gaubius (1771) into Europe, where it acquired a great reputation as a stimulant and tonic in chronic dysentery. It was also used in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. It was official in the Edinb. Ph. of 1792. It resembles in appearance and properties the root of *Toddalia aculeata*, and is probably derived from that and other species of *Toddalia* or from the allied genus *Xanthoxylum.* [B, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. media ganglii ciliaris** (seu **ophthalmici**). The branch of the ciliary ganglion made up of fibres from the internal carotid plexus. [L, 332.]—**R. media nervi olfactorii.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—**R. medullæ spinalis.** Of Varolius, the medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. mesenterii.** The root of the mesentery. [L.]—**R. minor trigemini.** The motor root of the trigeminal nerve. [L.]—**R. mollis ganglii otici.** See *Radices sympathicæ ganglii otici.*—**R. mollis ganglii submaxillaris.** See *Radices sympathicæ ganglii submaxillaris.*—**R. motoria ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris.*—**R. motoria ganglii otici.** The portion of the otic ganglion derived from the inframaxillary nerve. [L, 31.]—**R. motoria ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal* NERVE.—**R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris.** A branch of the chorda tympani running to the submaxillary ganglion. [L, 31.]—**R. nasi.** The root of the nose. [L.]—**R. nervi optici.** The optic tract. [L.]—**R. olfactoria grisea.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—**R. olfactoria superior.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the apex of the caruncula mamillaris (1st def.) and aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L, 31.]—**Radices palmatæ.** Palmate salep ; the roots of *Orchis maculata, Orchis latifolia*, etc. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Radices penis.** See CRURA *penis.*—**R. pili.** See HAIR-*root.*—**P. postica processus transversi vertebræ** [Sömmerring]. See DIAPOPHYSIS.—**R. prior processus transversi vertebræ.** See PARAPOPHYSIS.—**R. processus spinosa.** The broader, anterior part of a spinous process of a vertebra. [L, 175.]—**R. pulmonis.** The root of a lung. [L.]—**R. recurrens ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris.*—**Radices sensitivæ ganglii ciliaris.** See *Radices longæ superiores ganglii ciliaris.*—**Radices sensitivæ ganglii otici.** Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve running to the otic ganglion. [L, 31.]—**Radices sensitivæ ganglii sphenopalatini.** The spheno-palatine nerves. [L.]—**R. sensitiva ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris.*—**Radices sympathicæ ganglii otici.** The fibres uniting the otic ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the middle meningeal artery. [L, 31.]—**Radices sympathicæ ganglii submaxillaris.** Fibres uniting the submaxillary ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the external maxillary artery. [F, 31.]—**R. sympathica ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. media ganglii ciliaris.*—**R. sympathica ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great deep petrosal* NERVE.—**R. unguis.** The root of a nail. [L.]—**Radix urinaria.** The root of *Ononis hircina, Ononis repens*, and *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 180 (α, 35.]—**R. vestibularis.** The anterior root of the auditory nerve. [L.]—**Syrupus de quinque radicibus (compositus** [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *sirop des cinq racines* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de cinco raíces, jarabe de apio compuesto, aperitivo* [Mex. Ph.]. A syrup made of 1 part each of the roots of celery, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom, 30 parts of boiling water, and 20 of white sugar. [A, 447 (α, 38).]

RADULA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²d(ra³d)'u²l(u⁴l)-a³. From *radere*, to scrape. See RASPATORIUM.

RADZYGE, n. See RADESYGE.

RAFFINOSE, n. Ra²f'i²n-os. A carbohydrate, $2C_6H_{16}O_8 + 5H_2O$, contained in beet-molasses. [α, 38.]

RAFFLESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²f-fles'i²-a³. From *Raffles*, a British statesman. Fr., *rafflésie.* Ger., *Riesenblume.* A genus of parasitic plants, consisting of large, solitary, fœtid flowers, sessile on stems or roots of vines. The rafflesiads (*Rafflesiaceæ* [Fr., *rafflésiacées*], *Rafflesieæ* [Fr., *rafflésiées*] are a distinct order (placed by Lindley in the rhizogens) ; of Baillon, a series of the *Aristolochiaceæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cytinaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**R. Arnoldi.** Ger., *Riesenblume von Sumatra.* A Sumatra styptic species. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**R. patma.** Ger., *Riesenblume von Java.* A Javanese species. The styptic buds or flowers are used in metrorrhagia. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

RAFLE (Fr.), n. Ra³fl'. 1. See RHACHIS. 2. A pustular disease of cattle. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

RAFRAÎCHISSANT (Fr.). Ra³-fra³-esh-es-sa³n². See REFRIGERANT.

RAGATZ (Ger.), **RAGAZ** (Ger.), n's. Ra³g'a³ts. A place in the canton of Saint-Gall, Switzerland, where there are bathing establishments. [α, 14.]

RAGE (Fr.), n. Ra³zh. 1. Rabies. 2. Any severely painful affection. [α, 48.]—**R. de dents.** Toothache. [α, 34.]—**R. des rues.** Casual (as opposed to inoculated) rabies.—**R. de tête.** A disease resembling epidemic meningitis that was observed in France in 1481. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**R. mue, R. muette, R. tranquille.** See *Dumb* RABIES.

RAGLE (Fr.), n. Ra³gl'. A visual hallucination, observed in French troops while marching through the desert, in which water, prairies, and even ghosts were imagined to be seen. It was generally caused by insolation and insomnia, and was followed by delirium. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

RAGWURZ (Ger.), n. Ra³g'vurts. See ORCHIS.

RAHM (Ger.), n. Ra³m. See CREAM (1st def.)—**Biedert'sches R'gemenge.** See *Biedert's* FOOD *for infants.*—**Weinsteinr'.** See POTASSIUM *bitartrate.*

RAHMEN (Ger.), n. Ra³m'e²n. A frame. [α, 14.]—**Cuticulärer R.** See OPERCULUM (2d def.).

RAIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra³'i²-a³. See RAJA.

RAIDEUR (Fr.). n. Re²-du⁵r. Stiffness, rigidity. [A, 537 (α, 21).]—**R. cadavérique.** Cadaveric rigidity. [α, 34.]

RAIE (Fr.), n. Re². See RAY and RAJA.—**Huile de foie de r.** See RAY *oil.*—**R's de Fraunhofer, R's du spectre.** See *Fraunhofer's* LINES.

RAIFORT (Fr.), n. Re²-for. 1. See ARMORACIA and ARMORACIA *rusticana.* 2. The genus *Raphanus.* [α, 35.]—**Alcoolat de r.** See *Spiritus* RHAPHANI.—**Alcoolé de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de r. composée.*—**Esprit de r.** See *Spiritus* RHAPHANI.—**Esprit de r. composé.** See *Spiritus* ARMORACIÆ *compositus.*—**Hydrolat de r.** See *Aqua* ARMORACIÆ—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum* ARMORACIÆ.—**R. cultivé.** 1. See ARMORACIA *sativa.* 2. The *Rhaphanus sativus* and *Rhaphanus niger.* [α, 35.]—**R. noir, R. officinal.** The *Raphanus niger.* [α, 35.]—**Sirop de r.** See *Syrupus* ARMORACIÆ.—**Sirop de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ARMORACIÆ *compositus.*—**Sirop de r. iodé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* COCHLEARIÆ *ioduretus.*—**Teinture de r. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura rhaphani composita.* Syn. : *alcoolé de r. composé.* A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of horse-radish, 10 of black mustard, 5 of ammonium chloride, and 40 each of 60-per-cent. alcohol and compound spirit of scurvy-grass for 10 days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Vinaigre de r.** See *Acetum* ARMORACIÆ.—**Vin de r.** See *Vinum* ARMORACIÆ.

RAINURE (Fr.), n. Re²-nu⁶r. See GROOVE.—**R. digastrique.** See *Digastric* FOSSA.—**R. du grande hippocampe.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.

RAISIN (Fr.), n. Re²-za²n². A grape. [α, 35.] See also under RAISINS.—**R. d'Amérique.** See PHYTOLACCA *decandra.*

RAISINS, n. pl. Ra'z'nz. Lat., *uva passa* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *uvæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosinen.* Dried grapes ; the dried ripe, or nearly ripe, fruits of *Vitis vinifera ;* mildly laxative. [α, 35.]—**Bloom r.** Malaga r. dried in the shade, so as to retain the bloom of the fresh fruit. [A, 496 ; B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Confection de r.** See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**Confection de r. purgative** (Fr.). See CONFECTIO *passulata cathartica.*—**Corinthian r.** Fr., *r. secs de Corinthe* [Fr. Cod.]. The *uvæ passæ minores* of old pharmacopœias ; small bluish-black r. made from grapes formerly cultivated about Corinth and now in the Ionian Islands. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Green r.** R. dried in the shade ; pale-green in color. [A, 496 (α, 35).]—**Malaga r., Muscatel r.** Fr., *r. secs de Malaga* [Fr. Cod.]. Large, fleshy, purplish-brown r. dried in entire bunches. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**R. d'ours** (Fr.). See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *uva ursi* and PHYTOLACCA *decandra.*—**R. de passe** (Fr.). R. dried upon the vine after the stalks of the bunches have been cut. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**R. purgatifs** (Fr.). See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**R. secs** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *R.*—**Smyrna r.** R., originally from the coast of Syria, of a yellowish-brown color and a somewhat musky smell. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Valerian r.** Spanish r. prepared from a thicker-skinned grape than the Malaga r. ; said to be generally employed in English pharmacy. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]

RAJA (Lat.), n. f. Ra(ra³)'ja³(ya³). Fr., *raie.* Ger., *Roche.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes, including the rays and skates. [α, 39.]—**Oleum rajæ.** See RAY *oil*—**R. batis.** The common skate. [L, 292 (α, 39).]—**R. clavata.** Ger., *Giftroche.* The thornback, or rough ray. An odorless, colorless, tasteless, clarifying agent is prepared from its skin. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**R. torpedo.** See TORPEDO.

RAKI, n. A Turkish liqueur. Mastic is used in its preparation. [B, 185 (α, 35).]

RÂLE (Fr.), n. Ra³l. Ger., *Höhlenrasseln.* A rattling sound generated in the air-tubes (in the bronchial tubes unless otherwise specified) by the passage of air through them when contracted or when containing fluid. [α, 34.]—**Amphoric r.** A r. indicative of a large, thin-walled, air-containing cavity connected with an air-tube, in which there is fluid. The r. is caused by the splashing of particles of fluid in the cavity. [α, 34.]—**Bronchial r.** A r. occurring in the bronchial tubes (cf. *R.*). The term r. means a bronchial r. unless otherwise specified. [A, 288 (α, 34).]—**Bubbling r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Bullous r.** See *Moist r.*—**Cavernous r.** A metallic gurgling sound heard over a cavity or over a dilated bronchus. [α, 34.]—**Cooing r.** A sibilant r. resembling the cooing of doves. [α, 34.]—**Crepitant r.** Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch.* A fine, dry, crackling sound, heard only in inspiration and sometimes only in the latter part of it ; said by Flint to be "almost pathognomonic of pneumonia." It is produced in the bronchioles and the air vesicles. [D, 26.]—**Dry crackling r.** A succession of short sharp sounds, which tend to pass into the clicking sound. They are heard only in inspiration, usually in the infraclavicular and supraclavicular regions, and generally indicate the softening of tubercles. [D, 1.]—**Dry r.** A r. produced, for the most part, by the vibration of thick fluids which the air can not break up, and which temporarily narrow the calibre of the tube. [A, 288 (α, 34).]—**Extrathoracic r.** A laryngeal or tracheal r. [α, 34.]—**Friction r.** The r. produced by the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. It may be dry, when there is a tearing or grating sound, or moist, when there is a fine crackling sound. [α. 34.]—**Gurgling r.** The coarse moist r. heard over a pulmonary cavity. [α, 34.]—**Guttural r.** A

r. formed in the throat. [α, 34.]—**Hissing r.** A sibilant, high-pitched r. [α, 34.]—**Humid crackling r.** In auscultation, a few successive clicks, heard both in inspiration and expiration, but more regularly and distinctly during inspiration. It is produced in the interior of softened tubercles which have begun to communicate with minute bronchi. [D, 1.]—**Humid r.** See *Moist r.*—**Intermediate r.** Of Clymer, a class of adventitious sounds which are intermediate between dry and moist r's. He characterizes the intermediate r. as a clicking or crumpling sound, which is first dry, and then thickly moist, or gummy. [D.]—**Intrathoracic r.** A r. produced within the thorax. [α, 34.]—**Laryngeal r.** A r. produced in the larynx. [α, 34.]—**Metallic r.** A r. having a metallic sound produced by the bursting of bubbles in large pulmonary excavations or in pneumothoracic cavities occupied by a certain quantity of fluid. [Guttmann (α, 34).]—**Moist bronchial r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Moist r.** The sound produced by the passage of air through air-tubes containing fluid. [A, 288 (α, 34).]—**Mucous r.** Of Laennec, the sound produced by the bursting of small, slightly viscid bubbles in the air-passages. [D, 1.]—**Piping r.** A sibilant r. having a piping sound. [α, 34.]—**Pleural r.** A term sometimes applied to pleural friction sounds. [α, 34.]—**R. aigu.** See *Sibilant r.*—**R. bronchial humide.** A moist bronchial r. [α, 34.]—**R. caverneux laryngé.** A coarse moist laryngeal r. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**R's caverneuleux.** A moist subcrepitant r. observed in pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchial dilatation. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**R. crépitant de retour.** See *R. redux.*—**R. crépitant humide.** See HYGROCNISSORRHONCHUS.—**R. de retour, R. redux.** In auscultation, a crackling sound heard with inspiration and expiration, coming on slowly and of unequal character as it is repeated; caused by the bubbling of air through fluid contained in a bronchial tube; heard in the resolving stage of pneumonia. [D, 1.]—**R. ronflant.** See *Sonorous r.*—**R. sec.** See *Dry r.*—**R. soufflant.** A fine crepitant r. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Sawing r.** A sibilant r. that simulates the sound made in sawing. [α, 34.]—**Sibilant r.** A dry, high-pitched r., produced by a narrowing in a small bronchial tube. [A, 288 (α, 34).]—**Small bubbling r.** See *Subcrepitant r.*—**Snoring r., Sonorous r.** A low-pitched, musical r., produced by moderate narrowing of one of the larger bronchial tubes. [A, 288 (α, 34).]—**Subcrepitant r., Submucous r.** A fine, moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both. It may be associated with a crepitant r. It occurs in capillary bronchitis, œdema of the lungs, hæmoptysis, etc., and is produced in the bronchial tubes of small calibre. [D, 26.]—**Tracheal r.** A r. which seems to be produced in the larynx or trachea. [D, 25.]—**Vesicular r.** See *Crepitant r.*—**Vibrating r.** See *Dry r.*—**Whistling r.** See *Sibilant r.*

RAMAL, RAMEAL, adj's. Ra'm'l, ra^{2}m'e^{2}-'l. Lat., *ramalis, ramealis, rameus.* Fr., *raméal.* Ger., *astständig.* Pertaining to a branch; borne by or situated on a branch. [α, 35.]

RAMEANUS (Lat.), adj. Ram(ra^{3}m)-e^{2}-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *raméen.* Ger., *astvertretend.* Simulating or performing the functions of a branch. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

RAMEAU (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}-mo. See RAMUS.—**R. anastomotique de Jacobson.** See *Tympanic* PLEXUS.

RAMENTACEOUS, adj. Ra^{2}m-e^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ramentaceus.* Ger., *ausschlagschuppig, knospenschuppig.* Provided with or covered with ramenta. [α, 35.]

RAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)-e^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *ramus*, a branch. Ger., *Knospenschuppe* (1st def.), *Ausschlagschuppe* (1st def.), *Spreuschuppe* (2d def.), *Spreuästchen* (2d def.). 1. A bud-scale. 2. One of the short branchlets of various forms on the stem and branches of the thallus of many *Algæ*, differing more or less in structure from true branches. 3. In the pl., *ramenta*, elongated cells forming thin chaffy scales on the surface of plants. [α, 35.] 4. In the pl., filings (*e. g.*, of iron).

RAMEOUS, adj. Ram'e^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *rameus.* See RAMEAL.

RAMEX (Lat.), n. m. Ram(ra^{3}m)'e^{2}x. Gen., *ram'icis.* See HERNIA.—**R. varicosus.** See VARICOCELE.

RAMIFICATION, n. Ra^{2}m-i^{2}-fi^{2}k-a'sh'n. Lat., *ramificatio* (from *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Verästung, Verzweigung.* A branching, as of plants or their parts, or of vessels and nerves. [α, 35.]

RAMIGRI, n. Of Ruland, colophony. [A, 325.]

RAMILLE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}-mel-y'. A branch of a branchlet. [α, 35.]

RAMLÖSA, n. A place in Sweden where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

RAMOLLISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}-mol-les-ma^{3}n^{2}. Morbid softening.—**R. des os.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**R. hémorrhagipare.** Softening productive of hæmorrhage. [D, 35.]

RAMOSE, adj. Ra^{2}m'os. Lat., *ramosus* (from *ramus*, a branch). Fr., *rameux.* Ger., *ästig.* Having many branches. [α, 35.]

RAMPE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}mp. Lit., a flight of stairs; the lower layer of the hippocampus major. [I, 3 (K).]—**R's de limaçon.** The scala tympani and scala vestibuli. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

RAMPION, n. Ra^{2}mp'i^{2}-o^{2}n. Fr., *rampon.* See CAMPANULA *rapunculus.*—**Horned r.** The genus *Phyteuma.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

RAMSGATE, n. Ra^{2}mz'gat. A sea-bathing resort in Kent, England. [α, 14.]

RAMTIL (Beng.), n. See GUIZOTIA *oleifera.*

RAMULOSE, adj. Ra^{2}m'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *ramulosus.* Fr., *ramuleux.* Bearing many branchlets. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

RAMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *ramule.* A branchlet, a twig. [α, 35.]

RAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ram(ra^{3}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *rameau.* Ger., *Ast.* See BRANCH.—**Ascending r. of the ischium.** The portion included between its tuberosity and the acetabulum. [L.]—**Ascending r. of the pubic bone.** See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone.*—**Descending r. of the ischium.** The portion forming the posterior boundary of the obturator foramen. [L.]—**Descending r. of the pubic bone.** The portion that passes downward and outward from the body of the bone to articulate with the ischium. [L.]—**Horizontal r. of the pubic bone.** The portion that passes backward and outward from the body of the bone to the acetabulum. [L.]—**Ischio-pubic rami.** The descending rami of the ischium and pubic bone regarded as one. [L.]—**Rami accelerantes.** Accelerator nerves. [L.]—**R. acetabuli.** A branch of the internal circumflex artery of the thigh that supplies the hip joint. [L, 332.]—**Rami alares.** Branches of the lateral nasal artery running to the nasal pinnæ. [L, 332.]—**R. anastomoticus.** Fr., *rameau anastomotique.* Ger., *Verbindungsast.* The communicating branch by which an anastomosis is established. See ANASTOMOSIS *by transverse communication.*—**R. anastomoticus transversus.** See ARTERIA *anastomotica transversa.*—**R. anterior ascendens.** See *R. ascendens.*—**Rami anteriores nervorum spinalium.** The anterior branches of the spinal nerves. [L, 332.]—**R. anterior nervi acustici.** See *Cochlear* NERVE.—**R. ascendens.** The ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. ascendens (corporis) ossis ischii.** The ascending r. of the ischium. [L.]—**R. ascendens glabellaris.** An ascending branch of the angular artery. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**R. ascendens nervi vagi.** A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve running to the frenum of the epiglottis. [L, 332.]—**R. auricularis nervi vagi.** See NERVE *of Arnold.*—**R. bulbo-cavernosus.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the urethra.*—**Rami cardiaci (nervi vagi).** The cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi inferior.** See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi superior.** See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—**R. cervicofacialis (nervi facialis).** See *Cervico-facial* NERVE.—**R. cochleæ, R. cochlearis.** See *Cochlear* NERVE.—**R. communicans anterior.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**R. communicans medullæ spinalis.** A branch of a spinal nerve that connects it with the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**R. communicans posterior.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**Rami communicantes noni.** Nerves that pass from the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve to the branch between the second and third cervical nerves. [C.]—**R. cruralis.** See *Lumbo-inguinal* NERVE.—**R. cutaneus nervi radialis.** See *Radial* NERVE (1st def.).—**R. cutaneus palmaris longus.** See *R. palmaris longus nervi mediani.*—**R. descendens.** 1. The descendens noni nerve. 2. The inferior division of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 332.]—**R. descendens nervi hypoglossi.** The descendens noni nerve. [L.]—**R. descendens ossis ischii.** The descending r. of the ischium. [L.]—**R. descendens ossis pubis.** The descending r. of the pubic bone. [L.]—**R. dexter arteriæ pulmonalis.** The right pulmonary artery. [L.]—**R. dorsalis nasi.** The dorsal artery of the nose. [L, 115.]—**R. dorsalis nervi radialis.** See *Radial* NERVE (1st def.).—**R. dorsalis nervi ulnaris.** See NERVUS *dorsalis manus ulnaris.*—**R. dorsalis pollicis radialis.** See ARTERIA *dorsalis medialis pollicis.*—**R. dorsalis pollicis ulnaris.** See ARTERIA *dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.*—**Rami emissarii.** Branches of the anterior spinal plexuses which pass out through the intervertebral and anterior sacral foramina. [L, 332.]—**R. externus, R. femoralis.** See *Lumbo-inguinal* NERVE.—**R. hepaticus dexter.** See *Right hepatic* ARTERY.—**R. hepaticus sinister.** See *Left hepatic* ARTERY.—**R. horizontalis fissuræ Sylvii.** The horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 59 (K).]—**R. horizontalis mandibulæ.** The body of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**R. horizontalis ossis pubis (seu pectinis).** The horizontal r. of the pubic bone. [L.]—**R. hyoideus.** See *Hyoid* ARTERY.—**R. inferior ossis ischii.** See *Ascending r. of the ischium.*—**R. inferior ossis pubis.** See *Descending r. of the pubic bone.*—**R. intermedius.** See *R. anastomoticus.*—**Rami intestinales.** Branches of the cerebro-spinal nerves distributed to the abdominal viscera. [L, 332.]—**Rami linguales (nervi glossopharyngei).** The terminal branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [L.]—**R. lingualis recurrens.** See *R. ascendens nervi vagi.*—**R. major nervi maxillaris inferioris.** The larger of the two primary divisions of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L.]—**Rami marginales.** The branches of the palpebral arteries which aid in forming the arcus tarsei. [L, 332.]—**R. maxillaris inferior nervi trigemini.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**R. maxillaris superior (seu medius) nervi trigemini.** See *Superior maxillary* NERVE.—**Rami molles (nervi vagi).** See NERVI *molles.*—**Rami musculares.** Unnamed branches of nerves or blood-vessels supplying the muscles. [L.]—**R. muscularis nervi radialis.** See NERVUS *radialis profundus.*—**R. nasalis nervi ophthalmici.** See *Naso-ciliary* NERVE.—**R. nutriens.** A nutrient artery of a bone. [L.]—**R. of the inferior maxilla.** The ascending part, which bears the coronoid process and the condyle. [L.]—**Rami olfactorii.** See *Olfactory* NERVE (2d def.).—**Rami olfactorii laterales.** The outer branches of the optic bulb. [L, 332.]—**Rami olfactorii mediales.** The inner branches of the optic bulb. [L, 332.]—**R. ophthalmicus (quinti).** See *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**R. ossis maxillæ inferioris.** See *R. of the inferior maxilla.*—**R. ovarii.** See *Ovarian* ARTERY.—**R. palmaris longus nervi mediani.** A branch of the median nerve running to the skin of the palm of the hand. [L, 332.]—**Rami pectorales laterales (seu perforantes laterales, seu posteriores, seu superficiales).** See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous* NERVES.—**R. perpendicularis (mandibulæ).** See *R. of the inferior maxilla.*—**Rami pharyngei (nervi vagi).** The pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**R. posterior.** 1. See *Ilio-lumbar* ARTERY. 2. The posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. primus nervi trigemini.** See *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**R. profundus nervi radialis.** See NERVUS *radialis profundus.*—**R. recurrens vagi.** A branch of the jugular ganglion which ascends through the jugular foramen to the transverse sinus. [L, 332.]—**Rami recurrentes nervorum spinalium.** The spinal nervi sinuvertebrales. [L, 332.]—**R. secundus (ganglii Gasserii).** See *Superior maxillary* NERVE.—**R.**

secundus nervi trigemini (seu **quinti paris**). See *Superior maxillary* NERVE.—**R. sinister arteriæ pulmonalis.** The left pulmonary artery. [L.]—**Rami sinuvertebrales.** See NERVUS *sinuvertebralis*.—**R. sublimis arteriæ radialis.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—**R. superficialis nervi radialis.** See *Radial* NERVE (1st def.).—**R. superior nervi trigemini.** See *Ophthalmic* NERVE.—**R. superior ossis ischii.** See *Descending r. of the ischium*.—**R. superior ossis pubis.** See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone*.—**R. supraspinatus.** See *Supraspinous* ARTERY.—**R. tertius nervi trigemini.** See *Inferior maxillary* NERVE.—**Rami ventrales.** The branches of the intercostal arteries running to the intercostal muscles and to the ribs. [L, 332.]—**R. vestibularis.** See *Vestibular* NERVE.—**R. volaris nervi ulnaris.** See NERVUS *ulnaris volaris*.—**R. volaris superficialis arteriæ radialis.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.

RANA (Lat.), n. f. Ran(ra^{3}n)'a^3. See FROG (1st def.) and RANULA.—**Emplastrum ranarum simplex.** Sp., *emplasto de ranas simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum Vigonis sine mercurio.* A plaster formerly official in the Sp. Palat., and Würt. Ph's, containing resins, wax, litharge, and live earth-worms and frogs. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**Emplastrum de spermate ranarum.** Fr., *emplâtre de frai de grenouille*. Ger., *Froschlaichpflaster*. An old plaster made from frogs' spawn, white lead, alum, and camphor, and sometimes also olive-oil, white wax, and turpentine. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Jus ranarum.** Ger., *Froschbrühe*. Broth of frogs, employed in ancient medicine for phthisis and other chronic affections. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**R. esculenta.** Ger., *grüner Frosch, Wasserfrosch.* Edible frog, bull-frog. This and *R. temporaria* were formerly cut up while living (*ranæ viventes*) and boiled with olive-oil, etc., to prepare plasters. Their spawn, *sperma ranarum*, especially that of *R. temporaria*, served as a cosmetic, refrigerant, and hæmostatic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. temporaria.** Ger., *Grasfrosch, Brachfrosch, Thaufrosch.* A species resembling *R. esculenta*, but living less in the water. It was similarly used. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ranæ viventes, Sperma ranarum.** See under *R. esculenta*.

RANAL, adj. Ra'n'l. Lat., *ranalis*. Pertaining to the *Ranales*, which are: Of Lindley, his r. alliance (Lat., *nixus ranalis*), including *Magnoliaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Ranunculaceæ*, and other hypogynous polypetalous orders with indefinite stamens and a minute embryo in much fleshy or horny albumen; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]

RANCID, adj. Ra^{2}ns'i^{2}d. Lat., *rancidus* (from *rancens*, putrid). Fr., *rance*. Ger., *ranzig*. Having the rank, offensive smell or taste characteristic of partly decomposed fats. [α, 14, 48.]

RAND (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}nd. See MARGIN and BORDER.—**R'ständig.** See MARGINAL.—**R'stellung.** The arrangement of the white blood-corpuscles along the walls of a vessel just before their escape into the tissues. [K, 25.]—**Schuppenr'.** See MARGO *squamosus*.

RANDBOGEN (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}nd'bog-en. A marginal arch; specifically, that from which the cerebral fornix is developed. [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**Aeusserer R.** Of Schwalbe, the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Embryonaler R.** See GYRUS *marginalis internus*.

RANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}nd'i^2-a^3. From *Rand*, an English botanist. Fr., *gratgal, r., randie*. A genus of the *Gardenieæ*, of which the *Randieæ* are a subtribe. [α, 35.]—**R. aculeata.** Fr., *bois de lance franc*. Ink-berry, indigo plant; a West Indian species. The juice of the fruit is astringent. [α, 35.]—**R. dumetorum.** An East Indian species. The fruit is used to stupefy fish, and medicinally as a powerful emetic, as a nervine, antispasmodic, and cardiac excitant, and as an external anodyne in rheumatism. The bark also is used as an emetic. [B, 172, 180 (α, 35); "Practitioner," Aug., 1891 (α, 50).]—**R. longiflora.** A Bengal species. The bark is used in intermittent fever. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. scandens.** A Chinese species. The seeds yield a scarlet dye. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

RANDWULST (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}nd'vulst. 1. A convolution. 2. Of Götte, the embryonic swelling. [A, 8.]—**R. des Grosshirns.** Of Henle, one of the marginal convolutions of the brain, such as the gyrus hippocampi. [I, 6 (K).]—**R. des Kleinhirns.** One of the folia of the cerebellar hemispheres. [I, 6 (K).]—**R. des Seepferdfusses.** See *Uncinate* GYRUS.

RANINE, adj. Ran'i^{2}n(in). From *rana*, a frog. 1. Pertaining to or shaped like a frog. 2. Relating to the part of the tongue liable to be affected with ranula. [C; α, 48.]

RANKE (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}n^{2}k'e^2. See CIRRUS.

RANKIG (Ger.), adj. Ra^{3}n^{2}k'i^{2}g. See CIRRAL.

RANKKORN (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}n^{2}k'ko^{2}rn. Ergot of rye. [α, 35.]

RANULA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *rana*, a frog. Fr., *ranule, grenouillette*. Ger., *Fröschleingeschwulst, Kröte*. Frog-tongue; a sublingual cyst connected with the duct of the sublingual salivary gland. [E.]—**Suprahyoid r.** A cystic tumor situated above the hyoid bone. [α, 34.]

RANUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *rana*, a frog. Fr., *renoncule*. Ger., *Ranunkel, Hahnenfuss*. Crowfoot; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ* (Fr., *renonculacées*; Ger., *Ranunculaceen*), which are (1) an order of polypetalous dicotyledons, belonging to the cohort *Ranales* in the system of Bentham and Hooker, who characterize them as herbs with alternate leaves or climbing shrubs with opposite leaves and rarely with stipules; the sepals being deciduous, usually colored, the stamens indefinite in number, and the seeds without aril; an acrid, caustic principle, often dissipated by heat, pervading to some degree the whole order, and many of the species, such as the aconites and hellebores, being well-known poisons; (2) of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ranunculifloræ* containing the *Ranunculeæ, Dillenieæ*, and *Magnolieæ*. The *Ranunculariæ* of Reichenbach are a section of his *Ranunculeæ*. The *Ranunculariecæ* of Dumortier are an order consisting of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.), *Magnoliaceæ, Anonaceæ*, and *Menispermaceæ*. The *Ranunculeæ* are: Of Necker, Reichenbach, and others, the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.); of De Candolle and others, a tribe of that order. The *Ranunculi* of Jussieu are the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.). The *Ranunculifloræ* of Reichenbach are a formation of the *Schizocarpicæ*. The *Ranunculinæ* of Bernhardi are a section of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.), consisting of the *Anemoneæ, Ranunculeæ, Helleboreæ*, and *Pæonieæ*. The *Ranunculineæ* of Wight and Arnott are a suborder of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.). [B, 19, 34, 42, 168, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. abortivus.** Ger., *fehlschlagender Hahnenfuss*. A species growing in Canada and the United States. It is acrid and vesicant, and has been used in syphilis. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. aconitifolius.** Fr., *renoncule à feuilles d'aconit, pied de corbeau*. Fair-maids-of-France (or -of-Kent); a European species. The green leaves and the juice of the herb and root are vesicant and caustic, and are used in gout, asthma, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 64, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. acris.** Fr., *renoncule âcre* (ou *des prés*), *bouton d'or, grenouillette, jauneau, patte de loup, pied de corbin, piécot*. Ger., *scharfer Hahnenfuss, Brennkraut, Butterblume, Wiesenranunkel, Waldhähnchen, Schmalzblume*. The meadow r., blister-plant, buttercup, upright crowfoot, yellow gowan; found abundantly throughout Europe; highly irritant and said to cause erythema æstivum. It has the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*, and was formerly recognized by the Dublin College. Its herb was once official as *herba ranunculi pratensis* (seu *acris*), but is no longer used, its acrid principle being dissipated by heat or drying. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (α, 35); Fröhlich, "Ctrlbl. f. Therap."; "Union méd.," Apr. 1, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 15, 1886, p. 566.]—**R. albus.** See ANEMONE *nemorosa*.—**R. alpestris.** Ger., *Alpenhahnenfuss*. White Alpine crowfoot; a vesicant and purgative species. The hunters of the Alps chew the leaves to keep off weariness and giddiness. [B, 168, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. aquaticus.** See *R. aquatilis* and *R. sceleratus*.—**R. aquatilis.** Fr., *renoncule* (ou *millefeuille*) *aquatique, herbe sardonique*. Floating white crowfoot, ram's-foot, water-anemone (or -crowfoot, or -snow-cups), lodewort; a European and North American species; one of the few wholesome species, being nutritive to cattle and swine, though said by some authors to be poisonous when fresh. [B, 19, 34, 173, 185, 267, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. asiaticus.** Fr., *renoncule des jardins*. Ger., *asiatischer Hahnenfuss*. Common garden-r., Turkey-crowfoot; used by the ancients like *R. creticus*. [B, 19, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. bulbosus.** Fr., *renoncule bulbeuse, bassinet, renoncule, rave de Saint-Antoine*. Ger., *knolliger* (oder *zwiebelwurzeliger*) *Hahnenfuss, Rübenhahnenfuss*. Bulbous-rooted crowfoot, buttercup, butter-daisy, crow-flower; found in Europe and North America; very acrid and having the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*. It was formerly on the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., and the root (including the bulb-like base of the stem) was once official as *radix ranunculi bulbosi*. The entire plant is still used by homœopathists. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. creticus.** A species which, with *R. asiaticus*, was known as βατράχιον to the ancients, who used them against warts, chilblain, itch, and cancerous ulcers, and the root for toothache and as a sternutatory. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. dulcis.** See *R. repens*.—**R. ficaria.** Fr., *clairbassin, éclairette, herbe aux hémorrhoïdes, petite éclaire* (ou *scrophulaire*), *pissenlit doux* (ou *rond*), *petite chélidoine, jauneau*. Ger., *Pfennigsalat, kleines Schöllkraut*. Small (or lesser) celandine, pilewort, figwort, buttercup; a European species. The root and herb, *radix* (et *herba*) *chelidonii* (seu *ficariæ*, seu *scrophulariæ*) *minoris* (seu *ranunculi verni*), were formerly used in pectoral complaints, scrofula, and hæmorrhoids. The leaves are eaten as salad, and the small tuberous roots are eaten after boiling. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. flammula.** Fr., *petite douve* (ou *flamme*), *flammette*. Ger., *brennender Hahnenfuss, Egelkraut, kleiner Sumpfhahnenfuss, kleines Speerkraut*. Small (or lesser) spearwort; found in North America, Europe, and northern Asia. The acrid herb, *herba flammulæ* (seu *flammulæ minoris*, seu *ranunculi flammei minoris*), was formerly official. It has the acrid, vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. glacialis.** Fr., *renoncule des glaciers*. Ger., *gletscher Hahnenfuss*. A European Alpine species. The acrid root is used as a sudorific in catarrh, rheumatism, and pectoral complaints. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. gramineus, R. graminifolius.** Fr., *renoncule graminée*. Grass-leaved buttercup; a European species having properties resembling those of *R. sceleratus*. A water distilled from it has been used as an emetic. [B, 64, 173, 267, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. lingua, R. longifolius.** Fr., *renoncule lancéolée, grande douve, herbe de feu*. Ger., *grosser Sumpfhahnenfuss, grosses Speerkraut, zungenblättriger Hahnenfuss*. Great (or greater) crowfoot (or spearwort); growing in Europe, Asia, and North America; having the vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*. The root and herb, *radix* (et *herba*) *flammulæ* (seu *ranunculi flammei*) *majoris*, were formerly official. [B, 19, 64, 173, 180, 267, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. muricatus.** Ger., *stachelsamiger Hahnenfuss*. A European species. The bruised herb is used as an external stimulant and vesicant and in various skin diseases. [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. nemorosus.** 1. Of De Candolle, an Alpine European species. 2. Of ancient pharmacy, the *Anemone nemorosa*. [B, 64, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. paluden-**



RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS. [A, 327.]

sis, **R. palustris.** Old pharmaceutical names for *R. sceleratus.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pratensis.** See *R. acris.*—**R. repens.** Fr., *renoncule rampante, bassinet pié-pou, petite bassine, pied de coq* (ou *de poule*, ou *-court*, ou *-pou*). Ger., *kriechender Hahnenfuss, Butterblume, Schmalzblume.* Creeping crowfoot, buttercup, butter-daisy, crow-flower, yellow gowan; abundant in Europe, northern Asia, and North America; said to have the properties of *R. sceleratus*, though, according to Winkler, it is eaten as a vegetable. The herb and flowers were once official as *herba et flores ranunculi dulcis.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. sceleratus.** Fr., *renoncule scélérate* (ou *des marais*) *grenouillette aquatique, herbe sardonique, mort aux vaches.* Ger., *böser Ranunkel, blasenziehender* (oder *verruchter*, oder *sellerieblättriger*) *Hahnenfuss, Wasserhahnenfuss, Giftranunkel, Giftblume, Froschpfeffer, Froscheppig, Kneckenknie, Brennkraut.* Celery-leaved crowfoot, water-celery; a very acrid species growing in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. It contains a nearly inert resin and an acrid volatile oil which dissolves in ether and on standing is decomposed into anemonin and anemonic acid. The herb, *herba ranunculi aquatici* (seu *palustris*, seu *paludensis*), was formerly used as an external stimulant and vesicant. According to Clarus, it is narcotic also. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. thora.** Fr., *renoncule thora.* Ger., *Gifthahnenfuss.* Kidney-leaved crowfoot, mountain-wolfsbane; a very acrid, poisonous species. The juice was used by the ancient Gauls as an arrow-poison. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. vernus.** See *R. ficaria.*

RANUNKEL (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}n-un^{2}k'e^{2}l. See RANUNCULUS.

RANZZEIT (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}nts'tsit. The period of rut.

RAPA (Lat.), n. f. Rap(ra^{3}p)'a^3. 1. The genus *Brassica.* 2. The *Brassica r.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum rapæ** (seu **raparum**). See RAPE-*seed oil.*—**R. napus.** See *Brassica napus.*

RAPE, n. Rap. Fr., *rapt.* Ger., *Nothzucht, Schändung.* In law, copulation with a woman by force or intimidation and against her will. [D, 38.]

RAPE, n. Rap. Lat., *rapa.* Fr., *navette.* Ger., *Rübe.* The *Brassica napus, Brassica rapa*, and *Brassica campestris.* [a, 35.]—**R. seed.** Ger., *Rübsamen, Rübsen.* The seed of *Brassica napus.* [A, 496 (a, 35).]—**R.-seed oil.** Lat., *oleum rapæ* [Ger. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *raparum* [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *huile de navette.* Ger., *Rüböl* [Ger. Ph.], *Rapsöl.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus.* [B, 180 (a, 50).] Cf. COLZA *oil.*

RAPHANISTRUM (Lat.), **RAPHANUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. See RHAPHANISTRUM and RHAPHANUS.

RAPISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-i^{2}st'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *rapistre* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Rapistreæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Rhaphaneæ.* 2. In old pharmacy, the *Rhaphanus rhaphanistrum* and the *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

RAPPE (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}p'pe^2. See MALANDRIA (2d def.).

RAPPOLANO (It.), n. Ra^{3}p-po-la^3'no. A place in Italy where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

RAPTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ra^{2}pt(ra^{3}pt)-or'ez(as). From *rapere*, to seize. The birds of prey; an order having a long, hooked upper mandible, a very muscular body, short, robust legs, and toes armed with long talons. [L, 147 (a, 39).]

RAPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}pt(ra^{3}pt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *rap'tus.* 1. A seizure. 2. See DELIRIUM.—**R. hæmorrhagicus.** Sudden congestion and hæmorrhage. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**R. maniacus.** See *Transitory* FRENZY.—**R. melancholicus.** See *Melancholic* FRENZY.—**R. nervorum.** A sudden nervous attack, such as a spasm. [a, 34.]—**R. posterganeus.** See OPISTHOTONUS.

RAPUM (Lat.), n. n. Rap(ra^{3}p)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the ancients, the *Brassica rapa* and other species of *Brassica.* [B, 114, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. rubrum.** The *Beta vulgaris rubra.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RAPUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Rapunzel* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Campanula*, especially *Campanula r.* 2. The *Œnothera biennis.* 3. The genus *Phyteuma.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

RAREFACTION, n. Ra^{2}r-e^2-fa^{2}k'sh'n. From *rarefacere*, to make thin. Fr., *raréfaction.* Ger., *R., Rarificirung.* The act or process of rendering anything less dense, or of becoming less dense; attenuation; dilution. [a, 48.]—**Pulmonary r.** See *Vesicular* EMPHYSEMA.—**R. of bony tissue.** See OSTEOPOROSIS.

RASA (Lat.), n. f. Ras(ra^{3}s)'a^3. See RESINA and STANNUM.

RASCATION (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}s-ka^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See HAWK (2d def.).

RASCETA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s)-set(kat)'a^3. The carpus. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

RASE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}z. Oil of turpentine. [B, 88 (a, 39).]—**Huile de r.** See *R.*

RASEND (Ger.), adj. Ra^{3}z'e^{2}nd. See RABID.

RASEREI (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}z-e^{2}r-i'. See DELIRIUM *furibundum.*

RASGA (Ar.), n. The patella. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

RASH, n. Ra^{2}sh. From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *rache* (O. Fr., *rasche*), *r.* Ger., *Ausschlag, Finne.* A superficial eruption of the skin, usually inflammatory; an exanthem. [G.]—**Arsenical r.** A r. due to the toxic action of arsenic. [G.]—**Caterpillar r.** A localized r. imputed to the irritant action of the hairs of certain caterpillars and of a secretion from their bodies. ["Lancet," June 30, 1888, p. 1308 (a, 34).]—**Doctor's r.** A r. sometimes occurring in nervous persons when they strip for a medical examination. [A. Clark, W. H. Broadbent. "Lancet," 1883, i. p. 686.]—**Drug r.** See *Medicinal* ERUPTION.—**Fever r.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**Iodide r.** A r. due to the toxic action of potassium iodide. [G.] See *Iodine* ACNE.—**Lichenous r.** See LICHEN (2d def.).—**Medicinal r.** See *Medicinal* ERUPTION.—**Mercurial r.** See ECZEMA *mercuriale.*—**Millet-seed r.** See MILIARIA.—**Mulberry r.** [Jenner]. A cutaneous eruption with efflorescences occurring in groups, resembling the exanthem of measles; sometimes observed in the course of typhus. [G.]—**Nettle-r.** See URTICARIA.—**Rose r.** See ROSEOLA.—**Scarlet r.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**Tooth r.** Lat., *strophulus dentitionis.* Fr., *feu de dents, ébullition.* Ger., *Hitzblätterchen, rothes Ausfahren.* Any r. imputed to teething in children. [E.] Cf. STROPHULUS.—**Typhoid r.** See ROSEOLA *typhosa.*—**Wildfire r.** Lat., *strophulus volaticus.* Fr., *feu volage.* Ger., *rothes Ausfahren.* Any transitory erythematous r., usually in infants. [G.]

RASORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s)-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *radere*, to scrape. 1. See RASPATORY. 2. A razor. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

RASPATORY, n. Ra^{2}sp'a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *raspatorium.* Fr., *raspatoir, grattoir, rugine.* Ger., *Raspel, Beinfeile, Abschaber, Radireisen.* An instrument for scraping, especially for detaching the periosteum from bone. [E.]

RASPBERRY, n. Ra^{2}z'be^{2}r-ri^2. See RUBUS *idæus* (1st and 2d def's).—**R. vinegar.** See *Acetum* RUBI *idæi.*—**R. water.** See *Aqua* RUBI *idæi.*—**Syrup of r.** See *Syrupus* RUBI *idæi.*—**Syrup-of-r. vinegar.** See *Syrupus* RUBI *idæi acetatus.*

RASSELGERÄUSCH (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}s'se^{2}l-ge^2-roish. See RHONCHUS and *Crepitant* RÂLE.—**Feuchtes R.** See HYGRORRHONCHUS.—**Grossblasiges R.** See *Subcrepitant* RÂLE.—**Kleinblasiges R.** See *Crepitant* RÂLE.

RASSELKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}s'se^{2}l-kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. See PNEUMATOSIS.

RASSELN (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}s'se^{2}ln. See CREPITATION, RHONCHUS, and RÂLE.—**Höhlenr'.** See *Cavernous* RÂLE.

RASTENBERG (Ger.), n. Ra^{3}st'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in Weimar where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

RASTETA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s)-tet(tat)'a^3. See RASCETA.

RASURA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *ratissure.* Ger., *Rasiren.* 1. The act or process of shaving, scraping, or rasping. 2. Anything shaved or scraped off, a shaving or rasping. [A, 312, 322 (a, 48).]

RATAFIA (Fr.), n. Ra^3-ta^3-fe-a^3. A very sweet liqueur, flavored with various vegetable essences. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**R. des Caraïbes.** See ÉLIXIR *antiarthritique.*—**R. des Hollandais.** Syn.: *amer des Allemands.* A preparation made by macerating 15 grammes each of crushed gentian-root and small unripe oranges, 12 of coriander, 4 each of cinnamon and calamus, and 2 of elecampane for 8 days in 2 litres of Holland gin, straining, and adding 90 grammes of sugar. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

RATANHA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ha^3. Ger., *R.* See RHATANY. For *Extractum ratanhæ* (*depuratum*), *Radix ratanhæ, Syrupus ratanhæ*, and *Tinctura ratanhæ*, see the corresponding subheadings under *Ratanhia.*

RATANHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'hi^2-a^3. Fr., *r.* Ger., *R., R'wurzel.* See RHATANY and KRAMERIA (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de r.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* KRAMERIÆ.—**Decoctum (radicis) ratanhiæ.** Fr., *décoction de r.* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *cocimiento de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of rhatany after maceration with water enough to make 20 parts of strained and decanted decoction [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling rhatany with 40 times as much water and straining when cold [Sp. Ph.].—**Extractum ratanhiæ.** See *Extractum* KRAMERIÆ.—**Extractum ratanhiæ alcoholicum.** An extract made by infusing rhatany in 22-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum ratanhiæ americanum.** See *American* KINO.—**Extractum ratanhiæ aquosum** (seu **depuratum**). See *Extractum* KRAMERIÆ.—**Extractum ratanhiæ falsum.** See *American* KINO.—**Extractum ratanhiæ fluidum.** See *Extractum* KRAMERIÆ *fluidum.*—**Extractum ratanhiæ venale.** See *Extractum* KRAMERIÆ.—**Extrait de r.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* KRAMERIÆ.—**Infusion de r.** (Fr.). See *Infusum* KRAMERIÆ.—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Rhatany dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Racine de r.** (Fr.), **Radix ratanhiæ, Ratanhiæ radix.** See KRAMERIA (2d def.) and RHATANY.—**R. red.** Fr., *rouge de r.* Ger., *R'roth.* A red pigment, $C_{36}H_{22}O_{11}$, occurring in the bark of rhatany, produced in the decomposition of r'tannic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14, 35).]—**R'tannic acid.** Fr., *acide r'tannique.* Ger., *R'gerbsäure.* A tannic acid found in the root-bark of various kinds of krameria, depositing from alcohol as a shining, dark-red, amorphous mass. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Suppositoria cum extracto ratanhiæ** [Fr. Cod.], **Suppositorium ratanhiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *suppositoire d'extrait de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *supositorio de extracto de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. Suppositories made by mixing dried and finely powdered extract of rhatany with oil of theobroma, so that each contains 1 gramme of the extract with 3 [Fr. Cod.] (4 [Belg. Ph.], 5 [Sp. Ph.]) grammes of the oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus cum extracto ratanhiæ, Syrupus ratanhiæ.** See *Syrupus* KRAMERIÆ.—**Teinture de r.** (Fr.), **Tinctura ratanhiæ.** See *Tinctura* KRAMERIÆ.—**Tisane de r. (racine)** (Fr.). See *Infusum* KRAMERIÆ.

RATANHINE, n. Ra^{2}t'a^{2}n-en. A methylated tyrosine, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3 = C_9H_{10}(CH_3)NO_3$. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RATE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}t. See SPLEEN.—**R. flottante, R. mobile.** See *Floating* SPLEEN.

RÂTELIER (Fr.), n. Ra^3-t'-le-a. See DENTIER *simple.*

RATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ra(ra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-io'nis.* From *reri*, to compute. An exposition.—**R. medendi.** The theory or plan of a course of medical treatment.

RATSBANE, n. Ra^{2}ts'ban. See ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**Yellow r.** See ORPIMENT.

RATTLE, n. Ra^{2}t'l. 1. The *Pedicularis silvatica.* 2. The *Rhinanthus crista galli.* [B, 19, 275, 295 (a, 35).] 3. See RÂLE.—

Death-r. A gurgling sound heard in the trachea of a dying person. [D.]—**Gurgling r.** See *Cavernous* RÂLE.

RATULA, n. Ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. See RASPATORY.

RAUCEDO (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{4}s(ra^3-u^{4}k)-e(a)'do. Gen., *-ed'inis.* From *raucus*, hoarse. See HOARSENESS.—**R. potatorum.** R. caused by drinking spirits. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**R. syphilitica.** Chronic hoarseness resulting from secondary syphilitic affections of the glottis. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

RAUCH (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}ch^2. See FUME and SMOKE.—**Hüttenr'.** See ARSENIC *flour.*—**Weihr'.** See INCENSE.

RAUCHEND (Ger.), adj. Ra^3'u^{4}ch^2-e^{2}nd. See FUMING.

RÄUCHERN (Ger.), **RÄUCHERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Roich^2'e^{2}rn, -e^{2}r-un^2. See FUMIGATION.

RAUCITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{4}s'(ra^3'uk)-i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Ger., *Heiserkeit.* See HOARSENESS and cf. RAUCEDO.

RAUCOUS, adj. Ra^{4}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *raucus.* Fr., *rauque.* See HOARSE.

RÄUDE (Ger.), n. Roid'e^2. See PSORIASIS.

RAUHHAARIG (Ger.), adj. Ra^3'u^4-ha^{3}r-i^{2}g. See HIRSUTE.

RAUHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^4-i^{2}g-kit. See ASPERITAS and TUBEROSITY.—**R. der Augenlider.** See ECHINOPHTHALMIA.

RAUKE (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}k-e^2. The genus *Sisymbrium.* [α, 35.]

RAUM (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}m. See AREA and SPACE.—**Chylusr'.** The enlarged blind extremity of the central chyle-canal or lymph-canal in the intestinal villi. [Hartmann (α, 18).]—**Douglas'scher R.** See *Douglas's* POUCH.—**Markr'.** See *Medullary* CAVITY.—**Petit'scher R.** See CANAL *of Petit.*—**Primäre Markräume.** See *Primary* AREOLÆ.—**R'schwindel.** See AGORAPHOBIA.—**R'sinn.** The idea of space; sense of locality; also the appreciative form and dimensions, the sense which is measured by the tests for visual acuity. [B; K.]—**Ursprüngliche Markräume.** See *Primary* AREOLÆ.—**Zwischenknochenr'.** See *Interosseous* SPACE.—**Zwischenrippenr'.** See *Intercostal* SPACE.

RAUSCH (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}sh. See INTOXICATION, CRAPULENCE, and MURMUR.

RAUSCHBRAND (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}sh-bra^{3}nd. See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.

RAUSCHEND (Ger.), adj. Ra^3'u^{4}sh-e^{2}nd. See SCARIOUS and SONOROUS.

RAUSCHGELB (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}sh-ge^{2}lb. See ORPIMENT.

RAUSCHROTH (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}sh-rot. See ARSENIC *disulphide.*

RÄUSPERN (Ger.), n. Roisp'e^{2}rn. See EXSCREATIO.

RAUTENGRUBE (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}t-e^{2}n-grub-e^2. See CALAMUS *scriptorius* and *Fourth* VENTRICLE.

RAUTENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ra^3'u^{4}t-e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See RHOMBOIDEUS.

RAUWOLFIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^3-u^4-volf'i^2-a^3. From *Rauwolf.* Fr., *r.*, *rauwolfe, rauwolfe.* A genus of the *Plumerieæ.* The *Rauwolfieæ* are a subdivision of the *Carisseæ.* [B (α, 35).]—**R. canescens, R. hirsuta.** Fr., *rauwolfe blanchâtre, bois-lait.* Hoary-leaved milkwort; a West Indian species, yielding an acrid, poisonous juice which, mixed with castor-oil, is used in skin diseases. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. nitida.** A West Indian and South American shrub with an emetic and purgative juice. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

RAVE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}v. See RHAPHANUS *sativus* and BRASSICA *rapa.*

RAVENELLE (Fr.), n. Ra^3-v'-ne^{2}l. See RHAPHANUS *rhaphanistrum* and CHEIRANTHUS *cheiri.*

RAWLEY SPRINGS, n. Ra^4'li^2. A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

RAY, n. Ra. Lat., *raia.* Fr., *raie.* Ger., *Rochen.* Any member of the genus *Raja.* [L, 292 (α, 39).]—**R. oil.** Lat., *oleum rajæ.* Fr., *huile (de foie) de raie.* Ger., *Rochenthran.* A pale or bright-yellow oil obtained from the liver of *Raja batis.* [B, 81 (α, 38).]

RAY, n. Ra. Gr., ἀκτίς (1st def.). Lat., *radius.* Fr., *rayon* (1st def.). Ger., *Strahl* (1st def.). 1. A radiating line, especially a line of light. [α, 48.] 2. See *Fin-r.* 3. In botany, one of a number of parts radiating from a common centre; hence a pedicel in an umbel of flowers, and by extension the marginal part of a flower-cluster as opposed to the disc; also a flower belonging to the r. or margin. [B, 296 (α, 35).]—**Actinic r's.** Solar r's that produce chemical transformations. [α, 48.]—**Bipolar r's.** R's leading from one centre of radiation to another, as in the amphiaster of an ovum.—**Branchiostegal r's.** Lat., *costæ branchiostegæ.* R's supporting a membrane that covers the gills internally in some fishes. [A, 13 (α, 48).]—**Chemical r's.** See *Actinic r's.* **Fin-r.** Ger., *Flossenstrahl.* One of the cartilaginous or osseous rods which form the framework of the fins of fishes. [L.]—**Medullary r.** Lat., *radius medullaris.* Fr., *rayon médullaire.* Ger., *Markfortsatz, Markstrahl.* 1. In woody plants, one of the vertical plates of parenchyma radiating from the pith to the bark and separating the fibro-vascular bundles. [α, 35.] 2. In the pl., see *Medullary* RADII.—**Polar r's.** See *Unipolar* FILAMENTS.—**R. fungus.** See ACTINOMYCES.

RAYON (Fr.), n. Ra-yo^{2}n^2. See RAY and RADIUS.—**R's iniaques.** Radii centering at the inion. [L.]—**R's sous-iriens.** See *Ciliary* PROCESSES.

REABSORPTION, n. Re-a^{2}b-so^{2}rp'sh'n. From *re-*, again, and *absorbere*, to absorb. See RESORPTION.

RÉACTIF (Fr.), n. Ra-a^{3}k-tef. See REAGENT and TEST.

REACTION, n. Re-a^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *reactio.* Fr., *réaction.* Ger., *R.*, *Gegenwirkung* (1st def.). 1. An action or motion resulting from and opposed to another action or motion. In Newton's third law of motion, the word r. designates the effect produced upon a moving body by its own motion as distinguished from "action," the effect which it produces upon other bodies. The word hence denotes mutual action, interaction. 2. In chemistry, a physical phenomenon occurring on the application of a chemical test, and hence indicative of the possession of a special chemical property; also, a physical phenomenon indicative of a change in the chemical state of a body; hence the change of state itself, whether this is brought about by the molecular interaction of two or more substances or the application of a physical force. 3. In electro-physiology, a physical phenomenon occurring upon the application of electricity and indicating therefore the possession of certain electrical properties or some change in electrical condition. [B.] 4. The process of recovery from "shock." [E.] 5. The development of fever as the result of an injury, a surgical operation, or the like.—**Acid r.** 1. A r. indicative of acidity, such as the reddening of blue litmus-paper by the action of an acid. 2. The possession of acid properties. [B.]—**Adamkiewicz's r.** A r. used as a test for albuminous bodies. On dissolving the substance to be tested in glacial acetic acid and gradually adding concentrated sulphuric acid, the presence of albuminous bodies causes a violet coloration and slight fluorescence. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Alkaline r.** A r. indicative of alkaline properties, such as the turning of red litmus-paper blue by an alkali. [B.]—**Amphicroitic r., Amphigenous r., Amphoteric r., Amphoterous r.** A combination of acid and alkaline r. shown under certain conditions, when substances stain red litmus-paper blue and blue litmus-paper red. This occurs occasionally in the urine. [B.]—**Biuret r.** Ger., *Biuretprobe.* A r. by which a solution of copper sulphate and an excess of caustic soda produce a reddish or deep-violet color (according to the amount of copper sulphate) when brought into the presence of biuret or of albuminous substances, nucleins, etc. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Chemical r.** See *R.* (2d def.).—**Electrical r., Galvanic r.** See *R.* (3d def.).—**Galvano-tropic r.** A phenomenon observed by L. Hermann in small aquatic animals placed in a vessel through which a galvanic current is made to pass. After a few violent movements they place themselves in the direction of the galvanic current, with the head directed toward the anode, and remain motionless while the current is passing. [Pfluger's "Arch.," xxxvii, p. 457; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 291 (B).]—**Gmelin's r.** A r. shown by biliary matter when 3 or 4 parts of urine are put into a conical glass vessel, and 1 part of a mixture of equal amounts of 25-per-cent. nitric acid and red fuming nitric acid is poured slowly down the side of the vessel. Green, blue, violet, and yellow colors form where the acid collects at the bottom. [α, 34.]—**Gruppenr'** (Ger.). A chemical r. common and peculiar to a group of substances, indicating that the substance tested belongs to that group. [B, 270.]—**Hemiopic pupillary r.** Of Wernicke, a r. observed in hemianopsia in which a pencil of light thrown on the blind side of the retina produces no r. in the iris, but thrown on the normal side of the retina produces binocular contraction of the pupils. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 31, 1887, p. 750 (α, 34).]—**Hydrochloric-acid r.** The assumption of a violet color by albuminoids when boiled with crude fuming hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Isofaradaic r.** Of Adamkiewicz, a condition of a muscle in which it reacts to faradization, but not to galvanism. ["Charité Ann.," 1878, v, p. 353 (α, 34).]—**Myotonic r.** Of Erb, a r. observed in Thomsen's disease, in which the faradaic excitability is increased quantitatively and qualitatively. The changes are not unlike those observed in the r. of degeneration, the stabile currents producing rhythmical, wave-like contractions. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 14, 1886, p. 188 (α, 34).]—**Neutral r.** Fr., *réaction neutre.* Ger., *neutrale R.* A r. indicative of the absence of both of two opposite positive qualities; usually of the absence of both acidity and alkalinity. [B.]—**R. of degeneration.** The electrical r. indicative of degenerative changes in a nerve. It consists in a rapid loss of the galvanic and faradaic irritability of the nerve itself and of the faradaic irritability of the muscles supplied by it, while the galvanic irritability of the muscles increases and remains exalted for a number of months (until muscular atrophy supervenes). [B.]—**R.-time.** The time which elapses between the reception of a stimulus by a nerve-centre and the emission of the consequent motor impulse. [B.]—**Xanthoproteic r.** A r. seen on adding strong nitric acid and then ammonia to a solution containing a proteid. A characteristic orange-color results. [K.]

READJUSTMENT, n. Re-a^{2}d-ju^{3}st'm'nt. Of ocular muscles, see ADVANCEMENT.

REAGENCY, n. Re-a'je^{2}ns-i^2. See REACTION (2d def.).

REAGENT, n. Re-a'j'nt. Lat., *reagens.* Fr., *réactif.* Ger., *R.*, *Reagens, Reagirmittel.* In chemistry, any body, of known properties, brought into contact with other bodies for the purpose of observing the phenomena which ensue. [B, 2.]—**Bouchardat's r.** A solution of 1 part of iodine and 2 parts of potassium iodide in 50 of water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Buckingham's r.** A solution of 1 part of ammonium molybdate in 16 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, to be warmed for use. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Dragendorff's r.** A solution of bismuth iodide in a hot solution of potassium iodide diluted with an equal amount of potassium iodide solution. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Fehling's r.** See *Fehling's* SOLUTION.—**Frons r.** A r. for alkaloids made by boiling 1·5 gramme of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate with 20 grammes of water, and adding successively 7 grammes of potassium iodide and 20 drops of hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**General r.** A r. that serves to determine the group of substances to which a body under test belongs, without indicating what member of the group it is. [B, 2.]—**Mandelini's r.** Ger., *Mandelini'sches Reagens.* A solution of ammonium vanadate in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Mangini's r. for alkaloids.** A mixture of 3 parts each of hydrochloric acid and potassium iodide and 16 of bismuth iodide. [B, 270 (α,

38).]—**Mann's r.** A r. made by triturating 1 part of molybdic acid with 2 parts of citric acid, melting the product, dissolving it in water, soaking filter-paper in the solution, and drying at 100° C.; used for the detection of water in moist air or in alcohol or ether. The paper is blue when prepared, and becomes white in the presence of water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Marme's r.** A mixture of 2 parts of cadmium iodide, 4 of potassium iodide, and 12 of water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Mayer's r.** A solution of 13·546 grammes of mercury bichloride and 49·8 of potassium iodide in water, diluted to 1 litre. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Millon's r.** Fr., *réactif* (ou *liqueur*) *azoto-mercurique.* A solution of mercury in an equal weight of concentrated fuming nitric acid, mixed with an equal volume of distilled water, or a mixture of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of nitric acid containing 4½ equivalents of water; used for making the finer structure of cell-walls visible and as a test for albuminoid substances, especially for protein kernels or crystalloids. Such substances are colored brick-red by the r., the application of heat being sometimes necessary. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Nessler's r.** A mixture of 1 part of mercury bichloride dissolved in 6 parts of water, 2½ parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 6 of water, and 6 of caustic potash dissolved in 6 of water, the whole being then diluted to 36 parts; used for the detection of ammonium or its salts by producing a yellow or reddish-brown color or a precipitate, according to the quantity of ammonium present. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Scheibler's r.** A preparation made by boiling sodium tungstate with half as much phosphoric acid and water, precipitating with barium chloride, dissolving in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, treating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Sonnenschein's r.** A preparation made by precipitating ammonium molybdate dissolved in nitric acid by means of phosphoric acid, washing with water, boiling with nitrohydrochloric acid, evaporating, and dissolving in 10-per-cent. nitric acid. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Special r.** A r. capable of indicating the presence of an individual body, and not merely of a body of a certain group. [B, 2.]—**Thresh's r.** A mixture of 1·8 gramme of potassium iodide, 45 c. c. of hydrochloric acid, and 30 c. c. of the Br. Ph's solution of bismuth. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Trommer's r.** See *Trommer's* TEST.

REALGAR, n. Re2-a2lg'a3r. Fr., *réalgar.* Ger., *R.* 1. Of the ancients, a nondescript body produced by the purification of many metals and salts; supposed to cause ulcers in the human body. [H.] 2. See ARSENIC *disulphide.*—**Gelber R.** (Ger.), **R. citrinum.** See ORPIMENT.

RE-AMPUTATION, n. Re-a2m-pu2t-a'shu3n. From *re-*, again, and *amputare*, to cut around. A repeated amputation.

REBENDOLDE (Ger.), n. Rab'e2n-do2ld-e2. See ŒNANTHE (2d def.).

REBIS, n. Of Paracelsus, see EXCREMENT.

REBOUTEUR (Fr.), n. R'-bu-tu5r. See BONE-*setter.*

REBROUSSÉ (Fr.), adj. R'-brus-sa. See REFLEXED.

RECAIRE (Fr.), n. R'-ka2r. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

RECAULESCENCE, n. Re-ka4l-e2s'e2ns. From *re-*, again, and *caulis*, a stalk. Of Schimper, the adnation of leaves or their stalks to a stem. [B, 296 (α, 35).]

RECEIVER, n. Re-sev'u5r. Fr., *récipient.* Ger., *Rezipient.* 1. A popular term for a piece of flannel or blanket in which a newborn child is placed when the umbilical cord has been divided. [A, 30.] 2. In an air-pump, the vessel in which the vacuum is produced. 3. A vessel for receiving and containing gases or the products of distillation. [B.]

RECEPTACLE, n. Re-se2pt'a2-k'l. Lat., *receptaculum* (from *recipere*, to receive). Fr., *réceptacle.* 1. A vessel or place into which something is received or in which it is contained. [C.] 2. In botany, a secretion reservoir, a chamber containing resin, oil, or other secretion; also a part bearing an organ or several similar organs, especially a part (Ger., *Fruchtboden*) bearing the organs of reproduction. [α, 35.]—**Common r.** The r. of inflorescence, the short rhachis bearing a flower-head. [α, 35.]—**Polliniferous r.** Of R. Brown, a cellular partition dividing an anther cell into two compartments. [α, 35.]—**R. of Fungi.** Cellular tissue, varying in shape and size, developed from the mycelium, and supporting the reproductive organs. It may consist of a hypha or of an aggregation of hyphæ forming a flattened hymenium. [α, 35.]—**R. of inflorescence.** See *Common r.*—**R. of the flower.** Ger., *Blüthenboden.* The torus or axile portion of a single flower. [α, 35.]—**R. of the ovules** (or **seed**). See PLACENTA (4th def.).—**Seminal r.** See RECEPTACULUM *seminis.*

RECEPTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Re(re2)-se2pt(ke2pt)-a2k(a3k)'-u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). 1. See RECEPTACLE. 2. In the pl., *receptacula*, see *Sphenoidal* SINUSES.—**R. chyli.** Ger., *Chylocyst, Milchcysterne, Milchbehälter.* A dilatation of the thoracic duct opposite the first lumbar or last dorsal vertebra. [L, 31, 332.]—**R. Cotunnii.** An old term for a triangular space formed by the separation of the two laminæ of the dura mater of the internal ear near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates. It is filled with the fluid of Cotunnius. [F, 40.]—**R. seminis.** 1. Of some writers, the posterior cul-de-sac of the vagina, from its supposed function as a special receptacle for the semen in the act of copulation. 2. In queen-bees, the sac in which the semen introduced by the male is stored. [L, 196.]—**R. seminum.** See PLACENTA (4th def.).

RECEPTUM, n. Re(re2)-se2p'tu3m(tu4m). Ger., *Recept.* See PRESCRIPTION.

RECESS, n. Re se2s'. Lat., *recessus* (from *recedere*, to go back). A depression or cavity. [α, 48.]—**Aulic r.** 1. Of Wilder, see FOVEOLA *triangularis seriata.* 2. In botany, a sinus. [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Interscapular r.** The depression between the scapulæ. [L.]—**Lateral r'es.** The lateral portions of the floor of the fourth ventricle, which appear in the angle between the anterior extremity of the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

RECESSION, n. Re-se2sh'u3n. Lat., *recessio.* A going back. [α, 48.]—**R. of the gums.** See *Expulsive* GINGIVITIS.—**R. of the milk.** Fr., *lait répandu.* See LAIT *remonté.*

RECESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Re(re2)-se2s(ke2s)'su3s(su4s). Gen., *-ces'sus.* 1. See RECESS. 2. See ABSCESS. 3. Of Günther, a cornu of a lateral ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. acetabuli.** See FOSSA *acetabuli.*—**R. ampullaceus.** See AMPULLA *ossea.*—**R. aulæ, R. aulicus.** See *Aulic* RECESS (1st def.).—**R. chiasmatis.** See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**R. cochlearis.** A slight depression between the two diverging ridges into which the crista vestibuli divides. [L, 332.]—**R. conarii.** A small cavity at the base of the pineal gland, included between the lamina conarii and lamina peduncolorum. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. duodeno-jejunalis.** See *Duodeno-jejunal* FOSSA.—**R. ellipticus.** See *R. hemiellipticus.*—**R. glosso-epiglotticus.** See FOSSA *glosso-epiglottica.*—**R. epitympanicus.** See ATTIC *of the tympanum.*—**R. hemiellipticus.** An oval depression in the roof of the wall of the vestibule behind the crista vestibuli. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. hemisphæricus.** A small roundish depression in the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, in front of the crista vestibuli, perforated for the transmission of branches of the auditory nerve. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. ileo-cæcales.** See FOSSA *subcœcalis.*—**R. incisivus.** See *R. naso-palatinus.*—**R. infundibuliformis.** See *R. pharyngeus.*—**R. infrapinealis.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**R. infundibuli.** The depression in the floor of the third ventricle which forms the cavity of the infundibulum. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. intercruralis.** The interpeduncular space. [Leidy (α, 34).]—**R. labyrinthi.** A fœtal structure corresponding to the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear. [L, 142.] See FOSSULA *sulciformis.*—**R. laryngo-pharyngeus.** See FOSSA *laryngo-pharyngea.*—**R. naso-palatinus.** The nasal opening of the naso-palatine canal. [L, 31.]—**R. occipitalis** [Alby]. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. opticus.** See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**R. peritonæi.** Ger., *Bauchfelltaschen.* The pouch-like processes formed by the peritonæum. [L, 31.]—**R. pharyngeus.** A blind pouch-like process of the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the opening of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**R. pharyngeus medius.** See BURSA *of the pharynx.*—**R. pharyngo-laryngeus.** See FOSSA *laryngo-pharyngea.*—**R. pinealis.** See *R. conarii.*—**R. sacci lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**R. salpingo-pharyngeus.** An anomalous diverticulum on the side of the upper portion of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**R. sphæricus.** See *R. hemisphæricus.*—**R. spheno-ethmoidalis.** A small groove between the superior turbinated bone and the sphenoid bone. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**R. stensonianus.** See *R. naso-palatinus.*—**R. subcæcalis.** See FOSSA *subcœcalis.*—**R. sulciformis.** See FOSSULA *sulciformis.*—**R. superior sacci omenti.** The cavity of the lesser omentum. [L.]—**R. suprapinealis.** Of Reichert, a diverticulum at the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**R. vesicæ urinariæ.** An anomalous diverticulum of the urinary bladder. [L, 332.]

RECETTE (Fr.), n. R'-se2t. See PRESCRIPTION.

RÉCHUTE (Fr.), n. Ra-shu6t. See RELAPSE.—**R.-récidive.** Of Charcot, a relapse with recurrence of most of the primary symptoms. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1886, p. 1 (α, 34).]

RÉCIDIVE (Fr.), **RECIDIVE** (Ger.), **RECIDIVIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ra-se-dev, ra-tsed-ef'e2, -ef-er'un2. See RECURRENCE and RELAPSE.

RÉCIDIVISTE (Fr.), n. Ra-se-de-vest. A person who seems to have recovered from a disease, but is in danger of a relapse (said especially of those who have been insane). [Blachez, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 16, 1885, p. 674.]

RÉCIDIVITÉ (Fr.), n. Ra-se-de-ve-ta. Proneness to recur.

RECIPE, n. Re2s'i2p-e. The 2d pers. sing. imp. of Lat., *recipere*, to take. See PRESCRIPTION.

RECKEN (Ger.), n. Re2k'e2n. See PANDICULATION.

RECLINATE, RECLINED, RECLINING, adj's. Re2k'-li2n-at, re-klind', -klin'i2n2. Lat., *reclinatus.* Fr., *récliné.* Ger., *niedergebeugt.* Of a stem or branch, bent downward against the earth; of a leaf, reflexed so that its apex hangs below the base; of a leaf in bud, having the apex bent downward. [α, 35.]

RECLINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re2)-kli2n(klen)-a(a3)'shi2-(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See RECLINATION.—**R. cataractæ.** See *R.*—**R. palpebrarum.** Ectropion. [F.]

RECLINATION, n. Re2k-li2n-a'sh'n. Lat., *reclinatio* (from *reclinare*, to lean back). Fr., *réclinaison.* Ger., *R., Staarstechen, Versenkung der Linse.* An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle through the sclera just behind the ciliary region, passing it between the iris and the lens, and then depressing the lens into the vitreous till it lies at the bottom of the eye in a horizontal position with its anterior surface upward. [F.]—**Willburg's operation of r.** The original operation, in which the lens was depressed directly backward by pressure upon its anterior surface. [F.]

RECLUSOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re2)-klu2s(klus)'o2r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *recludere*, to unclose. A muscle that opens a part. [α, 48.]—**R. palpebrarum.** See LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris.*

RECLUSUS (Lat.), adj. Re(re2)-klu2s(klus)'u3s(u4s). From *recludere*, to shut off. Fr., *reclus.* Ger., *verschlossen.* Shut in, inclosed (said of a plant-embryo surrounded by albumen, and of a flower inclosed in a hollow receptacle). [α, 35.]

RECOARO (It.), n. Ra-ko-a3'ro. A place in Vicenza, Italy, where there are gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 41, 57, 105 (α, 14, 43).]

RECONDITE, adj. Re2k'o2nd-it. Lat., *reconditus* (from *recondere*, to put back). Ger., *verborgen, versteckt.* Hidden (said of parts or organs so situated as not to be easily seen). [α, 35.]

RECONSTITUENT, adj. Re-ko^{2}n-sti^{2}t'u^2-e^{2}nt. Fr., *reconstituant.* Serving to promote reconstitution.

RECONSTITUTION, n. Re-ko^{2}n-sti^{2}t-u^2'shu^{3}n. Continuous repair or renovation of decaying tissues. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

RECONVALESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)-ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-e^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See CONVALESCENCE.

RECREMENT, n. Re^{2}k're^2-m'nt. Lat., *recrementum* (from *re-*, again, and *cernere*, to separate). Fr., *récrément.* 1. A fluid which after its secretion has been resorbed in whole or in part. [A, 385 (α, 48).] 2. See EXCREMENT.

RÉCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL (Fr.), adj. Ra-kra-ma^{3}n^2-to-e^{2}x-kra-ma^{3}n^2-te-se-e^{2}l. See EXCRÉMENTO-RÉCRÉMENTITIEL.

RECRUDESCENCE, n. Re-kru^{2}d-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *recrudescentia.* Fr., *r.* Ger., *Recrudescenz.* A renewed or repeated acute condition of the disease after a decline or intermission. [D.]

RECRUDESCENT, adj. Re-kru^{2}d-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *recrudescens.* Showing recrudescence.

RECRYSTALLIZATION, n. Re-kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *re-*, again, and κρύσταλλος, clear ice. Ger., *Wiederkrystallisirung.* The act or process of crystallizing a second time. [B.]

RECTAL, adj. Re^{2}k't'l. Fr., *r.* Pertaining to the rectum.

RECTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}kt-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *rectalgie.* See PROCTALGIA.

RECTEMBRYUS (Lat.), adj. Re^{2}kt-e^{2}m'bri^2(bru^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *rectus*, straight, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Fr., *rectembryé.* Having the embryo straight. The *Rectembryæ* are a suborder of the *Leguminosæ*, a cohort of the *Incompletæ*, or a division (suborder) of the *Solanaceæ.* [B, 1, 19, 170 (α, 35).]

RECTIFICATION, n. Re^{2}kt-i^2-fi^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *rectificatio* (from *rectus*, straight, and *facere*, to make). 1. The act or process of setting anything straight or in the proper position. 2. The process of purifying liquors by repeated distillation. [α, 48.]—**Artificial r.** The operation of correcting a faulty position of the fœtal head during labor, either with the hand or with the forceps.

RECTIFIED, adj. Re^{2}kt'i^2-fid. Lat., *rectificatus.* Fr., *rectifié.* Ger., *rectificirt.* Subjected to rectification (2d def.), and often also specially flavored. [α. 48.]

RECTINERVED, adj. Re^{2}k'ti^2-nu^{5}rvd. Lat., *rectinervis, rectinervius.* Ger., *geradnervig.* Of a leaf, having the nerves straight. [α, 35.]

RECTISERIAL, adj. Re^{2}kt-i^2-ser'i^2-'l. Lat., *rectiserialis* (from *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row). Fr., *rectisérié.* In phyllotaxy, in vertical ranks. [α, 35.]

RECTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}kt-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *rectite.* See PROCTITIS.—**R. proliferans.** Chronic proctitis with connective-tissue hyperplasia and the formation of small granuloma. [α, 34.]

RECTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}kt-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., re^{2}kt'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Rectokele.* See PROCTOCELE.

RECTOCOCCYGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}k-to(to^3)-ko^{2}k-si^{2}j(ku^{6}g)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A muscle, one on each side, which arises from the anterior surface of the coccyx and is inserted into the posterior portion of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the rectum. [L, 332.]

RECTO-COLONIC, adj. Re^{2}kt-o-kol-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the rectum and the colon. [E.]

RECTOPEXIE (Fr.), n. Re^{2}k-to-pe^{2}x-e. Artificial fixation of the rectum in a desired position. ["Sem. méd.," Dec. 4, 1889, p. 449 (α, 18).]

RECTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}kt-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and φόβος, fear. Of C. B. Kelsey, a sense of impending evil affecting a patient suffering from rectal disease. [α, 34.]

RECTOSCOPE, n. Re^{2}kt'o-skop. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See *Rectal* SPECULUM.

RECTOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}kt-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See PROCTOSTENOSIS.

RECTOTOMY, n. Re^{2}kt-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From *rectum* (*q. v.*), and τέμνειν, to cut. See PROCTOTOMY.

RECTO-URETHRAL, adj. Re^{2}kt-o-u^{2}r-eth'r'l. Fr., *recto-urétral.* Pertaining to the rectum and the urethra. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

RECTO-UTERINE, adj. Re^{2}kt-o-u^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *recto-uterinus.* Fr., *utéro-rectal.* Pertaining to the rectum and to the uterus. [L.]

RECTO-UTERINUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}kt-o(o^3)-u^{2}t(u^{4}t)-e^{2}r-in-(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A band of unstriped fibres in the recto-uterine folds. [L, 332.]

RECTO-VAGINAL, adj. Re^{2}kt-o-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. Pertaining to the rectum and to the vagina. [C.]

RECTO-VESICAL, adj. Re^{2}kt-o-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. Pertaining to the rectum and to the bladder. [L, 80.]

RECTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}k'tri^{2}x. Gen., *rec'tricis.* From *rector*, a director. One of the stiff tail-feathers of a bird, that serve as a steering apparatus in flying. [L, 353 (α, 39).]

RECTUM (Lat.), n. n. Re^{2}k'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Neut. of adj. *rectus*, straight. Gr., ἀρχός. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Afterdarm.* The portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus. It passes from opposite the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis, from left to right, to about the middle of the sacrum, whence it descends in the middle line to the anus. It is somewhat smaller above and dilates greatly near the anus. It is partially invested by the peritonæum (cf. MESORECTUM), and has an external layer of longitudinal muscular fibres, beneath which are circular fibres (cf. SPHINCTER *ani internum*) and an inner coat of mucous membrane united to the muscular layers by connective tissue. The mucous membrane is covered with columnar epithelium and raised into crescentic longitudinal folds (cf. COLUMNÆ *Morgagni* and PLICA *transversalis recti*). [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Encysted r.** Of Physick, Gross's sacciform disease of the anus; a pathological formation of pouches in the rectal mucous membrane. [α, 34.]

RECTUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *regere*, to direct. Any straight muscle.—**Inferior r. (of the eye).** See *R. oculi inferior.*—**Internal r. of the eye.** See *R. oculi internus.*—**Palpebrarum aperiens r.** See LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris.*—**R. abdominis (anticus major).** Fr., *droit abdominal* (ou *du bas ventre*). Ger., *gerader Bauchmuskel.* A long flat muscle, broader and thinner above, which arises from the outer surfaces of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs and the ensiform process of the sternum, and is inserted by a tendon into the pubic bone. The tendon divides into two portions, one of which is attached to the crest of the pubes, and the other to the structures overlying the symphysis. Its fibres are vertical, and are interrupted by several transverse lines, the lineæ transversæ (*q. v.*). [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. abdominis anticus minor.** See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis.*—**R. abdominis posticus.** See QUADRATUS *lumborum.*—**R. abducens.** See ABDUCENS *oculi* (1st def.).—**R. anterior brevis.** See *R. capitis anticus minor.*—**R. anterior femoris.** See GRACILIS (3d def.) and *R. femoris.*—**R. anterior longus (seu major), R. capitis anterior (major).** See *R. capitis anticus major.*—**R. capitis anticus** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *R. capitis anticus minor.*—**R. capitis anticus major.** Fr., *grand droit antérieur du cou.* Ger., *vorderer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel.* A long small muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis anticus medius (seu minimus).** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lateral mass of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone behind the r. capitis anticus major. [L, 332.]—**R. capitis anticus minor.** Fr., *petit droit antérieur du cou.* Ger., *vorderer kleiner gerader Kopfmuskel, kleiner vorderer Kopfmuskel.* A short, quadrangular muscle beneath the r. capitis anticus major, arising from the anterior arch of the atlas and its lateral masses, and inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone between the r. capitis anticus major and the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis internus major.** See *R. capitis anticus major.*—**R. capitis internus minor.** See *R. capitis anticus minor.*—**R. capitis lateralis.** Fr., *droit latéral de la tête.* Ger., *seitlicher gerader Kopfmuskel.* A short flat quadrangular muscle which arises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone behind the jugular foramen. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis longus.** See *R. capitis anticus major.*—**R. capitis major.** See *R. capitis posticus major.*—**R. capitis posterior inferior.** See *R. capitis posticus major.*—**R. capitis posticus lateralis.** See *R. capitis lateralis.*—**R. capitis posticus major.** Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête.* Ger., *grosserer hinterer gerader Kopfmuskel.* A triangular muscle which arises from the spinous process of the axis, and is inserted into the inferior curved line of the occipital bone, near its outer extremity. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis posticus minor (seu profundus).** Fr., *droit postérieur petit de la tête, petit droit postérieur de la tête.* Ger., *kleinerer hinterer gerader Kopfmuskel.* A small triangular muscle lying beneath the rectus capitis posticus major. It arises from the posterior tubercle of the atlas, and is inserted into the inner end of the inferior curved line of the occipital bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis posticus superficialis.** See *R. capitis posticus major.*—**R. capitis posticus superior.** See *R. capitis posticus minor.*—**R. colli.** The portion of the longus colli arising from the three lower cervical vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**R. cruris.** See *R. femoris.*—**R. externus.** See *R. oculi externus.*—**R. femoris accessorius.** An anomalous muscle of the thigh arising from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, beneath the origin of the r. femoris, and inserted in common with the vastus externus. [W. Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxiv, p. 363.]—**R. femoris (anterior).** Fr., *droit antérieur de la cuisse.* Ger., *gerader Schenkelmuskel.* A long spindle-shaped muscle arising by two tendons, one attached to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and the other to the dorsum of the ilium above the acetabulum. It is inserted by a broad tendon into the upper margin of the patella. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. QUADRICEPS *extensor cruris.*—**R. inferior oculi.** See *R. oculi inferior.*—**R. internus.** See *R. oculi internus.*—**R. internus femoris.** See *R. femoris.*—**R. internus major.** See *R. capitis anticus major.*—**R. internus minor.** See *R. capitis anticus minor.*—**R. internus oculi.** See *R. oculi internus.*—**R. labii.** See COMPRESSOR *labii.*—**R. lateralis.** See *R. oculi externus, R. capitis lateralis*, and *R. lateralis abdominis.*—**R. lateralis abdominis.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the tenth rib and passes down between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, to be inserted into the crest of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**R. lateralis oculi.** See *R. oculi externus.*—**R. major capitis.** See *R. capitis posticus major.*—**R. medialis oculi.** See *R. oculi internus.*—**R. oculi externus.** Fr., *droit externe de l'œil.* Ger., *äusserer gerader Augenmuskel.* See ABDUCENS *oculi* (1st def.).—**R. oculi inferior.** Fr., *droit inférieur de l'œil.* Ger., *unterer gerader Augenmuskel.* Syn.: *musculus humilis.* A muscle which arises by a common tendon with the internal r. from the lower and inner part of the margin of the optic foramen. It is inserted into the sclera, about 3 lines from the inferior corneal margin. Its action is to pull the eye downward and inward, and rotate the vertical meridian outward. [F.]—**R. oculi internus.** Fr., *droit interne (de l'œil).* Ger., *innerer gerader Augenmuskel.* Syn.: *musculus lætitiæ.* A muscle which arises in common with the r. oculi inferior from the ligament of Linn, and is attached to the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen. It runs forward, hugging

the eyeball, and is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about from 2½ to 3 lines from the nasal margin of the cornea. It is the broadest of the recti of the eye, and turns the organ in toward the nose. [F.]—**R. oculi lateralis.** See *R. oculi externus.*—**R. oculi medialis.** See *R. oculi internus.*—**R. oculi superior.** Fr., *droit supérieur de l'œil.* Ger., *oberer gerader Augenmuskel.* A muscle, the thinnest and narrowest of the four recti of the eye, which arises from the upper margin of the optic foramen, beneath the levator palpebræ and obliquus superior, and from the fibrous sheath of the optic nerve. It is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about 3 or 4 lines from the superior corneal margin. It turns the eye upward and inward, and rotates the vertical meridian inward. [F.]—**R. posticus major.** See *R. capitis posticus major.*—**R. posticus minor.** See *R. capitis posticus minor.*—**R. sternalis, R. sterni.** See STERNALIS.—**R. superior oculi.** See *R. oculi superior.*—**R. thoracis, R. thoracicus.** See STERNALIS.—**Superior r. of the eye.** See *R. oculi superior.*

RECURRENS (Lat.), adj. Re(re^2)-ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)'re^{2}nz(rans). 1. Recurrent; as a n., a recurrent vessel or nerve, especially the recurrent laryngeal nerve. 2. As a n., relapsing fever.

RECURRENT, adj. Re-ku^{5}r'e^{2}nt. Lat., *recurrens* (from *recurrere,* to run back). Fr., *récurrant, recidivé* (2d def.). Ger., *recurrirend, wiederkommend* (2d def.). 1. Turning backward in its course. 2. Of a disease, occurring again after having subsided.

RECURVATION, n. Re-ku^{5}rv-a'sh'n. Lat., *recurvatio* (from *recurvare,* to curve backward). See KYPHOSIS.

RECURVATE, RECURVED, adj's. Re-ku^{5}rv'at, -ku^{5}rvd. Lat., *recurvatus, recurvus.* 1. In zoology, curved upward. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).] 2. In botany, bent or curved (not rolled) backward or downward. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 296 (*a*, 35).]

RECUTITUS (Lat.), adj. Re(re^2)-ku^{2}t(ku^{4}t)-it(et)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See CIRCUMCISED. 2. In botany, having the epidermis apparently taken off. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

RED, adj. Re^{2}d. A.-S., *read, reod, rude.* Gr., ἐρυθρός. Lat., *ruber.* Fr., *rouge.* Ger., *roth.* Of a color resembling that of blood; as a n., such a color or a substance possessing it. [*a*, 48.]—**Berlin r.** Ger., *Eisenmennige, Berliner Roth.* An iron paint consisting chiefly of ferric oxide mixed with from 5 to 50 per cent. of aluminium oxide or some other insoluble substance. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Chinese r.** Mercuric sulphide. [B, 8 (*a*, 38).]—**Chrome-r.** Ger., *Chromroth.* Basic lead chromate. [B.]—**Congo r.** Ger., *Congoroth.* A coloring matter which is colored blue by free acids, and thus forms a very delicate test for them. [B.]—**English r.** Ger., *englisches Roth.* See *Berlin r.*—**Indian r.** 1. An ochre from the Persian Gulf, used in painting. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).] 2. See *Berlin r.*—**Indigo r.** See under INDIGO.—**Madder-r.** See ALIZARIN.—**Magdala r., Naphthaline r.** See AZODINAPHTHYLAMINE *hydrochloride.*—**Orange r.** See *Orange* MINERAL.—**Paris r.** 1. Red mercury sulphide. 2. A bright orange-r. pigment consisting of a less dense variety of red-lead oxide than ordinary red lead. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Retinal r.** See *Visual* PURPLE.—**Venetian r.** A dull-red, ochre-like pigment. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Visual r.** See *Visual* PURPLE.

REDBERRY, n. Re^{2}d'be^{2}r-i^2. 1. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* 2. The *Gaultheria repens.* [B, 293 (*a*, 35).]

REDDLE, n. Re^{2}dl. See *Red* CHALK.

REDESUCHT (Ger.), n. Rad'e^2-zuch^{2}t. A mania for reading or declaiming aloud. ["Arch. de neurol.," xv, 44, p. 257 (*a*, 18).]

REDHIBITORY, adj. Re^{2}d-hi^{2}b'i^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *redhibitorius* (from *redhibere,* to take back). Fr., *rédhibitoire.* Relating to disease of such a kind that the buyer of an animal affected with it is entitled to annulment of the purchase. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

REDINTEGRATION, n. Re^{2}d-i^{2}n-te^{2}g-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *redintegratio* (from *redintegrare,* to make whole again). Fr., *rédintégration.* Restoration, renewal. [*a*, 48.]

REDIVIA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}d-i^2'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. See REDUVIA.

REDRESSEMENT (Fr.), n. R'-dre^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. Replacement. [E.]

REDRESSER, n. Re-dre^{2}s'u^{5}r. Fr., *redresseur.* An instrument for replacing a displaced organ or part.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Re^{2}d su^{3}lf'u^{5}r. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

RÉDUCTEUR (Fr.), n. Ra-du^{6}k-tu^{5}r. See REDUCTOR.—**R. à air.** An India-rubber bag, invented by A. Favrot, to be introduced into the rectum and inflated, for the purpose of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus. [A, 59.]

REDUCTION, n. Re-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀρθρεμβόλησις (1st def.). Lat., *reductio* (from *reducere,* to bring back). Fr., *réduction.* Ger., *R., Zurückbringung.* 1. The act or process of bringing back or down to the normal position or condition, as by the replacement of a displaced part, the diminution of swelling, the lowering of the heart's action to its normal rate or force, the lowering of an abnormally high temperature, etc. [*a*, 48.] 2. In chemistry, deoxidation; bringing back to the metallic or unoxidized state by depriving of oxygen (said especially of this process as a means of analysis). [B.]—**False r.** Fr., *fausse réduction, réduction par refoulement sous le péritoine.* An erroneous forcing of a strangulated hernia through the peritoneal incision made in the operation, or through a laceration of the neck of the sac, and beneath the parietal peritonæum, the latter having been detached by the manipulations. [Berger, "Rev. de chir.," Dec., 1884, p. 959.]—**La Mothe's r.** A method of reducing dislocation of the shoulder by manipulation with the patient in the dorsal posture, the arm parallel to the side of the head and face, and the hand of the operator fixing the scapula. [E.]—**R. en bloc, R. en masse.** Ger., *Bruchverschiebung.* The r. of a strangulated hernia with its sac, so that the strangulation is not relieved. [E.]—**Thomas's r.** A method of adjusting the fragments in fracture of the lower jaw by a piece of wire passed through them, each end of which is twisted upon itself till the fragments are brought into apposition. [H. O. Thomas, "Lancet," 1867 (E).]

REDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re^2)-du^{3}kt(du^{4}kt)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *réducteur.* 1. An apparatus for effecting reduction. 2. A retractor muscle. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

REDUNCUS (Lat.), adj. Re^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *hakengekrümmt.* Bent at the apex in the form of a hook. [*a*, 35.]

REDUPLICATE, adj. Re-du^{2}p'li^2-kat. Lat., *reduplicatus, reduplicativus.* Fr., *réduplicatif.* Ger., *auswärtsgeschlagen.* Folded and projecting outward. [*a*, 35.] See under *Valvate* ÆSTIVATION.

REDUPLICATION, n. Re-du^{2}p-li^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *dédoublement.* Ger., *Verdoppelung.* A doubling; of a heart-sound, its division.—**R. of the muscles.** A doubling of a muscle in consequence of some abnormal arrangement of the fasciculi. [*a*, 34.]

REDUVIA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}d-u^3(u^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. See HANGNAIL and PARONYCHIA (1st def.).

RED-WATER, n. Re^{2}d'wa^{4}t''u^{5}r. A popular term for interstitial nephritis in cattle. [Dickinson, "Lancet," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 664.]

REDWOOD, n. Re^{2}d'wu^{4}d. 1. The genus *Erythroxylon.* 2. In the East Indies, the *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Soymida febrifuga.* 3. The *Sequoia sempervirens.* 4. In the Bahamas, the *Colubrina ferruginea.* 5. The *Ceanothus spinosus.* 6. In Jamaica, the *Gordonia hæmatoxylon.* [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (*a*, 35).]

REED, n. Red. 1. The genus *Arundo.* 2. The genus *Phragmites.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 35).]

REELING, n. Rel'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *chancellement.* Ger., *Taumel.* Swaying of the body, as in one who is intoxicated.

REFLECTION, n. Re-fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *reflexio* (from *reflectere,* to bend back). Fr., *réflection, réflexion.* Ger., *Reflexion, Zurückwerfung.* 1. A turning or bending back, especially the turning back of a ray of light, etc. (cf. ANGLE *of r.*). [*a*, 48.] 2. A turning back or turning aside of a structure, as of a flap; also that point of the structure at which the folding takes place.

REFLECTIRT (Ger.), adj. Ra-fle^{2}kt-ert'. See REFLEX.

REFLECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re^2)-fle^{2}kt'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *reflectere,* to bend back. Fr., *réflecteur.* Ger., *R.* 1. See MIRROR. 2. A muscle the action of which is to turn a part back. [*a*, 48.]—**Forehead r.** See *Head* MIRROR.—**R. epiglottidis.** See DEPRESSOR *epiglottidis.*

REFLEX, adj. Re-fle^{2}x'. From *reflectere,* to bend back. Fr., *réflexe, réfléchi.* Ger., *r., reflektorisch, reflectirt.* Caused by impulses conveyed by a sensory nerve to the central nervous system and thence reflected by a motor nerve to another part; as a n. (Fr., *réflexe;* Ger., *R., Reflexe*), a r. action, movement, sensation, etc. [*a*, 48.]—**Abdominal r.** A r. contraction of the abdominal muscles, resulting from stimulation of the skin over them. [Landois (K).]—**Achillessehnenr'** (Ger.). See *Ankle* CLONUS.—**Auditory r.** R. irritation (such as respiratory spasm) caused by excitation of the auditory nerve. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 25, 1890 (*a*, 34).]—**Biceps r.** A r. elicited by striking the biceps tendon at the bend of the elbow. [*a*, 34.]—**Bone r.** A r. muscular contraction caused by blows over a bone. [*a*, 34.]—**Chin r.** A sudden elevation of the lower jaw immediately following a blow on the lower teeth or on the chin. ["Polyclinic," 1884, p. 190 (*a*, 34).]—**Choking r.** See *Pharyngeal r.*—**Cilio-spinal r.** Dilatation of the pupil produced by irritating the skin of the neck on the same side. [Herter (*a*, 34).]—**Cremasteric r., Cremaster r.** A raising of the testicle when the skin on the front and inner side of the corresponding thigh is stimulated; best marked in young children. [Landois (K).]—**Crossed r.** A r. manifested on the opposite side of the body from that in which the original impulse took place (*e. g.,* the contraction of the right hind leg of a frog caused by irritation of the left eye after the brain is removed). [Landois (K).]—**Cutaneous r.** A r. excited by stimulation of the skin. [B.]—**Epigastric r.** A r. muscular contraction producnig a dimpling in the epigastric region; elicited by applying a stimulant to the skin over the sixth rib. [Landois (K).]—**Fascial r.** A r. produced by a sudden tap over a fascia. [*a*, 34.]—**Genital r.** R. irritation due to any abnormity of the genital organs. [*a*, 34.]—**Gluteal r.** A contraction of the gluteal muscles caused by irritating the overlying skin. [Landois (K).]—**Guttural r.** A r. observed in certain cases of disease of the genitalia in women, in which the patient has a desire to spit but can not. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1888, p. 190 (*a*, 34).]—**Interscapular r.** A r. contraction of the scapular group of muscles resulting from stimulation of the skin over the interscapular region. [Landois (K).]—**Knee r.** See *Knee-*JERK.—**Light r.** A narrow oval ring of light seen on the retina, that changes its shape according to the situation and property of the illuminated spot, and is seen with the ophthalmoscope in the upright image as a reflection from the interior of the walls of the eye. [Hense, "Arch. f. Ophth.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 702 (*a*, 34).]—**Muscle r.** See *Tendon r.*—**Nasal r.** See *Pathological nasal r.*—**Oblique r.** Of Geigel, a contraction of the lower fibres of the internal oblique muscle, just above Poupart's ligament, on sharply stimulating the skin over the upper and inner part of the thigh in women; there is no retraction of the labium. [*a*, 34.]—**Organic r.** A r. movement connected with organic life. [Landois (K).]—**Patellar (tendon) r.** See *Knee-*JERK.—**Pathic r.** Of Setschenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve. [Landois (K).]—**Pathological nasal r.** Any neurosis resulting from a morbid state of the nasal mucous membrane. [J. N. Mackenzie, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 199.]—**Periosteal r.** See *Bone r.*—**Pharyngeal r.** Retching caused by tickling the pharyngeal mucous membrane; frequently absent in hysteria and bulbar paralysis. [*a*, 34.]—**Plantar r.** The r. movement produced by tickling the soles of the feet. [K.]—**Scapular r.** Contraction of the scapular muscles produced by stimulation of the overlying

skin. [D, 47.]—**Superficial r.** See *Cutaneous r.*—**Tactile r.** Of Setschenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of the nerves of touch. [Landois (K).]—**Tendo-Achilles r.** See *Ankle* CLONUS. —**Tendon r.** The r. contraction of a muscle (or group of muscles) resulting from a sudden blow on its tendon. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Knee*-JERK.—**Toe r.** A r. elicited by grasping the great toe of a patient lying on his back with extended legs, and flexing it strongly. There immediately follows involuntary flexion of the foot, then of the leg, and lastly of the thigh. It is only met with in patients in whom the knee-jerk, ankle clonus, and other tendon r'es are highly developed. ["Med. News," liii, p. 611 (α, 34).]—**Triceps r.** Contraction of the triceps extensor cubiti elicited by striking its tendon when the forearm hangs downward with the arm at right angles to the trunk. [α, 34.]—**Virile r.** A r. retraction of the bulbo-cavernous portion of the penis elicited by pulling the organ toward the umbilicus and sharply percussing its urethral or lateral aspect near the perinæum; said to be present in healthy adult males. [C. H. Hughes, "Alienist and Neurologist," Jan., 1881 (α, 34).]

REFLEXA (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)-fle^{2}x'a^3. See DECIDUA *r.*

REFLEXED, adj. Re-fle^{2}xt'. Lat., *reflexus* (from (*reflectere*, to bend back). Fr., *réfléchi*, *récliné*. Of leaves, petals, etc., bent toward the dorsal side. [α, 35.]

REFLEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)-fle^{2}x'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See REFLECTION.—**R. palpebrarum.** See ECTROPION.

REFLEXOMETER, n. Re-fle^{2}x-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *reflex* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. Of Danillo, an instrument for measuring the force required to elicit myotatic movement. [α, 34.]

REFLUX, n. Re'flu^{3}x. Lat., *refluxus* (from *refluere*, to flow back). Fr., *réflux.* Ger., *Zurückfluss.* A return flow.

REFOULEMENT (Fr.), n. R'-ful-ma^{3}n^2. A forcing back. [A, 537 (α, 48).]—**R. du sacrum en arrière.** The backward inclination of the sacrum that forms one of the changes in the shape of the pelvis in girls at the age of puberty. [A, 18.]

REFRACTION, n. Re-fra^{2}k'sh'n. From *refringere*, to break up. Fr., *réfraction.* Ger., *Brechung*, *Refraktion.* Deflection from a straight course; especially the change of direction of rays of light, heat, and sound in passing from one medium to another of different density, or through a medium the density of which is not uniform (cf. ANGLE *of r.* and *Refractive* INDEX). [α, 48.]—**Double r.** Ger., *Doppelbrechung.* The breaking up of a ray of light into two rays, which proceed in different directions on emerging from the medium (such as Iceland spar) which produces this bifurcation. [α, 48.]—**R. equivalent.** Ger., *Refractionsäquivalent.* A number expressing the product of the specific refractive power of a substance by the molecular weight of the latter. This number, when calculated for the different members of an homologous series of organic chemical compounds, is found to vary according to more or less definite rules; and, its value being determined for the elementary bodies, its value for compounds can be deduced, at least in some instances. [Strecker (B).]

REFRACTORY, adj. Re-fra^{2}kt'or-i^2. Lat., *refractarius* (from *refringere*, to break up). Ger., *schwerflüssig*, *feuerbeständig.* Stubborn; resisting treatment; especially resisting the action of heat, melting with great difficulty. [α, 14, 48.]

REFRACTURE, n. Re-fra^{2}kt'u^{2}r. From *refringere*, to break up. The breaking of a bone to overcome deformity following the union of a previous fracture. [E.]

REFRACTUS (Lat.), adj. Re(re^2)-fra^{2}kt(fra^{3}kt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *herabgeknickt.* In botany, bent backward abruptly. [α, 35.]

REFRESH, v. tr. Re-fre^{2}sh'. To denude of an epithelial covering for surgical purposes.

REFRIGERANT, adj. Re-fri^{2}j'e^2-r'nt. Lat., *refrigerans.* Fr., *réfrigérant*, *refroidissant*, *rafraîchissant*, *réfrigératif.* Ger., *kühlend.* Cooling; as a n., an agent that effects cooling. [α, 48.]

REFRIGERATION, n. Re-fri^{2}j-e^{2}r-a'sh'n. Lat., *refrigeratio.* Fr., *refroidissement.* The act or process of cooling. [α, 17.]

REFROIDISSANT (Fr.), adj. R'frwa^3-des-sa^{3}n^2. See REFRIGERANT.

REFUSION, n. Re-fu^2'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *refusio* (from *refundere*, to pour out). The operation of drawing blood, freeing it from some poisonous impurity (*e. g.*, carbon dioxide in cases of poisoning with coal-gas), and passing it back into the blood-vessels again.

REGEL (Ger.), n. Rag'e^{2}l. A rule; in the pl., *R'n*, see MENSES. —**R'los.** See ATAXIC.—**R'mässig.** See REGULAR.—**R'recht.** See NORMAL.—**R'widrig.** See ABNORMAL and ANOMALOUS.

REGENBOGENHAUT (Ger.), n. Rag'e^{2}n-bog-e^{2}n-ha^3-u^{4}t. See IRIS (1st def.).—**R'ablösung.** See IRIDODIALYSIS.—**R'ausschneidung.** See IRIDECTOMY.—**R'bewegung.** See IRIDOCINESIS.—**R'blutung.** See IRIDÆMIA.—**R'einschliessung.** See IRIDENCLEISIS.—**R'einschneidung.** See IRIDOTOMY.—**R'entzündung.** See IRITIS.—**R'excision.** See IRIDECTOMY.—**R'mangel.** See ANIRIDIA. —**R'schmerz.** See IRALGIA.—**R'spaltung.** See COLOBOMA *iridis.* —**R'umschnürung.** See IREOPERISPHINXIS.—**R'verdickung.** See IRIDAUXE.

REGENERATION, n. Re-je^{2}n-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *regeneratio.* Fr., *régénération.* Ger., *R.* 1. A reparative process in which lost elements or attributes are renewed. 2. In chemistry, the process of obtaining from the end-products or by-products of an operation a material which is employed in an earlier stage of the same operation. [B.]—**Pathological r.** A renewal of destroyed or injured tissues which takes place in conformity with a pathological instead of a physiological process. [D, 3.]

REGENWURM (Ger.), n. Rag'e^{2}n-vurm. See LUMBRICUS *terrestris*—**R'öl.** See *Oleum* LUMBRICORUM.

REGIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Re^{2}j(re^{2}g)'i^{2}m-e^{2}n. Gen., *-im'inis.* Fr., *régime.* A systematic course, especially of eating and drinking, for preserving or restoring health.

REGIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See REGION. —**R. aulica.** Of Wilder, the region around the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.* [I, 80.]—**R. cardiaca.** The region of the heart.—**R. colli mediana infrahyoidea.** See *Infra-hyoid* REGION.—**R. colli media suprahyoidea.** See *Supra-hyoid* REGION.—**R. coxarum.** Ger., *Hüft gegend.* The lower portion of the lumbar region. [L, 332.]—**R. germinativa.** Of Waldeyer, the germ epithelium of the embryo. [A, 8.]—**R. glutea.** The region of the gluteal muscles.—**R. infra-auricularis.** See *Sub-auricular* REGION.—**R. inframaxillaris.** See *Supra-hyoid* REGION. —**R. mesogastrica.** See *Umbilical* REGION.—**R. subthalamica.** See CORPUS *subthalamicum.*

REGION, n. Re'ju^{3}n. Gr., τόπος. Lat., *regio.* Fr., *région.* Ger., *Gegend.* A certain definite space, more or less circumscribed. [C.]—**Aulic r.** The r. about the aula. [I, 80.]—**Central gray r.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemisphere. [I, 56 (K).]—**Ciliary r.** 1. The zone of the eyeball which contains the ciliary body. 2. That portion of the lid that bears the cilia. [B.]—**Clavicular r.** The space about the clavicle.—**Costal r's.** Ger., *Rippengegenden.* The lateral aspects of the chest. [L, 332.]—**Epigastric r.** Ger., *Oberbauchgegend.* The portion of the anterior abdominal surface bounded by two vertical lines passing through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments, and by two horizontal lines touching respectively the lower margin of the sternum and the lowest part of the thorax. [L, 142, 332.]—**Gastric r.** Ger., *Magengegend.* The r. over the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Gustatory r.** The tip, margins, and root of the tongue in the neighborhood of the circumvallate papillæ, also the lateral parts of the soft palate and the anterior surface of the anterior pillars of the fauces. [α, 34.]—**Hyo-mental r.** See *Supra-hyoid r.*—**Hyo-sternal r.** See *Infra-hyoid r.*—**Hypochondriac r.** Ger., *Unterrippengegend.* The r. that adjoins the epigastric r. laterally. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric r.** That r. of the abdominal surface bounded above by a horizontal line drawn through the anterior superior crests of the ilia, and on either side by vertical lines drawn through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments. [B: L, 142, 332.]—**Iliac r.** Ger., *Darmgegend.* The r. external to the hypogastric r. [L.]—**Ilio-inguinal r.** The iliac r. and groin conjointly. [L.]—**Inferior sternal r.** The space bounded by that portion of the sternum which lies below the lower margin of the third costal cartilages. [D, 1.]—**Infra-axillary r.** Ger., *Unteraxillargegend.* A triangular r. on the lateral wall of the chest, below the axilla, limited anteriorly by the edge of the pectoralis major, posteriorly by the latissimus dorsi. [L, 34 (α, 29).]—**Infraclavicular r.** The r. lying between the lower border of the clavicle and the lower border of the third rib, and between the edge of the sternum and a vertical line from the acromial end of the clavicle to the spine of the pubes. [D, 1.]—**Infra-hyoid r.** The r. below the hyoid bone, between the sterno-cleido-mastoidei and the sternum. [L.]—**Inframammary r.** The r. lying between a line drawn along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage and the margin of the false ribs, and between the middle line of the xiphoid cartilage and a vertical line passing through the spine of the pubes. [D, 1.]—**Infrascapular r.** The r. lying below a transverse line drawn from the angle of the scapula to the seventh dorsal vertebra and above the continuation of the lower boundary of the inframammary r. [D, 1.]—**Infraspinous r.** The r. beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Inguinal r.** See GROIN.—**Interscapular r.** The r. lying between the scapulæ.—**Ischio-rectal r.** The r. between the ischium and rectum. [α, 34.] —**Jugal r.** The r. over the zygoma. [α, 34.]—**Lumbar r.** Ger., *Lendengegend.* The r. posterior to a vertical line through the middle point of Poupart's ligament, and extending vertically as far as the lumbar vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**Mammary r.** The r., nearly square, bounded above by a line passing through the lower border of the third rib at its junction with the sternal cartilage, below by a line passing along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage, externally by a vertical line to the spine of the pubes, and internally by the edge of the sternum. [D, 1.]—**Middle cervical r.** Lat., *regio colli media.* Fr., *région trachélienne.* The space bounded by the lower jaw, the anterior borders of the sterno-cleido-mastoidei, and the sternum. [L, 31.]—**Mylo-hyoid r.** See *Mylo-hyoid* TRIANGLE.—**Olfactory r.** Lat., *regio olfactoria.* Fr., *région olfactive.* Ger., *Geruchgegend.* That portion of the nasal mucous membrane which corresponds to the ramifications of the olfactory nerve and is specially concerned with the sense of smell. [K.]—**Psycho-motor r.** The r. of the higher cerebral centres; the cortex cerebri. [I, 22.]—**Pterygo-maxillary r.** The r. between the pterygoid process and the maxillary bone. [α, 34.]—**Pubic r.** 1. The lower portion of the hypogastric r. [L, 142.] 2. See *Hypogastric r.*—**Pulmo-cardiac r.** That r. of the thorax in which a portion of the left lung covers the heart. [α, 34.]—**Pulmo-gastric r.** That r. in which the lower border of the left lung overlies the stomach. [α, 34.]—**Pulmo-hepatic r.** That r. in which the lower border of the right lung overlies the liver. [α, 34.]—**Respiratory r. of the nose.** All the lower part of the nasal passages through which there is a free passage of air during respiration. [C.]—**Sacral r.** Ger., *Kreuzbeingegend.* The r. over the sacrum. [L, 332.]—**Scapular r.** Ger., *Schulterblattgegend.* The r. overlying the scapula. [L, 332.]—**Sternal r.** The r. overlying the sternum. [L, 332.]—**Subauricular r.** Ger., *Unterohrgegend.* The r. immediately below the ear. [L, 332.]—**Subicular r.** The anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 1.]—**Submaxillary r.** Ger., *Unterkiefergegend.* See *Supra-hyoid r.*—**Submental r.** Lat., *regio submentalis.* Ger., *Unterkinngegend.* The space immediately beneath the chin. [L.]—**Subthalamic r.** Lat., *regio subthalamica.* The prolongation of the tegmentum beneath the posterior portion of the thalamus opticus. [I, 1.]—**Superior r. (of the skull).** The r. extending from the supra-orbital ridge in front to the superior curved line of the occipital bone behind, and bounded laterally by the temporal lines.—**Superior sternal r.** That portion of the r. overlying the sternum which is above the lower border of the third rib. [D, 1.]—**Supraclavicular r.** The r. lying above the clavicle.—**Supra-hyoid r.** Ger., *Unter-*

kiefergegend. The r. between the upper margin of the hyoid bone, the anterior borders of the sterno-cleido-mastoidei, and the lower border of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31, 142.]—**Supraspinous r.** The r. bounded by the supraspinous fossæ. [D, 1.]—**Suprasternal r.** The r. bounded inferiorly by the notch of the sternum, and laterally by the sterno-mastoid muscles. [D, 1.]—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *regio umbilicalis.* Ger., *Nabelgegend.* The r. about the umbilicus, bounded above by a horizontal line connecting the cartilages of the ninth rib, below by a line joining the anterior superior crests of the two ilia, and laterally by vertical lines passing through the central points of Poupart's ligament. [B ; L, 142, 332.]

RÉGION (Fr.), n. Ra-zhe-o^{2}n^2. See REGION.—**R. de la protubérance.** The region of the pons Varolii or the pons itself. [I, 35.]—**R. du bulbe.** The medulla oblongata. [I, 35.]—**R. préfrontale.** See PARS *cerebri frontalis anterior.*

REGISTER, n. Re^{2}j'i^{2}st-u^{5}r. Lat., *registrum.* Fr., *registre.* Ger., *R.* 1. An apparatus for registration. 2. The compass of a voice or of a musical instrument ; also a subdivision of this compass, comprising a range of tones similarly produced and of the same character. [*a*, 48.]

REGISTRATION, n. Re^{2}j-i^{2}st-ra'shu^{3}n. The act of recording in more or less complete and systematic fashion. [*a*, 48.]

RÉGLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ra-gla. 1. Regulated. 2. See REGULAR (2d def.). A woman is said to be *réglée* when her menstrual function is established, when she becomes "regular."

RÈGLES (Fr.), n. pl. Re^{2}g-l'. See MENSTRUATION and *Menstrual* FLOW.—**R. par des organes étrangers.** See *Vicarious* MENSTRUATION.

RÉGLISSE (Fr.), n. Ra-gles. 1. The genus *Glycyrrhiza.* 2. Licorice-root. [*a*, 35.]—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Bâtons de r. blancs.** See *Baculi* LIQUIRITIÆ *albi.*—**Bâtons de r. citrins.** See *Baculi* LIQUIRITIÆ *citrini.*—**Extrait de r.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum.*—**Extrait de suc de r.** See *Succus* LIQUIRITIÆ *depuratus.*—**Extrait liquide de r.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *fluidum.*—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum radicis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Jus de r.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Mixture de r.** See *Mistura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *composita.*—**Pastilles de r. opiacées.** See *Trochisci* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *et opii.*—**Pâte de r.** See *Pasta* GLYCYRRHIZÆ and *Pasta* LIQUIRITIÆ *flava.*—**Pâte de r. blanche.** A paste made by infusing 3 parts of licorice-root in 54 of boiling water, straining, adding 45 of gum arabic and 27 of sugar, evaporating to the proper consistence, and sometimes flavoring with orange-flower water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pâte de r. brune** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pasta de regalíz opiada* [Sp. Ph.]. A paste of 100 parts of licorice-juice with 1,500 of Senegal gum, 1,000 of white sugar, 2,500 of water, and 0·75 part of extract of opium [Fr. Cod.] ; or of 60 parts of extract of licorice, 920 of gum arabic, 575 of sugar, 1,550 of water, and 0·7 part of extract of opium [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pâte de r. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pasta* LIQUIRITIÆ *flava.*—**Pâte de r. opiacée.** See *Pâte de r. brune.*—**Poudre de r. (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix* LIQUIRITIÆ *pulverata.*—**Poudre de r. composée.** See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *compositus.*—**Poudre de r. ratissée.** See *Pulvis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Racine de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**R. noire.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Sirop de r.** See *Syrupus* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**Suc de r.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Suc de r. purifié.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ *purum.*—**Tablettes de r.** See *Trochisci* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Teinture de r.** See *Tinctura* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Tisane de r. (avec la glyzine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ptisana* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Trochisques de r.** See *Trochisci* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**Trochisques de r. opiacés.** See TROCHISCI *pectorales Danorum.*

REGMA (Lat.), n. n. Re^{2}g(rag)'ma^3. Gen., *reg'matos (-atis).* From ῥηγνύναι, to break. Fr., *regmate.* A monogynœcial, polycarpellary fruit, such as that of the geranium, in which the carpels separate elastically from the base of the carpophore. [*a*, 35.]

REGMACARP, n. Re^{2}g'ma^3-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *regmacarpium* (from ῥῆγμα, a fracture, and καρπός, fruit). A pod ; any dry, dehiscent fruit. [B, 296 (*a*, 35).]

REGORGEMENT (Fr.), n. R'-gorzh-ma^{3}n^2. An overflowing. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**R. de la vessie, R. urinaire.** Involuntary micturition. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

REGRESSION, n. Re-gre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *regredi*, to go back. Fr., *régression.* Retrograde development ; degeneration.

REGRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Re(re^2)-gre^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *-gres'sus.* Reversion of an organ to the lower form that immediately preceded it (*e. g.*, of petals into sepals). [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

REGULAR, adj. Re^{2}g'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *regularis* (from *regula*, a rule). Fr., *régulier* (1st def.), *régulièrement menstruée* (2d def.). Ger., *regelmässig.* 1. Conforming to rule or custom ; of a flower or other whorl of parts, having the members of each circle alike in shape and size. [B, 296 (*a*, 35).] 2. Menstruating regularly.

REGULATOR (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}g(rag)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r ; in Eng., re^{2}g'u^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *regulare*, to direct. A structure or apparatus which serves to control.—**R. radii.** See SUPINATOR *longus.*—**Temperature r.** See *Cold-water* COIL.

REGULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}g(rag)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *rex*, a king. Fr., *régule.* An old chemical term for several of the metals when separated by fusion from the ore and obtained in a pure state ; particularly the metallic button formed at the bottom of the crucible in the process of assaying ; also, in England, an impure mixture of sulphides of a metal obtained by fusion of the ore. [Brande (B).] Cf. subheadings under ANTIMONIUM.—**R. jovialis.** See *R.* ANTIMONII *jovialis.*

REGURGITATION, n. Re-gu^{5}rj-i^2-ta'shu^{3}n. From *re-*, again, and *gurgitare*, to ingulf. Fr., *renvoi.* Ger., *R.* A flowing backward or reflux, as of blood in incompetent heart valves, or of food or liquid that has been swallowed. [*a*, 34.]—**Aortic r.** R. of the blood-current through the aortic orifice, on account of incompetence of the valves. [D, 1.]—**Functional r.** Mitral r. due to contraction of the tendinous cords and papillary muscles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 18, 1886, p. 309 (*a*, 34).]—**Mitral r.** Fr., *reflux mitral.* R. of the blood-current through the mitral orifice, due to valvular incompetence. [*a*, 34.]—**Tricuspid r.** R. of the blood-current through the right auriculo-ventricular orifice, owing to incompetence of the tricuspid valves. [D.]

REH (Hind.), n. An efflorescence consisting of sodium salts found on the soil in India ; used medicinally. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

REHBURG (Ger.), n. Ra'burg. A place in Hannover, Prussia, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs and bathing establishments. [*a*, 14.]

REHE (Ger.), n. Ra'e^2. See CRITHIASIS and FOUNDER.

REHMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra-ma^{3}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *rehmannie.* A genus of the *Digitaleæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35).]—**R. chinensis.** A species the root of which is used in China as an alterative and tonic. [A, 496 (*a*, 35).]—**R. lutea.** A species used like *R. chinensis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 205 (*a*, 14, 50).]

REIBEGERÄUSCH (Ger.), n. Rib'e^2-ge^2-roish. See FRICTION-SOUND.

REIBUNG (Ger.), n. Rib'un^2. See FRICTION.—**Gefässr'.** See ANGEIOTHLIPSIS.—**R'sgeräusch.** See FRICTION-SOUND.

REICHENHALL (Ger.), n. Rich^2'e^{2}n-ha^{3}l. A health resort in Upper Bavaria, where there are rich saline springs, and in the neighborhood mud, pine-needle, and mineral baths. [A, 305 (*a*, 14).]

REIFEN (Ger.), n. Rif'e^{2}n. See MATURATION.—**R'bahre.** See CRADLE.

REIFUNG (Ger.), **REIFWERDEN** (Ger.), n's. Rif'un^2, -ve^{2}rd-e^{2}n. See MATURATION.

RE-IMPLANTATION, n. Re-i^{2}m-pla^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *reimplantatio (dentium)* (from *re-*, in again, and *implantare*, to implant). The restoration of extracted teeth to their sockets. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

REIN (Fr.), n. Ra^{2}n^2. 1. See KIDNEY. 2. In the pl., *r's*, the loins. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]—**R. amyloïde.** See *Lardaceous* KIDNEY.—**R. céphalique.** See *Head* KIDNEY.—**R. en fer à cheval.** See *Horse-shoe* KIDNEY.—**R. flottant.** See *Floating* KIDNEY.—**R. primitif, R. primordial.** See MESONEPHROS.—**R's succenturiés.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.

REINERZ (Ger.), n. Rin'e^{2}rts. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [*a*, 14.]

RE-INFECTION, n. Re''i^{2}n-fek'shu^{3}n. From *re-*, again, and *inficere*, to infect. Infection after a previous infection of the same sort.

RE-INFUSION, n. Re-i^{2}n-fu^2'zhu^{3}n. See REFUSION.

REINIGEND (Ger.), adj. Rin'i^{2}g-e^{2}nd. See DEPURATIVE and DETERGENT.

REINIGUNG (Ger.), n. Rin'i^{2}g-un^2. See DEPURATION and CATHARSIS (1st def.).—**Kindbettr'.** The lochia. [*a*, 34.]—**Monatliche R.** Menstruation. [*a*, 34.]—**R'smittel.** A purgative. [L, 80 (*a*, 43).]

RE-INOCULATION, n. Re-i^{2}n-o^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *re-*, again, and *inoculare*, to inoculate. Inoculation after a previous inoculation of the same sort. [*a*, 48.]

RE-INVERSION, n. Re-i^{2}n-vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. From *re-*, again, and *invertere*, to turn upside down. Ger., *R.* The procedure of reducing an inverted uterus by indenting the fundus. [A, 22.]

REIS (Ger.), n. Ris. 1. The genus *Oryza.* 2. The seed of *Oryza sativa* ; rice. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R'wasser.** See *Decoctum* ORYZÆ.

REITBAHNBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Rit'ba^{3}n-be^2-vag-un^2. See *Circus* MOVEMENT.

REITKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. Rit'kno^{3}ch-e^{2}n. See *Rider's* BONE.

REIZ (Ger.), n. Rits. See IRRITATION, STIMULUS, and ERETHISM.—**Druckr'.** Stimulation of a nerve of touch by a weight. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Entzündungsr'.** Irritation which causes inflammation. [D, 4.]—**Gegenr'.** See COUNTER-IRRITATION.—**Gehirnr'.** See *Cerebral* IRRITATION.—**R'barkeit.** Irritability.—**R'end.** See ERETHISTIC, EXCITANT, and STIMULANT.—**R'losigkeit.** See ANERETHISIA.—**R'mittel.** See IRRITANT and EXCITANT (n.).

REIZUNG (Ger.), n. Rits'un^2. See EXCITEMENT, IRRITATION, and STIMULATION.—**Consensuelle R. des Uterus.** See *Sympathetic* IRRITATION *of the uterus.*

REJETON (Fr.), n. R'-zh'-to^{2}n^2. A young shoot springing from the stem of a plant. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]

REJUVENESCENCE, n. Re-ju^{2}v-e^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *rejuvenescentia* (from *rejuvenescere*, to grow young again). Fr., *rajeunissement.* Ger., *Vollzellbildung.* 1. The property possessed by a protoplasmic cell of undergoing a rearrangement of its parts and taking on a new shape and new properties. ["Pop. Sci. Month.," Oct., 1879, p. 736 (B) ; B, 279 (*a*, 35).] See also CELL-*r.* 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the complete development of cells. 3. The exhibition by cells of renewed activity in binary division, instead of their breaking up into spores after conjugation. [J, 27, 55.]

RELÂCHANT (Fr.), adj. R'-la^3-sha^{3}n^2. 1. Relaxing. 2. Laxative.

RELAPSE, n. Re-la^{2}ps'. Lat., *relapsus* (from *relabi*, to slide back). Fr., *rechute.* Ger., *Recidiv, Rückfall, Relaps.* A return of a diseased condition. [D.]

RELAPSING, adj. Re-la^{2}ps'i^{2}n^2. Returning to a former bad condition (said of fever). [*a*, 34.]

RELAXANT, adj. Re-la^{2}x''nt. Lat., *relaxans* (from *relaxare*, to relax). Relaxing, producing relaxation ; laxative ; as a n., a r. remedy. [*a*, 48.]

RELAXATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See RELAXATION.—**R. cordis.** See DIASTOLE.

RELAXATION, n. Re-la^{2}x-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *relaxatio*. Fr., *r., relâchement*. Ger., *Abspannung, Erschlaffung, Schlaffheit, Auflockerung, R.* 1. A loosening; looseness, diminution of tension. 2. A general laxity of a part, especially of the muscular system. [K.]—**R. of the pelvic joints.** Fr., *relâchement des articulations pelviennes* (ou *des symphyses du bassin*). Ger., *Auflockerung der Beckenverbindungen*. An excess or unnatural duration of the softening and increased mobility of the pelvic joints that accompany pregnancy, producing pain and difficulty in walking and pain in the affected joints, the thighs, and the lumbar region. [A, 22.]

RELAXED, adj. Re-la^{2}xd'. Lat., *relaxatus* (from *relaxare*, to relax). Fr., *relâché*. Relieved of or lacking in tension. [K.]

RELEVEUR (Fr.), n. R'-l'-vu^{5}r. See LEVATOR.—**R. de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris alœque nasi*.—**R. de la buette.** See AZYGOS *uvulœ*.—**R. de l'angle des lèvres.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**R. de la paupière supérieure.** See LEVATOR *palpebrœ superioris*.—**R. de l'œil.** See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**R. de l'omoplate.** See LEVATOR *anguli scapulœ*.—**R. du coccyx.** See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**R. profond.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris major*.—**R. superficiel.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.

RELIQUIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Re^2-li^2'kwi^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *relinquere*, to leave. See DÉBRIS.—**Morbi r.** See DREGS (2d def.).

REMANSIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^2-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *remanere*, to stay behind. See SUPPRESSION.—**R. mensium.** See AMENORRHŒA.

REMÈDE (Fr.), n. R'-me^{2}d. See REMEDY.—**Grand r.** Mercury. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Dibon.** Calomel. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Durande.** A mixture of 2 parts of ether and 1 part of oil of turpentine, emulsified with yolks of eggs; used in cholelithiasis. [B; B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Kaempfer.** An aphrodisiac composed of opium and aromatics. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. de Lacombe.** An oxytocic made by mixing 80 centigrammes of tartar emetic with 250 grammes of edulcorated aromatized water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**R. de Leroy.** A preparation made by digesting 24 parts of jalap, 6 of scammony, and 2 of mercury subsulphate with 432 of brandy, filtering, and adding a syrup composed of 24 parts of senna, 72 of boiling water, and 90 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. de Madame Nouffer.** A tænifuge containing calomel, scammony, and gamboge. [B, 93 (a, 14).—**R. de Pradier.** See *Compound tincture of Mecca* BALSAM.—**R. de Reitz.** A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, sulphuric ether, and sodium borate, employed internally against scirrhus and cancer. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**R. des Caraïbes.** A 4-per-cent. alcoholic solution of guaiac, used against gout. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**R. de Whytt.** See *R. de Durande*.—**R. du capucin, R. du duc d'Antin.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis*.

REMEDIAL, adj. Re^2-med'i^2-'l. Lat., *remedialis* (from *remediare*, to heal). Fr., *réparateur*. Acting as a remedy.

REMEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Re^2-med(me^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See REMEDY.—**Divinum r.** See under IMPERATORIA *ostruthium*.—**R. antiphthisicum Adairi.** A solution of 20 centigrammes of copper sulphate in 62 grammes of water, with 10 drops of sulphuric acid added. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. catholicon.** See PANACEA (1st def.).

REMEDY, n. Re^{2}m'e^{2}d-i^2. Gr., ἄκεσμα, βοήθημα. Lat., *remedium* (from *re-*, again, and *mederi*, to heal). Fr., *remède*. Ger., *Arzneimittel, Heilmittel*. Any means used to cure or mitigate disease. [D, 1.]—**English r.** See CINCHONA (2d def.).

REMIGES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *remex*. Re^{2}m(ram)'i^{2}j(i^{2}g)-ez(es). The large flight-feathers of a bird's wing. [L, 343 (a, 48).]

REMIJIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra-me'je-a^3. Fr., *r*. A genus of tropical American cinchonaceous shrubs or small trees. [B, 121, 180 (a, 45).]—**R. bergeniana.** A Brazilian tree the bark of which is bitter and mildly astringent. [A, 490; B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. cujabensis.** The *quina de cujaba* of Brazil. The bark is antiperiodic. [A, 490; B, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. ferruginea.** Fr., *quinquina ferrugineux*. A Brazilian shrub the bark of which, *quina da serra*, or *quina de remijo*, is used in Brazil in place of cinchona, though less active. According to some authors, it grows also in Colombia, and yields cuprea-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *R. pedunculata* and *R. purdieana*.—**R. firmula.** A species growing along the Rio Negro. [A, 490.]—**R. Hilarii.** Fr., *quinquina de Remije*. A Brazilian species. The bark, *quina de remijo*, is used like that of *R. ferruginea*. It is said to yield a part of the cuprea-bark of commerce. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. macrocnemia.** Ger., *langschieniger Fieberrindenbaum*. A species found along the Amazon and Japura rivers. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pedunculata.** A South American species. According to Triana, this and *R. purdieana* are the only sources of cuprea-bark. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. purdieana.** A species with the habitat of *R. pedunculata*, furnishing a variety of cuprea-bark containing cinchonamine. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. Vellozii.** A Brazilian shrub. Its bark is used like that of *R. ferruginea*. According to some, it is found also in Columbia, and yields a part of the cuprea-bark of commerce. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

REMIREA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}m-i^{2}r'e^2-a^3. Fr., *rémire*. A genus of the *Cyperaceœ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. maritima.** Fr., *rémire maritime*. A tropical perennial herb found in both hemispheres. Its rhizome is aromatic, sudorific, and diuretic. [a, 35.]

REMISSION, n. Re-mi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *remissio* (from *remittere*, to send back). Fr., *rémission*. Ger., *R., Nachlass, Nachlassung*. That stage of a disease, especially a fever, in which its severer symptoms are abated. [D, 1.]—**Thierfelder'sche R.** (Ger.). A form of r. described by Thierfelder as occurring in typhoid fever, characterized by a decided lowering of the temperature. [A, 319.]

REMITTENT, adj. Re-mi^{2}t''nt. Lat., *remittens*. Fr., *rémittent*. Ger., *remittirend*. Disappearing in part, but recurring periodically (said especially of fever due to malaria).

REMONTOIR (Fr.), n. R'-mo^{2}n^2-twa^{3}r. See REPOSITOR.

REMORA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}m'o^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *rémora, arrêt*. 1. Stagnation. 2. A surgical instrument for holding parts in position; especially one used in the operation of castration to prevent protrusion of the intestine, and another (*r. Hildani*) used to maintain fractured or dislocated bones in position. [E.]

REMOTE, adj. Re-mot'. Lat., *remotus* (from *removere*, to move back). Fr., *eloigné*. Ger., *entfernt*. Distant in space or in time; of leaves, placed at longer distances apart than usual; of anther-lobes, widely separated; of the lamellæ of *Fungi*, having their minor extremities not reaching the stem; of a bird's hallux, not touching the ground. [B, 19 (a, 35); L, 221.]

REMPART (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}n^2-pa^{3}r. A rampart, a ridge or crest.

REMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}m(ram)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *remus*, an oar. The posterior portion of a rib. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

REN (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}n(ran). Gen., *ren'is*. See KIDNEY.—**R. mobilis.** See *Floating* KIDNEY.—**Renes succenturiati.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Renes succenturiati accessorii.** See *Accessory suprarenal* CAPSULES.

RENAL, adj. Re'n'l. Lat., *renalis* (from *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *rénal*. Pertaining to the kidney.

RENCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}n^{2}k(rank)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See RENICULUS.

RÊNE (Fr.), n. Re^{2}n. A rein. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**R's de la glande pinéale.** See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland*.—**R. de l'âme.** The anterior peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 42 (K).]

RENFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}n^2-fl'-ma^{3}n^2. See ENLARGEMENT (2d def.).—**R. biconique.** See *Ranvier's* DISC.—**R. brachial, R. cervical, R. cervico-brachial.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**R. crural.** See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.—**R. du corps strié interne.** Of Gratiolet, a projection on the inner side of the corpus striatum described as the thalamus of the olfactory nerve. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. lombaire.** See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.—**R. mamelonné.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Second r.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**Troisième r.** See *Lumbar* ENLARGEMENT.

RENICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}n(ran)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *ren*, the kidney. 1. A small kidney. 2. A lobe of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

RENIFLEMENT (Fr.), n. R'-ne-fl'-ma^{3}n^2. Sniffing. [a, 48.]

RENIFORM, adj. Re^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *reniformis* (from *ren*, the kidney, and *forma*, form). Fr., *réniforme*. Ger., *nierenförmig*. 1. Kidney-shaped. 2. Having the outline of the longitudinal section of a kidney. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

RENLAIGUE (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}n^2-le^{2}g. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

RENNES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Re^{2}n-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are alkaline, sulphurous, and chalybeate springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

RENNET, n. Re^{2}n'e^{2}t. Gr., πυετία, πυτία, τάμισος. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *présure*. Ger., *Lab*. A caseous matter which coagulates milk, found in the fourth stomach of ruminants. [K.] Cf. ABOMASUM and *Milk-curdling* FERMENT.—**Liquid r.** See LIQUOR *seriparus*.—**Vegetable r.** The *Withania coagulans* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

RENONCULE (Fr.), n. R'-no^{2}n^2-ku^{6}l. See RANUNCULUS.—**R. des bois.** See ANEMONE *silvestris*, ANEMONE *nemorosa*, and RANUNCULUS *silvaticus*.

RENOUÉE (Fr.), n. R'-nu-a. See POLYGONUM.—**R. poivrée.** See POLYGONUM *hydropiper*.—**R. sarrazin.** See FAGOPYRUM *esculentum*.

RENOUEUR (Fr.), **RENOUVEUR** (Fr.), n's. R'-nu-u^{5}r, -vu^{5}r. See BONE-*setter*.

RENOVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^2-no(no^2)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *renovare*, to renew. See ANANEOSIS.

RENUENT, adj. Re^{2}n'u^2-'nt. Lat., *renuens* (from *re-*, back, and *nuere*, to nod). Fr., *rénuent*. Moving the head backward (said of a muscle). [a, 48.]

RENUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}n(ran)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See RENICULUS.

RENVERSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}n^2-ve^{2}rs-ma^{3}n^2. See ECTROPION, EXSTROPHY (1st def.), and INVERSION.

RENVOI (Fr.), n. Ra^{3}n^2-vwa^3. See REGURGITATION.

REPAND, adj. Re-pa^{2}nd'. Lat., *repandus* (from *re-*, again, and *pandus*, bent). Fr., *godronné*. Ger., *ausgeschweift*. Undulate; having the margin bending slightly inward and outward. [a, 35.]

REPANDATIO (Lat.), **REPANDITAS** (Lat.), n's f. Re(re^2)-pa^{2}nd(pa^{3}nd)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o, -pa^{2}nd(pa^{3}nd)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-on'is, -at'is*. See LORDOSIS.

REPELLENT, adj. Re-pe^{2}l'l'nt. Lat., *repellens* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Ger., *zertreibend*. See REPERCUSSIVE.

REPENT, adj. Rep''nt. Lat., *repens* (from *repere*, to creep). Fr., *rampant*. Ger., *kriechend*. Creeping; prostrate and emitting roots. [a, 35.]

REPERCOLATION, n. Re-pu^{5}r-ko^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *re-*, again, and *percolare*, to strain through. A modification of the process of percolation devised by Dr. E. R. Squibb, by which a given portion of menstruum may be applied to fresh quantities of the drug to be treated. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

REPERCUSSION, n. Re-pu[5]r-ku[3]sh'u[3]n. Lat., *repercussio* (from *repercutere*, to drive back). 1. See CONTRAFISSURA. 2. See CHOC *en retour* (2d def.). 3. The induction of metastasis of a local affection by some topical agent. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

REPERCUSSIVE, adj. Re-pu[5]r-ku[3]s'i[2]v. Fr., *répercussif.* Effecting repercussion (3d def.).

REPLETE, adj. Re-plet'. Lat., *repletus.* Ger., *angefüllt.* See FARCTATE.

REPLETION, n. Re-ple'shu[3]n. Lat., *repletio* (from *replere*, to fill again). Fr., *réplétion.* 1. The condition of being filled up. [a, 48.] 2. See PLETHORA.

REPLI (Fr.), n. R'-ple. See CONVOLUTION and FOLD.—**R. antérieur.** See GERM.—**R. externe du vermis latéral.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a convolution on the external border of the cerebellar hemisphere in apes. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. falciforme.** See FALX *cerebri.*—**R. interne du vermis latéral.** A convolution on the inner border of the cerebellar hemisphere in apes. [I. 35 (K).]—**R. longitudinal de la méninge.** See FALX *cerebri.*—**R's semilunaires.** Of Berger, the valves of the umbilical vein. [A, 15.]—**R. supérieur longitudinal.** See FALX *cerebri.*—**R. transverse.** See TENTORIUM *cerebelli.*—**R's vésico-utérins.** See *Vesico-uterine* FOLDS.

REPLICATE, adj. Re[2]p'li[2]k-at. Lat., *replicatus* (from *replicare*, to fold back). Fr., *replié.* Folded backward; having the upper portion curved backward and applied to the lower (said of leaves, plant embryos, etc.). [a, 35.]

REPLUM (Lat.), n. n. Re[2]p'lu[3]m(lu[4]m). The sæptum of certain pods that persists after the dehiscence of the valves. [a, 35.]

REPOSITION, n. Re-poz-i[2]sh'u[3]n. Lat., *repositio* (from *reponere*, to replace). Fr., *réposition.* Ger., *R.* Replacement; restoration of a part to its normal position. [a, 48.]

REPOSITOR, n. Re-po[2]z'i[2]t-o[2]r. Fr., *remontoir.* An instrument used for replacement or readjustment of a part. [a, 48.]—**Funis-r.** Lat., *omphalosoter.* Fr., *porte-cordon.* Ger., *Nabelschnur-Repositorium.* A more or less flexible rod, armed with a detachable loop, for replacing the umbilical cord within the uterus in cases of prolapse of the cord.—**Pneumatic r.** An India-rubber bag that is filled with air; used to correct uterine inversion. [a, 34.]—**Hydrostatic r.** An instrument consisting of a double India-rubber bag mounted on a steel X-shaped frame, and connected with a rubber tube or supply-pipe. It is kept in position by four inelastic perineal bands attached to a waistband. It is used in chronic uterine inversion, and either a fluid, mercury, or air may be pumped into the bag through the supply-pipe. ["Lancet," Sept. 21, 1889, p. 598 (a, 34).]

REPOUSSOIR (Fr.), n. R'-pus-swa[3]r. Ger., *Treibeisen.* 1. A dental instrument for extracting the roots of teeth. [E.] 2. See PROBANG.—**R. d'arêtes.** A sponge probang. [E.]

REPRISE (Fr.), n. R'-prez. The whistling inspiration, or attempt at inspiration, which interrupts the paroxysms of coughing in pertussis. [D, 39.]

REPRODUCTION, n. Re-pro-du[3]k'shu[3]n. Lat., *reproductio* (from *re-*, again, and *producere*, to bring forth). Ger., *Fortpflanzung.* The process by which a species of organized beings is perpetuated by the formation of new individuals. Cf. GENERATION.—**Asexual r.** R. without sexual congress. [a, 48.]—**Endogenous r.** The formation of new offspring within the body of the parent, especially the genesis of cells. [K.]—**Merismatic r.** See FISSION.—**Nutritive r.** Ger., *nahrhafte Fortpflanzung.* A form of r. in which the exact character of preceding cells or organs is repeated. [K, 11.]—**Parthenogenetic r.** See PARTHENOGENESIS.—**Sexual r.** R. by the union of sexually distinct cells. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

REPTANT, adj. Re[2]p't'nt. See REPENT.

REPTATION, n. Re[2]pt-a'shu[3]n. Lat., *reptatio* (from *reptare*, to creep). Fr., *r.* The process of creeping or crawling. [a, 48.]

REPTILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Re[2]pt-i[2]l'i[2]-a[3]. From *reptilis*, creeping. Fr., *reptiles.* Ger., *Reptilien.* The reptiles; a class of vertebrates including scaly or armored cold-blooded animals, with pulmonary respiration and with two cardiac ventricles incompletely separated; comprising the tortoises, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, etc. [L, 147, 353 (a, 39).]

REPULLULATION, n. Re-pu[3]l-u[2]l-a'shu[3]n. From *repullulare*, to sprout again. In medicine, the return of a morbid growth. [a, 34.]

REPULSION, n. Re-pu[3]l'shu[3]n. Lat., *repulsio* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Fr., *répulsion.* Ger., *R.*, *Abstossung*, *Zurückstossung.* The act or process of driving back; also the force exerted by one body on another which tends to cause their separation (cf. ATTRACTION). [a, 48.]—**Capillary r.** R. due to the forces which cause the movements of liquids in small tubes, or to analogous forces (cf. *Capillary* ATTRACTION). [a, 48.]

REPULSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Re(re[2])-pu[3]ls(pu[4]ls)-or'i[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From *repellere*, to drive back. See REPOUSSOIR (1st def.).

RÉSEAU (Fr.), n. Ra-zo. See NETWORK and RETICULUM.—**R. admirable.** See RETE *mirabile.*—**R. cellulaire.** See CELL-*network.*—**R. de Malpighi, R. muqueux.** See RETE *mucosum.*—**R'x nucléines.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**R. protoplasmique.** See *Intracellular* NETWORK and *Nuclear* FIBRILS.

RESECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re[2])-se[2]k'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See RESECTION.—**R. subperiostea.** An operation suggested by Cristoforis as an improvement on pubic symphyseotomy; subperiosteal resection of the median extremities of the pubic bones, with the idea of their replacement by bony deposit. [A, 30.]

RESECTION, n. Re-se[2]k'shu[3]n. Lat., *resectio* (from *resecare*, to cut off). Fr., *résection.* Ger., *R.*, *Wegschneiden.* The act of cutting away, especially the articular surfaces or the ends of bones.—**Estlander's r.** An operation for persistent empyema with collapsed lung, consisting in the r. of one or more ribs, so as to cause collapse of the chest-walls and obliteration of the suppurating cavity. [B.]—**Intra-epiphyseal r.** A r. within an epiphysis. [L. Ollier, "Rev. de chir.," Mar., 1885, p. 177 (a, 34).]—**Meisselr'** (Ger.). R. by chiseling.—**Nervous r.** See NEURECTOMY.—**Osseous r.** See OSTEOTOMY.—**Osteoplastic r.** See OSTEOPLASTY and *Temporary r.*—**Osteoplastic r. of the tarsus.** See *Wladimiroff's* OPERATION.—**Subcapsulo-periosteal r.** A r. in which the periosteum and capsular ligament are saved. [E.]—**Subperiosteal r.** A r. in which the periosteum is saved. [E.]—**Subperitoneal r. of the uterus.** Sänger's method of closing the uterine wound in the Cæsarean operation by paring away a strip of the muscular tissue from either lip, and then applying Gely's intestinal suture. [A, 32.]—**Temporary r.** A partial r. for an ulterior object, such as reaching a nasopharyngeal polypus, the bone being subsequently replaced. [E.]—**Ultra-epiphyseal r.** A r. made beyond the epiphyseal line. [L. Ollier, *l. c.* (a, 34).]

RÉSECTION (Fr.), n. Ra-se[2]k-se-o[2]n[2]. See RESECTION.—**R. costale thoraco-plastique.** See *Estlander's* RESECTION.

RESEDA (Lat.), n. f. Re[2]s-ed(ad)'a[3]. Fr., *réséda.* Ger., *R.*, *Resede.* Mignonette; the typical genus of the *Resedaceæ* (Fr., *résédacées*; Ger., *Resedaceen*), which are an order of plants closely allied to the *Capparideæ.* The *Resedarieæ* are an order of the *Toropetalæ.* The *Resedeæ* and the *Resedina* correspond to the *Resedaceæ.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. lutea.** Fr., *réséda jaune*, *grand'mère*, *herbe maure.* Ger., *gelbe Resede.* Base (or crambling, or Italian) rocket; a species growing throughout Europe. The root, *radix resedæ*, was formerly used as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. luteola.** Fr., *gaude*, *herbe jaune* (ou *à la serpent*, ou *aux juifs*), *lis des teinturiers*, *sardine*, *roquette bâtarde.* Ger., *gelbliche Resede*, *Wau*, *Färber-Wau*, *Gelbkraut.* Dyers'-rocket (or -weed), weld, wild mignonette (or woad), yellow-weed; indigenous to Europe, middle Asia, and northern Africa, and naturalized in the United States. The root was formerly used as an aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. odorata.** Fr., *réséda odorant*, *herbe d'amour*, *mignonette.* Ger., *wohlriechende Resede.* Common garden mignonette; a native of northern Africa and Syria; the r. of the ancient Romans, who applied it as a charm to allay the irritation of wounds. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. sesamoides, R. stellata.** A European species considered detergent and vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

RESERATOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re[2])-se[2]r-at(a[3]t)'o[2]r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *reserare*, to unlock. See SUPINATOR *longus.*

RESERVOIR, n. Re[2]z'u[5]rv-wa[3]r. From *reservare*, to keep back. Fr., *réservoir.* See RECEPTACLE (1st def.).—**Accidental r's.** Of De Candolle, cavities (*e. g.*, in pith) containing secretions but having originally some other function. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Fascicular r's.** Fascicles of small, tubular, parallel cells filled with secretions. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**R. of Pecquet.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*

RESIDUAL, adj. Re[2]z-i[2]d'u[2]-'l. Lat., *residuus* (from *residere*, to remain behind). Constituting a residue. Cf. *R.* AIR.

RESIDUE, n. Re[2]z'i[2]d-u[2]. Lat., *residuum.* Fr., *résidu.* Ger., *Rückstand.* 1. That which is left of a material after its subjection to a process (*e. g.*, percolation). 2. In organic chemistry, the portion of a radicle or compound which remains after deducting the more readily replaceable elements (especially hydrogen and oxygen). The r. is thus the skeleton of the original body, and, by receiving various additions, forms a series of compounds related in structure. From the different acids are formed acid r's which reappear in the various salts and other derivatives of the acid. [B.]—**Respiratory r.** See *Residual* AIR.

RESILIENCY, n. Re-si[2]l'i[2]-e[2]ns-i[2]. From *resilire*, to leap. Fr., *rebondissement.* Ger., *Zurückspringen.* The tendency of anything which has been distended, compressed, or displaced, to return to its normal condition by virtue of its elasticity. [J.]

RESIN, n. Re[2]z'n. Gr., ῥητίνη. Lat., *resina*, *colophonium*, *resina colophonium*, *pix græca* (all 2d def.). Fr., *résine* (1st def.), *arcanson* (2d def.). Ger., *Harz* (1st def.), *Geigenharz* (2d def.), *Fichtenharz* (2d def.). 1. An excretory product of various plants; an amorphous, more or less translucent, readily fusible substance, insoluble in water, mostly soluble in alcohol, ether, essential oils, or hot fixed oils, and combining with alkalies to form soaps. It is sometimes mixed with volatile oils (see OLEO-*r.*), sometimes contains benzoic or cinnamic acids, either with or without volatile oil (see BALSAM), and sometimes contains mucilaginous matter (see GUM-*r.*). It is also obtained in a fossil state (see AMBER and *Australian* DAMMAR). 2. Rosin, colophony; of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. It has a sp. gr. of 1·070 to 1·080, melts at about 135° C., and is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in fixed or essential oils. It is the anhydride, $C_{44}H_{62}O_4$, of abietic acid. It is used as a stimulant and preservative constitutent of plasters and ointments. The Fr. Cod. distinguishes between this resin (*colophane*) and white r. (*poix-résine*). [B; B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Acaroid r.** Lat., *acaroides resina*, *gummi acaroides.* Fr., *résine acaroïde*, *gomme de Botany-Bay.* Ger., *Botany-Bay-Harz*, *Acaroidharz.* A r. occurring as a spontaneous exudation on the leaves and in the stem of *Xanthorrhœa hastilis* and other species of *Xanthorrhœa.* It contains benzoic and cinnamic acids, and is used as a stimulating expectorant and tonic and in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, and colic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 21); B, 33.] See also *Red acaroid r.*—**Aldehyde r.** A light-brown resinous body obtained by heating aldehyde with potash in solution; also formed in alcoholic solutions of the alkalies and in acetal, when kept for a long time. [B, 2, 5 (a, 35).]—**Anime r.** See ANIMÉ.—**Balsam and r. clyster.** An enema of 25 grammes of copaiva, the yolk of 1 egg, and 0·05 gramme of extract of opium. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Beta-r.** See *R. of* MASTIC (2d def.).—**Biliary r.** A resinous substance obtained by distilling bile. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Botany-Bay r.** See *Acaroid r.*—**Cayenne r.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Courbaril r.** Fr., *animé occidental.* See *South American* ANIMÉ

and cf. *Brown American* ANIME.—**Cowdie r., Cowrie r.** See *Australian* DAMMAR.—**Hard r.** Ger., *Hartharz.* A r. which can not be kneaded with the hand. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—**Kauri r.** See *Australian* DAMMAR.—**Ointment of r.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**Pine r.** See *R.* (2d def.).—**Piney r.** White dammar. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Red acaroid r.** A dark brownish-red (in thin pieces ruby-red and transparent) r., derived from *Xanthorrhœa australis*; of vitreous fracture and balsamic odor. [B, 33.]—**R. ointment.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**R.-plant.** Any plant that yields a resinous product. [a, 35.]—**R. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ.—**R. soaps.** Soaps formed by the alkaline salts of various weak acids contained in r's. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**White r.** Lat., *resina alba.* Fr., *poix-résine* [Fr. Cod.]. R. (2d def.) made whitish by agitation with water. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Yellow r.** See *R.* (2d def.).

RESINA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}z(ras)-in(en)'a^3. See RESIN (2d def.).—**Ceratum resinæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent simple.* Ger., *Harzcerat.* Syn.: *ceratum resinæ pini* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *emplastrum commune* (seu *ceræ* [Swed. Ph.], seu *citrinum* [Dan. Ph.], seu *resinosum* [Swiss Ph.], seu *resinæ pini* [Russ. Ph.], seu *ceræ terebinthinatum* [Finn. Ph.]). A plaster consisting of 60 parts of yellow wax with 200 of lard and 140 of rosin [U. S. Ph.]; or with 60 of suet and 20 of Burgundy pitch [Swed. Ph.]; or with 20 of rosin, 16 of suet, and 24 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, and 15 each of suet and turpentine [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; or with 90 of Burgundy pitch, 30 of mutton suet, and 15 of turpentine [Dan. Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, 20 of suet, and 10 each of turpentine and olive-oil [Finn. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Emplastrum resinæ, Unguentum resinæ,* and UNGUENTUM *basilicum.*—**Ceratum resinæ compositum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *cérat de résine composé.* Syn.: *cera arborea.* Compound resin cerate, Deshler's salve, somewhat resembling the unguentum basilicum of the Ger. Ph.; made up of 12 parts each of rosin, suet, and yellow wax, 6 of turpentine, and 7 of flaxseed oil. [B.]—**Ceratum resinæ pini** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Ceratum r sinæ.*—**Emplastrum adhæsivum cum r. mastiche** [Norw. Ph.]. A plaster of 4 parts of mastic, 3 of yellow wax, 32 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of suet. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum commune cum r.** See *Emplastrum resinæ* and *Emplastrum* LITHARGYRI *cum r.*—**Emplastrum resinæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum resinæ cum lithargyro** (seu **polychrestum**). Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif.* Syn.: *emplastrum adhæsivum* (*borussicum*) seu *resinosum.* Resin (or adhesive) plaster; made by adding 14 parts of powdered rosin to a mixture of 80 of lead plaster and 6 of yellow wax melted together [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding to 16 parts of lead plaster 2 of rosin and 1 part of soap [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 100 parts of lead plaster, 10 each of yellow wax and rosin, and 1 part of turpentine [Ger. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. recognizes two plasters: *Emplastrum adhæsivum,* consisting of 6 parts each of rosin and terebinthina cocta, 3 of white wax, and 85 of litharge plaster; and *emplastrum resinosum,* made of 143 parts of Burgundy pitch and 857 of litharge plaster. The Netherl. Ph. orders 36 parts of litharge plaster, 6 of colophony, and 1 part of larch turpentine; the Russ. Ph., 17 parts of litharge plaster, 15 each of lard and olive-oil, and 12 of rosin. The other ph's order 32 parts of litharge plaster with 8 of Burgundy pitch [Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (with 2 of dammar [Finn. Ph.], with 8 of colophony [Swiss Ph.], with 3 each of yellow wax and Burgundy pitch, and 1 part each of larch turpentine and suet [Norw. Ph.]). The Swiss Ph. gives in its supplement a plaster made of 10 parts of litharge plaster with 12 of crude oleic acid, 3 of rosin, and 1 part of suet. [B; B, 5, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum* LITHARGYRI *cum r.* and *Emplastrum* PICIS *burgundicæ.*—**Emplastrum resinæ pini.** See *Ceratum resinæ.*—**Emplastrum resinarum glutinans.** Sp., *emplasto de resinas aglutinante, esparadrapo de Andrés de la Cruz* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 92 parts of Burgundy pitch, 29 of elemi, 12 each of olive-oil and turpentine, and 6 of white wax; 115 parts of this plaster are melted with 7 each of yellow wax and compound lead plaster, and spread thin on linen. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. alba.** See *White* RESIN and *Burgundy* PITCH.—**R. auri.** Of the alchemists, saffron. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**R. colophonium, R. communis.** See RESIN (2d def.).—**R. dammar, R. dammaræ.** See DAMMAR.—**R. de Gomart.** See CHIBOU.—**R. draconis.** See DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**R. elastica.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**R. empyreumatica liquida.** Tar. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**R. empyreumatica solida.** Pitch. [a, 35.]—**R. flava.** Yellow resin. [B, 5 (a, 35).] See RESIN (2d def.).—**R. fluida canadensis.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**R. lentiscina.** Mastic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. Mariæ.** Sp., *bálsamo ó aceite de María* [Sp. Ph.]. Resin of *Calophyllum tacamahaca.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**R. mastix.** See MASTIC.—**R. meccanensis fluida.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**R. nigra.** Ordinary pitch. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**R. pini colata.** See PIX *burgundica expurgata.*—**R. terræ.** Of the alchemists, sulphur. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**R. tolutana.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**R. vernix.** See SANDARAC.—**Sirupus resinæ tolutanæ.** See SYRUPUS *tolutanus.*—**Unguentum resinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum cereum* (seu *flavum,* seu *resinosum*). An ointment made with 2 parts of yellow wax, 4 of rosin, 8 of simple ointment, and 1 part of oil of almonds [Br. Ph.]; or with 9 parts of lard and 1 part of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]. The other ph's order 60 parts of yellow wax with 1,000 of lard and 60 of Burgundy pitch [Ger. Ph., T. A.]; with 960 of lard and 20 of water [Gr. Ph.] (with 400 of lard, 30 of rosin, and 10 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; with 375 of lard, 30 of water, 45 of rosin, and 12 of turpentine [Roum. Ph.]), and color the plaster with 10 parts (5 [Roum. Ph.], 20 [Ger. Ph., T. A.]) of turmeric. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Ceratum resinæ, Emplastrum resinæ,* and UNGUENTUM *basilicum.*—**Unguentum resinæ flavæ.** See *Ceratum resinæ* and UNGUENTUM *basilicum* (1st def.).—**Unguentum resinæ nigræ.** See UNGUENTUM *basilicum* (2d def.).

RESINATE, n. Re^{2}z'i^{2}n-at. A compound of a resin with a salifiable base. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

RÉSINE (Fr.), n. Ra-zen. See RESIN.—**Cérat de r. anglaise.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**R. canarine.** See ELEMI.—**R. caryne.** See CHIBOU.—**R. de la Nouvelle-Espagne.** See COPAIBA.—**R. d'ergot.** Ergotinine in combination with a resinous acid; Wiggers's ergotine. [Tanret, "Bull. gén. de thérap," Mar. 30, 1882.]—**R. de Tyr.** See TURPENTINE.—**R. tacamaque.** See *Brazilian* ELEMI.

RESINEONE, n. Re^{2}z-i^{2}n'e-on. Fr., *résinéone.* Ger., *Resineon.* 1. An oily liquid, $C_{29}H_{43}O$, obtained by distilling rosin with 8 times as much slaked lime. 2. An oil obtained as a decomposition product of the black tar which comes over last in the dry distillation of the otherwise worthless parts of resinous trees, when this black tar is itself distilled with steam. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

RESINOCERUM (Lat.), n. n. Re^{2}z(ras)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ser(kar)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *resina,* resin, and *cera,* wax. Fr., *résinocérum.* A mixture of resin and wax; the ῥητινόκηρον of Galen. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

RESINONE, n. Re^{2}z'i^{2}n-on. Fr., *résinone.* Ger., *Resinon.* A colorless fluid, $C_{10}H_9O$. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

RESINOUS, adj. Re^{2}z'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *resinosus.* Fr., *résineux.* Ger., *harzig.* Of the nature of or pertaining to resin; of electricity, elicited by rubbing sealing wax or a similar body. [D.]

RESOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}z(re^{2}s)-o^{2}l-u^2(u)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See RESOLUTION.—**R. nervorum.** Paralysis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**R. ossium.** See OSTEOLYSIS.—**R. ventriculi autopeptica.** See GASTROMALACIA.

RESOLUTION, n. Re^{2}z-o^{2}l-u^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *resolutio* (from *resolvere,* to loosen). Fr., *résolution.* Ger., *Auflösung.* 1. A breaking up into constituents. 2. A sudden improvement in a febrile disease. Cf. CRISIS. 3. The breaking up and absorption of an inflammatory deposit; the return of a swollen or inflamed tissue to its normal state without suppuration. [D.]—**Cumulative r.** In chemistry, the process by which from a single substance there is formed a series of substances, each member of the series being derived from the preceding member by the addition of one or more molecules of the original substance, less a certain portion of the latter. The original substance is called a *diapolyte,* and the constant quantity deducted from each member is called the *apolyte.* When the process is repeated a very great number of times the resulting product is called a *cumulate,* and a series of such cumulates may be formed, each derivable from the one preceding by some fixed law. The cumulates are designated by the symbol Ͻ. [B, 2.]

RESOLUTIVE, RESOLVENT, adj's. Re^{2}z'o^{2}l-u^{2}t-i^{2}v, -o^{2}l'-v'nt. Lat., *resolvens.* Fr., *résolutif.* Ger., *auflösend.* Causing or promoting resolution.

RESONANCE, n. Re^{2}z'o-na^{2}ns. Lat., *resonantia* (from *resonare,* to resound). Fr., *résonnance.* Ger., *Resonanz, Nachklang.* The resounding of a part subjected to auscultation or percussion.—**Amphoric r.** 1. In auscultatory percussion, a sound heard over a large superficial cavity having thin, tense walls, resembling that produced by tapping the cheek when the mouth is closed and fully but not forcibly inflated. [Loomis.] 2. In auscultation of the voice, a ringing sound like that produced by speaking into a wide-mouthed vessel; caused by the reverberation of the voice in a cavity which communicates by a small opening with a bronchus. [D, 1.]—**Bronchial r.** See BRONCHOPHONY.—**Pectoral vocal r.** Natural bronchophony. [D.]—**Tympanitic r.** R. of a clear, high-pitched quality, produced by percussion over a cavity well distended by air. [D.]—**Vocal r.** The r. heard on auscultation of the chest while the patient is using the voice.

RESONATOR, n. Re^{2}z'o^{2}n-at-o^{2}r. Fr., *résonnateur.* A mechanical device for intensifying sounds (as in Cammann's binaural stethoscope).—**Helmholtz's r.** An instrument for determining a lessened perception for certain single tones. [F.]

RESONITUS (Lat.), n. m. Re(re^2)-so^{2}n'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-son'itus.* See CONTRAFISSURA.

RESORCIN, n. Re^{2}z-o^{2}rs'i^{2}n. Metadihydroxybenzene, $C_6H_6O_2 = C_6[H,OH,H,OH,H,H,]$, occurring as large colorless or slightly yellowish rhombic prisms or tabular crystals, of very sweet but afterward irritating taste; used as an antiseptic, a topical stimulant, and an antipyretic. In poisonous doses it causes epileptoid convulsions. [A, 308; B, 3, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. blue.** Ger., *R'blau.* A blue coloring matter found under certain circumstances in animal and vegetable albuminous tissues, and obtainable synthetically by heating r. and urea together. [Andeer, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wsnsch.," No. 51, 1881, and No. 47, 1883, p. 889 (B).]—**R'phthalein.** Fluorescein, a substance known in two forms, one, $C_{20}H_{14}O_6$, occurring as yellow flocks, the other, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5 = C_{20}H_{14}O_6 - H_2O$, as a brick-red crystalline powder. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**R. yellow.** Ger., *R'gelb.* A yellow coloring matter found in vegetable tissues and in the organs of animals that have received a large amount of certain compounds of the aromatic series with their food; also prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on r. It appears to be a pathological pigment of the animal body. [Andeer, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wsnsch.," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 737 (B).]

RESORCINOL, n. Re^{2}z-o^{2}rs'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. See RESORCIN.—**R'azobenzene.** A substance, $C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_3(OH)_2 = C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_2$, occurring as red acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**R. ether.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_3$, occurring as a resinous mass or as a brilliant brownish-red powder. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**R'quinone.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4O_2 + C_6H_4(OH)_2$, isomeric with quinhydrone, and occurring as black acicular crystals, showing a garnet color in transmitted light, and possessing a green lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

RESORCYLIC ACID, n. Re^{2}z-o^{2}rs-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_7H_6O_4$, known in three isomeric forms: *a-r. a.,* or symmetric metadihydroxybenzoic acid, $C_6[OH,H,CO.OH,H,OH,H,]$; *β-r. a.,* or asymmetric metadihydroxybenzoic acid, $C_6[OH,CO.OH,H,OH,H,H,]$; and *γ-r. a.,* or adjacent metadihydroxybenzoic acid, $C_6[OH,CO.OH,H,H,H,OH,]$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

RESORPTION, n. Re-so^{2}rp'shu^{3}n. Lat., *resorptio* (from *resorbere,* to suck back). Fr., *résorption.* Ger., *R., Aufsaugen.* 1.

The act of taking up again into the circulation that which has been deposited in the tissues. [D.] 2. See *Pathological* ABSORPTION.—**Morbid r.** See *Pathological* ABSORPTION.—**Purulent r.** See *Purulent* ABSORPTION.—**R'sdiabetes** (Ger.). A form of glycosuria due to the absorption of sugar (*e. g.*, the glycosuria of the puerperal period). [A, 61.]

RESPIRABILITY, n. Re^2-spi^{2}r-a^{2}b-i^{2}l′i^2-ti^2. The quality of being respirable. [J.]

RESPIRABLE, adj. Re^2-spi^{2}r′a^2-b'l. From *respirare*, to breathe. Fr., *r.* Ger., *athembar.* 1. Of a medium such as air, water, etc., capable of sustaining life by serving for respiratory gas-interchange. Cf. IRRESPIRABLE. 2. Capable of being breathed, as in the case of nitrogen and hydrogen, which may be inspired and expired, although incapable of serving for the respiratory gas-interchange. [J.]

RESPIRAMEN (Lat.), **RESPIRAMENTUM** (Lat.). n's n. Re^2-spi^{2}r(sper)-a(a^3)′me^{2}n, -a^3-me^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-am′inis, -ment′i.* Respiration. [J.]

RESPIRATEUR (Fr.), n. R'-spe-ra^3-tu^{5}r. 1. See RESPIRATOR. 2. A therapeutical agent supposed to increase the amount of oxygen in the blood. [Duboué (rev. in "Lyon méd.," Apr. 2, 1882).]

RESPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^2-spi^{2}r(sper)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* See RESPIRATION.—**R. abolita.** See APNŒA.—**R. anhelosa.** See ANHELATION (1st def.).—**R. muscularis.** See *Muscle*-RESPIRATION.—**R. pectoralis.** See *Costal* RESPIRATION.—**R. suspiriosa.** See *Sighing* RESPIRATION.

RESPIRATION, n. Re^2-spi^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀναπνοή, ἀνάπνευσις. Lat., *respiratio* (from *respirare*, to breathe). Fr., *r.* Ger., *R., Athmen, Athmung, Athem.* 1. The mechanical processes of inspiration and expiration of air, or of supplying water to the gills, etc. 2. One complete inspiration followed by a complete expiration. 3. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of animals or plants; that part of the nutrient process which has to do with nutriment and waste in the gaseous form. 4. The assumption of oxygen by the blood in the lungs, gills, etc., and the rejection of carbon dioxide, watery vapor, and traces of organic matter at the same time and by the same organs (see *External r.*). 5. Of less recent writers, the taking up of carbon dioxide and the rejection of oxygen by the green parts of plants in sunlight; shown by Draper (1844) to be comparable to digestion, but not to r. Physiologists are now agreed that the r. of plants is identical with that of animals, and the term is used collectively for the processes of absorption of oxygen by plants, oxidation of the oxidizable organic matter (carbohydrates) in their tissues, and evolution of the products (carbonic acid and water) of such oxidation. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35); J, 40.]—**Abdominal r.** Fr., *r. abdominale* (ou *ventrale*). Ger., *Abdominalathmen, Bauchathmen.* R. (1st def.) due principally to the contraction of the diaphragm and the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera; said to be common in adult men, the horse, the cat, and the rabbit. [J, 14, 40.]—**Aerial r.** Fr., *r. aérienne.* Ger., *Luftathmung.* R. of air, in which the respiratory membrane of the lungs, trachea, etc., is supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of atmospheric air. In the lower forms of air-breathing animals, aerial r. is combined with aquatic r., as in frogs, or the animal may exercise either aerial or aquatic r. as inclination or necessity demands, like frogs in winter and some pulmonate gastropods. [J, 5, 11.]—**Aquatic r.** Ger., *Wasserathmung.* R. in water, *i. e.*, r. in which the respiratory membrane, branchial mucosa (gills), skin, etc., are supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of water. [J.] Cf. *Aerial r.*—**Artificial r.** Ger., *künstliche Athmung.* 1. Imitation of the natural movements of r., as by alternately drawing the arms up over the head and pressing them against the sides of the chest, thus in turn enlarging the thoracic cavity by elevating the ribs and diminishing it by depressing them, as in Sylvester's method of resuscitating asphyxiated persons. The expiration may be made more complete by pressing the abdominal wall toward the thorax at the same time that the chest is compressed. [J.] Hall's method (the so-called "ready method") of treating asphyxia consists in laying the person on the face, to allow liquids to run out from the air-passages, then turning him on one side, so as to allow of the expansion of the walls of the chest from the weight of the body having been removed from the breast. These movements are repeated fifteen times to the minute, and warm applications are made. Howard's method is by the direct application of compression to the ribs by the hands of the operator, who kneels over the patient, slowly brings his weight to bear upon the chest, compressing the ribs and costal cartilages, and then suddenly removes the pressure, allowing the thorax to expand by its own elasticity. [E.] 2. See *Forced r.*—**Blood-r.** Ger., *Blutathmung.* See *External r.*—**Blowing r.** See *Bronchial r.*—**Branchial r.** Ger., *Kiemenathmung.* R. by means of gills or branchiæ, as in aquatic animals. [J.]—**Bronchial r.** Fr., *souffle bronchique, bruit des bronches.* Ger., *Bronchialathmen, Bronchialgeräusch.* 1. The sound produced by the rush of the air from the larynx into the pharynx or the reverse; most marked in expiration. A somewhat similar sound may be heard over the bronchial tubes. [J, 40.] 2. A form of r. which displaces vesicular r. in certain diseases of the lungs. In inspiration it is tubal, short in duration, incomplete, and of high pitch. Expiration is as long as inspiration or longer, of greater intensity, and of higher pitch. It indicates condensed lung tissue, as in pneumonia, pleurisy with effusion, etc. [D, 1.] See also *Bronchial* MURMUR.—**Broncho-vesicular r.** Of Flint, r. which shows less of the vesicular character than the healthy respiratory murmur, less softness, higher pitch, and more of a blowing and less of an equable character. The inspiratory portion is short in duration, elevated in pitch, and variable in intensity. The expiratory portion is either absent or, if present, prolonged, higher in pitch, and often of greater intensity than the inspiratory portion, which it follows after an appreciable interval. It indicates pulmonary condensation, and may occur in phthisis, pneumonia, cancer, œdema, etc. [D, 1.]—**Buccal r.** See *Mouth*-BREATHING.—**Cavernous r.** R. accompanied by a sound like that produced by blowing into a cavity. In inspiration it is slow in its development and low in pitch; in expiration it is still lower in pitch. It indicates a cavity or a globular bronchial dilatation. [D, 1.]—**Cerebral r.** See *Nervous r.*—**Cheyne-Stokes r.** Ger., *Cheyne-Stokes'sches Phänomen* (oder *Athmungsphänomen*). An abnormal state of the r. observed when death is impending, and in certain diseases, especially of the brain, first carefully investigated by Cheyne and Stokes. The respiratory movements gradually decrease in extent and rapidity, finally ceasing entirely for several seconds, then begin again and gradually increase until the normal condition is regained or exceeded. [J, 19.]—**Clavicular r.** A form of r. practised by singers in which the clavicle takes part in the respiratory movement, the shoulders being elevated. ["Rev. de laryng. et d'otol.," May 15, 1892, p. 292 (a, 50).] Cf. *Costo-superior r.*—**Cogged-wheel r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Costal r.** Ger., *Costalathmen, Rippenr'.* R. (1st def.) due chiefly to the elevation and depression of the ribs, especially the upper ones, the diaphragm taking a comparatively small part; seen especially in women and supposed by most physiologists to have reference to gestation, although some attribute it to the mode of dress. [J, 8, 19, 28, 40, 41.]—**Costo-inferior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, r. (1st def.) produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the lower ribs; said to be especially well seen in dogs. [J, 18, 28, 45.]—**Costo-superior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, a form of respiratory movement produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the upper ribs; most common in women. [J, 18, 28, 45.]—**Cutaneous r.** Fr., *r. cutanée.* Ger., *Hautathmung.* The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the blood through the skin. [J.]—**Diaphragmatic r.** Ger., *Diaphragma-R., Zwerchfellsathmung.* See *Abdominal r.*—**Direct r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in small bulk, as in the *Amœba*, etc., takes oxygen directly from the surrounding medium, and excretes carbon dioxide directly into it. [J, 55.]—**Divided r.** [Walshe]. That form of r. in which there is a distinct interval between the murmur of inspiration and that of expiration; due to dilatation of the air-cells (as in emphysema), by which the expulsion of the air is hindered. [D, 1.]—**Exaggerated r.** R. which differs from normal r. only in showing greater intensity. It may, however, become a sign of disease, in which case the excess of intensity is in expiration; in health it is in inspiration. [Walshe and Fournet (D, 11).]—**External r.** Ger., *äussere Athmung, Blutathmung.* The assumption of oxygen and rejection of carbon dioxide carried on by the blood in its passage through the lungs, branchiæ, or other respiratory membranes. The oxygen is conveyed by the blood to the entire body, and while in the capillaries the blood gives up its oxygen to the tissues and receives carbon dioxide in return. So far as general r. is concerned, the blood acts simply as a carrier of oxygen and carbon dioxide for the tissues. Considered as a tissue, however, the blood respires like other tissues. [J.] See *Tissue r.*—**Extrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the inspiration and immediate expiration of a gas (*e. g.*, nitrous oxide) into the surrounding air, so that a portion that has once been inspired is not inspired again. ["Med. Chron.," Feb., 1886, p. 363.]—**Facial r.** Ger., *Gesichtsathmung.* All the movements of the face dependent upon r., especially the dilatation of the nostrils during inspiration and their collapse during expiration. All the facial signs of r. are intensified in labored breathing. [J, 19.]—**Feeble r.** R. in which there is lessening of the intensity of the vesicular murmur without change in its character. [D, 47.]—**Fœtal r.** See *Placental r.*—**Forced r.** R. supported by blowing air into the lungs with bellows, or in some other way, as in physiological experiments. The nozzle of the bellows is usually connected with the trachea by means of a tube. By using two Y-tubes, one of them communicating in some part of its length with a chamber for ether, chloroform, etc., either pure air or air mixed with the anæsthetic may be made to pass into the lungs. [J.]—**Harsh r.** See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Hissing r.** An increase of the vesicular murmur producing a hissing sound. [a, 34.]—**Hollow r.** See *Amphoric* MURMUR (1st def.).—**Indirect r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in quite large masses, as in the higher animals, and the oxygen is supplied by a respiratory blood, which also removes the carbon dioxide. In this form of r. the respiratory blood is in turn supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by special respiratory organs (lungs or gills). [J, 55.]—**Inner r., Internal r.** See *Tissue r.*—**Interrupted r.** Fr., *r. saccadée, r. entrecoupée.* R. in which the respiratory murmur is interrupted; supposed to be caused by incomplete dilatation of the air-cells and oftenest found at the anterior surface of the apex of the right lung. [D, 1.]—**Intestinal r.** Ger., *Darmathmung.* The process of the absorption and evolution of gas by the mucous membrane of the intestines. [B, 49.]—**Intramolecular r.** See *Intramolekuläre* ATHMUNG.—**Intra-uterine r.** 1. R. by the fœtus before delivery. 2. See *Placental r.*—**Intrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the breathing over and over again of a limited volume of a gas. ["Med. Chron.," Feb., 1886, p. 363.]—**Jerking r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Kiemenr'** (Ger.). See *Branchial r.*—**Labored r.** 1. Respiratory movements in which the ordinary muscles of r. are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently for the aeration of the blood and are assisted by the so-called auxiliary respiratory muscles. 2. Dyspnœa. [J.]—**Laryngeal r.** The rhythmical widening and narrowing of the glottis during r. In inspiration the glottis is wide open, allowing the freest entrance of the air, while in expiration it is narrowed and somewhat retards the air's exit. [J, 19.]—**Lung r.** See *Pulmonary r.*—**Metamorphosic r., Metamorphosing r.** Of Seitz, a respiratory sound that begins like that of stenosis, distinctly bronchial, and suddenly changes to a weak bronchial breathing that is also heard during expiration; very rare and said to be a certain sign of a cavity. [Vierordt (a, 34).]—**Muscle-r.** Ger., *Muskelathmung.* R. (3d def.) by a muscle when in action. [K.]—**Nasal r.** R. (1st def.) through the nose. [J.]—**Nervous r.** Of Corrigan, that form of r. in fevers (especially in typhus) in which the lips are closed, the cheeks are distended, the nostrils dilate with each expiration, the breathing is irregular, and there is a

puffing, blowing noise as the expired air is forced through the lips. [D, 1.]—**Normal r.** See *Tranquil r.*—**Oral r.** See *Mouth-*BREATHING.—**Ordinary r.** See *Tranquil r.*—**Periodical r.** See *Periodische* ATHMUNG.—**Pharyngeal r.** 1. Of Garland, rhythmical expansions and contractions of the pharynx in connection with the other respiratory movements. The expansion is preliminary to inspiration and synchronous with expiration, while the contraction coincides with inspiration and is essentially an inspiratory act. It was first observed and investigated in dogs, but has been observed in man. ["Jour. of Phys.," ii (J).] 2. The rhythmical introduction and expulsion of water into and from the mouth and pharynx, as seen in the soft-shelled turtle (*Aspidonectes*). [Gage, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxxii, 1883 (J).]—**Placental r.** Ger., *Placentarr*. The gas-interchange between the fœtal and the maternal blood, through the intermediation of the placenta, by which the former is maintained in its normal condition. [J.]—**Puerile r.** An exaggerated respiratory murmur. [Flint (J, 17).] See also *Exaggerated r.*—**Pulmonary r.** 1. R. in which the gas-interchange between the blood and the air takes place in the lungs. 2. Inspiration and expiration, and the changes taking place between the tidal and the stationary air. [J, 40.] Cf. *Expired* and *Inspired* AIR.—**R. élémentaire** (Fr.). See *Tissue r.*—**R. entrecoupée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted r.*—**R. of ascending and descending rhythm.** Syn.: *up-and-down respiratory rhythm.* R. at first light and infrequent, becoming fuller and more forcible by an ascending scale, then frequent and exaggerated until dyspnœa is attained, when it gradually subsides to the condition existing when it began. [W. J. Mickle, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," 1886, p. 58 (α, 34).]—**R. of cells.** See *Vesicular r.*—**R. of mucous membranes.** External r. through mucous membranes, carried on chiefly, in the higher animals, through the pulmonary and (to a lesser extent) the nasal and gastro-intestinal mucosæ, though in some fishes r. through the last-named is sufficient to support life. [J, 5.]—**R. saccadée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted r.*—**R. ventrale** (Fr.). See *Abdominal r.*—**Rude r.** See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Senile r.** The feeble r. peculiar to old age. [D, 1.]—**Sighing r.** Lat., *respiratio suspiriosa.* Deep r. accompanied with sighs, as in pulmonary congestion. [L, 135 (α, 50).]—**Stertorous r.** See STERTOR.—**Subsibilant r.** Of Laennec, a dull whistling sound heard over and due to a mucous obstruction in the bronchi. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Superficial r.** See *External r.*—**Supplementary r.** See *Exaggerated r.*—**Thoracic r.** Ger., *Brustkorb-Athmung.* See *Costal r.*—**Tissue r.** Ger., *Gewebeathmung.* The taking up of oxygen and giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of the body for their own requirements. In man and the higher animals generally the tissues obtain their oxygen from the blood in the capillaries, and give their carbon dioxide up to it in return, the capillary walls acting as a respiratory membrane to the tissues. In insects the air is conveyed to the tissues by the tracheæ, and the tissues respire the oxygen of the air directly, instead of from the blood as in man, etc., the walls of the tracheæ acting as a respiratory membrane. In unicellular organisms (*Protozoa*) the general surface of the body acts as a respiratory membrane, and the protoplasm respires the oxygen dissolved in the surrounding water directly. [J, 4, 5, 11, 19, 40.]—**To-and-fro r.** See *Intrinsic r.*—**Tracheal r.** Fr., *souffle tubaire* (1st def.), *r. trachéenne* (2d def.). Syn.: *tubal murmur* (1st def.). 1. The normal respiratory murmur heard over the suprasternal fossa, said to be generated in the trachea and bronchi. It is tubular in character; in inspiration it is higher in pitch than vesicular r., and in expiration it is more intense, longer, and higher-pitched than in inspiration. [D; J, 16, 17.] See *Bronchial r.* (2d def.). 2. R. by means of tracheæ, as in insects (see under *Tissue r.*). [J, 5, 11.]—**Tranquil r.** Fr., *r. calme et normal.* Ger., *ruhige Athmung.* The quiet, almost effortless movements of r. that occur when the body is in a state of rest or moderate activity. This form of breathing is understood when no qualifying term is used. [J.]—**Tubal r., Tubular r.** See *Tracheal r.* (1st def.).—**Uræmic r.** See *Cheyne-Stokes r.*—**Vaginal r.** The movements of the vagina due to the depression and elevation of the diaphragm in r. [J, 16.]—**Ventral r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Vesicular r.** See *Vesicular* MURMUR.—**Vesiculo-bronchial r.** [Da Costa]. See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Wavy r.** See *Interrupted r.*

RESPIRATOR, n. Re^{2}s'pi^{2}r-at-o^{2}r. An apparatus to be fitted over the mouth, or over the mouth and nose, for modifying the inspired air or filtering it from impurities. It generally consists of two fine wire screens with an interposed layer of cotton or a wet sponge. [E; L, 49 (α, 14).]

RESPIRATORIUM VENTRIS (Lat.), n. n. Re^2-spi^{2}r(sper)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m) ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)'ri^{2}s. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

RESPIRATORY, adj. Re^{2}s'pi^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *respiratorius.* Fr., *respiratoir.* Ger., *respiratorisch.* Pertaining to or affecting respiration or the respiratory organs. [D.]

RESSERRÉ (Fr.), adj. Re^{2}s-se^{2}r-ra. See CONSTRICTED, COARCTATE, and CONSTIPATED.

RESSERREMENT (Fr.), n. Re^{2}s-se^{2}r-ma^{3}n^2. Constriction, constipation. [L, 41, 49 (α, 43).]

RESSUSCITANT (Fr.), adj. Res-su^6-se-ta^{3}n^2. See REVIVISCENT.

REST, n. Re^{2}st. Of Royce, an epithelial formation arising either early during the development of the embryo or from accident in later life, and apparently left over in the formation of a part or organ. Such are the paradental epithelial nests in the bed of the teeth, the remains of the cranio-pharyngeal, lingual, and neural canals, the urachus, the Wolffian ducts, and Müller's ducts. Other examples occur along the palate and other fissural lines; and in adult life they are encountered in the lines of old incisions. [α, 34.]

RESTANT (Fr.), adj. R'-sta^{3}n^2. See PERSISTENT.

RESTAURANS (Lat.), adj. Re^2-sta^{4}r'(sta^3'u^{4}r)-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Gen., *-ant'is.* From *restaurare*, to restore. Fr., *restauratif.* Restorative, tonic. [α, 21.]

REST-HARROW, n. Re^{2}st'ha^{2}r''o. The genus *Ononis.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]

RESTIBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Re^{2}st-i^2-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *restis*, a rope, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [α, 34.]

RESTIFORM, adj. Re^{2}st'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *restiformis* (from *restis*, a rope, and *forma*, form). Fr., *r.* Ger., *strickförmig.* Cord-like.

RESTING, adj. Re^{2}st'i^{2}n^2. Dormant, quiescent, functionally inactive. [L, 349 (α, 34).]

RESTITUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^2-sti^{2}t-u^2(u)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See RESTITUTION.—**R. ad integrum.** See APOCATASTASIS.

RESTITUTION, n. Re^2-sti^{2}t-u^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *restitutio* (from *restituere*, to set up again). Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A restoring or being restored; a return to a previous condition. [α, 17.] 2. See MOVEMENT *of r.*

RESTORATIVE, adj. Re^2-stor'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *restaurans.* Fr., *restauratif.* Ger., *restaurirend, wiederherstellend.* Having the power to restore a lost or suspended function; as a n., an agent so having such power, a tonic. [D, 1.]

RESTRAINT, n. Re^2-strant'. From *restringere*, to draw back. 1. The act of checking or holding back. 2. The state of being checked or controlled; specifically, the abridgment of liberty in the case of the insane. [α, 48.]—**Mechanical r.** The r. of insane patients by mechanical devices.—**Chemical r.** The use of sedatives and narcotics to restrain insane patients.

RESTRICTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^2-stri^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *restringere*, to draw back tightly. See STRICTURE.

RESUPINATE, adj. Re-su^{2}p'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *resupinatus* (from *resupinare*, to bend back). Fr., *résupiné.* See INVERTED (1st def.).

RESURRECTIONIST, n. Re^{2}z-u^{5}r-re^{2}k'shu^{3}n-i^{2}st. From *resurgere*, to rise again. One who disinters dead bodies for purposes of dissection. [α, 48.]

RESUSCITATION, n. Re-su^{3}s-si^2-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *resuscitatio* (from *resuscitare*, to raise up again). Fr., *ressuscitation.* Ger., *Wiedererweckung.* The revival of the apparently dead.

RETANILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ra-ta^3-ni^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *rétanille.* A genus of the *Rhamneæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**R. ephedra, R. obcordata.** Two Chilean and Peruvian astringent and tonic species. [B, 267 (α, 35).]

RETCHING, n. Re^{2}tch'i^{2}n^2. Abortive attempts at vomiting.

RETE (Lat.), n. n. Ret(rat)'e(a). Gen., *ret'is.* Gr., δίκτυον. Fr., *réseau.* Ger., *Netz.* A network, anastomosis, or plexus. [α, 48.]—**Bipolar r. mirabile.** A r. mirabile the elements in which unite to form a single efferent vessel. [L, 294.]—**R. acromiale.** An arterial anastomosis over the acromion. [L, 332.]—**R. articulare cubiti.** Ger., *Ellenbogennetz.* An arterial anastomosis over the elbow. [L, 332.]—**R. articulare genu.** Ger., *Kniegelenknetz.* An arterial anastomosis over the anterior and lateral surfaces of the knee. [L, 332.]—**R. calcaneum.** Ger., *Fersennetz.* An arterial r. over the os calcis. [L, 332.]—**R. carpeum dorsale.** The posterior carpal arch. [L.]—**R. carpi volare.** Ger., *Hohlhandnetz der Handwurzel.* An arterial network, made up of branches of the radial and ulnar arteries and deep palmar arch, upon the anterior surface of the carpus. [L, 332.]—**R. chorioideum.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**R. cubitale.** See *R. articulare cubiti.*—**R. malleolare externum.** Ger., *laterales Knöchelnetz.* An arterial anastomosis over the external malleolus. [L, 332.]—**R. malleolare internum.** An arterial anastomosis over the internal malleolus. [L, 332.]—**R. Malpighi, R. Malpighii.** See *R. mucosum.*—**R. mirabile.** Ger., *Wundernetz, Gefässbüschel.* A cluster of fine arteries or veins which anastomose freely with each other. [L, 294.]—**R. mirabile duplex.** A r. mirabile consisting of both veins and arteries. [L.]—**R. mirabile of Galen.** Ger., *Wundernetz.* A r. mirabile found in the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and other quadrupeds. [C.]—**R. mirabile simplex.** A r. mirabile of either arteries or veins only. [L, 294.]—**R. mucosum.** Fr., *corps muqueux de Malpighi, réseau de Malpighi.* Ger., *Malpighi'sches Schleimnetz, Schleimschicht.* The layer of epidermis lying next the corium, into which the papillæ of the skin project. It consists of several rows of cells, the deepest approximately columnar and perpendicular to the corium. The other cells are rounded or polyedral except those next the stratum corneum, which become flattened and parallel to the surface of the skin. The dark color of the skin is due to pigment granules in the r. mucosum, especially in the deepest layer, from which that layer is sometimes called the pigment layer. In the negro the entire r. mucosum is charged with pigment, and in most cases there is a limited amount of pigment in the cells of the stratum corneum. The cells of the r. mucosum are connected by fine processes, and the layer next the corium is connected with corium in a similar way. [J, 30, 31, 35.] Cf. *Prickle-*CELLS.—**R. tarseum (dorsale).** An arterial anastomosis upon the dorsal surface of the tarsus. [L, 332.]—**R. testis.** The anastomosing network of the vasa recta in the mediastinum testis. [L, 115, 332.]—**R. vasculare.** Of B. Ridge, a vascular membranous sac said by him to constitute, together with the "meconic membrane," an envelope for the meconium of the fœtus. [A, 79.]—**R. vasculosum.** A plexus or network of blood-vessels. [L.]—**R. vasculosum Halleri.** See *R. testis.*—**R. venosum dorsale manus.** A venous network upon the dorsum of the hand. [L, 332.]—**R. venosum dorsale pedis.** A venous network upon the dorsum of the foot. [L, 332.]—**Unipolar r. mirabile.** A r. mirabile in which the elements do not unite to form a single vessel. [L, 294.]

RETENE, n. Ret'en. Fr., *rétène.* Syn.: *enneacetylene.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, occurring as white, pearly, tasteless, and inodorous scales. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

RETENTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re2-te2n'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See RETENTION.—**R. alvina.** See CONSTIPATION.—**R. testis.** See CRYPTORCHIDISM.

RETENTION, n. Re-te2n'sh'n. Gr., ἐπίσχεσις. Lat., *retentio* (from *retinere,* to keep back). Fr., *rétention.* Ger., *Verhaltung, R.* 1. A holding back or holding in (said both of natural functional processes and of the morbid suppression of natural evacuations). [α, 48.] 2. The absence of a natural discharge without any real r. Thus, Whitehead calls undue retardation of the menses "amenorrhœa from r." [A, 37.]—**Hysterocystic r.** R. of urine caused by tension of the bladder due to a gravid uterus. [α, 34.]—**R. of milk.** See GALACTISCHESIS.—**R. of the menses.** 1. As usually employed, that state in which the menstrual blood is retained within the genital canal in consequence of a mechanical impediment to its outward discharge. 2. The failure of menstruation to take place at the proper age. [A, 37.]—**R. of the placenta.** See PLACENTA *incarcerata.*

RETENTIVE, adj. Re-te2nt'i2v. Fr., *rétentif, contentif.* Serving to retain anything (*e. g.,* a dressing) in place. [α, 48.]

RETHEL, n. Re2t'e2l. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there is a gaseous, saline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

RETICULAR, RETICULATE, RETICULATED, adj's. Re2t-i2k'u2l-a3r, -at, -at-e2d. Lat., *reticularis, reticulatus* (from *reticulum,* a little net). Fr., *réticulé.* Ger., *netzig, netzartig.* Having the appearance of or forming a reticulum. [α, 35.]

RETICULATION, n. Re2t-i2k-u2l-a'shu3n. A net-like formation.

RETICULUM (Lat.), **RETICULUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Re2t(rat)-i2k'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m), -u3s(u4s). Dim's of *rete,* a net. Fr., *réticulum, réticule, réseau.* Ger., *R., Gerüst, Netz.* 1. A network, as of fibres and anastomosing cells; specifically, the network of protoplasm in cells and nuclei. [J.] 2. See OMENTUM. 3. The second division of the complex stomach of ruminants. [B, 28 (α, 27).]—**Germ r.** Ger., *Keimnetz.* Of von Ebner, a r. of fine fibres sometimes found between layers of seminal cells. [J, 32.]—**Nuclear r., Plasmatic r.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS and *Intranuclear* NETWORK.—**R. cutaneum.** See RETE *mucosum.*—**R. glutinosum.** Ger., *Klebnetzchen.* In orchids, a continuation of the candicula (2d def.) composed of elastic reticulated threads uniting the grains of the pollinia. [α, 35.] **R. mucosum.** See RETE *mucosum.*

RETIFORM, adj. Re2t'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *retiformis* (from *rete,* a net, and *forma,* form). Fr., *rétiforme.* See RETICULATE.

RETINA (Lat.), n. f. Re2t(rat)'i2n-a3. From *rete,* a net. Fr., *rétine.* Ger., *R., Netzhaut.* The innermost of the three coats of the eyeball, the nerve or sensitive coat of the eye. It consists of ten layers, which, reckoning from within outward, are: (1) the membrana limitans interna retinæ, (2) optic-nerve fibres, (3) ganglion cells, (4) the internal granular or molecular layer, (5) internal granules, (6) the external granular layer, (7) external granules, (8) the membrana limitans externa retinæ, (9) rods and cones, (10) the hexagonal pigment epithelium. The r. is traversed by numerous fibres of connective tissue (see *Müller's* FIBRES). The layers 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9 are regarded as nerve structures; all the others belong to the supporting structure of the r. The rods and cones are the most important. At the fovea centralis the optic-nerve fibres disappear, the ganglion cells increase, the rods are absent, the cones become narrower, longer, and more numerous, and all the other layers are reduced to a minimum. [F.]—**Leopard r., Tiger r.** Ger., *getigerte Netzhaut.* The appearance of the r. in chronic retinitis pigmentosa. [F.]

RETINACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Re2t(rat)-i2n-a2k(a3k)'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). From *retinere,* to hold back. Fr., *crochet* (2d def.), *rétinacle* (1st def.). Ger., *Halter* (1st def.), *Spannenfaser* (3d def.). 1. A viscid gland in orchids and asclepiads holding the pollen-masses fast. 2. The persistent, hardened, hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceæ.* [α, 35.] 3. One of the solid fibres in lymphatic glands which pass from the follicular capsule across the investing space to the follicle. They tend to hold the delicate follicular reticulum tense. [J, 21, 43.] 4. In embryology, in the pl., *retinacula,* of Barry, certain tense filaments which run from the thickened portion of the cellular membrane lining the Graafian follicle, corresponding to the situation of the ovule, to various other parts of the same membrane. [A, 4.]—**R. costæ ultimæ.** See *Lumbo-costal* LIGAMENT.—**Retinacula cutis.** Fibrous bands which connect the corium with the fascia beneath. [L, 332.]—**R. ligamenti arcuati.** See *Short external lateral* LIGAMENT *of the knee joint.*—**Retinacula of the ileo-cæcal valve.** See FRENA *of the ileo-cæcal valve.*—**Retinacula ossis brachii.** Fibrous bands from the capsule of the humero-scapular articulation which are inserted into the neck of the humerus. [L, 349.]—**R. patellæ externum.** See *Lateral patellar* LIGAMENTS.—**R. patellæ internum.** See LIGAMENTUM *patellæ mediale.*—**Retinacula patellæ laterale et mediale.** See *Lateral patellar* LIGAMENTS.—**R. peroneorum inferius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The fibrous band extending over the peroneal tendons on the outer side of the calcaneum. [A, 5.]—**R. peroneorum superius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.], **R. tendinum peroneorum.** See *External annular* LIGAMENT *of the ankle.*—**Retinacula valvulæ.** See FRENA *of the ileo-cæcal valve.*

RETINAL, adj. Re2t'i2-n'l. Fr., *rétinien.* Pertaining to the retina. [F.]

RETINERVED, adj. Re2t'i2-nu5rvd. Reticulate-veined. [α, 35.]

RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Re2t(rat)-i2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *rétinite.* Ger., *Netzhautentzündung.* Inflammation of the retina. [F.]—**Albuminuric r.** R. occurring in the course of chronic renal disease: characterized by great œdema of the disc and retina, numerous hæmorrhages, and a more or less abundant exudation which rapidly undergoes fatty degeneration. The exudation often has a characteristic stellate arrangement, the rays radiating from the yellow spot as a centre. There is impaired vision, and subsequently the retina, optic disc, and chorioid atrophy. [F.]—**Diffuse parenchymatous r.** Parenchymatous r. affecting the limitans, the externa, the interna, and the adventitia. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Glycosuric r.** See *R. diabetica.*—**Nephritic r.** See *Albuminuric r.*—**Parenchymatous r.** A simple chronic r. affecting the retinal connective tissue. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Perivascular r.** See PERIVASCULITIS *retinæ.*—**R. antica.** R. in which there is inflammation of the inner retinal layer. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**R. apoplectica.** See *R. hæmorrhagica.*—**R. Brightica.** See *Albuminuric r.*—**R. centralis recurrens.** A rare form of syphilitic r. of one or both eyes, characterized by the sudden appearance of a central dark scotoma, which disappears in a few days only to return with renewed force in a few weeks or months. The attacks increase in length, and the free intervals diminish. Ophthalmoscopically, there is a fine opacity at the macula, of a grayish color, with occasionally whitish dots, isolated or in groups. [F.]—**R. cerebralis.** R. due to intracranial inflammation. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**R. chronica diffusa.** A r. affecting principally the internal layers with a lymphoid infiltration, and followed by an interstitial proliferation of connective tissue. There is a gradual atrophy of the nerve-fibres, with sometimes hypertrophy of the bacillar layer and granule layers. Vision is seriously affected. [F.]—**R. circumpapillaris.** R., usually serous, immediately around the optic disc. It always exists in connection with optic neuritis. There is proliferation of the outer layers of the retina round the disc. [F.]—**R. diabetica.** A form of r. occurring in diabetes mellitus, of very inconstant type. Sometimes there are simple retinal hæmorrhages; sometimes there is an actual r. hæmorrhagica, with or without patches of yellowish exudation. There is frequently opacity of the corpus vitreum, with great disturbance of vision. [F.]—**R. exsudativa.** Any r. characterized by a parenchymatous exudation. [F.]—**R. externa diffusa.** Acute diffuse inflammation of the external layers of the retina and adjacent chorioid; of rare occurrence, and usually syphilitic. [F.]—**R. gravidarum.** R. of pregnant women, resembling in all respects the ordinary type of albuminuric r. of chronic renal disease, and due to the same cause. It usually appears in the later months of pregnancy, and is of grave import. [F.]—**R. hæmorrhagica.** R. characterized by numerous hæmorrhages over the fundus, without other very marked tissue-changes; due to disease of the heart or of the vascular system or to some grave disturbance of the general circulation. [F.]—**R. hepatica.** A rare form of r., with or without hæmorrhages, occasionally found in patients suffering from parenchymatous hepatitis. [F.]—**R. leucæmica.** A form of r. often met with in leucæmia, characterized by a diffuse, pale infiltration in the retina, and numerous small hæmorrhages and white patches, which are partly due to varicose hypertrophy of the nerve-fibres and partly to fatty infiltration or infiltration with lymphoid corpuscles. These are met with both in the region of the macula and at the periphery, and are sometimes surrounded by a hæmorrhagic margin. Vision is seriously affected. [F.]—**R. nyctalopica.** A diffuse, streaked opacity of the retina and swelling of the disc, with central scotoma or color scotoma and more or less marked amblyopia; formerly ascribed to r., now regarded as evidence of retrobulbar neuritis. [B; F.]—**R. oxalurica.** A form of r. met with in oxaluria, in which there are great disturbance of vision, marked cloudiness of the vitreous, occasional retinal hæmorrhages, and small deposits of fatty degeneration, and more rarely proliferation of connective tissue in the retina. [F.]—**R. paralytica.** Of Klein, r. caused by paralysis affecting the optic nerve. [A, 319 (α, 34.)]—**R. pigmentosa.** A chronic interstitial proliferation of the connective-tissue framework of all the layers of the retina, with atrophy of the nerve elements and intrusion of pigment from proliferation of the pigment epithelium. [F.] Cf. CHORIO-R. *pigmentosa.*—**R. postica.** Inflammation of the posterior retinal layer. [A. 319 (α. 34).]—**R. proliferans** [Manz]. A form of r. characterized by lines or bands of opaque tissue firmly attached to the retina and extending more or less over its surface and into the vitreous. These originate usually from injury of the eye complicated by extensive vitreous hæmorrhage, but they may occur idiopathically. [F.]—**R. punctata albescens.** R. marked by the formation of minute white spots in the fundus. [B.]—**R. purulenta.** R. characterized by the exudation of pus and occurring with purulent chorioiditis; usually one of the symptoms in panophthalmitis. It has occurred alone as a result of a retinal embolism. [F.]—**R. septica.** A form of r., purulent, usually embolic or thrombotic in origin, and secondary to a chorioiditis. [F.]—**R. serosa.** R. characterized by the appearance of a very delicate bluish-gray or bluish-green veil spread over the surface of the retina and hiding the epithelium and chorioidal vessels. The optic disc is usually somewhat swollen and œdematous. The vision slowly grows worse, and total blindness may result. [F.]—**R. sympathica.** R. of sympathetic origin, usually occurring in the course of a sympathetic iridocyclitis with vitreous opacities, but sometimes primarily. It is attended with marked retinal hyperæmia, redness of the disc, engorgement of the veins, and great disturbance of vision. [F.]—**R. syphilitica.** A chronic diffuse r., of syphilitic origin, occurring usually as a late manifestation. [F.]

RETINO-CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Re2t(rat)"i2n-o(o5)-kor(ch2o2r)-i2-o(o2)-i2d(ed)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See CHORIO-RETINITIS.

RETINOL, n. Re2t'i2n-o2l. From ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *rétinole.* A substance, $C_{32}H_{16}$, produced by the dry distillation of resin. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 270 (α, 38).]

RETINOSCOPY, n. Re2t-i2n-o2sk'op-i2. From *retina* (*q. v.*), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *rétinoscopie.* Ger., *Retinoskopie.* 1. Examination of the retina by means of the ophthalmoscope. 2. Diagnosis of the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the retina. 2. See SKIASCOPY. [F.]—**Phosphenic r.** Of Serres d'Uzès, a process for ascertaining the condition of the retina

when the lens is opaque. Slight pressure is made on different regions of the closed eye, and, if the part of retina pressed is healthy, a luminous circle or arc is seen by the patient on the side opposite to the point of pressure. [F.]

RETINULA (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}t(rat)-i^{2}n'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *retina.* One of the rods, composed of retinal cells, that make up the greater part of the compound eye in insects. [L, 176 (*a*, 48).]

RETORT, n. Re-to^{2}rt'. From *retorquere*, to bend back. Fr., *cornue.* Ger., *Kolben.* A vessel used to contain a liquid during the process of its distillation. The common form consists of a bulb with a long neck. [*a*, 48.]—**Turbulated r.** A r. with a stoppered tube on the shoulder of the bulb. [*a*, 48.]

RETORTUS (Lat.), adj. Re^2-to^{2}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, bent or twisted outward or backward. [*a*, 35.]

RETRACTED, adj. Re-tra^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Lat., *retractus.* Fr., *rétracté.* Ger., *zurückgezogen.* Drawn back; of a naturally projecting part, drawn in or sunk so as to be more or less inclosed by the surrounding parts or to disclose a part before covered. [*a*, 35.]

RÉTRACTEUR (Fr.), n. Ra-tra^{3}k-tu^{5}r. See RETRACTOR.—**R. de l'oreille.** See RETRAHENS *aurem.*

RETRACTILE, adj. Re-tra^{2}kt'i^{2}l. Fr., *rétractile.* Ger., *zurückziehbar.* Capable of retraction. [*a*, 27.]

RETRACTILITY, n. Re-tra^{2}kt-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétractilité.* Ger., *Retractilität, Zurückziehbarkeit.* 1. The state of being retractile. 2. Of Pajot, a property of the uterine tissue by virtue of which the uterus, having been emptied of a portion of its contents, becomes thicker-walled, while its capacity and its volume are diminished. It differs from *contractility* in that it is permanent and not intermittent, and is in inverse proportion to the distention undergone. [A, 15.]

RETRACTION, n. Re-tra^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *retractio* (from *retrahere*, to draw back). Fr., *rétraction.* Ger., *R., Zurückziehen.* The state of being or the process of becoming retracted.—**Cicatricial r.** See *Cicatricial* CONTRACTION.—**Muscular r.** Contracture and atrophy of a muscle due to paralytic changes. [*a*, 34.]—**R. of the uterus.** A tonic contraction of the organ, so that it applies itself closely to its contents (or, in case it contains nothing, remains contracted to the smallest size compatible with the state of its own walls) without any alternations of contraction and relaxation.—**Spasmodic r.** See *Irregular* CONTRACTION *of the uterus.*

RETRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re^2)-tra^{2}kt(tra^{3}kt)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétracteur.* Ger., *Zurückzieher, Rückwärtszieher* (2d def.). 1. Any appliance for drawing back an organ or any mass of tissue, especially a strip of muslin designed to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw in amputations or a metal instrument for holding the lips of a wound apart. [E.] 2. A muscle which retracts the organ or tissue in which it has its insertion. [L.]—**Emmet's perineal r.** A vaginal speculum of one or two blades, acting on the principle of Sims's speculum, but made self-retaining by the angle of the shank with the blade being capable of adjustment by means of a screw, and by a loop-like plate (also adjustable) for counter-pressure over the sacral region. [A, 21.]—**Eyelid r.** A metallic r. employed in holding the lids up or down and away from the eyeball for examination or for operating. The usual pattern is that of a metallic plate fitting the inner surface of the lid and the outer surface of the eyeball. [F.]—**Minor's trachea r.** A hollow rod, slightly curved, holding by a screw a bent wire r. at each end; used as a substitute for tracheotomy tubes. [E.]—**Pilcher's r.** A small pair of blunt hooks on a single delicate stem; used in tracheotomy. [E.]—**R. anguli oris.** See BUCCINATOR.—**R. bulbi oculi.** Ger., *Grundmuskel.* See CHOANOIDEUS.—**R. glottidis.** See GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**R. urethræ, R. urethralis.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**R. uteri.** 1. The recto-uterini of both sides regarded as one. [L, 332.] 2. Of Luschka, a recto-uterine fold.—**Rose's r.** A piece of steel wire bent to form a pair of spring-hooks; used to hold open the wound in tracheotomy. [E.]—**Wells's r.** Two wires bent into the form of hooks and connected by a band passing around the back of the neck. For holding open the wound in tracheotomy. [E.]

RETRAHENS (Lat.), adj. Re^2'tra^3-he^{2}nz(hans). Gen., *-hent'is.* From *retrahere*, to draw back. Retracting, drawing back; used both as a partic. (*musculus* understood) and as a n. for a retractor muscle. [*a*, 48.]—**R. aurem, R. auriculæ, R. auriculam, R. auris.** Fr., *cervico-conchien.* Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Ohres.* 1. A muscle consisting of two or three fleshy fasciculi which arise from the mastoid portion of the temporal bone by short aponeurotic fibres and are inserted into the lower part of the cranial surface of the concha. [F.] 2. In the pl., *retrahentes aurem*, of Percivall, the cervico-auriculares (externus, medius, and internus). [L, 13.]

RETRAIT (Fr.), n. R'-tre^2. Contraction, shrinkage. [A, 537 (*a*, 48).]—**R. des artères.** See *Arterial* SYSTOLE.—**R. de l'utérus.** See INVOLUTION *of the uterus.*

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra-tra-ses-ma^{3}n^2. See CONTRACTION, STENOSIS, and STRICTURE.—**R. canaliculé.** A stricture or constriction which is diffuse rather than confined to a particular point (applied by Pinard to a form of pelvic contraction). [A, 52.]—**R. du bassin.** See *Pelvic* CONTRACTION.—**R. mitral.** See *Mitral* STENOSIS.—**R. sous-aortique.** See *Subaortic* STENOSIS.

RETRENCHMENT, n. Re-tre^{2}nch'm'nt. Fr., *retranchement.* In plastic surgery, a method of operating by removing superfluous material and procuring cicatricial contraction. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]

RETROBULBAR, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-bu^{3}lb'a^{3}r. From *retro*, behind, and *bulbus*, a bulb. Situated behind the globe of the eye.

RETROCEDENT, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-se'd'nt. From *retrocedere*, to go back. Fr., *rétrocédant.* Ger., *zurückgehend.* Relapsing.

RÉTROCEPS (Fr.), n. Ra-tro-se^{2}ps. Of Hamon, a sort of obstetrical forceps for seizing the fœtal head from behind. [A, 15.]

RETROCERVICAL, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-su^{5}rv'i^2-k'l. From *retro*, behind, and *cervix*, the neck. Situated behind the cervix uteri.

RETROCESSION, n. Re^{2}t-ro se^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *retrocessio* (from *retrocedere*, to go back). A going backward. [*a*, 48.]—**R. of labor.** Of Charrier, a rare condition in which, after labor has begun, but before the rupture of the membranes, the uterine contractions cease and the os uteri, before dilated to a certain extent, contracts somewhat and forms a canal instead of a simple ring. [A, 15.]

RETROCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Re^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-kla^2(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *retro*, behind, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See STERNO-CLAVICULARIS *posticus.*

RETROCLUSION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-klu'zhun^3. From *retro*, back, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin in and out of the tissues a short distance from the side of the vessel and at right angles to it, then passing it in front of the vessel to the opposite side, after which the pin is reversed, the head being carried over, and the point, returning to the side of entrance, pushed into the soft parts beneath the vessel. [E.]

RETROCOLLIC, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *retro*, behind, and *collum*, the neck. Situated behind the neck. [*a*, 48.]

RETROCURVED, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-ku^{5}rvd. Recurved. [*a*, 35.]

RETRODEVIATION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-de-vi^2-a'shu^{3}n. From *retro*, backward, and *deviare*, to deviate. Backward displacement of a part or organ. [*a*, 34.]

RETRO-EVERSIO (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-e(a)-vu^{5}r(we^{2}r)'-zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *retro*, backward, and *evertere*, to turn upside down. Eversion backward; also a pouch produced by such eversion.—**R.-e. hypogastrica dextra (inferior).** See FOSSA *subcæcalis.*—**R.-e. hypogastrica (inferior) sinistra.** See FOSSA *intersigmoidea.*—**R.-e. intermesocolica, R.-e. media, R.-e. mesogastrica.** See *Duodeno-jejunal* FOSSA.

RETROFLEXION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-fle^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *retroflectio, retroflexio* (from *retroflectere*, to bend back). The bending backward of an organ. [*a*, 34.]—**R. of the uterus.** Lat., *uterus retroflexus.* Ger., *Gebärmutterrückwärtsbeugung.* A uterine distortion in which the body of the uterus is bent backward, the cervix usually being more or less displaced. [*a*, 34.]

RETROGNATHOUS, adj. Re^{2}t-ro^{2}g'na^{2}th-u^{3}s. From *retro*, backward, and γνάθος, the jaw. Having the jaw retracted. [*a*, 34.]

RETROGRAPHY, n. Re^{2}t-ro^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From *retro*, backward, and γράφειν, to write. Writing backward, or writing that resembles the mirrored image of ordinary writing. Observed in certain cerebral lesions. [*a*, 34.]

RETROGRESSION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-gre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *retro*, backward, and *gradi*, to walk. 1. A walking backward. 2. See *Retrograde* METAMORPHOSIS.

RETRO-INFECTION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-i^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *retro*, backward, and *inficere*, to infect. See CHOC *en retour* (1st def.).

RETRO-INSULAR, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-i^{2}n'su^2-la^{3}r. From *retro*, behind, and *insula* (*q. v.*). Situated behind the insula (1st def.). [*a*, 48.]

RETROJECTION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-je^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *retro*, backward, and *jacere*, to throw. Irrigation of a canal from within outward by a stream carried by a tube to the base of the cavity. [*a*, 34.]

RETROLINGUAL, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-li^{2}n^2'gw'l. From *retro*, behind, and *lingua*, the tongue. Situated back of the tongue. [L.]

RETROMALLEOLAR, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-ma^{2}l-e'o-la^{3}r. From *retro*, behind, and *malleolus* (*q. v.*). Situated behind a malleolus. [*a*, 48.]

RETROMAXILLARY, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *retro*, behind, and *maxilla* (*q. v.*). Situated behind the maxilla. [*a*, 48.]

RETRONASAL, adj. From *retro*, behind, and *nasus*, the nose. Posterior to the nose or nasal cavity. [L.]

RETRO-ŒSOPHAGEAL, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-e^{2}s-o^{2}f-a^{2}j'e^2-a^{2}l. From *retro*, behind, and *œsophagus* (*q. v.*). Ger., *retroösophageal.* Situated behind the œsophagus. [L.]

RETROPERITONÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Re^{2}t-ro(ro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *retro*, behind, and *peritonæum* (*q. v.*). The retroperitoneal space. [L.]

RETROPERITONEAL, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e''l. Fr., *rétropéritonéal.* Ger., *retroperitonäal.* Situated behind the peritonæum. [L.]

RETROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)-tro(tro^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the peritonæum. [*a*, 34.]

RETROPHARYNGEAL, adj. Re^{2}t-ro-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n'je^2-'l. From *retro*, behind, and *pharynx* (*q. v.*). Situated behind the pharynx. [L.]

RETROPHARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Re(re^2)-tro(tro^3)-fa^{2}r-(fa^{3}r)-in(u^{6}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue posterior to the pharynx. [*a*, 34.]

RETROPOSITION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-po^{2}z-i^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *retropositio* (from *retro*, behind, and *ponere*, to place). Posterior displacement of the uterus without flexion or version. [*a*, 34.]

RETROPULSION, n. Re^{2}t-ro-pu^{3}l'shu^{3}n. From *retro*, backward, and *pellere*, to push. Fr., *rétropulsion.* Ger., *R.* 1. The act of forcing a part back. 2. A backward movement sometimes seen in paralysis agitans, taking the place of the ordinary progression. [D, 35.] Cf. PROPULSION.

RETRORSE, adj. Re-tro^{2}rs'. Lat., *retrorsus* (from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *retourné.* Directed backward. [*a*, 35.]

RETROTARSAL, adj. Re²t-ro-ta³r's'l. From *retro*, behind, and *tarsus* (*q. v.*). Situated behind the tarsus. [α, 48.]

RETRO-UTERINE, adj. Re²t-ro-u²t e²r-i²n. From *retro*, behind, and *uterus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *rétro-utérin*. Ger., *retrouterinal*. Situated behind the uterus. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

RETROVERSIO (Lat.), n. f. Re²t-ro(ro³)-vu⁶r(we²r)'zhi²(si²)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See RETROVERSION.—**R.-flexio uteri.** Combined retroversion and retroflexion of the uterus.

RETROVERSION, n. Re²t-ro-vu⁶r'zhu³n. Lat., *retroversio* (from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *rétroversion*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbeugung*, *Zurückwendung*. The process of turning a part or organ backward, also the state of being turned backward.—**Partial r. of the uterus.** Fr., *rétroversion partielle*, *dilatation sacciforme* [Depaul]. An apparent r. of the uterus due to unequal growth of the various parts of the organ during pregnancy. ["Arch. de tocol.," 1876.]—**R. of the uterus.** Lat., *retroversio* (seu *reclinatio*, seu *delapsus*) *uteri*. Fr., *rétroversion utérine*, *renversement transversal* [Levret]. Ger., *R.* (oder *Rückwärtslagerung*). A condition in which the upper part of the organ is turned (not bent) backward, and the cervix turned forward.

RETTIG (Ger.), n. Re²t'ti²g. The genus *Rhaphanus*; also the root of *Rhaphanus sativus*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

* **RETTUNG** (Ger.), n. Re²t'tun². Rescue, deliverance. [L, 30.]—**R'smittel.** See ALEXETERIUM.

RETUSE, adj. Re-tu²s'. Lat., *retusus* (from *retundere*, to blunt). Ger., *eingedrückt*. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having a shallow depression at the centre of a rounded apex. [α, 35.]

RETZROGGEN (Ger.), n. Re²ts'ro³g-ge²n. See ERGOT *of rye*.

REUNIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re²)-u²n(un)'i²-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *re-*, again, and *unire*, to unite. Union; conjunction; a connecting structure.—**R. vasorum.** See ANASTOMOSIS.

RÉUNION (Fr.), n. Ra-u⁶-ne-o²n². See REUNIO.—**R. du cervelet.** See PONS *Varolii*.—**R. grande du cerveau.** See CORPUS *callosum*.

RÉUNION (Fr.), n. Ra-u⁶n-yo²n². An island in the Indian Ocean where there are thermal mineral springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

REUTLINGEN (Ger.), n. Roit'li²n²-e²n. A place in Germany where there are gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

REVACCINATION, n. Re-va²k-si²n-a'shu³n. Lat., *revaccinatio*. Ger., *R.*, *Wiederimpfung*. Vaccination of one who has been vaccinated before, especially of one who has been successfully vaccinated before. [α, 48.]

REVALENTA (Lat.), n. f. Re²-va²l(wa³l)-e²nt'a³. Fr., *révalescière*. Lentil meal. [B, 185 (α, 35).] See ERVALENTA.—**R. arabica.** See RACAHOUT and cf. ERVALENTA.

RÊVASSERIE (Fr.), n. Re²-va³s-s'-re. 1. A condition characterized by vague, wild dreams, in troubled sleep. 2. The formation of vague, indistinct ideas in certain forms of insanity. [α, 18.]

RÊVE (Fr.), n. Re²v. See DREAM.

RÉVEILLEUR (Fr.). n. Ra-ve²l-yu⁶r. The instrument used in Baunscheidtism. [A, 273.]

REVERSION, n. Re-vu⁵r'zhu³n. Lat., *reversio* (from *revertere*, to turn back). Fr., *réversion*, *anomalie réversive*. 1. A turning backward, as of a fold of tissue. 2. See *Retrograde* METAMORPHOSIS (2d def.).

REVIVIFICATION, n. Re-vi²v-i²-fi²k-a'shu³n. Lat., *revivificatio* (from *re-*, again, and *vivificare*, to quicken). Fr., *révivification*. Ger., *Wiederbelebung*. 1. Resuscitation. 2. The isolation of a metal existing in a state of combination. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

REVIVISCENT, adj. Re-vi²v-i²s'e²nt. From *reviviscere*, to come to life again. Fr., *réviviscent*. Ger., *wiederauflebend*. Of animals, returning to life by humectation after a more or less complete desiccation. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

REVOLUTE, adj. Re²v-o²l-u²t'. Lat., *revolutus* (from *revolvere*, to revolve). Fr., *révoluté*. Ger., *zurückgerollt*. Rolled backward; of leaves and tendrils, coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one; of æstivation or vernation, having the margins of the organs rolled outward. [α, 35.]

REVULSION, n. Re-vu³l'shu³n. Lat., *revulsio* (from *revellere*, to pluck away). Fr., *révulsion*. See DERIVATION.

REVULSIVE, adj. Re-vu³ls'i²v. Fr., *révulsif*. Ger., *ableitend*. See DERIVATIVE (adj.).

REVULSOR, n. Re-vu³ls'o²r. From *revellere*, to pluck away. Fr., *révulseur*. An instrument used to produce counter-irritation.—**Hamilton's r.** An apparatus consisting of two circular chambers of brass, filled, respectively, with hot and cold water, fixed one at each end of a rod that revolves on a pivot at its centre; used for the alternate application of heat and cold to the spine. [E.]

REYRIEUX (Fr.), n. Ra²-re-u⁵. A place in the department of Ain, France, where there is a saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

RHA (Lat.), n. n. Ra(ra³). Gen., *rha'os*, *rha'is*. Gr., ῥᾶ, ῥῆον. Of Dioscorides, a root supposed to have been rhubarb. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**R. barbarum.** See RHABARBARUM.

RHABARBARIN, n. Ra²-ba³rb'a²r-i²n. Fr., *r.*, *rhabarbarine*. Ger., *Rhabarberbitter*. See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RHABARBARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra²b(ra³b)-a³rb'a²r(a³r)-u³m-(u⁴m). Also written *Rha barbarum*. From ῥᾶ, rhubarb, and βάρβαρος, barbarian. The genus *Rheum*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 35).]—**Decoctum rhabarbari, Infusum rhabarbari.** See *Infusum* RHEI.—**R. tostum.** See *Radix* RHEI *tosta*.—**Syrupus de rhabarbaro Deodati.** A preparation made by digesting 90 parts each of rhubarb and senna, 12 of cinnamon, 5 of purified potassium carbonate, 4 of ginger, 600 of chicory-water, and 240 of rose-water, boiling up, expressing, clarifying, and adding 16 parts of sugar for each 9 of colature. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tragemata rhabarbari.** Comfits made of 1,968 parts of sugar, 328 of starch, 55 of rhubarb, and enough water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

RHABARBER (Ger.), n. Ra³b-a³rb'e²r. See RHEUM (1st and 2d def's) and RHUBARB (1st def.).—**Kronr'.** Russian rhubarb which had passed the imperial inspection at Kiachta. [B, 20.]—**R'beere.** See BERBERIS *vulgaris*.—**R'bitter.** See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.—**R'pflanze.** See RHEUM (1st def.).—**R'wurzel.** See RHUBARB (1st def.).—**R'wein.** See *Tinctura* RHEI *vinosa*.

RHABARBERINA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²b(ra³b)-a³rb-e²r-in(en)'a³. See BERBERIS *vulgaris*.

RHABDITE, n. Ra²b'dit. From ῥάβδος, a rod. One of the blade-like elements of the sting and ovipositor of an insect. [α, 27.]

RHABDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²b(ra³b)-di(de)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rhabdite*. See ANGUILLULA.—**R. aceti.** The common vinegar eel; a filiform species often found in turbid vinegar. [L, 16 (α, 39); L, 24.]—**R. de la colle** (Fr.). See *R. glutinis*.—**R. du blé niellé** (Fr.). See *R. tritici*.—**R. genitalis.** A worm found in the urine of a certain woman, proved to have come from the genitals. [Scheiber, Virchow's "Arch.," Oct., 1880 (L).]—**R. glutinis.** Fr., *r.*, *anguillule de la colle*. The paste eel; a filiform worm found in sour flour paste. [Duges (L, 18).]—**R. intestinalis.** A nematode resembling *R. stercoralis*, but somewhat larger. [L, 24.]—**R. stercoralis.** A nematode found in diarrhœal discharges; supposed to cause a certain form of anæmia. [L, 24; Perroncito, "Jour. de l'anat. et. de la phys.," 1881, p. 499 (B).]—**R. tritici.** A worm found in mildewed wheat.

RHABDOCŒLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ra²b(ra³b)-do(do³)-sel'(ko²'-e²l)-a³. From ῥάβδος, a rod, and κοῖλος, hollow. A suborder of the *Turbellaria*, which have the intestinal canal straight and unbranched. [α, 48.] Cf. DENDROCŒLA.

RHABDOID, adj. Ra²b'doid. Gr., ῥαβδοειδής, ῥαβδώδης (from ῥάβδος, a rod, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *rhabdoides*, *rhabdodes*. Fr., *rhabdoïde*. Ger., *ruthenförmig*. Rod-shaped (said of the sagittal suture. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

RHABDOMYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ra²b(ra³b)''do(do³)-mi(mu⁶)-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ῥάβδος, a rod, and μῦς, a muscle. Ger., *Rhabdomyom*. A myoma consisting of striped muscle. [E. 4.]

RHABDONEMA (Lat.), n n. Ra²b(ra³b)-do(do³)-nem(nam)'-a³. Gen., *-nem'atos* (*-atis*). From ῥάβδος, a rod, and νῆμα, a thread. A genus of the *Anguillulidæ*.—**R. hominis** [Lutz], **R. strongyloides** [Grassi]. See RHABDITIS *intestinalis*.

RHACHIÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-e'(a³'e²)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ῥαχιαῖος. Fr., *rhachié*. Spinal; as a n. in the m. pl., *rhachiæi* (Gr., ῥαχιαῖοι), see RHACHITÆ. [L, 50, 84 (α, 43).]

RHACHIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i(i²)'a²g(a³g)-ra³. From ῥάχις, the spine, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *rachiagre*. Rheumatic pain in the spinal muscles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHACHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From ῥάχις, the spine, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *rachialgie*. Ger., *Rhachialgie*, *Rückgratsschmerz*. Pain in or about the spine; of Frank (1818), spinal irritation (*q. v.*). [D, 34.]—**R. Pictaviensium, R. pictonum.** See *Metallic* COLIC.

RHACHIALGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-a²l(a³l)-ji(ge)'-ti²s. Gen., *-git'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *rhachialgite*. Inflammatory rhachialgia. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHACHIASMUS (Lat.). n. m. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-a²z(a³s)'mu³s-(mu⁴s). From ῥάχις, the spine. Of M. Hall, the spasmodic action of the muscles at the back of the neck that occurs early in epilepsy. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

RHACHIDIAN, adj. Ra²k-i²d'i²-'n. Fr., *rhachidien*. See SPINAL and VERTEBRAL.

RHACHIDIEN (Fr.). adj. Ra³k-e-de-a³n. See SPINAL and VERTEBRAL; as a n., a portion of the spinal cord. [α, 48.]—**R. inférieur.** See CRURAL *enlargement*.—**R. moyen.** See *Cervical* ENLARGEMENT.—**R. supérieur.** See MEDULLA *oblongata*.

RHACHILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²l'i²(u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-il'ysis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and λύειν, to loose. Of Barwell, a method of forcible correction of lateral spinal curvature by traction or pressure on the summit of each curve, tending to move the summit toward the median line. ["Med. Record," April 5, 1890, p. 387 (α, 18).]

RHACHIOCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-o(o³)-ka²mp-(ka³mp)'si²s. Gen., *-camps'eos* (*-is*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and κάμψις, a bending. See CURVATURE *of the spine*.

RHACHIOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-o²k(o²ch²)'i²-(u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *-chys'eos* (*-och'ysis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and χύσις, a pouring. Fr., *rhachiochyse*. See HYDRORRHACHIS.

RHACHIOCYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-o(o³)-si(ku⁶)-fos'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and κύφωσις, kyphosis. See KYPHOSIS.

RHACHIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-o(o³)-di²n(du⁶n)'-i²-a³. From ῥάχις, the spine, and ὀδύνη, pain. Spasmodic pain in the vertebral column. [E.]

RHACHIOMETER, n. Ra²k-i²-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. From ῥάχις, the spine, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus for determining the degree of deformities of the vertebral column. [A, 83.]

RHACHIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)-i²-o(o³)-mi-(mu⁶)-e²l-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and μυελός, marrow. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHACHIOMYELOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²k(ra³ch²)''i²-o(o³)-mi(mu⁶)-e²l-o²t(o²f)'i²s(thi²s)-i²s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*).

From ῥάχις, the spine, μυελός, marrow, and φθίσις, a wasting. Fr., *rhachiomyélophthisie.* See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.

RHACHIOMYELOS (Lat.), n. m. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o(o3)-mi(mu6)'e2l-o2s. From ῥάχις, the spine, and μυελός, marrow. See *Spinal* CORD.

RHACHIOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o(o3)-pa2r(pa3r)-a2l(a3l)'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-aly'sis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Spinal paralysis.

RHACHIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o(o3)-fi(fu6)'-ma3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and φῦμα, a growth. A tumor of the spine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHACHIOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o(o3)-plej-(plag)'i2-a3. From ῥάχις, the spine, and πληγή, a blow. Fr., *rhachioplégie.* See RHACHIOPARALYSIS.

RHACHIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o2r-ru2m'a3. Gen., *-rheum'atos* (*-atis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and ῥεῦμα, a flowing. Ger., *Lendenweh.* Rheumatism of the back. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

RHACHIOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Rak(ra3ch2)''i2-o(o3)-skol-(sko2l)-i2-os'i2s. From ῥάχις, the spine, and σκολιός, curved. Fr., *rhachioscoliose.* See SCOLIOSIS.

RHACHIOSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2-o(o3)-stro2f-os'i2s. Gen., *-phos'eos* (*-is*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and στρόφος, twisted. See CURVATURE *of the spine.*

RHACHIOTOME, n. Ra2k'i2-o-tom. Lat., *rhachiotomus.* Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rückgratmesser.* 1. An instrument for performing rhachiotomy. 2. An instrument invented by Aral for opening the spinal column without injuring the medulla. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHACHIOTOMY, n. Ra2k-i2-o2t'o2m-i3. From ῥάχις, the spine, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Rückgrateröffnung.* The operation of dividing the vertebral column of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.

RHACHIPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2p'a2g(a3g)-u3s-(u4s). From ῥάχις, the spine, and πάγος, anything fixed. A double monster with the individuals united at the spine. [L, 57 (α, 34).]

RHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)'i2s. Gen., *rhach'eos* (*-eis*). Gr., ῥάχις. Fr., *r.*, *rafle* (2d def.). Ger., *Spindel* (2d def.). 1. See *Vertebral* COLUMN. 2. The part of the shaft of a feather that bears the web. [L, 343.] 3. A primary axis; the petiole of a compound leaf or the continuation of the peduncle in a flower-cluster. [α, 35.]

RHACHISAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2s'a2g(a3g)-ra3. See RHACHIAGRA.

RHACHISCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i2s'ki2(ch2i2)-si2s. Gen., *-is'eos* (*-isch'isis*). From ῥάχις, the spine, and σχίσις, a cleaving. See SPINA *bifida.*

RHACHITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-it(et)'e(a3-e2). Gr., ῥαχῖται. The muscles attached to the vertebral column. [Hippocrates, Galen (α, 21).]

RHACHITIC, adj. Ra2k-i2t'i2k. Gr., ῥαχίτης. Lat., *rhachiticus.* Fr., *rhachitique.* Ger., *rhachitisch.* Pertaining to or affected with rhachitis. [D.]

RHACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., νόσος ῥαχῖτις. Fr., *rhachitisme, maladie anglaise.* Ger., *R., englische Krankheit.* Rickets, the "English disease"; a constitutional disease of early childhood characterized chiefly by curvature of the shafts of the long bones with thickening of their epiphyses, by deformities of other parts of the skeleton, by delayed dentition, and sometimes by degenerative disease of the liver or spleen. All the manifestations are preceded or accompanied by a state of general weakness, and sometimes there are nervous manifestations, such as laryngismus stridulus. [A, 2, 268.] Cf. subheadings under RICKETS.—**R. adultorum.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**R. annularis.** Congenital r. characterized, according to Winckler, by progressing after birth, with the production of furrows of the bones and multiple fractures. [A, 15.] Cf. *R. micromelica.*—**R. micromelica.** Intra-uterine r. characterized, according to Winckler, by notable shortening of the limbs and thickening of the diaphyses. [A, 15.] Cf. *R. annularis.*—**R. vitularum.** Ger., *Lähme der Kalber.* R. affecting calves. [α, 34.]

RHACHITOME, n. Ra2k'i2-tom. See RHACHIOTOME.

RHACHUS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2k(ra3ch2)'u3s(u4s). Gr., ῥάχος. 1. A thorn or a needle. 2. A ragged wound. 3. Lint. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHACOMA (Lat.), **RHACOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ra2k-(ra3k)-om'a3, -os'i2s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ῥάκωμα, ῥάκωσις (from ῥακοῦν, to make wrinkled). Fr., *rhécose.* 1. Relaxation of the skin of the scrotum. 2. The formation of a ragged excoriation. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14, 43).]

RHÆBAUCHEN (Lat.), **RHÆBOCRANIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Re2b(ra3-e2b)-a4k'(a3'u4ch2)-e2n(an), -o(o3)-kran(kra3n)'i2-a3. Gen., *-auch'enos* (*-is*), *-cran'iæ.* From ῥαιβός, crooked, and αὐχήν, the neck, or κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *rhébauchen, rhébocranie.* The condition of being wry-necked. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

RHÆBOSCELIA (Lat.), **RHÆBOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Re2b-(ra3-e2b)-o(o3)-sel(ske2l)'i2-a3, reb(ra3-e2b)-os'i2s. From ῥαιβός, crooked, and σκέλος, the leg. Fr., *rhéboscélie, rhébose.* Crookedness of the legs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Re'(ra3'e2)-u3m(u4m). See RHEUM.

RHAGADES (Lat.), **RHAGADIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ra2g-(ra3g)'a2d(a3d)-ez(e2s), ra2g(ra3g)-a2d(a3d)'i2-e(a3-e2). Gr., ῥαγάδες (pl. of ῥαγάς). Fr., *rhagades.* Ger., *Rhagaden.* Fissures in the skin, occurring often in the vicinity of the mouth or anus and also on the hands or feet. [G.]

RHAGADIOLUS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2g(ra3g)-a2d(a3d)-i(i2)'o2l-u3s-(u4s). A genus of the *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**R. edulis.** An edible aperient and diuretic species found in southern Europe. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**R. hedypnois.** A species reputed aperient, detergent, and vulnerary. [B, 42, 173 (α, 35).]

RHAGAS (Lat.), n. f. Rag(ra3g)'a2s(a3s). Gen., *rhag'ados* (*-adis*). See RHAGADES.

RHAGES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Raj(ra3g)'ez(e2s). Gen., *rhag'on.* Gr., ῥᾶγες (pl. of ῥάξ, a grape). 1. Grapes. 2. The fleshy points of the fingers. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHAGODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra2g(ra3g)-od-e2-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ῥάξ, a grape, and εἶδος, resemblance. See UVEITIS.

RHAGOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ra2g(ra3g)-o(o2)-id(ed)'ez(as). From ῥάξ, a grape, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *rhagoïde.* Resembling a raisin-seed; as a n., see UVEA.

RHAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ra2m(ra3m)'ma3. Gen., *rham'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ῥάμμα (from ῥάπτειν, to sew). See SUTURE (2d def.).

RHAMNACEOUS, adj. Ra2m-na'shu3s. Lat., *rhamnaceus.* Fr., *rhamnacé.* Resembling the genus *Rhamnus*, belonging to the *Rhamnaceæ* (Fr., *rhamnacées*), or rhamnads, or buckthorns, an order of polypetalous dicotyledons closely allied to the *Celastrinæ.* The *Rhamnarieæ* of Dumortier are an order of the *Calypetalæ.* The *Rhamnaceæ* are an order comprising *Ilex*, *Hovenia*, *Paliurus*, *Zizyphus*, and *Rhamnus.* [B, 170 (α, 35)].

RHAMNAL, adj. Ra2m'n'l. Lat., *rhamnalis.* Pertaining to the *Rhamnales*, which are Lindley's r. alliance (Lat., *nixus rhamnalis*) of perigynous exogens, consisting of the *Penæaceæ*, *Aquilariaceæ*, *Ulmaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, etc. [α, 35.]

RHAMNEGIN, n. Ra2m'ne2g-i2n. Of Schützenberger, either of two substances—one, *α-r.*, being xanthorrhamnin, and the other, *β-r.*, a more easily soluble glucoside. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

RHAMNETIN, n. Ra2m'ne2t-i2n. A principle, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, obtained from various species of *Rhamnus.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

RHAMNIN, n. Ra2m'ni2n. Fr., *rhamnine.* 1. See RHAMNETIN. 2. Of Stein, the compound $C_{48}H_{66}O_{29}$. 3. A glucoside more easily soluble in alcohol than Stein's r., probably identical with Schützenberger's β-rhamnegin. 4. A certain preparation made from the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

RHAMNOCATHARTIN, n. Ra2m-no-ka2th-a2rt'i2n. Fr., *rhamnocathartine.* A bitter principle contained in the berries of *Rhamnus cathartica*; an amorphous, yellow, translucent mass, probably a mixture of different bodies. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

RHAMNOTANNIC ACID, RHAMNOTANNIN, n's. Ra2m-no-tan'i2k, -i2n. An astringent, amorphous, neutral, greenish-yellow mass, probably an impure coloring matter obtained from species of *Rhamnus.* [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

RHAMNOXANTHIN, n. Ra2m-no-za2nth'i2n. See FRANGULIN.

RHAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ra2m(ra3m)'nu3s(nu4s). Gr., ῥάμνος. Fr., *nerprun.* Ger., *Wegdorn, Kreuzdorn.* Buckthorn; the typical genus of the *Rhamneæ*, which are: Of Jaume St.-Hilaire and others, the *Rhamnaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rhamnaceæ.* The *Rhamni* of B. Jussieu are the *Rhamnaceæ.* The *Rhamnideæ* are a family of the *Rhamnarieæ*, corresponding essentially with the *Rhamnaceæ.* [B, 170, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**Baccæ rhamni.** The berries of *R. catharticus.* [L, 120.]—**Extractum rhamni frangulæ** [Br. Ph.]. An extract prepared from the bark of *R. frangula* by treatment with alcohol and afterward with water, or with water alone, and brought to the consistence of a thick or a dry extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum rhamni frangulæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum* FRANGULÆ *fluidum.*—**Fructus rhamni catharticæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *nerprun purgatif* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ramno catártico, espino cerval* [Sp. Ph.]. The berries of *R. cathartica.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Rhamni succus.** Fr., *suc de nerprun* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kreuzdornbeerensaft.* The expressed juice of the fruit of *R. catharticus*, formerly official in the Br. Ph. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**R. alaternus.** Fr., *nerprun alaterne.* Ger., *immergrüner* (oder *lederblättriger*) *Wegdorn.* Barren privet, indigenous to northern Africa and southern Europe. The leaves are astringent, the fruits bitter and purgative. There are numerous varieties. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. alpinus.** Alpine buckthorn; a European species with purgative fruits and bark. [B, 267, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. californica.** Californian buckthorn (or coffee-tree). The intensely bitter bark is said to have greater purgative powers than that of *R. crocea.* [B, 5, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. carolinianus.** A shrub or small tree with purple berries, growing on river banks in the southern United States. [B, 34 (α, 35).]—**R. cathartica, R. catharticus.** Fr., *nerprun purgatif, bourg-épine, épine de cerf, noirprun, quemot.* Ger., *gemeiner Wegdorn, Purgirwegdorn, Kreuzdorn, Hirschdorn, Farbebeerstrauch, Kreuzbeerstrauch.* Common (or purging) buckthorn, purging thorn, hart's-thorn, rain- (or Rhine-) berry thorn, way-thorn; a shrub indigenous to northern Africa, Europe, and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. The small, juicy, black, shining drupes, *fructus rhamni*, or buckthorn berries, have an acrid, bitterish, nauseous taste and a disagreeable odor, and are an ener-



RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.
[A, 327.]

getic purgative. Their expressed juice was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *rhamni succus.* They are usually given, to reduce their irritant effects, in the form of a syrup. The bark is also strongly purgative and, when fresh, emetic. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. crocea.** Californian mountain-holly. The bark, an extract of which is used as a mild laxative and tonic, occurs in curved pieces, dark-brown on the outside and of a red color with numerous delicate white streaks internally, slightly aromatic in odor, and of a bitter but not disagreeable taste. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**R. ellipticus.** Fr., *nerprun elliptique, bois costière* (ou *de fer*). A species, by some identified with *Colubrina ferruginosa*, used as an antisyphilitic. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**R. frangula.** Fr., *aune noir, bourdaine, pouverne, rhubarbe des paysans.* Ger., *glatter Wegdorn, Faulbaum, Pulverholz, Zapfenholz.* Alder-buckthorn, berry-bearing (or black) alder, dogwood ; an erect, glabrous shrub growing in northern Africa, in northern and middle Asia, and throughout Europe except in the far north. The dried bark, the frangula of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., occurs in quills about $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch thick, grayish or brownish externally, with small corky warts, and internally smooth and of a pale brownish-yellow. In its action it is analogous to rhubarb, though, when fresh, it is very irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, producing vomiting and purging accompanied by much pain. The charcoal of the wood is used in the preparation of the finest gunpowders. The dark-purple berries, *baccæ frangulæ* (seu *ulni bacciferæ*), have properties analogous to those of *R. catharticus* and were formerly official in Europe. Both the bark and berries are used for dyeing. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. inebrians.** An Abyssinian species. The bark is used like hops in the preparation of a sort of beer. [B, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**R. infectoria, R. infectorius.** Fr., *épine puante, petit nerprun.* Ger., *färbender Wegdorn.* Yellow-berried (or dyers') buckthorn ; a native of southern Europe and western Asia. [*a*, 35.] Cf. *Avignon* BERRIES.—**P. lineatus.** Fr., *nerprun tracé.* A Cochin-China species. The roots are used as a diuretic. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**R. lycioides.** A Spanish species. A decoction of the berries is used externally in gout [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. pumilus.** Dwarf-buckthorn ; a European species used like *R. alpinus.* [B, 267, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. purshiana, R. purshianus.** California bearberry (or buckthorn) ; a small tree found in California and northward as far as British America. The bitter bark constitutes cascara sagrada, and is official in the Br. Ph. as rhamni purshiani cortex. It contains three resins which are supposed to produce the laxative effects of the bark : tannic, malic, and oxalic acids ; a neutral, crystallizable principle, said to be tonic ; and an essential oil. It is said to contain also glucose, ammonia, and a ferment to which the griping effects of the fresh bark are attributed. It is analogous in properties to *R. frangula*, but is preferable as a laxative, being more certain and powerful in its action, and producing a more permanent influence upon the intestinal tract. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. sanguinea, R. sanguineus.** A Spanish species. The acrid inner bark is used in the treatment of itch. [B, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**R. saxatilis.** Fr., *nerprun des rochers.* Ger., *Steinwegdorn.* Rock buckthorn ; a European shrub. The berries and the inner bark are purgative. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. solutivus.** See *R. catharticus.*—**R. tinctoria, R. tinctorius.** Ger., *Maler-Wegdorn.* Dyers' buckthorn ; found in Hungary and Lower Austria. The fruits yield a yellow dye. [B, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. virgatus.** Slender-branched buckthorn ; a Hindoostan tree with a bitter purgative fruit. [A, 496 ; B, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. Wightii.** An Asiatic species. The bark, analogous in composition to cascara sagrada, is used medicinally. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Succus rhamni** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rhamni succus.*—**Syrupus rhamni.** Ger., *Kreuzdornbeersyrup.* 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating 4 pints of the juice of *R. cathartica* to 2½, adding ¾ oz. each of sliced ginger and bruised pimento, digesting, straining, adding, when cold, 6 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, decanting after two days, and adding 5 lbs. of sugar, or enough to bring the sp. gr. to 1·32. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).] 2. See *Syrupus rhamni catharticæ.*—**Syrupus rhamni catharticæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de nerprun* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup consisting of 30 (35 [Ger. Ph.]) parts of filtered juice of *R. cathartica* with 30 [Fr. Cod.] (20 [Belg. Ph.], 52½ [Swiss Ph.], 65 [Ger. Ph.]) of sugar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

RHANTER (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}nt(ra^{3}nt)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., ῥαντήρ (from ῥαίνειν, to sprinkle). See *Inner* CANTHUS.

RHAPHAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From ῥαφή, a seam, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *rhaphagre.* Of Malfatti, pain in the sutures of the cranium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHAPHANEDON (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ed(ad)'o^{2}n. Gr., ῥαφανηδόν. See *Transverse* FRACTURE.

RHAPHANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ῥάφανος, the radish. Fr., *raphanie.* Ger., *Raphanie, Hungerkrankheit.* Poisoning by the black radish (*Rhaphanus niger*), also by strawberries or by ergot (see ERGOTISM). ["Med. and Surg Reporter." July 3, 1886, p. 21 (*a*, 50).]—**R. maisitica.** Pellagra ; so called because supposed to be due to the use of maize as food.

RHAPHANISM, n. Ra^{2}f'a^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *rhaphanismus, rhaphanidosis.* Fr., *rhaphanisme, raphanidose.* Ger., *Rettigkeilen.* The introduction of a freshly peeled horseradish into the scarified podex ; used in ancient Rome as a punishment for adultery. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHAPHANISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}st'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). 1. The genus *Rhaphanus.* 2. The *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 121, 1 0 (*a*, 35).] 3. See RHAPHANUS *r.*

RHAPHANUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ῥαφανίς, ῥάφανος. Fr., *raifort.* Ger., *Rettig.* The radish, a genus of the *Rhaphaneæ*, which are a tribe of the *Cruciferæ*, or a subdivision of the *Lomentaceæ.* The *Rhaphani* are a section of the *Cruciferæ.* The *Rhaphanidæ* are a tribe of the *Cruciferæ.* The *Rhaphanideæ* are a section of the *Cruciferæ.* The *Rhaphanistreæ* are a tribe of the *Siliquastræ* or a division of the *Synclistæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. aquaticus.** The *Nasturtium amphibium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. hortensis.** *R. sativus ;* in pharmacy, *R. niger.* [*a*, 35.]—**R. niger.** Fr., *raifort noir* (ou *cultive*, ou *des Parisiens*, ou *officinal*), *rée, gros radis, radis noir.* See under *R. sativus.*—**R. rhaphanistrum.** Fr., *raifort sauvage, ravenelle, rosse, russe.* Ger., *Ackerrettig, Kriebelrettig, Heidenrettig, Hederich, Bauernsenf.* Wild mustard (or radish), jointed (or white) charlock, runch, the λαμψάνη of Dioscorides ; a European species, naturalized sparingly in North America. The seeds, *semen rapistri*, are acrid and stimulating, and were formerly used like mustard-seed. Rhaphania has been erroneously attributed to this plant. [B, 34, 168, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. rusticus, R. rusticanus.** See ARMORACIA *rusticana.*—**R. sativus.** Fr., *raifort cultivé, rave, petite rave, tendrette.* Ger., *schwarzer Rettig, Gartenrettig, Rübenrettig.* Garden (or common cultivated) radish, the ῥάφανος or ῥαφανίς of the ancients ; indigenous to western Asia, China, and Japan. Its root is rich in a peculiar nitrogenized juice considered powerfully antiscorbutic. Of one variety, *R. sativus*, var. *oleifera*, the seeds yield a fixed oil, and of another, *R. niger*, or black radish (by some authors considered distinct), the fresh root, *radix recens rhaphani* (*nigri*, seu *hortensis*), was formerly used as an expectorant, and the seeds, *semen rhaphani nigri* (seu *hortensis*), as an aperient, stimulant, and diuretic. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. silvestris.** See *R. rhaphanistrum* and ARMORACIA *rusticana.*—**Spiritus rhaphani.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de raifort.* A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 6 parts each of horseradish-root, water, and the juice of horseradish, and 2 of alcohol, adding 3 of horseradish-root, and distilling over the water bath. [B. 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus rhaphani compositus** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of black mustard, 4 of cultivated horseradish, and 1 part of orange-peel, in water enough to make 40 parts of colature, and adding 80 of sugar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura rhaphani composita.** See *Teinture de* RAIFORT *composé.*

RHAPHE (Lat.), n. f. Raf(ra^{3}f)'e(a). Gen., *rhaph'es.* Gr., ῥαφή (from ῥάπτειν, to sew). Fr., *rhaphé.* Ger., *Naht* (1st def.), *Nabelbinde* (4th def.). 1. Literally a seam ; hence (its ordinary meaning) a line projecting above the surrounding surface like a seam, especially the line that marks the junction of the two lateral halves of the scrotum. 2. In anatomy and surgery, a suture. 3. Of Stilling, the sæptum of the medulla oblongata. It consists of mingled longitudinal and transverse nerve-fibres, and contains numbers of multipolar ganglion cells. [I, 15 (K).] 4. In botany, the ridge or cord formed by the funiculus extending along the whole length of an anatropous ovule and half the length of an amphitropous ovule. [B, 291 (*a*, 35).]—**Palatine r.** A narrow ridge of mucous membrane in the middle line of the palate. [L, 142, 332.]—**Perineal r.** Lat., *r. perinæi.* Ger., *Mittelfleischnaht, Dammnaht.* A slightly elevated ridge of the integument in the middle line of the perinæum. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. exterior.** The stria longitudinalis medialis. [I, 6 (K).]—**R. inferior corporis callosi.** The r. on the inferior surface of the corpus callosum. [I, 18 (K).]—**R. of the corpus callosum.** See *R. superior corporis callosi.*—**R. of the penis.** A prolongation of the r. of the scrotum forward upon the penis. [L, 31.]—**R. of the perinæum.** See *Perineal r.*—**R. of the pharynx.** The streak of connective tissue in the middle line of the posterior wall of the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**R. of the scrotum.** Lat., *r. scroti, linea media scroti.* Ger., *Hodensacknaht.* A ridge of the integument of the scrotum which divides it into two lateral halves and is continuous behind with the r. of the perinæum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**R. of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungennaht.* A median furrow on the dorsum of the tongue. It sometimes ends posteriorly in a closed depression, the foramen cæcum of Morgagni. [C.]—**R. palati duri.** See *Palatine r.*—**R. postoblongata.** The posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata. [I, 21 (K).]—**R. superior corporis callosi.** Ger., *Balkennaht.* The median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. [I, 15 (K).]

RHAPHIANCISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ῥαφίς, a needle, and ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook. A hooked needle formerly used in the formation of an artificial pupil. [F.]

RHAPHIDAGOGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-i^{2}d-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-og'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥαφίς, a needle, and ἀγωγός, leading. See ACUDUCTOR.

RHAPHIDES, n. f. pl. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From ῥαφίς, a needle. Ger., *Rhaphiden.* Acicular crystals of calcium oxalate, usually in compact bundles, found in the interior of certain plants, especially the *Araceæ* and *Onagraceæ.* The term is also applied to crystals of other forms. [B, 291, 296, 308 (*a*, 35).]

RHAPHIDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-i^{2}d-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From ῥαφίς, a needle, and φορός, bearing. Of Schott, a genus of the *Araideæ.* [B. 42 (*a*, 35).]—**R. vitensis.** A species yielding tonga. In Fiji the bark is used in facial neuralgia. [B, 5 ; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (*a*, 50).]

RHAPHION (Lat.), n. n. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ῥάφιον (dim. of ῥαφίς, a needle). See NEEDLE.

RHAPHIOSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-i^2-o(o^3)-sti^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *-stix'eos* (*-is*). From ῥαφίς, a needle, and στίξις, a pricking. See ACUPUNCTURE.

RHAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'i^{2}s. Gen., *rhaph'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ῥαφίς. See NEEDLE and cf. RHAPHIDES.

RHAPHOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-o(o^3)-si^{2}m-(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-is. Gen., *-ph'yseos* (*-symph'ysis*). From ῥαφή, a seam and σύμφυσις, symphysis. Fr., *rhaphosymphyse.* Ossification of a suture. [*a*, 34.]

RHAPONTIC (Fr.), n. Ra^3-po^{2}n^2-tek. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see RHEUM *rhaponticum.* 2. See CENTAUREA *rhapontica.*

RHAPONTICIN, n. Ra^{2}p-o^{2}nt'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *rhaponticine.* Ger., *R.* See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RHAPONTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra²p(ra³p)-o²nt'i²k-u³m(u⁴m). From ῥᾶ, rhubarb, and *ponticus*, pertaining to *Pontus*. Ger., *Rübendistel* (2d def.). 1. The *Rheum r.*; also the *Rheum undulatum*. 2. A genus of the *Rhaponticeæ*, which are a division of the *Serratuleæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Extractum rhapontici.** An extract made by infusing *Rheum r.* twice with cold water, mixing the colatures, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

RHATANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²t(ra³t)-an(a³n)'i²-a³. See RATANHIA and RHATANY.

RHATANY, n. Ra²t'a²n-i². Lat., *ratanhia, ratanha, rhatania, radix ratanhæ* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *ratanhiæ*), *krameriæ radix* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *ratanhia* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ratanhiawurzel*. The root of *Krameria triandra* or of *Krameria ixina*. It contains minute proportions of gum, starch, and a crystallizable sugar, and a large proportion of ratanhiatannic acid. R. is a tonic and powerful astringent, especially its cortical portion. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoction of r.** See *Decoctum radicis* RATANHIÆ.—**Extract of r.** See *Extractum* KRAMERIÆ.—**False r.** American kino. [B, 168 (a, 35).]—**Guayaquil r.** A variety from Guayaquil, believed to be from some other genus than *Krameria*; a large, woody, very astringent root with a fibrous, reddish-brown bark streaked with black and dotted over with small warts. It is said to be richer in tannin than Peruvian r. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**North American r.** See *Texas r.*—**Pará r.** Fr., *ratanhia des Antilles* [Cotton, 1868]. Brazilian r., r. from Ceará; the root of a Brazilian plant, probably *Krameria argentea*. It resembles Savanilla r., but occurs in longer pieces, of a darker hue and very elastic. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Peruvian r.** Ordinary r., the root of *Krameria triandra*. It occurs in pieces sometimes an inch thick and two or three feet long, sometimes not thicker than a quill. The bark is scaly and rugged and of a dark reddish-brown color, with an inner layer of a bright brownish-red color adhering to a brownish-yellow, dense wood without pith, but with fine, dark medullary rays and thin vessels arranged in concentric rings. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Savanilla r.*—**Savanilla r.** New Granada r.; derived from *Krameria ixina*, and occurring in shorter, thinner pieces than Peruvian r. It is dull-purplish, and has a smooth, thick bark which is furrowed longitudinally and crossed here and there by deep cracks. Its tannic acid differs from that of common r. It is richer in soluble matter than the Peruvian drug, and for medicinal use is probably preferable. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Texas r.** A variety derived from *Krameria lanceolata*; said to be more active than the official drug, yielding 34·5 per cent. of extract and 17 per cent. of tannin. [B, 10; B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

RHAZYA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²z(ra³z)'ya³. Fr., *rhazye*. A genus of the *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. stricta.** A shrubby Asiatic plant. The bitter, tonic leaves are used in India to prepare cooling drinks, and, combined with an infusion of the fruits of *Withania coagulans*, in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. The fruits are applied to boils. [B, 19, 172 (a, 35).]

RHEA SPRINGS, n. Ra. A place in Rhea County, Tennessee, where there are alkaline, chalybeate, and saline springs. [a, 14.]

RHEEDIA (Lat.), n. f. Rad'i²-a³. Fr., *cyroyer*. A genus of the *Rheedieæ*, which are a section of the *Mangostaneæ*. [a, 35.]—**R. americana, R. lateriflora.** Fr., *cyroyer à fleurs latérales, cyroyenne d'Espagne*. The wild mammee of Jamaica. A resin exuding from the bark is used in salves and plasters. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

RHEGE (Lat.), **RHEGMA** (Lat), **RHEGMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Re²g(rag)'e(a), -ma³, -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gen., *rheg'es, -matos (-matis), -mi*. Gr., ῥήγη, ῥῆγμα, ῥηγμός (from ῥηγνύναι, to break). See CONTUSION, CRAMP, and LACERATION.

RHEIC ACID, n. Re'i²k. 1. An amorphous red powder, $C_{20}H_{16}O_9$. 2. Chrysophanic acid. [B, 8, 270 (a, 38).]

RHEIN, RHEINIC ACID, n's. Re'i²n, re-i²n'i²k. Fr., *rhéine, acide rhéinique*. Ger., *Rheïnsäure*. See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RHEMBASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²m-ba²z(ba³s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., ῥεμβασμός (from ῥέμβεσθαι, to roam about). Fr., *rhembasme*. 1. Mental wandering. [A, 540 (a, 34).] 2. See SOMNAMBULISM.

RHENCHOS (Lat.), **RHENCOS** (Lat.), **RHENXIS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and f. Re²n²k(re²n²ch²)'o²s, re²n²k'o²s, re²n²x'i²s. Gen., *rhench'eos (-is), rhen'ceos (-is), rhenx'eos (-is)*. Gr., ῥέγκος, ῥέγχος, ῥέγξις (from ῥέγκειν, to snore). See SNORING.

RHEOCHORD, RHEOCORD, n's. Re'o-ko²rd. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and χορδή, a cord. Fr., *rhéocorde*. Ger., *R.* A simple apparatus for increasing the resistance in an electric circuit. It consists of a wire stretched between two fixed points. Along the wire slides a piece of metal, to which is attached one of the wires of the battery. This instrument is used in modifying the strength of nerve-currents. [K, 35.]

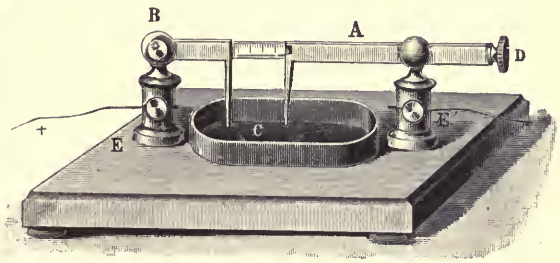
RHEOMETER, n. Re-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *rhéomètre, réomètre*. Ger., *R.* 1. See GALVANOMETER. 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current. It consists essentially of a U-shaped tube each arm of which expands into a bulb. One of the bulbs is filled with olive-oil, the extremities of the tube are inserted into the cut ends of a clamped artery, and the blood is then allowed to continue on its course. The velocity of the flow is calculated from the time taken by the blood in displacing the oil from the bulb. [K.]

RHEONOM (Ger.), n. Ra-o-nom'. An instrument devised by v. Fleischl for ascertaining the exact effect of any irritation on a nerve. [Gruenhagen (K).]

RHEOPHORE, n. Re'o-for. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *rhéophore*. Ger., *Rheophor*. The conducting cord connecting an electrode with the source of the electrical current.

RHEOSCOPE, n. Re'o-skop. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Rheoskop*. An apparatus for testing the existence of an electric current. [a, 48.]—**Physiological r.** Fr., *grenouille galvanoscopique*. A r. consisting of two muscle-nerve preparations, so arranged that the nerve of one specimen rests upon the muscle of the other. If one nerve is stimulated, both muscles will contract. [K, 3.]

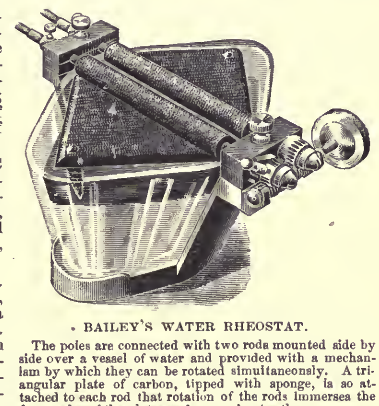
RHEOSTAT, n. Re'o-sta²t. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and ἱστάναι, to place. Fr., *rhéostat*. Ger., *R.* An apparatus for regulating the



TROUVÉ'S WATER RHEOSTAT (AFTER DE WATTEVILLE).

A, a sliding rod connected with one pole. *B*, a stationary rod connected with the other pole. Each rod is provided with a descending arm that dips into the water. *C*. The degree of separation of the two arms is regulated by the screw, *D*, and read off from a scale secured behind the sliding rod.

intensity of an electrical current by interposing an adjustable length of some substance that is relatively a poor conductor; usually a volume of water or a number of coils of wire.



BAILEY'S WATER RHEOSTAT.

The poles are connected with two rods mounted side by side over a vessel of water and provided with a mechanism by which they can be rotated simultaneously. A triangular plate of carbon, tipped with sponge, is so attached to each rod that rotation of the rods immerses the free angles of the plates and approximates them.

RHEOTANNIC ACID, n. Re-o-ta²n'i²k. A reddish- or yellowish-brown powder, $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$, derived from rhubarb. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

RHEOTOME, n. Re'o-tom. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *rhéotome*. Ger., *Rheotom*. An instrument for interrupting an electric current at regular intervals. [K.]—**Differential r.** A r. for noting the negative variation in muscle-currents. It consists of a rotating rod so arranged that it alternately opens and closes a galvanometer circuit and at the same time stimulates the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation. [M. Foster (K).]

RHEOTROPE, n. Re'o-trop. From ῥεῖν, to flow, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., *rhéotrope, disjoncteur*. An apparatus for reversing the direction of an electrical current.

RHEOTROPISM, n. Re-o²t'ro²p-i²zm. Lat., *rheotropismus*. A tendency to movement in a mass of protoplasm, induced by the action of a current of water. R. is positive when the protoplasm tends to move toward the source of the current, and negative when it tends to move away from the source. [E. Stahl, "Bot. Ztg.," 1884, pp. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B).]

RHETORANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ret(rat)-o²r(or)-a²n²(a³n²)'ke-(ch²a). Gen., *-anch'es*. From ῥήτωρ, a public speaker, and ἄγχειν, to press tight. See *Follicular* PHARYNGITIS.

RHEUM, n. Ru²m. Gr., ῥεῦμα (from ῥεῖν, to flow). Lat., *rheuma*. Fr., *rhume*. A liquid discharge, especially from the air-passages or the eyes. [a, 48.]—**Salt r.** Ger., *Salzfluss*. A popular term for chronic eczema.

RHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Re(ra)'u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ῥᾶ, ῥῆον. Fr., *rhubarbe*. Ger., *Rhabarber*. 1. A genus of polygonaceous herbs. [B, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see RHUBARB (1st def.).—**Alcohol cum rheo.** See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Anima rhei.** See *Infusum* RHEI.—**Elixir proprietatis cum rheo.** Fr., *élixir de propriété de* (ou *avec la*) *rhubarbe*. Syn.: *elixir proprietatis rhabarbarinum* (seu *cum rhabarbaro*). Any one of various old preparations consisting essentially of tincture of rhubarb and tincture of aloes. [L, 85 (a, 48).]—**Elixir rhei amarum.** See *Vinum rhei amarum*.—**Elixir rhei dulce.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Essentia rhei.** See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Extractum rhei** [U. S. Ph.] (**alcoholicum,** seu **aquosum**). Fr., *extrait de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarberextrakt*. Sp., *extracto* (*alcohólico*) *de ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. Extract of rhubarb; made by treating rhubarb-root in No. 30 powder with a mixture of alcohol and water in a percolator till the percolate becomes almost tasteless, and bringing to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by treating the root in No. 40 powder in a percolator with alcohol and afterward with water, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders a dry extract with alcohol, the Sp. Ph. both an alcoholic and an aqueous extract. Other ph's order an extract made with water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhei compositum.** Ger., *zusammengesetztes Rhabarberextract*. An extract consisting of 10 parts of extract of aloes and 30 (32 [Dan. Ph.],

25 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of dry extract of rhubarb (30 of inspissated extract [Belg. Ph.], 30 of dry with 40 of inspissated extract [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), with 4·44 (5 [Swiss Ph.], 7·1 [Dan. Ph.], 7·5 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) each of jalap-resin and soap (5 of jalap-resin and 20 of soap [Ger. Ph.]), and 40 each of dilute alcohol and water [Belg. Ph.] (32 of dilute alcohol and 42 of water [Dan. Ph.], the proper amount [Ger. Ph.] (20 parts [Swiss Ph.], 40 [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol). [B, 95 (*a*, 38); L, 85.]—**Extractum rhei fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges Rhabarberextrakt*. An extract made by moistening 100 grammes of rhubarb-root in No. 30 powder with 40 of a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0·820) and 1 part of water, treating in a percolator with more of the menstruum till the root is exhausted, reserving the first 75 cubic centimetres of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 cubic centimetres with alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum rhei jalapinum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Extractum rhei compositum*.—**Infusum rhei.** Fr., *tisane de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing rhubarb-root in 40 times as much boiling water [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. preparation orders for 1 part of rhubarb 200 parts of cold water; the Gr. Ph., 12 of boiling water; the Belg. Ph., 14⅓ of water; and the Sp. Ph. water enough to make 30 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum rhei alcalinum** (seu **alkalinum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu **aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]). An infusion of 100 parts of rhubarb-root with 20 of potassium carbonate in 1,150 of water [Belg. Ph.], or with 12 of sodium bicarbonate in 800 of water [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or with 30 of sodium carbonate crystals in 1,600 of water [Hung. Ph.] (enough water [Roum. Ph.]), with 66⅔ of sodium carbonate crystals in 666⅔ of water, and 133⅓ of alcohol [Netherl. Ph.]. The Belg. preparation is aromatized with 3 parts of spirit of crisped mint, the Dan. as well as the Norw. with 120 of vinous water of cinnamon, and the Netherl. with 133⅓ of water of cinnamon. Various older ph's had similar preparations, sometimes ordering chicory or fennel to flavor them. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum rhei boraxatum.** A preparation of 45 parts of rhubarb with 11 each of potassium carbonate and borax and 420 of boiling water, or with 7 of borax and 360 of water, and mixed with 60 parts of vinous water of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum rhei cum kali subcarbonico** [Gr. Ph.], **Infusum rhei cum natrio carbonico** [Hung. Ph.]. See *Infusum rhei alcalinum*.—**Infusum rhei salinum.** A strained infusion of 15 parts of rhubarb and 7 of cream of tartar in 15 of boiling water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Mistura rhei et sodæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mixtura rhei natronata.** A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 500 of water and adding 30 each of fluid extract of rhubarb and spirit of peppermint with water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ rhei** [U. S. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 19·5 grammes of powdered rhubarb-root and 6·5 of powdered soap, made up with water into 100 pills. [B. 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pilulæ rhei compositæ.** A mass made of 975 centigrammes of purified aloes, 650 of myrrh, 1,300 of rhubarb-root, 65 of oil of peppermint, and the necessary amount of water, divided into 100 pills [U. S. Ph.]; or of 4·5 parts of Socotrine aloes, 3 each of soap and myrrh, 6 each of rhubarb-root and syrup, 2 of glycerin, and ½ part of oil of peppermint [Br. Ph.]; or of 40 parts of aloes, 25 each of soap and myrrh, 50 of rhubarb-root, 60 of syrup, and 3 of oil of peppermint, divided into 30-centigramme pills, which are then sprinkled with rhubarb powder [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38); L, 85.]—**Pulvis digestivus cum rheo.** A mixture of 4 parts of either potassium, magnesium, or sodium sulphate and 1 part of rhubarb powder. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Pulvis e rheo, Pulvis infantum cum rheo, Pulvis puerorum epilepticus cum rheo.** See *Pulvis rhei cum magnesia*.—**Pulvis rhei.** Fr., *poudre de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radix rhei pulveratus*.—**Pulvis rhei compositus.** 1. A powder of 5 parts of rhubarb-root and 2 of ginger, each in No. 60 powder, and 13 of calcined magnesia [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of rhubarb, 1 part of ginger, and 6 parts of calcined magnesia, light or heavy, according to the kind of powder required [Br. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of rhubarb and 3 parts of potassium sulphate. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pulvis rhei cum magnesia.** Sp., *polvo de magnesia con ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of rhubarb, 12 of magnesium carbonate, and either 8 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Ger. Ph.] or 8 of sugar and ⅛ part of oil of fennel [Sp. Ph.]; or of 4 parts of rhubarb, 16 of magnesium carbonate, and 8 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Russ. Ph.], with the addition of 2 parts of rhizome of iris [Swiss Ph.]; or of 10 parts each of rhubarb and magnesium carbonate, and either 10 of elæosaccharum of fennel [Norw. Ph.] or 10 of sugar and $\frac{1}{10}$ part of oil of fennel [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Finn. Ph. has also a similar powder, *pulvis rhei salinus*, consisting of equal parts of rhubarb and dry magnesium sulphate. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Pulvis rhei compositus*.—**Pulvis rhei salinus.** See *Pulvis rhei cum magnesia*.—**Radix rhei.** See RHUBARB (1st def.).—**Radix rhei pulveratus.** Fr., *poudre de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo de ruibarbo*. A preparation made by peeling rhubarb-root, pounding in an iron mortar, drying at 40° C., and pounding further so as to leave no residue when sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; by cleaning the root, pounding, drying in the oven, powdering in an iron mortar to such a fineness as to leave a residue of $\frac{1}{18}$ [Sp. Ph.]; or by sifting the powdered root through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (without residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Radix rhei tosta.** Sp., *ruibarbo tostado* [Sp. Ph.]. Coarsely powdered rhubarb-root, gently heated till brown, and bolted through a sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Rhei radix.** See RHUBARB (1st def.).—**R. alexandrinum.** See *Turkey* RHUBARB.—**R. australe.** Fr., *rhubarbe australe* (ou *du Thibet*). Ger., *Himalaya-Rhabarber*, *wahrer Rhabarber*. Red-veined Himalayan (or Nepal) rhubarb. Its root is Indian rhubarb. It is cultivated in Europe and the United States for its edible petioles. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. barbaricum, R. barbarum.** Rhubarb. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**R. capsicum.** A species found in the Altai Mountains. The root has properties analogous to those of official rhubarb, but is not much known in commerce. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**R. chinense.** See *Chinese* RHUBARB.—**R. compactum.** Fr., *rhubarbe compacte*. Ger., *derbblättrige Rhabarberpflanze*. Thick-leaved rhubarb; a native of Tartary and China. It has been cultivated in France for its root (see *French* RHUBARB). [B, 180, 275 (*a*. 35).]—**R. danicum.** See *Chinese* RHUBARB.—**R. gallicum.** See *French* RHUBARB.—**R. imperiale.** See *R. leucorrhizum*.—**R. indicum.** See *Chinese* RHUBARB.—**R. leucorrhizum.** Ger., *weisswurzeliger Rhabarber*. A Siberian species. The root is white rhubarb. [B, 5 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. levanticum.** See *Turkey* RHUBARB.—**R. moorcroftianum.** A Himalayan species furnishing a valuable root called *chukri*, which has the properties of medicinal rhubarb. The acid leaf-stalks are refrigerant. [A, 496; B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**R. muscoviticum.** See *Russian* RHUBARB.—**R. nigrum.** See IPOMŒA *purga*.—**R. officinale.** A perennial plant resembling *R. rhaponticum*, but larger, indigenous to southeastern Thibet, where it is cultivated for its root, which is official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as rhubarb, and is identified with Chinese or commercial rhubarb, though specimens of it cultivated in Europe lack the rich yellow color of the latter. It is supposed to grow also in various parts of western and northwestern China. [*a*, 35.]—**R. optimum.** See *Russian* RHUBARB.—**R. palmatum.** Fr., *rhubarbe palmée*. Ger., *handblättriger Rhabarber*. Palmate-leaved rhubarb; recognized in the Br. Ph. as a source of rhubarb, though its cultivation in Russia has failed to produce a root agreeing with that of Chinese rhubarb. A variety, *R. palmatum tanguticum*, from the Tangut country of Mongolia, is said to yield an excellent medicinal root known as *Khansu rhubarb*. [B, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *English* RHUBARB.—**R. persicum.** See *Turkey* RHUBARB.—**R. rhabarbarum.** See *R. undulatum*.—**R. rhaponticum.** Fr., *rhapontic* (*exotique*). Ger., *pontischer* (oder *rhapontischer*, oder *kahlblättriger*) *Rhabarber*, *Rhapontik*. Garden- (or tart-, or rhapontic) rhubarb, pie-plant; a native of southern Siberia and the regions of the Volga; cultivated in Europe and the United States for its acidulous and edible leaf-stalks and for its medicinal root (see *English* RHUBARB). The juice of the leaf-stalks contains oxalic, nitric, and malic acids, and is sometimes expressed and made into a wine resembling champagne. [B, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. ribes.** Fr., *rhubarbe pulpeuse* (ou *-groseillier*). Ger., *persischer Rhabarber*. Currant-fruited (or warted-leaved) rhubarb; a Persian species. The leaves furnish a juice (the *roob ribes* of the old Arabian physicians) used in inflammatory diseases. The root is purgative and tonic. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. russicum, R. sibiricum.** See *Russian* RHUBARB.—**R. sicilianum.** The root of *R. rhaponticum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. sinense.** See *Chinese* RHUBARB.—**R. tataricum.** An Asiatic species with leaf-stalks used like those of *R. rhaponticum*. [B, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. undulatum.** Fr., *rhubarbe ondulée*. Ger., *wellenblättriger Rhabarber*. Bucharian (or wavy-leaved) rhubarb; a native of Siberia and probably of Tartary and China, once largely cultivated in southern Siberia for its root. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] Cf. *French* RHUBARB.—**Rhizoma rhei.** See RHUBARB (1st def.).—**Species aperientes cum rheo** [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. Fr., *espèces apéritives avec la rhubarbe*. A preparation consisting of 36 parts each of the species aperientes majores and minores, 6 each of rhubarb and cinnamon, and 1 part of spikenard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus de rheo compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de rhubarbe composé* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pouring 1,000 parts of hot water (at 80° C.) over 200 of rhubarb-root and 20 each of cinnamon and yellow saunders, expressing after 6 hours, filtering when cold, adding 180 parts of sugar to each 100 of filtrate, mixing with the residue from the filtrate 200 parts of chicory-root, 300 of chicory-leaves, 100 each of the leaves of fumitory and scolopendrium, 50 of the fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*, and 5,000 of boiling water, expressing after 12 hours, adding sugar enough to make 3,000 parts with what was used before, boiling down to a sp. gr. of 1·26, combining the two solutions, and clarifying and straining [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 50 parts of rhubarb and 100 of taraxacum in water for 12 hours, heating for half an hour over the water bath, expressing, filtering, and adding 645 parts of sugar for each 335 of filtrate, and when cold 20 of water of cinnamon [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei.** Ger., *Rhabarbersyrup* [Ger. Ph.]. A syrup made by macerating 90 parts of rhubarb, 18 of cinnamon, and 6 of potassium carbonate in 420 of water for 12 hours, straining and filtering so that 400 parts are obtained, and adding 600 of sugar [U. S. Ph.]; by treating 2 oz. each of rhubarb and coriander in No. 20 powder in a percolator with a mixture of 8 fl. oz. of alcohol and 24 of water, evaporating to 14 fl. oz., filtering, and adding 24 oz. of sugar, thus obtaining about 40 oz. of syrup of a sp. gr. of about 1·310 [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's order preparations more or less closely resembling that of the U. S. Ph., but with somewhat different proportions, and the Finn., Hung., Roum., and Swed. Ph's substitute sodium carbonate for the potassium salt, the Belg., Gr., and Netherl. Ph's omit the salt altogether, the Hung. Ph. orders besides water an amount of alcohol equal to the rhubarb, and the Belg. Ph. adds cinnamon water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei alcalisatus.** A syrup made by boiling tinctura rhei aquosa with twice as much or with ⅔ as much again of sugar; or by digesting together 7 parts of potassium carbonate, 720 of boiling water, and from 70 to 120 of rhubarb, and adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of strained colature. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei aromaticus.** A mixture of 1 part of aromatic tincture of rhubarb and 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or a preparation made by digesting 19 grammes of rhubarb, 15 each of cinnamon and cloves, and 2 nutmegs in 473 grammes of water, evaporating to one half, and adding 393 grammes of sugar and 260 of brandy; or by digesting 90 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 717 of boiling water, straining, and adding 1,074 of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus rhei compositus.** See *Syrupus de rheo compositus*.—**Syrupus rhei cum senna.** See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *compositus*.—**Tabellæ de rheo.** Lozenges made of 32 parts of rhubarb, 24 of water, 2·87 of tragacanth, and 352 of sugar; or containing 42 parts each of powdered rhubarb and diarrhodon powder, 332 of sugar, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage; or 7 parts each of rhubarb and cream of tartar, 2 of orange-peel, and 120 of sugar dissolved in water of orange flowers. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—

Tinctura rhei. Fr., *teinture de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarbertinctur.* A preparation made by macerating 12 parts of rhubarb and 2 of cardamom-seeds in No. 40 powder for one day, and treating in a percolator with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928 to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2 oz. of rhubarb in No. 20 powder and ¼ oz. each of saffron, coriander, and cardamom-seeds for 2 days, and treating in a percolator, using in the two processes enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0·920 to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; by macerating rhubarb with five times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for 6 days [Belg. Ph.] (10 [Fr. Cod.]); or by digesting it for 3 days with enough 70-per-cent. alcohol to make 5 times as much filtrate as the rhubarb employed [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei amara.** Ger., *bittere Rhabarbertinctur.* A tincture made by treating 15 or 16 parts of rhubarb and either 1½ of the bark of *Canella alba* and 3 of gentian-root [Swed. Ph.], or 1½ of cardamom-seeds and 6 of gentian-root [Norw. Ph.], or 1½ of serpentaria and 4 of gentian-root [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] with 150 (160 [Dan. Ph.], 192 [Russ. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei aquosa.** Ger., *wässerige Rhabarbertinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura acuosa de ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of rhubarb in 3,500 of water [Sp. Ph.] (with 30 of sodium carbonate and 1,500 of boiling water [Austr. Ph.], with 50 of sodium carbonate, 800 of cold water, and 200 of vinous water of cinnamon [Swiss Ph.]); or by infusing 100 parts of rhubarb and 10 each of borax and potassium carbonate in 900 of boiling water (850 [Russ. Ph.]), macerating with 90 of dilute alcohol [Finn. Ph.] (alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832 [Ger. Ph.], 100 of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]), and adding 150 of (vinous [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.]) water of cinnamon for 850 of colature [Finn. Ph., Ger., Ph., Russ. Ph.]. 2. Of some of the older ph's, infusum rhei (*q. v.*). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei aromatica.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and older ph's, a tincture made by maceration and percolation of 20 parts of rhubarb, 4 each of cloves and cinnamon, and 2 of nutmeg, all in No. 40 powder, with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928 to make 100 parts of filtrate [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Gr. Ph., see *Tinctura rhei vinosa.*—**Tinctura rhei composita.** 1. Of the Lond. Ph., 1851, a preparation made by macerating 2½ oz. of rhubarb, 6 drachms of bruised licorice, and 3 drachms each of saffron and sliced ginger in 40 fl. oz. of proof spirit. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Nov., 1882, p. 171 (B).] 2. Of the Russ. Ph., see *Tinctura rhei amara.*—**Tinctura rhei Darelii.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa.*—**Tinctura rhei dulcis** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by maceration and percolation of 8 parts of rhubarb, 4 each of anise-seed and licorice, and 1 part of cardamom-seeds, all in No. 40 powder, with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928 to make 100 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura rhei et absinthii.** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée* and cf. *Tinctura rhei.*—**Tinctura rhei et aloes.** Fr., *alcoolé d'aloès et de rhubarbe, élixir sacré, teinture sacrée.* A preparation made by macerating 23 parts of aloes, 19 of rhubarb, 15 of lesser cardamom-seeds, and 470 of brandy, and filtering. [L, 85.]—**Tinctura rhei vinosa (Darelii** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]), **Vinum rhei** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarberwein.* A preparation made by moistening 10 parts of rhubarb and 1 part of calamus in No. 30 powder with 5 parts of stronger white wine and treating in a percolator with enough more wine to make 100 parts of filtrate; or by macerating 1½ oz. of coarsely powdered rhubarb and 60 grains of coarsely powdered bark of *Canella alba* in 1 pint of sherry for 7 days, expressing, straining, filtering, and adding enough more sherry to make 1 pint [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders 60 parts of bruised rhubarb macerated in 1,000 of Grenache wine for 10 days, the Belg. Ph. in 970 of Malaga wine and 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol for 6 days. The other ph's order 40 parts of rhubarb, 10 of orange-peel, 4 or 5 of cardamom-seeds, macerated or digested with from 400 to 500 of sherry, Malaga, or other strong wine, and, except the Swiss Ph., 60 parts of powdered sugar (¼ the amount of the filtrate [Ger. Ph.]) added. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. TINCTURA *Darelii.*—**Vinum rhei amarum.** A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of rhubarb, 2 of gentian, and 1 part of the bark of *Canella alba* [Finn. Ph.] (cardamom-seeds [Swed. Ph.]) with 100 parts of sherry. Some of the older ph's used white wine and alcohol, and substituted Virginia snakeroot for the cardamom or *Canella alba.* [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vinum rhei aromaticum.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa.*

RHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ru^{2}m'a^{3}. Gen., *rheum'atos (-atis).* Gr., ῥεῦμα (from ῥεῖν, to flow). See RHEUM (Eng.).

RHEUMARTHRITIS (Lat.), **RHEUMARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ru^{2}m-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s, -ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thrit'idos (-idis), -thros'eos (-is).* From ῥεῦμα, a flowing, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Acute rheumatic arthritis. [α, 34.]

RHEUMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *rhumatalgie.* Ger., *Rheumatalgie.* The pain of chronic rheumatism. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

RHEUMATIC, adj. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ῥευματικός (from ῥεῦμα, a flux). Lat., *rheumaticus.* Fr., *rhumatique, rhumatismal.* Ger., *rheumatisch.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with rheumatism. [D.]

RHEUMATOCELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^{3})-se(ka)'li^{2}s. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and κηλίς, a spot. See PURPURA *rheumatica.*

RHEUMATISM, n. Ru^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Gr., ῥευματισμός (from ῥεῦμα, a flux). Lat., *rheumatismus.* Fr., *rhumatisme.* Ger., *R., Rheumatismus.* A constitutional disease characterized by attacks of pain or inflammation of the fibrous structures about the joints; a general term for the forms of disease mentioned in the subheadings, which have been ascribed to a special constitutional condition or diathesis.—**Acute (articular) r.** Rheumatic fever; an acute disease characterized by inflammation of the fibrous structures about one or more of the joints, with a tendency to give rise to valvular disease of the heart, and often associated with inflammation of the tonsils. The articular inflammation has a tendency to shift from one joint to another, and often involves several at once. It is supposed to be due to the formation of some toxic material within the body or to inadequate elimination of some such material. The fever is often high and accompanied by acid perspiration. [A, 2; Osler (α, 34).]—**Apoplectic r.** R. complicated with apoplexy, the apoplexy, according to Trousseau, being due to cerebral congestion or embolism. [D, 72.]—**Articular r.** Ger., *Gelenkrheumatismus.* Acute or chronic r. affecting one or more joints. [α, 34.]—**Blennorrhagic r.** See *Gonorrhœal r.*—**Cerebral r.** R. in which delirium, coma, meningitis, convulsions, or chorea may appear, resulting from hyperpyrexia. [α, 34.]—**Chronic r., Chronic articular r.** See *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.—**Diaphragmatic r.** Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [α, 34.]—**Encephalic r.** See *Cerebral r.*—**Epicranial r.** See GRAVEDO (1st def.).—**Epidemic muscular r.** Muscular r. occurring in an epidemic form. [D, 25.]—**Fibrous r.** Chronic r. in which the lesions of the circumarticular fibrous tissues are much more prominent than those of the joints. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Genito-urinary r., Gonorrhœal r.** An affection resembling acute articular r., associated with gonorrhœa and probably a result of the specific virus of that disease. [D, 1.]—**Gouty r.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**Hæmorrhagic r.** R. with a hæmorrhagic tendency. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Heberden's r.** R. of the small joints with nodosities. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord.-Est."; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Infectious r.** An articular localization of a general infectious disease. [Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 652 (D).]—**Inflammatory r.** See *Acute (articular) r.*—**Multi-articular osseous r.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS and *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.—**Muscular r.** A painful affection of the voluntary muscles and of the fasciæ and periosteum to which they are attached. It has received special names according to the region affected, such as lumbago, pleurodynia, etc. [Osler (α, 34).]—**Nervous r., Neuralgic r.** Muscular r.; so called because it is often a neuralgia of the sensory nerves of a muscle. [α, 34.] Cf. ARTHRITIS *neurotica.*—**Nodose r., Nodular r.** Fr., *rhumatisme noueux.* See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**Periosteal r.** A form of periostitis prevalent among syphilitics and very painful, especially at night. [D, 47.]—**Puerperal r.** A form of r. supposed by Lorain to originate, like gonorrhœal r., in some disorder of the uro-genital tract (especially urethritis) in pregnant, lying-in, or menstruating women. [α, 15.]—**R. of the abdominal walls.** See PERITONITIS *muscularis anterior.*—**R. of the gullet.** A functional affection of the œsophagus, of rare occurrence. The chief symptom is painful deglutition, associated with r. of various muscles. [D, 63.]—**R. of the heart.** An affection of the heart (especially endocarditis and pericarditis) occurring in the course of r. (particularly acute articular or gonorrhœal r.). It is the most frequent cause of valvular disease. [B.]—**R. of the spine.** See SPONDYLITIS *deformans* and cf. *Spinal r.*—**R. of the superior portion of the spinal cord.** See TETANY.—**R. of the uterus.** Lat., *uteri rheumatismus.* Fr., *rheumatisme de l'utérus* (ou *utérin*). Ger., *Rheumatismus der Gebärmutter.* 1. An old term for painful uterine contractions during the last weeks of pregnancy, also for leucorrhœa. 2. Of Cazeaux, true r. affecting the uterus; of Gauthier, neuralgia of the uterus. [A, 15, 42.]—**Scarlatinal r.** Lat., *rheumatismus scarlatinosus.* A rheumatoid affection that may result in suppurative arthritis, sometimes occurring during the course of scarlet fever. [α, 34.]—**Scorbutic r.** An articular affection resembling r., occurring in a person suffering from scurvy. [L, 125 (α, 34).]—**Spinal r.** Of some French authors, a mild form of spinal meningitis. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Synovial r.** A rheumatoid affection of the synovial membranes usually causing serous accumulation. [α, 34.]—**Syphilitic r.** See *Periosteal r.*—**Urethral r.** See *Gonorrhœal r.*—**Uro-genital r.** See *Gonorrhœal r.*—**Uterine r.** See *Puerperal r.*—**Venereal r.** Ger., *Lustseuchenschmerz.* See *Gonorrhœal r.* and *Periosteal r.*—**Vertebro-meningeal r.** See *Spinal r.*—**Visceral r.** R. that involves the viscera. [α, 34.]

RHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Ger., *R.* See RHEUMATISM.—**Entzündlicher R.** (Ger.), **Hitziger R.** (Ger.). See *Acute (articular)* RHEUMATISM.—**Muskelr'** (Ger.). See *Muscular* RHEUMATISM.—**R. abdominis.** See PERITONITIS *muscularis anterior.*—**R. articulorum chronicus.** See *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.—**R. blennorrhoicus.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**R. calidus.** See *Acute (articular)* RHEUMATISM.—**R. cancrosus.** See PROSOPALGIA.—**R. cervicis.** See TORTICOLLIS.—**R. cordis.** See RHEUMATISM *of the heart.*—**R. coxæ, R. coxarius febricosus.** See COXALGIA.—**R. dorsi.** A rheumatic affection of the spinal muscles and ligaments. [L, 128.]—**R. febricosus.** See *Rheumatic* FEVER.—**R. febrilis exanthematicus.** See DENGUE.—**R. flatuosus.** See EMPHYSEMA.—**R. lumborum muscularis.** See LUMBAGO.—**R. muscularis.** See *Muscular* RHEUMATISM.—**R. nodosus.** See *Rheumatic* ARTHRITIS and CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.—**R. odontalgicus.** See ODONTALGIA.—**R. pectoris.** See PLEURODYNIA.—**R. vesicæ urinariæ.** See CYSTORRHEUMA.—**Schmerzhafter R.** (Ger.). Acute rheumatism. [L, 80 (α, 34).]—**Wandernder R.** (Ger.). Migrating rheumatism. [L, 80 (α, 34).]

RHEUMATOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^{3})-kol'i^{2}k-a^{3}. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and κωλικός, pertaining to the colon. Fr., *rhumatocolique.* Rheumatic colic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHEUMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^{3})-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *rhumatodynie.* A dull rheumatic pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHEUMATOID, adj. Ru^{2}m'a^{2}t-oid. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *rhumatoïde.* Resembling rheumatism.

RHEUMATOKELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^{3})-kel(kal)'-i^{2}s. Gen., *-kel'idos (-idis).* From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and κηλίς, a spot, a macule. See PURPURA *rheumatica.*

RHEUMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^{2}-a^{3}. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. See *Rheumatic* OPHTHALMIA.

RHEUMATOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'-i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From ῥεῦμα, a flux,

and φθίσις, wasting. Fr., *rhumatophthisie.* Atrophy or emaciation caused by rheumatism. [α, 34.]

RHEUMATOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and πνευμονία, pneumonia. Fr., *rhumatopneumonie.* Pneumonia associated with and attributed to rheumatism. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

RHEUMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and πῦρ, fever. See *Rheumatic* FEVER.

RHEUMATOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os′ez(e^{2}s). From ῥεῦμα, a flux. Ger., *Rheumatosen.* Of Fuchs, a family of the *Dermexantheses*, including miliaria, plantaria, and rheumatocelis. [G.]

RHEUMIC, adj. Ru^{2}m′i^{2}k. Of H. G. Piffard, resembling or allied to rheumatism (said of a diathesis supposed to give rise to certain skin diseases).

RHEUMIC ACID, n. Re-u^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide rhéumique.* Ger., *Rheumsäure.* 1. An old term for oxalic acid. 2. An acid, $C_{20}H_{16}O_9$, produced by treating rheotannic acid with dilute acids. [B, 93 ; B, 5, 270 (α, 38).]

RHEUMIN, n. Re-u^{2}m′i^{2}n. Fr., *rhéumine.* See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RHEUMOPAROTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}m-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}t-(ot)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and παρωτίς, the parotid gland. Fr., *rhumoparotite.* Rheumatic parotitis. [L, 50 (α, 14).] For words in *Rheumo-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rheumato-*

RHEUMOTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2}m-o^{2}t′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥεῦμα, a flux, and τύλος, a knot. Fr., *rhumotyle.* A rheumatic callus, either in the skin or in the muscular or cellular tissue. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}s′i^{2}s. Gen., *rheus′eos.* Gr., ῥεῦσις (from ῥεῖν, to flow). Fr., *rheusie.* A flow, especially from the genitals of the female. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}x(rax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *rhex′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ῥῆξις. A rupture.

RHICNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}k-nos′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ῥίκνωσις (from ῥικνός, shriveled). Fr., *rhicnose.* A wrinkling of the skin, resulting from wasting of the body.

RHIGOLENE, n. Ri^{2}g′o^{2}l-en. From ῥῖγος, frost, and ἔλαιον, oil. Fr., *rhigolène, rhigosolène.* Ger., *Rhigolen.* A very volatile, limpid liquid obtained by the distillation of petroleum and consisting of the part that boils at about 18° C. It is the lightest of all known liquids, its density being —0·625 : it evaporates so rapidly, lowering the temperature to —15° C., that it is used for producing local anæsthesia by freezing. [B, 3, 5, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

RHIGOS (Lat.), n. n. Rig(reg)′o^{2}s. Gen., *rhig′eos.* Gr., ῥῖγος (from ῥιγεῖν, to shiver). See RIGOR.

RHIN (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren). Gen., *rhin′os* (*-is*). Gr., ῥίν (= ῥίς). See NOSE.

RHINACANTHIN, n. Ri^{2}n-a^{2}k-a^{2}nth′i^{2}n. A resinous substance, $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$, obtained from the root of *Rhinacanthus communis.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

RHINACANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. Rin(ren)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *rhinacanthe.* A genus of the *Acanthaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**R. communis.** The *nasuta* of the East Indies, ringworm-root. The root is said to be aphrodisiac, and is used, together with the wood and seed, in ringworm and other skin diseases. The plant is used also in snake-bites. [B, 180, 185, 275 (α, 35) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 141 (α, 50).]

RHINÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′-si^{2}s. From ῥίς, the nose, and αἴσθησις, perception. See OLFACTION.

RHINÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose. See COMPRESSOR *naris.*

RHINAL, adj. Ri′n′l. Lat., *rhinalis.* Pertaining to the nose. [L, 343 (α, 13).]

RHINALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *rhinalgie.* Ger., *Nasenschmerz.* Pain in the nose. [E.]

RHINANCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-e(a). Gen., *-anch′ones.* From ῥίς, the nose, and ἀγχόνη (see ANGINA). Painful constriction of the nasal passages. [A, 322.]

RHINANTHIN, n. Ri^{2}n-a^{2}nth′i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$, obtained from the seeds of *Rhinanthus alectorolophus.* [α, 38.]

RHINANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *rhinanthe, cocrète.* Ger., *Klappertopf, Wiesenklapper.* A genus of the *Rhinanthaceæ* (Fr., *rhinanthacées*), which were an order now incorporated with the *Scrophularineæ.* The *Rhinantheæ* are: Of Jussieu, (1) the *Pediculares*, and (2) a section of the latter ; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Personatæ* ; of Bentham, a section of the *Euphrasieæ.* The *Rhinanthideæ* are the *Rhinanthaceæ.* The *Rhinanthoideæ* are an order including *R.*, *Polygala*, etc. The *Rhinanthoidei* are a family corresponding partly to the *Rhinanthaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**R. alectorolophus, R. crista galli.** Fr., *crête de coq.* Ger., *Ackerklappertopf.* Cock's-comb, hen-penny grass, penny-grass, rattle-grass, yellow rattle, rattle-box ; a weed common in meadows and pastures in Europe and North America. The herb, *herba cristæ galli*, was formerly official. The seeds are poisonous, and are sometimes used in decoction to destroy vermin. [α, 35.]—**R. major.** Ger., *grosser Klappertopf.* A European species having the same properties as *R. crista galli*, formerly official. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. minor.** Ger., *kleiner Klappertopf, gemeine Wiesenklapper, gemeiner Hahnenkamm.* A European species having the same properties as *R. crista galli.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

RHINANTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Rin(ren)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, ἄντρον, a cavity, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *rhinantralgie.* Pain in the nasal cavities. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHINARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ῥινάριον (dim. of ῥίς, the nose). Fr., *rhinarion.* Ger., *Näschen* (1st def.). *Nasensalbe* (2d def.). 1. A small nose. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a salve for the nose. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHINEBERRY, n. Rin′be^{2}r-ri^2. See RHAMNUS *catharticus.*

RHINELCOS (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}lk′o^{2}s. Gen., *-elc′eos.* From ῥίς, the nose, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Nasengeschwür.* An ulcer of the nose. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHINENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monstrosity with the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis. [α, 34.]

RHINENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-en(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From ῥίς, the nose, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See *Olfactory* BULB.

RHINENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *rhinencéphale.* Ger., *R.*, *Nasenkopf.* A monster characterized by rhinencephalia. [α, 34.]

RHINENCHYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}n^2-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}u^{6}s)′i^2-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ἔγχυσις, a pouring in. Fr., *rhinenchysie.* Nasal douching. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHINENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ta^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ἔγχυτος, poured in. Fr., *rhinenchyte.* Ger., *Nasenspritze.* A nasal syringe. [L, 135 (α, 50).]

RHINENCHYTUS (Lat.), adj. Ri^{2}n(ren)-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *rhinenchyte.* Pertaining to nasal injections ; as a n. in the n., *rhinenchytum*, a liquid for nasal injection. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHINEURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-u^{2}r-i^{2}nt(u^{6}nt)′ur(ar). Gen., *-er′os* (*-is*). From ῥίς, the nose, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. A thin rubber bag to be introduced through the nares, dilated, and then pulled forward and fastened firmly against the posterior nares like the plug used with Bellocq's sound.

RHINIATRY, n. Ri^{2}n′i^2-a^{2}t-ri^2. From ῥίς, the nose, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. See RHINOLOGY.

RHINION (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ῥινίον (dim. of ῥίς, the nose). The lower point of the suture between the nasal bones. [L.]

RHINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *rhinite.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. [D, 29.] Cf. CORYZA.—**Acute catarrhal r.** Acute coryza. [E.]—**Atrophic r.** Chronic r. with atrophy or complete disappearance of the erectile structure. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.] Cf. *Atrophic nasal* CATARRH.—**Cholesteatomatous r.** See *R. caseosa.*—**Chronic catarrhal r.** See *Hypertrophic nasal* CATARRH.—**Cirrhotic r.** See *Atrophic r.*—**Fœtid atrophic r.** See *Atrophic nasal* CATARRH and OZÆNA.—**Hyperplastic r., Hypertrophic r.** Chronic r. with hypertrophy of the walls of the erectile structure. [Mackenzie, *l. c.*] See also *Hypertrophic nasal* CATARRH.—**Pruriginous r.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**Pseudo-membranous r.** R. in which an opaque, white coating forms over the inflamed area. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 21, 1890 (α, 34).]—**R. caseosa.** Of Duplay, a rare form of chronic r. characterized by the accumulation of material resembling the contents of certain sebaceous cysts. [J. H. Bryan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1893, p. 97.]—**R. sympathetica.** A general term proposed by Mackenzie for a number of "so-called reflex neuroses" of the nasal passages, including "hay fever." ["Maryland Med. Jour.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 453.]—**R. ulcerosa.** See OZÆNA.—**Simple r.** The first stage of r., before hypertrophic or atrophic changes have occurred. [Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.]

RHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ῥίνη, a file. Of Celsus and Galen, a certain eye-salve containing gritty ingredients. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

RHINOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥοία, a flowing. See RHINORRHŒA.

RHINOBYON (Fr.), n. Re-no-be-o^{2}n^2. From ῥίς, the nose, and βύειν, to stuff. Of St. Ange, an instrument essentially the same as the rhineurynter. [α, 34.]

RHINOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From ῥίς, the nose, and κακός, evil. See CACORRHINIA and CORYZA *scarlatineux.*

RHINOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}r-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ῥίς, the nose, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *rhinocarcinome.* Ger., *Nasenkrebs.* Cancer of the nose. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHINOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose, and καταῤῥοος, down-flowing. See CORYZA.

RHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *rhinocéphale.* See RHINENCEPHALUS.

RHINOCEROS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}s(o^{3}k)′e^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gen., *-ot′os* (*-ot′is*). Gr., ῥινόκερως (from ῥίς, the nose, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *rhinocéros.* Ger., *R.* A genus of pachydermatous, perissodactylous mammals, having one or two horns growing above the nose. Formerly the horn, *unicornu* (seu *rhinocerotis*) *cornu*, was used, especially in Spain, against epilepsy, poisons, and fevers. It is still used medicinally in China. [B, 180 (α, 35).] Cf. DENTES *unicornu.*—**R. africanus, R. bicornis.** The African (or two-horned) r. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. indicus.** The Indian (or one-horned) r.—**R. javanicus, R. sondaicus.** The Java r. ; a one-horned r., smaller than *R. indicus*, of which it is perhaps a variety. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

RHINOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-klis'(kle^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-is*). From ῥίς, the nose, and κλεῖσις, a closing. Fr., *rhinocléise.* An occlusion of the nose. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINOCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}k-ne^{2}z(nas)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose, and κνησμός, an itching. Fr., *rhinocnesme.* Itching of the nose. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINODACRYOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥίς, the nose, δάκρυον, a tear, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *rhinodacryolithe.* Ger., *Rhinodakryolith.* A lacrymal calculus in the nasal duct. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ὀδύνη, pain. See RHINALGIA.

RHINOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'-ma^3. Gen., *-gram'matos* (*-atis*). From ῥίς, the nose, and γράμμα, a line. Fr., *trait nasal.* Ger., *Nasenzug.* See *Nasal* LINE.

RHINOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-lal(la^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and λαλιά, speech. See DYSLALIA *nasalis.*—**R. aperta.** Of Kussmaul, naso-palatine dyslalia in which the nasal fossa and the naso-pharyngeal cavity remain in free communication with the pharynx when they should be separated from it. [L. Lichtwitz, "Rev. mens. de laryngol. d'otol. et de rhinol.," Feb., 1886, p. 59 (*a*, 34).]—**R. clausa.** Of Kussmaul, naso-palatine dyslalia due to the nasal fossa or the naso-pharyngeal cavity, or both being separated from the pharynx. [Lichtwitz, *l. c.* (*a*, 34).]

RHINOLARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-git'idos* (*-idis*). From ῥίς, the nose, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *rhino-laryngite.* Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes. [E.]

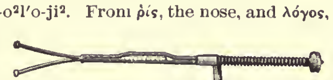
RHINOLEREMA (Lat.), **RHINOLERESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-le^{2}r(lar)-e(a)'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*), *-es'eos* (*-is*). From ῥίς, the nose, and λήρημα or λήρησις, silly talk. Fr., *rhinolérème, rhinolérèse.* See PAROSPHRESIS.

RHINOLETHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}l'e^{2}th-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ῥίς, the nose, and ὄλεθρος, destruction. Fr., *rhinoléthron.* Loss of the nose (*e. g.*, from syphilis). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINOLITE, RHINOLITH, n's. Ri^{2}n'o-lit, -li^{2}th. From ῥίς, the nose, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *rhinolithe.* Ger., *Nasenstein, Rhinolith.* A nasal calculus. [E.]

RHINOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). A calculous affection of the nose.

RHINOLOGY, n. Ri^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ῥίς, the nose, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *rhinologie.* Ger., *Rhinologie.* The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the nose. [*a*, 48.]



JARVIS'S RHINOMETER.

RHINOMETER, n. Ri^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ῥίς, the nose, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument used for measuring the size of normal and diseased nares. [*a*, 34.]

RHINOMMECTOME (Lat.), **RHINOMMECTOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}m-me^{2}kt'o^{2}m-e(a), -me^{2}kt-om(o^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *-mect'omes* (*-to'miæ*). From ῥίς, the nose, ὄμμα, the eye, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *rhinommectomie.* Ger., *Nasenaugenwinkelausschnitt.* Excision of the inner canthus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ῥίς, the nose, and νέκρωσις, death. Fr., *rhinonécrosie.* Necrosis of the nose. [E.]

RHINOPHONY, n. Ri^{2}n-o^{2}f'on-i^2. Lat., *rhinophonia* (from ῥίς, the nose, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *rhinophonie.* Ger., *Rhinophonie.* A nasal quality of the speech. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From ῥίς, the nose, and φῦμα, a tumor. Ger., *Nasenauswuchs.* 1. A lobular enlargement of the nose, with a dusky coloration, due to hypertrophy of all the structures of the skin except the epidermis, to congestion, and to over-production and retention of sebum. [H. v. Hebra, "Viertelj. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1881, No. 4; "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," June, 1882, p. 383.] 2. A hypertrophic nodule or tuberosity growing upon the nose in consequence of gutta rosacea. Cf. GUTTA *rosacea hypertrophica.*

RHINOPLASTY, n. Ri^{2}n'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *rhinoplastica, rhinoplasticus* (from ῥίς, the nose, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *rhinoplastie.* Ger., *Rhinoplastik.* The plastic surgery of the nose. [E.]—**English r.** An operation devised by Syme, consisting in taking flaps from the cheek. [E.]—**German r.** A modification of the Tagliacotian r. made by von Graefe, which consists in performing the whole operation at a single sitting. [E.]—**Heteroplastic r.** R. performed with tissues removed from another person than the one operated upon. [*a*, 34.]—**Indian r.** R. in which the flap is taken from the forehead; so called from its having originated in India. [E.]—**Italian r.** See *Tagliacotian r.*—**Langenbeck's r.** A modification of the Indian method, consisting in including the periosteum in the frontal flap. [E.]—**Osteoplastic r.** R. in which there is transplantation of a cartilaginous flap to replace the sæptum nasi. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**Periosteal r.** Of Ollier, r. by means of a flap containing periosteum removed from the frontal bone. [L, 88 (*a*, 34).]—**Post's r.** A modification of the Tagliacotian r. consisting in taking the flap from the patient's finger. [E.]—**Syme's r.** See *English r.*—**Tagliacotian r.** The r. of Tagliacozzi, in which the flap is taken from the skin of the arm. [E.] Cf. *German r.*—**Von Graefe's r.** See *German r.*—**Wood's r.** R. by means of an inverted flap taken from the upper lip and elongated by separating the mucous from the cutaneous surface, from the root of the flap to, not through, its free border, and covering this with lateral flaps derived from the cheeks. [A, 277 (*a*, 34).]

RHINOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-po^{2}l'i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(us). From ῥίς, the nose, and πολύπους, a polypus. Fr., *rhinopolype.* Ger., *Nasenpolyp.* A nasal polypus. [E.]

RHINOPTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}p'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ὀπτός, seen. Fr., *rhinoptie.* Internal strabismus. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHINORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. See EPISTAXIS.

RHINORRHAPHY, n. Ri^{2}n-o^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. From ῥίς, the nose, and ῥαφή, a seam. Suture of a wound of the nose. [E.]

RHINORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *rhinorrhée.* Ger., *Nasenschleimfluss.* A flow of mucus from the nose. [E.]

RHINOSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ῥίς, the nose, and σκλήρωμα, an induration. Fr., *rhinosclérome.* Ger., *Rhinosclerom.* A neoplastic disease peculiar to the region of the anterior nares, affecting both the skin and the adjacent mucous membrane; characterized by exceedingly hard growths in the form of flat infiltrations, nodules, or excrescences, over which the skin appears dry, smooth, and shining, of a normal or brownish-red color, devoid of hair and follicles, and often traversed by fine blood-vessels. The disease gradually spreads toward the mouth, the orifice of which may become greatly contracted, and into the nose, often completely occluding the nostrils. It tends neither to ulceration nor to retrograde metamorphosis. By some it is attributed to a *Bacillus* (see BACILLUS *rhinoscleromatis*). [B; G.]



DUPLAY'S RHINOSCOPE.

RHINOSCOPE, n. Ri^{2}n'o-skop. From ῥίς, the nose, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument for aiding in the visual examination of the nasal passages by furnishing additional light. [D, 7.]

RHINOSCOPY, n. Ri^{2}n-o^{2}sk'op-i^2. Lat., *rhinoscopia.* Fr., *rhinoscopie.* Ger., *Rhinoskopie.* Inspection of the cavities of the nose, especially the posterior nares, with the aid of a rhinoscope or similar instrument. [E.]—**Anterior r.** R. through the anterior nares with the aid of specula or dilators. [F.]—**Posterior r.** R. from behind, also inspection of the naso-pharynx.

RHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *rhinose.* See RHICNOSIS.

RHINOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ῥίς, the nose, and στέγνωσις, a making close. See RHINANCHONE.

RHINOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From ῥίς, the nose, and θήκη, a case. Fr., *rhinothèque.* Ger., *Kieferscheide.* The covering of the upper mandible in birds. [L, 221.]

RHINOTRICHES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ri^{2}n(ren)-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-ez-(e^{2}s). From ῥίς, the nose, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *r.* See VIBRISSÆ *of the nose.*

RHIPTASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}pt-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ῥιπτασμός. See BALLISMUS.

RHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}s(res). Gen., *rhin'os, rhin'is.* Gr., ῥίς. See NOSE.

RHIZAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z(rez)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. Gr., ῥιζάγρα (from ῥίζα, a root, and ἄγρα, a seizure). Fr., *rhizagre.* Of Celsus, an instrument for extracting the root of a tooth. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHIZANTHOUS, adj. Ri^{2}z-a^{2}nth'u^{3}s. From ῥίζα, a root, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *rizanthosé, rhizanthé.* Flowering from the root or the apparent root. The *Rhizantheæ* (Fr., *rhizanthées*) are: Of Blume, the *Cytineæ*; of Lindley, a class including the *Balanophoraceæ, Cytinaceæ*, and *Rafflesiaceæ*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Choripetalæ.* [B, 180, 296 (*a*, 35).]

RHIZIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}z'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *rhiz'iu, rhiz'iæ.* Gr., ῥιζίας. Ger., *Wurzelsaft.* A medicine prepared from roots. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHIZINA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z-in(en)'a^3. 1. A genus of discomycetous *Fungi.* The *Rhizinacei* of Bonorden are a family of the *Discomycetes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] 2. In the pl., *rhizinæ*, see RHIZINES.—**R. undulata.** A European species. The milky juice is used in scrofulous and lymphatic swellings. [B, 173 (*a*, 35).]

RHIZINES, n. pl. Riz'erz. Fr., *r.* Lat., *rhizinæ* (from ῥίζα, a root). Rhizoids; the root-hairs or minute fibrils that serve as bases of attachment in mosses, liverworts, and lichens. [*a*, 35.]

RHIZOCARPIC, adj. Ri^{2}z-o-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}k. Lat., *rhizocarpicus.* Fr., *rhizocarpique.* 1. Flowering (and therefore fruiting) from the root. [*a*, 35.] 2. See RHIZOCARPOUS.

RHIZOCARPOUS, adj. Ri^{2}z-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{2}s. Lat., *rhizocarpus.* Fr., *rhizocarpien.* Of De Candolle, having a perennial root, but a stem that dies annually. [*a*, 35.]

RHIZOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}kt-on'i^2-a^3. From ῥίζα, a root, and κτείνειν, to kill. Fr., *rhizoctone.* A fungus, referred by some authors to the genus *Byssothecium*, producing a diseased condition in certain cultivated plants (*e. g.*, *Crocus sativus, Medicago sativus*, and *Allium ascalonicum*). It occurs as a mycelium upon their subterranean parts, in the form of sclerotium-like tuberosities. The *Rhizoctonei* are a section of the *Sclerotiacei.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]

RHIZODONTRYPY, n. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}d-o^{2}nt′ri^{2}p-i^2. From ῥίζα, a root, ὀδούς, a tooth, and τρυπᾶν, to bore. The operation of perforating the root of a tooth for draining off pus. [E.]

RHIZOGENIC, adj. Ri^{2}z-o-je^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *rhizogenus.* Fr., *rhizogène.* Generating roots or rootlets (said of cells). [B.]

RHIZOGENS, n. pl. Ri^{2}z′o-je^{2}nz. Lat., *rhizogenæ* (from ῥίζα, a root, and γεννᾶν, to beget). Of Lindley, his *Rhizantheæ* (*q. v.* under RHIZANTHOUS). [α, 35.]

RHIZOID, adj. Ri^{2}z′oid. Gr., ῥιζώδης (from ῥίζα, a root, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *rhizodes.* Fr., *rhizoïde.* Resembling a root; as a n., see RHIZINES. [α, 35.]

RHIZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}z-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). 1. See RHIZOME. 2. In the pl., *rhizomata* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], roots to which are attached accessory or branch roots capable of germinating. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

RHIZOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From ῥίζα, a root, and μανία, madness. An abnormal production of roots, such as the development of numerous roots on the stems of plants in consequence of a lack in the supply of moisture from the ordinary roots. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

RHIZOMATOID, adj. Ri^{2}z-om′a^{2}t-oid. Lat., *rhizomatoideus* (from ῥίζωμα, a mass of roots, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *rhizomatoïde.* Resembling a rhizome; usually, resembling a root (said of a root-stock or rhizome). [α, 35.]

RHIZOME, n. Ri^{2}z-om′. Gr., ῥίζωμα (from ῥιζοῦν, to cause to strike root). Lat., *rhizoma.* Fr., *r.* Ger., *Rhizom, Wurzelstock.* A root-stock; a prostrate or subterranean stem emitting rootlets along the lower surface and sending up annually aerial shoots from the extremity of its branches. [α, 35.]

RHIZONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. From ῥίζα, a root, and ὄνυξ, the nail. The root of the nail. [G.]

RHIZOPHAGOUS, adj. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}f′a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *rhizophagus* (from ῥίζα, a root, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *rhizophage.* Ger., *wurzelfressend.* Root-eating. The *Rhizophaga* are a group of the *Marsupialia.* [α, 27.]

RHIZOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}f′o^{2}r-a^3. From ῥίζα, a root, and φορός, a bearing. Fr., *r.*, *manglier.* Ger., *Manglebaum.* A genus of the *Rhizophoraceæ* (Fr., *rhizophoracées*), the mangroves, which are an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons allied to the *Myrtaceæ.* The *Rhizophoreæ* (Fr., *rhizophorées*) are the *Rhizophoraceæ*, also a tribe of them. The *Rhizophoria* comprise *R.*, *Bruguiera*, and *Ægiceras.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. apiculata.** Ger., *spitzblättriger Manglebaum.* A species growing in Malabar and the Moluccas. The bark is used like that of *R. mangle*, also in colic. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. candel, R. candelaria.** Fr., *manglier rouge* (ou *-chandelle*). Ger., *stumpfblättriger Manglebaum, Kandelbaum.* A small tree of Malabar. The bark, combined with long pepper or ginger, is said to be used in diabetes. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. cylindrica.** A tree growing in tropical Asia. The fruit is chewed with betel by the poorer classes. The bitter astringent bark is used as a stomachic tonic, in aphthæ, and as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. mangle.** Fr., *manglier* (*noir*), *palétuvier.* Ger., *gemeiner Manglebaum* (oder *Lichtbaum*, oder *Leuchterbaum*, oder *Austerbaum*). Mangrove-tree; a species growing on sea-coasts in the tropics, especially in the West Indies and South America. The fruit is edible, and its juice, when fermented, produces a light wine used in the Indian Peninsula. The bitter bark contains much tannin, and, according to some, an astringent gum (see *Colombian* KINO), which is used as a pectoral. The bark itself is used as a febrifuge, and externally as an astringent. It was once imported into Europe under the name of *cortex mangles.* [B, 180 (α, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 776 (α, 50).]—**R. mucronata.** Kunro-bark tree. It has the properties of *R. mangle.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. racemosa.** The red mangrove of Upper Guinea. Its bark has the properties of *R. mangle.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. tagal.** A species found in the Philippine Islands. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

RHIZOPHYTOALOPECIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z(ri^{2}z)-o^{2}f(o^{3}f)″i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-o(o^3)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p(op)-es(ak)′i^2-a^3. From ῥίζα, a root, φυτόν, a plant, and ἀλωπεκία (see ALOPECIA). See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata.*

RHIZOPOD, n. Ri^{2}z′o-po^{2}d. Lat., *rhizopodium* (from ῥίζα, a root, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *rhizopode.* A mycelium. [α, 35.]

RHIZOPODOUS, adj. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *rhizopodus.* Fr., *rhizopode.* Ger., *wurzelfüssig.* Furnished with pseudopodia (2d def.). The *Rhizopoda* are a very low class of *Protozoa*, so furnished and having no mouth. [α, 39, 48.]

RHIZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z(rez)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Fr., *rhizose.* The formation of roots; the process of taking root. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHIZOTAXY, n. Ri^{2}z′o-ta^{2}x-i^2. From ῥίζα, a root, and τάξις, an arrangement. The arrangement of roots, especially the regular arrangement observed in young roots. [α, 35.]

RHIZOTOMIA (Lat.), **RHIZOTOMICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ri^{2}z-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)′i^2-a^3, -to^{2}m′i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e(a). From ῥίζα, a root, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *rhizotomie.* The gathering and cutting of roots; hence, of the old writers, pharmacy. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

RHIZOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}z-o^{2}t′o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ῥιζοτόμος (from ῥίζα, a root, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *rhizotome.* Of ancient writers, a druggist. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHIZULA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}z′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *rhizule.* Ger., *Wurzelchen.* 1. See PYTHMEN. 2. A thread of a mycelium. [α, 35.]

RHODACNE (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}d-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ne(na). Gen., *-ac′nes.* From ῥόδον, a rose, and ἄκνη, acne. See ACNE *rosacea.*

RHODELÆON (Lat.), **RHODELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Rod-(ro^{2}d)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ῥόδον, a rose, and ἔλαιον, oil. See *Oil of* ROSE.

RHODEORRHETIC ACID, n. Ro^{2}d-e-o^{2}r-re^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide rhodéorrhétique.* See CONVOLVULIC ACID.

RHODEORRHETIN, n. Ro^{2}d-e-o^{2}r-ret′i^{2}n. See CONVOLVULIN.

RHODEORRHETINOLIC ACID, n. Ro^{2}d-e-o^{2}r-re^{2}t-i^{2}n-o^{2}l′-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide rhodéorrhétinolique.* See CONVOLVULINOLIC ACID.

RHODIC ACID, n. Rod′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide rhodique.* Ger., *Rhodiumsäure.* A flaky powder, RhO_2, obtained by precipitating a solution of rhodium sesquioxide by nitric acid. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

RHODINACNE (Lat.), n. f. Rod(ro^{2}d)-i^{2}n-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ne(na). Gen., *-ac′nes.* From ῥόδον, a rose, and ἄκνη, acne. See ACNE *rosacea.*

RHODINON (Lat.), n. n. Ro^{2}d′i^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., ῥόδινον (from ῥόδον, a rose). 1. Oil of roses. [B, 78 (α, 14).] 2. See RHODIS.

RHODIOCHLORIDE, n. Rod-i^2-o-klo^{2}r′i^{2}d(id). A double salt made up of rhodium chloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

RHODION (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro^{2}d)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ῥόδιον. Of old writers, a kind of corrosive powder. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

RHODIONITRITE, n. Rod-i^2-o-nit′rit. A compound of rhodium nitrite with the nitrite of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

RHODIS (Lat.), n. f. Rod(ro^{2}d)′i^{2}s. Gen., *rhod′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., ῥοδίς (from ῥόδον, a rose). Of Dioscorides, an unguent or powder made from roses. [A, 311 (α, 30).]

RHODITES (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}d-it(et)′ez(as). Gen., *-it′u* (*-œ*). Gr., ῥοδίτης (from ῥόδον, a rose). A genus of the *Cynipidæ* (gall-flies). [L.]—**R. rosæ.** A species producing bedegar. [L.]

RHODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ῥόδον, a rose, its chloride being rose-colored. Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. It occurs in nature usually in connection with platinum. It is a white, lustrous metal, less fusible than platinum even, and scarcely attacked by acids. R. may also be obtained in the form of a black powder. In composition, it acts as a bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, and also, apparently, as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 104·1; sp. gr., 12·1. [B, 3.] 2. See *Lignum rhodii.*—**Lignum rhodii, Lignum r.** Ger., *Rhodiserholz* (1st def.). 1. The root-wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*, probably also of *Convolvulus floridus.* It has the odor of rosewood, and yields oil of rhodium. 2. American rosewood (wood of *Amyris balsamifera*). [α, 35.]—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum ligni rhodii.* A fragrant oil distilled from the wood of *Convolvulus scoparius, Convolvulus floridus*, and *Genista canariensis*; used to adulterate oil of rose. A mixture of 1 part of oil of rose and 20 parts of copaiba, used by rat-catchers, is also known by this name. [α, 35.]

RHODODENDRON (Lat.), **RHODODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Rod(ro^{2}d)-o(o^3)-de^{2}nd′ro^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ῥοδοδένδρον (from ῥόδον, a rose, and δένδρον, a tree). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Alpenrose, Alpbalsam, Rosenbaum* (all of 2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Nerium oleander.* 2. A genus of shrubs or low trees of the *Ericaceæ.* The *Rhododendra* and the *Rhododendreæ* (Fr., *rhododendrées*) are an order or tribe of the *Ericaceæ.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**Infusum rhododendri.** Fr., *hydrolé* (ou *infusion*) *de rosage.* An infusion of 7 parts of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum* in 270 of boiling water, filtered after 24 hours. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**R. arboreum.** Ger., *baumartige Alpenrose.* Tree-r., a native of the Himalayas. A snuff is made from the bark, also a jelly from the subacid flowers. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a sweet, sugary, edible substance. [B, 172, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. campanulatum.** The bell-flowered r. of Thibet and Cashmere, where the leaves are used as an errhine. [A, 496; B, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. chrysanthum.** Fr., *r. à fleurs jaunes, rose de Sibérie.* Ger., *gelbblühende* (oder *goldfarbige*) *Alpenrose, sibirische* (oder *gelbe*) *Schneerose.* Golden- (or yellow-) flowered r.; a low shrub indigenous to eastern Siberia. The leaves and flowering branchlets, *folia* (seu *herba*) et *stipites rhododendri chrysanthi*, are used in Siberia in rheumatism and gout. They are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and, in large doses, narcotic, producing vomiting, purging, and delirium. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. cinnabarinum.** Vermilion-flowered r.; an East Indian poisonous species said to kill goats that eat it, and to produce, when used as fuel, swelling of the face and inflammation of the eyes. [A, 496; B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. dahuricum.** Dahurian (or Siberian) r. The balsamic and narcotic leaves are used in gout and rheumatism and to stupefy fish. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. ferrugineum, R. fuscum.** Fr., *r. ferrugineux, laurier rose des Alpes, rosage, romarin sauvage.* Ger., *rostfarbige Alpenrose* (oder *Alpbalsam*, oder *Schneerose*). Rusty-leaved r., Alpine rose; a small shrub growing in Europe and Middle Asia. The leaves and leafy branchlets, *folia* (seu *herba*) et *stipites rhododendri ferruginei* (seu *rhododendri fusci*), have the properties, though in less degree, of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum.* In Switzerland they are used in calculous complaints. Galls are formed on this shrub, and in Savoy and Piedmont an oil poured over these galls is used in gout and wounds. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. hirsutum.** Ger., *gewimperte Alpenrose.* Alpine rose; a hairy-leaved species growing in central Europe; used like *R. ferrugineum.* [α, 35.]—**R. lepidotum.** Scaly r.; an Indian species. The leaves are very stimulating. [B, 275; A, 496 (α, 35).]—**R. maximum.** Fr., *r. d'Amérique.* Ger., *grösste Alpenrose, grösster Alpbalsam* (oder *Rosenbaum*). American great laurel (or rose-bay); found from Canada to the Carolinas. The leaves, *folia* (seu *herba*) *rhododendri maximi*, are sometimes substituted for those of *R. chrysanthum.* They contain tannin, gallic acid, resin, traces of volatile oil, etc., and a poisonous principle, andrometoxin. [B, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. officinale.** See *R. chrysanthum.*—**R. ponticum.** Fr., *r. de Pont.* Ger., *pontische Alpenrose.* Pontic (or purple-flowered) r.; growing in Asia Minor, Armenia, and southern Spain. It has more or less the properties of *R. chrysanthum*, and is used in gout and rheumatism. Its flowers, which are said to contain andrometoxin, are believed to have furnished the poisonous honey of Xenophon. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—

Tinctura rhododendri. Fr., *teinture de rosage.* A tincture made by treating 1 part of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum* with 3 parts each of brandy and white wine for a fortnight and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

RHODOMEL (Lat.), n. n. Ro^{2}d'o^{2}m-e^{2}l. Gen., *-mel'lis.* From ῥόδον, a rose, and μέλι, honey. See *Mel* ROSÆ.—**R. cydoniatum.** Fr., *r. cydonié boraté.* A mixture of 7 parts of borax, 180 of quince-seed mucilage, and 30 of honey of roses. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

RHODOMELON (Lat.), **RHODOMELUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ro^{2}d-o(o^3)-mel(mal)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ῥόδον, a rose, and μῆλον, an apple. Fr., *rhodomélon.* 1. The rose-apple. 2. In old pharmacy, a confection of roses and quinces. [L, 43, 50, 57 (α, 14).]

RHODOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}d-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os* (*-etis*). From ῥόδον, a rose, and μύκης, a fungus. A fungus closely allied to *Oidium albicans.* ["Lancet," 1886, i, p. 221 (α, 50).]—**R. Kochii.** Of von Wettstein, a fungus found in the gastric fluids in pyrosis; seen as a delicate pink mold, producing enormous numbers of conidia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 372 (α, 50).]

RHODON (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro^{2}d)'o^{2}n. Gr., ῥόδον. 1. The rose. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHODOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}d-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From ῥόδον, a rose, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *rodophore.* The genus *Rosa.* The *Rodophoraceæ* are the *Roseæ* of De Candolle. [B, 121, 180 (α, 35).]

RHODOPSIN, n. Rod-o^{2}ps'i^{2}n. From ῥόδον, a rose, and ὤψ, the eye. See *Visual* PURPLE.

RHODORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Rod(ro^{2}d)-o^{2}r-ri(ri^2)'za^3. From ῥόδον, a rose, and ῥίζα, a root. See CONVOLVULUS.

RHODOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro^{2}d)-o(o^3)-sa^{2}k-(sa^{3}k)'ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ῥόδον, a rose, and σάκχαρον, sugar. Fr., *rhodosaccharon.* Ger., *Rosenzucker.* Sugar of roses. [L, 50 (α, 14).] See *Syrupus* ROSARUM.

RHODOSTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Rod(ro^{2}d)-o(o^3)-sta^{2}g(sta^{3}g)'-ma^3. Gen., *-stag'matos* (*-atis*). From ῥόδον, a rose, and στάγμα, a drop. 1. An old term for rose-water. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See ATTAR.

RHODOTANNIC ACID, n. Rod-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide rhodotannique.* Ger., *Rhodotannsäure.* A tannin, $C_{14}H_6O_7$, obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum.* [B, 48, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

RHODYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Rod(ro^{2}d)-i(u^6)-men(me^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ῥόδον, a rose, and ὑμήν, a membrane. A genus of *Algæ.* The *Rhodymeniaceæ* (Fr., *rhodyméniacées*) of Harvey are an order of the *Gongylospermeæ.* The *Rhodymenieæ* of Agardh are a family of the *Florideæ.* [α, 35.]—**R. palmata.** Dulse; an edible species common on the Atlantic coasts. It contains a mucilage, and is reputed efficacious in scrofula, probably from its containing iodine. [α, 35.]

RHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ῥοία. 1. See PUNICA *granatum.* 2. See LEUCORRHŒA (1st def.).

RHŒADIC ACID, n. Re-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide rhœadinique.* Ger., *Rhöadinsäure.* See PAPAVÉRIC ACID.

RHŒADINE, n. Re'a^{2}d-en. Fr., *r.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, contained in *Papaver rhœas;* tasteless and not poisonous. [B, 38, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

RHŒAGENINE, n. Re-a^{2}j'e^{2}n-en. A base, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, isomeric with rhœadine. [B, 38, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

RHŒAS (Lat.), n. f. Re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *rhœ'ados* (*-adis*). 1 The *Papaver r.* 2. A section of the genus *Papaver.* The *Rhœadeæ* are: Of Linnæus, an order of plants, corresponding in part to the *Papaveraceæ;* of Bartling, an order of gymnoblastous plants, consisting of the *Tremandreæ, Polygaleæ, Resedaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ,* and *Capparideæ;* of Meissner, the *Rhœadinæ.* The *Rhœades* are: Of Crantz, an order containing *Papaver, Chelidonium, Actæa,* etc.; of Endlicher, a class of the dialypetalous *Acramphibrya,* comprising the *Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparideæ, Resedaceæ,* and *Datisceæ.* The *Rhœadinæ* are an order (cohort) of the *Choripetalæ.* [B, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).] 3. Of the Netherl. Ph., red-poppy petals. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Conserva rhœadis** (seu **rhœados**). Fr., *conserve de coquelicot.* A preparation made by triturating 1 part of red-poppy flowers with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia rhœadis.** See *Tinctura rhœadis.*—**Extractum rhœadis.** An aqueous extract made from red-poppy petals (sometimes from the leaves). [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Flores rhœados.** See *Rhœados petala.*—**Infusum rhœados.** See *Tisane de* COQUELICOT.—**Rhœados flores** [Gr. Ph.] (seu **petala** [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *coquelicot* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *amapola* [Sp. Ph.]. The petals of *Papaver r.* [B. 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus rhœados.** Fr., *sirop de coquelicot.* Ger., *Klatschrosensyrup.* Sp., *jarabe de amapola.* Syn.: *syrupus papaveris rhœados* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 13 oz. of fresh red-poppy petals and 20 of water, infusing for 12 hours, expressing, straining, adding 36 oz. of sugar, and, when cold, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make 58 oz. of about 1·330 sp. gr. [Br. Ph.]. The Ger., Gr., and Netherl. Ph's order 12 parts of poppy petals and 20 [Ger. Ph.] (72 [Gr. Ph.]) of boiling water (the necessary amount of water [Netherl. Ph.]), and after about 12 hours' treatment, add 36 (40 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of sugar for each 20 of colature. The other ph's order dried poppy petals. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura rhœadis.** A preparation made by sprinkling 3 handfuls of red-poppy petals with enough sulphuric acid to moisten them, digesting for 24 hours with 900 grammes of water of red poppy, expressing, and adding 240 grammes of syrup of red poppy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

RHŒBDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Re^{2}b(ro^2-e^{2}b)-de(da)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-des'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ῥοίβδησις (from ῥοιβδεῖν, to suck down). Fr., *rhœbdèse.* Absorption, resorption. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHŒZUS (Lat.), n. Rez'(ro^2'e^{2}z)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ῥοῖζος. A purring auscultatory sound. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHOGMOS (Lat.), **RHOGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ro^{2}g(rog)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ῥωγμός. See CONTUSION, LACERATION, and SNORING.

RHOITES (Lat.), n. m. Ro(ro^2)-it(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u* (*-æ*). Gr., ῥοΐτης (from ῥοιά, a pomegranate-tree). Fr., *rhoïte.* Pomegranate wine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHOMBO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}mb''o(o^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥόμβος, a rhomb, ἄτλας, the atlas, and εἶδος, resemblance. See SPLENIUS *accessorius.*

RHOMBOID, RHOMBOIDAL, adj's. Ro^{2}mb'oid, ro^{2}mb-oi'd'l. Gr., ῥομβώδης (from ῥόμβος, a rhomb, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *rhombeus, rhomboidalis, rhomboideus.* Fr., *rhombé, rhomboïdal.* Ger., *rautenförmig.* Lozenge-shaped. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

RHOMBOÏDE (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}n^2-bo-ed. See RHOMBOIDEUS.—**R. de la tête.** See RHOMBOIDEUS *occipitalis.*—**R. grand.** See RHOMBOIDEUS *major.*—**R. petit.** See RHOMBOIDEUS *minor.*

RHOMBOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}mb-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *rhomboïde.* Ger., *Rautenmuskel.* 1. The rhomboidei major and minor regarded as one muscle. 2. An anomalous offshoot of the compressor nasi arising from the nasal process of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**R. brevis.** See DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS.—**R. inferior.** 1. See *R. major.*—**R. longus.** See CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS.—**R. major.** Ger., *grosser Rautenmuskel.* 1. A broad muscle which arises from the spinous processes and interspinous ligaments of the upper four or five dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the base of the scapula between its spine and its inferior angle. [L.] 2. In solipeds, see DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS.—**R. minor.** Ger., *kleiner Rautenmuskel.* 1. A muscle which arises from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ and the ligamentum nuchæ, and is inserted into the base of the scapula. [C.] 2. In solipeds, see CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS.—**R. occipitalis.** An anomalous muscle which runs along the superior border of the r. minor, arising from the tabular portion of the occipital bone, and inserted with the r. minor. [L.]—**R. superior.** See *R. minor.*

RHOMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}mb'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ῥόμβος. A four-sided figure the sides of which are equal, but its angles not right angles; a lozenge-shaped figure. [α, 48.]—**Muscle-r.** Ger., *Muskel-R.* A muscle so divided that its cut end has a rhombic shape. The region near the obtuse angle of the surface is then electropositive to that near the acute angle. A regular muscle-r. is one in which the cross-sections of the muscle are parallel; an irregular muscle-r., one in which the ends are not parallel. [K, 35.]—**R. Lesshafti.** See *Lumbo-costo-abdominal* TRIANGLE.

RHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}n^{2}k(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ῥόγχος (from ῥέγχειν, to snore). A râle. [α, 34.]

RHOODES (Lat.), adj. Ro(ro^2)-od'ez(as). Gr., ῥοώδης (from ῥόος, a stream, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *ausfliessend.* Of fevers, accompanied by fluid discharges. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHOPALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Rop(ro^{2}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., ῥοπαλισμός. See RHOPALOSIS.

RHOPALOSIPHON (Lat.), n. n. Rop(ro^{2}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-si-(se)'fo^{2}n(fon). From ῥόπαλον, a club, and σίφων, a tube. Clubbed aphis; a genus of the *Aphididæ.* [Buckton (α, 39).]—**R. dianthi.** A species that attacks the potato, turnip, oleander, tobacco, etc. [Buckton (α, 39).]

RHOPALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Rop(ro^{2}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gr., ῥοπάλωσις (from ῥόπαλον, a club). Fr., *rhopalose.* See PRIAPISM (1st def.), UVEA, and PLICA (3d def.).

RHOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}f-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-phes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ῥόφησις (from ῥοφεῖν, to gulp down). Ger., *Einschlürfen.* Sipping; absorption. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

RHOPHETIC, adj. Ro^{2}f-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ῥοφητικός. Lat., *rhopheticus.* An absorbent medicine. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

RHOSATON (Lat.), n. n. Ro^{2}s'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n. Gr., ῥόσατον. Of Aetius, a purgative confection of roses. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

RHOTACISM, n. Rot'a^3-si^{2}zm. Gr., ῥωτακισμός (from ῥῶ, the Greek letter *rho,* corresponding to *r*). Fr., *rhotacisme.* Ger., *Rhotacismus.* The faulty pronunciation or use of the letter *r.* [L.]

RHOTHONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ro-thon'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *-on'on.* Gr., ῥώθωνες. The nasal cavities. [L, 349.]

RHUBARB, n. Ru^{2}b'a^{3}rb. Gr., ῥᾶ, ῥῆον. Lat., *rheum* [U. S. Ph.], *rheubarbarum* (*i. e., rheum barbarum,* foreign rhubarb), *radix rhei* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *rhei radix* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *r.* (*radicis segmenta*) [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *r.* (*radix*) [Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *rhizoma rhei* [Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *rhubarbe* (*de Chine,* ou *de Moscovie,* ou *de Perse*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarber, Rhabarberwurzel.* Sp., *ruibarbo* (*rizoma ó tallo aéreo*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Rheum officinale* and other undetermined species of *Rheum;* of the Br. Ph., the sliced and dried root of "*Rheum palmatum, Rheum officinale,* and probably other species, collected and prepared in China and Thibet." The botanical source of the commercial drug (see *Chinese r.*) has not been definitely ascertained, the various species supposed to yield it producing under cultivation in Europe roots lacking some of the characteristics of the Chinese drug. The differences, however, may be due to climate. R.-root contains chrysophan, rheotannic acid, emodin, a neutral substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, forming colorless crystals, several resins (see APORRHETIN and ERYTHRORRHETIN), an albuminoid principle insoluble in alcohol but soluble in water, mucilage (11 to 17 per cent.), extractive, tannic and gallic acids, sugar, starch, pectin, lignin, calcium oxalate, and various inorganic salts. All varieties of r.-root have the properties, though in a lesser degree, of the Chinese drug. It is purgative and cholagogue, and in small doses (from 5 to 10 grains) a mild laxative and stomachic tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia attended with constipation or with deficient biliary and intestinal secretions, in cholera infantum, and in chronic dysentery, and is of special value in duodenal catarrh or catarrh of the biliary ducts with jaundice and in certain skin diseases. It is also applied in powder to indolent and sloughing ulcers. It is most effectual in substance,

though the fluid extract, infusion, syrup, and tincture are also used, being combined with soap in cases in which it is necessary to counteract its astringency. 2. The genus *Rheum.* [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).] For the preparations, see the corresponding Latin forms under *Rheum.*—**Austrian r.** See under *German r.*—**Banbury r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Batavian r.** A variety of Chinese r. prepared so as to resemble Russian r. The pieces are of a less bright color than the Russian drug, and are pierced through with perforations, which are often concealed, however, by being filled with the powdered root. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Bucharian r.** 1. The *Rheum undulatum;* so called because formerly believed to furnish Russian r. 2. Russian r. 3. The Chinese r. of the Russians; an inferior variety of r.-root imported into Russia from Tartary. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Canton r., China r., Chinese r.** Lat., *rheum sinense* (seu *indicum*). Fr., *rhubarbe de Chine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *chinesischer* (oder *dänischer*, oder *holländischer*, oder *ostindischer*, oder *tatarischer*) *Rhabarber.* Sp., *ruibarbo de China* [Mex. Ph.]. R.-root as now known to commerce. It occurs in cylindrical, or barrel-shaped, or plano-convex, or conical, or irregular-shaped pieces, of a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter, astringent taste; they average about 3 or 4 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in width, and are usually sorted as round and flat r. The pieces are somewhat shriveled on the surface, and are pierced with holes in which may be found portions of a string used to suspend the root when drying. The drug when well developed displays, if broken transversely, lines (medullary rays) arranged as an internal ring of stellate spots. When powdered, it is yellow, having a tinge of reddish-brown. It has a gritty taste when chewed, and turns the saliva yellow. There are two varieties of China r.—one, believed to be produced by the *Rheum palmatum*, having a red-grained fracture with white lattice-work veins, and the other, referred to *Rheum officinale*, a black-grained fracture with white veins ramifying longitudinally. For chemical composition and medicinal properties, see under *R.* [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**Compound tincture of r.** See *Tinctura* RHEI *amara.*—**Crown r.** See *Russian r.*—**Decoction of r.** See *Infusum* RHEI.—**Dutch r.** Lat., *radix rhei hollandici.* See *Chinese r.*—**Dutch-trimmed r.** See *Batavian r.*—**East Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**English r.** 1. See RHEUM *rhaponticum.* 2. The root of *Rheum rhaponticum* and *R. officinale* cultivated in Great Britain. That from *R. rhaponticum* formerly occurred in two forms, one perforated and the other (*stick r.*) in cylinders. The finest pieces of *Banbury r.* (so called because from *Rheum rhaponticum* cultivated at Bodicott, a village near Banbury) have a good color and display brilliant pink markings when broken. The taste is more mucilaginous and astringent and less bitter than that of Chinese r., and the texture more spongy and soft. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**European r.** Sp., *rapóntico* [Mex. Ph.]. See *English r.*, *French r.*, and *German r.*—**False r.** The *Thalictrum flavum.* [B, 275 (α, 35).]—**French r.** Lat., *rheum gallicum.* Fr., *rhubarbe de France* (ou *indigène*, ou *pontique*). Ger., *französischer Rhabarber.* R. produced in France from *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum undulatum*, *Rheum compactum*, and *Rheum palmatum.* The last-named species, according to Guibourt, affords a root more closely resembling the Chinese drug, but it has been least cultivated, owing to the liability of the central root to premature decay. Except in the vicinity of Avignon and in a few other places, the cultivation of r. in France has been abandoned. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Garden r.** The *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum undulatum*, or hybrids of these, cultivated for their edible leaf-stalks. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**German r.** R.-root produced at Austerlitz and Auspitz in Moravia, from *Rheum compactum* and, according to Hanbury, *Rheum rhaponticum;* at Ilmitz, Kremnitz, and Frauenkirchen in Hungary from *Rheum rhaponticum;* and in Silesia from *Rheum australe.* Moravian r. is said to be nearly equal, medicinally, to Chinese r. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Himalaya r.** A variety produced by *Rheum australe*, *Rheum spiciforme*, *Rheum moorcroftianum*, etc.; said to be nearly equal to Russian r. as a purgative, and superior as an astringent and tonic. [α, 35.]—**Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**Medicinal r.** See *R.* and RHEUM *officinale.*—**Moravian r.** See under *German r.*—**Muscovitic r.** See *Russian r.*—**Persian r.** See *Turkey r.*—**Poor man's r.** The *Thalictrum flavum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Red resin of r.** See ERYTHRORETIN.—**Rhapontic r.** See RHEUM *rhaponticum* and *French r.*—**R. yellow.** Fr., *jaune de rhubarbe.* The coloring principle of r. [B, 38 (α, 14).] See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.—**Russian r.** Crown (or Muscovitic) r.; r.-root, not now occurring in commerce, formerly brought into Russia and subjected to rigorous official inspection; described as differing from Chinese r. in its fresher, cleaner appearance, its somewhat more aromatic taste and odor, its brighter color, and its less compact texture. The perforations are large, but usually do not extend entirely through the pieces, having been made for inspection only. The powder of this has not the brownish tinge of that of the Chinese drug. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Stick r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Taschkend r.** A variety of Russian r. of inferior quality brought into Russia by way of Taschkend. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Trochiscs of r.** See *Tabellæ de* RHEO.—**Turkey r.** Originally, r. that reached Europe through the ports of Aleppo, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Smyrna. After its disappearance from commerce the term was transferred to Russian r., with which it was probably identical in botanical origin. [B, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**White r.** Lat., *radix rhei albi, radix rhei imperialis* (1st def.). Fr., *rhubarbe blanche.* Ger., *weisser Rhabarber.* 1. A sweet, milk-white r.-root, once known to Russian commerce, referred to *Rheum leucorrhizum.* It equaled the best r. as a medicine, and is said to have been used exclusively at the Russian Court. 2. The *Convolvulus mechoacanha*, or its root (white jalap). [B, 180 (α, 35).]

RHUBARBARIC ACID, RHUBARBARIN, n's. Ru^{2}b'-a^{3}rb-a^{3}r'i^{2}k, -a^{3}rb'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *acide rhubarbarique, rhubarbarine.* See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RHUBARBE (Fr.), n. Ru^{6}-ba^{3}rb. See RHEUM and RHUBARB.—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura* RHEI.—**Catholicum doublé de r.** See *Électuaire de r. composé.*—**Dragées de r.** See *Tragemata* RHABARBARI.—**Électuaire de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *electuarium catholicum duplicatum* (seu *rhei compositum*). An electuary made by boiling together 6 parts each of agrimony and scolopendrium, 4 of chicory-root, 16 of polypodium, and 200 of water till reduced one third, expressing, dissolving in the colature 128 parts of white sugar, bringing to the consistence of a thick syrup, adding 8 parts each of pulp of cassia, pulp of tamarinds, powdered senna, and powdered rhubarb, 3 each of fennel-seeds and pumpkin-seeds, and 2 of licorice (all powdered), and stirring till the mixture is homogeneous. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extrait de r.** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait hydrolique de r.** See *Extractum* RHEI.—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum* RHEI.—**Infusion de r. aromatisée.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of rhubarb with 12 parts of peppermint water and straining, or with 16 of boiling water, adding 2 of vinous water of cinnamon after 12 hours, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pastilles de r.** Lozenges made of 16 parts of sugar, 2 of rhubarb, and 1 part of elæosaccharum of lemon. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis* RHEI.—**Sirop de r.** See *Syrupus* RHEI.—**Sirop de r. alcalin cinnamomé.** A preparation made by digesting 90 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 7 of potassium carbonate with 720 of boiling water for twelve hours, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of colature, and bringing to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* RHEI *compositus.*—**Sirop de r. et de chicorée.** A syrup made by boiling 61 parts of chicory in 1,107 of water till reduced a third, adding 92 of rhubarb, digesting, boiling lightly, straining, and adding 1,107 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et chicorée alcalin.** A syrup made in various ways from rhubarb, chicory-root, potassium carbonate, and sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et de chicorée alcalin aromatisé.** A preparation consisting of a mixture of two syrups, one made with rhubarb and the other with chicory, and both with cinnamon and potassium carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et de chicorée aromatique.** 1. See *Syrupus* RHEI *compositus.* 2. A syrup made by mixing a strained decoction of 180 parts of rhubarb in 1,080 of boiling water and a decoction of 120 parts each of chicory and dandelion in water enough to make 1,080, adding 2,160 of sugar, boiling, adding 15 each of cinnamon and yellow saunders, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de r. et de séné.** See *Syrupus de* RHABARBARO *Deodati.*—**Teinture aqueuse de r.** 1. See *Infusum* RHEI. 2. See *Tinctura* RHEI *aquosa.*—**Teinture de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* RHEI.—**Tisane de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum* RHEI.—**Vin de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (aromatisé). See *Tinctura* RHEI *vinosa.*—**Vin de r. et d'aunée.** See TINCTURA *Darelii.*—**Vin de r. et de gentiane.** See *Vinum* RHEI *amarum.*

RHUMATISME (Fr.), n. Ru^{6}-ma^{3}-tes-m'. See RHEUMATISM.—**R. articulaire chronique primitif fixe (ou partiel)** [Charcot]. Chronic osteo-arthritis. ["Progr. méd.," June 24, 1882, p. 475.]—**R. blennorrhagique.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**R. goutteux.** Rheumatic gout. [α, 34.]—**R. noueux.** See *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.—**R. suppuré.** See MALADIE *arthrito-suppurative.*

RHUMATOÏDISME (Fr.), n. Ru^{6}ma^{3}-to-ed-es-m'. A condition resembling rheumatism; of Quinquand, the joint affections of lying-in women. [A, 62.]

RHUME (Fr.), n. Ru^{6}m. See RHEUM (Eng.).—**R. de cerveau.** See CORYZA.—**R. du cœur.** A condition of cardiac engorgement manifested by a dry, fatiguing cough and a muco-purulent bronchial catarrh. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Jan. 15, 1888, p. 1 (α, 34).]—**R. de juin, R. des roses.** See *Hay* FEVER.

RHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ru^{3}s(rus). Gen., *rho'is, rhu.* Gr., ῥοῦς. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Sumach.* 1. Of the ancients, the *R. coriaria.* 2. Sumach; a genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs. [B, 42 (α, 35).] 3. Of the Belg. Ph., 1st ed., the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* and *R. radicans.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum rhois glabræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de fruit de sumac.* Ger., *flüssiges Sumachbeerenextrakt.* A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of the fruit of *R. glabra* in No. 40 powder with 35 of a mixture of 10 of glycerin and 90 of alcohol (sp. gr. 0·928), treating in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and afterward with alcohol till the fruit is exhausted, reserving the first 80 centimetres of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 centimetres with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum rhois radicantis alcoholicum.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* or *R. radicans* in 4 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum rhois radicantis aquosum.** An extract made by boiling the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* or *R. radicans* in five times as much water and evaporating; or by drying the juice of the drug in plates on a stove. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**R. aromatica.** Fragrant (or sweet) sumach; a North American shrub. The acid drupes are edible. It is said to stimulate muscular action in the bladder, uterus, and lower intestine. [B, 34, 180 (α, 35); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 15, 1889, p. 672.]—**R. caustica.** The *lithi* of Chile; generally supposed to have the same poisonous effects as *R. toxicodendron*, but this is denied. [B, 185, 275, 314 (α, 35).]—**R. coriaria.** Fr., *sumac des corroyeurs, corroyère, roure, roux, vinaigrier.* Ger., *Gerbersumach, Essigbaum.* Elm-leaved (or tanners', or Sicilian) sumach; a small Mediterranean tree, the ῥοῦς of the ancients, the ῥοῦς βυρσοδεψική of Dioscorides. The dried and pulverized leaves and shoots contain gallotannic acid, and are used in dyeing and tanning. The acid fruits are used as a condiment and to give color and strength to vinegar. Formerly the leaves and fruits, *folia et baccæ* (seu *semina*) *sumac* (seu *sumach*, seu *sumachi*), *semina rhois* (*coriariæ*, seu *culinariæ*, seu *obsoniorum*, seu *ulmi folio*), were used as an astringent and in low and bilious fevers. The berries contain much calcium binoxalate, and are used in the East in indigestion and cholera. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. cotinus.** Fr., *arbre à perruques, coccigrue, coquesigru, fustec, fustic, fustet.* Ger., *Perückensumach, Perückenbaum, Rujastrauch, Gelbholzsumach.*

Purple-fringed (or Venetian, or Venice, or Venus's) sumach, smoke-plant (or -tree), wig-tree, Zante-wood; a shrub indigenous to southern Europe and, according to Nuttall, to Arkansas. The yellow wood, Hungarian fustic, contains fusetin. The bark, *cortex cotini*, has a feeble aromatic odor and an astringent taste, and is used as an antiperiodic. The leaves, *folia cotini*, are used in a wash or gargle for ulcerated mouth or throat. [B, 180, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. culinaria.** See *R. coriaria*.—**R. diversiloba.** The *hiedra* or *yeara* of California, the poison-oak of the Pacific coast; a shrub contact with which produces a severe form of cutaneous irritation. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. glabra.** Fr., *sumac glabre*. Smooth (or scarlet, or Pennsylvania, or upland) sumach; a shrub indigenous to the United States and Canada. The bark and leaves are used for tanning and dyeing. Gall-like excrescences, produced on the lower surface of the leaves, contain much tannic and gallic acids, and are recommended as a substitute for the imported galls. The berries, the *R. glabra* of the U. S. Ph., the *R. glabrum* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, are sour and astringent but edible, and are said to contain free malic acid, acid calcium malate, tannic and gallic acids, a fixed oil, extractive, a red pigment, and a trace of a volatile oil. They are astringent and refrigerant, and are used as a gargle in inflamed or ulcerated throat. A wine prepared from them has been recommended as medicinal. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. metopium.** Fr., *sumac métopi*. Ger., *Corallensumach*. Coral (or Jamaica) sumach, burn-wood of the West Indies, mountain-manchineel; a West Indian species exuding doctor-gum (*q. v.* under GUM). The wood is sometimes mixed with quassia-wood. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. perniciosa.** Fr., *sumac pernicieux*. Sp., *cuajiote* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in scorpion bites and for the preparation of a cement. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**R. pumila.** Dwarf-sumach; a pubescent species found in North Carolina; according to Pursh, the most poisonous species. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**R. radicans.** Fr., *sumac radicant, lierre du Canada*. Poison vine (or ivy), rooting-branched sumach, climbing ivy; a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *R. toxicodendron*, with climbing stem and pale-green or whitish berries. Its juice is highly poisonous. It is common in damp woods in Canada and the United States. [*a*, 35.] Cf. *R. toxicodendron*.—**R. toxicodendron.** Fr., *sumac vénéneux, arbre à la gale* (ou *poison*, ou *à la puce*), *lierre du Canada*. Ger., *Giftsumach, Giftbaum, Gifteiche*. Sp., *zumaque venenoso* [Mex. Ph.]. Poison-oak, American poison-ivy; a shrub found in woods and fields and along fences from Canada to Georgia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and root, contain a poisonous, caustic, milky juice, which on contact with the human skin produces in most persons redness, itching, swelling, and vesication. Some are so susceptible to the poison that even an exhalation from the leaves will produce an erysipelatoid affection of the face or hands. Several cases of poisoning, accompanied by drowsiness, stupor, vomiting, convulsions, and vesicular eruptions, have been recorded from the internal use of the fruit and root. The leaves, including those of the variety *R. radicans*, constitute the *R. toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph., the *toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870. They are stimulant and narcotic, and have been used in nocturnal incontinence of urine, paralysis, and certain skin diseases. They contain a variety of tannic acid, gum, pectin, resin, fixed oil, sugar, a peculiar neutral substance, starch, wax, etc., and toxicodendric acid, to which latter their poisonous properties are attributed. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. typhina.** Fr., *sumac de Virginie*. Ger., *kolbentragender Sumach, Hirschkolben, Essigkolben*. Stag's-horn (or Virginian) sumach, vinegar-tree; a shrub growing in Canada and the United States. The bark yields a sort of copal. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. ulmifolia.** See *R. coriaria*.—**R. venenata.** Ger., *scharfgiftiger Sumach*. Poison ash (or elder, or sumach), swamp-sumach, dogwood; a shrub or tree found in North America and Japan, more poisonous than *R. toxicodendron*. Its juice is recommended as a varnish. [B, 5, 34, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. vernicifera.** Fr., *sumac vernis, vernis de la Chine*. Ger., *Firnisssumach, japanischer Firnissbaum*. Walnut-leaved sumach, Japan lacquer- (or varnish-) tree, a species (by some identified with *R. venenata*) extending from Nepal to Japan. It yields Japan varnish, and the fruits furnish a part of the Japanese wax of commerce. It has the poisonous properties of *R. toxicodendron*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**Tinctura rhois radicantis** (seu **toxicodendri** [Swiss Ph.]). See *Tinctura* TOXICODENDRI.



RHUS TOXICODENDRON. [A, 327.]

RHYAS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Ri(ru^6)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *rhy'ados, rhy'adis*. Gr., ῥύας (from ῥεῖν, to flow). See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

RHYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}m(ru^{6}m)'ma^3. Gen., *rhym'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., ῥύμμα (from ῥύπτειν, to cleanse). Anything used for washing, especially a soap or lye. [A, 311 (*a*, 30).]

RHYNCHANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)-e(a)'ra^3. From ῥύγχος, a snout, and ἀνθηρός, blooming. Of De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or herbs. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**R. grandiflora.** A species found in Guiana and the West Indies. The flowers are used as a calmative and expectorant in chronic cough, and the leaves as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

RHYNCHOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From ῥύγχος, a snout, and φορός, bearing. The weevils; a family of the *Coleoptera* having a prolongation of the head forming a sort of proboscis. [L, 180 (*a*, 39).]

RHYNCHOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}p'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gen., *-pri'onos* (*-is*). From ῥύγχος, a snout, and πρίων, a saw. A genus of fleas. [*a*, 48.]—**R. penetrans.** See PULEX *penetrans*.

RHYNCHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)-os'i^2-a^3. From ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *rhynchosie*. A genus of the *Rhynchosieæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**R. diversifolia.** A species used as an expectorant and in spasmodic coughs. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, p. 396 (*a*, 50).]

RHYOSTOMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri(ru^6)-o(o^3)-stom(sto^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. From ῥυάς, fluid, στόμα, the mouth, and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Speicheldrüsenharnfluss*. The excretion of the elements of urine by the salivary glands. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHYPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'i^2-a^3. See RUPIA.

RHYPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From ῥύπος, filth, and φοβεῖν, to fear. Ger., *Rhypophobie*. A morbid dread of dirt. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).] Cf. MYSOPHOBIA.

RHYPTIC, adj. Ri^{2}pt'i^{2}k. Gr., ῥυπτικός. Lat., *rhypticus*. Fr., *rhyptique*. Detergent. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

RHYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Rip(ru^{6}p)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ῥύπος. 1. Dirt; sordes. 2. Dirtiness, uncleanness. [A, 311 (*a*, 30).]

RHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ῥύσημα. Fr., *rhysème*. See WRINKLE.

RHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri(ru^6)'si^{2}s. Gr., ῥύσις (from ῥεῖν, to flow). Fr., *rhysie*. See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

RHYTELMINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Rit(ru^{6}t)-e^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ῥυτίς, a wrinkle, and ἕλμινς, a worm. 1. Of Zeder, the genus *Bothriocephalus*. 2. Of Olfers, the genus *Tænia*. [L, 16.]

RHYTHM, n. Ri^{2}th^{2}m. Gr., ῥυθμός. Lat., *rhythmus*. Fr., *rhythme*. Ger., *Rhythmus*. Regular movement or periodically recurring action, such as is seen in the thorax in respiration and in the heart-beats. [K; *a*, 48.]—**Respiratory r.** The measured and successive character of the respiratory movements. [J, 5, 19, 40.]

RHYTHME (Fr.), n. Ret-m'. See RHYTHM.—**R. tricouplé.** That disorder of the heart's action in which an energetic beat is followed by a weak one and that by a still weaker one, after which there is another strong one. [Tripier, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 944.]

RHYTIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}t(ru^{6}t)-i^{2}d-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ῥυτίδωσις (from ῥυτιδοῦν, to shrivel). Fr., *rhytidose*. Ger., *Runzeln, Runzelung*. Atrophy and wrinkling of the cornea, with, according to some authors, atrophy of the entire eyeball. [F.]

RHYTIGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}t(ru^{6}t)-i^2-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3. From ῥυτίς, a wrinkle, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A genus of acanthaceous plants, mostly referred to *Dianthera*. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**R. pectoralis.** A species (the *herbe au charpentier* of Martinique) growing in tropical America. A syrup made from the leaves is used as a stomachic, and their infusion as a pectoral. [B, 19 (*a*, 35).]

RIB, n. Ri^{2}b. Gr., πλευρά, πλευρόν. Lat., *costa*. Fr., *côte*. Ger., *Rippe*. 1. One of the long, flat curved bones with the concavity inward which extend ventrally from the vertical column. Their anterior or ventral extremities are united in the thoracic region by means of the sternum and costal cartilages, and elsewhere are free. They constitute the pleurapophyses of a typical vertebra, and are usually confined to the dorsal and abdominal regions. The vertebral extremities, or heads, are somewhat thickened, and articulate with the bodies of two adjacent vertebræ, the articular surfaces usually being separated by the intervertebral ridges. On the lower margin, separated from the head by a slight constriction, the neck, is the tubercle, which articulates with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebræ with which the r. articulates. Slightly anterior to the tubercle is the angle, at which point the bone curves more sharply. On the inner aspect of the lower border is a groove for the intercostal vessels and nerves. The anterior extremity is concave for the reception of the costal cartilage. Each r. is twisted upon itself, causing the vertical position behind to be oblique in front. In man the ribs are normally twelve in number on each side, seven true and five false. 2. A r. and its costal cartilage regarded as a unit. [L, 31, 142, 153, 332.] 3. In botany, a firm longitudinal elevation, especially the principal vein or conspicuous portion of the framework of a leaf. [B, 19, 285, 296 (*a*, 35); L.]—**Abdominal r's.** 1. See *Floating r's*. 2. Ossifications of the inscriptiones tendineæ of the rectus abdominis. [L, 294.]—**Asternal r's.** Lat., *costæ asternales*. Fr., *côtes asternales*. See *False* RIBS.—**Bicipital r.** An anomalous r., probably due to the more or less incomplete coalescence of two r's, common in certain whales. [L, 153.]—**Cervical r's.** Ger., *Halsrippen*. Rib-like bones or processes extending ventrally from the cervical vertebræ. [L.]—**False r's.** Lat., *costæ mendosæ* (seu *abdominales*, seu *nothæ*, seu *spuriæ*, seu *illegitimæ*). Fr., *fausses côtes, côtes abdominales* (ou *postérieures*). Ger., *falsche Rippen*. The r's which do not join the sternum directly, each by its own cartilage. They include the vertebro-chondral r's and the floating r's. [B; L, 153.]—**Floating r's.** Lat., *costæ fluctuantes*. Fr., *côtes flottantes*. Ger., *fluctuirende* (oder *schwappende*) *Rippen*. R's that have no anterior attachment.—**Sternal r's.** Lat., *costæ sternales*. Fr., *côtes sternales* (ou *vertébro-sternales*). Ger., *Sternalrippen*. 1. See *True r's*. 2. The costal cartilages. [L, 153.]—**True r's.** Lat., *costæ veræ* (seu *legitimæ*). Fr., *vraies côtes, côtes antérieures*. Ger., *wahre* (oder *ächte*) *Rippen*. The r's which articulate with the costal cartilages. [L, 332.]—**Vertebral r's.** See *Floating r's*.—**Vertebro-chondral r's.**

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

Those of the false r's that have an indirect cartilaginous connection with the sternum. [A, 70.]—**Vertebro-sternal r's.** See *True r's.*

RIBAND, n. Ri^2'b'nd. See RIBBON.—**R. of Vicq d'Azyr.** A layer of white nerve substance in the cortex of the occipital lobe of the brain. It separates two layers of gray matter. [I, 1.]

RIBBON, n. Ri^{2}b'b'n. A strip of fine textile material or of some like substance. [*a*, 48.]—**Lingual r.** In molluscs, see ODONTOPHORE.

RIBES (Lat.), n. n. Rib(reb)'ez(as). Gen., *rib'is.* Fr., *groseillier.* Ger., *Johannisbeere, Stachelbeere.* Currant, gooseberry; the only genus of the *Ribesieæ,* or *Ribesinæ,* which are a tribe or series of the *Saxifrageæ.* The *Ribesiaceæ* (Fr., *ribésiacées*) are a family of the *Sedifloræ.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. album.** Fr., *groseillier blanc.* Common white (or white-fruited) currant; a cultivated variety of *R. rubrum,* bearing a larger, sweeter, amber-colored fruit. [B, 34, 77, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. americanum.** See *R. floridum.*—**R. aureum.** Fr., *groseillier palmé.* Buffalo (or yellow-flowered, or Missouri, or golden) currant; a shrub with edible fruit, growing wild from Missouri to Oregon, and common in cultivation. The European gooseberry is grafted on the stock of this species. [B, 34, 77, 173, 275 (*a*, 35).]—**R. cynosbati.** Dog-bramble, prickly gooseberry of Canada and the United States. The large edible berries are covered with long prickles. [B, 34, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. divaricatum.** Spreading-branched gooseberry; a species with smooth black edible berries, found in California and Oregon. [B, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. floridum.** Fr., *groseillier de Pennsylvanie.* American (or Pennsylvania) black currant. The berries are said to resemble those of *R. nigrum* in odor and taste. [B, 173, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. grossularia.** Fr., *groseillier épineux, gadellier.* Ger., *Stachelbeere, Krausbeere, Klosterbeere.* Common gooseberry; a straggling bush of Europe, northern Africa, and extra-tropical Asia, cultivated for its acid berries, which were formerly official as *baccæ grossulariæ* (seu *uvæ crispæ*). They contain malic acid and, when ripe, a large proportion of sugar. A fine wine is made from ripe, and an effervescing wine from unripe, gooseberries. In the north of England they are used as a specific in fevers. The leaves have



RIBES GLOSSULARIA. [A, 327.]

a bitter, astringent taste and are considered remedial in rickets and defective nutrition in children. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. nigrum.** Fr., *groseillier noir, cassier des poitevins, cassis.* Ger., *schwarze Johannisbeere, Ahlbeere, Bocksbeere, Wendelbeere, Gichtbeere, Wanzenbeere.* Common black currant, quinsy-berry, gazles; a native of Europe, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The berries, *baccæ ribium* (seu *ribesiorum nigrorum*), *grossularia nigra, ribia nigra,* are used medicinally in lozenges, as a gargle for sore throat, and as a stomachic tonic. They contain a resinous aromatic principle which forms the base of the drink called *cassis.* The leaves and branches are diaphoretic and diuretic, and are used in catarrhal complaints, gout, dropsy, snake-bites, etc. The root also is said to be medicinal. [B, 180, 185, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. officinale, R. rubrum.** Fr., *groseillier commun, castillier, gadellier, groseillier à grappes* (ou *rouge*), *ribette.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *rothe*) *Johannisbeere.* Common red currant, garnet-berry, raisin-tree of Europe, North America, and northern and middle Asia; much cultivated for its fruits, which are used for making wine, etc. They are refrigerant and laxative, and a syrup and jelly (*syrupus* et *gelatina ribium rubrorum*) prepared from them are used in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The root-bark contains phlorrhizin. The *R. rubrum album* (see *R. album*) is a white-fruited variety. [B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. uva crispa.** Smooth (-fruited) gooseberry, a variety of *R. grossularia.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Rob ribium nigrorum.** See *Rob* RIBESIORUM *nigrorum.*—**Sirupus ribis rubri** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* RIBESIORUM.—**Succus e fructu ribis rubræ** [Fr. Cod.], **Succus ribium.** See *Suc de* GROSEILLE.—**Succus ribium et rubi idæi.** See *Suc de* GROSEILLE *framboisé.*—**Syrupus ribis nigri** [Swed. Ph.], **Syrupus ribium** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *Syrupus* RIBESIORUM.—**Syrupus ribium nigrorum.** See *Syrupus* RIBESIORUM *nigrorum.*

RIBESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}b(reb)-ez(as)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Ribes rubrum* or its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. nigrum.** See RIBES *nigrum.*—**Rob ribesiorum.** A preparation made by evaporating the juice of red currants to the consistence of thick honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Rob ribesiorum nigrorum.** A preparation made by boiling black-currant juice with six times as much sugar to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus de fructibus ribesii** [Fr. Cod.], **Syrupus ribesiorum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de groseille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de grosella* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by crushing 20 parts of red currants, 2 of red cherries, and 1 part of black cherries, expressing the residue through a hair sieve, mixing the two portions of juice, straining, and boiling with 636 parts of sugar for 364 of juice [Belg. Ph.]; or by fermenting 3,000 parts of red currants with 200 [Austr. Ph.] (180 [Hung. Ph.]) of sugar for some days, clarifying, and boiling up with 160 [Austr. Ph.] (166⅔ [Hung. Ph.]) parts of sugar for 100 of juice. The Russ. Ph. and Swed. Ph. direct 18 parts of sugar for 10 of currant-juice, but the Swed. Ph. employs black currants; the Sp. Ph. directs 620 parts of sugar for 345 of juice obtained from 100 parts of red currants, 10 of red cherries, and 5 of black cherries; the Fr. Cod. orders the same juice, regulating the amount of sugar by the sp. gr. of the juice. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus ribesiorum nigrorum.** A syrup of 1 part of purified juice of black currants and 2 parts of white sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

RIBETTE (Fr.), n. Re-be^{2}t. See RIBES *rubrum.*

RICE, n. Ris. Gr., ὄρυζα. Lat., *oryza.* Fr., *riz* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Reis.* The husked seeds of *Oryza sativa* (and by extension the plant itself). R. is used, chiefly in the form of decoction (see *Decoctum* ORYZÆ), as a demulcent and refrigerant. Powdered r. mixed with lint has been recommended as a hæmostatic. [B, 5, 19, 185 (*a*, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv. p. 378 (*a*, 50).]—**R. bodies.** See CORPORA *oryzoidea.*—**R.-water.** See *Decoctum* ORYZÆ.—**White r.** The *Pyrus aria.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

RICHARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Re-sha^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From *Richard,* a French botanist. Fr., *richardée.* 1. Of Linnæus, the genus *Richardsonia.* 2. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Aroideæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**R. æthiopica, R. africana.** Egyptian lily, lily-of-the-Nile, trumpet lily, white arum lily, calla lily; a species of *R.* (2d def.) growing in eastern Africa. Its tuberous root, *radix ari æthiopica,* was formerly used like the corm of *Arum maculatum.* [B, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]

RICHARDSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}ch-a^{3}rd-son'i^2-a^3. From *Richardson,* an English explorer. Fr., *richardsonie.* Ger., *Richardsonie.* A genus of tropical American rubiaceous herbs. [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. emetica.** A species similar to *R. scabra.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. rosea.** A Brazilian species. The root is used like that of ipecacuanha. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. scabra.** Sp., *ipecacuana blanca* [Mex. Ph.]. Mexican coca, white ipecacuanha (-plant) (see *Undulated* IPECACUANHA). [B, 185, 314 (*a*, 35).]

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, n. Ri^{2}ch'feld. A place in Otsego County, New York, where there is a sulphurous spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

RICIN, n. Ri^{2}s'i^{2}n. Of Stillmark, the poisonous principle of castor-oil seeds; an odorless and tasteless snow-white powder. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

RICIN (Fr.), n. Re-sa^{2}n^2. See RICINUS and RICINUS *communis.*—**Huile de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CASTOR-*oil* (1st def.).

RICINELAIDIC ACID, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n-e^{2}l-a-i^{2}d'ik. Fr., *acide ricinélaïdique.* Ger., *Ricinelaidinsäure.* A crystalline body, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, isomeric with ricinoleic acid. [B, 4.]

RICINELAIDIN, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n-e^{2}l-a'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *ricinélaïdine.* Ger., *R.* A glyceride, $C_{39}H_{72}O_7$, obtained by passing a current of nitric dioxide through castor-oil or by agitating the latter with 3 per cent. of its weight of nitric acid saturated with nitrous vapors. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

RICINIC ACID, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ricinique.* Ger., *Ricinussäure.* An acid produced by the saponification or dry distillation of castor-oil. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

RICININE, n. Ri^{2}s'i^{2}n-en. Fr., *r.* Ger., *Ricinin.* It., *ricinina.* 1. Of Tuson, a substance extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus communis;* regarded by him as an alkaloid and the poisonous principle of the seeds. Cf. RICIN (Eng.). 2. Of Petit, a substance extracted from press-cake of castor-oil, regarded by him as the poisonous principle of the oil and as an alkaloid, but not as identical with Tuson's r. [B, 93, 270 (*a*, 14, 38).]

RICINOLAMIDE, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n-o^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Ricinolamid.* A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{33}O_2(NH_2) = C_{18}H_{35}NO_2$, derived from ricinoleic acid. [B, 3; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

RICINOLEIC ACID, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n-o^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ricinoléique* (ou *ricinolique*). Ger., *Ricinölsäure.* 1. A mixture of two isomeric acids of the formula $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, obtained from castor-oil as a thick oily liquid, soluble in alcohol or ether, and solidifying below 0°. The glyceryl salt of r. a. occurs native in castor-oil. 2. Of Krafft, a hard, white, crystalline mass, probably identical with one of the isomeric acids mentioned above. [B, 3, 4, 14, 270 (*a*, 38).]

RICINOLEIN, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n-o^{2}l'e-i^{2}n. Fr., *ricinoléine.* Ger., *Ricinolsäureglycerid.* A compound of glyceryl and ricinoleic acid. Ordinary r. (trir'), $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_3)_3$, is the chief constituent of castor-oil. [B, 8.]

RICINOSTEARIC ACID, n. Ri^{2}s-i^{2}n-o-ste-a^{2}r'ic. Fr., *acide ricino-stéarique.* Ger., *Ricinusstearinsäure.* Margaritic acid; obtained in the saponification of castor-oil. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

RICINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}s(ri^{2}k)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κίκι, κροτών, σίλι. Fr., *ricin.* Ger., *R.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* The *Ricineæ* are a subdivision of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**Capsulæ cum oleo ricini** [Dan. Ph.]. Capsules of animal gelatin each containing 75 centigrammes of castor-oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Emulsio ricini** [Swiss Ph.]. An emulsion of 4 parts of castor-oil, 35 of water, and 1 part of gum arabic. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Grosse R'samen** (Ger.). See *Barbadoes* NUTS.—**Oleum (e semine) ricini.** See CASTOR-*oil* (1st def.).—**Ricini semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semina ricini.*—**R. africanus.** A variety (by some considered

a distinct species) of *R. communis*, having the same properties. It grows wild on the borders of the Mediterranean. [a, 35.]—**R. americanus.** See JATROPHA *curcas*.—**R. communis.** Fr., *ricin (commun)*, *bois de carapat*, *palma Christi*. Ger., *gemeiner Wunderbaum*, *Christuspalme*. Castor-bean, castor-oil plant, palma Christi, the κίκι, or κρότων, of Dioscorides: a native probably of the East Indies and Africa, now widely distributed through cultivation in most tropical and many temperate countries. An annual herb in the temperate latitudes of North America and Europe, it is a shrub or small tree in the warmer regions of the Mediterranean, and in some tropical countries attains a height of 40 feet. Some 16 more or less well-marked forms, some of which are regarded by many botanists as distinct, are maintained by Müller to be one species. The fruit is a capsule of three cells, each cell containing a smooth, shining, ash-colored or grayish seed, of a compressed, ellipsoidal shape, marbled with reddish-brown spots and veins. These seeds (castor-seeds) contain an acrid, probably volatile, emetic, powerfully purgative principle, and yield castor-oil. In India, where this oil is extensively produced, there are two varieties of the plant, known respectively as *R. communis fructibus majoribus* and *R. communis fructibus minoribus*, and the latter is thought to furnish the better product. The oil of the large-seeded variety is said to have a heavy, unpleasant odor and a darker color, and is used chiefly in veterinary practice and for burning. The oil of the small-seeded variety is used not only for the purposes referred to under castor-oil (*q. v.*), but in cutaneous and rectal diseases and as an anthelminthic. The leaves are used as a galactagogue, either applied to the breasts, or given internally; they are also used in skin diseases, abscesses, and ophthalmia. A decoction of the root is used in flatulent colic, for nephritic pains, and in asthma, and the root-bark is said to be powerfully purgative. The plant is cultivated in Germany for the production of silk, one species of silkworm (*Bombyx Arrindi*) requiring its leaves as food. [B, 175, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. RICININE, RICINOLEIN, and RICINOLEIC ACID.—**R. major (americanus).** See JATROPHA *curcas*.—**R'öl** (Ger.). See CASTOR-OIL.—**R. (semina), Semina ricini.** Fr., *ricin (semence)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ricino*, *higuera infernal (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.]. The seeds of *R. communis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



RICINUS COMMUNIS. [A, 327.]

RICKETS, n. Ri^{2}k'e^{2}ts. See RHACHITIS.—**Congenital r.** Fr., *rachitisme congénital*. R. which shows itself during a late period of fœtal life and continues to progress after birth. [A, 15.]—**Fœtal r., Intra-uterine r.** Fr., *rachitisme intra-utérin* (ou *fœtal*). R. developed during fœtal life; distinguished by some writers from *congenital r.* (*q. v.*) in that it does not progress after birth. [A, 15.]—**Senile r.** See OSTEOMALACIA.

RICKETY, adj. Ri^{2}k'e^{2}t-i^2. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of rickets. [D.]

RICTAL, adj. Ri^{2}k't'l. Pertaining to the rictus. [a, 27.]

RICTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}kt(rekt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *rict'us*. From *ringi*, to gape. Ger., *Rachen*. 1. The gape of a bird. [L, 221.] 2. In botany, the mouth of a bilabiate corolla. [B, 77, 296 (a, 35).]—**R. lupinus.** See *Cleft* PALATE.

RIDE (Fr.), n. Red. See RUGA.

RIDGE, n. Ri^{2}j. Gr., ῥάχις. Lat., *spina*. A narrow elongated elevation.—**Dorsal r's.** See *Medullary r's*.—**External bicipital r.** The r. forming the outer border of the bicipital groove. [L, 142.]—**External condylar r.** A sharp edge ascending from the external condylar eminence of the humerus. [L, 142.]—**Genital r.** An elevation of the blastema on the mesial side of the Wolffian body, from which the testicle in the male and the ovary in the female are developed. [L, 142.]—**Gluteal r.** See *Anterior intertrochanteric* LINE.—**Inferior occipital r.** See *Inferior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone*.—**Internal bicipital r.** The r. forming the inner border of the bicipital groove. [L, 142.]—**Internal condylar r.** A sharp r. ascending from the internal condylar eminence of the humerus. [L, 142.]—**Interosseous r. of the fibula.** A r. on the fibula which gives attachment to the interosseous membrane. [C, 3.]—**Intervertebral r. (of a rib).** A r. on the vertebral extremity of a rib which separates the articular surface into two portions. [L, 142.]—**Lambdoidal r.** See *Lambdoid* CREST.—**Lateral r's (of the blastoderm).** Two r's of the transparent area that by their coalescence close in the primitive groove. [A, 5.]—**Maxillary r.** See *Dental* CREST.—**Medullary r's.** Lat., *laminæ medullares*. Fr., *lames dorsales*, *replis médullaires*. Ger., *Medullarplatten*. The laminæ of nerve-substance which are situated on each side of the primitive groove in the embryo, and finally unite to inclose the medullary canal. [I, 28 (K).]—**Mylo-hyoid r.** See *Internal oblique* LINE *of the inferior maxilla*.—**Neural r.** See *Neural* CREST.—**Palatine r's.** Corrugations of the mucous membrane of the hard palate, one longitudinal and several transverse. [L, 13, 142.]—**Parietal r.** Ger., *Scheitelkamm*. The continuation of the temporal r. upon the parietal bone. [L.]—**Pectoral r.** See *External bicipital r*.—**Pterotic r.** A cartilaginous or osseous r. on the supero-external portion of the ear-capsule, represented in some animals by the pterotic bone. [L, 202.]—**Pterygoid r.** See *Infra-temporal* CREST.—**R's of the skin.** The fine r's with intervening furrows which intersect each other at various angles on the surface of the skin, and are produced by the ranges of papillæ of the corium. [C.]—**Superciliary r.** Lat., *arcus superciliaris*. Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen*. The curved r. of the frontal bone corresponding to the eyebrow. [L, 332.]—**Superior occipital r.** See *Superior curved* LINE *of the occipital bone*.—**Supracondylar r's.** See ANGULUS *humeri anterior*, ANGULUS *humeri lateralis*, and ANGULUS *humeri medius*.—**Temporal r.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**Villous r's of the chorion.** Radiating r.-like villi observed on the outer surface of the chorion in the formation of the placenta diffusa. [A, 11.]—**Wolffian r.** See *Germ* EPITHELIUM.

RIECHBEIN (Ger.), n. Rech^2'bin. See *Ethmoid* BONE.

RIECHBULBUS (Ger.), n. Rech^2'bulb-us. See *Olfactory* BULB.

RIECHCENTRUM (Ger.), n. Rech^2'tse^{2}nt-rum. See *Olfactory* CENTRE.

RIECHCYLINDER (Ger.), n. Rech^2'su^{6}l-i^{2}nd-e^{2}r. See *Olfactory* CELL.

RIECHMITTEL (Ger.), n. Rech^2'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See ODORAMENTUM.

RIECHSALZ (Ger.), n. Rech^2'za^{3}lts. Smelling salts; ammonium carbonate. [B.]

RIECHSTÄBCHEN (Ger.), n. Rech^2'stab-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See *Olfactory* CELL.

RIECHSTREIFEN (Ger.), n. Rech^2'strif-e^{2}n. See STRIA *olfactoria*.—**Aeusserer R.** The external root of the olfactory nerve. [I, 27 (K).]—**Innerer R.** The internal root of the olfactory nerve. [I, 27 (K).]—**Lateraler R.** A tract of nerve-fibres running along the outer edge of the olfactory nerve. [I, 17 (K).]—**Medialer R.** A special tract of fibres on the upper surface of the olfactory nerve. [I, 17 (K).]

RIEFE (Ger.), n. Ref'e^2. See JUGUM (3d def.).

RIEGEL (Ger.), n. Reg'e^{2}l. See OBEX.—**Querr'.** See DIAPEGMA.—**R. der Rautengrube.** See OBEX.

RIEMCHEN (Ger.), n. Rem'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See ALA *pontis*.

RIEMEN (Ger.), n. Rem'e^{2}n. See LORULUM.—**Abflussr'.** A seton.

RIEMENTANG (Ger.), n. Rem'e^{2}n-ta^{3}n^2. See LAMINARIA.

RIEMLEIN (Ger.), n. Rem'lin. See HABENULA.

RIESENWUCHS (Ger.), n. Re'ze^{2}n-vuch^{2}s. Excessive hypertrophy, as in acromegaly. [a, 34.]

RIESELN (Ger.), n. Re'ze^{2}ln. See MURMUR.

RIETENAU (Ger.), n. Ret'e^{2}n-a^3-u^4. A place in Würtemberg, Germany, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

RIEUMAJOU (Fr.), n. Re-u^6-ma^3-zhu. A place in the department of the Hérault, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 88 (a, 14, 43).]

RIEUR DE SANTORINI (Fr.), n. Re-u^{6}r. See RISORIUS.

RIFF (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}f. Of Burdach, one of the fissures between the folia of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]

RIGIDITY, n. Ri^{2}j-i^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *rigiditas* (from *rigidus*, stiff). Fr., *rigidité*. Ger., *Steifheit*, *Steifigkeit*. Stiffness, lack of pliability; of muscles, tonic contraction. [D.]—**Anatomical r. of the cervix uteri.** Fr., *rigidité anatomique* (ou *mécanique* [Pajot]). That form of r. in which the cervix does not seem to have been wholly effaced, but preserves a certain length, and opens only to a certain extent, beyond which the uterine contractions have no effect on it, but in which it is neither swollen nor tender. [A, 15.]—**Cadaveric r.** See RIGOR *mortis* (1st def.).—**Cerebellar r.** Of H. Jackson, r. associated with tumor of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. First the spinal muscles become rigid, the head being drawn back and the spine curved, and this is followed by r. of the legs and arms. [D, 35.]—**Hemiplegic r.** Spastic r. of the limbs affected with hemiplegia.—**Muscular r.** See *Thomsen's* DISEASE.—**Pathological r. of the cervix uteri.** Fr., *rigidité pathologique*. R. of the cervix due to cicatricial tissue or to organic disease, such as a neoplasm. [A, 15.]—**Post-mortem muscular r.** See RIGOR *mortis* (1st def.).—**Spasmodic r. of the cervix uteri.** Fr., *rigidité spasmodique*. R. due to spasmodic contraction of the cervix. [A, 15.]—**Waxy r.** See FLEXIBILITAS *cerea*.

RIGI-KALTBAD (Ger.), n. Reg''e-ka^{3}lt'ba^{3}d. A climatic resort in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there are a mineral spring and whey-cure and hydrotherapeutic establishments. [a, 14.]

RIGI-SCHEIDECK (Ger.), n. Reg''e-shid'e^{2}k. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

RIGNOCHE (Fr.), n. Ren-yosh. See HYDNUM *repandum* and CANTHARELLUS *cibarius*.

RIGOR (Lat.), n. m. Rig(ri^{2}g)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *rigere*, to be stiff with cold. Fr., *rigueur*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. See CHILL (1st def.) and RIGIDITY.—**R. cadaverosus.** See *R. mortis*.—**R. maxillæ inferioris.** See TRISMUS.—**R. mortis.** Fr., *rigidité cadavérique*. Ger., *Leichenerstarrung*, *Todesstarrheit*. 1. The temporary rigidity which occurs soon after death; due to certain chemical changes in the muscles resulting in the formation of myosin. 2. In a physiological sense, rigidity due to the changes

which take place in a muscle that has lost its irritability. The muscle becomes opaque and inelastic, no muscle-currents are present, and its acidity is increased. [K.]—**R. nervorum, R. nervosus.** See *Tetanic* CONTRACTION and TETANUS.

RILLUS, n. Of the alchemists, an oblong mold for metals.

RIMA (Lat.), n. f. Rim(rem)'a^3. From *ringi*, to gape. Fr., *crevasse*. Ger., *Ritze, Riss*. 1. See FISSURE. 2. Of Wilder, the line (or, in the adult man and anthropoid ape, zone) of interruption of the proper nervous parietes of the cerebral cavity for the intrusion of the paraplexus, its immediate margins being the fimbria and tænia, to be distinguished from the great transverse fissure, which is the artificial slit produced by tearing out the plexus. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1889 (I).]—**Anterior r.** Of Monro, the calamus scriptorius. [I, 13 (K).]—**R. ad infundibulum.** The anterior opening of the third ventricle of the brain. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]—**Rimæ cæcæ hepatis.** Fissures on the surfaces of the liver, lodging branches of the portal vein, which indicate an incomplete lobulation of the liver. [L, 7.]—**R. canalis orbitarii.** See *Suborbital* FISSURE.—**R. cerebri transversa.** The transverse fissure of the brain. [L.]—**R. clunium.** Ger., *Gesässspalte.* See CLEFT *of the nates*.—**Rimæ cutis.** See RHAGADES.—**R. glottidis.** Ger., *Stimmritze.* The cleft between the true vocal bands. [L.]—**R. glottidis cartilagineæ.** See *Respiratory* GLOTTIS.—**R. glottidis interna.** See *R. glottidis*.—**R. glottidis membranaceæ (seu muscularis).** See *Vocal* GLOTTIS.—**R. glutæa.** See CLEFT *of the nates*.—**R. helicis.** An anomalous fissure in the lower anterior portion of the helix. [L, 332.]—**R. labiorum.** See *R. oris*.—**R. laryngis.** See *R. glottidis*.—**R. oris.** The line of junction of the lips. [L.]—**R. palpebrarum.** See *Palpebral* FISSURE.—**R. pudendi.** See CLEFT *of the vulva*.—**R. pudendi connivens.** The cleft between the labia majora when they entirely conceal the nymphæ. [L, 7.]—**R. transversa.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**R. transversa cerebelli.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**R. transversa cerebri (magna).** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**R. ventriculi laryngis.** The opening of the ventricle of the larynx.—**R. vocalis.** See *R. glottidis*.—**R. vulvæ.** See CLEFT *of the vulva*.

RIMATE, adj. Rim'at. Lat., *rimatus*. Fr., *fenté*. 1. Opening by a slit or fissure, as in the spore-case of the *Rimatæ* of Swartz (a division of ferns consisting of *Gleichenia*, etc.). 2. Marked with cracks, as in the thallus of the *Rimatæ* of Agardh (a division of lichens consisting of *Graphis*, etc.). [B, 1, 170 (*a*, 35).]

RIMOSE, adj. Rim'os. Lat., *rimosus*. Fr., *crevassé, rimeux*. Ger., *rissig, ritzig*. See RIMATE (2d def.).

RIMULA (Lat.), n. f. Ri^{2}m(rem)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *rima*, a crack. Ger., *Ritzchen*. A fissure, especially the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, and more particularly that portion which separates the anterior pyramids; of Wilder, an interfoliar cleft or fissure of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. interarytænoidea.** See INCISURA *interarytænoidea*.

RINAR, n. See LIMATURA.

RIND (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}nd. See BOS.

RINDE (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}nd'e^2. See BARK and CORTEX.—**Brasilienr'.** See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis*.—**Falsche Gerbstoffr'.** See CORTEX *adstringens spurius*.—**Fieberr'.** See the major list.—**Gehirnr'.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**Haarr'.** See *Hair-*CUTICLE.—**Hirnr'.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**Königsr'.** See CINCHONA-*bark*.—**Magellanische R.** See *Winter's* BARK.—**Manconar'.** See CASCA-*bark*.—**Nierenr'.** See CORTEX *renis*.—**Primäre R.** See *Primary* CORTEX.—**R'nartig.** See CORTICOSE, CRUSTACEOUS, and CRUSTOSE.—**R'nbezirk.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**R'nstoff.** See APOTHEME.—**R'nwulst.** A cerebral convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Rückenmarksr'.** The cortical portion of the spinal cord. [K.]—**Scheitellappenr'.** The cortex of the parietal lobe. [I, 27 (K).]—**Wurzelr'.** 1. See *Radical* CEMENT. 2. The root-bark of a plant. [*a*, 35.]

RINDENSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}nd'e^{2}n-shi^{2}ch^{2}t. A cortical layer.—**R. des Rückenmarks.** The cortical layer of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]

RINDENSUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}nd'e^{2}n-zub-sta^{2}nts. The substance forming the cortex of an organ. [J.]—**Graue R.** Gray cortical substance. [I, 16 (K).] Cf. *Rostfarbene R.*—**Rostfarbene R.** The gray substance of the cerebral cortex. [I, 16 (K).]

RINDERPEST (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}nd'e^{2}r-pe^{2}st. A specific, malignant, contagious fever, occurring in cattle, indigenous to the Asiatic steppes of Russia. It has a period of incubation varying from four to eight days. The fever is associated with an eruption on the skin and the buccal and nasal mucous membranes, and there are nasal and alvine discharges, albuminuria, hæmaturia, and a general typhoid condition. [*a*, 34.]

RINDVIEH (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}nd'fe. See BOS.—**R'stäupe.** See RINDERPEST.

RING, n. Ri^{2}n^2. Gr., κίρκος, κρίκος, κύκλος. Lat., *annulus* (preferably *anulus*). Fr., *anneau*. Ger., *R.* A circular band or hoop; a structure surrounding a circular opening. [*a*. 48.]—**Abbe's r's.** R's made of catgut, to be used like Senn's plates.—**Abdominal r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis* (seu *abdominis*). Ger., *Leistenr'*. The external or internal abdominal r., especially the former. [L, 332.]—**Altersr'** (Ger.). See ARCUS *senilis*.—**Ambulacral r.** See *Circular* CANAL.—**Antimonial r.** Fr., *anneau antimonial*. A r. formed like the arsenical r., with the substitution of antimony for arsenic. [L, 133.]—**Apposition r's.** See *Abbe's r's*.—**Arsenical r.** The r. formed when fumes of arsenic impinge on porcelain or glass. [L, 133.]—**Bandl's r.** Fr., *anneau de Bandl*. A r.-shaped muscular thickening of the uterus during labor, pointed out by Bandl as constituting the boundary between the contractile portion of the organ and the thinned and flabby portion below, and constituting, in his opinion, the true os uteri internum. [A, 22.] Cf. *Müller's r.*—**Bronchialhalbr'e** (Ger.). See *Bronchial* CARTILAGES.—**Brustr'** (Ger.). See *Pectoral* ARCH.—**Cambium-r.** Lat., *annulus cambialis*. Fr., *anneau cambial*. Ger., *Kambiumr'*. The circle of cambium formed in the stem of a plant by the juxtaposition of a number of fibro-vascular bundles, each with its own layer of cambium. [B, 77, 229 (*a*, 35).]—**Ciliary r.** See LIGAMENTUM *pectinatum* and cf. *Ciliary* BODY.—**Contraction r.** Of Schröder, Bandl's r.—**Crural r.** See *Femoral r.*—**Deep abdominal r.** See *Internal abdominal r.*—**Diaphragmatic r.** See ANNEAU *diaphragmatique*.—**Elastic r.** Fr., *anneau élastique*. Ger., *echter R.* In ferns, the annulus around the spore-case, which by its contraction disrupts the latter and scatters the inclosed spores. [B, 1 (*a*, 35).]—**External abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis externus*. Fr., *anneau inguinal externe*. Ger., *äussere Leistenöffnung, äusserer Leistenr'*. The external aperture of the inguinal canal. [L, 142, 332.]—**Femoral r.** Lat., *annulus femoralis*. Fr., *anneau fémoro-vasculaire*. Ger., *Schenkelr'*. An oval opening with its longest diameter transverse, forming the abdominal opening of the femoral canal; bounded externally by the femoral vein, internally by Gimbernat's ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the deep crural arch, in front by the pubic bone, the deep crural arch, and Poupart's ligament, and behind by the os pubis and fascia lata. [L, 142, 172, 332.] Cf. *Femoral* HERNIA.—**Festooned r's, Fibrous r's of the heart.** Fibrous r's which surround the auriculo-ventricular and arterial orifices of the heart and to which its muscular fibres are attached. [L, 142, 172.]—**Gehörr'** (Ger.). See ANNULUS *tympanicus*.—**Greisenr'** (Ger.). See ARCUS *senilis corneæ*.—**Hirnarterienr'** (Ger.). See CIRCLE *of Willis*.—**Holzr'e** (Ger.). See ANNULI *annotini*.—**Infra-orbital r's.** See *Infra-orbital* BONES.—**Inguinal r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Internal abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis profundus*. Fr., *anneau abdominal interne*. Ger., *innere Leistenöffnung, innerer Leistenr'*. The inner aperture of the inguinal canal, an opening in the transversalis fascia about midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and about ½ inch above Poupart's ligament. [L, 142, 332.]—**Löwe's r.** Fr., *cercle* (ou *anneau*) *de Löwe*. An appearance observed on looking through a solution of chromic chloride upon a bright surface. It appears as a bright violet r. larger than Maxwell's r. [F.]—**Luftröhrenr'** (Ger.). See *Tracheal r.*—**Marsh's r.** See *Arsenical r.*—**Maxwell's r.** Fr., *cercle* (ou *anneau*) *de Maxwell*. Probably an image of the yellow spot, which appears as a faintly defined area or halo around the fovea, when the eye rests on a gray or homogeneous blue surface. [F.]—**Müller's r.** Fr., *anneau* (ou *orifice*) *de Müller*. A sphincter-like muscular r. situated at the point where the canal of the cervix uteri joins the cavity of the body of the uterus at an advanced stage of gestation. [A, 15.] Cf. *Bandl's r.*—**Musculo-fibrous r's (of the heart).** See *Fibrous r's of the heart*.—**Nabelr'** (Ger.). See *Umbilical r.*—**Newton's r's.** Concentric r's of colors seen on the surface of a sufficiently thin layer of any transparent substance (*e. g.*, a soap-bubble); due to the fact that the surface on which a pencil of light falls reflects part of the rays and refracts others to the opposite surface of the layer, whence they are reflected in such a direction that, on reaching the surface which they originally struck, they are again so refracted as to be parallel with the rays that were directly reflected by that surface. The r's differ according to the thickness of the substance examined, to its nature, and to the degree of obliquity at which the incident rays strike it. [*a*, 49.]—**Omphalic r.** See *Umbilical r.*—**Paukenr'** (Ger.). See ANNULUS *tympani*.—**R. of Bandl.** See *Bandl's r.*—**Sehniger R.** (Ger.). See ANNULUS *tendinosus*.—**Spermatorrhœa r.** A metallic collar with sharp points directed inward; to be worn on the penis during sleep, for the purpose of piercing it when it becomes erect, and so awaking the wearer and preventing a seminal emission. [E.]—**Tracheal r.** Lat., *annulus tracheæ*. A tracheal cartilage. [L.]—**Tympanic r.** See ANNULUS *tympani*.—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *annulus umbilicalis*. Fr., *anneau ombilical*. Ger., *Nabelr'*. The r.-like opening in the abdominal wall by which the umbilical cord communicates with the fœtal system, and through which in extra-uterine life the remains of the umbilical vessels and the urachus pass to the umbilicus.—**Unterer Magenmundr'** (Ger.). See *Pyloric* VALVE.—**Vieussenischer R.** (Ger.). See ANNULUS *ovalis*.—**Vulvo-vaginal r.** See OSTIUM *vaginæ*.

RING, n. Ri^{2}n^2. See RESONANCE.

RING-BONE, n. Ri^{2}n^2'bon. Fr., *forme*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A deposit of bony matter above and below the coronet in horses, usually due to hard work or rheumatism. [L, 297.]

RINGENT, adj. Ri^{2}n'j'nt. Lat., *ringens* (from *ringi*, to gape). Fr., *r.* Ger., *rachenförmig, rachig*. Gaping; of labiate corollas, having widely parted lips. The *Ringentes* are: Of Gmelin, a class of plants consisting of *Digitalis, Scrophularia, Cymbalari*, etc.; of Batsch, a class comprising the *Papilionaceæ* and *Gloriales*. [*a*, 35.]

RINGWORM, n. Ri^{2}n^2'wu^{5}rm. A general term for diseases of the skin characterized by lesions spreading in ring-like forms, due to the presence of vegetable parasites. [*a*. 48.]—**Burmese r.** A cutaneous disease occurring in Burmah, resembling and probably identical with r., in the form either of dermatomycosis maculo-vesiculosa or of eczema marginatum. [G, 69.]—**Chinese r.** Tinea imbricata. [G, 69.]—**Honeycomb r.** See FAVUS (1st def.).—**R. of the beard.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria*.—**R. of the body.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *maculo-vesiculosa*.—**R. of the scalp.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.—**R. of the thigh and genital region.** See ECZEMA *marginatum*.—**Tokelau r.** A cutaneous disease, probably identical with tinea imbricata observed in Samoa, where it is known as *le pita*. [G, 69.]

RINNE (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}n'ne^2. A gutter, furrow, or sulcus. [L, 31.]—**Darmr'.** See *Intestinal* GROOVE.—**Dotterr'.** See *Vitelline* FURROW.—**Flügelr'.** See *Pterygoid* FOSSA.—**Geschlechtsr'.** See *Genital* FURROW.—**Glottisr'.** See RIMA *glottidis*.—**Grenzr'.** See *Grenzfurche*.—**Kelmstreifr'.** See *Primitive* GROOVE.—**Kinnr'.** See SULCUS *mentalis*.—**Leitr'.** See GORGET (1st def.).—**Olfactoriusr'.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**Paukenr'.** See SULCUS *tym-*

panicus.—**R. der Milz.** See HILUM *of the spleen.*—**R. des Calcaneus.** See SULCUS *flexoris hallucis longus.*—**Scleralr'.** See SULCUS *scleræ.*—**Seitliche Grenzr'.** Of His. a lateral groove that marks the boundary between the side of the embryo and the transparent portion of the embryonic area. [A, 301.]—**Vorübergehende R'n.** See *Transitory* FISSURES.

RIO-MAYOR, n. Re″o-ma^3-yor′. A place in Estremadura, Spain, where there is a strongly saline spring. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14, 43).]

RIPA (Lat.), n. f. Rip(rep)′a^3. Lit., a river-bank; of Wilder, any line of reflection of the endyma lining the encephalic cavities upon the pia or an intruded plexus. When the parts are separated the torn or cut margin of the endyma may be traced as a narrow ridge, the *linea aspera* of Meynert. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1889 (I).]

RIPARIOUS, adj. Ri^{2}p-a′ri^2-u^{3}s. From *ripa*, a shore. Growing by water. [*a*, 35.]

RIPE, adj. Rip. Lat., *maturus.* Fr., *mûr.* Ger., *reif.* See MATURE.

RIPPE (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}p′pe^2. See COSTA (1st def.), NERVE (2d def.), and RIB.—**Aechte R'n.** See *True* RIBS.—**Falsche R'n.** See *False* RIBS.—**Fluctuirende R'n.** See *Floating* RIBS.—**Halsr'.** 1. Of Meckel, a cornu of the hyoid bone. 2. The enlarged transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [L, 34 (*a*, 29).]—**Nebenr'n.** See COSTÆ *secundariæ.*—**R'nfell.** See *Costal* PLEURA.—**R'nfellbruch.** See PLEUROCELE.—**R'nfellentzündung.** See PLEURISY.—**R'nhäutlein.** See PLEURA.—**R'nheber.** The levatores costarum. [L.]—**R'nhöcker.** The tubercle of a rib. [L, 31.]—**R'nknochen.** The bony part of a rib.—**R'nkopf, R'nköpfchen.** The head of a rib. [L, 304.]—**R'ntragend.** See COSTATE.—**Schwappende R'n.** See *Floating* RIBS.—**Verwachsene Kopfr'.** See COSTA *capitis fixa.*—**Wahre R'n.** See *True* RIBS.

RIPPENHALTER (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}p′pe^{2}n-ha^{2}lt-e^{2}r. One of the scaleni muscles. [L, 31.]—**Hinterer R.** See SCALENUS *posticus.*—**Mittlerer R.** See SCALENUS *medius.*—**Vorderer R.** See SCALENUS *anticus.*

RIPPOLDSAU (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}p′pold-za^3-u^4. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [*a*, 14.]

RIPPSUCHT (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}p′zuch^{2}t. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

RIQUET (Fr.), n. Re-ka. A rickety person. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

RIRE (Fr.), **RIS** (Fr.), n's. Rer, re. See LAUGH and LAUGHTER.—**R. canin, R. moquerer, R. sardonien, R. sardonique.** See RISUS *sardonicus.*

RISIGALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}s-i^2-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). An old term for orpiment. See ARSENIC *trisulphide.*

RISING, n. Riz′i^{2}n^2. A popular term for an inflammatory swelling; also for any morbid subjective sensation of something moving from the periphery toward the brain.—**R. of the lights.** Lat., *intumescentia pulmonum.* 1. An old popular term for pleurisy. [A, 244.] 2. A vulgar name for croup. [D.]

RISORIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri^{2}s(res)-or′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *risor*, a laugher. Fr., *rieur.* Ger., *Lachmuskel.* A thin, flat, triangular bundle of muscular fibres which arises from the fascia in the parotideo-masseteric region and is inserted into the integument near the angle of the mouth. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. Santorini.** See *R.*

RISS (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}s. See LACERATION, RUPTURE, and FISSURE.

RISTORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri^{2}st-or′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A certain nutritious preparation made with egg-yolk. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

RISUS (Lat.), n. m. Ris(res)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *ris′us.* From *ridere*, to laugh. See LAUGH.—**R. apium.** See APIASTRUM (3d def.).—**R. caninus, R. de Sardonia, R. involuntarius, R. sardanius, R. sardonicus, R. spasticus.** Fr., *rire sardonique, ris canin, ris moqueur.* Ger., *Mundkrampf, Grinsen.* A peculiar expression, as of laughter, produced in certain painful spasmodic affections (*e. g.*, tetanus) by involuntary contraction of the muscles that draw down the corners of the mouth. [D; E.]

RITTELN (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}t′te^{2}ln. See RÖTHELN.

RITZE (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}ts′e^2. See FISSURE, CLEFT, and RIMA.—**Athemr'.** See *Respiratory* GLOTTIS.—**Stimmr'.** See *True* GLOTTIS.

RITZEN (Ger.), n. Ri^{2}ts′e^{2}n. See SCARIFICATION.

RIVEA (Lat.), n. f. Rev′e^2-a^3. Fr., *rivéa.* A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]—**R. bona nox.** Clove-scented creeper; a climbing plant of India. The leaves are used as a vegetable. [B, 42 (*a*, 35).]

RIVERA (Sp.), n. Re-va′ra^3. A place in Jaén, Spain, where there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

RIVIERA DI PONENTE (It.), n. Re-ve-a′ra^3 de po-ne^{2}n′ta. The Mediterranean shore between Genoa and Nice, where there are many climatic health resorts. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

RIVINA (Lat.), **RIVINIA** (Lat.), n's f. Re-ven′a^3, -i^2-a^3. From *Rivinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *rivine, rivinia.* A genus of the *Phytolaccaceæ.* The *Rivinæ* are a tribe of the *Phytolacceæ.* The *Rivineæ* (Fr., *rivinées*) are: Of Agardh, an order of the *Oleraceæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a section (tribe) of the *Phytolaccaceæ* containing (Bentham and Hooker) *R.*, *Petiveria*, etc. The *Riviniaceæ* (Fr., *riviniacées*) are a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, corresponding partly to the *Rivineæ* of Reichenbach. The *Rivinidia* are the *Rivineæ* of Reichenbach. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**R. humilis.** Fr., *herbe aux charpentiers.* Bloodberry, carpenter's-herb, rouge-berry of the West Indies; an American species, purgative and emetic and said to be vulnerary. [*a*, 35.]—**R. octandra.** Hoopwithy of Jamaica; an emetic species. [*a*, 35.]

RIVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri(re)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). A channel or gutter. [L.]—**R. lacrimalis, R. lacrimarum.** The triangular space between the closed lids and the eyeball. [L, 332.]—**R. sanguinis.** Of Galen, a sinus of the dura. [L, 349.]

RIZ (Fr.), n. Re. See ORYZA and RICE.—**Cataplasme de poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. A poultice of 1 part of rice and 10 parts of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Décoction de r., Eau de r.** See *Decoctum* ORYZÆ.—**Petit r. du Pérou.** See CHENOPODIUM *quinoa.*—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by washing rice with cold water, macerating for 24 hours with fresh water, keeping on a moist cloth till opaque and friable, drying, crushing in a marble mortar, drying thoroughly at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**R. (fruit décortiqué)** [Fr. Cod.]. The seeds of *Oryza sativa.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tisane de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* ORYZÆ.

RIZIFORM, adj. Ri^{2}z′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *riziforme.* Having the appearance of grains of rice. [*a*, 34.]

ROANOKE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Ro-a^{2}n-ok′. A place in Roanoke County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

ROARING, n. Ror′i^{2}n^2. See LARYNGISMUS *paralyticus.*

ROB (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ro^{2}b(rob). Fr., *r.* A preparation made from the juice of fruit by evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, generally with the addition of sugar. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**R. de Laffecteur** (Fr.). A r. made by boiling 1 part each of *Borago officinalis*, rose-leaves, senna, and anise-seed with 15 parts each of sarsaparilla, sugar, and honey, and straining. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

ROBBE (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}b′be^2. See PHOCA.—**R'nthran.** See AXUNGIA *phocæ.*

ROBES, n. Of the alchemists, vinegar. [A, 325.]

ROBINIA (Lat.), n. f. Rob-i^{2}n′i^2-a^3. From *Robin*, a French herbalist. Fr., *robinier.* Ger., *Robinie.* A genus of North American leguminous trees or shrubs. The *Robinieæ* are a subtribe of the *Galegeæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**R. amara.** Fr., *robinier amer.* Ger., *bittere Robinie.* The *ti-hwai* of China. The root is used as a stomachic tonic. The plant is not fully known, and perhaps belongs to some other genus. [A, 496; B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. pseudacacia.** Fr., *faux acacia, acacia des jardins, cassie.* Ger., *gemeine Robinie, weisse* (oder *falsche*) *Akazie.* False acacia, common locust-tree of North America. Various parts of it are used by the eclectic physicians. The root and the inner stem-bark are used in catarrh, though both are acro-narcotic poisons. The root contains (besides albumin, tannin, sugar, starch, etc.) robinic acid, asparagin, and robinin. Cases of poisoning are recorded in children who had eaten the root, with symptoms like those of belladonna intoxication. Poisoning from chewing the inner bark of the stem is recorded, with vomiting of blood and ropy mucus, epigastric pain, cardiac depression, coldness of the extremities, and stupor. The bark, the most active part of the root, is said to be purgative and emetic in large and tonic in small doses. The flowers are used as a yellow dye, and to prepare a slightly purgative syrup. The seeds, which yield an oil, have been recommended as a substitute for coffee. [Z. T. Emery, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 92 (*a*, 35).]

ROBINIC ACID, n. Ro^{2}b-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide robinique.* Ger., *Robininsäure.* An acid extracted from *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, forming a syrupy mass; perhaps identical with asparagin. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

ROBININ, n. Ro^{2}b′i^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *robinine.* Of Zwenger and Dronke, a glucoside, $C_{25}H_{30}O_{16}$, obtained from the fresh flowers of *Robinia pseudacacia.* [B, 5, 93, 270 (*a*, 14, 38).]

ROBOR (Lat.), n. n. Rob(ro^{2}b)′o^{2}r. Gen., *rob′oris.* A certain kind of oak having very strong wood; hence, strength. [A, 312.]—**R. Wytt.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*

ROBORANT, adj. Ro^{2}b′o-r′nt. Lat., *roborans* (from *roborare*, to make strong). Fr., *r.* Strengthening, tonic. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

ROBUR (Lat.), n. n. Rob(ro^{2}b)′u^{3}r(u^{4}r). See ROBOR.

ROBURITE, n. Rob′u^{6}r-it. See NITROBENZENE.

ROCCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}k-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′la^3. Written also *rocella.* Fr., *roccelle, orseille.* Ger., *Lackmusflechte.* A genus of the *Roccelleæ*, or *Roccellei*, which are a tribe of the *Ramalodei.* [B, 19, 170 (*a*, 35).]—**R. tinctoria.** Fr., *orseille des teinturiers* (ou *d'herbe*), *lichen de Grèce* (ou *français*). Ger., *ächte Lackmusflechte, färbende Klippenflechte, Roccelle, Orseille.* Archil, litmus-plant, rock-moss; a species found in the Canary Islands and in parts of Europe and Africa. It furnishes litmus. [B, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]

ROCELLIC ACID, n. Ro^{2}s-e^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide roccellique.* Ger., *Roccellsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and *Lecanora tartarea.* [B, 4; B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ROCELLIN, n. Ro^{2}s-e^{2}l′li^{2}n. Fr., *roccelline.* Ger., *Roccellinin.* 1. The substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.* [B, 48, 93 (*a*, 14).] 2. A coloring matter consisting of the sodium salt of β-naphtholazonaphthalinesulphonic acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

ROCHE (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}ch^2′e^2. See RAJA.—**R'nleberthran, R'nthran.** See RAY *oil.*

ROCHEFORT (Fr.), n. Rosh-for. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 50).]

ROCHER (Fr.), n. Ro-sha. 1. See MUREX. 2. See *Petrous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.* 3. The orbito-sphenoid bone in birds. 4. Of Cuvier, the pro-otic bone in reptiles. [L, 14.]

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, n. Ro^{2}k′bri^{2}j. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there are springs containing alum and free sulphuric acid. [Anderson (*a*, 14); B.]

ROCK ENON SPRINGS, n. Ro^{2}k e′no^{2}n. A place in Frederick County, Virginia, where there is an alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

ROCKET, n. Ro^{2}k'e^{2}t. 1. See HESPERIS and HESPERIS *matronalis*. 2. The genus *Eruca* and *Brassica eruca*. 3. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B, 19, 275, 295 (a, 35).]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, n. Ro^{2}k'i^2 mu^5'u^{4}nt'n. A place in Boulder County, Colorado, where there are gaseous springs.

ROCOU (Fr.), n. Ro-ku. See ANNOTTO.

ROCOUYER (Fr.), n. Ro-ku-ya. The genus *Bixa*. [a, 35.]

ROD, n. Ro^{2}d; A. S., rōd. Gr., βακτήριον. Lat., *bacillus*. Fr., *bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchen*. An extended slender bar, generally straight and more or less rigid. [a, 48.]—**Auditory r's.** See *R's of Corti*.—**Enamel r's.** Enamel prisms. [J.]—**Intracellular r's.** The fibrillæ of fibrillated cells. [J.]—**Muscle r's.** Ger., *Muskelstäbchen* (2d def.), *Muskelknospen* (2d def.). 1. R.-shaped sarcous elements, forming the contractile and principal part of the contractile disc of a muscular fibre. 2. Of Schaefer, r.-shaped bodies with knobbed ends, forming the isotropous, non-contractile part of a muscular fibre. ["Philos. Trans.," 1873, p. 429 (J, 30); J, 32.]—**Retinal r's, R's of the retina.** Cylindrical bodies, 50 to 60 μ in length and 2 μ thick, made up of an inner and outer segment cemented together, found in the layer of r's and cones of the retina. The outer segment is striated longitudinally with a rounded or conical extremity consisting of neurokeratin, and in the living state contains visual purple. When treated with appropriate reagents, it breaks up into transverse discs. The inner segment is somewhat broader than the outer, is made up of longitudinal fibres, and perforates the membrana limitans externa. Each r. is connected with a fibrilla of the external molecular stratum of the retina. [L, 318, 332.] Cf. *Retinal* CONES.—**R.-cell.** 1. See under CELL. 2. Of Maddock, see *Taste*-CELL.—**R's of Corti.** Ger., *Gehörstäbchen*. Two layers, an inner and an outer, of lightly swung r's (Corti's fibres), the inferior ends of which stand on the membrana basilaris, while their superior ends are connected like joints. [F.]—**R's of Heidenhain.** The fibrillated structure in the fibrillated cells. [J, 42.]

RODENBERG (Ger.), n. Rod'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

RODENT, adj. Ro'd'nt. Lat., *rodens* (from *rodere*, to gnaw). Eating or gnawing away. The *Rodentia*, the rodents or gnawing *Mammalia*, an order characterized by large curved incisors widely separated from the molars. [L, 147, 353 (a, 39); a, 48.]

RODNA, n. Ro^{3}d'na^4. A place in Bistritz-Naszód, Transylvania, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

ROEMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{5}m-e^{2}r'i^2-a^3. From *Roemer*, a Swiss naturalist. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Papaveraceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. hybrida, R. violacea.** Wind-rose, violet-flowered horned-poppy, the ὑπήκοον of Dioscorides; an annual herb resembling opium in properties, indigenous to Mediterranean regions. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

ROGGEN (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}g'ge^{2}n. See RYE and SECALE.—**Mutterr', R'mutter, R'mutterkorn.** See ERGOT *of rye*.

ROGNE (Fr.), n. Ron-y'. See SCABIES and TINEA.

ROHITSCH-SAUERBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ro'hi^{2}tsh-za^3''u^4-e^{2}r-brun. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are gaseous saline springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ROHR (Ger.), n. Ror. See TUBE.—**Endothelialr', Endothelr'.** A primitive blood-vessel of the germinal area. These vessels are so called from their walls being continuous with the endothelial lining of the heart and subsequently with the inner coat of the vessels of the vitelline sac. [A, 8.]—**Endothelzellenr'.** The endothelium lining the blood and lymphatic vessels and forming capillaries. [J.] See *Cellular* COAT.—**Gehirnr'.** The embryonic encephalic tube or canal. [I, 17 (K).]—**Gehörr'.** See EAR-*trumpet*.—**Harnr'.** See URETHRA.—**Hörr'.** See EAR-*trumpet*, *Hearing*-TUBE, and STETHOSCOPE.—**Löthr'.** See BLOWPIPE.—**Medullarr'.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord*, *Medullary* CENTRE, and *Medullary* TUBE.—**Mutterr'.** See *Uterine* TUBE (1st def.).—**Perithelr'.** See *Cellular* COAT.—**Rückenmarksr'.** The canal of the embryonic spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).]—**Sammelr'.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**Schlundr'.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**Sprachr'.** See *Speaking*-TUBE.—**Wirbelr'.** See *Vertebral* CANAL.—**Zuleitungsr'.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.

RÖHRCHEN (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}r'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See TUBULE.—**Haarr'.** See *Capillary* TUBE.—**Milchr' der Brust.** See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**Stilling'sche Elementarr'.** See TUBULES *of Stilling*.—**Hodenr'.** The seminiferous tubules.—**Schmelzr'.** Of O. Hertwig, the ends of dentinal canals which project into the enamel. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," Suppl., xi, p. 61; "Jena. Zeit.," viii, p. 373 (J).]—**Thränenbeinr'.** See *Lacrymal* CANAL.—**Zahnr'.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.

RÖHRE (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}r'e^2. A canal, pipe, or tube, especially one for carrying a fluid. [E.]—**Cylindrische R. des Nebenhoden.** See CANAL *of the epididymis*.—**Falloppi'sche R.** See OVIDUCT.—**Fussr'.** See FIBULA.—**Harnr'.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Hauchr'.** See INHALER.—**Kernr'.** A nuclear tube or fibre. [J, 48.]—**Knochenr'n.** See CANALICULI *of bone*.—**Luftr'.** See *Air*-TUBE and TRACHEA.—**Lungenr'.** See TRACHEA and BRONCHUS.—**Lymphr'.** See *Lymphatic* CORD; in the pl., *Lymphr'n*, see *Lymphoid* CORDS.—**Markr'n.** The medullary canals of bone. [L.]—**Muskelr'.** A muscular fibre. [J.]—**Mutterr'.** See OVIDUCT.—**Nahrungsr'.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**Nebenr' des Schienbeins.** See FIBULA.—**Nierenr'n.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Primitive R'n.** See NERVE-FIBRES.—**Pulpar'n.** See *Pulp*-TUBES.—**Schleimr'n.** See *Mucous* CANALS.—**Speiser'.** See ŒSOPHAGUS.

RÖHRENCASSIE (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}r'e^{2}n-ka^{3}s-si^2-e^2. The *Cassia fistula* or its fruit. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RÖHRENGRAU (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}r'e^{2}n-gra^3-u^4. See *Tubular gray* MATTER.—**Centrale R.** The layer of gray substance which covers the internal surface of the optic thalamus. [I, 28 (K).]

ROHRHALM (Ger.), n. Ror'ha^{3}lm. See CULM.

RÖHRIG (Ger.), adj. Ru^{5}r'i^{2}g. See FISTULAR and TUBULOSE.

RÖHRLEIN (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}r'lin. See TUBULE.—**Luftr'.** The bronchi. [L, 80.]

ROIDEUR (Fr.), n. Rwa^3-du^{5}r. See RAIDEUR.

ROISDORF (Ger.), n. Ro^3'i^{2}s-do^{2}rf. A place in Rhenish Prussia where there are an alkaline and a chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ROLLE (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}l'le^2. See TROCHLEA.—**Gelenkr'.** See CONDYLE.

ROLLEN (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}l'le^{2}n. Rotation. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—**R'nförmig.** See TROCHLEAR.

ROLLER, n. Rol'u^{5}r. See *R.*-BANDAGE.

ROLLHÜGEL (Ger.), n. Rol'hu^{6}g-e^{2}l. See TROCHANTER.—**Grosser (äusserer) R.** See TROCHANTER *major*.—**Kleiner (innerer) R.** See TROCHANTER *minor*.

ROLLMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Rol'musk-e^{2}l. A rotator. [L.]—**R. des Augapfels.** See OBLIQUUS *oculi superior*.—**R'n des Oberschenkels.** See ROTATORS *of the thigh*.

ROLLNERV (Ger.), n. Rol'ne^{2}rf. See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**Innerer R.** See *Supratrochlear* NERVE.

ROMARIN (Fr.), n. Ro-ma^3-ra^{2}n^2. Sp., *romero* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See ROSMARINUS. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the young flowering branches (leaves and flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Acétolé de r.** See *Acetum* RORISMARINI.—**Alcoolat de r.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI.—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura* RORISMARINI.—**Esprit de r.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI.—**Esprit de r. composé.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI *compositus*.—**Esprit savonneux de r.** See *Spiritus* RORISMARINI *saponatus*.—**Essence de r., Huile (essentielle, ou volatile [Fr. Cod.]) de r.** See *Oil of* ROSEMARY.—**Infusion de r.** A preparation consisting of 9 grammes each of rosemary and licorice and enough boiling water to make a litre of infusion. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Miel de r.** See MEL *anthosatum*.—**Oléule de r.** See *Oil of* ROSEMARY.—**Oxéolé de r.** See *Acetum* RORISMARINI.—**Rameau de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *R.* (2d def.).—**Teinture de r.** See *Tinctura* RORISMARINI.—**Teinture d'essence de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI.—**Vinaigre de r.** See *Acetum* RORISMARINI.

ROMPEURE (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}n^2-pu^{5}r. See HERNIA.

RONCE (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}n^{2}s. See RUBUS (1st def.) and RUBUS *fruticosus*.—**Écorce de r. noir.** See RUBUS (2d def.).—**Extrait liquide d'écorce de r.** See *Extractum* RUBI *fluidum*.—**R. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Rubus fruticosus* or its leaves. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

RONCINÉ (Fr.), adj. Ro^{2}n^2-se-na. See RUNCINATE.

ROND (Fr.), adj. Ro^{2}n^2. Round; as a n., see TERES.—**Grand r.** See TERES *major*.—**Petit r.** See TERES *minor*.—**R. pronateur.** See PRONATOR *radii teres*.

RONDELETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}n^2-d'-le^{2}t'i^2-a^3. From *Rondelet*, a French physician. Fr., *rondelétie*, *rondelier*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Rondeletieæ* (Fr., *rondeletiées*) are: Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Hedyotideæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. asiatica.** An East Indian shrub. The astringent bark and sweetish fruits are used externally in skin diseases. [a, 35.]—**R. febrifuga.** The *cordobancillo* of Cuba, where the bitter bark is used in fevers. [a, 35.]

RONGEANT (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}n^2-zh^{3}a^{2}n. See RODENT and PHAGEDENIC.

RONGEUR (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}n^2-zhu^{5}r. A gouge-forceps.

RONNEBURG (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}n'ne^2-burg. A place in Saxe-Altenburg, Germ ny, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

RONNEBY, n. A place in Blekingen, Sweden, where there are acidulous chalybeate springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

RONRON (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}n^2-ro^{2}n^2. A purring sound. [a, 21.]

ROOB (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ro-o^{2}b. See ROB.

ROOT, n. Ru^{4}t. A.-S., *rot*. Gr., ῥίζα. Lat., *radix*. Fr., *racine*. Ger., *Wurzel*. 1. The descending axis of a plant; that part of the axis which is not composed of nodes and internodes. It differs from the stem chiefly in its greater simplicity of internal structure, in not bearing leaves, in its growing point being situated just behind instead of at the apex, and in the presence of absorbing fibres. [B, 34, 291 (a, 35).] 2. Any structure or part of a structure resembling or analogous to the r. of a plant. [a, 48.] 3. The chief or ultimate cause or source of anything.—**Adventitious r.** A r. originating from some part of the stem or branches, either above or below the ground. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Aerial r.** Lat., *radix aerea*. Fr., *racine aérienne*. Ger., *Luftwurzel*. An adventitious r. produced from some part of a plant above ground. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**Anterior r. of the auditory nerve.** Ger., *vordere Acusticuswurzel*. The anterior of the two r's which unite to form the auditory nerve near the restiform body. It arises from the large-celled auditory nucleus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Anterior r. of the zygoma.** A broad ridge which passes backward from the base of the temporal portion of the zygoma upon the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Antero-lateral r. of the optic tract.** That band of the tract that arises from the optic thalamus and passes through the inner geniculate body. [a, 34.]—**Ascending r. of the auditory nerve.** A band of fibres described by Roller as ascending from the medulla in the middle line to join the r's of the auditory nerve as they emerge from the medulla. [B.]—**Ascending r. of the fifth nerve.** Fr., *grande racine ascendante*. A bundle of fibres which arises from a group of nerve-cells in the gelatinous substance of the medulla oblongata and joins the sensory r. of the fifth nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Axial r.** Fr., *racine axile*. See *Tap-r.*—**Bengal r.** The r. of *Zingiber cassumunar*.—**Brazil r.** An old name for ipecac. [B, 117.]—**Deep r. of the auditory nerve.** See *Anterior r. of the auditory nerve*.—**Descending r. of the fifth**

nerve. Lat., *radix nervi trigemini descendens.* A bundle of fibres which arise from the gray matter of the aqueduct of Sylvius, pass downward as a separate bundle, and join the motor r. of the fifth nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**External r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria lateralis.* A bundle of fibres arising from the insula, which aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L, 31.]—**Fascicled r's.** Multiple r's; branches of the embryonic root forming a cluster of fibres or of tubers. [a, 35.]—**Fibrous r.** A r. consisting of numerous thread-like divisions produced either directly from the embryo and succeeding joints of the stem or from a persistent tap-r. [a, 35.]—**Gray r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *Middle r. of the olfactory nerve.*—**Inaxial r.** See *Secondary r.*—**Inferior auditory r.** Ger., *hintere Acusticuswurzel.* The posterior of the two r's which unite to form the auditory nerve close to the restiform body. It arises from the chief auditory nucleus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Inferior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The r's which arise from the anterior cornu of the spinal cord and emerge through its lateral column. [L, 142, 332.]—**Insane r.** Of Shakespeare, according to Canon Ellacombe, hemlock, and, according to some other commentators, belladonna; but more probably mandrake (*Mandragora*). [a, 35.]—**Internal r. of the optic tract.** That band of the optic tract arising from the stratum opticum of the corpora quadrigemina and passing between the inner and outer geniculate bodies. [a, 34.]—**Long r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *External r. of the olfactory nerve.*—**Mesencephalic r. of the trigeminus.** Of Spitzka, the descending r. of the trigeminus. ["Med. Record," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (J).]—**Middle r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria medialis.* A short bundle of fibres arising from the internal margin of the caruncula mamillaris (1st def.). It aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L, 31.]—**Motor r's of the pneumogastric nerve.** Fibres of the pneumogastric nerve arising from the motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal nucleus. [L.]—**Motor r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The smaller of the two r's which form the trigeminal nerve. It arises in the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve, and, after receiving fibres from the Gasserian ganglion, is continued as the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Multiple r's.** See *Fascicled r's.*—**Posterior auditory r., Posterior main r. of the acoustic nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Posterior r. of the zygoma.** A ridge upon the outer surface of the temporal bone, which runs back from the base of the zygoma and divides into two branches, one of which passes in front of the meatus auditorius externus, and the other above it. [L, 142, 332.]—**Primary r.** See *Tap-r.*—**R.-cap.** See R.-SHEATH.—**R. of a hair.** Ger., *Haarwurzel.* The portion of a hair imbedded in the skin. [L, 142.]—**R. of a nail.** Ger., *Nagelwurzel.* The portion of a nail that is covered by the skin. [L, 332.]—**R. of a tooth.** Ger., *Zahnwurzel.* The portion of a tooth that is imbedded in an alveolus. [L.]—**R. of the aorta.** See *Aortic* BULB.—**R's of the fornix.** Ger., *Wurzeln des Gewölbes.* Of Burdach, descending r's which spring from the optic thalamus and ascending r's which spring from the gray matter on the floor of the third ventricle and the anterior part of the optic thalamus behind the chiasm. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. of the lung.** Lat., *radix pulmonis.* Ger., *Lungenwurzel.* The mass formed by the bronchi, blood-vessels, and nerves as they enter the lung. [L, 332.]—**R. of the mesentery.** Ger., *Gekröswurzel.* The portion of the mesentery that is attached to the posterior wall of the abdomen. [L, 332.]—**R. of the nose.** Ger., *Nasenwurzel.* The upper narrow portion of the nose, between the orbits. [L, 332.]—**R. of the optic tract.** The connection of the optic tract with the brain. [a, 34.]—**R. of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungenwurzel.* The posterior thick portion of the tongue. [L.]—**R.-stock.** See RHIZOME.—**Secondary r.** Fr., *racine secondaire.* An inaxial r.; one not continuous with the stem, but produced laterally from the sides of the abortive primary radicle or from some other part of the plant. [a, 35.]—**Sensory r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The larger of the two r's of the fifth nerve. It arises from the sensory nucleus of the nerve, and terminates in the Gasserian ganglion. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superficial r. of the auditory nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Superior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The fibres of the nerve that arise from the medulla. [L, 332.]—**Tap-r.** Fr., *racine pivotante.* A primary descending root, such as the common carrot, forming a direct continuation of the radicle. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Tuberculated r.** A r. furnished with tubers. [a, 35.]

ROOTLET, n. Ru^{4}t'l't. A slender r. or r.-branch. [a, 35.]

ROOT-SHEATH, n. Ru^{4}t'sheth. Ger., *Wurzelscheide.* 1. A cuticular covering of the root of an organ. [a, 48.] 2. The protecting sheath of firmer tissue at the tip of a root, which enables the latter the more easily to penetrate the soil. [B, 291, 296 (a, 35).]—**Inner r.-s. of a hair.** A layer, in the root of a hair, lying immediately external to its cuticle and made up of Henle's and Huxley's layers (*q. v.*) and a very delicate cuticle. [L.]—**Outer r.-s. of a hair.** A layer of stratified epithelium, similar to the stratum Malpighii of the skin, immediately beneath the glossy membrane of a hair follicle. [L, 351.]

ROQUETTE (Fr.), n. Ro-ke^{2}t'. 1. The genus *Eruca*, especially *Eruca sativa* (*Brassica eruca*). 2. The *Barbarea præcox.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Conserve de r.** See *Conserva* ERUCÆ.

RORIDUS (Lat.), adj. Ro'ri^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ros*, dew. Ger., *bethaut.* In botany, curved with elevations resembling dew-drops. [a, 35.]

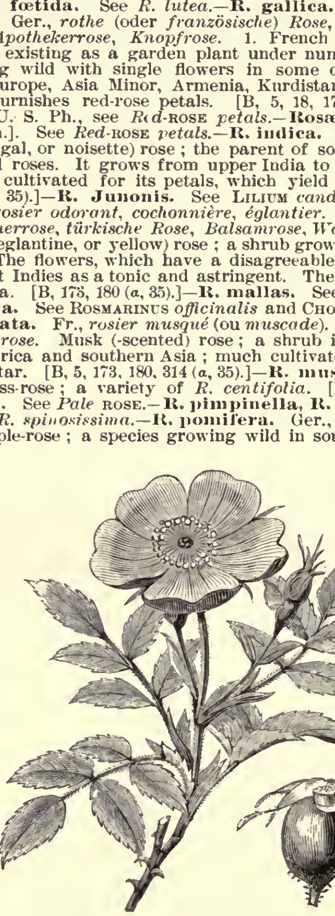
RORIFEROUS, adj. Ro^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *rorifer* (from *ros*, dew, and *ferre*, to bring). Fr., *rorifère.* Dew-bringing; of ducts or vessels, excreting fluids upon the surface of organs. [K, 3.]

RORISMARINI (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}r(ror)''i^{2}s-ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-in(en)'-i(e). A form of *rosmarini*, the gen. of *Rosmarinus* (*q. v.*).

ROS (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}s(ros). Gen., *ror'is.* 1. Dew, or a dew-like particle. 2. Of Grew, cambium. 3. The *Rosmarinus officinalis.* [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).] 4. See SEMEN. 5. Of Harvey, a special nutritive substance which was supposed to cause the growth of the bodily organs. [H.]—**Herba roris solis.** The *Drosera rotundifolia* (the entire plant). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum roris marini** (essentiale). Oil of rosemary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. marinus.** See ROSMARINUS.—**R'solis, R. solis.** 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Drosera.* 2. The *Drosera rotundifolia.* [a, 35.]

ROSA (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro^{2}s)'a^3. Gr., ῥόδον. Fr., *rosier.* Ger., *Rose.* 1. The rose; a genus of shrubby prickly plants giving name to the *Rosaceæ* (Fr., *rosacées*; Ger., *Rosaceen*) or roseworts, an order (Jussieu) of polypetalous dicotyledons, having the flowers regular, the stamens indefinite, perigynous, the carpels distinct or solitary, and the seed exalbuminous. In this sense they include (Bentham and Hooker) the *Chrysobalaneæ, Pruneæ, Spirææ, Quillajeæ, Rubeæ, Potentilleæ, Poterieæ, Roseæ, Neuradeæ,* and *Pomeæ.* Many botanists, however, regard the *Chrysobalaneæ, Pruneæ,* and *Pomeæ* as distinct orders, while Gray and others limit the *Rosaceæ* to the single genus *R.*, distinguished by the carpels being one-seeded and inclosed in the fleshy calyx-tube. The *Rosaceæ* of Batsch are a class including the *Columnariæ, Difformariæ, Umbraculariæ,* etc. The *Rosæ* are: Of Adanson, the *Rosaceæ* of Jussieu; of Jussieu, the *Rosaceæ* of Gray. The *Roseæ* (Fr., *rosées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, the *Rosaceæ* of Gray; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosaceæ*, including the *Sanguisorbæ, Spiræiæ,* and *Pomaceæ*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Rosaceæ*, including the *Rosideæ, Fragarideæ,* and *Spirideæ*, distinguished by the carpels (2 to 50) being in an open or closed calyx. The *Rosidæ* of Lindley are the *Rosaceæ* of Gray. The *Rosideæ* of Wood (including the genera *R.* and *Agrimonia*) are a tribe of his *Roseæ*, characterized by one-seeded carpels inclosed in the calyx-tube. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's, the petals of the pale rose or of the damask rose; of the Netherl. Ph., the petals of the pale rose or of the red rose. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. See Os *uteri.*—**Acetum rosarum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *vinaigre rosat* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de roses*), *acétolé de roses.* Sp., *vinagre de r's* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of red-rose petals with 2 of acetic-acid crystals and 98 of white vinegar for 8 days [Fr. Cod.] (with 60 of vinegar and 10 of alcohol for 3 days [Gr. Ph.], with 80 of red vinegar for 8 days [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, filtering, and, according to the Sp. Ph., adding about 2 parts of alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Ætheroleum rosæ** [Norw. Ph.] (seu **rosarum**). See *Oil of* ROSE.—**Aqua rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu **rosarum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.]). Fr., *eau distillée de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenwasser.* Sp., *agua de r's* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of fresh pale-rose petals with water enough to make 1 part [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] 2½ parts [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 3 [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 5 [Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) of distillate; by heating (mixing [Austr. Ph.]) 1 part of oil of roses with 4,000 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (6,000 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of water, or 4 drops of the oil with 1,000 grammes of water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., and Swed. Ph. allow also an equivalent amount of salted rose petals instead of the fresh petals. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Baccæ rosæ silvestris** (seu **rosarum**). See *Dog-*ROSE *fruit.*—**Brodium rosarum.** See *Infusum rosarum.*—**Calyces fructiferi rosæ.** See *Dog-*ROSE *fruit.*—**Confectio rosæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *conserve de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenconserve.* Sp., *conserva de r's rubias* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de r.* [Mex. Ph.]). A conserve consisting of 1 part of red-rose petals (in No. 60 powder [U. S. Ph.]) with 8 parts of sugar, 1½ of clarified honey, and 2 of rose water [U. S. Ph.] (with 3 parts of sugar [Br. Ph.]), or of 1 part of fresh petals of pale roses with 2 parts of sugar [Gr. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (of 10 parts of dried and powdered red-rose petals, 65 of sugar, and 25 of rose water [Belg. Ph.]), made by macerating 3 parts of the dried and powdered petals of red roses (pale roses [Finn. Ph.]) for 2 hours with 6 of rose water (digesting 1 hour with 8 of rose water [Swiss Ph.]), and adding 24 of sugar (23 [Sp. Ph.], 19½ of sugar and 1½ of glycerin [Fr. Cod.]) [Finn. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Mex. Ph. orders 1 part each of fresh rose petals and clarified honey, 2 parts of rose water, and 7 of sugar. [A, 447; B, 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Confectio rosæ caninæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *conserve de cynorrhodons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hainbuttenconserve.* Confection of hips; made by beating 1 part of fruit of *R. canina* to a pulp, squeezing through a sieve, adding 2 parts of sugar and rubbing thoroughly together; or by mixing 2 parts of the pulp with 3 of powdered sugar and boiling up [Fr. Cod.], heating with enough water to make 5 parts when the sugar is dissolved [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 5, 81, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Confectio rosæ (gallicæ), Confectio rosarum.** See *Confectio rosæ.*—**Conserva rosæ caninæ (fructuum), Conserva rosæ fructus.** See *Confectio rosæ caninæ.*—**Conserva rosæ gallicæ** [Br. Ph.] (seu **rubræ** [Fr. Cod.]), **Conserva rosarum** [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Confectio rosæ.*—**Conserva rosarum adstringens.** See ELECTUARIUM *adstringens Fulleri.*—**Conserva rosarum rubrarum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Confectio rosæ.*—**Conserva rosarum sicca.** Fr., *conserve de roses sèche, tablettes de rose.* Lozenges made from a mixture of 30 grammes of dried red-rose petals with from 160 to 500 of sugar, boiled to the proper consistence, sometimes with the addition of 7½ grammes of lemon-juice, or with the powdered rose petals moistened with 12 drops of sulphuric acid; or from a mixture of sugar and rose water boiled to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva rosarum vitriolata.** Fr., *conserve de roses vitriolée.* A mixture of 2 or 4 parts of sulphuric acid with 180 of conserva rosæ. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Cortex radicis rosæ caninæ** (seu **silvestris**). See under *R. canina.*—**Enema mellis rosarum.** An aperient clyster made of 80 parts of decoctum emolliens, 12 each of mel rosæ, oil of violet, and chamomile, and 8 of fresh cassia pulp. [B, 89 (a, 21).]—**Essentia rosæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of* ROSE.—**Extractum rosæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de rose rouge.* Ger., *flüssiges Essigrosenextrakt.* A preparation made by treating in a percolator 100 grammes of red-rose petals in No. 30 powder with a mixture of 10 of glycerin and 90 of alcohol, reserving 75 c. c. of the product, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c.

with alcohol. [B 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Flores rosæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Pale* ROSE.—**Flores rosæ caninæ** (seu **silvestris**). See under *R. canina.*—**Flores rosæ centifoliæ** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Pale* ROSE.—**Flores rosæ damascenæ.** Fr., *rose de Damas* (ou *de tous les mois*, ou *de Ponteaux* [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *r. aromática* [Sp. Ph.]. The petals of *R. damascena.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Flores rosæ gallicæ.** See *Red*-ROSE *petals.*—**Flores rosæ pallidæ.** See *Pale* ROSE.—**Flores rosæ rubræ.** See *Red*-ROSE *petals.*—**Flores rosæ sale conditi.** Pale-rose petals put up with half their weight of common salt [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (with an equal weight of salt [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Fungus rosarum.** Bedegar. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**Fructus rosæ caninæ** (seu **silvestris**), **Fructus rosarum.** See *Dog*-ROSE *fruit.*—**Hydrolatum rosæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua rosæ.*—**Infusum rosæ acidum** (seu **acidulum** [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu **compositum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *infusion de roses acidulée.* A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red-rose petals in 80 of boiling water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid, and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by pouring enough boiling water on 3 parts of red-rose petals and 2 of dilute sulphuric acid to make 192 of colature, and dissolving in this 8 of sugar [Swed. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph., 1870, directed the maceration of ½ oz. of dried red-rose petals, 3 fluidrachms of dilute sulphuric acid, and 2½ pints of boiling water, and the addition of 1½ oz. of sugar. [B, 5, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum rosarum.** Fr., *hydrolé de roses.* A strained infusion of red-rose petals in 1 to 12 times as much boiling water, or of 8 grammes of dried rose petals in a litre of boiling water. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum rosarum acidulum** (seu **compositum**). See *Infusum rosæ acidum.*—**Julapium rosarum.** Fr., *sirop d'eau de rose.* A mixture of 2 parts of rose water with 3 or 4 of sugar; or of 9 parts of rose water with 16 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Lac rosarum.** See *Milk of* ROSES.—**Mellitum rosæ gallicæ** (seu **rosarum** [Belg. Ph.]), **Mel rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Dan. Ph.], **Mel rosarum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *mellite de rose rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *hydromellé de roses.* Ger., *Rosenhonig.* Sp., *miel rosada* [Sp. Ph.]. Honey of rose. The preparation of the U. S Ph. is made by extracting 8 parts of red rose with alcohol and mixing with 92 parts of clarified honey. The other preparations are made in general with about 6 parts of water and 10 or 12 of honey to 1 part of rose petals, the Fr. Cod. and the Belg., Dan., Swiss, and Sp. Ph's ordering the red and the others the pale rose, but the Fr. Cod. (see *Mellite de* ROSE *rouge*) and the Sp. Ph. order only 6 parts of honey, the Belg. Ph. 5 of honey with 3½ of sugar, the Austr., Hung., Ital., and Roum. Ph's 25 of honey and 10 of water. [B, 10; B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Mucharum rosarum.** See *Infusum rosarum.*—**Oleum rosæ.** See *Oil of* ROSE.—**Oleum rosarum.** 1. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Gr. Ph., see *Oil of* ROSE. 2. See *Huile de* ROSE *pâle.* 3. Of the Lond. Ph., 1721, an oil in which roses had been steeped. [B, 18.]—**Oleum rosarum æthereum.** See *Oil of* ROSE.—**Petala rosæ** [Norw. Ph.] (**centifoliæ** [Swed. Ph.]). See *Pale* ROSE.—**Petala rosæ gallicæ** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Red*-ROSE *petals.*—**Petala rosarum salita** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Flores rosæ sale conditi.*—**Petala rosarum siccata** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Pale* ROSE.—**Potio rosarum composita.** Sp., *leche para niños* [Mex. Ph.], *poción de r's compuesta* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation composed of 120 grammes of rose water, 2 of magnesia, 15 of syrup of orange-peel, and 6 centigrammes of powdered soap. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**R. agrestis.** 1. A variety of *R. canina.* 2. See *R. arvensis.* 3. A variety (by some considered distinct) of *R. rubiginosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. alba.** Fr., *rosier blanc.* Ger., *weisse Rose.* A white-flowered variety of *R. canina*, by some authors considered a distinct species. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. aquatica.** See NYMPHÆA *alba.*—**R. arvensis.** Ger., *Ackerrose.* A variety of *R. gallica* with whitish or clear rose-colored flowers. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. asinina.** See PÆONIA *officinalis.*—**R. aurantiaca.** See *R. bicolor.*—**R. balearica.** See *R. sempervirens* (1st def.).—**R. balsamica.** A variety (*vulgaris*) of *R. canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. benedicta.** The genus *Pæonia*, especially *Pæonia officinalis.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. bicolor.** Fr., *rosier ponceau.* A variety (*punicea*) of *R. lutea* with the flowers scarlet-red within and yellowish on the outside. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. bifera, R. calendarum (corymbosa), R. calendularum.** See *R. damascena.*—**R. canina.** Fr., *rosier de chien, galancier, rose cochonnière* (ou *cynorrhodon*, ou *sorcière*). Ger., *Hundsrose, wilde Hainrose, Heckenrose, Hagbutte, Hagedorn, Hahnbutte, Hüftenstrauch.* Dog-rose (or -brier), hep-rose (or -brier, or -tree), canker (-flower), bird-brier, cat-whin; a bush growing in hedges and thickets throughout Europe, and also in northern Africa, the Canary Islands, Persia, and Siberia. The root-bark and petals, *cortex radicis* et *flores rosæ caninæ* (seu *rosæ silvestris*), were formerly official. The ripe fruits (hips), consisting of the fleshy calyces inclosing numerous dry carpels or achenes, each containing one exalbuminous seed, are official in the Br. Ph. as *rosæ caninæ fructus* (see *Dog*-ROSE *fruit*). The inclosed achenes, which are covered with short hairs, are used as an anthelminthic. The young leaves are used as tea, and the root was formerly used in rabies (hence *canina*, the specific name). The stem and branches are often punctured by insects (*Cynips Brandtii* and *Cynips rosæ*), which produce bedegar. This species is said to be cultivated for attar. [B, 5, 18, 168, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. centifolia.** Fr., *rosier à cent feuilles, rose pâle* (ou *à distiller*). Ger., *hundertblättrige Rose, Gartenrose, Centifolie.* 1. Cabbage (or hundred-leaved) rose; a species growing wild in the eastern part of the Caucasus, and cultivated under an infinity of forms in all the temperate parts of the world. It is much grown in southern France and southern Asia for the production of rose water and oil of rose. The petals (see *Pale* ROSE), the ῥόδον of the ancients, are official. A decoction of the fresh leaves is used as a mild laxative. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Pale* ROSE. [B. 5, 173, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. centifolia simplex.** See *R. agrestis* (2d def.).—**R. cerea, R. chlorophylla.** See *R. lutea.*—**R. cinnamomea.** Fr., *rose canelle* (2d def.). 1. Of Roth, see *R. bicolor.* 2. Of Linnæus, single cinnamon-rose; a species growing wild in Europe. In the Amoor country it is said to afford a fruit (hip) much superior to that of *R. canina.* [B, 18, 173 (*a*, 35).]—**R. cynorrhodon.** See *R. canina.*—**R. damascena.** Fr., *rosier de Damas* (ou *de puteau*, ou *de tous les mois*, ou *purgatif*), *rose des quatres saisons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Damascenerrose, Monatsrose.* Damask-rose; a tall shrub resembling *R. centifolia* and *R. gallica* (referred to the latter by Baker). The flowers are light-red (rarely white), and are not produced in clusters, though several occur on the same branch. It is not known in the wild state, but is cultivated in France, Italy, Persia, upper Egypt, Turkey, the East Indies, etc., for the production of rose water and oil of rose. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180, 185 (*a*, 35).]—**R. de Castilla** (Sp.) [Mex. Ph.]. See *R. centifolia.*—**R. eglanteria, R. fœtida.** See *R. lutea.*—**R. gallica.** Fr., *rosier de Provins.* Ger., *rothe* (oder *französische*) *Rose, Zuckerrose, Essigrose, Apothekerrose, Knopfrose.* 1. French rose; a low-growing bush, existing as a garden plant under numerous forms and occurring wild with single flowers in some of the warmer parts of Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Caucasus. It furnishes red-rose petals. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Red*-ROSE *petals.*—**Rosæ gallicæ petala** [Br. Ph.]. See *Red*-ROSE *petals.*—**R. indica.** China (or monthly, or Bengal, or noisette) rose; the parent of some of the sweetest-scented roses. It grows from upper India to China and Japan, and is cultivated for its petals, which yield attar. [B, 267, 275, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. Junonis.** See LILIUM *candidum.*—**R. lutea.** Fr., *rosier odorant, cochonnière, églantier.* Ger., *gelbe Rose, Kapuzinerrose, türkische Rose, Balsamrose, Wanzenrose.* Austrian (or eglantine, or yellow) rose; a shrub growing in southern Europe. The flowers, which have a disagreeable odor, are used in the West Indies as a tonic and astringent. The green leaves are used as tea. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. mallas.** See ROSE *malloes.*—**R. marina.** See ROSMARINUS *officinalis* and CHONDRUS *crispus.*—**R. moschata.** Fr., *rosier musqué* (ou *muscade*). Ger., *Bisamrose, Moschusrose.* Musk (-scented) rose; a shrub indigenous to northern Africa and southern Asia; much cultivated for the production of attar. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. muscosa.** Ger., *Moosrose.* Moss-rose; a variety of *R. centifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. pallida.** See *Pale* ROSE.—**R. pimpinella, R. pimpinellifolia.** See *R. spinosissima.*—**R. pomifera.** Ger., *äpfeltragende Rose.* Apple-rose; a species growing wild in southern Europe, and cultivated for its fruits, which are used as food and medicinally. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. rubiginosa.** Ger., *Weinrose, Rostrose.* Eglantine, sweet-brier (rose); a stout prickly shrub growing wild in Europe and the United States. The flowers and fruits and its bedegar are used like those of *R. canina.* [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. rubra** (It.). See *Red*-ROSE *petals.*—**Rosarum flores** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Pale* ROSE.—**R. semperflorens.** See *R. damascena.*—**R. sempervirens.** Fr., *rosier toujours vert.* Ger., *immergrüne Rose.* 1. Of Linnæus, the evergreen rose, the ῥόδον ἀείφυλλον of Theophrastus; a species having a musk-like odor, found wild in southern Europe and southern Asia, and cultivated for the production of attar. 2. See *R. moschata.* 3. Of Roth, see *R. umbellata.* 4. A variety of *R. canina.* [B, 34, 173, 180, 267 (*a*, 35).]—**R. silvestris.** A variety of *R. canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. spinosissima.** Ger., *Haferrose.* Cat-whin, Scotch (or burnet, or barrow-, or fox-) rose; a prickly shrub with delicate leaflets, a native of Scotland and other parts of Europe. [B, 34, 77, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**R. turbinata.** Ger., *kreiselförmige* (oder *frankfurter*) *Rose, Gottesackerrose.* Frankfort rose. The large red flowers are used like those of *R. centifolia*, but have a milder odor. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. umbellata.** A variety of *R. rubiginosa.* [*a*, 35.]—**R. usitatissima.** See *R. alba.*—**R. villosa.** Fr., *rosier velu.* Ger., *weichhaarige* (oder *zottige*) *Rose.* Shaggy-fruited rose; in part the *R. pomifera.* In France a confection is prepared from the edible fruit. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**R. vulpina.** See *R. lutea.*—**Sirupus rosæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Syrupus rosæ.*—**Spiritus rosarum (per fermentationem).** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de roses.* Ger., *Rosengeist.* A preparation made by allowing rose petals to ferment in water to which a little yeast is added. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Succus rosarum.** The juice of roses. [B, 57.]—**Syrupus e rosis siccis, Syrupus rosæ** [U. S. Ph.] (**gallicæ** [Br. Ph.]), **Syrupus rosarum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de suc de roses rouges.* A preparation made by mixing 1 part of fluid extract of rose with 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or infusing 2 parts of red-rose petals in 20 of boiling water and adding 30 of sugar to the filtered liquid [Br. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 100 parts of rose petals and 600 of boiling water, to be evaporated to 345 parts, and 655 of sugar added. The Russ. Ph. orders 3 parts of rose petals, 9 of boiling water, and 11 of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus rosarum pallidarum.** Fr., *sirop d'infusion de roses pâles.* A syrup made of petals of pale roses, with water and sugar, with or without the addition of oil of



ROSA RUBIGINOSA. [A, 327.]

rose. A preparation containing a relatively large amount of sugar was called *syrupus rosarum solutivus* or *sirop de roses solutif*, while, if containing a less amount, the preparation was called *sirop de roses simple*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rosarum rubrarum.** See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Syrupus rosarum solutivus cum senna.** See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *rosaceus*.—**Tinctura rosarum acidula.** See *Infusum rosæ acidum*.—**Unguentum aquæ rosæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade à (l'eau) de rose*. Sp., *cerato de esperma de ballena* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of rose water, cold cream; a white, soft ointment, used especially as a cosmetic, made by mixing 5 parts of expressed oil of almonds, 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, and 3 parts of rose water [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 32 parts of almond-oil, 4 parts of white wax, 5 of spermaceti, and 16 of water, and adding 1 drop of oil of roses to 50 grammes of the mixture [Ger. Ph.]. The *cold-cream* of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting 60 grammes of spermaceti and 30 of white wax in 215 of oil of sweet almonds, adding 10 drops of oil of rose, and subsequently 60 grammes of rose water and 15 of tincture of benzoin. The Belg. Ph. orders the same ingredients as the Fr. Cod. in very slightly different proportions. The Russ. Ph. distinguishes, as *unguentum cetacei*, a mixture of 3 parts each of white wax and spermaceti, 2 of rose water, and 14 of olive-oil from a mixture of 3 parts of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 24 of almond-oil, and 4 of glycerin, the *unguentum leniens*. The other pharmacopœias order mixed with 10 parts of white wax from 12½ to 30 of spermaceti, 20 to 120 of rose water, and 76½ to 240 of almond-oil. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum rosæ** (seu **rosarum**). See UNGUENTUM *rosatum*.

ROSA (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro^{2}s)'a^3. Erysipelas or a disease of similar character. [a, 48.]—**R. anglicana.** Erysipelas. [G, 19.]—**R. asturica, R. asturiensis.** See ROSE *of the Asturias*.—**R. saltans.** Urticaria. [G.]

ROSACEA (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro^{2}s)-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-a^3. From *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *goutte rose, acné rosacée* (ou *érythémateuse*), *couperose, varus goutte rose, rougeurs*. Ger., *Kupferrose, Kupferfinne, Kupferausschlag, Kupferhandel*. Rosy drop, grog-blossom, copper-nose, carbuncled face, bubukles; a chronic cutaneous disease, particularly of the face, affecting the nose, cheeks, chin, or forehead, characterized by patches of diffuse redness due to dilated blood-vessels and often attended with papulation or pustulation, sometimes with cutaneous hypertrophy. [G.] Cf. RHINOPHYMA.—**R. congestiva, R. erythematosa.** R. chiefly characterized by redness of the skin, associated commonly with the appearance of dilated and tortuous blood-vessels. [G, 38.]—**R. hypertrophica.** R. attended with hyperplasia of the skin. [G.] See GUTTA *r. hypertrophica*.—**R. papulosa.** R. attended with papulation. [G.]—**R. pustulosa.** R. attended with the development of pustules or acne efflorescences. [G.]

ROSACEOUS, adj. Ro^{2}z-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *rosaceus* (from *rosa*, a rose). Fr., *rosacé*. Ger., *rosenartig*. 1. Of flowers, having five spreading, clawless or short-clawed petals like those of a single rose. 2. Of plants, resembling the genus *Rosa*. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

ROSAGE (Fr.), n. Roz-a^{3}zh. The *Nerium oleander* and *Rhododendron ferrugineum*; in the pl., *r's*, the *Rhododendreæ*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum* RHODODENDRI.—**Teinture de r.** See *Tinctura* RHODODENDRI.

ROSAL, adj. Ro'z'l. Lat., *rosalis* (from *rosa*, a rose). Of or pertaining to the *Rosaceæ*, resembling the genus *Rosa*. The *Rosales* are: Of Lindley, the r. alliance (Lat., *nixus rosalis*) of perigynous exogens, including the *Calycanthaceæ, Chrysobalanaceæ, Fabaceæ, Drupaceæ, Pomaceæ, Sanguisorbaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of calycifloral polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

ROSALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From *rosa*, a rose. See RUBEOLA (1st def.) and MEASLES (1st def.).

ROSANILINE, n. Roz-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Ger., *Rosanilin*. A colorless, crystalline base, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 + H_2O$, produced by the union of 1 molecule of aniline (phenylamine) with 2 of toluidine, and the subsequent abstraction of 3 atoms of hydrogen. Its salts form the different aniline reds, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, and azaleine; and its substitution products with methyl, ethyl, and phenyl form the various violets, blues, and greens of the aniline series. It has been used as an antiparasitic. [B, 2, 4 (a, 38).]—**R. acetate.** Ger., *essigsaures Rosanilin*. English fuchsine, roseine; a crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.C_2H_4O_2 + 5H_2O$, more easily soluble in both water and alcohol than any other r. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. hydrochlorate, R. hydrochloride.** Ger., *salzsaures Rosanilin*. German fuchsine, $C_{20}H_{19}H_3.HCl + 4H_2O$, occurring as golden-green rhombic tables which become anhydrous at 130° C. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. FUCHSINE.—**R. nitrate.** Ger., *salpetersaures Rosanilin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.NO_3H$, occurring as prismatic crystals having a green metallic lustre. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. AZALEINE.

ROSARY, n. Roz'a^{2}r-i^2. From *rosa*, a rose. A garland of roses; also a string of beads or bead-like formations. [a, 48.]—**Rhachitic r.** A series of bead-like enlargements at the junction of the cartilages with the ribs, found in rhachitis. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

ROSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See UNGUENTUM *r.*

ROSATUS (Lat.), adj. Ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *rosé, rosat*. Containing or made from roses.

ROSE, n. Roz. Gr., ῥόδον. Lat., *rosa*. Fr., *rosier* (1st def.), *r.* (2d def.). Ger., *R.* 1. The genus *Rosa*. 2. A flower of a plant of that genus. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Acétolé de r's** (Fr.). See *Acetum* ROSARUM.—**Alcoolat de r's** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ROSARUM.—**Alpenr'** (Ger.), **Alpine r.** The genus *Rhododendron*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Atar** (or **Athar**, or **Attar**) **of r.** (or **r's**). See *Oil of r.*—**Balsamr'** (Ger.). See ROSA *lutea*.—**Bengal r.** See ROSA *indica*.—**Bisamr'** (Ger.). See ROSA *moschata*.—**Blasse R.** (Ger.). See *Pale r.*—**Boutons de r. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Red-r. petals*.—**Burnet r.** See ROSA *spinosissima*.—**Cabbage-r.** See ROSA *centifolia*.—**Cabbage-r. petals.** See *Pale r.*—**Cérat à la r.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *ceratum rosatum*. A cerate made of 50 grammes of white wax, 100 grammes of oil of sweet almonds, 50 centigrammes of carmin, and 10 drops of volatile oil of r's. [B, 113 (a, 21).] Cf. *Unguentum aquæ* ROSÆ, UNGUENTUM *rosatum*, and UNGUENTUM *rubrum labiale*.—**China r.** See HIBISCUS *rosa sinensis* and ROSA *indica*.—**Christmas r.** See HELLEBORUS *niger*.—**Clyster of honey of r's.** See *Enema mellis* ROSARUM.—**Compound infusion of r's.** See *Infusum* ROSÆ *acidum*.—**Confection of r., Conserve de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (rouge) (Fr.), **Conserve de r's** (Fr.). See *Confectio* ROSÆ.—**Cop-r., Copper-r., Corn-r.** See PAPAVER *rhœas*.—**Cotton r.** The genus *Filago*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Cup-r.** See PAPAVER *rhœas*.—**Damascenerr'** (Ger.), **Damask-r.** See ROSA *damascena*.—**Dog-r.** See ROSA *canina*.—**Dog-r. fruit.** Lat., *rosæ caninæ fructus* [Br. Ph.], *cinosbata, fructus cynosbati*. Fr., *cynorrhodon* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., 1st ed.], *rose* (ou *rosier* [Fr. Cod.]) *sauvage*. Ger., *Hagebutten*. Sp., *cinosbato, escaramujo* [Sp. Ph.]. Hips; the ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* and, according to the Br. Ph., of other allied species. The pulp, mixed with twice its weight of sugar, is used chiefly as an ingredient of pill-masses and electuaries. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Eau de r's, Eau distillée de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* ROSÆ.—**Électuaire de r's** (Fr.). See *Confectio* ROSÆ.—**Éléocérolé à la r.** (Fr.). See CERATUM *labiale*.—**Éléolé de r's pâles** (Fr.). See *Huile de r. pâle*.—**Épyrèle de r.** (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—**Esprit de r's** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ROSARUM.—**Essence de r's** (Fr.). See *Oil of r.* and *Spiritus* ROSARUM.—**Essigr'** (Ger.). See ROSA *gallica*.—**Extrait liquide de r. rouge** (Fr.). See *Extractum* ROSÆ *fluidum*.—**Female holly-r.** See CISTUS *salvifolius*.—**Field-r.** See ROSA *arvensis*.—**Fluid extract of (red) r., Flüssiges Essigr'nextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* ROSÆ *fluidum*.—**Frankfort r.** See ROSA *turbinata*.—**Französische R.** (Ger.), **French r.** See ROSA *gallica*.—**Gichtr'** (Ger.). The *Pæonia officinalis*, also the genus *Rhododendron*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Guelder-r.** See the major list.—**Heckenr'** (Ger.), **Hep-r.** See ROSA *canina*.—**Herbstr'** (Ger.). See ALTHÆA *rosea*.—**Hip-r.** See ROSA *canina*.—**Honey of r.** See *Mel* ROSÆ.—**Huile de r's** (Fr). See *Oil of r.*—**Huile de r. pâle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *oleum rosarum*. Sp., *aceite de rosas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *éléolé de r's pâles*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of pale-r. petals in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water-bath and filtering the product [Fr. Cod.]; or by boiling 1 part each of red-r. and pale-r. petals with 4 parts of olive-oil [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Huile essentielle** (ou **volatile** [Fr. Cod.]) **de r.** (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—**Huile volatile de r. pâle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The volatile oil of *Rosa centifolia*. [B.]—**Hydrolat de r's** (Fr.). See *Aqua* ROSÆ.—**Hydrolé de r's** (Fr.). See *Infusum* ROSARUM.—**Hydromellé de r's** (Fr.). See *Mel* ROSÆ.—**Infusion de r's** (Fr.). See *Infusum* ROSARUM.—**Infusion de r's acidulée** (Fr.). See *Infusum* ROSÆ *acidum*.—**Klatschr'** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Knopfr'** (Ger.). See ROSA *gallica*.—**Liparolé de r's** (Fr.). See UNGUENTUM *rosatum*.—**Male holly-r.** See CISTUS *villosus*.—**Melléolé de r's** (Fr.), **Mellite de r's** (Fr.). See *Mel* ROSÆ.—**Mellite de r. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *mellitum rosæ gallicæ* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *miel rosat*. A preparation made by extracting 1,000 grammes of red-r. petals with 30-per-cent. alcohol until 3 litres are obtained, evaporating or distilling over the water-bath till reduced to 1,500 grammes, adding 6,000 grammes of white honey, boiling up, skimming, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Mel* ROSÆ.—**Milk of r's.** Lat., *lac rosarum*. Fr., *lait de r.* A cosmetic preparation consisting of 1½ oz. of blanched almonds, 1 drachm each of oil of almonds and white Windsor soap, ½ fluidrachm of spirit of r's, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and ¾ pint of rose water (or enough more to make 1 pint of the preparation) and sometimes a few drops each of the oils of bergamot and lavender and attar of r's dissolved in alcohol; or of 1 oz. each of almond-oil and white Windsor soap, ½ drachm of salts of tartar, ½ pint of boiling water, and (added when cold) 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, a few drops of spirit of r's, and r. water enough to make a pint of preparation (the English varieties); of ½ fl. oz. of tincture of benzoin, ½ fl. oz. of tincture of styrax, 1 to 2 fluidrachms of spirit of r's, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and 16½ fl. oz. of water; or of 1 fluidrachm of tincture of benzoin, 20 drops of tincture of balsam of Peru, and ½ pint of a liquid consisting of pure r. water or of r. water and 1 oz. of alcohol (the French varieties); or of ½ fl. oz. of dilute solution of diacetate of lead, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, 2 fluidrachms of lavender water, and ¾ pint of r. water (the German variety). [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Monthly r.** See ROSA *indica*.—**Moss-r.** See ROSA *muscosa*.—**Musk-r., Musk-scented r.** See ROSA *moschata*.—**Noisette r.** See ROSA *indica*.—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum rosæ* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *rosarum* [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *ætheroleum rosæ* [Norw. Ph.], *essentia rosæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de r.* (et *de r. pâle* et *de r. de Damas*) [Fr. Cod.], *oléule de r.*, *épyrèle de r.*, *essence de r.* Ger., *Rosenöl*. Attar (or atar, or otto) of r. (or r's); a volatile oil of a pale-yellow color, distilled from the petals of *Rosa damascena* [U. S. Ph.] and various other species of *Rosa*. If rapidly cooled to 12·5° C. it solidifies, owing to the separation of crystals of a stearoptene. The strong diffusive odor is due entirely to the liquid portion which is oxygenated, and has a sp. gr. (Gladstone) of 0·881 and a boiling point of 216° C. Oil of r. is used as a scent and for making r. water. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Ointment of r. water.** See *Unguentum aquæ* ROSÆ.—**Oléule de r.** (Fr.), **Ottar** (or **otto**) **of r's.** See *Oil of r.*—**Oxéolé de r's** (Fr.). See *Acetum* ROSARUM.—**Pale r.** Lat., *rosa centifolia* [U. S. Ph.], *rosæ centifoliæ petala* [Br. Ph.], *flores rosæ* [Ger. Ph.] (*centifoliæ* [Dan. Ph. Russ. Ph.], seu *pallidæ* [Belg. Ph.]), *petala rosæ* [Norw. Ph.] (*centifoliæ* [Swed. Ph.]), *petala rosarum siccata* [Finn. Ph.], *r.* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *rosarum flores* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., (*pétales de*) *r. à cent feuilles* (ou *r. pâle*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., (*blassrothe*) *Rosenblätter*. Cabbage-r. petals; the petals of *R. centifolia*. They are now chiefly used to prepare r. water. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Pastilles à la r.** (Fr.). Lozenges made by boiling 192 parts each of sugar and r. water, adding 500 of coarsely powdered sugar and 6 of oil of r., dropping upon an oiled marble

slab, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pommade à la r.** (Fr.), **Pommade à l'eau de r.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum aquæ* ROSÆ.—**Poudre de r. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying red-r. petals at 25° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Provins r.** A variety of *Rosa gallica*, or (according to some) of *Rosa centifolia*, long cultivated at Provins, in France. [B, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red r.** 1. See ROSA *gallica*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Red-r. petals*.—**Red-r. petals.** Lat., *rosa gallica* [U. S. Ph.], *rosæ gallicæ petala* [Br. Ph.], *flores rosæ gallicæ* [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *rubræ* [Belg. Ph.]), *petala rosæ gallicæ* [Swed. Ph.], *r.* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *boutons de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *rose rouge* (ou *de Provins* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *französische* (oder *feine*, oder *Hamburg'sche*, oder *rothe*) *Rosenblätter*, *Essigrosenblätter*, *Knopfrosenblätter*. Sp., *r. rubra ó castellana* [Sp. Ph.]. The unexpanded petals of *Rosa gallica*. They are somewhat tonic and astringent. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rock-r.** See HELIANTHEMUM *canadense*, HELIANTHEMUM *vulgare*, and CISTUS *creticus*.—**R. à cent feuilles** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Pale r.*—**R. de Damas** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **R. de Puteaux** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Flores* ROSÆ *damascenæ*.—**R. des quatres saisons** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See ROSA *damascena*.—**R. de tous les mois** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Flores* ROSÆ *damascenæ*.—**R. d'hiver** (Fr.). See HELLEBORUS *niger*.—**R. malloes.** Lat., *rosa mallas*, *rosum alloes*. Rosmal; in the East, a commercial name for liquid storax. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**R'nbaum** (Ger.). See RHODODENDRON.—**R'nblätter** (Ger.). See the major list.—**R'nconserve** (Ger.). See *Confectio* ROSÆ.—**R'nkraut** (Ger.). See PELARGONIUM *roseum*.—**R'nessenz** (Ger.). See *Oil of r.*—**R'nessig** (Ger.). See ACETUM *rosatum*.—**R'ngeist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* ROSARUM.—**R'nhonig** (Ger.). See *Mel* ROSÆ.—**R'nöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of r.*—**R'npappel** (Ger.). See MALVA *alcea*.—**R'npomade** (Ger.). See UNGUENTUM *rosatum*.—**R'npulver** (Ger.). See *Poudre de r. rouge*.—**R'nsalbe** (Ger.). See UNGUENTUM *rosatum*.—**R'nschwamm** (Ger.). See BEDEGAR.—**R'nsyrup** (Ger.). See *Syrupus* ROSÆ.—**R'nwasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua* ROSÆ.—**R'nwurz** (Ger.). The genus *Rhodiola*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R'nzucker** (Ger.). See RHODOSACCHARUM.—**R. pâle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **R's pâles** (Fr.). See *Pale r.*—**R. petals.** See *Pale r.* and *Red-r. petals*.—**R. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Red-r. petals*.—**R. water.** See *Aqua* ROSÆ.—**Rothe R.** (Ger.). See ROSA *gallica*.—**Sirop d'eau de r.** (Fr.). See *Julapium* ROSARUM.—**Sirop de r's composé** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *rosaceus*.—**Sirop d'infusion de r's rouges** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* ROSÆ.—**Sirop de r's simple (et solutif)** (Fr.). See under *Syrupus* ROSARUM *pallidarum*.—**Sirop de suc de r's pâles** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling equal parts of purified juice of pale r. and either sugar or syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de suc de r's rouges** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* ROSÆ.—**Sirop d'infusion de r's pâles** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* ROSARUM *pallidarum*.—**Suc de pétales de r. pâle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Suc dépuré de r's pâles** (Fr.). A preparation made by crushing pale-r. petals in a mortar to a pulp, adding ½ their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrup of (red) r.** See *Syrupus* ROSÆ.—**Tablettes de r's** (Fr.). See *Conserva* ROSARUM *sicca*.—**Teinture de r's acide** (Fr.). See *Infusum* ROSÆ *acidum*.—**Tisane de r. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An infusion of red-r. petals in 100 times as much boiling water. [B, 95 (a. 38).]—**Vinaigre de r's** (Fr.). See *Acetum* ROSARUM.—**Volatile oil of r's.** See *Oil of r.*—**Water-r.** The *Nymphæa alba* and other water lilies. [a, 35.]—**Weinr'** (Ger.). See ROSA *rubiginosa*.—**White dog-r.** See ROSA *arvensis*.—**White garden-r.** See ROSA *alba*.—**Wind r.** The *Roemeria hybrida* and *Papaver argemone*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Winterr'** (Ger.). See HELLEBORUS *niger*.—**Yellow r.** See ROSA *lutea*.

ROSE, n. Roz. Ger., *R*. See ERYSIPELAS.—**Brandige R.** (Ger.). See ERYSIPELAS *gangrænosum*.—**Gürtelr'** (Ger.). See ZOSTER.—**Hautr'** (Ger.). See ERYSIPELAS.—**Kupferr'** (Ger.). See ROSACEA.—**Mailändische R.** (Ger.). See PELLAGRA.—**Platte R.** (Ger.). See HOMALERYSIPELAS.—**R.-drop.** See ROSACEA.—**R. of the Asturias.** Lat., *rosa asturica* (seu *asturiensis*). Fr., *mal des Asturies*. Ger., *asturische R*. A disease regarded by some as pellagra, by others as leprosy. [G.]—**Stätige R.** (Ger.). See ERYSIPELAS *fixum*.—**Wanderr'** (Ger.). See *Erratic* ERYSIPELAS.—**Wundr'** (Ger.). Traumatic erysipelas.

ROSEAU (Fr.), n. Ro-zo. See ARUNDO.—**Grand r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See ARUNDO *donax*.—**R. aromatique.** See ARUNDO *donax* and ACORUS *calamus*. For *extrait*, *infusion*, *racine*, etc., *de r. aromatique*, see the corresponding Latin forms under CALAMUS.

ROSÉE (Fr.), n. Ro-za. See DEW.—**R. cataméniale.** The menstrual discharge.—**R. du soleil.** See DROSERA *rotundifolia*.

ROSEINE, n. Roz'e^2-en. Fr., *roséine*. Ger., *Roseïn*. 1. See FUCHSINE and ROSANILINE *hydrochloride*. 2. Mauveine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ROSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *rosa*, a rose. 1. Rubeola. 2. See DROSERA.

ROSELLO (It.), n. Ro-se^{2}l'lo. A place in Siena, Italy, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 105 (a, 14, 50).]

ROSEMARY, n. Roz'mar-i^2. 1. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).] 2. See ROSMARINUS (2d def.).—**Essence of r.** See *Essentia* RORISMARINI.—**Extract of r.** See *Extractum* RORISMARINI.—**Oil of r.** Lat., *ætheroleum rosmarini* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essentia rorismarini* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum rosmarini* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *rorismarini* [Gr. Ph.]), *oleum anthos*. Fr., *huile volatile de romarin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosmarinöl*. A stimulant, volatile, colorless oil distilled from the leaves [U. S. Ph.] or flowering tops [Br. Ph.] of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It is used principally in rubefacient liniments. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Wild r.** 1. The *Andromeda polifolia*, *Ledum palustre*, and *Galium verum*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Croton cascarilla*. [a, 35.]

ROSENADER (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-a^{3}d-e^{2}r. See *Saphenous* VEIN and OS *uteri*.—**Grosse R.** See *Long saphenous* VEIN.—**Kleine R.** See *Short saphenous* VEIN.

ROSENAU (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-a^3-u^4. A place in Gömör County, Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

ROSENBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-blat-te^{2}r. Rose petals, especially those of the pale rose. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Blassrothe R.** See *Pale* ROSE.—**Feine** (oder **Hamburg'sche**, oder **Rothe**) **R.** See *Red-*ROSE *petals*.

ROSENHEIM (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-him. A place in Upper Bavaria where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

ROSENHUT (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-hut. See ALEMBIC.

ROSENKRANZ (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-kra^{3}nts. See ROSARY.—**Rhachitischer R.** See *Rhachitic* ROSARY.

ROSENLAUIBAD (Ger.), n. Roz'e^{2}n-la^3-u^4-i^2-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ROSEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro^{2}s)-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. From *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *roséole*, *rosace*, *feu* (ou *fièvre*) *rouge*. Ger., *Feuermasern*, *Wiebeln*. Rose rash; an eruption of small, rose-colored or red, hyperæmic or inflammatory efflorescences, which are sometimes slightly elevated, and disappear on pressure. [G.] Cf. ERYTHEMA.—**Annular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic r. in the form of rings, sometimes concentric.—**Balsamic r.** Fr., *roséole balsamique*. See ERYTHEMA *balsamicum*.—**Circinal r.** Fr., *roséole circinée*. See *R. annulata*.—**Epidemic r.** See RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**Granular syphilitic r.** Fr., *roséole piquetée* (*syphilitique*). A modified form of syphilitic r. in which little, darker-colored elevations appear on the surface of the roseolous patches, corresponding to the mouths of the follicles and often traversed by hairs. [G.]—**Guttural r.** Fr., *roséole gutturale*. See ANGINA *syphilitica*.—**Herpetic r.** Fr., *roseole herpétique*. See *R. miliaris*.—**Papular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic r. in which certain of the efflorescences become inflamed and elevated above the surface, may be attended with itching and occasionally bear some resemblance to those of urticaria. [G.]—**Pathogenetic r.** R. or erythema produced by the ingestion of certain drugs. [G.]—**R. acnosa.** See ROSACEA.—**R. æstiva.** Fr., *roséole estivale* (ou *idiopathique*). A transient eruption sometimes observed during the hot weather of summer and autumn, consisting of small red spots without elevation or vesiculation. [G, 12.]—**R. annularis.** Of Willan, a form of cutaneous eruption the exact nature of which is uncertain. Hebra regarded it as the same as annular erythema, while Behrend believes it to have been herpes tonsurans maculosus. [G, 3, 12. 27.]—**R. annulata.** R. with the efflorescences in the form of rings. [G, 12.]—**R. autumnalis.** Of Willan, a form of r. occurring during autumn. Rayer considers it a form of erythema. [D, 74.]—**R. balsamica.** See ERYTHEMA *balsamicum*.—**R. cholerica**, **R. e cholera asiatica.** A rash observed in many cases of Asiatic cholera, on or about the ninth day (stage of reaction), consisting of small, elevated, red efflorescences, irregular patches of erythema, or urticarial wheals, most abundant on the extremities. [G.] Cf. *Choleraic* ERYTHEMA.—**R. e typho.** See *R. typhosa*.—**R. febrilis.** Fr., *fièvre érythémateuse*. R. associated with febricula or ephemeral fever. [G.]—**R. ficosa.** See SYCOSIS.—**R. furfuracea herpetiformis.** An acute or subacute inflammatory eruption of the skin, characterized by scaly spots. By some the disease is regarded as parasitic and by many is supposed to be identical with the herpes tonsurans maculosus of Hebra. [G.]—**R. hyperæmica.** Congestive erythema in the form of small macules. [Bronson, "Jour. of Cut. and Ven. Dis.," ii, 6, 7, 1884 (G).]—**R. idiopathica.** See *R. æstiva* and *R. autumnalis*.—**R. infantilis.** Syn.: *erythema infantile*. A transient eruption in infants, consisting usually of little red spots, sometimes of larger patches of redness, with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface, and commonly associated with some internal disorder, such as indigestion. [G, 12.]—**R. infantum.** See RUBOR *neonatorum*.—**R. miliaris.** Fr., *roséole miliaire* (ou *herpétique* [1st def.]). 1. R. attended with the formation of vesicles; said to be due to herpetism. [G, 26.] 2. Of Gubler, a miliary eruption like that of scarlatina, accompanied by a bucco-pharyngeal exanthem. [D, 74.]—**R. pityriaca** [Barduzzi]. See PITYRIASIS *nigra* (2d def.).—**R. punctata.** R. characterized by a punctate appearance. [G, 16.]—**R. rheumatica.** An eruption consisting of small red spots, occurring on the trunk and the upper limbs, sometimes on the fingers, and associated with swelling and pain of the joints.—**R. symptomatica.** R. occurring as a symptom of some internal disorder. [G, 7.]—**R. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic r.*—**R. typhosa.** Fr., *taches rosées* (ou *rouges*, ou *lenticulaires*), *roséole typhoïde*. The typhoid rash; an eruption that appears toward the end of the first or during the second week of typhoid fever, in the form of small rose-colored efflorescences, but little or not at all elevated, usually on the abdomen, breast, or extremities. [G.]—**R. urticata syphilitica.** Fr., *roséole ortié syphilitique*. See *Papular syphilitic r.*—**R. vaccina**, **R. vaccinica.** A r. or erythema, more or less generally distributed over the surface, following vaccination. [G.]—**R. variolosa.** Fr., *rash variolique*, *roséole varioleuse*. Ger., *Prodromalexanthem der Pocken*. A rash, occasionally observed during the prodromic stage of small-pox, consisting either of a dark-scarlet, punctate eruption or of red spots, sometimes slightly elevated and occasionally associated with petechiæ; specially characterized by its constant location on the lower part of the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs, although, more rarely, it occurs on the extensor surfaces of the knees and elbows, the back of the hands and feet, the axillæ, and the region of the sternum. [G.]—**Secondary r.** See *R. symptomatica*.—**Squamous r.** Fr., *roséole squameuse*. See PITYRIASIS *circinata et maculata*.—**Syphilitic r.** The earliest and commonest cutaneous manifestation of syphilis; an eruption of small, rounded, often somewhat indistinct spots (rarely elevated above the surface), varying in color, according to the duration, from a pale-rose to a dull-red, and finally to a yellowish-red or fawn color; most frequent on the trunk and the flexor surface of the limbs. [G.]

ROSÉOLE (Fr.), n. Ro-za-ol. See ROSEOLA.—**R. idiopathique.** See ROSEOLA *æstiva*.—**R. miliaire.** 1. Of Bazin, see ÉRYTHÈME

mamellonné. 2. Of Gubler, see ROSEOLA *miliaris* (2d def.).—**R. ortiée (syphilitique).** See *Papular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**R. piquetée (syphilitique).** See *Granular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.

ROSEOLOUS, adj. Roz-e'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. Resembling or of the character of roseola. [G.]

ROSEOUS, adj. Roz'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *roseus* (from *rosa*, a rose). Ger., *rosenroth.* Rose-colored, pale-red. [α, 35.]

ROSETTE, n. Roz-e^{2}t'. Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* See ROSULA.

ROSEWOOD, n. Roz'wud. The wood of various plants (and by extension the plants themselves), such as the following: In Jamaica, *Amyris balsamifera* and *Amyris maritima*; in Africa, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; in Australia (New South Wales), *Trichilia glandulosa*; in Brazil, *Dalbergia nigra*; in Burmah, *Pterocarpus indicus*; in the Canary Islands, *Rhodorrhiza scoparia*; in the East Indies, two species of the genus *Dalbergia*; in Tasmania, a species of *Acacia*; and in Dominica, a species of *Cordia.* [α, 35.]

ROSHEIM (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}s'him. 1. See ROSENHEIM. 2. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ROSIER (Fr.), n. Ro-ze-a. See ROSA.—**R. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. See ROSA *canina* and *Dog*-ROSE *fruit.*

ROSIN, n. Ro^{2}z'n. See RESIN (2d def.).—**Black r.** Resin that has become dark by prolonged heat. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Brown r.** See *R.*—**R. oil.** See ROSOLENE.—**R.-plant, R.-weed.** See SILPHIUM *laciniatum.*

ROSINE (Ger.), n. Ro-zen'e^2. A raisin. [B.]

ROSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ro'zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *rodere*, to gnaw. A gnawing sensation. [α, 34.]—**R. stomachi, R. ventriculi.** See CARDIALGIA.

ROSMAL, n. Ro^{2}z'm'l. See ROSE *malloes.*

ROSMARINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ro^{2}s(ros)-ma^{2}r(ma^{3}r)-in(en)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gen., *-rin'i, rorismarin'i.* From *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine. Fr., *romarin, feuilles de romarin* (2d def.). Ger., *Rosmarin, Rosmarinblätter* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Rosmarineæ*, or *Rosmarinidæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Monardeæ.* 2. The leaves of *R. officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 35, 38).]—**Acetum rorismarini.** A preparation made by treating rosemary with 12 times as much red vinegar for 8 days and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Ætheroleum rosmarini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of* ROSEMARY.—**Essentia rorismarini.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of* ROSEMARY. 2. Of the Bruns. Disp., 1777, see *Tinctura rorismarini.*—**Extractum rorismarini.** An extract made by digesting 1 part each of rosemary and alcohol with 8 parts of water for 3 days, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum rorismarini.** 1. Of the Gr. Ph., see *Oil of* ROSEMARY. 2. A preparation made by boiling rosemary in 3 times as much olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum rorismarini (æthereum).** See *Oil of* ROSEMARY.—**R. hortensis, R. officinalis.** Fr., *romarin officinal, encensier, herbe aux couronnes.* Ger., *gemeiner Rosmarin, Anthoskraut.* Sp., *dendrolibano, romero.* Common rosemary, old-man, the λιβανωτὶς στεφανωματική of Dioscorides; a shrub growing in Mediterranean regions and cultivated in Europe and the United States. All parts, especially the leaves (the r. of the U. S. Ph.), have a bitter, camphoraceous taste and a balsamic odor, and yield oil of rosemary. Rosemary is a mild stimulant, and is sometimes used as an emmenagogue, as a sternutatory, and in fomentations. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. silvestris.** See LEDUM *palustre.*—**Spiritus rorismarini.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI.—**Spiritus rorismarini saponatus.** Fr., *esprit savonneux de romarin.* A filtered mixture of 1 part of oil of rosemary with 8 parts of Spanish soap, 48 of alcohol, and 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Spiritus rosmarini.** Fr., *teinture d'essence de romarin* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de romero* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *spiritus rorismarini* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part (by volume [Br. Ph.]) of oil of rosemary in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Norw. Ph.] (in 99 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], in 24 of 90-per-cent. alcohol mixed with 72 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]); or by macerating 15 parts of rosemary-leaves (flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) with alcohol and water in varying proportions (60 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Spiritus rosmarini acetatus.** See *Spiritus* MILLEFOLII *acetatus.*—**Spiritus rosmarini compositus** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de Hongrie, alcoolé de millefeuille.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part each of the flowers millefolium and the herb of thyme and 3 parts of rosemary-leaves with 30 of alcohol, and distilling 15 parts. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura rorismarini.** A preparation made by digesting rosemary in four times as much spirit of rosemary, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum rosmarini compositum.** An ointment of 2 parts each of yellow wax and oil of nutmeg, 16 of lard, 8 of mutton [Ger. Ph.] (beef [Russ. Ph.]) suet, and 1 part each of the oils of rosemary and juniper. [B, 95 (α, 38).]



ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS. [A, 327.]

ROSOGLIO (It.), n. Ros-ol'yo. A liquor formerly prepared from the leaves of *Drosera rotundifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 35).]

ROSOLENE, n. Ro^{2}z'o^{2}l-en. For deriv., see ROSIN and OLEUM. An oily-looking liquid obtained in the dry distillation of colophony, that never becomes rancid and is said to be antiseptic, cicatrizant, and stimulant. [Serrant, "Lancet," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1161.]

ROSOLINE, n. Roz'o^{2}l-en. See MAUVE (Eng.).

ROSSALIA (Lat.), **ROSSANIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ro^{2}s-sa(sa^3)'li^2-a^3, -ni^2-a^3. See ROSEOLA.

ROSSOLIS (Fr.), n. Ro^{2}s-so-le. See DROSERA.—**R. des six graines.** See CLARETUM *ex sex seminibus.*

ROSSSCHWEIF (Ger.), n. Ro^{3}s'shwif. See CAUDA *equina.*

ROSTELLATE, adj. Ro^{2}st'e^{2}l-at. From *rostellum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *rostellé.* Having a small rostrum. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

ROSTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ro^{2}st(rost)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *rostrum*, the beak of a bird. Fr., *rostelle.* Ger., *Schnäbelchen.* 1. A short or small rostrum. 2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids and species of *Viola.* 3. Of Linnæus, a radicle (2d def.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

ROSTRATE, adj. Ro^{2}st'rat. Lat., *rostratus.* Fr., *rostré.* Beaked, provided with a rostrum. [B, 1, 123 (α, 35).]

ROSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ro^{2}st(rost)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *bec.* From *rodere*, to gnaw. See BEAK and CORNU *clavatum.*—**R. anatis.** An old form of duckbill forceps described by Rueff as being used for extracting the fœtus after embryotomy. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]—**R. cochleare.** The spoon-shaped process in front of and above the fenestra ovalis; the termination of the bony canal for the tensor tympani. [F.]—**R. corporis callosi.** See BEAK *of the corpus callosum.*—**R. gruinum.** Fr., *bec de grue.* An old term for a long, curved, slender forceps for seizing and removing substances from a cavity; somewhat like the modern uterine dressing-forceps. [A, 44.]—**R. laminæ spiralis.** See PROCESSUS *cochleariformis.*—**R. leporinum.** See HARE-LIP.—**R. sphenoidale.** Fr., *bec du sphénoïde.* Ger., *Keilbeinschnabel.* The beak of the sphenoid bone; the vertical prominence on the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, articulating with the vomer.

ROSULA (Lat.), n. f. Ro^{2}s'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *rosette.* Ger., *Rosette.* Syn.: *stellula.* 1. A rosette; a collection of leaves arranged more or less like the petals of a rose. 2. One of the little warts on the thallus of lichens. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

ROSY-DROP, n. Roz'i^2-dro^{2}p. See ROSACEA.

ROT, n. Ro^{2}t. Fr., *pourriture.* Ger., *Egeln.* 1. The process of decay of organic matter by natural decomposition, or the condition of undergoing such process. [α, 48.] 2. See *Liver r.* 3. See *Dry-r.* and *Potato* GANGRENE.—**Black r.** See ANTHRACNOSIS.—**Dry-r.** The conversion of the tissues of wood into a dry powder, either through slow chemical combustion or the attacks of various *Fungi.* [B, 19 (α, 35).]—**Grinders' r.** See *Knife-grinders'* PHTHISIS and *Stone-cutters'* PHTHISIS.—**Liver-r.** Ger., *egelige Leber, Leberfäule.* The disease in ruminants caused by the presence of *Distoma hepaticum*; attended with atrophy of the parenchyma of the liver and dilatation, inflammation, and obstruction of the bile-ducts. [B, 66; L.] Cf. CACHEXIA *aquosa.*—**Sap-r.** See *Dry-r.*

ROT (Fr.), n. Ro. See ERUCTATION.

ROTATE, adj. Rot'at. Fr., *rotacé.* Wheel-shaped. [α, 35.]

ROTATEUR (Fr.), n. Ro-ta^3-tu^{5}r. See ROTATOR.—**Petits r's de l'œil.** See ROTATORES *oculi.*—**R. du dos.** See ROTATOR *spinæ.*

ROTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Rot(ro^{2}t)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See ROTATION and DIARTHROSIS.

ROTATION, n. Rot-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *rotatio* (from *rotare*, to revolve). Fr., *r.*, *mouvement de r.* (ou *de pivot* [Baudelocque]). Ger., *R.*, *Drehung.* The process of turning round with a wheel-like motion. [α, 48.]—**Chin-r.** The movement of r. of the chin of the fœtus in face presentations, analogous to that of the occiput in vertex presentations.—**External r.** See MOVEMENT *of restitution.*—**R. of protoplasm.** A flowing of the protoplasm in slender currents on the inner surface of the primordial utricle, as in the cells of *Chara.* [B, 279 (α, 35).]—**Specific r.** The rotary power of an optically active substance; the amount to which it rotates the plane of polarization when a beam of polarized light is passed through the substance. [Strecker (B).]

ROTATOR (Lat.), n. m. Rot(ro^{2}t)-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., rot'at-o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *rotare*, to revolve. Fr., *rotateur.* Ger., *Dreher.* A muscle that rotates the part or organ to which it is attached. [L.]—**R. auris longus et brevis.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *internus.*—**R'es (dorsi) breves.** Those of the r'es spinæ that are inserted into the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above. [α, 34.]—**R'es (dorsi) longi.** Muscular fibres which extend between the upper margin of a transverse process and the base of the spinous process of an adjacent dorsal vertebra. [L, 31.]—**R'es oculi.** The oblique muscles of the eye. [F.]—**R. humeri.** See CORACOBRACHIALIS *superior.*—**R. mallei.** See TENSOR *tympani.*—**R's of the thigh.** Lat., *rotatores femoris.* Ger., *Rollmuskeln des Oberschenkels.* The muscles that rotate the thigh inward (the anterior fibres of the glutæus minimus and of the glutæus medius) or outward (the glutæus maximus, ilio-psoas, obturator externus, gemelli, pyriformis, and quadratus femoris).—**R'es spinæ.** Fr., *rotateurs du dos.* Eleven small muscular slips which extend from the upper and posterior portion of a dorsal vertebra to the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**R. triceps femoris.** See MARSUPIALIS.

ROTH (Ger.), adj. Rot. See RED.—**Indischr'.** Ferric oxide. [α. 38.]—**R'gelb.** See FULVOUS.—**R'glänzend.** See RUTILANS.—**R'sehen.** Erythropsia. [α, 34.]—**R'sucht.** See ERYTHROSIS.—**Ziegelr'.** See LATERITIOUS.

RÖTHE (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}t'e^2. 1. Redness. 2. See ABOMASUM.—**Hautr'.** See ERYTHEMA.

RÖTHEL (Ger.), n. Ru^{5}t'e^{2}l. See *Red* CHALK.

RÖTHELN (Ger.), n. pl. Ru^{5}t'e^{2}ln. See RUBEOLA (1st def.).

ROTHENBURG (Ger.), n. Rot'e^{2}n-burg. A place in Bavaria where there are gaseous chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ROTHENFELDE (Ger.), n. Rot'e²n-fe²ld-e². A place in Hannover, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

ROTHENFELS (Ger.), n. Rot'e²n-fe²ls. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a hot gaseous saline spring. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ROTHESAY, n. Ro²th'sa. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Bute, Scotland. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

ROTHGLAS (Ger.), n. Rot'gla³s. Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

ROTHHOLZ (Ger.), n. Rot'ho³lts. See ERYTHROXYLON.—**Peruanisches R.** See ERYTHROXYLON *coca*.

ROTHIC ACID, n. Ro²th'i²k. Fr., *acide rothique*. See NUCITANNIC ACID.

ROTHLAUF (Ger.), n. Rot'la³-u⁴f. Erysipelas.—**R. des Schweines.** Swine-plague or hog cholera. [a, 34.]

ROTIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Rot(ro²t)-i²f'e²r-a³. From *rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to bear. A class of the *Scolecida (Annuloida)* characterized by a ciliated trochal disc. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

ROTISPINALES [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Rot(ro²t)-i²-spin-(spen)-al(a³l)'ez(a). The rotatores spinæ. [L.]

ROTTERIN, n. Ro²t'u⁵r-i²n. A composition, introduced by Rotter, of Munich, consisting of nine different antiseptics and containing no mercury bichloride or carbolic acid; easily soluble and not toxic or irritant. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ROTTLERA (Lat.), n. f. Ro²t'le²r-a³. From *Rottler*, a German missionary in India. Fr., *rottlère*. Of Roxburgh, the genus *Mallotus*. The *Rottlereæ* are a subtribe of the *Crotoneæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**Glandulæ rottleræ** [Russ. Ph.]. See KAMALA.—**R. tinctoria.** See MALLOTUS *philippinensis*.

ROTTLERIN, n. Ro²t'lu⁵r-i²n. 1. Of Anderson, a substance, $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$, obtained from kamala. 2. The coloring matter of *Rottlera tinctoria*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ROTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ro²t'u²l(u⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *rota*, a wheel. Fr., *rotule*. Any small circular part or substance, such as the patella, or a troche, or tablet. [a, 48.]—**Rotulæ contra vermes.** Lozenges consisting of 1 part each of Corsican moss, cinnamon, santonicum, and æthiops mineral and 48 parts of sugar, boiled to the proper consistence with rose water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. genu.** See PATELLA.—**R. ossis humeri.** See OLECRANON.—**Rotulæ pectorales.** See *Tabellæ* SULPHURIS.

ROTULAD, adv. Ro²t'u²l-a²d. Toward the patellar aspect.

ROTULAR, adj. Ro²t'u²l-a³r. Lat., *rotularis*. Fr., *rotulaire*. Pertaining to the patella. [L.]

ROTUND, adj. Rot-u³nd'. Lat., *rotundus*. Fr., *rond*. Ger., *rund*. Orbicular or nearly so; rounded in outline. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

ROTUNDATE, adj. Rot-u³nd'at. Lat., *rotundatus*. Rounded off; of plant-organs, rotund at the ends. [B, 19, 129 (a, 35).]

ROTUNDUS (Lat.), adj. Rot(ro²t)-u³nd(u⁴nd)'u³s(u⁴s). Rotund; as a n. m., a muscle so shaped. [L.]—**Superior r.** See ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.

ROTZ (Ger), n. Ro³ts. 1. Mucus, especially nasal mucus. 2. Glanders. [A, 315, 521 (a, 48).]—**Hautr'.** See FARCY.—**R'haut der Nase.** See *Schneiderian* MEMBRANE.—**R'hodengeschwulst.** See SARCOCELE *malleosa*.—**R'knötchen.** The nodules formed in glanders. [a, 34.]—**R'pilz.** See BACILLUS *mallei*.

ROUCOL (Fr.), **ROUCOU** (Fr.), n's. Ru-ko²l, -ku. See ANNOTTO.

ROUCOULEMENT (Fr.), n. Ru-kul-ma³n². A cooing râle.

ROUEN (Fr.), n. Ru-a³n². A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14, 43).]

ROUGE (Fr.), adj. Ruzh. Red; as a n., redness, a red or reddening substance (specifically, a cosmetic prepared from saffron), also a degree of redness due to heat. [B; a, 35, 48.]—**Jeweler's r., Polishing r.** See under COLCOTHAR.—**R. anglais.** Ferric oxide obtained by elutriation in the form of a fine powder. [B, 81 (a, 38).] Cf. COLCOTHAR.—**R. cerise.** Cherry-red heat. [B.]—**R. de fer.** See *Red* HEAT.—**R. de montagne.** See *Hæmatite*.—**R. de Prusse.** See COLCOTHAR.—**R. d'Espagne, R. des toilettes, R. en assiette, R. en feuilles, R. en tasse.** Carthamin or the cosmetic prepared by mixing it with finely powdered talc. [B, 20, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. kramérique.** See RATANHIA *red*.—**R. rétinien.** See *Retinal* PURPLE.—**R. végétal.** 1. A cosmetic consisting of powdered soapstone colored with carmin or carthamus. Cf. *R. des toilettes*. 2. A coloring matter obtained from tar, used for coloring wine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. vert d'Athènes.** Carthamin. [a, 35.]

ROUGEOLE (Fr.), n. Ru-zhol. See MEASLES (1st def.) and RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**R. boutonnée.** See MORBILLI *vesiculosi*.—**R. chinoise.** An epidemic form of measles observed in China with symptoms of hepatic complication. [Rialan, "Arch. de méd. nav.," 1885, xliv, p. 429 (a, 34).]—**R. fausse.** 1. See RUBOR *neonatorum*. 2. See RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**R. gastrique.** Measles accompanied with gastric or typhoid fever. [G.]—**R. normale.** See MORBILLI *vulgares*.—**R. putride (maligne).** See MORBILLI *maligni*.—**R. sans éruption.** See MORBILLI *sine morbillis*.

ROUGET (Fr.), n. Ru-zha. See TRIGLA *cucullus*, PULEX *penetrans*, LEPTUS *autumnalis*, and *Swine* FEVER.—**R. des porcs, R. épizoötique.** According to Pasteur, swine plague. [a, 34.]

ROUGEURS (Fr.), n., pl. of *rougeur*, redness. Ru-zhu⁵r. 1. A common term in France for slight inflammations of the skin. 2. Erythema rosaceum. [G.]

ROUILLE (Fr.), n. Ru-el-y'. See RUST and MILDEW.

ROULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ru-la. Made by rolling, rolled; as a n. f., *roulée*, see *Roller*-BANDAGE.

ROUNDEL, n. Ru⁵'u⁴nd e²l. The portion of bone removed in trephining. [I. C. Rosse, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," May 6, 1886, p. 412.]

ROUPOUREA (Lat.), n. f. Rup-ur'e²-a³. Fr., *ropourea*, *ropourier*. A doubtful or unclassified genus of South American plants. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. guianensis.** Fr., *ropourier de la Guiane*. A Guiana species with edible berries. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

ROUSSEUR (Fr.), n. Ru-su⁵r. See FRECKLE and LENTIGO.

ROUVIEUX (Fr.), **ROUX-VIEUX** (Fr.), n's. Ru-ve-u⁵. An itch-like disease of the superior portion of the neck and shoulders of the horse or of the back of the dog. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

ROUZAT (Fr.), n. Ru-za³. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and saline springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

ROYAT (Fr.), n. Rwa³-ya³. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are saline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

RUBA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ru³b(ru⁴b)'a³. The ripe fruits of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RUBAN (Fr.), n. Ru⁶b-a³n². A ribbon: a bundle of fibres.—**R. d'eau.** The genus *Sparganium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**R's de la glotte.** See *Vocal* BANDS.—**R. de Reil.** See LEMNISCUS (2d def.).—**R. de Vicq d'Azyr.** See RIBAND *of Vicq d'Azyr*.—**R. fibreux oblique.** See FASCICULUS *obliquus*.

RUBBER, n. Ru³b'u⁵r. See CAOUTCHOUC and MASSAGE.—**Hard r.** Ebonite; vulcanized caoutchouc which has been rendered hard and susceptible of a polish by being subjected to pressure and heat during the process of vulcanization, or by the incorporation of some other ingredient, such as tar, white lead, etc. It can be molded and rolled at a high temperature, and when cold is firm, brittle, hard, light, impermeable to liquids, and resistant to ordinary chemicals. [B, 2, 81.]—**Indian r., India-r.** See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Vulcanized r.** See *Vulcanized* CAOUTCHOUC.

RÜBE (Ger.), n. Ru⁶b'e². The turnip. [a, 35.]—**Gelbe R.** The *Daucus carota* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Gichtr', Hundsr'.** See BRYONIA *alba*.—**Mohrr'.** The genus *Daucus*. [a, 35.]—**Rothe R., Rothr'.** The root of *Beta vulgaris*, var. *rubra*. [a, 35.]—**R'nöl.** See RAPE-*seed oil*.—**Wasserr', Weisse R.** See BRASSICA *rapa*.

RUBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru²b(ru⁴b)'e²-e(a³-e²). See under RUBUS.

RUBEDO (Lat.), n. f. Ru²b(ru⁴b)-e(a)'do. Gen., *-ed'inis*. From *rubere*, to be red. Redness.—**R. cutis.** A diffused (not spotted) redness of the skin. [G, 11.]—**R. faciei.** See ROSACEA *erythematosa*.—**R. ignita.** See ERYSIPELAS.

RUBEFACIENT, adj. Ru³b-e²-fa'sh'nt. Lat., *rubefaciens* (from *rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *rubéfiant*. Producing redness; as a n., an application that produces hyperæmic redness of the skin. [a, 48.]

RUBEIN, n. Ru²b'e²-i²n. Fr., *rubéine*. See ALIZARIN.

RUBELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ru²b(ru⁴b)-e²l'la³. See RUBEOLA.

RÜBENDISTEL (Ger.), n. Ru⁶b'e²n-di²st-e²l. The genus *Rhaponticum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RUBEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ru³b(ru⁴b)-e(e²)'o²l-a³. From *rubere*, to be red. Fr., *rubéole* (1st def.), *érythème scarlatiniforme* (1st def.), *rougeole* (2d def.). Ger., *Rötheln, rother Hund, Feuermasern, Feuerflecken* (all 1st def.). 1. Bastard (or German) measles, anomalous exanthem; an acute infectious variety of roseola, of mild character and short duration, chiefly characterized by an exanthem that bears some resemblance to that of measles. The eruption consists of small red spots or slightly elevated papules without sharply defined borders, which are rarely grouped in the crescentic figures observed in measles. R. is accompanied with brief fever and usually with catarrhal symptoms in the respiratory passages and often in the eyes. The eruption disappears in a few days with little or no desquamation. [G.] 2. Measles. In this sense the word is now little used.—**R. anormis.** Fr., *rougeole anormale*. Measles of an irregular or abnormal type (*e. g.*, morbilli maligni). [G.]—**R. confluens.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**R. maligna.** See MORBILLI *maligni* and *Black* MEASLES (1st def.).—**R. morbillosa.** See *R.* (1st def.).—**R. nigra.** See MORBILLI *hæmorrhagici*.—**R. notha.** See *R.* (1st def.).—**R. scarlatinosa.** See SCARLATINA *variegata*.—**R. scorbutica.** See MORBILLI *hæmorrhagici* and MORBILLI *maligni*.—**R. veterum.** R. of the old writers; scarlatina. [G, 7.]—**R. vulgaris.** See MEASLES.

RUBEOLINE, n. Ru³b-e'o²l-en. Of Farr, the morbific germ of measles.

RUBERYTHRIC ACID, n. Ru²b-e²r-i²th'ri²k. Ger., *Ruberythrinsäure*. A glucoside, perhaps $C_{20}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctoria*. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

RUBESCENT, adj. Ru²b-e²s'e²nt. Lat., *rubescens* (from *rubescere*, to grow red). Becoming red; reddish. [a, 35.]

RUBI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ru²b(ru⁴b)'i(e). See RUBA.

RUBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru²b(ru⁴b)'i²-a³. From *rubeus*, red. Fr., *garance* (*racine* [2d def.]). Ger., *Röthe* (1st def.), *Krappwurzel* (2d def.). Sp., *r.*, *r. de tintoreros* (2d def.), *granza* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* (Fr., *rubiacées*; Ger., *Rubiaceen, Krapppflanzen*), which are an order of the *Rubiales*; trees, shrubs, or herbs usually with a concave receptacle, an inferior ovary, and opposite stipulate leaves. [a, 35.] The *Rubieæ* (Fr., *rubiées*) are a series of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Rubiacinæ* include the *Lygodysodeaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Caprifoliaceæ*, and *Viburneæ*. The *Rubiacineæ* are a class of monopetalous dicotyledons including the *Rubiacinæ*. The *Rubiarieæ* include the *Operculariaceæ, Gardeniaceæ*, and *Rubiaceæ*. The *Rubialæ* are an order including *Gallium* and *Valantia*. 2. Madder, formerly official in the U. S. Ph.; the dried root of R. *tinctorum*. It is chiefly used in dyeing, its slight medicinal properties being now

disregarded, though it was formerly considered diuretic and emmenagogue. Its most important constituent is alizarin. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum rubiæ compositum.** See *Alkaline decoction of* MADDER.—**Extractum rubiæ tinctoriæ alcoholicum** [Bruns. Ph., 1777, Hann. Ph., 1819]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de garance.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of madder in 4 parts of alcohol, expressing, adding fresh alcohol till exhausted, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Extractum rubiæ tinctoriæ aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de garance.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part of madder with 3 parts of water, expressing, clarifying, and evaporating [Ferr. Ph., 1832]; or by infusing 1 part of madder with 8 parts of boiling water, expressing, filtering, and evaporating [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Pulvis rubiæ tinctoriæ compositus** [Wurzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *poudre de garance composée.* A mixture of 4 parts of madder with 1 part each of myrrh and borax, all powdered. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Radix rubiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See RUBIA (2d def.).—**R. anglica.** See *R. peregrina.*—**R. cordifolia.** Bengal madder, munjeet; a native of eastern Asia and found also in Africa. Its root (Bengal madder) is used as a deobstruent in scanty lochial discharge. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rubiæ tinctorum radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *R.* (2d def.).—**R. peregrina.** Fr., *garance étrangère.* Ger., *fremde Röthe.* Wild madder, evergreen clivers; found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia. Its root yields a part of the madder of commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. sativa major, R. tinctoria, R. tinctorum.** Fr., *garance des teinturiers.* Ger., *Färberröthe, Krapp, Färberwurzel.* Dyers' madder; a species growing spontaneously in Mediterranean regions and cultivated in Asia Minor, France, Holland, and Italy for its root, which, dried and powdered, constitutes madder. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]

RUBIAL, adj. Rub'i^2-'l. Pertaining to the genus *Rubia*; belonging to the *Rubiales*, which are a cohort of dicotyledons including the *Caprifoliaceæ* and *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

RUBIDINE, n. Ru^{2}b'i^{2}d-en. 1. A coloring matter found in watermelons, beets, and tomatoes. 2. A liquid base, $C_{11}H_{17}N$, obtained from various organic substances. [B, 4; B, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RUBIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *rubidus*, dark red, on account of the characteristic absorption lines which the metal gives in the extreme red portion of the spectrum. Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* A metal discovered by Bunsen in 1861 and found widely diffused through the mineral kingdom, although always in small quantities. It is silvery-white, of a soft waxy consistence, melting at 38·5° C., and subliming at a low red heat. It is univalent, and forms a series of compounds analogous to those of potassium, which they also resemble in physiological action, paralyzing striated muscle-fibres, though in a less degree. Atomic weight, 85·2; sp. gr., 1·52; symbol, Rb. [B, 3.]—**R.-Alaun** (Ger.). See ALUMINIUM *and r. sulphate.*—**R. and ammonium bromide.** A salt, $RbBr_2.NH_3$, recommended in epilepsy. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

RUBIGINOSE, adj. Ru^{2}b-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-os. Rusty-red. [a, 35.]

RUBIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}b(rub)-i(e)'go. Gen., *-ig'inis.* From *rubere*, to be red. 1. See RUST. 2. Foulness. [G.]—**R. vera.** See *Corn*-MILDEW.

RUBIJERVINE, n. Ru^{2}b-i^{2}j-u^{5}r'ven. An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_2$, obtained from *Veratrum album.* [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

RUBINSCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. Rub-en'shwaf-e^{2}l. Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

RUBINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The ruby, also a ruby-colored substance (cf. *R.* ARSENICI). [L. 50 (a, 48).]—**R. verus.** An old term for anthrax. [G, 16.]

RUBITANNIC ACID, n. Ru^{2}b-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. A very hygroscopic tannin, $2(C_{14}H_{16}O_9) + 7H_2O$, obtained from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum.* [a, 14.]

RUBOR (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *rubere*, to be red. 1. Redness; a flush. 2. Diffuse hyperæmia of the skin causing redness of the surface, as in blushing. [G.] Cf. ERYTHEMA *congestivum.*—**R. angeioneuroticus, R. essentialis.** Angeioneurotic r.; r. due to primary vaso-motor disturbance or a vascular neurosis. [G.]—**R. iracundiæ.** Redness or flushing of the skin from anger. [G.]—**R. neonatorum.** An erythematous inflammation occurring in new-born children, probably of nervous origin. [a, 34.]—**R. neuroticus.** See ERYTHEMA *neuriticum.*—**R. pudoris.** Blushing from shame. [G.]

RUBRESERIN, n. Ru^{2}b-re^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *ruber*, red, and *eserine* (*q. v.*). A decomposition-product of physostigmine, occurring as ruby-red crystals melting at 138° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

RUBRICA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)-ri(re)'ka^3. From *ruber*, red. See *Red* CHALK.

RUBULA [Good] (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *rubus*, a bramble-bush. See FRAMBŒSIA.

RUBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2}b(ru^{4}b)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ronce* (1st def.). Ger., *Brombeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Brombeerrinde* (2d def.). 1. A genus (including the blackberry, raspberry, dewberry, etc.) forming a tribe (*Rubeæ*, Fr., *rubées*) of the *Rosaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root-bark of *R. villosus*, *R. canadensis*, and *R. trivialis*; tonic and astringent. [B, 5, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum rubi idæi.** Fr., *vinaigre de framboise.* Raspberry vinegar; made by fermenting and boiling up 12 parts of fresh raspberries, adding 4 of vinegar, filtering after some days, dissolving in the liquid 9 parts of white sugar by the aid of gentle heat, and straining [Dan. Ph.]; or by mixing raspberry syrup with twice as much (purified [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) vinegar [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua rubi idæi.** Fr., *eau de framboise.* Ger., *Himbeerwasser.* Raspberry water; made by distilling with water fresh ripe raspberries [Austr. Ph.] (or the residue obtained by fermenting and expressing fresh raspberries [Ger. Ph.]); or by macerating 40 parts of raspberries with 2 of alcohol, 1 part of sodium carbonate, and enough water [Roum. Ph.]; or by diluting aqua rubi idæi concentrata with 7 times as much water [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 81, 95, 119 (a, 14, 38).]—**Aqua rubi idæi concentrata.** A preparation made by macerating over night 100 parts of the residue from fermented and expressed raspberries with 4 of alcohol and enough warm water, or with 5 of alcohol, and enough cold water [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating for 24 hours 100 parts of fresh raspberry-cake with 3 of sodium carbonate, 4 of alcohol, and enough water, and distilling 20 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rubi fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de ronce.* Ger., (*flüssiges*) *Brombeerrindenextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of r. in No. 60 powder with 35 of a mixture of 20 of glycerin, 45 of alcohol, and 35 of water, treating in a percolator till exhausted with the rest of the menstruum and with a mixture of 9 parts of the alcohol and 7 of water, reserving 70 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mora rubi.** Blackberries (fruits of *R. fruticosus*). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rob rubi idæi.** Fr., *rob de framboise.* A preparation made by boiling raspberry-juice with a quarter of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**R. arcticus.** Fr., *ronce du nord.* Ger., *Brombeerstrauch.* Arctic (or dwarf crimson-flowered) bramble. The fruits, *baccæ nordlandicæ*, have been used in medicine. [a, 35.]—**R. batus, R. cæsius.** Fr., *ronce à fruit bleu, cathérine.* Ger., *blaue* (oder *Acker-*) *Brombeere, Bocksbeerstrauch.* Blue (or small) bramble, dewberry of Europe, the βάτος of Dioscorides. The fruits are used like those of *R. fruticosus*, and the leaves as tea. [A, 511; B, 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. canadensis.** Canadian bramble (or dewberry), low (or creeping) blackberry. It abounds in the northern and middle United States. The ash-colored root, which is smaller than that of *R. villosus*, yields in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 34, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. chamæmorus.** Fr., *ronce des marais.* Ger., *Zwerg-Brombeere* (oder *-Maulbeere*), *Multebeere, Wolkenbeere, Torfbeere.* Cloudberry, knotberry, marsh-blackberry, mountain-bramble; a dwarf species, often mistaken for *Hydrastis canadensis*, found in northern Europe, northern Asia, and North America, especially in the frigid zone. The fruits, knot-berries, are used as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and are eaten in Lapland. The astringent leaves are used in urinary complaints. The plant contains a crystallizable acid which acts as a diuretic without influencing arterial tension or the action of the heart. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. ellipticus, R. flavus.** A large bush growing in mountainous parts of India and in Ceylon and Yunnan. The fruit is yellow and equal in flavor to the ordinary raspberry. [B, 314, 496 (a. 35).]—**R. frondosus.** See under *R. villosus.*—**R. fruticosus.** Fr., *ronce sauvage* [Fr. Cod.], *ronce des haies, catimuron, murier des haies, ronce.* Ger., *gemeiner Brombeerstrauch, Kratzbeere.* Common blackberry (or bramble); a shrub growing throughout Europe, Africa, and Asia. The ripe fruits or blackberries, *fructus* (seu *baccæ*) *rubi nigri* (seu *rubi fruticosi*, seu *rubi vulgaris*, seu *mori rubi*), *mora rubi, ruba, rubi*, contain sugar, gum, a violet coloring matter, a trace of resin, malic acid, and several salts. The dried unripe fruits were formerly used in diarrhœa. The leaves are astringent; their infusion has the flavor of green tea, and is sometimes used instead of it. [B, 173, 168, 267 (a, 35).]—**R. humifusus.** See under *R. villosus.*—**R. idæus.** Fr., *ronce du Mont Ida* (1st def.), *flamboisier* (1st def.), *framboisier* (1st def.),



RUBUS IDÆUS. [A, 327.]

framboise [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Himbeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Himbeere* (2d def.). Sp., *frambuesa, sangüesa* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Common (or European, or garden) raspberry (plant), hindberry, hineberry, the βάτος ἰδαία of Dioscorides; indigenous to Europe and northwestern Asia, much cultivated for its fruits, which are used in medicine (see 2d def.). The leaves are mildly astringent, and were formerly used medicinally. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., raspberry (fruit); the fruit of this species, used in the preparation of a refrigerant syrup. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. moluccanus.** A red-fruited shrub of Cochin-China and the Moluccas, where the root is used in gastralgia and diarrhœa, and the leaves in hæmorrhages, cough, and aphthæ. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. occidentalis.** Fr., *ronce d'Occident.* Ger., *westlicher Brombeerstrauch, amerikanische Himbeere.* (Wild) black (American) raspberry, thimbleberry. The root is used in dysentery, and the fruit is substituted (U. S. Ph.) for the ordinary raspberry. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. saxatilis.** Fr., *framboisier des rochers.* Ger., *Brunitsche.* Bunch-

berry, roebuck-berry, stone-bramble ; a European species. From the juice of the fruit, fermented with honey, an intoxicating drink is prepared in Russia. [B, 173, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. strigosus.** Wild red raspberry, found in North America. Its fruits are substituted for those of *R. idæus*, with which some authors identify it. [α, 35.]—**R. trivialis.** 1. Of Michaux, the low-bush blackberry of North America, southern dewberry ; a procumbent species common from Maryland to Florida. Its root, which is like that of *R. canadensis*, yields in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. 2. Of Pursh, see *R. canadensis*. 3. Of Andrew, see *R. fruticosus*. [B, 5, 34, 173 (α, 35).]—**R. villosus.** Fr., *ronce velue*. Ger., *zottiger Brombeerstrauch*. Sp., *zarzamora* [Mex. Ph.]. Common (or high) blackberry of North America ; a thorny shrub of which there are two varieties, *R. frondosus*, in which the fruit is more acid, and a procumbent or trailing variety (*R. humifusus*), which is not easily distinguished from the *R. trivialis* of Pursh. The root is covered with a thin, brownish bark, which constitutes in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. The leaves and flowers also are astringent. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. vulgaris.** See *R. fruticosus*.—**R. vulpinus.** See *R. villosus*.—**Spiritus rubi idæi.** Ger., *Himbeergeist*. An old preparation made by distilling one part of a mixture of 1 of 36-per-cent. alcohol and 3 parts of raspberries, after digesting for 24 hours. [B, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. *Alcoolat de* FRAMBOISES.—**Succus e fructu rubi idæi** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *suc de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation of raspberry-juice made by crushing 4 parts of raspberries and 1 part of sour red cherries through a hair sieve, expressing the residue, mixing the two juices, clarifying by allowing to stand in the cold, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi.** Fr., *sirop de ronce*. A preparation consisting of 2 parts of fluid extract of r. and 8 of syrup [U. S. Ph.] ; or made by boiling 5 parts of r. juice with 9 of sugar, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi fruticosi** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of the clear fermented juice of *R. fruticosus* and 7 of sugar. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idæi.** Fr., *sirop de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de frambuesa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of raspberry ; made from 2 parts of fermented raspberry-juice, filtered and clarified, and 3 of sugar [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. has the juice prepared from 4 parts of ripe raspberries and 1 part of sour red cherries, with 636 parts of sugar for 364 of this juice. The Fr. Cod. regulates the sugar according to the sp. gr. of the juice. The Sp. Ph. directs the solution of 1.000 parts of sugar in 345 of water, with the addition of 520 of raspberries, boiling up, and straining. The Netherl. Ph. orders nearly twice as much sugar as raspberry-juice ; the proportions in the other ph's vary slightly from those of the U. S. Ph. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idæi acetatus.** A syrup made by dissolving 15 parts of white sugar in 8 of raspberry vinegar and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

RÜCKBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′bi²ld-un². 1. Involution. 2. A retrograde metamorphosis ; degeneration. Cf. HISTOLYSIS.

RÜCKEN (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′e²n. See BACK and DORSUM.—**R'-furche.** 1. See *Medullary* CENTRE and *Medullary* GROOVE. 2. See *Dorsal* FURROW (1st def.).—**R'säule.** The vertebral column. [L, 80.]—**R'schmerz.** See NOTALGIA.—**R'spalte.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**R'sucht.** See RHACHITIS.—**R'wülste.** See *Medullary* CENTRE and *Dorsal* RIDGES.

RÜCKENMARK (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′e²n-ma³rk. See *Spinal* CORD.—**Halsr'.** The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).]

RÜCKENSAITE (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′e²n-za³-et-e². See NOTOCHORD.

RÜCKERINNERUNG (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′e²-ri²n-ne²r-un². See ANAMNESIA.

RÜCKFALL (Ger.); **RÜCKGANG** (Ger.), n. See RELAPSE.

RÜCKGRAT (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′gra³t. The vertebral column.—**R'skrümmung.** See CURVATURE *of the spine*.—**R'sspalte.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**R'sverkrümmung.** Curvature of the spine, especially scoliosis. [E.]

RÜCKGRATSSTRECKER (Ger.), **RÜCKGRATSTRECKER** (Ger.), n's. Ru⁶k′gra³ts-stre²k-e²r, -gra³t-stre²k-e²r. See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi* and SACROSPINALIS.—**Gemeinschaftlicher R.** See SACROSPINALIS.—**Innerer R.** See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi*.

RÜCKLAUFEND (Ger.), **RÜCKLÄUFIG** (Ger.), adj's. Ru⁶k′-la³-u⁴f-e²nd, -loif-i²g. Recurrent. [L.]

RÜCKLEIN (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′lin. See PANCREAS.

RÜCKLINGSWENDER (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′li²nz-ve²nd-e²r. See SUPINATOR.—**Langer R.** See SUPINATOR *longus*.

RÜCKMARK (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′ma³rk. See RÜCKENMARK.

RÜCKSCHREITEND (Ger.), adj. Ru⁶k′shrit-e²nd. Retrograde. [B.]

RÜCKSTAND (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′sta³nd. See CAPUT *mortuum*.

RÜCKSTAUUNG (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′sta³-u⁴-un². Tricuspid insufficiency, or escape of the blood into the auricle during the ventricular systole. [K, 13.]

RÜCKSTOSS (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′sto³s. Recoil. [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**Herzenr'.** See DIASTOLE.—**R'elevation.** Fr., *onde récurrente*. 1. The pulsation felt in the radial artery below a point compressed sufficiently to stop the flow through the artery, caused by a recurrent wave of blood sent through the ulnar artery and through the palmar arches into the radial artery below the point compressed. [α, 18.] 2. See under ELEVATION.

RÜCKSTRÖMUNG (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′stru⁶m-un². Regurgitation of blood into the great veins during auricular systole. [K.]

RÜCKWÄRTS (Ger.), adv. Ru⁶k′varts. Backward.—**R'-dreher.** See SUPINATOR.—**R'gebogen.** See REFLEXED.—**R'-wender.** See SUPINATOR.—**R'zieher.** A retractor muscle. [L, 304.]—**R'zieher des Ohres.** See RETRAHENS *aurem*.

RUCTATIO (Lat.), **RUCTUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ru³kt(ru⁴kt)-a(a³)′shi²(ti²)-o, -ru³kt(ru⁴kt)′u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-ation′is*. *ruct′us*. Gr., ἐρευξις, ἐρυγή, ἔρυγμα, ἐρυγμός. Ger., *Rülpsen*. See ERUCTATION.

RUDBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. Rud-be²k′i²-a³. From *Rudbeck*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *rudbèque*. Cone-flower ; a genus of composite perennial herbs of North America. Some of the species are said to have tonic roots, especially those included by some authors in the genus *Echinacea*. The *Rudbeckieæ* are a section of the *Heliantheæ*. [B, 34, 267, 275 (α, 35).]

RUDERAL, adj. Rud′e²-r′l. From *rudus*, rubbish. Growing in waste places. [α, 35.]

RUDIMENT, n. Ru²d′i²-m′nt. Lat., *rudimentum* (from *rudis*, unwrought). Fr., *r.* An undeveloped organ or part ; an element or elementary principle. [α, 35, 48.]—**Cerebral r.** The primitive medullary expansion or cerebral vesicle. [I, 2 (K).]—**Primitive unpaired cerebral r.** The simple form of the primitive brain ; originally, merely a dilatation of the medullary canal divided into compartments or primary cerebral vesicles. [I, 2 (K).]

RUDIMENTARY, n. Ru²d-i²-me²nt′a²r-i². Lat., *rudimentarius*. Fr., *rudimentaire*. Undeveloped, imperfectly developed. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

RUE, n. Ru². Fr., *r.* 1. See RUTA and RUTA *graveolens*.—**Essence de r.** (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—**Extrait de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *extractum rutæ* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by treating r. with 60-per-cent. alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Huile (essentielle, ou volatile** [Fr. Cod.]) **de r.** (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—**Hydrolat de r.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* RUTÆ.—**Meadow r.** The genus *Thalictrum*, especially *Thalictrum flavum*. [B, 19, 34 (α, 35).]—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum rutæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*æthereum*, seu *distillatum*), *essentia rutæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *oléule de r.*, *huile volatile de r.* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de r.* Ger., *Rautenöl*. Sp., *essencia de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* [U. S. Ph.] (from its fresh herb [Br. Ph.]) ; a liquid which is greenish (from the fresh herb) or yellowish (from the dried plant) and turns brown with age, having a somewhat bitter, cardamom-like taste and the strong disagreeable smell of r. Applied locally, it is a violent irritant and acts internally as an acrido-narcotic poison. It has been used in amenorrhœa and menorrhagia, as a uterine stimulant, and as an abortifacient. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**Poudre de r.** (**feuilles**) [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). R.-leaves dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Poudre de r.** (**herbe**) [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). R. dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**R'worts.** The *Rutaceæ*. [α, 35.]

RUELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru⁶-e²l′li²-a³. From *Ruel*, a French botanist. Fr., *ruellie*. Ger., *Ruellie*. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*. The *Ruelliariæ* are a section of the *Justicieæ*. The *Ruellidæ*, or *Ruellieæ*, are a tribe of acanthaceous plants. [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**R. clandestina.** Ger., *verborgenblühende Ruellie*. A West Indian species. The tubercles of the root, which when fresh are stinging and acrid, are used in Jamaica as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. strepens.** Fr., *ruellie bruyante*. A North American and West Indian herb (by Wood referred to the genus *Dipteracanthus*) having the properties of *R. tuberosa*. The leaves, mixed with castor-oil, are used externally in the eruptions of teething children. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. tuberosa.** Fr., *ruellie tubéreuse*, *chandelier*, *crustolle*, *grand coccis*. *herbe caraïbe*, *ipécacuanha bâtard*. Jamaica snapdragon, the many-root of the West Indies, spirit-leaf (or -weed) ; a species found in North America and the West Indies. The entire plant is bitter and acrid, and acts like ipecac. It is used in chronic diarrhœa, and externally as a vulnerary and in skin diseases. The root-tubers are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

RUFESCENT, adj. Ru²f-e²s′s′nt. Lat., *rufescens* (from *rufescere*, to become reddish). 1. Becoming reddish-brown. 3. Rufous. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

RUFICARMIN, n. Ru²f-i²-ka³rm′i²n. A bright-red powder, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, obtained by heating carmin with water. [B, 2.]

RUFICINCHONIC ACID, n. Ru²f-i²-si²n²-ko²n′i²k. See CINCHONA *red*.

RUFICOCCIN, n. Ru²f-i²-ko²k′si²n. The compound $C_{16}H_{10}O_6$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on carmin. [B, 2.]

RUFIN, n. Ru²f′i²n. A dark-red, friable substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$, obtained by heating phlorrhidzin. [B, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

RUFIOPIN, n. Ru²f-i²-op′i²n. Fr., *rufiopine*. Ger., *R.* A tetraoxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_6$, obtained by heating opianic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 4, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

RUFOUS, adj. Ru²f′u³s. Lat., *rufus*. Ger., *fuchsroth*. Pale-red with a brownish tint. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

RUGA (Lat.), n. f. Ru²g(rug)′a³. Fr., *ride*. Ger., *Runzel*. A ridge or raised fold ; a wrinkle. [L, 343.]—**Rugæ vaginæ** (seu **vaginales**). The transverse ridges of the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina.—**Rugæ ventriculi.** The folds of the mucous membrane of the collapsed stomach. [L, 115, 142.]

RUGEOLE (Fr.), n. Ru⁶zh-ol. See MEASLES (1st def.).

RUGINE (Fr.), n. Ru⁶-zhen. See RASPATORY.

RUGITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru²j(ru⁴g)-it(et)′u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-it′us*. From *rugire*, to roar. Fr., *rugissement*. Ger., *Brüllen*. See BORBORYGMUS.

RUGOSE, adj. Ru²g′os. Lat., *rugosus* (from *ruga*, a wrinkle). Fr., *ridé*. Ger., *runzelig*, *runzlich*, *gerunzelt*. Wrinkled, covered with wrinkled lines, the interspaces being convex. [α, 35.]

RUHE (Ger.), n. Ru′he². Rest.—**Herzensr'.** See PERISYSTOLE.

RUHLA (Ger.), n. Rul′a³. A place, partly in Saxe-Gotha and partly in Saxe-Eisenach, where there are chalybeate springs. [α, 14.]

RUHR (Ger.), n. Rur. See DYSENTERY.—**Einfache R.** See *Acute* DYSENTERY.—**Gallenbrechr', Gallenr'.** See CHOLERA.—**Lagerr'.** See DYSENTERY.—**Milchr'.** See *Chronic* DYSENTERY,

Chylous DIARRHŒA, and CHYLORRHŒA (2d def.).—**R'widrig.** See ANTIDYSENTERIC.—**Schwarze R.** See MELÆNA (1st def.).—**Weisse R.** See *Chylous* DIARRHŒA and CHYLORRHŒA (2d def.).

RUINA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^2(ru^4)-in(en)'a^3. From *ruere*, to go to ruin. A relic.—**Ruinæ processus vaginalis peritonæi.** The relics of the peritoneal process which in the fœtus unites the peritonæum and the tunica vaginalis. It consists of a fibrous band or cord, of varying length, in the inguinal canal. [L, 142, 172.]

RUKU (Ger.), n. Ru'ku. See ANNOTTO.

RÜLPSEN (Ger.), **RÜLPSSUCHT** (Ger.), n's. Ru^{6}lpz'e^{2}n, -zuch^{2}t. See ERUCTATION.

RUM, n. Ru^{3}m. Fr., *rhum.* Ger., *R.* An alcoholic liquor distilled from the residue obtained in the manufacture of cane sugar or molasses. It is colorless when fresh, but gathers a reddish-brown color from the cask. Average pure r contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R.-blossom.** See ROSACEA.

RUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ru^{2}m(ru^{4}m)'e^{2}n. Gen., *rum'inis.* Fr., *panse.* Ger., *Pansen, Panzen.* The paunch; in ruminants, the pouch, or, more properly, an œsophageal dilatation into which the food first passes, and where it is retained, so as to be moistened or macerated, before it is returned to the mouth. [L.]

RUMEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ru^{2}m(ru^{4}m)'e^{2}x. Gen., *rum'icis.* Fr., *patience* (1st def.) (*racine* [Fr. Cod.] [2d def.]). Ger., *Ampfer* (1st def.). Sp., *lapato* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of weed-like herbs (docks and sorrels) of the *Polygonaceæ.* The *Rumicieæ* (Fr., *rumiciées*) are a tribe of the *Polygonaceæ.* The *Rumicineæ* include *Polygonella, Rheum, R.*, etc. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the tonic, astringent root (dock-root) of *R. crispus, R. acutus, R. silvestris*, and other species of *R.* It is used internally for scurvy, and both internally and externally in itch and other skin eruptions. It is also employed as an alterative, and has been used even in syphilis. The powdered root is recommended as a dentifrice, especially in spongy gums. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] See also *R. obtusifolius.*—**Extractum rumicis.** See *Extrait de* PATIENCE.—**Extractum rumicis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de patience frisée.* Ger., *flüssiges Grindwurzextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of r. in No. 40 powder with 35 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the drug is exhausted, reserving 80 c. c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**R. acetosa.** Fr., *oseille des prés* (ou *longue*, ou *commune*), *aigrette, surelle, surette, vinette.* Ger., *gemeiner Ampfer, Sauerampfer.* Common (or kitchen) sorrel, sour dock (or grass, or leek), sharp (or sorrel-) dock; a perennial herb growing in Europe and Asia and in arctic North America. The acidulous leaves, which contain potassium binoxalate, are used as a vegetable. The bitter, astringent root, the acid herb (leaves), and the somewhat austere, bitterish fruits (seeds), *radix, herba* et *semen acetosæ* (seu *acetosæ officinalis* [seu *nostratis*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *pratensis*], seu *oxalidis*, seu *oxalidis pratensis*, seu *rumicis*), were formerly used, the root like the r. of the U. S. Ph., the leaves as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and the seed as an astringent. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. acetosella.** Fr., *surelle, oseille de brebis* (ou *de pâques*), *petite oseille* (ou *vinette*), *sarcille, sarcillette.* Ger., *kleiner Ampfer* (oder *Sauerampfer*), *Feldsauerampfer, Sauerklee.* The field- (or sheep-) sorrel of Europe, middle Asia, and North America. It contains, like *R. acetosa*, acid oxalate of potassium, and is used as an antiscorbutic. The juice of the leaves is refrigerant. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. acutus.** Of most authors, *R. pratensis*; of Smith and De Candolle, *R. nemolapathum* (1st def.); of Curtis, *R. nemorosus.* [a, 35.]—**R. alpinus.** Fr., *patience des Alpes, rapontin, rhapontic commun* (ou *de montagne*, ou *des moines*, ou *faux*), *rhubarbe de montagne* (ou *des Alpes*, ou *des moines*). Ger., *Alpenampfer, Alpengrindwurz, Geduldkraut, Purgirampfer, Butter-* (oder *Fabes-*) *Bletschen, Mönchsrhabarber.* Monk's rhubarb; a European species. The dried root, *radix rhabarbari monachorum* (seu *pseudo-rhabarbari*, seu *lapathi alpini*, seu *rumicis alpini*, seu *rumicis hortensis*, seu *rhapontici montani*), has been used in place of rhubarb. It has the properties of dock-root, but is laxative also. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. aquaticus.** Fr., *patience* (ou *oseille*) *aquatique, grande parelle, herbe britannique, parelle* (ou *patience*) *des marais.* Ger., *Wasserampfer, Wasser-Grindwurz, Wassermangold, Rossampfer.* 1. Grainless dock; found throughout Europe and in some parts of North America. The leaves have the properties of those of *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.), and the root is used like dock-root. 2. Of the old Dublin Ph., *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 3. See *R. maximus.*—**R. arifolius.** A European species having the properties of *R. acetosa.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. britannica.** Pale dock of North America. The root, formerly official, has the properties of r. (2d def.). [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. crispus.** Fr., *patience crépue, parelle* (ou *patience*) *sauvage, requette, parèle, parène.* Ger., *krauser Ampfer, Grindwurz, Streifwurz, Mangelwurz.* Curled (or yellow) dock; a native of Europe, but naturalized in North America. The root constitutes in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. In Europe the fruits are used as an antidysenteric. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. Dioscoridis.** Ger., *Ampfer des Dioskorides, grossblättriger* (oder *Opium-*) *Ampfer.* Of Wallroth, a large-leaved species (by some considered a variety of *R. patientia*), the ὀξυλάπαθον of Dioscorides, indigenous to the Orient. The leaves and fruit are used as a wrapping for opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. hortensis.** See *R. alpinus* and *R. patientia.*—**R. hydrolapathum, R. lapathicus.** Ger., *Riesenampfer* (1st def.), *Pockenkraut, Doggenkraut, Wasserrhabarber, Wassergrindwurz, Weiherampfer* (2d def.). 1. Of Hudson, water-dock, horse-sorrel; a species of Europe and North America, formerly official in the Dublin Ph., as *R. aquaticus*, and identified with the *herba britannica* of the ancients, the leaves of which were used in scurvy and skin diseases. The root, *radix herbæ britannicæ* (seu *rhei aquatici*, seu *rhabarbari aquatici*), *hippolapathum*, etc., has the properties of r. (2d def.). This, *R. aquaticus* (1st def.) and *R. maximus* are probably the species known to the ancient Greeks as ἱππολάπαθον and βρεταννική [Dioscorides]. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *R. aquaticus* (1st def.).—**R. maximus.** Ger., *ansehnlichster* (oder *grösster*) *Ampfer.* A European species having the habitat and properties of *R. hydrolapathum* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nemolapathum.** Fr., *patience sauvage ordinaire.* Ger., *geknäuelter Ampfer.* 1. A species growing in Europe and North America. The root has the properties of r. (2d def.). [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. See *R. nemorosus.*—**R. nemorosus.** Ger., *Hainampfer, Waldampfer.* Grove-dock; a European species. The root, *radix lapathi acuti*, has the properties of r. (2d def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. obtusifolius.** Fr., *patience à feuilles obtuses.* Ger., *stumpfblättriger Ampfer, Kuhzunge, Krötenblatt, Bubenkraut, Mengelwurzel, Streifwurzel.* Butter- (or butter-, or broad-leaved, or keddle-, or kettle-) dock; a common weed in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The root, constituting a part of the r. of the U. S. Ph. and Fr. Cod., is laxative, astringent, and tonic, and contains resin, starch, a tannin-like extractive, mucilage, albumen, lignin, sulphur, calcium phosphate, and chrysophanic acid. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**R. patientia.** Fr., *patience* (*des jardins*), *choux de Paris, dogue, épinard immortelle, parelle.* Ger., *Gemüseampfer, Gartenampfer, englischer Spinat, Geduldampfer.* Monk's rhubarb, patience (or patient) dock, herb of patience, the λάπαθον κηπευτόν of Dioscorides; a species growing in middle and southern Europe and middle Asia, cultivated for its young leaves, which are eaten and considered antiscorbutic. The root, *radix patientiæ* (seu *lapathi hortensis*, seu *rumicis hortensis*, seu *rumicis sativi*), has the properties of r. (2d def.), and is also mildly laxative. It has been used in ichthyosis. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. pratensis.** Ger., *Wiesenampfer Mangelwurz.* A European species. The root is used like that of *R. obtusifolius.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pulcher.** Fr., *patience sinuée, violin.* Fiddle-dock (or -cases); a European species found also in South Carolina. The root is aperient, diuretic, and mildly astringent. The leaves are eaten. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. sanguineus.** Fr., *patience sanguine, herbe sangdragon, oseille* (ou *patience*) *rouge.* Ger., *Blutampfer.* Bloody (or red-veined) dock (by some regarded as a variety of *R. nemorosus*); growing in Europe and North America. Its root is used like r. (2d def.). [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. sativus.** See *R. alpinus* and *R. patientia.*—**R. scutatus.** Fr., *patience en bouclier, oseille ronde, petite oseille.* Ger., *schildblättriger Ampfer, römischer* (oder *französischer*) *Sauerampfer, Agrestampfer.* Buckler-shaped (or French) sorrel, the λάπαθον μικρόν of Dioscorides; indigenous to middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Orient. Its leaves have the properties of those of *R. acetosa.* [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. silvestris.** A variety of *R. obtusifolius.* [B; a, 35.]—**R. vesicarius.** Fr., *patience vésiculeuse, oseille d'Amérique.* Ger., *blasenfrüchtiger Ampfer, amerikanischer Sauerampfer.* Bladder-dock; found in southern Europe, middle Asia, northern Africa, and North America (where it is probably naturalized); used like *R. acetosa.* [B; a, 35.]

RUMICIN, n. Ru^{2}m'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *rumicine.* Ger., *R.* See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RUMINANT, adj. Ru^{2}m'i^2-n'nt. Lat., *ruminans* (from *ruminare*, to chew the cud). Chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia* (Ger., *Wiederkäuer*), which are a group of hoofed mammals consisting of those which chew the cud. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

RUMINATE, RUMINATED, adj's. Ru^{2}m'i^{2}n-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *ruminatus.* Ger., *zernagt, benagt.* Of albumen, having a mottled appearance as if chewed. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

RUMINATION, n. Ru^{2}m-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *ruminatio.* Fr., *r.* Ger., *Wiederkäuen, R.* The act or process of chewing the cud (see under RUMEN), characteristic of the *Ruminantia*; in a pathological sense, merycism.

RUMP, n. Ru^{3}mp. Ger., *Rumpf.* 1. The sacro-coccygeal region. 2. See UROPYGIUM.

RUMPENS (Lat.), adj. Ru^{3}mp(ru^{4}mp)'e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is.* From *rumpere*, to burst. See RUPTILE.

RUMPF (Ger.), n. Rumpf. 1. See RUMP. 2. The trunk of the body. [a, 39.]—**R'ende.** See BREECH.—**R'nervensystem.** The sympathetic nervous system. [L, 175 (a, 50).]

RUMPHIA (Lat.), n f. Rumf'i^2-a^3. Fr., *rumphie, r.* A doubtful genus of the *Anacardiaceæ.* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. amboinensis, R. tiliæfolia.** A Malabar tree the bark of which is used as a stimulant and tonic. The root is bitter and aromatic. [a, 35.]

RUNCINA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{3}n(ru^{4}n^2)-sin(ken)'a^3. Gr., ῥυκάνη. See RASPATORIUM.

RUNCINATE, adj. Ru^{3}ns'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *runcinatus* (from *runcinare*, to plane off). Fr., *ronciné.* Of a leaf, sharply incised or cleft, with the segments hooked backward. [B, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

RUNGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{3}n(run^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Fr., *r.* A genus of the *Acanthaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**R. repens.** A shrub of Peninsular India; used as an anthelminthic and in coughs and fevers. The leaves, with castor-oil, are applied in tinea capitis. [B, 172 (a, 35).]

RUNNER, n. Ru^{3}n'u^{5}r. A slender prostate branch or stem, as in the strawberry, rooting at intervals or at its extremity. [a, 35.]

RUNNING, n. Ru^{3}n'i^{2}n^2. Gr., δρόμος (1st def.). Lat., *cursio* (1st def.). Fr., *course* (1st def.). Ger., *Laufen* (1st def.). 1. Locomotion by a succession of more or less rapid leaps with first one foot and then the other, one foot leaving the ground before the other has reached it. [A, 301.] 2. A popular term for a morbid discharge, especially that of gonorrhœa.—**Paroxysmal r.** R. (1st def.) in paroxysms; a morbid phenomenon of the explosive, irregularly periodic sort, due to cerebral excitement. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 465 (a, 34).]

RUNROUND, n. Ru^{3}n'ru^6-u^{4}nd. See PARONYCHIA *vulgaris.*

RUNZLER (Ger.), n. Runts'le^{2}r. See CORRUGATOR.—**Augenbrauenr'.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii.*

RUPÉAL (Fr.), n. Ru^{6}p-a-a^{3}l. See *Petrous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.*

RUPES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru^{2}p(rup)'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *rup'ium.* See LABIA *pudendi.*

RUPESTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ru^{2}p(rup)-e^{2}st'ri^{2}s. From *rupes*, a rock. Fr., *rupestral. rupestre.* Living or growing on rocks or in rocky places. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

RUPFBART (Ger.), n. Rupf'ba^{3}rt. See *Red* GUM (4th def.).

RUPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}p(ru^{4}p)'i^2-a^3. Written also *rhypia* and *rypia.* From ῥύπος, filth. Ger., *Schmutzflechte.* A cutaneous eruption characterized by the formation of hard, laminated, conical, dark-colored crusts resting upon an eroded or ulcerating, suppurating surface. Although formerly considered an independent form of disease, it is now regarded as a phenomenon or condition that may be incident to various pustular or vesico-pustular diseases attended with a discharge composed of pus, serum, and blood. [G.]—**R. cachectica.** See ECTHYMA *cachecticum.*—**R. circinata.** An annular vesico-pustular syphiloderm attended with the formation of rupial crusts. [G.]—**R. escharotica.** An old term for some form of ulcerative disease occurring in cachectic persons and attended with an ichorous discharge. [G, 12.]—**R. escharotica of Willan.** See ECTHYMA *gangrænosum.* — **R. non-syphilitica.** R. not due to syphilis.—**R. proeminens, R. prominens.** R. in which the crusts are large and prominent. [G, 12, 50.]—**R. simplex.** R. in which the crusts attain only a moderate size. [G, 12.]—**R. variolosa.** A form of r. somewhat resembling syphilitic r., sometimes observed during the crusting stage of variola, in connection with a return of fever. Certain of the partially dried pocks, especially upon the breasts, undergo renewed suppuration at the periphery, forming a pustular rim or border to the original efflorescence. This border, on drying, forms a scab, and outside of that the same process may be repeated. [G, 3.]—**Syphilitic r.** A variety of ecthymatous syphiloderm characterized by the production of thick, conical, dark-colored crusts, whose thickness and peculiar form are due to the continued secretion and drying of a tenacious pus beneath the crust, as well as to the gradual extension of the pustule at the periphery, the crust thus growing constantly thicker and larger through successive increments from below. On removing the crust, a superficial ulcer is displayed, with sharp-cut or undermined edges, and a grayish-red base with tenacious purulent secretions. [G.]

RUPIAL, adj. Ru^2'pi^2-'l. Of, pertaining to, or resembling rupia. [B.]

RUPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}p(ru^{4}p)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. See RHYPOPHOBIA and MYSOPHOBIA.

RUPTEUR (Fr.), n. Ru^{6}p-tu^{5}r. See RUPTORIUM.

RUPTILE, adj. Ru^{3}pt'i^{2}l. Lat., *ruptilis* (from *rumpere*, to burst). Fr., *r.* Of fruits, bursting irregularly, not along the line of union of the parts. [B, 19, 123 (α, 35).]

RUPTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ru^{3}pt(ru^{4}pt)-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *rumpere*, to burst. Fr., *ruptoire.* An agent or apparatus for effecting solution of continuity, such as an osteoclast or a cautery. [α, 34.]—**R. commune.** See POTASSA *fusa.*

RUPTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{3}pt(ru^{4}pt)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. See RUPTURE and RUPTURING.—**R. ani.** See FISSURE *of the anus.*—**R. arteriæ.** See *False* ANEURYSM.—**R. vulvo-analis, R. vulvoperinæalis.** See under RUPTURE *of the perinæum.*

RUPTURE, n. Ru^{3}pt'u^{2}r. Gr., ῥῆξις. Lat., *ruptura* (from *rumpere*, to burst). Fr., *r.* Ger., *Ruptur, Bruch, Zerreissung, Riss.* 1. A laceration or bursting. 2. A popular term for hernia. —**Abdominal r.** See *Abdominal* HERNIA.—**R. of the anus.** See FISSURE *of the anus.*—**R. of the perinæum.** Ger., *Dammriss, Mittelfleischriss.* A laceration or bursting of the perinæum, either complete (Lat., *ruptura vulvo-analis*), when the sphincter ani is torn, together with more or less of the recto-vaginal sæptum, or incomplete (Lat., *ruptura vulvoperinæalis*), when the anus is not involved. [A, 56 (α, 48).]

RUPTURED, adj. Ru^{3}pt'u^{2}rd. Fr., *hargneux* (2d def.). 1. Torn asunder. 2. Affected with hernia.

RUSCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{3}sk(ru^{4}sk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ruscum*, butcher's-broom. Fr., *fragon.* Ger., *Mausdorn, Mäusedorn.* A genus of the *Asparageæ.* The *Rusceæ* (Fr., *ruscées*) are a division of the *Smilacinæ.* The *Ruscinæ* are an order of the *Sarmentaceæ.* The *Ruscineæ* are a tribe of the *Asparagineæ*, consisting of *R.* [B, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Oleum rusci** [Swiss Ph.]. Empyreumatic oil of birch (see under BETULA *alba*). [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**R. aculeatus.** Fr., *rusque, fragon épineux* [Fr. Cod.], *petit houx, bruse, faux buis, myrte sauvage, houx fragon* (ou *frelon*), *guétron.* Ger., *stacheliger Mäusedorn, wilde Myrte, Bruschwurz, Bruschenkraut, Myrtendorn.* Box-holly, butcher's-broom, Jew's-myrtle, knee-holly, prickly box, shepherd's- (or wild) myrtle, the μυρσίνη ἀγρία of Dioscorides; a native of middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The root, herb (branches), and berries, *radix, herba, et baccæ rusci* (seu *rusci aculeati*, seu *rusci myrtifolii*, seu *myrtacanthæ*, seu *chamæmyrti*, seu *scopæ regiæ*), are sometimes used. The root, which has a somewhat bitter and acrid taste, is aperient and diuretic, and was one of the *quinque radices aperientes majores.* The branches and berries were formerly used in calculous affections and as an emmenagogue. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus; and the seeds, which develop a peculiar aroma when roasted, are a substitute for coffee. [B, 173, 180, 185, 314 (α, 35).]—**R. hypoglossum.** Fr., *fragon à foliole, laurier alexandrin* (ou *de cheval*), *herbe aux langues.* Ger., *zungenförmiger Mäusedorn, Zungenkraut, Halskraut.* Double-leaved butcher's-broom, double-tongue, horse-tongue, the ἱππόγλωσσον of Dioscorides; an undershrub growing in southern Europe. The stem, branches, and smaller leafy branches, *herba* (seu *folia*) *uvulariæ* (seu *lauri alexandrinæ*, seu *lauri alexandrinæ angustifoliæ*, seu *bislinguæ*, seu *hypoglossi*, seu *bonifaciæ*, seu *rusci latifolii*), were formerly used in decoction as a gargle in catarrhal inflammations of the uvula, etc. The root was used in diseases of the uterus. [B, 173, 108, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. hypophyllum.** Ger., *lorbeerblättriger Mäusedorn.* Thick-leaved butcher's-broom; the δάφνη ἀλεξανδρεία of Dioscorides, the *Laurus alexandrina* of the ancients; a south European species having the properties of *R. hypoglossum.* The root was used in suppressed lochia, difficult labor, dysuria, etc. [B, 180, 275 (α. 35).]—**R. racemosus.** See DANAIDIA *racemosa.*—**Tinctura rusci.** A filtered solution of 1 part of birch-tar in 10 parts of alcohol. [B, 8 (α, 38).]

RUSH, n. Ru^{3}sh. 1. The genus *Juncus.* 2. The genus *Scirpus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]—**Flowering r.** See BUTOMUS.—**Polishing r., Scouring r.** See EQUISETUM *hiemale.*—**Sweet r.** See ANDROPOGON *schœnanthus* and ACORUS *calamus.*—**Wood-r.** See LUZULA.

RUSMA, n. Ru^{3}s'ma^3. A kind of earth found in Turkey. [A, 325 (α, 48).]—**R. des Turcs** (Fr.), **R. Tartarorum.** A depilatory consisting essentially of arsenic trisulphide and 3 or 4 times as much quicklime or chalk. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

RUSOT (Hind.), n. See under BERBERIS *lycium.*

RUSS (Ger.), n. Rus. See FULIGO.—**Glanzr'.** See FULIGO *splendens.*—**R'krebs.** See *Chimney-sweeps'* CANCER.

RÜSSEL (Ger.), n. Ru^{6}s'se^{2}l. 1. See PROBOSCIS and ROSTRUM.

RUSSULA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s)'su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-a^3. From *russulus*, reddish. Fr., *russule.* A genus of white-spored agarics distinguished from *Lactarius* chiefly by the absence of milk. Some of them are edible and many poisonous. [B, 76, 121 (α, 35).]—**R. emetica.** A very poisonous European species. [α, 35.]—**R. heterophylla.** An esculent European species. [α, 35.]

RUST, n. Ru^{3}st. Lat., *rubigo.* Fr., *rouille.* Ger., *Rost.* 1. See IRON-*r.* 2. Any of the *Uredineæ* or of the diseases produced by them in plants, especially corn-mildew. [B, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

RÜSTER (Ger.), n. Ru^{6}st'e^{2}r. The genus *Ulmus.* [α, 35.]

RUT, n. Ru^{3}t. From *rugitus*, a roaring. Fr., *r.* See ŒSTRUATION.

RUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2}t(rut)'a^3. Gr., ῥυτή. Fr., *rue.* Ger., *Raute.* It., *r.* Sp., *ruda.* 1. Rue; a genus of the *Rutaceæ* (Fr., *rutacées*; Ger., *Rutaceen, Rautengewächse*), which are: Of Jussieu and others, the rueworts, an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons including (Bentham and Hooker) the *Cusparieæ, Ruteæ, Diosmeæ, Boronieæ, Xanthoxyleæ, Toddalieæ*, and *Aurantieæ*, but according to others including also the *Burseraceæ* (*Amyrideæ*) and *Simarubeæ*, to which Meissner adds the *Ochnaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ranunculifloræ*, consisting of the *Euphorbiaceæ, Rutariæ*, and *Simarubeæ.* The *Rutæ* are the *Rutaceæ* as first defined. The *Rutariæ* consist of the *Empetreæ, Stackhousieæ, Ruteæ, Moringeæ, Xanthoxyleæ*, and *Diosmeæ.* The *Rutarieæ* include the *Euphorbiaceæ, Coriarieæ. Ochnaceæ*, and *Rutaceæ.* The *Ruteæ* (Fr., *rutées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ* (rueworts), consisting of *R., Peganum, Dictamnus*, etc.; of Wood, a suborder of the *Rutaceæ*, including *R.* and *Dictamnus*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rutariæ*, including *R., Peganum, Dictamnus*, etc., and the *Diosmeæ* and *Moringeæ.* 2. *R. graveolens*; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. under this title. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Acetum rutæ** [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Rautenessig.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part each of rue and alcohol and 6 parts of vinegar for three days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Acetum rutæ compositum.** Fr., *vinaigre antihystérique.* A preparation made by digesting 7 parts each of asafœtida, galbanum, and castoreum with 360 of vinegar of rue and decanting. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Ætheroleum rutæ.** See *Oil of* RUE.—**Aqua rutæ** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de rue.* A preparation made by shaking up 0·3 part of oil of rue and 2·7 parts of 92-per-cent. alcohol with 1,000 of water [Belg. Ph.]; or by distilling 1 part of rue with 24 to 30 so as to obtain 10 parts [Gr. Ph.]; or with 4 of water so as to obtain 2 parts. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] — **Confectio rutæ.** Fr., *confection de rue.* A confection of 43 parts each of dried rue, laurel berries, and caraway seeds, 15 of sagapenum. 8 of black pepper, and 518 of despumated honey. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Conserva rutæ.** Fr., *conserve de rue.* A conserve of 1 part of fresh rue and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum rutæ zincatum.** Fr., *eau d'Alibour, eau d'Yvel pour les yeux.* A preparation made by boiling 61 parts of rue in 734 of water till reduced one half, adding 30 of zinc sulphate and 11¼ of copper sulphate, and, when these are dissolved, $1\frac{1}{20}$ of camphorated brandy; or by triturating 5 parts of camphor and 2 of saffron with a little water, adding water enough to make 1,227, and 38 each of the sulphates of zinc and copper, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia rutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of* RUE.—**Extractum rutæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de* RUE.—Ex-



RUTA GRAVEOLENS. [A, 327.]

tractum rutæ alcoholicum. An extract made by exhausting 2 parts of dried rue with 7 of 21-per-cent. alcohol, distilling the tincture, and evaporating the residue. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum rutæ aquosum.** A preparation made by boiling rue in 8 times as much water and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum rutæ æthereum** (seu **distillatum**). See *Oil of* RUE.—**Oleum rutæ infusum.** Sp., *aceite de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of the herb or flowering tops of *R. graveolens* with 23 of olive-oil, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**R. capra, R. capraria.** See GALEGA *officinalis*.—**R. graveolens, R. hortensis, R. latifolia.** Fr., *rue puante* (ou *commune*, ou *des jardins*, ou *domestique*), *herbe de grâce*, *rhue*. Ger., *gemeine Raute*, *Gartenraute*, *Weinraute*, *Hofraute*. Common (or garden-) rue, countryman's treacle, herb-of-repentance (or -of-grace), the πήγανον of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the πήγανον κηπευτόν of Dioscorides; a suffruticose plant of southern Europe and the Orient, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. as *r*. All parts are active, but the leaves, *herba rutæ* (*hortensis*, seu *graveolentis*, seu *sativæ*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *latifoliæ*), are commonly used. Rue has the exciting, irritant, narcotic properties of its volatile oil (see *Oil of* RUE), and is used as a vermifuge and anthysteric, in colic and amenorrhœa, and in uterine hæmorrhage, especially from atony. The ancients, who used rue as a condiment, attributed special virtues to it in warding off contagion, and vinegar of rue was regarded during many centuries as a prophylactic against the plague. [B, 5, 168, 173, 180, 275 (α, 35).]—**R. macrophylla.** Fr., *rue d'Orient*. A species found in northern Africa and the Levant, cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are like those of *R. graveolens*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**R. montana.** Fr., *rue de montagne* (ou *sauvage*, ou *des bois*). Ger., *Bergraute*. Wild (or mountain-) rue, the πήγανον ὀρεινόν of Dioscorides; growing in Mediterranean regions. It is said to be more powerful than *R. graveolens*. [B, 173, 180, 314 (α, 35).]—**R. muraria.** See ASPLENIUM *r. muraria*.—**R. sativa.** See *R. graveolens*.—**R. tuberculata.** Fr., *rue tuberculeuse*. A plant indigenous to Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, where the juice is used to promote the growth of the hair and beard. [B, 173, 180, 496 (α, 35).]—**R. vulgaris.** See *R. graveolens*.—**Unguentum rutæ.** Sp., *pomada de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 3 parts each of the flowering herb of crisped mint, the flowering tops of wormwood, and the herb of rue, and 25 of lard. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

RUTAL, adj. Ru2't'l. Lat., *rutalis* (from ῥυτή, rue). Belonging to the *Rutales*, which are Lindley's r. alliance (Lat., *nixus rutalis*) of exogens, consisting of the *Rutaceæ*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 35).]

RUTHE (Ger.), n. Rut'e2. 1. A rod. 2. The penis. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**Männliche R.** See PENIS.—**R'nblutlung.** See PHALLORRHAGIA.—**R'nkrampf.** See PRIAPISM.—**R'nschwinden.** See PHALLOCRYPSIS.—**R'nspalte.** See EPISPADIAS *penis*.—**R'nsteifer.** See ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.—**Weibliche R.** See CLITORIS.

RUTHENIC, adj. Ru2th-en'i2k. Containing ruthenium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**R. acid.** Fr., *acide ruthénique*. Ger., *Rutheniumsäure*. Ruthenium trioxide, RuO_3; a substance not yet isolated. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

RUTHENIOUS, adj. Ru2th-en'i2-u3s. Fr., *ruthénieux*. Containing ruthenium as a trivalent radicle. [B 3.]

RUTHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ru2th(ruth)-e2n(an)'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *ruthénium*. Ger., *R*. A metallic element discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first certainly demonstrated to exist by Clans in 1845. It occurs in Nature associated with platinum and iridium. It is a hard, brittle substance, oxidizing on prolonged exposure to the air, but scarcely affected by the action of any acids. Of all metals, r. is, next to osmium, the most difficult to fuse. In composition it acts usually either as a triad, forming ruthenious salts, or as a tetrad, forming ruthenic salts. It combines, however, with oxygen in six proportions, its combining power in these varying, apparently at least, from two to eight. Symbol, Ru; sp. gr., 12·261; atomic weight, 103·5. [B, 3.]

RUTIC, adj. Ru2t'i2k. Fr., *rutique*. Derived from or contained in rue. [B.]—**R. acid.** Fr., *acide rutique*. See CAPRIC ACID and RUTINIC ACID.—**R'aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde rutique*. A body, $C_{10}H_{20}O_4$, contained in oil of rue. [B.]

RUTIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru2t(ru4t)-i2d-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See RHYTIDOSIS.

RUTILANS (Lat.), adj. Ru2t(ru4t)'i2l-a2nz(a3ns). Gen., *-an'tis*. From *rutilare*, to be reddish. Fr., *rutilant* (1st def.), *rutile* (1st def.). Ger., *rothglänzend* (1st def.). 1. Red with a metallic lustre. 2. Brick-red. [α, 35.]

RUTILIN, n. Ru2t'i2l-i2n. Fr., *rutiline*. Ger., *R*. See OLIVIN (2d def.).

RUTINE, n. Ru2t'en. See QUERCITRIN and RUTINIC ACID.

RUTINIC ACID, n. Ru2t-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide rutinique*, *jaune végétal*, *méline*, *phytoméline*. Ger., *Rutinsäure*. A glucoside, $C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$, extracted from *Ruta graveolens*. [α, 14, 38.]

RUTTING, n. Ru3t'i2n2. See ŒSTRUATION.

RUTULIN, n. Ru2t'u2l-i2n. A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on salicin. [B, 5.]

RUTYL, n. Ru2t'i2l. See CAPRYL (1st def.).

RUTYLENE, n. Ru2t'i2l-en. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}$, formed by passing the vapors of oil of rue over molten zinc chloride. [α, 14.]

RYCHENOTREPAN (Ger.), n. Ru6ch2'e2n-o-trep-a3n''. A combined lever and perforator for the removal of hard bone. [Stoll, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," May 10 (22). 1886, p. 177 (α, 34).]

RYE, n. Ri. A.-S., *ryge*. Lat., *secale*. Fr., *seigle* [Fr Cod.]. Ger., *Roggen*. The *Secale cereale* or its grain. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Horned r., Spurred r.** See CLAVICEPS *purpurea* and ERGOT.

RYPIA (Lat.), n. f. Rip(ru6p)'i2-a3. See RUPIA.

S

S, n. E2s. The letter S, also an S-shaped structure. [α, 48.]—**Römisches S** (Ger.), **S du colon** (Fr.), **S iliâque** (Fr.), **S romanum** (Lat.). See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon*.

SABADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2b(sa3b)-a2d(a3d)-i2l'la3. Ger., *Sabadille* (1st def.). 1. See CEVADILLA (2d def.). 2. Of Brandt, see SCHŒNOCAULON. [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Fructus sabadillæ, Sabadillæ semen.** See CEVADILLA (2d def.).—**S. officinarum.** See SCHŒNOCAULON *officinale*.—**S. (semina), Semen sabadillæ.** See CEVADILLA (2d def.).—**Semen sabadillæ pulveratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A powder made by sifting cevadilla through a 300-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *Poudre de* CEVADILLE.—**Tinctura sabadillæ** [Swiss Ph.]. A tincture made by digesting cevadilla with 10 times as much alcohol for a week. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum sabadillæ** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. An ointment of 200 parts of simple ointment, 50 of powdered cevadilla, and 2 of oil of lavender. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SABADILLIC ACID, n. Sa2b-a2d-i2l'i2k. Fr., *acide sabadillique*. Ger., *Sabadillsäure*. See CEVADIC *acid*.

SABADILLINE, n. Sa2b-a2d-i2l'len. Lat., *sabadillia*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Sabadillin*. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_5$, found in cevadilla-seed. It forms fine colorless needles of acrid taste and alkaline reaction. According to Dragendorff and Weigelin, it is neither sternutatory nor emetic, but accelerates the heart's action. 2. Of Meissner, veratrine. [B, 5, 38, 270 (α, 14, 38).] Cf. CEVADILLINE.

SABATRINE, n. Sa2b'a2t-ren. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Sabatrin*. An alkaloid, $C_{51}H_{86}N_2O_{17}$, found in cevadilla-seed. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SABBATIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa3b-ba3t'i2-a3. From *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *s.*, *sabbatie*. Ger., *Sabbatie*. A genus of the *Sabbatinæ*, which are a division of the *Chloreæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. angularis.** Ger., *eckige Sabbatie*. American centaury, rose-pink. The flowering herb, formerly included in the U. S. secondary list, is used as a digestive tonic and an anthelminthic. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. paniculata.** Ger., *rispige Sabbatie*. A species common in the southern United States; used like *S. angularis*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

SABBEL (Ger.), **SABBER** (Ger.), n's. Za3b'be2l, -be2r. See SALIVA.

SABELBEIN (Ger.), n. Zab'e2l-bin. See GENU *varum*.

SABIN, n. Sab'i2n. See JUNIPERUS *sabina*.

SABINA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2b(sa3b)-in(en)'a3. From *Sabini*, the Sabines. Fr., *sabine* [Fr. Cod.], *sabinier* (2d def.). Ger., *Sadebaum*, *Sadebaumspitzen* (3d def.). Sp., *s.* [Mex. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. The genus *Juniperus*. 2. The *Juniperus s*. 3. Of the U. S., Austr., Hung., Netherl., and Roum. Ph's, the tops of *Juniperus s*. [B, 95, 121 (α, 35, 38).] 4. Of the Sp. Ph., see *Folia sabinæ*.—**Ætheroleum sabinæ.** See *Oil of* SAVIN.—**Ceratum sabinæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat* (ou *onguent*) *de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumsalbe*. A preparation made by heating 5 parts of extractum sabinæ fluidum and 18 parts of resin cerate until the alcohol is dissipated; or consisting of 4 parts of fresh [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (dried [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) savin tops with 8 of benzoated lard and 1½ part of yellow wax [Br. Ph.] (8 of lard and 2 of yellow wax [Gr. Ph.], 16 of lard, 4 of wax, and a little water [Netherl. Ph.], 12 of lard and 3 of wax [Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.], the Dan. Ph. first digesting the drug with 8 parts of strong alcohol which is afterward driven off); or of 1 part of extract of savin with 9 parts of simple ointment [Ger. Ph.] (wax ointment [Belg. Ph.], 9 of lard and 1 part of dilute alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). Various older ph's had a similar ointment. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Conserva sabinæ.** Fr., *conserve de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumblätter-Conserve*. A conserve consisting of 1 part of savin-leaves with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum sabinæ.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de sabine*. A preparation made by boiling savin with 12 times as much water till reduced one half, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia sabinæ.** Sp., *esencia de s.* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of* SAVIN. 2. See *Tinctura sabinæ*.—**Extractum sabinæ** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (**alcoholicum**). Fr., *extrait de sabine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S'extract*, *Sadebaumextract*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de s.* [Mex. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made from the leaves [Fr. Cod.] (fresh tops [Belg. Ph.], dried tops [Ger. Ph.], twigs [Russ. Ph.]) of *Juniperus s.* by treatment with dilute alcohol. Some of the older ph's had a similar extract. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sabinæ aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de sabine*. An extract made by boiling 1 part of savin with 6 parts of water, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sabinæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sabine*. Ger., *flüssiges Sadebaumextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of sabin tops in No. 40 powder with 25 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia sabinæ** [Belg. Ph.], **Frondes sabinæ, Herba sabinæ** [Finn. Ph., 3d ed., Swiss Ph.] (**vulgaris**). Sp., *s.* [Sp. Ph.]. Savin, the tops [Belg. Ph.] (leaves [Sp. Ph.]) of *Juniperus s.* (*q. v.*). [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *S.* (3d def.).—**Infusum sabinæ** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 18 centigrammes of savin 5 minutes in the

steam bath with boiling water enough to make 3,000 of strained infusion. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum sabinæ** (**æthereum**, **seu essentiale**). See *Oil of* SAVIN.—**Ramuli sabinæ.** See *S.* (3d def.).—**Ramuli sabinæ pulverati.** Fr., *poudre de sabine* (*herbe*) [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying savin tops at 25° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (by sifting the tops through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. officinalis.** See JUNIPERUS *s.*—**S'salbe** (Ger.). See *Ceratum sabinæ.* —**Tinctura sabinæ.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de sabine.* A tincture made by macerating 2½ oz. of coarsely powdered savin for 2 days with alcohol. and treating afterward in a percolator with enough additional alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. of tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating savin for 5 days with ten times as much 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating equal parts of savin and 92-per-cent. alcohol for 3 days, expressing, and filtering [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum sabinæ.** Ger., *Sadebaumsalbe.* See *Ceratum sabinæ.*

SABINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}b-en. See SABINA and SAVIN.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura* SABINÆ.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum* SABINÆ.—**Huile essentielle** (**ou volatile**) **de s.** See *Oil of* SAVIN.—**Poudre de s.** (**feuilles**) [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying savin-leaves at 25° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** (**herbe**) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ramuli* SABINÆ *pulverati.*

SABLE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}b-l'. Sand, gravel. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**S. cérébrale.** See ACERVULUS.—**S. d'oreille.** See OTOLITH.—**S. des plexus choroïdes, S. du cerveau.** See ACERVULUS.

SABLIER (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}b-le-a. See HURA.

SABULOSE, SABULOUS, adj's. Sa^{2}b'u^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *sabulosus* (from *sabulum*, sand), *glarealis.* Gr., ψαμμώδης, ἀμμώδης. 1. Gravely, gritty. 2. Growing in sandy or gravely places. [a, 35.]

SABURRA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}b(sa^{3}b)-u^{5}r(u^{4}r)'ra^3. 1. Coarse sand. 2. Filth; sordes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SAC, n. Sa^{2}k. Gr., σάκκος. Lat., *saccus.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sack.* 1. A pouch-like structure. 2. A pouch-like projection on the tube of the corolla of some plants. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Air-s.** Ger., *Luftsack.* See *Air*-CELL.—**Allantoid s.** The allantois.—**Amniotic s.** See AMNION.—**Aneurysmal s.** That dilatation of a blood-vessel constituting the wall of an aneurysm. [a, 34.]—**Auditory s's.** Rudimentary organs of hearing found in the antennæ of insects and in the embryos of certain vertebrates. [a, 39.]—**Dental s.** See *Dental* FOLLICLE (1st def.).—**Embryonic s.** The body of the embryo at an early period of development, when the closure of the abdomen has been accomplished, and it presents a sac-like appearance. [A, 15.]—**Embryo-s.** Ger., *Keimsack, Keimkapsel.* In the nucellus of an ovule, a large cell (sometimes so strongly developed as entirely to replace the nucellus) in which the embryo is formed. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Fœtal s.** Fr., *s. fœtal.* Ger., *Fruchtsack, Fruchtkapsel.* The s. which contains the fœtus in cases of extra-uterine gestation.—**Galactophorous s.** See SACCULUS *lacteus.*—**Gestation s.** See *Fœtal s.*—**Gill-s.** In fishes, a pouch or chamber on the neck, in which the branchiæ are situated. [L, 147 (a, 39).]—**Hair-s.** See HAIR *follicle.*—**Hernial s.** Lat., *saccus herniosus.* Fr., *s. herniaire.* Ger., *Bruchsack.* The pouch of peritonæum which incloses a hernia. [E.]—**Lacrymal s.** Lat., *saccus lacrimalis.* Fr., *s. lacrymale.* Ger., *Thränensack.* The dilated upper portion of the lacrymal duct. [L, 142.]—**Lacteal s.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**Latex s's.** Milk sacs; tubes and cells containing the latex of plants. Sachs includes under the term the laticiferous and vesicular vessels. [B, 229; Sachs (a, 35).]—**Navel-s.** See *Umbilical* VESICLE.—**Peritoneal s.** See *Parietal* PERITONÆUM.—**Pleural s.** Ger., *Brustfellsack.* The parietal pleura. [L, 332.]—**Pollen-s.** Fr., *s. pollinique.* Ger., *Pollenschlauch.* One of the cavities (cells) of an anther, containing pollen. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**S. à œufs** (Fr.). The membranous protective structure which surrounds the eggs of certain oviparous animals when they are expelled. [A, 45.]—**S. dartoïque de la femme** (Fr.). Of Broca, a special pyriform s. situated in the labium pudendi majus, having its larger extremity directed downward and backward, and its smaller one upward, forward, and outward toward the opening of the inguinal canal. According to Sappey, it is not muscular, but composed of interlacing elastic fibres, and is described by him as the elastic apparatus of the labia majora (*appareil élastique des grandes lèvres*). [A, 15.] Cf. DARTOS *de la femme.*—**S. de l'appareil éjaculateur** (Fr.). Of Milne Edwards, the seminal vesicle.—**S. en chapelet** (**ou en sablier**) (Fr.). A hernial s. having several constrictions. [a, 34.]—**S. épiploïque** (Fr.). See BURSA *omentalis.*—**S. spermatique** (Fr.). See BOUDIN *spermatique.*—**S. vagino-péritonéal** (Fr.). The s. of a congenital inguinal hernia. [Trélat, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 10, 1883, p. 192.]—**S. veineux** (Fr.). The left auricle of the heart. [L.]—**S's-violons de Barnes** (Fr.). See *Barnes's* DILATORS.—**Secondary embryo-s's.** Supernumerary embryo-s's, usually not fully developed, observed in the yew, mistletoe, etc. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Tooth-s.** See *Dental* FOLLICLE (1st def.).—**Vitelline s.** Ger., *Dottersack.* The s. (called the *umbilical vesicle* in the human subject) surrounding the yolk in the embryo, produced by the cleavage of the mesoblast. [Foster and Balfour (a, 39).]—**Yolk-s.** 1. In embryology, an organized and vascular covering formed by the extension of the layers of the blastoderm over the surface of the yolk, in vertebrate animals. [A, 5.] Cf. *Umbilical* VESICLE. 2. See *Vitelline s.*

SACCADE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}k-ka^{3}d. A sudden muscular movement. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SACCANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^2. Gen., *-ys'matos* (*-atis*). From σάκκος, a bag, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. See *Sacculated* ANEURYSM.

SACCATE, adj. Sa^{2}k'at. Lat., *saccatus* (from *saccus*, a bag). Fr., *sacciforme.* Ger., *sackförmig* (1st def.), *sackig* (2d def.). 1. Sac-shaped. 2. Provided with a sac. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

SACCATED, adj. Sa^{2}k'at-e^{2}d. See SACCULATED and SACCATE.

SACCELLATION (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}k-se^{2}l-la^3-se-o^{2}n^2. An old term for the application of sacculi medicati. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SACCHARAMIDE, n. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *s.* An amide of dibasic saccharic acid; an amorphous powder, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$. [B, 3.]

SACCHARATE, n. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-at. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saccharat.* 1. A compound of a metal with saccharose; more properly termed a *sucrate.* 2. A salt of monobasic saccharic acid. 3. A salt of dibasic saccharic acid, the most usual meaning of the word. [B, 3, 4.]

SACCHARATED, adj. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-at-ed. Lat., *saccharatus* (from *saccharum*, sugar). Containing sugar. [a, 48.]

SACCHAREPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-e^{2}f-i^{2}d(ed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From σάκχαρον, sugar, and ἐφίδρωσις, ephidrosis. See EPHIDROSIS *saccharata.*

SACCHARIC, adj. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Derived from or related to sugar. [B.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide saccharique.* Ger., *Zuckersäure.* 1. Monobasic s. acid, $C_6H_{12}O_8 = CH_2(OH).CH(OH).CH(OH).CH(OH).CH_2CO.OH$, not yet obtained pure, but known through its anhydride (saccharin) and its salts. 2. As generally understood, a dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, which has been isolated in the form of amorphous, gum-like, brittle masses, and is produced by the oxidation of mannite, saccharose, lævulose, and starch. By further oxidation it is converted into tartaric and subsequently into oxalic acid. [B, 3, 4.]—**S. anhydride.** See SACCHARIN (1st def.).

SACCHARIDE, n. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). An ether compounded of saccharose and an acid radicle. [B, 9.]

SACCHARIFICATION, n. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r-i^2-fi^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. From σάκχαρον, sugar, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *s.* The act or process of converting into sugar. [B.]

SACCHARIMETER, n. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From σάκχαρον, sugar, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *saccharimètre.* Ger., *S.*, *Zuckermesser.* An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in a solution, especially a hydrometer so graduated as to indicate the strength of a solution of sugar in which it is immersed, or a special form of polarimeter so constituted as to indicate the amount of sugar present in a solution from the degree to which the latter rotates the plane of polarization. [B.]

SACCHARIN, n. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *saccharine, sucre de houille.* 1. Of Péligot, the anhydride of monobasic saccharic acid; a carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, occurring as large colorless crystals of bitter salty taste, obtained by the action of lime on glucose, levulose, and invert sugar. 2. The anhydride of orthosulphaminebenzoic acid; a substance, $C_7H_5SO_3N = C_6H_4\langle{}^{CO}_{SO_2}\rangle NH$, occurring as colorless and odorless six-sided tablets, of intensely sweet taste, melting at about 224° C., and turning to charcoal at a higher temperature. It is said to be 280 times as sweet as sugar, and has been recommended as a substitute for it in diabetes and obesity. Even in considerable doses (5 to 20 grammes) it causes no injurious effects. It has an acid reaction and is feebly antiseptic. It is excreted as sulphaminebenzoic acid (probably the orthosulphaminebenzoic acid). ["Ann. di chim. med. farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885 (B); "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssns," April 23, 1887, p. 307 (B); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Fahlberg's s.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S'cocaine.** A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of s. and 5 of cocaine in alcohol, and evaporating to dryness. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S'morphine.** A slightly bitter white powder, consisting of 35·6 parts of s. and 64·4 of morphine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S'quinine.** A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 9 parts of s. and 16 of quinine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S'strychnine.** A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 35·4 parts of s. and 64·6 of strychnine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SACCHARINE, adj. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *saccharinus.* Fr., *saccharin.* Ger., *zuckerartig.* 1. Combined with or containing sugar. [B.] 2. In botany, having a sweet taste. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**S. acid.** An old term for oxalic acid, so called because obtained by Bergman by the action of nitrous (nitric) acid on sugar. [B, 86.] Cf. SACCHARIC *acid.*

SACCHARINIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A very sour syrup, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, formed by heating diacetosaccharose and sodium saligenin with absolute alcohol. It is probably monobasic saccharic acid. [B, 2.]

SACCHARININ, n. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-i^{2}n-i^{2}n. See SACCHARIN (2d def.).

SACCHARINITES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa^{3}k-ka^{3}r-e-net. Of Desvaux, the fermentable sugars. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROBIOSE, n. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r-o-bi'os. Ger., *S.* Saccharose; so called because of its belonging to the group of saccharine matters the molecule of which by the addition of water is decomposed into a double carbohydrate molecule, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$ (cf. LACTOBIOSE, MALTOBIOSE, and MELIBIOSE). ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsllsch.," xviii; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

SACCHAROGALACTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)''-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From σάκχαρον, sugar, γάλα, milk, and ῥοία, a flowing. The secretion of an excess of sugar with the milk. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROGEN, n. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-o-je^{2}n. A glucoside. [B, 2.]

SACCHAROGUMMITA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m)-mit(met)'a^3. From *saccharum*, sugar, and *gummi*, gum. Fr., *saccharogummite.* A gummy sugar obtained from licorice-root. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROID, adj. Sa^{2}k'a^{2}r-oid. Lat., *saccharoides* (from σάκχαρον, sugar, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *saccharoïde.* Ger., *zuckerähnlich.* Resembling loaf-sugar in texture.

SACCHAROÏTES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa^{3}k-ka^{3}r-o-et. The glycerides and other non-fermentable saccharine substances. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROLÉ (Fr.), n. Sa^3-ka^3-ro-la. 1. See SACCHARURE. 2. A medicament having sugar as an excipient or predominant principle. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

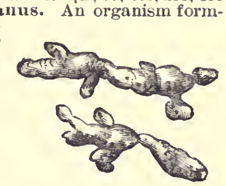
SACCHAROMETER, n. Sa^{2}k-a^{2}r-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Fr., *saccharomètre*. Ger., *S.* See SACCHARIMETER.

SACCHAROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-o^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et′os* (*-et′is*). From σάκχαρον, sugar, and μύκης, a fungus. A genus of non-chlorophyllaceous cryptogams forming a group—the *Saccharomyceteæ*, or *Saccharomycetes* (Fr., *saccharomycètes*; Ger., *Hefepilze*)—commonly known as the yeast-fungi, by some botanists regarded as degenerate forms of the *Ascomycetes*. They include most of the *Fungi* capable of exciting alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids, and are able to live without free oxygen. They consist of rounded or ellipsoidal, apparently non-nucleated cells, which, under suitable conditions, reproduce themselves by repeated processes of budding. [B, 121, 238, 291, 298, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. albicans.** See OIDIUM *albicans*.—**S. apiculatus.** A species composed of citron-shaped or oval cells, with short points at each end, rarely united into small, slightly branching colonies; it occurs, with other forms of yeast, on fermenting fruit and in other spontaneous fermentations. Formation by spores is unknown. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. und Parasitenk.," July 28, 1891, p. 100; B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. capillitii.** A species with spherical conidia, usually from 2·5 to 5·8 μ in diameter, forming glomerules, and producing here and there little buds. It is found on the human scalp and other hairy parts, and, according to Pekelharing, is the probable cause of pityriasis capitis. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. cerevisiæ.** Ger., *Hefepilz.* The yeast of beer (or brandy), brewers' yeast. The cells are generally spherical or oval, between 8 and 9 μ in length, solitary or with branches composed of short chains. It also occurs in the fermentation of palm wine. In ordinary yeast as produced in the high fermentation (between 14° C. and 18° C.) of beer it forms, at the surface of the liquid, branched bands consisting of several buds; in low fermentation (between 4° C. and 10° C.) the yeast is deposited at the bottom of the vessel, the cells being mostly solitary or united in small numbers. If not fully immersed in the liquid, it passes into forms similar to molds, and, like the latter, lives on atmospheric oxygen. These aerobiotic forms, however, pass again into s. if immersed in wort. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk.," May 23, 1891, p. 663; B, 77, 238, 291, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. conglomeratus.** A species composed of nearly spherical cells, 5 to 6 μ in diameter, bound together in the form of glomerules or small balls. It occurs on fermenting grapes and at the beginning of the vinous fermentation. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. coprogenus.** A species of a dirty-rose color, observed by Spegazzini in northern Italy on decomposing human fæces, on which it forms a somewhat wax-like layer. The conidia are spherical, from 12 to 14 μ in length and 10 to 11 μ in breadth. They occur in very short chains, or solitary and increase (presumably by budding) by a tail-shaped appendage. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. ellipsoideus.** The ferment of wine, wine-yeast; found in all spontaneous fermentations, especially that of wine-juice. The cells, elliptical and usually 6 μ in length, are solitary or united in small branching colonies. The asci are generally solitary, with from 2 to 4 spores. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk.," July 28, 1891, p. 100; B, 238, 291, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. exiguus.** A species occurring in the last stage of the fermentation of beer, forming conical or circular cells, 5 μ in length and 2·5 μ in thickness, in branching chains. The asci are solitary and contain 2 or 3 sporidia. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. galacticolus.** A form occurring in the fermentation of milk. The cells, which are oval or elliptical and 4 to 8 μ by 3 to 5 μ, are at first solitary, but eventually form chains. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. glutinis.** Pink torula; a species forming slimy rose-colored coatings on gelatin, potatoes, etc. The pigment is not affected by acids or alkalies. The cells, which are spherical, oval, elliptical, or in short cylinders, about 4 μ in breadth, 5 to 11 μ in length, solitary or joined in groups of two or more, are hyaline in the fresh state, but if dried and again moistened show a faintly reddish nucleus. Development by sporification has never been observed. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. guttulatus.** A form occurring in the digestive tract of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The cells are elliptical or oblong-ovate, 15 to 24 μ by 5 to 8 μ in size, of a deep-brown color, and opaque, and contain from 2 to 4 hyaline droplets. Growth by sporification is unknown. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. mesentericus.** A species destroying fruit acids. It forms on fermented liquids a rather strong scum which Nägeli calls the mesenteric skin (Ger., *Gekrösehaut*) because it is folded like the mesentery. [α, 35.]—**S. minor.** Ferment of bread. It resembles *S. cerevisiæ*, but the cells are somewhat smaller. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. mycoderma.** A species consisting of oval, elliptical, or cylindrical cells from 6 to 7 μ long by 2 to 4 μ thick, forming very branching chains, occurring on fermenting liquids as a scum known as vinegar ferment or flowers of beer (or wine), though, according to Nägeli and others, it is not the cause of acetic fermentation (see BACTERIUM *aceti*). It is found on fermenting wine, especially if poor in alcohol, on beer (see under MYCODERMA *of beer*), on fruit-juices, and on sauerkraut. The asci attain a length of 20 μ and contain each from 1 to 4 sporidia. Some identify it with the *Oidium albicans*, from which it differs, however, according to Flügge, in its cells being more elliptical or spindle-shaped, by inducing but very slight fermentation with simultaneous death of the cells, by the ready development of spores, and by not producing thrush when inoculated on the crop of fowls. According to Seynes, this or a related organism is found in diabetic urine. [B, 77, 238, 291, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. pasteurianus, S. pastorianus.** An organism forming, in the fermentation of beer and the last stage of the fermentation of cider and wine, oval or club-shaped cells, of varying size, which produce colonies consisting of club-shaped articulations 18 to 22 μ in length. These joints form lateral, roundish, or oval daughter-cells. 5 μ to 6 μ in length. The sporidia, 2 to 4 in each ascus, are 2 μ in diameter. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. psoriasis.** An organism occurring in the human scalp, consisting of round cells, from 28 to 30 μ in diameter, invested by a double membrane, and arranged in from sixes to eights in chains. It is gemmiparous, but the buds do not immediately separate after forming. It is found around the hairs, but does not touch the follicles. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. Reessi.** A species occurring, along with *S. apiculatus* and *S. ellipsoideus*, in the fermentation of red wine. Each ascus contains 4 sporidia arranged in a single line. [B, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. sphæricus.** 1. Of Saccardo, a species found in Germany and northern Italy, in the form of small, crowded, or confluent dirty-white heaps, on fermenting tomatoes. The conidia are perfectly spherical, 5 to 6 μ in diameter, arranged in branching, variously bent chains, and often intricately twisted into balls. The basal cells of the colonies are oblong or nearly cylindrical, and from 10 to 15 μ in length by 5 μ in breadth. 2. The *S. capillitii*. [B, 238, 316 (α, 35).]—**S. tyricola.** A ferment occurring in cheese, forming round conidia 3 to 4 μ in diameter. It resembles *S. minor*. [B, 316 (α, 35).]



SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIÆ. [A. 327.]

a, yeast of sedimentary beer, budding, magnified 400 diameters; *b*, yeast of surface beer, budding, magnified 400 diameters.


SACCHAROMYCES PASTORIANUS. [A, 327.]

Alcoholic ferment of wine, magnified 400 diameters.

SACCHARORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From σάκχαρον, sugar, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *saccharorrhée*. 1. The secretion of a saccharine fluid. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14, 43).] 2. See DIABETES *mellitus*.—**S. cutanea.** See EPHIDROSIS *saccharata*.—**S. lactea.** See SACCHAROGALACTORRHŒA.—**S. pulmonalis.** The discharge of a sweetish sputum in hectic conditions. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. urinosa.** See DIABETES *mellitus*.

SACCHAROSE, n. Sa^{2}k′a^{2}r-os. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, derived in large quantities from *Saccharum officinarum*, *Sorghum saccharatum*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Acer saccharinum*, and the stalks of Indian corn. In small quantities it is found in the juices of many fruits, grasses, roots, and flowers. It occurs either as large transparent prismatic crystals (rock-candy, sugar-candy), as small, white, prismatic, crystalline granules, or as an amorphous vitreous mass (barley-sugar). It has an agreeable, very sweet taste, and is completely soluble in water, only slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It melts at 160° C., at 200° C. is converted into caramel, and at a higher temperature decomposes into various volatile empyreumatic principles and carbon. Its aqueous solution has a specific dextrorotary power of 73·8°. In chemical structure, s. is a doubly tetratomic or an octatomic alcohol, and at the same time a double aldehyde. It stands in the same relation to the carbohydrates of the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (glucoses) that ether does to alcohol. The term is also applied generally to all carbohydrates of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. [B, 4, 9.]

SACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)′ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρις, σάκχαρον. Fr., *sucre*. Ger., *Zuckerrohr* (1st def.). *Zucker* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Andropogoneæ*. [B, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See SUGAR. 3. See *Cane* SUGAR.—**Pulvis sacchari.** See *Poudre de* SUCRE.—**Pulvis sacchari acidulus.** See *Pulvis ex* ACIDO TARTARICO.—**Sacchari fæx.** See MOLASSES.—**S. acernum.** Fr., *sucre d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. Maple sugar. [α, 43.] **S. aluminatum** [Gr. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of alum and powdered sugar. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. arundinaceum.** A Bengal species of *S.* (1st def.). The leaves are used in abscesses and the root in skin diseases. [B, 180 (α, 25).]—**S. canariense.** The finest white sugar. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. chinense.** A large cane cultivated in China for the production of sugar; probably not a variety of *S. officinarum*. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. commune.** Fr., *sucre commun*. Country cane, the original form of *S. officinarum*; a yellow-stemmed variety cultivated in the West Indies. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**S. farinaceum, S. farinæ.** Purified sugar. [α, 35.]—**S. hordeatum.** 1. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of decoction of barley and 4 of sugar to the proper consistence, adding sometimes a little saffron, pouring out upon an oiled slab, and cutting into short strips. 2. Barley sugar. [B, 81, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. lactis.** See LACTOSE.—**S. melitense.** An inferior variety of purified sugar. [α, 35.]—**S. mercuriale compositum.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of mercury till extinguished with 4 parts of white sugar, and adding 1 part of powdered jalap-root. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. myrrhatum.** See *Oleosaccharum* MYRRHÆ.—**S. nitratum.** Twelve-grain lozenges of 14 parts of nitre, 7 of cream of tartar, 166 of white sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. officinarum.** Fr., *sucre des boutiques, canne à sucre, cannamelle*. Ger., *ächtes Zuckerrohr*. (Common) sugar cane; believed to have been originally of the Indo-Chinese countries, Bengal, and the Malay Archipelago. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).] See MOLASSES and SUGAR.—**S. otahitense.** Fr., *sucre d'Otahiti*. Bourbon (or Tahiti, or Otaheitan) cane; a stout, very productive variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies. [B, 173 (α, 35).]—**S. percoctum.** See CARAMEL.—**S. purificatum** [Br. Ph.], **S. purum.** Purified or refined sugar. [B, 5 (α, 35).] See *Cane* SUGAR.—**S. raffinatum.** A variety of purified sugar next to *S. canariense* in quality. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. rosaceum.** See *Confectio* ROSÆ.—**S. rosatum.** See *Conserva* ROSARUM *sicca*.—**S. sara.** Pen-seed grass of Bengal. Its

smoke is applied to burns and scalds. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**S. saturni, S. saturninum.** See LEAD *acetate.*—**S. spontaneum.** Fr., *sucre spontané.* Thatch-grass; an East Indian species (by some authors referred to *Imperata*); used as a galactagogue and diuretic. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**S. ustum.** See CARAMEL.—**S. violaceum.** Fr., *sucre violet, canne de Batavia.* Batavian cane; a variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies, chiefly for the production of rum, as its juice contains less crystallizable sugar than that of *S. otahitense.* [α, 35.]—**Spiritus sacchari.** See RUM.—**Syrupus sacchari.** See SYRUPUS.

SACCHARURE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}k-ka^{3}r-u^{6}r. Lat., *saccharuretum.* A preparation made by extracting a vegetable drug with water, adding an amount of sugar equal in weight to the drug extracted, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. It resembles the *abstract* of the U. S. Ph., except that in the latter sugar of milk is employed. [B.]

SACCHARUROCRINIE (Fr.), **SACCHARURORRHÉE** (Fr.), **SACCHARURHÉE** (Fr.), n's. Sa^{3}k-ka^{3}r-u^{6}r-o-kren-e, -o^{2}r-ra, -u^{6}r-ra. See DIABETES *mellitus.*

SACCHOLACTIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}k-o-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide saccholactique.* Ger., *Milchzuckersäure.* See MUCIC *acid.*

SACCIFORM, adj. Sa^{2}k'si^2-fo^{2}rm. From *saccus*, a sac, and *forma*, form. See SACCATE (1st def.).

SACCOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ko(ko^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-is).* From σάκκος, a sac, and κύστις, a bladder. See *Supplementary* BLADDER.

SACCOGOMMITE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}k-ko-go^{3}m-met. See GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID.

SACCULAR, adj. Sa^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *sacculus*, a little sac. Fr., *sacculaire.* See SACCULATE (1st def.).

SACCULATE, adj. Sa^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *sacculatus.* 1. In the form of a small sac. 2. Provided with small sac-like projections. [B, 296 (α, 35).] Cf. SACCATE.

SACCULATED, adj. Sa^{2}k'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *sacculatus.* Fr., *sacciforme.* 1. Formed into sacs; in the form of a sac. 2. Encysted. [E.]

SACCULE, n. Sa^{2}k'u^{2}l. Fr., *s.* See SACCULUS and *Vestibular s.*—**Ultimate s.** See ACINUS (7th def.).—**Vestibular s.** Ger., *Säckchen des Vorhofs.* One of the two cavities of the vestibule, which is connected with the canal of the cochlea. It is circular, and ties in front of the entrance to the scala vestibuli of the cochlea. On its anterior wall is the opening of the canalis reuniens, which communicates with the cochlear canal. [F, 32.]

SACCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *saccus*, a sac. Fr., *saccule.* Ger., *Säckchen.* A little sac; any small pouch-shaped part. [B, 123 (α, 35).]—**Dental s.** See *Dental* FOLLICLE.—**S. adiposus.** See *Fat*-CELL.—**Sacculi cæcales.** See POUCHES *of the larynx.*—**S. cephalicus.** See CUCUPHA.—**Sacculi chalicophori.** See *Bone*-LACUNÆ.—**S. communis vestibuli.** See UTRICLE.—**S. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**S. ductuum lactiferorum.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**S. embryonalis.** See *Embryo*-SAC and AMNION.—**S. hemi-ellipticus.** See UTRICLE.—**S. hemisphæricus.** See *Vestibular* SACCULE.—**S. labyrinthi.** See *Vestibular* SACCULE.—**S. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* SAC.—**Sacculi laryngei** (seu **laryngis**). See POUCHES *of the larynx.*—**S. medianus.** See UTRICLE.—**S. medicatus.** Ger., *Kräutersäckchen, Kräuterkissen.* A sac of thin material, usually linen, containing a medicinal ingredient designed for external application. [B, 270.]—**S. oblongus.** See UTRICLE.—**Sacculi of the large intestine.** See CELLULÆ *coli.*—**S. proprius.** See *Vestibular* SACCULE.—**S. rorifer.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**S. rotundus.** See *Vestibular* SACCULE.—**S. semiovalis.** See UTRICLE.—**S. sphæricus.** See *Vestibular* SACCULE.—**S. vesicalis.** See APPENDIX *vesicæ.*

SACCUROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ku^{2}r(kur)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-is).* From σάκκος, a sack, οὖρον, urine, and κύστις, the bladder. See *Supplementary* BLADDER.

SACCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See SAC.—**S. cæcus.** See *S. ventriculi.*—**S. cæcus coli.** See CÆCUM (2d def.).—**S. cæcus retrosternocleidomastoideus.** See SPATIUM *intraaponeuroticum suprasternale.*—**Sacci coli.** See CELLULÆ *coli.*—**S. conjunctivæ.** See *Conjunctival* SAC.—**S. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**S. coriaceus** [Bauhin]. See SCROTUM.—**S. endolymphaticus.** The terminal *cul-de-sac* of the aqueduct of the vestibule. [L.]—**S. epiploicus.** See BURSA *omentalis.*—**S. herniosus.** See *Hernial* SAC.—**S. intestini crassi.** See CÆCUM (2d def.).—**S. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* SAC.—**S. lacteus.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**S. omentalis, S. peritonæi retroventricularis.** See BURSA *omentalis.*—**S. peritonæus.** See *Parietal* PERITONÆUM.—**S. peritonæus major.** See BURSA *omenti majoris.*—**S. peritonæus minor.** See BURSA *omenti minoris.*—**S. pleuræ.** See *Pleural* SAC.—**S. venarum cavarum.** See *Right* AURICLE.—**S. venarum pulmonalis.** See *Left* AURICLE.—**S. ventriculi.** The fundus of the stomach. [L.]—**S. vitellinus.** See *Vitelline* SAC.

SACEDON (Sp.), n. Sa^{3}th^2-a-don'. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [α. 14.]

SACELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}s(sa^{3}k)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *sacelle.* Of Mirbel, a one-seeded fruit with a membranous envelope.

SACER (Lat.), adj. Sas(sa^{3}k)'u^{6}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *sac'ri.* Fr., *sacré.* Ger., *heilig.* Sacred, holy; as a n., in the neut., see SACRUM.

SACHET (Fr.), n. Sa^3-sha. A small bag of perfumed or medicated substances. [α, 14.]—**S. résolutif.** A s. of equal parts of sal ammoniac, iron sulphate. and calcium sulphate. [L, 85.]

SACK, n. Sa^{2}k. See SAC.

SACK (Ger.), n. Za^{3}k. See SAC.—**Dotters'.** See *Vitelline* SAC.—**Eiers'.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Feders'.** A feather follicle. [L.]—**Fruchts'.** See *Fœtal* SAC.—**Geilens'.** See SCROTUM.—**Harns'.** See ALLANTOIS.—**Hodens'.** See SCROTUM.—**Keims'.** See *Embryo*-SAC.—**Lungensäcke.** See PLEURA.—**Lungenvenens'.** The left auricle of the heart. [L, 135 (α, 39).]—**Netzhafter S.** The omentum. [L, 80.]—**Thränens'.** See *Lacrymal* SAC.

SÄCKCHEN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}k'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See SACCULUS.—**Eis'.** The primitive Graafian vesicle.—**Hypophysens'.** See *Pituitary* DIVERTICULUM.—**Keims'.** See *Embryo*-SAC.—**Kräuters'.** See SACCULUS *medicatus.*—**Milchs'.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**Nervens'.** The neuromasts occurring in small depressions or open sacs in the skin of the head of ganoid fishes. [J.]—**Samens'.** See *Seminal* VESICLE.

SACOCHE (Fr.). n. Sa^3 kosh. A bag containing instruments, bandages, and dressings, carried by ambulance surgeons. [α, 14.]

SACRAD, adv. Sa^{2}k'ra^{2}d. Toward the sacral aspect. [L, 141.]

SACRAL, adj. Sa^{2}k'r'l. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sacré.* Pertaining to or connected with the sacrum. [L.]

SACRARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ra^{2}rth-ro^{2}k'a^{2}s-(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-throc'aces.* From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See *Sacro-iliac* DISEASE.

SACRILUMBALIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ri^2-lu^{3}mb-(lu^{4}mb)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-al'is.* From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *lumbus*, the loin. See ERECTOR *spinæ.*

SACRIPLEX [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ri^2-ple^{2}x. Gen., *-rip'licis.* From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *plicare*, to fold. See *Sacral* PLEXUS (1st def.).

SACRO-CAUDAL, adj. Sa^{3}k-ro-ka^4'd'l. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *cauda*, the tail. Pertaining to the sacral region and to the tail.

SACRO-COCCYGEAL, adj. Sa^{2}k''ro-ko^{3}k-si^{2}j'e^2-'l. Lat., *sacrococcygeus* (see SACRUM and COCCYX). Fr., *sacro-coccygien.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the coccyx.

SACROCOCCYGEUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}k-si^{2}j-(ku^{6}g)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *sacro-coccygien.* See SACRO-COCCYGEAL; as a n. m., see COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**S. anticus.** See CURVATOR *coccygis* (1st def.).—**S. anticus externus.** See CURVATOR *coccygis accessorius.*—**S. inferior.** Fr., *abaisseur long de la queue.* Ger., *langer Niederzieher des Schweifs.* In solipeds, a muscle arising from the lower surface of the sacrum, dividing into fasciculi, and inserted into the coccygeal vertebræ. It is a depressor of the tail and also inclines it to one side. [L, 13.]—**S. lateralis.** Fr., *élévateur long de la queue.* Ger., *langer Heber des Schweifs.* A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the last lumbar vertebræ and inserted into the coccygeal vertebræ. It inclines the tail to one side. [L, 13.]—**S. posticus.** See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**S. superior.** Fr., *élévateur court de la queue.* Ger., *kurzer Heber des Schweifs.* A muscle arising from the last three or four processes of the sacral spine or the coccygeal vertebræ, running down parallel with the coccyx, and inserted into each of the coccygeal vertebræ. It elevates the tail and pulls it to one side. [L, 13.]

SACROCOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}st-al'-(i^{2}s). For deriv., see SACRUM and COSTA. See SACROLUMBALIS.

SACRO-COTYLOID, adj. Sa^{2}k''ro-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l-oid. For deriv., see SACRUM and COTYLOID. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the acetabulum. [α, 48.]

SACROCOXALGIA (Lat.), **SACROCOXITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Sa^{3}k(sa^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}x a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3, -i(e)'ti^{2}s. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), *coxa*, the hip, and ἄλγος, pain. Gen., *-al'giæ, -it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *sacrocoxalgie.* Ger., *Sacrocoxalgie.* See *Sacro-iliac* DISEASE.

SACRO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}k-ro-fa-mo-ra^{3}l. See GLUTÆUS *maximus.*

SACRO-ILIAC, adj. Sa^{3}k''ro-i^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}k. Fr., *sacro-iliaque.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ilium.

SACRO-ILIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}k-ro-el-e-o-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See PYRIFORMIS.

SACRO-ISCHIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)''ro(ro^3)-i^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. A muscle connected with the sacrum, the ischium, and the tibia.—**S.-i. posterior.** See ISCHIOTIBIALIS *medius.*

SACROLUMBALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)''ro(ro^3)-lu^{3}mb-(lu^{4}mb)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *sacrum* (*q. v.*), and *lumbus*, the loin. Fr., *sacro-lombaire.* The analogue in quadrupeds of the quadratus lumborum of man. [L, 13.]

SACRO-LUMBAR, adj. Sa^{3}k'ro-lu^{3}mb-a^{3}r. See LUMBO-SACRAL.

SACRO-PUBIC, adj. Sa^{2}k-ro-pu^{2}b'i^{2}k. Fr., *sacro-pubien.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the os pubis. [L.]

SACRO-SCIATIC, adj. Sa^{2}k-ro-si-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ISCHIO-SACRAL.

SACRO-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}k-ro-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the sacrum and to a trochanter. [L.]

SACRO-SPINAL, adj. Sa^{2}k-ro-spi'n'l. Lat., *sacro-spinalis.* Fr., *sacro-épineux.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral spines. [L.]

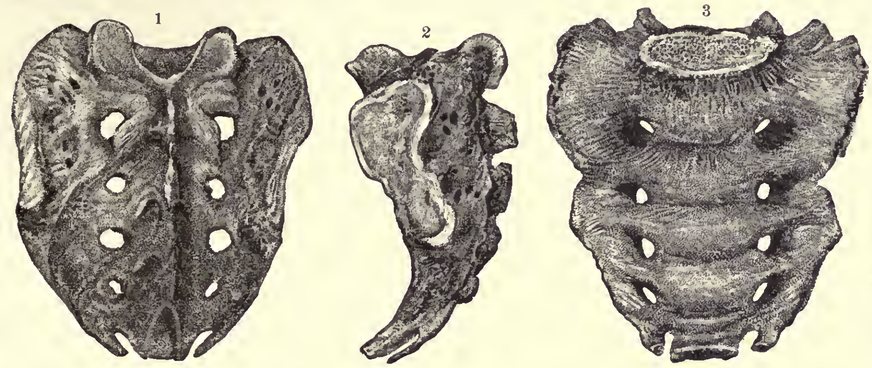
SACROSPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-spi^{3}n(spen)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See SACRO-SPINAL; as a n. m., see MULTIFIDUS *spinæ.*

SACROTUBEROSUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-tu^{3}b(tub)-e^{2}r-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the sacrum and the tuberosity of the ischium. [L.]

SACRO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Sa^{2}k-ro-vu^{6}rt'e^2-br'l. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral column. [L.]

SACRUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *sacer*, sacred. Gr., ἱερὸν ὀστεον. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Kreuzbein, Heiligenbein.* The sacred bone (so called from an ancient belief that it was indestructible); a bone of the back part of the pelvis (really made up of five vertebræ) situated between the ossa innominata and articu-

lating with them, forming the "keystone" of the pelvic arch. It is broad and thick at its upper end (base), where it articulates with the last lumbar vertebra, tapers from side to side and from before backward, and curves backward and then downward to articulate



SACRUM.
1, posterior surface; 2, lateral surface; 3, anterior surface.

with the first coccygeal vertebra. [A, 70.]—**S. capitis.** Ger., *Kreuzbein des Kopfes.* Of Oken, a collective term for the stylohyal, epi-hyal, cerato-hyal, basi-hyal, glosso-hyal, uro-hyal, and branchiostegal bones regarded as one. [L, 14.]

SACTIM, n. Of the alchemists, vitriol. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

SADEBAUM (Ger.), n. Za^{3}d'e^{2}-ba^{3}-u^{4}m. See JUNIPERUS *sabina.*—**S'extract.** See *Extractum* SABINÆ.—**S'öl.** See *Oil of* SAVIN.—**S'salbe.** See *Ceratum* SABINÆ.

SADIR, n. Of the alchemists, dross, slag. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

SÆPIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Sep(sap)-i^{2}(e)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sæpire*, to fence. 1. The comparatively dense central structure which incloses and separates the three blood-vessels of the umbilical cord. [A, 8.] 2. Of Bartholini, the pons Varolii, so called because it acts as a wall or covering to the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. medullare.** See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis.*

SÆPTOMETER, n. Se^{2}p-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *sæptum* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal sæptum. ["Med. News," Dec. 2, 1882 (*a*, 34).]

SÆPTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}pt'(sa^{3}'e^{2}pt)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *sæptum*, a fence. A small sæptum. [*a*, 35.]—**Sæptula fibrosa.** Flat fibrous bundles which project into the corpora cavernosa of the penis from the albuginea. [L, 332.]—**Sæptula interalveolaria.** Sæpta between the alveoli of the lungs. [L, 31.]—**S. myelonis.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. nasi.** See SÆPTUM *narium.*—**S. nasi cartilagineum.** See CARTILAGE *of the sæptum of the nose.*—**S. nasi osseum.** See SÆPTUM *narium osseum.*—**S. osseum cochleæ.** See LAMINA *spiralis ossea.*—**Sæptula ossis ethmoidei.** The partitions between the ethmoidal cells. [L, 332.]—**S. scroti.** See SÆPTUM *of the scrotum.*—**Sæptula testis.** See TRABECULÆ *of the testis.*

SÆPTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}pt'(sa^{3}'e^{2}pt)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sæpire*, to fence in. Fr., *cloison.* Ger., *S.*, *Scheidewand.* A thin partition. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]—**Alveolar sæpta.** The walls of the pulmonary alveoli which project into the infundibula. [J, 35.]—**Cartilaginous nasal s.** See CARTILAGE *of the s. of the nose.*—**External intermuscular s. of the arm.** A process of the aponeurosis of the arm which passes in between the muscles, to be attached to the external condylar ridge of the humerus. [L.]—**External intermuscular s. of the fascia lata.** The external of two processes of the fascia lata which bind the fascia to the femur in the inferior region of the thigh, and are attached to the linea aspera. [L, 31, 142.]—**Interauricular s.** The s. between the right and left auricles of the heart. [C.]—**Intermuscular sæpta.** Processes of fascia which dip down between the muscles, often serving as their origins. [L.]—**Internal intermuscular s. of the arm.** A process of the aponeurosis of the arm which passes in between the muscles and is attached to the internal condylar ridge. [L, 31, 142.]—**Internal intermuscular s. of the fascia lata.** The internal of two sæpta or processes which bind the fascia lata to the femur, to which it is attached between the adductors and the vastus internus. [L, 31, 142.]—**Internasal s.** See *S. narium.*—**Interorbital s.** In zoology, an osseous or cartilaginous s. between the orbits. [L, 14.]—**Interventricular s.** The partition between the ventricles of the heart. [L.]—**Longitudinal s.** In botany, a partition in an ovary or fruit running in the direction of the axis of the latter. [*a*, 35.]—**Longitudinal sæpta of the spinal cord.** Its anterior and posterior median fissures. [L.]—**Median s. of the cerebellum.** See FALX *cerebelli.*—**Median s. of the medulla.** See *S. medianum horizontale.*—**Membranous interplacental s.** The s. between the two portions of a dimidiate placenta.—**Mesenteric sæpta.** See MESENTERY (2d def.).—**Nasal s.** See *S. narium.*—**Orbito-nasal s.** See *Interorbital s.* and *S. narium.*—**Osseous nasal s.** See *S. narium osseum.*—**Pia-matral s.** See VELUM *interpositum.*—**Posterior (longitudinal, or median) s.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**Recto-vaginal s.** The structure which forms the partition between the rectum and the vagina, including the adjacent walls of those organs and the connective tissue between them at the upper part; as understood by Luschka, the lower portion of the partition, where the walls of the two canals blend in a common structure. [A, 22.]—**S. annuli cruralis.** See LAMINA *cribrosa fasciæ transversalis.*—**S. aorticum.** The anterior segment of the mitral valve. [L, 332.]—**S. atriorum (cordis), S. auricularum.** See *Interauricular s.*—**S. bulbi urethræ.** A thin longitudinal fibrous s. in the posterior part of the bulb of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. bursarum omentale** (seu **omentalium**). See *Gastro-pancreatic* LIGAMENT.—**S. cartilagineum.** See CARTILAGE *of the s. of the nose.*—**S. cerebelli.** See FALX *cerebelli.*—**S. cerebelli transversum.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**S. cerebri.** See FALX *cerebri.* — **S. cervicale.** A s. made up of fine fibrous bundles which unite the arachnoid and dura in the posterior median line in the cervical region. [L, 332.]—**S. cochleæ auditoriæ.** See LAMINA *spiralis.* — **S. cordis.** See *S. auricularum* and *Interventricular s.*—**S. corporis cavernosi.** See *S. pectiniforme.*—**S. crurale.** See *S* LAMINA *cribrosa fasciæ transversalis.*—**S. cutaneum nasi.** See *S. narium mobile.*—**S. dorsale myelonis.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. encephali.** See FALX *cerebri.*—**S. femoris** [Bigelow]. A thickening of the cancellous tissue of the femur at the union of the neck and shaft. [L.]—**S. glandis.** See CARTILAGO *glandis.* —**S. inguinale externum.** A portion of the superficial fascia of the abdomen attached to the external pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L, 31.]—**S. linguæ.** A vertical longitudinal plate of fibrous tissue in the root of the tongue (to which it is usually limited) and attached to the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**S. longitudinale posterius.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. lucidum.** Fr., *cloison transparente.* Ger., *durchsichtige* (oder *mittlere*) *Scheidewand*, *Kammerscheidewand.* The delicate triangular s. separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. It is attached below to the upper surface of the fornix cerebri at its anterior extremity, and above to the lower surface of the corpus callosum. It is formed of two thin laminæ which inclose the fifth ventricle between them. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. meatus acustici.** A transverse osseous plate dividing the internal aperture of the internal auditory canal into an inferior and a superior portion. [L.] —**S. medianum.** 1. See *S. lucidum.* 2. Of Schwalbe, the rhaphe of the tegmentum. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. medianum dorsale.** See *S. longitudinale posterius.* — **S. medianum horizontale.** The rhaphe of the medulla oblongata. [L, 332.]—**S. medianum tegmenti, S. medium.** See *S. lucidum.*—**S. medium cerebri.** See FALX *cerebri* and *S. lucidum.*—**S. medium cordis.** See *Interventricular s.*—**S. medullare.** See *S. lucidum.*—**S. membranaceum (auris).** See MEMBRANA *tympani.*—**S. narium.** Fr., *cloison des fosses nasales.* Ger., *Nasenscheidewand.* The median portion, composed of cartilage and bone, which separates the cavity in the nose into two parts. [C.]—**S. narium cartilagineum.** See CARTILAGE *of the s. of the nose.*—**S. narium mobile.** The lower, mobile portion of the s. narium, made up of the thickened integument separating the nostrils. [L.]—**S. narium osseum.** The partition formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and the vomer. [L.]—**S. nerveum.** See CRISTA *acustica.*—**S. occipitale** [Winslow]. See FALX *cerebelli.*—**S. of the nose.** See *S. narium.* —**S. of the pons Varolii.** Lat., *s. pontis.* A band of mesial fibres which halves the pons Varolii more or less incompletely, especially in its posterior part. [L, 142.]—**S. of the scrotum.** An antero-posterior partition derived from the dartos, which divides the cavity of the scrotum into two parts. [L, 332.]—**S. orbitale.** See *Tarso-orbital* FASCIA.—**S. parietale (posterius).** The anterior segment of the mitral valve. [L, 332.]—**S. parvum occipitale.** See FALX *cerebelli.*—**S. pectinforme.** The fibrous s. between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis, so called on account of a number of perpendicular slits in it. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. pellucidum.** See *S. lucidum.*—**Sæpta placentæ.** Of Kölliker, certain sæpta of the maternal placenta which, coinciding with the sulci between the cotyledons, penetrate into the substance of the fœtal placenta. [A, 8.]—**S. pontis.** See *S. of the pons Varolii.*—**S. posticum.** See *S. cervicale.*—**S. recto-vaginale.** See *Recto-vaginal s.*—**S. sagittale.** See FALX *cerebri.*—**S. scalæ.** See LAMINA *spiralis.*—**S. scroti.** See *S. of the scrotum.*—**S. sinuum sphenoidalium.** A thin bony s. between the sphenoidal sinuses. [L, 332.]—**S. tenue.** See *S. lucidum.*—**S. testis.** See CORPUS *Highmori.*—**S. transversum.** See *Transverse s.*, CRISTA *acustica*, and DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).—**S. tubæ.** A bony division which separates the Eustachian tube from the bony furrow containing the tensor tympani. [F.]—**S. vaginæ vasorum cruralium.** A process of fascia between the femoral artery and vein. [L.]—**S. verticale.** See *S. lucidum.*—**Sphenoidal s.** See *S. sinuum sphenoidalium.*—**Transverse s.** Lat., *s. transversum.* A partition placed at right angles to the axis of a body. [*a*. 35.]—**Urethro-vaginal s.** Lat., *s. urethro-vaginale.* The partition between the urethra and the vagina.—**Ventricular s.** See *Interventricular s.*—**Vesico-vaginal s.** The partition between the bladder and the vagina.

SÆVIENS (Lat.), **SÆVITAS** (Lat.), **SÆVITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Se^{2}'(sa^{3}'e^{2})-vi^{2}(wi^{2})-e^{2}nz(ans), -vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), se^{2}(sa^{3}-e^{2})-vi^{2}-(wi^{2})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-ez(as). Gen., *-enl'is*, *-at'is*, *-e'i.* From *sævire*, to be furious. See RABIES.

SAFAT (Ar.), n. Sa^{2}f'a^{2}t. 1. The ant. 2. An aggregation of fleshy pustules on the face and neck. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

SAFFINOSE, n. Sa^{2}f'i^{2}n-os. See MELITOSE.

SAFFLOR (Ger.), n. Za^{3}f'flor. See CARTHAMUS and SAFFLOWER.—**S'öl.** See CNECELÆUM.

SAFFLOWER, n. Sa^{2}f'flu^5-u^4-u^{6}r. Lat., *carthamus, flores carthami.* Fr., *fleurs de carthame, safron bâtard* (ou *faux*). Ger., *Safflor, Saflor, falscher Safran.* False (or dyers') saffron; the orange-red florets of *Carthamus tinctorius* (and, by extension, the plant itself); used to adulterate saffron. S. is laxative and diaphoretic, and is used empirically in place of saffron to promote the eruption in measles, etc. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]

SAFFRON, n. Sa^{2}f'fru^{3}n. Lat., *crocus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *croci stigmata.* Fr., *safran* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., (*wahrer*) *Safran, Safron. Saffran, Gewürzsafron.* The dried stigmata of *Crocus sativus*, occurring in commerce as a loose mass of long, flattish, tubular filaments. It has a peculiar, strong, aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. S. contains, besides wax, gum, etc., a bitter principle (picro-crocin), 65 per cent. of polychroite (on which its coloring power depends, and which yields crocin on decomposition), and an essential oil (see *Oil of s.*) to which the slight stimulant, antispasmodic properties (see CROCUS *sativus*) of the drug are due. [B, 5, 18, 121, 180 (α, 35).]—**African s.** See SAFFLOWER and *Cape s.*—**American s.** See SAFFLOWER.—**Antimonial s.** An antimony oxysulphide.—**Austrian s.** See CROCUS *austriacus.*—**Bastard s.** See SAFFLOWER.—**Cape s.** The flowers of *Lyperia crocea.* Though of a different color from s., they impart a similar color to water, and resemble s. in odor and medicinal properties. They have been used in infantile convulsions. [B, 314 (α. 35).]—**Dyers' s., False s.** See SAFFLOWER.—**French s., Gatinais s.** See CROCUS *gallicus.*—**Hay s.** Ordinary commercial s. [α, 35.]—**Indian s.** Turmeric. [α, 35.]—**Meadow-s.** See COLCHICUM *autumnale.*—**Oil of s.** Fr., *huile de safran* (1st def.). 1. An odorous, pungent, acrid, bitterish, yellow volatile oil partially separable by distillation from s. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).] 2. See *Oleum* CROCI.—**Spirit of s.** See *Spiritus* CROCI.—**Syrup of s.** See *Syrupus* CROCI.—**Tincture of s.** See *Tinctura* CROCI.—**Wine of s.** See VINUM *crocatum.*

SAFRAN [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.), n. Sa^{3}f-ra^{3}n^2, za^{3}f'ra^{3}n. See CROCUS and SAFFRON.—**Alcoolé de s. composé** (Fr.). See ÉLIXIR *de Garus.*—**Bleis'** (Ger.). See *Red* LEAD *oxide.*—**Confection de s. composée** (Fr.), **Électuaire de s. composé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *electuarium croci compositum.* A preparation made by mixing together and pulverizing 8 parts each of terra sigillata and astacolith, 3 of cinnamon, and 1 part each of origanum of Crete, yellow sandal-wood, red sandal-wood, and myrrh, sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve, and adding a mixture of 24 parts of white honey and 48 of clove-pink, which has been melted without boiling, and macerated for 12 hours with 1 part of powdered saffron. [B, 119 (α, 35).]—**Éléolé de s.** (**composé**) (Fr.). See *Oleum* CROCI.—**Esprit de s.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* CROCI.—**Esprit de s. et de cannelle composé** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting for 2 days a mixture of 30 parts of saffron, 61 of myrrh, 306 of Socotrine aloes, 15 each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, 500 of water of orange-flowers, and 8,000 of 32-per-cent. alcohol, and distilling 4,000 parts. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extrait de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *extracto alcohólico de azafrán* [Sp. Ph.]. An extract made by macerating 1 part of saffron with 10 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days (with 5 parts for 3 days [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, filtering, macerating the residue with 2 parts of the alcohol for 3 days, mixing the liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a soft [Fr. Cod.] (thick [Sp. Ph.]) extract. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Huile de s.** (Fr.). See *Oleum* CROCI and *Oil of* SAFFRON (1st def.).—**Metalls'** (Ger.). See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**Œnolature de s.** (Fr.), **Œnolé de s.** (Fr.). See VINUM *crocatum.*—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *pulvis croci officinalis* [Fr. Cod.]. Saffron dried at 25° C., powdered immediately, dried again, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or dried with gentle heat and powdered fine enough to leave 4 per cent. of residue [Sp. Ph.]; or sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Racine de s.** (Fr.). See TURMERIC.—**S. de Mars apéritif** (Fr.). See FERRI *subcarbonas.*—**S. de Mars astringent** (Fr.). See COLCOTHAR.—**S. des métaux** (Fr.). See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**S. de Vénus** (Fr.). Cuprous oxide. [B.]—**S'geist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* CROCI.—**S. métallique** (Fr.). See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**S'säure** (Ger.). See CROCONIC *acid.*—**Sirop aqueuse de s.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* CROCI *aquosus.*—**Sirop de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus* CROCI.—**Sirop d'œnolature** (**ou d'œnolé, ou vineux**) **de s.** (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of saffron with 16 parts of Malaga wine, filtering, adding 24 of sugar, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of saffron for some hours with 24 parts of white wine, and adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of colature; or by dissolving 4 parts of sugar in 3 of wine of saffron. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CROCI.—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An infusion of 1 part of saffron in 500 parts of boiling distilled water. [L, 113 (α, 21).]

SAFRANINE, n. Sa^{3}f'ra^{2}n-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Safranin.* 1. A pink dye-stuff (aniline pink), $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$, one of the aniline alkaloids; a violent poison, producing diarrhœa, dyspnœa, convulsions, acceleration and enfeeblement of the heart's action, and death by respiratory paralysis. [B, 2; B, 3 (α, 38).] 2. See CROCIN.

SAFREN, SAFRENE, n's. Sa^{2}f're^{2}n, -ren. A constituent, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of oil of sassafras. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

SAFROL, n. Sa^{2}f'ro^{2}l. A crystalline constituent, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, of oil of sassafras; largely used for perfuming soap, and medicinally in treating headaches, neuralgia, and subacute rheumatism. [α, 34, 38.]

SAFRON (Ger.), n. Za^{3}f'ro^{2}n. See SAFFRON.

SAFROSIN, n. Sa^{2}f'ro^{2}s-i^{2}n. A coloring matter, $C_{20}H_6Br_2(NO_2)_2O_5$, occurring in commerce as its sodium salt, and dyeing wool or silk a fine scarlet. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SAFT (Ger.), n. Za^{3}ft. See HUMOR, JUICE, and SAP.—**Gekrösdrüsens'.** See *Pancreatic* JUICE.—**S'bahnen.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Säfteverderbniss.** See DYSCRASIA.—**Säfteverlust.** See CENOSIOPHTHISIS.—**S'fäden.** See PARAPHYSIS (2d def.).—**S'ig.** See SUCCULENT.—**S'raum.** See VACUOLE.—**S'röhren.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**S'strömung.** A lymph current. [α, 34.]—**S'versetzung.** See CHYMOPLANIA.

SAGAPENUM [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Sag(sa^{3}g)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-en(an)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σαγάπηνον. Fr., *s., gomme séraphique.* Ger., *S., Sagapen, Sagapen-Gummi.* Sp., *sagapeno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *gummi resina s.* (seu *sagapeni*), *gummi serapinum, serapium, sacaponium.* The *serapinum* of mediæval pharmacy; a concrete gum-resin of uncertain botanical origin, ascribed by many authors to *Ferula persica* or *Ferula szowitziana.* It resembles asafœtida and galbanum. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. depuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *sagapeno purificado* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. S. powdered at a cold temperature and sifted [Gr. Ph.], or prepared by making an emulsion with two thirds as much water, adding to the emulsion half as much alcohol, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SAGE, n. Saj. 1. The genus *Salvia*, especially *Salvia officinalis* and *Salvia grandiflora.* [α, 35.] 2. See SALVIA (2d def.).—**Garden s.** See SALVIA *officinalis.*—**Indian s.** See EUPATORIUM *perfoliatum.*—**Infusion of s.** See *Infusum* SALVIÆ.—**S.-brush, S.-bush.** The *Artemisia tridentata, Artemisia trifida*, and *Artemisia arbuscula.* [α, 35.]—**Volatile oil of s.** Fr., *huile* (*volatile* [Fr. Cod.]) *de sauge.* Ger., *Salbeiöl.* An ethereal oil obtained by distilling with water the leaves and flowering tops of *Salvia officinalis* and other species of *Salvia.* It contains two terpenes, salviol, and ordinary camphor. [α, 35.]—**Wild s.** 1. See SALVIA *verbenacea.* 2. The genus *Lantana.* 3. The *Tarchonanthus camphoratus.* [α, 35.]—**Wood s.** 1. The *Salvia silvestris.* 2. The *Teucrium scorodonia.*

SÄGE (Ger.), n. Zag'e^2. See SAW.—**S'artig, S'zähnig.** See SERRATE.

SAGE-FEMME (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}zh-fa^{2}m. See MIDWIFE.

SÄGEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Zag'e^2-musk-e^{2}l. See SERRATUS.—**Grosser S.** See SERRATUS *magnus.*—**Oberer hinterer S.** See SERRATUS *posticus superior.*—**Unterer hinterer S.** See SERRATUS *posticus inferior.*

SÄGESPRUNG (Ger.), n. Zag'e^2-spru^{6}n^2. See CRUSTA *lactea.*

SAGITTAL, adj. Sa^{2}j'i^2-t'l. Lat., *sagittalis* (from *sagitta*, an arrow). Pertaining to the antero-posterior median plane or a plane parallel to it (cf. *S.* PLANE and *S.* SUTURE). [α, 48.]

SAGITTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}j(sa^{3}g)-i^{2}t-ta(ta^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *sagitta*, an arrow. Fr., *sagittaire.* Ger., *Pfeilkraut.* Arrow-head; a genus forming a tribe (*Sagittarieæ*) of the *Alismaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170 (α, 35).]—**S. obtusa.** Sp., *sagitaria* [Mex. Ph.]. A North American species, closely allied to and used like *S. sagittifolia.* [α, 35.]—**S. sagittæfolia, S. sagittifolia.** Fr., *fléchière aquatique, sagittaire aquatique, flèche d'eau, sagette, queue d'arondelle.* Ger., *gemeines Pfeilkraut.* Common arrow-head (or -leaf), water-archer; an aquatic species of Europe, Asia, and North America. The rhizomes are used as food after dissipation of their acridity by desiccation or boiling. The leaves, *folia sagittariæ*, were formerly official. [B (α, 35).]—**S. variabilis.** See *S. obtusa.*

SAGITTATE, adj. Sa^{2}j'i^{2}t-at. Lat., *sagittatus* (from *sagitta*, an arrow). Fr., *sagitté.* Shaped like an arrow-head. [α, 35.]

SAGO [U. S. Ph., 1870, Gr. Ph.], n. Sag'o. From Malay *sagu.* Fr., *sagou* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S.* Sp., *sagú, sahagú* [Sp. Ph.]. The starch meal obtained from the stem [Fr. Cod.] (pith [Gr. Ph.]) of *Metroxylon Rumphii* and *Metroxylon læve* (or of other palms, such as *Arenga saccharifera, Caryota urens, Raphia flabelliformis, Mauritia flexuosa, Corypha umbraculifera*, etc., which, however, yield an inferior product), washed, reduced to grains, and heated till the surface becomes slightly glutinous. [α, 35; B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Malacca s., Pearled s., Pearl s.** Fr., *sagou perlé.* Ger., *Perlsago.* A refined s. occurring in small white grains of pearly lustre, which, unlike common s., partially dissolves in cold water. [B, 5.]—**S. meal.** S. reduced to a fine powder. [B, 5.]

SAGOU [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}g-u. See SAGO.—**Gelée de s.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of sago and 3 parts of sugar in water enough to make 16 of jelly. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Sag(sa^{3}g)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See METROXYLON (1st def.).

SAGZENEA, n. A certain old carminative. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SAHAFATI, n. Of Avicenna, a kind of infantile eczema.

SAHNE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}n'e^2. See CREAM.

SAIC, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

SAIDSCHÜTZ (Ger.), n. Za^3'i^{2}d-shu^{6}ts. A place in Bohemia where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 57 (α, 14).]

SAIGNÉE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}n-ya. See BLOODLETTING.—**S. artérielle.** See ARTERIOTOMY.—**S. veineuse.** See PHLEBOTOMY.

SAIGNEMENT (Fr.), n. Se^{2}n-y'-ma^{3}n^2. See HÆMORRHAGE.—**S. de nez épidémique des chiens.** Of hunters, a grave form of anæmia in dogs, generally accompanied by a muco-sanguinolent discharge from the nose. [Mégnin, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 18, 1882.]—**S. du nez.** See EPISTAXIS.

SAIGNES (Fr.), n. Se^{2}n-y'. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

SAIGNEUR (Fr.), n. Se^{2}n-yu^{6}r. See BLEEDER (1st def.).

SAIL-LES-BAINS (Fr.), **SAIL-LES-CHATEAUMORAND** (Fr.), n's. Sa^3-y'-la-ba^{2}n^2, -sha^3-to-mo-ra^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are hot chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SAILLIE (Fr.), n. Sa^3-el-ye. A projecting or prominent part. [A, 537 (*a*, 48).]—**S. germinative.** See Discus *proligerus*.—**S. olivaire.** See *Olivary* BODY.

SAIL-SOUS-COUZAN (Fr.), n. Sa^3-y'-su-ku-za^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAIN (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2. Healthy.

SAINDOUX (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-du. See LARD.

SAINFOIN (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-fwa^{2}n^2. See HEDYSARUM, ONOBRYCHIS, and ONOBRYCHIS *sativa*.

SAINT-ALBAN (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^{2}t-a^{3}l-ba^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are alkaline springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-AMAND (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^{2}t-a^{3}m-a^{3}n^2. A place in the département du Nord, France, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ba^{3}r-ta-l'-me. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SAINT CATHERINE'S WELLS, n. Sant ka^{2}th'e^{2}r-i^{2}nz. A place in Ontario, Canada, where there are springs containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and potassium chlorides and calcium sulphate. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-CHRISTAU (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-kres-to. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-DENIS-LEZ-BLOIS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-d'-ne-le^2-blwa^3. A place in the department of Loire-et-Cher, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 50).]

SAINT-DIÉ (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-de-a. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [*a*, 14.]

SAINT-DIZIER (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-dez-e-a. A place in the department of the Haute-Marne, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINTE MAGDELAINE-DE-FLOURENS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}nt ma^{3}g-d'-le^{2}n-d'-flu-ra^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 43, 50).]

SAINTE-MARIE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}nt-ma^3-re. 1. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. 2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [*a*, 14.]

SAINT-FLORET (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-flo-ra. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a warm gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SAINTFOIN, n. Sant'foin. See ONOBRYCHIS *sativa*.

SAINT-GALMIER (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ga^{3}l-me-a. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SAINT-GÉNIS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-zha-ne. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [*a*, 14, 43.]

SAINT-GEORGES-DES-MONTS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-zhorzh-da-mo^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 43).]

SAINT-GÉRAUD (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-zha-ro. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 88 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SAINT-GERVAIS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-zhe^{2}r-ve^2. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 88 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE-D'ENVAL (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ep-pol-et-da^{3}n^2-va^{3}l. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-HONORÉ (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^{2}t-o-no-ra. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a warm gaseous, alkaline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

ST. JOHN'S WORT, n. Sant jo^{2}nz'wu^{5}rt. See HYPERICUM *perforatum*.

SAINT-LAURENT-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-lo-ra^{3}n^2-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there are hot alkaline springs. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-LOUBOUER (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-lu-bu-a. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT LOUIS SPRING, n. Sant lu'i^{2}s. A place in Gratiot County, Michigan, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate, carbonate, and silicate and sodium and magnesium carbonate. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-MARD-LES-ROIE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ma^{3}r-la-rwa^3. A place in the department of the Somme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-MARTIN-VALMEROUX (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ma^{3}r-ta^{3}n^2-va^{3}l-m'-ru. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-MAURICE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-mor-es. 1. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are alkaline, saline, and chalybeate springs. [*a*, 14.] 2. See SANKT MORITZ.

SAINT-MYON (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-me-o^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-NECTAIRE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ne^{2}k-ta^{2}r. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-OURS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^{2}t-ur. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [*a*, 14.]

SAINT-PARDOUX (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-pa^{3}r-du. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-PARIZE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-pa^{3}r-ez. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ARGENTON (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-pe-e^{2}r-da^{3}r-zha^{3}n^2-to^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [*a*, 14.]

SAINT-PRIEST-DE-LA-ROCHE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-pre-e^{2}st-d'-la^3-rosh. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-QUENTIN (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ka^{3}n^2-ta^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Aisne, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-REMY-LA-VARENNE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-r'-me-la^3-va^{3}r-e^{2}n. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-ROMAIN-LE-PUY (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ro-ma^{2}n^2-l'-pwe. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-SANTIN (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-sa^{3}n^2-ta^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SAINT-SAUVEUR (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-so-vu^{5}r. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-SIMON (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-se-mo^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SAINT-THOMAS (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-to-ma^3. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-VINCENT (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-va^{2}n^2-sa^{3}n^2. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAINT-YORRE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-te-or. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is an alkaline spring.

SAITE (Ger.), n. Za^3'i^{2}t-e^2. See CHORDA (1st def.), CORD, and HYPHA.—**Lange S'n.** See NERVES *of Lancisi*.

SAK, n. A salt lake in the Crimea, used for bathing by lymphatic and scrofulous persons. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAKE (Jap.), **SAKI** (Jap.), n's. An alcoholic beverage prepared from rice. [B, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. ARRACK.

SAL (Lat.), n. m. and n. (When corresponding forms are both m. and n., only one is usually given in the subheadings.) Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l). Gen., *sal'is*. 1. See SALT. 2. Of Paracelsus, the ashes of the incinerated human body. [H.] 3. See *Sea*-SALT.—**Collyrium de salibus igne fusis.** See CUPRUM *aluminatum*.—**Flores salis ammoniaci martialis.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**Liquor salis.** See CIRCULATUM *minus*.—**Potash s. aeratus.** A commercial product, a mixture of potassium carbonate and bicarbonate, or a salt of intermediate composition; prepared by suspending a solution of the potassium carbonate in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, as over a liquid undergoing alcoholic fermentation. [B, 5.]—**S. acetosum ammoniacale.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis*.—**S. acidum.** An old name for an acid. [L, 105 (*a*, 50).]—**S. alcalinum.** An old name for an alkali. [L, 105 (*a*, 50).]—**S. alembroth.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. alkali fixum (depuratum, seu purum, seu vegetabilis).** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**S. alkali volatile siccum (seu urinosum).** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**S. alkali vulgaris.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**S. amarum.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. ammoniac, S. ammoniacum, S. ammoniacus.** See the major list.—**S. anglicanum (catharticum), S. anglicum.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. aperitivum fredericianum.** Salts obtained from water of the Friedrickshall springs by evaporation. [B, 3.]—**S. armeniacus, S. armoniacus.** S. ammoniac; so called by the ancient Romans because obtained from Armenia by burning camel's dung and subliming the ashes (cf. *S.* AMMONIACUS). [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**S. artis.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. astrachanense.** Sodium sulphate. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**S. carlsbadense factitium** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *S. carolinum factitium*.—**S. carlsbadense genuinum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *S. thermarum carolinarum*.—**S. carolinum factitium** [Ger. Ph.]. Artificial Carlsbad salt, containing 44 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate, 2 of potassium sulphate, 18 of sodium chloride, and 36 of sodium bicarbonate [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The other ph's omit the potassium sulphate and vary the proportions of the other salts, while the Dan. and Swiss Ph's also use sodium carbonate instead of the bicarbonate. [B, 10; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. catharticum amarum (seu anglicum).** Magnesium sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. catharticum Glauberi.** Sodium sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. catharticum perlatum.** Sodium phosphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. commune.** Table salt; sodium chloride. [B.]—**S. cruoris.** Of the alchemists, urine. [A, 325.]—**S. culinare, S. culinarius.** See SODIUM *chloride*.—**S. cyrenaicus.** See S. AMMONIAC.—**S. de duobus.** Fr., *sel de duobus*. Normal potassium sulphate; so called because it was regarded as being made up of two parts, the alkaline base of tartar and the acid principle of sulphuric acid. [B.]—**S. digestivus (Sylvii).** Fr., *sel digestif*. Ger., *Digestivsalz*. Potassium chloride obtained by boiling common salt with potassium carbonate in water, or by treating an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate with hydrochloric acid, and allowing to crystallize. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. diureticum vegetabile.** Potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. diureticus.** See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**S. ellebrot.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. epsomense.** Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—**S. essentialis Lagaraey.**

See under *Extractum* CHINÆ *frigide paratum.*—**S. febrifugus Sylvii.** Potassium chloride. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. fridericianum.** See *S. aperitivum fredericianum.*—**S. gemmæ.** Sp., *s. gema* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Rock salt. [B, 5 (α, 35).] 2. Of Paracelsus, a salt found in the human body and supposed to have the faculty of cleansing both itself and the other humors. [H.]—**S. Glauberi.** Sodium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. hispanum.** Bay salt. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. kissingense factitium.** A mixed artificial salt containing potassium and sodium chlorides, magnesium sulphate, and sodium bicarbonate. An aqueous solution has the essential composition of Kissingen water (Rakoczi Spring). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 39).]—**S. kissingense factitium effervescens.** An effervescent mixture containing s. kissingense factitium, sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and sugar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 39).]—**S. lixivius depuratus** (seu **purificatus**). See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**S. marinum.** Sp., *s. marina* (ó *común*) [Sp. Ph.]. Sea-salt, commercial salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water and the water of salt springs. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *Bay* SALT.—**S. mercuriatus acetosus.** See MERCURY *acetate.*—**S. mirabile Glauberi.** Sodium sulphate. [B.]—**S. mirabile perlatum** [Haupt]. Sodium phosphate. [B, 3.]—**S. mirabilis dilapsus.** Dried sodium sulphate. [B.]—**S. muriaticum baroticum.** Barium chloride. [B, 119.]—**S. muriaticum fixum.** Calcium chloride. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. neutrum.** Common salt, sodium chloride; in contradistinction to s. acidum and s. alcalinum. [L, 105 (α, 50).]—**S. panchrestum.** Potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. parisiense.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. pepticus.** Of Prosser, a mixture of sodium chloride and pepsin, used in dyspepsia. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 426.]—**S. petræ** [Geber], **S. petrosum.** See SALTPETRE and cf. NITRUM.—**S. polychrest, S. polychrestum (Glaseri, seu Lémery).** See POTASSÆ *sulphas cum sulphure.*—**S. polychrestus rupellensis** (seu **Seignetti**). See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**S. prunellæ, S. prunelle.** A mixture, formerly official in the Fr. Cod., made by melting together 128 parts of potassium nitrate and 1 part of sulphur. By *s. prunelle* now is usually understood fused potassium nitrate. [B, 5.] Cf. *Sel de* PRUNELLE.—**S. rochellense, S. rupellensis.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**S. sapientiæ.** See ALEMBROTH and POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**S. scientiæ.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. secretum** [Glauber]. Normal ammonium sulphate. [B.]—**S. sedativum (Hambergii).** Boric acid obtained by decomposing borax with a mineral acid. [B; B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. sedativum mercuriale.** See *Boras* HYDRARGYRI.—**S. sedlitzensis, S. seidschützensis.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**S. Seignetti.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**S. sibericum.** Magnesium sulphate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. soda.** Caustic soda. [B.]—**S. thermarum carolinarum** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Salts obtained by evaporating the water from the mineral springs at Carlsbad. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. thermarum carolinensium artificiale** [Dan. Ph.]. See *S. carolinum factitium.*—**S. urinæ** [Geber]. Impure ammonium carbonate obtained from urine. [B, 28.]—**S. urinosus purissimus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**S. vegetabile, S. vegetale.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**S. vitæ.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. volatile (anglicanum).** Fr., *sel volatil d'Angleterre.* See under AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**S. volatile oleosum Sylvii.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**S. volatile anglicum siccum.** See S. AMMONIACUM *anglicanum.*—**Spiritus salis.** Spirit of salt; crude hydrochloric acid prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. [B.]—**Spiritus salis et vini.** See under ETHYL *chloride.*

SALA (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}-la^{3}. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 50).]

SALAISON (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}-le^{2}-zo^{2}n^{2}. Of Seibert, "salting": the treatment of diphtheria by the application of salt to the affected regions of the pharynx. [α, 34.]

SALAJET, n. An earth containing alum, obtained from Nepal and Kumaon; used in India as a medicine. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145 (B).]

SALAMANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'-ra^{3}. From σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander. A genus of clumsy-bodied batrachians with cylindrical tails. [L, 353 (α, 39).]—**S. maculata, S. maculosa.** Ger., *Feuersalamander.* A species common in Europe and North America. From a substance which it secretes Zalesky has obtained a crystallizable alkaloid which acts as a poison on dogs and frogs. [A, 319 (α, 50); L, 353 (α, 39).]

SAL AMMONIAC, n Sa^{2}l a^{2}m-mon'i^{2}-a^{2}k. See AMMONIUM *chloride.*—**Caustic spirit of s. a.** Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 98.]—**Dulcified spirit of s. a.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**S. a. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIÆ *hydrochloratis.*—**Spirit of s. a.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Sweet spirit of s. a.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.

SAL AMMONIACUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l) a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n-(mon)-i(i^{2})'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMMONIUM *chloride.*—**Flores salis ammoniaci.** Sublimed sal ammoniac. [L, 85.]—**Flores salis ammoniaci hæmatisati (seu martiales).** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Flores salis ammoniaci simplices.** Purified ammonium chloride. [L, 129.]—**Flores salis ammoniaci volatiles.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**S. a. anglicanum.** A mixture of s. ammoniac with an equal amount or with twice the amount of potassium carbonate, or with half the amount of potassium carbonate and enough oil of lavender to give an aromatic odor. [B, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. *S. volatile* (under AMMONIUM *carbonate*).—**S. a. ferratum.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**S. a. fixum.** See CALCIUM *chloride.*—**S. a. liquidum.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**S. a. martiale, S. a. martiatum.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**S. a. nitrosum.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate.*—**S. a. secretum Glauberi.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate.*—**S. a. tartareum.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate.*—**S. volatile salis ammoniaci.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyrooleosum.*—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci.** 1. See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.* 2. See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci anisatus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ and *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci causticus (seu cum calce paratus).** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci lavandulatus.** A mixture of 6 parts of ammonia with 24 of alcohol and 1 part of oil of lavender. [L, 129.]—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci sulphureus, aurei coloris** [Hoffmann]. See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci tartarisatus (seu simplex).** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Spiritus salis ammoniaci urinosus (seu volatilis).** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Spiritus volatilis salis ammoniaci** [Glauber]. Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Tinctura florum salis ammoniaci martialium.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *ammoniali.*—**Tinctura salis ammoniaci cuprifera.** See *Liquor* CUPRI *ammonio-muriatici.*

SAL AMMONIACUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l) a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n-(mon)-i(i^{2})'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride. The name was applied among the Romans, until during the eleventh century, to sodium chloride, ammonium chloride being called sal armeniacus. It was first used for ammonium chloride in the seventeenth century. [B, 270 (α, 38).] For subheadings not here given see under SAL AMMONIACUM.—**S. a. ægyptiacus.** Ger., *ägyptischer Salmiak.* Ammonium chloride obtained in Egypt from the combustion of camel's dung. [B, 98.]—**S. a. depuratus.** Sal ammoniac purified by resublimation or solution. [B, 98.]—**S. a. sublimatus.** Sublimed ammonium chloride. It forms translucent hemispherical cakes. [B, 98.]—**S. a. volatilis.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*

SALAP, n. Sa^{2}l'a^{2}p. Syn.: *radix s.* See SALEP.

SALAT (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-a^{3}t'. 1. Salad. 2. See LACTUCA (1st def.).

SALBARZT (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lb'a^{3}rtst. See IATRALEIPTES.

SALBE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lb'e^{2}. See OINTMENT.—**Aegyptische S.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS and ÆGYPTIACUM.—**Bades'.** See CHYTLON.—**Cirillos'.** See UNGUENTUM *venereum de Cirillo.*—**Eiterungss'.** See UNGUENTUM *suppurans.*—**Flüchtige S.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**Frostbeulens', Frosts'.** See UNGUENTUM *ad perniones.*—**Hauts'.** See *Cutaneous* SEBUM.—**Königss'.** See *Unguentum* RESINÆ.—**Läuses', Neapels'.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**Nervens'.** See *Unguentum* ROSMARINI *compositum.*—**Pockens'.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati.*—**Reizende S.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**S'ngrundlage.** A basis for an ointment.—**S'nstift.** See STILUS *unguens.*—**S'nträger.** See MYROPHORUM.—**Scharfe S.** See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDUM.

SALBEI (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lb'i. See SALVIA.—**Edels', Gartens', Gebräuchliche S., Gemeine S., Königss'.** See SALVIA *officinalis.*—**S'öl.** See *Volatile oil of* SAGE.

SALBNÜSSE (Ger.), n. pl. Za^{3}lb'nu^{6}s-se^{2}. Behen nuts.

SALDATURA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}ld(sa^{3}ld)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}(u)'ra^{3}. Tin.

SALÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}l-a. Salted, containing salt. [α, 48.]

SALEB (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Sal(sa^{3}l)'e^{2}b. See SALEP.

SALÉON (Fr.), n. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a slightly ferruginous spring. [α, 14.]

SALEP (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Sal(sa^{3}l)'e^{2}p; in Eng., sa^{2}l'e^{2}p. Gr., ὄρχις. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S., Salap, Salepwurzel, Ragwurzel.* Ar., *sahleb.* The dried tubers of various orchids (see *Tubera s.*). They are usually irregularly ovoid, yellowish, semitransparent, and of horny consistence. The most important constituent of s. is a mucilage, but it also contains some sugar and albumin, sometimes a small proportion of starch, and when fresh a trace of volatile oil. It is used as an article of diet, and in the East, under the influence of the so-called doctrine of signatures, is regarded as an aphrodisiac. Its decoction, flavored with sugar and spice or wine, is used as a demulcent. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**African s.** A s. consisting of the somewhat long, undivided, hairy tubers of a Cape-of-Good-Hope orchid (according to Lindsay, *Satyrium cucullatum*). [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Chocalata s.** [Belg Ph.]. Fr., *chocolat au s.* [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A preparation of 97 parts of simple chocolate and 3 of powdered s. [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. of 1866 ordered 3 parts of powdered salep and 100 of simple chocolate. [B, 95, 119 (α, 21).]—**Decoctum de radice s., Decoctum s.** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Mucilago s.*—**East Indian s.** The tubers of species of *Eulophia.* [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**French s.** Starch prepared from the tubers of *Orchis mascula.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (α. 14).]—**Gelatina s.** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.], **Gelée de s.** (Fr). A preparation made by boiling up 24 parts of powdered s. with 250 of sugar and 735 of water so as to make 1,000 of jelly [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling s. powder with 96 times as much water to a smooth jelly [Sp. Ph.]. Cf. *Mucilago s.*—**Hydrolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tisane de s.*—**Mixtura s.** An extemporaneous mixture of 8 parts of syrup of poppy with a decoction of 1 part of s. in water enough to make 92 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Mucilage of s.** Ger., *S'schleim.* A mucilage existing to the extent of 48 per cent. in s., forming with cold water a solution that is turned blue by iodine and mixing clearly with neutral lead acetate. It resembles cellulose in being readily soluble, when dry, in ammoniacal solution of copper oxide, and yielding oxalic acid when boiled with nitric acid. It contains some inorganic matter and nitrogen. [B, 18 (α, 35).]—**Mucilago s.** A smooth mucilage made of 1 part of powdered s. with 10 parts of cold and 90 of boiling water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (16 of cold and 80 of boiling water [Gr. Ph.], 1 part of sugar and 100 parts of hot water [Swiss Ph.]); or by boiling 10 parts of powdered s. in 1,030 of water till reduced to 1,000 [Belg. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. also has a *mucilago s. spissa*, made with twice as much s.; and a *decoctum s.*, made with only half as much s. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** (Fr.), **Pulvis s.** 1. A powder of 45 parts of s., 30 of sago, and 4 of tragacanth. [B, 119 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Tubera s. pulverata.*—**S. radix** [Gr. Ph.], **S. (tubera).** See *Tubera s.*—**Tisane de s.** (Fr.). A strained decoction of 2 parts of s. in 240 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tuber s., Tubera s.** The dried

tubers of various species of the *Ophrydeæ*, especially of *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis militaris*, *Orchis morio*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, and *Platanthera bifolia* [Ger. Ph.], also of *Orchis latifolia*, *Orchis longibracteata*, and *Anacamptis pyramidalis* [Gr. Ph.], or of various species of *Orchis*, *Ophrys*, and *Platanthera* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed, Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tubera s. pulverata.** Fr., *poudre de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by softening Persian s. in water for 24 hours, drying off on rough linen cloth, crushing, drying in the oven at not more than 50° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by drying at 40° C., sifting through a 1,000-mesh (if for making a decoction, through a 300-mesh) sieve [Russ. Ph.] (by sifting through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SALERATUS, n. Sa^{2}l-e^{2}r-at'u^{3}s. From *sal*, salt, and *aeratus*, aerated. Formerly, potassium bicarbonate; now, also, sodium bicarbonate; used as a source of carbon dioxide and hence entering into the composition of baking powders and used in the preparation of effervescent drinks. [B.]

SALERNO (It.), n. Sa^{3}l-e^{2}r'no. A place in Naples, Italy, where there is a warm gaseous and chalybeate spring. [*a*, 14.]

SALHYDRANILIDE, n. Sa^{2}l-hid-ra^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See SALICYL*anilide* (2d def.).

SALICACEOUS, adj. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}s. From *salix*, the willow. Resembling the genus *Salix*, of the *Salicaceæ*. The *Saliceæ*, *Salicinæ*, and *Salicineæ* are the *Salicaceæ*. [*a*, 35.]

SALICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *salix*, the willow. Fr., *salicaire*. The *Lythrum s.* The *Salicariæ* and the *Salicarieæ* agree nearly with the *Salicarinæ*, which are the *Lythraceæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**Decoctum salicariæ.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de salicaire*. A preparation made by boiling *Lythrum s.* in 12 times as much water till reduced one half. [B; B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

SALICIFRICE, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^2-fri^{2}s. A proprietary antiseptic tooth-paste containing salicylic acid and soap. [*a*, 34.]

SALICIN, n. Sa^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *salicinum*. Fr., *salicine*. Ger., *S.* A glucoside, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7 = C_6H_4(CH_2OH)OC_6H_{11}O_6$, found in the bark and leaves of different species of willows and poplars, especially *Salix helix*, *Salix pentandra*, and *Populus tremula*. It forms bitter, colorless prismatic crystals. Chemically it is made up of glucose and saligenin, less the elements of a molecule of water, and it is converted into those substances by fermentation. It is used in malarial fevers and in rheumatism. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SALICINAL, adj. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s-i'n'l. Lat., *salicinalis*. Of the *Salicinales*, or Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus salicinalis*), including the *Salicinæ*, *Plataneæ*, and *Balsamifluæ*. [*a*, 35.]

SALICOL, n. Sa^{2}l'i^{2}k-o^{2}l. Carbolic acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SALICON, n. Sa^{2}l'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Phenol. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SALICORNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^2-a^3. From *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *salicorne*. Ger., *Glasschmalz*. Saltwort, samphire; a genus of soda-yielding plants constituting the *Salicorniæ*, a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*. The *Salicornieæ* of Bentham and Hooker include *S.*, *Halostachys*, *Microcnemum* and numerous other species. [*a*, 35.]—**S. fruticosa.** 1. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species used in salads and as an antiscorbutic. 2. The *Halocnemum fruticosum*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. herbacea.** Fr., *salicorne herbacée*. Crab- (or frog-) grass, grasswort, English sea-grape, marsh-samphire. Its herb, *herba salicorniæ*, was formerly used in urinary complaints and as an antiscorbutic. [*a*, 35.] Cf. BARILLA.

SALICYL, n. Sa^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}l. Fr., *salicyle*. Ger., *S.* The hypothetical oxygenated radicle, $C_7H_5O_2$, of salicylic and salicylous acids, an oxidation product of the hydrocarbon C_7H_6 or, according to Dumas and Piria, of benzoyl. [B, 3, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]—**S'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide salicylacétique*. See ACETOSALICYLIC ACID.—**S. aldehyde.** Ger., *Salicylwasserstoff*, *Salicylhydrür*. Orthohydroxybenzaldehyde, a substance, $C_7H_6O_2 = C_6$[H,OH,CHO,H,H,H,], obtained from the juice of various plants of the genus *Spiræa*, from the larvæ of *Chyrsomela populi*, and in other ways, and occurring as an aromatic liquid of spicy and burning taste. By oxidation it is converted into salicylic acid. It forms compounds with metallic bases, and has hence been erroneously considered as an acid. It is said to be antiseptic. [B, 4; B. 3 (*a*, 38).]—**S'anilide.** Fr., *s.* 1. A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_4(OH)CO.NH(C_6H_5)$, formed by the action of phosphorus protochloride on a mixture of salicylic acid and aniline heated to 180° C. 2. A term erroneously used for an anilic derivative of salicylic aldehyde, properly *salhydranilide*. [B. 3, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]—**S. hydride.** See *S. aldehyde*.—**S'phenol ketone.** An antiseptic substance, $C_{13}H_9O_2 = C_6H_4(OH).CO.C_6H_4$. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," xxxvi, 1883, p. 653 (B).]—**S'resorcin ketone.** An antiseptic crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4$-(OH).CO.$C_6H_3(OH)_2$, used in operations and internally in typhoid fever. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," xxxvi, 1883, p. 653 (B).]—**S'uric acid.** Fr., *acide salicylurique*. Ger., *Salicylursäure*, *Saliglycinsäure*. An acid, $C_9H_9O_4N = C_6H_4(OH)CO.NH.CH_2.COOH$, found in the urine after the ingestion of salicylic acid. [B, 3, 48, 93, 270 (*a*, 14, 38).]—**S'wasserstoff** (Ger.). See *S. aldehyde*.

SALICYLAGE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-e-sel-a^{3}zh. The treatment of food with salicylic acid or a salicylate to prevent putrefaction.

SALICYLAMIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. An isomer, $C_6H_4(ONH_2)CO.OH$, of salicylamide. [B.]

SALICYLAMIDE, n. Sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylamid*. The compound $C_5H_4(OH)CO.NH_2$, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on methyl salicylate; tasteless, acting medicinally like salicylic acid. [B; *a*, 14, 34, 38.]

SALICYLAS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'il(u^{6}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., -*at'is*. A salicylate. [*a*, 38.]—**S. lithicus.** See LITHIUM *salicylate*.—**S. natricus.** See SODIUM *salicylate*.—**S. physostigmicus.** See ESERINE *salicylate*.—**S. quinicus.** See QUININE *salicylate*.—**S. sodicus.** See SODIUM *salicylate*.

SALICYLATE, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-at. Lat., *salicylas*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylat*. A salt of salicylic acid.

SALICYLIC, adj. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *salicylicus* (from *salix*, the willow). Fr., *salicylique*. Of, pertaining to, or containing the radicle salicyl; pertaining to or derived from s. acid. [B.]—**S. acid.** See the major list.—**S. aldehyde.** See SALICYL *aldehyde*.—**S. anhydride.** See DISALICYLIC ACID.

SALICYLIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum salicylicum*. Fr., *acide salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylsäure*. Orthohydroxybenzoic acid; a monobasic aromatic acid, $C_7H_6O_3 = C_6$(H,H,H,H,-OH,COOH), produced by the oxidation of salicylic aldehyde, and hence of salicin, and occurring as the methyl-ether in various essential oils, especially oil of wintergreen. It is prepared on a large scale by treating sodium carbolate with carbon dioxide. It forms either a white micro-crystalline powder or white prismatic and acicular crystals, devoid of odor and taste, but imparting a sense of astringency to the tongue, and having a somewhat irritant action on the mucous membranes. It is soluble in from 400 to 600 parts of cold water, in 14 [U. S. Ph.] (according to some authorities, 100) parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and moderately soluble in neutral saline solutions. Its solution is strongly acid. Both the acid and its salts (the salicylates) are used as antiseptics and in rheumatism. [B, 5; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Acetate of s. a.** See ACETOSALICYLIC ACID.—**Ointment of s. a.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI SALICYLICI.—**S. a. methyl ether.** Methyl salicylate, forming over 90 per cent. of oil of wintergreen. [B.]

SALICYLIDE, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Salicylid*. A salicylic anhydride, $C_7H_4O_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on salicylic acid. [B, 3, 4, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]

SALICYLITE, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-it. Fr., *s.* A metallic derivative of salicyl aldehyde. [B.]

SALICYLOL, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-o^{2}l. Fr., *s.* See SALICYL *aldehyde*.

SALICYLOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s''i^{2}l-o-sa^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. See DISALICYLIC ACID.

SALICYLOUS ACID, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. A name erroneously given to salicyl aldehyde.

SALICYLURE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-e-sel-u^{6}r. See SALICYLITE.

SALICYLURSÄURE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-e-tsu^{6}l-ur'zoir-e^2. See SALICYL*uric acid*.

SALIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-e-e^{2}r. A hollow such as the one above the eye in horses. [A, 301 (*a*, 48).]

SALIES (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-e. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SALIES-DE-BÉARN (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-e-d'-ba-a^{3}rn. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are a saline spring and bathing establishments. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SALIFIABLE, adj. Sa^{2}l'i^2-fi-a^2-b'l. From *sal*, salt, and *fieri*, to become. Fr., *s.* Ger., *salzbildend*, *salzbar*. Of a base, capable of forming a salt by combining with an acid. [L, 41, 49, 56 (*a*, 14).]

SALIGENIN, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *saligénine*. Ger., *S.* Orthohydroxybenzyl alcohol, $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6$[H,H.H,H,OH,CH_2OH], derived from salicin by the action of animal and vegetable ferments. It forms pearly tabular crystals. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SALIGLYCINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-e-glu^6-tsen'zoir-e^2. See SALICYL*uric acid*.

SALIMETER, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *sal*, salt, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See SALINOMETER.

SALINE, adj. Sal'i^{2}n(in). Lat., *salinaceus*, *salinus* (from *sal*, salt). Fr., *salin*. Ger., *salzig*. Pertaining to or containing a salt or salts, especially sodium chloride; of plants, growing in salt places, also having a salt taste. [*a*, 17, 35.]

SALINOMETER, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *salinus*, saline, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *salinomètre*. Ger., *Salzmesser*. A salt-gauge; a hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions. [L.]

SALINS (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-a^{2}n^2. 1. A place in the department of the Jura, France, where there are saline springs. 2. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a hot saline spring, slightly sulphurous and ferruginous. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (*a*. 14).]

SALIPYRINE, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}p'i^{2}r-en. A compound containing 42·3 per cent. of antipyrine and 57·7 per cent. of salicylic acid, forming a white crystalline powder, of sweetish taste, sparingly soluble. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism. [*a*, 34.]

SALIRRHETIN, n. Sa^{2}l-i^{2}r-et'i^{2}n. Fr., *salirrhétine*. Ger., *S.* An amorphous yellow resinous powder, $C_{14}H_{14}O_3 (= 2C_7H_8O_2 - H_2O)$, formed by the action of acids on saligenin, of which it may be regarded as the anhydride. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SALITRE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}l-e-tr'. The native sodium nitrate of Peru and Chile. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SALIVA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-i(e)'va^3(wa^3). Fr., *salive*. Ger., *Speichel*. Spittle, spit; an insipid, transparent, somewhat viscid fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and poured into the cavity of the mouth. It contains water, an amylolytic digestive ferment (ptyalin), mucus, and mucous corpuscles, and has a weak alkaline reaction. The s. secreted by the various salivary glands varies in composition, as does also s. from different animals. In man s. begins the conversion of starch into sugar, but its chief use seems to be the aiding of deglutition by moistening the food. [J.]—**Chorda s.** S. obtained from the submaxillary gland by irritation of the chorda tympani. [B.]—**Ganglionic s.** Of Thudichum, s. obtained by irritating the submaxillary glands. [*a*, 34.]

SALIVANT, adj. Sa^{2}l'i^2-v'nt. Lat., *salivans*. Fr., *s*. Promoting the production of saliva. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SALIVARY, adj. Sa^{2}l'i^{2}v-ar-i^2. Lat., *salivaris* (from *salivare*, to spit out). Fr., *salivaire*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Pertaining to the saliva or to its formation. [K.]

SALIVATE, v. tr. Lat., *salivare*. Fr., *saliver*. Ger., *salivi-ren*, *speicheln*. To affect with salivation. [D.]

SALIVATION, n. Sa^{2}l-i^2-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *salivatio*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *S.*, *Salivirung*. An excessive production and flow of saliva, caused either by certain poisons (especially mercury) or by visceral disease.—**Pancreatic s.** Of Polinière, the supposed regurgitation and vomiting of pancreatic fluid. [L, 87 (*a*, 34).]

SALIVIN, n. Sa^{2}l'i^{2}v-i^{2}n. Fr., *salivine*. See PTYALIN.

SALIX (Lat.), n. f. Sal(sa^{3}l)'i^{2}x. Gen., *sal'icis*. Fr., *saule* (1st def.), *écorce de saule* (2d def.). Ger., *Weide* (1st def.), *Weidenbaum* (1st def.), *Weidenrinde* (2d def.). 1. The willow; a genus of trees or shrubs forming, with the genus *Populus*, the willow-worts, or *Salicaceæ*, which are an order of dicotyledons. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., willow-bark; the bark of *S. alba* and other species. It is a mild tonic and febrifuge. Its decoction was formerly employed against various mucous discharges and as an application to sores, abscesses, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**Decoctum salicis.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *d'écorce de saule*. A preparation made by boiling willow-bark with 10 times as much water till reduced one half. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum salicis.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de saule*. A preparation made by extracting willow-bark with cold water and evaporating to pilular consistence [Belg. Ph.]; by boiling willow-bark with 16 times as much water till reduced one half, repeating the process with the residue, expressing, mixing the two liquids, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract [Gr. Ph.]; or by macerating the bark with 8 times as much boiling water for 24 hours, boiling a quarter of an hour, expressing, boiling the residue with half as much water as before, expressing, straining, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to the consistence of a dry extract [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum salicis alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de saule*. A preparation made by digesting willow-bark with 6 times as much alcohol, separating the liquid from the residue, boiling the latter with water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Salicis cortex.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. ægyptiaca.** Ger., *ägyptische Weide*. A species the fragrant male catkins of which are used in the East to prepare a distilled water called *kalaf*, which is used as a cardiac tonic, diaphoretic, and carminative, especially in low fevers. [*a*, 35.]—**S. alba.** Fr., *saule* (ou *osier*, ou *plan*) *blanc*, *saule commun*. Ger., *weisse Weide*, *Silberweide*, *Wilgenbaum*, *Wunschel*. Common white (or Huntington, or swallow-tailed) willow; a tree found throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. The bark constitutes in part the s. of the U. S. Ph. A distilled water was formerly prepared from the male catkins. [*a*, 35.]—**S. amygdalina.** Fr., *grainjon*, *osier pâle*. Ger., *Mandelweide*, *Buschweide*. Almond-leaved willow; a European species. The bark has the properties of that of *S. alba*, and is official in the Ger. Ph. [*a*, 35.]—**S. babylonica.** Fr., *saule pleureur* (ou *de Babylone*). Ger., *babylonische Weide*, *Thränenweide*. Weeping willow; a native of Greece and Asia. The catkins, leaves, and young branches are considered tonic and anthelminthic. In China they are used in wasting diseases and externally for ulcers. [*a*, 35.]—**S. caprea.** Fr., *saule marseau*, *boursault*, *marceau*, *vordre*. Ger., *Palmweide*, *Sahlweide*, *Werft*. Goat-willow, great sallow, Northamptonshire palm; found in Europe and Asia. The bark, *cortex salicis capreæ*, contains salicin and was formerly used as a febrifuge. The large yellowish catkins (lambs' tails) are used to prepare a scented water. [*a*, 35.]—**S. chilensis.** Fr., *saule du Chili*. A Chilean species yielding a sort of manna. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]—**S. (cortex).** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. fragilis.** Fr., *saule fragile*. Ger., *Bruchweide*, *Knackweide*, *Fieberweide*, *Sprockweide*, *Sprödelweide*. Crack-willow; indigenous to Asia and Europe. The bark, *cortex salicis*, is official in several ph's. One variety, *S. russelliana*, very rich in tannin and salicin, is used in rheumatism and fevers.—**S. helix.** Fr., *saule hélix*, *osier blanc*. Ger., *Dammweide*. A variety of *S. purpurea*, rich in salicin and recognized as a source of that substance by the U. S. Ph. [*a*, 35.]—**S. nigra.** Fr., *saule noir*. Ger., *schwarze Weide*. Black willow: a North American species. The bark, especially that of the root, is bitter and antiperiodic. It is recommended as an anaphrodisiac and in dysmenorrhœa and painful pelvic affections. [*a*, 35; "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 650 (*a*, 50).]—**S. pentandra, S. polyandra.** Fr., *saule à cinq étamines*. Ger., *fünfmännige Weide*, *Fieberweide*, *Halster*, *Julster*. Bay-leaved (or laurel-leaved, or sweet) willow, willow-bays; a European species. The bark, *cortex salicis*, *cortex salicis pentandræ* (seu *salicis laureæ*, seu *salicis laureolæ*), has the properties of s. (2d def.), and yields salicin.—**S. purpurea.** Fr., *saule pourpre*. Ger., *Purpurweide*, *Bachweide*. Bitter (or purple) willow (or osier); a species of wide range in Europe, and naturalized in North America. It is rich in salicin, and is probably the bitterest species of the genus. [*a*, 35.]—**S. russelliana.** See *S. fragilis*.—**S. viminalis.** Fr., *saule à longues feuilles*, *moulard*, *lusette*, *osier vert*. Ger., *Bandweide*, *Flechtweide*, *Seilweide*, *Fischerweide*. Common osier (or withy), velvet- (or basket-) osier. The bark contains salicin, and may be used like that of *S. alba*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. vitellina.** Fr., *osier jaune* (ou *franc*), *amarinier*, *ezion*, *verdelier*. Ger., *Dotterweide*. Golden osier, yellow osier; by Koch and others regarded as a variety of *S. alba*; common in the United States, but probably introduced from Europe. [*a*, 35.]

SALLENDERS, n. Sa^{2}l'e^{2}nd-u^{6}rz. See under MALANDRIA (2d def.).

SALLES (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SALMIAK (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-me-a^{3}k'. Sal ammoniac.—**Eisenhaltige S'blumen.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**Kupfers'.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate*.—**S'blumen.** See *Flores* SALIS AMMONIACI.—**S'eisen.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**S'geist.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Weiniger S'geist.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.

SALMO (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)'mo. Gen., *-on'is*. The salmon; a genus of the *Salmonidæ*, which are a family of malacopterygian fishes. [L, 207 (*a*, 39).]—**S. fario.** Ger., *Forelle*. The trout. The maxillæ and fat, *mandibulæ* et *axungia truttæ*, were formerly used in medicine. [*a*, 35.]—**S. salar.** Ger., *Lachs*, *gemeiner Salm*. The common salmon of Europe, the Penobscot salmon of America. The gall, *fel salaris*, was once official. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**S. thymallus.** Ger., (*gemeine*) *Aesche*. The grayling. Its oil, *axungia* (seu *oleum*) *asciæ* (seu *aschii*, seu *aschiæ*, seu *thymalli*), is used empirically in caligo corneæ and abscesses of the ear in horses. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**S. trutta.** Ger., *Lachsforelle*, *Seeforelle*. Sea- (or salmon-, or bull-) trout; a European species; formerly used in medicine like *S. fario*. [B, 180 (*a*, 35).]

SALNITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)'ni^{2}t-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See NITRE.

SALOL, n. Sa^{2}l'o^{2}l. 1. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{10}O_3 = C_6[OH,COOC_6H_5,H,H,H,H,]$, or phenyl salicylate, occurring as a microscopic powder or as large transparent tablets of little or no taste and smell. It is antipyretic and disinfectant, and is not corrosive when applied externally. It is used in rheumatism, diabetes, cholera, and various catarrhal affections, also as a surgical antiseptic. 2. A generic name for the ethers of salicylic acid. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SALOOP, n. Sa^{2}l-up'. A tonic tea made from sassafras-bark, with milk and sugar added. [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 35).].

SALOPHEN, n. Sa^{2}l'o-fe^{2}n. Acetylparaamidosalol, $C_6H_4{}^{OH}_{COO}$, - $C_6H_4N\left\{\frac{H}{COCH_3}\right.$, occurring in white crystalline scales. Taken into the system, it splits up into sodium salicylate and acetylparaamidophenol. Recommended in rheumatism. [W. H. Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 30, 1892, p. 121.]

SALPETER (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-pat'e^{2}r. See POTASSIUM *nitrate*.—**Alauns'.** See ALUMINIUM *nitrate*.—**Antimons'.** See NITRUM *antimoniatum*.—**Brennbarer S.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate*.—**Getäfelter S.** See *Sel de* PRUNELLE.—**S'papier.** See *Charta* POTASSII *nitratis*.—**S'sauer.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from saltpetre; with the name of a base, the nitrate of that base. [B.]—**S'säure.** See the major list.—**S'schwefelsäure.** See NITROSULPHONIC *acid*.—**S'stoff.** See NITROGEN.

SALPETERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-pat'e^{2}r-zoir-e^2. See NITRIC ACID.—**Jodsaure S.** See IODONITRIC ACID. [A, 324.]—**Reine S.** Pure nitric acid; the preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 30 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]—**S.-Amylester.** Amyl nitrate. [B.]—**S.-Anhydrid.** See NITROGEN *pentoxide*.—**S'salbe.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI NITRICI.

SALPETRA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)'pe^{2}t-ra^3. See SALTPETRE.

SALPETRIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}l-pat'ri^{2}g-zoir-e^2. Nitrous acid. [B.]—**S'amyläther, S.-Amylester.** See AMYL *nitrite*.

SALPINGECTOMY, n. Sa^{2}lp-i^{2}nj-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct. [*a*, 34.]

SALPINGEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)''-je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Obstruction of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

SALPINGIAN, adj. Sa^{2}lp-i^{2}nj'i^2-a^{2}n. From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Pertaining to a tube, especially to the Eustachian tube or the oviduct. [*a*, 48.]

SALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. Fr., *salpingite*. Inflammation of the oviduct or of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

SALPINGOCATHETERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^2''go(go^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}t-e^{2}r(ar)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). For deriv., see SALPINX and CATHETER. Fr., *salpingocathétérisme*. Catheterism of the Eustachian tube. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SALPINGOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^2''go(go^3)-si-(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and κύησις, conception. See *Tubal* GESTATION.

SALPINGOMALLEARIS, SALPINGOMALLEUS (Lat.), n's m. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-le^2-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s, -ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'-le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and *malleus*, a hammer. Fr., *salpingo-malléen*. See TENSOR *tympani*.

SALPINGO-NASAL, adj. Sa^{2}lp-i^{2}n^{2}g''o-na's'l. From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose. [*a*, 48.]

SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY, n. Sa^{2}l-pi^{2}n''go-o-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-e^{2}k'to^2-mi^2. From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct and the ovary.

SALPINGO-OOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g''-o(o^3)-o-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-i^2(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the oviduct and ovary. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]

SALPINGO-PALATAL, adj. Sa^{2}lp-i^{2}n^{2}g''o-pa^{2}l'a^2-t'l. From σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate. [*a*, 48.]

SALPINGOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g''-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see SALPINX and PHARYNX. Fr., *salpingo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Röhrenschlund-muskel*. A small muscle arising from the Eustachian tube and descending to blend with the constrictores pharyngis. [Douglas (L).]

SALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g″-o(o^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *σαλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. The abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**S. externus.** See *S.*—**S. internus.** See LEVATOR *palati.*

SALPINGOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g″o-(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o(o^3)-kor(ch^{2}or)′i^2-a^3. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *στενός*, narrow, and *χώρα*, a space. Stricture of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

SALPINGOSTOMY, n. Sa^{2}l-pi^{2}n^2-go^{2}s′to^{2}m-i^2. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Of Skutsch ("Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," 1889), the operation of withdrawing the contents of a distended oviduct with a hypodermic syringe to ascertain their freedom from pus, reopening the occluded ostium, allowing the liquid to escape, excising a piece of the wall of the tube, and stitching the mucous and serous membranes together along the margin of the artificial opening, so as to form a fistula. [A, 542.]

SALPINGOTOMY, n. Sa^{2}lp-i^{2}n^{2}g-o^{2}t′om-i^2. From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Salpingotomie.* Properly, incision of the oviduct; as commonly used, see SALPINGECTOMY.

SALPINGYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}nj-(i^{2}n^{2}g)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)″e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *κύησις*, conception. Fr., *salpingystérocyèse.* See *Interstitial* GESTATION.

SALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)′i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing′os* (*-ing′is*). Gr., *σάλπιγξ.* A tube, particularly the Eustachian tube or the oviduct. [α, 48.]

SALSAPARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}ls(sa^{3}ls)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}l′la^3. See SARSAPARILLA.—**Apozema salsaparillæ compositum** [Fr. Cod.]. See DECOCTUM *Feltz.*—**Ptisana salsaparillæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* SARSÆ.—**Syrupus de radice salsaparillæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* SALSEPAREILLE.—**Syrupus de s. compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus.*

SALSAPARILLINE, n. Sa^{2}l-sa^{2}p-a^{2}r-i^{2}l′len. See SMILACIN.

SALSEDINE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-s′-den. From *salsedo*, brine. Pellagra, or one of its forms; so called from the salty taste in the mouth complained of by patients. [G.]

SALSEDO (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}ls(sa^{3}ls)-e(a)′do. Gen., *-ed′inis.* From *salsus*, salted. Saltness. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SALSEPAREILLE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}l-s′-pa^3-re^{2}l-y′. 1. See SMILAX. 2. See SARSAPARILLA.—**Apozème de s. composé.** See DECOCTUM *Feltz.*—**Décoction de s.** See *Decoctum* SARSÆ.—**Décoction de s. composée.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*—**Extrait (alcoolique, ou aqueux, ou hydrolique) de s.** See *Extractum* SARSAPARILLÆ.—**Hydrolature de s., Hydrolé de s.** See *Decoctum* SARSÆ.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sarsaparilla-root dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Racine de s., S. (racine adventive)** [Fr. Cod.]. See SARSAPARILLA.—**Sirop aqueux de s., Sirop de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by allowing 1,000 grammes of sarsaparilla-root (cut in strips and freed from powder by sifting) to stand six hours in enough water at 80° C. to cover the drug, straining, repeating the process with the residue, evaporating the two liquids till 1,600 grammes are left, clarifying with white of egg, straining, and forming of this with 2,000 grammes of sugar a syrup of sp. gr. 1·27 when boiling [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 3 parts of alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla in 30 of water and adding to the filtered colature 54 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de s. composé** [Fr. Cod.], **Sirop de s. et de séné.** See *Syrupus* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus.*—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* SARSÆ.

SALSEPARIN, n. Sa^{2}l-se^{2}p′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. See SMILACIN.

SALSIFY, n. Sa^{2}ls′i^2-fi^2. Fr., *salsifis.* The *Tragopogon porrifolius.* [α, 35.]

SALSILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}ls(sa^{3}ls)-i^{2}l-a(a^3)′go. Gen., *-ag′inis.* Literally, saltness; a salty liquid. [B.]—**S. ammoniacalis acetosa.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*

SALSOLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}ls(sa^{3}ls)′o^{2}l-a^3. Fr., *soude.* Ger., *Salzkraut.* Saltwort; a genus of the *Salsolaceæ*, or *Salsolæ*, which are the *Chenopodiaceæ.* The *Salsoleæ* are a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. indica.** A small Indian weed. It yields an impure soda, which is applied to tumors. [B, 172 (α, 35).]—**S. kali.** Fr., *soude kali.* Ger., *gemeines Salzkraut.* Kelpwort, British barilla-plant, prickly glasswort (or saltwort); growing in Europe and the colder parts of Asia. The entire plant, *herba kali* (seu *tragi*), was formerly used as a diuretic. The dried plant yields over 25 per cent. of barilla. [α, 35.]—**S. sativa.** A barilla-yielding species cultivated in Spain (cf. *Sicily* BARILLA). [α, 35.]—**S. soda.** Fr., *soude commune, herbe au verre, salicor.* Ger., *langblättriges Salzkraut.* The barilla-plant of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; formerly official, as *herba salsolæ* (seu *kali majoris*, seu *vitri*), as a diuretic and anthelminthic, and in skin diseases. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. tragus.** Fr., *soude épineuse.* Ger., *bockiges* (oder *dorniges*) *Salzkraut.* A barilla-yielding species of the Mediterranean regions, formerly official as a diuretic under the name of *herba kali* (seu *tragi*); probably a variety of *S. kali.* [α, 35.]

SALSUGO (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}ls(sa^{3}ls)-u^2(u)′go. Gen., *-ug′inis.* From *salsus*, salted. See SALSEDO.

SALSUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}ls(sa^{3}ls)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SALINE.

SALT, n. Sa^{4}lt. Gr., *ἅλς.* Lat., *sal.* Fr., *sel.* Ger., *Salz.* 1. Sodium chloride. 2. In chemistry, a compound produced by the union of a strongly electro-negative element or radicle and a strongly electro-positive element or radicle. The latter constitutes the basic constituent, and is either a metal or the oxide or hydrate of a metal. The former is the acid constituent, and is either a non-metallic (oxygenic) element or a metal united with a large amount of oxygen. [B.]—**Acid s.** That one of two or more s's formed from a dibasic or polybasic acid and a base in which only a portion of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by the base, so that the s. still has acid properties, *i. e.*, is capable of undergoing replacement by bases. [B, 158 (α, 38).]—**Alkaline s's.** 1. S's which are alkaline in reaction. 2. S's which still possess alkaline properties, *i. e.*, are still capable of neutralizing acids. [B.]—**Ammoniacal s.** One of the various compounds of ammonium with acids. [B.]—**Amphid s's, Amphoterous s's.** Of Berzelius, certain s's believed to be compounds of two oxides, two sulphides, two selenides, or two tellurides. [B, 2.]—**Bakers' s.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate; so called from bakers using it as a substitute for yeast. [B, 98.]—**Basic s.** A compound of a normal s. with an oxide or hydroxide. [B.]—**Bay s.** 1. See SODIUM *chloride.* 2. The salt evaporated from sea-water by solar heat. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**Bitter (purging) s.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**Cheltenham s.** A mixture of equal parts of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride, or some similar mixture. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Common s.** See SODIUM *chloride.*—**Diuretic s.** Potassium acetate. [B.]—**Double s.** Ger., *Doppelsalz.* A s. in which two metals have replaced the hydrogen of an acid. [B, 158 (α, 38).] Cf. DOUBLE (5th def.).—**Epsom s.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**Everitt's yellow s.** Iron and potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Glaser's polychrest s.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Glauber's s.** Fr., *sel de Glauber.* Ger., *Glaubersalz.* Purified normal sodium sulphate. [B.]—**Homberg's sedative s.** Boric acid. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Lémery's s.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Marine Epsom s.** Magnesium chloride. [B, 91.]—**Martial sea-s.** Iron chloride. [B, 91.]—**Microcosmic s.** Hydric ammonic sodic phosphate, $PO(OH)(ONH_4)(O.Na) + 4H_2O = H_5NPO_4Na + 4H_2O$. See AMMONIUM *and sodium phosphate.* An impure variety, official in some of the older ph's, was obtained by freezing half a given quantity of human urine, and filtering and crystallizing the residue. It contained, besides the phosphates of ammonium and sodium, sodium sulphate and chloride, potassium sulphate, and sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Monsel's s.** Iron subsulphate. [B.]—**Neutral s., Normal s.** A s. formed by the replacement of all the replaceable hydrogen atoms of an acid by a basic radicle. [B.]—**Oxys', Oxygen s.** Fr., *oxisel, oxysel.* Ger., *Sauersalz.* A s. containing oxygen; the s. of an oxygen acid. [B.]—**Rochelle s.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B.]—**Rock s.** Fr., *sel de roche.* Ger., *Steinsalz.* Native crystallized sodium chloride occurring in masses; also, as used in the United States, sodium chloride obtained by the evaporation of sea-water when occurring in large crystals. [B.]—**S. of Riverius.** Normal potassium citrate; the potassii citras of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**S. of Seignette.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**S. of wisdom.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. solution.** A solution of sodium chloride in distilled water. Such a solution, when of a strength of ½ to ¾ per cent., causes little or no change in animal tissues with which it comes in contact, and is hence called *indifferent* (or *normal*, or *physiological*) *s. solution*, and is used in physiological experiments and microscopy whenever it is desired to keep the tissues as nearly normal as possible. [B.]—**Schlippe's s.** Sodium sulphantimonate.—**Sea s.** Fr., *sel de mer.* Ger., *Seesalz.* Sodium chloride, more or less pure, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. [B.]—**Sedative s.** See BORIC *acid.*—**Sedlitz s.** Magnesium sulphate. [B, 91.]—**Smelling s.** Any pungent volatile s., particularly ammonium carbonate, used by inhalation as a respiratory and cardiac stimulant. [B.]—**Spirit of s.** Lat., *spiritus salis.* An old name for hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Stahl's sulphurous s.** Potassium sulphite. [B, 91.]—**Table s.** See SODIUM *chloride.*—**Volatile s.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See under AMMONIUM *carbonate.*

SALTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}lt(sa^{3}lt)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* From *saltare*, to dance. See DANCE.—**S. Sancti Viti.** See CHOREA.

SALTATORIC, adj. Sa^{2}lt-a^{2}t-o^{2}r′i^{2}k. Pertaining to dancing, or to a jumping or jerking motion. [α, 48.]

SALTATORY, adj. Sa^{2}lt′a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *saltatorius.* Progressing by leaps. [α, 39.]

SALT LAKE, n. Sa^{4}lt lak. A lake in Mono County, California. The water is slightly charged with chlorides. [Anderson (α, 14).]—**S. L. Sulphur Springs.** A place in Salt Lake County, Utah, where there are gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SALTPETRE, n. Sa^{4}lt-pet′u^{5}r. Lat., *sal petræ* (salt of rock [so called because it occurs as an efflorescence on the surface of rocks in lime-caves and elsewhere]), *salpetra, sal petrosum.* Fr., *salpêtre.* Ger., *Salpeter.* Crude potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Chile s.** Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**Lead s.** Ger., *Bleisalpeter.* Lead nitrate. [B.]—**Lime s.** Calcium nitrate. [B.]—**S. flour.** Fine crystals of potassium nitrate deposited from a hot aqueous solution which has been kept constantly stirred so as to prevent the formation of large crystals. [B.]—**S. lye.** The liquor obtained by exhausting with water a mass containing crude potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Wall s.** Calcium nitrate; so called because it is found as an efflorescence on the walls of stables and other places over which urine and animal liquids flow. [B.]

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Sa^{4}lt su^{3}lf′u^{5}r. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there are gaseous and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SALTUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}lt(sa^{3}lt)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *salt′us.* From *salire*, to leap. 1. A leaping or jerking motion. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SALUFER, n. Sa^{2}l-u^{2}f′u^{5}r. From *salus*, health, and *ferre*, to bring. A trade name for sodium silicofluoride. ["Bristol Med.-chir. Jour.," Sept., 1888, p. 207.]

SALUTATION CONVULSIVE (Fr.), n. Sa^3-lu^6-ta^3-se-o^{2}n^2 ko^{2}n^2-vu^{6}l-sev. See CHOREA *nutans.*

SALVADORA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}l-va^{3}d-or′a^3. From *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *salvadore.* Ger., *Salvadore.* The typical genus of the *Salvadoraceæ*, which are an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons. The *Salvadoreæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Plumbageæ*; of Baillon, a series of the *Celastraceæ.* [α, 35.]

—**S. oleoides.** The tooth-brush-tree of India. Its properties are similar to those of *S. persica.* The young branches are used for strengthening the gums. [α, 35.]—**S. persica, S. wightiana.** Fr., *salvadore de Perse.* Ger., *persische Salvadore.* The *adai* of Abyssinia, *jhála* of India. The tonic and stimulant bark of the trunk is used in low fevers, amenorrhœa, etc., the acrid root-bark as a vesicatory, the purgative leaves as an anthelminthic, and the branches for cleansing the teeth. In India the berries, which are considered aphrodisiac, are dried like currants. It is by some authors identified with the mustard-tree of the New Testament. [B, 172, 180 (α, 35).]

SALVATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)-e^{2}l'la^{3}. From *salvare*, to save. Fr., *salvatelle.* See VENA *cephalica pollicis.*

SALVE, n. Sa^{3}v. Ger., *Salbe.* See OINTMENT.—**Brown s.** See UNGUENTUM *matris.*—**Deshler's s.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ *compositum.*—**Lip-s.** See CERATUM *labiale, Ceratum* CETACEI, and *Ceratum* CETACEI *rubrum.*—**White lip-s.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.

SALVIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)'vi^{2}(wi^{2})-a^{3}. Fr., *sauge, sauge officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Salbei, Salbey, Salbeiblätter* (2d def.). 1. Sage; a genus of labiate herbaceous or shrubby plants. The *Salviæ* are a division of the *Verticillatæ.* The *Salviariæ* are a division of labiates including the *Melisseæ, Ocymoideæ,* and *Salvieæ.* The *Salvieæ* are: Of Sprengel and Reichenbach, an order or division of the *Labiatæ* including *Rosmarinus, S., Monarda,* etc.; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Labiatæ* including *S.* and *Sclarea.* 2. Sage-leaves; the leaves (leaves and tops [Sp. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *S. officinalis,* and, according to the Sp. Ph., of *S. Hispanorum* also; formerly used as a stimulant in excessive secretions, flatulence, asthenic inflammations of the mouth and throat, etc. The infusion has been used to check profuse sweating. [B, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**Ætheroleum salviæ.** See *Oil of* SAGE.—**Alcohol salviæ vulnerarius.** An old preparation made by distilling a number of herbs with wine or alcohol. One formula called for 2 oz. each of the herbs of hyssop, *Mentha crispa,* sage, and rosemary, 1 oz. each of the flowers of rosemary and lavender, and 10 pounds of proof spirit, distilled until the liquid ceased to be limpid. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Aqua salviæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de sauge.* Sp., *agua de salvia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of sage-leaves (leaves and tops [Sp. Ph.]) with water enough to make 8 [Gr. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph.]) of distillate (with 2½ parts of water so as to obtain 1 part of distillate [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua salviæ concentrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of alcohol with 100 of aqua salviæ and distilling 10 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Conserva salviæ.** A conserve consisting of 2 parts of sage-flowers with 4 of powdered (or 6 of boiled) sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia salviæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of* SAGE.—**Infusum salviæ.** Fr., *hydrolé* (ou *infusion*) *de sauge.* A preparation made by macerating ½ oz. of sage in 1 pint of water for half an hour and straining [U. S. Ph., 1870]. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleosaccharum salviæ.** Fr., *eléosucre de sauge.* A mixture of 8 drops of oil of sage with 45 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum salviæ.** See *Oil of* SAGE.—**S. æthiopis.** Fr., *sauge d'Éthiopie, marum d'Égypte.* Ger., *Mohrenkraut, ungarische* (oder *wollige*) *Salbei, Lämmchen-Salbei.* Ethiopian sage, identified with the *æthiopis* of the ancients. The leaves and the flowering tops are stimulant and stomachic. [α, 35.]—**S. aurea.** Ger., *goldfarbige Salbei.* A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The leaves are used especially as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**S. axillaris.** A plant resembling thyme, reputed to have the properties of hyssop. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**S. columbaria.** The chia-plant of California. The seeds are used to make a demulcent drink and as food. [α, 35.]—**S. glutinosa.** Fr., *sauge gluante.* Ger., *klebrige Salbei, grosse Bergsalbei, wilder Scharlach.* Jupiter's-distaff, yellow-flowered hardy sage; a European species having a somewhat narcotic odor resembling that of the muscatel. It is used like *S. sclarea.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. grandiflora.** A Mexican species used as a condiment and stimulant. [α, 35.]—**S. hispanica, S. Hispanorum.** Spanish sage; official in the Sp. Ph. as a source of *S.* (2d def.). It is said to grow also in Mexico, and to yield chia seed. [α, 35.]—**S. horminum.** Fr., *sauge ormin, fleur-feuille.* Ger., *schopfige Salbei, Scharlach-Salbei.* Red-topped sage of southern Europe, the ὅρμινον of Dioscorides; a species of disagreeable smell and bitter taste, used like *S. sclarea.* The herb and seeds were formerly official. The bitterish mucilaginous seeds (fruits) were used in ophthalmia. They may be used like linseed to remove foreign substances from the eye. [α, 35.]—**S. hortensis.** See *S. officinalis.*—**S. integrifolia.** A Peruvian shrub, used in pleurisy. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. lanata.** An East Indian sage. The leaves are used as a vulnerary, the roots in coughs, and the seeds as an emetic and antidysenteric. The peeled stalks are eaten. The seeds are also used internally in hæmorrhoids and colic and as an application to boils. [α, 35.]—**S. lanceolata.** A North American species, said to be a tonic. Its infusion is said to be diaphoretic when hot and an energetic diuretic when cold. [α, 35.]—**S. leonuroides.** A Peruvian shrub, used as an antodontalgic and nervine. [α, 35.]—**S. lyrata.** Lyre-leaved sage; a North American species. The juice is used in warts and cancerous ulcerations. [α, 35.]—**S. officinalis.** Fr., *sauge officinale, grande sauge, herbe sacrée.* Ger., *gebräuchliche* (oder *gemeine*) *Salbei, Gartensalbei, Königssalbei, Edelsalbei.* Sp., *s.* [Mex. Ph.]. (Common) garden-sage, saffron-sage; indigenous to countries on the Mediterranean Sea. The leaves (see *S.,* 2d def.) are still, and the flowers and fruits were formerly, official. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. plebeia.** A Chinese and East Indian sage. The seeds, official in India, are used in gonorrhœa and menorrhagia and as a substitute for mustard. [α, 35.]—**S. pomifera.** Fr., *sauge pommifère.* Apple- (or gall-) bearing sage, a shrub of Greece and the Orient, similar to *S. officinalis.* It produces *gallæ esculentæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. pratensis.** Fr., *sauge des prés.* Ger., *Wiesensalbei, wilde Salbei, Scharlachkraut.* Meadow-sage (or clary); found throughout Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *S. sclarea.* It is used in brewing to increase the intoxicating power of beer. [α, 35.]—**S. procumbens.** A malodorous species found in Peru; used in constipation. [α, 35.]—**S. sclarea.** Fr., *sauge sclarée, baume, ormin, orvale* (*des prés*), *toute bonne.* Ger., *Muskateller-Salbei, grosses Scharlachkraut, Orminkraut, Muskatellerkraut.* The clary (or clarry) of southern Europe and the Orient; formerly used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The herb is used to impart the taste of the muscatel to wine, and in beer-brewing. [α, 35.]—**S. tingitana.** Ger., *stinkende* (oder *nordafrikanische*) *Salbei.* An African undershrub. The flowering tops are used externally as a stimulant and internally as a carminative. [B, 180 (α, 35.]—**S. verbenacea.** Fr., *sauge verveine, prudhomme.* Ger., *orientalische Salbei.* Vervain- (or wild) sage, wild clary, eye-seed-plant; a southern European species of milder medicinal properties than *S. horminum.* The mucilaginous seeds are used to remove foreign substances from the eye and were formerly employed in ophthalmia. [α, 35.]

SALVIOL, n. Sa^{2}l'vi^{2}-o^{2}l. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, contained in oil of sage. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SALZ (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts. See SALT.—**Aschens'.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Bitteres Purgirs', Bitters'.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**Derosne'sches S.** See NARCOTINE.—**Englisches Laxirs', Englisches S., Epsomer S.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**Gallenfettwachssaures S.** See CHOLESTERATE.—**Glaubers'.** 1. See SODIUM *sulphate.* 2. See AMMONIUM *sulphate.*—**Harnsaures S.** See URATE.—**Holzaschens'.** See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**Kochs'.** See the major list.—**Laxirs'.** A purgative salt.—**Laugens'.** See the major list.—**Mauers'.** See *Wall* SALT.—**Mittels'.** See the major list.—**Saidschützer S.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**S'äther.** See ETHYL *chloride.*—**S'bar.** See SALIFIABLE.—**S'bilder.** See HALOGEN and CHLORINE.—**S'fluss.** See ECZEMA and *Chronic* ECZEMA.—**S'geist.** Hydrochloric acid. [A, 324.]—**S'halsband.** See HALODERÆUM.—**S'ig.** See SALINE.—**S'polster.** See HALOTYLE.—**S'wasser.** Salt water; sea water. [α, 38.]—**Sylvisches S.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*

SALZBRONN (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'bro^{3}n. A place in German Lorraine where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SALZBRUNN (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'brun. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and slightly ferruginous spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SALZBURG (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'burg. A place in Hermanstadt County, Transylvania, where there are ponds containing various chlorides and sodium salts. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SALZHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'ha^{3}-u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SALZSAUER (Ger.), adj. Za^{3}lts'za^{3}-u^{4}-e^{2}r. See MURIATIC. Used with the name of a base, the chloride of that base.

SALZSÄURE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'zoir-e^{2}. See HYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**Dephlogistisirte S.** See CHLORINE.—**Gemeine S.** See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**Hyperoxydirte S.** Chloric acid. [A, 324.]—**Oxydirte S.** See ACIDUM MURIATICUM *oxygenatum.*—**Ueberoxydirte S.** Chloric acid. [A, 324.]—**Wässerige oxydirte S.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.

SALZSCHLIRF (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'shlerf. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs.

SALZUFFELN, SALZUFLEN (Ger.), n's. Za^{3}lts'uf-fe^{2}ln, -le^{2}n. A place in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, where there are springs containing chlorides and alkaline sulphates. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SALZUNGEN (Ger.), n. Za^{3}lts'un^{2}-e^{2}n. A place in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, where there are saline springs. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SAMADERA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}m-a^{3}d-er(ar)'a^{3}. Fr., *samadère.* A genus of the *Simarubeæ.* [α, 35.]—**S.-bark.** Niepa (or karinghota) bark; the intensely bitter inner bark of *S. indica,* used as a febrifuge. It contains a principle probably identical with quassin. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**S. indica.** A Ceylon and Malay Archipelago species. The bitter wood is used as a tonic; the bruised leaves are applied in erysipelas; and the kernels of the fruit yield an oil employed in rheumatism. [α, 35.]

SAMARA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'a^{3}r-a^{3}. Fr., *samare.* Ger., *Flügelfrucht.* An indehiscent fruit with a wing-like appendage, which is sometimes double, as in the maple. [α, 35.]

SAMARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An element of the same group as yttrium, lanthanum, and didymium. Symbol, Sm; atomic weight, 150. [B.]

SAMBUCUS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}mb(sa^{3}mb)-u^{2}k(uk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.], *fleurs de sureau* (2d def.). Ger., *Hollunder, Hollunderblüthen* (2d def.), *Fliederblumen* (2d def.). Sp., *saúco, sahuco* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ.* The *Sambuceæ,* or *Sambucineæ,* are a section of the *Caprifoliaceæ,* made by Baltsch (as *Sambucinæ*) a family of the *Polymorphæ.* [α, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, see ELDER-*flowers.* 3. Of the Austr., Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, see *Fructus sambuci.*—**Aqua (florum [Gr. Ph.]) sambuci.** Fr., *eau distillée* (*de fleurs*) *de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fliederblumenwasser, Hollunderblüthenwasser.* Sp., *agua de saúco* [Sp. Ph.]. Elder (-flower) water; made by distilling 1 part [Br. Ph.] (3 parts [Swed. Ph.], 3½ [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 4 [Fr. Cod.], 5 [Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 10 [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of a mixture of 1 part of fresh elder-flowers (or also its equivalent of salted elder-flowers [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) and enough water; or by mixing aqua sambuci concentrata with 7 times as much water [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua sambuci concentrata.** A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of fresh elder water with 2 of alcohol, and distilling 10 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]; or by mixing 12 parts of elder-flowers with 2 of alcohol and enough water, and distilling 15 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Baccæ sambuci.** See ELDER-*berries.*—**Extractum sambuci.** See *Succus sambuci inspissatus.*—**Flores sambuci.** See ELDER-*flowers.*—**Fructus sambuci.** Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *S. nigra.* [B, 95 (α, 38).] See ELDER-*berries.*—**Gelatina sambuci** [Belg. Ph.]. A jelly made by heating nearly ripe elder-berries in a kettle until

they burst, straining, expressing, evaporating 100 parts quickly to one third, adding 25 of sugar, and continuing to evaporate to the consistence of honey. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Mel sambuci.** Sp., *miel de saúco* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling fermented juice of elder-berries with twice as much honey to the consistence of a thick syrup, skimming, and straining. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum sambuci.** A preparation made by digesting dried elder-flowers with 8 times as much olive-oil for two hours, and expressing. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Rob sambuci** [Netherl. Ph.], **Roob sambuci** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *Succus sambuci inspissatus* and cf. *S. nigra.*—**Sambuci baccæ.** See *Fructus sambuci.*—**S. canadensis.** Fr., *sureau du Canada.* Ger., *canadischer Hollunder.*



SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS. [A, 327.]

American (black, or autumn-flowering) elder; common in Canada and the United States, closely related to *S. nigra* and similarly used. [α, 35.]—**S. ebulus.** Fr., *hièble* [Fr. Cod.], *petit sureau, sureau en herbe.* Ger., *Attich, Ackerholder, Feldhollunder, wilder Flieder* (oder *Holder*). Blood-hilder, danewort, deadwort, dwarf herbaceous (or ground-) elder, the χαμαιάκτη of Dioscorides; a species of strong, unpleasant odor, and bitterish, austere, somewhat acrid taste, growing throughout Europe to the Caucasus. The emetic root and inner bark, the diuretic and purgative leaves and flowers, and the sudorific and diuretic berries, were formerly official. From the berries, which are still official, a diuretic and sudorific extract, *roob ebuli*, is prepared. The leaves have been much used in veterinary medicine. [α, 35.]—**S. glauca.** Californian elder, white elder-berry; a species having medicinal properties like those of *S. canadensis.* [α, 35.]—**S. loureiriana.** An imperfectly known Chinese tree. The brownish-red berries are calefacient, aperient, sudorific, and diuretic. [α, 35.]—**S. mexicana.** Sp., *saúco* [Mex. Ph.]. An arboreous Mexican species. The emetic and purgative leaves are used in intermittent fever and externally in the pains of syphilis. The root is an energetic purgative. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122; B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. nigra.** Fr., *sureau noir* (ou *commun*), *grand sureau, sambequier, sue, supier.* Ger., *Baumholder, Elhorn, Flieder, gemeiner* (oder *schwarzer*) *Hollunder, Haddig, Quesben, Roskenstrauch.* Common (or black-berried) elder, arn- (or boor-) tree, the ἀκτή of the ancients, the "stinking elder" of Shakespeare; found in Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. The flowers (see ELDER-*flowers*) contain a volatile oil, and are used to prepare *unguentum sambuci* and *aqua sambuci.* The globular berries, *grana actes*, contain tannin and resin, and are aperient and diaphoretic; their inspissated juice, *rob sambuci*, has been used as a laxative and in rheumatism and syphilis. The cathartic leaves and inner bark have a sickly smell, and are considered repugnant to insects. The former are used to impart a fine green tint to fat and oil; the latter has been used in dropsy and epilepsy. The juice of the root and the leaf-buds are violent cathartics. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. peruviana.** A tree growing in the Peruvian Andes. The bark, leaves, and berries are purgative. [α, 35.]—**S. racemosa.** Fr., *sureau à grappes* (ou *de montagne*). Ger., *Traubenhollunder, Berghollunder, Sternhollunder.* Harts' (or scarlet-berried) elder; found in Europe, Asia, and California, having the properties of *S. nigra.* The juice of the berries is considered sudorific. [α, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. nigra.*—**Succus (baccarum** [Gr. Ph.]) **sambuci inspissatus.** Ger., *Fliederbeerensaft.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part of sugar with 3¾ parts [Netherl. Ph.] (4 [Dan. Ph.], 6 [Swiss Ph.]) of fermented juice of elder-berries (with 9 parts of such juice already brought to the consistence of a half-thick extract [Hung. Ph.], with 16 parts brought to the consistence of honey [Gr. Ph.], with 9 [Austr. Ph.], 10 [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or 12 [Ger. Ph.] brought to a thick extract), and bringing to the consistence of a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (of honey [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of rob [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus sambuci.** A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of sugar in 3 of the filtered fermented juice of elder-berries, and evaporating till the sp. gr. of the hot syrup is 1·27 [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 8 parts of sugar in 5 of the boiled-up and filtered fermented juice and bringing to a syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**Unguentum sambuci.** Sp., *pomada de saúco* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by crushing 5 parts of elder-bark and 1 part of elder-leaves, macerating for 8 days with 18 parts of lard, heating gently till the moisture is dissipated, straining, separating from the dregs when cool, melting again, and stirring till cold [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]

SAME (Ger.), n. Za^{3}m'e^2. See SEED and GRAIN (1st def.).

SAMEN (Ger.), n. Za^{3}m'e^{2}n. See SEED and SEMEN.—**S'behälter.** See PLACENTA (4th def.).—**S'bilder.** See *Seminal* CELLS (1st def.).—**S'dunst.** See AURA *seminalis.*—**S'element, S'faden.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**S'fluss.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**S'luft.** See AURA *seminalis.*—**S'milch.** See EMULSION.—**S'saft.** See SEMEN (1st def.).—**S'schneller.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**S'stein.** See *Spermatic* CALCULUS.—**S'thierchen.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**S'träger.** See PLACENTA (4th def.).—**S'treiber.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**S'haltung.** See BRADYBOLISMUS.—**S'verlust.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**S'weg.** See VAS *deferens.*—**S'würmchen.** See SPERMATOZOOID.

SAMOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Samoleæ* (a tribe of the *Primulaceæ*). [α, 35.]—**S. aquaticus, S. Valerandi.** Fr., *mouron d'eau, pimprenelle aquatique.* Ger., *Valerand's Pungen, Strand-* (oder *Salz-*) *Pungen.* Common brookweed, water-pimpernel; a bitterish herb, formerly official, growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has the vulnerary, aperient, and antiscorbutic properties of *Veronica beccabunga*, and is still used empirically. [α, 35.]

SAMPHIRE, n. Sa^{2}m'fir. See CRITHMUM *maritimum.*

SAMPSUCHUM (Lat.), **SAMPSUCHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Sa^{2}mp(sa^{3}mp)-su^{2}k(such^2)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *σάμψυχον, σάμψυχος, σάμψουχον.* See ORIGANUM *majorana.*

SANABLE, adj. Sa^{2}n'a^2-b'l. Lat., *sanabilis* (from *sanare*, to heal). See CURABLE.

SAN-ADRIÁN-Y-LA-LOSILLA (Sp.), n. Sa^{3}n-a^{3}d-re-a^{3}n'e-la^3-lo-sel'ya^3. A place in Leon, Spain, where there is a hot chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SANATIO (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See SANATION.—**S. per primam intentionem.** See *First* INTENTION.—**S. per secundam intentionem.** See *Second* INTENTION.

SANATION, n. Sa^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *sanatio* (from *sanare*, to heal). The process of healing. [α, 48.]

SANATIVE, adj. Sa^{2}n'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *sanativus.* See CURATIVE.

SANATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A hospital, especially a private hospital. [α, 48.] Cf. SANITARIUM.

SANATORY, adj. Sa^{2}n'a^{2}t-or-i^2. Lat., *sanatorius* (from *sanare*, to heal). See CURATIVE.

SAN BERNARDINO (It.), n. Sa^{3}n be^{2}r-na^{3}rd-e'no. A place in the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SAN BERNARDINO HOT SPRINGS, n. Sa^{2}n be^{2}r-na^{3}rd-en'o. A place in San Bernardino County, California, where there are hot sulphurous, saline, and alkaline springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SANCTUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}n^{2}kt(sa^{3}n^{2}kt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sancire*, to render sacred. Fr., *saint.* Ger., *heilig.* Sacred, holy; as a n., a saint.

SAND, n. Sa^{2}nd. A.-s., *s.* Gr., *ψάμμος.* Lat., *arena.* Fr., *sable.* Ger., *S.* Rock-substance pulverized or reduced to small grains. [α, 48.]—**Brain-s., Gehirns'** (Ger.). See ACERVULUS.—**Harns'** (Ger.). See GRAVEL.—**Hirns'** (Ger.). See ACERVULUS.—**Nierens'** (Ger.). Renal gravel.—**S.-crack.** A fissure in any part of a horse's foot, beginning at the coronet and generally found in the inner quarters of the forefoot and the toes of the hind foot. [Williams (α, 34).]—**S'geschwulst.** See PSAMMOMA.—**S'hode** (Ger.). See ORCHITIS and EPIDIDYMITIS.

SANDAL, n. Sa^{2}n'd'l. See S.-WOOD.—**Red s.** See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri.*

SANDALUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}nd(sa^{3}nd)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SANTALUM.—**Lignum sandali** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri.*—**Lignum sandali citrinum, Lignum s.** See *Lignum* SANTALI.—**S. rubrum officinale.** See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri.*

SANDAL-WOOD, n. Sa^{2}n'd'l-wu^{4}d. Fr., *bois de santel.* Ger., *Santelholz, Sandelholz.* Sp., *sándalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. As commonly used, lignum santali; also the wood of other species of *Santalum*, red saunders (seu *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri*), and (in Russia) the wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus.* [α, 35.]—**False s.-w.** The wood of *Ximenia americana, Quercus abelicea*, and *Myoporum tenuifolium.* [α, 35.]—**Oil of s.-w.** See *Oil of* SANTAL.—**Red s.-w.** 1. See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri.* 2. The wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus.* 3. The *Adenanthera pavonina.* [α, 35.]—**White s.-w.** See under *Lignum* SANTALI and SANTALUM *myrtifolium.*—**Yellow s.-w.** 1. See under *Lignum* SANTALI. 2. The wood of *Santalum freycinetianum.* [α, 35.]

SANDARAC, n. Sa^{2}nd'a^{2}r-a^{2}k. Lat., *sandaraca* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], *resina* (seu *vernix*) *sandaraca, sandaraca arabum.* Fr., *sandaraque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandarak.* The dried resinous secretion of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, occurring in commerce in brittle, translucent, yellowish tears or small balls of an agreeable, balsamic smell, and a faintly bitter, resinous taste. Under the teeth, instead of softening like mastic (for which it is sometimes substituted), it breaks into powder. It is said to consist of three distinct resins, one of which, forming the largest proportion, is entirely soluble in alcohol, another is less soluble, while the third is soluble only in hot alcohol. It was formerly used internally, and formed a part of various plasters and ointments, but is chiefly used now as an incense and in varnish. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**French s.** See *East Indian* DAMMAR.—**German s.** Lat., *sandaraca germanica.* Fr., *sandaraque d'Allemagne.* Ger., *deutscher Sandarak.* The resin of *Juniperus communis.* [α, 35.]—**Oriental s.** Fr., *sandaraque orientale, sandaron, sandarousse.* An Egyptian resin, believed to be identical with s. [α, 35.]

SANDARACA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2nd(sa3nd)-a2r(a3r)'a2k(a3k)-a3. Gr., σανδαράκη. 1. Of Pliny and Vitruvius, see ARSENIC *disulphide.* 2. See SANDARAC.—**Resina s., S. Arabum.** See SANDARAC.—**S. electa.** Pure sandarac, the resin unmixed with pieces of wood or other impurities. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. Græcorum.** See REALGAR.—**S. naturalis.** Sandarac of inferior quality. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

SANDARAQUE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-da3r-a3k. See SANDARAC.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sandarac triturated in an iron mortar and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SANDELHOLZ (Ger.), n. Za3nd'e2l-ho3lts. See SANDAL-WOOD.—**S'öl.** See *Oil of* SANTAL.

SANDERS, SANDERS-WOOD, n's. Sa2nd'u6rz, sa2nd'u6rz-wu4d". See SANDAL-WOOD.

SANDIX (Lat.), n. f. Sa2nd(sa3nd)'i2x. Gen., *sand'icis, -ic'is.* Gr., σάνδιξ. See *Red* LEAD *oxide.*

SANDORICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa2nd(sa3nd)-o2r'i2k-u3m(u4m). Fr., *hantol.* Ger., *Sandoribaum.* Sandal-tree ; a genus of the *Meliaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. indicum.** Fr., *hantol des Indes, faux mangoustan.* Ger., *indischer Sandoribaum, Hantol.* The *sandoor* of the East Indies and the Molucca and Philippine Islands, false (or wild) mangosteen. The aromatic root is used as a carminative and in leucorrhœa. The leaves are used as a vulnerary and in dysentery. The edible fruit is refrigerant. [α, 35.]

SANDWICH SPRINGS, n. Sa2nd'wi2ch. A place in Ontario, Canada, where there are alkaline, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SANDYX (Lat.), n. f. Sa2nd(sa3nd)'i2x(u6x). Gen., *sand'ycos (-ycis).* Gr., σάνδυξ. See *Red* LEAD *oxide.*

SAN FILIPPO (It.), n. Sa3n fe-lep'po. A place in Tuscany where there are warm gaseous and sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (α, 43).]

SANG (Fr.), n. Sa3n2. See BLOOD.—**S. blanc.** 1. See *Blood* PLASMA and LYMPH. 2. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**S. de rate.** 1. An epizootic disease of sheep. 2. See *Contagious* ANTHRAX. — **S. d'Hercule.** An old name for saffron.—**S. noir.** See *Venous* BLOOD.—**S. rouge, S. rutilant.** See *Arterial* BLOOD.—**S. veineux.** See *Venous* BLOOD.

SANG-DRAGON (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-dra3-go2n2. Of the Fr. Cod., see DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**Poudre de s.-d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Dragon's-blood powdered and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SAN GIACOMO (It.), n. Sa3n ja3'ko-mo. A place in Tuscany where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SANGLOT (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-glo. Sobbing. [J.]

SANG-SHIH-SEE, n. The dried fruits of *Gardenia florida* ; used in China and Japan as an emetic, stimulant, and diuretic. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SANGSUE (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-su6. See HIRUDO.—**S. allemande.** See HIRUDO *medicinalis.*—**S. de cheval.** See AULOSTOMA *gulo.*—**S. grise, S. médicinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See HIRUDO *medicinalis.*

SANGUIDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa2n2(sa3n2)-gwi2-du3kt(du4kt)'-u3s(u4s). From *sanguis,* blood, and *ducere,* to lead. Fr., *sanguiduct.* A venous sinus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. duræ matris.** See *Cranial* SINUSES.

SANGUIFICATION, n. Sa2n2-gwi2-fi2k-a'shu3n. Lat., *sanguificatio* (from *sanguis,* blood, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *s.* 1. See HÆMATOGENESIS. 2. The formation of blood by the additions received from the alimentary canal and the lungs. [J, 33.]

SANGUINARIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2n2(sa3n2)-gwi2n-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *sanguis,* blood. Fr., *sanguinaire, sanguinière* (1st def.). Ger., *Blutkraut* (1st def.), *Blutwurzel* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Papaveraceæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., blood-root ; the rhizome of *S. canadensis.* In small doses it is an expectorant, in somewhat larger doses an emetic, and in overdoses a narcotic poison, acting like digitalis. Except as a stimulant expectorant in advanced or chronic bronchitis, it is now rarely used. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**Acetum sanguinariæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 10 parts of blood-root in No. 30 powder with 5 of purified vinegar, and treating in a percolator with more of the vinegar until 100 parts are obtained. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sanguinariæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sanguinaire.* Ger., *flüssiges Blutwurzextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of blood-root in No. 60 powder with 30 grammes of alcohol, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till exhausted, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B. 95 (α, 38).]—**S. acaulis, S. canadensis.** Fr., *sanguinaire de Canada, beauharnaise, grande célandine.* Ger., *canadisches Blutkraut.* Blood-root, (red) puccoon, Indian paint ; a North American herb. The rhizome constitutes the s. of the U. S. Ph. The seeds are said to be as narcotic as those of *Datura stramonium.* [α, 35.]—**S. major.** See POLYGONUM *aviculare.*—**S. minor.** See PARONYCHIA *argentea.*—**Semen sanguinariæ.** The seeds of *S. canadensis.*—**Tinctura sanguinariæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by moistening 15 parts of blood-root in No. 60 powder with 10 of a mixture of 2 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerating for twenty-four hours, and extracting in a percolator with more of the menstruum until 100 parts are obtained. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]

SANGUINARINE, n. Sa2n2-gwi2n'a2r-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sanguinarin.* See CHELERYTHRINE.

SANGUINE, adj. Sa2n2'gwi2n. Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis,* blood). Fr., *sanguin.* Ger., *sanguinisch.* 1. Blood-red. 2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of the blood. 3. Lively, cheerful, hopeful (said of temperament). [D, 20.]

SANGUINE (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-gen. See *Red* CHALK.

SANGUINEO-BILIOUS, adj. Sa2n2-gwi2n"e2-o-bi2l'yu3s. From *sanguis,* blood, and *bilis,* bile. Of temperament, alternating between sanguine and bilious. [D, 34.]

SANGUINEOUS, adj. Sa2n2-gwi2n'e2-u3s. Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis,* blood). Fr., *sanguin.* Ger., *sanguinisch.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of blood ; consisting of or abounding in blood. 2. Blood-red. [D, 20.]

SANGUINOLENT, adj. Sa2n2-gwi2n'o-l'nt. Lat., *sanguinolentus* (from *sanguis,* blood). Fr., *s.* Ger., *blutig.* Of the color of blood, bloody ; in botany (Ger., *blutfleckig*), spotted as if splashed with blood. [D ; α, 35.]

SANGUIS (Lat.), n. m. Sa2n2(sa3n2)'gwi2s. Gen., *sang'uinis.* See BLOOD.—**Sanguinis fluor.** See HÆMOPTYSIS.—**Sanguinis fluor vesicæ.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.—**S. arteriosus.** See *Arterial* BLOOD.—**S. draconis.** See DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**S. mensium.** See *Menstrual* BLOOD.—**S. taxi.** The dried blood of the badger (*Meles taxus*) ; formerly used in medicine. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. venosus.** See *Venous* BLOOD.

SANGUISORBA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2n2(sa3n2)-gwi2-so2rb'a3. From *sanguis,* blood, and *sorbere,* to absorb. Fr., *sanguisorbe, sangsorbe, sangsorbier.* Ger., *Wiesenknopf, Blutstropfen.* 1. Burnet, saxifrage ; a genus of rosaceous herbs. The species were formerly used in the treatment of hæmorrhage. The *Sanguisorbaceæ* (of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*) are now included in the *Rosaceæ.* The *Sanguisorbæ* are a section of the *Rosaceæ.* The *Sanguisorbarieæ* are an order of the *Torosepalæ,* containing the *Sanguisorbeæ,* which are : Of Sprengel, Dumortier, and others, a division (sub-order) of the *Rosaceæ* corresponding nearly to the *Poterieæ* of Bentham and Hooker ; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Roseæ* including the *Alchemilleæ, Poterieæ, Fothergilleæ, Cynocrambeæ,* and *Cliffortieæ.* [B, 42, 170, 180, 267 (α, 35).] 2. See POTERIUM *s.*—**S. canadensis.** Canada burnet ; a North American species. The root is bitterish and emetic, and the fruits are said to be narcotic. [α, 35.]—**S. minor.** See POTERIUM *s.*—**S. officinalis.** Fr., (*grande*) *pimprenelle* (*commune,* ou *des montagnes,* ou *d'Italie*), *sanguisorbe officinale.* Ger., *gemeiner Wiesenknopf, Blutkraut, Sperberkraut, falsche* (oder *welsche*) *Pimpinelle.* Great burnet ; a European species. The astringent root was formerly official. [α, 35.]

SANGUISUGA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2n2(sa3n2)-gwi2-su2g(sug)'a3. See HIRUDO and AULOSTOMA *gulo.*

SAN HILARIO (Sp.), n. Sa3n e-la3're-o. A place in Gerona, Spain, where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [α, 14.]

SANICLE, n. Sa2n'i2-k'l. Fr., *s.* The genus *Sanicula,* especially [Fr. Cod.] *Sanicula europæa.* [B ; α, 35.]

SANICULA (Lat.), n. f. Sa2n(sa3n)-i2k'u2l(u4l)-a3. From *sanus* healthy. Fr., *sanicle.* Ger., *Sanikel.* 1. A genus of the *Saniculeæ* or *Saniculidæ* (a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*). 2. Of Matthæus, the *Primula auricula.* [α, 35.]—**S. alba.** See DENTARIA *bulbifera.*—**S. europæa.** Fr., *sanicle d'Europe* (ou *commune,* ou *mâle*), *herbe de Saint-Laurent, sanicle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *europäische* (oder *gemeine*) *Sanikel, Tranikel, Scherneckel, Bruchkraut.* Common (European) sanicle ; a somewhat astringent species. The root and herb were formerly famous as vulneraries, especially the herb, which is still used in *species pectorales* to heal internal ulcers, to promote absorption of extravasated blood, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. major.** See ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris.*—**S. marilandica.** A species growing in the United States and Canada. The fibrous root, black snakeroot, has been recommended in chorea, and is used in intermittent fever. Its fibres are used as a seton by veterinarians. [α, 35.]

SANIDODES (Lat.), **SANIODES** (Lat.), adj's. Sa2n(sa3n)-i2d-od'ez(as), -i2-od'ez(as). Gr., σανιδώδης (from σανίς, a plank, and εἶδος, resemblance). Flat-chested. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SANIES (Lat.), n. f. San(sa3n)'i2-ez(as). Gen., *-e'i.* Fr., *sanie.* Ger., *Jauche.* A purulent, serous, or sanguinolent discharge, having a fœtid odor, from a wound or ulcer. [α, 34.]

SANIOUS, adj. San'i2-u3s. Lat., *saniosus.* Fr., *sanieux.* Ger., *jauchig.* Pertaining to or of the nature of sanies. [D.]

SANITARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa2n(sa3n)-i2t-a(a3)'ri2-u3m(u4m). See SANATORIUM.

SANITARY, adj. Sa2n'i2t-ar-i2. Fr., *sanitaire.* Ger., *sanitär.* Pertaining to or designed to secure health. [D, 20.]

SANITAS (Lat.), n. f. Sa2n(sa3n)'i2t-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at'is.* From *sanus,* sound. Ger., *Sanität* (1st def.). 1. Health. 2. A proprietary antiseptic solution containing hydrogen peroxide, camphor, and camphoric acid. [" Lancet," 1882, i, p. 145.]

SANITATION, n. Sa2n-i2t-a'shu3n. Fr., *assainissement.* The enforcement of hygienic measures.

SANITÄTSRATH (Ger.), n. Za3n-e-tats'ra3t. A board of health ; a health commission. [D.]

SAN JUAN DE CAMPOS (Sp.), n. Sa3n hu-a3n' da ka3mp'os. A place in Majorca where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [α, 43.]

SAN JUAN HOT SPRINGS, n. Sa3n hu-a3n'. A place in San Bernardino County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SANKT MORITZ (Ger.), n. Za3n2kt mor-ets'. A place in the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [α, 14.]

SAN MARCOS, n. Sa3n ma3rk'os. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SAN MARTINO (It.), n. Sa3n ma3r-te'no. 1. A place in Sondrio, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring. 2. A place in Sardinia where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SAN PELLEGRINO (It.), n. Sa3n pe2l-le2-gre'no. A place in Bergamo, Italy, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SAN REMO (It.), n. Sa3n ra'mo. A climatic winter resort in Porto Maurizio, Italy. [L, 37, 57 (α, 14).]

SANSEVIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa3n-sa-ve-a'ri2-a3. From *Sanseviero,* a learned Neapolitan. Fr., *s., sansévière.* Ger., *Sanseviere.*

A genus (bowstring hemps) of the *Hæmodoraceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**S. fruticosa.** Ger., *strauchige Sanseviere.* A native of the Molucca Islands and Java. The leaves are used externally in paralysis, and the root in blennorrhœa of the genitals. [α, 35.]—**S. lanuginosa.** Ger., *wollige Sanseviere.* A Malabar species. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves, are used in ophthalmia, and the root also as a salve in arthritis. [α, 35.]—**S. zeylanica.** East Indian bowstring hemp; described in Sanskrit writings as used for "removing phlegm that causes a sensation of satiety," "for improving the quality of the milk," etc. In India the root is used in chronic cough and wasting diseases, and the juice of the tender shoots is given to young children to clear their throats of mucus. [A, 496 (α, 35).]

SANS-PAIR (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-pa^{2}r. The azygos vein. [L.]

SANTA ÁGUEDA (Sp.), n. Sa^{3}n'ta^3 a^3'gwa-da^3. A health resort in Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SANTA BARBARA HOT SPRINGS, n. Sa^{2}n'ta^3 ba^{3}r'-ba^{3}r-a^3. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SANTAL, n. Sa^{2}n't'l. Fr., *s.* See *Santalum;* as an adj., of the *Santales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus santalis*) of the *Tubiferæ*, consisting of the *Santalaceæ*.—**Espèces des trois santaux** (Fr.). See *Diatrion* SANTALORUM.—**Huile essentielle de s.** (Fr.), **Huile volatile de s. citrin** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Oil of s.*—**Hydrolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Decoctum* SANTALI.—**Oil of s.** Lat., *ætheroleum santali, oleum santali* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*æthereum*). Fr., *essence* (ou *oléule*) *de s., huile essentielle de s., huile volatile de s. citrin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Santelöl.* Sp., *esencia de sándalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal-wood oil; a pale-yellow, volatile liquid of an aromatic odor and pungent spicy taste, obtained by distillation from sandal-wood. It is used as a perfume and like copaiba in gonorrhœa. The official oil is derived from *Santalum album*, but various other species also yield the commercial product, which is often adulterated with volatile oil of cedar, castor-oil, etc. [B, 5, 18, 77, 121 (α, 35).]—**Pommade au s.** (Fr.). See UNGUENTUM *santalinum.*—**Poudre de s. citrin** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Yellow saunders crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Poudre de s. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Red saunders crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. citrin** (Fr.). 1. See SANTALUM *freycinetianum.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Lignum* SANTALI.—**S. rouge** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri.*

SANTALIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}nt-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide santalique.* Ger., *Santalinsäure.* See SANTALIN (2d def.).

SANTALIN, n. Sa^{2}nt'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *santaline.* Ger., *S., Sandelroth.* 1. A resinous substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, forming the coloring principle of red sandal-wood. 2. A red substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus.* [B, 5, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

SANTALUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}nt(sa^{3}nt)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *santal* (1st def.). Ger., *Santel* (1st def.), *Santelbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Santalaceæ*, or sandalworts, which are an order of the *Achlamydosporeæ*, sometimes parasitic on trees or roots. The *Santaleæ* are: Of Sprengel and others, an order corresponding in part to the *Santalaceæ;* of Spach and others, a tribe of the *Santalaceæ*. The *Santalineæ* are: Of Dumortier, the *Santalaceæ* essentially; of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*. [α, 35.]—**Ætheroleum santali.** See *Oil of* SANTAL.—**Confectio santalorum cordialis.** See ELECTUARIUM *cordiale.*—**Decoctum santali.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de santal.* A preparation made by boiling yellow sandal-wood in 48 times as much water till reduced one half. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Diatrion santalorum.** Gr., διὰ τριῶν σαντάλων. Fr., *espèces des trois santaux.* A mixture of 95 parts each of yellow, red, and white sandal-wood, 1,010 of roses, 150 of violets, 70 each of rhubarb, calcined ivory, portulaca-seeds, and licorice-juice, and 50 each of starch, gum arabic, and tragacanth. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum santali.** Fr., *onguent santalin, emplâtre de santal.* A plaster made by melting 120 parts each of resin and wax, and adding 45 of red sandal-wood, 7 of saffron, and 6 each of olibanum, mastic, myrrh, and alum. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Lignum santali (albi, seu ambrati, seu citrini).** Fr., *santal citrin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses* (oder *gelbes*) *Santelholz, weisser* (oder *gelber*) *Santel.* Sp., *sándalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal-wood, the fragrant wood of *S. album.* The sap-wood is called white sandal-wood, and the more fragrant heart-wood yellow sandal-wood. In India it is used as a diaphoretic, and, ground up with water to a paste, as a cooling application. It yields oil of santal. [α, 35.]—**Lignum santali cæruleum.** See LIGNUM *nephriticum.*—**Lignum santali rubri** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **rubrum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Fr., *santal rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rothes Santelholz.* Sp., *sándalo rojo* [Sp. Ph.]. Red saunders (or sandal-wood); the heavy, compact, fibrous wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, occurring in commerce in ponderous irregular logs, deep-red internally, and in the shops in the form of small reddish-brown chips or raspings, without taste and with but little odor. Used chiefly as a dye-stuff. [α, 35.]—**Oleum santali (æthereum).** See *Oil of* SANTAL.—**S. album.** Fr., *santal blanc.* Ger., *weisser Santelbaum.* East Indian (or white) sandal-wood tree. Its fragrant heart-wood constitutes in part the sandal-wood (see *Lignum santali*) of commerce. [α, 35.]—**S. freycinetianum.** Fr., *santal citrin* (ou *de Freycinet*). A Hawaiian species. The wood is a source of oil of santal. [α, 35.]—**S. myrtifolium.** Myrtle-leaved sandal-wood tree (or shrub); a species (by some regarded as a variety of the *S. album*) yielding an inodorous wood known as white sandal-wood. [α, 35.]—**S. pyrularium.** A Hawaiian species. It yields a part of the sandal-wood of commerce. [α, 35.]—**S. rubrum (officinale).** See *Lignum santali rubri.*—**S. Yasi.** Fr., *santal yasi.* A Fijian species. Its wood yields oil of sandal-wood. [α, 35.]—**Species diatrion santalon.** See *Diatrion santalorum.*

SANTEL (Ger.), n. Za^{3}nt'e^{2}l. See SANTALUM (1st def.).—**S'-holz.** See SANDAL-WOOD.—**S'öl.** See *Oil of* SANTAL.

SANTENAY (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-t'-ne^2. A place in the department of the Côte-d'Or, France, where there is a saline spring. [α, 14.]

SANTOLINA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}nt(sa^{3}nt)-o^{2}l-in(en)'a^3. From *sanctus*, holy, and *linum*, flax. Fr., *santoline.* Ger., *Santoline, Heiligenpflanze.* Lavender-cotton; a genus of the *Santolineæ* (a subdivision of the *Anthemideæ*). [α, 35.]—**S. chamæcyparissus, S. cupressiformis, S. dentata.** Fr., *santoline* (ou *aurone*) *femelle* [Fr. Cod.], *santoline commune* (ou *garde-robe*), *petite citronelle, petit cyprès.* Ger., *cypressenartige Santoline, Gartencypresse, gemeine Heiligenpflanze, Stabwurzweiblein, Cypressenkraut.* Common lavender-cotton, ground-cypress; an odoriferous insecticidal plant indigenous to southern Europe; used as a stimulant and antispasmodic and especially as an anthelminthic. The herb and flowering tops were formerly official. [α, 35.]—**S. fragrantissima.** A very stimulant species growing in Egypt and the Levant. The fragrant, very aromatic dried herb, sold at Cairo under the name of *babuny* or *zeysum*, is used as an anthelminthic, and its juice in ophthalmia. The decoction of the leaves is employed in catarrhal affections. [α, 35.]—**S. rosmarinifolia.** Ger., *rosmarinblättrige Santoline.* Rosemary-leaved lavender-cotton; found in southern Europe. It has the properties of *S. chamæcyparissus*, and in Spain is used in various skin complaints. [α, 35.]

SANTOLINE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-to-len. 1. See SANTOLINA. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see SANTOLINA *chamæcyparissus.*—**S. commune, S. femelle, S. garde-robe.** See SANTOLINA *chamæcyparissus.*

SANTONICA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}nt(sa^{3}nt)-o^{2}n'-i^{2}k-a^3. Gr., σαντονικόν. Fr., *semen-contra, semencine, barbotine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wurmsamen, Zittwersamen.* Sp., *santónico* [Mex. Ph.], *simiente de Alejandria* [Sp. Ph.]. Wormseed; the minute unopened flower-heads of *Artemisia cina* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (of *Artemisia contra* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *Artemisia vahliana* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], of *Artemisia maritima* [Ger. Ph.] (var. *stechmanniana* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]), of various species of *Artemisia* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Wormseed has a bitter, aromatic taste and a strong, pleasant odor resembling camphor and oil of cajuput. It is used, chiefly in the form of its peculiar principle (santonin), as an anthelminthic. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of a volatile oil. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35); B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extract of s.** See *Extractum* CINÆ.—**Oil of s.** See *Oil of* WORMSEED.

SANTONIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}n-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide santonique.* Ger., *Santonsäure.* An acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, obtained by the action of alkalies on santonin. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SANTONICUM [Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}nt(sa^{3}nt)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SANTONICA.—**Extractum santonici.** See *Extractum* CINÆ.—**S. semen, Semen santonici (levantici).** See SANTONICA.—**Trochisci santonici.** See *Trochisci* SANTONINI.

SANTONIN, n. Sa^{2}nt'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *santoninum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., etc.], *santonina* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *santonine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S.* Sp., *santonina* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, obtained from wormseed. When perfectly pure, it crystallizes in small, colorless prisms or scales of slightly bitter taste, melting at about 170° C. S. is anthelminthic, and is used in retention of urine and in amenorrhœa not associated with chlorosis. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 95 (α, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vi. 70, x, 138 (α. 50).]—**Calcium-s.** A tasteless powder, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$.-CaHO, preferred by E. Bombelon to s. as a vermifuge. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 5, 1886, p. 650 (α. 50).]—**S. and sodium albuminate.** A mixture of 4 parts of sodium bicarbonate, 1 part of s., and 2 parts of dried albumin. [Pavesi (B, 5).]

SANTONINA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}nt(sa^{3}nt)'o^{2}n-in(en)'a^3. See SANTONIN.—**Syrupus santoninæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of santonin in 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol by the aid of heat, and adding 1,966 of syrup. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tabellæ cum s.** [Fr. Cod.] (**Tabellæ santoninæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Trochisci* SANTONINI.

SANTONINIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}nt-o^{2}n-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide santoninique.* Ger., *Santoninsäure.* An acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, isomeric with santonic acid, of which santonin is the anhydride. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

SANTONINOXIME, n. Sa^{2}nt-o^{2}n-i^{2}n-o^{2}x'em. Fr., *santoninoxyme.* A substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_2$.NOH, recommended as a substitute for santonin. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SANTONINUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}nt(sa^{3}nt)-o^{2}n-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SANTONIN.—**Pastilli (seu trochisci) santonini.** Fr., *tablettes de santonine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tabletas* [Sp. Ph.] (6 *pastillas* [Mex. Ph.]) *de santonina.* A preparation of 720 grains of santonin, 25 oz. of powdered sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 2 fl. oz. of gum arabic mucilage, and water enough to make 720 lozenges [Br. Ph.]. Most of the other ph's make up santonin with from about 16 to 100 times as much sugar and enough tragacanth mucilage, but the Gr. Ph. directs omission of the mucilage, the Swiss Ph. the use of white of egg instead, the Dan. Ph. 6 parts of santonin and 57 each of sugar and pasta cacao, the Netherl. Ph. 24 of sugar and 30 of pasta cacao. The lozenges contain each 1 centigramme [Fr. Cod.] (2 centigrammes [Sp. Ph.], $2\frac{1}{2}$ [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Belg. Ph.], 3 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.], $3\frac{3}{4}$ [Russ. Ph.], $3\frac{3}{10}$ [Swiss Ph.], $3\frac{65}{100}$ or $6\frac{1}{10}$ [Gr. Ph.], 5 [Austr. Ph.], $6\frac{48}{100}$ [Br. Ph.], $6\frac{1}{4}$ [Netherl. Ph.]) of santonin. The Belg. Ph. has also lozenges (the *chocolata anthelmintica*) containing 4 centigrammes each of santonin, and made of 20 parts of santonin to 980 of sweetened pasta cacao. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SAORIA, n. See under MÆSA *picta.*

SAP, n. Sa^{2}p. Fr., *sève.* Ger., *Saft.* The juice of a plant. [α, 35.]—**Cell-s.** See CELL-*fluid.*—**Nuclear s.** See NUCLEOCHYLEMA.

SAPA, n. See ROB.

SAPE (Fr.). n. Sa^{3}p. Sapping. [A, 537 (α, 48).]—**S. sphénoïdienne.** Of Guéniot, the operation of breaking up the base of the fœtal skull, including transforation and céphalotripsie intra-crânienne. [A, 15.]

SAPHATUM, n. See SAFAT.

SAPHENA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}f(sa^{3}f)-en(an)'a^3. From σαφηνής, manifest. Fr., *saphène.* Ger., *S.* See *Internal saphenous* VEIN.—**S. parva.** Ger., *kleine S.* See *External saphenous* VEIN.

SAPHENOUS, adj. Sa^{2}f-en'u^{3}s. Pertaining to two prominent veins of the leg, known as *saphenæ*, or to the region or parts adjoining them. [α, 48.]

SAPHIR (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}fer. Of Ambroise Paré, a term for the pustules and tubercles of rosacea. [G.]

SAPID, adj. Sa^{2}p'i^{2}d. Lat., *sapidus* (from *sapere*, to taste). Fr., *sapide.* Capable of affecting the organs of taste. [K.]

SAPIN (Fr.), n. Sa^3-pa^{2}n^2. See ABIES and ABIES *picea.*—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura* PINI.—**Bière de s. composé.** See CEREVISIA *antiscorbutica.*—**Eau (de bourgeons) de s's.** See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de* PIN.—**Hydrolé (ou infusion) de bourgeons de s.** See *Infusum* PINI.—**Teinture de bourgeons de s.** See *Tinctura* PINI —**Teinture de bourgeons de s. composée.** See *Tinctura* PINI *composita.*

SAPINDAL, adj. Sa^{2}p-i^{2}n'd'l. Pertaining to the *Sapindales*, which are: Of Lindley, the s. alliance (Lat., *nixus sapindalis*) of hypogynous exogens, consisting of the *Tremandraceæ, Polygalaceæ, Vochyaceæ, Staphyleaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Petiveriaceæ, Aceraceæ, Malpighiaceæ,* and *Erythroxylaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Disciforæ*, containing the *Sapindaceæ, Sabiaceæ,* and *Anacardiaceæ*; characterized by the ascending ovules with the rhaphe ventral or reversed. [B, 42, 170 (α, 35).]

SAPINDUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-i^{2}nd'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sapo indicus*, Indian soap. Fr., *savonnier.* Ger., *Seifenbaum.* The typical genus of the *Sapindaceæ*, or (Indian) soapworts, an order of the *Sapindales* (see under SAPINDAL). The *Sapindarieæ* are an order of the *Toropetalæ*. The *Sapindeæ* are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Sapindaceæ*; of De Candolle and others, a tribe (or suborder) of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Sapindæi*, or *Sapindi*, are an order consisting of part of the *Sapindeæ* of De Candolle. [B, 42, 168, 170 (α, 35).]—**S. emarginatus.** Poongum oil-plant, the soapnut-tree of India. The capsules, which contain saponin, are used as an expectorant in asthma. The seeds yield a semi-solid medicinal oil; pounded up with water and introduced into the mouth, they are said to cut short the paroxysm of epilepsy. [α. 35.]—**S. laurifolius.** An East Indian tree. The saponaceous berries are used in flatulent colic and abdominal pains, the fragrant leaves in baths for painful joints, and the root in gout, rheumatism, and paralysis. [α, 35.]—**S. saponaria.** Fr., *savonnier (commun), arbre aux savons (ou savonnettes), bois ramon.* Ger., *gemeiner Seifenbaum.* The soapberry (or soap-nut) tree of the West Indies and tropical America. The fruits (Ger., *Seifenbeeren*), once official as *nuculæ saponariæ*, are somewhat acrid and astringent, and contain a saponaceous tonic pulp which is used in intermittent fevers, mucous discharges, etc. The root and bark are also regarded as tonic; the latter is used in urinary troubles, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. senegalensis.** A Senegal tree. The edible fruit has a vinous taste. The seeds are poisonous. [α, 35.]

SAPINETTE (Fr.), n. Sa^3-pe-ne^{2}t. 1. A name for various species of *Abies* and *Picea.* [B, 121 (α, 35).] 2. See CEREVISIA *antiscorbutica.*

SAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sap(sa^{3}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Crotoneæ.* [α. 35.]—**S. aucuparium.** Fr., *s. des oiseleurs.* 1. A species found in Surinam and the West Indies. The acrid juice contains a sort of caoutchouc which is used as bird lime and as a vesicant. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See *S. hippomane.* [α, 35.]—**S. hippomane.** A West Indian species. The poisonous juice and an extract from the leaves are used as a caustic. [α, 35.]—**S. indicum.** An East Indian tree having a caustic, poisonous juice. The leaves are used as a caustic. The fruits are eaten, but their seeds are poisonous. [α, 35.]—**S. laurifolium.** West Indian gum-tree, milkwood of Jamaica. The juice is caustic. [α, 35.]

SAPO (Lat.), n. m. Sap(sa^{3}p)'o. Gen., *-on'is.* 1. Soap. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Castile soap made from olive-oil by the action of caustic soda. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Balsamum saponis.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Ceratum saponis.** See *Emplastrum saponis.*—**Ceratum saponis compositum, Emplastrum cerati saponis.** Of the earlier editions of the Br. Ph., emplastrum saponis fuscum. [B.]—**Emplastrum cum sapone** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum saponis.*—**Emplastrum resolvens cum sapone et camphora.** An old preparation very similar to emplastrum saponatum. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum saponis (camphoratum** [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]). Fr., *emplâtre de savon.* Ger., *Seifencerat, Seifenceratpflaster.* Sp., *emplasto de jabón* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of soap incorporated in 90 [U. S. Ph.] (80 [Swed. Ph.]) of lead plaster by the aid of water [U. S. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of animal soap, 36 of lead plaster, and 1 part of resin melted together [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting together 80 parts of lead plaster and 4 of white wax and adding 5 of sliced almond-oil soap (see SAVON *médicinal*). The Belg. preparation consists of 800 parts of litharge plaster, 134 of yellow wax, and 66 of medicinal soap; the Sp. preparation of 60 parts of litharge plaster, 3 of white wax, and 4 of soap. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum saponis fuscum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon saturné.* Ger., *Seifenceratpflaster.* Soap-cerate plaster; made by boiling 15 oz. (av.) of lead oxide in a gallon of vinegar, adding 10 oz. of animal soap, boiling, and adding 12½ oz. of yellow wax melted with a pint of olive-oil. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Essentia saponis.** See *Tinctura saponis.*—**Linimentum cum sapone.** See *Linimentum saponis.*—**Linimentum saponis.** Fr., *liniment savonneux* (1st def.), *liniment ammoniacal savonneux* (2d def.). Ger., *Campherseifenliniment, Flussspiritus.* Soap liniment; made by dissolving 10 parts of soap in 14 of water, adding a solution of 5 parts of camphor and 1 part of oil of rosemary in 70 parts of alcohol, filtering the mixture, and adding water to bring the whole up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by macerating in a mixture of 80 fl. oz. of rectified spirit and 20 of distilled water 10 oz. (av.) of soap, 5 oz. of camphor, and 15 fluidrachms of oil of rosemary. The Fr. preparation consists of 50 parts of tincture of soap, 45 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and 5 of oil of sweet almonds. The Fr. Cod. also gives a *liniment savonneux camphré*, made like the foregoing with the substitution of spirit of camphor for the alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**Linimentum saponis camphoratum.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum* and LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Linimentum saponis compositum.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Linimentum saponis et opii.** Fr., *baume anodin (ou arthritique camphré), liniment spiritueux anodin camphré, teinture d'opium savonneuse camphrée.* A preparation made by mixing 14 parts of opium, 29 of white soap, 21 of camphor, 4 of saffron, and 518 of alcohol, and filtering at the end of eight days; or by dissolving 14 parts of opium, 57 of soap, and 29 of camphor in 229 of spirit of lavender; or by digesting for three days a mixture of 14 parts of opium, 55 of soap, and 443 of alcohol, filtering, and adding 21 of camphor and 3⅞ of oil of rosemary or 30 of camphor and 7 of oil of rosemary. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Linimentum saponis rubefaciens** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of powdered cantharides with 20 parts of rectified oil of turpentine for 24 hours, adding a solution of 24 parts of scraped soap, 16 of scraped tallow soap, and 8 of camphor in 240 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, filtering when cool, and adding 12 parts of aqua ammoniæ solution (sp. gr. 0·960). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Liquor saponis stibiati.** 1. Of the Pruss. Ph. (5th ed.) and Gr. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony in 3 parts (or, if possible, less) of caustic-potash solution (sp. gr. 1·333), adding 3 parts of scraped medicinal soap (Spanish soap [Gr. Ph.]) and 6 each of alcohol and water, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *saponata.*—**Oleum saponis.** Ger., *Seifenöl.* An oil obtained by distilling a mixture of soap with three times as much washed sand and rectifying two or three times. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pilula saponis composita.** See *Pilulæ* OPII.—**Pilulæ saponis guaiacini.** Fr., *pilules de savon de gaïac.* Pills made from a mass consisting of 15 grammes of guaiac soap with the necessary amounts of lycopodium and of syrup. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis saponis.** See *Poudre de* SAVON.—**S. albissimus droguistarum.** See *S. animalis.*—**S. albus (hispanicus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu **oleaceus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. alcoholico-ammoniatus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**S. alicantinus.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. ammoniaco-camphoratus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**S. amygdalinus.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. animalis.** Fr., *savon animal.* Sp., *jabón animal.* A soda soap made of tallow [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (preferably beef tallow [Gr. Ph.], of animal fat consisting chiefly of stearin [Br. Ph.], of veal tallow [Fr. Cod.], of beef marrow [Sp. Ph.], or of tallow or marrow [Swiss Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. antimonialis.** See *Sapo* ANTIMONII.—**S. aromaticus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**S. aromaticus liquidus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**S. aromaticus solidus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**S. butyraceus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (seu **butyrinus** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). A soda soap made with butter. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. cacaotinus.** A soap made by boiling together 2 parts of caustic-soda solution and 4 of melted cacao butter. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. camphoratus** [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Kampherseife.* A soap made by dissolving 4 parts of camphor in 5 of olive-oil, shaking up with 50 of amorphous soap, then with 2½ of caustic-soda solution, and drying in an oven in balls or cakes. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. chemicus pro casu externo.** See *S. starkeyanus.*—**S. chymicus.** See OFFA *alba.*—**S. chymicus Dippelii.** Fr., *savon chimique de Dippel.* A preparation made by melting together 12 parts of potassium carbonate, 6 of antimony trisulphide, and 3 of copper filings, adding 9 of oil of juniper or oil of turpentine, pouring on strong alcohol enough to cover the mass two or three inches deep, digesting for some days, decanting, repeating the process with more alcohol two or three times, mixing the liquids, distilling off a part of the alcohol, and adding Venetian soap and a little balsam of Peru to the residue. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. cum medulla bovina.** See *Beef's-marrow* SOAP and *S. animalis.*—**S. domesticus.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., and Gr. Ph., see *S. animalis.* 2. A marbled soap resembling Castile soap in constituents. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. durus.** See *S.* (2d def.) and *Soda* SOAP.—**S. guaiacinus, S. guajacinus.** Fr., *savon de gaïac.* A soap made by mixing 1 part of caustic-potash solution with 2 parts of water, heating with ⅓ part of powdered guaiac resin (replacing the water that is evaporated), straining or filtering when the resin is nearly dissolved, and evaporating to pilular consistence [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.]; or by mixing *ex tempore* 2 parts of guaiac resin with 1 part of caustic potash and triturating with water (slowly added) to the consistence of a solid pill-mass [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. hispanicus** [Gr. Ph.] (**albus** [Russ. Ph.]). See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. hispanicus albus pulveratus.** Castile soap powdered and sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], without leaving any residue [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. hydrosulphureti oxydulli stibii sulphurati.** See *S.* ANTIMONII.—**S. jalapinus (seu jalappinus).** Ger., *Jalapenseife.* A preparation consisting of equal parts of jalap resin and Castile soap, with or without the addition of alcohol [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of medicinal soap and 4 of tincture of jalap, evaporated to a pilular consistence. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. kalicus, S. kalinus.** Ger., *Kaliseife, Seifenleim.* 1. Of the Ger. Ph., potash soap; soft soap. [B.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Swiss Ph., see *S. viridis.*—**S. kalinus albus** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *S. kalinus* (1st def.).—**S. kalinus venalis** [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *S. viridis.*—**S. medicatus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *S.* (2d

def.).—**S. mollis.** 1. See *Soft* SOAP. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and Finn. Ph., see *S. viridis.*—**S. niger.** See *S. viridis.*—**S. oleaceus** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. piceus.** Ger., *Flichtenseife.* A soap made by boiling 5 parts each of tar and black pitch with a solution of about 2 of fused caustic potash in 8 of water, adding 42 of animal soap dissolved in 42 of water, boiling a quarter of an hour, turning into capsules, and cutting into pieces when cold [Russ. Ph.]; by mixing 1 part of tar with 3 parts of green soap [Netherl. Ph.] (with 7 of powdered Castile soap [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]); or by triturating 60 parts of powdered animal soap with 25 each of glycerin and alcohol, adding 15 of tar and 8 of caustic-soda solution, and turning into paper capsules when carefully mixed [Hung. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. piceus liquidus** [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 1 part each of green soap and empyreumatic oil of juniper dissolved in 2 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sebaceus** [Swiss Ph.], **S. sebacinus** [Russ. Ph.]. See *S. animalis.*—**S. starkeyanus.** Fr., *savon de Starkey* (ou *de térébenthine*). A soap formerly official in Germany; made by triturating together 1 part of potassium carbonate with 6 parts each of turpentine and Venice turpentine; or a soap made of equal parts of dry potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and fine turpentine; or of caustic-potash solution with twice as much turpentine; or of caustic potash melted with a little water and added to 3 times as much oil of turpentine. [B, 10; B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. stibiatus.** Fr., *savon stibié* (2d def.). 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 5th ed., and Gr. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony in 3 parts [Gr. Ph.] (as little as possible [Pruss. Ph.]) of caustic-potash solution, diluting with 2 [Pruss. Ph.] (3 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of water, adding 6 of (Castile [Gr. Ph.], medicinal [Pruss. Ph.]) soap, and evaporating to a pill-mass (adding a little caustic-potash solution if necessary to avoid reddening). 2. See *S.* ANTIMONII. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sulfuratus.** A preparation made by triturating 35 grammes of powdered soap and 5 of sublimed sulphur with ½ gramme of oil of bergamot, continuing the trituration with the necessary amount of 70-per-cent. alcohol to make a plastic mass, and drying [Austr. Ph.]; or by dissolving 60 parts of powdered animal soap in 25 each of glycerin and alcohol, adding when half cold 15 of precipitated sulphur and ½ part each of the oils of orange-peel and lemon, and pouring into paper capsules [Hung. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sulphurato-ceratus.** A soap made by dissolving 1 part of liver of sulphur in 2 parts of boiling water and 1 part of yellow wax, and evaporating till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. tartareus (Starkeyi).** See *S. starkeyanus.*—**S. terebinthatus, S. terebinthinatus.** Ger., *Terpentinseife.* A mixture of white soap, oil of turpentine, and potassium carbonate in varying proportions. [B, 5, 119; B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *S. starkeyanus.*—**S. vegetalis.** See *S. medicatus.*—**S. venetus.** Ger., *venetische Seife.* 1. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see *S.* (2d def.). 2. A soap made like Castile soap but marbled by the presence of iron sulphide or of an aluminio-ferruginous soap in suspension. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] See also *Marbled* SOAP.—**S. viridis.** Fr., *savon vert* (ou *mou*). Ger., *Kaliseife.* Green soap; a greenish, oily, gelatinous soap made by the action of caustic potash on a fixed oil. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. [B; *a*, 38.]—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. animalis.*—**S. wologdensis.** 1. A soap made of suet and potash at Wologda and elsewhere. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. A preparation made by melting together 500 parts of prepared beef marrow and 250 of caustic-potash solution, dissolving in 2,000 of boiling water, adding 180 of salt dissolved in 1,000 of water, cooling, expressing, and drying. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Spiritus saponis.** See SPIRITUS *saponatus* (2d def.).—**Spiritus saponis camphoratus.** Sp., *solución alcohólica de jabón alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 80 parts of soap and 12 [Dan. Ph.] (15 [Norw. Ph.], 29½ [Sp. Ph.]) of camphor dissolved in 400 of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0·892 [Dan. Ph.], 0·903 [Norw. Ph.], in 460 of 90 per-cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]), and perfumed with 4 parts each of the oils of rosemary and thyme [Dan. Ph.], or with 5 of the oils of rosemary and Cretan origanum [Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Spiritus saponis kalini** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Tinctura saponis viridis.*—**Tinctura saponis (camphorata).** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1850, see *Linimentum saponis.* 2. See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Tinctura saponis et opii.** See *Linimentum saponis et opii.*—**Tinctura saponis viridis** [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of green soap; containing 65 parts of green soap, 2 of oil of lavender, and 33 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or consisting of a soap made of 6 parts of olive-oil, 7 of caustic-potash solution, and 7½ of alcohol, mixed with 17½ of water and 22½ of alcohol, plus the amount necessary to replace what has evaporated in the making of the soap [Ger. Ph.]; or made by boiling 1 part of fused caustic potash and 6 parts of water with 4 of olive-oil till reduced to 8 parts, dissolving in 12 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering [Russ. Ph.]; or by dissolving 200 parts of green soap in 100 of spirit of lavender and filtering [Austr. Ph.]; or by dissolving 100 parts of s. kalinus albus in 200 of alcohol and ⅜ part of oil of lavender [Hung. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SAPODIL, SAPODILLA, n's. Sa^{2}p′o-di^{2}l, sa^{2}p-o^{2}d-i^{2}l′la^3. The *Achras sapota* or its fruit. [*a*, 35.]

SAPOGENIN, n. Sa^{2}p-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *sapogénine.* Ger., *S.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$, obtained by treating saponin with fuming hydrochloric acid. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SAPONACEOUS, adj. Sa^{2}p-o^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *saponaceus* (from *sapo*, soap). Fr., *saponacé.* Ger., *seifenartig.* 1. Soapy. 2. Belonging to the *Saponaceæ*, which are an order of plants corresponding to the tribe *Sapindeæ.* [*a*, 35.]

SAPONAIRE (Fr.), n. Sa^3-po-na^{2}r. See SAPONARIA and SAPONARIA *officinalis.*—**Extrait de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* SAPONARIÆ.—**Sirop de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of the root of *Saponaria officinalis* in 150 of boiling water, expressing, adding 18 of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B. 95 (*a*. 38).]—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 20 parts of the root of *Saponaria officinalis* in 1,000 of boiling water for two hours and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tisane de s. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de saponaria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the leaves of *Saponaria officinatis* in 500 [Fr. Cod.] (345 [Sp. Ph.]) of boiling water and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tisane de s. (racine)** (Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de s.*

SAPONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-o^{2}n(on)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *sapo*, soap. Fr., *saponaire.* Ger., *Seifenkraut.* Soapwort; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Saponarieæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Diantheæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Decoctum saponariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by macerating the root of *S. officinalis* in water, boiling, expressing gently, and decanting. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum saponariæ.** Fr., *extrait de saponaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de s.* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made by macerating 1 part of the root of *S. officinalis* with 4 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue with 2 parts of water, evaporating this second product to the consistence of syrup, adding the first product, and carrying on the evaporation to the consistence of a thick extract [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 partof the root with 5 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue with 3 parts of water, expressing, mixing the two, decanting when settled, and evaporating to a soft consistence [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Folia saponariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *saponaire officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *s.* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *S. officinalis* (leaves and stems [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Nuculæ saponariæ.** See under SAPINDUS *s.*—**Ptisana saponariæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de* SAPONAIRE.—**Radix saponariæ, Saponariæ radix.** Fr., *saponaire officinale* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *s.* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinalis.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. ocymoides.** Rock-soapwort, the ὠκιμοειδές of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe. The seeds were formerly used in snake-bites. [*a*, 35.]—**S. officinalis.** Fr., *saponaire* (*officinale*), *herbe à foulon, saponière, savonaire, savonnière.* Ger., *gemeines* (oder *gebräuchliches*) *Seifenkraut, Seifenwurzel, Speichelwurz, Hundsnelke, Waschkraut, Madenkraut.* Common soapwort, crow-soap, fuller's herb, hedge-pink, soapwort-gentian. The root and herb are both used, but the root is much the more active. Soap-root contains over 30 per cent. of saponin, to which its demulcent and depurative properties are due. It is used as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula, and skin complaints, and its inspissated juice has been used in gonorrhœa. [*a*, 35.]—**S. vaccaria.** Ger., *Kuhseifenkraut, Kuhkraut, Erdweich.* Cow-basil (or -fat, or -herb), cow-herb soapwort; a native of Europe, said to have the properties of *S. officinalis.* The seeds were once used as a diuretic and calefacient. [*a*, 35.]

SAPONÉ (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}p-o-na. A medicine in the preparation of which soap is used. [A, 385 (*a*. 48).]

SAPONIC ACID, n. Sa^{2}p-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide saponique.* See SAPOGENIN.

SAPONIFICATION, n. Sa^{2}p-o^{2}n-i^2-fi^{2}k-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *saponificatio* (from *sapo*, soap, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Verseifung.* The act or process of converting into soap; the decomposition of fats into fatty acids and glycerin by the action of alkalies. [B; K.]—**Fermentative s., Gährungs-S.** (Ger.). S. caused by the action of an animal ferment. [K.]

SAPONIMENT, n. Sa^{2}p-o^{2}n′i^2-m′nt. See SAPONIMENTUM.

SAPONIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-o^{2}n(on)-i^2-me^{2}nt′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sapo*, soap. A general term introduced by Dieterich for opodeldoc and similar substances (compounds of stearin soap, olein soap, alcohol, and various medicaments). ["Pharm. Zt. Russl.," xxiii; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1885, p. 26.]—**S. carbolisatum.** A mixture of 40 parts of stearin soap, 10 of Castile soap, 900 of alcohol, and 50 of carbolic acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SAPONIN, n. Sa^{2}p′o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *saponinum.* Fr., *saponine.* Ger., *S.* A glucoside, $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$, contained in *Saponaria officinalis* and various other plants. It forms a white, amorphous, very friable mass, inodorous and having first a sweetish and afterward a persistent acrid taste. [B, 5. 38, 48, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]

SAPONULE (Fr.), **SAPONULÉ** (Fr.). n's. Sa^3-po-nu^{6}l, -nu^6-la. A general term for a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of soap, with or without other substances, dissolved in alcohol, forming a mass of a gelatinous consistence. ["Nouv. remèdes," Oct. 15, 1885, p. 330.] Cf. SAPONIMENTUM.—**S. ammoniacal de Steers.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*

SAPONULUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-o^{2}n(on)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SAPONULE.—**S. ammoniacalis.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.

SAPORRHETIN, n. Sa^{2}p-o^{2}r-ret′i^{2}n. See SAPOGENIN.

SAPOTA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ot′a^3. Fr., *sapotillier.* Of Gärtner, the genus *Achras.* The *Sapotaceæ* are an order of the *Ebenales.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. achras.** See ACHRAS *s.*

SAPOTILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *sapotille, sapotillier.* Ger., *Sapotillbaum.* The *Achras sapota.* [*a*. 35.]

SAPOTOXIN, n. Sa^{2}p-o-to^{2}x′i^{2}n. A poisonous glucoside, probably $C_{17}H_{30}O_{10}$, contained in the bark of *Quillaia saponaria*, occurring as a white powder. It destroys the red corpuscles of the blood, and also nerves and muscles when brought into direct contact with them, and violently inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. Boiling with barium hydrate and evaporating removes the poisonous qualities and changes s. to a substance differing very little chemically, but quite inactive physiologically. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

SAPPAN, n. Sa^{2}p′p′n. See CÆSALPINIA *s.*

SAPPANIN, n. Sa^{2}p′a^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *sappanine.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4+2H_2O$, obtained by fusing commercial extract of sappan-wood with caustic soda. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

SAPPHISM, n. Sa^{2}f′i^{2}z′m. From Σαπφώ, Sappho, a Greek poetess. 1. Friction and suction of the clitoris. [E, 20.] 2. See TRIBADISM.

O, no; **O**^{2}, not; **O**^{3}, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**^{2}, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**^{2}, blue; **U**^{3}, lull; **U**^{4}, full; **U**^{5}, urn; **U**^{6}, like ü (German).

SAPRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-rem′(ra^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From σαπρός, putrid, and αἷμα, blood. Infection of the blood by putrefactive products. [B.]

SAPRINE, n. Sa^{2}p′ren. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saprin.* A non-poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, found in corpses. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B) ; A, 326 (α, 21).]

SAPROGENIC, adj. Sa^{2}p-ro-je^{2}n′i^{2}k. From σαπρός, putrid, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *saprogène.* Ger., *saprogen.* Causing putrefaction. [α, 48.]

SAPROLEGNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ro(ro^3)-le^{2}g′ni^2-a^3. From σαπρός, putrid, and λέγνον, an edge. A genus of *Fungi* of the *Saprolegniaceæ*, or *Saprolegniæ*, or *Saprolegnieæ*, which are a division (suborder) of the *Phycomycetes* growing chiefly in water, on the dead bodies of fish and insects. They often infest animals in aquaria, causing their destruction. Sodium carbonate is said to prevent their growth. [α, 35.]—**S. ferax.** A species parasitic on the bodies of fish and other animals ; identified with a fungus causing an epidemic cutaneous affection among salmon. [B, 77 (α, 35).]

SAPROPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)″ro(ro^3)-po^{2}rf‴i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o(o^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σαπρός, putrid, πορφύρα, purple, and τῦφος, smoke. Fr., *s.* Putrid typhus. [α, 14.]

SAPROPHYTE, n. Sa^{2}p′ro-fit. From σαπρός, putrid, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saprophyt.* A plant that derives its sustenance from decomposing organic substances. [α, 35.]

SAPROPHYTIC, adj. Sa^{2}p-ro-fi^{2}t′i^{2}k. Of animals or plants, obtaining their nutrition from dead organisms. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

SAPROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ro^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From σαπρός, putrid, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *sapropyre.* Fever due to putrid infection. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

SAPROSMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *-os′matos* (*-atis*). From σαπρός, putrid. A genus of rubiaceous fœtid shrubs of tropical Asia. [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**S. arboreum.** Ger., *Stinkbaum.* A Java species. The hard, straw-colored wood, *lignum fœtidum*, has an odor resembling that of human fæces, and has probably the properties of castoreum and valerian. In Java it is much used as an antispasmodic and anthysteric. [α, 35.]

SAPROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ro^{2}st′o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σαπρός, putrid, and στόμα, the mouth. Having a foul breath. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

SAPROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ro(ro^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From σαπρός, putrid, and τῦφος, stupor. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Faulfiebertyphus.* Putrid typhoid fever. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SAPUCAIA-NUTS, n. pl. Sa^{2}p-u^2-ka^3′i^2-a^3. See under LECYTHIS *zabucajo* and LECYTHIS *ollaria.*

SARACA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)′a^{3}k-a^3. A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [B, 42 (α, 35).]—**S. indica.** The *asok* of the East Indies. The bark is used against hæmorrhoids and dysmenorrhœa, and the leaves as an alterative and in colic. [α, 35.]

SARACENICA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}n(an)′i^{2}k-a^3. See under ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis.*

SARACHA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}r′a^{3}k-a^3. Fr., *saraquier.* A genus of solanaceous herbs. [α, 35.]—**S. biflora, S. contorta, S. dentata (S. jaltomata), S. procumbens, S. punctata.** Peruvian species. The leaves are used as emollient and anodyne applications. The leaves of the third species, the *jaltomate* of the Mex. Ph., are said to be tonic as well, and its fruit is edible. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20 ; B, 180 (α, 35).]

SARAPUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)′a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{3}s(us) Gr., σαράπους (from σαίρειν, to sweep, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *s.* A person affected with flat-foot. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SARATOGA MINERAL SPRINGS, n. Sa^{2}r-a^3-tog′a^3. A place in Lake County, California, where there are chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, n. Sa^{2}r-a^3-tog′a^3. 1. A place in Saratoga County, New York, where there are numerous gaseous springs containing principally sodium chloride and magnesium and calcium bicarbonates. 2. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are mineral springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SARCA, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

SARCEPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)-e^{2}p-i^2-plo(plo^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., sa^{3}rs-e^{2}p-i^{2}p′lo-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From σάρξ, flesh, ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *sarcoépiplocèle.* Ger., *Fleischnetzbruch.* An epiplocele complicated with sarcocele or with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum. [A, 532.]

SARCEPIPLOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)-e^{2}p-i^2-plo^{2}m′fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σάρξ, flesh, ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Ger., *Fleischnetznabelbruch.* An umbilical epiplocele with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum. [A, 532.]

SARCEY (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}r-se^2. A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SARCHYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se-(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., sa^{3}rk-hid′ro-sel. More properly written *sarcydrocele.* Gen., *-cel′es.* From σάρξ, flesh, ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor. See HYDROSARCOCELE.

SARCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σαρκίδιον (dim. of σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcidion.* See CARUNCLE (1st def.) and ENCANTHIS.

SARCINA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)′i^{2}n-a^3. From *sarcire*, to put in order. Fr., *sarcine.* Ger., *S., Sarcine.* Lit., a packet. 1. See EMBRYO. 2. Of Goodsir, a genus of the *Schizomycetes*, so called because the cocci are united into packets resembling corded bales of goods. [B, 238 (α, 35).] See Plate iii, Fig. 8.—**S. aurantiaca.** A species found in the air, forming on nutrient jelly orange-colored colonies which grow slowly and gradually liquefy the gelatin. [α, 35.]—**S. botulina.** Of Van den Corput, a s. found in sausage, and supposed to be the cause of botulism. [α, 34.]—**S. cerebri.** Of Jenner, a s. resembling *S. ventriculi* found in the brain. [α, 34.]—**S. Goodsir.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. intestinalis.** A species found in the intestines, especially the cæcum, and in the fæces of man, the monkey, the horse, and domestic fowls. The cocci are hyaline. The larger families (packets) contain from 2 to not rarely 32 cubes (256 cocci) each. [α, 35.]—**S. lutea.** Yellow s.; spherical cocci over 1 μ in diameter. Sown on gelatin plates, the colonies form in two days scarcely visible yellow points, which, under a low power of the microscope, have the form of irregular gray plates provided with projections and transparent toward the margin. It is found as an accidental impurity in the atmosphere, also in the earth and on the human skin, especially between the fingers and toes. It is not considered pathogenic. [α, 35.] Cf. *S. ventriculi.*—**S. pulmonum.** A species found in secretions from diseased lungs, especially those with cavities. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 513 (α, 18).]—**S. urinæ.** A species found in the urinary bladder of man. The cocci, which are 1·2 μ in diameter, are united into layers of tetrads superimposed so as to form small cubes of 8 cocci each bound together in larger packets containing each from 2 to 8 cubes. [α, 35.]—**S. ventriculi.** Fr., *sarcine de l'estomac.* A form found in the contents of the stomach of man and animals. The spherical or somewhat oval cocci, which average 2·5 μ in size, are united in small cubical groups of eight, rounded at the corners, and are bound together to form larger packets. Some authors identify this with *S. lutea*, but, unlike the latter, its gelatin and potato cultivations show spherical cocci, diplococci, and tetrads, instead of the packets characteristic of the genus. In cultivations in hay infusions, however, the cubical arrangement is well marked. [α, 35.]—**S. Virchowii.** A species said to occur in the lungs of consumptives, especially of those with pseudo-mycosis sarcinica. The cocci form packets like those of *S. urinæ*, but they contain each from 2 to 512 cubes. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms hardly prominent colonies of a pearl-gray color. [α, 35.]—**S. Welckeri.** Of Rossmann, the *S. urinæ.*—**Yellow s.** See *S. lutea.*

SARCINE, n. Sa^{3}r′sen. Fr., *s.* 1. Of Strecker, see HYPOXANTHINE. 2. See SARCINA (2d def.).

SARCITE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}r-set. See SARCITIS.

SARCITES (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)-it(et)′ez(as). Gen., *-it′u* (*-it′æ*). Gr., σαρκίτης (from σάρξ, flesh). See ANASARCA.

SARCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *sarcite.* Inflammation of muscular tissue. [α, 14.]

SARCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σαρκίον (dim. of σάρξ, flesh). See CARUNCLE (1st def.).

SARCO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-om′-a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *sarco-adénome.* See ADENO-SARCOMA.

SARCOBASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}b′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos, -ob′asis.* From σάρξ, flesh, and βάσις, a base. Fr., *sarcobase.* Ger., *Fleischboden.* A very large fleshy gynobase. [α, 35.]

SARCOBLAST, n. Sa^{3}rk′o-bla^{2}st. From σάρξ, flesh, and βλαστός, a sprout. Ger., *S.* See SARCOPLAST.

SARCOCARP, n. Sa^{3}rk′o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *sarcocarpium* (from σάρξ, flesh, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *sarcocarpe.* Ger., *Fruchtfleisch.* The succulent portion of a drupaceous fruit ; a fleshy mesocarp ; also a baccate fruit. [α, 35.]

SARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la) ; in Eng., sa^{3}rk′o-sel. Gr., σαρκοκήλη (from σάρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a tumor). Fr., *sarcocèle.* Ger., *Fleischbruch.* Syn.: *hernia carnosa.* 1. A fleshy tumor of the testicle. [α, 34.] 2. Scirrhus of the testicle. [E.]—**Malignant s.** A general term for all cancers of the testis. [E, 25.]—**S. malleosa.** A s. caused by the *Bacillus mallei.* [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**S. of the Egyptians.** Fr., *sarcocèle égyptien.* See ANDROME and ELEPHANTIASIS.—**Specific s., Syphilitic s.** See *Syphilitic* ORCHITIS.

SARCOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σάρξ, flesh, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *sarcocéphale.* A genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs. [α, 35.]—**S. edulis, S. esculentus.** Guinea (or negro, or Sierra Leone) peach ; a shrub or tree of western tropical Africa, yielding a tonic, astringent bark (*doundaké* or *nandouck*, the *quinquina africane* or *kina du Rio Nuñez* of the French) which is used as a substitute for cinchona. The fruit is edible. [α, 35.]

SARCOCHILOS (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-kil(ch^{2}el)′o^{2}s. Gen., *-chil′eos.* From σάρξ, flesh, and χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *sarcochile.* Ger., *Fleischblume.* A genus of orchids.—**S. præmorsum.** An East Indian species. The sudorific root is used in various fevers and acute exanthems. The juice of the leaves is purgative. [α, 35.]

SARCOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l′la^3. Gr., σαρκοκόλλα (from σάρξ, flesh, and κόλλα, glue). Fr., *sarcocolle.* Ger., *Sarkokolle* (1st def.), *Fleischleimgummi* (1st def.), *Schleimharz* (1st def.). 1. The spontaneous exudation of a Persian tree, so called by the ancients on the supposition that it had the property of agglutinating the flesh in wounds, ulcers, etc. It occurs in small, somewhat translucent, yellowish or brownish-red, gravel-like grains, of a bitterish taste, and emitting a pleasant odor when heated. It is purgative. It is usually ascribed to *S. squamosa* and species of the related genus *Penæa*, but these plants are said not to be found in Persia. 2. A genus of the *Penæaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Essentia sarcocollæ.** See *Tinctura sarcocollæ.*—**Gummi sarcocollæ.** See *S.*—**Tinctura sarcocollæ.** A filtered solution of s. in six times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SARCOCOLLIN, n. Sa^{3}rk-o-ko^{2}l′li^{2}n. Fr., *sarcocolline.* Ger., *S., Fischleimsüss.* A constituent, $C_{22}H_{19}O_{10}$, of sarcocolla ; a light-brown, amorphous mass, between a gum and a sugar, of sweetish-bitter taste. [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

SARCOCOPTES (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-ko^{2}pt'ez(as). A more correct form of *sarcoptes* (*q. v.*).

SARCODE, n. Sa^{3}rk'od. From σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sarkode, Sarkod.* Of Dujardin, animal protoplasm. [L.]—**S.-enveloppe** (Fr.). The limiting layer of the vitellus of an ovum.

SARCODERM, n. Sa^{3}rk'o-du^{5}rm. Lat., *sarcoderma, sarcodermis* (from σάρξ, flesh, and δέρμα, skin). Fr., *sarcoderme.* Ger., *Sarkoderm.* See under MESOSPERM.

SARCO-EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-plo(plo^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa^{3}rk-o-e^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* See SARCEPIPLOCELE.

SARCOGENIC, adj. Sa^{3}rk-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. From σάρξ, flesh, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *sarcogène.* Producing flesh or muscular tissue. [L. 41 (α, 14).]

SARCOGLIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}g'li^2-a^3. From σάρξ, flesh, and γλία, glue. See *Sarcogenic* CELL.

SARCOHYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa^{3}rk-o-hid'ro-sel. More properly written *sarcydrocele.* Gen., *-cel'es.* From σάρξ, flesh, ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor. See HYDROSARCOCELE.

SARCOID, adj. Sa^{3}rk'oid. Gr., σαρκοειδής (from σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sarcoides.* Fr., *sarcoïde.* Fleshy, flesh-like; as a n., one of the amœbiform particles which make up the flesh of a sponge. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

SARCOLACTATE, n. Sa^{3}rk-o-la^{2}kt'at. From σάρξ, flesh, and *lac*, milk. See PARALACTATE.

SARCOLACTIC ACID, n. Sa^{3}rk-o-la^{2}kt'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sarcolactique.* See under LACTIC ACID.

SARCOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-lem'matos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and λέμμα, a rind. Fr., *sarcolemme.* Ger., *Sarkolemm, Sarkolemm-Scheide* (oder *-Schlauch*). A delicate elastic and homogeneous sheath entirely inclosing each individual striated muscular fibre, exclusive of the cardiac muscular fibres. [J, 26, 30, 31.]

SARCOLOGY, n. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From σάρξ, flesh, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *sarcologie.* Ger., *Fleischlehre.* The anatomy, etc., of fleshy or muscular tissues.

SARCOLYTE, n. Sa^{3}rk'o-lit. From σάρξ, flesh, and λύειν, to loose. See SARCOPLAST.

SARCOM (Ger.), n. Za^{3}rk-om'. See SARCOMA.—**Drüsens'.** See ADENOSARCOMA.—**Knochens'.** See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**Knorpels'.** See CHONDROSARCOMA.—**Narbens'.** Cicatricial sarcoma. [E.]—**Schuppens'.** See LEPIDOSARCOMA.

SARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σάρκωμα (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcome.* Ger., *S., Sarcom, Sarkom, Fleischgewächs* (1st and 2d def's), *Fleischring* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, any flesh-like tumor. [H.] 2. A tumor formed upon the type of indifferent embryonic tissue, *i. e.*, composed of cells, round, spindle-shaped, or multinucleated, imbedded in an intercellular matrix, and containing blood-vessels which are in direct relation with the cells. Sarcomata are always formed from tissues which are derived from the mesoblast (*i. e.*, from connective tissue in its broadest sense). [B.] 3. In botany, a hypogynous disc. [α, 35.]—**Adipose s.** A s. (2d def.), containing lipomatous elements. [α, 34.]—**Alveolar s.** Fr., *sarcome alvéolaire.* A form of s. (2d def.), found chiefly in bone, muscle, and skin, having a largely developed stroma and alveoli, which, with the fibrillated appearance produced by the fibroid transformation of some of the cells, cause it to closely resemble carcinoma. [B.]—**Angeiolithic s.** See PSAMMOMA.—**Bundle-s.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**Calcifying s.** A s. (2d def.) in which calcification of the matrix occurs, simulating an osteosarcoma. [α, 34.]—**Carcinomatous s.** See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**Colloid s.** A variety of myxoma. [E.]—**Common vascular s.** Of Abernethy, a s. (2d def.) having the appearance of coagulable lymph deprived of the coloring matter of the blood and having a uniform fibrous or lobular arrangement and a certain degree of transparency and vascularity. [A, 42.]—**Cylindro-s.** A form of tumor produced when sarcomatous tissue undergoes partial hyaline or mucoid degeneration, or when it exists in combination with myomatous formations. Such growths are generally included under the term cylindroma, although this may also be applied to tumors in which the epithelial cells are involved. [Ziegler (α, 25).]—**Encephaloid s.** Ger., *Rundzellensarkom.* A variety of s. consisting for the most part of simple embryonic cells imbedded in a scanty homogeneous or granular matrix. There are two varieties, the small-celled and large-celled. The tumors are of very rapid growth, often ending fatally in a few months, especially in children. They are soft and pinkish, gray, or yellowish-white, with frequent patches of extravasation. When coming to the surface, they form the so-called fungus hæmatodes. [E, 25.]—**Fascicular s., Fasciculated s.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**Gelatinous s.** Ger., *Gallertsarkom.* See MYXOSARCOMA.—**Giant-celled s.** Ger., *Riesenzellensarkom.* A form of s. (2d def.) which generally grows from the cancellous tissue of bone, especially from the jaws and the ends of the long bones. It consists structurally of large round, oval, or branched cells, with many nuclei imbedded in a round-celled or spindle-celled sarcomatous tissue which may undergo mucoid degeneration or become ossified. [B; E, 25.]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** An angeiosarcoma from which hæmorrhage occurs. [α, 34.]—**Idiopathic multiple pigment s.** A form of melanosarcoma of the skin which commonly begins upon the hands and feet, extending thence in the form of discrete tumors over the legs and arms, and gradually (in the course of two or three years usually) over the entire cutaneous surface. The tumors are reddish-brown or bluish-red, and may be disseminated over the surface or occur in groups. The older ones undergo absorption with desquamation of the epidermis, leaving finally dark pigmented spots and cicatrices. The disease is attended with the development of marasmus that tends to a fatal termination. [G, 47.]—**Keloidiform s.** A s. (2d def.) developing in the skin and presenting the appearance of keloid. [A. Jacobson, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxx, p. 39 (α, 34).]—**Lipomatous s.** Ger., *Fettsarcom.* S. (2d def.) in which the cells are filled with globules of fat not derived from degeneration but from simple infiltration. [E, 25.]—**Mammary s.** An infiltration of s. (2d def.) resembling the mammary gland on section. [A, 42.]—**Medullary s.** Ger., *Medullarsarkom, Aftermark, Markschwamm, gelinder Krebs.* A s. (2d def.) resembling the substance of the brain.—**Melano-s., Melanotic s.** Fr., *sarcome mélanique.* A s. (2d def.) containing patches of black or brown amorphous pigment granules that lie partly in the tumor-cells, partly in the fibrous matrix and the vessel-walls. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Metastatic s.** See CHLOROMA.—**Mixed-cell s.** [Butlin]. Giant-celled s., so called on account of the variety of cells found in it. [B.]—**Mixed s.** A s. (2d def.) containing other tumor elements besides those of s. [α, 34.]—**Mucous s.** A s. (2d def.) in which cysts have been developed. [E.]—**Multiple s.** See under *S. of the skin.*—**Myeloid s.** See *Giant-celled s.*—**Nest-celled s.** See PSAMMOMA.—**Net-celled s.** See MYXOSARCOMA (1st def.).—**Organized s.** See *Common vascular s.*—**Ossifying s., Osteoid s.** See *Calcifying s.*—**Pancreatic s.** Of Abernethy, a tumor forming irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like those of the pancreas. It is found usually in glands, chiefly in the breast. [E, 6.]—**Papillary s.** Cutaneous papillæ, or warts that have undergone transformation into sarcomatous tissue by the growth and multiplication of the cells. [Ziegler (α, 34).]—**Periosteal s.** 1. See CHLOROMA. 2. A fibrous tumor of the periosteum, most frequently seen on the jaws. [E.]—**Pigmented s.** See *Melanotic s.*—**Plexiform s.** A round-celled s. characterized by cylinders or irregular masses of cells, a hyaline or very finely fibrillated substance surrounding these, a polygonal form of cells, and an absence of intercellular material. [E, 4.] See also under CYLINDROMA.—**Pulpy s.** See *Medullary s.*—**Round-celled s.** Ger., *Rundzellensarkom.* See *Encephaloid s.*—**S. congenitum.** See NÆVUS *sarcomatodes.*—**S. cordis.** Vegetations on the valves of the heart. [H.]—**S. epulis.** See EPULIS.—**S. fasciculatum.** See *Spindle-celled s.*—**S. of the skin.** S. occurring in the form of isolated, clustered, or confluent tumors of various sizes and of a soft, fleshy consistence, growing usually from the deeper portions of the skin. The color of the surface of the tumor at first differs but little from that of the surrounding skin. Afterward it becomes reddish, brown, or black. The growths may be either confined to particular regions or disseminated more or less generally over the body (multiple s.). [G.]—**S. ossificans, S. osteoides.** See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**S. reticulo-cellulare.** See *Alveolar s.*—**Spindle-celled s.** A s. (2d def.) consisting of spindle-cells, either large or small, and hence presenting a fibrillar structure, owing to which it can readily be torn into bundles in certain directions. The large-celled varieties are much the softer and more malignant. The small-celled kinds include the fibroplastic tumor of Lebert and the recurrent fibroid of Paget. [E, 25; Billroth (α, 18).]

SARCOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}m(om)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Sarkomatose.* A condition in which there is the formation of multiple sarcomata. [α, 34.]—**Primary s.** A malignant disease commencing as a hard œdematous swelling of the lower extremities, the skin being discolored and the infiltration extending over the body with the formation of small subcutaneous tubercles. The latter present microscopically the appearance of small round-celled sarcoma. [L. Brocq, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May 14, 1886, p. 325 (α, 34).]—**S. generalis** [Kaposi]. See MYCOSIS *fungoides.*

SARCOMATOUS, adj. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *sarcomatodes, sarcomatosus.* Fr., *sarcomateux.* Ger., *sarkomatös.* 1. Fleshy, succulent. [B.] 2. Having the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOME (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}rk-om. See SARCOMA.—**S. ossifiant.** Of Cornil and Ranvier, a form of osteosarcoma corresponding to the myeloplaxes of other authors. [E.]

SARCOMOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-om-o^{2}s-ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa^{3}rk-om-o^{2}sk'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From σάρξ, flesh, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. A fleshy oscheocele. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SARCOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **SARCOMPHALON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sa^{3}rk-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l-o-sel; sa^{3}rk-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o^{2}n. Gen., *-cel'es, -omph'ali.* From σάρξ, flesh, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *sarcomphale.* A fleshy tumor at the navel. [E.]

SARCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). From σάρξ, flesh, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *sarcomycète.* Ger., *Fleischschwamm.* Of Ritgen, a fleshy, fungous growth. [L, 50 (α. 14).]

SARCOPHAGA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3. From σάρξ, flesh, and φαγεῖν, to eat. See SARCOPHILA.

SARCOPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σαρκοφάγος (from σάρξ, flesh, and φαγεῖν, to eat). See CARNIVOROUS; as a n., of the ancients, a coffin made of a limestone found at Assos, a town in Troas, which, it was believed, consumed the body; hence, any coffin or tomb. [Adams (α, 35).]

SARCOPHAGY, n. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^2. Gr., σαρκοφαγία. The habit or practice of eating flesh. [L, 56 (α, 43).]

SARCOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From σάρξ, flesh, and φιλεῖν, to love. A genus of the *Muscidæ.* [Walker (α, 39).]—**S. carnaria.** Ger., *Fleischfliegen.* A species the eggs of which, deposited on mucous surfaces, produce myiasis mucosa. [L, 57 (α, 39).]—**S. carnosa.** A species the larva of which is sometimes found in the skin of South American Indians. [L, 28 (α. 39).]—**S. Wohlfarti.** A Russian species which attacks men and domestic animals, sometimes causing death. [G.]

SARCOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'i^2-a^3. Gr., σαρκοφυία (from σαρκοφυεῖν. to produce flesh). Fr., *sarcophyie.* 1. See SARCOMA. 2. A mass of fungous granulations. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SARCOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-fim(fu^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *sarcophyme.* A fleshy tumor. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SARCOPHYTE, n. Sa^{3}rk'o-fit. See BIOPLAST.

SARCOPHYTE (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a). From σάρξ, flesh, and φυτόν, a plant. A genus of the *Sarcophyteæ*, or *Sarcophytidæ* (a tribe of the *Balanophoreæ*). The only species is a native of southern Africa, parasitic on the roots of a *Mimosa.* [α, 35.]

SARCOPLASM, n. Sa^{3}rk'o-pla^{2}z'm. Lat., *sarcoplasma* (from σάρξ, flesh, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Ger., *Sarkoplasma.* Of Rollett (1885), the hyaline or finely granular substance of striated muscular fibres, exclusive of the fibrillæ. It incloses the nuclei, and passes without a break into the motorial end-plate. [J.]

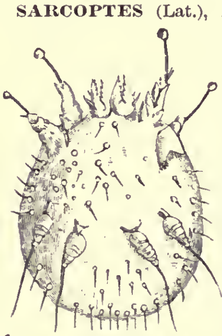
SARCOPLAST, n. Sa^{3}rk'o-pla^{2}st. Lat., *sarcoplasta.* Fr., *sarcoplaste.* Ger., *Sarkoblast, Sarkoplast.* A cell that gives rise to striated muscular fibre. [J.] Cf. *Muscle* CORPUSCLES.

SARCOPOIETIC, adj. Sa^{3}rk-o-poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From σάρξ, flesh, and ποιεῖν, to make. Forming flesh or muscle. [J, 22.]

SARCOPSYLLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}p-si^{2}l(su^{6}l)'la^3. From σάρξ, flesh, and ψύλλα, a flea. See PULEX.

SARCOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}pt-e^{3}r-i^{3}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σάρξ, flesh, and πτερύγιον, a small wing. See PTERYGIUM *carnosum.*

SARCOPTES (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}pt'ez(as). Gen., *-cop'tu* (*-tæ*). From σάρξ, flesh, and κόπτειν, to cut. Fr., *sarcopte.* A genus of the *Sarcoptidæ*, parasitic on the epidermis of man and other animals. The *Sarcoptidæ* (Ger., *Krätzmilben*), or itch-mites, are a family of the *Acarina.* [L, 353 (α, 39).] — **S. scabiei.** Fr., *ciron* (*de la gale*), *sure.* Ger., *Krätzmilbe, wahre Grabmilbe.* The itch-mite; a minute parasitic species with numerous pointed tubercles, spines, and hairs on the dorsal surface. The females burrow deep in the epidermis to lay their eggs, and thus produce scabies. The mite occurs both in man and in certain of the lower animals, receiving special names, such as *S. hominis, S. equi, S. canis, S. suis, S. cati, S. cuniculi, S. vulpis,* and *S. capræ.* Some of the varieties that usually infest lower animals also attack man, producing a scabies of short duration. [G; L, 26, 353 (α, 39).]—**S. squamiferus.** A species infesting dogs, swine, goats, sheep, etc., and producing mange. [α, 39.]


SARCOPTES SCABIEI.
[A, 327.]

SARCOPYODES (Lat.), adj. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-od'ez(as). From σάρξ, flesh, πύον, pus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *sarcopyoïde.* Ger., *fleischeiterig.* Of Hippocrates, at once purulent and flesh-like (said of sputa). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SARCOSINE, n. Sa^{3}rk'os-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sarkosin.* See METHYL*glycocine.*

SARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}rk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σάρκωσις (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcose* (1st def.). Ger., *Fleischbildung* (1st def.). 1. Formation of muscular tissue or flesh. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See SARCOMA.—**S. bulbi.** An old term for fungus of the conjunctiva. [F.]

SARCOSPERM, n. Sa^{3}rk'o-spu^{5}rm. From σάρξ, flesh, and σπέρμα, a seed. See under MESOSPERM.

SARCOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-stem'matos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and στέμμα, a wreath. Fr., *sarcostemme.* Ger., *Fleischkrone.* A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. [α, 35.]—**S. aphyllum.** 1. A species growing in Japan with edible shoots. 2. See *S. brevistigma.*—**S. brevistigma.** The *bramee* of the Bengalese. It contains an acidulous milky juice used to allay thirst. [α, 35.]—**S. dombeyanum.** A Peruvian species. [α, 35.]—**S. forskhalianum.** A species growing in Arabia. The young shoots are eaten. [α, 35.]—**S. glaucum.** Fr., *sarcostemme glauque.* Venezuela ipecacuanha. Its root is emetic and sudorific. [α, 35.]—**S. stipitaceum.** An Arabian species used like *S. forskhalianum.* [α, 35.]—**S. viminale.** See *S. brevistigma.*

SARCOSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-sti^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *-stig'matos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and στίγμα, a point. Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Olacineæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. Kleinii.** A Malabar species. An oil (adul oil) expressed from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism. [α, 35.]

SARCOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}st-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σάρξ, flesh, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *sarcostose.* Ossification of muscular tissue. [E.]

SARCOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-stro'ma^3. Gen., *-strom'atos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and στρῶμα, a covering. Fr., *sarcostrome.* A fleshy false membrane. [A, 322.]

SARCOTHLASIA (Lat.), **SARCOTHLASIS** (Lat.), **SARCOTHLASMA** (Lat.), n's f., f.. and n. Sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-thlaz(thla^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}th'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s, -o(o^3)-thla^{2}z(thla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-thlas'iæ, -thlas'eos* (*-oth'lasis*), *-thlas'matos* (*-atis*). From σάρξ, flesh, and θλάσις, a crushing, or θλάσμα, a bruise. Fr., *sarcothlasie.* A contusion of the soft parts. [E.]

SARCOTIC, adj. Sa^{3}rk-o^{2}t'i^{3}k. Gr., σαρκωτικός (from σάρξ, flesh). Lat., *sarcoticus.* Fr., *sarcotique.* Ger., *fleischmachend, fleischerzeugend.* Of medicines, flesh-producing. [L, 41, 50 (α, 43).]

SARCOTOME, n. Sa^{2}rk'o-tom. From σάρξ. flesh, and τέμνειν, to cut. An apparatus devised by W. A. Hollis for "painlessly cutting through the soft tissues" by the force of a spiral spring contained in a tube being brought to bear suddenly in such a way as to pull on the ends of a ligature passed around the parts to be severed. ["Trans. of the Clin. Soc. of Lond.," vii, p. 138.]

SARCOTRIPSIE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}r-ko-trep-se. See ÉCRASEMENT *linéaire.*

SARCOTRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}r-ko-trep-tu^{5}r. See ÉCRASEUR.

SARCOUS, adj. Sa^{3}rk'u^{3}s. From σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *sarceux.* Pertaining to or consisting of flesh or muscular tissue. [J.]

SARDIASIS (Lat.), **SARDONIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Sa^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s, -o^{2}n(on)-i^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σαρδίασις (from Σαρδώ, Sardinia). See RISUS *sardonicus.*

SARDONIC, adj. Sa^{3}rd-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *sardonius.* Fr., *sardonique.* Ger., *sardonisch.* Sardinian. In the sense of bitter or scornful (said of a laugh alleged to show distortion of the face like that produced by eating a certain Sardinian plant [cf. RISUS *sardonicus*]) it corresponds to the Gr. σαρδάνιος. [α, 48.]

SARE, n. See ESSERA.

SARFAR, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SARGASSUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{3}rg-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Fr., *sargasse.* Ger., *Fächerfruchttang.* A genus of the *Sargasseæ*, which are a division of *Algæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. bacciferum.** Fr., *sargasse baccifère.* Gulf- (sea-) weed, sea-lentils (or grape), goître-stick; a species which forms the so-called Sargasso Sea in the Atlantic. It contains iodine, and is used in goître, as a diuretic and febrifuge, and, after long boiling with water, in dysuria, strangury, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. vulgare.** Fr., *sargasse vulgaire.* A species found chiefly in Southern seas. It contains iodine, and is used in gravel, calculus, etc. [α, 35.]

SARKINE, n. Sa^{3}rk'en. Ger., *Sarkin.* See HYPOXANTHINE.

SARKOD (Ger.), **SARKODE** (Ger.), n's. Za^{3}rk-od', -od'e^2. See SARCODE. For other forms in *Sark-* not here given, see the corresponding terms in *Sarc-.*

SARMENT, n. Sa^{3}r'm'nt. Lat., *sarmentum* (from *sarpere*, to prune). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Wurzelranke.* A runner, a long slender stolon or branch. [α, 35.]

SARMIENTA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rm-i^2-e^{2}nt'a^3. Fr., *sarmiente.* A genus of the *Cyrtandreæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. repens, S. scandens.** Fr., *sarmiente rampante.* A Chilean shrub. The emollient leaves are applied to warts, corns, etc. [α, 35.]

SAROTHAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-o(o^3)-tha^{2}m(tha^{3}m)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From σάρον, a broom, and θάμνος, a bush. A section of the genus *Genista.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]—**S. scoparius.** See SPARTIUM *scoparium.*

SARRACENIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-ra^3-sen(kan)'i^2-a^3. From *Sarrazin*, a proper name. Fr., *sarracène* (1st def.). 1. Indian-cup, North American pitcher-plant, side-saddle flower, trumpet-leaf; a genus of the *Sarraceneæ*, or *Sarraceniaceæ*, or *Sarracenieæ*, which are an order of polypetalous dicotyledons (the pitcherworts). Their pitcher-shaped radical leaves contain, besides a saccharine exudation, hairs, etc., intended for the capture and retention of insects and a peculiar liquid which is said to anæsthetize the insects captured and to hasten their decomposition, the products of which are probably absorbed as food by the plant, though the fluid is apparently destitute of digestive properties. [α, 35.] 2. See SARRACENINE.—**S. flava.** Trumpets, yellow-flowered huntsman's horn. The astringent root is used in dyspepsia and diarrhœa. [α, 35.]—**S. purpurea.** Fr., *cruche* (ou *coupe*) *indienne.* Huntsman's cap, purple side-saddle flower; found in Canada and the United States. The root, which has been recommended in small-pox, contains sarracenine, a yellow pigment perhaps identical with sarracenic acid, and a resin. It is used by the Indians of Nova Scotia in venereal diseases. [α, 35.]—**S. rubra.** Red side-saddle flower. It has been used in small-pox. [α, 35.]—**S. variolaris.** Hook-leaved (or spotted) side-saddle flower; found in the southern United States; said to be tonic and slightly anodyne, and used like *S. flava.* [α, 35.]

SARRACENINE, n. Sa^{2}r-a^{2}s'e^{2}n-en. Fr., *sarracénine.* Of Martin, a substance extracted from *Sarracenia purpurea*, regarded by him as an alkaloid. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

SARRIÈTE (Fr.), **SARRIETTE** (Fr.), n's. Sa^{3}r-re-e^{2}t. The genus *Satureia*; of the Fr. Cod., *Satureia hortensis* or its flowering tops. [α, 35.]

SARSA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rs'a^3. See SARSAPARILLA.—**Decoctum sarsæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de salsepareille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sarsaparilla-Absud.* Sp., *cocimiento de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoctum sarsaparillæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Decoction of sarsaparilla, made by boiling Jamaica sarsaparilla-root with water, with [Sp. Ph.] or without the addition of licorice, and straining. The Br. Ph. orders 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla to 26 fl. oz. of decoction; the preparations of the other ph's are of about half this strength. [B.]—**Decoctum sarsæ compositum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*—**Extractum sarsæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum.*

SARSAPARILLA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rs-a^3-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *salsepareille* (*racine adventive* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Sassaparille, Sassaparill-* (oder *Salsaparill-*, oder *Sarsaparill-*) *Wurzel, Heckenrebenwurzel.* Sp., *zarzaparrilla* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Smilax officinalis, Smilax medica*, and other undetermined species of *Smilax.* The Br. Ph. recognizes the root (dried) of *Smilax officinalis*, and the Mex. Ph. that of *Smilax medica.* Other imperfectly known species, such as *Smilax papyracea* and *Smilax syphilitica*, are also said to be sources of the commercial drug. The roots are cylindrical, fleshy, plump when fresh, and more or less wrinkled longitudinally when dried, have a thick amylaceous bark, are often beset with thread-like rootlets (beard) of

nearly uniform size, and grow from a thick knotty short root-stock (called *chump* by the druggists and ordered to be rejected by the U. S. Ph.). They are readily split in the direction of their length owing to the longitudinal fibres of which their ligneous portion is composed. S. displays on cross-section a white central medulla, inclosed by a woody zone of closely packed fibro-vascular bundles with scalariform vessels and lignified prosenchymatous cells. This zone is surrounded by a circle (nucleus sheath) of small cells forming a brown ring between which and the epidermis occurs a tissue (the bark) composed of parenchymatous cells often loaded with starch granules and rhaphides. S. has a marked odor only in decoction. If chewed for some time, it leaves an unpleasant acrimonious impression in the mouth and throat. Though it contains starch, resin, etc., it is believed to owe whatever medicinal properties it may possess to parillin (*q. v.*). It is used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, skin diseases, etc. Its value as an alterative is very doubtful. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (α, 35).]—**Apozema sarsaparillæ compositum.** See Decoctum *Feltz*.—**Brazilian s.** Lat., *radix sassaparillæ lisbonensis* (seu *brasiliensis*), *sassaparilla de Marañon* (seu *de Pará*). Fr., *salsepareille du Brésil.* Ger., *lissabone* (oder *lissabonense*, oder *portugiesische*, oder *brasilianische*) *Sassaparille*, *Brazil-* (oder *Maranhon-*, oder *Para-*) *Sarsaparille.* Lisbon (or Pará) s., sarsa of the Rio Negro; a superior mealy variety of s., now rare in commerce. According to Martius, it is derived from *Smilax syphilitica*; according to Richard, from *Smilax papyracea.* [α, 35.]—**Caracas s.** Lat., *sassaparilla de Caracas, radix sarsaparillæ caraque.* Fr., *salsepareille caraque.* Ger., *Caracas-Sassaparille.* 1. A variety from La Guayra. It is mixed with long woody stems. The roots, which are white and mealy within, are packed separately. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).] 2. See *Mexican s.*—**Country s.** The root of *Hemidesmus indicus.* [α, 35.]—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Decoctum* sarsæ.—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ Callac.** Sp., *cocimiento de zarzaparrilla de Callac* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling with the necessary amount of water for 1 hour 16 parts of s.-root with 2 of calomel prepared by subliming and inclosed in a linen bag, adding 8 parts of senna-leaves, 6 of coriander-seeds, and ½ part of alum, straining when cold, and thus obtaining 480 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.** A preparation made by boiling 25 parts of s. and 5 of guaiac-wood in 250 of water for half an hour, adding 5 each of sassafras-wood and licorice, and 2½ of mezereum, macerating for 2 hours, straining, and washing the residue with water till 250 parts of decoction are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting for 1 hour and boiling 10 minutes a mixture of 2½ oz. of s., ¼ oz. each of guaiac wood, sassafras-root, and dried licorice, ⅛ oz. of mezereum, and 1½ pint of boiling water, straining when cold, and washing the residue with water until 1 pint of decoction is obtained [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum fortius.** Syn.: *decoctum Ziltmanni fortius.* A decoction consisting of 500 parts of s. and 13,000 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (15,000 [Swiss Ph.], the necessary amount [Austr. Ph.]) of water, with 25 each of alum, sugar, aniseed, and fennel-seed, 125 of senna-leaves, and 50 of licorice [Ger. Ph.], with 30 each of alum and sugar, 20 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and calomel, 5 of red mercury sulphide, 120 of senna-leaves, and 60 of licorice [Swiss Ph.], or with 25 each of alum and sugar, 20 each of calomel, aniseed, and fennel-seed, 5 of red murcury sulphide, 125 of senna-leaves, and 62½ of licorice [Austr. Ph.]. The preparations of the other ph's are essentially the same as the Austr. and Swiss, with the proportion of s. slightly reduced. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum mitius.** Syn.: *decoctum Zittmanni mitius.* A preparation of half the strength in s. of the stronger decoction, consisting of 50 parts of s. and 2,400 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (3,000 [Swiss Ph.], the necessary amount [Austr. Ph.]) of water, with 5 each of cinnamon, lemon-peel, cardamom, and licorice (2½ each [Austr. Ph.], 6 each [Swiss Ph.]). The other ph's direct a larger proportion of s. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ edulcorans.** Sp., *cocimiento edulcorante de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. A strained decoction of 58 parts each of s. and china-root, 22 of red sandal-wood, and 43 of hartshorn macerated for 12 hours, and boiled 1 hour, with the addition of 22 parts of yellow sandal-wood and 170 of sugar. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum sarsaparillæ excelsæ.** See *Decoctum sarsaparillæ Callac.*—**Extractum sarsaparillæ (aquosum).** Fr., *extrait de salsepareille* Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto* (*alcohólico*) *de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made by extracting s. with cold water [Sp. Ph.] (with dilute alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. has also an alcoholic extract made with 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sarsaparillæ compositum fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de salsepareille composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetztes flüssiges S.-Extrakt.* A preparation made by moistening a mixture of 75 parts of s., 12 of licorice, 10 of the root-bark of sassafras, and 3 of mezereum (all in No. 30 powder) with 40 of a mixture of 10 of glycerin, 30 of alcohol, and 60 of water, exhausting with the remainder of the menstruum and with alcohol diluted with twice its weight of water, reserving 80 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the diluted alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum sarsæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of s. in No. 30 powder with the customary mixture of glycerin, alcohol, and water, followed by alcohol diluted with twice its weight of water, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 oz. of s.-root in No. 40 powder with 40 fl. oz. of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0·920) for 10 days, expressing 20 fl. oz. of liquid, mixing 240 fl. oz. of water with the residue, heating for 16 hours at 71·1° C., straining, adding 5 oz. of sugar, evaporating to about 18 fl. oz., mixing with the reserved 20, and bringing up with water to 40 [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**German s.** Lat., *radix sarsaparillæ* (seu *sarsæ*) *germanicæ.* Fr., *salsepareille d'Allemagne.* Ger., *deutsche Sarsaparille.* The rhizome of *Carex arenaria.* [α, 35.]—**Guatemala s.** A mealy s., somewhat like Honduras s., derived, according to Bentley, from *Smilax papyracea.* [α, 35.]—**Guayaquil s.** A dark, rather fibrous, coarse-looking s., chiefly obtained in the valley of Alausi west of the equatorial Andes. [α, 35.]—**Honduras s.** Lat., *radix sassaparillæ Honduras, s. de Honduras.* Fr., *salsepareille de Honduras.* Ger., *Honduras-Sassaparille.* A mealy, more or less bearded, externally dirty-grayish or reddish-brown s., occurring in neat rolls or bundles consisting of several roots folded lengthwise and secured in a compact form by a few circular turns of a long root. These bundles are united into bales of 100 or more pounds. The bark is whiter than that of the Jamaica kind, and very amylaceous except near the caudex, or chump, where it is resinous. It is exported from Belize, and is the sort chiefly used in the United States. [α, 35.]—**Indian s.** Fr., *salsepareille de l'Inde.* Ger., *indische Sassaparille.* The root of *Hemidesmus indicus.* [α, 35.]—**Italian s.** Lat., *sassaparilla italica.* Ger., *italienische Sassaparille.* 1. The root of *Smilax aspera*; used as a substitute for s. in southern Europe. 2. The *Smilax excelsa.* [α, 35.]—**Jamaica s.** Lat., *sassaparilla de Jamaica* (seu *jamaicensis*), *radix sassaparillæ rubræ.* Fr., *salsepareille de la Jamaïque.* Ger., *jamaikanische* (oder *rothe*) *Sassaparille.* Red s., the only variety admitted into the Br. Ph.; formerly shipped from Central America by way of Jamaica. The roots, which are deeply furrowed, slender, and 6 feet or more long, are folded into hanks 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, loosely wound round by a root of the same drug. An abundance of rootlets or beard, which is considered a valuable part of the drug, is present, but the caudex, or chump, is not preserved. The bark is usually non-amylaceous in all its parts. It yields a larger proportion of extract than Honduras s. [α, 35.]—**Lisbon s.** See *Brazilian s.*—**Mealy s.** A s. containing a large proportion of starch. The mealy varieties are the Honduras, Guatemala, and Brazilian s's; the non-mealy are the Jamaica, Mexican, and Guayaquil. [α, 35.]—**Mexican s.** Lat., *s.* (seu *radix sassaparillæ*) *de Vera-Cruz.* Fr., *salsepareille du Mexique* (ou *de la Vera-Cruz*). Ger., *Vera-Cruz-Sassaparille, Tampiko-Sassaparille.* A pale, dull-brown, shriveled variety, official in the Mex. Ph. It is not put up into rolls, but packed separately in large bales. The chump, which is usually present, has often attached portions of an angular but not square stem. It has a bitter taste, and is probably as active as the other kinds. It is collected on the eastern slope of the Mexican Andes, and is said to be obtained from *Smilax medica.* [α, 35.]—**Pará s., Portuguese s.** See *Brazilian s.*—**Radix sarsaparillæ.** See *S.*—**Red s.** See *Jamaica s.*—**S.-Absud** (Ger.). See *Decoctum* sarsæ.—**Syrupus sarsaparillæ.** See *Sirop de* salsepareille.—**Syrupus sarsaparillæ compositus** (seu **et sennæ**). Fr., *sirop de salsepareille composé* [Fr. Cod.], *sirop cuisinier* [Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de zarzaparrilla compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening a mixture of 150 parts of s., 20 of guaiac-wood, 12 each of pale rose petals, licorice, and senna-leaves (all in No. 30 powder), 6 each of sassafras-wood and aniseed, and 1 of the leaves of gaultheria (all in No. 20 powder) with 300 of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0·928), macerating for forty-eight hours, treating in a percolator with more of the alcohol until 600 parts are obtained, evaporating to 300, adding 100 of water, filtering, washing the residue of the filtrate with more water till 400 parts have been obtained, dissolving in this 600 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting or infusing a mixture of 24 parts of s., 8 of pale cinchona-bark, 3 of anise, 16 each of guaiac-wood, sassafras-wood, and [Ger. Ph.] china-root, and 250 of boiling water, filtering, evaporating to 80 parts, and adding 130 of sugar [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. The Swiss preparation has the same ingredients in practically the same proportions, made up by a somewhat different process. The preparation of the Gr. Ph. is made by pouring 144 parts of boiling water on 24 of s., macerating for twenty-four hours, boiling a quarter of an hour, expressing, boiling down the residue with 120 parts of water to 72, mixing the two liquids, bringing to a boil, pouring on 2 parts each of pale rose petals, senna-leaves, and aniseed, straining, expressing, adding 24 parts each of honey and sugar, and boiling to a thick syrup. The Gr. Ph. has also a preparation, the *syrupus compositus Laffecteur*, made by digesting 24 parts of a decoction made from 6 of s.-root for twenty-four hours with 2 parts of senna-leaves and 1 part each of cinnamon and aniseed, expressing, and adding 3 parts of inspissated elder juice, and enough sugar to make a thick syrup by boiling and clarifying with white of egg. The other ph's direct the making, by complicated processes of digesting, infusing, and evaporating, of a syrup of about 1·29 sp. gr., first extracting 1,000 parts of s. with water, then adding 60 parts each of senna-leaves, aniseseed, and pale rose petals, and the herb [Belg. Ph.] or flowers [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] of *Borago officinalis*, and, when these have been incorporated in the colature, 1,000 each of honey and sugar. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Yellow s.** 1. The *Menispermum canadense.* 2. The roots of *Jacaranda echinata.* [α, 35.]—**Wild s.** The *Aralia nudicaulis.* [α, 35.]

SARSAPARILLE (Ger.), n. Za^{3}rs-a^{3}p-a^{3}r-el′le^{2}. Sarsaparilla. [α. 35.]

SARSAPARILLIN, n. Sa^{3}rs-a^{2}p-a^{2}r-i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *sarsaparilline.* See Smilacin.

SARSEPAREILLE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}r-s′-pa^{3}r-e^{2}l-y′. See Salsepareille.

SARTICRURÆUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rt-i^{2}-kru^{2}r-(krur)-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sartor*, a tailor, and *crus*, the leg. See Sartorius.

SARTORIUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{3}rt-or′i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sartor*, a tailor. Fr., *couturier, ilio-crêti-tibial.* Ger., *längster Schenkelmuskel, Schneidermuskel.* The tailors' muscle (so called because its action is to cross the legs after the manner of tailors at work); a muscle arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the part of the bone immediately below it, running downward and inward over the front of the thigh, and inserted by an aponeurotic expansion of its tendon into the inner aspect of the head of the tibia near its tubercle, also into the capsule of the knee joint and the fascia of the leg.

SARX (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{3}rx. Gen., *sarc'os, sarc'is.* Gr., *σάρξ.* Pulp, parenchyma, flesh. [J.]

SASSAFRAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Sa^{2}s(sa^{3}s)'sa^{2}f(sa^{3}f)-ra^{2}s-(ra^{3}s). Fr., *s.* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S., S'baum* (1st def.). Sp., *sasafrás* (*corteza de la raíz y del tronco*) [Sp. Ph., 6th ed.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Laurineæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Sp. Ph., 5th ed., see *S.-root-bark;* of the Sp. Ph., 6th ed., the root or the stem with the bark of *S. officinale;* of the Fr. Cod. and Roum. Ph., the wood (of either the stem or root); of the Netherl. Ph., see *Radix s.* (1st def.). [B, 95; α, 35.]—**Ætheroleum s.** See *Oil of s.*—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura s.*—**American s.** See *S. officinale.*—**Chile s., Chilean s.** See LAURELIA *sempervirens* and PEUMUS *boldo.*—**Cortex (ligni, seu radicis) s.** See *S.-root-bark.*—**Essence de s.** (Fr.). 1. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.). 2. See *Tinctura s.*—**Essentia s.** See *Tinctura s.*—**Huile (volatile) de s.** See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**Hydrolé de s. (Fr.), Infusum s.** Sp., *infusión de sasafrás* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion of 5 parts of s. wood in water enough to make 690 parts. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Lignum s.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Swiss Ph., the wood of the root of *S. officinale,* with more or less of the bark. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., both the wood and the root of *S. officinale.* [B, 95.]—**Mucilago s. medullæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de moëlle de s.* Ger., *S'markschleim.* Mucilage of s. pith; a limpid fluid made by macerating 2 parts of s. pith in 100 of water. [B.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum s.* [U. S. Ph.] (1st def.), *oleum ligni s.* Fr., *huile de s., huile volatile de s.* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *essence de s.* (1st def.). Ger., *S'öl.* Sp., *aceite* (*esencia* [Sp. Ph.]) *de sasafrás.* 1. A pungent aromatic volatile oil obtained by distillation from the root of *S. officinale;* a mixture of s. camphor (see SAFROL) and safrene. It is used for flavoring effervescent beverages, etc., and may be used in medicine as an aromatic, though in overdoses it acts as a narcotic poison and in some cases as an abortifacient. [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).] 2. See *S. oil* (1st def.).—**Oléule de s.** (Fr.), **Oleum s.** [U. S. Ph.] (æthereum). See *Oil of s.*—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). S. crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Radix s.** 1. Of the Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Swed. Ph., the root of *S. officinale* with its bark (see *S.-root-bark*). [B, 95.] 2. Of the Dan. Ph., see *Lignum s.* (1st def.).—**S.-bark.** 1. See *S.-root-bark.* 2. In Australia, the bark of *Atherosperma moschata.* [α, 35.]—**S. camphor.** See SAFROL.—**S. lignum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Radix s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root.*—**S. medulla** [U. S. Ph.]. See *S. pith.*—**S.-nuts.** Lat., *nuces s.* Fr., *noix de s.* Ger., *S'nüsse.* The large, or true, pichurim beans. [α, 35.]—**S. officinale, S. officinarum.** Fr., *laurier s.* (ou *des Iroquois*). Ger., *gebräuchlicher S'baum.* (North) American s., ague-tree; the only species, a tree growing from Canada to Mexico. Various parts (see *S.,* 2d def.) are official, being distinguished by a pleasant aromatic odor and taste, which is most pronounced in the root-bark (see *S.-root-bark*). The leaves are sometimes used as a condiment and chewed to allay thirst. [B, 95 (α, 35).] Cf. *S. pith* and *Oil of s.*—**S. oil.** Ger., *S'öl.* 1. Laurel oil, native oil of laurel; a bitterish, pungent, aromatic oleoresin of a light auburn hue, obtained from the stem of a South American tree identified by some authors with *Ocotea cymbarum* or *Ocotea opifera* and by others with *Nectandra puchury.* [α, 35.] 2. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**S. parthenoxylon.** See CINNAMOMUM *parthenoxylon.*—**S. pith.** Lat., *s. medulla* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *moëlle de s.* Ger., *S'mark.* The spongy, mucilaginous medulla of *S. officinale.* It forms with water the mucilago s. medullæ (*q. v.*), which is used as an emollient and demulcent. [B, 5 (α, 35).]—**S. radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root.*—**S.-root,** Lat., *s. radix* [Br. Ph.], *lignum s.* Fr., *bois de s.* Ger., *S'holz.* The root, including the bark (see *S.-root-bark*) and often the lower portions of the stem, of *S. officinale.* [α, 35.]—**S.-root-bark.** Lat., *s.* [U. S. Ph.], *cortex s., cortex ligni* (seu *radicis*) *s.* Ger., *S'holzrinde.* The fragrant, aromatic bark of the root of *S. officinale.* It contains fatty matter, resin, wax, sassafrassid, tannic acid (over 50 per cent., according to Reinsch), gum, albumin, etc., and twice as much of essential oil (see *Oil of s.*) as the wood of the root. It is used as an astringent, aromatic, stimulant, and sudorific, but chiefly as an adjuvant. [α, 35.]—**Sirop de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Syrupus s.** A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of s. wood in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, dissolving 9 parts of sugar in each 5 of colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura s.** Fr., *essence de s.* A preparation made by digesting s. with six times as much alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]



SASSAFRAS OFFICINALE. [A, 327.]

SASSAFRASSID, n. Sa^{2}s-a^{2}f-ra^{2}s'i^{2}d. Of Reinsch, a decomposition product of tannic acid found in sassafras-bark. [α, 38.]

SASSAPARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}s(sa^{3}s)-sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}l'la^3. Ger., *Sassaparille.* See SARSAPARILLA.

SATHE (Lat.), **SATHON** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sath(sa^{3}th)'e(a), -o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-sath'es, -on'os (-is).* Gr., *σάθη, σάθων.* The penis.

SATTEL (Ger.), n. Za^{3}t'te^{2}l. 1. See SELLA. 2. The basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**S'winkel.** See *Sphenoidal* ANGLE.—**Türkens'.** See SELLA *turcica.*

SATURATED, adj. Sa^{2}t'u^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *saturé.* Ger., *gesättigt.* Fully charged, as with a liquid or a gas; of a solution, having all the solid matter taken up that the liquid can dissolve; of a compound, having the atomicities of all its elements satisfied. [B.]

SATURATION, n. Sa^{2}t-u^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *saturatio* (from *saturare,* to fill). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sättigung, S.* In chemistry, the condition of being saturated (said of a compound); also the process of rendering a compound saturated. [B.]—**Partial s.** See *Partial* NEUTRALIZATION.

SATURATIONES [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sa^{2}t-(sa^{3}t)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-a(a^3)-shi^2(ti^2)-on'ez(e^{2}s). Ger., *Saturationen.* Extemporaneously prepared liquids consisting of a mixture of a vegetable acid with an alkaline carbonate and impregnated with a generous amount of free carbonic acid. In the Ger. Ph., the term, when used alone, means potio Riverii. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SATUREIA (Lat.), **SATUREJA** (Lat.), n's f. Sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-u^{2}r-(u^{4}r)-i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3. Fr., *sarriette.* Ger., *Saturei, Satureja, Pfefferkraut.* A genus typical of the *Satureæ,* which are a suborder of the *Lamiaceæ.* The *Satureieæ,* or *Satureinæ,* are a division of the *Schizogynæ.* The *Satureineæ, Satureiceæ,* or *Saturejeæ,* are a tribe of the *Labiatæ* including *S., Pogostemon, Mentha, Preslia, Hedeoma,* etc. The *Saturejinæ* are a tribe of *Labiatæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. capitata.** The *Thymus creticus.* [α, 35.]—**S. hortensis.** Fr., *sarriette* (*des jardins*), *herbe de Saint Julien, sadrée, savorée, savourée.* Ger., *gemeiner Saturei, Käsekraut, Bohnenkraut, Gartenquendel, wilder Ysop, Köllenkraut, Wurstkraut.* Summer- (or garden-) savory. The entire plant, formerly official, is stimulant and carminative. It yields by distillation an aromatic essential oil. [α, 35.]—**S. montana.** Fr., *sarriette vivace* (ou *des montagnes*). Ger., *Berg-* (oder *Winter-*) *Saturei.* Winter- (or mountain-) savory; a highly aromatic undershrub of southern Europe, used like *Hyssopus officinalis.* By distillation it yields a yellowish-orange essential oil of an origanum-like odor. [α, 35.]—**S. thymbra.** Fr., *sarriette thymbra.* Ger., *rauhhaariger Saturei.* The *θύμβρα* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a small evergreen bush of Mediterranean regions, having an aromatic taste and an odor much like that of thyme. It was once official as *herba thymi cretici.* [α, 35.]—**S. variegata.** A European species, used especially as an antispasmodic. [α, 35.]

SATURNE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}t-u^{6}rn. See SATURNUS.—**Beurre de s.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Esprit de s.** See *Spiritus* SATURNI.

SATURNINE, adj. Sa^{2}t'u^{5}rn-i^{2}n. Lat., *saturninus.* Fr., *saturnin.* Ger., *bleiern.* 1. Plumbic; containing lead. 2. Due to saturnism. 3. Dull, phlegmatic.

SATURNISM, n. Sa^{2}t'u^{5}rn-i^{2}zm. Lat., *saturnismus* (from *saturnus,* lead). Fr., *saturnisme.* See LEAD *poisoning.*

SATURNUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-u^{5}rn(u^{4}rn)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *S.,* a Roman god. See LEAD and PLUMBUM.—**Acetum saturni.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Althea saturni, Anima saturni.** See LEAD *acetate.*—**Aqua saturni.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**Balsamum saturni.** Fr., *baume de Goulard, huile de saturne.* A saturated solution of lead acetate in oil of turpentine; used as an application to painful and phagedænic ulcers. [B, 119.]—**Bezoardicum saturni.** Fr., *bézoard de saturne.* A preparation made by extracting glass of lead (made from red lead and flint with unrectified antimony trichloride), and fixing with spirit of nitre; used as an antysteric, and in disease of the spleen. [B, 200.]—**Butyrum saturni.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Ceratum saturni** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Cineres saturni, Cinis saturni.** Ger., *Bleiasche.* See LEAD *suboxide.*—**Dulcedo saturni.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate.*—**Extractum saturni.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Magisterium saturni.** See LEAD *chloride.*—**Oleum saturni.** See *Balsamum saturni.*—**Pomatum saturni.** A mixture of solution of lead subacetate with 4 times as much lard; or of equal parts of these and of olive-oil. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Saccharum saturni, Sal saturni.** See LEAD *acetate.*—**Spiritus saturni.** Acetic acid obtained by decomposing lead acetate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum saturni saponaceum.** A preparation made by dissolving 240 grammes of soap in 2 litres of water, and adding 60 grammes of solution of lead subacetate and 4 of camphor; or by boiling gently 240 parts of nutritive ointment and 120 of white soap till the moisture is evaporated, and adding 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SATYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i(i^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gr., *σατυρίασις* (1st def.) (from *σάτυρος,* a satyr). 1. Of Hippocrates, priapism (1st def.). 2. Excessive sexual appetite in the male. 3. Of Aristotle, leprosy (either because of the supposed salaciousness of those affected or on account of the bodily deformities caused by the disease). [G, 73.] Cf. LEONTIASIS. 4. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

SATYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *σατύριον.* Fr., *satyrion.* 1. Of the ancients, a plant reputed aphrodisiac (cf. ERYTHRONIUM *dens canis*), also a drink prepared from it. 2. An old name for various orchids. 3. A genus of orchids. [α, 35.]—**Conditum satyrii.** A conserve made by boiling orchis-root in water, infusing in syrup, and drying. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SAUBUSE (Fr.), n. So-bu^{6}z. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a warm saline spring, with a bathing establishment called *Bains de Joanin.* [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SAUCATS (Fr.), n. So-ka^3. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring.

SAUER (Ger.), adj. Za^3'u^4-e^{2}r. See ACID.—**Haller'sches S.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*

SAUERHARNEN (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^4-e^{2}r-ha^{2}rn-e^{2}n. See OXALURIA.

SAUERHONIG (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^4-e^{2}r-ho^{3}n-i^{2}g. See OXYMEL.

SAUERKLEE (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^4-e^{2}r-kla. See OXALIS and OXALIS *acetosella.*—**S'salz.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*—**S'säure.** See OXALIC *acid.*

SÄUERLINGE (Ger.), n. pl. Zoi'e^{2}r-li^{2}n^2-e^2. See ACIDULÆ.

SAUERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^4-e^{2}r-sto^{3}f. See OXYGEN.—**S'-säure.** See *Oxygen* ACID.—**S'ung.** See OXYGENATION.—**S'verarmung.** Impoverishment as regards oxygen.

SAUERWÄSSER (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^4-e^{2}r-vas-se^{2}r. See ACIDULÆ.

SÄUFER (Ger.), n. Zoif'e^{2}r. See DIPSOMANIAC and DRUNKARD.—**S'dyscrasie.** See *Drunkard's* CACHEXIA.

SAUFSUCHT (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^{4}f-zuch^{2}t. See DIPSOMANIA.

SAUGADER (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^{4}g-a^{3}d-e^{2}r. An absorbent vessel, especially a lymphatic.—**S'entzündung.** See LYMPHANGEITIS.—**S'geflecht.** A lymphatic plexus. [L.] — **Zwischenrippens'.** An intercostal lymphatic. [L, 304.]

SAUGE (Fr.), n. Sozh. See SALVIA.—**Eau de s.** See *Aqua* SALVIÆ.—**Essence de s.** See *Oil of* SAGE.—**Feuille de s.** A bistoury or lancet shaped like a sage-leaf. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]—**Huile essentielle de s., Huile volatile de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* SAGE.—**Hydrolé de s., Infusion de s.** See *Infusum* SALVIÆ.—**Oléosucre de s.** See *Elæosaccharum* SALVIÆ.—**Oléule de s.** See *Oil of* SAGE.—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de salvia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of sage-leaves in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.] (in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SÄUGETHIERE (Ger.), n. pl. Zoig'e^2-ter-e^2. See MAMMALIA.

SAUGKRAFT (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^{4}g-kra^{3}ft. See ASPIRATION (3d def.).

SAUGNAPF (Ger.), **SAUGNÄPFCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Za^3'u^{4}g-na^{3}pf, -napf-ch^{2}e^{2}n. A suctorial disc. [B.]

SAUGPOLSTER (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^{4}g-po^{3}lst-e^{2}r. See BOULE *graisseuse de Bichat.*

SÄULCHEN (Ger.), n. Zoil'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See COLUMELLA.—**S. der Zirbel.** The peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. des Bogens** (oder **Fornix,** oder **Gewölbes**). See PILLARS *of the fornix.*

SAULE (Fr.), n. Sol. See SALIX.—**Décoction d'écorce de s.** See *Decoctum* SALICIS.—**Extrait aqueux de s.** See *Extractum* SALICIS.—**S. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See SALIX *alba.*—**S. blanc (écorce)** [Fr. Cod.]. See SALIX (2d def.).

SÄULE (Ger.), n. Zoil'e^2. 1. See COLUMN (1st and 2d def's) and PILLAR. 2. A pile for generating electricity. [B.] See BATTERY.—**Dritte S.** [Stilling]. See COLUMN *of Goll.*—**Gewölbes'n.** See PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**Graue S'n.** The anterior gray cornu and the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]—**Hintere Runzels'.** See *Posterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**Hintere Vesiculars'.** See *Clarke's* COLUMN.—**Hinters'.** The posterior column of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]—**Trockene S.** See *Dry* BATTERY.—**Vordere Runzels'.** See *Anterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**Vorders'.** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**Zambonische S.** See *Dry* BATTERY.

SAULX (Fr.), n. So. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAUM (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^{4}m. 1. A seam or rhaphe. 2. See LAYER. 3. See LIMBUS. 4. See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Basals'.** See *Cuticular* LAYER (1st def.).—**Cuticulars'.** See *Cuticular* LAYER (2d def.).—**Gehirns', Gestreifter S.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**Markiger S.** See TÆNIA *hippocampi.*—**Muttermunds'.** Literally, the seam of the os uteri; Schröder's term for what he considered to be a perceptible line of demarkation between the vaginal mucous membrane and that of the cervix uteri during pregnancy, more or less circular in shape, coursing around the face of the cervix in the form of a sort of sharp edge. Its continuity is almost always interrupted in women who have already borne one or more children. [A, 68.]—**Oberer S. der reticulären Substanz.** The upper edge, or stratum, of the reticular substance of the optic thalamus. [I, 6 (K).]—**Porencanals', Poröser S.** See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**S. an dem hinteren Schenkel.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**S. des Ammonshornes.** See TÆNIA *hippocampi.*—**S. des Wulstes.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Unterer S. der grossen Hirnfalte** [Dollinger]. See FORNIX *cerebri.*—**Unters' der reticulären Substanz.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.

SAUMON (Fr.), n. So-mo^{2}n^2. See SALMON.

SAUMURE (Fr.), n. So-mu^{6}r. See BRINE and MURIA.

SAUNDERS, n. Sa^{4}nd'u^{6}rz. See SANDAL-WOOD.—**Red s.** See *Lignum* SANTALI *rubri.*—**White s.** See *White* SANDAL-WOOD.—**Yellow s.** 1. See AMYRIS *maritima.* 2. See *Yellow* SANDAL-WOOD.

SAUPOUDRAGE (Fr.), n. So-pu-dra^{3}zh. The process of dusting with a powder. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

SÄURE (Ger.), n. Zoir'e^2. An acid. For *Einatomige S., Einbasische S.,* and similar forms, see *Monatomic* ACID, *Monobasic* ACID, etc.—**Allgemeine S.** See ACIDUM *catholicum.*—**S'erzeugung.** Acidity (in the sense of acid dyspepsia).—**Vollkommene S.** See *Perfect* ACID.

SAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sa^{4}r'(sa^3'u^{4}r)-i^2-a^3. From σαύρα, a lizard. Fr., *sauriens.* Ger., *Eidechsen.* The lizard-like *Reptilia.*

SAURIDERMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{4}r(sa^3-u^{4}r)-i^2-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis).* From σαύρα, a lizard, and δέρμα, the skin. Of Wilson, ichthyosis cornea (from the resemblance of the scales to those of a saurian). [G, 1.]—**S. spinosum** [Wilson]. See ICHTHYOSIS *histrix.*—**S. squamosum** [Wilson]. See ICHTHYOSIS *sebacea squamosa.*

SAURIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{4}r(sa^3-u^{4}r)-i^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* See SAURIDERMA.

SAUROGNATHISM, n. Sa^{4}r-o^{2}g'na^{2}th-i^{2}z'm. From σαύρα, a lizard, and γνάθος, the jaw. In birds, the condition in which the halves of the vomer are distinct and the maxillo-palatine bones or processes arrested in development. [L, 121.]

SAUROMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{4}r(sa^3-u^{4}r)-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *sauromate.* A genus of araceous herbs. [A, 35.]—**S. abyssinicum.** An Abyssinian species. Its starchy tubers possess extreme acridity, which is dissipated by heat. [*a*, 35.]—**S. guttatum.** An Indian species. The tubers are poisonous. [*a*, 35.]

SAUROPSIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sa^{4}r(sa^3-u^{4}r)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}d-a^3. From σαύρα, a lizard, and ὄψις, appearance. Of Huxley, a primary division of vertebrates comprising the reptiles and birds. [*a*, 39.]

SAURURUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{4}r(sa^3-u^{4}r)-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σαύρα, a lizard, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *saurure.* Ger., *Eidechsenschwanz.* A genus of the *Saururaceæ,* which are an order of apetalous dicotyledons, now regarded as a tribe (the *Saurureæ*) of the *Piperaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (*a*, 35).]—**S. cernuus.** Ger., *überhängender Eidechsenschwanz.* Lizard's-tail, American swamp-lily. The aromatic, acrid root and leaves are used as a discutient cataplasm, are said to be laxative, antispasmodic, sedative, and somewhat astringent, and are recommended in strangury. [*a*, 35.]

SAUSAGE-POISONING, n. Sa^4'se^{2}j-poi''z'n-i^{2}n^2. See ALLANTIASIS.

SAUSARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^{4}s(sa^3-u^{4}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σαυσαρισμός. Fr., *sausarisme.* Of old writers, heat or dryness in the mouth. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SAUSEN (Ger.), n. Za^3'u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A humming sound. [*a*, 14.]—**Ohrens'.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*

SAUSSUREA (Lat.), n. f. Sos-su^{6}r'e^2-a^3. From *Saussure,* a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *saussurée.* A genus of the *Saussureeæ,* which are a section of the *Serratuleæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. amara.** A Siberian herb, said to have properties like those of *Erythræa centaurium,* and used as a vulnerary, febrifuge, and antisyphilitic. [*a*, 35.]—**S. lappa.** See HAPLOTAXIS *auricula.*

SAUTELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^4(sa^3-u^4)-te^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *sautelle.* A deciduous bulb produced near the root or in the axil of a leaf or within the spathe. [*a*, 35.]

SAUTEURS FRANÇAIS (Fr.), n. pl. Sot-u^{5}r fra^{3}n^2-se^2. See JUMPERS.

SAUTE-VEAU (Fr.), n. Sot-vo. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

SAUVAGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Sov-a^{3}zh-e^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Fr., *sauvagèse, sauvagésie.* The typical genus of a tribe or suborder (*Sauvageseæ, Sauvagesiaceæ, Sauvagesiæ,* or *Sauvagesieæ*) of the *Violarieæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. adima, S. erecta.** Fr., *sauvagèse droite.* Iron-shrub, herb of St. Martin; a mucilaginous, bitterish, aromatic West Indian and South American species; used in ophthalmia, urinary troubles, and intermittent fever, and as a pectoral. [*a*, 35.]

SAVENÖL (Ger.), n. Za^{3}f'e^{2}n-u^{5}l. See *Oil of* SAVIN.

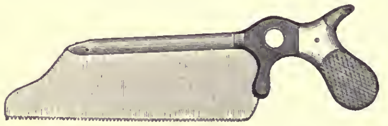
SAVIN, SAVINE, n's. Sa^{2}v'i^{2}n. Lat., *sabina* (*herba*). Fr., *sabine.* Ger., *Saven.* 1. The *Juniperus sabina,* also its tops. 2. The *Juniperus virginiana,* also its tops, used as a substitute for those of *Juniperus sabina.* 3. In the West Indies, the *Cæsalpinia bijuga* and *Xanthoxylum pterota.* 4. The *Artemisia maritima.* [*a*, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum sabinæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *æthereoleum sabinæ* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile volatile*) *de sabine.* Ger., *Sadebaumöl, Sadeöl, Sevenbaumöl, Savenöl.* A yellow or almost colorless volatile oil, of strong odor and bitterish, very acrid taste, obtained by distillation from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina.* It has the composition, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of oil of turpentine. When distilled with 8 parts of calcium chloride and 24 of water, it yields chloroform, with the effervescent evolution of carbon dioxide. It is a violent irritant, and has been used in atonic amenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Used as an abortifacient, it has often produced death. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 35).]—**S. tops.** Lat., *sabina* [U. S. Ph.], *sabinæ cacumina* [Br. Ph.], *herba* (seu *summitates* [Ger. Ph.], seu *folia,* seu *frondes*) *sabinæ* (*vulgaris*). Fr., *sommités de sabine.* Ger., *Sabinakraut, Sevenkraut.* The young and tender shoots or tops of *Juniperus sabina.* [*a*, 35.]

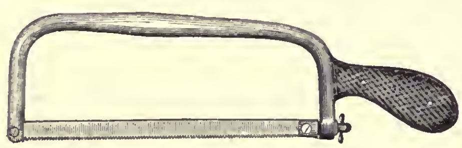
SAVON [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa^3-vo^{2}n^2. See SOAP.—**Alcool** (ou **alcoolé**) **de s.** See *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**Alcoolé de s. animal éthéré.** See *Anti-arthritic* BALSAM.—**Alcoolé de s. camphré** (ou **composé**), **Baume de s.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Cérat de s., Emplâtre de s.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**Emplâtre de s. camphré.** See EMPLASTRUM *saponatum.*—**Emplâtre de s. saturné.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS *fuscum.*—**Esprit de s.** See *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**Essence de s. camphrée.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Flèche de s.** A soap suppository. [L, 41.]—**Huile de s.** See *Oleum* SAPONIS.—**Liqueur de s. stibié.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *saponata.*—**Pilules de s. composées.** See *Pilulæ* HYDRARGYRI *jalappinæ.*—**Pilules de s. nitrées** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A mixture of 20 grammes of medicated soap, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 3 of powdered marsh-mallow root divided into 100 pills. [B, 92, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis saponis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by thoroughly drying filings of medicinal soap at 25° C., powdering in a marble mortar, and sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (by sifting the soap through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. à base de potasse.** See *Soft* SOAP.—**S. acide.** See POMMADE *ophthalmique.*—**S. ammoniacal.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**S. ammoniacal camphré.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**S. amygdalin.** See SAPO *medicatus.*—**S. animal.** See

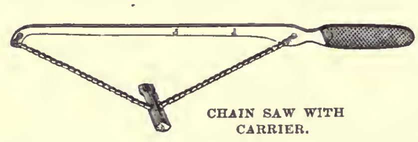
Sapo *animalis.*—**S. antimonial.** See Sapo *antimonii.*—**S. antiphlogistique et résolutif.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**S. antisialagogue.** See Sapo *sulphurato-ceratus.*—**S. arthritique de Pott.** See Spiritus *arthriticus Pottii.*—**S. blanc.** White soap; Castile soap. [B.]—**S. calcaire.** See *Linimentum* CALCIS (under Calx).—**S. chimique.** See Offa *alba.*—**S. chimique de Dippel.** See Sapo *chymicus Dippelii.*—**S. d'Alicante.** See Sapo (2d def.).—**S. de Venise.** See Sapo *venetus* (2d def.).—**S. marbré.** See *Marbled* SOAP and *Mottled* SOAP.—**S. mou.** See *Soft* SOAP and Sapo *viridis.*—**S. noir.** See *Green* SOAP.—**S. sodaïque à la graisse.** See Sapo *animalis.*—**S. sodaïque à l'huile.** See Sapo *medicatus.*—**S. stibié.** See *Sapo* ANTIMONII.—**S. vert.** See Sapo *viridis.*—**Stéarate de s.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**Stéarate de s. camphré.** See Emplastrum *saponatum.*—**Teinture de s.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see Spiritus *saponatus* (2d def.). 2. See *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**Teinture de s. camphrée.** See Linimentum *saponato-camphoratum.*

SAVORY, n. Sa'v'r-i^2. See Satureia.

SAW, n. Sa^4. Gr., πρίων. Lat., *serra.* Fr., *scie.* Ger., *Säge.* An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade with sharp teeth on its edge.—**Amputating s.** A s. resembling either the dovetail or the jig s. of the carpenter, with the teeth set so as to cut both with the forward and backward motion. [E.]—**Butcher's s.** A bow s. invented by Butcher, of Dublin, so arranged that the blade can be turned at any angle. [E.]—**Capital s.** A s. with a broad and thin blade and heavy back, used either in amputation or in post-mortem examinations for removing the calvaria. There are several varieties, such as Satterlee's, Parker's, etc., differing but little. [E.]—**Chain s.** Fr., *scie à chaîne* (ou *chaînette*). Ger., *Kettensäge.* A chain-like instrument in which each segment of the chain is furnished with teeth and the ends of the chain are attached to movable hooked handles. [a, 34.]—**Circular s.** Fr., *scie à molette.* Ger., *Kreissäge, Scheibensäge.* A steel disc serrated on the edge, placed in the axis or transversely to the axis of a handle, and operated by a crank attached to or placed within the handle. [a, 34.]—**Crown s.** See Trephine.—**Embryotomy s.** Fr., *embryotome scie.* An embryotome having a s.-like action.—**Forceps-s.** See the major list.—**Graefe's circular s.** A small circular s. set at right angles to a straight handle which is fitted with a crank for making the blade revolve. [E.]—**Heine's s.** A very elaborate and complicated chain s. and drill combined, for operations on bones.—[E.]—**Hey's s.** A small s. with one cutting edge straight and the other convex, used in trephining. [E.]—**Maxilla s.** A delicate, curved, sharp-pointed s. shaped like a curved bistoury. [E.]—**Rotating s.** A bow amputating s. provided with a cog-wheel attachment to impart rapid motion in various directions to a very fine blade. [E.]—**Skull s.** Ger., *Kopfsäge.* See Trephine.—**Szymanowski's bone-exsecting s.** A bow s. with a fine wire blade and an arrangement in the handle for increasing the tension of the blade. [E.]


AMPUTATING SAW—PISTOL HANDLE.


BOW AMPUTATING SAW.


CHAIN SAW WITH CARRIER.


METACARPAL SAW.

SAWDUST, n. Sa^4'du^{3}st. Ger., *Sägespäne.* The mass of fragments, especially of wood, produced in the process of sawing. It has been used as a dressing for wounds. [a, 48.]

SAXAL, adj. Sa^{2}x''l. Lat., *saxalis* (from *saxum*, a rock). Pertaining to the *Saxales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus saxalis*) of *Apocarpæ*, consisting of the *Baueraceæ, Cunoniaceæ*, and *Saxifrageæ.* [B, 170 (a, 35).]

SAXATILIS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}x(sa^{3}x)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *saxum*, a rock. Growing on or frequenting rocks. [a, 48.]

SAXIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}x(sa^{3}x)-i^{2}f'ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-a^3. From *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break. Fr., *saxifrage.* Ger., *Steinbrech.* Saxifrage; a genus of the *Saxifragaceæ*, which are an order of polypetalous dicotyledons closely allied to the *Rosaceæ* that has been variously subdivided, and is made by some to correspond to the *Saxifrageæ* in the narrower sense. The *Saxifragæ* are an order consisting of *Heuchera. S., Tiarella, Mitella*, etc. The *Saxifragariæ* are a division of the *Corniculatæ.* The *Saxifragarieæ* are essentially the *Saxifragaceæ.* The *Saxifrageæ* are the *Saxifragaceæ* or a tribe, suborder, or series of that order corresponding closely to the *Saxifragæ.* The *Saxifragineæ* are a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ* corresponding to the *Saxifragaceæ* or an order (cohort) of *Caliciflorræ.* [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**S. alba.** See under *S. granulata.*—**S. aurea.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.* [a, 35.]—**S. bronchialis.** A Siberian species used in angina and pleurisy. [a, 35.]—**S. cotyledon.** Fr., *saxifrage cotylédon* (ou *pyramidale*). Pyramidal saxifrage; an alpine European species, considered aperient and diuretic and regarded by some authors as the κυμβάλιον of Dioscorides.—**S. crassifolia.** Fr., *saxifrage à feuilles épaisses, thé des Mongols.* Thick-leaved saxifrage; a Siberian species. The root is antiseptic, and the leaves are astringent. The stems yield bergenin. [a, 35.]—**S. granulata, S. granulosa.** Fr., *saxifrage granulée* (ou *blanche*), *casse-pierre, rompt-pierre, perce-pierre.* Ger., *körniger Steinbrech, Hundsrebe, Keilkraut.* Meadow-saxifrage, first-of-May, fair-maids-of-France; a species common throughout Europe. The acidulous leaves and the small bitterish, somewhat austere bulbs at the root-crown were formerly used as lithontriptics. [a, 35.]—**S. ligulata.** Great strap-leaved saxifrage; cultivated in the Himalayas. The rhizome is prescribed for teething children and in dysentery and cough. Externally it is used in poultices as an antiphlogistic and absorbent. [a, 35.]—**S. stellaris.** Kidneywort, starry saxifrage; a European species once considered lithontriptic. [a, 35.]—**S. tridactylites.** Nailwort, whitlow-grass, rue-leaved saxifrage; a European plant formerly used in adenosclerosis and in liver complaints. [a, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. granulata.*—**Semen saxifragæ albæ.** See under *S. granulata.*

SAXIFRAGAL, adj. Sa^{2}x-i^{2}f'ra^2-g'l. Lat., *saxifragalis.* Pertaining to the *Saxifragales*, which are Lindley's alliance (Lat., *nixus saxifragalis*) of perigynous exogens consisting of the *Saxifragaceæ, Hydrangeaceæ, Cunoniaceæ*, and *Lythraceæ.* [a, 35.]

SAXIFRAGE, n. Sa^{2}x'i^2-fraj. Fr., *s.* 1. See Saxifraga. 2. The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* 3. The *Silaus pratensis.* 4. The *Carum carui.* 5. The *Asplenium ceterach.* [a, 35.]

SAXIFRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^{2}x(sa^{3}x)-i^2-fraj(fra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. See Saxifraga.

SAXIFRAGIN, n. Sa^{2}x-i^{2}f'ra^{2}j-i^{2}n. An explosive composed of 76 parts of barium nitrate, 22 of carbon, and 2 of potassium nitrate. [B, 3.]

SAXIFRAGUS (Lat.), adj. Sa^{2}x(sa^{3}x)-i^{2}f'ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Lithontriptic.

SAXOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}x(sa^{3}x)-o^{2}l-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *saxum*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. See Vaseline and Petrolatum.

SAXON-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}x-o^{2}n^2-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

SBESTEN, n. Of the alchemists, quicklime. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

SCAB, n. Ska^{2}b. A.-S., *scæb.* Gr., ψώρα. Lat., *scabies.* Fr., *croûte.* 1. A coating formed by the drying of blood or other discharges on a wounded or inflamed surface. 2. See Crust and Crusta. 3. See Scabies *ferina.*—**Knee s.** See Crusta *genu equini.*—**Milk s.** See Crusta *lactea.*—**Sweat s.** See Crusta *genu equini.*—**Weavers' s.** See Scabies.

SCABER (Lat.), adj. Skab(ska^{3}b)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). See Scabrous.

SCABBY, adj. Ska^{2}b-i^2. Lat., *scabidus* (from *scabies*, the itch). Fr., *scabieux.* Affected with scabs or with scabies. [a, 48.]

SCABIES (Lat.), n. f. Skab(ska^{3}b)'i^2-ez(as). Gen., *-e'i.* From *scabere*, to scratch. Gr., ἀγρία. Fr., *gale* (*légitime*), *vraie gale, mal de Saint-Main, rogne, gratelle, psore.* Ger., *Krätze, Schneiders-Schabe, Leinweberkrankheit.* The itch; a contagious disease of the skin in man and certain of the lower animals due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which bores its way into the skin, forming little burrows in the epidermis the course of which, in certain situations, especially about the hands and feet, the penis, and the nipples, is apparent upon the surface in the form of little curved or straight lines of roughened or broken cuticle, while in all situations the presence of the parasite is attended with the formation of papules, vesicles, or pustules and with intense itching. [G, 5.]—**S. benigna.** See Eczema.—**S. canina.** Fr., *gale de chien* (ou *canine*). A form of s. in which the lesions resemble the mange in dogs. [G, 17.]—**S. capitis.** Fr., *gale à la tête.* An exuding and crusting disease of the hairy scalp; scald head; eczema capitis. [G.]—**S. capitis favosa.** Eczema impetiginosum of the scalp. [G, 11.]—**S. capitis lupina.** See Favus.—**S. capitis simplex.** A disease of the scalp beginning with miliary pustules which break, giving exit to a glutinous fluid that dries into crusts full of holes; probably eczema impetiginosum. [G, 11.]—**S. catamenialis.** Fr., *gale cataméniale.* Idiopathic vulvar or general pruritus immediately preceding and occasionally persisting throughout menstruation. [a, 34.]—**S. critica.** Fr., *gale critique* (ou *métastatique*). A term for various skin eruptions (*e. g.*, eczema, urticaria, and erythema) occurring at the end of any internal disease. [G, 17.]—**S. crustosa.** Fr., *gale norvégienne.* Ger., *norwegische Krätze.* A severe and inveterate form of s. affecting both men and lower animals, observed especially in Norway, Iceland, and the Jura Mountains. When it affects man, thick crusts form upon the surface of the skin, especially about the hands, feet, elbows, knees, and buttocks, and the nails become thick and claw-shaped. [G.] Cf. Radeszyge.—**S. exquisita.** See *S.*—**S. fera.** See Ecthyma.—**S. ferina.** Fr., *gale du chat* (ou *du chien*, ou *du lapin*, ou *du porc*, ou *du bœuf*). Mange; a parasitic skin disease of lower animals, such as dogs, cats, wolves, horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei communis.* The disease may be communicated to man, producing lesions similar to those of ordinary s., but which disappear spontaneously in a short time. [G.]—**S. herpetica.** Fr., *gale dartreuse.* Of Plenck, s. in which vesicles form, followed by white furfurs; probably eczema. [G.]—**S. humida.** Fr., *gale humide.* Ger., *feuchte Krätze.* 1. S. with an abundant exudation. 2. Eczema. [G.]—**S. lymphatica.** Fr., *gale lymphatique* (ou *pituiteuse*). "Watery itch"; s. attended with an eruption of vesicles. [G, 28.]—**S. miliaris.** See Eczema *papulosum.*—**S. norvegica.** See *S. crustosa*

and Radeszyge.—**S. papuliformis.** See Prurigo (2d def.).—**S. papulosa.** Fr., *gale miliaire.* S. in which the efflorescences are papular. [G.]—**S. pecorina.** Fr., *gale pécorine* (ou *du mouton*). 1. The s. of sheep. [G, 7.] 2. See *S. crustosa.*—**S. pruriginosa palpebrarum oculi.** See *Palpebral* conjunctivitis.—**S. purulenta, S. pustulosa.** Fr., *grosse gale, gale purulente* (ou *vérolique*). S. in which large pustules form, especially upon the hands and wrists in children. They sometimes resemble those of small-pox. [G, 12.]—**S. putrida.** See *S. crustosa.*—**S. retrogressa.** Ger., *zurückgetretene Krätze.* Retrocedent s. According to Plenck, when s. was too suddenly driven in, various grave symptoms were prone to follow. [G, 11.] Cf. Gale *rentrée.*—**S. scorbutica.** Fr., *gale scorbutique.* S. imputed to a scorbutic diathesis. [A, 532 (α, 21).]—**S. sicca.** Fr., *gale sèche.* A term for various dry and scaly eruptions (*e. g.*, eczema squamosum, psoriasis, and prurigo). [G.]—**S. sicca papulosa.** See Prurigo (2d def.).—**S. spuria.** Fr., *gale bâtarde* (ou *fausse*). False s.; probably eczema. [G, 7.]—**S. venerea.** Fr., *gale vénérienne.* Ger., *venerische Krätze.* A pustular syphiloderm. [G.]—**S. venerea contagiosa.** See Scherlievo.—**S. verminosa.** S. in which little worms or acari are found. [G, 11.]—**S. vesiculosa.** S. in which the efflorescences are vesicular. [G.]

SCABIEUSE (Fr.), n. Ska^{3}b-e-u^{6}z. 1. See Scabiosa and Scabiosa *arvensis.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Scabiosa succisa*, or its flowers or leaves. [α, 35.]—**S. succise, S. tronquée.** See Scabiosa *succisa.*—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A strained infusion of 2 parts of the leaves of *Scabiosa succisa* in 200 of boiling water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SCABIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}b(ska^{3}b)-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. See Scabies.

SCABIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}b(ska^{3}b)-i^2-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'-i-a^3. From *scabies*, the itch, and φόβος, fear. A morbid fear of scabies. [α, 34.]

SCABIOSA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}b(ska^{3}b)-i^2-os'a^3. From *scabiosus*, rough. Fr., *scabieuse.* Ger., *Scabiose.* 1. Scabious, pin-cushion flower; a genus of the *Scabiosæ*, or *Scabioseæ*, which are a family or a division of the *Dipsaceæ.* [α, 35.] 2. See *S. arvensis.*—**Flores scabiosæ** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *scabieuse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *escabiosa* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *S. arvensis* (of *S. succisa* [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *scabieuse* (*des champs*), *langue de vache, oreilles d'âne, mirlitons.* Ger., *Ackerscabiose, gemeine Scabiose, Grindkraut, Apostemkraut, Krätzkraut.* Clodweed, Egyptian (or gypsies') rose, field scabious; a species found in Europe, northern Asia, and northern Africa. The root, herb, and flowers were formerly official. The bitterish, mildly astringent herb is still in use as a domestic aperient and alterative. The brittle, thin root, which has a bitter, somewhat styptic taste, was formerly used as an alterative. [α, 35.]—**S. atropurpurea.** Sp., *escabiosa* [Mex. Ph.]. Egyptian rose, mournful widow, sweet scabious, widow's-flower, mourning bride; a handsome species the native country of which is not known. It was formerly used as a tonic and sudorific. [α, 35.]—**S. centauroides.** Ger., *flockenblumenartige Scabiose.* A species growing in southern Europe and western and northern Asia. The bitter fruits and the root are aperient, laxative, and alterative. [α, 35.]—**S. columbaria.** Fr., *scabieuse colombaire, œil de perdrix.* Ger., *Taubenscabiose, kleines Apostemkraut.* Small (or lilac-flowered) scabious; formerly used in Europe and Siberia like *S. arvensis.* [α, 35.]—**S. succisa.** Fr., *scabieuse succise* (ou *tronquée*), *herbe à diable, mors* (ou *morsure*, ou *remors*) *du diable.* Ger., *Teufelsabbiss* (*-Scabiose*). *Anbisskraut, St. Peterskraut.* The *morsus diaboli* or devil's-bit, blue bonnets (or buttons, or kiss, or scabious, or ball), fore-bit; a European species. The root and herb were formerly used in abscesses and in syphilis, and locally in leucorrhœa. The herb is not now used, and the root, which is bitter and mildly astringent, is chiefly employed by the veterinarians. It is said to be used in France in adulterating valerian, and in the north of England for jaundice. [α, 35.]

SCABIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ska^{2}b(ska^{3}b)-i^2-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *krätzig.* See Scabby.

SCABIOUS, n. Ska^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}s. 1. See Scabiosa. 2. The *Erigeron annuus, Erigeron philadelphicus*, and other species of *Erigeron.* [α, 35.]—**Hairy sheep's s., Sheep's (-bit) s.** See Jasione *montana.*—**Sweet s.** The *Scabiosa atropurpurea* and (in North America) the *Erigeron annuus* and *Erigeron philadelphicus* (1st def.). [α, 35.]

SCABREDO (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}b(ska^{3}b)-red(rad)'o. Gen., *-red'inis.* From *scaber*, mangy. See Scabies.

SCABRITIA (Lat.), **SCABRITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Ska^{2}b(ska^{3}b)-ri^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ez(as). Gen., *-it'iæ, -e'i.* From *scaber*, rough. 1. Roughness, scabbiness. 2. An old term for various scabby diseases of the skin, such as scabies, plica, etc. [G.] 3. An old term for trachoma.—**S. unguium.** Ger., *Nagelgrind.* Roughness of the nails, onychomycosis. [G.]

SCABROUS, adj. Ska^{2}b'ru^{3}s. Lat., *scaber, scabrosus.* Fr., *scabre, scabreux, raboteux.* Ger., *scharf, krätzförmig, räudig.* Having hard points, scales, or other inequalities on the surface; rough to the touch. [α, 35.]

SCABRUS, n. Of Paracelsus, a disorder of the ears accompanied by pain or by a sensation of roughness. [A, 325.]

SCACURCULA, n. Of the alchemists, a spirit obtained from the ossa de corde cervi (*q. v.* under Cervus). [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SCÆVOLA (Lat.), n. f. Se^2'(ska^3'e^2)-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-a^3. From *scævus*, left-handed. A genus of the *Scævolaceæ*, or *Scævoleæ*, which are a division or tribe (sometimes considered an order) of the *Goodenoviæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. bella-modagam.** A tree growing in Malabar, where the leaves are applied to abscesses, tumors, etc., and used as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [α, 35.]—**S. chlorantha, S. Koenigii, S. lambertiana, S. lobelia** [Linnæus], **S. macrocalyx, S. Plumieri, S. senegalensis, S. sericea, S. Sieberi, S. taccada, S. Thunbergii.** The *taccada* of India and Ceylon. Malay rice-paper plant. The bitter juice of the fruit and leaves is employed in ophthalmia. The pith is considered remedial in diarrhœa and an aphrodisiac. The young leaves are used as potherbs, for the preparation of emollient lotions and poultices, and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. The wood and bark are esteemed tonic. The *S. lobelia* of De Vries has similar properties. [α, 35.]

SCALA (Lat.), n. f. Skal(ska^{3}l)'a^3. From *scandere*, to climb. A ladder or staircase; a structure resembling a staircase. [A, 312, 322 (α, 48).]—**Collateral s.** See *Cochlear* canal.—**Lowenberg s.** See *Cochlear* canal.—**S. anterior** (seu **externa**) **cochleæ.** See *S. vestibuli.*—**S. inferior** (seu **interna**) **cochleæ.** See *S. tympani.*—**S. Oribasii.** Ger., *Leiter des Oribasius.* A ladder-shaped instrument formerly used to reduce dislocations of the limbs. [L, 135 (α, 50).]—**S. posterior cochleæ.** See *S. tympani.*—**S. rhythmica** [Bergmann]. See *Hypoglossal* nucleus.—**S. superior cochleæ.** See *S. vestibuli.*—**S. tympani.** Fr., *rampe du tympan.* Ger., *Paukengang, Paukentreppe, Trommelhöhlentreppe.* The inferior division of the canal of the cochlea, separated from the s. vestibuli by the lamina spiralis ossea. [F.]—**S. vestibuli.** Fr., *rampe du vestibule.* Ger., *Vorhofstreppe.* The superior division of the canal of the cochlea, which communicates with the vestibule. [F.]

SCALARIFORM, adj. Ska^{2}l-a^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *scalariformis* (from *scalaris*, belonging to a ladder, and *forma*, form), *scalaris.* Fr., *scalariforme.* Ger., *treppenförmig, treppig.* Ladder-shaped; with markings like the rounds and spaces of a ladder. [α, 35.]

SCALD, n. Ska^{4}ld. Fr., *échaudure.* Ger., *Verbrühung.* A burn caused by a hot liquid or vapor. [E.]

SCALD, n. Ska^{4}ld. A scabby or scurfy disease of the skin, usually of the scalp. [E.] Cf. Scalled and Scall.

SCALE, n. Skal. Gr., λεπίς. Lat., *squama.* Fr., *écaille, squame.* Ger., *Schuppe.* 1. A thin appendage of the skin of fishes, etc., usually flat, of small size, and more or less hard or horny. [α, 48.] 2. A thin fragment or lamina of dried, opaque cuticle, commonly produced by a morbid condition of the skin; the product of desquamation; also, a similar product resulting from a dried discharge. [G.] 3. In botany, any thin, scarious appendage. It may be of epidermal origin, or a degenerate leaf. [α, 35.] See Chaff and Lepis.—**Epidermic s.** See *Epidermal* cell.—**Fruit s's.** The imbricated carpels, bearing seed on their inner side, in the fruits of gymnosperms. [α, 35.]—**Hair s's.** Ger., *Haarplättchen.* The spindle-like or plate-like cells forming the cortical or principal part of a hair. [J, 21.] Cf. *Hair*-fibres.

SCALE, n. Skal. From *scala*, a ladder. Fr., *échelle.* Ger., *Gradleiter, Scala.* A series of marks, placed at known distances apart, by means of which measurements are made. [α, 48.] For the various thermometric scales, see under Thermometer.—**Globulimetric s.** Of Malassez, a transparent ruler marked with finely engraved circles of known diameters, arranged in order of size; used for measuring microscopic circular bodies, especially blood-cells. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889, p. 301 (α, 48).]

SCALENE, adj. Ska^{2}l-en'. From σκαληνός, uneven. Lat., *scalenus.* Fr., *scalène.* 1. Of a figure, having the sides unequal. 2. Pertaining to a s. muscle. [α, 48.]

SCALENUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska^{2}l(ska^{3}l)-en(an)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *scalène.* Ger., *Rippenhalter.* An oblique muscle, with unequal sides. [α, 48.]—**S. anterior, S. anticus.** Ger., *vorderer Rippenhalter.* A long triangular muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the scalene tubercle of the first rib. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. anticus accessorius.** An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of one or more cervical vertebræ and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 332.]—**S. anticus proprius colli.** See Longus *colli accessorius.*—**S. intermediarius.** Fr., *scalène intermédiaire.* A supplementary s. muscle, situated between the two ordinary scaleni, arising from the anterior tubercles of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ and inserted into the concave border of the first rib, immediately behind the subclavian artery; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, being the analogue of a muscle normal in the *Simiæ.* ["Union méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.]—**S. lateralis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ and inserted with the s. medius. [L, 332.]—**S. medius.** Ger., *mittlerer Rippenhalter.* A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ and inserted into the upper margin and anterior surface of the first rib, slightly behind the s. anticus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. minimus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebræ and inserted into the second rib. [L, 332.]—**S. posticus.** Ger., *hinterer Rippenhalter.* A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the lower two or three cervical vertebræ and is inserted in the second rib between the tubercle and the angle. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. primus.** See *S. anticus.*—**S. quartus.** See Levator *anguli scapulæ.*—**S. secundus.** See *S. medius.*—**S. tertius.** See *S. posticus.*

SCALER, n. Skal'u^{5}r. An instrument for clearing the teeth of tartar.

SCALESIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Skal(ska^{3}l)-e^{2}s-i^2-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). See Measles (2d def.).

SCALING, adj. Skal'i^{2}n^2. Desquamating; marked by the production of scales. [B.]

SCALL, n Ska^{4}l. An antiquated term for various scaly or scabby diseases of the skin, especially eczema. [G, 30.]—**Asbestos s.** Seborrhœa of the scalp. [G.]—**Crusted s.** Eczema impetiginosum. [G.]—**Dry s.** See Psoriasis (1st def.) and Eczema *siccum.*—**Honeycomb s.** See Favus.—**Humid s.** See Eczema.—**Milky s.** See Crusta *lactea.*—**Papulous s.** See Ecthyma.—**Running s.** See Eczema.—**S.-bladder.** An eczematous vesicle. [B, 117.]—**Vesicular s.** See Eczema *vesiculosum.*—**Washerwoman's s.** See Eczema *lotricum.*

SCALLED, adj. Ska^{4}ld. Written, also, *scall'd* and *scald.* Affected with scall ; scabby, scurfy. [G.]

SCALLION, n. Ska^{2}l'yu^{3}n. A variety of *Allium ascalonicum,* also any onion that does not form a bulb, but has a long neck, like the leek. [α, 35.]

SCALP, n. Ska^{2}lp. Fr., *peau du crâne.* Ger., *Kopfhaut.* The tegumentary covering of the skull. [α, 48.]—**Hairy s.** Lat., *capillitium.* Fr., *cuir chevelu.* Ger., *Kopfhaarhaut.* That portion of the s. that is usually provided with a growth of hair. [G.]

SCALPEL, n. Ska^{2}lp'e^{2}l. Gr., *ξυστήρ, ξυστηρίδιον, κνηστήρ, ξύστρα, μαχαίριον.* Lat., *scalpellum, scalpellus* (dim. of *scalprum,* a knife). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Scalpell.* A surgical knife of medium size having a convex cutting edge and the blade wider than that of a bistoury.—**Trephining s.** A strong, short, stout s. for incising the scalp. [E.]



A SCALPEL.

SCALPING, n. Ska^{2}lp'i^{2}n^2. From *scalpere,* to cut. See *Gerdy's* OPERATION (1st def.), PERISCYPHISIS, and APOSCYTHISIS.

SCALPRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska^{2}lp(ska^{3}lp)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *scalpere,* to cut. Ger., *Schabeisen.* A raspatory, a strong knife. [E.]—**S. chirurgicum.** See LANCET.—**S. rasorium.** See RASPATORY.

SCALPTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}lpt(ska^{3}lpt)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. From *scalpere,* to cut. The process of scraping with or as with a knife.

SCAMMONEA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}m(ska^{3}m)-mon'e^2-a^3. See SCAMMONY.—**Resina scammoneæ.** See *Resin of* SCAMMONY.

SCAMMONÉE (Fr.), n. Ska^{3}m-mon-a. See SCAMMONY.—**Émulsion de s.** (ou **purgative avec la s.**) [Fr. Cod., 1832]. Lat., *emulsio cum scammonio.* 1. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of scammony with 4 parts each of white sugar and yolk of egg, adding gradually 4 parts of orange-flower water and 80 of simple emulsion ; or 1 part of scammony, 5 parts of cherry-laurel water, 15 of sugar, and 120 of cow's milk. [B, 93, 119 (α, 14).] 2. See *Mistura* SCAMMONII.—**Poudre de s.** Sp., *polvo de escamonea.* Scammony dried at 25° C., pounded in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] ; or powdered in a bronze or iron mortar at a dry, cool temperature, leaving as residue only possible impurities [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Poudre de s. antimoniée.** See PULVIS *Cornacchini.*—**Résine de s.** See *Resin of* SCAMMONY.—**S. d'Alep.** See *Aleppo* SCAMMONY.—**Teinture de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *essentia* (seu *tinctura*) *scammonii.* A tincture made by macerating scammony with five times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]

SCAMMONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska^{2}m(ska^{3}m)-mon'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SCAMMONY.—**Tabellæ scammonei compositæ** [Belg. Ph.]. One-gramme lozenges consisting of 25 parts each of scammony and calomel, 5 of tragacanth, 945 of sugar, and enough water. [α, 38.]

SCAMMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}m(ska^{3}m)-mon'i^2-a^3. 1. See SCAMMONY. 2. Of Spach, a subgenus of *Convolvulus.* [α, 35.] 3. Of the Br. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., see SCAMMONY-*root.*—**Emulsio (purgans) cum s.** See *Mistura* SCAMMONII.—**Radix scammoniæ.** See *Scammony*-ROOT.—**Resina scammoniæ.** See *Resin of* SCAMMONY.—**Scammoniæ radix.** See SCAMMONY-*root.*—**Scammoniæ resina.** See *Resin of* SCAMMONY.

SCAMMONIC ACID, n. Ska^{2}m-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide scammonique.* See JALAPIC ACID.

SCAMMONIN, n. Ska^{2}m'mo^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *scammonine.* A glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, extracted from scammony ; probably identical with jalapin. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

SCAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska^{2}m(ska^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SCAMMONY.—**Confectio** [Br. Ph.] (seu **electuarium**) **scammonii.** Fr., *électuaire* (ou *confection*) *de scammonée.* Ger., *S'-latwerge.* A preparation made by rubbing 3 oz. of resin of scammony and 1½ oz. of ginger, both in fine powder, with 3 fl. oz. of syrup and 1½ oz. of clarified honey, adding 1 fluidrachm of oil of caraway and ½ fluidrachm of oil of cloves, and mixing [Br. Ph.]. The older ph's directed the mixture of 31 parts each of scammony and ginger with 1·3 part of oil of cloves and enough syrup of orange-peel, or of 46 parts of scammony and 23 each of ginger and cloves with 15 of oil of caraway and enough syrup of roses. [B, 95 (α, 21) ; B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Essentia scammonii.** See *Teinture de* SCAMMONÉE.—**Geschwefeltes S.** (Ger.). See DIACRYDIUM *sulphuratum.*—**Gummi scammonii.** See SCAMMONY.—**Lac** (seu **mistura** [Br. Ph.]) **scammonii.** Fr., *émulsion purgative avec la scammonée, émulsion* (ou *mixture*) *de scammonée.* Ger., *S'emulsion.* An extemporaneous mixture of 6 grains of powdered scammony and 2 fl. oz. of milk. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pilula scammonii composita** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 oz. each of the resins of jalap and scammony and powdered animal soap in a mixture of 1 fl. oz. of stronger tincture of ginger and 2 of alcohol, and evaporating to pilular consistence. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis scammonii antimonialis.** See PULVIS *Cornacchini.*—**Pulvis scammonii catholicus.** Sp., *polvo de escamonea católico* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of 4 parts of scammony, 6 each of jalap-bulbs and mechoacan, and 3 of cream of tartar. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis scammonii compositus.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., a powder of 4 parts of resin of scammony, 3 of jalap-bulbs, and 1 part of ginger. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. See PULVIS *Cornacchini.*—**Resina scammonii.** See *Resin of* SCAMMONY.—**S. antiochicum.** A name, now of no significance, formerly applied to certain impure varieties of s. variously adulterated. [B, 180 (α, 35).]—**Tinctura scammonii.** See *Teinture de* SCAMMONÉE.

SCAMMONY, n. Ska^{2}m'on-i^2. Gr., *σκαμμωνία.* Lat., *scammonea, scammonia, scammonium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*halepense* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]). *resina scammonium. gummi scammonii.* Fr., *scammonée* (*d'Alep*) [Fr. Cod.]. *scammonée de Syrie.* Ger., *Scammonium, Skammonie.* Sp., *escamonea* [Sp. Ph.]. A gum-resin obtained by incision from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia.* The pure product, dried by exposure to sun and air, is a transparent, brittle substance, breaking with a vitreous, shining fracture. In the fragment it is pale yellowish-brown, and in powder of a light-buff color. It yields by treatment with ether over 88 per cent. of soluble matter, the residuum being almost colorless. If not kept quite dry, it usually becomes moldy, and in course of time develops at the surface a white, crystalline, cauliflower-like efflorescence the chemical nature of which is not known. Most of the s. of the U. S. markets is in circular cakes, 6 inches or less in diameter, and from ½ to 1½ inch or more thick in the centre, dark olive or dark ash externally. and lighter internally. When fractured, it exhibits usually a finely porous structure. It has a peculiar cheesy smell, and a taste which, though slight at first, leaves a bitterish, acrid sensation. When triturated with water, it gives to the latter a greenish, milky appearance. S. has cathartic properties, due to the presence of jalapin. As its tendency is to gripe, it is usually given with other cathartics, or in emulsion with mucilage, almonds, or some other demulcent. It was used by the ancient Greeks and Arabians not only as a purgative, but externally in various skin diseases. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 35).]—**Aleppo s.** Lat., *scammonium halepense* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.] (seu *aleppicum*). Fr., *scammonée d'Alep* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *aleppisches Scammonium, Scammonium von Halep.* S. shipped from Aleppo ; a name formerly given to very pure sorts of s. from that port. To day, at least in the United states, the term is applied to s. of various qualities shipped from Smyrna. [α, 35.]—**Factitious s.** See *Montpellier s.* and under *Smyrna s.*—**French s.** See *Montpellier s.*—**Lacrima s.** The pure drug as prepared near Smyrna by mixing shell s. with the partially dried drops of juice remaining on the cut surface of the root and with a calcareous earth. It occurs in irregular lumps of a porous or bubbly structure, owing to the fermentation of the s. juice from long exposure to heat and its retention in a liquid condition. [α, 35.]—**Montpellier s.** Lat., *scammonium monspeliacum* (seu *montepelliacum,* seu *gallicum*). Fr., *scammonée de Montpellier* (ou *en galettes*).. Ger., *französisches Scammonium, Scammonium von Montpellier.* French s. ; a factitious s. prepared from the expressed juice of a plant (*Cynanchum monspeliacum,* according to Guibourt) and various resins and purgatives. It is found usually in flat, semicircular cakes, blackish internally as well as externally, of a very bitter, nauseous taste and a feeble balsamic smell, not at all like that of real s. When rubbed with the moistened finger, instead of forming a white emulsion like s., it becomes dark-gray, unctuous, and tenacious. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).] Cf. *Smyrna s.*—**Resin of s.** Lat., *resina scammoneæ* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *scammoniæ* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *scammonii* [U. S. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *scammoniæ resina* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *résine de scammonée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Scammoniumharz.* A brown, resinous substance, of little or no taste and smell, extracted from s. [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swed. Pb.], from s.-root [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or from either [Br. Ph.] with alcohol. The resin is freely soluble in ether, and does not form an emulsion with water. [B. 5, 18, 95 (α, 35, 38).]—**S.-root.** Lat., *scammonia* [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *scammoniæ radix* [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *radix scammoniæ* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Sp., *escamonea* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia.* [B, 5, 18 (α, 35).]—**Shell s.** Ger., *Scammonium in Schalen.* Pure s. allowed to dry in the mussel-shells in which it was received from the incised root ; now rarely, if ever, found in commerce. [α, 35.]—**Smyrna s.** Lat., *scammonium smyrnæum* (seu *de Smyrna*). Fr., *scammonée de Smyrne.* Ger., *smyrnisches Scammonium.* The name formerly given to inferior varieties of s. shipped from Smyrna. At present the term is applied in the United States to spurious s's, including Montpellier s. [α, 35.]—**Virgin s.** Pure s. Most of the s. occurring in commerce under this name is, however, more or less adulterated. the pure resin varying from 25 to 80 per cent. [α, 35.]

SCAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska^{2}m(ska^{3}m)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Gr., *σκάμνον, σκάμνος.* A bench.—**S. Hippocratis.** See BATHRION.

SCANDENT, adj. Ska^{2}n'd'nt. Lat., *scandens.* Fr., *grimpant.* Ger., *kletternd, klimmend.* Of stems, climbing by any mode (twisting excepted, according to some authors). [α, 35.]

SCANDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska^{2}nd(ska^{3}nd)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A metal of the aluminium group, discovered in 1881 by Nilson. Symbol, Sc ; atomic weight, 44. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SCANDIX (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}nd(ska^{3}nd)'i^{2}x. Gen., *-ic'os* (*-ic'is*). Gr., *σκάνδιξ* (1st def.). Fr., *cerfeuil.* Ger., *Nadelkerbel* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *S. australis ;* according to some, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (the s. of old pharmacy). 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Scandiceæ* (of C. Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*), *Scandicidæ* (of Lindley, a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*), *Scandicinæ* (of Sprengel, an order of the *Umbelliferæ*), and *Scandicineæ* (of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbilliferæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Ammineæ*) are all essentially equivalent, containing *S., Anthriscus, Chærophyllum, Myrrhis,* etc. [α, 35.]—**S. australis.** Ger., *südlicher Nadelkerbel.* The *σκάνδιξ* of Dioscorides, according to Winkler ; an edible southern European species used as an aperient and diuretic. [α, 35.]—**S. pecten (Veneris).** Fr., *peigne de Vénus, aiguille de berger* (ou *des dames*), *aiguillette. emporte-peigne, grand-dent.* Ger., *kammförmiger Nadelkerbel, Venuskamm, Venusstrahl, Hirtennadel.* Adam's (or beggar's, or shepherd's, or tailor's, or crow-, or crake-, or Venus's, or witches', or devil's-darning-) needle, lady's (or shepherd's, or Venus's) comb, wild (or needle) chervil ; common throughout Europe. The entire plant has properties like those of *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [α, 35.]

SCANSORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ska^{2}ns(ska^{3}ns)-or'ez(as). From *scandere,* to climb. An order of birds (the climbers) having the toes turned two backward and two forward. [L, 147 (α, 27, 39).]

SCANTON, n. Of the alchemists, fœtor of tbe urine. [A, 325.]

SCAPE, n. Skap. Lat., *scapus.* Fr., *hampe* (1st def.). Ger., *Schaft* (1st def.). 1. A peduncle rising from the ground ; a flower-

ing stem or branch, with no proper foliage, springing from a rhizome or from the crown of a root. [α, 35.] 2. The stem of a feather. [L, 221.]—**Foliated s.** Fr., *hampe feuillée.* A s. surrounded at its base by leaves. [α, 35.]

SCAPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ska(ska3)'fa3. From σκάφη, a trough. Ger., *Scaphe (des Ohres).* See *Scaphoid* FOSSA (1st def.).

SCAPHION (Lat.), n. n. Ska2f(ska3f)'i2-o2n. Gr., σκάφιον (dim. of σκάφη, a trough). See CRANIUM.

SCAPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska2f(ska3f)'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., σκάφιον. The carina in a papilionaceous flower. [α, 35.]

SCAPHOCEPHALISM, n. Ska2f-o-se2f'a2l-i2zm. From σκάφη, a boat or a ship, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *scaphocéphalie.* Ger., *Skaphokephalie.* A form of cranial asymmetry in which the skull has a boat-like shape from its abnormally large development in the vertical and especially the longitudinal direction. [C, 3.]

SCAPHOID, adj. Ska2f'oid. Lat., *scaphoides* (from σκάφη, a boat, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *scaphoïde.* Ger., *kahnförmig.* Resembling a boat. [C.]

SCAPHOÏDO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ska3-fo-e-do-su6-fa3l-a3n2-zhe-a3n2. See ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis.*

SCAPHOLUNAR, adj. Skaf-o-lu2n'a3r. From σκάφη, a boat, and *luna,* the moon. Pertaining to the scaphoid and semilunar bones. [α, 48.]

SCAPHULA (Lat.), n. f. Ska2f(ska3f)'u2l(u4l)-a3. From σκάφη, a boat. See FOSSA *navicularis* (1st def.).

SCAPHYGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Skaf(ska3f)-i2(u6)-glo2t(glot)'-ti2s. Gen., *-glot'tidos (-idis).* From σκάφη, a boat, and γλωττίς, the glottis. A genus of tropical American orchids. [α, 35.]

SCAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Ska2p(ska3p)'u2l(u4l)-a3. Ger., *Achselbein, Schulterblatt.* A flat bone, irregularly triangular, with its apex directed downward on the posterior surface of the thorax, covering the space between the second and seventh ribs. Its anterior surface presents a concave and several flat spaces for the attachment of muscles. The posterior surface is divided into the infraspinous and supraspinous fossæ by an elevated ridge (spine), which terminates anteriorly in the acromion process. From the anterior margin springs the glenoid cavity, above which lies the coracoid process. [L.]—**S. accessoria.** A small ossicle in the humero-scapular articulation of birds. [L, 221.]—**Scapulæ alatæ.** Of Aristotle and Galen, the wing-like appearance of the scapulæ occurring in weak-muscled and thin persons and in paralysis of the serratus magnus. [A, 326 (α, 34).]

SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ska3p-u6l-a2r. See SCAPULARY.

SCAPULALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska2p(ska3p)-u2l(u4l)-a2l(a3l)'ji2-(gi2)-a3. From *scapula* (*q. v.*), and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *scapulalgie.* 1. Pain in the scapula. 2. Of Tillaux, neuralgia of the circumflex nerve. [α, 34.]

SCAPULAR, adj. Ska2p'u2l-a3r. Fr., *scapulaire.* Ger., *s.* Pertaining to, attached to, or adjacent to the scapula; as a n., in the pl., feathers overlying the scapulæ. [L.]

SCAPULARY, adj. Ska2p'u2l-ar-i2. Lat., *scapularis* (from *scapula,* the shoulder). Fr., *scapulaire.* Pertaining to the scapula; as a n. (Lat., *scapularia*), a s. bandage. [L. 180 (α. 43).]

SCAPULO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Ska2p''u2l-o-kla2v-i2k'u2l-a3r. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

SCAPULOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ska2p(ska3p)''u2l-(u4l)-o(o3)-kla(kla3)-vi2k(wi2k)-u2l(u4l)-a(a3)'ri2s. Fr., *scapulo-claviculaire.* An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31, 332.]

SCAPULO-CORACOID, adj. Ska2p''u2l-o-ko2r'a2k-oid. Pertaining to the scapula and its coracoid process. [L.]

SCAPULO-CORACO-RADIAL (Fr.), n. Ska3p-u6l-o-kor-a3-ko-ra3d-e-a3l. See *Biceps* FLEXOR *brachii.*

SCAPULOCOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ska2p(ska3p)-u2l(u4l)-o(o3)-ko2st-al(a3l)'i2s. From *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *costa,* a rib. See SUBCLAVIUS *posticus.*—**S. minor.** See SUBCLAVIUS *posticus.*

SCAPULODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska2p(ska3p)-u2l(u4l)-o(o3)-di2n-(du6n)'i2-a3. From *scapula,* the shoulder, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *scapulodynie.* See OMALGIA.

SCAPULO-HUMERAL, adj. Ska2p''u2l-o-hu2m'e2-r'l. Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus. [L.]

SCAPULOHUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ska2p(ska3p)'u2l(u4l)-o-(o3)-hu2m(hu4m)-e2r-al(a3l)'i2s. Fr., *scapulo-huméral.* See TERES *major.*—**Great s.** See ADDUCTOR *of the arm.*—**S. gracilis.** See *S. parvus.*—**S. magnus.** Fr., *grand scapulo-huméral.* The analogue in lower mammals of the scapular portion of the deltoideus in man. [L, 13.] Cf. ABDUCTOR *brachii longus.*—**S. medius.** See CORACOBRACHIALIS.—**S. minor** [Girard]. Ger., *mittlerer Schulterumdrehermuskel, kurzer Auswärtszieher des Armbeins, äusserer kurzer Beuger des Armbeins.* The analogue in lower mammals of the teres minor of man. Leyh divides this into scapulotrochiterius medius and scapulotrochiterius parvus. [L, 13.] Cf. ABDUCTOR *brevis brachii.*—**S. parvus.** Fr., *scapulo-huméral grêle.* Ger., *Spanner des Kapselbandes, kleiner Schulterarmbeinmuskel.* The analogue of the coracobrachialis accessorius of man, found only in solipeds. [L.]

SCAPULO-HUMÉRO-OLÉCRÂNIEN (Fr.), n. Ska3p-u6l-o-u6m-a-ro-ol-a-kra3n-e-a3n2. See *Triceps* EXTENSOR *cubiti.*

SCAPULO-HYOÏDIEN [Chaussier] (Fr.), n. Ska3p-u6l-o-e-o-ed-e-a3n2. See OMOHYOIDEUS (1st def.).

SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska2p(ska3p)''u2l-(u4l)-o(o3)-ol-e2k-ran(ra3n)'i2-u3s(u4s). Fr., *scapulo-olécranien, long extenseur de l'avant-bras.* Ger., *langer Schulterelbogenmuskel, langer Strecker des Vorarms, langer Elbogenstrecker.* An extensor of the forearm of lower mammals, arising from the scapula and attached to the posterior border of the ulna and the antibrachial aponeurosis. It is a portion of the caput magnum of the triceps extensor brachii. [L, 13.]—**S.-o. longus.** See *S.-o.*—**S.-o. major.** Fr., *gros extenseur de l'avant-bras, grand scapulo-olécrânien.* Ger., *dicker Strecker des Vorarmes, grosser Schulterelbogenmuskel.* In solipeds, the scapular head or portion of the caput magnum of the triceps extensor brachii, the analogue of the scapular head of the triceps extensor cubiti of man. [L.]

SCAPULO-RADIAL [Chaussier] (Fr.), n. Ska3p-u6l-o-ra3d-e-a3l. See *Biceps* FLEXOR *brachii.*

SCAPULOTROCHITERIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska2p(ska3p)''u2l-(u4l)-o(o3)-trok(tro2ch2)-i2t-e(e2)'ri2-u3s(u4s). See SCAPULOHUMERALIS.

SCAPULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska2p(ska3p)'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). See SCAPULA.

SCAPUS (Lat.), n. m. Skap(ska3p)'u3s(u4s). A shaft or stem; in botany, see SCAPE.—**S. penis.** The body of the penis, between the glans and the crura. [L.]—**S. pili.** See HAIR-*shaft.*

SCAR, n. Ska3r. Gr., ἐσχάρα. Lat., *eschara.* Fr., *cicatrice.* Ger., *Narbe.* 1. See CICATRIX. 2. The mark left on the stem by the detachment of a leaf. [α, 35.] 3. See HILUM (1st def.).

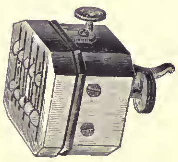
SCARABÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska2r(ska3r)-a2b(a3b)-e'(a3'e2)-u3s-(u4s). Gr., σκαραβεῖος. A genus of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 28 (α, 39).]—**Oleum scarabæi cornuti.** See under LUCANUS *cervus.*—**S. unctuarius.** See under MELOE *variegatus.*

SCARBOROUGH, n. Ska3r'b'-ru3. A sea-bathing resort in Yorkshire, England, where there are mineral springs. [α, 14.]

SCARDAMYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska3rd-a2m(a3m)-i2g(u6g)'-mu3s(mu4s). Gr., σκαρδαμυγμός. Winking.

SCARIFICATION, n. Ska2r-i2-fi2-ka'shu3n. Lat., *scarificatio* (from *scarificare,* to scarify). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Ritzen, S.* The act or process of making small superficial incisions. [E.]

SCARIFICATOR, n. Ska2r'i2-fi2k-at-o2r. Lat., *scarificatorium.* Fr., *scarificateur.* Ger., *Schröpfschnäpper, Schröpfeisen.* An instrument for effecting scarification. [E.]—**Spring s.** Fr., *scarificateur à détente.* Ger., *Schnäpper.* An instrument composed of a number of sharp blades so hinged that they may be withdrawn simultaneously into a receptacle and, when the latter is applied to the part to be scarified, freed by releasing a spring, so that they sweep rapidly through the tissue.



A SPRING SCARIFICATOR.

SCARIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ska2r(ska3r)-i(i2)'o2l-a3. 1. A section of the genus *Lactuca.* 2. The *Lactuca s.* 3. The *Cichorium endivia.* [α, 35.]

SCARIOSE, SCARIOUS, adj's. Skar'i2-os, -u3s. Lat., *scariosus.* Fr., *scarieux.* Scaly; of leaves, dry and membranous.

SCARLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ska3rl-at(a3t)'a3. Scarlatina. [G, 16.]

SCARLATECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. Ska3rl-a2t(a3t)-e2k-floj-(flo2g)-i(i2)'o2-i2s. Fr., *scarlatecphlogioïde.* Scarlatinous variola. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCARLATINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *scarlatinus* (*febris* understood). Ska3rl-a2t(a3t)'i2n-a3; in Eng., ska3rl-a2t-eu'a3. See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**Equine s.** A contagious and epidemic variety of the so-called pink-eye in horses. [Peters, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1883, p. 658 (D).]—**S. anginosa, S. cynanchica.** See *Anginous scarlet* FEVER.—**S. erysipelatosa.** S. in which the eruption resembles that of erysipelas. [D, 74.]—**S. gastrica.** S. complicated with gastro-enteritis. [G, 10.]—**S. gravior.** See *Malignant scarlet* FEVER.—**S. hæmorrhagica.** S., usually s. septica (*q. v.*), attended with cutaneous hæmorrhages in the form either of petechiæ or of larger ecchymoses. [G.]—**S. inflammatoria.** S. with severe inflammatory manifestations in the throat and upon the skin. [G, 15.]—**S. in puerpera.** See *Puerperal scarlet* FEVER and *S. miliaris,* and cf. ERYTHEMA *puerperarum.*—**S. lævigata.** S. in which the exanthem is characterized by marked congestion together with some swelling and tension of the skin. [G.]—**S. lævis.** Mild and uncomplicated s. [G.]—**S. latens.** See *S. sine eruptione.*—**S. legitima, S. legitimata.** See *S. lævis.*—**S. maligna.** See *Malignant scarlet* FEVER.—**S. medicamentosa.** A medicinal rash resembling the exanthem of scarlet fever. [G. 27.]—**S. miliaris.** Ger., *Scharlachfriesel.* 1. In obstetrics, that form of so-called puerperal scarlet fever in which a scarlatiniform rash appears on the neck and trunk, while the limbs are either wholly free or affected with vesicles like those of miliaria. [A, 57.] 2. S. attended with miliaria crystallina (*q. v.*). [G, 10.]—**S. mitis.** See *Simple scarlet* FEVER and DENGUE.—**S. morbillosa.** See RUBEOLA (1st def.).—**S. nervosa.** Ger., *nervöser Scharlach.* See *Torpid scarlet* FEVER.—**S. papulosa.** S. in which the exanthem is attended with papular efflorescences (due to implication of the follicles); usually most marked on the legs. [G.]—**S. pemphigoidea.** See *Bullous scarlet* FEVER.—**S. pruriginosa.** Urticaria. [G, 64.]—**S. puerperalis.** Ger., *Puerperalscharlach.* See *Puerperal scarlet* FEVER and *S. miliaris.*—**S. pustulosa.** S. with a pustular exanthem. [G.] See *Bullous scarlet* FEVER.—**S. putrida.** Ger., *fauliger Scharlach.* See *Malignant scarlet* FEVER.—**S. rheumatica.** See DENGUE.—**S. septica.** S. of a malignant type with decided marks of septic poisoning. [G.] Cf. *Septic scarlet* FEVER and *S. hæmorrhagica.*—**S. simplex.** Fr., *scarlatine simple* (ou *normale*). S. of a mild, uncomplicated type. [G, 7, 15.] Cf. *Simple scarlet* FEVER.—**S. sine angina.** S. without severe throat symptoms. [G.]—**S. sine eruptione, S. sine exanthemate.** S. characterized by fever, either mild or of a typhoidal character, and sometimes attended with angina, sometimes with albuminuria, but without a rash. [G.]—**S. synochalis.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**S. traumatica.** Ger., *Wundscharlach.* A general erythema of the

cutaneous surface, resembling the rash of scarlet fever, which sometimes follows surgical operations. It is usually accompanied with fever, but differs from scarlet fever in its brief duration and in the absence of desquamation.—**S. typhosa.** Ger., *Scharlachtyphus.* 1. See Roseola *typhosa.* 2. S. of a malignant form attended with great depression of vitality, and associated usually with imperfectly developed cutaneous and throat manifestations. [G.]—**S. urticata.** Fr., *scarlatine ortiée.* Urticaria. [G, 17.]—**S. variegata.** Ger., *gefleckter Scharlach.* S. in which, besides the ordinary exanthem, irregular patches of a darker color appear here and there, which may become confluent or remain unchanged as long as the exanthem lasts. [G.]—**S. variola.** A hybrid of s. and variola. [G.]—**S. vesicularis** (seu **vesiculosa**). Ger., *blasiger Scharlach.* See *Bullous scarlet* fever.—**Surgical s.** See *S. traumatica.*

SCARLATINAL, adj. Ska^{3}r-la^{2}t'i^{2}-n'l. See Scarlatinous.

SCARLATINE (Fr.), n. Ska^{3}rl-a^{3}t-en. See Scarlatina.—**S. belladonnée.** See *Belladonna* erythema.

SCARLATININ, n. Ska^{3}rl-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *scarlatinine.* An old term for the contagium of scarlet fever. [G.]

SCARLATINOID, SCARLATINOUS, adj's. Ska^{2}rl-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-oid, -i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *scarlatinodes* (from *scarlatina* [*q. v.*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *scarlatinoïde.* Ger., *scharlachartig.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling scarlatina. [D.]

SCATACRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}t(ska^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i(e)'a^{3}. From σκῶρ, ordure, and ἀκρατία, impotence. Fr., *scatacratie.* Involuntary defecation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SCATOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}t(ska^{3}t)-o(o^{3})-ko^{2}l(kol)'i^{2}k-a^{3}. From σκῶρ, ordure, and κωλική, colic. Fr., *scatocolique.* See *Stercoraceous* colic.

SCATOGLISCHROTES (Lat.), n. f. Ska^{2}t(ska^{3}t)-o(o^{3})-gli^{2}s'-kro^{2}t(ch^{2}r^{2}ot)-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-is*). From σκῶρ, fæces, and γλισχρότης, glutinousness. Fr., *scatoglischrote.* Viscosity of the fæces. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SCATOL, n. Ska^{2}t'o^{2}l. Fr., *s.* See Skatol.

SCATOPHAGY, n. Ska^{2}t-o^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^{2}. From σκῶρ, fæces, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Ger., *Skatophagie.* See Coprophagy.

SCATT, n. Ska^{3}t. See Anthrax *malignus sibiricus.*

SCATTERED, adj. Ska^{2}t'u^{5}rd. Of leaves, dispersed (used in opposition to whorled, opposite, etc.). [*a*, 35.]

SCAURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska^{4}r'(ska^{3}'u^{4}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Sarapus.

SCELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ske^{2}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From σκέλος, the leg, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *scélalgie.* Pain in the leg. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**S. puerperarum.** See Phlegmasia *alba dolens.*

SCELETEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}l(ske^{2}l)-e^{2}t-u^{2}m'a^{3}. Gen., *-eum'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σκελέτευμα (from σκέλλειν, to dry up). Fr., *scéléteume.* See Mummification (3d def.).

SCELETON, n. Se^{2}l'e^{2}-t'n. See Skeleton.

SCELOCAMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ske^{2}l)-o(o^{3})-ka^{2}mb(ka^{3}mb)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σκέλος, the leg, and κάμπτειν, to bend. Fr., *scélocambose.* See Genu *varum.*

SCELODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ske^{2}l)-o(o^{3})-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From σκέλος, the leg, and δεσμός, a bond. Fr., *scélodesmos.* 1. A knee-bandage. 2. Gout in the knee. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SCELODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ske^{2}l)-o(o^{3})-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκέλος, the leg, and δίδυμος, twin. See Ischiopagus.

SCELOMETER, n. Se^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From σκέλος, the leg, and μέτρον, a measure. A double square for measuring the lower extremities in fractures or dislocations. [Gill, "St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1870, p. 40 (*a*, 34).]

SCELONCIA (Lat.), **SCELONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se^{2}l-(ske^{3}l)-o^{2}ns(o^{2}n^{2}k)'i^{2}-a^{3}, -o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκέλος, the leg, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *scéloncie.* Ger., *Schenkelgeschwulst* (1st def.). 1. A swelling of the leg. 2. Phlegmasia alba dolens. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SCELOTYRBE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ske^{2}l)-o(o^{3})-tu^{6}rb(tu^{6}rb)'e(a). Gen., *-tyrb'es.* From σκέλος, the leg, and τύρβη, confusion. Fr., *scèlotyrbe.* 1. Of Galen, an ill-determined nervous affection of the lower limbs somewhat resembling chorea. [*a*, 18.] 2. See Scurvy.—**S. festinans.** Of Sauvages, see Paralysis *agitans.*—**S. spastica.** Choreic spasms affecting the muscles of the lower extremities, and causing lameness or tremulousness of the knees. [*a*, 23.]

SCEMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}mp(skamp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *scemps'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σκῆμψις, ἀπόσκημψις. See Decubitus.

SCENOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(skan)-o(o^{3})-me^{2}n(man)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-in'gos* (*-in'gis*). From σκῆνος, a tent, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *scénoméninge.* An old term for a cell-membrane. [J.]

SCENOS (Lat.), n. Sen(skan)'o^{2}s. Gr., σκῆνος. Lit., a tent; of old Greek writers, the body. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SCENOTHEORIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(skan)-o(o^{3})-the(the^{2})-or'-i^{2}-a^{3}. From σκῆνος, a tent, and θεωρία, theory. Fr., *scénothéorie.* Ger., *Zellentheorie.* See Cell-*theory.*

SCEPA (Lat.), n. f. Sep(ske^{2}p)'a^{3}. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]

SCEPARNON (Lat.), **SCEPARNUM** (Lat.), **SCEPARNUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Se^{2}p(ske^{2}p)-a^{3}rn'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σκέπαρνον, σκέπαρνος. Fr., *scéparnon.* See Bistoury, Knife, *Spiral* bandage, Couvre-chef, and Amnion (1st def.).

SCEPASTERIUM (Lat.), **SCEPASTRA** (Lat.), **SCEPASTRUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Se^{2}p(ske^{2}p)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-e(a)'ri^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m), -a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ra^{3}, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., σκεπαστήριον, σκεπάστρα. Fr., *scépastre.* See Couvre-chef.

SCEY-SUR-SAÔNE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}-su^{6}r-sa^{3}-on. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a saline spring. [*a*, 14.]

SCHABE (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}b'e^{2}. See Blatta and Scabies.—**Kopfs'.** See Pityriasis *capitis.*—**Schneiderss'.** See Scabies.

SCHABEEISEN (Ger.), **SCHABEISEN** (Ger.), **SCHABEMESSER** (Ger.), n's. Sha^{3}b'e^{2}-iz-e^{2}n, sha^{3}b'iz-e^{2}n, -e^{2}-me^{2}s-se^{2}r. See Raspatory and Scalprum, and cf. Glyphanon.

SCHABER (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}b'e^{2}r. A scraper. [E.]

SCHABMESSER (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}b'me^{2}s-se^{2}r. See Raspatory.

SCHACHBLUME (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}ch^{2}'blum-e^{2}. See Fritillaria.

SCHACHTELHALM (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}ch^{2}t'e^{2}l-ha^{3}lm. The genus *Equisetum.* [*a*, 35.]

SCHACKARILLRINDE (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}k-a^{3}r-i^{2}l'ri^{2}nd-e^{2}. Cascarilla-bark. [*a*, 35.]

SCHÄDEL (Ger.), n. Shad'e^{2}l. See Cranium and Skull.—**Gehirns'.** See Cranium.—**Gesichtss'.** The facial portion of the skull. [L, 31.]—**Häutiger S.** See *Membranous* cranium.—**Hirns'.** See the major list.—**Primordials'.** Of Jacobson, the cranium during the membranous and cartilaginous stages of its development. [A, 8.]—**S'basis.** See Basis *cranii.*—**S'basislänge.** The length of the base of the skull. [*a*, 34.]—**S'beinmark.** The diploe of the skull. [*a*, 34.]—**S'betrachtung.** See Cranioscopy.—**S'bohren, S'bohrung.** See Trephining.—**S'bruch.** See the major list.—**S'dach.** See Fornix *cranii.*—**S'decke, S'deckel.** See Brain-*case.*—**S'eindruck.** See Enthlasis (2d def.).—**S'erweichung.** See Craniotabes.—**S'geburt.** See *Vertex* delivery.—**S'grund.** See Basis *cranii.*—**S'haut.** See Epicranium (1st def.).—**S'hernie.** See Encephalocele.—**S'höhle.** See *Cranial* cavity.—**S'höhlenfläche.** The cerebral surface (of a cranial bone). [L, 304.]—**S'impression.** Fr., *empreinte* (ou *inflexion*) *des os crâniens.* An indentation of the fœtal skull produced by pressure against the pelvis or with a forceps.—**S'lage.** A presentation of any portion of the head except the face.—**S'lehre.** See Craniology and Phrenology.—**S'mangel.** See Acrania.—**S'messung.** See Craniometry and Cephalometry.—**S'schwund.** See Craniotabes.—**S'stellung.** The position of the fœtal head during labor.—**S'untersuchung.** See Cranioscopy.—**S'verbildung.** A cranial conformation. [L, 57.]—**S'verengerung.** See Craniostegnoma.

SCHÄDELBALKEN (Ger.), n. Shad'e^{2}l-ba^{3}lk-e^{2}n. See Trabeculæ *cranii.*—**Mittlerer S.** [Rathke]. The anterior part of the tentorium cerebelli in the embryo.—**Seitliche S.** [Rathke]. Certain processes which run forward from the sella turcica in the embryo, and unite in the spheno-ethmoid region. [A, 8.]—**Vorderer S.** [Kölliker]. See *Mittlerer S.*

SCHÄDELBRUCH (Ger.), n. Shad'e^{2}l-bruch^{2}. 1. Fracture of the skull. [E, 23.] 2. See Encephalocele.—**Eingedrückter S.** See Ecpiesma (1st def.).—**Gewölbter S.** See Camaroma.

SCHAF (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}f. A sheep; the genus *Ovis.* [*a*, 35.]—**S'blattern, S'pocken.** See Sheep-pox and Varicella.

SCHAFHAUT (Ger.), **SCHAFHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Scha^{3}f'ha^{3}-u^{4}t, -hoit-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Amnion (1st def.).

SCHAFT (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}ft. See Shaft and Scape.—**Haars'.** See Hair-*shaft.*

SCHAFWASSER (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}f'va^{3}s-se^{2}r. See *Liquor* amnii.—**Falsches S.** See Allantoic *fluid.*

SCHÄLBLASEN (Ger.). **SCHÄLBLATTERN** (Ger.), n's. Shal'bla^{3}z-e^{2}n, -bla^{3}t-te^{2}rn. See Pemphigus *neonatorum.*

SCHALE (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}l'e^{2}. 1. See Shell and Concha. 2. See Scall. 3. In botany, see Tunic.—**Gehirns', Hirns'.** See Cranium.—**Kalks'.** The calcareous envelope of an ovum; an egg-shell.—**Körnchens'.** See *Körnchen*kreis.—**Rückens'.** A dorsal carapace. [*a*, 32.]—**S'nhart.** See Testaceous.—**S'nhaut.** See Membrana *testæ.*—**S'lack.** See *Shell*-lac.

SCHALFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}l'fruch^{2}t. See Caryopsis.

SCHÄLHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. Shal'hoit-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Pemphigus neonatorum. [G.]

SCHALIG (Ger.), adj. Sha^{3}l'i^{2}g. See Tunicate.

SCHALKERN (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}l'ke^{2}rn. See Caryopsis.

SCHÄLKNÖTCHEN (Ger.), n. Shal'knu^{6}t-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Strophulus.

SCHALL (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}l. An audible sound.—**Gefässs'.** See Gefässgeräusch.—**Herzs'.** The sound of the heart. [K.]—**Lungens'.** The sound obtained by percussion over the lungs. [*a*, 18.]—**Schachtels'.** See *Bandbox* sound.—**S'lehre.** See Acoustics, Diacoustics, Catacoustics, and Phonetics (under Phonetic).—**S'leiter.** See *Paladino's sound*-conductor.—**S'prüfung.** See Auscultation.

SCHALTSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}lt'stu^{6}k. 1. See *Connecting* canal. 2. In the pl., *S'e*, see *Non-nucleated* areas.—**Aeusseres S.** See Drüsen*hals.*—**Schweigger-Seidel'sches S.** See *Second convoluted* tubule.

SCHALTWINDUNG (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}lt'vi^{2}nd-un^{2}. See *Connecting* canal.

SCHAM (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}m. The external genitals, especially the vulva.—**S'berg.** See Mons *pubis.*—**S'bruch.** See *Labial* hernia.—**S'bug.** See Groin.—**S'flügel.** See Labia *pudendi.*—**S'gang.** See Vagina.—**S'glieder.** See *S.*—**S'hügel.** See Mons *pubis.*—**S'knochen.** See Os *pubis.*—**S'knorpel.** The interarticular cartilage of the symphysis pubis.—**S'laus.** See Phtheirius *pubis.*—**S'lefzen.** The labia pudendi, especially the labia pudendi majora.—**S'leiste.** See Groin.—**S'öffnung.** See Ostium *vaginæ.*—**S'rinne.** See Cleft *of the vulva.*—**S'ritz.** See Vulva.—**S'spalte.** See Cleft *of the vulva.*—**S'theile.** See *S.*—**S'züngelchen, S'zünglein.** See Clitoris.—**Weibliche S.** See Vulva.

A, ape; **A^{2}**, at; **A^{3}**, ah; **A^{4}**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^{2}**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^{2}**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^{2}**, in; **N**, in; **N^{2}**, tank;

SCHANDAU (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}nd'a^3-u^4. A place in Saxony where there is a ferruginous spring, with salt-water, pine-needle, and mud-bathing establishments. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SCHÄNDEREI (Ger.), **SCHÄNDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shand-e^{2}r-i', shand'un^2. Defilement.—**Knabens'.** See PÆDERASTY.

SCHANKER (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}n^{2}k'e^{2}r. See CHANCRE.—**Drüsens'.** See *Gonorrhœal* BUBO.—**Hunter'scher S.** See *Hunterian* CHANCRE and *True* CHANCRE.—**Pseudo-indurirter S. der Syphilitiker.** Pseudo-indurated chancre of syphilitics; of Tarnowsky, an infiltrated or indurated sore which may be produced in a syphilitic subject either by inoculation of the skin with irritating matter, such as the pus of chancre, or with purulent material from various sources, or by cauterization. ["Vrtlj. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1877, p. 19 (G).] Cf. CAUTERISATIO *provocatoria.*—**S'impfung.** See SYPHILIZATION.—**S'seuche.** See SYPHILIS.

SCHARBOCK (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}r'bo^{2}k. See SCURVY.—**S'heilend.** See ANTISCORBUTIC.—**S'flecken.** See PURPURA *scorbutica.*—**S'mittel.** An antiscorbutic. [E.]

SCHARLACH (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}r'la^{3}ch^2. See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**Chirurgischer S.** See SCARLATINA *traumatica.*—**Gefleckter S.** See SCARLATINA *variegata.*—**Nervöser S.** See *Torpid scarlet* FEVER.—**Normaler S.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**S.-Angina.** See *Anginous scarlet* FEVER.—**S'bräune, S'diphtherie.** See *Scarlatinal* ANGINA.—**S'fieber.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**S.-Friesel.** See SCARLATINA *miliaris.*—**Wunds'.** See SCARLATINA *traumatica.*

SCHÄRPE (Ger.), n. Sharp'e^2. See SLING.

SCHARPIE (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}rp-e'. See CHARPIE.

SCHASIS (Lat.), **SCHASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Skas-(sch^{2}a^{3}s)'i^{2}s, ska^{2}z(sch^{2}a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *schas'eos (-is), -mi.* Gr., σχάσις, σχασμός (from σχάζειν, to slit). See SCARIFICATION.

SCHASTERION (Lat.), **SCHASTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ska^{2}st-(sch^{2}a^{3}st)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σχαστήριον. See LANCET, SCALPEL, and SCARIFICATOR.

SCHATTENPROBE (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}t'te^{2}n-prob-e^2. See SKIASCOPY.

SCHATTENSEHEN (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}t'te^{2}n-za-e^{2}n. See SCIEROPIA.

SCHAUDER (Ger.), n. Sha^3'u^{4}d-e^{2}r. See SCHAUER.—**Fiebers'.** Febrile rigors. [*a*, 34.]

SCHAUER (Ger.), n. Sha^3'u^4-e^{2}r. A shiver; shuddering. [*a*, 14.]—**Fiebers'.** See AGUE *fit.*—**Metalls'.** See *Mercurial* FEVER.—**S'chen.** See ECLAMPSIA *infantum.*

SCHAUMKRAUT (Ger.), n. Sha^3'u^{4}m-kra^3-u^{4}t. See CARDAMINE.

SCHEELATE, n. Shel'at. See TUNGSTATE.

SCHEERE (Ger.), n. Shar'e^2. See SCHERE.

SCHEIBE (Ger.), n. Shib'e^2. 1. See DISC. 2. One of the red blood-corpuscles. [K.]—**Ciliars'.** See *Ciliary* BODY.—**Ends'.** See *Intermediate* DISC.—**Hauptsubstanzs'n.** See *Bowman's* DISCS.—**Keims'.** See ARCHIBLAST, CICATRICULA (2d def.), and DISCUS *proligerus.*—**Knies'.** See PATELLA.—**Körners'.** See DISCUS *proligerus.*—**Mikrosomens'n.** Of Strasburger, the cask-shaped segments or discs of the nuclear fibrils seen in caryocinesis; formed apparently by a fusion of the microsomes or by a close spiral arrangement of the nuclear fibrils of the resting nucleus. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).]—**Mittels'.** See *Intermediate* DISC.—**Nebens'.** See *Accessory* DISC.—**Quers'.** See *Dark* DISC.—**S'nboden.** See HYPOTHECIUM.—**Sehnervens'.** See *Optic* DISC.—**Tasts', Terminals'.** See *Tactile* DISC.—**Zwischens'.** See *Intermediate* DISC.—**Zwischenwirbels'n.** See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.

SCHEIDE (Ger.), n. Shid'e^2. See SHEATH and VAGINA.—**Blatts'.** See VAGINA.—**Durals'.** See TUNICA *nervi optici externa.*—**Gallens'.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.—**Gebärmutters'.** See VAGINA.—**Gefäss'.** 1. The sheath of a vessel. 2. In botany, see BUNDLE-*sheath.*—**Lymphs'.** A lymph channel or a sinus in a lymph gland. [A, 521 (*a*, 21).]—**Kerns'.** See *Nucleus*-SHEATH.—**Marks'.** See *Medullary* SHEATH.—**Muskels'.** See PERIMYSIUM *externum.*—**Myelins'.** See *Medullary* SHEATH.—**Nervens'.** See EPINEURIUM.—**Peniss'.** See ALBUGINEA *penis.*—**Pials'.** See TUNICA *nervi optici interna.*—**Primitivs'.** See *Primitive* SHEATH.—**Sarkolemms'.** See SARCOLEMMA.—**S'nbeenger.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni.*—**S'beule.** See ELYTRONCUS.—**S'nblasenwand.** The vesico-vaginal sæptum. [A, 521.]—**S'neingang.** See OSTIUM *vaginæ.*—**S'nfalten.** The rugæ of the vagina. [L, 80.]—**S'nfluss.** See *Vaginal* LEUCORRHŒA.—**S'geschwulst, S'geschwür.** See ELYTRONCUS.—**S'nhalter.** A vaginal speculum. [L, 57 (*a*, 48).]—**S'nhaut.** 1. A membranous sheath. [*a*, 17.] 2. See TUNICA *vaginalis.*—**S'nkatarrh.** Vaginal catarrh.—**S'nklappe.** See HYMEN (2d def.).—**S'nnaht.** See COLPORRHAPHY.—**S'nriss.** See COLPORRHEXIS.—**S'nritz.** See CLEFT *of the vulva.*—**S'nschleimfluss.** See LEUCORRHŒA.—**S'nschnitt.** See ELYTROTOMY.—**S'nschnürer.** See *Anterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva* and CONSTRICTOR *cunni.*—**S'nschwangerschaft.** See ELYTROCYESIS.—**S'ntheil der Gebärmutter.** See PORTIO *vaginalis uteri.*—**S'nverschliessung.** See ATRESIA *vaginæ.*—**S'nvorfall.** See PROLAPSUS *vaginæ.*—**S'nvorhof.** The vestibule of the vagina. [L.]—**S'nzerreissung.** See COLPORRHEXIS.—**Schwann'sche S.** See NEURILEMMA.—**Schwanzs'.** The caudal fold of the amnion.—**Sehenervens'.** See SHEATH *of the optic nerve.*—**Sehnens'.** See *Synovial* SHEATH.—**Wurzels'** [Unna]. 1. See STRATUM *spinosum epidermidis.* 2. The internal root-sheath of a hair. [G.]—**Zahns'.** See *Dentinal* SHEATH.

SCHEIDEKUNST (Ger.), n. Shid'e^2-kunst. See CHEMISTRY.

SCHEIDEWAND (Ger.), n. Shid'e^2-va^{3}nd. 1. See SÆPTUM, DISSEPIMENT, and INTERSEPIMENTUM. 2. The wall of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 6 (K).]—**Durchsichtige S.** See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**Nasens'.** See SÆPTUM *narium.*—**S. der Brust.** See MEDIASTINUM (1st def.).—**S. des Gaumens.** See VELUM *palati.*—**S. des Gehirns.** See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**S. des kleinen Gehirns.** See FALX *cerebelli.*—**S. des Ohres.** See MEMBRANA *tympani.*

SCHEIDEWASSER (Ger.), n. Shid'e^2-va^{3}s-se^{2}r. Lit., separation-water. Nitric acid; so called because used to separate silver from gold. [B.]—**Doppeltes S.** Commercial nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·40 to 1·42, containing nearly 70 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]—**Einfaches S.** Commercial nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·35 to 1·38, containing about 60 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]

SCHEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Shid'un^2. An analyzing; a separation. [L, 31.]

SCHEINDOLDE (Ger.), n. Shin'do^{3}ld-e^2. See CYME.

SCHEINPOCKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shin'po^{3}k-e^{2}n. See VARICELLA.

SCHEINTOD (Ger.), n. Shin'to^{3}d. Apparent death. See *Suspended* ANIMATION, ASPHYXIA (2d def.), and SYNCOPE.—**Blasser S.** See ASPHYXIA *pallida.*—**S. der Erhängten.** See ASPHYXIA *suspensorum.*—**S. der Erstiekten.** See ASPHYXIA *suffocationis.*—**S. der Ertrunkenen.** See ASPHYXIA *immersorum.*—**S. der Neugebornen.** See ASPHYXIA *neonatorum.*—**S. durch das Abtrittsgrubengas.** See ASPHYXIA *a fumis.*

SCHEITEL (Ger.), n. Shit'e^{2}l. 1. See VERTEX. 2. The vertex of the bladder. [L, 304.]—**S'bänder.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder.*—**S'lage.** See *Occipito-posterior* PRESENTATION.

SCHELLACK (Ger.), n. She^{2}l'la^{3}k. See *Shell*-LAC.

SCHEMELBEIN (Ger.), n. Sham'e^{2}l-bin. See GENU *valgum.*

SCHENKEL (Ger.), n. She^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}l. 1. See CRUS (1st def.) and HAM (1st def.). 2. See PEDUNCLE (1st def.).—**Aufsteigender Fornixs'.** The ascending (anterior) pillars of the fornix. [K.]—**Brückens'.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Gehirns'.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**Gewölbes'.** See the major list.—**Grosshirns'.** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**Hinters'.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Hintere S. der Zwillingsbinde, Hintere S. des Gewölbes.** See *Posterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**Hirns'.** See the major list.—**Kitzlers'.** See CRURA *clitoridis.*—**Kleinhirns'.** The crura cerebelli. [L.]—**Markknopfs'.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**Marks' (der Hemisphären).** See CRURA *cerebri.*—**Marks' der Zwirbel.** The peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**Medullars'.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Obere Kleinhirns'.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**S'beuge.** See GROIN.—**S'bogen.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**S. der hinteren Hemisphäre.** Of Treviranus, the corpora quadrigemina in amphibians. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. der Ruthe.** See CRURA *penis.*—**S. der Schwellkörper.** The crura of the corpora cavernosa. [L, 115.]—**S. der Zirbel.** The peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**S'drehung.** See MEROTROPE (2d def.).—**S'umdreher.** A rotator muscle of the thigh.—**Vereinigungss'.** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Vordere Fornixs'.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**Vordere S.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Vordere S. des Gewölbes.** See *Anterior* CRURA *of the fornix.*

SCHENKELSCHMERZ (Ger.), n. She^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}l-shme^{2}rts. See SCELALGIA.—**S. der Wöchnerinnen.** A neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve and the cutaneous nerves of the lower limb, in lying-in women, due to prolonged pressure upon the soft parts within the pelvis by the child's head or to exudate pressing upon one or more of the nerve-trunks. [A, 20.]

SCHERE (Ger.), n. Shar'e^2. See SCISSORS.—**Hakens'.** Hooked scissors. [E.]—**Knies'.** Angular scissors. [E.]—**Knochens'.** See *Bone-cutting* FORCEPS.—**Nabelschnurs'.** Blunt-pointed scissors for cutting the umbilical cord.—**Perforatíonss'.** See *Craniotomy* SCISSORS.

SCHERLIEVO, n. From the name of a village in Fiume where the disease first appeared. Lat., *frambœsia illyrica, morbus croatus* (seu *fluminiensis*), *scabies venerea contagiosa, radesyge istrica.* A contagious disease that appeared toward the end of the eighteenth century on the coast of the Gulf of Quarnero, in Croatia and Istria, and is said to have been introduced by sailors returning from a campaign against Turkey; attended with inflammation and ulceration of the throat, together with pustular, tubercular, squamous, ulcerative, and fungous affections of the skin and disease of the bones; now believed to have been a severe form of syphilis, though formerly regarded as an independent disease, as a variety of leprosy, or as frambœsia. [G, 16.]

SCHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ske^{2}r(sch^{2}ar)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* An old term for dryness of the eye from want of lacrymal secretion. [F.]

SCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ske^{2}t(sch^{2}e^{2}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σχετικός (from σχέσις, condition). Fr., *schétique.* Of diseases, accidental and temporary, not constitutional. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SCHIAS (Lat.), n. f. Ski(sch^{2}i^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See ISCHIAS.

SCHICHT (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}ch^{2}t. See LAYER and STRATUM.—**Aeussere gangliöse S.** See *Internal molecular* LAYER.—**Aeussere granulirte S.** See *External molecular* STRATUM.—**Aeussere Zellen Körners'.** See STRATUM *granulosum externum.*—**Aeussere Zellens'.** The cortical gray matter of the cerebellum. [L, 332.]—**Aussenkörners'.** See STRATUM *granulosum externum.*—**Bindegewebig-nervöse S.** See TUNICA *nervosa.*—**Cylinderzellens'.** See STRATUM *cylindricum.*—**Dammmuskels'.** The muscular layer of the perinæum.—**Feinkörnige S.** See *Aeussere Zellens'.*—**Ganglienzellens'.** See STRATUM *gangliosum* and STRATUM *gelatinosum.*—**Gefäss'.** A vascular layer. [*a*, 21.]—**Gehirns'.** See TUNICA *nervosa.*—**Gelbröthliche S.** The medullary substance of the brain. [L.]—**Gitters'.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**Granulirte S.** See *Internal granule* LAYER.—**Graue S.** See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**Grenzs'.** See *Boundary* ZONE.—**Gürtels'.** See the

major list.—**Hauts'.** See ECTOPLASM.—**Henle'sche S.** See *Henle's* LAYER.—**Horns' (der Oberhaut).** See STRATUM *corneum*.—**Huxley'sche S.** See *Huxley's* LAYER.—**Innens'.** Of Heidenhain, the inner layer of deeply granular cells in the acini of the pancreas, supposed to secrete the active principle of the pancreatic juice during digestion. [K, 16.]—**Innere gangliöse S.** See STRATUM *gangliosum*.—**Innere Fasers'.** See STRATUM *fibrillosum*.—**Innere granulirte S.** See *Internal granule* LAYER.—**Innere Körners'.** See *Internal molecular* LAYER.—**Intermediäre S.** See *S. lucidum*.—**Kahle S.** See COUCHE *plate*.—**Kalkkörpers'.** The layer of ossifying cartilage in which calcareous matter is first seen. [L.]—**Keims'.** See ARCHIBLAST, CICATRICULA (2d def.), DISCUS *proligerus*, and GONOSTROMA.—**Knauels'.** See STRATUM *glomerulosum*.—**Körners', Körnerzellens'.** See STRATUM *granulosum*.—**Korns'.** See *Accessory* DISC.—**Markfasers'.** A layer of medullary fibres. [I, 17 (K).]—**Marks'.** See *Medullary* STRATUM.—**Mittels'.** See MESOPHYLL and MESOCARP.—**Moleculäre S.** See *Internal granule* LAYER.—**Musivische S'n.** See STRATUM *of visual cells*.—**Nervenfasers'.** See STRATUM *fibrillosum* and STRATUM *olfactorium*.—**Nervenzellens'.** See STRATUM *gangliosum*.—**Nervöse S.** See *Fenestrated* MEMBRANE.—**Olfactoriuss'.** See STRATUM *olfactorium*.—**Olivenzwischens'.** The interolivary layer of the brain. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Opticusfasers'.** See STRATUM *fibrillosum*.—**Orangefarbige S.** See STRATUM *granulosum* (1st def.).—**Pigments'.** A pigment layer, especially of the iris or retina. [L.]—**Pyramidenzellens'.** See STRATUM *cellularum pyramidalium*.—**Quere Dammmuskels'en.** The transverse muscular layers of the perinæum.—**Rands'.** The superior layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Rauber'sche S.** See *Rauber's* CELLS.—**Riechnervenfasers'.** See STRATUM *olfactoriom*.—**Riffzellens'.** A layer of prickle-cells. [G.]—**Rindens'.** See STRATUM *corticale*.—**Rostfarbene S.** See STRATUM *granulosum*.—**S. der Glomeruli olfactorii.** See STRATUM *glomerulosum* (1st def.).—**S. der grauen Fasern.** See *Internal granule* LAYER.—**S. der grossen Pyramiden.** The third layer of the cerebral cortex. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. der kleinen Pyramidenzellen.** The second layer of the cerebral cortex. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. der kleinen Zellen.** See *Fourth* LAYER *of the cortex cerebri*.—**S. des Nervenaussätze.** See STRATUM *granulosum externum*.—**S. der Nervenfaserplexus.** See STRATUM *granulosum*.—**S. von Meynert.** The third layer of large pyramidal cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Schleims'.** 1. A mucous layer. [L, 31.] 2. See RETE *mucosum*. 3. Of Baer, see DARM*drüsenblatt*.—**Sporens'.** See HYMENIUM.—**Stachels'.** See STRATUM *spinosum*.—**Ventrale S. des Hemisphärenmarkes.** The inferior layer of the gray matter of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 27 (K).]—**Warzens'.** The bacillar layer of the retina. [L.]—**Zellenarme S.** A layer of whitish granular connective tissue beneath the superficial layer of the cerebral cortex. [L, 332.]—**Zwischenkörners'.** See *Fenestrated* MEMBRANE.—**Zwischens'.** See *External molecular* STRATUM.

SCHICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}ch^{2}t'un^2. Stratification. [a, 18.]—**S'sebene des Nagels.** Of Unna, any layer of nail cells the cells composing which were developed simultaneously. Such a layer always lies in a plane directed from above downward and forward and parallel to the matrix. [G.]—**S'slinie** (Ger.), n. A line of stratification or cleavage.

SCHIDACEDON (Lat.), **SCHIDACEDUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ski^{2}d(sch^{2}i^{2}d)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-ed(ad)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σχιδακηδόν (from σχιδακίζειν, to splinter). Fr., *schidacédon*. A longitudinal fracture of a bone. [E.]

SCHIEFBEIN (Ger.), n. Shef'bin. See GENU *valgum*.

SCHIEFHALS (Ger.), **SCHIEFKOPF** (Ger.), n's. Shef'ha^{3}ls, -ko^{3}pf. See TORTICOLLIS.

SCHIEFLAGE (Ger.), n. Shef'la^{3}g-e^2. See OBLIQUITY.—**Gebärmutters'.** See OBLIQUITY *of the uterus*.—**S. des Kopfes.** See OBLIQUITY *of the fœtal head* (2d def.).

SCHIEFSEHEN (Ger.), n. Shef'za-e^{2}n. See STRABISMUS.

SCHIEFSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. Shef'ste^{2}l-lun^2. See OBLIQUITY.—**S. der Gebärmutter.** See OBLIQUITY *of the uterus* and OBLIQUITAS *uteri quoad situm*.

SCHIELEN (Ger.), n. Shel'e^{2}n. See STRABISMUS.

SCHIENBEIN (Ger.), n. Shen'bin. See TIBIA.—**S'beuger.** See TIBIO-PRÆMETATARSUS.

SCHIENBEINSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Shen'bin-stre^{2}k-e^{2}r. See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus*.—**Gewundener S., Kurzer S.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus*.—**Langer S.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus*.

SCHIENE (Ger.), n. Shen'e^2. See SPLINT.—**Bügels'.** An interrupted splint. [a, 34.]—**Gelenks'.** A jointed splint. [a, 34.]—**Glass'.** A splint of water-glass. [a, 34.]—**Griffs'.** A suspension splint. ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 2, 1886, p. 680 (a, 34).]—**Gypshanfs'.** A plaster-of-Paris and oakum splint. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Gypss'.** A plaster-of-Paris splint. [a, 34.]—**Gypsschwebes'.** A plaster-of-Paris splint having attachments for suspension. [a, 34.]—**Hohls'.** A guttered splint. [a, 34.]—**Klammers'.** See BÜGELS'.—**Rinnens'.** A guttered splint. [E.]—**Schlüsselbeins'.** See CLEIDONARTHEX.

SCHIERLING (Ger.), n. Sher'li^{2}n^2. See CONIUM.—**Fleckens', Gefleckter S.** See CONIUM *maculatum*.—**S'saft.** See *Succus* CONII.—**S'säure.** Coniic acid. [A, 324.]—**S'spflaster.** See *Emplastrum* CONII.—**S'ssalbe.** See *Ceratum* CONII.—**S'stinktur.** See *Tinctura* CONII.—**S'umschlag.** See *Cataplasma* CONII.—**Spirituöses S'sfruchtextract.** See *Extractum* CONII *alcoholicum*.

SCHIFFCHEN (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}f'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CARINA.—**S. des Ohrs.** See *Scaphoid* FOSSA (1st def.).

SCHIHA, n. An Arabian stomachic drug having the odor and taste of santonica, believed to be derived from a species of *Artemisia*. It consists of pieces of the herb, covered with a fine pubescence, mixed with petioles and flowers. [a, 35.]

SCHILD (Ger.), n. Sheld. See SCUTUM and APOTHECIUM *pelti-forme*.

SCHILDCHEN (Ger.), n. Sheld'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See SCUTELLUM.

SCHILDFARN (Ger.), n. Sheld'fa^{3}rn. See ASPIDIUM.

SCHILDFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Sheld'fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. The genus *Parmelia*, also *Peltigera* and related genera. [a, 35.]

SCHILDKRÖTE (Ger.), n. Sheld'kru^{5}t-e^2. See CHELONE.

SCHILFERUNG (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}lf'e^{2}r-un^2. See EXFOLIATION.

SCHILLERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}l'le^{2}r-sto^{3}f. See FRAXIN and ÆSCULIN.

SCHIMBERGBAD (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}m'be^{2}rg-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

SCHIMMEL (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}m'me^{2}l. See MUCOR.—**S'pilze.** The *Mucorineæ*. [a, 35.]

SCHINDALAMUS (Lat.), **SCHINDALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ski^{2}nd(sch^{2}i^{2}nd)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σχινδάλαμος. See SCHIDACEDON.

SCHINDEL (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}nd'e^{2}l. See SPLINT.

SCHINDYLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}nd(sch^{2}i^{2}nd)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σχινδύλησις. Fr., *schindylèse*. A form of articulation in which a projecting part of one bone fits into a groove in another. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

SCHINNEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shi^{2}n'ne^{2}n. See PITYRIASIS.

SCHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ski^{2}n(sch^{2}en)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SCILLOCEPHALUS.

SCHINUS (Lat.), n. f. Skin(sch^{2}en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σχῖνος (1st def.). Fr., *s*. 1. See under PISTACIA *lentiscus*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. molle, S. mulli.** Fr., *s. mollé. arbre à poivre, poivrier d'Amérique* (ou *des Espagnols*, ou *du Pérou*), *faux-poivrier*. Ger., *Molle-Baum, indischer Mastix-Baum*. Peruvian mastic-tree, false (or Chile) pepper, Californian pepper-tree, the *molle* of Peru; indigenous to tropical America and cultivated in southern Europe. All parts of the tree contain a resinous, milky juice. The leaves are used in making a slightly purgative mastic (see *Mission* BALSAM) and, with the astringent bark, are applied to tumors, wounds, etc. A wine, a syrup, and a vinegar are prepared from the edible drupes. The root is used medicinally in Peru. [a, 35.]

SCHINZNACH (Ger.), n. Shi^{2}nts'na^{3}ch^2. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there are a thermal spring and a bathing establishment called *Habsburgerbad*. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

SCHIRM (Ger.), n. Sherm. See UMBEL.—**Afters'.** See CYME.

SCHIRRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski^{2}r(sch^{2}i^{2}r)'ru^{2}s(ru^{4}s). See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *schis'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., σχίσμα. See CLEFT *of the vulva*.

SCHISTOCARPOUS, adj. Ski^{2}st-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *schistocarpus* (from σχιστός, cloven, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *schistocarpe*. Having fruits that split into valves. The *Schistocarpæ* are the *Andreæaceæ*. [a, 35.]

SCHISTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σχιστός, cleft, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *schistocéphale*. Having a congenital fissure of the head; as a n. m., a monster so characterized. [a, 34.]

SCHISTOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From σχιστός, divided, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *schistocœlie*. See *Abdominal* FISSURE.

SCHISTOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rm'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σχιστός, cleft, and κορμός, the trunk. Fr., *schistocorme*. A fœtal monster having a fissure of the thorax, neck, or navel. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCHISTOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (*-is*). From σχιστός, cleft, and κύστις, the bladder. See CYSTOSCHISIS.

SCHISTOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'si^2-a^3. From σχιστός, cleft, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Ger., *Schizoglossie*. See FISSURE *of the tongue*.

SCHISTOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σχιστός, cleft, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *schistomèle*. A monster having a fissured extremity. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

SCHISTOPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-op'i^2-a^3. From σχιστός, cleft, and πρόσωπον, the face. Ger., *Schistoprosopie*. Congenital fissure of the face. [a, 34.]

SCHISTOPROSOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σχιστός, split, and πρόσωπον, the face. 1. A monster with a fissured face. 2. Improperly, schistoprosopia. [L. Heydenreich. "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," C. 2, p. 241 (a, 34).]

SCHISTORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o^{2}r'ra^{2}k-(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhach'ios* (*-is*). From σχιστός, cleft, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *s*. See SPINA *bifida*.

SCHISTOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-som'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From σχιστός, cleft, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *schistosome*. A monster characterized by a median or lateral eventration. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

SCHISTOSTERNIA (Lat.), **SCHISTOTHORAX** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)'i^2-a^3, -thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). From σχιστός, cleft, and στέρνον, the sternum, or θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *schistothorax*. See FISSURE *of the thorax*.

SCHISTOTRACHELUS (Lat.), n. Ski^{2}st(sch^{2}i^{2}st)-o(o^3)-tra^{2}k-(tra^{3}ch^2)-el(al)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σχιστός, cleft, and τράχηλος, the neck. Fr., *s*. See *Cervical* FISSURE.

SCHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Skiz(sch^{2}i^{2}z)'a^3. Gr., σχίζα (from σχίζειν, to cleave). 1. A fissure or cleft. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See VULVA.

SCHIZANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'ra^3. From σχίζειν, to cleave, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *schizandre.* A genus of aromatic shrubs typical of the *Schizandraceæ*, or *Schizandreæ*, or *Schizandriaceæ*, a tribe of the *Magnoliaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. nigra.** The *gome-see* of Japan, where its mucilaginous fruits are used medicinally. [α, 35.]

SCHIZATRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}k-(ri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. See SCHIZOTRICHIA.

SCHIZOBLEPHARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}z(sch^2-i^{2}z)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}f-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From σχίζειν, to split, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. See COLOBOMA *palpebræ*.

SCHIZOCARP, n. Ski^{2}z'o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *schizocarpium* (from σχίζειν, to split, and καρπός, fruit). Split-fruit; a pericarp that splits into several indehiscent pieces. [α, 35.]

SCHIZOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. Skez-o-sa-fa^{3}l. See SCHISTOCEPHALUS.

SCHIZOCŒLE (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-e(a); in Eng., ski^{2}z'o-sel. Gen., *-cœl'es.* From σχίζειν, to cleave, and κοῖλος, hollow. Ger., *Schizocöl.* In the embryo, a cavity formed by the splitting of the mesoblast. ["Am. Nat.," ix, xiv (α, 39).]

SCHIZOGENIC, SCHIZOGENOUS, adj's. Ski^{2}z-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From σχίζειν, to split, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *schizogène.* In botany, produced by the splitting of the cell-wall separating adjacent cells (said of intercellular spaces). [α, 35.]

SCHIZOGLOSSIE (Ger.), n. Sch^{2}ets-o-glos-se'. See SCHISTOGLOSSIA.

SCHIZOGNATHISM, n. Ski^{2}z-o^{2}g'na^{2}th-i^{2}z'm. From σχίζειν, to cleave, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are not united with the vomer or with each other. [L, 221.]

SCHIZOMYCES (Lat.), **SCHIZOMYCETA** (Lat.), n's f. Ski^{2}z-(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas), -o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'a^3. From σχίζειν, to cleave, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *schizomycète.* Ger., *Spaltpilz.* A fungus of the *Schizomycetes.* [α, 35.]

SCHIZOMYCETACEÆ (Lat.), **SCHIZOMYCETES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-se^{2}t(kat)-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *schizomycètes.* Ger., *Spaltpilze, Schizomyceten.* The split (or fission) *Fungi;* microscopic, saprophytic or parasitic, chlorophyllless *Schizophyta.* In some of the older classifications the term often included forms now referred to the *Cyanophyceæ.* Owing to the inconstancy of forms, the limits of the species are not well defined. In Cohn's classification there are four principal groups: the spherical form (*Micrococcus*), the rod-like (*Bacterium*), the filiform (*Bacillus*), and the coiled (*Spirillum*). Zopf divides them into the *Coccaceæ, Bacteriaceæ, Leptotricheæ,* and *Cladotricheæ.* Flügge makes four divisions of them: *Micrococcus* (including *Streptococcus, Diplococcus, Staphylococcus, Ascococcus,* and *Sarcina*), *Bacillus* (including *Bacterium* and *Proteus*), *Spirillum* (including *Spirochœte* and *Vibrio*), and a division of variable forms (including *Cladothrix, Beggiatoa,* and *Crenothrix*). Ward, following De Bary, divides them provisionally into the *Asporeæ*, including the genera (*Micrococcus* [and *Streptococcus*], *Sarcina* [and *Merismopedia*], and *Ascococcus*) having no spores distinct from the vegetative cells; the *Arthrosporeæ*, in which there are spores produced by segmentation differing in character from the vegetative cells (*Arthrobacteriaceæ, Leptotricheæ,* and *Cladotricheæ*); and the *Endosporeæ*, including those forms (*Bacillus, Spirillum* [partly], etc.) in which spore-formation does not occur. [B, 121, 291 (α, 35).]

SCHIZOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From σχίζειν, to cleave, and μύκης, a mushroom. A disease due to the presence of schizomycetes in the animal organism. [α, 34.]

SCHIZOPHYTA (Lat.), **SCHIZOPHYTÆ** (Lat.), **SCHIZOPHYTES** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. pl. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). From σχίζειν, to cleave, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *schizophytes.* Ger., *Schizophyten.* The fission plants; a division of the *Thallophyta* including those that multiply by fission. They are divided into two subclasses, those possessing chlorophyll, or the *Cyanophyceæ* (usually referred to the *Algæ*), and those having no chlorophyll, or the *Schizomycetes* (usually referred to the *Fungi*). [α, 35.]

SCHIZORRHINAL, adj. Ski^{2}z-o-ri'n'l. From σχίζειν, to cleave, and ῥίς, the nose. Of birds, having the nasal bones cleft to or beyond the premaxillary bones. [L, 221.]

SCHIZOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o(o^3)-thor'a^{2}x-(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac'os (-ac'is).* From σχίζειν, to cleave, and θώραξ, the thorax. See FISSURE *of the thorax.*

SCHIZOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}z)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k-(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From σχίζειν, to cleave, and θρίξ, a hair. 1. See DISTRIX. 2. See TRICHIASIS.

SCHLACKE (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}k'e^2. Slag, dross, scoria. [α, 48.]

SCHLAF (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}f. Sleep.—**S'arznei.** A narcotic.—**S'krankheit.** 1. See NARCOLEPSY. 2. Influenza (from the somnolence sometimes observed). ["Samml. klin. Vorträge," May, 1891, p. 214 (α, 50).]—**S'losigkeit.** Insomnia.—**S'mittel.** A narcotic.—**S'trunkenheit.** Somnolence.—**S'saft.** See OPIUM.—**S'sucht.** See COMA and LETHARGY.—**S'wachen.** See CLAIRVOYANCE.—**S'wandeln, S'wandern.** See SOMNAMBULISM.

SCHLÄFE (Ger.), n. Shlaf'e^2. See TEMPLE.—**S'nschuppe.** The squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 31.]

SCHLAFFHEIT (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}f'hit. Atony, flaccidity.

SCHLAG (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}g. A blow, stroke, or shock. [E.]—**Ganzs'.** Paraplegia. [L, 80 (α, 34).]—**Gegens'.** See CONTRECOUP.—**Halbs'.** See HEMIPLEGIA.—**Hitzs', Sonnens'.** See INSOLATION (2d def.).

SCHLAGADER (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}g'a^{3}d-e^{2}r. See ARTERY. For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under ARTERIE and PULSADER.—**Adergeflechts'n.** The chorioid arteries. [L.]—**Aeussere Hüftens'.** See *External iliac* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Kopfs'.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**Aeussere obere mittlere Kniegelenks'.** See *Superior external articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Aeussere Samens'.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**Aeussere untere Kniegelenks'.** See *Inferior external articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Afters'.** See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**Aufsteigende Gaumens'.** See *Inferior palatine* ARTERY.—**Aufsteigende Halss'.** See *Ascending cervical* ARTERY.—**Dritte durchbohrende S.** See *Third perforating* ARTERY.—**Dritte Sohlenmittelfusss'.** See ARTERIA *interossea digitalis plantaris tertia.*—**Erste durchbohrende S.** See *First perforating* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**Erste Sohlenmittelfusss'.** See ARTERIA *interossea plantaris prima.*—**Fusswurzels'n.** See *Tarsal* ARTERIES.—**Gaumenlippens'.** See *Facial* ARTERY and *Superior palatine* ARTERY.—**Gemeinschaftliche Kopfs'.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**Glaskörpers'.** See *Hyaloid* ARTERY.—**Grosse Darms', Grosse Gekröses'.** See *Superior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**Grosse Magens'.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**Grosse S.** The aorta.—**Handrückenzwischenknochens'n.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**Handwurzelhandrückens'n.** See *Dorsal carpal* ARTERIES.—**Handwurzelhandtellers'.** See *Anterior radio-carpal* ARTERY.—**Harnblasens'n.** See *Vesical* ARTERIES.—**Hauptdaumens'.** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**Haupts'.** See the major list.—**Herzbeutelzwerchfells'.** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**Hintere Handwurzels'n.** See *Dorsal carpal* ARTERIES.—**Hintere Mittelfells'n.** See *Posterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**Hintere untere S. des kleinen Gehirns.** See *Posterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**Hüftbeins'.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**Hüftdickdarms'.** See *Ileo-colic* ARTERY.—**Innere Bauchdeckens', Innere Bauchs'.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**Innere Fusss'.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**Innere Hüfts'.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**Innere Mastdarms'.** See *Internal hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**Innere obere Kniegelenks'.** See *Superior internal articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Innere Ohrs'.** See *Internal auditory* ARTERY.—**Innere Samens'.** See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY.—**Innere untere Kniegelenks'.** See *Inferior internal articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Jochbeinaugenhöhlens'.** See ARTERIA *supra-orbitalis externa.*—**Kinns'.** See *Mental* ARTERY.—**Kleine Darms', Kleine Gekröses'.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**Kleine Hüftens'.** See *Ilio-lumbar* ARTERY.—**Kopfs'.** A carotid artery.—**Kurze Magens'n.** See ARTERIÆ *ventriculi breves.*—**Magens'.** See *Gastric* ARTERY.—**Mittelfells'n.** See *Diaphragmatic* ARTERIES.—**Mittlere Gehirns'.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**Mittlere Grimmdarms'.** See *Middle colic* ARTERY.—**Mittlere Nebennierens'.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**Nasenhöhlens'.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**Nasenscheidewands'.** See ARTERY *of the sæptum narium.*—**Nebendrüsens'n.** See *Suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**Netzhauts'n.** See *Retinal* ARTERIES.—**Obere Bauchdeckens'.** See *Superior epigastric* ARTERY.—**Obere Darms', Obere Gekröses'.** See *Superior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**Obere Kehlkopfs'.** See *Superior laryngeal* ARTERY.—**Obere innere Nebens' des Armes.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**Obere Mastdarms'.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**Oberflächliche Ellenbogens'.** See ARTERIA *plicæ cubiti superficialis.*—**Oberflächliche Kniegelenks'n.** See *Superior articular* ARTERIES *of the knee.*—**Oberkiefers'.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**Obernierens'n.** See *Suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**Oberste Kniegelenks'n.** See *Superior articular* ARTERIES *of the knee.*—**Rechte Magens'.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY (1st def.).—**Rechte Milzs'.** See *Splenic* ARTERY.—**Rippens'n.** See *Intercostal* ARTERIES.—**Rückens'.** An artery on the dorsal aspect of a limb or organ. [L.]—**Rückgratss'.** See *Vertebral* ARTERY.—**Ruthens'.** See ARTERY *of the penis.*—**Samenleiters', Samens'.** See *Spermatic* ARTERY.—**S'bruch.** See ANEURYSM.—**S'n des grossen Kreislaufes.** 1. The aorta and the carotid arteries. 2. The arteries of the systemic circulation. [L, 115.]—**S. des kleinen Gehirns.** See *Cerebellar* ARTERIES.—**S'entzündung.** See ARTERITIS and ENDARTERITIS.—**S'erweiterung.** See ARTERIECTASIS.—**S'öffnung.** See ARTERIOTOMY.—**S'verknöcherung.** See ARTERIOSTEOGENESIS.—**Seitliche Kreuzbeins'n.** See *Lateral sacral* ARTERIES.—**Stirns'.** See *Frontal* ARTERY.—**Thränens'.** See *Lacrymal* ARTERY.—**Tiefe Halss'.** See *Deep cervical* ARTERY.—**Tiefe Kitzlers'.** See *Cavernous* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**Tiefe Ohrs'.** See *Deep auricular* ARTERY.—**Tiefe Schläfens'.** See *Deep temporal* ARTERY and *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**Umschlungene Hüfts'.** See *Circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**Unpaare Kniegelenks'.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Untere Bauchs'.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**Untere Darms', Untere Gekröses'.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**Untere Gesässs'.** See *Inferior gluteal* ARTERY.—**Untere (innere) Bauchs'.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**Untere Kehlkopfs'.** See *Crico-thyreoid* ARTERY.—**Unterkiefers'.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**Venöse S'geschwulst.** See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**Verbindende Kniegelenks'.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**Vordere äussere Knöchels'.** See ARTERIA *malleolaris anterior externa.*—**Vordere Gehirns'.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**Vordere innere Knöchels'.** See ARTERIA *malleolaris anterior interna.*—**Vordere Körpers'.** See *Anterior* AORTA.—**Vordere untere S. des kleinen Gehirns.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**Zweite Sohlenmittelfusss'.** See ARTERIA *interossea digitalis plantaris secunda.*

SCHLAGEN (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}g'e^{2}n. See PALPITATION.

SCHLAGFLUSS (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}g'flus. See APOPLEXY.—**Allgemeiner S.** See PAMPLEGIA.—**Livider S.** See ASPHYXIA *livida.*—**Wirklicher S.** See *Sanguineous* APOPLEXY.

SCHLANGENBAD (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in Nassau-Hesse where there are alkaline springs, a ferruginous spring, and bathing and whey-cure establishments. [α, 14.]

SCHLANGENBEERENBAUM (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-bar-e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. See ANTIDESMA *alexiterium*.

SCHLANGENFACKELDISTEL (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-fa^{3}k-e^{2}l-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. See CEREUS (3d def.).

SCHLANGENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-ho^{3}lts. 1. See OPHIOXYLON and OPHIOXYLON *serpentinum*. 2. The root of *Strychnos colubrina*. [α, 35.]

SCHLANGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. See CALLA.

SCHLANGENWURZ (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-vurts. See POLYGONUM *bistorta*.

SCHLANGENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Shla^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-vurts-e^{2}l. See OPHIORRHIZA.—**S'öl.** The oil obtained from the rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [B, 207.]—**Schwarze S.** 1. See CIMICIFUGA *serpentaria*. 2. The root of *Sanicula marilandica*. [α, 35.]

SCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. Shla^3-u^{4}ch^2. See ASCIDIUM, CANAL, FOLLICLE (1st def.), TUBULE, and UTRICLE.—**Abortive Eischläuche.** Of Nussbaum, ovarian tubes arrested in development. [J, 140.]—**Keims'.** See *Embryonal* VESICLE.—**Leberschläuche.** See *Liver* TUBULES.—**Markschläuche.** See *Lymphoid* CORDS.—**Pepsinschläuche.** See *Gastric* GLANDS.—**Pflüger'sche Schläuche.** See *Ovarian* TUBES.—**S'artig.** See UTRICULAR.—**S'boden.** See HYPOTHECIUM.—**S'frucht.** See UTRICLE.—**S'geschwulst, S'knorpelgeschwulst, S'krebs.** See CYLINDROMA.—**S'schichte.** See HYMENIUM.—**Stütz s'.** See STERIGMA.—**Sporens'.** See ASCUS.

SCHLAUE (Ger.), n. Shla^3'u^4-e^2. See NAUCUM.

SCHLEHE (Ger.), n. Shla'e^2. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

SCHLEICHERA (Lat.), n. f. Shlich^2'e^{2}r-a^3. From *Schleicher*, a proper name. Fr., *schleichère*. A genus of sapindaceous trees. [α. 35.]—**S. aculeata.** An edible-fruited species found in Cochin-China and the Moluccas. The seeds contain a pale-yellow fragrant, somewhat bitter oil that is used in salves. It improves with age and finally solidifies into a tallow-like mass. [α, 35.]—**S. trijuga.** Lac gum-plant; an Indian tree yielding part of the lac of commerce. The pulp of the fruit is eaten, and the seeds yield Macassar-oil. [α, 35.]

SCHLEIERCHEN (Ger.), n. Shli'e^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See INDUSIUM.

SCHLEIFE (Ger.), n. Shlif'e^2. See LEMNISCUS (2d def.).—**Henle'sche S.** See *Henle's* LOOP.

SCHLEIFENSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Shlif'e^{2}n-shi^{2}ch^{2}t. See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**Eigentliche S.** Of Forel, longitudinal nerve-fibres in the central part of the lemniscus, which separate below the red nucleus into two bundles, one going to the corpus mamillare, the other to the pulvinar. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. der Haube.** See *S.*

SCHLEIHENMAUL (Ger.), n. Shli'e^{2}n-ma^3-u^{4}l. See OS *uteri externum*.

SCHLEIM (Ger.), n. Shlim. See MUCILAGE (1st def.), MUCUS, PHLEGM, and SYNOVIA.—**Kinders', Kindess', Kindss'.** See VERNIX *caseosa*.—**Malpighi'scher S.** See RETE *mucosum*.—**Pflanzlicher S.** See *Vegetable* MUCILAGE.—**S'abführend.** See APOPHLEGMATIC.—**S'abgang.** See BLENNORRHŒA.—**S'abgang mit dem Harne.** See BLENNURIA.—**S'artig.** See BLENNOID.—**S'absondernd.** See MUCIPAROUS.—**S'ausleerend.** See APOPHLEGMATIC.—**S'auswurf.** Mucous sputum.—**S'balg.** See BURSA *mucosa*.—**S'beutel.** See the major list.—**S'bildend.** See MUCIPAROUS.—**S'blatt** [Pander]. See HYPOBLAST (1st def.).—**S'blütig.** Phlegmatic. [A, 315 (α, 48).]—**S'brechen.** See BLENNEMESIS.—**S'brust.** See BLENNOTHORAX.—**S'drüse.** See the major list.—**S'entartung.** Mucoid degeneration. [α, 34.]—**S'erbrechen.**—See BLENNEMESIS.—**S'fluss.** See BLENNORRHŒA (1st def.).—**S'gerinnsel.** A mucous coagulum. [K.]—**S'geschwulst.** See MYXOMA.—**S'gewächs.** See BLENNOMA and POLYPUS.—**S'grube der Schlam.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**S'harnen.** See BLENNURIA and CYSTORRHŒA (1st def.).—**S'harz.** See GUM-*resin*.—**S'haut, S'höhle.** See the major list.—**S'husten.** See BLENNOPTYSIS.—**S'ig.** See MUCILAGINOUS and MUCOUS.—**S'krankheit.** See BLENNOSIS.—**S'krankheit des Rachens.** See BLENNISTHMIA.—**S'mangel.** See AMYXIA and OLIGOBLENNIA.—**S'netz.** See the major list.—**S'papel.** See *Mucous* PATCH.—**S'propf.** 1. A mucous plug. [α, 14.] Cf. SCHLEIMHAUT-*propf*. 2. See POLYPUS.—**S'sack, S'säckchen.** See BURSA *mucosa*.—**S'säure.** See MUCIC *acid*.—**S'scheide.** See BURSA *mucosa* and BURSA *mucosa vaginalis*.—**S'speien.** See BLENNOPTYSIS.—**S'stoff.** See MUCIN.—**S'verhaltung.** See ISCHOBLENNIA.

SCHLEIMBEUTEL (Ger.), n. Shlim'boit-e^{2}l. See BURSA *mucosa*.—**Hauts'.** See BURSA *mucosa subcutanea*.—**Kniescheibens'.** See BURSA *mucosa superficialis genu* and BURSA *subfascialis*.—**Knies'.** A bursa near the knee joint. [L, 31.]—**S'entzündung.** See BURSITIS.

SCHLEIMDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Shlim'dru^{6}z-e^2. A mucous gland. [L.]—**S. der Harnröhre.** See *Méry's* GLANDS.—**S. des Gehirns.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri*.—**S'nentzündung.** See BLENNADENITIS.

SCHLEIMGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Shlim'ge^2-vab-e^2. Mucous tissue, mucoid connective tissue. [L.]—**S. der Haut.** See RETE *mucosum*.

SCHLEIMHAUT (Ger.), n. Shlim'ha^3-u^{4}t. See *Mucous* MEMBRANE and *Serous* MEMBRANE.—**Malpighi's S.** See RETE *mucosum*.—**S'entzündung.** See BLENNOPHLOGOSIS.—**S'propf.** The mucous plug which seals the os uteri during pregnancy.—**S'übertragung.** Transplantation of mucous membrane. [α, 34.]

SCHLEIMHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Shlim'hu^{6}l-e^2. A pituitary sinus or cavity. [A, 315 (α, 48).]—**Grosse S. des Oberkiefers.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**S. der Scham.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**S. des Keilbeins.** The sphenoidal sinus. [L, 80.]

SCHLEIMNETZ (Ger.), n. Shlim'ne^{2}ts. See RETE *mucosum*.—**Malpighi'sches S., S. der Haut.** See *S.*

SCHLEISSE (Ger.), n. Shlis'se^2. See CHARPIE and SPLINT.

SCHLEUDER (Ger.), n. Shloid'e^{2}r. 1. A sling; a head bandage. [E.] 2. See ELATER (1st def.).—**Nasens'.** See FUNDA *nasalis*.

SCHLIERGESCHWULST (Ger.), n. Shler'ge^2-shwulst. See BUBO.

SCHLIESSER (Ger.), n. Shles'se^{2}r. A constrictor or sphincter muscle.—**Kehlkopfs'.** See CONSTRICTOR *of the larynx*.—**Munds'.** See ORBICULARIS *oris*.—**S. der Augenlider.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**S. der weiblichen Scham.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni*.

SCHLIESSFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Shles'fruch^{2}t. See ACHÆNIUM.

SCHLIESSMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Shles'musk-e^{2}l. See SCHLIESSER.—**Kehlkopfs'.** See CONSTRICTOR *of the larynx*.—**S. der Augenlider, S. der Augenspalte.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum*.—**S. der Harnröhre.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**S. der Nase.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**S. des Pförtners.** See SPHINCTER *pylori*.—**S. des Scheidenvorhofs.** See *Anterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva*.

SCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Shles'sun^2. See CLOSURE.—**S's-dauer.** The duration of a muscular contraction. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**S'sreizung.** The stimulus given to a muscle by the closing of a constant current which has been passing through it. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**S'stonus.** See *Closing* TETANUS.—**S'szuckung.** See *Making* CONTRACTION.

SCHLINGBESCHWERDEN (Ger.), n. Schli^{2}n^2'be^2-shwe^{2}rd-e^{2}n. See DYSPHAGIA.

SCHLINGE (Ger.), n. Shli^{2}n^2'e^2. See LOOP, SLING, COIL, FILLET (1st def.), and PERIPLOCA.—**Blutgefässs'n.** Vascular loops. [L.]—**Darms'n.** See ANSÆ *intestinales*.—**Gefässs'.** A vascular loop. [L.]—**Halss'n.** See ANSÆ *cervicales*.—**Hirnschenkels'.** See *Crural* SLING.—**Kopfs'.** See CAPITRAHA.—**Noths'.** An emergency sling. [α, 48.]—**S'baum.** The genus *Viburnum*. [α, 35.]—**S'führer, S'leiter.** See BROCHOPHORON.—**S'nschnürer.** See ÉCRASEUR.

SCHLINGEN (Ger.), n. Shli^{2}n^2'e^{2}n. Deglutition. [K, 16.]

SCHLINGKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Shli^{2}n^2'kra^{3}mpf. A spasmodic attempt at deglutition. [D, 67.]

SCHLITZ (Ger.), n. Shli^{2}ts. A slit or fissure. [L.]—**Aortens'.** See *Aortic* FORAMEN.—**S. der Milz.** See HILUM *of the spleen*.—**Primitiver Hirns'.** See *Primitive cerebral* CLEFT.—**Speiseröhrens'.** See FORAMEN *œsophageum*.

SCHLOSSTHEIL (Ger.), n. Shlo^{2}s'til. See PARS *juncturæ*.

SCHLOTTENBLUME (Ger.), n. Shlo^{2}t'te^{2}n-blum-e^2. See ANEMONE *pulsatilla*.

SCHLOTTERKNIE (Ger.), n. Shlo^{2}t'te^{2}r-kne. See KNOCK-KNEE.

SCHLUCKDARM (Ger.), n. Shluk'da^{3}rm. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

SCHLUCKEN (Ger.), n. Shluk'e^{2}n. See HICCOUGH and DEGLUTITION.—**Metalls'.** See METALLOPHAGY.

SCHLUCKSEN (Ger.), n. Shluk'ze^{2}n. See HICCOUGH.

SCHLUMMERND (Ger.), adj. Shlum'me^{2}rnd. See DORMANT.

SCHLUND (Ger.), n. Shlund. See FAUCES, ŒSOPHAGUS, and FOREGUT.—**Magens'.** See ŒSOPHAGUS.—**S'blutfluss.** See PHARYNGORRHAGIA.—**S'bräune.** See *Phlegmonous* ANGINA.—**S'enge.** See ISTHMUS *faucium*.—**S'entzündung.** See PHARYNGITIS.—**S'fall, S'fang.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**S'fäule.** See CACOPHARYNGIA.—**S'kopf.** See the major list.—**S'krampf.** See PHARYNGOSPASMUS.—**S'lähmung.** See PHARYNGOLYSIS.—**S'öff'nung.** See PHARYNGOTOMY and ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.—**S'platte.** The pharyngeal plate of the embryo.—**S'rohr, S'röhre.** See *Eustachian* TUBE and ŒSOPHAGUS.—**S'schnitt.** See ŒSOPHAGOTOMY and PHARYNGOTOMY.—**S'verengerung.** See LÆMOSTENOSIS.

SCHLUNDKOPF (Ger.), n. Shlund'ko^{2}pf. 1. See PHARYNX. 2. The upper part of the pharynx. [L, 115.]—**S'bruch.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**S'drüsen.** See *Pharyngeal* GLANDS.—**S'entzündung.** See PHARYNGITIS.—**S'eröffnung.** See PHARYNGOTOMY.—**S'schwindsucht.** See PHTHISIS *pharyngea*.

SCHLÜSSEL (Ger.), n. Shlu^{6}s'se^{2}l. See KEY and CLAVICLE.—**Peterss'.** See PRIMULA *odorata*.—**S'knochen.** See CLAVICLE.

SCHLÜSSELBEIN (Ger.), n. Shlu^{6}s'se^{2}l-bin. See CLAVICLE.—**S'ausschnitt.** See INCISURA *clavicularis*.—**S'blutader.** See *Subclavian* VEIN.—**S'muskel.** See SUBCLAVIUS.—**S'pulsader.** See *Subclavian* ARTERY.—**S'vene.** See *Subclavian* VEIN.

SCHLÜSSELBLUME (Ger.), n. Shlu^{6}s'se^{2}l-blum-e^2. See PRIMULA *officinalis*.—**Grosse S.** See PRIMULA *elatior*.—**S'nessig.** See *Acetum* PRIMULÆ.—**S'nlatwerge.** See *Conserva* PRIMULÆ.

SCHLÜSSELHAKEN (Ger.), n. Shlu^{6}s'se^{2}l-ha^{3}k-e^{2}n. See under DECAPITATOR.

SCHLUSSNAHT (Ger.), n. Shlus'na^{3}t. See RHAPHE (1st def.).

SCHMACKBECHER (Ger.), n. Shma^{3}k'be^{2}ch^2-e^{2}r. See *Taste*-BUDS.

SCHMALBRÜSTIG (Ger.), n. Shma^{3}l'bru^{6}st-i^{2}g. Pigeon-breasted. [α, 48.]

SCHMALKALDEN (Ger.), n. Shma^{3}l'ka^{3}ld-e^{2}n. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [α, 14.]

SCHMALZ (Ger.), n. Shma^{3}lts. See AXUNGIA and LARD.—**Aals'.** See AXUNGIA *anguillæ*.—**Benzolnirtes S.** See ADEPS *benzoatus*.—**Bibers'.** See AXUNGIA *castoris*.—**Dachsens'.** See AXUNGIA *taxi*.—**Fuchss'.** See AXUNGIA *vulpis*.—**Gänses'.** See AXUNGIA *anseris*.—**Hechts'.** See AXUNGIA *lucii piscis*.—**Hunds'.** See AXUNGIA *canis*.—**Kaninchens'.** See AXUNGIA *cuniculi*.—

Menschens'. See Axungia *hominis.*—**Murmelthiers'.** See Axungia *muris montani.*—**Ohrens', Ohrs'.** See Cerumen.—**Pferdes'.** See Axungia *colli equi.*—**Reihers'.** See *Axungia* ARDEÆ.—**S'öl.** See *Oleum* ADIPIS.—**Schweines'.** See Adeps *suillus* and Lard.—**Viperns'.** See Axungia *viperarum.*—**Wachtels'.** See Axungia *coturnicis.*—**Wolfss'.** See Axungia *lupi.*

SCHMAROTZER (Ger.), n. Shma^3-ro^{2}ts'e^{2}r. See Parasite.—**S. der Haut.** A parasite of the skin. [G.]—**S'pflanzen.** See Epixylonæ.

SCHMECKBECHER (Ger.), n. pl. Shme^{2}k'be^{2}ch^2-e^{2}r. See *Taste*-BUDS.

SCHMECKEN (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}k'e^{2}n. See Gustation.

SCHMEER (Ger.), n. Shmar. See Adeps.—**S'fluss.** See Seborrhœa.

SCHMEKS, n. A climatic resort in Zips County, Hungary, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SCHMELZ (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}lts. See Enamel.—**S'epithel.** See Cuticula *dentis.*—**S'fasern.** See *Enamel* PRISMS.—**S'haut.** See Cuticula *dentis.*—**S'keim.** See *Enamel* GERM.—**S'nadeln.** See *Enamel* PRISMS.—**S'oberhäutchen, S'überzug.** See Cuticula *dentis.*

SCHMELZBAR (Ger.), adj. Shme^{2}lts'ba^{3}r. See Fusible.

SCHMELZEN (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}lts'e^{2}n. Fusion.—**Fetts'.** See *Fatty* DIARRHŒA.

SCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}lts'un^2. See Colliquation and Fusion.

SCHMER (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}r. See Schmeer.

SCHMERGEL (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}rg'e^{2}l. See Emery and Chenopodium.

SCHMERIKON (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}r'i^2-ko^{2}n. A place in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring.

SCHMERZ (Ger.), n. Shme^{2}rts. 1. See Ache (1st def.), Dolor, and Pain. 2. The death agony.—**Afters'.** See Proctagra and Proctalgia.—**Bauchs'.** Abdominal pain.—**Brustdrüsens'.** See Mastodynia.—**Brusts'.** See Pleurodynia.—**Darms'.** See Enteralgia.—**Drüsens'.** See Adenalgia.—**Gebärmutters'.** See Hysteralgia.—**Geburtss'en.** See *Labor* PAINS.—**Gekrösdrüsens'.** See Pancreatalgia.—**Gelenks'.** See Arthrodynia.—**Gichts'en.** Arthritic pains. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Gürtels'.** See *Girdle* SENSATION.—**Höllens'.** Excruciating pain. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Hüftens', Hüftgelenks', Hüfts'.** See Coxalgia.—**Intestinals'.** See Enteralgia.—**Knochens'.** Osteodynia. [*a*, 34.]—**Krampfs'.** Spasmodic pain. [*a*, 34.]—**Lichts'.** See Photalgia.—**Lungens'.** See Pneumonalgia.—**Metalls'.** See Metallodynia.—**Milzs'.** See Hypochondrialgia.—**Muskels'.** See Myalgia.—**Mutterscheidens'.** See Colpalgia.—**Rückenmarkss'.** See Myelalgia.—**Schlunds'.** See Œsophagalgia.—**S'haft, S'lich.** Painful.—**S'stillend.** See Anodyne.—**Seitens'.** See Pleuralgia.—**Stirnhöhlens'.** See Metopantralgia.—**Wangens'.** See Gnathalgia.—**Wehenartige S'en.** Pains like the expulsive pains of labor.—**Zungens'.** See Glossalgia.

SCHMIDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Shmed-e^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *Schmidel*, a German botanist. A genus of the *Sapindaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. africana.** A small tree of tropical Africa. The fruits are used as a tænifuge, and the bitter leaves in indigestion. [*a*, 35.]—**S. cochinchinensis.** See Allophyllus *ternatus.*—**S. serrata.** A shrub or small tree of Bengal and Coromandel, bearing edible berries. The root is astringent. [*a*, 35.]

SCHMIELE (Ger.), n. Shmel'e^2. See Aira.

SCHMIERARZT (Ger.), n. Shmer'a^{3}rtst. See Iatraleiptes.

SCHMIERE (Ger.), n. Shmer'e^2. See Ointment.—**Gelenks', Glieds'.** See Synovia.—**Käsige S., Kinders'.** See Vernix *caseosa.*

SCHMIERFETT (Ger.), n. Shmer'fe^{2}t. See Axungia.

SCHMIERFLUSS (Ger.), n. Shmer'flus. See Seborrhœa.

SCHMIERHÖHLEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shmer'hu^{6}l-e^{2}n. See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.

SCHMIERKUR (Ger.), n. Shmer'kur. Treatment by inunction, especially by the use of unguentum hydrargyri. [*a*, 18.]

SCHMINKE (Ger.), n. Shmi^{2}n^{2}k'e^2. See Pigment.—**S'läppchen.** See Bezetta.

SCHMIRGEL (Ger.), n. Shmerg'e^{2}l. See Schmergel.

SCHMÜCKEND (Ger.), adj. Shmu^{6}k'e^{2}nd. See Cosmetic.

SCHMÜCKKUNST (Ger.), **SCHMÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shmu^{6}k'kunst, -un^2. See Cosmesis.

SCHMUTZFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Shmuts'fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. See Rupia.

SCHNABEL (Ger.), n. Shna^{3}b'e^{2}l. See Beak.—**Keilbeins'.** See Rostrum *sphenoidale.*—**S'fortsatz, Schulters'.** The coracoid process of the scapula. [L.]

SCHNÄPPER (Ger.), n. Shnap'pe^{2}r. See *Spring* SCARIFICATOR and *Spring* LANCET.

SCHNARCHEN (Ger.), n. Shna^{3}r'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A snore, snoring.

SCHNAUBEN (Ger.), n. Shna^3'u^{4}b-e^{2}n. Panting, wheezing.

SCHNAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. Shna^3'u^{4}f-e^{2}n. Heavy breathing.

SCHNAUZE (Ger.), n. Shna^3'u^{4}ts-e^2. See Beak.

SCHNECKE (Ger.), n. Shne^{2}k'e^2. See Cochlea, Helix (3d def.), and Snail.—**Deckels', Essbare S.** See Helix *pomatia.*—**Gehörs', Ohrs'.** See Cochlea (2d def.) and Helix (2d def.).—**S'nartig.** See Cochlear.

SCHNECKENKLEE (Ger.), n. Shne^{2}k-e^{2}n-kla. See Medicago.

SCHNEEROSE (Ger.), n. Shna'roz-e^2. See Rhododendron (2d def.) and Helleborus *niger.*

SCHNEIDER (Ger.), n. Shnid'e^{2}r. A cutting instrument.—**Fistels'.** See Syringotome.

SCHNEIDERIAN, adj. Shnid-e^{2}r'i^2-'n. Pertaining to or named from Schneider, a German anatomist (cf. *S.* MEMBRANE).

SCHNELLKRAFT (Ger.), n. Shne^{2}l'kra^{3}ft. See Elasticity.

SCHNEPPER (Ger.), n. Shne^{2}p'pe^{2}r. See *Spring* LANCET.

SCHNITT (Ger.), n. Shni^{2}t. See Incision and Section (1st and 3d def's).—**Bauchgebärmutters'.** See Laparo-hysterotomy.—**Bauchscheidens'.** See Laparo-elytrotomy.—**Bauchs'.** See Laparotomy.—**Blasenhalss'.** See Cystauchenotomy.—**Blasens'.** See Cystotomy.—**Blasensteins'.** See Lithotomy.—**Darms'.** See Enterotomy.—**Entspannungss'.** See *Relief* INCISION.—**Fistels'.** See Syringotomy.—**Gallenblasens'.** See Cholecystotomy.—**Gebärmutters'.** See Hysterotomy.—**Gefriers'.** See *Frozen* SECTION.—**Harnblasens'.** See Cystotomy.—**Hohls'.** In ophthalmology, of von Jæger, a curvilinear incision of the cornea in cataract-extraction. [*a*, 34.]—**Iriss'.** See Iridotomia.—**Kaisers'.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**Kegels'.** A conical amputation. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Kehlkopfs', Kehls'.** See Laryngotomy.—**Kreiss'.** See *Circular* AMPUTATION.—**Längens'.** A longitudinal incision. [L, 135 (*a*, 39).]—**Lappens'.** See *Flap* AMPUTATION.—**Lefzens'.** See Nymphotomy.—**Lymphgefässs'.** See Lymphotomy.—**Mastdarms'.** See Proctotomy.—**Medians'.** A section in the median plane. [L, 31.]—**Ovals'.** See *Oval* AMPUTATION.—**Sagittals'.** Antero-posterior section. [L, 304.]—**Schrägs'.** See *Elliptical* AMPUTATION and *Oval* AMPUTATION.—**Sehnens'.** See Tenotomy.—**Seitens', Seitensteins'.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**Steins'.** See Lithotomy.—**Unterhodensacks'.** See Hyposcheotomy.—**Zirkels'.** See *Circular* AMPUTATION.

SCHNUPFEN (Ger.), n. Shnupf'e^{2}n. See Coryza.—**Fliesss'.** Coryza with a profuse discharge.—**Jauchs'.** See Ozæna.—**Kopfs'.** See *S.*—**S. der Neugeborenen.** See Coryza *neonatorum.*—**S'artig.** See Catarrhal.

SCHNUPFENFIEBER (Ger.). n. Shnupf'e^{2}n-feb-e^{2}r. See *Catarrhal* FEVER.—**Epidemisches S.** Influenza.

SCHNUPFMITTEL (Ger.), n. Shnupf'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Errhine, n.

SCHNUR (Ger.), n. Shnur. See Cord and Fillet (1st def.).—**Harnblasens'.** See Urachus.—**Nabels'.** See *Umbilical* CORD.

SCHNÜRBRUST (Ger.), n. Shnu^{6}r'brust. See Corset.

SCHNÜRER (Ger.), n. Shnu^{6}r'e^{2}r. See Constrictor, Sphincter, and Snare.—**Gaumens'.** See Glossopalatinus (2d def.).—**Harnblasens'.** See Detrusor *urinæ.*—**Hinterer Schams'.** See *Posterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva.*—**Kehlkopfs'.** See Constrictor *of the larynx.*—**Mittlerer Schlundkopfs'.** See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**Oberer Schlundkopfs'.** See *Superior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**Rachenpolyps'.** A pharyngeal polypus snare. [E.]—**Scheidens'.** See *Anterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva* and Constrictor *cunni.*—**Schlundkopfs'.** A constrictor of the pharynx, especially the glossopharyngeus (2d def.). [L.]—**Unterer Schlundkopfs'.** See *Inferior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**Zusammens'.** See Constrictor.—**Zusammens' der Harnröhre.** See Constrictor *urethræ.*

SCHNÜRCHEN (Ger.), n. Shnu^{6}r'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Funiculus.

SCHNÜRLEBER (Ger.), n. Shnu^{6}r'lab-e^{2}r. See *Tight-lace* LIVER.

SCHNÜRLEIB (Ger.), n. Shnu^{6}r'lib. See Corset.

SCHNURREN (Ger.), n. Shnur're^{2}n. A purring sound. [*a*, 14.]—**Katzens'.** See *Purring* THRILL.

SCHNÜRRINGE (Ger.), n. pl. Shnu^{6}r'ri^{2}n^2-e^2. See Nodes *of Ranvier.*

SCHNÜRSTELLE (Ger.), n. Shnu^{6}r'ste^{2}l-le^2. A point of constriction. [K.]

SCHOCK (Ger.), n. Sho^{3}k. See Shock.—**Herzs'.** A cardiac impulse. [*a*, 34.]

SCHŒNANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ske^{2}n(sch^{2}o^2-e^{2}n)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σχοῖνος, a rush, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *schœnanthe.* The *Andropogon s.* [*a*, 35.]—**Oleum schœnanthi.** See *Oil of* GINGER-GRASS.

SCHŒNOCAULON (Lat.), n. n. Ske^{2}n(sch^{2}o^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{4}l'-(ka^3'u^{4}l)-o^{2}n. From σχοῖνος, a rush, and καυλός, a stem. A genus of the *Liliaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. officinale.** A plant indigenous to Mexico and Guatemala, cultivated about Vera Cruz for its fruit (see Cevadilla, 2d def.). [*a*, 35.]

SCHOLLE (Ger.), n. Sho^{3}l'le^2. A layer or flake. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Ends'n.** See *Sensory* END-PLATES.

SCHÖLLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Shu^{5}l'kra^3-u^{4}t. See Chelidonium.—**Gehörntes S.** See Glaucium.—**Graues S.** See Glaucium *luteum.*—**S'extract.** See *Extractum* CHELIDONII.—**S'säure.** See Chelidonic acid.

SCHÖNEBECK (Ger.), n. Shu^{6}n'e^2-be^{2}k. A place in Saxony where there is a saline spring. [*a*, 14.]

SCHÖNECK (Ger.), **SCHÖNEGG** (Ger.), n's. Shu^{5}n'e^{2}k, -e^{2}g. A health resort in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland. [*a*, 14.]

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, n. Skul'i^{2}z mu^5'u^{4}nt'n. A place in Morris County, New Jersey, where there are mineral springs. [*a*, 14.]

SCHOOSS (Ger.), n. Shos. The lap, also the uterus. [A, 315, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**S'band.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**S'fuge.** See Symphysis *pubis.*—**S'hügel.** See Mons *Veneris.*—**S'knochen.** See Os *pubis.*—**S'knorpel.** The interarticular cartilage of the pubic symphysis.

SCHORF (Ger.), n. Sho^{2}rf. Scurf ; a crust or scab ; an eschar. —**Milchs'.** See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**S'heilung.** Healing by scabbing. [a, 34.]—**S'kopf.** See TINEA *capitis.*

SCHOSS (Ger.), n. Sho^{3}s. See SCHOOSS and TURIO.

SCHOTE (Ger.), n. Sho^{3}t'e^2. See SILIQUE.

SCHOTENDORN (Ger.), n. Sho^{3}t'e^{2}n-do^{2}rn. See GLEDITSCHIA *triacanthos* and ACACIA.—**S'gummi.** See GUM *arabic.*

SCHOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Skot'i^2-a^3. Fr., *schotie.* From *Van der Schot,* a traveler. Caffre bean-tree : a genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. afra, S. speciosa, S. tamarindifolia.** Fr., *schotie superbe, belle Théodore, gaïac d'Afrique.* A South African bush. The bark is astringent and sudorific. [a, 35.]

SCHRAUBE (Ger.), n. Shra^3'u^{4}b-e^2. See SCREW.—**S'binde.** See TOURNIQUET.

SCHREI (Ger.), n. Shri. See CRY.—**S'cur, S'kur.** See ANAPHONESIS.

SCHREIBEKRAMPF (Ger.), **SCHREIBELÄHMUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shrib'e^2-kra^{3}mpf, -lam-un^2. See *Writers'* CRAMP.

SCHREIBFEDER (Ger.), **SCHREIBKIEL** (Ger.), n's. Shrib'-fad-e^{2}r, -kel. See CALAMUS *scriptorius.*

SCHRÖPFEISEN (Ger.), n. Shru^{6}pf'iz-e^{2}n. See SCARIFICATOR.

SCHRÖPFEN (Ger.), n. Shru^{6}pf'e^{2}n. See CUPPING (1st def.).

SCHRÖPFGLAS (Ger.), **SCHRÖPFKOPF** (Ger.), n's. Shru^{6}pf'gla^{3}s, -ko^{2}pf. See CUP (2d def.).

SCHRÖPFSCHNÄPPER (Ger.), n. Shru^{6}pf'shnap-pe^{2}r. See SCARIFICATOR.

SCHRÖPFSTIEFEL (Ger.), n. Shru^{6}pf'stef-e^{2}l. See BOOT.

SCHRÖPFUNG (Ger.), n. Shru^{6}pf'un^2. See CUPPING (1st def.).

SCHRUNDE (Ger.), n. Shrund'e^2. See CHAP (1st def.) and FISSURE.—**Hauts'.** See CHAP (1st def.).—**Krätzs'.** A fissure of the skin due to scratching.

SCHUETZIA (Lat.), n. f. Shu^{6}ts'i^2-a^3. From *Schuetz,* a German bacteriologist. A genus of schizomycetous *Fungi,* scarcely different from *Streptococcus.* The cocci, which are spherical or (at the time of division) oval, are in chains and enveloped by a rather delicate capsule. [a, 35.]—**S. Dissei.** The *Diplococcus der japanischer Syphilis* of J. Disse ; minute spherical capsulated cocci, generally without motion in cultivations, said to be found in the blood of syphilitic patients in Japan. Inoculation is said to produce the disease in animals. [a, 35.]—**S. equi.** A species consisting of capsulated spherical or (at the time of division) oval cocci, in undulating, or bent, or variously twisted filaments (chains), found in the blood and the contents of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc., of horses affected with a species of contagious coryza known in France as *gourme.* The capsules, which resemble those of *Bacterium pneumoniæ,* disappear in gelatin cultivations, but reappear in blood serum of horses. Arthrospores were first observed in this organism by Schuetz. [a, 35.]—**S. Laughlini.** A species consisting of spherical, capsulated, chained cocci, found by McLaughlin in men sick with dengue in the southern United States. [a, 35.]—**S. Weissii.** Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Lungenseuche der Rinder.* A species found in the exudations of the hepatized lung of cattle affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The cocci are from 0·8 to 1·0 μ in diameter, in chains sometimes containing 60 to 70 cocci. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying the gelatin) rounded, sharply defined, white colonies, which assume externally a muddy, glittering appearance. [a, 35.]

SCHULTER (Ger.), n. Shult'e^{2}r. See SHOULDER.—**S'bein.** See SCAPULA.—**S'ecke.** See *Acromion* PROCESS.—**S'gicht.** See OMAGRA.—**S'gräte, S'kamm.** See SPINE *of the scapula.*—**S'knochen.** See HUMERUS (2d def.).—**S'schnabel.** See *S'*HAKEN.—**S'übel.** See OMOCACE.—**S'verrenkung.** See OMOSTROPHOSIS.

SCHULTERBLATT (Ger.), n. Shult'e^{2}r-bla^{3}t. See SCAPULA. —**S'gräte, S'kamm.** See SPINE *of the scapula.*—**S'kopf.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS *major.*

SCHULTERGELENK (Ger.), n. Shult'e^{2}r-ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k''. See *Scapulo-humeral* ARTICULATION.—**S'entzündung.** See OMITIS and OMARTHRITIS.—**S'knochenübel, S'krankheit.** See OMARTHROCACE.—**S'spfanne.** See *Glenoid* CAVITY.

SCHÜPPCHEN (Ger.), n. Shu^{6}p'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little scale. [G.] See SQUAMULA.—**Horns'.** See *Horn*-CELL.—**S. des Haares.** The scaly epithelium of the hair. [L, 115 (a, 29).]

SCHUPPE (Ger.), n. Shup'pe^2. 1. See SCALE. 2. See *Squamous* PORTION *of the occipital bone.*—**Epidermiss'.** See *Epidermal* CELL.—**Hintere Schläfenbeins'.** See *Quadrato-jugal* BONE (1st def.).—**Hohls'.** See FORNIX (2d def.).—**Kopfs'n.** Scurf, dandruff. [G.]—**S'naussatz, S'nausschlag.** See LEPRA (1st def.).—**S'nfleischgewächs.** See LEPIDOSARCOMA.—**S'ngrind.** See *Lamellated* CRUST.—**S'nkrankheit.** A squamous disease of the skin. [a, 34.]—**S'ntheil.** See *Squamous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.*—**Vordere Schläfenbeins'.** See *Postorbital* BONE.

SCHUPPENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Shup'pe^{2}n-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. See CETRARIA and PSORIASIS.—**Ausbreitende S.** See DIACHOROPSORIASIS.

SCHUPPIG (Ger.), adj. Shup'pi^{2}g. Scurfy, scaly, squamous, or squamate. [G.]

SCHÜSSELFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Shu^{6}s'se^{2}l-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. See LECANORA.

SCHUSSVERLETZUNG (Ger.), n. Shus'fe^{2}r-le^{2}ts-un^2. A gunshot injury.

SCHUSSWUNDE (Ger.), n. Shus'vund-e^2. A gunshot wound.

SCHUSTERKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Shust'e^{2}r-krampf. See *Shoemakers'* CRAMP.

SCHÜTTELFROST (Ger.), n. Shu^{6}t'te^{2}l-fro^{2}st. See CHILL.

SCHÜTTELN (Ger.), n. Shu^{6}t'te^{2}ln. Agitation, tremor.

SCHÜTTELWEHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shu^{6}t'te^{2}l-va-e^{2}n. See DOLORES *conquassentes.*

SCHÜTTERN (Ger.), n. Shu^{6}t'te^{2}rn. See FREMITUS.

SCHUTZ (Ger.), n. Shuts. Protection. [a, 14.]—**S'blattern.** 1. The pustules produced by vaccination. [a, 14.] 2. See COW-POX. —**S'bogen.** See CRADLE and ARCULUS.—**S'impstoff.** A mitigated virus for protective inoculation.—**S'impfung.** Protective inoculation.—**S'mauke.** See HORSE-POX.—**S'mittel.** A prophylactic.—**S'pocken.** See COW-POX.

SCHUYLER SPRING, n. Skil'u^{6}r. A place in Schuyler County, Illinois, where there is a sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SCHWACH (Ger.), adj. Shwa^{3}ch^2. Weak, infirm, frail. [a, 48.] —**S'heit.** See DEBILITY.—**S'nervig.** Neurasthenic.—**S'schlagend.** See FORMICANT.—**S'sichtigkeit.** See ASTHENOPIA.

SCHWÄCHE (Ger.), n. Shwach^2'e^2. See DEBILITY.—**Gereizte S.** See NEURASTHENIA.—**Gehirnnervens'.** Cerebral neurasthenia. [a, 34.]—**Muskels'.** See MYASTHENIA.—**Nervens'.** See NEURASTHENIA.—**Nierens'.** See NEPHRATONIA.—**Reizbare S.** See NEURASTHENIA.

SCHWALBACH (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}l'ba^{3}ch^2. See LANGENSCHWALBACH.

SCHWALHEIM (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}l'him. A place in Hesse-Nassau, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}m. 1. See SPONGE. 2. A fungus, especially one of the *Hymenomycetes.* [a, 35.] 3. See *Proud* FLESH.—**Bastards'.** A variety of sponge found in the Levant ; harder and less distensible by water than the other sponges. [B, 180.]—**Baums'.** See AGARIC (2d def.).—**Blätters'.** See AGARIC and AGARICUS.—**Bluts'.** See FUNGUS *hæmatodes* and POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**Darms'.** See ENTEROSPHONGIOMA.—**Fensters'.** See SPONGIA *officinalis.*—**Frühlingss'.** See AGARIC.—**Gefässs'.** See TELANGEIECTASIS.—**Gehirns'.** See FUNGUS *cerebri.*—**Gelenks'.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**Gichts', Gifts'.** See PHALLUS *impudicus.*—**Glieders', Glieds'.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**Haars'.** See BYSSUS (1st def.).—**Hirnhauts'.** See FUNGUS *of the dura mater* and MENINGOMYCES.—**Hirnschädels'.** See FUNGUS *cranii.*—**Hodens'.** See SARCOCELE.—**Hundsrosens'.** See BEDEGAR.—**Knieglieds'.** See GONOCACE.—**Knochenmarks'.** See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**Knorpels'.** See CHONDROMYCES.—**Marks'.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Meers'.** See SPONGE.—**Milchblätters'.** See AGARICUS.—**Milchs'.** See LACTARIUS, *Medullary* CARCINOMA, and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Munds'.** See APHTHÆ.—**Mutters'.** See GEBÄRMUTTER*schwamm.*—**Nabels'.** See FUNGUS *umbilicalis.*—**Nervens'.** See NEUROMA and HYPERNEUROMA.—**Presss'.** Compressed sponge.—**Rosens'.** See BEDEGAR.—**Schlauchschwämme.** See ASCOMYCETES.—**S'artig.** Fungous, mycetoid. [a, 35.] —**S'brut, S'gewebe.** See MYCELIUM.—**S'geschwulst.** A fungous tumor. [E.]—**S'geschwür.** A fungous ulcer. [E.]—**S'holzgummi.** Tacamahac. [a, 35.]—**S'ig.** Fungous, spongy.—**S'maal.** See NÆVUS *vascularis tuberosus.*—**S'säure.** See FUNGIC *acid.*—**S'warze.** See CONDYLOMA.—**S'wulst.** See STROPHIUM.—**Schwarzs'.** See MELANOMYCES.—**Stocks'.** See AGARICUS *mutabilis.*—**Wunds'.** See FUNGUS *chirurgorum.*—**Zunders'.** See AMADOU.

SCHWÄMMCHEN (Ger.), n. Shwam'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See APHTHÆ and SPONGIOLE.—**Fiebers'.** Aphthæ symptomatic of fever. [a, 34.]—**Munds'.** See APHTHÆ.

SCHWANGER (Ger.), adj. Shwa^{3}n^2'e^{2}r. See PREGNANT.—**Hochs'.** Far advanced in pregnancy.

SCHWÄNGERBAR (Ger.), adj. Shwan^2'e^{2}r-ba^{3}r. Capable of being impregnated. [a, 48.]

SCHWANGERSCHAFT (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}n^2'e^{2}r-sha^{3}ft. See GESTATION (2d def.) and PREGNANCY.—**Abdominals', Bauchhöhlens', Bauchs'.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**Cervicals'.** See *Cervical* GESTATION.—**Ectopische S.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**Eierstockss'.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.—**Extraperitonäals'.** See *Extraperitoneal* GESTATION.—**Extrauterins'.** See *Ectopic* GESTATION.—**Falsche S.** See *False* PREGNANCY and MOLE. —**Gebärmuttertrompetenbauchhöhlens', Gebärmuttertubenbauchhöhlens'.** See *Utero-tubo-abdominal* GESTATION.—**Interstitiells'.** See *Intramural* GESTATION.—**Mehrfache S.** See *Plural* GESTATION.—**Molens'.** See *Molar* PREGNANCY.—**Multifötale S.** See *Plural* GESTATION.—**Mutterröhrens'.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**Mutterscheidens'.** See *Vaginal* GESTATION.—**Muttertrompetens'.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**Ovarials'.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.—**Peritoneals'.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION. —**Scheidens'.** See *Vaginal* GESTATION.—**Scheinbare S.** See *False* PREGNANCY.—**S'kalender.** See *Obstetric* CALENDAR.—**S'snarben.** Lineæ albicantes due to pregnancy (see under *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin*).—**S'sstoff.** See CYOPHORIN and GRAVIDIN.—**S'wahn.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**Secundäre Bauchs'.** See *Secondary abdominal* GESTATION.—**Tubars'.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.—**Unbewusste S.** See *Unconscious* PREGNANCY.—**Unterleibss'.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**Ursprüngliche S.** See *Primary* GESTATION.—**Verstellte S.** See *Feigned* PREGNANCY.—**Vielfache S.** See *Plural* GESTATION and SUPERFŒTATION.—**Zufällige S.** See *Secondary* GESTATION.—**Zurückbleibende S.** See *Prolonged* GESTATION.

SCHWÄNGERUNG (Ger.), n. Shwan^2'e^{2}r-un^2. See IMPREGNATION (1st def.) and ADOSCULATION (1st def.).

SCHWANKUNG (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}n^{2}k'un^2. A wave, a pulsation.—**Nachs'.** The secondary wave of a graphic muscular contraction. [K, 16.]—**Paradoxs'.** See *Paradoxical* PULSATION.—**Sekundäre S.** See *Secondary* PULSATION.—**Stromess'.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, current-pulsation ; a term probably intended for

the change in the natural nerve-current induced by an electrical stimulus applied to the nerve. [K, 16.]

SCHWANZ (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}nts. See CAUDA and TAIL.—**Blasens'.** See CYSTICERCUS.—**Fangs'.** A prehensile tail. [L.]—**Gabels'.** A forked or double tail; a caudal bifurcation. [L, 4 (α, 21); α, 32.]—**Hodens', Nebenhodens'.** See CAUDA *epididymidis.*—**Rolls'.** See *Fangs'.*—**S. des Gehirns, S. des Hirns.** The medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**S'kern.** See *Caudate* NUCLEUS.—**Schwanzknochen.** See COCCYX (1st def.).—**S'scheide.** The caudal fold of the amnion.—**S'wirbelsäule.** The caudal portion of the vertebral column.

SCHWANZBEIN (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}nts'bin. See COCCYX (1st def.).—**S'erhabenheiten, S'hügel.** See *Sacral* CORNUA.

SCHWAPPELBAUCH (Ger.), n. Shwa^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ba^{3}-u^{4}ch^{2}. See PHYSCONIA.

SCHWAPPEN (Ger.), **SCHWAPPUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shwa^{3}p'-pe^{2}n, -pun^{2}. See FLUCTUATION.

SCHWÄREN (Ger.), n. Shwar'e^{2}n. See ABSCESS and ULCER.

SCHWARTE (Ger.), n. Schwa^{3}rt'e^{2}. See CORTEX and CALLUS (1st def.).

SCHWARZ (Ger.), adj. and n. Shwa^{3}rts. Black.—**Knochens'.** See *Bone* BLACK.—**S'sucht.** See MELANISM.

SCHWARZEBLATTER (Ger.), **SCHWARZEPOCKE** (Ger.), n's. Shwa^{3}rts'e^{2}-bla^{3}t-te^{2}r, -po^{2}k'e^{2}. See *Malignant* PUSTULE.

SCHWARZMUND (Ger.), **SCHWARZSCHLUND** (Ger.), n's. Shwa^{3}rts'mund, -shlund. See MELASTOMA.

SCHWEBE (Ger.), n. Shwab'e^{2}. See *Suspensory* BANDAGE.—**Fusss'.** A sling for the foot. [E.]—**Kopfs'.** See JURY-MAST.

SCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. Shwaf'e^{2}l. See SULPHUR.—**Gereinigter S.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**Muscheliger S., Natürlicher S.** Ordinary native sulphur. [α, 35.]—**Rosss'.** See SULPHUR *caballinum.*—**S'ammon.** See AMMONIUM *sulphide.*—**S'arsen.** See ARSENIC *pentasulphide.*—**S'äther.** See ETHYL ETHER.—**S'balsam.** A solution of sulphur in linseed-oil. [B.]—**S'blausäure.** See THIOCYANIC ACID.—**S'blumen.** See *Flowers of* SULPHUR.—**S'chlorür.** Sulphur chloride. [B.]—**S'cyan.** Cyanogen sulphide; in compounds, a thiocyanate. [B.]—**S'cyanwasserstoff, S'cyanwasserstoffsäure.** Thiocyanic acid. [B.]—**S'eisen.** An iron sulphide. [B.]—**S'jodür.** Sulphur iodide.—**S'kali.** See POTASSA *sulphurata.*—**S'kalk.** See CALX *sulphurata.*—**S'kohlenstoff.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**S'leber.** See POTASSA *sulphurata.*—**S'metall.** A sulphide. [A, 315.]—**S'milch, S'niederschlag.** See *Precipitated* SULPHUR.—**S'salbe.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS.—**S'sauer.** Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.—**S'säure.** See the major list.—**S'ung.** Combination with sulphur. [B, 48.]—**S'wasserstoff.** See HYDROGEN *sulphide.*—**S'wasserstoffsäure.** See HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

SCHWEFELBERGBAD (Ger.), n. Shwaf'e^{2}l-be^{2}rg-ba^{3}d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SCHWEFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. Shwaf'e^{2}l-zoir-e^{2}. Sulphuric acid. [α, 38.]—**S.-Allylester.** See ALLYL *sulphate.*—**S'anhydrid.** See SULPHUR *trioxide.*—**S'hydrat.** Hydrated sulphuric acid. [A, 324.]—**S'tinctur.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**Wasserfreie S.** See SULPHUR *trioxide.*—**Wässerige S.** Dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]

SCHWEFLIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Shwaf'li^{2}g-zoir-e^{2}. Sulphurous acid. [B.]—**S.-anhydrid.** Sulphurous anhydride, sulphur dioxide. [B.]

SCHWEIF (Ger.), n. Shwif. See CAUDA *corporis striati* and ANTHURUS.—**S. des Streifenhügels.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*

SCHWEIN (Ger.), n. Shwin. See SUS.—**Gemeines S.** See SUS *scrofa.*—**S'ebrod.** See CYCLAMEN *europæum.*—**S'efett.** See ADEPS *suillus.*—**S'efinne.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ.*—**S'schmalz.** See ADEPS *suillus.*—**S'seuche.** See *Hog*-CHOLERA and *Swine* FEVER.

SCHWEISS (Ger.), n. Shwis. See PERSPIRATION (3d def.).—**Blutiger S.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**Dunsts'.** See *Insensible* PERSPIRATION.—**Englischer S.** See MILIARIA.—**Fetts'.** See SEBORRHŒA.—**Fiebers'.** Sweating in fever. [α, 34.]—**Grüner S.** See CHLOREPHIDROSIS.—**Harns'.** See URIDROSIS.—**Menstruals', Menstruationss'.** See MENIDROSIS.—**Milchs'.** See CHYLIDROSIS.—**Oertlicher S., Partieller S.** See MERIDROSIS.—**S'bad.** See *Sweat* BATH and VAPORARIUM.—**S'bläschen.** Sudamina. [α, 34.]—**S'fleck.** See LICHEN *tropicus.*—**S'friesel.** See MILIARIA.—**S'gang.** A sweat duct (see under *Sudoriparous* GLANDS).—**S'machend.** See DIAPHORETIC.—**S'mittel.** A sudorific.—**S'sucht.** See *Universal* HYPERIDROSIS.—**S'wasser.** See PERSPIRATION (3d def.).—**Stinkender S.** See BROMIDROSIS.—**Uebermässiger S.** See HYPERIDROSIS.—**Uebler S.** See BROMIDROSIS.

SCHWEIZERHALL (Ger.), n. Shwits'e^{2}r-ha^{3}l. A place in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SCHWELLEN (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}l'le^{2}n. See INFLATION.

SCHWELLENWERTH (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}l'le^{2}n-ve^{2}rt. The liminal value (of a stimulus). [B.] Cf. LIMINAL.

SCHWELLGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}l'ge^{2}-vab-e^{2}. Spongy tissue. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

SCHWELLKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}l'ku^{6}rp-e^{2}r. A structure composed of erectile tissue, especially the corpus cavernosum. [L.]—**S. der Vagina.** The erectile tissue of the vagina; of Kobelt, the vaginal plexus of veins. [A, 20.]—**S. des Vorhofs.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*

SCHWELLUNG (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}l'lun^{2}. Swelling.—**S'reiz.** A form of electrical nerve-stimulus in which the current alternately reaches the maximum and sinks to zero. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Trübe S.** Cloudy swelling.

SCHWELM (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}lm. A place in Westphalia where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [α, 14.]

SCHWENNINGEN (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}n'ni^{2}n^{2}-e^{2}n. A place in the Black Forest district, Würtemberg, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

SCHWER (Ger.), adj. Shwe^{2}r. Heavy, difficult, serious. [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**S'athmen.** See DYSPNŒA.—**S'beweglichkeit.** See DYSCINESIA.—**S'erde.** See BARYTA.—**S'flüssig.** Fusible with difficulty. [α, 48.]—**S'geburt.** See DYSTOCIA.—**S'harnen.** See DYSURIA.—**S'hören, S'hörigkeit.** Hardness of hearing. [α, 48.]—**S'muth, S'müthigkeit.** See MELANCHOLY.—**S'punkt.** See CENTRE *of gravity.*—**S'schlingen.** See DYSPHAGIA.—**S'sinn.** See MELANCHOLY.—**S'verdaulichkeit.** See DYSPEPSIA.

SCHWERE (Ger.), n. Shwar'e^{2}. 1. Heaviness. 2. Gravitation, gravity. [B.]—**Eigenthümliche S.** See *Specific* GRAVITY.

SCHWERTEL (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}rt'e^{2}l. See IRIS (3d def.).—**S'extrakt.** See *Extractum* IRIDIS.

SCHWERTFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Shwe^{2}rt'fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g. See ENSIFORM.

SCHWERTLILIE (Ger.), n. Shwe^{2}rt'le-le. See SCHWERTEL.

SCHWIELE (Ger.), n. Shwel'e^{2}. See CALLUS (1st def.), CLAVUS (1st def.), and TYLOMA.—**Gehirns'.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**Herzs'.** Interstitial myocarditis. [α, 34.]—**Hirns'.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**Knochens'.** See CALLUS (3d def.).

SCHWIEMEL (Ger.), n. Shwem'e^{2}l. See VERTIGO.

SCHWIMMMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}m'musk'e^{2}l. See TIBIALIS *posticus.*

SCHWINDE (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}nd'e^{2}. See LICHEN (2d def.).

SCHWINDEL (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}nd'e^{2}l. See VERTIGO.—**Gehörs'.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**Gesichtss'.** Ocular vertigo. [α, 34.]—**Glatzs'.** See SCOTODYNIA.—**Hallucinationss'.** Vertigo caused by hallucination. [α, 34.]—**Kopfs'.** See *Cerebral* VERTIGO.—**Magens'.** See *Gastric* VERTIGO.—**S'ig.** See GIDDY.

SCHWINDEN (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}nd'e^{2}n. See ATROPHY.

SCHWINDFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}nd'fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}. See LICHEN (2d def.).

SCHWINDSUCHT (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}nd'zuch^{2}t. See CONSUMPTION and PHTHISIS.—**Baumwollens'.** See BYSSINOSIS.—**Gebärmutters'.** See HYSTEROPHTHISIS.—**Gekröses'.** See PHTHISIS *mesaraica.*—**Gichtlungens'.** See *Arthritic* PHTHISIS.—**Halss'.** See *Tubercular* LARYNGITIS.—**Harnblasens'.** See CYSTOPHTHISIS.—**Harnruhrs'.** See *Diabetic* PHTHISIS.—**Kehlkopfs', Kehls'.** See *Tubercular* LARYNGITIS.—**Knochens'.** Atrophy of bone. [α, 34.]—**Knotige S.** See PHTHISIS *nodosa.*—**Lungens'.** See *Pulmonary* PHTHISIS.—**Magendrüsens'.** See PHTHISIS *pancreatica.*—**Magens'.** See GASTROPHTHISIS.—**Metalldarms'.** See METALLENTEROPHTHISIS.—**Milzs'.** See PHTHISIS *lienalis.*—**Nierens'.** See PHTHISIS *renolis.*—**Rückenmarkss'.** See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**Schleims'.** See *Miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Schlundkopfs'.** See PHTHISIS *pharyngea.*—**Unterleibss'.** See PHTHISIS *abdominalis.*—**Wurms'.** See HELMINTHOPHTHISIS.

SCHWINDSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Shwi^{2}nd'zu^{6}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. See CONSUMPTIVE and PHTHISICAL.

SCHWINGE (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}n^{2}'e^{2}. A swing.—**Halss'.** Fr., *escarpolette.* A suspension apparatus for making spinal extension. [L, 135 (α, 14).]

SCHWINGUNG (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}n^{2}'un^{2}. See OSCILLATION and VIBRATION.—**Nachs'.** The recoil of a muscle after contraction, as represented graphically by a secondary curve. [K, 16.]—**Schultze'sche S'en.** See *Schultze's* METHOD *of resuscitating asphyxiated infants.*—**S'sfähigkeit.** Capacity for contraction or vibration, such as that of the vocal cords. [D.]

SCHWIRREN (Ger.), n. Shwer're^{2}n. See THRILL.

SCHWITZ (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}ts. See SWEAT.—**S'blattern.** See HIDROA.—**S'mittel.** A sudorific. [L, 80.]

SCHWITZEN (Ger.), n. Shwi^{2}ts'e^{2}n. See PERSPIRATION (1st def.).—**Milchs'.** See CHYLIDROSIS and GALACTIDROSIS.

SCHWUND (Ger.), n. Shwund. See ATROPHY.—**Glieders'.** Atrophy of an extremity. [α, 34.]—**Haars'.** See ALOPECIA.—**Knochens'.** See OSTEOMALACIA.

SCHWÜRIG (Ger.), adj. Shwu^{6}r'i^{2}g. Ulcerating. [α, 48.]

SCIACCA (It.), n. Sche-a^{3}k'ka^{3}. A place in Girgenti, Sicily, where there are hot ferruginous and sulphurous springs. [α, 14.]

SCIAGE (Fr.), n. Se-a^{3}zh. 1. The act or process of sawing. [L, 41 (α, 14).] 2. A variety of massage. [A, 385.]—**S. de la tête.** Cephalotomy by means of Van Huevel's forceps-saw or some similar instrument. [A, 15.]

SCIASCOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ski^{2})-a^{2}-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^{2}-a^{3}. See SKIASCOPY.

SCIATIC, adj. Si-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *sciaticus, ischiaticus, ischiadicus* (from ἰσχιαδικός [see ISCHIATIC]). Fr., *sciatique.* Ger., *sciatisch.* Pertaining to the hip. [C.]

SCIATICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *sciaticus* (*neuralgia* understood). Si(ski^{2})-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^{3}. Gr., ἰσχιάς. Fr., *sciatique.* Ger., *Hüftweh.* Sciatic neuralgia. [D, 34.]—**Scoliotic s.** Gradual curvature of the vertebral column caused by an extension of neuralgic inflammation from the sciatic nerve to the nerves supplying the pelvic muscles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 30, 1889, p. 354 (α, 34).]

SCIATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Se-a^{3}t-ek. Sciatic; as a n., (1) sciatica, and (2) the sciatic nerve. [L, 87.]—**Grand s.** See *Great sciatic* NERVE.—**Petit s.** See *Small sciatic* NERVE.—**S. névralgique, S.**

névrite. See SCIATICA.—**S. poplité externe.** See *External popliteal* NERVE.—**S. poplité interne.** See *Internal popliteal* NERVE (2d def.).

SCIE (Fr.), n. Se. See SAW.—**S. à chaîne, S. à chaînette.** See *Chain* SAW.—**S. à molette.** See *Circular* SAW and TREPHINE.

SCIEROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ski^2)-e^{3}r-op'i^2-a^3. From σκιερός, shady, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *sciéropie.* Ger., *Dunkelsehen, Schalttensehen.* A defect of vision, in which all objects look unnaturally dark. [F.]

SCILLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l(ski^{2}l)'la^3. Gr., σκίλλα. Fr., *scille* (2d def.), *scille* (*bulbe*) [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). Sp., *escila, cebolla albarrana* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. An old name for *Hedysarum coronarium.* 2. A genus of the *Scilleæ* (Fr., *scillées*), which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, consisting of *S., Urginea, Camassia, Ornithogalum, Hyacinthus*, etc. 3. Of the U. S., Br., Austr., Belg., Hung., Netherl., and Roum. Ph's, see SQUILL (2d def.). [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum scillæ.** Fr., *vinaigre de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebelessig.* Sp., *vinagre de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. Vinegar of squill; made by exhausting 1 part of squill in No. 30 powder with enough dilute acetic acid to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2·5 parts of squill with 20·12 of dilute acetic acid so that the result shall be of sp. gr. about 1·038 [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 10 parts of squill with 98 of vinegar and 2 of acetic-acid crystals [Fr. Cod.] (85 of squill with 85 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 915 of dilute acetic acid [Belg. Ph.]). The other ph's direct maceration with vinegar or dilute acetic acid in different proportions, and sometimes with alcohol added (Netherl. Ph., with alcohol and acid). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Bulbus scillæ.** See SQUILL (2d def.).—**Bulbus scillæ pulveratus.** See *Poudre de* SCILLE.—**Essentia scillæ.** See *Tinctura* SCILLÆ.—**Extractum scillæ.** Fr., *extrait de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebelextrakt.* Sp., *extracto alcohólico de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made from dried squill with dilute alcohol (fresh squill with water [Gr. Ph.]). The Hung. Ph. orders drying of its extract with dextrin. Various older ph's had like alcoholic or aqueous extracts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum scillæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de scille.* Ger., *flüssiges Meerzwiebelextrakt.* An extract made by exhausting 100 grammes of squill with alcohol, and, after reserving 75 c. c. of percolate and evaporating the rest to softness, bringing up to 100 c. c. with more alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mel scillæ.** See MEL *scilliticum.*—**Mel scillæ acetatum** (seu **compositum**). A preparation made by boiling 125 grammes each of dried squill and Virginia snakeroot in 1,892 of water till reduced one half, straining, adding 786 of clarified honey, boiling down to 1,419, and adding for each 125 grammes 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oxymel scillæ.** Fr., *mellite de vinaigre scillitique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebelsaft, Meerzwiebelsauerhonig.* Sp., *oximiel escilitico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating 8 parts of honey and 5 of vinegar of squill till the sp. gr. of 1·32 is reached [Br. Ph.]; or by heating 1 part of vinegar of squill with 4 parts of honey until the sp. gr. is 1·26, and clarifying [Fr. Cod.]. The Swiss Ph. orders 2 parts each of sugar and vinegar of squill and 3 of honey; the Hung. Ph., 3 of extract of squill with 5 each of glacial acetic acid and dilute acid and 480 of honey. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ scillæ compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules scillitiques.* Sp., *píldoras escilíticas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pilulæ scilliticæ compositæ* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 28 parts of gum ammoniac, with 35 of squill, 28 each of ginger and soap, and the necessary amount of syrup [Br. Ph.] (with 14 of squill and 58 of medicinal soap [Belg. Ph.], with 7 each of squill and balsam of copaiba and 56 of medicinal soap [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scillæ boraxatus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts of squill, 20 of borax, 38 of sugar, and 140 of cream of tartar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix scillæ.** See SQUILL (2d def.).—**S. autumnalis.** Winter hyacinth, autumn-flowering squill. The bulb, used in Barbary as a rat-poison, is said to be diuretic. [a, 35.]—**Scillæ bulbus, Scillæ radix.** See SQUILL (2d def.).—**S. esculenta.** See CAMASSIA *esculenta* and CAMASSIA *Fraseri.*—**S. indica.** See URGINEA *indica.*—**S. lilio-hyacinthus.** Fr., *lis-jacinthe, jacinthe des Pyrénées.* Ger., *schuppige Meerzwiebel.* Lily hyacinth; indigenous to southern France and to Spain, where its bulb is used as an evacuant. [a, 35.]—**S. maritima.** See URGINEA *maritima.*—**S. minor.** The *Pancratium maritimum.* [a, 35.]—**S. non scripta, S. nutans.** Fr., *jacinthe des bois, petite jacinthe.* Ger., *überhängende Meerzwiebel.* Bell-bottle, common blue-bell of England, crake-feet, crow- (or dog's-) leek, wild hyacinth; a European species. The bulb yields a gum used like gum arabic. [a, 35.]—**S. peruviana.** Fr., *jacinthe du Pérou.* Cuban lily, pyramidal-flowered squill; a Spanish species naturalized in tropical America. The bulb, which is poisonous, is used as a tonic, diuretic, and expectorant. [a, 35.]—**Syrupus scillæ.** A syrup made by boiling up 40 parts of vinegar of squill, filtering, washing the residue with water till 40 parts are again obtained, adding 60 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 oz. of sugar in 20 fl. oz. of vinegar of squill [Br. Ph.] (653 parts of sugar in 347 of the vinegar [Belg. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. orders maceration of squill with 12 times as much water, and the addition of 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of strained colature; the Finn. Ph., maceration with half as much ginger in peppermint water, and the addition of 13 parts of sugar for each 7 of colature; the Swed. Ph., the same, except that the addition is of only 63 parts of sugar, with the mixture of twice its weight of hyssop with the squill before macerating. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus scillæ compositus.** Fr., *sirop de scille composé* (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a syrup made by moistening 120 parts each of squill and senega in No. 30 powder with 300 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928, macerating an hour, treating in a percolator with more alcohol until 900 parts are obtained, boiling a few minutes, evaporating to 360 parts, adding 150 of boiling water, triturating with 9 of precipitated calcium phosphate, filtering, washing till 750 are obtained, and adding 1,200 of sugar and a solution of 3 of antimony and potassium tartrate in 47 of boiling water. 2. A syrup made by macerating 30 parts of squill, 15 of ginger, and 60 of hyssop with 720 of peppermint water or water of hyssop, expressing, adding 1,080 of white sugar, and boiling a little. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *Mel scillæ compositum.*—**Tinctura scillæ.** Fr., *teinture de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Meerzwiebeltinktur.* Sp., *tinctura alcohólica de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A tincture made by moistening 15 parts of squill in No. 30 powder with 20 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928, macerating, and treating in a percolator with more alcohol till 100 parts are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2¼ oz. of squill in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol for 2 days, treating in a percolator until 5 more fl. oz. of alcohol have been used, expressing, filtering, and bringing up with alcohol to 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's direct maceration (digestion [Swiss Ph.]) of squill with 5 times as much dilute alcohol for from 5 to 10 days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scillæ composita.** A tincture made by macerating 10 parts of squill and 2 of cinnamon with 50 of dilute alcohol [Swed. Ph.]; or by digesting 20 parts each of squill, benzoin, rhizome of iris, and elecampane-root, 10 each of aniseed, myrrh, and licorice-juice, and 2 of saffron in 1,200 of dilute alcohol [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scillæ kalina.** A tincture made by macerating 8 parts (10 [Swiss Ph.]) of squill and 1 part of fused caustic potash in 50 of dilute alcohol (48 [Gr. Ph.]) for from 5 to 8 days (digesting for 3 days [Gr. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci scillæ Damocratis.** Seven-gramme lozenges of 3 parts of squill and 2 of white dittany-root, of lupin, or of *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, reduced to a mealy powder. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum scillæ.** An ointment made by boiling squill to a mucilage with liquor potassæ and adding lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Vinum scillæ.** Fr., *vin de scille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vino de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of dried squill with 10 of Grenache wine [Fr. Cod.] (of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]) for 10 days; with 6 of alcohol and 66 of Spanish wine for 14 days [Netherl. Ph.]; or with 3 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 97 of Malaga wine 6 days [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

SCILLAIN, n. Si^{2}l'a^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *scillaïne.* Ger., *S.* A glucoside obtained from *Urginea scilla*; a yellowish, light, inodorous substance, probably identical with scillitoxin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SCILLE (Fr.), n. Sel. 1. See SCILLA (2d and 3d def's). 2. See URGINEA *scilla.*—**Acétolé de s.** See *Acetum* SCILLÆ.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura* SCILLÆ.—**Amer de s.** See SCILLITIN.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum* SCILLÆ.—**Hydromellé de s., Melléolé de s., Mellite de s.** See MEL *scilliticum.*—**Mellite de s. composé.** See *Mel* SCILLÆ *compositum.*—**Œnolature de s., Œnolé de s.** See *Vinum* SCILLÆ.—**Oxéolé de s.** See *Acetum* SCILLÆ.—**Pilules de s.** 1. A mixture of 4 grammes of powdered squill and 1·55 gramme of white soap, divided into 40 pills. [a, 38.] 2. See *Pilulæ* SCILLÆ *compositæ.*—**Pilules de s. et d'ipécacuanha.** Syn.: *pilules incisives.* A pill mass consisting of 4 parts each of squill and gum ammoniac, 95 of ipecac. and enough mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bulbus scillæ pulveratus.* Ger., *Meerzwiebelpulver.* Sp., *polvo de escila* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by drying squill at 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; by drying squill, and powdering in a stone mortar so fine as to leave no residue [Sp. Ph.]; or by sifting squill through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. et de soufre.** A powder consisting of 2 parts of dried squill, 4 of flowers of sulphur, and 6 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre trochisquée de s.** See *Trochisci* SCILLÆ *Damocratis.*—**Pulpe de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Squill grated and sifted through a hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. (bulbe)** [Fr. Cod.]. See SQUILL (2d def.).—**Sirop acéteux (ou d'acétolé) de s.** See *Syrupus* SCILLÆ.—**Sirop de s. composé.** See *Syrupus* SCILLÆ *compositus* (2d def.).—**Teinture de s.** See *Tinctura* SCILLÆ.—**Teinture de s. alcaline.** See *Tinctura* SCILLÆ *kalina.*—**Trochisques de s.** See *Trochisci* SCILLÆ *Damocratis.*—**Vinaigre de s.** See *Acetum* SCILLÆ.—**Vin de s.** See *Vinum* SCILLÆ.—**Vin de s. composé de la charité** [Fr. Cod.], **Vin de s. et de quinquina composé.** A preparation made by macerating 15 grammes each of squill, juniper-berries, mace, and angelica-root, 60 each of pale cinchona-bark and cortex Winteri, 30 each of lemon-peel, melissa-leaves, and wormwood-leaves, and 10 of the rhizome of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum* in 200 of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 4 litres of white wine for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SCILLIN, n. Si^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *scilline.* Ger., *S.* Of Merck, a light-yellow crystalline or amorphous substance obtained from squill.

SCILLIPICRIN, n. Si^{2}l-i^2-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}n. A yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder contained in squill; hygroscopic and very soluble in water; a cardiac depressant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 109 (a, 50).]

SCILLITIN, n. Si^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *scillitine.* Ger., *Meerzwiebelbitter, S.* The acrid, bitter principle of squill; a white or yellowish resinous substance; diuretic and expectorant. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (a, 50).]

SCILLITOXIN, n. Si^{2}l-i^2-to^{2}x'i^{2}n. Fr., *scillitoxine.* Ger., *S.* A brown, amorphous powder obtained from squill; an active cardiac poison. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 108 (a, 50).]

SCINCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n^{2}k(ski^{2}n^{2}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σκίγγος, σκίγκος. Fr., *scinque.* Ger., *Skink, Scink.* A genus of lizards, of the *Scinci*, which are a family of the *Cionocrania.* [a, 35.]—**S. marinus, S. officinalis, S. terrestris.** See ADDA.

SCINDAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}nd(ski^{2}nd)-a^{2}ps(a^{3}ps)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκινδαψός, an ivy-like plant. Fr., *scindapse.* A genus of the *Aroideæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. officinalis.** An epiphytic plant growing in India, Cochin-China, etc., sometimes cultivated for its fruit, which is used as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and anthelminthic. [a, 35.]—**S. pertusus.** Indian ivy; found in southern India. The fruit is used in rheumatism and in leprosy and other skin diseases. [a, 35.]—**S. tener.** See POTHOS *tener.*

SCIRPUS (Lat.), n. m. Su⁵rp(ski²rp)′u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *scirpe.* Ger., *Binse.* A genus of the *Cyperaceæ;* the club-rushes or bulrushes. The *Scirpeæ* are either the *Cyperaceæ* (Batsch) or a division (tribe) of them (Kunth, *et al.*); the *Scirpideæ* (Gray) are a division of the *Cyperaceæ;* the *Scirpinæ* (Sprengel) are a division of the *Cyperoideæ;* the *Scirpineæ* (Dumortier) are a tribe of the *Cyperideæ; the Scirpoideæ* (Persoon) are the *Cyperaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. articulatus.** An East Indian species. The root is a mild purgative. [α, 35.]—**S. cæspitosus.** Deer-hair, tufted club-rush; growing in the northern United States and in Europe. [α, 35.]—**S. capsularis.** Fr., *scirpe capsulaire.* A species used in the East Indies as a menstruum. In Cochin-China the pith is used for moxa. In India the ashes are given to children to quiet them during the night. [α, 35.]—**S. lacustris.** Fr., *scirpe des étangs, jonc d'eau* (ou *d'étang*). Ger., *Sumpf-* (oder *Teich-*) *Binse.* Bass, bast, common (or lake, or frail) rush, bulrush, mat- (or pool-, or club-, or lake-club-) rush, spurt-grass; found in Europe, western Asia, and North America. The stock, *radix scirpi majoris* (seu *junci maximi*), was formerly used as a mild astringent and diuretic. It is believed to be one of the plants known to Dioscorides as σχοῖνος, which was used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhage, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. tuberosus.** Fr., *scirpe tubéreux.* Ger., *knollige Binse.* A Chinese species bearing at the tips of its rootlets starchy edible tubers (water- or ground-chestnuts). The Chinese use these medicinally, and also prepare from them a sort of arrowroot. [α, 35.]

SCIRRHENCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ski²r)-re²n-ka²n(ka³n)′-thi²s. For deriv., see SCIRRHUS and ENCANTHIS. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Skirrenkanthis.* A scirrhous disease of the lacrymal gland. [L, 50.]

SCIRRHOBLEPHARONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²r(ski²r)″ro(ro³)-ble²f-a²r(a³r)-o²n²k′u³s(u⁴s). For deriv., see SCIRRHUS and BLEPHARONCUS. See SCLERIASIS *palpebrarum.*

SCIRRHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ski²r)-ro(ro³)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., si²r′o sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From σκίρρος, an induration, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *scirrhocèle.* Scirrhus of the testicle. [α, 34.]

SCIRRHOID, adj. Si²r′oid. Gr., σκιρρώδης (from σκίρρος, an induration, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *scirrhodes.* Resembling scirrhus. [E.]

SCIRRHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²r(ski²r)-rom′a³. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From σκίρρος, an induration. A scirrhous tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer. [A, 42; E.]—**S. caminianorum.** Chimney-sweeps' cancer. [G, 5.]—**S. eburneum.** Sclerema. [G.]—**S. tuberosum.** See CARCINOMA *tuberosum.*

SCIRRHOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ski²r)-ro²f-tha²l-(tha³l)′mi²-a³. For deriv., see SCIRRHUS and OPHTHALMIA. Fr., *squirrophthalmie.* Ger., *Scirrhophthalmie.* An old term for cancer of the eyeball. [F.]—**S. palpebrarum.** See SCLERIASIS *palpebrarum.*

SCIRRHOSARCA (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ski²r)-ro(ro³)-sa³rk′a³. From σκίρρος, an induration, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *scirrhosarque.* Ger., *krebsartige Zellgewebeverhärtung.* 1. See SCLERODERMA. 2. Induration of the cellular tissue; sclerema neonatorum. [G.]

SCIRRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ski²r)-ros′i²s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., σκίρρωσις (from σκίρρος, an induration). Fr., *scirrhose.* See *Scirrhous* CANCER.

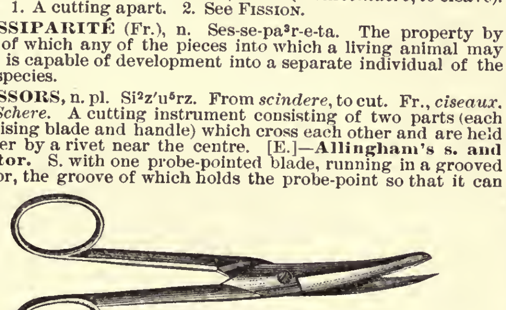
SCIRRHOUS, adj. Si²r′u³s, ski²r′u³s. Fr., *squirreux, scirrhotique.* Ger., *skirrhös, verhärtet.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scirrhus. [α, 17.] 2. As formerly used, hard and fibrous. [B, 117.]

SCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²r(ski²r)′ru³s(ru⁴s). Gr., σκῖρος, σκίρρος. Fr., *squirrhe, skirre.* Ger., *Scirrh, Skirrhus, harter Krebs.* An indurated tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer.—**Atrophic s.** A form of s. of the breast in old women in which, after the lapse of years, what remains of the diseased gland together with the tumor is of less bulk than the healthy breast. [E, 25.]—**S. glandularis.** See ADENOSCIRRHUS.—**S. palpebrarum.** See SCLERIASIS *palpebrarum.*—**S. ventriculi.** 1. A diffuse thickening and induration of the stomach wall, especially of the pylorus. All the coats are more or less thickened by hyperplasia that is partly fibroid and partly cancerous. [Ziegler (α, 34).] 2. A form of chronic gastritis, in which there is a growth of dense connective tissue in the layers of the mucous membrane. [D, 3.]

SCISSION, n. Si²zh′u³n. Lat., *scissio* (from *scindere*, to cleave). Fr., *s.* 1. A cutting apart. 2. See FISSION.

SCISSIPARITÉ (Fr.), n. Ses-se-pa³r-e-ta. The property by virtue of which any of the pieces into which a living animal may be cut is capable of development into a separate individual of the same species.

SCISSORS, n. pl. Si²z′u³rz. From *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *ciseaux.* Ger., *Schere.* A cutting instrument consisting of two parts (each comprising blade and handle) which cross each other and are held together by a rivet near the centre. [E.]—**Allingham's s. and director.** S. with one probe-pointed blade, running in a grooved director, the groove of which holds the probe-point so that it can

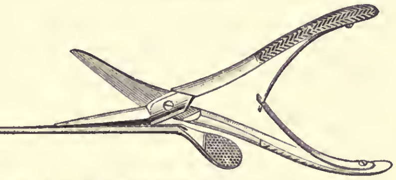


CURVED SCISSORS.

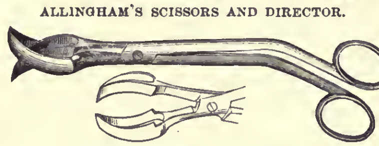
not escape from the fistulous tract along which the director has been passed; for fistula in ano. [E.]—**Artery s.** S. one blade of which has a probe-point for passing into a canal. [E.]—**Canalicular s.** Curved s. having very narrow blades, one of them probe-pointed, for slitting the lacrymal canaliculi.—**Craniotomy s.** Fr., *perforateur-ciseaux.* Ger., *Perforationsschere.* Of Hodge, a s.-like instrument used as a perforator and for cutting away portions of bone in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.] See also *Smellie's s.*—**David's s.** S. for enlarging the section in flap extraction of cataract. Two pairs are used, one of them shaped for left-handed use. [F.]—**De Wecker's s.** A pair of forceps-like s. with smooth and rounded blade-ends, for dividing the iris in iridotomy. They are passed into the anterior chamber with the portion of the iris between the blades, which are then quickly closed. [F.]—**Dubois's bone s.** Ger., *Dubois'sche Knochenschere.* S. for cutting the bones in the operation of embryulcia, spondylotomy, or decapitation.—**Gay's open-ring s.** S. the rings in the handles of which are open and serve as hooks. [E.]—**Haywood Smith's s.** S. with movable points for operating on the interior of the larynx. [E.]—**Iris s.** See *De Wecker's s.*—**Noyes's s.** S. in which the ordinary looped handles are replaced by springs, and the blades are opened and closed by simply making and relaxing pressure. [F.]—**Perforator s.** Ger., *scherenförmiges Perforatorium.* See *Craniotomy s.*—**Scutin's s.** Strong s. for cutting plaster-of-Paris dressings. [E.]—**Skene's hawk-bill s.** Heavy s. with each blade forming two cutting edges converging to the point, and one blade being received into the other when the instrument is closed; used for removing cicatricial tissue in uterine trachelorrhaphy.—**Skin-grafting s.** A combined s. and forceps, the latter for holding a small piece of skin while the former cut it off. [E.]—**Smellie's s.** An instrument made in the shape of a pair of s., cutting at the outer edges of the blades when they are separated; used to perforate the fœtal head in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.]—**Tardieu's trachea s.** Curved, sharp-pointed s. with blades of unequal length. [E.]—**Taylor's phimosis s.** S. with one cutting blade and the other probe-like for passing under the prepuce. [E.]—**Transplantation s.** See *Skin-grafting s.*—**Weiss's s. for closed pupil.** S. which work by a combined pressure and hinge-joint action. They have one sharp and one blunt point. They are introduced closed and then opened, the sharp point being driven through the membrane, and the blades then closed to cut. [F.]



EMMET'S DOUBLE-CURVED SCISSORS.



ALLINGHAM'S SCISSORS AND DIRECTOR.



SKENE'S HAWK-BILL SCISSORS.



SKIN-GRAFTING SCISSORS.



TARDIEU'S TRACHEA SCISSORS.

SCISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ski²s)-su²(su)′ra³. From *scindere*, to cleave. Ger., *Ritzschnitt.* 1. The act or process of cleaving. 2. A rent or fissure. [A, 312 (α, 48).] For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under FISSURA.—**S. auris.** See INCISURA *trago-helicina.*—**S. longitudinalis.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**S. perpendicularis.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S. pilorum.** See DISTRIX and cf. FRAGILITAS *crinium.*—**S. postrolandica.** See *Postcentral* FISSURE.—**S. prærolandica.** See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**S. trago-helicina.** See INCISURA *trago-helicina.*

SCISSURE (Fr.), n. Ses-su⁶r. See FISSURE.—**Grande s. de Sylvius.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**Grande s. cérébrale** (ou **inter-hémisphérique**, ou **interlobaire**, ou **longitudinale supérieure**, ou **médiane du cerveau**, ou **verticale antéro-postérieure**). See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**S. courbe d'Arnold.** A fissure on the mesial surface of the embryonic cerebral hemisphere which forms the lower boundary of the primitive marginal convolution. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. des lobes olfactifs.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**S. glénoïdale.** See *Petrotympanic* FISSURE.—**S. grande oblique.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius.*—**S. horizontale du cervelet.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**S. interne.** Of Gratiolet, see *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**S. longitudinale supérieure, S. médiane.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**S. médiane du cervelet.** See VALLECULA (1st def.)—**S. perpendiculaire externe.** See PARS *medialis fissuræ occipitalis.*—**S. perpendiculaire interne, S. postérieure** [Foville]. See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**S. sous-frontale.** Of Broca, see *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE.

SCITAMINEOUS, adj. Si^{2}t-a^{2}m-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *scitamineus.* Belonging to the *Scitamina*, or *Scitamineæ*, an order or class of epigynous monocotyledons.

SCIUROID, adj. Si-u^{2}r'oid. Lat., *sciuroides. sciuroideus* (from σκίουρος, the squirrel, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *sciuroïde.* Resembling a squirrel or squirrel's tail. The *Sciuroidei* of Bridel are a division of the *Hypnoidei.* [a, 35.]

SCLAFANI (It.), n. Skla^3-fa^3'ne. A place in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

SCLAREA (Lat.), n. f. Skla(skla^3)'re^2-a^3. The genus *Salvia*, also *Salvia s.* [a, 35.]

SCLERA (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)'a^3. From σκληρός, hard. See SCLEROTICA.—**S. testis.** See ALBUGINEA *testis.*

SCLERACNE (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ne(na). Gen., *-ac'nes.* From σκληρός, hard, and ἄκνη, acne. Fr., *s.* See ACNE *indurata.*

SCLERADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From σκληρός, hard, and ἀδήν, a gland. See ADENOSCLEROSIS.

SCLERAL, adj. Skle'r'l. Lat., *scleralis.* 1. Pertaining to the sclerotic. 2. Belonging to the *Sclerales*, which are Lindley's s. *alliance* (Lat., *nixus scleralis*) of the *Curvembryæ*, consisting of the *Scleranthеæ* and *Nyctagineæ.* [a, 35.]

SCLERANTHIUM (Lat.), **SCLERANTHUM** (Lat.), n's n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σκληρός, hard, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *scléranthe.* An achænium enveloped in the indurated base of the calyx. [a, 35.]

SCLERANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *scléranthe.* Ger., *Knauel.* The typical genus of a group of plants (the *Scleranthaceæ, Scleranthеæ, Scleranthideæ*, or *Scleranthinæ*) considered by some a distinct order, but by recent botanists a tribe of the *Illecebraceæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. annuus.** Fr., *scléranthe annuelle.* Ger., *jähriger Knauel.* (Annual) knawel, German knot-grass; common in Europe and the northern and middle United States. It is astringent and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. perennis.** Fr., *scléranthe vivace. gnavelle.* Ger., *mehrjähriger* (oder *ausdauernder*) *Knauel, Sandknöterich, Blutkraut, Johannisblut.* (Perennial) knawel; a European and Oriental species. The astringent and diuretic herb, *herba polygoni cocciferi*, was formerly used in cancerous ulcers, etc. The Polish cochineal (*Coccus polonicus*) lives on its roots. [a, 35.]

SCLERECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From σκληρός, hard, and ἔκτασις, a stretching. Ger., *Sklerectasie.* Staphyloma of the sclera. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**S. posterior.** Posterior staphyloma. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

SCLERECTOMY, n. Skle^{2}r-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From σκληρός, hard, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *sclérectomie.* Excision of a portion of the sclera. [a, 34.]

SCLEREM (Ger.), n. Sklar-e^{2}m'. See SCLEREMA and SCLEREMA *cutis.*—**Cicatrisirendes Hauts'** [Wernicke]. Scleroderma attended with decided atrophy. [G.]—**Fetts'.** See SCLEREMA *adiposum.*—**Partielles S.** Of Schwimmer, scleroderma occurring in patches of limited extent. The term includes morphœa (2d def.). [G, 82.]—**Universelles S.** Of Schwimmer, scleroderma when affecting the whole integument or a great deal of it; usually attended with serious impairment of motion. [G, 82.]

SCLEREMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From σκληρός, hard. Fr., *sclérème.* Ger., *Sclerem, Sklerem.* A sclerosis, usually of the skin (see *S. cutis* and SCLERODERMA). [G.]—**S. adiposum.** Ger., *Fettsclerem.* A grave form of s. neonatorum associated with hardening of the adipose tissue of the skin without œdematous infiltration. The skin appears thin, stretched, and atrophic, is closely adherent to subcutaneous structures, and is of a "stony" hardness. The color is whitish, gradually becoming cadaverous in appearance. The temperature is lowered and gradually sinks till the patient dies. The affection is often associated with general diseases, and, according to Soltmann, is always a symptomatic condition. [G, 73.]—**S. adultorum** [Thirial]. See SCLERODERMA.—**S. cutis.** A disease characterized by hardening of the skin. [G.] See SCLERODERMA and *S. neonatorum.*—**S. neonatorum.** Fr., *sclérème des nouveau-nés, algidité progressive, asphyxie lente des nouveau-nés, endurcissement du tissu cellulaire, enfants durs.* Hide-bound disease; a disease of new-born infants, of rapid development, commonly terminating fatally, and characterized by a more or less general induration of the skin. Two distinct affections have usually been comprehended under the term, s. adiposum and s. œdematosum. [G.]—**S. œdematosum.** Ger., *Sclerödem.* Compact œdema of infants, a form of s. neonatorum in which the skin is œdematous, pitting on pressure, with a smooth, shiny, pale-yellow surface, sometimes mottled, and attended with induration of the skin together with impairment of muscular movement. The disease begins usually upon the lower extremities, extending upward and finally involving the whole integument. It is accompanied with lowered temperature and serious (most commonly fatal) constitutional disturbance. [Soltmann (G, 73).]

SCLÉRÈME (Fr.), n. Skla-re^{2}m. Sclerema.—**S. en placards.** See *Partielles* SCLEREM and SCLERODERMA.—**S. lardaeé** [Besnier], **S. non-œdémateux** [Gillette], **S. simple** [Gillette]. See SCLERODERMA.

SCLERENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From σκληρός, hard, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Cerebral sclerosis. [a, 34.]

SCLERENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m-(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym'atos (-atis).* From σκληρός, hard, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Fr., *sclérenchyme.* 1. The calcareous tissue of a coral. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. In botany, see *Bast* FIBRE and cf. *Stone*-CELL.

SCLERERYTHRIN, n. Skle^{2}r-e^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. From σκληρός, hard, and ἐρυθρός, red. Fr., *sclérérythrine.* Ger., *S.* A red coloring matter existing in minute quantity in ergot of rye; considered a derivative of anthraquinone, analogous to purpurin. [a, 14.]

SCLERIA (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *sclérie.* 1. Nutsedge; a genus typical of the essentially equivalent groups *Scleriaceæ* (of Reichenbach, a division of the *Caricinæ*), *Scleriæ* (of Lestiboudois, a division of the *Cyperaceæ*), *Sclerieæ* (of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Cariceæ*), *Sclerinæ* (of Kunth, a division of the *Cyperaceæ*), and *Sclerineæ* (of Presl, a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*). [a, 35.] 2. See SCLEROSIS.—**S. lithospermifolia.** Fr., *sclérie à feuilles de gremil.* A species of *S.* (1st def.) said to be used as an antinephritic in India. [a, 35.]

SCLERIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-i(i^2)-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* Fr., *sclériase.* Sclerema; sclerema cutis. [G.]—**S. neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**S. palpebrarum.** An old term for a cancerous disease of the eyelids; used later for any induration of the eyelids. [F.]

SCLERITE, n. Skler'it. A calcareous spicule in certain *Actinozoa.* [L, 147.]

SCLERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROBLAST, n. Skle^{2}r'o-bla^{2}st. From σκληρός, hard, and βλαστός, a sprout. See *Stone*-CELL.

SCLEROBRONCHIORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle^{2}r-(sklar)-o(o^3)-bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}r-ro^{2}n^{2}k(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκληρός, hard, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥέγκειν, to snore. A dry bronchial râle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCLEROCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{2}r)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)'a^3. From σκληρός, hard, and καταράκτης (see CATARACT). Fr., *sclérocataracte.* A hard cataract. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCLEROCHORIOIDITIS (Lat.). n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From σκληρός, hard, and χοριοειδής (see CHORIOID). Fr., *scléro-choroïdite.* Inflammation of the chorioid and the sclerotic (see the subheadings).—**S. anterior.** A circumscribed inflammation, acute, subacute, or chronic, beginning in the uveal tract, ciliary body, or chorioid, prone to repeated relapses, always accompanied by increased intra-ocular tension, and at first accompanied by thinning of the uveal coat and thickening of the sclerotic and overlying tissue, but afterward by atrophy of the sclerotic also. This process is most marked in the region of union of sclera and cornea and ciliary body, and results in ciliary staphyloma. [F.]—**S. posterior.** An atrophic process in the chorioid and secondarily in the retina, occurring in the posterior segment of the eye, around the optic disc; generally met with in the higher grades of myopia. The ophthalmoscopic signs are a more or less brilliant white, irregular patch on the temporal side of the disc, extending toward the macula and sometimes entirely around the papilla, bordered by a zone of pigment, and having occasional patches of pigment on the white background. The latter is the white sclera shining through. [F.] See also *Posterior* STAPHYLOMA.

SCLEROCNISSORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}k-ni^{2}s-so^{2}r-ro^{2}n^{2}k(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκληρός, hard, κνισσᾶν, to crackle, and ῥέγκειν, to snore. See *Dry crackling* RÂLE.

SCLEROCRYSTALLIN, n. Skle^{2}r-o-kri^{2}st'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *sclérocristalline.* Ger., *S.* A colorless substance, $C_7H_7O_3 + H_2O$, extracted from ergot of rye, occurring in fine capillary crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SCLERODACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-da^{2}kt-(da^{3}kt)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From σκληρός, hard, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *sclérodactylie, sclérodermie dactylée.* Scleroderma confined to the hands or to the hands and feet. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SCLERÖDEM (Ger.), n. Sklar-u^{6}d-am'. See SCLEREMA *œdematosum.*

SCLERODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-der'matos (-atis).* From σκληρός, hard, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *sclérodermie.* Ger., *Sklerodermie.* A chronic non-inflammatory disease characterized by hardening and rigidity of the skin over areas of greater or less extent, sometimes circumscribed (see MORPHŒA [2d def.]), sometimes diffuse in outline, and often accompanied with discoloration of the surface. The affected part is smooth, sometimes at the beginning slightly elevated, afterward becoming shrunken and apparently depressed. The skin is rigid and hide-bound, and can not be raised in folds, resembling the skin of a frozen cadaver. The surface may be yellowish, waxy, white, or even bronze-colored. When extensive, the disease may be attended with serious impairment of muscular movements, or, through contraction and pressure, with destruction of subcutaneous tissues. [G, 3.]—**S. circumscriptum.** See MORPHŒA (2d def.).—**S. neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*

SCLERODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. A preferable form of *scleroderma (q. v.).*

SCLÉRODERMIE (Fr.), n. Skla-ro-de^{2}r-me. See SCLERODERMA.—**S. lépreuse.** See *Macular* LEPROSY.—**S. localisée.** See *Partielles* SCLEREM.—**S. progressive disséminée en plaques** [Besnier]. See SCLERODERMA and MORPHŒA (2d def.).

SCLERODES (Lat.), adj. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-od'ez(as). Gr., σκληρώδης (from σκληρός, hard, and εἶδος, resemblance). See SCLEROTIC.

SCLEROGEN, n. Skle^{2}r'o-je^{2}n. From σκληρός, hard, and γεννᾶν, to engender. The hard matter deposited in stone-cells. [a, 35.]

SCLEROHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROHYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-hi^{2}st-(hu^{6}st)'e^{2}r-a^3. See SCLERYSTERA.

SCLEROID, adj. Skler'oid. Gr., σκληροειδής (from σκληρός, hard, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *scleroideus.* Fr., *scléroïde.* Having a hard texture. [a, 35.]

SCLERO-IODIN, n. Skle^{2}r-o-i′od-i^{2}n. From σκληρός (see SCLEROTIUM), and ἰώδης, violet. Fr., *scléroïodine*. Ger., *Sclerojodin*. An imperfectly known coloring matter extracted from ergot of rye, occurring as a deep-brown powder. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SCLERO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)″o(o^3)-ir(er)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From σκληρός, hard, and ἶρις, the iris. Fr., *scléro-iritis*. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris. [F.]

SCLÉRO-KÉRATITE (Fr.), n. Skla-ro-ka ra^3-tet. See *Sclerosing* KERATITIS.

SCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σκλήρωμα (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., *sclérome*. Ger., *Sclerom*, *Trocknen*. See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

SCLEROMATOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}m(om)″-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst′eos*, *-cyst′ios* (*-is*). From σκληρός, hard, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *scléromatociste*. Induration of a cyst or of the bladder, gall bladder, etc. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCLEROMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-men(man)′-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-in′gos* (*-in′gis*). From σκληρός, hard, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *scléroméninge*. See DURA.

SCLEROMUCIN, n. Skle^{2}r-o-mu^{2}s′i^{2}n. Fr., *scléromucine*. Ger., *S.* An amorphous glutinous substance obtained from ergot of rye, said to be related to sclerotinic acid as bassorin is to gum.

SCLEROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-set(kat)′ez(e^{2}s). From σκληρός, hard, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *scléromycées*. The *Pyrenomycetes*. [α, 35.]

SCLERONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-ni^{2}x(nu^{6}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-nyx′eos* (*-is*). From σκληρός, hard, and νύξις, a pricking. See SCLEROTICONYXIS.

SCLEROOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From σκληρός, hard, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *scléroöphorite*. Sclerosis of the ovary.

SCLEROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)′a^3. From σκληρός, hard, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *scléropathie*. See SCLEROSIS and SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. From σκληρός, hard, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *sclérophthalmie*. 1. An old term for cancerous disease of the eye and for hordeolum. [F.] 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

SCLEROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). 1. Properly, one affected with sclerophthalmia. 2. See STAPHYLOMA *scleræ*.

SCLERORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}n^{2}k-(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκληρός, hard, and ῥέγκειν, to snore. See *Dry* RÂLE.

SCLEROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From σκληρός, hard, and σάρξ, flesh. A hard, fleshy tumor of the gums; a species of epulis. [E.]

SCLÉROSE (Fr.), n. Skla-roz. See SCLEROSIS.—**S. corticale annulaire.** See *Annular* SCLEROSIS.—**S. des corps caverneux.** See SCLEROSIS *of the corpora cavernosa*.—**S. en plaques.** See *Multiple* SCLEROSIS and *Multiple spinal* SCLEROSIS.—**S. musculaire progressive.** Of Jaccoud, see *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**S. névroglique.** Sclerosis by proliferation of neuroglia. [α, 18.]

SCLEROSE (Ger.), n. Sklar-oz′e^2. See SCLEROSIS.—**Initials′.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.

SCLEROSED, adj. Skle^{2}r-ozd′. Ger., *sclerosirt*. Affected with sclerosis. [α, 48.]

SCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., σκλήρωσις (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., *sclérose*. Ger., *Sclerose*. A hardening process or a hardened condition. [D.] Cf. INDURATION.—**Amyotrophic lateral s.** Progressive muscular atrophy, usually ending with bulbar paralysis, due to s. of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**Annular s.** Of Vulpian, a chronic peripheral myelitis. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Arterio-capillary s.** General s. of the arteries and capillaries. [D, 68.] Cf. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.—**Atrophic s.** S. with atrophy. [α, 34.]—**Combined s.** S. of both the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1888, p. 106 (α, 34).]—**Compound lateral s.** A s. of the spinal cord in which more than one series of spinal elements are involved. [D, 35.]—**Cortical s.** Of Vulpian, myelo-meningitis. ["Arch. de Phys.," ii, 1869, p. 279 (α, 34).]—**Diffused cerebral s.** A morbid condition of some portion of the brain, presenting diffused hypertrophy and hardness of the neuroglia. [D, 34.] Cf. *Multiple cerebral s.*—**Disseminated s.** See *Multiple s.*—**Focal s.** S. affecting some particular region of the brain or spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**General s.** Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia affecting the whole of an organ. [α, 34.]—**Initial s.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**Insular s.** See *Multiple s.* and *Multiple spinal s.*—**Lateral s.** S. of a lateral column of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**Lateral symmetrical s.** S. of the lateral columns of the spine. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**Lobar s.** S. affecting an entire cerebral lobe. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Multiple cerebral s.** A disease of the brain in which the lesion consists of plates or nodules of sclerosed tissue scattered through more or less of its substance. Important phenomena in connection with it are shooting pains and a tendency to tremor in certain parts, notably in the extremities. [α, 34.]—**Multiple cerebro-spinal s.** Chronic disseminated inflammation which attacks both the brain and the spinal cord in points or plates. [α, 34.]—**Multiple s.** Chronic induration disseminated in patches in various parts of the nervous system. The most constant of the phenomena are muscular weakness and tremor when voluntary effort is made. [α, 35.]—**Multiple spinal s.** A lesion which affects various parts of the spinal cord at the same time or consecutively. It is found in both the white and the gray matter, in distinct foci. [α, 34.]—**Neural s.** S. associated with chronic inflammation of a nerve trunk or its branches. [D, 34.]—**Posterior spinal s.** See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**Progressive muscular s.** Of Jaccoud, see *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**Pulmonary s.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**Renal s.** See *Interstitial* NEPHRITIS.—**Ring-shaped s.** See *Annular s.*—**S. combusta.** S. about an inflammatory chancre. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**S. corii.** See SCLEREMA *cutis*.—**S. corneæ.** See *Sclerosing* KERATITIS.—**S. dermatis.** See SCLERODERMA.—**S. in (disseminated) plates.** See *Multiple s.*—**S. of the corpora cavernosa.** Fr., *sclérose des corps caverneux*. Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia of the corpora cavernosa. [C. Mauriac, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 10, 1886, p. 602 (α, 34).]—**S. of the lung.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**S. of the placenta.** Of Bustamente and Neumann, the formation of firm, grayish-white masses in the placenta, thought by Ercolani to be due to cellular hypertrophy of the fœtal villi, with or without central vascular obliteration and with or without a lesion of the serotina. [A, 15.]—**S. of the posterior root zones of the spinal cord.** See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**S. of the stomach.** See *Chronic interstitial* GASTRITIS.—**S. ossium.** See *Condensing* OSTEITIS.—**S. telæ cellularis et adiposæ.** See SCLERODERMA.—**S. testis.** See SARCOCELE.

SCLERO-SKELETON, n. Skle^{2}r″o-ske^{2}l′e^2-t′n. From σκληρός, hard, and σκελετόν, a skeleton. The bones developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. [L, 14.]

SCLEROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skler(sklar)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From σκληρός, hard, and στένωσις, stenosis. Induration with constriction. [α, 34.]—**S. cutanea.** See SCLERODERMA.

SCLEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}st′o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom′atos* (*-atis*). From σκληρός, hard, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *sclérostome*. A genus of entozoa, of the *Strongylidæ*. [L, 18.]—**S. duodenale.** A small vivaparous species found in the duodenum and small intestine of man, particularly in inhabitants of the tropics and in miners. [L.]—**S. equinum.** A species found in the intestines of the horse, also in aneurysms of the mesenteric arteries. [L, 18.]—**S. hypostomum.** A species found in the intestines of ruminants. [L, 18.]—**S. syngamus.** A species causing the "gapes" in birds. [L, 16.]

SCLEROSYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle^{2}r(sklar)″-o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From σκληρός, hard, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ὄχθος, a tumor. Fr., *sclérosyphilidochte*. An indurated tubercular syphiloderm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCLEROTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)′oth(o^{2}th)-ri^{2}x. Gen., *-oth′ricos* (*-oth′ricis*). From σκληρός, hard, and θρίξ, a hair. Morbid hardness and dryness of the hair. [α, 34.]

SCLEROTIC, adj. Skle^{2}r-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. From σκληρότης, hardness. Hardened; pertaining to or affected with sclerosis; pertaining to a sclerotium, especially to the ergot of rye; as a n., see SCLEROTICA.—**S. acid.** See SCLEROTINIC ACID.

SCLEROTICA (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}t(ot)′i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *sclérotique*. Ger., *harte* (oder *weisse*) *Augenhaut*. A dense, tough, resisting, and inelastic membrane, also called the *sclerotic coat* or the *sclerotic*, which forms the posterior four fifths of the external tunic of the eye (see cuts under EYE). It is made up of coarse fibrillæ of connective tissue gathered in bundles which are interlaced at various angles and united by a homogeneous cement. It is perforated behind by the optic nerve, and is continuous in front with the cornea. It is covered behind by the capsule of Tenon, and in front by the ocular conjunctiva. In the s. of many animals bony plates are often found. [F; L, 12.]

SCLEROTICITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i(e)′-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). See SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROTICOCHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}t(ot)″i^{2}k-o(o^3)-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). See SCLEROCHORIOIDITIS.

SCLEROTICONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}k-o-(o^3)-ni^{2}x(nu^{6}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-nyx′eos* (*-is*). From σκληρότης, hardness, and νύξις, a pricking. Fr., *scléroticonyxis*. Ger., *S.* An old operation for cataract consisting in puncturing the sclerotic behind the ciliary region with a broad needle, passing the needle between the iris and the lens, and depressing the lens into the vitreous. [F.]

SCLEROTICOTOMY, n. Skle^{2}r-o^{2}t-i^{2}k-o^{2}t′om-i^2. Lat., *scleroticotomia* (from σκληρότης, hardness, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *scléroticotomie*. Ger., *Scleroticaschnitt*. Incision of the sclerotic. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

SCLEROTINIC ACID, n. Skle^{2}r-o^{2}t-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sclérotinique*. Ger., *Sclerotinsäure*. An amorphous, feebly acid substance, $C_{12}H_{19}NO_9$, extracted from ergot of rye. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SCLEROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)′o^{2}t-i^{2}s. See SCLEROTICA and SCLEROTIUM.

SCLEROTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o^{2}t-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Fr., *sclérite*, *sclérotite*. Inflammation of the sclerotic. Two forms are distinguished: the *superficial* form (episcleritis), attended with the formation of hard, painful nodules about the cornea; and the *deep* form, in which there is thinning of the sclera with the formation of ciliary staphylomata. [B; F.]—**S. attenuans.** The atrophic form of sclerochorioiditis. [F.]

SCLEROTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Skle^{2}r(sklar)-o′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σκληρός, hard. Fr., *sclérote*. The resting stage in the development of *Claviceps* and various other *Fungi*. It consists of a compact mass of hyphæ filled with nutrient material and developing fructification under suitable conditions. These productions were formerly, and are by some botanists still, considered as constituting true genera (*S.*, *Pachyma*, etc.) of *Fungi*. In myxomycetous *Fungi* the s. is formed from a plasmodium, and, after remaining motionless for a while, develops plasmodium again. [α, 35.]—**S. clavus, S. ergot** (Fr.). See ERGOT *of rye*.—**S. maidis.** See ERGOT *of maize*.—**S. stipitatum.** The s. of an imperfectly known fungus found in India in the nests of white ants; said to be used as

a febrifuge, vermicide, antisyphilitic, etc., and by some regarded as a specific in cholera. [α, 35.]

SCLEROTOME, n. Skle[2]r'o-tom. From σκληρός, hard, and τομή, a cutting. 1. One of the partitions that separate myotomes (2d def.). [C.] 2. A knife for performing sclerotomy.

SCLEROTOMY, n. Skle[2]r-o[2]t'om-i[2]. Fr., *sclérotomie.* Ger., *Sclerotomie.* The making of an incision through the sclerotic and usually the chorioid and retina also. [F.]—**Anterior s.** Lat., *sclerotomia anterior.* S. made by an incision through the most anterior portions of the sclera, in front of the ciliary body and most of the iris, and entering the anterior chamber ; performed in glaucoma. [B.]—**Posterior s.** Lat., *sclerotomia posterior.* S. made by an incision passing through the sclera behind the ciliary body and into the vitreous chamber. [B.]

SCLEROTONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle[2]r(sklar)-o[2]t-o(o[3])-ni[2]x-(nu[6]x)'i[2]s. Gen., *-nyx'eos (-is).* See SCLEROTICONYXIS.

SCLÉROTRICHIE (Fr.), n. Sklar-ro-tre-she. A hard, wiry condition of the hair. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

SCLEROUS, adj. Skler'u[3]s. Gr., σκληρός. Lat., *sclerosus.* Fr., *scléreux.* Hard, indurated. [G.]

SCLEROXANTHIN, n. Skle[2]r-o-za[2]nth'i[2]n. Fr., *scléroxanthine.* Ger., *S.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, existing in ergot of rye. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SCLERYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Skle[2]r(sklar)'i[2](u[6])-me[2]n(man). Gen., *-y'menos (-is).* From σκληρός, hard, and ὑμήν, a membrane. See SCLEROTICA.

SCLERYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle[2]r(sklar)-i[2](u[6])-me[2]n-i(e)'-ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From σκληρός, hard, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *sclérymenite.* See SCLEROTITIS.

SCLERYNTICUS (Lat.), adj. Skle[2]r(sklar)-i[2]nt(u[6]nt)'i[2]k-u[3]s-(u[4]s). From σκληρύνειν, to harden. See SCLEROTIC.

SCLERYSMA (Lat.), **SCLERYSMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Skle[2]r(sklar)-i[2]z(u[6]s)'ma[3], -mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gen., *-ys'matos (-atis), -ys'mi.* Gr., σκλήρυσμα, σκληρυσμός (from σκληρύνειν, to harden). See SCLEROSIS.

SCLERYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Skle[2]r(sklar)-i[2]st(u[6]st)'e[2]r-a[3]. From σκληρός, hard, and ὑστέρα, the uterus. Fr., *scléryslère.* Cancerous induration of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCLOPETICUS (Lat.), adj. Sklo[2]p-e[2]t(at)'i[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s). From *sclopus,* a gun. See GUNSHOT.

SCLOPETOPLAGA (Lat.), n. f. Sklo[2]p-e[2]t(at)-o(o[3])-plag-(pla[3]g)'a[3]. From *sclopus,* a gun, and *plaga,* a blow. Fr., *sclopétoplage.* See *Gunshot* WOUND.

SCOBIFORM, adj. Sko[2]b'i[2]-fo[2]rm. Lat., *scobiformis* (from *scobis,* sawdust, and *forma,* form). Fr., *scobiforme.* Resembling sawdust ; as fine as sawdust (said of seeds). [α, 35.]

SCOBIS, SCOBS (Lat.), n's f. Skob(sko[2]b)'i[2]s, sko[2]bz(sko[2]ps). Gen., *scob'is.* Sawdust, filings, scoriæ. [A, 312 (α, 48).]

SCODAIC, adj. Skod-a'i[2]k. See SKODAIC.

SCODELLE, n. Skod-e[2]l'. An old term for a cup-like calculous formation within the eyeball, probably the ossification of the chorioid of modern writers. [F.]

SCOLECIASIS (Lat.), **SCOLECISIS** (Lat.), n's f. Skol-e[2]s(ak)-i(i[2])-a[2]s(a[3]s)'i[2]s, sko[2]l(skol)-e[2]s(ak)'i[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is), -ec'isis.* Gr., σκωληκίασις, σκωλήκωσις (from σκωληκιᾶν, to breed worms). Fr., *scoléciase.* See HELMINTHIASIS.

SCOLECOID, adj. Sko[2]l-ek'oid. Gr., σκωληκώδης (from σκώληξ, a worm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *scolecodes, scolecoides.* Fr., *scolécoïde.* See VERMIFORM.

SCOLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko[2]l'e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From σκολιός, curved. See SCOLIOSIS.

SCOLEX (Lat.), n. f. Skol'e[2]x(ax). Gen., *-ec'os (-ec'is).* From σκώληξ, a worm. 1. Of old writers, a genus of worms. 2. The embryo of a cestoid worm when it consists of a head and a vesicular body. [L.]

SCOLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Skol(sko[2]l)-i[2]-om'a[3]. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From σκολιός, curved. Fr., *scoliome.* See SCOLIOSIS.

SCOLIONEIROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skol(sko[2]l)-i[2]-o[2]n-i(e[2]-i[2])-ros'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From σκολιός, crooked, and ὄνειρος, a dream. Heavy, disagreeable dreaming. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCOLIO-RHACHITIC, adj. Skol-i[2]-o-ra[2]k-i[2]t'i[2]k. From σκολιός, crooked, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *scolio-rachitique.* Affected with scoliosis as the result of rickets.

SCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skol(sko[2]l)-i[2]-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., σκολίωσις (from σκολιός, curved). Fr., *scoliose.* Ger., *Skoliose.* A constant deviation of the spinal column, or a portion of it, to either side of the median line, with a resulting distortion of the trunk. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Cicatricial s.** S. due to cicatrices, as after costal caries or necrosis, etc. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Empyematic s.** S. caused by empyema. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Habit s.** Ger., *habituelle S.* S. due to a faulty posture in sitting. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Inflammatory s.** S. caused by caries of the vertebræ. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**Myopathic s.** S. due to paresis of the spinal muscles. [α, 34.]—**Osteopathic s.** S. due to vertebral disease. [α, 34.]—**Paralytic s.** See *Myopathic s.*—**Rhachitic s.** S. due to rickets. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Rheumatic s.** A temporary s. caused by rheumatism of the spinal muscles. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**S. ischiadica.** S. due to hip disease. [α, 34.]—**Static s.** S. due to inequality in the length of the lower limbs. [A, 520 (α, 29).]

SCOLIOSOMETER, n. Skol-i[2]-os-o[2]m'e[2]t-u[6]r. From σκολίωσις, scoliosis, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *S., Skoliosometer.* An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature in cases of scoliosis. [J. Mikulicz.]

SCOLIOTIC, adj. Skol-i[2]-o[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *scolioticus.* Fr., *scoliotique.* Ger., *skoliotisch.* Pertaining to or due to scoliosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCOLOPENDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Skol(sko[2]l)-o[2]p-e[2]nd'ri[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From σκολοπένδρα, a centipede. Fr., *scolopendre.* Ger., *Zungenfarn.* 1. Hart's-tongue ; a genus of ferns. The *Scolopendriæ* are a division of the *Filices ;* the *Scolopendrieæ* are a section of the *Aspleniaceæ.* [α, 35.] 2. Mandragora.—**S. hemionitis.** Fr., *scolopendre sagittée.* Ger., *eckiger Zungenfarn.* Mule fern, the ἡμιονῖτις of Dioscorides ; found in southern Europe, similar to *S. vulgare* and used like it. [α, 35.]—**S. officinale, S. officinarum, S. vulgare.** Fr., *scolopendre* [Fr. Cod.] (*officinale*), *herbe à la rate, langue de bœuf* (ou *de cerf*). Ger., *gemeiner Zungenfarn, Hirschzunge.* Burnt-weed, button-hole, Christ's-hair, horse-tongue, common hart's-tongue fern, the φυλλῖτις of Dioscorides ; indigenous to southern and central Europe and parts of North America. The fronds, *herba scolopendrii* (*majoris,* seu *vulgaris*), *herba lonchitis* (seu *phyllitis,* seu *linguæ cervinæ*), are mucilaginous and astringent, and have, when rubbed, an oily, unpleasant smell ; they were formerly used as a demulcent, deobstruent, and astringent. [B, 173, 180 (α, 35).]

SCOLOPOMACHÆRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Skol(sko[2]l)-o[2]p-o(o[3])-ma[2]k(ma[3]ch[2])-e'(a[3]'e[2])-ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., σκολοπομαχαίριον (from σκόλοψ, anything pointed, and μαχαίριον, a surgeon's knife). Fr., *scolopomachérion.* A sharp-pointed knife. [L, 41, 135 (α, 43).]

SCOLOPSIE (Fr.), n. Sko-lop-sie. Of Schultz, a suture between two bones movable upon one another. [C.]

SCOLYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sko[2]l'i[2]m(u[6]m)-u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., σκόλυμος. Fr., *scolyme.* Ger., *Golddistel.* 1. A genus of the *Compositæ.* The *Scolymeæ* are : Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Lactuceæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ.* 2. Of the ancients, the *S. hispanicus.* 3. The *Cynara s.* [α, 35.]—**S. hispanicus.** Fr., *scolyme d'Espagne, épine jaune, cardouille, cardousse.* Ger., *spanische Golddistel.* Spanish oyster-plant, golden thistle, the σκόλυμος of Dioscorides ; found in southern Europe, in Mediterranean regions, and in the Canaries. The root was anciently used as a diuretic, and in Spain is still used in chronic skin diseases. Its down is used for moxas. [α, 35.]—**S. maculatus, S. pectinatus.** Fr., *scolyme panaché, épine jaune.* Spotted golden thistle ; growing in Mediterranean regions ; used like *S. hispanicus.* [α, 35.]

SCOOP, n. Skup. An instrument shaped somewhat like a shovel, used for removing substances from a canal or cavity. [α, 48.] Cf. CURETTE and SPOON.—**Ear s.** Fr., *curette d'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrenspatel.* An instrument with a small, shallow, concave bowl and a long, slender handle, used for removing cerumen or scales of epidermis from the external auditory canal. [F.]—**Hebra's bone s.** See *Cutting* CURETTE.—**Leroy d'Étiolle's urethral s.** An instrument shaped like a lithotrite, with male and female blades ; used for removing urethral calculi. [E.]—**Lithotomy s.** Ger., *Blasenlöffel, Blasenräumer.* A s. for removing calculous fragments in the operation of lithotomy. [E.]—**Placenta s.** Ger., *Nachgeburtslöffel.* A long-handled curette for removing attached portions of the placenta. [α, 34.]—**Schaffer's throat s.** A delicate curette for the throat, so made as to be introduced closed, and opened by a rod sliding within the hollow shaft. [E.]



POLITZER'S EAR-SCOOP.



RECTAL SCOOP.

SCOPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Skop-a(a[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. From *scopa,* a broom. Fr., *scopaire.* Ger., *Besenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Digitaleæ.* The *Scopariaceæ* are a suborder of the *Personatæ.* The *Scoparinæ* are a subdivision of the *Lysimachieæ.* 2. The *Spartium scoparium* or its tops. [α, 35.]—**Cacumina scopariæ.** See SCOPARIUS.—**S. dulcis, S. ternata.** Fr., *scopaire doux, herbe à balais sauvage.* Ger., *süsses Besenkraut.* Sweet broom, licorice-weed ; a tropical species. The herb is used as a deobstruent, febrifuge, and vulnerary, also, in Siberia, against renal disorders. [α, 35.]

SCOPARIN, n. Sko[2]p'a[2]r-i[2]n. Lat., *scoparinum.* Fr., *scoparine.* Ger., *S.* A yellow coloring substance, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from the flowers of *Spartium scoparium ;* said to be diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

SCOPARIUS [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. Skop-a(a[3])'ri[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Syn. : *scoparii cacumina* [Br. Ph.]. The (dried [U. S. Ph.]) tops of *Spartium scoparium.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *décoction* (ou *tisane*) *de genêt à balais.* Ger., *Besenginsterabsud.* Decoction of broom ; made by boiling 1 oz. of s. for ten minutes in 1 pint of water, straining, and adding (through a strainer containing the residue) water enough to make 1 pint. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum scoparii compositum** [Lond. Ph., 1824, Edinb. Ph., 1826]. Fr., *tisane* (ou *décoction*) *de genêt composée.* A preparation made by boiling 15 parts each of s., juniper-berries, and taraxacum-root [Lond. Ph.] (potassium bitartrate [Ed. Ph.]) in 750 of water till reduced to 500 parts, and straining. [B, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**Herba scoparii, Scoparii cacumina** [Br. Ph.]. See *S.*—**Succus scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. Juice of broom ; prepared by crushing fresh broom-tops, expressing, adding 1 part of alcohol for each 3 parts of juice, and filtering at the end of a week. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SCOPOLEINE, SCOPOLENINE, n's. Sko[2]p-o[2]l'e[2]-en, -e[2]n-en. A poisonous alkaloid found in the root of *Scopolia japonica,* nearly related to atropine and a powerful mydriatic. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SCOPOLETIN, n. Sko[2]p-o[2]l'e[2]t-i[2]n. A colorless, fluorescent, crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, found in the root of *Scopolia atropoides* and *Scopolia japonica.* [Siebert, "Arch. f. Pharm.," ccxxviii (B) ; "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," July, 1890, p. 36 (B).]

SCOPOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko-pol'i^2-a^3. From *Scopoli*, an Austrian naturalist. Fr., *scopolier*. A genus of the *Hyoscyameæ*. [B, 42, 180 (α, 35).]—**S. atropoides, S. carniolica.** Nightshade-leaved henbane; a species growing in Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary, having the poisonous and narcotic properties of *Hyoscyamus niger*, and sometimes used in nervous affections. Its alcoholic extract acts as a mydriatic. [α, 35.]—**S. japonica.** A Japanese species regarded as the source of Japanese belladonna. [α, 35.]—**S. lurida.** A species found in Nepal and the Himalayas. The leaves emit, when bruised, a peculiar tobacco-like odor and are powerfully mydriatic. [α, 35.]

SCOPOLIN, n. Sko^{2}p'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{30}O_{15} + 2H_2O$, obtained from *Scopolia japonica*. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SCOPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Skop(sko^{2}p)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From σκοπεῖν, to examine, and φόβος, panic. Ger., *Skopophobie*. Morbid aversion to being seen. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SCOPTULA (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}pt'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. See SCAPULA.

SCORAX (Lat.), n. f. Skor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *scor'acis*. See OLIVE-*tree gum*.

SCORBUT (Fr., Ger.), n's. Skor-bu^2, skor-but'. See SCURVY.—**Bouton de s.** (Fr.). See *Button* SCURVY.—**Lands'** (Ger.). See PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**S. à boutons** (Fr.). See *Button* SCURVY.—**S. des Alpes** (Fr.). See PELLAGRA.—**S. des Mundes** Ger.). See STOMACACE.—**S. de terre.** See PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*.—**S'widrig** (Ger.). See ANTISCORBUTIC.

SCORBUTIC, adj. Sko^{2}rb-u^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *scorbuticus*. Fr., *scorbutique*. Ger., *scorbutisch*, *scharbockig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of scurvy. [D.]

SCORBUTUS (Lat.), n. m. Sko^{2}rb-u^{2}t(ut)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SCURVY.—**S. alpinus.** See PELLAGRA.—**S. nauticus.** See SCURVY.

SCORDEIN, n. Sko^{2}r'de^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *scordéine*, *scordinine*. Ger., *Scordeïn*. An aromatic yellow substance obtained from *Teucrium scordium*. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SCORDINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Sko^{2}rd-i^{2}n-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σκορδίνημα (from σκορδινᾶσθαι, to stretch one's limbs). See PANDICULATION.

SCORDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sko^{2}rd'i^2-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σκόρδιον. Fr., *s.*, *scordion*. The *Teucrium s.*; of the Fr. Cod., the flowering plant. [α, 35.]—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura scordii*.—**Aqua scordii.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de s.* A preparation made by distilling off a quarter of a mixture of s. with three times as much water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Aqua scordii composita.** Fr., *alcoolé d'opium composé*, *eau thériacale froide*, *teinture thériacale composée*. A preparation consisting of 4 parts each of opium and saffron, 6 each of cinnamon, cardamom, and cloves, 11 each of spikenard, Cretan dittany, s., and the roots of Virginia snake-root, sweet-flag, and angelica, and 360 of brandy; or of 4 of opium, 7 of elder-flowers. 6 of saffron, 11 each of amber and aloes wood, 15 each of the roots of angelica, zedoary, contrayerva, tormentilla, valerian, lovage, and swallowwort, 22 each of myrrh and gentian-root, 30 of lemon-peel, 60 of herba scordii, and 1,080 of spirit of juniper. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Eau de s.** (Fr.). See *Aqua scordii*.—**Electuarium e scordio, Electuarium scordii (opiatum).** Fr., *électuaire de s. opiacé*. See *Electuaire* DIASCORDIU.—**Essentia scordii.** See *Tinctura scordii*.—**Extractum scordii.** Fr., *extrait de s.* A preparation made by infusing s. in four times as much boiling water, pouring off the liquid, repeating the process with the same quantity of water, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Herba scordii** [Belg. Ph.], **Scordii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *s.* (ou *germandrée d'eau*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *escordio* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb (flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *Teucrium s.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus scordii.** Fr., *sirop de s.* A syrup made by digesting 32 parts of s. in 1,000 of aqua scordii, and adding to the colature twice its weight of sugar; or by infusing 3 parts of s. in 9 of boiling water, straining, and adding 12 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura scordii.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de s.* A tincture made by infusing s. in four times as much alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SCORITH, n. Of the alchemists, sulphur. [A, 325.]

SCORODOLASARUM (Lat.), n. n. Sko^{2}r-o^{2}d-o(o^3)-la^{2}s(la^{3}s)'-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σκόροδον, garlic, and λάσαρον, asafœtida. See ASAFŒTIDA.

SCORODONIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}r-o^{2}d-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. 1. A section of the genus *Teucrium*. 2. The *Teucrium s.* [α, 35.]

SCORODOPRASUM (Lat.), n. n. Skor(sko^{2}r)-o^{2}d-o^{2}p'ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σκόροδον, garlic, and πράσον, a leek. 1. The *Allium ampeloprasum*. 2. The genus *Porrum*. [α, 35.]—**S. fœtidum.** See FERULA *s.*

SCORPIACA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sko^{2}rp-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3. From σκορπιακός, of a scorpion. Of Galen, antidotes for the bite of scorpions. [A, 325.]

SCORPIO (Lat.), n. m. Skor^{2}p'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. Gr., σκορπίος. Sp., *alacrán* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. See SCORPION. 2. A genus of the *Scorpionidæ*, or true scorpions, which are an order of the *Arachnida*. [B, 77.] 3. Of the ph's, the *S. occitanus* and *S. europæus*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum scorpionum.** Fr., *huile de scorpions*, *scorpiojelle*. Ger., *Scorpionenöl*, *Scorpionöl*. Sp., *aceite de alacranes* [Sp. Ph.]. An oil made by drowning 230 parts of live scorpions in 1,035 of olive-oil, or oil of bitter almonds, adding a little water, heating gently till the moisture is dissipated, straining, and filtering; formerly used externally and internally in nephritic colic. [B, 95, 180 (α, 35, 38).]—**S. europæus.** The European scorpion; formerly used, powdered, as a sudorific and diuretic.—**S. occitanus.** See BUTHUS *occitanus* and cf. *S.* (2d def.).

SCORPIODEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}rp-i^2-o(o^3)-de^{2}x(dax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-dex'eos* (*-is*). From σκορπίος, a scorpion, and δῆξις, a biting. Fr., *s.* The bite or sting of a scorpion. [L, 50.]

SCORPIOID, adj. Sko^{2}rp'i^2-oid. Lat., *scorpioides* (from σκορπίος, a scorpion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *scorpioïde*. Curled like the tail of a scorpion. [α, 35.]

SCORPION, n. Sko^{2}rp'i^2-u^{3}n. Gr., σκορπίος. Lat., *scorpio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Skorpion*. An individual of the *Scorpionidæ*, or true s's, which are armed with a venomous sting; or of the *Cheliferidæ*, or false s's. [L, 147 (α, 39).]—**Oil of s's.** See *Oleum* SCORPIONUM.—**Whip s.** See PEDIPALPUS (2d def.).

SCORPIURUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Sko^{2}rp-i^2-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκορπίος, a scorpion, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *scorpiure*. Ger., *Scorpionsschwanz*. Scorpion's-tail, caterpillar-plant; a genus of leguminous herbs. [α, 35.]—**S. muricatus, S. subvillosa, S. sulcata.** Three species found in southern Europe, formerly used (on account of the resemblance of their pods to a scorpion's tail) in stings from scorpions. [α, 35.]—**S. vermiculatus.** Fr., *chenille écailleuse*. Common caterpillar-plant; in France reputed alexipharmac. [α, 35.]

SCORRA PESTILENTIALIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}r'ra pe^{2}st-i^{2}l-e^{2}n-shi^2(ti^2)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See SYPHILIS.

SCORZONERA (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}rz-o(o^3)-ne(na)'ra^3. Fr., *scorzonère*, *scorsonère*. Ger., *Schlangenmord*, *Skorzonere*, *Haberwurz*, *Haferwurz*. A genus of the *Scorzoneræ*, which are a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**Decoctum scorzoneræ bezoardicum.** A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of s. root and 2 drachms of crushed lemon-seeds in 6 lbs. of water till reduced to 4 lbs., straining, and adding ½ oz. of bezoardic powder of cinchona and 3 oz. of honey of elder. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Extractum scorzoneræ.** Fr., *extrait de scorzonère*. An extract made by digesting s. root in 6 times as much water, boiling, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Radix scorzoneræ.** The root of *S. hispanica*. [α, 35.]—**S. hispanica, S. hortensis.** Fr., *scorzonère d'Espagne*, *cercifis*, *corsionnoire*, *écorce noire*, *salsifis*, *salsifix d'Espagne* (ou *noir*). Ger., *spanische Skorzonere*, *Haberwurz*, *Schwarzwurz*, *Nattergras*, *Schlangengras*. Viper's grass; an herb of middle and southern Europe and the Orient, cultivated for its mucilaginous, milky-juiced, edible root, which is used like dandelion-root (taraxacum). In Spain it is used against the bites of vipers. [α, 35.]—**S. humilis, S. lanata, S. latifolia, S. nervosa.** Fr., *scorzonère basse* (ou *de Bohême*, ou *d'Allemagne*). Ger., *niedrige* (or *wilde*) *Skorzonere* (oder *Haberwurz*). A species found throughout Europe and from Siberia to China. The root, *radix scorzoneræ* (seu *serpentariæ*), was formerly used like *S. hispanica*. [α, 35.]—**S. serpentaria, S. viperina.** See *S. hispanica*.

SCOTASMA (Lat.), n n. Sko^{2}t-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). From σκότος, darkness. See AMBLYOPIA and SCOTOMA.

SCOTASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sko^{2}t-a^{2}z(a^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σκοτασμός. Fr., *scotasme*. See CALIGO.

SCOTODIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}t-od'i^2-a^3. Gr., σκοτωδία. See AMBLYOPIA.

SCOTODINIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}t-o^{2}d-i^{2}n(en)'i^2-a^3. Gr., σκοτοδινία (from σκοτοδινεῖν, to be dizzy). Fr., *scotodinie*. Headache with vertigo and impairment of vision. [F.]

SCOTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sko^{2}t-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σκότωμα. Fr., *scotome*. Ger., *S.*, *Skotom*. A blind patch in the field of vision. [F.]—**Absolute s.** A s. in which all perception of light is absent. [B.]—**Central s.** S. limited to the central part or region of the macula lutea and immediate vicinity. [F.]—**Color s.** Color-blindness limited to a certain portion of the visual field. The vision for white light may or may not be affected. [F.]—**Flittering s.** A flickering s. with serrated borders which spreads from the centre so as to produce a large defect in the field. The borders of the cloud may be colored. [F.]—**Negative s.** S. due to entire destruction of the retinal centre, and as little noticeable by the patient as the blind spot of Mariotte. [F.]—**Positive s.** A defect in the visual field perceptible to the patient as a dark spot before his eyes. [B.]—**Relative s.** A s. within the limits of which the perception of light is impaired, but not altogether abolished. [B.]—**Ring s.** A ring-like s. within and outside which vision is either normal or but very slightly impaired; usually of retinal origin. [F.]—**Scintillating s.** See *Flittering s.*

SCOTOMMETER, n. Scot-o^{2}m'me^{2}t-u^{5}r. More properly written *scotomometer*. From σκότος, darkness, and μέτρον, a measure. Of G. Ferdinands, an instrument for detecting scotomata, consisting of three superposed discs pivoted at the centre. On one of them the colors red, green, yellow, and blue are painted; the second has four square apertures of graduated size; and the third has one aperture. By rotating the second disc any of the colors can be exposed, and by rotating the third disc the extent of colored surface exposed can be regulated. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," ii, 1890, p. 741 (α, 34).]

SCOTOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}t-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From σκότος, darkness, and ὄψις, vision. See MYIODESOPSIA.

SCOTOS (Lat.), n. m. Skot(sko^{2}t)'o^{2}s. Gr., σκότος. See SCOTODINIA and AMBLYOPIA.

SCOTOSCOPIE (Fr.), n. Sko-to-sko-pe. See SKIASCOPY.

SCOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko^{2}t-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σκότωσις. See AMBLYOPIA.

SCRAPE, n. Skrap. See GALIPOT.

SCRAPER, n. Skrap'u^{5}r. An instrument for abrading a surface. [α, 48.]—**Tongue s.** Lat., *scalprum linguæ*. Fr., *curelangue*. Ger., *Zungenkrätzer*, *Zungenschaber*. A whalebone, celluloid, or metallic strip used to scrape the desquamated epithelium, etc., from the dorsum of the tongue. [α, 34.]

SCRATCHES, n. pl. Skra^{2}tch'e^{2}z. See GREASE (2d def.).—**Ohio s.** See *Prairie* ITCH.

SCREATION, n. Skre-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *screatio* (from *screare*, to hawk). Fr., *screation*. Ger., *Räuspern*. See HAWK (2d def.).

SCREATUS (Lat.), n. m. Skre(skre^2)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-at'us.* From *screare*, to hawk. 1. See Hawk (2d def.). 2. Of Agnew, a peripheral neurosis of the nasal passages, characterized by paroxysms of short noisy inspirations or snortings, "as though an effort were being made to draw into the pharynx some worrying secretion from the back of the nose." It is due to irritation in the nose. The attacks are involuntary, often recurring every hour during the day, with longer intervals during the night, and continuing till a climax has been reached, after which the spasm resolves itself. [E, 2.]

SCREW, n. Skru. Gr., ἕλιξ, κοχλίας. Lat., *cochlea.* Fr., *vis.* Ger., *Schraube.* A cylindrical rod round which there winds, at a constant angle to its axis, a continuous raised part, called the *thread* of the s. This fits into (sometimes making for itself) a corresponding spiral depression in a socket (called the *nut*) or canal, and the s., as it is turned, moves slowly forward or backward in the direction of its length. The uniform distance that separates contiguous turns of the thread is called the *pitch* of the s. [a, 48.]—**Micrometer s.** Ger., *Mikrometer-Schraube.* A s. with a very slight pitch for moving some part of a machine a short distance and very slowly, as in the fine adjustment of microscopes or for measuring very minute distances or dimensions. The head of the s. is usually graduated, and the distance traversed by any part of a revolution may thus be read off at once. [J, 210.]—**Oral s.** A large tapering hard-rubber or bone s. for introducing between the teeth to separate the jaws. [E.]—**Pancoast's s.** A gimlet-like instrument for drilling the fragments in ununited fracture. [E.]—**S. hook.** Fr., *vis-crochet.* Ger., *Schraubhaken.* Of Elsberg, an instrument, something like a corkscrew, for the removal of foreign bodies from the ear. [F.]

SCRIPTULUS (Lat.), n. m. Skri^{2}pt'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Scruple.

SCROBICULATE, adj. Skro^{2}b-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *scrobiculatus.* Ger., *kleingrübig, grubig.* Marked with little depressions (*scrobiculi*). [a, 35.]

SCROBICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Skro^{2}b-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *scrobis*, a ditch. Fr., *scrobicule.* Ger., *Grübchen.* A little ditch or hollow; a small pit. [a, 35.]—**S. cordis.** Fr., *creux épigastrique, fossette du cœur.* Ger., *Magengrube.* See Anticardium.

SCROBS (Lat.), n. m. Skro^{2}bz(skro^{2}ps). Gen., *scrob'is.* A ditch or a trench. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**S. ventriculi quarti.** The median groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]

SCROFULA (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(skrof)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Formerly also in the pl., *scrofulæ.* From *scrofa*, a sow. Fr., *scrofule.* Ger., *Scrofel, Scrophel.* A term applied to a group of symptoms occurring most frequently during childhood, the essential features of which are chronic lymphadenitis and certain diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. There are often bony and articular complications. Tubercle bacilli have been demonstrated in connection with all these lesions, and many cases of so-called s. are tuberculosis. Hereditary syphilis may also produce many of the symptoms that characterize s. These symptoms may be observed in certain depraved nutritional conditions in children. [a, 34.]—**Benign s.** Of Bazin, a condition characterized by inflammation, occurring in persons affected with the lymphatic diathesis, and not endangering life, such as lupus erythematosus, strophulus, etc. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Fixed primitive s.** Of Bazin, s. in which the symptoms presented at the beginning of the disease are maintained to its close. [D, 74.]—**Fugitive s.** See *S. fugax.*—**Ganglionic s.** Scrofulous lymphadenitis. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Malignant s.** Malignant lymphadenoma. [E.]—**Masked s.** Fr., *scrofule larvée.* Of Bazin, s. presenting the symptoms of some other disease (*e. g.*, phthisis or typhoid fever). [D, 74.]—**Mucous s.** An obsolete term for what was supposed to be s. of the mucous membranes. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Phagedænic s.** Of Bazin, s. in which the tendency to phagedænic ulceration is very pronounced. [D, 74.]—**Primitive s.** An obsolete term for s. in its initial phases. [L. 41 (a, 34).]—**Pulmonary s.** Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]—**Quaternary s.** Fr., *scrofule quaternaire.* S. in its fourth stage (visceral tuberculosis). [a, 34.]—**S. fugax.** Of Cullen, suppurative cervical lymphadenitis with eczema capitis. [a, 34.]—**S. mesenterica.** Mesenteric lymphadenitis. [a, 34.]—**S. moluccana.** See Framboesia.—**S. rhachitis.** See Rhachitis.—**S. vulgaris.** See *S.*—**Tertiary s.** Rhachitis. [L, 41 (a, 34).]—**Visceral s.** Visceral tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

SCROFULAIRE (Fr.), n. Skrof-u^{6}l-a^{2}r. Sp., *escrofularia* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. See Scrophularia. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering tops of *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Scrophularia aquatica*; of the Sp. Ph., the leaves of *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. The root of *Scrophularia nodosa* and of *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SCROFULARIA [Tournefort] (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. See Scrophularia. The *Scrofulareæ* are a subsection of the *Verbascariæ.* The *Scrofulariaceæ* and the *Scrofularinæ* are the *Scrophulariaceæ.* The *Scrofularinæ* are a division of the *Personatæ.*

SCROFULE (Fr.), n. Skro-fu^{6}l. See Scrofula and Scrofuloderma.—**S. momifiante.** See Scleroderma.—**S. sous-cutanée.** See Scrofuloderma *tuberculosum.*—**S. vulgaire.** See Scrofuladerma.—**S. vulgaire celluleuse** (ou **cutanée**). See Scrofuloderma *tuberculosum.*

SCROFULELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e^{2}l-ko'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From *scrofulæ*, scrofula, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Of Fuchs, scrofulous ulceration.

SCROFULIDE (Fr.), n. Skro-fu^6-led. See Scrofuloderma.—**S's boutonneuses.** A papular, benign form of cutaneous inflammation including strophulus, lichen agrius, erythema papulatum, and most of the forms of acne. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**S. crustacée ulcéreuse.** See Lupus *exulcerans.*—**S. érythémateuse.** See Lupus *erythematosus.*—**S. exudative.** See Impétigo *bénin.*—**S's malignes.** Of Bazin, lupus erythematosus and lupus vulgaris. [G, 26.]—**S. rupiforme.** See Impétigo *rodens.*—**S. tuberculeuse.** See Lupus (2d def.).—**S. tuberculeuse avec ulcération.** See Lupus *exulcerans.*—**S. tuberculeuse superficielle.** Lupus without, or with but superficial, ulceration. [G, 51.]—**S. ulcéreuse impétigineuse.** See Impétigo *malin.*

SCROFULISME (Fr.), n. Skro-fu^6-lezm'. The so-called scrofulous diathesis. [a, 34.]

SCROFULODERM, n. Skro^{2}f'u^{2}l-o-du^{5}rm. See Scrofuloderma.—**Large pustular s.** See Ecthyma *scrofulosum.*—**Small pustular s.** See Lichen *scrofulosorum.*

SCROFULODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Skro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). From *scrofulæ*, scrofula, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *scrofulide.* Ger., *Scrofulose der Haut.* A scrofulous disease of the skin. [G.]—**S. gummatosum.** See under *S. tuberculosum.*—**S. papulosum.** See Lichen *scrofulosorum.*—**S. squamosum.** A furfuraceous desquamation of the skin occurring in scrofulous subjects. [G, 4.]—**S. tuberculosum.** Fr., *scrofule* (*vulgaire*). A s. characterized by cellular infiltrations in the form of raised tubercles tending to ulceration. The lesion begins as a hard, roundish, circumscribed subcutaneous nodule or tumor, which is movable beneath the skin. The skin afterward becomes adherent and bluish or violaceous, while softening takes place in the centre of the tumor, with the production of a fluctuating abscess (s. gummatosum). The skin finally ruptures, giving exit to a thin yellowish-white fluid, and an ulcer is formed with thin, flabby, and undermined edges and with an uneven base covered with pale, unhealthy granulations and sometimes associated with deep sinuses (s. ulcerosum). Cicatrization proceeds very slowly, and the resulting scars are irregular, contracted, nodular, and often hypertrophic. [G.]—**S. (tuberculosum) ulcerosum.** See under *S. tuberculosum.*—**S. verrucosum.** A name given to certain warty growths occurring in scrofulous subjects. The excrescences are easily removed, but are reproduced, and their healing is followed by cicatrices. They are most frequently observed on the hips and extremities. ["Jour. of Cutan. Med.," i, 1868, p. 26 (G).]—**S. vesiculosum.** See Lichen *scrofulosorum.*

SCROFULODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(scrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. See Scrofuloderma.

SCROFULOME (Fr.), n. Skrof-u^{6}l-om. A tumor supposed to be scrofulous. [a, 34.]

SCROFULONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Scro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From *scrofulæ*, scrofula, and ὄνυξ, the nail. See Onychia *maligna.*

SCROFULOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Skro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From *scrofulæ*, scrofula, and φῦμα, a growth. See Scrofuloderma *tuberculosum.*—**S. diffusum.** See Elephantiasis *scrofulosa.*

SCROFULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *scrofulose.* Ger., *Scrofulose, Scrofelsucht, Scrofelübel.* The scrofulous diathesis.—**S. erethica.** S. with a tendency to suppurative lymphadenitis. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**S. torpida.** S. manifested by a puffy face, thick lips and nose, slender muscles, a large belly, and thin limbs. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

SCROFULOUS, adj. Skro^{2}f'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *scrofulosus.* Fr., *scrofuleux.* Ger., *scrofulös, scrophulös, scrofelartig, kröpfig.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with scrofula. [D.]

SCROLL, n. Skrol. A roll of paper, or anything resembling such a roll. [a, 48.]—**Olfactory s's.** Projections into the nasal cavities for increasing the mucous surface (*e. g.*, those formed by the turbinate bones). [L, 294.]

SCROPHEL (Ger.), n. Skrof'e^{2}l. See Scrofula.

SCROPHULA (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(skrof)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. An incorrect form of *scrofula.*

SCROPHULAL, adj. Skro^{2}f'u^2-l'l Lat., *scrophulalis.* Pertaining to the *Scrophulales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus scrophulalis*) of the *Personatæ*, consisting of the *Scrophularinæ, Orobancheæ*, and *Gesnereæ.* [a, 35.]

SCROPHULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Skro^{2}f(skrof)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *scrofulaire, scrophulaire.* Ger., *Braunwurz.* A genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ* (Lindley), *Scrophulariæ* (Jussieu), *Scrophularinæ* (R. Brown), or *Scrophularineæ* (Mirbel), or figworts, which are an order belonging (Bentham and Hooker) to the *Personales.* [a, 35.]—**Herba scrophulariæ, Radix scrophulariæ.** See under *S. nodosa.*—**S. aquatica.** Fr., *scrofulaire aquatique, bétoine aquatique* (ou *d'eau*), *grande morelle, herbe aux hémorrhoïdes* (ou *du siége*). Ger., *Wasserbraunwurz, Wasserkropfwurz, falsche Wasserbetonie, Gauwurzel.* Bishop's-leaves, brook- (or water-) betony, stinking Christopher, water-figwort; found throughout Europe. The bitter herb, *herba scrophulariæ* (seu *betonicæ*, seu *ficariæ*, seu *castrangulæ*) *aquaticæ*, which has an offensive odor and taste, was formerly used like *S. nodosa* and as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. canina, S. chrysanthemifolia.** Fr., *scrofulaire canine* (ou *des chiens*). Dog's rue; used in Italy for scabies in dogs and pigs. [a, 35.]—**S. media.** The *Sedum telephium, Sedum maximum*, and *Sedum reflexum.* [a, 35.]—**S. nodosa, S. officinalis.** Fr., *scrofulaire noueuse* (ou *des bois*), *grande morelle* (ou *scrophulaire*), *herbe aux écrouelles, orvale.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *knotige*) *Braunwurz, Knotenwurz, Feigwarzenwurz, Fischwurzel, Rankerwurzel, Saukraut, Kropfwurz, Scrofelkraut, Gauwurzel.* Great pilewort, kennelwort, knotted-rooted figwort, murrain-grass, stinking Christopher; a European species naturalized in America. The herb and root, *herba* et *radix scrophulariæ* (seu *scrophulariæ fœtidæ*, seu *majoris*, seu *nodosæ*, seu *officinalis*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *ficariæ*, seu *castrangulæ*), were formerly used, especially the root, in chronic eruptive diseases, tumors, scrofula, etc. Preparations from the rank-smelling leaves are sometimes used for ulcers, piles, etc.

[α, 35.]—**S. peregrina.** Ger., *fremde Braunwurz.* Probably the γαλιόψις of Dioscorides; a southern European species, formerly used in various swellings and indurations. [α, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. nodosa.*

SCROTAL, adj. Skro′t′l. Pertaining to the scrotum. [L.]

SCROTIFORM, adj. Skrot′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *scrotiformis* (from *scrotum* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Ger., *beutelförmig, hodensackförmig.* Resembling a little double bag, like the spur in many orchids. [α, 35.]

SCROTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skrot-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of the scrotum. [α, 34.]

SCROTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Skrot-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., skrot′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From *scrotum* (*q. v.*), and κήλη, a tumor. See Oscheocele.

SCROTOSARCIA (Lat.), n. f. Skrot-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rs(sa^{3}rk)′i^2-a^3. From *scrotum* (*q. v.*), and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *scrotosarcie.* Elephantiasis or sarcocele of the scrotum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCROTUM (Lat.), n. n. Skrot′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Perhaps for *scortum*, a skin. Gr., ὄσχη. Fr., *s.*, *bourses.* Ger., *S.*, *Geilensack, Hodensack.* The purse-like covering of the spermatic cords and testicles. It consists of a thin, dark-colored integument, continuous with that of the abdomen, thighs, and perinæum, and marked in healthy subjects by numerous rugæ which may be intensified by cold. Beneath this are the dartos (*q. v.*), the spermatic fascia, fibres of the cremaster, and the infundibuliform fascia, and internally the tunica vaginalis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Lymph s., Milk s.** See Chyloderma.—**Pendulous s.** A relaxed condition of the s., permitting the testicles to hang lower than is normal. [G.]—**S. cordis.** See Pericardium.—**S. lapillosum.** Of Vanzetti, multiple cretaceous atheroma of the s. [α, 34.]

SCRUPLE, n. Skru^2′p′l. Lat., *scrupulus, scriptulus* (dim. of *scrupus*, a rough stone). Fr., *scrupule.* Ger., *Scrupel.* A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a drachm. [α, 48.]

SCURF, n. Sku^{5}rf. Gr., πίτυρον. Lat., *furfur.* Fr., *crasse* (*de tête*), *son.* Ger., *Grind, Schorf, Schurf, Haarschuppen, Hauptschuppen.* 1. The product of superficial, abnormal exfoliation from the skin; usually composed of epidermic scales, of sebaceous matter, or of both. [G.] 2. Minute bran-like scales on the epidermis of plant organs. [α, 35.]—**S′skin.** See Epidermis.

SCURVY, n. Sku^{5}rv′i^2. Lat., *scorbutus.* Fr., *scorbut.* Ger., *Scorbut, Scharbock.* A chronic disease occasioned by malnutrition, occurring especially after prolonged abstinence from vegetable food. It begins with malaise and swelling of the gums, and is characterized by livid and indurated patches of skin, spongy gums, extravasations of blood, especially under the cuticle, hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes, fœtor of the breath, and painful contractions of the muscles and tendons. Superficial ulcerations may also occur. [D, 1; E.]—**Button s.** Fr., *bouton de scorbut, scorbut à boutons.* Of Carmichael, a disease affecting the peasantry of Ireland about 1814. It was said to be an eruption of "convex tubercles, varying from the size of a split pea to that of a shilling," exhibiting "an appearance somewhat like the surface of a raspberry," and discharging "a white, tenacious matter, which formed thin yellow crusts." It occurred most commonly on the inner side of the thigh or close to the axillæ, and also on the trunk and limbs. [G, 92.] Cf. Frambœsia and Sibbens.—**Land s.** Fr., *scorbut de terre.* Ger., *Landscorbut.* 1. See Purpura *hæmorrhagica.* 2. S. occurring among landsmen.—**Norwegian s.** See Radesyge.—**S. of the Alps.** Lat., *scorbutus alpinus.* Fr., *scorbut des Alpes.* See Pellagra.

SCURVY-GRASS, n. Sku^{5}rv′i^2-gra^{3}s. See *Scurvy*-grass.—**Distilled water of s.-g.** See *Aqua* cochleariæ.—**Extract of s.-g.** See *Extractum* cochleariæ.

SCUTATE, adj. Sku^{2}t′at. See Scutiform.

SCUTE, n. Sku^{2}t. See Scutum and Hyoplastron.

SCUTELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Sku^{2}t(skut)-e^2-la(la^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *scutella*, a salver. Fr., *scutellaire.* Ger., *Helmkraut.* 1. Helmet-flower, skullcap; a genus typical of the *Scutellareæ* (of Lindley, a suborder of the *Lamiaceæ*), of the *Scutellarieæ* (of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Melittideæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Stachydeæ*), and of the *Scutellarinæ* (of Bentham, a tribe of the *Labiatæ*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., *S. lateriflora.* [α, 35.]—**Extractum scutellariæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de scutellaire.* Ger., *flüssiges Helmkrautextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of the herb of s. in No. 40 powder with 35 of a mixture of twice as much water as alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving 80 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the remaining portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 with more of the menstruum. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. altissima.** Ger., *höchstes Helmkraut.* An Asiatic species; used as an emmenagogue and vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**S. galericulata.** Fr., *scutellaire en toque, casside, centaurée bleue, grande toque, herbe judaïque, lysimachie bleue, tertianaire.* Ger., *gemeines Helmkraut, Fieberkraut.* Common skullcap, hooded willow-herb. The herb, *herba tertianariæ* (seu *trientalis*), has a bitter, salty taste and an unpleasant, slightly alliaceous odor; it was formerly used as a febrifuge, stomachic, aperient, and anthelminthic, and as an application to ulcers. [α, 35.]—**S. havanensis.** A species reputed tonic and slightly antispasmodic. [α, 35.]—**S. integrifolia.** Entire-leaved skullcap; an extremely bitter United States species, perhaps available as a tonic. [α, 35.]—**S. lateriflora.** Fr., *scutellaire à fleurs latérales.* Ger., *seitenblüthiges Helmkraut.* Mad-weed, hoodwort, mad-dog weed, blue (or side-flowering) skullcap, the s. of the U. S. Ph.; an herb found in the United States, extending northward to the Arctic regions. It is probably inert, though formerly used in rabies, and still somewhat employed as a nervine. [α, 35.]—**S. minor.** Fr., *petite toque* (ou *scutellaire*). Small skullcap, hedge-hyssop; a European species similar in properties to *S. galericulata.* [α, 35.]

SCUTELLATE, adj. Sku^{2}t′e^{2}l-at. Lat., *scutelatus* (from *scutellum*, a small shield). 1. Shield-shaped, discoid. 2. Provided with scutella. [α, 35.]

SCUTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Sku^{2}t(skut)-e^{2}l′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *scutum*, a shield. Fr., *scutille.* Ger., *Schüsselchen* (1st def.), *Samenschildchen* (2d def.). 1. In lichens, an orbicular shield with an elevated rim. 2. In grasses, a shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl by means of which the embryo absorbs nutriment from the endosperm. [α, 35.] 3. One of the scales sometimes covering the unfeathered portion of a bird's leg. [L, 221.]

SCUTIA (Lat.), n. f. Sku^2(sku)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Rhamneæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. circumcissa, S. indica.** An Asiatic shrub. An ointment made from the leaves is used in India as an oxytocic. [α, 35.]

SCUTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Sku^{2}t(skut)-i^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. A phalanx of a finger. [L, 349.]

SCUTIFORM, adj. Sku^{2}t′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *scutiformis, scutæformis.* Fr., *scutiforme.* Shield-shaped.

SCUTO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Sku^{2}t(skut)′′o(o^3)-a^{4}r-(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. From *scutum*, a shield, and *auricula*, the external ear. A muscle connected with the scutiform cartilage and the ear. [α, 48.]—**S.-a. externus.** Fr., *élévateur court de l'oreille.* Ger., *kurzer Heber des Ohres.* A muscle of the lower animals extending between the external face of the scutiform cartilage and the inner side of the concha. It rotates the concha outward. [L.]—**S.-a. internus.** In solipeds, a muscle arising from the scutiform cartilage (2d def.) and inserted into the base of the concha. [L, 13.]

SCUTULATE, adj. Sku^{2}t′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *scutullatus* (from *scutulum*, a small shield). Ger., *kleinschildig.* Lozenge-shaped. [α, 35.]

SCUTULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Sku^{2}t(sku^{4}t)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* A squamous cutaneous disease of new-born infants. [G.] See Ichthyosis *congenita* and Ichthyosis *sebacea neonatorum.*

SCUTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Sku^{2}t(skut)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *scutum*, a shield, a shield-like structure. [α, 48.]—**Favus s., S. favi.** Fr., *godet favique.* The concave or cup-shaped crust characteristic of favus. [G.]

SCUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Sku^{2}t(skut)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *écusson.* Ger., *Schild.* A shield or disc, especially a shield-like plate such as those developed in the integument of many reptiles, the scutellum (3d def.) of birds or the circular disc which surrounds the staminal column in some *Asclepiadaceæ.* [B, 28 (α, 27); B, 121.]—**S. cordis.** See Sternum.—**S. genu.** See Patella.—**S. pectoris.** See Thorax.—**S. pro umbilico.** See *Emplastrum* asafœtidæ *matricale.*—**S. stomachicum.** Fr., *écusson stomachique.* Ger., *Magenschild.* Of Swediaur, a mixture of 1 part of powdered nutmeg and 8 parts of treacle. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**S. thoracis.** See Sternum.

SCYBALOUS, adj. Si^2′b′l-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or consisting of scybala. [B.]

SCYBALUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}b(sku^{6}b)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σκύβαλον. Fr., *scybale.* A roundish mass of hardened fæces.

SCYLLITE, n. Si^{2}l′it. A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in the kidney, liver, etc., of the skate, shark, and dogfish, occurring as sweetish anhydrous monoclinic prisms. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SCYPHIPHOROUS, adj. Si^{2}f-i^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *scyphifer.* Ger., *bechertragend.* Of the podetia of lichens, bearing scyphi; of the thallus of liverworts, bearing scyphuli. [α, 35.]

SCYPHULUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(sku^{6}f)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκύφος, a cup. Fr., *scyphule.* Ger., *Becherchen.* In many liverworts, one of the cup-shaped receptacles producing gemmæ, occurring on the upper surface of the thallus. [α, 35.]

SCYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sif(sku^{6}f)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A cup or a cup-shaped structure. [α, 35.]—**Lapideus s. in oculo.** A cup-like calculous concretion in the eye, corresponding probably to what is now known as ossification of the chorioid. [F.]—**S. auditorius, S. cochleæ, S. Vieussenii.** See Infundibulum *cochleæ.*

SCYROS (Lat.), n. m. Si(sku^6)′ro^{2}s. Gr., σκῦρος. See Callosity.

SCYTALION (Lat.), **SCYTALIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-a(a^3)′li^2-o^{2}n, si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gr., σκυτάλιον, σκυταλίς (from σκυτάλη, a staff). Of Gorræus, a bone of the fingers. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCYTECHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-ek(ach^2)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σκῦτος, a hide, and ἦχος, a sound. See Bruit *de cuir neuf.*

SCYTHROPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}th(sku^{6}th)-ro(ro^3)-pa^{2}z-(pa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σκυθρωπασμός (from σκυθρωπάζειν, to look angry). Fr., *scythropasme.* A dull or fatigued look, considered a grave symptom in serious disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCYTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From σκῦτος, a hide. Fr., *scytite.* See Dermatitis.

SCYTOBLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-em(am)′a^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From σκῦτος, a hide, and βλάστημα, a sprout. Fr., *scytoblastème.* Embryonic skin tissue. [L, 50.]

SCYTOBLASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From σκῦτος, a hide, and βλάστησις, a budding. Fr., *scytoblastèse.* The development of scytoblastema. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SCYTODEPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-o(o^3)-de^{2}f′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From σκῦτος, a hide, and δέφειν, to knead. Tannin. [B, 78.]

SCYTODEPSIC, adj. Sit-o-de^{2}ps′i^{2}k. Lat., *scytodepsicus* (from σκῦτος, a hide, and δέψειν, to knead). Pertaining to tanning. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. acid.** See Tannic acid.

SCYTOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(sku^{6}t)-o(o^3)-mor^{2}f-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From σκῦτος, a hide, and μόρφωσις, a shaping. Fr., *scytomorphose.* Morbid alteration of the skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SEABRIGHT, n. Se'brit. A seaside resort in Monmouth County, New Jersey. [*a*, 14.]

SEARCHER, n. Su^{5}rch'u^{5}r. A metallic sound of small size and moderate curve, used in exploring the bladder for calculus. Andrews's s. has a tube attached for conveying to the ear of the examiner the sound caused by striking the stone. [E.]

SEASICKNESS, n. Se'si^{2}k-ne^{2}s. Gr., *ναυσία*. Lat., *nausea*. Fr., *mal de mer*. Ger., *Seekrankheit*. A morbid condition produced in many persons by the movements of a vessel at sea; characterized by loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and mental depression.

SEAT, n. Set. See BREECH.

SEB, n. Of the alchemists, gold, also alum. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

SEBACEOUS, adj. Se^{2}b-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *sebaceus* (see SEBUM). Fr., *sébacé*. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or of the nature of sebum. [G.]

SEBACIC, adj. Se^{2}b-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *sebacicus* (see SEBUM). Fr., *sébacique*. Derived from or pertaining to sebum. [*a*, 17.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide sébacique*. Ger., *Sebacinsäure, Sebacylsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_4 = C_8H_{16}<\begin{smallmatrix}CO.OH\\CO.OH\end{smallmatrix}$, obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid and by the action of sodium hydrate on castor-oil. [B, 4.]

SEBACIN, n. Se^{2}b'a^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *sébacine*. Ger., *S*. 1. A white unctuous matter extracted from the fruit of *Myristica sebifera*. 2. A hydrocarbon obtained in the distillation of calcium sebate with excess of lime. [B, 38, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SEBADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *sébadille*. See CEVADILLA.

SEBÆA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *sébœa*. A genus of the *Gentianaceæ*. The *Sebœireæ* are a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*. The *Sebœriæ* are a section of the *Chironieæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. guianensis.** Fr., *gentianelle pourpre*. Syn.: *Exacum guianense*. A West Indian and South American herb used like *Erythræa centaurium*.

SEBASTIANSWEILER (Ger.), n. Zab-a^{3}st'e-a^{3}ns-vil-e^{2}r. A place in Würtemberg where there is a sulphurous spring. [*a*, 14.]

SEBASTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'-ni^2-a^3. From *σεβαστός*, reverend, and *μανία*, madness. Religious insanity. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]

SEBATE, n. Seb'at. Fr., *sébate*. Ger., *fettsaures Salz*. A salt of sebacic acid. [*a*, 14.]

SEBEL (Ar.), n. See PANNUS *oculi*.

SEBES, n. A place in Saros County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 57, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SEBESTENS, n. pl. Se^{2}b-e^{2}st'e^{2}nz. Ger., *Sebestenpflaumen*. Of old European writers, the dried fruits of various species of *Cordia*. [*a*, 35.]

SEBIC, adj. Seb'i^{2}k. Fr., *sébique*. See SEBACIC.

SEBIFEROUS, SEBIPAROUS, adj's. Se^{2}b-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -i^{2}p'-a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *sebiferus* (from *sebum*, grease, and *ferre*, to bear, or *parere*, to produce). Fr., *sébifère, sébipare*. Producing sebum.

SEBOLITH, n. Se^{2}b'o-li^{2}th. From *sebum* (*q. v.*), and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *sébolithe*. A calculous concretion in an obstructed sebaceous gland. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SEBORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b(sab)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From *sebum* (*q. v.*), and *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth. See SEBORRHŒA.

SEBORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b(sab)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From *sebum* (*q. v.*), and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *séborrhée, enduit gras* (ou *cérumineux*). Ger., *Seborrhöe, Schmierfluss, Hautschmierfluss, glänzende Haut*. Sebaceous flux; a functional disorder of the sebaceous glands of the skin, attended with increased secretion manifesting itself upon the surface either as an oily coating (s. oleosa) or in the form of scales or crusts (s. sicca). In the pl, *seborrhœæ*, a genus of the "eczematoses" of Fuchs, including comedo and s. [G, 5.]—**General s.** An erroneous term for diffuse keratosis with enormous thickening of the horny layers that dip down into the interpapillary part of the rete mucosum; the sebaceous glands are atrophied. [J. B. Sutton, "Lancet," Mar. 13, 1886, p. 491 (*a*, 34).]—**S. adiposa.** See *S. oleosa*.—**S. amianthacea, S. capillitii, S. capitis.** Fr., *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. S. of the scalp, especially s. sicca. [G.]—**S. congestiva.** Of Hebra, lupus erythematosus; of Kaposi, a persistent form of s., attended with marked hyperæmia, and which may be the preliminary stage of lupus erythematosus. [G, 3.]—**S. corporis.** Of Duhring, lichen circinatus. [*a*, 34.]—**S. crustosa.** See *S. sicca*.—**S. flavescens.** S. with the formation of yellow crusts. [G.] Cf. STEARRHŒA.—**S. furfuracea.** See PITYRIASIS *capitis* and *S. sicca*.—**S. genitalium.** Supersecretion of smegma præputii. [G.]—**S. localis.** A circumscribed s., such as s. of the face or of the nose. [G.]—**S. nasi.** S. in which yellow crusts are formed on the end of the nose. [*a*, 34.]—**S. nigra, S. nigricans.** S. with the formation of crusts that are dark-colored, usually from dirt. [G.] Cf. STEARRHŒA *nigricans*.—**S. oleosa.** Fr., *dartre de graisse, acné sébacée fluente*. Oily s.; s. in which the sebaceous matter remains fluid and is spread over the surface of the skin, giving it a shining and unctuous appearance. [G.]—**S. sicca.** Fr., *acné sébacée sèche* (ou *concrète*), *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. Dry s.; s. attended with the formation of whitish, greasy scales or crusts (friable and easily removed or more adherent) composed of sebum, epidermic scales, etc. [G.]—**S. sicca (seu squamosa) neonatorum.** Of Hebra, ichthyosis congenita: regarded by him as merely a form of steatosis. [G, 3.]—**S. syphilitica.** S. capillitii, either when associated with syphilitic lesions of the scalp or when due to a general syphilitic cachexia. [G.]—**S. tabescentium.** S. occurring in diabetes and other chronic wasting diseases, in which the body is covered by dry, dirty-looking branny scales. [Crocker (*a*, 34).]—**S. universalis.** S. affecting the general surface. In adults it is most commonly associated with cachectic diseases. [G.] For universal s. occurring in new-born infants, see VERNIX *caseosa* and ICHTHYOSIS *sebacea neonatorum*.—**Yellow s.** See STEATORRHŒA *flavescens*.

SEBUM (Lat.), n. n. Seb(sab)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *στέαρ*. Fr., *suif, suif de bœuf et de veau* [Fr. Cod. (1st def.)]. Ger., *Talg*. It., *sevo*. Sp., *sebo*. 1. Tallow, grease, fat; of the Finn. Ph. and Swiss Ph. (syn.: *s. bovinum depuratum* [Russ. Ph.]), suet, a white or yellowish tallow obtained from the renal fat of the ox and, according to the Fr. Cod., also of the calf, by careful washing and melting; of the Ger. Ph. and Belg. Ph., purified mutton suet; of the Norw. Ph., suet obtained from the goat, the ox, or the sheep. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. See *Cutaneous s*.—**Cutaneous s.** Fr., *matière sébacée*. Ger., *Hauttalg, Hautsalbe*. The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands; an oily fluid containing fatty acids and various volatile acids (caproic, etc.) which give it its peculiar odor. [G; K.] Cf. SMEGMA.—**Emplastrum sebi anodynum.** Fr., *emplâtre anodin*. Sp., *emplasto de sebo anodino* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster of 12 parts of litharge plaster, 6 of white wax, 4 of hog's lard, and 2 of mutton-suet. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. bovinum.** Ger., *Ochsentalg*. Beef-suet; the s. of the Finn. Ph. [*a*, 38.]—**S. cervinum.** Ger., *Hirschtalg*. Stag's tallow; formerly employed in medicine. [B, 180.]—**S. hircinum.** Goat's tallow; the s. of the Norw. Ph. [*a*, 38.]—**S. ovile** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], **S. ovilum** [Gr. Ph.]. See SEVUM.—**S. palpebrale.** See LEMA.—**S. præputiale, S. præputii.** See SMEGMA *præputii*.—**S. vervecinum.** See SEVUM.

SEC (Fr.), adj. Se^{2}k. Dry; of surgical operations, bloodless.

SECALE (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}k-al(a^{3}l)'e(e^2). Gen., *-al'is*. Fr., *seigle*. Ger., *Korn, Roggen*. Rye, a genus of grasses. [*a*, 35.]—**Farina secalis** [Gr. Ph.]. Rye-meal. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cereale.** Fr., *seigle cultivé* (ou *du printemps*, ou *de Pâques*, ou *marsais*, ou *trémois*, ou *de mars*), *blé de la Saint-Jean, petit seigle*. Ger., *gemeiner Roggen, gemeines Korn*. Common rye; a cereal grass believed to be indigenous to the country between the Black and Caspian Seas. Rye-flour furnishes a highly nutritious bread. Alone or mixed with the bran (*furfur secalis*), it is used as a soothing and absorbent application. Made into mush, it is employed as a laxative. The leaven (*fermentum secalis*) is used in sinapisms. Carbonized rye is recommended as a tooth powder. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (*a*, 35).]—**S. clavatum, S. corniculatum.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**S. cornutum.** See the major list.—**S. luxurians, Secalis mater.** See ERGOT *of rye*.

SECALE CORNUTUM (Lat.), n. n. See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Decoctum secalis cornuti.** Decoction of spurred rye.—**Extractum secalis cornuti.** See *Extractum* ERGOTÆ.—**Extractum secalis cornuti cornutino-sphacelinicum.** The trade-name of a certain German extract of ergot, rich in sphacelinic acid. [Unna, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 232.]—**Extractum secalis cornuti fluidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum* ERGOTÆ *fluidum*.—**Infusum secalis cornuti** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Infusum* ERGOTÆ.—**S. c. pulveratum.** Fr., *poudre de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.]. Ergot of rye dried and powdered, when wanted for use, in an iron mortar or a specially made mill, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or so as to leave $\frac{1}{10}$ of residue [Sp. Ph.]; or sifted through a 1,000-mesh [Russ. Ph.] (300-mesh [Swed. Ph.]) sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura secalis cornuti.** See *Tinctura* ERGOTÆ.

SECAMONE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}k-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-on'e(a). Gen., *-on'es*. Fr., *sécamone*. Ger., *Sekamone*. A genus of the *Secamoneæ* (a tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**S. emetica.** Ger., *brechenerregende Sekamone*. An East Indian shrub with an acrid, emetic root which is used like ipecacuanha, also in syphilis. [*a*, 35.]

SÉCATEUR (Fr.), n. Sa-ka^3-tu^{5}r. 1. An instrument for cutting through a part (*e. g.*, the vertebral column in the operation of embryotomy). 2. A canine tooth. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

SECESSIO (Lat.), **SECESSUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se(sa)-se^{2}sh(ke^{2}s)'si^2-o, -se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *-ion'is, -ces'sus*. From *secedere*, to withdraw. Defecation. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).]

SÈCHE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Se^{2}sh. See SEPIA *officinalis*.—**Os de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Os* SEPIÆ.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. The white, friable part of cuttle-fish bone washed with boiling water, dried in the oven, and grated after removal of the hard outside shell. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. CUTTLE-FISH *powder*.

SÉCHOIR (Fr.), n. Sa-shwa^{3}r. A drying room for drugs, etc.

SECHSATOMISCH (Ger.), adj. Ze^{2}ch^{2}s'a^{3}t-om-i^{2}sh. See HEXATOMIC.

SECHSBASISCH (Ger.), adj. Ze^{2}ch^{2}s'ba^{3}z-i^{2}sh. See HEXABASIC.

SECHSWOCHENFRAU (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}ch^{2}s-voch^2'e^{2}n-fra^3-u. See *Monthly* NURSE.

SECHSWÖCHNERIN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}ch^{2}s'vu^{5}ch^2-ne^{2}r-en. See PUERPERA.

SECIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Za-tser'e^{2}n. See DISSECT.

SECONDARY, adj. Se^{2}k'u^{3}nd-a-ri^2. Lat., *secundarius* (from *secundus*, second). Fr., *secondaire, consécutif* (1st def.). Ger., *sekundär*. 1. Second or subordinate in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; of an electrical current, induced. [*a*, 35; *a*, 48.] 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with two other carbon atoms. The term is also applied to amines, amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines in which two of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., are replaced by radicles. [B.]—**S. tertiary.** Partly secondary and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols [glycols] in which one molecule of substituted hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is itself in direct combination with two other

carbon atoms, and the other molecule of hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is in direct combination with three other carbon atoms). [B, 4.]

SECONDINE (Fr.), n. S'-go²n²-den. See SECUNDINE.

SECOUSSE (Fr.), n. Se²-kus. A shock ; a concussion ; a twitching. [a, 34.]—**S's musculaires.** Slight contractions or twitchings of muscle fibres. [a, 34.]

SÉCRÉMENT (Fr.), n. Sa-kra-ma³n². The characteristic element of a secretion. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SÉCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL (Fr.), adj. Sa-kra-ma³n²-to-e²x-kra-ma³n²-te-se-e²l. Discharged in whole or in part as excrementitious (said of secretions). [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SÉCRÉMENTO-RECRÉMENTITIEL (Fr.), adj. Sa-kra-ma³n²-to-r'-kra-ma³n²-te-se-e²l. Secreted and afterward more slowly resorbed. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SECRET (Ger.), n. Za-kre²t'. See SECRETION.—**Lochials'.** See LOCHIA.

SÉCRÉTANT (Fr.), adj. Sa-kr'ta³n². Pertaining to the function of secretion.

SECRETING, adj. Se-kret'i²n². Fr., *sécréteur.* Ger., *absondernd.* Effecting secretion. [K.]

SECRETION, n. Se-kre'shu³n. Gr., ἀπόκρισις. Lat., *secretio* (1st def.), *secretum* (2d def.) [from *secernere*, to separate]. Fr., *sécrétion.* Ger., *Sekretion* (1st def.), *Sekret* (2d def.), *Absonderung* (1st def.). 1. The process by which certain constituents of the blood are separated from that fluid by glands having that process for their function. Cf. EXCRETION. 2. The fluid so elaborated ; in botany, gum, balsam, nectar, or any other unorganized substance produced in the interior of a plant or plant-organ. [a, 35.]—**Antilytic s.** Of Langley, the watery saliva excreted by a submaxillary gland with intact nerves, as distinguished from the paralytic s. that flows simultaneously from the opposite gland which has had its nerves divided. [J, 124 ; "Jour. of Phys.," x (J).]—**Menstrual s.** Menstrual blood.—**Paralytic s.** The abundant watery abnormal discharge from the duct of a gland after section of its motor nerve. [J, 18, 124 ; "Jour. of Phys.," x (J).] Cf. *Antilytic s.*—**Sebaceous s.** See SEBUM.—**S'smetastase** (Ger.). See CHYMOPLANIA.

SÉCRÉTION (Fr.), n. Sa-kra-se-o²n². See SECRETION.—**S. externe.** Of C. Bernard, the secretion of bile by the liver (cf. *S. interne*). [K, 30.]—**S. interne.** The formation of glycogen by the liver (so termed because that substance is retained within the organ and not discharged, like the bile). [K, 30.]

SECRETORY, adj. Sek're²t-o-ri². Fr., *sécréteur.* Ger., *secretorisch.* See SECRETING.

SECRETUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(sa)-kret(krat)'u³m(u⁴m). See SECRETION (2d def.).

SECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Se²k'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *secare*, to cut. See SECTION.—**S. abdominis.** See LAPAROTOMY.—**S. agrippina.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**S. alta.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. alta subpubica.** Cystotomy by transverse incision beneath the pubic arch ; devised by Langenbuch to reach neoplasms situated deep in the base of the organ. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," April 18, 1889, p. 317 (a, 40).]—**S. anatomica.** See DISSECTION (1st def.).—**S. arteriarum.** See ARTERIOTOMY.—**S. bilateralis.** See *Bilateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. cadaveris.** See AUTOPSY (2d def.).—**S. cæsarea.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**S. celsiana.** See APPARATUS *minor.*—**S. cheseldeniana.** Lateral lithotomy.—**S. corneæ.** See KERATOTOMY.—**S. fistularum.** Incision of all the tissues between the two openings of a complete fistula in ano. [a, 40.]—**S. franconiana.** Suprapubic cystotomy. [a, 40.]—**S. Fratris Cosmi.** Lithotomy in which the lithotome caché of Frère Côme was used to incise the neck of the bladder. [a, 40.]—**S. frenuli præputi.** Division of the preputial frenum to overcome penile curvature and premature seminal emissions. [a, 40.]—**S. hypogastrica.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. lateralis.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. lecatiana.** Of Le Cat, lithotomy performed partly by incision, partly by bloodless dilatation. Only a small incision is made in the prostate, and a peculiar divulsor introduced, by which the wound is enlarged. [a, 40.]—**S. legalis.** An autopsy performed by mandate or consent of the law in order to determine the cause of death. [a, 40.]—**S. mariana, S. mediana.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. musculorum.** See MYOTOMY.—**S. nervorum.** See NEUROTOMY.—**S. perinæalis.** See *Perineal* SECTION.—**S. postrolandica.** A transverse section of the brain carried through the posterior boundary of the ascending parietal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. prærolandica.** A transverse section of the brain made in front of the ascending frontal convolutions. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. rectovesicalis.** See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. renalis, S. renis.** See NEPHROTOMY.—**S. rolandica.** Of Giacomini, a transverse section of the brain carried through the fissure of Rolando. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. tendinum.** See TENOTOMY.—**S. transversalis.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. urethralis.** See URETHROTOMY and *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. vaginalis.** See ELYTROTOMY.—**S. vaginovesicalis.** See COLPOCYSTOTOMY.—**S. ventralis.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. vesicæ felleæ.** See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**S. vesicalis.** See CYSTOTOMY and LITHOTOMY.—**S. vesicovaginalis.** See COLPOCYSTOTOMY.

SECTION, n. Se²k'shu³n. Gr., τομή (1st def.). Lat., *sectio.* Fr., *s.*, *coupe* (2d def.). Ger., *S.*, *Durchschnitt* (1st def.), *Rotte* (5th def.), *Schnitt* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's). 1. The act or process of cutting. 2. A part separated by cutting, also the surface made by such cutting. 3. A post-mortem examination. 4. In classification, a division of an order, tribe, or other group ; especially (in botany) a division (of a genus) containing one or more species differing from other groups of species of the same genus in certain characters, which are not, however, important enough to raise such division to the rank of a genus. [a, 35.]—**Cæsarean s.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**Frontal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal dorsal and ventral parts. [J.]—**Frozen s.** Fr., *coupe du cadavre gelé.* Ger., *Gefrierschnitt*, *Gefrierdurchschnitt.* An anatomical s. of a cadaver that has been frozen in order that all the parts and organs may be retained in their normal relations. [a, 40.]—**Perineal s.** External urethrotomy without a guide. [E.]—**Sagittal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal right and left parts. [J.]—**S'sergebniss** (Ger.). That which is observed at a post-mortem examination.—**Segmentations'.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Sigaultian s.** See *Pubic* SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

SECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Se²kt'o²r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *secare*, to cut. An area bounded by an arc of a circle and the radii cutting its extremities. In circles having the punctum alæ vomeris as centre, Lissauer distinguishes the following craniometrical s's : *Frontal s.*, the s. between a radius terminated by the punctum naso-frontale and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum bregmatis ; *maxillary s.*, the s. between a radius to the same point and one which passes through the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris ; *medullary s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum foraminis magni posterius ; *nasal s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum naso-frontale ; *occipital s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum occipitale and one passing through the punctum protuberantiæ occipitalis ; *palatine s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and one which if prolonged would pass through the punctum præmaxillare ; *parietal s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum bregmatis and one which if prolonged would pass through the punctum occipitis ; *premaxillary s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum præmaxillare and one passing through the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris ; *s. for the cavum naso-pharyngeum*, the s. between a radius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius and one passing through the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris. [L ; Lissauer, "Arch. für Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50) ; a, 48.]

SECTORIAL, adj. Se²k-to'ri²-²l. From *sector*, a cutter. See CARNASSIAL.

SECUND, adj. Sek'u³nd. Lat., *secundus* (from *sequi*, to follow). Ger., *einseitswendig*, *einerseitswendig.* Of flowers or other organs, directed all to one side of a lengthened axis. [a, 35.]

SECUNDINA CEREBRI (Lat.), n. f. Se²k-u³nd(u⁴nd)-in(en)'-a³ se²r(ke²r)'e²-bri(bre). See PIA.

SECUNDINE, n. Se²k'u³nd-en. From *secundus*, following. Fr., *secondine.* 1. The inner integument of an ovule ; the coat immediately surrounding the nucellus. [a, 35.] 2. In the pl., *s's* (Lat., *secundinæ*, *secundæ*, also *secundina* [sing.] ; Fr., *arrière-faix* ; Ger., *Nachgeburtstheile*, *Nachgeburt*, *Anhänge* [oder *Annexa*] *des Fötus*), the placenta, the fœtal membranes, and the umbilical cord as they are expelled after the birth of the child.

SECUNDIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Se²k-u³nd(u⁴nd)-i²p'a²r(a³r)-a³. From *secundus*, second, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *secondipare.* A female parturient for the second time. [a, 48.]

SECUNDUS (Lat.), adj. Se²k-u³nd(u⁴nd)'u³s(u⁴s). From *sequi*, to follow. Second ; as a n., the second of a series of muscles.—**S. brachium moventium.** See DELTOID (n.).—**S. cubitum flectentium.** See BRACHIALIS *anticus.*—**S. moventium scapulam.** See TRAPEZIUS.—**S. laryngis.** See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *posticus.*—**S. propriorum auriculæ.** See RETRAHENS *aurem.*

SECURIGERA (Lat.), n. f. Se²k-u²r(ur)-i²j(i²g)'e²r-a³. From *securis*, a hatchet, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *sécurigère.* The genus *Bonaveria*, called also *Securidaca*, *Securilla*, and *Securina.* [a, 35.]—**S. coronilla.** See BONAVERIA *securidaca.*

SEDATION, n. Se²d-a'shu³n. Lat., *sedatio* (from *sedare*, to lull). Ger., *Linderung.* 1. The production of a calm and quiet condition of mind and body, especially that of reducing excessive action (as of the heart). 2. The condition so produced. [D.]

SEDATIVE, adj. Se²d'a²t-i²v. Lat., *sedativus*, *sedans.* Fr., *sédatif*, *calmant.* Ger., *beruhigend*, *besänftigend.* Producing sedation ; as a n., a s. medicine.

SEDES (Lat.), n. f. Sed(sad)'ez(as). Gen., *sed'is.* From *sedere*, to sit. 1. See BREECH. 2. In the pl., *s.*, stools. [D, 3.]—**S. cruentæ.** Bloody stools. [D, 3.]—**S. lactescentes.** See *Cœliac* FLUX.—**S. procidua.** Prolapse of the anus. [E.]

SEDGE, n. Se²j. A plant of the genus *Carex* ; in the pl., *s's*, the *Cyperaceæ.* [a, 35.]

SEDIMENT, n. Se²d'i²-m'nt. Gr., ὑπόστασις. Lat., *sedimentum* (from *sedere*, to sit). Fr., *sédiment.* Ger., *S.*, *Satz.* See DEPOSIT (1st def.).—**Urinary s.** Ger., *Harnabsatz*, *Hornsatz.* The solid constituents of urine which are deposited in the bottom of the vessel after standing. Generally speaking, the inorganic s's are normal constituents, and the inorganic s. is composed of substances not normally found in the urine. [Tyson (a, 40).]

SEDIMENTATION, n. Se²d-i²-me²nt-a'shu³n. From *sedimentum*, subsidence. The process of producing the rapid deposit of a urinary sediment in order to facilitate uranalysis. It consists in a rapidly revolving tube or glass held at such an angle that the solids of the contained urine will be rapidly deposited at the base by centrifugal force. [a, 40.]

SEDLITZ, n. A place in Bohemia where there is a mineral spring containing various sulphates and calcium carbonate. [a, 14.]—**Eau de s. artificielle** (Fr.). See AQUA *sedlitzensis extemporanea.*

SEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Sed(se²d)'u³m(u⁴m). From *sedere*, to sit. Fr., *sédon.* Ger., *S.*, *Fetthenne*, *Mauerpfeffer.* Stone-crop ; a genus of crassulaceous plants. The *Seda* and the *Sedaceæ* correspond partly, and the *Sedeæ* essentially, to the *Crassulaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. acre.** Fr., *sédon vermiculaire*, *joubarbe âcre*, *vermiculaire brûlante*, *orpin brûlant*, *marquet*, *pain d'oiseau*, *poivre de muraille.* Ger., *scharfe* (oder *kleine*) *Fetthenne*, *scharfer Mauer-*

pfeffer, Steinpfeffer, Katzenträublein, scharfes Knorpelkraut, Moldenkraut, Zumpenkraut, Zungenkraut, Blattloskraut, Lebenskraut, scharfes S. Common (or biting) stone-crop, wall-pepper, creeping-Jack, gold-dust (or -moss), country pepper; an evergreen herb growing throughout Europe, and found wild also in the New England States. The fresh herb, *herba recens sedi* (*acris*, seu *minoris*, seu *vermicularis*, seu *illecebri*), which abounds in an acrid juice, has been used as an emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic; also as an application to warts, ulcers, etc. It was also formerly employed in epilepsy, intermittent fever, kidney troubles, and atony of the digestive organs. [a, 35.]—**S. album.** Fr., *sédon blanc, joubarbe blanche, petite joubarbe, rasinet, riz sauvage, tétine de souris, tripe-madame, trique-madame.* Ger., *weisse Fetthenne* (oder *Steinwurz.* oder *Tripmadam*), *Taubenweizen, Klaffenkraut, Hühnerwehr, weisses S.* Worm-grass, tall white stone-crop; a European species not so acrid as *S. acre*, but formerly used like it. The herb was once official and is still sometimes used in poultices. [a, 35.]—**S. anacampseros.** Fr., *fève épaisse.* Ger., *rundblättriges S., kriechende Fetthenne, Wundkraut, grosse Tripmadam, Gartentripmadam.* Evergreen orpine, herb-of-friendship, perhaps the *τελέφιον* of the school of Hippocrates; a salad plant indigenous to Switzerland, Italy, and southern France. The herb, which has the properties of *S. telephium*, was formerly official as *herba anacampserotis*.—**S. aquatile.** See STRATIOTES *aloides*.—**S. cepæa.** Fr., *sédon étoilé.* Ger., *Cepernkraut, Welschhornkraut.* Probably the *κηπαῖα* of Dioscorides; a European species used in urinary complaints. [a, 35.]—**S. majus.** The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [a, 35.]—**S. micranthum, S. minus.** See *S. album*.—**S. minus luteum, S. reflexum.** Fr., *chatons, herbe aux hémorrhoïdes, sédon penché.* Ger., *zurückgekrümmte Fetthenne, gelbe Tripmadam, Felsens', zurückgebogenes S.* Stone-hore, stone-orpine, tripmadam: a European salad species formerly used like *S. acre* and *S. album.* [a, 35.]—**S. rhodiola, S. roseum.** Fr., *sédon rose, millegraine, orpin rose, joubarbe rose.* Ger., *gemeine Rosenwurz.* Rose-root, heal-all; an alpine European species. The mildly astringent root (the *ῥοδία ῥίζα* of Dioscorides) has an acrid taste, and was formerly used as a discutient, refrigerant, and anodyne. [a, 35.]—**S. telephium.** Fr., *sédon orpin, feuille* (ou *fève*) *grasse, herbe à la coupure* (ou *aux charpentiers*, ou *de Saint-Jean*, ou *grasse*), *reprise, grasset, joubarbe des vignes.* Ger., *knollige Fetthenne, Scheerwurzel, Geschwulstkraut, Donnerbart, Wolfsbohnenkraut, Donnerkraut, Dickblatt, Zumpenkraut, Zungenkraut.* Alpine livelong, orpine, orphan-John, midsummermen; a salad species growing in Europe and nearly naturalized in the United States. Its fleshy, white, tuberous root and its herb, formerly official as *radix et herba telephii* (seu *telephii vulgaris*, seu *crassulæ*, seu *crassulæ majoris*, seu *illecebri*, seu *illecebræ majoris*, seu *anacampseros*, seu *anacampserotis*, seu *fabæ crassæ*, seu *fabæ inversæ*, seu *fabariæ*, seu *scrophulariæ mediæ*), were used, especially the herb, as a refrigerant, anodyne, and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. vermiculare.** See *S. acre.*



SEDUM ACRE. [A, 327.]

SEED, n. Sed. Gr., *σπορά, σπόρος.* Lat., *semen.* Fr., *graine.* Ger., *Samen.* The fertilized and ripened ovule in phanerogams. Its essential part is the embryo. [a, 35.]—**Axile s.** Lat., *semen axile.* Fr., *graine axile.* A s. attached near the axis of the fruit.—**Carminative s's.** See *Hot s's*.—**Cold s's, Cooling s's.** See *Quattuor* SEMINA *frigida majora* and *Quattuor* SEMINA *frigida minora* (under SEMEN).—**Holy s.** See WORMSEED.—**Hot s's.** See *Quattuor* SEMINA *calida majora* and *Quattuor* SEMINA *calida minora* (under SEMEN).—**Molucca s's.** See *Molucca* GRAINS.—**Netted s.** A s. in which the testa is reticulated. [a, 35.]—**S. coat.** See TESTA and TEGMEN.—**S. leaves, S. lobes.** See *Cotyledon* LEAVES.—**S. vessel.** See PERICARP.

SEEKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Za'kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. See SEASICKNESS.

SEEKUGELN (Ger.), n. pl. Za'kug-e^{2}ln. See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*

SEELE (Ger.), n. Zal'e^2. See MIND.—**Rückenmarkss'.** Lit., the mind of the spinal cord; a faculty of forming conscious conceptions formerly supposed by some to have its seat in the spinal nerve-cells. [K, 35.]—**S'nforschung.** See PSYCHOLOGY.—**S'nheilkunde.** See PSYCHIATRY.—**S'nlähmung.** See PHRENOPLEGIA.—**S'nlehre.** See PSYCHOLOGY.—**S'nleiden.** Insanity. [a, 40.]—**S'nruhe.** Tranquillity of mind. [a, 40.]—**S'nstörung.** Intellectual disorder or disturbance. [D, 67.]—**S'nstörungskrankheit.** See *Mental* ALIENATION.—**S'nverrichtungen.** See *Animal* ACTIONS.

SEENESSEL (Ger.), n. Za'ne^{2}s-se^{2}l. See ALGA.

SEEPFERD (Ger.), n. Za'pfe^{2}rd. See HIPPOCAMPUS.—**Grosses S.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—**Kleines S.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**S'efuss.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*

SEESALZ (Ger.), n. Za'za^{3}lts. See *Sea*-SALT.

SEETANG (Ger.), n. Za'ta^{3}n^2. The *Fucus vesiculosus, Laminaria conica*, and other marine *Algæ.*

SEGEL (Ger.), n. Zag'e^{2}l. 1. See VELUM. 2. The broadened end of a chorda tendinea attached to a valve. [L, 332.]—**Gaumens'.** See VELUM *palati*.—**Hinteres S.** See SÆPTUM *parietale*.—**Hirnmarks'.** See VELUM *medullare*.—**S. dritter Ordnung.** Ends of the chordæ tendineæ unconnected with papillary muscles and inserted into attached margins of valves. [L, 332.]—**S. erster Ordnung.** The ends of the chordæ tendineæ attached to the margin of the auriculo-ventricular opening. [L, 332.]—**S. zweiter Ordnung.** The ends of the chordæ tendineæ attached to the ventricular surface of valves nearer the free than the attached margins. [L, 332.]—**Vorderes Marks', Vorderes S.** See VALVE *of Vieussens* and SÆPTUM *aorticum*.—**Wands'.** See SÆPTUM *parietale.*

SEGMENT, n. Se^{2}g'm'nt. Lat., *segmentum* (from *secare*, to cut). Fr., *s., segmen.* Ger., *S., Abschnitt.* 1. A part separated more or less completely from other parts. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, a division of a lobed or cleft leaf or other plant organ. When there are subdivisions, the s. is the primary division, and its parts are called lobes. [a, 35.]—**Interannular (nerve) s.** See INTERNODE *of Ranvier*.—**Intermediate s. of a cilium.** Ger., *Zwischenglied.* A soft, isotropous, faintly striated portion of a cilium intervening between the pedicle and the cilium proper. [Engelmann, "Arch. f. Physiol.," 1880, p. 505 (J).]—**Lower s. of the uterus.** In an obstetrical sense, that portion of the organ which stretches and dilates during labor, but does not take part in the work of expelling the ovum; being all that portion situated below the ring of Bandl. [Lahs, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxiii, 2; "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 490.]—**Medullary s's.** Fr., *s's cylindriques.* Ger., *Marks'e, Einkerbungen, Faserglieder, Hohlcylinder. Lantermann'sche Gliederungen.* S's or divisions in the medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre, formed by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. The s's have solid or hollow conical ends, and fit together like funnels. The s's in an internode of Ranvier are variable in length and in number, and are supposed by some to be due to manipulation, while others believe them to be normal. [J. 10, 30, 31.]—**Pubic s. of the pelvic floor** [D. B. Hart]. The upper and anterior of the two overlapping s's into which Hart divides the pelvic floor in women. It "consists of what extends from symphysis pubis to anterior vaginal wall, inclusive of the latter, and is chiefly made up of bladder." [A, 48.]—**Rivinian s. of the tympanic ring.** The anterior superior grooveless s. lying between the two points of attachment of the tympanic portion of the temporal bone to its squamous portion. [F.]—**Sacral s. of the pelvic floor** [D. B. Hart]. The lower and posterior of Hart's two s's of the pelvic floor in women. It "extends from sacrum to posterior vaginal wall." [A, 48.] Cf. *Pubic s. of the pelvic floor*.—**S. de Bandl** (Fr.). See *Bandl's* RING.—**S's de la trachée** (Fr.). See *Tracheal* RINGS.—**S's du noyau lenticulaire** (Fr.). The zones of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 55 (K).]—**S's of Lantermann.** See *Medullary s's*.—**Yolk s.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Zwillungss'e** (Ger.). See *Cleft nuclear* FILAMENTS.

SEGMENTATION, n. Se^{2}g-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *segmentatio* (from *segmentum*, a segment. Fr., *s., fractionnement.* Ger., *Furchung, Segmentirung.* The process of becoming divided into parts; especially as in germ s. (*q. v.*).—**Centro-lecithal s.** A variety of s. in which the spheres include a central mass of nutritive yolk. [L, 201.]—**Complete s.** See *Total s.* (*of the vitellus*).—**Discoidal s.** Ger., *scheibenförmige Furchung.* A variety of s. in which the germinal layer alone is involved. [L, 201.]—**Duplicative s.** Of Salisbury, a s. of the micro-organism of gonorrhœa in which there is an interval between the two segments. [G.]—**Free s.** The division of naked cells. [J, 21.]—**Germ-s.** Ger., *Keimspaltung, Furchung des Dotters.* The s. of the fecundated ovum. "A process of division and multiplication" of the blastospheres, "after the manner of cell cleavage." [A, 5.]—**Holoblastic s.** See *Total s.* (*of the vitellus*).—**Incomplete s., Meroblastic s.** See *Partial s. of the vitellus*.—**Metameric s.** The division of embryo into metameres. [L.]—**Partial s. (of the vitellus).** Lat., *segmentatio partialis.* Ger., *unvollständige Furchung.* That sort of s. of a mesoblastic ovum which takes place only in the formative vitellus. [A. 8.]—**Primordial s.** Ger., *ursprüngliche Furchung.* A supposititious archetypal form of s. [L, 146.]—**Protovertebral s.** A division of the mesoblast on each side of the notochord into the protovertebræ. [L.]—**Regular s.** A form of s. in which the ovum is converted into spheres of equal size and regularly disposed. [L, 201.]—**S. of the ovum, S. of the yolk.** Ger., *Dotterfurchung.* See *Germ-s*.—**S. sphere.** See BLASTULA.—**Superficial s., Surface s.** Lat., *segmentalis superficialis.* Ger., *oberflächliche Furchung.* A variety in which the s. occurs upon the surface of the ovum. [L, 201.]—**Total s. (of the vitellus).** Lat., *segmentatio totalis.* Ger., *vollständige Furchung.* That complete form of germ-s. in which the whole yolk divides into two, four, eight, and so successively into smaller divisions, each with its nucleus, all destined to take part in the further development of the ovum. [A. 8.]—**Unequal s.** Ger., *ungleichmässige Furchung.* A form of s. in which, after the ovum is divided into four equal segments, the spheres of one pole are smaller than those of the opposite and afterward are much more numerous. [L, 201.]

SEGMENTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}g-me^{2}nt-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *segmentum*, a segment. See BLASTULA.

SEGNITIA (Lat.), **SEGNITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Se^{2}g-ni^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ez(as). Gen., *-it'iæ, -e'i.* From *segnis*, slow. Ger., *Trägheit.* Torpor, sluggishness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEGRAY (Fr.), n. S'-gre^2. A place in the department of the Loiret, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SEGRÉ (Fr.), n. S'-gra. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SEGUIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa-ge-a'ri^2-a^3. From *J. P. Séguier*, a French botanist. Fr., *séguiérie.* A genus of phytolaccaceous tropical American plants. [a, 35.]—**S. alliacea.** A Brazilian

species. The herb, root, and wood are used in baths in cases of rheumatism, dropsy, and hæmorrhoids. [a, 35.]

SEGURA DE ARAGÓN (Sp.), n. Sa-gu'ra³ da a³r-a³g-on'. A place in Teruel, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SEHEN (Ger.), n. Za'e²n. See VISION and SIGHT.—**Doppelts'.** See DIPLOPIA.—**Einfachs'.** See under EINFACH.—**Erschwertes S.** See DYSOPIA.—**Falsches S.** See PSEUDOPSIA.—**Fehlerhaftes S.** See DYSOPIA.—**Feuers'.** The subjective perception of scintillations of light.—**Fremds'.** See DEUTEROSCOPY.—**Heiters'.** See GALEROPSIA.—**Kleiners', Kleins'.** See MICROPIA.—**Krankhaftes Lichts'.** See PHOTOPSIA.—**Krankhaftes S.** See PAROPSIS.—**Krumms'.** See METAMORPHOPSIA.—**Mehrfachs'.** See POLYOPSIA.—**Mückens'.** See MYIODESOPSIA.—**Nachts'.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**Nichtblaus'.** See *Blue*-BLINDNESS.—**Roths'.** See ERYTHROPSIA.—**Schattens'.** See SCIEROPIA.—**Spinnens'.** See MYIODESOPSIA.—**Tags'.** See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).

SEHKUNST (Ger.), **SEHLEHRE** (Ger.), n's. Za'kunst, -lar-e². See OPTICS.

SEHLOCH (Ger.), n. Za'lo³ch². See *Optic* FORAMEN and PUPIL.

SEHMSBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. Zamz'blat-te²r. See SENNA (2d def.).

SEHNE (Ger.), n. Zam'e². See TENDON.—**Achilless'.** See TENDO *Achillis*.—**Hands'.** See *Palmar* FASCIA.—**S'nabscess.** See *Thecal* ABSCESS.—**S'nausbreitung.** See APONEUROSIS.—**S'nbinde.** See FASCIA (3d def.).—**S'nbalg.** See GANGLION (1st def.).—**S'nbogen.** A tendinous or aponeurotic arch. [L, 31.]—**S'ndurchschneidung.** See TENOTOMY.—**S'nfäden.** See CHORDÆ *tendineæ*.—**S'nhaut.** See APONEUROSIS.—**S'nhüpfen.** See MYOPALMUS.—**S'nmesser.** See TENOTOME.—**S'nphänomen, S'reflex.** See *Tendon* REFLEX.—**S'nring.** See ANNULUS *tendinosus* and ANNULUS *fibrosus*.—**S'nrollen.** See *Sesamoid* BONES.—**S'nscheidenentzündung.** See TENOSYNOVITIS.—**S'nschleimbeutel.** See BURSA *mucosa subtendinosa*.—**S'nschmiere.** See SYNOVIA.—**S'nschnitt.** See TENOTOMY.—**Ursprungs'.** A tendon, fascia, or aponeurosis of origin of a muscle. [L, 31.]—**Zwischens'.** A connecting tendon, such as that between the two bellies of the digastricus. [L, 31.]

SEHNENPFEIFEN (Ger.), n. Zan'e²n-pfif-e²n. A piping sound produced by friction of tendinous structures.—**Perikardiales S.** A whistling pericardial murmur resembling the sound of a fife, described by Matray as due to vibrations of intrapericardial fibrous bands. [" Wien. med. Blätt," 1887, No. 8 (a, 40).]

SEHNERV (Ger.), n. Za'ne²rf. See *Optic* NERVE.—**S'eneintritt.** See *Optic* DISC.—**S'enentzündung.** See *Optic* NEURITIS.—**S'enhügel, S'enkammer.** See *Optic* THALAMUS.—**S'enkreuzung.** See CHIASM.—**S'enscheide.** The sheath of the optic nerve. [L, 304.]—**S'enwurzel.** See *Optic* THALAMUS.

SEHNIG (Ger.), adj. Zan'i²g. Aponeurotic, tendinous.

SEHRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Za'rich²t-un². See LINE *of sight*.

SEHROTH (Ger.), n. Za'rot. See *Visual* PURPLE.

SEHSPHÄRE (Ger.), n. Za'sfar-e². See *Visual* CENTRE and CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**Munk'sche S.** A region in the occipital cortex of the dog's brain, supposed to be concerned with the sense of vision, intimately related to the external geniculate body. [" Arch. f. Psych.," xiv, 1883, p. 697 (K).]

SEHSTOFF (Ger.), n. Za'sto³f. See *Visual* PURPLE.

SEHSTRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. Za'stra³l-un². See *Optic* RADIATION.—**Gratiolet'sche S.** The posterior portion of the corona radiata, including those bundles of fibres which enter the occipital lobe. [I, 28 (K).]—**Untere S.** The radiating nerve-fibres in the subthalamic region. [I, 17 (K).]

SEHURSPRUNG (Ger.), n. Za'ur-sprun². See *Visual* CENTRE.

SEHWINKEL (Ger.), n. Za'vi²n²k-e²l. See *Optic* ANGLE.

SEHZIEL (Ger.), n. Za'tsel. See HOROPTER.

SEICHE (Fr.), n. Se²sh. See SEPIA *officinalis*.

SEIDE (Ger.), n. Zid'e². Silk.—**S'nraupe, S'nspinner, S'nwurm.** See BOMBYX *mori*.—**S'nwurmsäure.** See BOMBIC ACID.

SEIDELBAST (Ger.), n. Zid'e²l-ba³st. See DAPHNE.—**Aetherisches S'extrakt.** See *Extractum* MEZEREI *æthereum*.—**Cantharidenhaltiges S'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* MEZEREI *cantharidatum*.—**Gemeiner S.** See DAPHNE *mezereum*.—**S'bitter.** See DAPHNIN.—**S'extrakt.** See *Extractum* MEZEREI.—**S'rinde.** See MEZEREUM (3d def.).

SEIDLITZ (Ger.), n. Zid'li²ts. See SEDLITZ.

SEIFE (Ger.), n. Zif'e². See SOAP.—**Alikantische S.** See SAPO (2d def.).—**Ammoniakgummis'.** See *Sapo* AMMONIACI.—**Ammoniaks'.** See *Ammonia* SOAP.—**Antimonials'ntropfen.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**Antimons'.** See *Sapo* ANTIMONII.—**Flüssige S'nsalbe.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum*.—**Gemeine S.** See SAPO *vulgaris*.—**Gefüllte S.** In the process of soap manufacture, the mass produced by letting the mixture of fats and alkalies harden. It consists of the soap with glycerin and an excess of alkali. [B.]—**Grüne S.** See SAPO *viridis*.—**Harte S.** See *Hard* SOAP.—**Hauss'.** See SAPO *domesticus*.—**Kerns'.** See *Grain* SOAP.—**Oels'.** See *Olive-oil* SOAP.—**Schmiers', Schwarze S.** See SAPO *viridis*.—**S'nauflösung'.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *saponata*.—**S'nbaum.** The genus *Sapindus*.—**S'nbeeren.** See under SAPINDUS *saponaria*.—**S'ncerat.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**S'nerde.** See *Fullers'* EARTH.—**S'ngeist.** See SPIRITUS *saponatus* (2d def.) and *Tinctura* SAPONIS *viridis*.—**S'ngeschwulst.** See STEATOMA.—**S'nklystier.** See *Lavement de* SAVON.—**S'nkraut.** The genus *Saponaria*.—**S'nleim.** See SAPO *kalinus*.—**S'nöl.** See *Oleum* SAPONIS.—**S'npflaster.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**S'npulver.** See *Poudre de* SAVON.—**S'nrinde.** See QUILLAIA (2d def.).—**S'spiritus.** See SPIRITUS *saponatus* (2d def.).—**Spanische S.** See SAPO (2d def.).

SEIFENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Zif'e²n-vurts-e²l. The *Saponaria officinalis* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Aegyptische S.** The root of *Gypsophila struthium*; also (an erroneous use) that of *Leontice leontopetalum*. [a, 35.]—**Rothe S.** The root of *Saponaria officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**Weisse S.** The root of *Lychnis vespertina*. [a, 35.]

SEIGLE (Fr.), n. Se²-gl'. 1. See SECALE. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the fruit of *Secale cereale*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoolature de s. ergoté.** See *Tinctura* ERGOTÆ.—**Ergot de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Extrait de s. ergoté** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* ERGOTÆ.—**Huile de s. ergoté.** See *Oil of* ERGOT.—**Poudre de s. ergoté** [Fr. Cod.]. See SECALE CORNUTUM *pulveratum*.—**S. à éperon, S. cornu.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**S. cultivé, S. de mars, S. de Pâques, S. du printemps.** See SECALE *cereale*.—**S. ergoté, S. ergotisé, S. luxuriant, S. noir.** See ERGOT *of rye*.—**Tisane de s. ergoté.** See *Infusum* ERGOTÆ.

SEIGLER'S SPRINGS, n. Sig'lu²rz. A place in Lake County, California, where there are mineral springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SEIHUNG (Ger.), n. Zi'un². See FILTRATION.

SEIHZEUG (Ger.), n. Zi'tsoig. See FILTER.

SEIME (Fr.), n. Se²m. A fissure in the hoof of a soliped.

SEIN (Fr.), n. Sa²n². See MAMMA and LINUS.—**Faire le s.** To press out a milk-like secretion from the breast of a new-born child; a term used by monthly nurses. [A, 38.]

SEIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sir(se²-i²r)-i²-as(a³s)'i²s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σειρίασις. See INSOLATION (2d def.).

SEISIS (Lat.), **SEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sis'(se²'i²s)-i²s, siz'(se²'i²s)-mu³s(mu⁴s). Gen., *seis'eos* (*-is*), *seis'mi*. Gr., σεῖσις, σεισμός (from σείν, to shake). Fr., *s*. Ger., *Erschütterung*. 1. Concussion; of Hippocrates, also auscultation. 2. Dislocation of a vertebra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEITE (Ger.), n. Zit'e². See FLANK and LATUS.—**Bauchs'.** See GASTRÆUM.—**S'nbruch.** See PLEUROCELE.—**S'nständig.** See LATERAL.

SEITENARM (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-a³rm. See *Anterior* BRACHIUM and *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**Hinterer S., S. des hinteren Vierhügels.** See *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**S. des Vierhügels.** See BRACHIUM *conjunctivum*.—**Vorderer S.** See *Anterior* BRACHIUM.

SEITENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-musk-e²l. A lateral muscle.—**Breiter S. der Zunge.** See CERATOGLOSSUS.—**Breiter S. des Schlundes.** See CERATOPHARYNGEUS.—**Schmaler S. der Zunge.** See CHONDROGLOSSUS.

SEITENPLATTEN (Ger.), n. pl. Zit'e²n-pla³t-te²n. 1. Of Hertwig, the two halves of the nuclear plate formed by its division in the equator of the nucleus. [" Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 503 (J).] 2. Of Remak, the united muscular plates of the embryo; also, at an earlier stage of development, the lateral mesoblastic plates. [A, 8.]

SEITENSCHEIDEN (Ger.), n. pl. Zit'e²n-shid-e²n. The lateral folds of the amnion.

SEITENSTECHEN (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-ste²ch²-e²n. Fr., *point de côté*. 1. A "stitch in the side" (as in beginning pneumonia and pleurisy). [a, 18.] 2. See PLEURISY.—**Falsches S.** See PLEURODYNIA.

SEITENSTICH (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-sti²ch². See PLEURISY and PLEURODYNIA.—**Verborgener S.** See PLEURODYNIA and PLEUROPNEUMONIA.

SEITENSTRANG (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-stra³n². A lateral tract, especially the lateral column of the spinal cord. [K.]—**S'antheil, Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**S'sreste.** The prolongation of the lateral columns of the spinal cord in the medulla oblongata. [I, 6 (K).]—**Vorderer S.** See *Anterior lateral* COLUMN.

SEITENSTRANGBAHN (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-stra³n²-ba³n. See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**Kleinhirns'.** See *Lateral* TRACT *of the cerebellum*.

SEITENSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-stre²k-e²r. An extensor muscle on the external side of a limb. [L.]—**S. des Fessel-, Kron-, und Hufbeins.** See PERONEO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.

SEITENTHEIL (Ger.), n. Zit'e²n-til. A part lying toward the side. [a, 48.]—**S. der Oberbauchgegend.** See HYPOCHONDRIUM.—**S. des Hinterhauptbeins** [Rathke]. See *Exoccipital* BONE.—**S'e des kleinen Gehirns, S'e des Mittelhirns.** See *Cerebellar* HEMISPHERES.

SEITLICH (Ger.), adj. Zit'li²ch². See COLLATERAL and LATERAL.

SEIZURE, n. Sezh'u²r. Gr., λῆψις (1st def.), ἄγρα (2d def.). Lat., *prehensio* (1st def.), *accessio* (2d def.). Fr., *prise* (1st def.), *accès* (2d def.). Ger., *Angriff* (1st def.), *Anfall* (2d def.). 1. The act of grasping, as with a forceps. 2. The attack or onset of a disease or of a recurrence of its manifestations.

SEKRET (Ger.), n. Zak-re²t'. See SECRETION. For other German words in *Sek-*, see the corresponding forms in *Sec-*.—**S'blase, S'raum.** See THECA (2d def.).

SEL (Fr.), n. Se²l. See SALT.—**Bain de s. marin** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**Collyre de s's fondus.** See *Collyre à la* PIERRE *divine*.—**Esprit de s.** See *Spiritus* SALIS.—**Esprit de s. fumant** (ou **marin**). See *Spiritus* SALIS.—**Esprit de s. volatil huileux.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*.—**S. acéteux minéral.** See SODIUM *acetate*.—**S's âcres.** See *Alkaline* SALTS.—**S. admirable (perlé).** See SAL *mirabile perlatum*.—**S. alcali nitreux de Seignette.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate*.—**S. alcali pur.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**S. alcali volatil.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**S. alcali volatil des végétaux.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**S. alembroth.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. alexitère.** See LIQUOR *alexiterius acetatus*.—**S. amer.** Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—**S. ammoniac, S. ammoniacal.** See the major

list.—**S. anglais.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. arsénical de Macquer.** See *Biarséniate de* POTASSE.—**S. cathartique amer.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. commun.** See SODIUM *chloride*.—**S. cubique.** See SODIUM *nitrate*.—**S. de Berthollet.** Potassium chlorate. [B.]—**S. de Boutigny.** See MERCURY *chloriodide*.—**S. de canal.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. de Chrestien.** See GOLD *and sodium chloride*.—**S. de cuisine.** Sodium chloride. [B.]—**S. de Derosne.** See NARCOTINE.—**S. de duobus.** See SAL *de duobus*.—**S. de Figuier.** See GOLD *and sodium chloride*.—**S. de Fischer.** See COBALT *and potassium nitrate* (1st def.).—**S. de gabelle.** Sodium chloride. [*α*, 38.]—**S. d'Egra.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. de Guindre.** A French preparation in the form of powders containing each nearly 6 centigrammes of potassium chloride and 14 grammes of sodium sulphate. [B, 10.]—**S. de Homberg.** See SAL *sedativum*.—**S. de la Rochelle.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate*.—**S. de l'art, S. de la sagesse, S. de la science, S. de la vie.** See ALEMBROTH.—**S. de mer.** See *Sea*-SALT.—**S. de nitre.** Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**S. d'Epsom.** Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—**S. d'Epsom de Lorraine.** Commercial sodium sulphate. [B.]—**S. de roche.** See *Rock*-SALT.—**S. de Schlippe.** See ANTIMONY *thioantimonate*.—**S. de Sedlitz, S. de Seidlitz, S. de Seidschütz.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.—**S. de Seignette.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate*.—**S. de Sennert.** See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**S. de Sylvius.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*.—**S. de verre.** Syn.: *écume de verre*. A mixture of potassium (or sodium) chloride and potassium (or sodium) sulphate, which collects as a scum in the fusion of glass. [B, 119 (*α*, 38).]—**S. de Vichy.** Sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—**S. de Westendorf.** See LIQUOR *alexiterius acetatus*.—**S. digestif.** See SAL *digestivus*.—**S. diurétique.** See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**S. fébrifuge de Sylvius** (ou **fixe**). See POTASSIUM *chloride*.—**S. fusible de l'urine.** See *Microcosmic* SALT.—**S. gemme.** Sodium chloride. [B.]—**S. infernal.** See POTASSIUM *nitrate*.—**S. marin.** See *Sea*-SALT and SODIUM *chloride*.—**S. marin décrépité.** Decrepitated sea-salt; commercial salt deprived of organic matter by the application of a strong dry heat. [B.]—**S. natif de l'urine.** See *Microcosmic* SALT.—**S. perlé.** See SODIUM *phosphate*.—**S. poignant.** See LIQUOR *alexiterius acetatus*.—**S. polychreste de Glaser.** See POTASSIUM *sulphate*.—**S. polychreste de la Rochelle.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate*.—**S. secret de Glauber.** Ammonium sulphate.—**S. sédatif (de Homberg).** See SAL *sedativum*.—**S. sédatif mercuriel.** See *Boras* HYDRARGYRI.—**S. stibié.** Tartar emetic.—**S. végétal.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**S. volatil aromatique (huileux) de Sylvius.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*.—**S. volatil d'Angleterre.** See under AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**S. volatil d'urine.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.

SELAGO (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis*. Fr., *sélagine*. 1. Of the ancients, *Lycopodium s.* 2. An old name for *Camphorosma hirsuta*. 3. A genus of heath-like shrubs or undershrubs forming, with *Microdon*, *Globularia*, etc., an order (*Selagineæ*) of the *Lamiales*. [*α*, 35.]

SEL AMMONIAC (Fr.), n. Se^{2}l a^{3}m-mo-ne-a^{3}k. See AMMONIUM *chloride*.—**Esprit de s. a.** See AQUA *ammoniæ* and *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici*.—**Esprit de s. a. anisé.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus*.—**Esprit de s. a. dulcifié** (ou **vineux**). See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Fleur de s. a.** See SAL AMMONIACUS *depuratus*.—**Fleurs de s. a. martiales.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.—**S. a. fixe.** See CALCIUM *chloride*.—**S. a. liquide.** See *Liquor* AMMONIUM *chloride*.

SEL AMMONIACAL (Fr.), n. Se^{2}l a^{3}m-mon-e-a^3-ka^{3}l. See AMMONIUM *chloride*.—**S. a. fusible de l'urine.** A name anciently given to ammonium phosphate, but more properly applied to sodium and ammonium phosphate. [B, 46.] Cf. *Microcosmic* SALT.—**S. a. nitreux.** Ammonium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**S. a. secret de Glauber.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate*.—**S. a. spathique.** See AMMONIUM *fluoride*.—**S. a. tartreux.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate*.—**S. a. vitriolique.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate*.

SELBSTBEFLECKUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'be^2-fle^{2}k-un^2. See MASTURBATION.

SELBSTBEFRUCHTUNG (Ger.), **SELBSTBEGATTUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ze^{2}lbst'be^2-fruch^{2}t-un^2, -ga^{3}t-tun^2. See *Self*-FERTILIZATION and AUTOFECUNDATION.

SELBSTBESCHÄNDUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'be^2-shand-un^2. See MASTURBATION.

SELBSTBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'be^2-vag-un^2. See AUTOMATISM.

SELBSTBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'bi^{2}ld-un^2. Autoplasty.

SELBSTBRUSTUNTERSUCHER (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'brust-unt-e^{2}r-zuch^2-e^{2}r. See AUTECHOSCOPE.

SELBSTELECTRISCH (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'a-le^{2}kt-ri^{2}sh. See IDIOELECTRIC.

SELBSTENTLEIBUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'e^{2}nt-lib-un^2. Suicide. [L, 80.]

SELBSTENTMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'e^{2}nt-mis^{2}h-un^2. See FERMENTATION.

SELBSTENTWICKELUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'e^{2}nt-vi^{2}k-e^{2}l-un^2. See *Spontaneous* EVOLUTION.

SELBSTENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-un^2. Spontaneous ignition.

SELBSTERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'e^{2}r-tsoig-un^2. See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

SELBSTHEIL (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'hil. See PRUNELLA *vulgaris*.

SELBSTINFECTION (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'i^{2}n-fe^{2}k-tse-on. See AUTO-INFECTION.

SELBSTLEITUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'lit-un^2. See AUTONOMY.

SELBSTMORD (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'mo^{2}rd. Suicide.

SELBSTMÖRDER (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'mu^{5}rd-e^{2}r. A suicide.

SELBSTSCHÄNDUNG (Ger.), **SELBSTSCHWÄCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ze^{2}lbst'shand-un^2, -shwach^2-un^2. See MASTURBATION.

SELBSTSEHEN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'za-e^{2}n. See AUTOPSY (1st def.).

SELBSTSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. Ze^{2}lbst'stand-i^{2}g. 1. Independent, distinct. [L, 31.] 2. See AUTOMATIC.

SELBSTSTEUERN (Ger.), **SELBSTSTEUERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ze^{2}lbst'stoi-e^{2}rn, -e^{2}r-un^2. Self-regulation.—**S. des Herzens.** Of Brücke, a supposed automatic filling of the coronary arteries during the cardiac diastole. [K, 22.]

SELBSTSTILLEN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'sti^{2}l-le^{2}n. The nursing of a child by its own mother.

SELBSTSTIMME (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'sti^{2}m-me^2. See AUTOPHONY.

SELBSTVERBRENNEN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'fe^{2}r-bre^{2}n-ne^{2}n. Spontaneous combustion. [L, 80, 135.]

SELBSTVERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'fe^{2}r-da^3-u^4-un^2. See AUTOPEPSIA.

SELBSTVERSTÜMMELUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst'fe^{2}r-stu^{6}m-me^{2}l-un^2. Self-mutilation; emasculation. [A, 315 (*α*, 48).]

SELBSTWENDUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lbst've^{2}nd-un^2. See *Spontaneous* VERSION.

SELECTION, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκλεξις. Lat., *selectio* (from *seligere*, to separate). Fr., *sélection*. A choosing.—**Artificial s.** S. by man of the most perfect types of animals or plants for reproduction. [L.]—**Natural s.** [Darwin]. The processes in Nature by which varieties of species the best adapted to their environment are preserved and an approximately perfect stock perpetuated.

SELEN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}l-an'. See SELENIUM.—**S. Alaune.** See ALUM (*e*).

SELENATE, n. Se^{2}l'e^{2}n-at. Fr., *séléniate*. Ger., *Selenat*, *selensaures Salz*. A salt of selenic acid. [B.]

SELENE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l-en(an)'e(a). Gen., *-en'es*. Gr., σελήνη. Fr., *sélène*. See LUNULA (1st def.).

SÉLÉNHYDRATE (Fr.), n. Sa-lan-ed-ra^{3}t. See SELENIDE.

SELENHYDRIC ACID, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n-hid'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide sélénhydrique*. Ger., *Selenwasserstoff*. See under *Seleniureted* HYDROGEN.

SELENIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n(an)-i^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., σεληνιασμός (from σεληνιάζεσθαι, to be moonstruck). Epilepsy. [A, 311.]

SÉLÉNIATE (Fr.), n. Sa-la-ne-a^{3}t. See SELENATE.

SELENIC, adj. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *sélénique*. Containing selenium as a sexvalent radicle (combined directly with three atoms of oxygen). [B.]—**S. acid.** A dibasic acid, $H_2S_2O_4$, resembling sulphuric acid in properties and physical characters, but known only in aqueous solution. Its solution in water is a strongly acid colorless liquid which, when heated, dissolves copper, iron, and other metals acted upon by sulphuric acid, as well as gold, which the latter acid does not attack. [B.]

SELENIDE, n. Se^{2}l'e^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *séléniure*, *hydroséléniate*, *sélénhydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with selenium. [B.]

SELENIOCYANATE, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n''i^2-o-si'a^{2}n-at. A compound analogous to a thiocyanate in which selenium has replaced sulphur. [B, 38 (*α*, 14).]

SELENIOCYANIC ACID, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n''i^2-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide séléniocyanique*. Ger., *Selenocyansäure*. A very unstable acid, CNHSe, known only in its aqueous solution. [B, 2.]

SELENION (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}l-en(an)'i^2-o^{2}n. Of Tilden (in conformity with the nomenclature of the other non-metallic elements), selenium. [B.]

SELENIOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n''i^2-o-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide séléniosulfurique* (ou *séléniohyposulfureux*). See SELENOSULPHURIC ACID.

SELENIOUS ACID, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide sélénieux*. Ger., *selenige Säure*. A diatomic and dibasic crystalline acid, $H_2SeO_3 = SeO_2 + H_2O$. [B, 93 (*α*, 14).]

SELENITE, n. Se^{2}l'e^{2}n-it. Gr., σεληνίτης (2d def.). Lat., *selenites*, *glacies Mariæ* (2d def.), *gypsum* (seu *natrum*) *glaciale* (2d def.), *lapis specularis* (2d def.). Ger., *Fraueneis* (2d def.), *Gypsspath* (2d def.), *blättriger Gyps* (2d def.). 1. A salt of selenious acid. 2. (Foliated) gypsum; a transparent or translucent form of hydrated calcium sulphate, distinguished by the facility with which it splits into thin, flexible, inelastic laminæ. Powdered, it has been employed as an absorbent and internally as a refrigerant. [B, 7, 180.]

SELENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}l-en(an)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σελήνη, the moon. Fr., *sélénium*. Ger., *Selen*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1817. It occurs in nature in combination with sulphur and with metals in many minerals. Ordinary, or soluble, s. is either a bright-red powder or a black micro-crystalline powder, soluble in carbon disulphide, and crystallizing from its solution in dark-red monoclinic crystals. When melted and quickly cooled it forms a dark-colored, translucent, vitreous, brittle substance. When melted, cooled to 210° C., and maintained at this temperature for some time, soluble s. is transformed into so-called metallic s., or insoluble s., a granular, crystalline mass, insoluble in carbon disulphide. S., when sublimed, gives off a dark-red vapor, which condenses into the so-called scarlet flowers of s. In composition s. is usually bivalent, replacing two atoms of hydrogen, but acts as a quadrivalent or sexvalent radicle. In the formation of its

compounds it presents a strong analogy with sulphur. Symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79. [B, 3.]—**S. bromide.** See *S. monobromide* and *S. tetrabromide.*—**S. chloride.** See *S. monochloride* and *S. tetrachloride.*—**S. dioxide.** A substance, SeO_2, forming white acicular crystals; the only certainly known oxide of s. [B, 3.]—**S. disulphide.** A red substance, SeS_2, melting at about 100° C. [B, 3.]—**S. fluoride.** A crystalline compound of s. and fluorine. [B, 3.]—**S. hydride.** See *Selienureted* HYDROGEN.—**S. iodide.** See *S. moniodide* and *S. tetraiodide.*—**S. monobromide.** A black liquid, Se_2Br_2, of disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**S. monochloride.** A brown oily liquid, Se_2Cl_2. [B, 3.]—**S. moniodide.** A black crystalline mass, Se_2I_2. [B, 3.]—**S. oxide.** See *S. dioxide.*—**S. oxychloride.** See SELENYL *chloride.*—**S. sulphide.** See *S. disulphide* and SULPHUR *diselenide.*—**S. tetrabromide.** A substance, S_2Br_4, forming orange-colored, very volatile crystals, of disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**S. tetrachloride.** A white crystalline substance, $SeCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**S. tetraiodide.** A dark-colored substance, SeI_4, of crystalline texture. [B, 3.]—**Soluble s.** See under *S.*

SELENIURETED, adj. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n'i-u^{2}r-e^{2}t-ed. Containing or combined with selenium. [B.]

SELENOCYANIDE, n. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). A double cyanide of selenium and another radicle. [B.]

SELENOMERCAPTAN, n. Se^{2}l''e^{2}n-o-mu^{5}r-ka^{2}p't'n. Fr., *sélénium-mercaptan.* A compound, CnHn + 1SeH, which corresponds to a mercaptan in which the sulphur is replaced by selenium. [B.]

SELENOPLEGE (Lat.), **SELENOPLEXIA** (Lat.), n's f. Se^{2}l-e^{2}n(an)-o(o^3)-plej(plag)'e(a), -ple^{2}x(plax)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *-pleg'es, -plex'iœ.* From σελήνη, the moon, and πληγή, a stroke. A morbid condition attributed to exposure to the light of the moon. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SELENOSULPHATE, n. Se^{2}l''e^{2}n-o-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *sélénosulfate.* A salt of selenosulphuric acid. [B.]

SELENOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Se^{2}l''e^{2}n-o-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide séléniosulfurique.* A dibasic acid, $SO_2\langle{}^{OH}_{SeH} = HSeSo_3$, known only in its salts. [B, 3.]

SELENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}l-an'zoir-e^2. See SELENIC *acid.*

SELENWASSERSTOFF (Ger.), **SELENWASSERSTOFFSÄURE** (Ger.), n's. Ze^{2}l-an'va^{3}s-se^{2}r-sto^{3}f, -zoir-e^2. See HYDROSELENIC ACID.

SELENYL, n. Se^{2}l'e^{2}n-i^{2}l. A diabasic radicle, SeO'', found in selenious acid. It is related to selenious acid as thionyl is to sulphurous acid. [B.]—**S. chloride.** A fuming yellow liquid, $SeOCL_2$. [B, 3.]

SELFHEAL, n. 1. The *Prunella vulgaris.* 2. The *Sanicula vulgaris.* [α, 35.]

SELF-INCASEMENT, n. Se^{2}lf'i^{2}n-kas''m'nt. Of J. S. Thatcher, a condition in which the small intestine has formed for itself a bag or pouch between the layers of the mesentery. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 19, 1889, p. 78 (α, 40).]

SELF-INFLATION, n. Se^{2}lf'i^{2}n-fla''shu^{3}n. A process, suggested by H. R. Silvester, by which a person in danger of drowning is to make himself buoyant by forcing air into the subcutaneous tissue of the neck by forcible blowing efforts with the mouth and nose closed, after having made a puncture in the mucous membrane of the mouth at the reflection of the cheek from the lower jaw.. [" Lancet," 1885, i, p. 11.]

SELF-LIMITED, adj. Se^{2}lf'li^{2}m''i^{2}t-e^{2}d. Of a disease, having a tendency to pursue its course for a definite period, and then terminate spontaneously. [α, 34.]

SELF-POLLUTION, n. Se^{2}lf'po^{2}l-u^2''shu^{3}n. See MASTURBATION.

SELF-SUSPENSION, n. Se^{2}lf'su^{3}s-pe^{2}n''shu^{3}n. Suspension of the body for the purpose of making extension on the vertebral column. [A, 77.] An unnecessary word, since suspension alone has the same meaning.—**Axillo-cephalic s.-s.** Suspension by the head and the axillæ.—**Cephalic s.-s.** Suspension by the head.

SELINIC ACID, n. Se^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sélinique.* Of Peschier, a peculiar acid found in *Selinum palustre.* [B, 5.]

SELINITES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}l-i^{2}n(en)-it(et)'ez(as). Gr., σελινίτης (from σέλινον, parsley). Of Dioscorides, wine flavored with parsley. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

SELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}l-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σέλινον (1st def.). Fr., *sélin* (2d def.). Ger., *Silge* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Carum petroselinum.* 2. A genus of perennial umbelliferous herbs. The *Selineœ* (Fr., *sélinées*) are an order or a tribe of the *Umbelliferœ*, or a subtribe of the *Seselineœ.* [α, 35.]—**S. angelica.** See ANGELICA *silvestris.*—**S. carvifolium.** Fr., *sélin à feuilles de carvi.* Ger., *Rosskümmel.* Caraway-leaved milk-parsley. In Russia and Lapland the root is used like ginger. [α, 35.]—**S. imperatoria.** See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium.*—**S. Monnieri.** The *Athamanta chinensis.* The seeds are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. [α, 34.]—**S. oreoselinum.** See PEUCEDANUM *oreoselinum.*—**S. palustre.** See THYSSELINUM *palustre.*—**S. silvestre.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Thysselinum palustre.* 2. Of Crantz, the *Angelica silvestris.* 3. A European species with a purgative root. [α, 35.]

SELKEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}lk'e^2-brun-ne^{2}n. One of the springs at Alexisbad, containing iron sulphate and chloride and manganese sulphate. [A, 319.]

SELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *selle.* A seat; a part shaped like a seat or saddle. [α, 48.]—**S. turcica.** Fr., *selle turcique.* Ger., *Sattelgrube, Türkensattel.* A deep depression, resembling a saddle somewhat, upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone which lodges the pituitary body. [L.]

SELLANDERS, n. Se^{2}l'a^{2}nd-u^{5}rz. See under MALANDRIA (2d def.).

SELLE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}l. 1. See SELLA. 2. A fæcal evacuation.—**S. turcique.** See SELLA *turcica.*

SELLERIE (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}l-le^{2}r-e'. See APIUM *graveolens.*

SELTERS, n. Ze^{2}lt'e^{2}rs. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are gaseous springs containing sodium chloride and various carbonates. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57; Anderson (α, 14).]

SEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-a(a^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., σημασία (from σημαίνειν, to give a sign). Of old writers, the onset of a disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SEMECARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-e^2-ka^{2}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σημεῖον, a mark, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *sémécarpe.* Ger., *Herzfrucht, Dintenbaum.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees. [α, 35.]—**S. anacardium.** Fr., *sémécarpe* (ou *anacarde*) *d'Orient, anacardier.* Ger., *ostindische Herzfrucht, ostindischer Dintenbaum, Malaccanussbaum.* Marking-nut, kidney-bean of Malacca, marsh-nut, varnish-tree; an East Indian species. The black nut, *anacardium orientale, semen anacardii orientale, fructus semecarpi*, contains a resinous, corrosive juice, used for marking cotton cloths, etc., as a rubefacient, and internally against leprosy and syphilis. It yields an acrid, viscid oil which is used as a counter-irritant (but often occasions erythema and constitutional disturbance), and internally as a narcotic stimulant. The kernels yield a rubefacient oil. The farina of the anthers is irritating and narcotic. often producing in persons that sleep under the tree when it is in blossom stupefaction and swelling of the face and limbs. The fleshy corolla and receptacle are eaten. [α, 35.] Cf. AMRITÁ *bhallátaka.*—**S. cassuvium.** Ger., *wilde Malaccanuss.* An acrid species indigenous to the Moluccas, found also in the West Indies. Its properties resemble those of *S. anacardium.* [α, 35.]

SEMEIOGRAPHY, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *semeiographia* (from σημεῖον, a sign, and γράφειν, to write). The science or art of portraying the symptoms of disease.

SEMEIOLOGY, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From σημεῖον, a sign, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *séméiologie, sémiotique.* Ger., *Semiologie.* See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEMEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2(e^2-i^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., σημείωσις (from σημειοῦν, to mark). Diagnosis and prognosis combined. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SEMEIOTICS, n. sing. Se^{2}m-i^2-ot'i^{2}ks. Gr., σημειωτικά (τέχνη understood). Lat., *semeiotica.* Ger., *Semiotik.* See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEMELINCIDENT, adj. Se^{2}m-e^{2}l-i^{2}n'si^2-d'nt. From *semel*, once, and *incidere*, to befall. Occurring but once in the same patient (said of diseases). [R. E. Williams, "Pittsburgh Med. Rev.," Jan., 1889, p. 13.]

SEMEN (Lat.), n. m. Sem(sam)'e^{2}n. Gen., *sem'inis.* Gr., σπέρμα. Fr., *sperme, semence.* Ger., *Samen.* 1. The fertilizing or impregnating liquid produced by the male reproductive organs. In man it is a thick, whitish fluid formed by the testes and the accessory generative glands, and contains the spermatozooids. Besides these, there may be present a variable number of seminal granules and of squamous and columnar epithelial cells. [J, 28, 30.] 2. See SEED.—**Animalculum seminis masculi.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Emulsio seminum frigidorum.** Sp., *emulsión de simientes frias* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made of 2 parts of species frigidæ, 4 of white sugar, and 46 of water. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**Quattuor semina calida majora.** The four greater carminative seeds; the seeds of *Pimpinella anisum, Carum carvi, Cuminum cyminum*, and *Fœniculum officinale.* [α, 35.]—**Quattuor semina calida minora.** The four lesser carminative seeds; the seeds of *Ammi majus, Sison ammomum, Apium graveolens*, and *Daucus carota silvestris.* [α, 35.]—**Quattuor semina carminativa.** See *Quattuor semina calida majora.*—**Quattuor semina frigida majora.** The four greater cooling seeds; the seeds of *Cucumis citrullus, Cucumis sativus, Cucumis melo*, and *Cucurbita pepo.* [α, 35.]—**Quattuor semina frigida minora.** The four lesser cooling seeds; the seeds of *Cichorium intybus, Cichorium endivia, Lactuca sativa*, and *Portulaca oleracea.* [α, 35.]—**S. alexandrinum.** See SANTONICA.—**S. Calabar** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], **Semina Calabar** [Swed. Ph.], **S. calabariense** [Belg. Ph.]. See PHYSOSTIGMA (2d def.).—**S. contra.** See the major list.—**S. corniculatum.** The receptacle in certain *Fungi.* [α, 35.]—**S. gallicum.** The fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius.* [α, 35.]—**S. genitale, S. masculinum, S. masculum.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. medjamedjo.** Of Buchner, the fruit of an undetermined plant of Abyssinia, used as a tæniafuge. [α, 35.]—**S. monspeliacum.** The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium.* [α, 35.]—**S. sanctum.** See SANTONICA.—**S. stellatum.** See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**S. virile.** See *S.* (1st def.).

SEMENCE (Fr.), n. S'-ma^{3}n^{2}s. See SEMEN.—**Quatre s's chaudes.** See *Quattuor* SEMINA *calida majora* and *Quattuor* SEMINA *calida minora.*—**S's de perles.** See PERLÆ *textiles.*—**S's froides.** See *Quattuor* SEMINA *frigida majora.*—**S's froides mineures.** See *Quattuor* SEMINA *frigida minora.*

SEMEN-CONTRA (Lat.), n. f. Sem(sam)''e^{2}n-ko^{2}nt'ra^3. Fr., *s.-c., semencine* [Fr. Cod.]. See SANTONICA.—**Extrait de s.-c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum* CINÆ.—**Huile volatile de s.-c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An oil obtained from santonica by exposure in a metal sieve to an upward current of steam. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SEMIAMPLECTENS (Lat.), **SEMIAMPLEXANS** (Lat.), adj's. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ple^{2}kt'e^{2}nz(ans), -ple^{2}x'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Gen., *-ent'is, -ant'is.* From *semi-*, half, and *amplecti* or *amplexari*, to embrace. 1. Of a leaf, partially clasping the stem. [α, 35.] 2. See OBVOLUTE (2d def.).

SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL, adj. Se^{2}m''i^2-a^{2}m-ple^{2}x'i^2-ka^{4}l. Lat., *semiamplexicaulis* (from *semi-*, half, *amplecti*, to twine round, and

caulis, a stalk). Fr., *semiamplexicaule*. See SEMIAMPLECTENS (1st def.).

SEMIAMPUTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^{2}t-(pu^{4}t)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *amputare*, to cut around. Excision of a portion of an organ.—**S. uteri gravidi.** The removal of a gravid rudimentary horn of a uterus bicornis. [α, 34.]

SEMIASSUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^{2}s-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *assus*, roasted. Ger., *halbgebraten*. Half-roasted, underdone. [α, 48.]

SEMIBIFID, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-bi'fi^{2}d. Lat., *semibifidus* (from *semi-*, half, *bis*, twice, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *halbgespalten, halbzweispaltig*. Of plant division, intermediate between emarginate and fissured; also, bifid. [α, 35.]

SEMIBULBUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-bu^{3}lb(bu^{4}lb)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *bulbus*, a bulb. A hemispherical organ or structure. [α, 48.]—**Semibulbi corporis spongiosi.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ*.

SEMICANALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *canaliculus*, a small channel. A small open canal, a small furrow. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SEMICANALIS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Gen., *-al'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *canalis*, a channel. A furrow or sulcus. [L, 50 (α, 48).]—**S. humeri.** See *Bicipital* GROOVE.—**S. tensoris tympani.** See CANALIS *pro tensore tympani*.—**S. tubæ Eustachii.** See SULCUS *tubæ Eustachii*.—**S. tympanicus.** See SULCUS *tympani*.

SEMICEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and κεφαλή, the head. See ANENCEPHALUS.

SEMICIRCULAR, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-su^{5}rk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. See SEMICIRCULARIS.

SEMICIRCULARIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-su^{5}rk(kerk)-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. From *semi-*, half, and *circulus*, a circle. Fr., *semicirculaire*. Ger., *halbkreisförmig*. Having the form of a semicircle; as a n., a structure having that form.—**S. nervosus anterior cardiæ.** A plexus formed of branches of the left pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the œsophageal, gastric, and left semilunar ganglion, and the cœliac plexus upon the anterior surface of the stomach. [L.]

SEMICIRCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)'u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A half-circle. [α, 48.]—**Semicirculi ossei.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-su^{5}rk-u^{3}m'fe^{2}r-e^{2}ns. From *semi-*, half, *circum*, around, and *ferre*, to carry. Fr., *demi-circonférence*. Half of the circumference of a circle. [α, 35.]

SEMICORDATE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-ko^{2}rd'at. Lat., *semicordatus, semicordiformis* (from *semi-*, half, *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form). Fr., *semicordé*. Ger., *halbherzförmig*. Having the form of the lateral half of a cordate organ. [α, 35.]

SEMI-CRETIN, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-kret'i^{2}n. A person affected with a modified form of cretinism, having "some rudiments of language. Their intellectual efforts go no farther than their bodily wants, corresponding only to the impression of the senses." [Beach, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 8, 1882.]

SEMICRISTA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-kri^{2}st'a^3. From *semi-*, half, and *crista*, a crest. An elevation on a bone which, when united with its fellow, forms a single ridge. [L.]—**S. incisiva.** One half of the nasal crest, on each superior maxilla. [L.]

SEMICUBIUM (Lat.), **SEMICUPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}m-(sam)-i^2-ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ku^{2}p(ku^{4}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *semi-*, half, and *cubere*, to lie down. See *Sitz*-BATH.

SEMIDECURRENS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-de(da)-ku^{5}r-(ku^{4}r)'ren^{2}z(rans). Gen., *-rent'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *currere*, to run. Ger., *halbherablaufend*. Half-decurrent (said of a decurrent leaf when only one of its borders is prolonged to the next leaf below). [α, 35.]

SEMIDUPLEX (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-du^2(du)'ple^{2}x. Gen., *-dup'licis*. From *semi-*, half, and *duplex*, twofold. Fr., *semi-double*. See SEMIPLENUS.

SEMIFIBULÆUS (Lat.), **SEMIFIBULARIS** (Lat.), n's m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-fi^{3}b(feb)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *-æ'i, -ar'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *fibula* (*q. v.*). See PERONEUS *brevis*.

SEMIFLOSCULAR, SEMIFLOSCULOSE, adj's. Se^{2}m-i^2-flo^{2}sk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -os. Lat., *semiflosculosus*. Fr., *semi-flosculeux*. Ger., *bandblüthig, zungenblüthig*. Of the calathidium, composed of ligulate flowers. [α, 35.] Cf. LIGULATE and LIGULIFLOROUS.

SEMIFLOSCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-flo^{2}s(flos)'ku^{2}l-(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *flosculus*, a little flower. Fr., *demi-fleuron*. In certain composite plants, an irregular ligulate floret. [α, 35.]

SEMIGLOBOSE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-glob'os. Lat., *semiglobosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *globus*, a globe). See HEMISPHERICAL (1st def.).

SEMI-INTEROSSEUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-i^{2}nt-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-o^{2}s'se^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone. See DEMI-INTEROSSEUX.—**S.-i. indicis.** See DEMI-INTEROSSEUX *de l'index*.—**S.-i. pollicis.** See OPPONENS *pollicis*.

SEMILOCULAR, SEMILOCULATE, adj's. Se^{2}m-i^2-lo^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at. Lat., *semilocularis, semiloculatus*. Fr., *semiloculaire*. Ger., *halbfächerig*. Of a fruit, having incomplete dissepiments which do not extend to the axis, and hence forming cells (*semiloculi*) not entirely closed. [α, 35.]

SEMILOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-lo^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *loculus*, a little chamber. Fr., *demi-loge*. Ger., *Halbfach*. One of the partly open cells in a semilocular fruit. [α, 35.]

SEMILUNAR, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-lu^{2}n'a^{3}r. From *semi-*, half, and *luna*, the moon. See CRESCENTIC.

SEMILUNULA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-lu^{2}n(lun)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. A crescentic figure. [α, 48.]—**S. unguium.** See LUNULA (1st def.).

SEMILUXATION, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-lu^{3}x-a'shu^{3}n. From *semi-*, half, and *luxare*, to dislocate. See SUBLUXATION.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-me^{2}m-bra^{2}n(bra^{3}n)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SEMIMEMBRANOUS; as a n. m. (Ger., *halbhäutiger Schenkelmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium by a strong flat tendon. It is inserted into a horizontal groove on the back of the inner tuberosity of the tibia, the ligaments of the knee, and the fascia in its vicinity. It assists in flexing the knee, in rotating the tibia inward when the knee is bent, and in extending the hip. [C; L.]

SEMIMEMBRANOUS, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-me^{2}m'bra^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *semimembranosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *membrana*, a membrane). Fr., *semimembraneux*. Ger., *halbhäutig*. Partly membranous. [α, 48.]

SEMI-METAL, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-me^2't'l. Lat., *semimetallum* (from *semi-*, half, and *metallum*, a metal). See METALLOID.

SEMI-MOLECULE, n. Se^{2}m-i^2-mo^{2}l'e^2-ku^{2}l. From *semi-*, half, and *molecula*, a molecule. A radicle which, when occurring in the free state, doubles the molecular formula that it had when in composition. [B.]

SEMINAL, adj. Se^{2}m'i^2-n'l. Lat., *seminalis* (from *semen*, seed). Fr., *séminal*. Pertaining to the semen of animals or to the seed in plants. [α, 48.]

SEMINERVOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)-vos-(wos)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *nervus*, a sinew. See SEMITENDINOSUS.

SEMINIFEROUS, adj. Se^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *seminiferus, seminifer* (from *semen*, seed, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *séminifère*. Ger., *samentragend, samenführend*. Conveying, bearing, or producing seed or semen. [α, 35.]

SEMINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Kornhülle*. 1. See SEMEN (1st def.). 2. Of Link, the caryopsis in grasses. [α, 35.]

SEMINOID, adj. Se^{2}m'i^{2}n-oid. From *semen*, seed, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of a fruit, seed-like, like a caryopsis. [α, 35.]

SEMINULA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^{2}n'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Written also *seminulum*. Dim. of *semen*, seed. Fr., *séminule*. The spore of a cryptogam, especially of a fern. [α, 35.]

SEMIORBICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-o^{2}rb-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *semi-*, half, and *orbiculus*, a small disc. Fr., *demi-orbiculaire*. Half-orbicular. [α, 35.]

SEMI-OVAL, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-o'v'l. Lat., *semi-ovalis* (from *semi-*, half, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *semi-ovale*. Ger., *halbeirund*. Oval as to one margin only (said of stipules, etc.). [α, 35.]

SEMI-OVATE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-ov'at. Lat., *semiovatus*. 1. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the form of a lateral half of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg. 2. Of solid bodies, having the shape of a lateral half of an egg. [α, 35.]

SEMI-OXIDIZED, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-o^{2}x'i^{2}d-izd. Ger., *halboxydirt*. Combined with half the amount of oxygen that would be required to saturate the molecule. [B.]

SEMIPALMATE, SEMIPALMATED, adj's. Lat., *semipalmatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *palma*, the palm). Fr., *demipalmé*. Having the toes half-webbed. [L, 221.]

SEMIPENNATUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-pe^{2}n-nat(na^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HEMIPINNATE.

SEMIPESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-pe^{2}st'i^{2}s. Gen., *-pest'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *pestis*, a plague. Fr., *sémipeste*. Ger., *Halbpestilenz*. See *Typhus* FEVER and *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.

SEMIPETALOID, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-oid. Lat., *semipetaloideus* (from *semi-*, half, πέταλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *demi-pétaloïde*. Somewhat petaloid (said of a calyx with thin colored sepals). [α, 35.]

SEMIPINNATE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-pi^{2}n'at. Lat., *semipinnatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *penna*, a feather). See HEMIPINNATE.

SEMIPLENUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-plen(plan)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *plenus*, full. Ger., *halbgefüllt*. Of a flower, having the petals increased, yet retaining the pistil and a large portion of the stamens unchanged. [α, 35.]

SEMIPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-tos(ptos)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is)*. From *semi-*, half, and πτῶσις, a falling. Partial ptosis. [α, 34.]

SEMIRADIANT, SEMIRADIATE, adj's. Se^{2}m-i^2-rad'i^2-'nt, -at. Lat., *semiradians, semiradiatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *radiare*, to radiate). Ger., *halbgestrahlt*. Half radiant; a calathidium, having rays on but one side of its borders. [α, 35.]

SEMISAGITTATE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-saj'i^{2}t-at. Lat., *semisagittatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *sagitta*, an arrow). Ger., *halbpfeilförmig*. Of a leaf, half-sagittate. 1. Presenting the form of half of a sagittate leaf (halved from the apex to the base). 2. Sagittate at the base, but not tapering to a point. [α, 35.]

SEMISIDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-si^{2}d(sed)-e^{3}r-a-(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *sideratio*, a blight. See HEMIPLEGIA.

SEMISEPTATE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-se^{2}pt'at. Lat., *semisæptatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *sæptum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *semisepté*. Of a fruit, having incomplete or partially developed dissepiments. [α, 35.]

SEMISPECULUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-spe^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *semi-*, half, and *speculum*, a mirror. An instrument for dilating the neck of the bladder in lithotomy. [E.]

SEMISPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-spin(spen)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *semi-*, half, and *spina*, the spine. Fr., *demi-épineux.* 1. The s. colli and s. dorsi regarded as one muscle. 2. Having one portion arising from or inserted into a spinous process of a vertebra. [L.] —**S. capitis.** See COMPLEXUS (2d def.).—**S. cervicis.** See *S. colli* (1st def.).—**S. colli.** 1. A muscle arising from the inner tubercle of the upper five or six dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the spinous processes of the first to the sixth cervical vertebræ. [L, 31.] 2. See ILIO-SPINAL (2d def.).—**S. dorsi.** 1. A muscle arising by tendons from the transverse processes of the fourth to the eleventh dorsal vertebræ and inserted into the spinous process of the four upper dorsal and two lower cervical vertebræ. [L, 31, 332.] 2. See ILIO-SPINAL (2d def.).—**S. internus, S. spinatus.** See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi.*

SEMISPINATUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-spin(spen)-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SEMISPINALIS.

SEMISULCUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-su^{3}lk(su^{4}lk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *semi-*, half, and *sulcus*, a furrow. A depression in a bone which, with one on its neighbor, forms a groove. [L.]—**S. longitudinalis.** See SULCUS *sagittalis.*—**S. ossis parietalis.** A groove on the parietal bone which, with the corresponding one of its fellow, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. [L.]—**S. petrosus inferior.** A portion of the sulcus petrosus inferior on the temporal bone. [L.]—**S. sagittalis.** See SULCUS *sagittalis.*

SEMISUPERIOR, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-su^{2}p-e'ri^2-o^{2}r. Lat., *semisuperus.* Ger., *halbober.* Half-superior: of a calyx, appearing to grow from above the base of an ovary. [a, 35.]

SEMITENDINOUS, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-te^{2}nd'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *semitendinosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *tendere*, to stretch). Fr., *semitendineux.* Ger., *halbflechsig, halbsehnig.* Partially tendinous. [L.]

SEMITENDINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-te^{2}nd-i^{2}n-os'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See SEMITENDINOUS; as n. m. (Fr., *ischio-crétitibial, demi-nerveux, demi-tendineux;* Ger., *halbsehniger Muskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium and is inserted in an expanded tendon with the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It assists in flexing the knee and in rotating the tibia when the knee is bent, and is a powerful extensor of the hip.

SEMITERETE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-te^{2}r-et'. Lat., *semiteres* (from *semi-*, half, and *teres*, rounded). Ger., *halbdrahtrund, halbstielrund.* Half-terete, semicylindrical. [a, 35.]

SEMITERTIANA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(sam)-i^2-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-shi^2-(ti^2)-an(a^{3}n)'a^3. See FEBRIS *semitertiana* (1st def.).

SEMIVALVATE, adj. Se^{2}m-i^2-va^{2}lv'at. Lat., *semivalvatus, semivalvis* (from *semi-*, half, and *valva*, a valve). Ger., *halbklappig.* Of a fruit, separating into valves only as far as the centre. [a, 35.]

SEMMELKUR (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}m'me^{2}l-kur. A method of treatment by a diet of dry, starchy food. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

SEMPERVIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}mp-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-vi(we)'vu^{3}m-(wu^{4}m). From *semper*, always, and *vivus*, living. Fr., *joubarbe.* Ger., *Hauslaub, Hauswurz.* Houseleek; a genus of crassulaceous plants. The *Sempervivæ* are the *Crassulaceæ*, and the *SempervIveæ* are a tribe of that order. [a, 35.]—**S. arboreum.** Ger., *baumartiges Hauslaub.* Tree-houseleek, the ἀείζωον τὸ μέγα of Dioscorides; indigenous to southern Europe, the Orient, and northern Africa. It has the properties of *S. tectorum.* [a, 35.] —**S. montanum.** Mountain-houseleek; a cathartic species growing in central Europe. [a, 35.]—**S. sedlforme.** Fr., *joubarbe très élevée.* A European species, used in poultices. [a, 35.]—**S. tectorum.** Fr., *joubarbe des toits, artichaut sauvage* (ou *des toits*). Ger., *Donnergrün, Wunderbarkraut.* Bullock's-eye, Jupiter's-beard (or -eye), homewort, sengreen, common houseleek; a garden plant indigenous to Europe, where the thick, fleshy, mucilaginous leaves, *herba* (seu *folia*) *sempervivi, herba tectorum* (seu *sempervivi* [seu *sedi*] *majoris*, seu *barbæ Jovis*), are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and as an application to burns, insects' stings, ulcers, etc. They are used empirically for warts and corns, and in England for ringworm. [a, 35.]

SEMUR (Fr.), n. S'-mu^{6}r. A place in the department of the Côte d'Or, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SÉNÉ [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa-na. See SENNA (2d and 3d def's).—**Électuaire de s.** (**composé** [Fr. Cod.]). See *Confectio* SENNÆ. —**Électuaire de s. et de crème de tartre.** See *Electuarium* DIATARTAREUM.—**Électuaire de s. et de mercuriale composé** (**ou de s. et de pulpes**). See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**Électuaire de s. et de rhubarbe.** See ELECTUARIUM *catholicum duplicatum.*—**Extrait aqueux de s., Extrait de s.** (**feuilles**) [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait hydrolique de s.** See *Extractum* SENNÆ.—**Hydrolé** (**ou Infusion**) **de s.** See *Infusum* SENNÆ.—**Infusion de s. aromatisée.** An infusion of 46 parts of senna, with from 2⅔ to 4 of ginger, in from 280 to 518 of boiling water, sometimes with 8 of cream of tartar added; or with 8 of coriander and 123 of manna in 492 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusion de s. du Maryland.** An infusion of 30 grammes of *Cassia marilandica* in half a litre of water, prepared by digesting with gentle heat for an hour. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Lavement de s. composé.** A preparation made by boiling from 7⅔ to 15 parts of senna lightly in 500 of water, and adding from 7⅔ to 23 of sodium sulphate; or by boiling 15 parts of mercurialis in 1,225 of water till reduced a third and adding 15 of senna and afterward 7⅔ of sodium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. et de crème de tartre.** See *Pulvis* SENNÆ *compositus* (1st def.).—**Poudre de s. et de crème de tartre composée.** See PULVIS *antiarthriticus purgativus.*—**Poudre de s. et de réglisse.** A powder of 15 parts each of s. leaves, licorice, and anise and 76 of sugar candy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** (**feuilles**) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Folia* SENNÆ *pulverata.*—**Poudre de s.** (**follicules**) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying senna follicles at 25° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. argel, S. arghuel, S. arguel.** See *False* SENNA.—**S. d'Alexandrie** [Fr. Cod.], **S. de Bucharie, S. d'Égypte** [Fr. Cod.], **S. de la ferme, S. de la Palte** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alexandrian* SENNA.—**Sirop de s.** See *Syrupus* SENNÆ.—**Sirop de s. et de rhubarbe.** See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *compositus.*—**Sirop de s. et de roses.** See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *rosaceus.*—**Teinture de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (**aromatique**). See *Tinctura* SENNÆ.

SENEBIERA (Lat.), n. f. S'-n'-be-a'ra^3. From *Senebier*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *senébière, senébiérie.* A genus of cruciferous herbs. The *Senebiereæ*, or *Senebieridæ*, are a tribe of the *Diplecolobeæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. coronopus.** Fr., *ambroisie des anciens* (ou *sauvage*), *cresson sauvage. corne de cerf d'eau, senebiérie, corne de cerf.* Ger., *Schweinkresse, Rabenfuss, Krähenfuss, Schlangenzwang, Herzgras.* Buck's-horn, hog-grass, swine's-cress, wart-cress; a European salad weed. The herb, *herba coronopi* (seu *nasturtii silvestris* [seu *verrucosi*], seu *verrucarii*), was formerly official. In its fresh state it has a cress-like taste and odor, and is stimulant and antiscorbutic. Its ashes formed a part of a secret preparation formerly used in vesical calculus. [a, 35.]

SENECA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n'e^{2}k-a^3. See SENEGA (2d def.).

SENECA OIL, n. Se^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3. Petroleum (so called from being found about Lake Seneca). [a, 35.]

SENECIN, n. Se^{2}n'e^{2}s-i^{2}n. Of the eclectics, a preparation made by precipitating the tincture of *Senecio vulgaris* with water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

SENECIO (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n-es(e^{2}k)'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *senex*, an old man. Fr., *séneçon.* Ger., *Kreuzkraut, Kreuzwurz, Baldgreis.* Groundsel; a genus of the *Senecionidæ*, which are a tribe of the *Tubulifloræ.* The *Senecionideæ* are a tribe of the *Compositæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. acanthifolius.** Ger., *krebsdistelblättriges Kreuzkraut.* An Oriental and Egyptian species. A decoction of the leaves and flower-heads is used as a deobstruent, especially in uterine complaints. [a, 35.]—**S. ambavilla.** Fr., *ambaville, ambaville blanche.* A Mauritius species, used as an antisyphilitic, pectoral, and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. anteuphorbium.** A species found in southern Africa; used as an antidote to the milky juice of euphorbiaceous plants.—**S. asiaticus.** See GYNURA *pseudo-china.* —**S. aureus.** Ger., *goldblüthiges Kreuzkraut.* (American) golden ragwort, life-root, squaw-weed, false valerian; a North American species. The herb and the fragrant rootlets are used by the Indians as a vulnerary and by the eclectics as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—**S. canicida.** Sp., *yerba de la Puebla* [Mex. Ph.]. A very poisonous species indigenous to Puebla, Mexico, where it is used for killing dogs. It produces tetanic effects. It has been used in epilepsy, and recommended as antipsoric and sudorific. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**S. doria.** Fr., *séneçon doria.* Ger., *Doriakreuzkraut.* A species abundant in southern Europe and the Orient. The fresh leaves are used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**S. doronicum.** Fr., *séneçon doronic.* Ger., *gemswurzartiges Kreuzkraut.* Leopard's-bane (or large-flowered) groundsel; a European species. The flower-heads are used in asthma. [a, 35.]—**S. jacobæa.** Fr., *séneçon jacobée, fleur* (ou *herbe*) *de Saint-Jacques, herbe dorée* (ou *de Jacob*), *jonc à mouches.* Ger., *Jakobskraut, Jakobskreuzkraut.* Ragweed, common ragwort of Europe, canker- (or fellon-, or St. James's-) weed, yellow-tops, the staggerwort of old herbalists. The bitter, acrid herb, *herba jacobæa*, was formerly used as a tonic, astringent, vulnerary, and detersive, and by the veterinarians for staggers. Its juice. *succus senecionis jacobææ*, dyes wool a deep green, and has been recommended as a remedy for pruritus. [Purdon, "Pract.," Jan., 1882; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; a, 35.]—**S. nigrescens.** Ger., *schwärzliches Kreuzkraut.* A Chilean species, used as an antiperiodic. [a, 35.]—**S. palustris.** Ger., *Sumpfkreuzkraut.* The marsh-groundsel of Europe. The root is applied to ulcers, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. parviflorus.** A Mexican diaphoretic and deobstruent species. [a, 35.]—**S. præcox.** Sp., *tezacpatli* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are vulnerary and antirrheumatic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a, 50).]—**S. repens.** Fr., *séneçon rampant.* A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, used as a pectoral and antirrheumatic. The fleshy leaves and tops are eaten, pickled. [a, 35.]—**S. saracenicus.** Ger., *sarazenisches Kreuzkraut, Heidnisch-Wundkraut.* Saracens' consound (or comfrey), broad-leaved groundsel; a European species. The herb, *herba consolidæ saracenicæ*, was formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent. [a, 35.]—**S. sarmentosus.** A species found in Indo-China; used as a salad and as an application to abscesses. [a, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** Fr., *séneçon* (*commun*), *toute-venue, herbe au charpentier.* Ger., *gemeines Kreuzkraut, Goldkraut, Grindkraut, Baldrisskraut, Baldgreiskraut, Kreuzwurzkraut, Grindwurzkraut.* Common groundsel, flower of St. Macarius, the ἠριγέρον of Dioscorides; a weed indigenous to Europe, northern Africa, and central and northern Asia, and naturalized in the northern United States. The herb, *herba senecionis* (seu *erigeri*, seu *carduncuIi*), was once used in hæmoptysis and convulsions and as an anthelminthic and emmenagogue, but is now mainly employed as an emollient and resolvent. In its fresh state it has a bitter, salty taste, and in large doses is emetic. [a, 35.]

SENEÇON (Fr.), n. S'-n'-so^{2}n^2. 1. See SENECIO. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Senecio vulgaris* or its leaves. [a, 35, 38.]

SENECTUS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n-e^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-tut'is.* From *senex*, an old man. Fr., *vieillesse.* Ger., *Alter.* The condition of being far advanced in life. [a, 48.] Cf. SENILITY.

SENEGA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n'e^{2}g-a^3. Fr., *polygala de Virginie* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S., S'wurzel* (2d def.), *Klapperschlangenwurzel* (2d def.). Sp., *poligala de Virginia* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Polygala.* 2. Of

the U. S. Ph., the root of *Polygala s.* The horny, thick bark, which contains the active principles, has a peculiar rancid odor and a taste which is sweetish and mucilaginous at first, but soon becomes pungent and acrid. Some volatile oil, traces of resin, gum, salts of malic acid, two doubtful bodies (isolusin and virginic acid), a yellow coloring matter, and sugar have been obtained from s., but its active principle is polygalic acid. S. was first used by the Seneca Indians in rattlesnake bites. It is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic and more or less excitant to all the secretions. [B, 5, 293 (α, 35).]—**Abstractum senegæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 200 parts of s. in No. 60 powder with 80 of alcohol in a percolator, macerating for forty-eight hours and exhausting with more alcohol, reserving 170 parts, evaporating the residue to 30 at a temperature not higher than 50° C., mixing the two, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, drying at a temperature not higher than 50° C., bringing up to 100 parts with sugar of milk, and powdering fine. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum senegæ.** Fr., *décoction de polygala de Virginie.* A preparation made by boiling s. in twenty-four times as much water till reduced one half; or by boiling 1 oz. (troy) of s. in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour, straining, and washing through the strainer with water enough to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]. [B, 5, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. *Infusum senegæ.*—**Extractum senegæ.** Fr., *extrait de sénéca* (ou *polygala* [Fr. Cod.]). A dry [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (soft [Fr. Cod.], thick [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) extract made from the root of *Polygala s.* by means of dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum senegæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 40 powder with 45 of a mixture of twice as much alcohol as water, exhausting in a percolator with more of the mixture, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, adding 2 grammes of water of ammonia, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**False s.** See *Northern s.*—**Infusum senegæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de polígala de Virginia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of s. in No. 20 powder in 20 parts [Br. Ph.] (1 part of chopped s. is 100 parts [Fr. Cod.]) of boiling water and straining. The Sp. Ph. orders boiling with enough water to make 138 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Large s., Northern s.** The false s. of commerce, referred by Maisch to *Polygala Boykinii*, but now regarded as the product of a variety of *Polygala s.*, growing in Wisconsin. According to O. Linde, it agrees in structure with the official drug. [α, 35.]—**Radix (polygalæ** [Belg. Ph.]) **senegæ.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**Radix senegæ pulverata.** Fr., *poudre de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying s.-root at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by sifting s. through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Senegæ radix, S. radix.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S'syrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Syrupus senegæ.*—**S'wurzel** (Ger.). See *S.* (2d def.).—**Syrupus senegæ.** Fr., *sirop de polygala* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S'syrup* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de polígala de Virginia* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by shaking up 160 parts of fluid extract of s. with 250 of water and 4 of water of ammonia, filtering after some hours, washing the residue through the filter till 400 parts are obtained, adding 600 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 5 parts of alcoholic extract of s. in 50 of water, filtering, adding 995 of syrup, and evaporating to 1,000 [Belg. Ph.]. Other ph's order extraction of s. with water or alcohol and the addition of from 15 to 18 parts of sugar to each 10 of the product. [B, 95, 113, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura senegæ.** Fr., *teinture de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating for two days, with subsequent percolation, 2½ oz. of s. in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of s. for ten days with 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.] (for five days with 5 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38); B, 113 (α, 14).]

SENEGAL-ROOT, n. Se^{2}n'e^{2}-g'l-ru^{4}t". The root of *Cocculus bakis.* [α, 35.]

SENEGIN, n. Se^{2}n'e^{2}-ji^{2}n. Fr., *sénégine.* Ger., *S.* See POLYGALIC ACID.

SENEGREEN, n. Sen'gren. See SEMPERVIVUM *tectorum.*

SENEKA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n'e^{2}k-a^{3}. See SENEGA (2d def.).

SÉNEVÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-n'-va. See SINAPIS.

SENF (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}nf. See SINAPIS.—**Aetherisches S'öl.** See MUSTARD-*oil.*—**Englischer S'samen, Gelber S'samen.** See SINAPIS *alba* (2d def.).—**Schwarzer S'samen.** The seed of *Sinapis nigra.* [α, 35.]—**S'geist.** See *Spiritus* SINAPIS.—**S'öl.** See MUSTARD-*oil.*—**S'papier** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Charta* SINAPIS.

SENICIC ACID, n. Se^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. A poisonous organic acid found by Rio de la Loxa in *Senecio canicida.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

SENILE, adj. Se^{2}n'i^{2}l. Gr., γεραιός. Lat., *senilis* (from *senex*, an old man). Fr., *sénile.* Ger., *hochbejahrt, greisig.* Showing signs of advanced age; of diseases. due to or common in old age.

SENILITY, n. Se^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}-ti^{3}. Old age, especially as manifested by physical or mental weakness or decay. [α, 48.]

SENKE (Ger.), **SENKNADEL** (Ger.), **SENKSTIFT** (Ger.), n's. Ze^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}, -na^{3}d-e^{2}l, -sti^{2}ft. See PROBE.

SENKUNG (Ger.), n. Ze^{2}n^{2}k'un^{2}. See DESCENT (1st def.).—**Gebärmutters'.** See DESCENSUS *uteri.*—**S'smethode.** The method of collecting red blood-corpuscles by allowing them to sink to the bottom of a vessel. [K, 13.]

SENNA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n'na^{3}. Fr., *séné* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's), *feuilles de séné* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Senne, Sennesblätter* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Cassia.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Roum. Ph., the leaves of *Cassia acutifolia*, imported especially from Alexandria and Tripoli; also, according to the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Sp. Ph., of *Cassia obovata* (the Sp. Ph. distinguishing the second kind as *sen, sen de España, sen de Italia*, and *sen de Alepo*, the first as *sen de Alejandria* and *sen exótico*, and a mixture of both with leaves of *Solenostemma argel* as *sen de la Palta*); according to the Roum. Ph., of *Cassia lanceolata*; and according to the Finn. Ph. and Gr. Ph., of both. 3. The leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, imported from India. The Sp. Ph. distinguishes as *meca* the s. which comes from Mecca, and the Netherl. Ph. has the same distinction. S.-leaves contain chrysophanic acid, sennacrol, sennapicrin, cathartomannite, tartaric and oxalic acids, earthy and alkaline carbonates, and cathartic acid, which is the active principle. They are much used as a purgative, usually in combination with some aromatic and an alkaline salt to prevent griping. [B, 95 (α, 38; α, 35).]—**Aleppo s.** Fr., *séné d'Alep.* The leaflets of *Cassia obovata.* [α, 35.]—**Alexandrian s.** Lat., *s. alexandrina* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *séné d'Alexandrie* (ou *d'Égypte*, ou *de la Palte* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *alexandrinische Sennesblätter.* The stiff, brittle leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* (1st def.), occurring in commerce mixed with leaf-stalks, broken twigs, etc., with Aleppo s., and with the leaves and fruits of other plants (see *False s.*). The true leaflets are covered with a fine pubescence, most dense on the midrib, have a light yellowish-green color, a rather pleasant tea-like smell, and a mucilaginous, not highly pronounced taste. [α, 35.]—**American s.** The *Cassia marylandica* or its leaflets. [α, 35.]—**Arabian s.** The leaflets, intermixed with pods, stalks, and flowers, of *Cassia acutifolia.* [α, 35.]—**Bastard s.** See *False s.*—**Bladder-s.** Lat., *folia sennæ germanicæ* (seu *spuriæ*). Fr., *séné vésiculeux* (ou *d'Europe*). Ger., *Blasensennesblätter, falsche* (oder *deutsche*) *Sennesblätter.* The leaves of *Colutea arborescens.* [α, 36.]—**Cape bladder-s.** The *Sutherlandia frutescens* or its pods. [α, 35.]—**Confectio sennæ.** Fr., *électuaire de séné* (*composé*). A preparation made by digesting 16 parts of cassia fruit, 10 of tamarind pulp, 7 of prunes, and 12 of figs in 45 of water for three hours, removing the coarse part, crushing the rest through a coarse sieve and the product obtained through a finer sieve or a muslin cloth, digesting the residue with 15 parts of water, straining through sieves as before, mixing the two products, adding 50 parts of sugar, evaporating to 84, and bringing up to 100 with 10 of s.-leaves in No. 60 powder and 6 of coriander-seeds in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.]; or by gently boiling 12 parts of figs and 6 of prunes in 24 of water for four hours, adding water till the original volume is again reached, digesting for two hours with 9 parts each of tamarind pulp and cassia pulp, squeezing through a hair sieve so as to leave the seeds and hard parts behind, adding 30 parts of sugar and 1 part of inspissated extract of licorice, mixing gradually with 7 parts of s.-leaves and 3 of coriander (very finely powdered), and bringing to 75 parts by evaporating or the addition of water as may be necessary [Br. Ph.]; or by boiling 6 parts of pearl barley in water till the kernels burst, adding 6 of the rhizome of polypodium, 12 of mercury-leaves, 4½ each of scolopendrium-leaves and jujube, and 6 of large raisins, mixing with a strained decoction of 6 parts of s.-leaves, evaporating to 250, boiling with 120 of sugar to sp. gr. 1·27, and adding 20 parts each of the pulps of cassia, prunes, and tamarinds and a finely powdered mixture of 15 parts of s. follicles with 1 part each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and licorice [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 122 parts of s.-leaves and 45 of licorice for two hours in 800 parts of water, heating for an hour over the water bath, expressing, dissolving 452 parts of sugar in the product, evaporating to 612, and adding 62 of s.-leaves, 47 of coriander-seeds, and 93 each of the pulps of cassia, prunes, and tamarinds [Belg. Ph.]. The other ph's direct the use of 10 parts of s.-leaves (9 [Dan. Ph., Roum. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 10½ [Hung. Ph.]) to make an ordinary conserve, with varying proportions of the pulp of tamarinds or prunes or both, also cassia pulp [Netherl. Ph.], together with syrup or with honey and rob of elder (syrup of s. with manna [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]), and with cream of tartar [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (with coriander-seeds [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.], with neither [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). In several old ph's the conserve was made with 12 parts of s.-leaves, 30 of water, and 36 each of raisins and sugar; or with somewhat different proportions of water, raisins, and sugar and the addition of a little oil of lemon or cinnamon or ginger and cinnamon. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] Cf. ELECTUARIUM *diatartareum.*—**Electuarium de s. compositum, Electuarium e s. (mannatum), Electuarium sennæ (compositum, seu cum pulpis).** See *Confectio sennæ.*—**Extractum sennæ.** Fr., *extrait de séné* (*feuilles*). Sp., *extracto de sen* [Mex. Ph.]. A soft [Fr. Cod.] (thick [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 1846]) extract made from s.-leaves by treating with cold water [Belg. Ph.] (lukewarm water [Pruss. Ph.], boiling water [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sennæ alcoholicum.** An extract made by digesting equal parts of s. and alcohol with four times as much water, expressing, decanting when settled, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating; or by heating s. with 4 or 5 times as much 22-per-cent. alcohol, expressing at the end of 24 hours, repeating the process with the residue, mixing the liquids, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum sennæ aquosum.** See *Extractum sennæ.*—**Extractum sennæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s.-leaves in No. 30 powder with 40 of a mixture of 3 of alcohol with 4 of water, treating in a percolator by maceration for 48 hours and exhausting with more of the menstruum, reserving 80 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**False s.** Lat., *folia sennæ parvæ* (3d def.). Fr., *faux séné, séné argel* (5th def.). Ger., *falsche Sennesblätter.* 1. The leaflets and fruits of *Tephrosia apollinea.* 2. Bladder-s. 3. The leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia.* 4. The leaves of *Globularia alypum.* 5. The leaves of *Solenostemma argel.* [α, 35.]—**Folia sennæ.** See *S.* (2d and 3d def's).—**Folia sennæ depurata.** See *Folia sennæ spiritu extracta.*—**Folia sennæ pulverata.** Fr., *poudre de séné* (*feuilles*). A preparation made by exposing s.-leaves to a temperature of 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by sifting s.-leaves through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (through a

1,600-mesh sieve, leaving a residue of one quarter [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia sennæ sine resina (seu spiritu extracta).** S.-leaves freed from resinous substance by macerating or digesting with alcohol, expressing, and drying. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**Folia sennæ tripolitanæ.** See *Tripoli s.*—**Folliculi sennæ.** See *S. pods.*—**Indian s.** See *Arabian s.* and *Tinnĕvelly s.*—**Infusum sennæ.** A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of s.-leaves and ⅛ part of ginger in 20 parts of boiling water for half an hour and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the leaves with 11¼ parts of water for an hour, heating slowly to a boil, and expressing so as to obtain 10 parts [Belg. Ph.]; or by digesting 1 part of the leaves with enough warm water to make 8 parts [Finn. Ph.], or with enough boiling water to make 10 parts [Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).] —**Infusum sennæ citratum.** An infusion of 22 parts of s.-leaves in 180 of boiling water, strained at the end of an hour and mixed with 15 parts of lemon-juice; or of 10⅜ parts of s. in 190 of boiling water, mixed with 82 of manna, clarified with white of egg, and then mixed with 14 parts of lemon-juice; or of 11 grammes of s., 60 of manna, and 1 lemon in 240 grammes of warm water; or of 45 parts of s. and 30 each of fresh lemon-peel and lemon-juice in 360 of boiling water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Infusum sennæ compositum.** Black draught; an infusion made with 6 parts of s.-leaves, 2 of fennel-seeds, 12 each of manna and magnesium sulphate, and 100 of boiling water [U. S. Ph.]; or with 25 parts each of s.-leaves and potassium and sodium tartrate, 50 of manna, and 150 of boiling water [Ger. Ph.]. The Swiss and Netherl. preparations are essentially the same as the Ger., with a smaller proportion of manna, except that the Netherl. preparation contains also a little aniseed. The Russ. preparation differs from the Ger. in containing a larger proportion of manna. The Swed. Ph. directs the use of half as much potassium and sodium tartrate and twice as much manna as s.-leaves, and the addition of coriander-seeds and raisins without the seeds. The Dan. and Norw. preparations resemble the Swed., but have rather more manna and a smaller proportion of potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. INFUSUM *laxans.*—**Infusum sennæ cum manna.** Sp., *infusión de mana purgante* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 25 parts of s.-leaves in 200 of boiling water for a quarter of an hour (half an hour [Gr. Ph.]), and adding 35 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (37½ [Roum. Ph.], 25 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of manna; or by treating 25 parts of the leaves with water and adding 50 of manna [Belg. Ph.]; or by treating 24 parts of the leaves with 480 of water, and adding 180 of manna and 2 of alcoholic water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusum sennæ salinum** [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous preparation made by infusing 1 part of Alexandrian s.-leaves with 10 parts of boiling water and adding 1 part each of sodium sulphate and clarified honey. The Finnish Military Ph. has the same preparation with the substitution of magnesium sulphate for the sodium salt and of syrup for honey. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusum sennæ tamarindatum.** An infusion of 22 parts of s.-leaves and 15 of tamarind pulp in 180 of boiling water; or of 4 parts each of s.-leaves and coriander, 31 of tamarinds, and 15 of sugar in 250 of boiling water; or of 29 parts of tamarinds, 3½ each of s. and potassium carbonate, 1¾ of star anise, and 14 of sugar in 229 of boiling water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Italian s.** See *Aleppo s.*—**Mecca s.** 1. See *Arabian s.* 2. Of Landerer, a superior s., with large leaflets, from the interior of Africa. [α, 35.]—**Mistura (seu Mixtura) sennæ composita.** A preparation made by dissolving 4 oz. of magnesium sulphate in 15 fl. oz. of infusion of s. by the aid of gentle heat and adding 1 fl. oz. of fluid extract of licorice, 2½ fl. oz. of tincture of s., and 1½ of compound tincture of cardamom. [B. 95 (α, 38).]—**Mocha s., Moka s.** See *Arabian s.*—**Nubian s.** See under *Tripoli s.*—**Pulvis sennæ compositus.** 1. A powder consisting of equal parts of s.-leaves, cream of tartar, anise, and sugar; or of 8 parts each of s.-leaves and cream of tartar and 2 each of anise, cinnamon, and fennel. 2. Of Blackwell, a substitute for compound licorice powder, containing 8 parts each of s., washed sulphur, and white sugar, and 4 each of powdered fennel and licorice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Pulvis sennæ cum sulphure.** A powder official in several of the older ph's closely resembling the pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. alexandrina.** See *Alexandrian s.*—**S. follicles.** See *S. pods.*—**Sennæ folia.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. indica.** See *Arabian s.*; of the Br. Ph., see *Tinnevelly s.*—**S. marilandica.** See *American s.*—**S. pods.** Lat., *folliculi sennæ.* Ger., *Sennesbälge, Sennesbälglein, Sennesschoten, Senneshülsen.* The follicles of *Cassia acutifolia* and *Cassia angustifolia.* Both kinds are used, and in mediæval medicine were preferred to the leaflets. [α, 35.]—**Syrupus sennæ.** Ger., *S'syrup.* A preparation made by digesting 33 parts of s.-leaves with 160 of water for 24 hours at a temperature not greater than 50° C., expressing and straining, digesting the residue for 6 hours with 70 parts of water at the ordinary temperature, expressing and straining, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to 30 parts, adding when cold a solution of $\frac{1}{16}$ part of oil of coriander in 4 parts of alcohol, filtering, washing through the filter with water enough to make 40 parts, and adding 60 of sugar [U. S. Ph.], or by digesting 16 oz. of s.-leaves in 70 fl. oz. of water for 24 hours at a temperature not higher than 48·9° C., expressing and straining, digesting the residue with 30 fl. oz. of water for 6 hours at the same temperature, expressing and straining, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to 10 fl. oz., adding when cold a solution of 3 minims of oil of coriander in 3 fl. oz. of alcohol, filtering, washing through the filter with water enough to make 16 fl. oz., and adding 24 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. directs the digestion of 10 parts of s.-leaves and 1 part of fennel-seeds for 20 minutes in 45 parts of water and 5 of alcohol, straining, and the addition of 65 parts of sugar to 35 of colature; the Netherl. Ph. directs the infusion of s.-leaves in water and the addition of 45 parts of sugar to 25 of strained infusion; and the Belg. Ph. orders the maceration of 100 parts of s.-leaves and 50 of licorice for 12 hours with water enough to make 347 parts of expressed and strained liquid after half an hour's heating over the water bath, and the addition of 650 of sugar and 3 of spirit of fennel (containing alcohol and fennel in the proportion of 9 to 1). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus sennæ compositus.** A syrup made by digesting 46 parts each of s. and rhubarb and 12 of cardamom in 473 of boiling water for 24 hours, evaporating to one half, and adding 393 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus sennæ cum manna (seu mannatus).** A preparation made by mixing equal parts of syrup of s. and syrup of manna [Ger. Ph.]; or by dissolving 225 parts of manna in 175 of hot water, straining, and adding 600 of syrup of s. [Belg. Ph.]. The other ph's direct the infusion of 30 parts of s.-leaves with boiling water (hot water and 30 parts of alcohol [Hung. Ph.], including 45 parts of manna (50 [Dan. Ph.]), or else adding from 25 to 40 of manna to each 100 of infusion, and dissolving in the product an equal amount or somewhat more of sugar. The infusion is aromatized with a little fruit of star anise [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (the Hung. Ph. ordering the addition of an equal amount of sodium carbonate), fennel-seed [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or fennel-seed and ginger [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus sennæ rosaceus** [Gr. Ph.]. A syrup made by infusing 4 parts of s.-leaves and 2 of pale-rose petals in 48 of boiling water, digesting for half an hour, and adding twice its weight of sugar to the colature. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura sennæ (aromatica, seu composita).** Fr., *teinture de séné.* A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 2½ oz. of s.-leaves, 2 of raisins without the seeds, and ½ oz. each of caraway-seeds and coriander-seeds with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture, and percolating [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating s.-leaves with 5 times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod.] (2 days [Belg. Ph.]); or by digesting for a week with 5 times as much dilute alcohol [Swiss Ph.]. The older ph's had a tincture (*elixir salutis*) of 369 parts of s.-leaves, 46 of caraway, 15 of cardamom, and 3,790 of alcohol; or of 120 each of s.-leaves and black currants, 11 of caraway, 4 of cardamom, and 910 of alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinnevelly s.** Lat., *s. indica* [Br. Ph.], *s. Tinnevelly* [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *séné de tinnevelly* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sen de Tinnevelly* [Sp. Ph.]. Indian s.; a very superior drug produced by the same species (*Cassia angustifolia*) as Arabian s., but from the plant as cultivated in India. It consists of the leaflets without admixture or adulteration, and has a fragrant, tea-like odor and but slight taste. The leaflets, which are from 1 to 2 in. long and of a fine yellowish-green color, are not so stiff as those of Alexandrian s. According to Groves, it contains one third less cathartic acid than Alexandrian s. [α, 35.]—**Tripoli s.** Lat., *folia sennæ tripolitanæ.* Ger., *tripolitanische Sennesblätter, Sennesblätter von Tripolis.* An inferior s. consisting of the much-broken-up leaflets of *Cassia æthiopica*, probably collected at Fezzan and not in Sennaar and Nubia, as has been generally supposed (whence the name *Nubian s.*). [α, 35.]—**Vinum sennæ.** A preparation made by digesting 120 parts of s.-leaves and 7 each of coriander and fennel in 900 of Spanish wine for three days, adding 90 of raisins without the seeds, macerating for twenty-four hours, and expressing. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Wild s.** See *American s.*, *Aleppo s.*, and *False s.* (4th def.).

SENNACROL, n. Se²n′a²k-ro²l. A bitter principle found in senna, soluble in ether. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

SENNAPICRIN, n. Se²n-a²p-i²k′ri²n. An insoluble bitter principle found in senna. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

SENNE (Ger.), n. Ze²n′ne². See SENNA.—**S's bälge, S'sbälglein, S'schoten, S'shülsen.** See SENNA *pods.*

SENNESBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Ze²n′ne²s-blat-te²r. See SENNA (2d and 3d def's).—**Blasens', Deutsche S.** See *Bladder-*SENNA.—**S'latwerge.** See *Confectio* SENNÆ.

SENNIN, n. Se²n′i²n. Of Rau, a body forming acicular crystals, consisting of sulphur with a trace of bitter organic matter; obtained by precipitating an aqueous decoction of senna with lead subacetate, filtering the solution and precipitating with hydrogen sulphide, drying, digesting in ether, and evaporating. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 280 (α, 50).]

SENS (Fr.), n. Sa³n². See SENSE.—**S. génital.** Of Raciboiski, the activity displayed by Nature in the development of Graafian vesicles at the time of puberty. [A, 15.]—**S. matériel.** See *Nutritive* SENSES.

SENSATION, n. Se²ns-a′shu⁵n. Gr., *αἴσθησις.* Lat., *sensus, sensatio* (from *sentire*, to feel). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Empfindung.* An impression produced on the higher cerebral centres by external objects through the medium of the organs of sense. [K.]—**Correlative s.** The general excitement of the cerebrum by a s. propagated along a single sensory nerve. [K, 35.]—**Cutaneous s.** Ger., *Hautsinn.* A sense-impression produced through the medium of the skin. [α, 48.]—**Eccentric s.** The conception of locality. [K, 35.]—**External s.** A s. transmitted from one of the peripheral organs of sense. [K.] Cf. *Internal s.*—**General s.** See *Subjective s.*—**Girdle s.** Fr., *douleurs en ceinture.* Ger., *Gürtelgefühl, Reifengefühl.* A painful s. like that produced by a cord or bandage tightened about the trunk or limbs; a common symptom in spinal disease. [D, 35.] Cf. *Girdle* ANÆSTHESIA.—**Internal s.** A subjective s.; one not produced through the agency of the external organs of sense; such as hunger and thirst, the desire to sleep, etc. [K.]—**Objective s.** An external s. due to the agency of some object of sense. [K.]—**Radiated s., Secondary s.** Of Müller, the excitation of one s. by another, or the extension, in disease, of a morbid s. to parts not actually affected. [α, 34.]—**S. transference.** Recognition of objects that are usually only distinguished by visual or auditory s. by means of tactile s.; clairvoyance. [α. 34.]—**Special s.** See *Special* SENSES.—**Subjective s.** 1. A s. which originates within the cerebrum. [K.] 2. See *Internal s.*—**Tactile s.** An impression produced through the medium of the sense of touch. [α, 48.]

SENSE, n. Se²ns. Gr., *αἴσθησις.* Lat., *sensus.* Fr., *sens.* Ger., *Sinn.* A faculty by which an impression is gained of the existence and qualities of external objects. [K.]—**Cinesiometric s.** The faculty of apprehending the amount or extent of movements. [A, 322 (α, 48).]—**Color s.** Ger., *Farbensinn.* The perception of colors;

the faculty of distinguishing the various colors. [α, 18.]—**Corporeal s.** See *Nutritive s's.*—**Intellectual s's.** Touch, sight, and hearing; so called because supposed to minister directly to the intellect. [K.]—**Kinæsthetic s.** See *Muscular s.*—**Muscle s., Muscular s.** Lat., *kinæsthesia.* Ger., *Muskelsinn, Anstrengungsgefühl.* A consciousness of the amount or quickness of muscular exertion involved in the performance of a given act. [K, 3.]—**Neural s.** The supposed s. of effort produced in the central nervous system by every muscular action. [K.]—**Nutritive s's.** Smell and taste; so called because more directly concerned with nutrition than the other s's. [K.]—**Pressure s.** Fr., *sens de pression.* Ger., *Drucksinn.* The faculty of judging of the amount of pressure exerted on a given part of the body. [α, 18.]—**Respiratory s.** See BESOIN *de respirer.*—**S. of direction.** See ORIENTATION (2d def.).—**S. of effort.** See *Neural s.*—**S. of force.** Of R. F. Battye, that phase of the muscular s. that determines the kind or degree of force exerted. ["Month. Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1855, xx, p. 122 (α, 34).]—**S. of locality, S. of space.** Fr., *sens d'espace.* Ger., *Raumsinn.* That s. by which one recognizes objects in space, their dimensions, and their differences from each other. [F.]—**Special s's.** Sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.—**Temperature s.** The faculty of apprehending degrees or differences of temperature. [α, 48.]

SENSE-ORGAN, n. Se^{2}ns'o^{2}r''g'n. An organ or structure possessing sensibility. [L.]—**Central s.-o's.** The centres of the nerves of special sensations. [L.]—**Peripheral s.-o's.** Peripheral terminations of nerves of special sensations. [L.]

SENSIBILITÉ (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-se-be-le-ta. See SENSIBILITY.—**S. inconsciente.** Lit., sensation without consciousness; a sort of special sensibility which C. Bernard supposed to be resident in certain organs, especially in the heart, closely allied to reflex sensibility. [K, 31.] Cf. *Organic* SENSIBILITY.

SENSIBILITY, n. Se^{2}ns-i^{2}b-i^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *sensibilitas.* Fr., *sensibilité.* Ger., *Empfindlichkeit.* The capacity of receiving sensations or impressions; the power of feeling. [K.]—**Baric s.** See *Weight s.*—**Crossed s.** See ALLOCHIRIA.—**Direct s.** The s. which a sensory nerve derives directly from the spinal cord. [K, 29.] Cf. *Recurrent s.*—**Muscular s.** See *Muscular* SENSE.—**Organic s.** 1. The assimilating power of living cells (an improper use). [K.] 2. The characteristic s. of cellular elements—*e. g.*, amœbæ—in consequence of which they respond to excitation or irritation. [α, 40.]—**Recurrent s.** Ger., *zurücklaufender Sinn.* The derived s. possessed by a motor nerve after section of the posterior root of a spinal nerve at a point between the ganglion and the spinal cord. It is ascribed to the presence of recurrent sensory fibres running from the ganglion in the anterior or motor root. [K.]—**Tactile s.** The faculty of apprehending the locality, form, and size of objects by the sense of touch. [α, 48.]—**Weight s.** The faculty of estimating the weight of bodies.

SENSITIVE, adj. Se^{2}ns'i^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *sensitivus.* Fr., *sensitif.* Ger., *sensitiv, empfindlich.* 1. Possessing sensibility, endowed with keenness of perception. [α, 48.] 2. Capable of reacting against an irritation, such as that caused by a touch, a chemical agent, moisture, or light; said especially of parts or organs that change their form or direction in response to a slight mechanical stimulus. The *Sensitivæ* are a family of the *Columnariæ* consisting of *Averrhoa, Oxalis,* and *Linum.* [α, 35.]

SENSITIVITÉ (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-se-te-ve-ta. Sensitiveness to pain, as opposed to *sensibilité* (consciousness). [A, 104.]

SENSITIVO-MOTEUR (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}n^2-se-te-vo-mo-tu^{5}r. See SENSORI-MOTOR.

SENSITORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}ns-i^{2}t-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SENSORIUM.

SENSORIAL, adj. Se^{2}ns-or'i^2-'l. Fr., *s., sensoriel.* See SENSORY.

SENSORI-MOTOR, adj. Se^{2}ns''or-i-mot'o^{2}r. Of nerves, conveying both sensory and motor impressions. [α, 48.]

SENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}ns-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sentire,* to perceive. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Empfindungssitz.* The cerebrum; a sensory nervous centre. [K.]—**S. commune.** The portion of the brain particularly concerned in the reception of sensory impressions. [K.]

SENSORI-VOLITIONAL, adj. Se^{2}ns''or-i^2-vo^{2}l-i^2'shu^3-n'l. From *sentire,* to perceive, and *velle,* to wish. Of nerves, concerned in both sensation and voluntary movement. [K.]

SENSORY, adj. Se^{2}ns'or-i^2. Lat., *sensorius* (from *sensus,* perception). Fr., *sensoriel* (1st def.), *sensorial* (2d def.). Ger., *sinnlich, sensuell.* Pertaining to a sense; concerned in sensation. [K; L, 343.] 2. Pertaining to the sensorium. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

SENTEIN (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-ta^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SENTEUR (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-tu^{5}r. Odor; especially the characteristic odor diffused by a morbid discharge or observed in certain stages of disease. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

SENTINA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt-in(en)'a^3. The hold of a ship. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**S. encephali.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).

SEPAL, n. Se^2'p'l. Lat., *sepalum.* Fr., *sépale.* Ger., *Kelchblatt.* A leaf of a calyx. [α, 35.]

SEPALINE, adj. Se^{2}p'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *sepalinus.* Pertaining to a sepal. [α, 35.]

SEPALODY, n. Se^{2}p-a^{2}l'od-i^2. A variety of metamorphosis in which petals, etc., assume the appearance of green sepals. [α, 35.]

SEPALOID, adj. Se^{2}p'a^{2}l-oid. Lat., *sepaloideus* (from *sepalum,* a sepal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a sepal. [α, 35.]

SEPARATOR, n. Se^{2}p'a^{2}r-at-o^{2}r. From *separare,* to divide. 1. A small ivory or bone wedge-shaped instrument used for separating vascular tissues in order to prevent the hæmorrhage consequent upon cutting. [α, 40.] 2. Of Laval, an instrument for separating the constituents of fluids in order to facilitate analyses. [α, 40.] 3. Of Jarvis, a dental instrument for separating the teeth. [E.]

SEPEDON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}p(sap)'e^{2}d-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-ed'onos* (*-is*). Gr., σηπεδών (from σήπεσθαι, to putrefy). Fr., *pourriture.* Ger., *Fäulniss.* Putridity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SEPHIRUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f'i^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SCLEROSIS.

SEPIA (Lat.), n. f. Sep(sap)'i^2-a^3. Gr., σηπία. Fr., *seiche* (1st def.). Ger., *Dintenfisch* (1st def.). 1. Cuttle-fish; a genus of dibranchiate *Cephalopoda.* 2. A carbonaceous pigment obtained from *S. officinalis* and other cephalopods. [α, 35.]—**Os sepiæ.** Ger., *Fischbein, Kuttelfischbein.* Cuttle-fish bone; an oblong-oval calcareous body situated under the skin in the back of *S. officinalis.* It has a saline taste and a feeble sea odor. Finely powdered, it is used as an antacid, in goître, and in tooth-powders. A similar but smaller body obtained from *S. elegans* is also known as os sepiæ. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35).]—**Os sepiæ præparatum.** Finely powdered os sepiæ.—**Os sepiæ ustum.** Ger., *gebranntes Fischbein.* Burnt cuttle-fish bone; used like finely powdered os sepiæ. [α, 35.]—**S. elegans.** Ger., *zierlicher Dintenfisch.* A Mediterranean species. It furnishes a smaller sort of os sepiæ.—**Sepiæ os.** See *Os sepiæ.*—**S. officinalis.** Fr., *araignée de mer.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *officineller*) *Dintenfisch, Kuttelfisch, Blackfisch, Seekatze.* The cuttle-fish of European seas, especially the Mediterranean. It furnishes s. (2d def.) and *os sepiæ.* [α, 35.]

SEPIRINE, n. Se^{2}p'i^{2}r-en. An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi.* [B, 5 (α, 38).]

SEPLASIARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa-pla^3-se-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Seplasia,* a street in Capua where unguents were sold. Ger., *Salbenhändler.* Of old writers, a druggist. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SEPOMETER, n. Se^{2}p-o^{2}m'et-u^{5}r. See SEPTOMETER (1st def.).

SEPSICOLYTIN, n. Se^{2}ps-i^2-ko^{2}l'i^{2}t'i^{2}n. Of Peckolt, an antiseptic product of mandioc juice. [B, 270 (α, 48).]

SEPSINE, n. Se^{2}p'sen. A base obtained from putrid yeast and decomposed organic material. Injected into the veins, it produces vomiting and diarrhœa with ecchymosis of the stomach and intestines. [B.]

SEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}ps(saps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *sep'seos* (*-is*). Gr., σῆψις (from σήπεσθαι, to rot). Ger., *Fäulniss, Fäulnissprocess.* 1. Putrefaction. 2. Poisoning with septic matter.

SEPTÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}pt(sapt)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. Ger., *Septämie.* See SEPTICÆMIA.

SEPTAN, adj. Se^{2}p't'n. From *septem,* seven. Recurring every seventh day. [α, 48.]

SEPTATE, adj. Se^{2}pt'at. Lat., *sæptatus.* Ger., *kammerig, querwändig.* Divided by partitions into cells or loculi. [α, 35.]

SEPTFOIL, n. Se^{2}pt'foil. From *septem,* seven, and *folium,* a leaf. See POTENTILLA *tormentilla.*

SEPTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}p(sap)-them'(tha^3'e^{2}m)-i^3-a^3. Ger., *Septhämie.* See SEPTICÆMIA.

SEPTIC, adj. Se^{2}pt'i^{2}k. Gr., σηπτικός. Lat., *septicus.* Fr., *septique.* Ger., *faulend, septisch.* Pertaining to, caused by, or promoting putrefaction. [α, 48.]

SEPTICÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}pt(sapt)-i^2-sem'(ka^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^2. From σηπτικός, putrid, and αἷμα, blood. Written also *septichæmia.* Fr., *septicémie.* Ger., *Septikämie, Septihämie, Blutdissolution.* A constitutional, generally acute disease popularly termed blood-poisoning; due to the absorption of various putrid substances into the blood, which are supposed to act as ferments and so to change it that it can not fulfill its physiological functions. [E.]—**Davaine's s.** A variety of s. described by Davaine twenty years ago, in which a minute quantity of the blood of an infected rabbit will, when inoculated in a healthy rabbit, produce s. ["Proc. of the Med. and Chir. Soc.," 1882, p. 169 (α, 40).]—**Fulminant s.** Fr., *septicémie foudroyante* (ou *vraie*). True putrefaction of the blood, as distinguished from septic infection. [A, 15.]—**Gangrenous s.** S. due to absorption of the putrid products of gangrene. The symptoms are those of profound septic poisoning associated with secondary foci of gangrene at points of the body remote from that originally attacked. [α, 40.]—**Internal s.** S. due, according to Perrin, to absorption of putrid matter from a typhoid or variolous abscess, a putrid vesical catarrh, spontaneous osteomyelitis, or suppurating phlebitis. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Lymphatic s.** A form of s. in which the infecting material has entered the circulation by way of the lymphatics; it is rapid and severe in its course, and characterized by effusions into the serous cavities. [A, 22.]—**Mouse s.** S. in the mouse, produced by inoculating the animal with a fluid containing a narrow, thin bacillus resembling that of swine erysipelas. [α, 34.]—**Peritoneal s.** Fr., *septicémie péritonéale.* A form of s. that may occur, and prove rapidly fatal, in consequence of a wound of the peritonæum, with or without peritonitis. ["Rev. sci.," Feb., 1881, p. 168.]—**Puerperal s.** Fr., *septicémie puerpérale, empoisonnement puerpéral.* S. due to septic infection in the puerperal state.—**Pure s.** A form characterized by symptoms of intense blood-poisoning without the development of local lesions. [A, 22.]—**Rabbit's s.** Of Koch, s. with bloody, serous œdema, occurring in rabbits in consequence of inoculation with the *Bacillus cuniculicida.* [α, 34.]—**Surgical s.** S. consecutive to wounds and injuries. [α, 40.]—**Simple s.** Poisoning of the blood by the absorption of putrid material.—**Venous s.** That form of s. in which the infection proceeds from a putrid thrombus, as in uterine phlebitis, characterized by its resemblance to metastatic pyæmia, especially in the occurrence of metastatic abscesses. [α, 22.]

SEPTICÉMIE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}p-te-sa-me. See SEPTICÆMIA.—**S. aiguë à forme gangréneuse.** See GANGRÈNE *gazeuse foudroyante.*—**S. atténuée.** A mild, slow form of septicæmia, supposed to be due to a specific micro-organism (*Streptococcus*). [A,

15.]—**S. déciduale.** Of Guénot, s. due to infection by the inner surface of the uterus.—**S. foudroyante, S. vraie.** See *Fulminant* SEPTICÆMIA.

SEPTICINE, n. Se²pt'i²s-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Septicin.* 1. Animal quinoidine; a fluorescent ptomaine analogous to quinine, and having all its optical and chemical properties, found in the liver and other viscera and tissues of man and certain lower animals. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).] 2. Of Hager, a mixture of amylamine and hexylamine obtained from putrid material. [B.]

SEPTICOPYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²pt(sapt)''i²k-o(o³)-pi(pu⁶)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From σηπτικός, putrid, πύον, pus, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Septicopyämie.* 1. Septic pyæmia. 2. A combination of septicæmia and pyæmia. [B.]—**S. metastatica.** A form characterized by putrid deposits in the lungs, etc., as the result of suppuration and putrescence of venous thrombi. [A, 57.]

SEPTIFEROUS, SEPTIGEROUS, adj. Se²pt-i²f'e²r-u³s, -i²g'e²r-u³s. Lat., *sæptifer* (from *sæptum*, a fence, and *ferre* or *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *septifère.* Bearing dissepiments. [*a*, 35.]

SEPTIKÄMIE (Ger.), n. Ze²pt-e-kam-e'. Septicæmia.

SEPTILE, adj. Se²pt'i²l. Lat., *sæptilis* (from *sæptum*, a fence). Fr., *s.* Belonging to or attached to dissepiments. [*a*, 35.]

SEPTIMANA (Lat.), n. f. Se²pt-i²-man(ma³n)'a³. From *septem*, seven. Of Morgagni, see *Septan* FEVER.

SEPTIMESTRIS (Lat.), n. Se²pt-i²-me²st'ri²s. From *septem*, seven, and *mensis*, a month. Of seven months; of a fœtus, born after seven months' gestation. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).]

SEPTINE, n. Se²p'ten. See SEPSINE.

SEPTIVALENT, adj. Se²pt-i²v'a²-l'nt. From *septem*, seven, and *valere*, to have power. Ger., *siebenwerthig.* Having an atomicity of seven. [B.]

SEPTOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²pt-o(o³)-ke²m(ch²am)-i(e)'a³. From σηπτός, corrupted, and χημεία, alchemy. Fr., *septochimie.* Septic activity or action. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SEPTODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Se²pt''o(o³)-di(di²)-a²r(a³r)-re'(ro²'e²)-a³. From σηπτός, corrupted, and διάρροια, diarrhœa. Fr., *septodiarrhée.* Septic diarrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SEPTODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²pt''o(o³)-di²z(du⁶s)-e²nt-e(e²)'ri²-a³. From σηπτός, corrupted, and δυσεντερία, dysentery. Fr., *septodysenterie.* Septic dysentery. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SEPTOMETER, n. Se²pt-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. From σηπτός, corrupted (1st def.), or *sæptum*, a fence (2d def.), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *septomètre.* 1. Of R. A. Smith, an instrument for determining the quantity of organic putrescible matter present in air. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).] 2. See SÆPTOMETER.

SEPTON, n. Se²p't'n. From σήπειν, to make rotten. Of S. I. Mitchell, a hypothetical substance, of the nature of a ferment, supposed to cause a contagious disease. [*a*, 34.]

SEPTOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Se²pt-o²p'i²r(u⁶r)-a³. From σηπτός, corrupted, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *septopyre.* See *Putrid* FEVER.

SEPTULATE, adj. Se²pt'u²l-at. Lat., *sæptulatus* (from *sæptulum*, a small fence). Divided by transverse or false dissepiments. [*a*, 35.]

SEPTULUM, SEPTUM (Lat.), n's n. Se²pt(sapt)'u²l(u⁴l)-u³m-(u⁴m), -u³m(u⁴m). See SÆPTULUM and SÆPTUM.

SEPTUPLET, n. Se²p'tu²-ple²t. One of seven children born as the result of a single gestation. ["Rev. méd. franç. et étrang.," i, 1877, p. 255 (*a*, 34).]

SEQUELA (Lat.), n. f. Se²k-wel(wal)'a³. From *sequi*, to follow. Fr., *séquelle, suite.* Ger., *Folgekrankheit, Nachkrankheit, Folgeerscheinung.* A morbid affection or abnormity resulting from a preceding disease or injury. [*a*, 48.]

SEQUESTRATION, n. Se-kwe²st-ra'shu³n. Lat., *sequestratio* (from *sequestrare*, to surrender). Fr., *séquestration.* Ger., *S.* 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. Seclusion of lunatics or of persons affected with contagious or infectious disease. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

SEQUESTROTOMY, n. Se-kwe²st-ro²t'om-i². From *sequestrum* (*q. v.*), and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Sequestrotomie.* The operation of removing a sequestrum. [E.]

SEQUESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²-kwe²st'ru³m(ru⁴m). From *sequestrare*, to surrender. Ger., *Sequester, Knochensequester.* A portion of bone separated from the healthy bone in consequence of being necrosed, but not dislodged from its position. [E (*a*, 48).]

SERALBUMIN, n. Se²r-a²l-bu²'mi²n. See *Serum* ALBUMIN.

SERAPINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r-a²p(a³p)-in(en)'u³m(u⁴m). Ger., *Serapinsaft.* In the middle ages, sagapenum. [*a*, 35.]

SERAPINUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r-a²p(a³p)-in(en)'u³s(u⁴s). Of the alchemists, gum arabic. [A, 325.]

SÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶. See SEROUS.

SERICEOUS, adj. Se²r-i²'shu³s. Lat., *sericeus* (from *sericum*, silk). Fr., *soyeux.* Covered with close-pressed, soft, fine hairs; silky to the touch. [*a*, 35.]

SERICEPS, n. Se²r'i²-se²ps. Fr., *sériceps.* From *sericum*, silk, and *forceps* (*q. v.*). Of Poullet, (1) a contrivance invented by him, consisting of a sort of bag, the open end of which is to be applied to the fœtal head and laced, to serve for making traction; (2) a device, for like use, made mostly of flexible steel. [A, 15; Poullet, "Arch. de tocol.," 1875, p. 468; "Lyon méd.," Dec. 25, 1881.]

SERICIACUM, n. Of the alchemists, arsenic. [A, 325.]

SERICIC ACID, n. Se²r-i²s'i²k. Fr., *acide séricique.* 1. A yellowish, uncrystallizable, deliquescent substance, $C_{30}H_{60}N_8O_{14}$, obtained from silk, soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B, 2.] 2. See MYRISTIC *acid.*

SERICIN, n. Se²r'i²s-i²n. Fr., *séricine, gélatine de la soie.* Ger., *Seidenfibroïn.* 1. Silk-substance, silk-gelatin; a yellowish body, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$, obtained by boiling raw silk a long time with water. [B. 4, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).] 2. See SERIN (2d def.).

SERICOGRAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(sar)-i²k-o²g'ra²f(ra³f)-i²s. Gen., *-graph'idos* (*-idis*). From σηρικόν, silk, and γραφίς, a design. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. mohuitli.** A Brazilian and Central American herb. The leaves are stimulant, and in Mexico are considered antidysenteric. They yield a dark-blue coloring matter which resembles litmus in its reactions. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]

SERICTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(sar)-i²kt-e(e²)'ri²-a³. From σηρικόν, silk. Fr., *séricteres.* See *Spinning* GLANDS.

SERICUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(sar)'i²k-u³m(u⁴m). From σηρικός, silken. The cocoon of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*); silk. [*a*, 35.]—**S. adhæsivum, S. anglicum.** See *Court*-PLASTER.—**S. crudum.** See *S.*

SERIES (Lat.), n. f. Ser(se²r)'i²-ez(as). From *serere*, to join together. Fr., *série.* Ger., *Reihe* (1st def.). 1. An orderly line of things more or less similar. [*a*, 48.] 2. In botanical classification, of Gray, a subkingdom; of some authors, a principal division of an order or other large group. [*a*, 35.]

SERIN, n. Ser'i²n. Fr., *sérine.* Ger., *S.* 1. See *Serum* ALBUMIN. 2. Amidoglycerol; a sweetish substance, $C_3H_7NO_3 = C_2H_3$-(OH)(NH_2)CO.OH, derived from silk by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. According to Baumann, it has no relation with cystine. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

SERINGOS, n. A form of purulent dysentery endemic in Caffraria. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

SERINGUE (Fr.), n. Se²-ra²n²g. See SYRINGE.—**S. priapique.** See *Ricord's* SYRINGE.

SERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ser(se²r)'i²s. Gen., *ser'idos* (*-idis*), *ser'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σέρις. Of the ancients, the genus *Cichorium.*

SERISCISSION, n. Ser-i²-si²z'zhu³n. From *sericum*, silk, and *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *sériscission.* The cutting through of tissues with silk thread. [*a*, 40.]

SERISSA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r-i²s'sa³. Fr., *sérisse.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. fœtida.** The only species; cultivated in China, Japan, and India. The astringent root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and externally in ophthalmia and ulcers. [*a*, 35.]

SERJANIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r-zha³n'i²-a³. Fr., *serjanie.* Ger., *Serjanie.* A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. All species are narcotic. [*a*, 35.]—**S. lethalis.** Ger., *tödliche Serjanie.* Brazilian fish-poison plant; a species containing a resinous, bitter, narcotic juice used as a fish poison. It is said to be one of the plants from the flowers of which a certain wasp collects an acrid narcotic honey which produces, even in small quantity, raving madness and sometimes death. [*a*, 35.]—**S. mexicana.** Ger.. *mexikanische Serjanie.* Sp., *quaumecatl* [Mex. Ph.]. A diuretic Mexican species used in gout and chronic syphilis. [*a*, 35.]—**S. noxia.** A poisonous Brazilian species, having the properties of *S. lethalis.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. triternata.** Fr., *serjanie triternée, liane à persil.* A species found in the West Indies and neighboring regions of South America. The leaves and young branches are used as a fish poison, and medicinally like sarsaparilla in syphilis, etc. [*a*, 35.]

SERMAIZE (Fr.), n. Se²r-me²z. A place in the department of the Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SERNEUS (Ger.), n. Ze²r-nois. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SEROALBUMINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ser(se²r)''o(o³)-a²l(a³l)-bu²(bu)-mi²n-u²r(ur)'i²-a³. See under ALBUMINURIA.

SEROCŒLOMA (Lat.), n. m. Ser(se²r)-o(o³)-sel(ko²el)-om'a³. From *serum*, serum, and κοῖλος, hollow. Ger., *Serocölom, Interamnionhöhle.* The space between the fœtus and the amnion. [L.]

SEROCYSTIC, adj. Ser-o-si²st'i²k. From *serum* (*q. v.*), and κύστις, a cyst. Composed of or containing cysts filled with serum. [*a*, 40.]

SÉROFIBRINE (Fr.), n. Sa-ro-feb-ren. See PLASMIN.

SERO-FIBRINOUS, adj. Ser-o-fib'ri²n-u³s. Partaking of the nature of both serum and fibrin. [D.]

SERO-GELATINOUS, adj. Ser-o-je²l-a²t'i²n-u³s. Partaking of the nature of both serum and gelatin. [D.]

SERO-LACTESCENT, adj. Ser-o-la²k-te²'s'nt. Fr., *sérolactescent.* Having the characters of serum and of milk (said of the secretion of Montgomery's glands). [A, 41.]

SEROLIN, n. Ser'o²l-i²n. Lat., *serolina.* Fr., *séroline.* Ger., *Serolin.* A compound contained in blood in the proportion of 2 parts in 100,000. It occurs in agglomerations of micro-crystalline needles or pearly scales, very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, more freely in boiling alcohol, and in ether; it is neutral, fusible at 36° C., and non-saponifiable. According to Gobley, it is a mixture of albumin and fatty matters; according to Flint, it is identical with stercorin. [B, 8, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SERO-MUCOUS, adj. Ser-o-mu²k'u³s. Partaking of the nature of both serum and mucus. [D.]

SEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r-o²t(o²fth)'i²s-i²s. Gen., *-phthis'eos.* For deriv., see SERUM and PHTHISIS. A great diminution of the quantity of serum in the blood. [*a*, 34.]—**S. perniciosa endemica.** Of Wernich, beriberi. [*a*, 34.]

SEROPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Ser(se²r)''o(o³)-nu²-(pnu²)-mo(mo³)-thor'a²x(a³x). Gen.. *-ac'os* (*-ac'is*). From *serum* (*q. v.*), πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Pleurisy with serous effusion complicated with pneumothorax. [A, 326 (*a*, 40).]

SERO-PURULENT, adj. Ser-o-pu2r'u2-l'nt. Partaking of the nature of both serum and pus. [D.]

SERO-PUS, n. Ser"o-pu3s'. A fluid which consists of both serum and pus. [D.]

SEROSA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r-os'a3. From *serum*, serum. A serous membrane. [L.]

SERO-SEROUS, adj. Ser-o-ser'u3s. Pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly (see *S.-s.* SUTURE).

SEROSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ser(se2r)-o2s(os)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *serum*, serum. Inflammation of a serous membrane. [B.]—**Multiple s.** Simultaneous inflammatory effusion into several serous sacs. [C. Bozzolo, "Ctrlbl. f. kl. Med.," Mar. 14, 1885.]

SÉRO-SUBLIMÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-ro-su6b-le-ma. A compound of corrosive sublimate with albumin, soluble in serum; used in antiseptic dressings. [Lister, "Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, 1889, p. 418 (a, 18).] Cf. MERCURY *albuminate*.

SERO-SYNOVIAL, adj. Ser"o-si2n-ov'i2-'l. Partaking of the nature of both serum and synovia. [a, 48.]

SEROTINA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(sar)-o2t(ot)'i2n-a3. Fr., *sérotine*. See DECIDUA *s.*

SEROTINOUS, adj. Se2r-o2t'i2n-u3s. Lat., *serotinus*. Fr., *tardif*. Ger., *spätzeitig*, *verspätet*. Produced late in the season in comparison with some other allied plant or plant-organ; of an anther, coming to maturity later than the pistil. [a, 35.]

SEROUS, adj. Ser'u3s. Fr., *séreux*. Ger., *serös*. Consisting of, containing, resembling, or producing (see *S.* MEMBRANE) serum; thin, watery.

SERPENS (Lat.), adj. Su5rp(se2rp)'en2z(ans). Gen., *-pent'is*. From *serpere*, to creep. See CREEPING; as a n., (*a*) a serpent; (*b*) see HERPES (1st def.).—**Radix serpentum.** The root of *Ophiorrhiza mungos*. [a, 35.]

SERPENTAIRE (Fr.), n. Se2r-pa2n2-ta2r. See ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria*, ARUM *maculatum*, and DRACUNCULUS *vulgaris*.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura* SERPENTARIÆ.—**Infusion de s. de Virginie.** See *Infusum* SERPENTARIÆ.—**Poudre de s. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.]. The dried and powdered root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. de Virginie.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria*; of the Fr. Cod., its rhizome. [a, 35.]—**Teinture de s. de Virginie.** See *Tinctura* SERPENTARIÆ.

SERPENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(se2r)-pe2nt-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *serpens*, a serpent. Fr., *aristoloche serpentaire*, *serpentaire de Virginie* (*souche*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *S. de Virginia* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The *Aristolochia s.* 2. The rhizome of *Aristolochia s.*, and, according to the U. S. and Br. Ph's, of *Aristolochia reticulata*. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. Of Rafinesque and others, a section of the genus *Aristolochia*. The *Serpentariæ* are: of Endlicher, a class of the *Acramphibrya* containing the *Aristolochieæ* and *Nepentheæ*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Monochlamydeæ* including the *Aristolochieæ*. [a, 35.]—**Cerussa serpentariæ.** See LEAD *acetate*.—**Essentia serpentariæ virginianæ.** See *Tinctura serpentariæ*.—**Extractum serpentariæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 60 powder with 30 of a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, and bringing the mixture of the two up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum serpentariæ** [Br. Ph.] (**virginianæ**). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of s. in No. 20 powder in 40 parts of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix** (seu **Rhizoma**) **serpentariæ.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. brasiliensis.** See CHIOCOCCA *anguifuga*.—**Serpentariæ radix** (seu **rhizoma**). See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. indica.** See OPHIORRHIZA *mungos*.—**S. major.** See DRACUNCULUS *vulgaris*.—**S. mas.** See POLYGONUM *bistorta*.—**S. minor.** An old name for the *Arum maculatum*. [a, 35.]—**S. rubra, S. vulgaris.** See POLYGONUM *bistorta*.—**Tinctura serpentariæ** (**virginianæ**). A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of s. in No. 40 powder for one day with 10 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928, and treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with 15 fl. oz. of alcohol, and treating in a percolator, adding alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of expressed and filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SERPENTARIN, n. Su5r-pe2nt'a2r-i2n. See ARISTOLOCHIN.

SERPES (Lat.), n. m. Su5rp(se2rp)'ez(as). Gen., *-et'is*. Herpes. [G.]

SERPIGINOUS, adj. Su5rp-i2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *serpiginus* (from *serpere*, to creep). Fr., *serpigineux*. Spreading gradually from point to point of a surface (said of ulceration). [a, 48.]

SERPIGO (Lat.), n. f. Su6rp(se2rp)-i(e)'go. Gen., *-ig'inis*. From *serpere*, to creep. 1. A creeping skin eruption; herpes (1st def.). 2. Of Fuchs, scabies crustosa. [G. 5.]—**S. diffusa.** Scabies crustosa. [G.]—**S. faciei.** Scabies (or eczema) of the face, with thick crusts. [G, 5.]—**S. volatica.** See HERPES (1st def.).

SERPILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su5rp(se2rp)-i2l'lu3m(lu4m). See SERPYLLUM.

SERPOLET [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Se2r-po-la. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [a. 35.]—**Alcoolat de s.** See *Spiritus* SERPYLLI.—**Hydrolat de s.** [Fr. Cod., 1832]. See *Aqua* SERPYLLI.—**Oléule de s.** See *Oil of* SERPYLLUM.

SERPYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su5rp(se2rp)-i2l(u6l)'lu3m(lu4m). 1. The *Thymus s.* 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Thymus*. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Austr. Ph., see *Herba serpylli*.—**Ætheroleum serpylli.** See *Oil of s.*—**Aqua serpylli.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de serpolet*. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of oil of wild thyme in 27 of alcohol and shaking up with 9,970 of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua serpylli composita.** See AQUA *benedicta composita*.—**Essentia serpylli.** See *Oil of s.*—**Herba serpylli.** Fr., *serpolet*. Sp., *serpol*. Wild thyme; the flowering leafy branches of *Thymus s.* [a, 35.]—**Oil of s., Oleum serpylli** (**æthereum**). A colorless or yellowish oil, of peculiar odor and aromatic taste, distilled from the herb (dried flowering herb [Gr. Ph.]) of *Thymus s.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. minus.** The *Thymus s.* [a, 35.]—**S. romanum.** The *Thymus vulgaris*. [a, 35.]—**S. silvestris, S. vulgaris.** The *Thymus s.* [a. 35.]—**Spiritus serpylli.** A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of the herb of *Thymus s.* with 45 each of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832 and water (60 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·900 and from 90 to 120 of water [Gr. Ph.]) and distilling 60 parts [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of *Thymus s.* in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.] (in a mixture of 24 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol with 72 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

SERRA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r'ra3. See SAW.—**S. versatilis.** See TREPHINE.

SERRATE, SERRATED, adj's. Se2r'at, -at-e2d. Lat., *serratus* (from *serra*, a saw). Fr., *serré*, *dentelé*. Ger., *gesägt*, *sägezähnig*, *gezähnt*. Indented like a saw. [a, 27.]

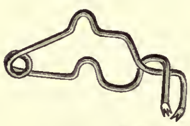
SERRATILE (Fr.), adj. Se2r-ra3-tel. Saw-like (said of a pulse that seems to strike the finger at several distinct points). [L, 41 (a, 14, 48).]

SERRATULA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r-ra2t(ra3t)'u2l(u4l)-a3. Fr., *serratte* (4th def.), *serratule* (4th def.). Ger., *Scharte* (4th def.). 1. The *Stachys betonica* and formerly the *S. tinctoria*. 2. Of Don, the genus *Haplotaxis*. 3. Of Rumphius, the genus *Picria*. 4. Of Linnæus, sawwort; a genus of the *Serratuleæ*, which are a tribe of the *Carduineæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. tinctoria.** Fr., *serratule* (*des teinturiers*). Ger., *färbende Scharte*. Dyers' savory, common sawwort; a European plant. The herb and root were formerly used externally as detersives and vulneraries. The herbage yields a yellow dye. [a, 35.]

SERRATURES, n. Se2r'a2t-u2rz. Lat., *serraturæ* (from *serrare*, to saw). Ger., *Sägenzähne*, *Sägen*. See DENTELURES.

SERRATUS (Lat.), adj. Se2r-rat(ra3t)'u3s(u4s). See SERRATE; as a n. m., a muscle having a digitated margin. [L.]—**S. anticus** (**major**). See *S. magnus*.—**S. anticus minor, S. der Brust** (Ger.). See PECTORALIS *minor*.—**S. internus.** See INFRACOSTALIS.—**S. magnus, S. major.** Fr., *grand dentelé*. Ger., *grosser Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises by nine or ten fleshy digitations from the external surfaces of the upper eight or nine ribs (two usually from the second rib), and is inserted into the whole of the base and inferior angle of the scapula. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. posticus inferior.** Fr., *petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. Ger., *unterer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises from the posterior layer of the lumbar fascia on a level with the last dorsal and two upper lumbar vertebræ, and is inserted by four digitations into the lower margins of the four lower ribs. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. posticus superior.** Fr., *cervici-dorso-costal*, *petit dentelé postérieur et supérieur*. Ger., *oberer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A flat muscle which arises by a thin aponeurosis from the spinous processes of the last cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted by four digitations into the outer surfaces of the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, slightly external to their angles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

SERRE-COU (Fr.), n. Se2r-ku. Of Chabert, a sort of collar for compressing the jugular vein. [E.]



VIDAL'S SERRE-FINE.

SERRE-FINE (Fr.), n. Se2r-fen. A small spring forceps invented by Vidal for catching bleeding vessels and controlling hæmorrhage during operations; also used for closing a wound temporarily. [E.]



LANGENBECK'S SERRE-FINE.

SERRE-NŒUD (Fr.), n. Se2r-nu5. A noose-tightener; an instrument for gradually tightening a ligature; used for cutting through a pedicle or other like part slowly and bloodlessly, also as a temporary constrictor of such a part in the course of an operation. [E. Spillmann (A, 328).]

SERRE-PÉDICULE (Fr.), n. Se2r-pa-de-ku6l. A pedicle-constrictor, usually in the form of a clamp. [a, 40.]

SERRIAL (Fr.), n. Se2r-re-a3l. See *Hyo-mandibular* BONE.

SERRULATE, adj. Se2r'u2l-at. Lat., *serrulatus* (from *serrula*, a small saw). Fr., *serrulé*. Ger., *feingesägt*. Minutely serrate. [a, 35.]

SERTULA (Lat.), n. f. Su5rt(se2rt)'u2l(u4l)-a3. Fr., *sertule*. See MELILOTUS *officinalis*.

SERUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(se2)'ru3m(ru4m). Fr., *sérum*. Ger., *S.*, *Aderwasser*. The watery portion of an organic fluid (ordinarily of the blood).—**Artificial s.** Water containing albumin, salts, etc., to imitate the s. of the blood; used as an intravenous or intraperitoneal injection, also in preparing microscopical specimens. That of B. W. Richardson consists of 1 oz. of white of egg, 1 drachm of common salt, 1 scruple of sodium phosphate, 1 oz. of clarified animal fat, 2 oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make a pint. ["Asclepiad," Jan., 1885, p. 8.]—**Blood s.** The fluid which separates from the blood after coagulation; defibrinated blood-plasma, consisting, according to Marcet, of 90 parts of water, 7·60 of albuminoids, 0·60 of potassium and sodium chlorides, 0·40 of muco-extractive matters, 0·65 of sodium carbonate, 0·35 of potassium sulphate, and 0·40 of earthy phosphates. [A, 328.]—**Iodized s.** Ger., *Jodserum*. S. treated with potassium iodide; used in bacteriological research. [a, 40.]—**Milk s.** See WHEY.—**S. cells.** Ger., *seröse* (oder *serumhaltige*) *Fettzellen*. Fat cells containing s. in

place of part or all of the fat which was originally in the cell. [J, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1871. p. 67 (J).]—**S. cerebro-spinale.** See *Cerebro-spinal* FLUID.—**S'elweiss** (Ger.). See *S.* ALBUMIN.—**S.-globulin.** See PARAGLOBULIN.—**S. lacteum, S. lactis.** See WHEY.—**S'masche** (Ger.). The fibrin network formed during coagulation of the blood. [K, 13.]—**S. sanguinis.** See *Blood s.*

SERUMURIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(se^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From *serum* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *sérumurie.* Albuminuria (under the idea that it is not merely albumin, but blood serum as a whole, that passes off with the urine). [A, 15.]

SERVICE-TREE, n. Su^{5}rv'i^{2}s-tre. The *Pyrus domestica.*

SESAME, n. Se^{2}s'a^{2}m-e. The *Sesamum orientale* and *Sesamum indicum.* [α, 35.]—**S.-oil.** See *Oil of* SESAMUM.

SESAMOID, SESAMOIDAL, adj's. Se^{2}s'a^{2}m-oid, se^{2}s-a^{2}m-oi'd'l. Gr., σησαμοειδής (from σήσαμον, sesame, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sesamoides.* Fr., *sésamoïde, sésamoïdien.* Ger., *sesamartig.* Resembling or having the shape of a seed of sesame. [C.] See *S.* BONES.

SESAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}s(sas)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σήσαμον. Fr., *sésame.* Ger., *Sesam.* A genus of herbs typical of a tribe (*Sesameæ* [Fr., *sésamées;* Ger., *Sesameen*]) of the *Pedalineæ.* [α, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum sesami.* Fr., *huile de sésame, sésame.* Ger., *Sesamöl.* Sesame- (or gingili-, or teel-, or benné-) oil; a yellowish fixed oil, bland, inodorous, and of slight nut-like taste, obtained by expression from the seeds of *S. indicum* [U. S. Ph.] and *S. orientale.* It resembles olive-oil and is used like it. [α, 35.]—**S. indicum.** An herb indigenous to the East Indies; cultivated as a source of oil of s. The leaves are used as a demulcent and for emollient cataplasms. The seeds are used as food; in India they are considered emmenagogue. [α, 35.]—**S. oleiferum, S. orientale.** Fr., *digitale orientale.* A species by some identified with *S. indicum,* and having the same properties. [α, 35.]—**S. vulgare.** See CAMELINA *sativa.*

SESBANIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}s-ba^{3}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *sesbanie.* Ger., *Sesbanie.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. ægyptiaca, S. arborescens.** Sesban; a shrub or small tree growing in Africa, southern Asia, and northern Australia. The seeds are used in Egypt for hæmorrhoids and dysentery. In India the leaves are used in constipation and in mania, the bark and seed as an emmenagogue, and the root in snake-bites. [α, 35.]—**S. grandiflora.** See AGATI *grandiflora.*—**S. picta.** See CORONILLA *picta.*

SESELI (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}s'e^2-li(li^2). Gen., *-el'eos.* Gr., σέσελι. Fr., *séséli.* Ger., *Sesel.* A genus of the *Selelineæ* (Fr., *sésélinées*), which are a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ.* [α, 35.]—**Fructus (seu Semen) seseleos.** Ger., *Seselsamen.* The fruits of *Laserpitium siler.* [α, 35.]—**S. chilosciadium.** See *S. macedonicum.*—**S. hippomarathrum.** Horse-fennel; a species common in southern and central Europe, identified with one of the two plants called by Dioscorides ἱππομάραθρον. [α, 35.]—**S. libanotis.** Fr., *persil de montagne blanc.* Mountain spignel; found throughout Europe and Asia. The spindle-shaped aromatic root is identified by some with the ὀρεοσέλινον of Dioscorides. [α, 35.]—**S. macedonicum.** Fr., *persil de Macédoine* (ou *des rochers*). Macedonian parsley, the πετροσέλινον of Dioscorides; a native of Greece and northern Africa. The aromatic fruits, *semen petroselini macedonici,* are diuretic and carminative. The roots and leaves are used as a vulnerary, and the latter as an insecticide. [α, 35.]—**S. massiliense.** See LASERPITIUM *siler.*—**S. tortuosum.** Fr., *séséli* (ou *fenouil*) *tortueux, séséli officinal* (ou *de Marseille*). Ger., *gedrehter Sesel.* Hartwort of Marseilles, the σέσελι μασσαλιωτικόν of Dioscorides; an aromatic species growing in southern Europe. The fruits, *semen seseleos massiliensis, semen carvi caballini,* are used as a carminative, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and were once considered an antidote to *Cicuta virosa.* [α, 35.]

SESQUIARGENTIC, adj. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-a^{3}r-je^{2}n'ti^{2}k. Lat., *sesquiargenticus.* Fr., *sesquiargentique.* Containing three atoms of silver to two molecules of an acid radicle.

SESQUIBASIC, adj. Se^{2}s-kwi^2-bas'i^{2}k. Of salts, formed from a tribasic acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by two of a basic element or radicle. [B.]

SESQUIBROMIDE, n. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-brom'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sesquibromure.* See under SESQUICHLORIDE.

SESQUICARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}s-kwi^2-ka^{3}rb-on'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See SESQUICARBONATE.—**S. ammonicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. Ammonium sesquicarbonate (see under AMMONIUM *carbonate*).—**S. ammonicus pyroanimalis.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Solutio sesquicarbonatis ammonici** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Solutio sesquicarbonatis ammonici pyroanimalis** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici pyro-oleosi.*

SESQUICARBONATE, n. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. A carbonate containing one and a half times as much of the carbonic-acid radicle as the normal carbonate. [B.]

SESQUICHLORIDE, n. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-klor-i^{2}d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of one atom and a half of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. Analogous compounds of bromine, hydroxyl, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *sesquibromide, sesquihydroxide, sesquioxide,* and *sesquisulphide.* The terms *s.,* etc., however, are often used where *trichloride,* etc., would be more proper. [B.]

SESQUIHYDRATE, n. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-hid'rat. 1. A sesquihydroxide. 2. A crystallized salt containing three molecules of water of crystallization in two molecules of the salt. [B.]

SESQUIHYDROXIDE, SESQUIOXIDE, n's. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-hid-ro^{2}x'i^{2}d(id), -o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sesquioxyde.* See under SESQUICHLORIDE.

SESQUIPLUMBIC, adj. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-plu^{3}mb'i^{2}k. Of a compound, containing lead and a bivalent radicle in the proportion of three atoms of the former to two molecules of the latter. [B, 2.]

SESQUISALT, n. Se^{2}s'kwi^2-sa^{4}lt. Fr., *sesquisel.* A salt in which, according to the old system of nomenclature, two equivalents of a base are combined with three equivalents of an acid; or which, according to modern views, contains one and a half times as much of the radicle as a protosalt. [B.]

SESQUISULPHATE, n. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *sesquisulfate.* A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric-acid radicle combined with two atoms or molecules of a basic radicle; a sulphate formed from the sesquioxide. The term is often used for *trisulphate.* [B.]

SESQUISULPHIDE, n. Se^{2}s"kwi^2-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). See under SESQUICHLORIDE. [B.]

SESSEA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}s'se^2-a^3. Fr., *sessée.* A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees. [α, 35.]—**S. dependens, S. stipulata.** Fr., *sessée pendante, sessée à stipules.* Peruvian species used as emollients and anodynes. [α, 35.]

SESSILE, adj. Se^{2}s'i^{2}l. Lat., *sessilis* (from *sedere,* to sit). Fr., *s.* Ger., *sitzend, stiellos.* Of an animal or a part, attached directly to a basis of support, without a peduncle; of a plant-organ, inserted directly upon the axis, without a stalk. [B.]

SESTERTIOXIDE, n. Se^{2}s-tu^{5}r"shi^2-o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). An oxide in which the number of oxygen atoms is to the number of molecules of the element or radicle with which it is combined as 5 is to 2. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 530 (B).]

SETA (Lat.), n. f. Set(sat)'a^3. Fr., *soie.* Ger., *Borste.* 1. A bristle (*e. g.,* a stiff hair or a straight, slender prickle). 2. The stalk of the capsule in mosses and liverworts. [α, 35.] 3. A bristle-like or hair-like organism. [α, 48.]—**S. equina.** See FILARIA *papillosa.*—**S. palustris.** See GORDIUS *aquaticus.*

SETACEO-SERRATE, adj. Se^{2}t-as"e^2-o-se^{2}r'at. From *seta,* a bristle, and *serra,* a saw. With serratures ending in bristle-shaped points. [α, 35.]

SETACEOUS, adj. Se^{2}t-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *setaceus* (from *seta,* a bristle). Fr., *sétacé, séteux* (2d def.). Ger., *borstenartig* (1st def.), *borstenförmig* (1st def.), *borstig* (2d def.). 1. Bristle-shaped. 2. Setose; composed of or covered with bristles. [α, 35.]

SETACEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}t(sat)-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SETON.

SETARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}t(sat)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *sétaire.* Ger., *Borstenhirse.* Bristly fox-tail grass; a genus of the *Paniceæ.* The *Setarieæ* of Dumortier are a subtribe of *Paniceæ.*—**S. italica.** Bengal grass, Chinese corn, Italian millet, the *panicum* of the ancient Romans, the ἔλυμος of the Greeks; originally of the East Indies. The grain is used for food. [α, 35.]

SETIFEROUS, SETIGEROUS, adj's. Se^{2}t-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -i^{2}j'-e^{2}r-us. Lat., *setiferus* (from *seta,* a bristle, and *ferre,* to bear). Bearing (usually at the apex) a bristle or bristles (setæ). [α, 35.]

SETON, n. Setn. From *seta,* a bristle. Fr., *séton.* Ger., *Haarseil, Abflussriemen.* 1. A sinus established by piercing a fold of the skin with a knife-like needle threaded with a strip of muslin, lamp-wick, or other material, which is left in place so as to produce suppuration and act as a derivative. 2. The strip so used. [E.]—**Galvanic s.** A platinum wire inserted like a s. and connected with a galvanic battery so as to be made red-hot. [α, 34.]

SETOSE, adj. Set'os. Lat., *setosus.* See SETACEOUS (2d def.).

SETOSO-HISPIDUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}t(sat)-os"o(o^3)-hi^{2}sp'i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *seta,* a bristle, and *hispidus,* prickly. Ger., *steifborstig.* Beset with very inflexible straight prickles. [α, 35.]

SETULA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}t(sat)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *seta,* a bristle. Ger., *Börstchen* (1st def.). 1. A small bristle. 2. The stipe of certain *Fungi.* [α, 35.]

SETULOSE, adj. Se^{2}t'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *setulosus.* Ger., *kleinborstig* (2d def.). 1. Like a little bristle. 2. Minutely setose, covered with small bristles. [α, 35.]

SETWALL, n. Se^{2}t'wa^{4}l. An old name for valerian. [α, 35.]

SEUCHE (Ger.), n. Zoich^2'e^2. A pestilence; an epidemic. [D.]—**Frettchens'.** An epidemic disease in ferrets the symptoms and bacteria of which resemble those of chicken cholera. [α. 40.]—**Klauens'.** Hoof disease in sheep or cattle. [α, 40.]—**Küstens'.** See RADESYGE. [L, 30.]—**Magens'.** Of the veterinarians, dysentery. [L. 135 (α, 39).]—**Maulklauens', Maulund Klauens'.** See *Foot-and-mouth* DISEASE.—**Schlabbers'.** See ACTINOMYCOSIS.—**Schweines', Schweins'.** See *Hog* CHOLERA and *Swine* FEVER.—**S'nhaft.** See CONTAGIOUS.—**S'nstoff.** See CONTAGIUM.

SEVADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa-va^{3}d-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *sévadille.* See CEVADILLA.

SEVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(sa)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* From *sevum,* suet. See LIPOMATOSIS.

SÈVE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}v. See SAP.

SEVEN (Ger.), n. Zaf'e^{2}n. See SAVIN.—**S'öl.** See *Oil of* SAVIN.

SEVEN-BARKS, n. Se^{2}v'n'ba^{3}rks. See HYDRANGEA *arborescens.*

SEVUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(sa)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). Fr., *suif de mouton* (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., mutton suet, the fat taken from the inside of the abdomen of *Ovis aries* and purified by being melted, strained, and cooled. The s. of various older ph's was sometimes suet, sometimes lard. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).] 2. See *Cutaneous* SEBUM.—**S. bovillum, S. bovinum, S. bubulum.** See SEBUM *bovinum.*—**S. cervinum.** See SEBUM *cervinum.*—**S. ceti.** See CETACEUM.—**S. ovillum, S. præparatum, S. vervecinum.** See *S.* (1st def.).

SEWAGE, n. Su2'e2j. Refuse matter, including fæces, urine, etc., carried off from habitations by means of sewers. [α, 48.]

SEWER, n. Su2'u5r. Fr., *égout*. Ger., *Siel, Abzugskanal*. A canal for carrying off waste water and sewage. [α, 48.]

SEWERAGE, n. Su'u5r-e2j. 1. The process of collecting and carrying off sewage. 2. Sewers collectively. [α, 48.]

SEX, n. Se2x. Gr., γένος. Lat., *sexus, secus* (from *secare*, to cut). Fr., *sexe*. Ger., *Geschlecht*. The state of possessing the structural and functional peculiarities that constitute an individual either a male or a female.—**Doubtful s.** See Hermaphroditism.

SEXBASIC, adj. Se2x-bas'i2k. Combining with six molecules of a univalent base; saturating a sexvalent base. [B.]

SEXDECYL, n. Se2x-de2s'i2l. See Cetyl.

SEXIFEROUS, adj. Se2x-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *sexiferus* (from *sexus*, sex, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *sexifère*. Provided with sexual organs. [L, 180 (α, 43).]

SEXPLUMBIC, adj. Se2x-plu3mb'i2k. Containing six atoms of lead in the molecule. [B, 2.]

SEXTAN, adj. Se2x't'n. From *sex*, six. Recurring at intervals of five days. [α, 48.]

SEXTUPLET, n. Se2x'tu2-ple2t. One of six children born as the result of a single gestation. [α, 34.]

SEXUAL, adj. Se2x'u2-'l. From *sexus*, sex. Fr., *sexuel, sexué*. Ger., *geschlechtlich*. Pertaining to sex.

SEXUALEMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. Ze2x-u-a3l'e2m-fi2nd-u2n2. Sexual instinct.—**Conträre S.** Perverted sexual instinct, leading the individual to lust after persons of his or her own sex.

SEXUALLY, adv. Se2x'u2-'l-i2. 1. With regard to sex. 2. By the sexual mode (of generation).

SEXUS (Lat.), n. m. Se2x'u3s(u4s). Gen., *sex'us*. See Sex.

SEXVALENT, adj. Se2x'va2l-e2nt. Ger., *sechswerthig*. Having an atomicity of six (*i. e.*, being capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen in a molecule). [α, 38.]

SHADDOCK, n. Sha2d'u3k. See Citrus *decumana*.

SHAFT, n. Sha3ft. A.-S., *sceaft*. Lat., *scapus*. Fr., *flèche*. Ger., *Schaft*. A stem, stalk, or scape; of a long bone, its elongated central portion; of a cilium, its free portion, continuous with the proximal bulb; of a hair, see Hair-*s*. [J; α, 48.]

SHAGGY, adj. Sha2g'i2. See Villous.

SHAKES, n. Shaks. See Ague.

SHALLOT, n. Sha2l-o2t'. 1. The *Allium ascalonicum*. 2. The *Panicum frumentaceum*. [α, 35.]

SHAMPOOING, n. Sha2m-pu'i2n2. 1. A Hindu practice of rubbing the surface of the body with liniments or other liquids during a bath, at the same time flexing the joints and kneading the muscles. 2. Washing and rubbing the head thoroughly with soap or other substances which produce a lather. [α, 40.]

SHAMROCK, n. Sha2m'ro2k. The *Trifolium repens*; according to some authors, the *Oxalis acetosella*. [α, 35.]

SHANK, n. Sha2n2k. The leg from the knee to the ankle; in ornithology, the tarsus. [L, 221.]

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, n. Sha2n'u3n-dal. A place in Jefferson County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs.

SHARK, n. Sha3rk. Gr., καρχαρίας (from κάρχαρος, sharp-pointed). Fr., *squale*. Ger., *Hai*. Any member of a large group of elasmobranchiate (mostly carnivorous) fishes, including the genera *Carcharias, Carcharodon, Cestracion*, etc. [α, 48.]

SHARON SPRINGS, n. Sha2r'u3n. A place in Schoharie County, New York, where there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SHASTA SODA SPRINGS, n. Sha2st'a3 sod'a3. A place in Siskiyou County, California, where there are springs containing iron and sodium carbonates. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SHEARING, n. Sher'i2n2. See *Head-mold* shot.

SHEARS, n. Sherz. A large pair of scissors—**Bandage s.** Strong s. for cutting plaster-of-Paris dressings. [E.]

SHEATH, n. Sheth. Gr., ἔλυτρον. Lat., *vagina*. Fr., *gaîne*. Ger., *Scheide*. 1. An enveloping structure, a case or covering. 2. In botany, see Vagina (3d def.) and Bundle *s*.—**Axis-cylinder s.** See *Huxley's* layer.—**Capillary s.** See *Circumvascular s*.—**Cellular s.** See Epineurium.—**Circumvascular s.** A wide lymphatic tube completely surrounding the smallest blood-vessels of bone, of the central nervous system, of the retina, and of the liver. [α, 34.]—**Cortical s.** Of Nägeli, the whole of the primary bast-bundles. [α, 35.]—**Dentinal s.** Ger., *Zahnscheide*. Of Neumann, the s.-like structure (supposed to be an elastic limiting layer) lining the dentinal canals and thus containing the dentinal fibres. [J, 32, 35.]—**Dural s.** See Dura.—**Elastic s. of the axis-cylinder.** See *Mauthner's s*.—**Fibril-s.** Ger., *Fibrillen-Häutchen* (oder *Scheide*). 1. Of Key and Retzius, a kind of s. for the individual nerve-fibres of a nerve funiculus, formed outside the primitive s. of the nerve-fibril by the longitudinal connective-tissue fibrils of the endoneurium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 308 (J).] 2. A supposed membrane inclosing the muscle columns and appearing as a sharp, clear line around Cohnheim's areas. [Dönitz, "Arch. f. Anat. und Phys.," 1870, p. 436 (J).]—**Henle's root-s. (of the hair).** See *Henle's* layer.—**Henle's s.** 1. See *Henle's* layer. 2. Of Ranvier (1878), the connective-tissue envelope of the finest fasciculi of medullated nerve-fibres. This s. consists of a single lamella of perineurium covered on both surfaces by endothelium. It may inclose but a single nerve-fibre, in which case there is a space (lymph space) between it and the neurilemma of the nerve-fibre. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**Huxley's s.** See *Huxley's* layer.—**Lamellar s.** See Perineurium.—**Leaf s.** See Vagina (3d def.).—**Mauthner's s.** The hyaline s. surrounding the axis-cylinder and separating it from the myeline. [J, 26, 31.]—**Medullary s.** Fr., *gaîne médullaire* (ou *de myéline*). Ger., *Markcylinder, Markscheide, Myelinscheide* (1st def.), *Markmantel* (2d def.). 1. A sheath of myeline inclosing the axis-cylinder in medullated nerve-fibres. This in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma, in peripheral nerves at least. At the nodes of Ranvier the medullary s. is wholly or in some cases but partly absent, and in some cases it seems to be partly divided into other shorter segments by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. Under some circumstances also the medullary s. appears to be pervaded with a fine network. [J, 10, 30, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1860, p. 65 (J).] 2. The primary bundles of wood (xylem) that project into the medulla (pith) from the cambium-ring. [α, 35.]—**Myeline s.** See Neurilemma (1st def.) and *Medullary s.* (1st def.).—**Myelonal s.** See *Spinal* dura.—**Nerve s.** See Perineurium.—**Neumann's s.** See *Dentinal s*.—**Nucleus s.** Ger., *Kernscheide*. In the roots of many monocotyledons, a deposit of cells (observed on cross-section as a colored ring) surrounding the central ligneous portion. [α, 35.]—**Perivascular (lymph-) s.** See *Circumvascular s*.—**Pial s.** See Pia.—**Pleron s.** See Bundle *s*.—**Primitive s.** See Neurilemma (1st def.).—**Root-s.** See the major list.—**Schwann's s.** See Neurilemma (1st def.).—**S. of a muscle.** Ger., *Muskelscheide*. The layer of fascia or aponeurosis covering a muscle. [L.]—**S. of Henle.** See *Henle's* layer.—**S. of the flexor tendons.** Transverse and oblique fibrous bands which bind the tendons of the flexores digitorum profundus and sublimis to the palmar surfaces of the first and second phalanges. [L.]—**S. of the optic nerve.** Ger., *Sehnervenscheide*. The structures covering the optic nerve, the tunica nervi optici externa and tunica nervi optici interna, and the intervening process of the arachnoides. [L.]—**Structureless s.** See Neurilemma (1st def.) and Sarcolemma.—**Structureless s. of the axis-cylinder.** See *Mauthner's s*.—**Synovial s.** Lat., *vagina tendinis*. Ger., *Sehnenscheide*. A synovial membrane which lines the cavity in which a tendon glides when it is bound down against a bone. [C.]—**Tangential s.** The cellulo-fibrous s. inclosing the primitive carotids. [L, 88 (α, 34).]

SHEATHED, adj. Sheth2d. See Vaginate.

SHEEP-POX, n. Shep'po2x. Lat., *variolæ ovinæ*. Fr., *claveau, clavelée*. Ger., *Schafblattern, Schafpocken*. 1. An epizootic and probably contagious disease of sheep, closely resembling variola in man. 2. Varicella. [G.] Cf. Murr, Murrain, and Rot.

SHEET, n. Shet. A.-S., *sceat, sceta, scyta*. Fr., *drap*. Ger., *Bettuch*. An oblong piece of linen or cotton, forming part of bedclothes, usually next the sleeper. [α, 48.]—**Draw-s.** A folded s. placed under a patient so that it may be withdrawn without disturbing the bed or lifting the patient. [α, 34.]

SHELDON SPRINGS, n. She2l'd'n. A place in Franklin County, Vermont, where there are springs containing sodium and iron carbonates. [α, 14.]

SHELL, n. She2l. Gr., κόγχη, κόγχος. Lat., *testa, concha*. Fr., *conque*. Ger., *Schale*. A hard covering, such as that of an egg, of a tortoise, of a nut, etc. [α, 48.]—**Hearing s's.** Small concave plates, of metal, glass, or India-rubber, formerly used in deafness, being placed above the edge of the cartilage of the ear to catch the sound-waves. [F, 32.]

SHELLAC, n. She2l-a2k'. See *Shell*-lac.

SHELTER ISLAND, n. She2lt'u5r i'l'nd. A climatic and sea-bathing resort in Suffolk County, New York. [α, 14.]

SHENANDOAH ALUM SPRINGS, n. She2n-a2n-do'a3 a2l'-u3m. A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are chalybeate, aluminous, and sulphurous springs. [α, 14.]

SHEPHERD'S PURSE, n. She2p'u5rdz-pu5rs". 1. The genus *Thlaspi*; especially *Thlaspi* (*Capsella*) *bursa pastoris*. [α, 35.]

SHERRY, n. She2r'i2. See under Wine.

SHIELD, n. Sheld. Gr., πέλτη. Lat., *pelta*. Fr., *gaîne, bouclier*. Ger., *Schild*. 1. A piece of armor defending the body; hence, any protective apparatus or structure. [α, 48.] 2. Of a faradaic battery, the tube inserted in the core of the central coil, which regulates the intensity of the action. [B.] 3. See Apothecium (1st def.).—**Antithermic s.** Of H. P. C. Wilson, an instrument made of some non-conducting material to protect the tissues during the application of a cautery. [α, 34.]—**Nipple s.** Fr., *chapeau protecteur du mamelon, bout de sein*. Ger., *Warzenhütchen*. A protective covering for the nipple either fitting it, and having small openings at the tip, for use during suckling, or made large and rigid, so as to protect a sore nipple from pressure in the intervals of nursing. [α, 34.]—**Sim's s.** A copper or steel instrument used for steadying wire sutures and as the guide to the proper point at which these should be twisted. It consists of a long shaft having a broad cleft extremity. [A, 21 (α, 34).]—**Supra-orbital s.** A plate or plates of bone at the upper edge of the orbits of certain birds, causing a marked projection of the eyebrows. [L, 221.]

SHIKIMENE, n. Shi2k'i2m-en. A poisonous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the ethereal oil obtained from the leaves of *Illicium religiosum* (Jap., *shikimi*) or its fruit, probably identical with safrene. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SHIKIMINIC ACID, n. Shi2k-i2m-i2n'i2k. A monobasic acid, $C_7H_{10}O_5$, found in *Illicium religiosum* and *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SHIKIMOL, n. Shi2k'i2m-o2l. See Safrol.

SHIMA-MUSHI (Jap.), n. The "Island insect disease," manifested by fever and other constitutional phenomena supposed to be caused by the bite of an insect. ["Edinb. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxiv, p. 128 (α, 34).]

SHIN, n. Shi2n. The portion of the leg over the tibia. [L.]

SHINGLES, n. Shi^{2}n^2'g'lz. From *cingulum*, a girdle. A popular term for zoster.

SHIRKHIST (Pers.), n. 1. See ATRAPHAXIS *spinosa*. 2. S. manna; a substance imported, in the form of irregular roundish, whitish tears, from Afghanistan and Turkestan into India, where it is eaten as a sweetmeat. It is an exudation from *Cotoneaster nummularia* and from *Atraphaxis spinosa*. [α, 35.]

SHITTIM-WOOD, n. Shi^{2}t'i^{2}m-wu^{4}d''. Of the Scriptures, probably the wood of a species of *Acacia*; according to some, that of *Acacia nilotica*. [B, 185, 275 (α, 35).]

SHIVER, n. Shi^{2}v'u^{5}r. Gr., ῥῖγος. Lat., *rigor*. Fr., *frisson*. Ger., *Schauer*. Trembling of short duration due to cold or to emotion or to reflex action, especially when of very brief duration. [D.]

SHOCCO SPRINGS, n. Sho^{2}k'o. A place in Warren County, North Carolina, where there are saline-sulphur springs. [A, 363.]

SHOCK, n. Sho^{2}k. Gr., σύγκρουσις. Lat., *collisus*. Fr., *choc*. Ger., *Schock* (1st def.), *Erschütterung* (1st def.), *Stoss* (2d def.). 1. A sudden depression of the vital functions, especially of the circulation, due to the nervous exhaustion following an injury or a sudden overwhelming emotion, and resulting either in immediate death or in prolonged prostration. [E.] 2. See *Electric s.*—**Discharging s.** Ger., *Entladungsschlag*. An electric s. produced by a discharge.—**Electric s.** The physiological effect caused by an electric discharge or by the closing or opening of a circuit in which the organism is included. [α, 49.]—**Epigastric s.** S. caused by a blow on the epigastrium. [α, 34.]—**Erethismic s.** Of Brunton, s. with symptoms of excitement. [D.]—**Fœtal s.** The sensation of movement of the fœtus perceived by the hand or ear applied with moderate pressure over the gravid uterus. [α, 34.]—**Nervous s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**Railway s.** The impression made on the body or the mind, or on both, by a railway accident. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 2, 1889. p. 494 (α, 34).]—**Return s.** See CHOC *en retour*.—**Sexual s.** S. caused by rape or coitus. [α, 34.]—**Traumatic s.** S. due to an injury. [α, 34.]—**Torpid s.** Of L. Brunton, s. in which the symptoms of depression predominate. [D.]

SHOE, n. Shu. Gr., σανδάλιον, σάνδαλον. Lat., *sandalium*. Fr., *soulier*. Ger., *Schuh*. An outer covering for the foot. [α, 48.]—**Club-foot s.** A s. from the sole of which one or more braces run upward to be attached to the leg, for the correction of the deformity.

SHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Shor'e^2-a^3. From *Shore*, a governor-general of India. Fr., *shorée*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees, of the *Dipterocarpeæ*. [α, 35.]—**Lard s.** Hog's-lard tree; a Burmese tree that produces an oil of the consistence of lard. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Drugg.," May 22, 1886, p. 349.]—**S. robusta.** The sal-tree of India. It yields an aromatic dammar, which is applied to chilblains and ulcers, used medicinally like pine-resin, and burnt as incense in the Hindu temples. The seeds yield an oil. [α, 35.]

SHORT-CIRCUIT, v. tr. Sho^{2}rt-su^{5}rk'i^{2}t. To impose upon an electrical current such a path as to impede its flow through the original circuit and thereby cause the current to encounter an abnormally small resistance. [α, 49.]

SHORTENING, n. Sho^{2}rt'ni^{2}n^2. Fr., *raccourcissement*. Ger., *Verkürzung*. The act or process of making or the state of being short. [α, 48.]—**S. of the cervix uteri.** See EFFACEMENT *du col de l'utérus*.—**S. of the round ligaments.** See ADVANCEMENT *of the round ligaments*.

SHORTSIGHT, SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, n's. Sho^{2}rt'sit, -sit'e^{2}d-ne^{2}s. See MYOPIA.

SHOT, n. Sho^{2}t. 1. A bullet or pellet used as a missile in shooting. Split and perforated s. are employed in clamping sutures, and bags of s. for exerting compression by their weight. 2. The act or process of shooting over or overlapping. [α, 48.]—**Head-mold s.** Fr., *chevauchement des os crâniens*. Ger., *Uebereinanderschieben der Schädelknochenränder, Nahtverschiebung*. The overlapping of the cranial bones of the fœtus during the passage of the head through the pelvis in parturition, whereby the size of the head is slightly diminished and its shape made to conform somewhat to that of the parturient canal.

SHOULDER, v. tr. Shold'u^{5}r. Of a silver-wire suture, to bend it at a right angle at each point of emergence, so as to make the superficial portion of the loop rectangular, and again at the point where it is to be twisted. [A, 21.]

SHOULDER, n. Shold'u^{5}r. Gr., ὠμοπλάτη. Lat., *scapula*. Fr., *épaule*. Ger., *Schulter*. The prominence of the articulation of the cephalic limb with the trunk, constituted chiefly by the clavicle, the scapula, and the head of the humerus; also any similar prominence.

SHOW, n. Sho. A colloquial term for the first discharge of blood in menstruation or in labor. [α, 34.]

SHRIVELED, adj. Shri^{2}v'l'd. See CORRUGATED and RUGOSE.

SHRUB, n. Shru^{3}b. Lat., *frutex*. Fr., *arbrisseau*. Ger., *Strauch*. A woody plant less than 30 feet in height, freely branching from or near the ground. [α, 35.]

SHRUBBY, n. Shru^{3}b'i^2. Like a shrub, fruticose. [α, 35.]

SIAGON (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-ag'onos* (*-is*). Gr., σιαγών. See *Superior* MAXILLA.

SIAGONANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. From σιαγών, the jaw-bone, and ἄντρον, a cave. Inflammation within the maxillary antrum. [E.]

SIAGONAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n'ag(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From σιαγών, the jaw-bone, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Gout of the maxilla. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

SIALADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(au). Gen., *-ad'enos* (*-is*). From σίαλον, saliva, and ἀδήν, a gland. A salivary gland. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *sialadénite*. Inflammation of a salivary gland. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALADENONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σίαλον, saliva, ἀδήν, a gland, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *sialadénoncie*. Swelling of a salivary gland. [L. 50.]

SIALAGOGUE, adj. Si-a^{2}l'a^2-go^{2}g. Lat., *sialagogus* (from σίαλον, saliva, and ἄγειν, to lead). Fr., *sialagogue*. Ger., *speichelausleerend, speicheltreibend*. Augmenting the secretion of saliva; as a n. (Ger., *Speichelmittel*), a substance so acting.

SIALALLŒOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^2(lo^2-e^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σίαλον, saliva, and ἀλλοίωσις, alteration. Ger., *Speichelverderbniss*. Alteration of the saliva. [L, 50 (α, 34).]

SIALAPORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-or(o^{2}r)'i^2 a^3. From σίαλον, saliva, and ἀπορία, non-acquisition. Fr., *sialaporie*. Deficiency of saliva. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALIN, n. Si'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *sialina*. Fr., *sialine*. See PTYALIN.

SIALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σιαλισμός. See SALIVATION.

SIALOCINETIC, adj. Si-a^{2}l-o-si^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From σίαλον, saliva, and κινεῖν, to set in motion. See SIALOGOGUE.

SIALODES (Lat.), adj. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od'ez(as). Gr., σιαλώδης (from σίαλον, saliva, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *sialeux*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Resembling saliva. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALODOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation of a salivary duct. [α, 34.]

SIALOLITH, n. Si-a^{2}l'o-li^{2}th. From σίαλον, saliva, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *sialolithe*. See *Salivary* CALCULUS.

SIALOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a-(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From σίαλον, saliva, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *sialolithiase*. The formation of salivary calculus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σίαλον, saliva, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *sialoncie*. A swelling or obstruction of a salivary duct. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{3}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From σίαλον, saliva, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *sialorrhoée*. Ger., *Speichelfluss, Sialorrhoe*. See SALIVATION.

SIALOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}s'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-osch'esis*). From σίαλον, saliva, and ἴσχειν, to check. Fr., *sialoschèse*. Retention of saliva. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σίαλον, saliva, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., *sialosténose*. Stenosis of a salivary duct. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'l^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-in'gos* (*in'gis*). From σίαλον, saliva, and σῦριγξ, a tube. Fr., *sialoseringue*. 1. A salivary fistula. 2. A syringe for the salivary ducts. 3. A cannula used for draining salivary fistulæ. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIALOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(si^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. From σίαλον, saliva, and ζημία, a loss. Fr., *sialozémie*. Loss of saliva. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIBARE, n. Si^{2}b-a(a^3)'re(a). An old name for a severe form of encephalitis. [A, 325.]

SIBBENS, n. Si^{2}b'e^{2}nz. Lat., *morulus*. Ger., *Bärschwamm*. A name for certain affections, probably including both frambœsia and syphilis, regarded formerly as an endemic disease peculiar to Scotland. They consisted of inflammation and ulceration of the fauces, tubercular and ulcerative affections of the skin, and certain fungous, raspberry-like growths. Gilchrist, who first described the disease, regarded it as a form of syphilis; Adams, Hunter, Mathias, and J. M. Good as an independent disease; and Swediaur as a cross between scabies and syphilis. [Milton (G).] Cf. *Button* SCURVY.

SIBILANT, adj. Si^{2}b'i^2-l'nt. Lat., *sibilans* (from *sibilare*, to hiss). Fr., *s*. Ger., *zischend*. Hissing. [L, 343.]

SIBILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}b(seb)-i^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). 1. See SIBILUS (1st def.). 2. Hissing phonation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. aurium.** See TINNITUS *aurium*.

SIBILUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}b(seb)'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Gezisch*. 1. A hissing sound; especially a sibilant râle and tinnitus aurium. [D; F.] 2. The uvula. [L.]

SIBIRI, n. A febrifuge bark of Guiana. [α, 35.]

SICCANT, SICCATIVE, adj's. Si^2'k'nt, -a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *siccans, siccativus* (from *siccare*, to dry). Fr., *siccatif*. Ger., *austrocknend*. See DESICCANT.

SICCHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k-kaz(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., σικχασία. Fr., *sicchasie*. See NAUSEA (2d def.).

SICCITY, n. Si^{2}k'si^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *siccitas*. Fr., *siccité*. Dryness.

SICCUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Dry.

SICHEL (Ger.), n. Zech^2'e^{2}l. See FALX and FALX *cerebri*.—**Grosshirns'.** See FALX *cerebri*.—**Kleinhirns'.** See FALX *cerebelli*.—**S'bein.** See *Interparietal* BONE and GENU *varum*.

SICK, adj. Si^{2}k. A.-S., *seóc*. Gr., νοσέων. Lat., *æger* (1st def.), *ægrotus* (1st def.). Fr., *malade* (1st def.). Ger., *krank* (1st def.). 1. Affected with disease. 2. In Great Britain, affected with nausea. 3. Poisonous (as in the expression, s. cheese).

SICKLINESS, n. Si^{2}k'li^2-ne^{2}s. Gr., ἀρρωστία, ἀσθένεια. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *état maladif* (1st def.). Ger., *Kränklichkeit* (1st def.). 1. A condition of weakness and predisposition to contract

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

disease upon slight cause. 2. Insalubrity of climate or locality. [D, 20.]

SICKLY, adj. Si^{2}k'li^2. Gr., ἀσθενής. Lat., *infirmus.* Fr., *maladif.* Ger., *kränklich.* 1. Weak, and predisposed to disease. 2. Insalubrious. [D.]

SICKNESS, n. Si^{2}k'ne^{2}s. Gr., νόσος. Lat., *ægritudo.* Fr., *maladie, mal.* Ger., *Krankheit, Siechthum.* 1. A deviation from a state of health, especially in the form of an acute disease. 2. In Great Britain, nausea.—**African horse-s.** A fatal disease affecting horses, mules, asses, and zebras during the hot period in southern Africa; supposed to be malarial. [α, 40.]—**African sleeping s.** See *Sleeping* DROPSY.—**Bleeding s.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**Falling s.** Lat., *morbus caducus.* Fr., *mal caduc.* Ger., *Fallsucht.* See EPILEPSY.—**Fly s.** A disease occurring in Australia in which there are nausea, vomiting, and slight fever. [α, 34.]—**Gall-s.** [Irvine]. In the Netherlands, remittent fever. [D, 1.]—**Green s.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Hungarian s.** See *Remittent* FEVER.—**Malva sweating s.** A very fatal disease prevalent in India, marked by rigors, fever, dilated pupils, burning in the epigastrium, thirst, fœtid evacuations, vomiting, perspiration, and sometimes ischuria. There is great prostration, and death may occur in a few hours. Occasionally there are remissions and recovery. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 208 (D).]—**Milk s.** Fr., *maladie lactée* (ou *de lait*). A form of animal poisoning, prevalent in southern and southwestern North America, produced by drinking diseased milk or eating the flesh of diseased cattle. The symptoms have been variously described by different authors. Gastritis and enteritis appear in its early stages, and at a later period it resembles typhus fever. It may be fatal or recovery may be tardy and imperfect. [D, 47.]—**Miners' s.** See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**Monthly s.** See MENSTRUATION.—**Morning s.** Lat., *nausea gravidarum.* Fr., *vomissements* (ou *nausées*) *de la grossesse.* The morning nausea of pregnant women.—**Mountain s.** Lat., *oronosus.* Fr., *mal des montagnes.* Ger., *Bergkrankheit.* A sensation like nausea which attends respiration in the rarefied atmosphere of great altitudes, caused by the abnormally low atmospheric pressure on the outer surface of the body. Its principal features are extreme muscular exhaustion, palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the arteries, and dyspnœa. [D, 66.]—**Painted s.** See MAL *del pinto.*—**Seas'.** See the major list.—**S. of the house.** In Great Britain, a disease of the same type as typhus or relapsing fever, prevalent in densely populated districts and due to neglect of hygiene. [D, 52.]—**Sleeping s.** See *Sleeping* DROPSY.—**Sweating s.** Lat., *sudor anglicus, morbus sudatorius.* Fr., *suette miliaire.* An epidemic disease which prevailed notably during the early part of the sixteenth century. [G.]—**Theatre s.** Fr., *mal de théâtre.* Of Paul, malaise, usually occurring in women after their dining rapidly and reaching a crowded theatre in a heated condition, with dyspnœa and oppression followed by a slow and weak pulse and syncope. [α, 34.]

SICOPIRIN, n. Si^{2}k-o^{2}p'i^{2}r-i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, found in the root-bark of *Bowditchia major.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SICUA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-a^3. Gr., σικύα. See CUCURBIT.

SICYEDON (Lat.), adv. Si^{2}s(si^{2}k)-i^2(u^6)-ed(ad)'o^{2}n. Gr., σικυηδόν. After the manner of a gourd, *i. e.*, with smooth surfaces (said of the way in which a bone breaks). [A, 311, 322.]

SICYOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}s(si^{2}k)'i^2(u^6)-o^{2}s. From σίκυος or σικυός, a cucumber. Fr., *siciote.* A genus of cucurbitaceous herbs. The *Sicyoideæ* of a tribe of the *Cremospermeæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. angulatus.** One-seeded star-cucumber; a climbing vine of North America. The root and seeds are diuretic. [α, 35.]

SIDA (Lat.), n. f. Sid(si^{2}d)'a^3. Fr., *s.* Indian mallow; a genus of the *Sideæ* (Fr., *sidées*), which are: Of Sprengel and others, a division (tribe) of the *Malvaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Malveæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. abutifolia, S. abutilon.** See ABUTILON *Avicennæ.*—**S. acuta.** Fr., *s. lancéolée.* An Indian shrub. Its root is stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves, warmed and smeared with gingely-oil, are used to promote suppuration, and their juice is prescribed for pains in the chest and as an antidysenteric. [α, 35.]—**S. alnifolia.** Fr., *s. à feuilles d'aune.* An undershrub growing in tropical Asia. The mucilaginous leaves are used medicinally in Cochin-China. The seeds are said to be aperient and diuretic. [α, 35.]—**S. althææfolia.** A Jamaica undershrub. Its flowers and young shoots are emollient. [α, 35.]—**S. carpinifolia.** Fr., *s. à feuilles de charme, herbe à paniers.* A species growing in the Mascarene and Canary Islands and in Brazil. The leaves are emollient and mucilaginous, and the intensely bitter root is febrifuge. [α, 35.]—**S. cordifolia.** Fr., *s. à feuilles en cœur.* A mucilaginous and emollient species found in Africa and the East Indies. The seeds are considered aphrodisiac, and are used in colic and gonorrhœa. The lower part of the stem is used as a diuretic and demulcent. [α, 35.]—**S. gigantea.** A species including individuals ranked under *Abutilon giganteum.* It grows in southern Mexico and the northern part of South America. [B, 43, 60.]—**S. graveolens.** A mucilaginous species with a strong, unpleasant odor, growing in the East Indies and Indian Isles; used as an emollient. [α, 35.]—**S. hirta.** Fr., *s. velue.* An East Indian species. The seeds are aperient and diuretic. [α, 35.]—**S. mauritiana.** Fr., *s. de Maurice.* A species the juice of which is used for gonorrhœa and an infusion of the root in fevers. [α, 35.]—**S. napæa.** A fibre-yielding species found in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The root is mucilaginous and emollient, and the leaves, which are eaten as greens, are considered diuretic and laxative. The plant is said to grow in Siberia also and the root to be used there in dementia. [α, 35.]—**S. retusa.** An East Indian mucilaginous species. The root is used in rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**S. rhombifolia.** Fr., *s. rhomboïdale, guimauve des Indes, fausse guimauve.* A species indigenous to Bengal and growing wild also in the West Indies and North and South America. The leaves and root are mucilaginous and emollient, and the seeds aperient and diuretic. [α, 35.]

SIDE (Lat.), n. f. Sid(sed)'e(a). Gen., *sid'es.* Gr., σίδη. The fruit of *Punica granatum.* [B, 78 (α, 14).]

SIDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d(sed)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *siderari,* to be blasted by a constellation. Fr., *sidération.* Sideration; of Pliny and the older writers, a sudden attack due to the influence of the weather (*e. g.*, insolation, and certain fevers); of Largus and others, encephalitis, apoplexy, asphyxia, catalepsy, etc. [E; G; L, 41, 49, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. ossis.** See SPINA *ventosa* (1st def.).

SIDERITES (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}d-e^{2}r(ar)-it(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u* (*-it'æ*). Gr., σιδηρίτης. Fr., *sidérite.* See MAGNET.

SIDERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d-e^{2}r(ar)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., σιδηρῖτις (1st def.). Fr., *crapaudine* (3d def.). Ger., *Gliedkraut* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined species of *S.* (3d def.), or, according to some, the *Lycopus europæus.* 2. In old pharmacy, *S. scordioides* and *Stachys recta.* 3. Ironwort, a genus of labiate plants. The *Sideriteæ* are a subtribe of the *Melittideæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. hirsuta.** See *S. scordioides.*—**S. montana.** Fr., *crapaudine des montagnes, faux marrube.* Mountain ironwort, a European species. The tops are stimulant and tonic. [α, 35.]—**S. procumbens, S. scordioides.** Ger., *gezähntes Gliedkraut, Berufkraut, Feldandorn, Beschreikraut, Zeichenkraut.* A plant of southern Europe. Its herb was formerly official. [α, 35.]

SIDEROCRENE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-kren(kran)'e(a). Gen., *-cren'es.* From σίδηρος, iron, and κρήνη, a fountain. Of Vetter, a chalybeate spring. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SIDERODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}d-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n. From σίδηρος, iron, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *sidérodendron.* Ger., *Eisenzette.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* including the American species of *Ixora.* [α, 35.]—**S. ferreum, S. triflorum.** Fr., *s. à trois fleurs, bois de fer.* West Indian iron-tree. The bark is diuretic and stomachic. [α, 35.]

SIDERODROMOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d''e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-drom(dro^{2}m)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From σίδηρος, steel, δρόμος, a course, and φόβος, panic, fear. Ger., *Siderodromophobie.* Of Rigler, morbid dread of railway traveling. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

SIDEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d-e^{2}r(ar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σίδηρος, iron. Fr., *sidérosis.* 1. A form of chronic interstitial pneumonia occurring among iron-workers and due to inhalation of the dust of iron oxide. 2. Of Quincke, a pathological condition in which an excess of iron is present in the system and is deposited in certain organs; said to occur in diabetes. [D, 5; α, 32.]

SIDEROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}d-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n. From σίδηρος, iron, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *bois de fer.* Ger., *Eisenholzbaum.* Ironwood; a genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs. [α, 35.]—**S. dulcificum.** Miraculous berry; a species growing in western tropical Africa. The fruits have an intensely sweet and very persistent flavor, counteracting the acidity of any food or drink. [α, 35.]—**S. inerme.** Fr., *bois de lettres, bois de fer de Cayenne.* An Ethiopian and Guiana species. The bark is antisyphilitic and antiscorbutic. [α, 35.]—**S. toxiferum.** Fr., *sidéroxylon vénéneux.* A species having a poisonous juice said to be used as an arrow-poison by the Hottentots. [α, 35.]

SIEB (Ger.), n. Zeb. 1. A sieve. [α, 21.] Cf. COLATORIUM and CRIBRUM. 2. See *Ethmoid* BONE.

SIEBBEIN (Ger.), n. Zeb'bin. See *Ethmoid* BONE.

SIEBENSCHLÄFER (Ger.), n. Zeb'e^{2}n-shlaf-e^{2}r. See BEDEGAR.

SIEBFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Zeb'fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g. See ETHMOID, CRIBROSE, and CRIBRIFORM.

SIEBHAUT (Ger.), n. Zeb'ha^3-u^{4}t. See DECIDUA.—**S. des Eies.** See CHORION *spongiosum.*

SIEBPLATTE (Ger.), n. Zeb'pla^{3}t-te^2. See LAMINA *cribrosa, Cribriform* PLATE *of the ethmoid bone,* and SUBSTANTIA *perforata lateralis.*—**Mittlere S.** See *Middle turbinated* BONE.—**Vordere S.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.

SIECH (Ger.), adj. Zech^2. See SICK.—**S'haus, S'enhaus.** See HOSPITAL.

SIECHTHUM (Ger.), n. Zech^2'tum. 1. A chronic disease. [α, 14.] 2. See MARASMUS *præmaturus.*—**Malarias'.** See *Malarial* CACHEXIA.

SIEF (Ar.), n. See COLLYRIUM.—**S. album** (Lat.). See *Pulvis* CERUSSÆ *compositus.*—**S. album cum opio** (Lat.). Fr., *poudre de céruse opiacée.* A powder of 4 parts of pulvis cerussæ compositus and 11½ or 5½ of opium. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SIÈGE (Fr.), n. Se-e^{2}zh. 1. A chair, a seat. 2. See BREECH.

SIEGEL (Ger.), n. Zeg'e^{2}l. See SIGILLUM.

SIEGESBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. Zeg-e^{2}s-be^{2}k'i^2-a^3. From *Siegesbeck,* a Russian botanist. Fr., *s., sigesbèque.* Ger., *Siegesbeckie.* A genus of the *Helianthoideæ.* The *Siegesbeckieæ* are a division of the *Eclipteæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. droseroides, S. jorullensis.** A tropical American species growing on the mountain of Jorullo, Mexico. It has the bitter, balsamic properties of *S. orientalis* (in which it is included by Bentham and Hooker). [α, 35.]—**S. orientalis.** Fr., *s. d'Orient, herbe divine, guérit-vite, herbe de flac* (in the Mauritius). A bitter, balsamic species widely dispersed in the tropics of the Old World and identified with *S. droseroides.* In the Marquesas the leaves are used for whitening the skin. Externally their juice acts as a stimulant and antiparasitic, and has been recommended in ringworm. In the East the herb is used as an emetic and in lithiasis, dysuria, leucorrhœa, ague, and rheumatism. It produces salivation if applied to the gums. [α, 35.]

SIEGON (Lat.), n. m. Si(si^2)-eg(ag)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). See *Superior* MAXILLA.

SIEGWURZ (Ger.), n. Zeg'vurts. See GLADIOLUS (2d def.).

SIEL (Ger.), n. Zel. See SEWER.

SIELISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(si^2)-e^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From σιελίζειν, to slaver. See PTYALISM.

SIELON (Lat.), n. n. Si(si^2)'e^{2}l-o^{2}n. Gr., σίελον. See SALIVA.

SIFFLAGE (Fr.), n. Sef-fla^{3}zh. See CORNAGE.

SIFFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Sef-fl'-ma^{3}n^2. A whistling sound. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**S. modulé, S. musical.** See BRUIT *de souffle ordinaire et intermittent.*

SIFFLET (Fr.), n. Sef-fla. Of the veterinarians, an artificial fistula in the tail of a broken-winded horse, supposed to facilitate respiration. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SIGAULTIAN, adj. Se-go'ti^2-'n. Named from, or investigated, or performed by J. R. Sigault, a French obstetrician (as in the expression *S. operation* [see *Pubic* SYMPHYSEOTOMY]).

SIGH, n. Si. Lat., *suspirium, gemitus.* Fr., *soupir.* Ger., *Seufzer.* A long, deep inspiration followed by a quick, full expiration and usually accompanied by a characterized non-vocal sound caused by the rush of air through the nose or mouth. [J.]

SIGHING, adj. Si'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *suspiriosus.* Fr., *soupirant.* Accompanied or characterized by sighs. See *S.* RESPIRATION.

SIGHING, n. Gr., μυγμός, μυχμός, μυχθισμός. Lat., *mychmus, mychthismus, suspiratio.* Fr., *soupirs.* Ger., *Seufzen.* Spurious breathing, respiration accompanied by sighs. [J.]

SIGHT, n. Sit. Gr., ὤψ. Lat., *visus, visio.* Fr., *vue, vision.* Ger., *Sehen, Gesichtskraft, Sehvermögen.* The power or faculty of seeing or of perceiving by means of the eye. [F.] Cf. VISION and VISUS.—**Day s.** See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).—**Depraved s.** See PAROPSIS.—**Long s.** See HYPERMETROPIA.—**Mouse s.** See MYOPIA.—**Night s.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**Short s.** See MYOPIA.—**Skew s.** See DYSOPIA *lateralis.*—**Weak s.** See ASTHENOPIA.

SIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}j(si^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. Gr., σιγία. Liquid storax. [a, 35.]

SIGILLATE, adj. Si^{2}j'i^{2}l-at. Lat., *sigillatus* (from *sigilla,* a seal). Fr., *sigillé.* Ger., *gesiegelt.* Marked or stamped as if with a seal. [a, 35.]

SIGMATISM, n. Si^{2}g'ma^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *sigmatismus* (from σίγμα, the letter Σ). Defective pronunciation of the *s* or *z* sound.

SIGMOID, adj. Si^{2}g'moid. Lat., *sigmoideus* (from σίγμα, the letter Σ, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *sigmoïde.* Ger., *s-förmig, schwanenhalsförmig, sigmaförmig.* Curved like the letter S.

SIGMOIDOSTOMY, n. Si^{2}g-moid-o^{2}st'om-i^2. From σίγμα, the letter Σ, εἶδος, resemblance, and στόμα, an aperture. Of Reeves, enterostomy of the sigmoid flexure. [a, 34.]

SIGN, n. Sin. Gr., σημεῖον. Lat., *signum.* Fr., *signe.* Ger., *Zeichen.* An indication, a symptom, especially one elicited by physical examination.—**Baccelli's s.** See *Aphonic* PECTORILOQUY (2d def.).—**Grancher's s.** A raised pitch of the expiratory murmur, indicating pulmonary consolidation. [a, 34.]—**Halfpenny s.** A s. elicited by auscultatory percussion, said to indicate pleuritic effusion. "The patient is seated, and is auscultated in the dorsal region." An assistant places a sou on the thorax, in different parts according to directions, and percusses. The ear of the auscultator listens at the opposed corresponding parts. The healthy side is first examined; then the side with pleurisy, where the note is much higher. A clear metallic sound indicates pleuritic effusion; when this sound is absent there is no effusion. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 661.]—**Hegar's s. of pregnancy.** A boggy, compressible feeling of the lower uterine segment that projects over the cervix, observed by bi-manual uterine examination, the uterus being jug-shaped; observed as early as the fourth week. [E. H. Grandin (a, 34).]—**Jorissenne's s.** An unchanged pulse-rate in decided changes of position of a pregnant woman; indicative of her condition. [a, 34.]—**Physical s's.** S's elicited by means of physical examination.—**Romberg's s.** Swaying; inability to stand erect with the feet close together and the eyes closed; a s. of tabes dorsualis. [a, 18.]—**Skoda's s.** A tympanitic percussion note in the subclavicular region, shading insensibly into a flat note in the lower mammary and axillary regions; indicative of pleural effusion. [a, 34.]—**Stethoscopic s.** A s. perceived by the use of the stethoscope; in a wider sense, any s. furnished by auscultation. [a, 18.]—**Westphal's s.** Absence of the knee-jerk. [a, 18.]

SIGNATURA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}g-na^{2}t(na^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. 1. See SIGNATURE. 2. In a prescription, the directions to the patient, showing how the medicine is to be taken. [B.]

SIGNATURE, n. Si^{2}g'na^{2}t-u^{2}r. Lat., *signatura* (from *signare,* to mark). A characteristic mark.—**Doctrine of s's.** An old superstitious doctrine that the medicinal properties of plants were indicated by their form, color, etc. (*e. g.,* the carrot was used in icterus from the color of its root, the *Pulmonaria officinalis* in lung troubles from the spots on the leaves, and salep as an aphrodisiac from the shape of the tubers). [a, 35.]

SIGNE (Fr.), n. Sen-y'. See SIGN.—**S. du cordeau.** A means of ascertaining the existence of lateral deviation of the sternum (twisting of the thorax), introduced by Pitres as a diagnostic test of copious pleural effusions. A straight line is drawn from the middle of the lower end of the sternum to the middle of the symphysis pubis, and another from the middle of the top of the sternum to the point first mentioned; if the two lines are not coincident, the deformity is present. [Queyrat, "Rev. de méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 23.]

SIGNUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}g'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See MARK and SIGN.—**Signa hypomnestica.** Signs or indications of disease as shown in the patient's history. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIGUATERA (Sp.), n. Se-gwa^3-ta'ra^3. A disease of the tropics, often fatal, produced by eating certain kinds of fish; characterized by abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, coldness of the body, depression of the pulse, and cramps, also by sudden muscular prostration, an alternately pale and flushed countenance, contracted pupils, swollen and blue lips, and paralysis. [D, 33.]

SIKIMIN, n. Si^{2}k'i^{2}m-i^{2}n. See SHIKIMENE.

SILACH, n. See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

SILAUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}l'a^3-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Of the ancients, an umbelliferous plant, perhaps the *Apium graveolens.* 2. A genus of the *Seselineæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. pratensis.** Fr., *brise-pierre, percepierre, peucédanum des Allemands* (ou *des Anglais*), *silave, saxifrage des prés* (ou *des anciens*). Ger., *Wiesensilau, Rosskümmel, falsche Bärwurz.* The meadow- (or pepper-) saxifrage of Europe. The root and fruits have an acrid aromatic odor. They and the herb are diuretic, and were formerly official. [a, 35.]

SILBENSTOLPERN (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}lb'e^{2}n-stolp-e^{2}rn. A variety of aphasia in which letters and syllables are confounded. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

SILBER (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}lb'e^{2}r. See SILVER.—**Fliessendes S.** See MERCURY (1st def.).—**Knalls'.** See SILVER *fulminate.*—**Musivs'.** See *Mosaic* SILVER.—**Neus'.** See ARGENTAN.—**Quecks'.** See MERCURY.—**Raffinirtes S.** Refined silver. [B.]—**Rhodans'.** See SILVER *thiocyanate.*—**S'glättessig.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**S'harnstoff.** A compound of silver and urea. [B.]—**S'infarct.** See ARGYRIA.—**S'salpeter.** See SILVER *nitrate.*—**Wassers'.** See MERCURY (1st def.).—**Wasserstoffs'fulminat.** See SILVER *and hydrogen fulminate.*

SILENAL, adj. Sil-e'n'l. Lat., *silenalis.* Pertaining to the *Silenales,* which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus silenalis*), an alliance (1833) of the *Syncarpæ* consisting of the *Portulacaceæ, Sileneæ, Alsineæ, Tamariscineæ,* and *Illecebreæ,* or (1847) an alliance of hypogynous exogens comprising the *Caryophyllaceæ, Illecebraceæ, Portulacaceæ,* and *Polygonaceæ.* [a, 35.]

SILENE (Lat.), n. f. Sil(sel)-en(an)'e(a). From Σειληνός, the companion of Bacchus. Fr., *silène, silène.* Ger., *Leimkraut.* Campion, a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Silenaceæ,* or silenads, are the *Caryophylleæ* (in part). The *Sileneæ* are: Of Bartling, a family of the *Caryophyllinæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Caryophylleæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. armeria.** Fr., *silène à bouquets.* Limewort. Lobel's (or garden) catch-fly; a European species, sometimes used as a cordial. [a, 35.]—**S. baccifera.** See CUCUBALUS *baccifer.*—**S. inflata.** Fr., *bec d'oiseau, carnillet, floquet, pétrolle, pisse-lait.* Ger., *wildes Seifenkraut, Taubenkropf, weisser Behen, Wiederstoss, Gliedweich, Sandkohl, Knarre, Schaumröslein.* Ben, bladder-catch-fly (or -campion), cow-bell (or -cracker, or -rattle), spatling (or frothy) poppy; a common herb of Europe, North America, etc. The root, *radix behen nostratis,* was formerly used like that of *Centaurea behen.* The herb is used in erysipelas. [a, 35.]—**S. macrosolen.** A species used in Abyssinia as a tænicide. [a, 35.]—**S. otites.** Fr., *béhen à mouche.* Ger., *spatelblättriges* (oder *Acker-*) *Leimkraut, Ohrlöffelkraut, Ackerlaubenkropf, Kukubalkraut.* Spanish campion; a bitter, astringent herb of central Europe, formerly official as *herba viscago* (seu *viscaginis,* seu *cucubali,* seu *otitis*). It was used in otalgia and in rabies. [a, 35.]—**S. virginica.** Fr., *silène de Virginie.* Ger., *virginisches Leimkraut.* Wild (or fire-) pink, fly-bane, catch-fly of North America; an herb regarded by the Indians as poisonous, growing from Pennsylvania to Georgia. The root is used as an anthelminthic. [a, 35.]

SILER (Lat.), n. n. Sil(sel)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *sil'eris.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Rosskümmel* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Sileridæ* (a tribe of the *Apiacæ*), of the *Silerinæ* (a suborder of the *Umbellatæ*), and of the *Silerineæ* (a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*). 2. The *Laserpitium s.* [a, 35.]

SILEX (Lat.), n m. Sil(si^{2}l)'e^{2}x. Gen., *sil'icis.* See SILICA.—**Liquor silicis** (seu **silicum**). Fr., *liqueur des cailloux.* Ger., *Kieselfeuchtigkeit.* The gelatinous liquid produced by the exposure of potassium metasilicate to moist air. [B, 3.] Cf. *Silicate de* POTASSE *dissous.*—**S. contritus.** Pulverized s.; a form of silica (preferably quartz), finely powdered for use in pharmaceutical operations. It is used in operations where a purely mechanical action is desired, for which silica is fitted by its hardness and its insolubility in most chemical reagents. [B, 5.]

SILICA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^3. From *silex,* a flint. Fr., *silicone.* Ger., *Kiesel.* Silicon dioxide, SiO_2. In the crystalline form it constitutes quartz and tridymite. In the amorphous form it constitutes opal and enters into the structure of flint, agate, and chalcedony. It is found in the stalks of many cereals and of the bamboo, and in the scales of diatoms. Among animals, it occurs in the orders of sponges and *Radiolaria,* and has also been found in feathers. It is very hard, transparent, colorless when pure, and has a sp. gr. of from 2·3 to 2·6. Amorphous s. may be obtained artificially as a light white powder which may by fusion be converted into glass. It is insoluble in water and in most acids, but readily dissolves in hydrofluoric acid and in alkalies. [B, 3.]

SILICADE (Fr.), n. Sel-ek-a^{3}d. A medicinal preparation having liquid silicic acid as the excipient. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SILICAS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See SILICATE.—**S. potassicus aqua solutus.** See *Silicate de* POTASSE *dissous.*

SILICATE, n. Si^{2}l'i^{2}k-at. Lat., *silicas.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Silicat, kieselsaures Salz.* A salt of silicic acid. [B.]—**S. aluminico-sodique** (Fr.). See AZURITE.

SILICATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Combined with or containing silicon. [B.]

SILICEOUS, adj. Si^{2}l-i^2'shu^{3}s. Lat., *siliceus.* Flinty, containing silica. [B.]

SILICICHLOROFORM, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^2-klor'o-fo^{2}rm. See SILICOCHLOROFORM.

SILICIC, adj. Si^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *silicique.* Ger., *kieselsauer.* Containing silicon. [B.]—**Liquid s. acid.** A liquid form of s. acid, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on a solution of sodium silicate and the subsequent removal of the sodium chloride and the excess of acid by dialysis. [B, 6.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide silicique.* Ger., *Kieselsäure.* An acid containing silicon; as ordi-

narily used, *orthosilicic acid*, $H_4SiO_4 = SiO_2.2H_2O$, a tetrabasic acid known only in aqueous solution, and prepared by dialyzing a solution of an alkaline silicate which has been treated with hydrochloric acid ; a limpid colorless and tasteless liquid, which on standing coagulates to a transparent gelatinous mass. Other s. acids are the *metasilicic*, *parasilicic*, *disilicic*, and *trisilicic acids.* All the s. acids may be regarded as derived from the combination of silica with water, metasilicic, orthosilicic, and parasilicic acids being formed by the union of silica with one, two, and three molecules of water respectively, while the disilicic acids are formed by the union of two molecules of silica with one or more molecules of water, and the trisilicic acids by the union of three molecules of silica with two or more molecules of water. [B, 3.]—**S. anhydride.** See SILICA.—**Soluble s. acid.** See *Liquid s. acid.*

SILICIDE, n. Si^{2}l′i^{2}s-i^{2}d(id). A direct compound of silicon with another element. [B.]

SILICIUM (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}l-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SILICON.

SILICIURET, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^2-u^{2}r-e^{2}t. Lat., *siliciuretum.* Fr., *siliciure.* See SILICIDE.

SILICLE, n. Si^{2}l′i^2-k′l. Lat., *silicula* (dim. of *siliqua*, a pod). Fr., *silicule.* Ger., *Schötchen.* A short silique, one about as broad as it is long or even broader. [α, 35.]

SILICOACETIC ACID, n. Si^{2}l″i^{2}k-o-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide silico-acétique.* A weak acid, $CH_3 — Si.O — OH$. [B, 3.]

SILICOBENZOIC ACID, n. Si^{2}l″i^{2}k-o-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide silicobenzöique.* The acid $C_6H_5.SiO.OH$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SILICOBROMOFORM, n. Si^{2}l″i^{2}k-o-brom′o-fo^{2}rm. A hypothetical substance, $SiHBr_3$, probably formed by the action of hydrobromic acid on silicon heated above red heat. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SILICOCHLOROFORM, n. Si^{2}l″i^{2}k-o-klor′o-fo^{2}rm. A colorless, mobile, highly inflammable liquid, $SiHCl_3$, fuming on exposure to air, and emitting a strong odor. It has the constitution of chloroform in which silicon replaces the carbon. [B.]

SILICOFORMIC, adj. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}k. Formic with silicon replacing carbon. [B.]—**S. anhydride.** An unstable solid, $Si_2H_2O_3$. [B, 3.]

SILICOHEPTANE, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-he^{2}pt′an. Ger., *Silicoheptan.* A colorless liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_3H$, having the odor of petroleum. [B, 4.]

SILICOHEPTYL, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-he^{2}pt′i^{2}l. Ger., *S.* A univalent radicle, $Si(C_2H_5)_3$. [B, 3.]—**S. alcohol, S. hydrate.** An oily liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_3.OH$. Chemically, it is tertiary heptyl alcohol in which an atom of silicon replaces one of the carbon atoms. [B, 3.]—**S. hydride.** See SILICOHEPTANE.—**S. oxide.** Triethylsilicyl ether. [B.]

SILICOIODOFORM, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-i-o^{2}d′o-fo^{2}rm. A colorless, highly refracting liquid, $SiHI_3$. [B, 3.]

SILICOL, n. Si^{2}l′i^{2}k-o^{2}l. Ger., *S.* A derivative of silicon analogous to a carbinol ; an alcohol of a silicon or silicon-carbon radicle. [B, 4.]

SILICOMETHANE, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-me^{2}th′an. See SILICON *hydride.*

SILICON, n. Si^{2}l′i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Fr., *silicium.* Ger., *Silicium.* A nonmetallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1810. It occurs in great abundance under the form of silica and silicates. *Amorphous s.* is a dark-brown powder soluble in an aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid and readily igniting when heated in air. *Crystalline s.* forms dark, iron-gray, lustrous octaedral or tetraedral crystals, oxidizing only with difficulty when heated in air or oxygen, and not dissolved by any acids except a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acids. In its compounds s. bears a strong resemblance to carbon, and appears to be the starting point of a series of compounds quite analogous in structure to the organic compounds. It unites directly with other elements, forming silicides, and with oxygen, forming silica. Compounded with both oxygen and hydrogen, it gives rise to the various silicic acids and silicates. In composition s. acts as a tetrad radicle. Symbol, Si ; atomic weight, 28. [B, 3.]—**S. bromide.** See *S. tribromide*, *S. tetrabromide*, and *S. chlorobromide.*—**S. chlorhydrosulphide.** A colorless fuming liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_2(OC_2H_5)_2$, boiling at 96° C. [B, 3.]—**S. chloride.** See *S. tetrachloride*, *S. trichloride*, and SILICOCHLOROFORM.—**S. chlorobromide.** A colorless liquid, $SiCl_3Br$. [B, 3.]—**S'diethyl.** A bivalent radicle, $Si(C_2H_5)_2''$. [B, 4.]—**S. diethylketone.** A thick liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_2$. [B. 4.]—**S. dioxide.** See SILICA.—**S. disulphide.** A body, SiS_2, forming silky crystals. [B, 3.]—**S'hexethyl.** An oily liquid, $Si_2(C_2H_5)_6$. [B, 3.]—**S. hydride.** A colorless inflammable gas, SiH_4. [B, 3.]—**S. iodide.** See *S. triiodide*, *S. tetraiodide*, and SILICOIODOFORM.—**S'methyl.** See *S'tetramethyl.*—**S. nitride.** A white amorphous powder produced by the action of ammonia on s. tetrachloride. [B, 3.]—**S. oxide.** See SILICA.—**S. oxychloride.** A compound of s. with oxygen and chlorine. A number of such compounds are known. [B. 3.]—**S'paratolyl.** A transparent crystalline substance, $Si(C_6.CH_3)_4$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S'tetrabenzyl, S'tetrabenzylmethane.** A crystalline substance, $Si(CH_2.C_6H_5)_4$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. tetrabromide.** A colorless liquid, $SiBr_4$. [B, 3.]—**S. tetracetate.** See ACETOORTHOSILICIC ANHYDRIDE.—**S. tetrachloride.** A colorless fuming liquid, $SiCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**S. tetrafluoride.** A colorless pungent gas, SiF_4, fuming on contact with air and liquefying under extreme cold or strong pressure. It decomposes on solution in water, forming silicofluoric acid. [B, 3.]—**S. tetrahydride.** See *S. hydride.*—**S. tetraiodide.** A substance, $S.I_4$, forming colorless octaedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**S'tetramethyl.** A colorless liquid, $Si(CH_3)_4$. [B, 4.]—**S'tetraphenyl, S'tetraphenylmethane.** A crystalline substance, $Si(C_6H_5)_4$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. tetrethyl.** A liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_4$. [B, 3.]—**S. tribromide.** A substance, Si_2Br_6, forming colorless crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. trichloride.** A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid, Si_2Cl_6. [B.]—**S. triiodide.** A body, Si_2I_6, forming colorless, prismatic or rhomboedral crystals which fume on exposure to the air. [B, 3.]

SILICONETHYL, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o^{2}n-e^{2}th′i^{2}l. See ETHYLSILICON.—**S. oxyhydrate.** See SILICOPROPIONIC ACID.

SILICONONANE, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-no^{2}n′an. See SILICON*tetrethyl.*

SILICONONYL, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-no^{2}n′i^{2}l. A radicle, $Si.C_8H_{19}'$, which may be regarded as formed from nonyl by the replacement of one of the carbon atoms by silicon. Its compounds are derived directly from silicontetrethyl by displacement of a hydrogen atom of the latter by some other univalent radicle. [B.]—**S. alcohol.** A liquid, $Si.C_8H_{19}.OH = Si(C_2H_5)_3 — CH_2 — CH_2 — OH$, of camphoraceous odor. [B, 4.]

SILICONTRIETHYL, n. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-o^{2}n-tri-e^{2}th′i^{2}l. See SILICOHEPTYL.—**S. hydrate.** See SILICOHEPTYL *alcohol.*—**S. hydride.** See SILICOHEPTANE.

SILICO-OXALIC ACID, n. Si^{2}l″i^{2}k-o-o^{2}x-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide silico-oxalique.* A white solid, $Si_2O_4H_4$. [B, 3.]

SILICOPROPIONIC ACID, n. Si^{2}l″i^{2}k-o-prop-i^2-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. An acid, $SiC_2H_6O_2 = CH_3—CH_2—S.O.$ [B, 4.]

SILICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l-i^{2}k-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos.* From *silex*, flint. See CHALICOSIS.

SILICULE, n. Si^{2}l′i^{2}k-u^{2}l. Lat., *silicula.* Fr., *s.* See SILICLE.

SILICULOSE, adj. Si^{2}l-l^{2}k′u^{2}l-os. Lat., *siliculosus* (from *silicula*, a little pod). Fr., *siliculeux.* Ger., *schötchentragend* (1st def.). 1. Of plants, bearing silicles. 2. Of fruits, having the character of a silicle. [α, 35.]

SILICYL, n. Si^{2}l′i^2-si^{2}l. Ger., *S.* A radicle containing silicon combined directly with a trivalent radicle. [B, 4.]

SILIGO (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l-i(e)′go. Gen., *-ig′inis.* The genus *Triticum.* [α, 35.]—**Flores siliginis.** The so-called flowers, or rather anthers, of *Triticum hibernum ;* used in Hungary as an abortifacient, and said to act as a styptic in uterine hæmorrhage. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]

SILIQUA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l′i^2-kwa^3. See SILIQUE.—**Emplastrum siliquarum.** Sp., *emplasto de algarrobas* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 6 parts of yellow wax and 4 each of colophony and Burgundy pitch, straining, adding 12 parts of extractum ceratoniæ, 2 of honey, 4 of red-lead plaster, and ⅛ part of iron carbonate, expelling the moisture, and cooling. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. arbor, S. dulcis.** See CERATONIA *s.*—**S. olivæ, S. olivæ externa.** Nerve-fibres surrounding the olivary body. [L.]—**S. olivæ interna.** The corpus dentatum olivæ.—**S. vulgatior.** See CERATONIA *s.*

SILIQUASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l-i^2-kwa^{2}st(kwa^{3}st)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). 1. Of Fuchs, the *Capsicum annuum.* 2. Of the ancients, probably the *Lepidium latifolium ;* also of Pliny, the *Capsicum annuum.* 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cercis.* [α, 35.]—**S. cordatum.** See CERCIS *canadensis.*—**S. orbiculatum.** See CERCIS *s.*

SILIQUE, n. Si^{2}l-ek′. Lat., *siliqua.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Schote.* A pod ; the fruit of a cruciferous plant, especially when it is much longer than it is broad ; a slender two-valved capsule divided usually into two cells by the formation, between two opposite parietal placentæ, of a spurious dissepiment, which often persists after the valves have fallen away. [α, 35.]

SILIQUOSE, adj. Si^{2}l′i^2-kwos. Lat., *siliquosus* (from *siliqua*, a husk). Fr., *siliqueux.* Ger., *schotenartig* (1st def.). *schotentragend* (2d def.). 1. Of fruits, having the character of a silique (especially as distinguished from a silicle). 2. Of plants, bearing siliques (especially when not silicles). [α, 35.]

SILK, n. Si^{2}lk. Gr., *σηρικόν* Lat., *sericum.* Fr., *soie.* Ger., *Seide.* A fine filament produced by the larvæ of *Bombyx mori* and other moths ; also a fabric or thread made of such filaments. [α, 48.]—**Aseptic s.** Thread s. made aseptic by boiling and subsequent immersion in some antiseptic fluid. [α, 34.]—**Carbolized s.** Fr., *soie phéniquée.* S. saturated with a carbolized solution. [α, 34.]—**Epispastic s.** S. saturated with some vesicating agent. [α, 34.]—**Saddler's s.** A heavy s. used by saddlers ; employed in certain surgical operations. [α, 34.]—**Lister's s. protective.** A preparation made by impregnating s. cloth with a mixture of carbolic acid and resin. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SILK-WORM, n. Si^{2}lk′wu^{5}rm. See BOMDYX *mori.*—**S.-w. gut.** Fr., *crin de Florence.* Ger., *Seidenwurmdarm.* The thin, fine, thread-like material drawn out from a s.-w. killed when ready to spin its cocoon. [α, 34.]

SILLON (Fr.), n. Sel-yo^{2}n^2. See FISSURE, FURROW, GROOVE, and SULCUS.—**Grand s. circonférentiel (du cervelet).** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Grand s. du lobe fronto-pariétale.** See *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE.—**Grand s. horizontal.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**Grand s. supérieur.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**Grand s. transversal.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**Premier s. frontal** [Broca]. See *Superfrontal* FISSURE.—**Premier s. temporal** [Broca]. See *Supertemporal* FISSURE.—**Quatrième s. temporal** [Broca]. See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. antérieur.** See *Anterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. auriculo-ventriculaire.** See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**S. calloso-marginal.** See *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE.—**S. circonférentiel, S. circulaire.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**S. collatéral.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. collatéral antérieur.** See *Antero-lateral* FISSURE.—**S. collatéral postérieur.** See *Postero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. crucial, S. cruciforme du cerveau.** See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**S. de face orbitaire du lobe frontal.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**S. de la veine porte.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**S. de l'ergot de Morand.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**S. de l'hippocampe.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**S. de Rolando.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S. de segmentation.** See *Vitelline* FURROW.—**S. des hippocampes.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**S. des jambes du cervelet** [Vicq d'Azyr]. The inner part of the peduncular sulcus. [I, 18 (K).]—**S. dorsal.** See *Dorsal* FISSURE.—**S. droit.** The olfactory sulcus. [L.]—**S. du corps calleux.**

The sulcus corporis. [L.]—**S. du lobe fronto-pariétal.** See *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE.—**S. du petit hippocampe.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**S's du premier ordre.** See *Primary* FISSURES.—**S's du second ordre.** See *Secondary* FISSURES.—**S. fronto-marginal.** See SULCUS *fronto-marginalis*.—**S. germinatif.** See *Primitive* GROOVE.—**S. horizontal du cervelet.** See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**S's intercotylédonaires.** The grooves which separate the individual cotyledons of the placenta.—**S. intermédiaire.** See *Intermediate* FISSURE.—**S. intermédiaire antérieur.** See SULCUS *intermedius anterior*.—**S. intermédiaire postérieur.** See *Posterior intermediary* FISSURE.—**S. interpariétal, S. intrapariétal.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**S. irradiate.** See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**S. latéral** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**S. latéral antérieur.** See *Antero-lateral* FISSURE.—**S. latéral postérieur.** See *Postero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. limbique.** See FISSURA *limbica*.—**S. longitudinal médian antérieur.** See *Anterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord*.—**S. médian de la protubérance.** See SULCUS *basilaris* (*pontis*).—**S. médian postérieur intermédiaire.** A small fissure which separates the posterior column of the spinal cord into two portions. Hirschfeld thinks the depression so slight as not to be entitled to be regarded as a real fissure. [I, 42 (K).]—**S. mento-labial.** See *Mento-labial* FURROW.—**S. naso-labial.** See SULCUS *naso-labialis*.—**S. occipital.** See *Occipital* FISSURE (2d def.).—**S. occipital postérieur.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**S. occipital transverse.** See *Transverse occipital* FISSURE.—**S. occipito-temporal inférieur.** See *Inferior occipital* FISSURE.—**S. olfactif.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**S. parallèle** [Richet]. See *Parallel* FISSURE.—**S. pariétal** [Broca]. See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**S. perpendiculaire.** See *Occipital* FISSURE (2d def.).—**S. postérieur intermédiaire.** See *S. médian postérieur intermédiaire*.—**S. préauriculaire** [Zaaijer]. A groove on the inner surface of the ilium, immediately external to and parallel with the sacro-iliac articulation; considered by Zaaijer to be peculiar to the Japanese and to serve for the insertion of the anterior sacro-ischiadic ligament, but found by Verneau in all races, and thought to mark the course of the hypogastric artery. [A, 50.]—**S. prérolandique.** 1. See *Precentral* FISSURE. 2. Of Broca, the ascending limb of the Sylvian fissure. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Oct., 1879, p. 658 (K).]—**S. primitif.** See *Primitive* GROOVE.—**S's profonds.** See *Primary* FISSURES.—**S. rolandique.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S's secondaires.** See *Secondary* FISSURES.—**S. sous-nasal.** See SULCUS *naso-labialis*.—**S. supérieur du cervelet** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See *Peduncular* SULCUS.—**S. temporo-sphénoïdal inférieur.** See *Inferior temporo-sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**S. tergal.** See *Dorsal* FISSURE.—**S's transitoires.** See *Transitory* FISSURES.—**S. transversal.** See *Transverse cerebral* FISSURE.—**S. variable.** An inconstant fissure of the brain, one that is not always well marked. [I, 55 (K).]—**S. ventral.** See *Ventral* FISSURE.—**S. vitellin.** See *Vitelline* FURROW.

SILLONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Sel-yo²n-ma³n². The beginning of segmentation. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

SILLYBUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²l′li²(lu⁶)-bu³m(bu⁴m). A preferable form of *silybum* (*q. v.*).

SILPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²lf′i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., σίλφιον (1st def.). Fr., *silphie*, *silphion*, *s*. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant, perhaps *Thapsia glauca* or some allied species, producing a gum resin (also called *s.*) resembling galbanum and known as *cyrenaicum* and *laser cyrenaicum*. 2. Rosin-weed; a genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Silphieæ* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Coreopsideæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Calendulariæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. laciniatum.** Polar (or compass-, or rosin-, or turpentine-) plant; found in the western United States. It exudes an oleoresin that is used as a chewing-gum. [α, 35.]—**S. medicum.** Gr., σίλφιον μηδικόν. Of Dioscorides, see ASAFŒTIDA.—**S. terebinthinaceum.** Fr., *s. à feuilles en cœur*, *rhubarbe de la Louisiane*. Prairie burdock, rhubarb of Louisiana; growing in the western and southern United States. It exudes a purgative resin, and the root is used like rhubarb. [α, 35.]

SILPHOLOGY, n. Si²lf-ol′o²j-i². From σίλφη, an insect, and λόγος, understanding. The morphology, etc., of larvæ. [α, 48.]

SILURIAN SPRING, n. Si²l-u²r′i²-a²n. A mineral spring in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

SILVAPLANA, n. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SILVATICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l-va²t(wa³t)′i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From *silva*, a wood. 1. Overgrown with wood (said of a region). 2. Growing in forests (said of plants). [α, 35.]

SILVER, n. Si²lv′u⁵r. Gr., ἄργυρος. Lat., *argentum*. Fr., *argent*. Ger., *Silber*. A metal occurring in nature both uncombined and in combination, in the latter case usually as a sulphide. It is soft, lustrous white, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile, melting at 1040° C. It is the best conductor of heat and electricity known. Although usually forming coherent solid masses, it may be obtained as a fine dark powder (*molecular s.*); and it is also found in the crystalline form. In compounds it acts as a univalent radicle. Sp. gr., 10·424 to 10·575; atomic weight, 107·66; symbol, Ag (from *argentum*). [B, 3.]—**Ammoniated s. chromate.** A substance, $Ag_2CrO_4 + NH_3$, made up of yellow crystals. [B, 3.]—**Ammoniated s. oxide.** Berthollet's fulminating s., a compound of uncertain composition, formed by the action of ammonia on s. oxide. It occurs either as a black powder or as black crystals of metallic aspect violently explosive on the slightest disturbance. [B, 3.]—**Antimonial s.** See *S. antimonide*.—**Berthollet's fulminating s.** See *Ammoniated s. oxide*.—**Black s. oxide.** Argentic oxide obtained by precipitation and dried till it is black. [B, 159.]—**Black sulphureted s.** An old name for argentite.—**Brown s. oxide.** Freshly precipitated s. oxide which is still moist and brownish. [B, 159.]—**China s., Chinese s.** See ARGENTAN.—**Crystals of s.** Vitriol of s. (see under *S. nitrate*). [B.]—**Diluted nitrate of s.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus*.—**Fulminating s.** See *S. fulminate*.—**Fused s. nitrate.** Lat., *argenti nitras fusus* [U. S. Ph.], *nitras argenticus fusus*. Fr., *nitrate* (ou *azotate*) *d'argent fondu*. S. nitrate melted and cast into sticks.—**German s.** See ARGENTAN.—**Horn s.** S. chloride, native or obtained in a horny mass by fusion. [B, 3.]—**Magistery of s.** See *Magisterium* ARGENTI.—**Mitigated s. nitrate.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus*.—**Molded nitrate of s.** See ARGENTI *nitras fusus*.—**Molecular s.** Metallic s. obtained as a fine dark-colored powder. [B, 3.]—**Mosaic s.** Lat., *argentum musivum*. Ger., *Musivsilber*. A compound of mercury, tin, and bismuth, used to imitate silver work. [A, 304.]—**Nickel s.** See ARGENTAN.—**Nitrated s., Nitrate of s., Nitric s.** See *S. nitrate*.—**Peru s.** See ARGENTAN.—**Purified s.** Lat., *argentum purificatum* (seu *purissimum*). See ARGENT *pur*.—**Salt of s.** Vitriol of s. (see under *S. nitrate*).—**S. acetamide.** The compound $C_2H_4Ag.NO$. [B, 2.]—**S. acetate.** A body, $C_2H_3AgO_2$, forming crystals which blacken on exposure to sunlight. [B, 3.]—**S. acetylide.** A compound, $C_2Ag_2 + H_2O$, of s. and acetylene, forming a white or yellowish explosive powder. [B, 3.]—**S. aconitate.** The compound $Ag_3C_6H_3O_6$. [B, 2.]—**S. acrylate.** A body, $C_3H_3O_2.Ag$, occurring as acicular or prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. adipate.** The salt $C_6H_8Ag_2O_4$. [B, 2.]—**S. allylide.** A substance, C_3H_3Ag, occurring as a white precipitate made up of microscopic acicular crystals, turning reddish yellow and afterward green with time, and exploding when heated to about 150° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. alum.** See ALUMINIUM *and s. sulphate*.—**S. amalgam.** A compound of s. with mercury. It occurs native as a crystalline mineral, and may also be prepared artificially. Its composition is subject to considerable variations. [B, 3.]—**S. amidosulphonate.** A substance, $NH_2SO_2.OAg$, forming hard, long, prismatic crystals, blackening on exposure to light. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**S. ammoniochloride.** A crystalline body, $2AgCl.3NH_3$. [B, 3.]—**S. ammonionitrate.** A compound of s. nitrate with ammonia. Two are known: one forming prismatic crystals, $AgNO_3.2NH_3$; the other a white substance, $AgNO_3.3NH_3$. [B, 3.]—**S. and gold cyanide.** See *S. auricyanide*.—**S. and gold telluride.** Graphic tellurium; an ore of tellurium, $AgAuTe_3$. [B, 3.]—**S. and hydrogen fulminate.** Hydric-argentic fulminate, a powder, $CHAg—(NO_2).CN = HAgC_2N_2O_2$. [B, 4.]—**S. and hydrogen sulphate.** Acid s. sulphate. [B.]—**S. and potassium cyanide.** Lat., *argento-kalium cyanatum*. A substance, $KAg(CN)_2$, or $K_2Ag_2(C_2N_2)_2$, forming colorless tabular crystals soluble in water. Used in electroplating. [B.]—**S. and potassium fulminate.** Ger., *Kaliumsilberfulminat*. A highly explosive crystalline body, $C(NO_2)K.-Ag.CN = KAg.C_2N_2O_2$. [B, 4.]—**S. and sodium hyposulphite** (or **thiosulphate**). A crystalline substance, $AgNaS_2O_3$, of sweetish taste, soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**S. arachidate.** The compound $AgC_{20}H_{39}O_2$. [B, 3.]—**S. arsenate.** A dark-brownish substance, Ag_3AsO_4. Dihydric s. arsenate, AgH_2AsO_4, is also known. [B, 2, 3.]—**S. arsenide.** A white, brittle, very hard, crystalline metallic button of the sp. gr. 8·51, obtained when s. arsenate is gently fused with potassium cyanide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc," xxvii, p. 366 (α, 50).]—**S. arsenite.** A yellow powder, Ag_3ASO_3. Other s. arsenites are known: One, $Ag_4As_2O_5$, is a yellow substance, and another, $Ag_6As_4O_9$, is a white body; both turn black on exposure to the light. [B, 2.]—**S. arsenmethylate.** A substance, $Ag_2As(CH_3)O_3$, of pearly lustre.—**S. auricyanide.** A curdy mass, $AgAu(CN)_4$. [B, 4.]—**S. aurothiocyanate.** Ger., *thiocyansaures Goldoxydul-Silberoxyd*. A white precipitate, $AuSCN.-AgSCN$, insoluble in water, soluble in ammonia, and blackening slowly when exposed to light. [B, 244 (α, 27).]—**S. bichromate.** See *S. dichromate*.—**S. bromate.** A white precipitate, $AgBrO_3$, obtained by treating s. nitrate with potassium bromate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. bromide.** A substance, AgBr, occurring native, and also obtained by precipitating a soluble s. salt with hydrobromic acid; when thus obtained, it is a curdy, white substance, discoloring on exposure to light, and on fusion forming a coherent yellow mass. [B, 3.]—**S. cacodylate.** A substance, $As.(CH_3)_2O_2Ag$. An acid s. cacodylate, $As.(CH_3)_2O_2Ag.2As(CH_3)_2.-O_2H$, is also known. [B, 2; α. 38.]—**S. carbonate.** A light-yellow powder, Ag_2CO_3. [B, 3.]—**S. chlorate.** A body, $AgClO_3$, forming white prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. chloride.** A substance, AgCl, occurring native in the crystalline state and also prepared artificially as a curdy, white mass or a powder which on fusion solidifies into a colorless, transparent, horny mass (horn s.). It is practically insoluble in water and darkens on exposure to light. [B.] See also *S. ammoniochloride* and *S. subchloride*.—**S. chlorite.** A crystalline powder, $AgClO_2$. [B, 3.]—**S. chromate.** A red crystalline pigment, Ag_2CrO_4. [B, 3.]—**S. citrate.** A salt of s. and citric acid. *Normal s. citrate*, $C_6H_5O_7.Ag_3$, is a white powder, amorphous when first precipitated, but afterward becoming crystalline. *Argentous s. citrate*, $2C_6H_5O_7(Ag_2)_3 + H_2O$, is a brown powder. *Monacid s. citrate*, $C_6H_6O_7.Ag_2$, forms tabular crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. croconate.** An orange-red powder, $C_5Ag_2O_5$. [B, 3.]—**S. cyanide.** A white, tasteless, and odorless powder, AgCN, which turns brown gradually when exposed to the light. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**S. cyanurate.** The compound $(C_3N_3).O_3Ag_3$. [B.]—**S. cyanuret.** See *S. cyanide*.—**S. dichromate.** A scarlet crystalline substance, $Ag_2Cr_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**S. dioxide.** See under *S. oxide*.—**S. dipropargyl, S. dipropinyl.** A white amorphous substance, $C_6H_4Ag_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**S. dithionate.** A crystalline salt, $Ag_2S_2O_6$, not changing in the air. [B, 158 (α, 38).]—**S. ferricyanide.** A rust-brown powder, $Ag_6Fe_2(C_6N_6)_4$. [B.]—**S. ferrocyanide.** A white powder, $Ag_4Fe(C_3N_3)_2$. [B.]—**S. fluoride.** A highly deliquescent compound forming colorless pyramidal crystals, $AgF + H_2O$, or transparent prismatic crystals, $AgF + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**S. foil.** Lat., *argentum foliatum* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Blattsilber*. Metallic s. in the form of thin leaves; used for coating pills.—**S. formate.** A white crystalline body, AgO.CHO. [B, 4.]—**S. fulminate.** Ger., *Knallsilber*. A highly explosive body, $CAg_2(NO_2).-CN = Ag_2C_2N_2O_2$, forming white acicular crystals. [B, 4.]—**S. hypochlorite.** An unstable substance, AgClO. [B, 3.]—**S. hyposul-**

phite. See *S. thiosulphate.*—**S. hypovanadate.** A black crystalline powder, $Ag_2V_2O_5$. [B, 3.]—**S. iodate.** The compound $AgIO_3$. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**S. iodide.** Lat., *argenti iodidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A substance, AgI, found native as a mineral, and also obtainable artificially both in prismatic crystals and as an amorphous yellow powder. It fuses to a soft yellow mass. [B, 3.]—**S. isocyanide.** See *S. cyanide.*—**S. isovalerate.** See *S. valerianate.*—**S. leaf.** See *S. foil.*—**S. marcasite.** See BISMUTH.—**S. meconate.** 1. *Normal s. meconate*, $C_7H_2Ag_2O_7$, a snow-white body. 2. *Basic s. meconate*, $C_7HAg_3O_7$, a yellow substance. [B, 3.]—**S. metaperiodate.** The compound $AgIO_4$. [B, 159 (*a*, 38).]—**S. metaphosphates.** Compounds of the structure $(AgPO_3)$, occurring as gelatinous white precipitates. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**S. metavanadate.** A yellow substance, $AgVO_3$. [B, 3.]—**S. monoxide.** See under *S. oxide.*—**S. nitrate.** Lat., *argenti nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *argentum nitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *nitras argenticus* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $AgNO_3$, formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on metallic s. When deposited from its solution in nitric acid, it forms transparent rhombic crystals, crystallized s. nitrate, vitriol of s., the argenti nitras (*q. v.*) of the U. S. Ph. It fuses at 198° C., and solidifies into a white, compact, crystalline mass, fused or molded s. nitrate, the *argenti nitras* (*q. v.*) of the Br. Ph. It is soluble in less than half its weight of water, has a caustic metallic taste, and exerts a caustic action on organic substance by coagulating their albumin. [B, 3.]—**S. nitrite.** A substance, $AgNO_2$, forming either a white crystalline powder or acicular or prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. nitroacetonitrile.** See *S. fulminate.*—**S. opianate.** A substance, $(C_{10}H_9O_5)Ag_2 + H_2O$, occurring as short prismatic crystals which turn yellow easily. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**S. oxalate.** A white amorphous mass, $Ag_2C_2O_4$, which explodes on heating. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B. 4.]—**S. oxalurate.** $C_3H_3AgN_2O_4$, forming silky crystals. [B, 4.]—**S. oxide.** Lat., *argenti oxidum* [U. S. Ph.]. There are three s. oxides: (1) *argentic oxide, s. hemioxide*, or *s. monoxide*, usually called simply s. oxide, Ag_2O, a dark-brownish or bluish black powder, almost insoluble in water; (2) *s. dioxide* or *s. peroxide*, Ag_2O_2, obtainable as a black crystalline powder or as an amorphous substance; and (3) *argentous oxide* or *s. tetrantoxide*, Ag_4O, a black powder capable of taking on a metallic lustre. [B. 3.]—**S. paracyanide.** A substance, $Ag(C_3N_3)$, obtained as a white mass of metallic appearance on heating s. cyanide for a long time. [B.]—**S. periodate.** The compound $AgIO_4(Ag_2O)_2$. [B. 159 (*a*, 38).]—**S. permanganate.** A crystalline substance, $AgMnO_4$. [B, 3.]—**S. peroxide.** See under *S. oxide.*—**S. phosphate.** A yellow substance, Ag_3PO_4. This is the *normal s. phosphate* or *s. orthophosphate. Monohydric s. phosphate*, or *acid s. phosphate*, Ag_2HPO_4, is a white crystalline substance. *S. pyrophosphate*, $Ag_4P_2O_7$, is also a white substance. A *dihydric pyrophosphate*, $Ag_2H_2P_2O_7$, is known as a crystalline substance. [B, 3.]—**S. phosphide.** A substance of variable composition, obtained as a dark-gray mass by adding phosphorus to molten s., or by fusing argentic phosphate with charcoal. [B, 159 (*a*, 38).]—**S. photochloride.** S. chloride which has been turned dark by exposure to light. [L.]—**S. platinochloride.** A flesh-colored mass, Ag_2PtCl_4. [B, 3.]—**S. platinonitrite.** A substance, $Ag_2Pt(NO_2)_4$, forming yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. protoxide.** S. monoxide. [B.] See under *S. oxide.*—**S. purpurate.** 1. *Normal s. purpurate*, $C_8H_3N_5O_6Ag_2$, a brownish powder. 2. *Acid s. purpurate*, $C_8H_4N_5O_6Ag + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, is a purplish powder. [B. 3.]—**S. pyrophosphate.** See under *S. phosphate.*—**S. pyrotartrate.** A substance, $C_5H_6O_4Ag_2$, occurring as a shiny precipitate and crystallizing from ammonia as needles. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pyrovanadate.** A yellow powder, AgV_2O_7. [B, 3.]—**S. quinate.** A substance, $C_7H_{11}O_6Ag$, occurring as warty crystals which turn black on exposure to the light. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**S. rhodizonate.** A purple salt, $C_5HAg_3O_6$. [B, 3.]—**S. salicylate.** A substance, $AgC_7H_5O_3$, occurring as shining, transparent, acicular crystals. [B; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**S. subchloride.** A black powder to which the different formulæ Ag_2Cl, Ag_4Cl_2, and Ag_4Cl_3 have been assigned. It is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on s. tetrantoxide. [B, 3.]—**S. sulphantimonate.** See *S. thioantimonate.*—**S. sulpharsenate.** See *S. thioarsenate.*—**S. sulphate.** A body, Ag_2SO_4, forming rhombic crystals soluble with difficulty in water. *Acid s. sulphate*, or *hydrogen s. sulphate*, $AgHSO_4$, forms yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. sulphide.** A substance, AgS_2, of a color varying from yellow to brownish-black, occurring native and also obtainable artificially. [B.]—**S. sulphite.** The compound Ag_2SO_3. [B, 3.]—**S. sulphocyanate.** See *S. thiocyanate.*—**S. telluride.** White tellurium; an ore of tellurium, Ag_2Te. [B, 3.]—**S. tetrantoxide.** See under *S. oxide.*—**S. thioantimonate.** The salt $Ag_3Sb.S_4$. [B. 3.]—**S. thioarsenate.** A compound of s., sulphur, and arsenic which is brown when first formed, but changes to black on drying. [B, 2.]—**S. thioarsenite.** Several s. thioarsenites are known: one, a black substance, $Ag_4As_2S_5$; another, a yellow substance, $6Ag_2S.As_2S_3$. [B, 2.]—**S. thiocyanate.** A substance, AgSCN, forming a white cheesy precipitate. [B.]—**S. thiosulphate.** A white powder, $Ag_2S_2O_3$, of sweetish taste. [B, 3.]—**S. tree.** S. amalgam obtained in branching arborescent crystals by pouring mercury into a solution of s. nitrate. [B, 3.]—**S. trimetaphosphate.** A crystalline substance, $Ag_3O_{10}H_2P_3 = P_3O_6(AgO)_3 + H_2O$. [B, 159 (*a*, 38).]—**S. valerianate.** A substance, $Ag.(O.C_5H_9O)$, occurring as laminar crystals. [B, 4.]—**S. vanadate.** Ordinary s. vanadate, or *s. orthovanadate*, is a dark orange-red substance, Ag_3VO_4. [B, 3.] See also *S. metavanadate* and *S. pyrovanadate.*—**S.-weed.** The genus *Argyreia* and the *Potentilla anserina.* [*a*, 35.]—**Solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test solution of ammonionitrate of s.*—**Solution of nitrate of s.** [Lond. Ph. (1836)]. See *Liquor* ARGENTI *nitratis.*—**Standard s.** An alloy of s. and copper, containing a proportion of s. fixed by law—92·5 per cent. in England, 90 per cent. in France, Germany, and Austria, for coin s. [B, 158, 159 (*a*, 38).]—**Test solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.** A solution formed by dropping ammonia water into the test solution of s. nitrate until the precipitate is almost dissolved again, and filtering [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of crystallized s. nitrate and 2 parts of ammonia water with water enough to make 40 [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Test solution of nitrate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. nitrate in 20 parts of water. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Test solution of sulphate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. sulphate in 250 parts of water. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *Sulphas* ARGENTI *liquidus.*—**Vitriol of s.** 1. See under *S. nitrate.* 2. See *S. sulphate.*—**Volumetric solution of nitrate of s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor argenti nitrici volumetricus* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 16·97 grammes of dry crystallized s. nitrate or pure fused s. nitrate in water enough to make 1 litre. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]

SILVER, v. tr. Si^{2}lv′u^{5}r. Fr., *argenter.* Ger., *versilbern.* To cover with a thin layer of silver or of mercury and tin. [B, 3.]

SILVER SPRING, n. Si^{2}lv′u^{5}r. A place in Marion County, Florida, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

SILVESTRIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l-ve^{2}s(we^{2}s)′tri^{2}s. From *silva*, a wood. Written also *sylvestris.* Lit., of or belonging to a wood, growing in woods; hence growing or running wild (applied to certain skin diseases to indicate the erratic or rapidly spreading character of the eruption).

SILYBUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l′i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Preferably written *sillybum.* From σίλλυβος, a kind of thistle. Fr., *silybe.* Ger., *Mariendistel.* A genus of the *Compositæ.* The *Silybeæ* are a division of the *Carduineæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. maculatum, S. marianum.** Fr., *chardon-Marie, épine blanche, lait de Sainte-Marie, chardon argenté* (ou *Notre-Dame*). Ger., *Marien-* (oder *Frauen-*, oder *Silber-*) *Distet.* Blessed (or holy, or milk-, or Our Lady's) thistle, the σίλλυβον of Dioscorides; an herb indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The root, leaves, and fruits, *radix, herba, et semen cardui* (*Mariæ*, seu *mariani*, seu *maculati*, seu *lactei*, seu *vulgaris*), were formerly used as tonics and sudorifics. The oily, mucilaginous fruit has been recommended in hæmorrhages and in amenorrhœa. [*a*, 35.]

SIMABA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m-a(a^3)′ba^3. Fr., *s.* A tropical genus of the *Simarubeæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. cedron.** Fr., *cédron.* A tree of Central America. The seed (Lat., *semen simabæ* [seu *cedronis*]; Fr., *cédron* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Cedronsamen*), which contains cedrin, is used in snake-bites, rabies, and intermittent fever. [*a*, 35.]—**S. ferruginea, S. floribunda, S. gujanensis, S. suaveolens.** Four species (the third indigenous to Guiana, the others to Brazil) the root and bark of which contain quassin aud are tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]

SIMAROUBA (Fr.), n. Si^{2}m-a^{3}r-ub′a^3. 1. See SIMARUBA. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see SIMARUBA *guianensis.*—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying cortex simarubæ at 40° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. (écorce de la racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cortex* SIMARUBÆ.—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 5 parts of cortex simarubæ with 1,000 of water and straining. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]

SIMARUBA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m-a^{3}r-u^{2}b(ub)′a^3. Fr., *s.*, *simaroube.* Ger., *Simarube.* 1. Bitter-wood; a genus of the *Simarubaceæ*, which are: Of Richard, an order of polypetalous dicotyledons; of Baillon, the series *Quassieæ* of the *Rutaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Geraniales* including the *Simarubeæ* and the *Picramineæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, s.-bark. [*a*, 35.]—**Cortex radicis simarubæ vera.** See *S.-bark.*—**Cortex simarubæ.** Fr., *simaruba*, (*écorce de la racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *s.* (*corteza de la raiz* [Sp. Ph.]). 1. The bark of *S. amara*, imported from Jamaica [Fr. Cod.], of *S. officinalis*, imported from Guiana [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.], or of both [Pruss. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. 2. See *S.-bark.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum simarubæ.** See *Tisane de* SIMAROUBA.—**S. amara.** 1. Bitter damson; of Aublet, *S. guianensis.* 2. Of Hayne, a Jamaica forest tree identified by most botanists with *S. guianensis.* [*a*, 35.]—**S.-bark.** Lat., *cortex* (*quassiæ*) *simarubæ, cortex radicis simarubæ veræ, s.* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *écorce de simarouba.* Ger., *S'rinde, Ruhrrinde.* The bark of *S. guianensis* and *S. amara* (2d def.). It was formerly in repute as an antidysenteric, but is now regarded as a simple bitter only. [*a*, 35.]—**S. cortex** [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Simarubæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *Cortex simarubæ.*—**S. guianensis, S. vera.** Fr., *bois amer* (ou *cayan*), *simarouba* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ächte Simarube.* A Guiana tree yielding s.-bark. Its wood, *lignum simarubæ veræ*, is very bitter, though it is said to be without tonic properties. [*a*, 35.]—**S. versicolor.** Ger., *schillernde* (oder *verschiedenfarbige*) *Simarube.* A tree growing in Brazil. The bark (Lat., *cortex paraibæ*) and leaves are used externally for snake-bites, syphilitic rashes, and phtheiriasis, and internally as an anthelminthic. The bark is also used like s.-bark. [*a*, 35.]

SIMILAR, adj. Si^{2}m′i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Gr., ὅμοιος. Lat., *similis.* Fr., *similaire.* Ger., *gleichartig.* 1. Of two or more parts, alike in form or structure. 2. Of a single organ or part, presenting the same appearance over its entire surface, or homogeneous as to its internal structure. [*a*, 35.]

SIMMON'S SPRINGS, n. Si^{2}m′m′nz. A place in Colusa County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

SIMONEA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m-on′e^2-a^3. A genus of acarids.—**S. folliculorum.** See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*

SIMPLE, adj. Si^{2}m′p′l. Lat., *simplex.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *einfach.* 1. Consisting of but one piece, series, etc.; uncomplicated (see *S.* FRACTURE). 2. Defective in intellect. 3. As a n., in the pl., *s's*, medicinal plants. [*a*, 35.]

SIMULATION, n. Si^{2}m-u^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *simulatio* (from *simulare*, to simulate). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Vorgeben, S.* 1. Malingering. [*a*, 48.] 2. See MIMICRY.

SÍMULO (Sp.), n. Sem′ul-o. The fruit of a Peruvian species of *Capparis*, usually (but erroneously, according to Baillon) identified with *Capparis coriacea;* used in Peru in epilepsy, hysteria, etc.

[" N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 736 ; B, 121 (*a*, 35).] Cf. MELOCHARA.

SINA (Lat.), n. f. Sin(sen)′a^3. See CINA.

SINALBIN, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}l′bi^{2}n. A substance, $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$, found in white mustard-seed, occurring as small pearly acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

SINAMINE, n. Si^{2}n′a^{2}m-en. See ALLYL*cyanamide*.

SINAPELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From σίναπι, mustard, and ἔλαιον, oil. See MUSTARD-*oil*.

SINAPIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}p′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sinapique*. Ger., *Sinapinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, obtained by the action of caustic potassa or of baryta water on sinapine, and forming yellowish transparent crystals, which melt at 192° C. ; probably butylene-gallic acid, $C_7H(C_4H_8)(OH)_3O_2$. [B.]

SINAPINE, n. Si^{2}n′a^{2}p-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sinapin*. A very deliquescent alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, obtained from white mustard-seed. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

SINAPIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n-ap(a^{3}p)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ap′eos* (*-ap′is*). From σίναπι, mustard. Fr., *moutarde, sénevé*. Ger., *Senf*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants (the mustards) included by Bentham and Hooker in *Brassica*. The *Sinapieæ* are a section of the *Brassiceæ*. 2. Flour of mustard ; of the Br. Ph., black and white mustard seeds powdered and mixed. [*a*, 35.]—**Ætheroleum s.** See MUSTARD-*oil* (1st def.).—**Cataplasma s.** Fr., *sinapisme*. Ger., *Senfteig*. Sp., *cataplasma de mostaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by triturating together a mixture of 2½ oz. of mustard powder with 2 to 3 fl. oz. of lukewarm water and a mixture of 2½ oz. of flaxseed meal with 6 to 8 fl. oz. of boiling water [Br. Ph.] ; or by mixing 1 part of black mustard powder with an equal amount [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (the necessary amount [Sp. Ph.], ⅘ part [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of cold water, or with the necessary amount of tepid [Fr. Cod.] (lukewarm [Russ. Ph.]) water. The Gr. Ph. directs the addition of ⅓ part of rye meal and the necessary amount of vinegar. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Charta cum pulvere s.** [Fr. Cod.], **Charta s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sinapismes en feuilles* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *papel sinápico* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster containing mustard deprived of its oil, made by extracting the mustard in No. 60 powder by percolation with benzene, drying the residue and spreading upon stiff, well-sized paper by means of an 8- to 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, so that each square inch of paper receives about 6 grains of mustard [U. S. Ph.] ; or by stirring mustard powder into an 8- to 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, and laying cartridge-paper on the mixture so as to make a thin layer on one side of the paper [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders a solution of 4 or 5 parts of caoutchouc in 100 of a mixture of carbon disulphide and petroleum benzene with which to fix the mustard on paper. The Sp. Ph. orders the use of a solution of caoutchouc, the Belg. Ph. a solution of gutta percha in carbon disulphide only. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Essentia s.** [Belg. Ph.]. See MUSTARD-*oil* (1st def.).—**Farina s.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**Farina s. albæ** [Belg. Ph.]. White mustard-seed dried at a gentle heat and reduced to a medium fine powder. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Farina s. nigræ** [Belg. Ph.]. Black mustard-seed prepared like farina s. albæ. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Linimentum s. compositum.** A liniment of 2 parts of alcoholic extract of mezereum, 6 of camphor, 15 of castor-oil, 3 of mustard-oil, and



SINAPIS ALBA. [A, 327.]

alcohol enough to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.] ; or of 40 grains of ethereal extract of mezereum, 120 of camphor, 5 fluidrachms of castor-oil, 1 fluidrachm of mustard-oil, and 4 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum æthereum sinapeos nigræ, Oleum s.** (**æthereum, seu volatile**). See MUSTARD-*oil* (1st def.).—**Pulvis s.** See *Powder of* MUSTARD.—**Semen sinapeos** (seu **s.**). See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—**Semen s. albæ.** See *S. alba* (2d def.)—**Semen s. nigræ.** See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—**Semen s. pulveratum.** Fr., *poudre de moutarde noire* [Fr. Cod.]. Black mustard dried at about 40° C., powdered or ground, and sifted through a No. 25 sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 300-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], a 100-mesh sieve [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Semina s. nigræ, Sinapeos semen** See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—**S. alba.** Fr., *moutarde blanche* [Fr. Cod.], *sénevé blanc* (ou *anglais*), *semence de moutarde blanche* (2d def.). Ger., *weisser* (oder *gelber*, oder *englischer*) *Senf* (oder *Senfsamen* [2d def.]). 1. White (or salad) mustard (plant), charlock ; a species indigenous probably to the more southern parts of Europe and to western Asia. The yellowish seeds, larger than black-mustard seeds and having a testa which contains a mucilaginous substance, have a composition like that of black mustard, but in place of sinigrin contain sinalbin, which in presence of water is acted on by the myrosin (in which they are richer than black mustard-seed) and splits up into acrinyl sulphocyanate, sinapine sulphate, and sugar. Hence white mustard yields no volatile oil. It is, however, a powerful rubefacient, and is usually employed in the form of the flower mixed with that of black mustard. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *S. alba* (1st def.). [*a*, 35.]—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *moutarde sauvage* (ou *des champs*), *joltes*, *navette des sérins*, *rosse*, *russe*, *sauve*, *sendre*. Ger., *Ackersenf*, *Feldsenf*, *falscher Hederich*. Corn (or wild) mustard, charlock, field (or wild) kale, kedlock, kerlock ; a European weed naturalized in the United States. The large black seeds, formerly official as *semen rapistri arvorum*, are pungent and diuretic. [*a*, 35.]—**S. glauca.** A species cultivated in the East Indies for the rubefacient oil derived from the seeds, which are used like black mustard-seed. The leaves are eaten. [*a*, 35.]—**S. juncea.** See BRASSICA *juncea*.—**S. nigra.** Fr., *moutarde noire* [Fr. Cod.], *semence de moutarde* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Senfkohl* (1st def.), *schwarzer Senf* (oder *Senfsamen* [2d def.]). Sp., *mostaza* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Black (or brown, or red) mustard (plant), the νάπυ of Theophrastus and σίναπι of Dioscorides ; an herb growing spontaneously over a large part of the Old World and naturalized now in both North and South America. It bears numerous smooth, erect pods containing spherical or slightly oval, minutely pitted, blackish-brown or reddish-brown, pungent seeds. These seeds, the *s. nigra* of the U. S. Ph., or black mustard, contain cellulose, sulphur, nitrogen, albuminoids, etc., and over 20 per cent. of a greenish-yellow fixed oil consisting of the glycerin compounds of stearic, oleic, and erucic acids. They also yield by distillation with water mustard-oil (2d def.), which does not, however, pre-exist in the seeds, but is developed by the action of water on two peculiar compounds, sinigrin and myrosin, the latter, an albuminoid ferment, splitting up the sinigrin into the essential oil, a potassium salt, and sugar. Black mustard is chiefly used as a rubefacient in sinapisms. The flour is often used as an emetic, especially in narcotic poisoning. The volatile oil is also a powerful rubefacient. It has been used internally in colic, but in overdoses is a dangerous poison. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., black (or brown, or red) mustard (seed), the seeds of *S. nigra*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. nigræ semina, S.** (**semina**). See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—**Spiritus s.** Ger., *Senfspiritus*. Sp., *alcohol de mostaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A clear, colorless solution of 2 parts of mustard-oil in 98 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]), or in 48 [Russ. Ph.] (100 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [*a*, 38.]

SINAPISCOPY, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}p-i^{2}s′ko^{2}p-i^2. From *sinapis* (*q. v.*), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A test of sensory disturbances by applying mustard ; analogous to metalloscopy. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

SINAPISM, n. Si^{2}n′a^{2}p-i^{2}zm. Gr., σιναπισμός (from σίναπι, mustard). Lat., *sinapismus*. See *Cataplasma* SINAPIS.

SINAPISME [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sen-a^{3}p-es-m′. See *Cataplasma* SINAPIS.—**S. animé.** A plaster of 15 parts of mustard with 15 of yeast, 5 of pepper, and enough vinegar ; or with 3¾ of black pepper, 30 each of yeast and horseradish, and enough strong vinegar ; or with 15 each of rue and common salt, 30 of bruised onions, 7 each of yeast and black soap, and enough vinegar ; or of 115 of mustard, 43 of yeast, 4 of sal ammoniac, 14 of rue, and enough vinegar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cantharidé.** See *Cantharidal* CATAPLASM.—**S's en feuilles.** See *Charta* SINAPIS.

SINAPOLEIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}p-o-le′i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{20}H_{38}O_2$, occurring in small quantities in the fixed oil of mustard. [B, 5.]

SINAPOLINE, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}p′o^{2}l-en. A substance, $CO(NH.-C_3H_5)_2 = C_7H_{12}N_2O$, occurring as colorless laminar crystals having a soap-like lustre. [B, 3, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]

SINCALINE, n. Si^{2}n^{2}k′a^{2}l-en. Ger., *Sinkalin*. See CHOLINE.

SINCIPUT, n. Si^{2}n′si^{2}p-u^{3}t. From *semi-*, half, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Vorderkopf*. The portion of the head anterior to its elevated portion or vertex. [L.]

SINDON (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}nd′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-sind′onos* (*-is*). A small round pledget to be introduced into the cranial opening made by a trephine. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]

SINEW, n. Si^{2}n′u^2. See TENDON.

SINGULTUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n^2-gu^{3}lt(gu^{4}lt)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-gult′us*. 1. A sob ; sobbing or gasping. [D.] 2. Hiccough. In medicine the word is nearly always restricted to this use. [D.]

SINIGRIN, n. Si^{2}n′i^{2}g-ri^{2}n. Potassium myronate. [B.]

SINISTRAD, adv. Si^{2}n′i^{2}st-ra^{2}d. From *sinister*, left. In the direction of or toward the left side or aspect. [L, 141.]

SINISTRAL, adj. Si^{2}n′i^{2}st-r′l. Lat., *sinister*. 1. On the left side. 2. Left-handed (said of the direction of the spiral in certain shells). [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

SINISTRIN, n. Si^{2}n′i^{2}st-rin. Ger., *Sinistrin*. A substance, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$, obtained from *Urginea scilla* ; resembling dextrin except that it is lævorotary. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

SINISTRORSE, adj. Si^{2}n′i^{2}st-tro^{2}rs. Lat., *sinistrorsus* (from *sinister*, left, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *s.* Turned toward the left hand (said of the twining of a stem or of the overlapping of leaves in æstivation). [*a*, 35.]

SINKALIN (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}n^{2}k-a^{3}l-en′. See CHOLINE.

SINN (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}n. See SENSE.—**Drucks′.** See *Pressure* SENSE.—**Muskels′.** See *Muscular* SENSE.—**Orts′.** See SENSE *of locality*.—**Schwachs′.** See DÉMENCE *simple*.—**S′esbecher.** See *Epidermis*HÜGEL.—**S′blatt** [Remak]. The epiblast.—**S′esepithel.**

See NEURO-EPITHELIUM.—**S'esepithelien.** See *Sensory* CELLS.—**S'esorgane.** Organs of special sense. [L, 31.]—**S'esreiz.** A sense stimulant. [A, 521.]—**S'estäuschung.** See HALLUCINATION.

SINNAMINE, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Ger., *Sinnamin.* The compound $C_3H_6(C_3H_5)_3H_3$. [B, 4.]

SINNLICH (Ger.), adj. Zi^{2}n'li^{2}ch^2. Pertaining to the senses; sensual. [a, 14.]

SINTOC, SINTUK, n's. Si^{2}n'to^{2}k, -tu^{3}k. Fr., *sintoque.* Ger., *S.*, *Sintok.* In Java and Amboyna, the *Cinnamomum s.* [a, 35.]

SINUATE, adj. Si^{2}n'u^2-at. Lat., *sinuatus* (from *sinuare*, to curve). Fr., *sinué.* Ger., *buchtig.* Of the margins of leaves and other flattened organs, winding in and out, decidedly wavy. [a, 35.]

SINUOUS, adj. Si^{2}n'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *sinuosus* (from *sinus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *sinueux.* Ger., *grossbuchtig* (2d def.), *vollbuchtig* (2d def.). 1. Following a winding course. 2. Having deep (or many) sinuses. 3. Sinuate. [a, 35.]

SINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sin(si^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *sin'us.* Gr., *κόλπος.* Fr., *s.*, *clapier* (4th def.). Ger., *Höhle*, *Bucht*, *Hohlgeschwür* (4th def.). 1. A cavity having a relatively narrow opening or entrance. 2. A large venous canal into which several smaller veins empty, especially such a venous channel formed by the dura of the brain. 3. The bosom. 4. A long narrow pathological canal communicating with an abscess or a diseased tract. [E.] 5. A recess in the margin of a plant organ, especially when such margin is highly wavy. [a, 35.]—**Aortic s.** See *S's of Valsalva.*—**Air s'es.** Air-containing cavities within bones, especially those communicating with the nasal passages. [L.]—**Basilar s.** See *Transverse s.* —**Cavernous s.** Fr., *gouttière caverneuse.* Ger., *Zellblutleiter.* A large s. extending from the sphenoidal fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal s'es. and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Circular s.** A venous s. surrounding the pituitary body, communicating on each side with the cavernous s. [L, 142, 172.]—**Circular s. of the placenta.** Fr., *s. coronaire du placenta.* Ger., *ringförmiger S. der Placenta.* A plexus of veins in the maternal portion of the placenta in communication with utero-placental s'es.—**Clinoid s.** See *Circular s.*—**Confluence of the s'es.** See TORCULAR *Herophili.*—**Coronary s. of the heart.** A vein in the transverse groove between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart on its posterior aspect: by some regarded as a dilatation of the great cardiac vein or a s. into which it opens. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cranial s'es.** Ger., *Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut.* Venous channels between the folds of the dura, lined with a continuation of the tunica interna of the veins. [L.]—**Ethmoidal s'es.** See *Ethmoidal* CELLS.—**Frontal s.** Ger., *Stirnhöhle.* An irregular cavity in the frontal bone, underlying the prominence at the root of the nose and over the superior orbital margin, extending upward and outward between the two tables of the bone, separated from its fellow of the opposite side by a thin sæptum, and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. [F.]—**Galactophorous s.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**Genital s.** See CLEFT *of the vulva.*—**Genito-urinary s.** See *Urogenital s.*—**Great s. of the aorta.** Fr., *grand s. aortique.* A dilatation generally found on the right side of the ascending portion of the aorta. [C.]—**Inferior intercavernous s.** The lower of the two veins sometimes replacing the single s. intercavernosus anterior. [L.]—**Inferior longitudinal s.** Ger., *unterer Sichelblutleiter.* A venous s. which extends along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminates in the straight s. near the anterior margin of the tentorium. [C.]—**Inferior petrosal s.** Lat., *s. petrosus inferior.* Ger., *unterer Felsenblutleiter.* A large venous s. arising from the cavernous s., running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and joining with the lateral s. to form the internal jugular vein. [L.]—**Intercavernous s'es.** The anterior and posterior halves of the circular s.—**Internal s.** See *Straight s.*—**Kreisförmiger S.** (Ger.). See *Circular s.*—**Lacrymal s.** Lat., *s. lacrimalis.* A small pouch formed by a fold of skin at the inner angle of the eye in the deer and some other quadrupeds. It can be opened or shut at will, has no connection with the lacrymal passages, and contains a gland which secretes a viscid substance resembling the cerumen of the ear. [A, 251 (B); B, 77.]—**Lacteal s.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**Lateral s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter.* A venous s. which begins at the torcular Herophili and runs horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal s. to form the internal jugular vein. [L.]—**Lymph s'es.** Small spaces scattered throughout the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland, between the pulp of the gland and the trabeculæ or dilatations of the lymphatic vessels. [C.]—**Marginal s.** A variety of the occipital s. opening into the transverse s. [L.]—**Marginal s. of the placenta.** See *Circular s. of the placenta.* [L.]—**Mastoid s'es.** See *Mastoid* CELLS. —**Maxillary s.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**Occipital s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptbluiteiter.* A small venous s. in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli opening into the torcular Herophili. [L, 31.] See *Lateral s.*—**Petits s. aortiques** (Fr.). See *S'es of Valsalva.*—**Petro-squamous s.** A venous s. running along the petro-squamous suture and opening into the transverse s.; believed to be a relic of a fœtal communication with the internal jugular vein. [L, 332.]—**Pharyngo-laryngeal s.** See FOSSA *laryngopharyngea.*—**Pilo-nidal s.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**Placental s'es.** See *Utero-placental s'es.*—**Posterior basilar s.** See *Occipital s.*—**Posterior ethmoidal s'es.** See *Posterior ethmoidal* CELLS.—**Posterior occipital s.** See *Occipital s.*—**Prostatic s.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**Pulmonary s.** See *S. pulmonalis.*—**Pyramidal s. of the larynx.** See *Fossa laryngopharyngea.*—**Rands' der Placenta** (Ger.). See *Circular s. of the placenta.*—**Rhomboidal s., Rhomboid s.** 1. A dilatation in the sacral region of the central canal of the spinal cord of birds. [L.] 2. See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**Ridley's s.** See *Circular s.*—**Ringförmiger S.** (oder **Rings'**) **der Placenta** (Ger.). See *Circular s. of the placenta.*—**S. acusticus internus.** See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**S. ad radicem linguæ** [Morgagni]. See FORAMEN *cæcum of the tongue.*—**S. alæ parvæ.** See *Spheno-parietal s.*—**S. amplus ureteris.** The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**S. ampullaceus.** See AMPULLA *ossea.*—**S. anterior.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLE.—**S. arachnoidales.** See LACUNÆ *laterales s. superioris.*—**S. Arltii.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.—**S. arteriosus.** See *S. pulmonalis.*—**S. atlantis.** A depression for the passage of vessels and nerves on the upper surface of the posterior part of the arch of the atlas. [L.]—**S. auditorius** [Columbus]. The cavity of the tympanum. [L, 349.] —**S. basilaris anterior.** See *Transverse s.*—**S. bulbi.** See *S. bulbi urethræ.*—**S. bulbi rhachidici.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**S. bulbi urethræ.** A dilatation in the bulb of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. canalis vertebralis.** The spinal veins. [L.]—**S. caroticus, S. carotidien** (Fr.). See *Cavernous s.*—**S. cavernosus.** See *Cavernous s.*—**S. cavi cranii.** See *Cranial s'es.*—**S. choroïdien** (Fr.). See *Straight s.*—**S. circulaire de Ridley** (Fr.). See *Circular s.*—**S. circulaire du trou occipital** (Fr.). See *S. circularis foraminis magni.*—**S. circularis.** See *Circular s.*—**S. circularis foraminis magni** (seu **occipitalis**). A venous plexus surrounding the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L.]—**S. circularis iridis.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**S. cochleæ.** A vein in the aqueduct of the cochlea opening into the internal jugular vein. [L, 332.]—**S. columnæ vertebralis.** The anterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**S. communis.** See UTRICLE (2d def.).—**S. communis venarum cardiacarum** (seu **cordis**). See *Coronary s. of the heart.*—**S. condylorum anterior.** See *Fossa intercondyloidea anterior.*—**S. cordis.** See ATRIUM (4th def.).—**S. coronaire du placenta** (Fr.). See *Circular s. of the placenta.*—**S. coronarius.** See *Coronary s. of the heart.*—**S. coronoideus.** See *Circular s.*—**S. costales.** See INCISURÆ *costales.*—**S. costarii.** See FOVEÆ *articulares laterales.*—**S. coxæ.** See ACETABULUM (3d def.).—**S. crâniens** (Fr.). See *Cranial s'es.* —**S. de la méninge** (Fr.). See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. de la muqueuse uréthrale** (Fr.). See LACUNÆ *Morgagni.*—**S. des veines choroïdiennes, S. droit** (Fr.). See *Straight s.*—**S. du cœur** (Fr.). See ATRIUM (1st def.).—**S. du corps calleux** (Fr.). See *Callosal* FISSURE.—**S. ductus lactiferi.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**S. duræ matris.** See *Cranial s'es.*—**S. ellipticus.** See *Circular s.*—**S. epididymidis.** The furrow between the posterior surfaces of the epididymis and the testicle. [L, 332.]—**S. ethmoidales.** See *Ethmoidal* CELLS.—**S. falciformis inferior.** See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. falciformis superior** (seu **triangularis**). See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. fossæ basilaris.** See *Transverse s.*—**S. frenuli.** The depression at the side of the frenum of the penis. [L.]—**S. genæ pituitarius, S. Highmori.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**S. inferior hippocampi.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**S. intercavernosus anterior.** The anterior half of the circular s. [L.]—**S. intercavernosus posterior.** The posterior half of the circular s. [L, 332.]—**S. jugularis spurius.** See *Petro-squamous s.*—**S. lacrimales.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* CELLS.—**S. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal s.*—**S. lacteus, S. lactiferus.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**S. lactiferi secundarii.** Dilatations of the milk ducts in addition to the ampulla. [L, 332.]—**S. laiteux** (Fr.). See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**S. laryngis** (Morgagni). See VENTRICLE *of the larynx.*—**S. latéral** (Fr.). See *Lateral s.*—**S. laterales s. superioris.** See LACUNÆ *laterales s. superioris.*—**S. lateralis.** See *Lateral s.*—**S. longitudinales columnæ vertebralis.** The longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**S. longitudinalis cerebri.** See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. longitudinalis inferior** (seu **minor**). See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. longitudinalis superior.** See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. lunatus radii.** See *Semilunar* CAVITY *of the radius.*—**S. lunatus ulnæ.** See *Lesser sigmoid* CAVITY.—**S. Maieri.** An anomalous dilatation into which both canaliculi lacrimales open. [L, 332.]—**S. marginalis.** See *Marginal s.*—**S. mastoïdiens** (Fr.). See *Mastoid* CELLS.—**S. maxillaris.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**S. maximus.** See *Olecranon* FOSSA and *Great s. of the aorta.*—**S. maximus aortæ.** See *Great s. of the aorta.*—**S. maximus cubitalis** (seu **humeri**). See *Olecranon* FOSSA.—**S. médian supérieur** (Fr.). See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. medianus.** See *Vestibular* SACCULE.—**S. mediastinocostalis** (**pleuræ**). The part of the s. pluræ where the costal and mediastinal portions of the pleura unite behind the sternum. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. mediastinophrenicus.** The part of the s. pleuræ where the mediastinal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura unite. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. Morgagni.** See LACUNÆ *Morgagni*, *S'es of Valsalva*, and VENTRICLE *of the larynx.*—**S. mucosi urethræ.** See LACUNÆ *Morgagni.*—**S. muliebris.** See VAGINA.—**S. nasi accessorii.** The various air s'es connected with the nose. [L, 332.]—**S. obliquus.** See *Straight s.*—**S. occipitalis anterior.** See *Transverse s.*—**S. occipitalis, S. occipitalis posterior.** See *Occipital s.*—**S. occipitalis transversus.** See *Transverse s.*—**S. of a vein.** A pouch-like enlargement in the vein on the cardiac side of its valves. [C.]—**S'es of Cuvier.** See DUCTS *of Cuvier.*—**S. of Highmore.** See *Maxillary* ANTRUM.—**S'es of Morgagni.** See LACUNÆ *Morgagni*, *S'es of Valsalva*, and VENTRICLE *of the larynx.*—**S. of the coronary vein.** See *Coronary s'es of the heart.*—**S. of the external meatus.** A space at the bottom of the external auditory canal between the concave inferior wall of the osseous meatus and the membrana tympani. [F.]—**S'es of the jugular vein.** The bulbi venæ jugularis (distinguished as inferior, internus, and superior). [L.]—**S. of the kidney.** The prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney. [L.]—**S. of the larynx.** See VENTRICLE *of the larynx.*—**S. of the mammary gland.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi.*—**S. of the median sæptum.** See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. of the portal vein.** An enlargement of the portal vein near the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver. [C.] —**S. of the seminiferous tubules.** See CORPUS *Highmori.*—**S. of the urethræ.** See *S. bulbi urethræ.*—**S'es of Valsalva.** Dilatations of the aorta and pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. [L, 142, 332.]—**S.**

(opertus) minor. See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**S. ophthalmicus.** See *Cavernous s.*—**S. ophthalmopetrosus.** An anomalous s. opening into the transverse s. [L, 31.]—**S. palatinus.** See *Posterior ethmoidal* CELLS.—**S. parieto-occipitalis.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**S. pedis.** The internal s. between the astragalus and the os calcis. [L.]—**S. pericardiacocostalis.** The left s. mediastinocostalis. [L, 31.]—**S. pericardii.** See *S. transversus pericardii.*—**S. perpendicularis.** See *Straight s.*—**S. petrobasilaris.** See *Superior petrosal s.*—**S. petro-occipitalis inferior.** A vein uniting the cavernous s. and the circellus venosus hypoglossi. [L, 332.]—**S. petro-occipitalis superior.** See *Superior petrosal s.*—**S. petrososquamosus.** See *Petro-squamous s.*—**S. petrosus inferior.** See *Inferior petrosal s.*—**S. petrosus medius.** An anomalous communication between the inferior and superior petrosal s'es. [L, 31.]—**S. petrosus profundus.** See *Inferior petrosal s.*—**S. petrosus superficialis (seu superior).** See *Superior petrosal s.*—**S. pharyngolaryngei.** See FOSSA *laryngopharyngea.*—**S. phrenicocostalis.** The part of the s. pleuræ where the costal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura join. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. phrenicomediastinalis.** See *S. mediastinophrenicalis.*—**S. pituitarius frontis.** See *Frontal s.*—**S. pleuræ.** Ger., *complementäre Räume.* The spaces in the pleural sac along the lower and inferior portions of the lung which the lung does not occupy. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. pocularis.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**S. primus et secundus.** Of Galen, the transverse s'es. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. prostaticus.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**S. protuberantiæ annularis.** The basilar groove of the pons Varolii. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. pulmonalis.** The atrium (4th def.) of the left auricle. [L, 31.]—**S. pyriformis.** See FOSSA *laryngopharyngea.*—**S. quartus.** 1. See *Fourth* VENTRICLE. 2. Of Galen, see *Straight s.*—**S. quartus aortæ.** See *Great s. of the aorta.*—**S. quintus.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**S. rectus.** See *Straight s.*—**S. renalis.** See *S. of the kidney* and HILUM *of the kidney.*—**S. reuniens.** See MEATUS *venosus.*—**S. rhomboidalis.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**S. rhomboidalis lumbalis.** The expansion of the central canal of the spinal cord near the lumbar enlargement. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. rhomboideus.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**S. Ridleyi.** See *Circular s.*—**S. sæpti (lucidi).** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**S. sagittalis inferior (seu minor).** See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—**S. sagittalis superior.** See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. secundus.** See *Superior petrosal s.*—**S. semiovalis.** See RECESSUS *hemiellipticus.*—**S. septimus.** Of Guidi, the superior longitudinal s. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. sigmoideus.** See *Lateral s.*—**S. speculi.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**S. sphenoparietalis.** See *Sphenoparietal s.*—**S. squamopetrosus.** See *Petrosquamous s.*—**S. subarachnoidalis.** See *Subarachnoid* SPACE.—**S. sulciformis.** See FOSSULA *sulciformis.*—**S. sulciformis Morgagni.** See ADITUS *ad aquæductum Sylvii.*—**S. tarsi.** See *S. pedis.*—**S. tentorii.** See *Straight s.*—**S. tentorii lateralis (seu posterior).** See *Lateral s.*—**S. tentorii medius (seu posterior).** See *Straight s.*—**S. terminalis.** Ger., *Randvene, Grenzgefäss.* A vein that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm and empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein or by two trunks into both vitelline veins. [A, 8.]—**S. tertius.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**S. torcularis.** See *Transverse s.*—**S. torcularis.** ... which open into the torcular Herophili. [L.]—**S. transversus.** See *Transverse s.*—**S. transversus pericardii.** An opening connecting the prolongation of the pericardium which covers the pulmonary artery and aorta with that covering the auricles. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. triangularis.** See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. tentorii lateralis.** See *Superior petrosal s.*—**S. tentorii medius.** See *Straight s.*—**S. triangularis.** See *Superior longitudinal s.*—**S. tuberculi (ossis metacarpi).** A depression upon the external surface of a metacarpal bone just above its distal articular surface. [L, 31.]—**S. tympani.** See SULCUS *tympani.*—**S. urino-genitalis, S. urogenitalis.** See *Uro-genital s.*—**S. utérins** (Fr.). See *Uterine s'es.*—**S. Valsalvæ.** See *S'es of Valsalva.*—**S. venæ coronariæ (magnæ proprius).** See *Coronary s. of the heart.*—**S. venæ jugularis.** See *S. of the jugular vein.*—**S. venæ portæ.** See *S. of the portal vein.*—**S. venarum cavarum.** Ger., *Hohlvenens'.* The right auricle of the heart. [L.]—**S. venosi duræ matris.** See *Cranial s'es.*—**S. venosus.** See *Venous s.*—**S. venosus anterior.** See VENA *mediana medullæ spinalis anterior.*—**S. venosus cordis.** See ATRIUM (4th def.).—**S. venosus corneæ.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**S. venosus Hovii.** A ring-like anastomosis of the venæ vorticosæ. [L, 332.]—**S. venosus iridis.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**S. vesicæ urinariæ.** See RECESSUS *vesicæ urinariæ.*—**Sphenoidal s'es.** Air s'es which occupy the body of the sphenoid bone and connect with the nasal cavity. [L.]—**Sphenoparietal s.** 1. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and a meningeal vein. 2. The portion of the cavernous s. below the ensiform process. [L, 31, 332.]—**Straight s.** Lat., *s. tentorii.* Ger., *gerader Blutleiter.* A s. which is continuous with the inferior longitudinal s. and, running along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium, is continuous with the lateral s. [C.]—**Superior longitudinal s.** Lat., *s. falciformis superior* (seu *triangularis*). Fr., *s. médian supérieur.* A triangular canal which runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri, beginning in front at the crista galli and terminating at the torcular Herophili. It is received into a median groove in the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones. [I, 15.]—**Superior petrosal s.** Ger., *oberer Felsenblutleiter.* A venous canal running in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, extending from the posterior part of the cavernous s. to the lateral s. on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Terminal s.** 1. See *S. terminalis.* 2. Of Toldt, s.-like spaces near the hilum of a lymph-gland. [L, 57 (a. 50).]—**Transverse s.** Ger., *Querblutleiter.* 1. A s. uniting the inferior petrosal s'es. 2. A venous network in the dura over the basilar process of the occipital bone. It opens into the inferior petrosal s'es and the anterior spinal veins. [C.]—**Urino-genital s., Urogenital s.** 1. The canal or duct into which, in the embryo, the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty and which opens into the cloaca. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common receptacle of the genital and urinary ducts. [L.]—**Uterine s'es.** The veins of the uterus when in a state of dilatation due to enlargement of the organ, as in pregnancy.—**Utero-placental s'es.** Slanting venous channels which issue from the placenta at its uterine surface by piercing the decidua serotina, and serve to convey the maternal blood from the intervillous lacunæ back into the uterine veins. [A, 5.]—**Valvular s'es.** See *S'es of Valsalva.*—**Venous s.** A s. conveying venous blood. [L.] See also MEATUS *venosus.*—**Vertebral s'es.** Veins within the bodies of the vertebræ. [L.]

SINZIG (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}nts'i^{2}g. A place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

SIPANEA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p-an(a^{3}n)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *sipanée.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ.* [L, 35.]—**S. pratensis.** Fr., *sipanée des prés.* An astringent herb of tropical America. [a, 35.]

SIPARUNA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(sep)-a^{3}r-un'a^3. Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Monimiaceæ*, consisting of tropical American plants which secrete an oily substance of a citron-like odor. [a, 35.]—**S. alternifolia.** An aromatic vulnerary species growing in Brazil. [a. 14.]—**S. thea.** A vulnerary species growing in Brazil, where the leaves are used as tea. [a, 35.]

SIPEERINE, n. Si^{2}p-er'en. See SEPIRINE.

SIPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idis.* See SYPHILIS.

SIPHITA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f'i^{2}t-a^3. Somnambulism. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**S. prava.** Of Paracelsus, chorea.—**S. stricta.** See SOMNAMBULISM.

SIPHO (Lat.), n. m. Sif(sef)'o. Gen., *-on'is (-is).* Gr., *σίφων.* See SYRINGE and SIPHON.

SIPHON (Lat.), n. m. Sif(sef)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'is (-is).* Gr., *σίφων.* 1. A bent tube by means of which a continuous flow of liquid can be maintained so long as the outlet of the s. is below the level of the surface of the body of liquid from which the stream is drawn, although part of the s. rises above that surface. [a, 48.] 2. In molluscs, a tube, usually retractile, through which water is inhaled and exhaled. [L, 147.]—**S. de Faucher** (Fr.). See *Stomach-*PUMP.

SIPHONOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sif(sef)-o^{2}n(on)-om'a^3. Written also *syphonoma.* Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From *σίφων*, a tube. Fr., *tumeur tubuleuse.* Ger., *Siphonom.* Of Henle, a soft fibroid tumor composed of small parallel or crossed tubes having a diameter varying from 0·007 to 0·07 mm. Probably heteradenia. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SIPHOPHEROTH, n. Of the Talmudists, a leaden tube containing a rod of wood armed with lint. The instrument was introduced into the vagina in cases of hæmorrhage, and if the lint became saturated with blood the uterine rather than vaginal origin of the bleeding was indicated. ["Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gyn.," Mar., 1888; "Répertoire," p. 124 (a, 34).]

SIPHUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Sif(sef)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *σίφων*, a tube. See SYRINGE.

SIRADAN (Fr.), n. Ser-a^3-da^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SIRENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ser)-en(an)'i^2-a^3. From *σειρήν*, a siren. An aquatic order of the *Mammalia*, comprising the dugongs and manatees. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

SIRENOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}r(ser)-e^{2}n(an)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *σειρήν*, a siren, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *sirénomèle.* Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having a single rudimentary lower limb, tapering to a footless stump or a tail-like point. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

SIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(ser)-i(i^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From *σειριᾶν*, to be hot. Fr., *siriase, coup-de-soleil.* See INSOLATION (2d def.).

SIRLOIN, n. Su^{5}r'loin. Fr., *aloyau.* Ger., *Rückenstück.* In animals, especially cattle, the muscular mass on either side of the vertebral column between the pelvis and the ribs. [L.]

SIRO (Lat.), n. m. Sir(ser)'o. Gen., *-on'is.* Fr., *ciron.* 1. An old term for an animal parasite of man or of the lower animals; also for certain nematoid parasitic worms, for *Sarcoptes scabiei*, etc. 2. An accumulation of sebum in the sebaceous follicles of the skin (see COMEDO). [G.]

SIROCROCIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(ser)-o^{2}k'ro^{2}s(ro^{2}k)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-croc'idis.* A genus of filamentous *Algæ.* [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**S. stibica, S. tartarica.** An alga found in aqueous solutions of tartar emetic and in solutions of tartaric acid or the tartrates. [B, 98.]

SIRONABAD (Ger.), n. Zer-on'a^3-ba^{3}d. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

SIROP (Fr.), n. Se-ro. See SYRUP and SYRUPUS; in the pl., *s's*, of the Fr. Cod., see SYRUP (2d def.).—**S. acétique, S. acétolique.** See *Syrupus* ACIDI ACETICI.—**S. amygdalin.** A preparation of several old formularies closely resembling the syrupus amygdalæ of the U. S. Ph. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anodin.** See SYRUPUS *anodynus.*—**S. antiscorbutique.** See *Syrupus* ARMORACIÆ *compositus.*—**S. antiscorbutique de Portal.** See SYRUPUS *antiscorbuticus.*—**S. antisyphilitique de Savaresi.** A syrup made by macerating for two days 1,500 parts of sarsaparilla, 1,000 each of sassafras, guaiac, and china-root, and 500 of yellow cinchona in 90,000 of water, boiling, and evaporating to one third, expressing, repeating the process twice by adding the same quantity of water to the residue, mixing the three liquids, adding 5,000 parts of molasses, boiling till thick, straining, evaporating, immersing in the product a bag containing 42 parts of anise and 250 of borage-flowers, and expressing its contents when the syrup has cooled. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. apéritif.** See *S. des cinq* RACINES.—**S. apéritif acéteux.** An old preparation practically identical with the syrupus fœniculi compositus of the Belg. Ph., with vinegar substituted for the acetic acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. apéritif composé.** See SYRUPUS *aperiens compositus* and SYRUPUS *aperiens Pechii.*—

S. aromatique. See *Syrupus* ARTEMISIÆ *compositus.*—**S. balsamique.** See SYRUPUS *tolutanus.*—**S. balsamique composé.** A syrup made by boiling 6 parts each of Florentine iris, licorice, and galbanum, and 3 each of mastic, olibanum, benzoin, and storax in enough white wine to make 108 parts, and adding 216 of sugar and 3 of tincture of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cyanique.** A mixture of hydrocyanic acid and syrup containing from 26 to 48 milligrammes of anhydrous acid to 30 grammes of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. de Cuisinier.** See *Syrupus* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus.*—**S. de Desessarts.** See *Syrupus* IPECACUANHÆ *compositus.*—**S. de Fernel.** A preparation made by expressing a mixture of 3 parts each of comfrey and red rose and 1 part each of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Betonica officinalis*, colt's-foot, plantain, *Polygonum aviculare*, and *Scabiosa arvensis*, adding to the evaporated juice twice its weight of sugar, and boiling. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. dépuratif.** See *Syrupus* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus.*—**S. des chantres.** See *S. d'*ÉRYSIMUM *composé.*—**S. de Stevens.** A syrup made by boiling 393 parts each of sarsaparilla and guaiac with 4,730 of water for an hour, expressing, boiling the residue with 4,730 of water for two hours, adding 31 each of red-rose petals, gum arabic, and senna-leaves and 15 of ginger, straining, and adding 1,035 parts each of clarified honey and sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. de suc d'herbes.** See *S. laxatif d'Amussat.*—**S. diurétique.** See *Syrupus de quinque* RADICIBUS.—**S. émétique d'Ange Sala.** A syrup made by macerating 30 parts of powdered glass of antimony, 7 each of cinnamon, zedoary, and angelica-seeds, 15 of red saunders, and 2 of Oriental saffron with 600 of vinegar of rose, for twenty-four hours, straining, filtering, and adding 600 of white sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. émétique vineux.** See SYRUPUS *emeticus.*—**S. émulsif.** See *S. amygdalin.*—**S. expectorant.** A syrup made by exhausting by maceration 120 parts of ipecac, 240 of cinchona, and 5 of opium with 5,040 of water, adding 6,480 of sugar, and evaporating to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. Gibert.** A preparation consisting of 1 part of red mercury iodide and 34 parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 60 of water and mixed with 1,520 by volume (about 2,000 by weight) of syrup. A tablespoonful of this mixture contains about ⅙ grain of the red mercury iodide. [B, 5.]—**S. laxatif d'Amussat.** A preparation made by bruising 100 grammes each of rasped guaiacum wood, chicory-root, burdock-root, waterdock-root, patience-root (a name applied to several species of *Rumex*), fumitory tops, and tops of *Viola tricolor arvensis* (*pensée sauvage*), and 500 grammes of senna-leaves, infusing for twelve hours with 5 kilogrammes of boiling water, straining, making a second infusion with 3 kilogrammes of water, straining with expression, filtering the colatures through paper, and making with 3 kilogrammes each of honey and sugar a syrup, which is also to be filtered through paper and should be of the density of 31° Baumé. ["Lyon méd.," June 4, 1882, p. 167.]—**S. mercuriel.** See *Syrupus* HYDRARGYRI.—**S. pectoral.** A syrup made by infusing 4 handfuls of Mexican goosefoot, 2 each of hedge mustard and nettle, and 1 handful of colt's-foot in 360 grammes of boiling water and 180 of the juice of winter rape, and adding 720 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pectoral de Chrétien.** See SYRUPUS *pectoralis comitis Christiani.*—**S. scélotyrbique de Forest.** A syrup made by boiling 6 parts each of the juice of cress and of brook-lime and 3 each of the juice of fumitory and of hops with 16 of sugar and adding 2 of water of cress. [B, 119 (*a*, 35).]—**S. simple.** See SYRUPUS.—**S. sudorifique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Syrupus* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus.* 2. A preparation made by boiling 250 grammes each of sarsaparilla, guaiac, soapwort, sassafras, and china-root, and adding 6,000 of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*. 38).]—**S. thébaïque.** See SYRUPUS *opiatus.*—**S. tonique d'Eaton.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *phosphorici cum chinino et strychnino.*—**S. vitriolique.** See *Syrupus* ACIDI SULPHURICI.

SIRSEN (Ar.), n. See PHRENITIS.

SIRUP, n. Si^{2}r'u^{3}p. See SYRUP.

SIRUPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}r'u^{2}p(u^{4}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SYRUPUS.

SISON (Lat.), n. m. Sis(si^{2}s)'o^{2}n(on). Gr., σίσων (2d def.). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). Fr., *perce-pierre.* Ger., *Steinpeterlein*, *S.* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Umbelliferæ* hardly differing from *Carum*. 2. Of Dioscorides, *S. amomum.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. ammi.** See HELOSCIADIUM *lateriflorum.*—**S. amomum.** Fr., *s. amome*, (*faux*) *amome*, *persil de rochers.* Ger., *gewürzhaftes S.* Hedge honewort, stone-parsley, the σίσων of Dioscorides ; an herb of southern and middle Europe, with mildly aromatic leaves, and a root which tastes like celery. The aromatic fruits (*semen amomi vulgaris* [seu *sisonis amomi*] ; Fr., *amome faux*) are excitant and carminative, and were formerly used as a diuretic. [*a*, 35.]

SISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(sest)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., σεῖστρον. Fr., *sistre.* See ACUS (4th def.) and AMUSSIS.

SISYMBRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}s-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'bri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σισύμβριον. Fr., *sisymbre* (2d def.), *cresson* (2d def.). Ger., *Rauke* (2d def.). 1. An old name for various wild mints. 2. A genus of the *Sisymbreæ* (De Candolle), *Sisymbridæ* (Lindley), or *Sisymbrieæ* (Richard), which are a tribe of the *Cruciferæ* comprising *Hesperis*, *Erysimum*, etc. 3. See *S. sophia.*—**S. alliaria.** Fr., *herbe des aulx*, *Julienne-alliaire.* Ger., *Knoblauchsrauke*, *Knoblauchkraut*, *Bäuchelkraut*, *Germfelkraut.* Garlic-mustard (or -wort), (stinking) hedge mustard ; a European species. The herb, which when bruised emits a strong odor of garlic, and was formerly official as *herba alliariæ* (seu *alliastri*, seu *erysimi alliariæ*), was used as an anthelminthic, diuretic, and depurative. The seed, *semen alliariæ*, etc., is diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. The root yields a volatile oil analogous to mustard-oil. [*a*, 35.]—**S. irio.** Fr., *cresson irio.* A European species. The leaves are pectoral and antiscorbutic, but are rarely used. [*a*, 35.]—**S. iris.** A plant the oily seeds of which, imported from Persia, are considered stimulant and restorative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 163 (*a*, 50).]—**S. officinale.** Fr., *herbe aux chantres*, *moutarde des haies*, *velar*, *tortelle.* Ger., *gebräuchliche Rauke*, *wilder Senf*, *Wegsenf*, *gelbes Eisenkraut*, *Hederich.* Bark-cress, crambling rocket, hedge mustard ; a weed growing in Europe, northern Africa, western Asia, and North America. The herb, formerly official as *herba erysimi* (seu *irionis*, seu *rapistri*, seu *rhaphanistri*, seu *sinapis agrestis*, seu *verbenæ fœminæ*), has, when fresh, a somewhat ammoniacal odor, and was considered diuretic and expectorant. Its juice and the seed, *semen erysimi*, etc., are still used in coughs, sore throat, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**S. polycerastium.** Fr., *cresson à siliques nombreuses.* The ἐρύσιμον of Dioscorides ; a diuretic European species formerly used in cystitis. [*a*, 35.]—**S. sophia.** Fr., *cresson sophia*, *moutarde de chien*, *sagesse des chirurgiens*, *thalictron.* Ger., *feinblättrige Rauke*, *Sophienkraut*, *grosses Besenkraut*, *Wurmkraut*, *Wellkraut.* Flixweed, flaxweed ; found throughout Europe and along the St. Lawrence River. The pungent herb and seeds, *herba et semen sophiæ*, were formerly official. The herb was used as an aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antidysenteric, and externally and internally in wounds, indolent ulcers, etc., and the seed as an anthelminthic and antilithic. [*a*, 35.]—**Syrupus sisymbrii.** See *Syrupus* ERYSIMI.

SISYRINCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}s-i^{2}(u^{6})-ri^{2}n^{2}k(ri^{2}n^{2}ch^{2})'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σισυριγχίον (1st def.). Fr., *s.* 1. Of Theophrastus, a kind of iris. [A. 311 (*a*, 48).] 2. Pig-root, rush-lily, satin-flower ; a genus of the *Sisyrinchieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Irideæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. galaxoides.** A Brazilian species with a mildly purgative root. [*a*, 35.]

SITE, n. Sit. Lat., *situs.* See SITUATION.—**Placental s.** Fr., *point placentaire.* Ger., *Placentarsitus.* The area of the inner surface of the uterine wall to which the placenta is attached.

SITI, n. The Fijian name for *Grewia prunifolia* ; used to produce abortion. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (*a*, 34).]

SITIOLOGY, n. Si^{2}t-i^{2}-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. Lat., *sitiologia* (from σιτίον, food, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *sitiologie.* See DIETETICS.

SITIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(set)-i(i^{2})-o(o^{3})-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From σιτίον, food, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *sitiophobie.* Ger., *Sitiophobie.* Dread of or repugnance to taking food (as in certain forms of insanity). [D.]

SITKA, n. Si^{2}t'ka^{3}. A place in Alaska near which there are two thermal springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

SITOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(set)-o(o^{3})-man(ma^{3}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From σῖτος, food, and μανία, madness. Ger., *Nahrungsscheu* (2d def.). 1. A morbid or insane aversion or refusal to partake of food. [Chipley, "Am. Jour. of Insan.," 1859, p. 1 (*a*, 34).] 2. A periodical mania in which there is bulimia. [Adams, "Lancet," Jan. 23, 1892, p. 225 (*a*, 34).]

SITOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(set)-o(o^{3})-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^{2}-a^{3}. See SITIOPHOBIA.

SITUATION, n. Si^{2}t-u^{2}-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., θέσις. Lat., *situs.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Stelle.* Locality. See remarks under POSITION.

SITUS (Lat.), n. Sit(si^{2}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SITUATION and POSITION.—**S. alienus.** An abnormal position of a part or organ. [*a*, 34.]—**S. capitis obliquus et iniquus.** Of Roederer, any other position of the fœtal head, at the time of its engagement in the pelvis, than the s. capitis rectus et æquus (*q. v.*). [A, 24.]—**S. capitis rectus et æquus.** Of Roederer, that position of the fœtal head in which, as taught by Levret, it was supposed to engage at the superior strait of the pelvis with the sagittal suture coinciding with the conjugate diameter. [A, 24.]—**S. fœtus.** See POSITION *of the fœtus.*—**S. in dentes.** Of Moschion, a face presentation. [A, 24.]—**S. inversus (viscerum).** See TRANSPOSITION *of the viscera.*—**S. perversus.** See *S. alienus.*—**S. transversus viscerum.** See TRANSPOSITION *of the viscera.*

SITZ (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}ts. A seat ; the nates.—**Haupts' der Empfindung.** See SENSORIUM.

SITZBECKEN (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}ts'be^{2}k-e^{2}n. Fr., *bassin de la position assise.* Of Schröder, that variety of the rhachitic pelvis in which, owing to the child's failure to stand erect at the usual age, the pressure of the thigh bones is not brought to bear upon the pelvis, which consequently becomes contracted antero-posteriorly and enlarged transversely. [A, 15.]

SITZBEIN (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}ts'bin. See ISCHIUM.

SITZBEINAST (Ger.), n. Zi^{2}ts'bin-a^{3}st. A ramus of the ischium.—**Absteigender S.** See *Descending* RAMUS *of the ischium.*—**Aufsteigender S.** See *Ascending* RAMUS *of the ischium.*

SIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(si^{2})'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σίον (1st def.). Fr., *berle* (2d def.). Ger., *Merk* (2d def.), *Berle* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *S. latifolium.* 2. Water-parsnip ; a genus of the *Umbelliferæ*. 3. Of Fuchs, the *Veronica beccabunga.* [*a*, 35.]—**Herba sii.** The herb of *Berula angustifolia.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. angustifolium.** See BERULA *angustifolia.*—**S. apium.** See APIUM *graveolens.*—**S. carvi.** See CARUM *carvi.*—**S. graveolens.** See APIUM *graveolens.*—**S. latifolium.** Fr., *berle* (*à larges feuilles*), *ache d'eau.* Ger., *breitblättriger Merk*, *Wassermerk*, *Wasserpastinak*, *Brunnenpeterlein*, *Wassereppig*, *Berle.* Broad-leaved water-parsnip, probably the σίον of Dioscorides ; an acrid, strong-smelling aquatic species growing throughout Europe and in the United States, especially in the valleys of the Pacific slope. The root and herb, formerly official as *radix* et *herba sii palustris* (seu *pastinacæ aquaticæ*), are diuretic and stimulant. The root is highly poisonous, mania and even death having followed its use. Its active principle is apparently a resinous substance. [*a*, 35.]—**S. ninsi.** Fr., *berle de la Chine*, *ninzin.* The *ninsi* of Japan and China. Its root, formerly official as *radix ninsi* (seu *ninzi*, seu *nisii*, seu *ninsing*, seu *ninzin*, seu *ninzini*), is used as an excitant, like that of *Pimpinella sisarum*, of which it is probably only a variety. [*a*, 35.]—**S. nodiflorum.** 1. See BERULA *angustifolia.* 2. An old name for *Helosciadium nodiflorum.* [*a*. 35.]—**S. palustre.** See *S. latifolium.*—**S. sisarum.** See PIMPINELLA *sisarum.*—**S. vulgare.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria* and NASTURTIUM *officinale.*

SIZY, adj. Siz'i^{2}. Viscous ; glutinous. [*a*, 48.]

SKAGG'S HOT SPRINGS, n. Ska^{2}gz. A place in Sonoma County, California, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and gaseous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SKALPELL (Ger.), n. Ska^{3}lp-e^{2}l'. See SCALPEL. For various words (especially German words) in *Sk-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sc-*.

SKARLIEVO, n. See SCHERLIEVO.

SKATOL, n. Ska^{2}t'o^{2}l. Fr., *scatol*. Ger., *S*. A substance, C_9H_9N, found in the fæces, and also obtained as a product of the putrefaction of cerebral, muscular, and pancreatic tissue and from the wood of *Celtis reticulosa*. It occurs in brilliant white tabular crystals, of a pungent, putrid odor. [B; B, 3, 108 (α, 14, 38).]—**S'carbonic acid, S'carboxylic acid.** Ger., *S'carbonsäure*. A monobasic substance, $C_{10}H_9NO_2$, found in putrefying albumin or fibrin, and occurring as colorless tabular crystals, melting at 164° C., and decomposing when heated further. [B, 3, 108, 270 (α, 14, 38).]—**S'-schwefelsäure.** See SKATOXYL*sulphuric acid*.

SKATOXYL, n. Ska^{2}t-o^{2}x'i^{2}l. Ger., *S*. The radicle C_9H_9NO; an oxidation product of skatol, found in large amount in the urine of patients affected with diseases of the large intestine. [B, 108 (α, 14); Filati (α, 50).]—**S'sulphuric acid.** A substance, $C_9H_8N.SO_4H$, obtained from the urine after the ingestion of skatol and occurring in the urine of diabetics. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

SKATE, n. Skat. See RAY.—**S. oil.** See RAY *oil*.

SKEIN, n. Skan. Ger., *Knäuel*. See SPIREM.

SKELET (Ger.), n. Ske^{2}l-e^{2}t'. See SKELETON.

SKELETIZATION, n. Ske^{2}l-e^{2}t-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *squelettisation*. Reduction to the state of skeleton by the disappearance of the soft parts (as in the fœtus in extra-uterine gestation).

SKELETOGRAPHY, SKELETOLOGY, n's. Ske^{2}l-e^{2}t-o^{2}g'-ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From σκελετόν, a skeleton, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *squelettologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the skeleton. [α, 48.]

SKELETON, n. Ske^{2}l'e^2-t'n. Gr., σκελετόν (from σκέλλειν, to dry up). Lat., *sceletus*. Fr., *squelette*. Ger., *Skelett*, *Skelet*, *S*. A hard portion of the body designed for the support or protection of the soft parts. See also ENDOSKELETON and EXOSKELETON.—**Axial s.** The vertebral column, skull, sternum, and ribs, in contradistinction to the appendicular parts. [C, 3; L, 153.]—**Branchial s.** Ger., *Kiemenskelett*. The osseous or cartilaginous support of branchiæ. [L.]—**Cartilaginous s.** Ger., *Knorpelskelett*. The embryonic cartilaginous precursor of the entire s. except the vault of the cranium, the bones of the face, and the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [A, 70.]—**Cranio-vertebral s.** That portion of the s. that includes the cranium and the vertebræ.—**Dermal s.** Ger., *Hautskelett*. See EXOSKELETON.

SKELETONIZE, v. tr. Ske^{2}l'e^2-t'n-iz. To remove all of the tissues of an animal except the skeleton. [L, 221.]

SKELETT (Ger.), n. Ske^{2}l-e^{2}t'. See SKELETON.—**Achsens'.** See *Axial* SKELETON.—**Gesichtss'.** See *Gesichts*SCHÄDEL.—**Hauts'.** See EXOSKELETON.—**Kiemens'.** See *Branchial* SKELETON.—**Knorpels'.** See *Cartilaginous* SKELETON.—**Kopfs'.** See SKULL.

SKERLIEVO, SKÉRLJEVO, n's. See SCHERLIEVO.

SKIASCOPY, n. Ski^2-a^{2}sk'op-i^2. From σκιά, a shadow, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *skiascopie*. Ger., *Skiaskopie*. A method of determining the refraction by observing the movement of light and shadow across the pupillary area. [B.] See KERATOSCOPY.

SKIN, n. Ski^{2}n. A.-S., *scinn*. Gr., δέρμα. Lat., *pellis*, *cutis*. Fr., *peau*, *cuir*. Ger., *Haut*. It., *pelle*, *cute*, *cuojo*. Sp., *piel*, *cutis*, *cuero*. The external covering of the body in man and in most of the lower animals. It consists of three layers: the epidermis, corium, and subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]—**Bronzed s.** See *Addison's* DISEASE.—**Fish s.** 1. See ICHTHYOSIS. 2. A form of malignant variola observed in Brazil and occasionally in Europe. [G.]—**Glossy s.** Lat., *leiodermia neuritica*. Fr., *peau lisse*. Ger., *Glanzhaut*. A cutaneous disease of neuropathic origin, usually affecting the extremities and more especially the fingers, the skin of which becomes smooth, glossy, and pinkish or reddish, with atrophy, alopecia, and loss of the natural lines or furrows. Sometimes the surface is fissured or excoriated. According to Auspitz, it is a form of the neurotic dermatoses. [G.]—**Goldbeaters' s.** Ger., *Goldschlägerhäutchen*. A very thin and tenacious sheet prepared from the peritoneal coat of the cæcum of the ox; laid between the sheets of gold in the process of goldbeating, and occasionally used in surgery as a dressing. [α, 48.]—**Goose s.** See CUTIS *anserina*.—**Piebald s.** Any s. disease characterized by persistent spots of coloration or discoloration.—**Reentering s.** A mucous membrane. [L, 13.]—**Scale s.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**Scarfs'.** See EPIDERMIS (1st def.) and CUTICLE.—**S.-bound.** Affected with sclerema neonatorum.—**True s.** See CORIUM (1st def.).

SKINK (Ger.), n. Ski^{2}n^{2}k. See SCINCUS.

SKODAIC, adj. Skod-a'i^{2}k. Investigated by or named from J. Skoda, a Vienna physician. [α, 48.]

SKODISME (Fr.), n. Skod-es-m'. Supplementary sonorousness on percussion.

SKOPZEN (Ger.), n. pl. Skop'tse^{2}n. A Russian religious sect whose members practice mutilation of their sexual organs. [α, 14.]

SKORBUT (Ger.), n. Sko^{2}rb-ut'. See SCURVY.

SKOTOM (Ger.), n. Skot-om'. See SCOTOMA.—**Flimmers'.** See AMAUROSIS *partialis fugax* and *Scintillating* SCOTOMA.

SKULL, n. Sku^{3}l. See CRANIUM.—**Natiform s.** A s. so deformed by the presence of osteophytes or otherwise as to give it a natiform appearance. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 403 (D).]

SKUNK, n. Sku^{3}n^{2}k. See MEPHITIS *putorius*.

SLASHED, adj. Sla^{2}shd. See LACINIATE.

SLAVERING, n. Sla^{2}v'u^{5}r-i^{2}n^2. See DROOLING.

SLEEP, n. Slep. A.-S., *slæp*. Gr., ὕπνος. Lat., *somnus*. Fr., *sommeil*. Ger., *Schlaf*. 1. The natural condition of restful unconsciousness into which the system falls normally with more or less regularity daily. [α, 48.] 2. Of Linnæus, the changes of position occurring in the foliar organs of plants at nightfall. [α, 35.] See *S.* MOVEMENTS.—**Hypnotic s., Magnetic s., Mesmeric s.** S. produced by hypnotism. [α, 34.]—**S. drunkenness.** Ger., *Schlaftrunkenheit*. A nervous disorder in which acts of violence are committed when the patient is suddenly awakened from s.; by Hammond thought analogous to miryachit. [Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 24, 1884, p. 192 (D).]

SLEEPING, n. Slep'i^{2}n^2. Of a limb, see OBDORMITION.

SLEEVE, n. Slev. Gr., χειρίς. Lat., *manica*. Fr., *manche*. Ger., *Aermel*. The part of a garment that covers the arm. [α, 48.]—**Hippocrates's s.** A flannel or linen strainer in the form of a s.

SLEMSYGE, n. See RADESYGE.

SLIDE, n. Slid. Fr., *porte-objet*. Ger., *Objektträger*. In microscopy, a slip of glass or other material upon which the object to be examined is mounted. [B.]

SLING, n. Sli^{2}n^2. Lat., *mitella*, *mitrium*. Fr., *écharpe*. Ger., *Schlinge*. 1. A bandage suspended in a loop from the neck or shoulder to support the hand and forearm. [E.] 2. See ANSA.—**Crural s.** Ger., *Hirnschenkelschlinge*. See ANSA *of Reil*.—**Sheet-s.** A rolled sheet passed behind the neck and under the bent knees and flexed thighs, and tied so as to facilitate forceps delivery. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 5, 1890, p. 380 (α, 34).]—**S. carrier.** See PORTE-LACS.—**S. of the lenticular nucleus.** A tract of nerve-fibres which pass beneath the optic thalamus to enter the lenticular nucleus. [I, 15 (K).]

SLIPPERWORT, n. Sli^{2}p'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. See CALCEOLARIA.

SLIT, n. Sli^{2}t. A cleft or fissure.—**Genito-urinary s., Urinogenital s., Uro-genital s.** See *Uro-genital* OPENING.

SLOANEA (Lat.), n. f. Slon'e^2-a^3. From Sir *H. Sloane*, an English physician. Fr., *quapalier*, *sloanée*. A genus of the *Sloanieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. dentata.** A West Indian and South American species. The mucilaginous astringent inner bark is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [α, 35.]

SLOE, n. Slo. The *Prunus spinosa* or its fruit. [α, 35.]

SLOUGH, n. Slu^{3}f. See ESCHAR.

SLOUGH, v. intr. Slu^{3}f. To become detached in consequence of gangrene; to die and be cast off (said of a part).

SLOUGHING, adj. Slu^{3}f'i^{2}n^2. Gangrenous, spreading by gangrene; as a n., the death and separation of a part.

SLOWS, n. Sloz. See *Milk* SICKNESS.

SMALA D'AÏN TOUTA, n. A place in Algiers where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SMALLACHE, SMALLAGE, n's. Sma^{4}l'ach, -e^{2}j. The *Apium graveolens*. [α, 35.]

SMALL-POX, n. Sma^{4}l'po^{2}x. Lat., *variola*. Fr., *petite vérole*, *variole*. Ger., *Blattern*, *Pocken*, *Menschenpocken*. It., *vajuolo*. Sp., *viruelas*. An infectious, contagious, acute febrile disease chiefly characterized by a pustular exanthem upon the skin. In most cases the eruption begins about the fourth day of the fever in the form of papules that turn first into vesicles and then into pustules, attended with phlegmonous inflammation, which are succeeded by crusts and finally by more or less marked cicatrices or pits (variola pustulosa). In other cases the exanthem does not become pustular, but is characterized by intense erythematous congestion and hæmorrhages (variola maligna). [G.]—**Abortive s.-p.** S.-p. in which there are comparatively few pustules, the general eruption scarcely passing beyond the stage of vesicles. [D, 1.]—**Bastard s.-p.** See VARICELLA (1st def.).—**Black s.-p., Blood s.-p., Bloody s.-p.** See VARIOLA *hæmorrhagica* and VARIOLA *maligna*.—**Choleric s.-p.** Of Avicenna, measles. [B, 117.]—**Coherent s.-p.** See VARIOLA *cohærens*.—**Confluent s.-p.** See VARIOLA *confluens*.—**Corymbose s.-p.** See VARIOLA *corymbosa*.—**Crystalline s.-p.** 1. See VARICELLA. 2. See VARIOLA *lymphatica* and cf. VARIOLA *verrucosa*.—**Discrete s.-p., Distinct s.-p.** See VARIOLA *discreta*.—**False s.-p.** See VARICELLA.—**Gangrenous s.-p.** S.-p. in which the vesicles fill with an ichorous matter, and gangrene of the skin occurs. [D, 1.]—**Hæmorrhagic s.-p.** See VARIOLA *hæmorrhagica*.—**Horn s.-p.** See VARIOLA *cornea*.—**Ichorous s.-p.** See VARICELLA.—**Inoculated s.-p.** S.-p. resulting from intentional inoculation. [D, 1.]—**Lymphatic s.-p.** See VARICELLA *lentiformis* and VARIOLA *lymphatica*.—**Malignant s.-p.** See VARIOLA *maligna*.—**Modified s.-p.** See VARIOLOID.—**Natural s.-p.** S.-p. occurring casually (not from intentional inoculation) in an unvaccinated person.—**Ovine s.-p.** See SHEEP-POX.—**Pearl s.-p.** See VARIOLA *lymphatica*.—**Petechial s.-p.** See VARIOLA *petechialis*.—**Scorbutic s.-p.** See VARIOLA *hæmorrhagica*.—**Semi-confluent s.-p.** See VARIOLA *semiconfluens*.—**Serous s.-p.** See VARICELLA and VARIOLA *lymphatica*.—**Spurious s.-p.** See VARICELLA and *Abortive s.-p.*—**Varicelloid s.-p.** See *Abortive s.-p.*—**Verrucose s.-p.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa*.

SMARAGDUS (Lat.), n. m. Sma^{2}r(sma^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'du^{3}s(du^{4}s). Gr., σμάραγδος. Ger., *Smaragd*. Syn.: *lapis s.* The emerald or beryl. [α, 35.]

SMECTIC, adj. Sme^{2}kt'i^{2}k. Gr., σμηκτικός (from σμᾶν, to cleanse). Lat., *smecticus*. Fr., *smectique*. See DETERGENT.

SMEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Sme^{2}g(smag)'ma^3. Gen., *smeg'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., σμῆγμα (from σμᾶν, to wipe). 1. Soap, grease, an unguent. 2. The secretion of the sebaceous glands; sebum. [G.]—

S. articulare. See SYNOVIA.—**S. cutaneum.** See *Cutaneous* SEBUM.—**S. embryonum.** See VERNIX *caseosa.*—**S. præputiale, S. præputii.** A yellowish-white, fatty matter, of a peculiar odor, which accumulates under the foreskin in the male and about the region of the clitoris and the labia minora in the female, being the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the parts.

SMEGMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sme^{2}g(smag)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From σμῆγμα, smegma, and ῥοία, a flowing. See SEBORRHŒA.

SMELL, n. Sme^{2}l. Gr., ὀδμή, ὀσμή, ὀσφρασία, ὄσφρησις. Lat., *odor.* Fr., *odeur.* Ger., *Geruch.* 1. The perception of odor on the impingement of certain volatile particles upon the olfactory mucous membrane. [K.] 2. Odor. [L.]

SMILACIN, n. Smi′la^{2}s-i^{2}n. Ger., *S.* A bitter glucoside, $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$, or $C_{16}H_{30}O_6$, or $C_{15}H_{26}O_5$, found in sarsaparilla-root. It froths in solution like saponin, with which by some it is identified. [B, 8, 10, 270 (α, 38).]

SMILACINA (Lat.), n. f. Smil(smel)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-in(en)′a^3. Solomon's-seal, a genus of the *Polygonateæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. racemosa.** Clustered Solomon's-seal; a North American species. The berries are used as a nervine. [α, 35.]

SMILAL, adj. Smi′l′l. Lat., *smilalis.* Pertaining to the *Smilales,* Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus smilalis*) of the *Imperfectæ,* consisting of the *Dioscoreæ, Smilaceæ,* and *Roxburghiaceæ.* [α, 35.]

SMILASPERIC ACID, n. Smi^{2}l-a^{2}s-pe^{3}r′i^{2}k. Of Garden, hemidesmic acid. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

SMILAX (Lat.), n. f. Smil(smel)′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *smil′acos* (*-acis*). Gr., σμίλαξ (a poisonous plant identified by some with the yew). Fr., *salsepareille.* Ger., *S., Stechwinde.* Sarsaparilla, green brier; a genus of liliaceous plants constituting with two other genera (*Heterosmilax* and *Rhipogonum*) the *Smilaceæ* (Fr., *smilacées;* Ger., *Smilaceen*), a tribe or series of the *Liliaceæ.* The *Smilaceæ* (an order of monocotyledons), the *Smilacinæ* (an order of the *Endogeneæ*), and the *Smilacineæ* (a tribe of the *Asparagineæ*) include genera now referred to the *Liliaceæ.* [α, 35.] Cf. SARSAPARILLA and its subheadings.—**Chinese s.** See *S. china.*—**Decoctum smilacis sarsaparillæ.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ.—**S. Alpini.** Ger., *Alpin's Stechwinde.* An undershrub growing in Egypt and Greece. The roots are used like sarsaparilla, especially in syphilis. [α, 35.]—**S. anceps.** A species the root of which is used medicinally in the Mauritius. [α, 35.]—**S. aspera.** Fr., *salsepareille rude* (ou *âpre,* ou *d'Europe*), *gramen de montagne, gros gramé, liseron épineux* (ou *rude*), *liset piquant.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *scharfe,* oder *rauhe*) *Stechwinde.* Prickly ivy; found in southern Europe, the Orient, and Egypt; the σμίλαξ τραχεῖα of the ancient Greeks, who used the leaves and fruits as an antidote. The roots are sometimes used in place of sarsaparilla, but are probably inactive. [α, 35.]—**S. china.** Fr., *salsepareille de Chine, esquine, squine, racine de Chine.* Ger., *China-Stechwinde.* A shrub indigenous to eastern Asia, where its rhizome, the china-root of commerce, is considered antirrheumatic, antisyphilitic, aphrodisiac, and demulcent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 122 (α, 50); α, 35.]—**S. glabra.** A species growing in India and southern China. Its large tuberous rhizome, used for sores and in syphilis, can not be distinguished from china-root. [Roxburgh (α, 35).]—**S. glauca.** Fr., *salsepareille glauque.* Ger., *seegrüne* (oder *blaugraue*) *Stechwinde.* False sarsaparilla; growing from Long Island to Georgia and westward to Kentucky. A Brazilian species of the same name, and probably identical, furnishes a root used in gout and chronic skin eruptions and as an antisyphilitic. It was formerly exported to Europe. [α, 35.]—**S. glycyphylla.** Fr., *salsepareille à feuilles de réglisse.* Sarsaparilla of Australia, Botany Bay (or sweet) tea-plant; an evergreen the leaves of which contain glycyphyllin and are used for tea. The root is used medicinally. [α, 35.]—**S. hortensis.** See PHASEOLUS *vulgaris.*—**S. lanceæfolia.** An Indian and Chinese species. Its rhizome, resembling china-root, is used like that of *S. glabra* and in India for rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**S. lanceolata.** Bamboo brier; a vine of North America, often confounded with *S. pseudo-china.* Its rhizome is used as an antisyphilitic. [α, 35.]—**S. macabucha.** Fr., *salsepareille macabucha.* A species growing in the Philippine Islands, where it is used as a stimulant and anthelminthic, and its juice in dysentery. [α, 35.]—**S. medica.** Ger., *medizinische Stechwinde.* Sp., *zarzaparrilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found on the eastern slopes of the Mexican Andes, yielding in part, if not wholly, the Mexican sarsaparilla. [α, 35.]—**S. officinalis.** Fr., *salsepareille.* Ger., *gebräuchliche* (oder *officinelle*) *Stechwinde.* A plant indigenous to tropical South America and cultivated in Jamaica. It yields the sarsaparilla of the U. S. Ph. [α, 35.]—**S. papyracea.** A species found from Guiana to Brazil, regarded as the source of Pará sarsaparilla. [α, 35.]—**S. perfoliata.** A species found in India and Cochin-China. The root is used like sarsaparilla. [α, 35.]—**S. pseudo-china.** Ger., *falsche China-Stechwinde.* A species indigenous to the United States and the West Indies. Its root, *radix chinæ occidentalis* (seu *chinæ americanæ* [seu *spuriæ*]), has been much used as sarsaparilla, and in Mexico is reputed diaphoretic and antisyphilitic. [α, 35, 50.] Cf. *S. lanceolata.*—**S. rotundifolia.** The common green brier of North America. Its root is recognized in the Mex. Ph. as diaphoretic and depurative, under the name *raíz de china de México,* but, according to Maisch, this reference is erroneous. [α, 35.]—**S. sarsaparilla.** Ger., *Sassaparillstechwinde.* A name for various tuberous-rooted species, especially *S. pseudo-china, S. lanceolata,* and *S. Walteri.* The *S. sarsaparilla* of Linnæus, formerly regarded as the source of the true medicinal sarsaparilla, is of doubtful origin, and is not now recognized as growing in the United States. The *S. sarsaparilla* of Pursh is *S. glauca.* [α, 35.]—**S. syphilitica.** Fr., *salsepareille caraque.* A species growing on the Cassiquiare River, said to be a source of true sarsaparilla. [α, 35.]—**S. tamnoides.** Fr., *salsepareille tamnoïde.* A black-berried climber growing from New Jersey to Illinois and in the southern United States. The tuberous root-stock is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative, and probably constitutes part of American, or false, china-root. [α, 35.]—**S. Walterii.** A species found from Virginia to Florida. Its root is used like those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. pseudo-china.* [α, 35.]

SMILE (Lat.), n. f. Smil(smel)′e(a). Gen., *smil′es.* Gr., σμίλη. See BISTOURY and SCALPEL.

SMIRIS (Lat.), n. f. Smir(smi^{2}r)′i^{2}s. Gen., *smir′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., σμύρις, σμίρις. Ger., *Smirgel.* Emery; formerly used in medicine. [α, 35.]

SMOOTH, adj. Smuth^2. Not rough to the touch; also, not pubescent. [α, 35.]

SMUT, n. Smu^{3}t. Any one of various species of the *Ustilagineæ,* especially *Ustilago segetum.* [α, 35.]

SMYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Smir(smu^{6}r)′i^{2}s. Gen., *smyr′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., σμύρις. See SMIRIS.

SMYRNA, n. Smu^{6}rn′a^3. Gr., σμύρνα. Myrrh. [α, 35.]

SMYRNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Smu^{6}rn(smu^{6}rn)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σμυρνίον, from σμύρνα, myrrh (1st def.). Fr., *s., maceron* (2d def.). Ger., *Myrrhenkraut* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *S. perfoliatum.* 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Smyrneæ* (Fr., *smyrnées*) of Koch (essentially the *Smyrnidæ* of Lindley) are a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ.* The *Smyrnieæ* (Fr., *smyrniées*) are: Of Sprengel, an order of the *Umbelliferæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Ammineæ.* [α, 35.]—**Radix smyrnii.** The root of *S. olusatrum,* also of *Archangelica officinalis.* [α, 35.]—**S. hortense.** See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium.*—**S. olusatrum.** Fr., *maceron à feuilles ternées, arche large, gros persil de Macédoine.* Ger., *gemeines Myrrhenkraut, Macerone.* (Common) alexanders, black-pot-herb, horse-parsely, the ἱπποσέλινον of Dioscorides; found in middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. It was formerly cultivated for its aromatic and edible leafstalks. The laxative and diuretic root (formerly used as an alterative) and the aromatic fruits (used like caraway) were official as *radix* et *semen smyrnii.* [α, 35.]—**S. perfoliatum.** The σμύρνιον of Dioscorides; a South American species. The aromatic root, leaves, and fruits were formerly used medicinally. [α, 35.]

SNAIL, n. Snal. Fr., *limaçon.* Ger., *Schnecke.* Any one of various gasteropodous molluscs, especially an individual of the genus *Helix.* S's are used as food and medicinally. [B; α, 48.]—**Garden s.** See HELIX *hortensis.*—**S. shell.** Lat., *testa cochleæ.* Fr., *coquille de limaçon.* The shell of the s.; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]

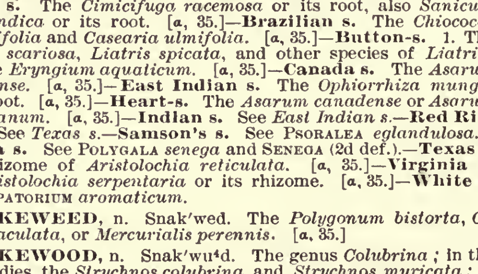
SNAKEROOT, n. Snak′ru^{4}t. Any one of various plants (or their roots) the roots of which have been used in cases of snake-bite or have some real or fancied resemblance to snakes. [α, 48.]—**Black s.** The *Cimicifuga racemosa* or its root, also *Sanicula marilandica* or its root. [α, 35.]—**Brazilian s.** The *Chiococca angustifolia* and *Casearia ulmifolia.* [α, 35.]—**Button-s.** 1. The *Liatris scariosa, Liatris spicata,* and other species of *Liatris;* also the *Eryngium aquaticum.* [α, 35.]—**Canada s.** The *Asarum canadense.* [α, 35.]—**East Indian s.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos* or its root. [α, 35.]—**Heart-s.** The *Asarum canadense* or *Asarum virginianum.* [α, 35.]—**Indian s.** See *East Indian s.*—**Red River s.** See *Texas s.*—**Samson's s.** See PSORALEA *eglandulosa.*—**Seneca s.** See POLYGALA *senega* and SENEGA (2d def.).—**Texas s.** The rhizome of *Aristolochia reticulata.* [α, 35.]—**Virginia s.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria* or its rhizome. [α, 35.]—**White s.** See EUPATORIUM *aromaticum.*

SNAKEWEED, n. Snak′wed. The *Polygonum bistorta, Cicuta maculata,* or *Mercurialis perennis.* [α, 35.]

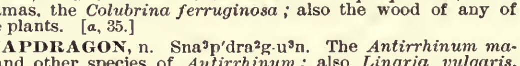
SNAKEWOOD, n. Snak′wu^{4}d. The genus *Colubrina;* in the East Indies, the *Strychnos colubrina* and *Strychnos muricata;* in Jamaica, the *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Cecropia peltata;* in the Bahamas, the *Colubrina ferruginosa;* also the wood of any of these plants. [α, 35.]

SNAPDRAGON, n. Sna^{3}p′dra^{2}g-u^{3}n. The *Antirrhinum majus* and other species of *Antirrhinum;* also *Linaria vulgaris, Digitalis purpurea, Aquilegia vulgaris, Fumaria officinalis,* and *Ruellia tuberosa.* [α, 35.]

SNARE, n. Sna^{2}r. Gr., βρόχος. Lat., *laqueus.* Fr., *lacs, nœud coulant.* Ger., *Schnur, Schlingenschnürer.* An instrument for removing morbid growths by encircling them in a loop and tightening or drawing upon the loop. Cf. ÉCRASEUR.



BLAKE'S POLYPUS SNARE.



JARVIS'S STRAIGHT SNARE.



WILDE'S POLYPUS SNARE.

SNEEZEWORT, n. Snez'wu^{5}rt. The *Achillea ptarmica;* in America, the genus *Helenium*. [a, 35.]

SNEEZING, n. Snez'i^{2}n^2. Gr., πταρμός. Lat., *sternutatio*. Fr., *éternuement*. Ger., *Niesen*. A sudden, almost explosive expiration, resembling coughing, but, from closure of the anterior pillars of the fauces, aided by the soft palate, the blast of air is mostly driven through the nose. [J.]—**Ear s.** S. due to reflex irritation of the sensory nerves of the nasal mucous membrane transmitted from the nerves of the external auditory canal or middle ear, caused by irritation of the latter. [F.]

SNIFFLES, n. Sni^{2}flz. See SNUFFLES.

SNORING, n. Snor'i^{2}n^2. Gr., ῥέγκος, ῥέγχος, ῥογμός, ῥόγχος. Lat., *rhonchus, stertor*. Fr., *ronflement*. Ger., *Schnarchen*. The sound produced, especially in sleep, by breathing through the nose and mouth at the same time. It is produced by a vibration or flapping of the velum pendulum palati between the two currents of air, the sound being intensified by vibrations in the columns of air. [J, 17.]

SNOWDROP, n. Sno'dro^{2}p. The genus *Galanthus*, especially *Galanthus nivalis;* also a white variety of *Fritillaria meleagris*.

SNUFF, n. Snu^{3}f. Fr., *rapé*. Ger., *Schnupftaback*. 1. Pulverized tobacco. 2. Any medicinal powder to be inhaled into the nose. [a, 48.]—**Anatomist's s.-box.** See FOVEOLA *radialis*.—**Cephalic s.** See *Pulvis* ASARI *compositus*.

SNUFFLES, n. Snu^{3}flz. See CORYZA and CORYZA *syphilitica*.

SOAP, n. Sop. Gr., σάπων. Lat., *sapo*. Fr., *savon*. Ger., *Seife*. It., *sapone*. Sp., *jabón*. 1. A substance prepared by the action of a caustic alkali or a metallic salt on animal or vegetable fats and oils, and consisting essentially of a compound of a metal with one or more fatty acids or with acids of the oleic-acid group. This chemical action, known as *saponification*, is essentially a double decomposition by which the metal of the caustic alkali or metallic salt combines with the acid radicle present in the fat operated on, while the glyceryl which forms the other component of the fat combines with hydrogen and oxygen to form glycerin: *e. g.*,

Tristearin. Caustic potash. Glycerin. Potassium stearate.

$$C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3 + 3KOH = C_3H_5(OH)_3 + 3C_{18}H_{35}KO_2.$$

[B.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see SAPO (2d def.).—**Alicante s.** See SAPO (2d def.).—**Almond-oil s.** See *Amygdalin s.*—**Ammoniacal s.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**Amygdalin s.** A s. formed by the action of caustic soda on almond-oil. [B.] See SAPO *medicatus*.—**Animal-oil s.** S. made from tallow by the action of caustic soda. [B.] See also SAPO *animalis* and SAPO *vulgaris*.—**Antimonial s.** See SAPO *antimonii*.—**Arsenical s.** Ger., *Arsenikseife*. A s.-like mass either prepared by mixing 1 part of camphor, 10 parts of arsenic trioxide, 10 of common s., 1½ part of burnt lime, and 20 parts (or a sufficient amount) of water; or made up of 50 parts of arsenic trioxide and 25 of potassium carbonate dissolved in 50 of boiling water, and this solution mixed with 5 of camphor, 10 of burnt lime, 50 of common soap, and enough water. [B, 270.]—**Balsam of s.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum* and *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**Beef's-marrow s.** Sp., *jabon animal* [Sp. Ph.]. S. made from beef marrow by the action of caustic soda. [B.]—**Black s.** See SAPO *viridis*.—**Boiled s.** Grain s. (so-called because it is separated from the excess of alkali and glycerin by boiling). [B, 5.]—**Butter s.** See SAPO *butyraceus*.—**Calcium s.** Fr., *savon calcaire*. See *Linimentum* CALCIS (under CALX).—**Camphorated s. liniment** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum*.—**Camphorated tincture of s.** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**Castile s.** Fr., *savon de Castille*. Ger., *spanische Seife, Oelseife*. S. made from olive-oil. [B.] See SAPO (2d def.) and cf. *Olive-oil s.*—**Cocoanut-oil s.** Marine s., s. made from cocoanut oil; quite soluble in salt water, and hence used on shipboard. [B, 3.]—**Compound pills of s.** See *Pilulæ* OPII.—**Compound s. cerate.** See *Ceratum* SAPONIS *compositum*.—**Curd s.** 1. S. which in the process of its manufacture separates from the mixture of alkali and glycerin on the addition of salt. [B, 3.] 2. See SAPO *animalis*.—**German soft s.** See SAPO *viridis*.—**Glassmakers' s.** Fr., *savon des verriers*. Ger., *Glasmacher-Seife*. Pyrolusite, or native manganese dioxide (so called because used in the preparation of colorless glass). [B, 3.]—**Glass s.** See *Silicate s.*—**Grain s.** Ger., *Kernseife*. S. which has reached that stage in the process of its manufacture in which it is separated from the alkali and glycerin, but has not yet been purified. [B, 5.]—**Green s.** See SAPO *viridis*.—**Hard s.** Lat., *sapo durus*. Fr., *savon dur*. Ger., *harte Seife*. Soda soap. [B.] See SAPO (2d def.).—**Insoluble s.** S. prepared from fats by saponification with the oxide of a heavy metal (*e. g.*, lead s.). [B.]—**Jalap s.** See SAPO *jalapinus*.—**Lead s.** S. made by saponifying a fat with lead oxide (litharge). The emplastrum plumbi is so made. [B.]—**Marbled s.** Fr., *savon marbré*. S. permeated by colored streaks, due to the presence of an iron s. (a compound of iron with the fatty acid) which is insoluble in water. [B, 5.] Cf. *Mottled s.*—**Marine s.** See *Cocoanut-oil s.*—**Marrow s.** See *Beef's-marrow s.*—**Marseilles s.** See *Olive-oil s.*—**Medicinal s.** See SAPO *medicatus*.—**Mottled s.** Fr., *savon marbré*. S. made by the gradual addition of soda-lye to a mixture of fats, the mottling being produced by the separation of crystalline sodium stearates and palmitates, alternating with the deposition of amorphous sodium oleate. [B, 3.] Cf. *Marbled s.*—**Olive-oil s.** Ger., *Oelseife*. S. made from olive-oil and other oils by the action of caustic soda. [B, 3.]—**Palm (-oil) s.** S. prepared from palm-oil, either crude or bleached. [B, 3.]—**Petroleum s.** A s. made by heating gently till dissolved 5 parts of petroleum, 4 of white wax, 5 of alcohol, and 10 of soda soap; used for itch. [Emery, "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 8, 1890, p. 2 (a, 50).]—**Potash s.** Lat., *sapo kalinus*. Fr., *savon à base de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliseife*. See *Soft s.*—**Pumice-stone s.** A s. made by stirring pumice-stone into cocoanut-oil s. before it becomes stiff. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Resin s.** A s. made by heating with an alkali the resin left behind by the distillation of turpentine. [B, 3.]—**Rosin s.** S. made from tallow to which rosin and a small quantity of palm-oil have been added. [B, 5.]—**Silicate s.** Glass s., made by adding a solution of sodium silicate to ordinary s. during its manufacture. [B, 3.]—**S. balls.** Balls made up of starch and soap with a little water. [B, 5.]—**S.-bark.** 1. See QUILLAIA (2d def.). 2. The bark of *Pithecolobium bigeminum*. [a, 35.]—**S. bulb.** A large bulb from a liliaceous Californian plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), used in place of soap. It is mucilaginous and froths in water, but contains neither alkali nor oil. [a, 35.]—**S. cerate.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**S. cerate plaster.** See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS and *Emplastrum* SAPONIS *fuscum*.—**S. liniment.** See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**S.-nut.** 1. The fruit of *Mimosa abstergens*. 2. Soap-berry, especially the fruit of *Sapindus saponaria* and *Sapindus emarginatus*. [a, 35.]—**S.-nut oil.** A pale-yellow, half-solid oil extracted from the kernel of *Sapindus emarginatus*. [a, 35.]—**S.-plant.** Any one of various plants with saponaceous parts (*e. g.*, in Mexico, the *Agave saponaria;* in California, the *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* [see *S. bulb*]). [a, 35.]—**S. pods.** The pods of various species of *Cæsalpinia* (in China) and the pods of *Acacia concinna* (in India). [a, 35.]—**Soft s.** Lat., *sapo mollis*. Fr., *savon mou*. S. made by the action of caustic potash on a fatty substance. It is a dark-colored, green or brown, transparent, semisolid emulsion, containing an excess of the alkali and the glycerin produced in the process of saponification. [B, 3.] See also SAPO *viridis*.—**Spanish s.** See *Castile s.*—**Starkey's s.** See SAPO *starkeyanus*.—**Tallow curd s.** S. made from tallow by boiling with soda-lye gradually added. [B, 3.]—**Taxidermists' s.** Fr., *savon de Bécœur*. A s. made by mixing 32 parts each of grated olive-oil s., arsenious acid, and boiling water, 12 of potassium carbonate, 4 of unslaked lime, and 1 part of camphor. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]—**Tincture of green s.** See *Tinctura* SAPONIS *viridis*.—**Tincture of s.** 1. See *Tinctura* SAPONIS. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see SPIRITUS *saponatus* (2d def.).—**Transparent s.** S. rendered transparent by dissolving in alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [B, 5.]—**Turpentine s.** See SAPO *starkeyanus*.—**Venetian s.** See *Olive-oil s.*—**Windsor s.** Fr., *savon de Windsor*. S. prepared by saponifying a mixture of 1 part of olive-oil and 9 parts of tallow. [B, 5.]

SOAPBERRY, n. Sop'be^{2}r-ri^2. The fruit of various species of the genus *Sapindus* (in the West Indies and South America, *Sapindus saponaria;* in the East Indies, *Sapindus emarginatus* and *Sapindus detergens;* in North America, *Sapindus marginatus;* in Java and the Moluccas, *Sapindus rarak;* in Malabar, *Sapindus laurifolius*). [a, 35.]

SOAP-ROOT, n. Sop'ru^{4}t. 1. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*. 2. The root of *Agave saponaria* and some cacti. The bulbous root of an undetermined species growing in the south-western territories of North America and throughout Central America affords a saponaceous juice which is used as a wash for the hair. 3. The root of *Gypsophila struthium*. [a, 35.]—**Californian s-r.** The *Leucocrinum montanum*. [a, 35.] Cf. SOAP *bulb*.—**Levant s.-r.** 1. The saponaceous root (*radix saponariæ levanticæ*) of *Gypsophila struthium;* much of the root so called is obtained, however, from *Gypsophila fastigiata*. 2. The root of *Leontice leontopetalum*. [a, 35.]

SOAPWORT, n. Sop'wu^{5}rt. The genus *Saponaria*, especially *Saponaria officinalis;* also the *Vaccaria vulgaris*. [a, 35.]—**Decoction of s.** See *Decoctum* SAPONARIÆ.

SOBBING, n. So^{2}b'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *singultus*. Fr., *sanglot*. Ger., *Schluchzen*. A series of convulsive inspirations, due mostly to the contraction of the diaphragm and an intermittent closure of the glottis, giving rise to a characteristic sound. [L, 18, 19, 40.]

SOCALOIN, n. So^{2}k-a^{2}l'o-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{34}H_{38}O_{15} + 5H_2O$, or $C_{16}H_{16}O_7 + 3H_2O$, or $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$, forming yellow prismatic bitter crystals readily soluble in water; derived from Socotrine or Zanzibar aloes. [B.] See ALOIN.

SOCIAL, adj. So'sh'l. Lat., *socialis* (from *socius*, a companion). Fr., *s.* Ger., *gesellschaftlich*. Of animals, gregarious; of plants of the same species, growing together in great number. [a, 14, 35.]

SOCIUS (Lat.), adj. So(so^2)'shi^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Associated; as a n., in the f., *socia* (*glandula* understood), an accessory gland. [a, 48.]—**Socia parotidis.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND.

SOCIOLOGY, n. So-si^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From *socius*, a companion, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the various relations of human society. [a, 48.]

SOCK, n. So^{2}k. Fr., *sochaussette*. Ger., *Socke*. A short-legged stocking.—**Neapolitan s's.** Socks to be worn (without change) during the treatment of syphilis by the method of applying Neapolitan (mercurial) ointment to the feet.

SOCOTRINE, adj. So^{2}k'ot-ri^{2}n. Lat., *socotrinus*. Fr., *soccotrin*. Obtained from Socotra, an island off the coast of Arabia.

SODA (Lat.), n. f. Sod'a^3. Fr., *soude* (*caustique* [1st def.]). Ger., *S., Sode, Natron, Aetznatron* (1st def.). 1. Caustic s., sodium hydroxide; a hard, white or grayish, opaque solid, of fibrous texture, melting just below a red heat, deliquescent in moist air, efflorescent in dry air, and very soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water. It is a strongly alkaline base, of very acrid and caustic taste. From its great affinity for water, it acts as a caustic, but is less diffusive in its action than caustic potash. 2. A name applied to various salts of sodium (especially sodium carbonate or bicarbonate) formerly considered as compounds of sodium oxide with water or with acid radicles. The term is now usually restricted to the salts of sodium occurring native or used in commerce. When used without qualification, caustic s. is generally understood. [B, 5.] 3. Carbonic-acid water.—**Acetas sodæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See SODIUM *acetate*. For various similar forms, see the corresponding forms under SODIUM.—**Aqua sodæ effervescens, Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescens*.—**Arsenias sodæ (siccatus** [Belg. Ph.]). See SODIUM *arsenate*.—**Baking s., Bicarbonas sodæ.** See SODIUM *bicarbonate*.—**Boras sodæ (alcalescens).** See BO-

RAX.—**Carbonas sodæ.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see SODIUM *carbonate.* 2. See SODIUM *bicarbonate.*—**Carbonas sodæ alcalinus.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Carbonas sodæ impurus.** See *Crude* SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Carbonas sodæ incompletus.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Carbonas sodæ siccatus.** See *Dried* SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Carbonas sodæ venalis.** See *Crude* SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ** [Br. Ph.]. Chlorine poultice; made by adding 2 fl. oz. of liquor sodæ chloratæ to a mixture of 4 oz. of linseed meal and 8 fl. oz. of water. [B, 5.]—**Caustic s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**Effervescent s. citrotartrate.** See SODII *citrotartras effervescens.*—**Hydrochloras sodæ.** See SODIUM *chloride.*—**Hypoboras sodæ.** See BORAX.—**Hypocarbonas sodæ.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Liquid s. hypochlorite.** See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ.*—**Liquor sodæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soude caustique liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aetznatronlösung, Aetznatronlauge.* Syn.: *liquor natri caustici* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *natrii hydrici* [Swiss Ph.]), *natrium hydro-oxydatum solutum* [Hung. Ph.], *natrum causticum solutum* [Russ. Ph.], *s. caustica soluta* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio hydratis natrici* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of s., made either by dissolving it directly in water [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] or by mixing solutions of sodium carbonate and of quicklime [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Fr. Cod.] or of washed slaked lime [Br. Ph.], and diluting with water; a clear, colorless or yellowish, odorless, caustic liquid, of strongly alkaline taste and reaction, and of sp. gr. varying from 1·047 [Br. Ph.] to 1·35 [Hung. Ph.]. It contains 4·1 [Br. Ph.], 5 [U. S. Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph.], 20 [Dan. Ph.. Swed. Ph.], or from 30 to 31 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] per cent. of caustic s. [B, 95.]—**Liquor sodæ arseniatis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* SODII *arseniatis.*—**Liquor sodæ chloratæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **chlorinatæ** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *chlorure de soude liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Labarraque.* Ger., *Chlornatronlösung.* Syn.: *liquor natri chlorati* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *liquor natrii* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *acidi* [Swed. Ph.]) *hypochlorosi, natrum hypochlorosum solutum* [Russ. Ph.], *solutio hypochloritis natrici* [Netherl. Ph.]. Labarraque's solution, consisting essentially of sodium chloride and sodium hypochlorite (or, according to the Swed. Ph., hypochlorous and carbonic acids) dissolved in water; made by rubbing up chlorinated lime with water and mixing with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. It should contain at least 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 2·5 per cent. [Br. Ph.] of available chlorine. The preparation of the Swed. Ph. is made by decomposing a solution of 3 parts of sodium carbonate in 10 of distilled water with chlorine gas. [B, 95.]—**Liquor sodæ effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau acidule bicarbonatée* [Fr. Cod.]. Effervescent solution of s., s.-water. A preparation consisting of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in 292 [Br. Ph.] (650 [Fr. Cod.], 169 [Swed. Ph.]) parts of water charged with carbon dioxide. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also AQUA *natro-effervescens.*—**Lixivium sodæ.** See *Liquor sodæ.*—**Mephitic s.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Murias sodæ.** See SODIUM *chloride.*—**Murias sodæ fossilis.** Ordinary rock salt. [*a*, 35.]—**Pilulæ subcarbonatis sodæ.** A pill-mass of 4 grammes of sodium carbonate and 2 of soap, divided into 40 pills; or of 30 parts of sodium carbonate, 23 of soap, and enough syrup, divided into 2-grain pills. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Pulvis sodæ tartaricus.** See PULVIS *aerophorus.*—**Rhodans'** (Ger.). See SODIUM *thiocyanate.*—**Sal s., Sal sodæ.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. acetata, S. acetosa.** See SODIUM *acetate.*—**S.-ash.** A substance produced in the manufacture of sodium carbonate. It contains 50 per cent. of the carbonate, which is derived from it by dissolving in water, filtration, evaporation, and slow crystallization. [B, 5.]—**S. ball.** See *British* BARILLA.—**S. calcinata** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Dried commercial* SODIUM *carbonate.*—**S. caustica (fusa).** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. caustica liquida** (seu **soluta**). See *Liquor sodæ.*—**S. cum calce.** See *London* PASTE.—**Sodæ acetas.** See SODIUM *acetate.* For similar forms, such as *Sodæ arsenias*, see the corresponding forms under SODIUM.—**Sodæ carbonas exsiccata.** See *Dried* SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Sodæ et potassæ tartras.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**Sodæ murias, S. muriatica.** See SODIUM *chloride.*—**S. phosphorata.** See SODIUM *phosphate.*—**S.-powder.** See PULVIS *aerophorus.*—**S. pura.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. salita.** See SODIUM *chloride.*—**S. sulphurica.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**S. tartarata, S. tartarisata.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**S. waste.** A by-product, insoluble in water, obtained in the manufacture of sodium carbonate from sodium sulphate and used for the production of sodium hyposulphite. [B, 5.]—**S.-water.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescens* and *Aqua* ACIDI *carbonici.*—**Solution of acetate of s.** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of sodium acetate in 10 times [Br. Ph.] (4 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Solution of phosphate of s.** See *Test solution of phosphate of* SODIUM.—**Solution of s.** See *Liquor sodæ.*—**Subboras sodæ.** See BORAX.—**Subcarbonas sodæ.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Sulphas sodæ.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**Sulphurated s.** See SODIUM *trisulphide.*—**Tabellæ bicarbonatis sodæ.** See *Trochisci* SODII *bicarbonatis.*—**Tartarus sodæ et kali.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**Vitriolated s., Vitriolum sodæ.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**Volumetric solution of s.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A solution of s. containing no carbonate and having such strength that 100 c. c. of it are exactly neutralized by the same quantity of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid or by $6\frac{3}{10}$ grammes of the acid itself. [B, 81 (*a*, 38).]—**Washing s.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*

SODA BAY, n. Sod'a^3. A place in Lake County, California, where there is an alkaline spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

SODA LAKE, n. Sod'a^3. A lake in San Bernardino County, California, containing sodium chloride and sodium, calcium, and magnesium sulphates. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

SODAMIDE, n. Sod'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A greenish or reddish crystalline substance, NH_2Na, formed by the action of ammonia gas on metallic sodium. [B, 3.]

SODA POND, n. Sod'a^3. A pond in Long Valley, Mono County, California, containing large amounts of sodium carbonate in solution. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

SODBRENNEN (Ger.), n. Zod'bre^{2}n-ne^{2}n. See PYROSIS.

SODEN (Ger.), n. Zod'e^{2}n. 1. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, potassium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, and free carbonic acid. 2. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are springs containing sodium and calcium chlorides and magnesium bromide. [*a*, 14.]

SODIC, adj. Sod'i^{2}k. Lat., *sodicus, natricus.* Fr., *sodique.* Containing or derived from sodium. [B.]

SODIC-CHALYBEATE, adj. Sod''i^{2}k-ka^{2}l-i^{2}b'e^2-at. Containing sodium and iron. [*a*, 48.]

SODIC-POTASSIC, adj. Sod''i^{2}k-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. See SODIO-POTASSIC.

SODIO-AURIC, adj. Sod''i^2-o-a^{4}r'i^{2}k. Containing sodium and gold. [*a*, 48.]—**S.-a. chloride.** See GOLD *and sodium chloride.*

SODIO-BARYTIC, adj. Sod''i^2-o-ba^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Containing sodium and barium. [B, 2.]

SODIO-FERRIC, adj. Sod''i^2-o-fe^{2}r'i^{2}k. Containing sodium and iron. [*a*, 48.]—**S.-f. citrophosphate.** See FERRI *phosphas.*

SODIO-POTASSIC, adj. Sod''i^2-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Containing sodium and potassium. [B.]

SODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sod'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir H. Davy, who prepared it by electrolysis of caustic soda. It is one of the alkali metals, of a silvery-white color, waxy at ordinary temperature, melting at 95·6° C., and volatilizing at a red heat. It readily oxidizes on exposure to moisture, and unites with potassium to form an alloy which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid resembling mercury. Atomic weight, 23; symbol, Na (for natrium); sp. gr., 0·972. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Acid s. carbonate.** See *S. bicarbonate.*—**Acid s. chromate.** See *S. dichromate.*—**Acid s. metantimonate.** A crystalline substance, $Na_2H_2Sb_2O_7 + 6H_2O$, distinguished as being the only salt of s. insoluble in cold water. Its formation is therefore used as a test for the presence of s. [B, 3.]—**Acid s. sulphite.** See *S. bisulphite.*—**Anhydrous s. acetate.** Lat., *acetas sodæ anhydrus* [Belg. Ph.]. A substance, $NaC_2H_3O_2$, occurring as a white powder or as a crystalline mass. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Basic s. salicylate.** See *Dibasic s. salicylate.*—**Bromure de s.** (Fr.). See *S. bromide.*—**Chlorure de s.** (Fr.). See *S. chloride.*—**Chlorure de s. du commerce** (Fr.). See *Sea-*SALT.—**Chlorure de s. purifié** (Fr.). See *S. chloride.*—**Chlorure d'oxyde de s.** (Fr.). See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Chloruretum sodii depuratum.** See *S. chloride.*—**Crude s. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas natricus* [Swed. Ph.] (*crudus* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu *venalis* [Dan. Ph.]), *carbonas sodæ venalis* [Belg. Ph.], *natrum carbonicum crystallisatum crudum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrum subcarbonicum crudum* [Gr. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum crudum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *sal de sosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Impure s. carbonate, occurring as large colorless and odorless transparent crystals of strong alkaline taste and reaction, and containing at least 32 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (33 [Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph.], 36·17 [Swiss Ph.]) of pure anhydrous s. carbonate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Crude s. sulphate.** Lat., *natrum sulfuricum* (seu *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *crudum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de soude du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sal de Glaubero* [Sp. Ph.]. An impure s. sulphate, which must, however, be free from metallic substances [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (from these and also from magnesium oxide and alkaline earths [Sp. Ph.]), and have a neutral reaction [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Dibasic s. salicylate.** "Neutral" s. salicylate, $C_7H_4Na_2O_3 = C_6(H,H,H,H.ONa,COONa,)$; derived from s. salicylate by heating to 220° C. [B, 4.]—**Dried commercial s. carbonate.** Lat., *natrum carbonicum calcinatum, soda calcinata* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de soude sec du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. A white amorphous powder of no odor and caustic taste, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., at least 95 per cent. of pure s. carbonate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Dried s. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonas natricus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.], *carbonas sodæ siccatus* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrum* [Russ. Ph.]) *carbonicum siccum* [Ger. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum dilapsum* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *siccum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrum subcarbonicum siccum* [Gr. Ph.], *sodii carbonas exsiccatus* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *exsiccata* [Br. Ph.]). S. carbonate dried in various ways so as to produce a rather loose granular powder containing not more than 26 per cent. of water, whereas the undried salt contains sometimes nearly 63 per cent. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Dried s. phosphate.** Lat., *natrum phosphoricum siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *phosphas natricus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A white powder easily soluble in water, made by drying s.-phosphate crystals till they have lost about $\frac{1}{4}$ [Dan. Ph.] ($\frac{1}{2}$ [Russ. Ph.]) of their weight, and sifting. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Dried s. sulphate.** Lat., *natrium sulfuricum dilapsum* [Swiss Ph.] (seu *siccum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrum sulfuricum* (seu *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *sulfas natricus siccus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas natricus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A fine, white loose powder obtained by drying coarsely triturated s. sulphate till it has lost balf its weight [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (nearly half [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), or till completely powdered [Swiss Ph.] (till completely dry [Gr. Ph.]), and sifting [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Glyceritum sodii boratis.** See *Glycerinum* BORACIS (under BORAX).—**Honey of s. biborate.** See *Mel sodii boratis.*—**Hydrogen s. antimonite.** A crystalline substance, $NaH_2Sb_3O_6 = NaH_2(SbO_2)_3$. [B, 3.]—**Hydrogen s. sulphite.** See *S. sulphite.*—**Hypochloris sodii liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Hyposulphis sodii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *S. thiosulphate.*—**Iodure de s.** (Fr.). See *S. iodide.*—**Liquor sodii arseniatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'arséniate de soude.* Ger., *arsensaure Natronlösung.* Sp., *solución de arseniato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *arsenias sodicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor arsenicalis Pearson* [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *solutio arseniatis natrici* [Dan. Ph.]. Solution of s. arsenate, Pearson's solution; an aqueous solution of s. arsenate containing 1 part of the anhydrous salt in 100 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (501 [Swiss Ph.], 839 [Dan. Ph.], 1,000 [Belg. Ph.], 1,008 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) parts. [B, 95.]—**Liquor sodii car-**

bolici. See *Liquor* NATRI *carbolici.*—**Liquor sodii ethylatis** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor natrii œthylati.* A 19-per-cent. solution of s. ethylate in absolute alcohol; obtained by dissolving 1 part of metallic s. in 20 volumes of absolute alcohol. [B, 95.]—**Liquor sodii silicatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *silicate de soude liquide.* Ger., *flüssiges Wasserglas.* Solution of s. silicate, liquid (or water-) glass ; a substance consisting essentially of a liquid acid s. silicate ($Na_2SiO_3 + 2SiO_2$), prepared by heating together quartz-sand. anhydrous s. carbonate, and charcoal, or by dissolving silicic acid in a concentrated solution of caustic soda. It is a clear, odorless, and colorless or yellowish syrup, having a decided alkaline taste and reaction. [B, 95.]—**Lotion sulfurée avec le trisulfure de s. solide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A filtered solution of 1 part of s. sulphide in 50 parts of distilled water. [B, 95, 113.] Cf. LOTION *contre la gale.*—**Mel sodii boratis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Sp., *colutorio de bórax* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 64 grains of borax with 1 oz. (av.) of clarified honey [U. S. Ph., 1870] (1 part of borax with 8 parts of honey and ⅛ part of glycerin [Br. Ph.]) ; or by dissolving 1 part of borax in 9 parts of honey of roses [Swiss Ph.] (in 7½ of honey and 125 of decoction of barley [Sp. Ph.]).—**Monosulfure de s. cristallisé** (Fr.). See *S. monosulphide.*—**Oxyde de s. (hydraté)** (Fr.). Caustic soda. [B.]—**Paracresotate of s.** See *S. cresotate.*—**Protosulfure de s. cristallisé** (Fr.). See *S. monosulphide.*—**Protoxide de s.** (Fr.). Caustic soda. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de monosulfure de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *syrupus cum monosulfureto sodico.* A preparation consisting of 1 part of the crystalline (hydrated) s. monosulphide dissolved in 10 parts of distilled water and mixed with 990 of syrup. [B.]—**Sodii acetas.** See *S. acetate.* For various similar Latin forms, see their obvious English equivalents.—**Sodii auroterchloridum.** See GOLD *and s. chloride.*—**Sodii biboras, Sodii boras.** See BORAX.—**Sodii citrotartras effervescens** [Br. Ph.]. A dry pulverulent mixture containing 17 parts of s. bicarbonate, 9 of tartaric acid, 6 of citric acid, and 5 of sugar. On the addition of water it decomposes with effervescence, producing a compound of s. citrate and s. tartrate. [B, 5.]—**Sodii et argenti hyposulphis.** See *S. and silver thiosulphate.*—**Sodii phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ordinary phosphate of s. ; disodic orthophosphate. [B.] See *S. phosphate.*—**Sodii tartras.** Normal s. tartrate. [B.]—**S. abietinate.** A substance, $C_{20}H_{29}O_2Na$, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. acetate.** Lat., *sodii acetas* [U. S. Ph.], *sodœ acetas* [Br. Ph.], *acetas natricus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *acetas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrum aceticum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *natrium aceticum* [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate de soude cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsaures Natrium.* Sp., *acetato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $NaC_2H_3O_2 + 3H_2O$, occurring as efflorescent colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a salty taste. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (α, 21).]—**S'acetylene.** A 1-atom s. substitution product, C_2HNa, of acetylene. [B, 2.]—**S. acetylide.** A black, explosive mass, C_2Na_2, a compound of s. and acetylene. [B, 3.]—**S. acrylate.** A whitish mass, $Na(C_3H_3O_2)$. [B, 4.]—**S. albuminate.** A salt of albumin and s. Gerhardt supposes that there are two s. albuminates : (1) *acid s. albuminate*, $C_{72}H_{111}NaN_{18}SO_{22}$, the form of the salt in which albumin naturally occurs in the blood, white of egg, etc. ; and (2) *neutral s. albuminate*, $C_{72}H_{110}Na_2N_{18}SO_{22} + H_2O$, one of the products of the decomposition of the acid salt by heat, the other product being free albumin. [B, 2.]—**S'allylene.** A colorless, crystalline powder, C_3H_3Na, that becomes resinous and often ignites when exposed to the air. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. amalgam.** A compound of s. with mercury. It varies in consistence, according to the amount of mercury, from an oily liquid to a crystalline solid. When suitable proportions of s. and mercury are used, the crystalline compounds $Hg_{12}Na_2$ and Hg_2Na_6 are formed. [B, 3.]—**S. amidosulphonate.** The compound $NH_2SO_2.ONa$. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**S., ammonium, and hydrogen phosphate.** See AMMONIUM *and s. phosphate.*—**S. and ammonium arsenate.** A crystalline solid, $Na(NH_4)H.AsO_4 + 4H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**S. and ammonium phosphate.** See AMMONIUM *and s. phosphate.*—**S. and potassium arsenate.** A crystalline body, $NaK.H.AsO_4 + 16H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**S. and potassium borotartrate.** A compound of 1 part of borax with from 2 to 3 parts of potassium bitartrate. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**S. and potassium citrate.** A double salt prepared by dissolving 100 parts of citric acid in water and adding 108 parts of potassium carbonate and 231 of s. carbonate. [B, 5.]—**S. and silver hyposulphite** (or **thiosulphate**). Lat., *sodii et argenti hyposulphis.* A very sweet, crystalline salt, readily soluble in water, formed by dissolving silver oxide in a solution of s. hyposulphite. [B, 5.]—**S. antimonate.** The compound $(NaSbO_3)_2 + 7H_2O$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. antimonite.** The compound $NaSbO_2 + 3H_2O$. [B, 3.] See also *Hydrogen s. antimonite.*—**S. arsenate, S. arseniate.** Lat., *sodii* (seu *natri*, seu *natrii*) *arsenas* (seu *arsenias*). Ger., *arsensaures Natrium.* A compound of s. and arsenic. The s. arsenates include (1) *normal s. arsenate*, *trisodic arsenate*, a crystalline body, $Na_3AsO_4 + 12H_2O$; (2) *disodic arsenate*, the common s. arsenate, the *sodii arsenias* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. (Fr., *arséniate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], syn. : *arsenias sodicus* [Fr. Cod.] *natrium arsenicicum* [Swiss Ph.], *arsenias sodœ siccatus* [Belg. Ph.]), $Na_2H.AsO_4$, forming crystals which combine with various proportions of water of crystallization (the official salt containing 7 molecules), except that according to the Belg. Ph. it is anhydrous ; used in the preparation of *liquor sodii arseniatis* and *charta arsenicalis* ; (3) *monosodic arsenate*, *s. dihydrogen arsenate*, NaH_2AsO_4, forming large crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 2, 5.]—**S. arsenofluoride.** The compound $Na_3AsO_4.NaF$. [B, 2.]—**S. arsenosulphate.** A body which, according to the mode of its preparation, has the composition $Na_8As_6O_{19}.2Na_2SO_4$, or $Na_4As_2O_7.Na_2SO_4$, the latter being a compound of s. pyroarsenate with s. sulphate. [B, 2.]—**S. aurosulphide.** See GOLD *and s. sulphide.*—**S. aurosulphite.** See GOLD *and s. sulphite.*—**S. auroterchloride.** See GOLD *and s. chloride.*—**S. aurothiosulphate.** See GOLD *and s. thiosulphate.*—**S. benzoate.** Lat., *sodii benzoas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium benzoicum* [Ger. Ph.], *benzoas sodicus* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *benzoate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumbenzoat.* A compound, $NaC_7H_5O_2 + H_2O$, of s. and benzoic acid, occurring as acicular crystals or as a white efflorescent powder, soluble in water, and of a sweetish but astringent taste. The German salt is anhydrous. It has been used in cystitis, phthisis, and various infectious diseases. [B : B, 3, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. biborate.** See BORAX.—**S. bicarbonate.** Lat., *sodii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *hydrocarbonicum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *bicarbonas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *natricus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *natrum bicarbonicum* [Russ. Ph.] (*acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *carbonate (bi-) de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *doppeltkohlensaures Natrium.* Acid s. carbonate, $NaHCO_3$, occurring as a very white powder or as a white crystalline mass. of no odor and a cool, slightly saline taste, soluble in alcohol and in from 12 to 14 parts of cold water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. bichromate.** See *S. dichromate.*—**S. bisulphate.** See *S. sulphate.*—**S. bisulphite.** Lat., *sodii bisulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium bisulfurosum.* Fr., *bisulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $NaHSO_3$, occurring as transparent prismatic or irregular crystals or as a coarse powder of disagreeable sulphurous taste. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. borate.** Fr., *borate de s.* Ger., *Natriumborat.* A compound of s. and boric acid. The borates of s. are the *orthoborate*, Na_3BO_3, an unstable salt, the *pyroborate* (see BORAX), and the *metaborate*, $NaBO_2 + 4H_2O$, a crystalline body. [B, 3.] See also *S. tetraborate.*—**S. borodisalicylate.** A substance, $NaBO_2C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, formed by the action of borax on salicylic acid, and occurring as white opaque crystals. Its solution is very bitter and has an acid reaction. [Jahns, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Mar., 1878, p. 212 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (1878), p. 538 (B).]—**S. bromide.** Lat., *sodii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bromatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bromnatrium.* A compound, NaBr, of s. and bromine, occurring as whitish or colorless cubical or prismatic bitterish, salty crystals, readily soluble in water. When crystallizing in the prismatic form, the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. Used in medicine like potassium bromide. [B, 3, 5.]—**S. butyrate.** A substance, $C_4H_9O_2.Na$, used as a hypnotic. [Janovsky, "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," Mar., 1886, p. 194 (B).]—**S. camphophenate, S. camphor.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{15}ONa$, obtained by adding s. to a solution of camphor in benzene or toluene. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**S. carbolate.** A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.NaO$. Its aqueous solution is liquor natri carbolici. [B.]—**S. carbonate.** Lat., *sodii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas natricus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*depuratus* [Swed. Ph.]), *carbonas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*crystallisatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrum carbonicum crystallisatum depuratum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrum subcarbonicum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.], *alcali minerale.* Fr., *carbonate de soude pur cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], *sel de soude cristallisé*, *cristaux de soude.* Ger., *kohlensaures Natrium.* Sp., *carbonato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $Na_2CO_3 + 10H_2O$, occurring as colorless transparent crystals or a white crystalline powder of strong alkaline taste, easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at about 35° C. [U. S. Ph.] in its water of crystallization. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. chlorate.** Lat., *chloras natricus* [Swed. Ph.], *natrium chloricum* [Swiss Ph.], *sodii chloras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A compound, $NaClO_3$, occurring as large tetraedral crystals, soluble in rather more than their own weight of water ; readily explosive, especially when in contact with organic substances. It has been used as a cholagogue. [B, 5.]—**S. chloraurate.** See GOLD *and s. chloride.*—**S. chloride.** Lat., *sodii chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chloruretum sodii depuratum* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium chloratum* [Ger. Ph.] (*depuratum* [Russ. Ph.]), *chloretum natricum* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *natrum muriaticum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de s. purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumchlorür*, *Kochsalz.* Sp., *cloruro sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Common salt, table salt, purified cooking or sea salt ; a substance, NaCl, occurring as cubical crystals of agreeable saline taste, melting at 776° C. S. chloride is an important constituent of the animal organism and of many articles of food. In strong solution, it is antiseptic, and, applied to the skin by friction, is stimulating and tonic. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. chloroplatinate.** See *S. platinichloride.*—**S. choleate, S. choleinate.** See *S. taurocholate.*—**S. chromate.** A body, $Na_2CrO_4 + 10H_2O$, forming yellow deliquescent prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. citrate.** A salt of s. and citric acid. Normal s. citrate, $Na_3C_6H_5O_7 + 5\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (Lat., *citras sodœ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium oxydatum citricum* [Gr. Ph.] ; Ger., *neutrales citronensaures Natrium* ; Sp., *citrato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]), forms white pyramidal crystals of saline taste and mildly purgative. Two other s. citrates, $Na_2C_6H_6O_7$ and $NaC_6H_7O_7$, are known. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. copaivate.** Ger., *copaivasaures Natrium.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{29}O_2Na$, isomeric with s. abietinate, obtained by mixing equal quantities of soda and copaivic acid. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**S. cresotate.** A white, microcrystalline, bitter powder, slightly soluble in water; used in rheumatism and pneumonia and as an antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. [α, 34.]—**S. dichromate.** A salt, $Na_2Cr_2O_7 + 2H_2O$, forming thin yellowish-red prismatic crystals which deliquesce on exposure to air. [B, 3.]—**S. dioxide.** See *S. peroxide.*—**S. disulphate.** Ger., *Natriumdisulfat.* 1. Acid s. sulphate (see under *S. sulphate*). 2. See *S. pyrosulphate.*—**S. disulphite.** 1. See *S. bisulphite.* 2. A salt, $Na_2S_2O_5$, formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on s. carbonate. [B, 3.]—**S. dithiosalicylate.** A compound of s. salicylate and sulphur. Two such compounds exist. known as i and ii. Salt ii, a compound of 2 atoms of sulphur and 2 molecules of s. salicylate, is a grayish-white, hygroscopic powder, very soluble in water. It has been recommended as preferable to s. salicylate in rheumatism and as an antiseptic. ["Nouv. rem.," Sept. 24, 1889, p. 477 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1889, p. 560 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 14. 1889, p. 660 (α, 50).]—**S. ethide, S. ethyl.** The compound NaC_2H_5 ; not yet obtained entirely pure. [B, 3.]—**S. ethylate.** Syn. : *caustic alcohol.* A body, $C_2H_5O.Na$, crystallizing from a solution

of s. in ethyl alcohol in the form of acicular crystals united with two molecules of ethyl alcohol of crystallization, $2C_2H_6O$. When deprived of the latter it appears as a white amorphous powder. It decomposes on contact with organic matter with production of metallic s., which oxidizes and so may be used as a caustic for nævi, etc. [Richardson, "Lancet," Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 1887 (B).]—**S. ethylsulphate.** Lat., *ethylsulfas sodicus, Natrium-œthylo-sulfuricum.* Fr., *sulfovinate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *äthylschwefelsaures Natron, Natriumsulfovinat.* A substance, $NaC_2H_5SO_4 + H_2O$, occurring as sweet, colorless, six-sided tabular crystals. Used as a purgative. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Natriumeisencyanür, Ferrocyannatrium.* A substance, $Na_4Fe(C_3N_3)_2. + 12H_2O$, occurring as yellowish efflorescent crystals. [B.]—**S. fluoride.** A compound of s. and fluorine, NaF. [B.]—**S. fluosilicate.** See *S. silicofluoride.* —**S. formanilide.** A substance, $C_6H_5.N(CHO)Na$, derived from formanilide by replacing hydrogen by s. [B, 4.]—**S. glyceroborate.** An antiseptic obtained by melting together equal parts of glycerin and s. borate. [Le Bon, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 145 (B).] —**S. glycocholate.** Lat., *natrium choleinicum.* Ger., *Natriumcholat.* A substance, $C_{26}H_{42}NO_6Na$. occurring in ox-gall, obtainable as star-shaped groups of acicular crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38) ; K.] —**S. hippurate.** A substance, $(C_9H_8NaNO_3)_4 + H_2O$, occurring as a crystalline mass. [B, 3 (*a*. 38).]—**S. hydracrylate.** Ger., *Natriumhydracrylat.* A colorless crystalline salt, $C_3H_5O_3Na$, isomeric with s. lactate. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4.]—**S. hydrate.** See Soda (1st def.).—**S. hydride.** See *S. hydrogenide.*—**S. hydrobromate.** See *S. bromide.*—**S. hydrocarbonate.** See *S. bicarbonate.*—**S. hydrochlorate.** See *S. chloride.*—**S. hydrogenide.** A compound, Na_4H_2, of s. with hydrogen considered as a metal, the fused s. taking up by occlusion 237 times its volume of hydrogen and forming an alloy of silvery-white metallic lustre. [B.]—**S. hydrosulphide.** The compound NaSH. [B.]—**S. hydrosulphite.** A substance, $NaHSO_2$, occurring as delicate acicular crystals; a reducing agent. [B, 3.]—**S. hydroxide.** A compound of s. with hydroxyl, Na — OH, formed by the oxidation of metallic s., or, on a commercial scale, by the decomposition of s. carbonate by quicklime. [B.]—**S. hypochlorite.** Lat., *sodii hypochloris* [U. S. Ph.], *sodœ hypochloris* [Br. Ph.]. A compound, NaOCl, of s. and hypochlorous acid. It has not been isolated, but occurs in combination with s. chloride in liquor sodæ chloratæ. [B, 3.]—**S. hypophosphite.** Lat., *sodii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *hypophosphis sodii* [Belg. Ph.], *hypophosphis natricus* [Netherl. Ph.], *natrum hypophosphorosum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *hypophosphite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumhypophosphit.* A substance, $NaH_2PO_2 + H_2O$, occurring as colorless tabular crystals or as an amorphous or crystalline powder of no odor and a sweetish saline [U. S. Ph.] (disagreeable, bitter [Br. Ph.]) taste, easily soluble in water or dilute alcohol. The salt of the Br. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. seems to be anhydrous. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. hyposulphite.** See *S. thiosulphate* and *S. hydrosulphite.*—**S. hypovanadate.** A salt, $Na_2V_4O_9 + 7H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**S. ichthyolsulphonate.** See Ichthyol (2d def.).—**S. iodide.** Lat., *sodii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium jodatum* [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodnatrium.* A compound of s. and iodine, NaI, occurring as fine cubical or prismatic crystals or as a white crystalline powder, very soluble in water and having a salty taste. In the prismatic form [Hung. Ph.] the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. It has lately been recommended in angina pectoris. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. isovalerate.** See *S. valerianate.*—**S. lactate.** A compound of s. and lactic acid. Different s. lactates are known ; one, $C_3H_5O_3Na$, forming hair-shaped crystals which melt at about 150°C. ; another, *basic s. lactate*, $C_3H_4O_3Na_2 = CH_3.CH(ONa).COONa$; and a third, $Na_2C_6H_{10}O_6$, the *lactas sodœ* of the Belg. Ph. and *natrium lacticum* of the Swiss Ph., occurring as an odorless, yellow, crystalline mass or crust or as a yellow, syrupy liquid soluble in water or alcohol. [B, 4 ; B, 3, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. manganate.** A substance, $Na_2MnO_4 + 10H_2O$, forming small green crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. metantimonate.** 1. As ordinarily used, see *S. pyroantimonate.* 2. See *Acid s. metantimonate.*—**S. metaphosphate.** A salt of s. and metaphosphoric acid. The metaphosphates of s. are: (1) the *monometaphosphate*, $NaPO_3$, a whitish powder ; (2) the *dimetaphosphate*, $Na_2P_2O_6 + 2H_2O$, acicular crystals ; (3) the *trimetaphosphate*, or crystallizable s. metaphosphate, $Na_3P_3O_9 + 6H_2O$, prismatic crystals; and (4) the *tetrametaphosphate*, $Na_4P_4O_{12}$, a gelatinous mass. [B.] —**S. metastannate.** 1. A crystalline powder, $Na_2Sn_5O_{11} + 4H_2O$ (or $Na_2H_8Sn_5O_{15}$). 2. The compound $Na_2Sn_9O_{19} + 8H_2O$. [B. 3.]—**S. metatungstate.** A body, $Na_2W_4O_{13} + 10H_2O$, forming efflorescent octaedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. metavanadate.** The substance $NaVO_3$. [B, 3.]—**S. methazonate.** A highly explosive body, $C_2H_3NaN_2O_3$, formed by heating nitromethane with an alcoholic solution of s. hydrate. [B, 3.]—**S. molybdate.** Lat., *molybdœnas natricus* [Swed. Ph.]. A substance, $Na_2MoO_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring as small, shining, white crystals. Several other s. molybdates are known, such as s. bimolybdate, $Na_2Mo_2O_7$; s. trimolybdate, $Na_2Mo_3O_{10} + 7H_2O$, etc. [B, 95, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**S. monosulphide.** Lat., *sulphuretum sodii crystallisatum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *monosulfure de s. cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfuro sódico cristalizado* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $Na_2S + 9H_2O$, occurring as colorless or pale transparent crystals. [B, 95 (*a*. 38).]—**S. monoxide.** A grayish mass, Na_2O, melting at a dull-red heat. [B, 3.]—**S. muriate.** See *S. chloride.*—**S. nitrate.** Lat., *sodii nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *nitras sodœ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrum* [Russ. Ph.]) *nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *nitras natricus* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumsalpeter, salpetersaures Natron.* Sp., *nitro cúbico* [Sp. Ph.]. A salt, $NaNO_3$, forming rhomboedral crystals, of a salty, bitterish taste; used in angina pectoris, epilepsy, and spasmodic asthma. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38 ; *a*, 34).]—**S. orthophosphate.** See under *S. phosphate.*—**S. orthoxybenzoate.** See *S. salicylate.*—**S. oxide.** See *S. monoxide* and *S. peroxide.*—**S. paratungstate.** A crystalline substance, $Na_{10}W_{12}O_{41} + 28$ (or 25, or 21) H_2O ; used as a mordant and for rendering fabrics incombustible. [B, 3.]—**S. peptochloride.** See Sal *pepticus.*—**S. perchlorate.** A substance, $NaClO_4$, occurring as deliquescent crystals very soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**S. permanganate.** A deliquescent substance, $NaMnO_4$, resembling potassium permanganate. [B, 3.]—**S. peroxide.** Ger., *Natriumdioxyd.* A white deliquescent body, Na_2O_2, which combines with various proportions of water of crystallization to form crystalline compounds. [B, 3.]—**S. phenate.** See *S. carbolate.*—**S. phenolsulphonate.** See *S. sulphocarbolate.*—**S. phenylacetylene.** A white powder, $C_6H_5.C_2Na$, igniting when exposed to the air. [B, 3, 4 (*a*, 38).]—**S. phenylate.** See *S. carbolate.*—**S. phenylsulphate.** See *S. sulphocarbolate.*—**S. phenylsulphonate.** The compound $C_6H_5.SO_2.ONa$. [B, 4.]—**S. phosphate.** A salt of s. and phosphoric acid. The orthophosphates include three different salts: (1) the *normal orthophosphate*, or *s. phosphocarbonate*, $Na_3PO_4 + 12H_2O$, forming thin prismatic crystals ; (2) the *disodium hydrogen orthophosphate*, or *ordinary s. phosphate* (Lat., *sodii phosphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrum* [Russ. Ph.]) *phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *natrum subphosphoricum* [Gr. Ph.], *phosphas natricus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *phosphas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.] ; Fr., *phosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.] ; Sp., *fosfato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]), $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$, occurring as large transparent, prismatic crystals, which readily effloresce and are moderately soluble in water ; and (3) the *dihydrogen s. orthophosphate.* $NaH_2PO_4 + 4H_2O$, forming large transparent crystals, very soluble in water and of an acid reaction. Used as a purgative, in hepatic lithiasis, and, hypodermically (as an ingredient of an artificial serum), as a nerve tonic. [B, 3 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38 ; *a*, 34).] See also *S. pyrophosphate* and *S. metaphosphate.*—**S. phosphocarbonate.** See under *S. phosphate.*—**S. picrate.** A yellow, crystalline, bitter substance, $C_6H_2.(NO_2)_3ONa$. It explodes on heating. [B, 5.]—**S. platinate.** A reddish-yellow powder, $Na_2Pt_3O_7 + 6H_2O$. [B. 3.]—**S. platinichloride.** A yellowish-red body, $Na_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 3.]—**S. platinosulphite.** A microcrystalline powder, $Na_6Pt(SO_3)_4 + 7H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**S. polysulphide.** See *S. trisulphide.*—**S. polytungstates.** The compounds $Na_2W_2O_7 + 2H_2O$, $Na_4W_3O_{11} + 7H_2O$, $Na_4W_5O_{17} + 11H_2O$, and $Na_6H_7O_{24} + 16$(or 21)H_2O, and the so-called s. paratungstate. [B.]—**S. propylenedisulphonate.** A salt, $Na_2C_3H_6S_2O_6 + H_2O = CH_3 - CH{<}{\substack{SO_3Na \\ CH_2SO_3Na}} + H_2O$, forming minute granular hygroscopic crystals. [B.]—**S. pyrophosphate.** A salt of s. and pyrophosphoric acid. The pyrophosphates of s. are: (1) the *normal pyrophosphate* (Lat., *sodii pyrophosphas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium* [seu *natrum* (Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.)], *pyrophosphoricum, pyrophosphas natricus* [Netherl. Ph.], *pyrophosphas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.] ; Fr., *pyrophosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]), $Na_4P_2O_7 + 10H_2O$, forming colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a cooling, salty taste ; and (2) the *acid pyrophosphate, dihydrogen s. pyrophosphate*, $Na_2H_2P_2O_7$, an acid crystalline powder. [B, 3 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pyrosulphate.** A salt, $Na_2S_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**S. pyrovanadate.** A salt, $Na_4V_2O_7 + 18H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**S. saccharate, S. saccharose.** See *S. sucrate.*—**S. salicylate.** Normal s. salicylate—Lat., *sodii salicylas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *salicylas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *natricus* [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *natrium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (seu *natrum* [Russ. Ph.]) *salicylicum* ; Fr., *salicylate de soude* [Fr. Cod.] ; Ger., *salicylsaures Natrium, Natriumsalicylat* ; Sp., *salicilatosódico* [Sp. Ph.]), is a substance, $Na_2(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + H_2O$, occurring as colorless crystalline scales or as a white powder containing water of crystallization [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (anhydrous [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), of no odor but of a salty taste. It is used in rheumatism, migraine, etc., also as an intestinal disinfectant. Besides this and the *basic s. salicylate* (see *Dibasic s. salicylate*). *acid s. salicylate* is known, a substance forming colorless. hard, transparent crystals which are decomposed, with evolution of salicylic acid, on contact with water. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38; *a*. 34).]—**S. santonate, S. santoninate.** Lat., *sodii santoninas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]) *santonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Natriumsantonat.* A salt, $NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4$, usually combined with water of crystallization, a double molecule of the salt taking up 7 molecules of water, $2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4 + 7H_2O$. It occurs as colorless tabular crystals of no odor but of somewhat salty and bitter taste. [B, 5 ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sesquicarbonate.** A substance, $Na_4H_2(CO_3)_3 + 3H_2O = Na_2CO_3 + (NaHCO_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, occurring as small transparent prismatic crystals. It forms the native soda found in Egypt, known in commerce as *trona.* [B, 5 : B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**S. silicate.** A salt of s. and silicic acid. The silicates of s. are the *metasilicate*, Na_2SiO_3, the *trisilicate*, $Na_8Si_3O_{10}$, and the *tetrasilicate*. $Na_2Si_4O_9$. The last-named is the ordinary s. silicate, or soluble glass (Ger., *Natriumwasserglas*), a transparent vitreous mass, which, dissolved in water, forms liquor sodii silicatis. [B.]—**S. silicofluoride.** A pulverulent, odorless body, Na_2SiF_6, moderately soluble in water. It is known as *salufer*, and is used as a surgical antiseptic. [B, 3.] —**S. stannate.** Ger., *zinnsaures Natrium.* A crystalline substance, $Na_2SnO_3 + 3$(or 10)H_2O, used in calico-printing. [B, 3.] —**S. sucrate.** A translucent substance, $C_{12}H_{21}NaO_{11}$, of alkaline taste. [B, 3.]—**S. sulphantimonate.** See *S. thioantimonate.*—**S. sulphate.** The s. sulphates include: (1) the *normal sulphate* (Lat., *sodii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*crystallisatum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrum sulfuricum* (seu *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *depuratum* [Russ. Ph.], *sulfas* (seu *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *natricus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas sodœ* [Belg. Ph.] ; Fr., *sulfate de soude purifié* [Fr. Cod.] ; Sp., *sulfato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]), Na_2SO_4, which occurs in combination with either seven or ten molecules of water of crystallization. in the latter case constituting the official salt, and forming prismatic efflorescent crystals, used as a purgative ; and (2) the *acid sulphate*, or *hydrogen s. sulphate*, $NaHSO_4$, occurring as large prismatic crystals which are either anhydrous or combine with two molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3 ; B, 95 (*a*. 38 ; *a*, 34).]—**S. sulphibenzoate.** An antiseptic salt obtained by dissolving s.

benzoate in a strong solution of s. sulphite. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 528 (a, 50).]—**S. sulphide.** The sulphides of s. are: (1) *s. monosulphide* (*q. v.*); (2) *s. disulphide*, $Na_2S_2 + 5H_2O$, forming yellow acicular crystals; (3) *s. trisulphide* (*q. v.*); (4) *s. tetrasulphide*, $Na_2S_4 + 8H_2O$, crystallizing at — 15° C. as orange crystals; and (5) *s. pentasulphide*, $Na_2S_5 + 8H_2O$, crystallizing at — 5° C. as deep-orange crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphite.** A salt of s. and sulphurous acid. The normal s. sulphite, Na_2SO_3, combines with various proportions of water of crystallization. The salt official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as *sodii sulphis*, the *sulphis natricus* of the Netherl. Ph., contains 7 molecules of water of crystallization, and occurs as transparent prismatic crystals having a salty, sulphurous taste and moderately soluble in water; used as an antiseptic. For the acid s. sulphite, or hydrogen s. sulphite, see *S. bisulphite.* [B, 5; B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *S. disulphite* (2d def.).—**S. sulphocarbolate.** Lat., *sodii sulphocarbolas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *phenolsulfonsaures Natrium.* A salt, $NaC_6H_5SO_4 + 2H_2O$, forming colorless prismatic crystals having little or no odor and a somewhat bitter, salty taste. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and in flatulent dyspepsia. [B, 5; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphocresylate.** Fr., *sulfocrésylate de soude.* Ger., *Natriumsulfocresylat, kresolschwefelsaures Natrium.* The substance $C_7H_7O_4.Na = C_6H_3(CH_3).OH.SO_2ONa$. [B.]—**S. sulphoichthyolate.** See ICHTHYOL (2d def.).—**S. sulphomethylate.** A purgative substance, $CH_3Na.SO_4 + H_2O$. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphovinate.** See *S. ethylsulphate.*—**S. sulphydrate.** See *S. hydrosulphide.*—**S. tartrate.** A salt of s. and tartaric acid. There are two s. tartrates: (1) *Normal*, or *neutral*, *s. tartrate* (Lat., *sodii tartras*), $C_4H_4K_2O_6 + 2H_2O$; and (2) *acid s. tartrate*, or *s. bitartrate* (Lat., *sodii bitartras*), $C_4H_5KO_6$. [B.]—**S. taurocholate.** A substance, $C_{24}H_{39}O_5Na$, occurring in ox-gall and obtainable as an amorphous oily or resinous mass; used in gouty obesity, torpor of the liver, and dyspepsia. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**S. tellurate.** A compound of s. and telluric acid; used to reduce night-sweats. [a, 34.]—**S. tetraborate.** A compound obtained by heating a mixture of equal parts of borax, boric acid, and water. Recommended as a substitute for boric acid as an antiseptic, from its being much more soluble. ["Ephem. of Mat. Med.," etc., Feb., 1893.]—**S. tetraphosphate.** The compound $Na_6P_4O_{13}$. [B, 3.]—**S. tetrasilicate.** See under *S. silicate.*—**S. tetravanadate.** A substance, $Na_2V_4O_{11} + 9H_2O$, forming orange-red efflorescent crystals, which have a very great tinctorial power. [B, 3.]—**S. thioantimonate.** Lat., *natrium sulfostibicum* (seu *sulphurato-stibiatum*), *sulphuretum natrii et stibii.* Fr., *sulfure d'antimoine et de soude.* Ger., *Antimonpersulfidnatrium.* Schlippe's salt; a substance, $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$, forming large yellowish tetraedral crystals, prepared by heating together 8 parts of s. sulphate, 6 of antimony trisulphide, and 3 of charcoal, boiling with 1 part of sulphur, adding water, and crystallizing out. [B; B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thioarsenate.** A compound of s., sulphur, and arsenic. The *orthothioarsenate*, Na_3AsS_4, the *metathioarsenate*, $NaAsS_3$, and the *pyrothioarsenate*, $Na_4As_2S_7$, are known. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Schwefelcyannatrium, Rhodannatrium, Natriumrhodanid.* A substance, NaS.CN, occurring in the saliva and prepared by the action of sulphur on s. cyanide or s. ferrocyanide. It crystallizes with difficulty in rhombic tablets, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. It acts subcutaneously like strychnine, but less rapidly. [B; B, 270 (a, 38); Paschkis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 252.]—**S. thiosulphate.** Lat., *sodii hyposulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sodæ hyposulphis* [Br. Ph.], *hyposulphis natricus* [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *hyposulphis sodii* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (seu *natrum* [Russ. Ph.]) *hyposulfurosum* [Swiss Ph.], *natrum subsulfurosum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *hyposulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *hyposulfito sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $Na_2S_2O_3 + 5H_2O$, occurring as large transparent prismatic crystals, having a cooling but somewhat bitter and sulphurlike taste, but no odor. Used as an antiseptic. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. toluenesulphonate.** A substance, $C_6H_4.CH_3\ SO_2.ONa$, forming brilliant laminar crystals. [B.]—**S. trichlorophenate.** An odorless substance, $C_6H_2Cl_3.O.K$, of marked antiseptic properties. [B.]—**S. trisulphide.** Lat., *sulphuretum sodii officinale* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *trisulfure de s. solide* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation analogous to potassa sulphurata; made by melting a mixture of 27 parts of dried s. carbonate [Belg. Ph.] (28 of dried commercial s. carbonate [Fr. Cod.]), and 20 of purified [Belg. Ph.] (sublimed [Fr. Cod.]) sulphur. The pure trisulphide, $Na_2S_3 + 5H_2O$, forms concentrically grouped yellow crystals. [B; B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. tungstate.** Ger., *wolframsaures Natrium.* A substance, $Na_2WO_4 + 2H_2O$, forming prismatic crystals soluble in water. [B, 3.] See also *S. polytungstate, S. paratungstate*, and *S. metatungstate.*—**S. urate.** Ger., *harnsaures Natrium.* A salt of s. and uric acid. Two urates of s. are known: (1) *acid s. urate*, or *monosodic urate* (Ger., *Natriumdiurat*), a hard, nodular substance, $C_5H_3N_4O_3Na$; (2) *normal s. urate*, or *disodic urate* (Ger., *Dinatriumurat*), a powder, $C_5H_2N_4O_3Na_2$, which, under the microscope, presents characteristic aggregations of fusiform crystals, dark-colored globular concretions, or (more frequently in the urine) a mass of amorphous granules. It if found as a deposit from acid urine after cooling, and is largely increased in gout, lithiasis, etc. It occurs in renal and cystic calculi and in gouty concretions. [B.]—**S. valerianate.** Lat., *sodii valerianas* [Br. Ph.], *natrum valerianicum, valerianas sodicus* (seu *natricus*). Ger., *baldriansaures Natron.* Syn.: *s. isovalerate.* A body, $Na.C_5H_9O_2$, occurring as a deliquescent snowy-white mass, having the odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, styptic taste. [B, 5.]—**S. vanadate.** Ordinary s. vanadate, or *s. orthovanadate*, is a salt, $Na_3VO_4 + 16H_2O$, forming colorless acicular crystals of alkaline reaction. [B, 3.] See also *S. pyrovanadate, S. metavanadate*, and *S. tetravanadate.*—**Solution of s. tartrate.** A preparation made by mixing a solution of 6 drachms of tartaric acid in 2 oz. of water with one of 7½ drachms of s. bicarbonate in 7 oz. of water, filtering, pouring the filtrate into a 12-ounce bottle, and adding slowly 2 oz. of syrup of lemon and 80 grains of tartaric acid. [B, 5.]—**Sulphuretum sodii crystallisatum.** See *S. monosulphide.*—**Sulphuretum sodii officinale.** See *S. trisulphide.*—**Test-solution of bitartrate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear filtered solution of 1 part of s. bitartrate in 9 parts of water, prepared by the aid of gentle heat. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of carbonate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of s. carbonate in 10 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of hyposulphite of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of s. thiosulphate in 10 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of phosphate of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of s. phosphate in 10 (19 [Ger. Ph.]) volumes of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Trisulfure de s. solide** (Fr.). See *S. trisulphide.*—**Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de bicarbonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *pastilles de Vichy.* Sp., *tabletas de carbonato* (*bi-*) *sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 60 parts of s. bicarbonate, 180 of sugar, 3 of nutmeg, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, divided into lozenges containing each 3 grains of s. bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 3,600 grains of s. bicarbonate, 25 oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 2 fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, and enough water, divided into 720 lozenges containing each 5 grains of s. bicarbonate [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. and Russ. Ph. order the lozenges to be made up with sugar and tragacanth mucilage; the Belg. Ph. orders tragacanth powder and water; the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., water alone; and the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., alcohol to be substituted for the tragacanth mucilage; each lozenge containing 2½ [Fr. Cod.] (5 [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 10 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 12 [Sp. Ph.]) centigrammes of s. bicarbonate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci sodii santoninatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Troches containing each one grain of s. santoninate. [B, 5.]—**Volumetric solution of hyposulphite of s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 32 grammes of s. thiosulphate in water enough to make 1,000 c. c., mixing with 100 c. c. of the volumetric solution of iodine enough of this soda solution to render it nearly colorless, adding freshly gelatinized starch with more of the soda solution till the blue color just vanishes, diluting with enough water to make 1,000 c. c. ten times as much of the original soda solution as has been added to the starch mixture, and treating this diluted liquid as the test solution. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

SODOMA (Lat.), **SODOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. So²d'o²m-a³, so²d-om(o²m)'i²-a³. From Σόδομα, Sodom, a city of Palestine. See SODOMY.—**S. Gallorum.** See SYPHILIS.

SODOMITE, n. So²d'o²m-it. One who practises sodomy.

SODOMY, n. So²d'o²m-i². Lat., *sodomia.* Fr., *sodomie.* Unnatural sexual intercourse, as of persons of the same sex or of men or women with animals.

SOEST (Ger.), n. Zost. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SOFTENING, n. So²f'n'i²n². Gr., μάλαξις. Lat., *malacia, malacosis.* Fr., *ramollissement.* Ger., *Auflockerung, Erweichung.* A nutritional organic lesion characterized by a decrease in the natural cohesion of the tissues. [a, 34.]—**Acute gastric s.** Of Billard, a grave disorder of very young children (sometimes epidemic), characterized by painful tension of the stomach, vomiting, especially of a greenish or yellowish fluid, greenish diarrhœal discharges, hurried and jerking respiration, cold extremities, prostration, insensibility, and death in from six to fifteen days. The intestines may also undergo s. [D, 25.]—**Atrophic s. of the brain.** See *White s. of the brain.*—**Brown s. of the stomach.** An alteration due to post-mortem digestion of the wall of the stomach, extending even to the peritonæum. It occurs in stomachs in which the vessels are filled with blood, the latter being converted into a brown or brownish-black coloring matter, with which the surrounding tissues are infiltrated. [D, 59.]—**Cardiac s.** Myomalacia of the heart consequent upon arterial anæmia resulting from sclerosis or atheroma of the coronary arteries. [a, 34.]—**Cerebral s.** See *S. of the brain.*—**Exudative s.** Necrosis and s. of tissue in consequence of hæmorrhagic or other exudation. [a, 34.]—**Gray s. of the spinal cord.** That stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis in which the affected portion assumes a grayish color, in consequence of the absorption of the fat granules and nerve substance. [Leyden (D, 35).]—**Green s. of the spinal cord.** The suppurative stage of myelitis; a rare condition, sometimes secondary to traumatic inflammation. [Leyden (D, 35).]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** Hæmorrhage into an organ with consequent ischæmia and s. of the hæmorrhagic area. [a, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic s. of the brain.** A breaking up of the brain substance into larger or smaller masses, due to hæmorrhagic extravasations. [Bennett (D, 1).] Cf. *Red s. of the brain.*—**Inflammatory s. of the brain.** A condition due to exudation and infiltration among the elementary nerve structures. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**Ischæmic s.** A temporary or permanent ischæmia with necrosis and s. of the tissues affected. [a, 34.]—**Mechanical s. of the brain.** A post-mortem condition caused by violence in exposing the nerve-centres. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**Mucoid s.** Myxomatous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Œsophageal s.** S. of the lower portion of the œsophagus in consequence of the regurgitation of gastric juice. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Red s.** See *Red* HEPATIZATION.—**Red s. of the brain.** Ischæmic s. of the brain accompanied by hæmorrhage and the deposit of hæmatoidin crystals and blood in the surrounding tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Red s. of the spinal cord.** A form of inflammatory s. which occurs during the stage of hyperæmia and incipient exudation. [Leyden (a, 35).]—**Serous s. of the brain.** A post-mortem condition due to absorption of serum with consequent dissociation of the nerve-tubes and nerve-cells. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**S. of a thrombus.** Either a simple or red s. of the central parts of a thrombus by disintegration into a reddish pulp of broken-down corpuscles and detritus; or a yellow or puriform s. in which there are micro-organisms and pus-corpuscles. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**S. of the bones.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**S. of the brain.** Lat., *necrencephalus.* 1. Disintegration and liquefaction of the brain substance, the several constituents of the tissue breaking up and dissolving in the liquid poured out from the vessels. [a, 34.] 2. As used by the laity, any disease, especially general paresis

of the insane, associated with progressive dementia. [B.]—**S. of the cerebellum.** A rare affection characterized by slight impairment of the intellect, but extensive motor disturbance, usually paralysis on the opposite side with or without muscular contractions, and sometimes spasm on both sides. [D, 1.]—**S. of the stomach.** See GASTROMALACIA.—**True fatty s. of the brain.** A fatty degeneration of the nerve-cells, independent of exudation. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**White s. of the brain.** Ischæmic s. of the brain unaccompanied by hæmorrhage, the tissues remaining pale. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**White s. of the spinal cord.** The stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis which follows the yellow s., and in which the diseased portions have a creamy or milky appearance. [Leyden (D, 35).]—**White s. of the stomach.** A post-mortem change which takes place in a stomach free from blood. It consists in a digestion of the mucous and submucous tissue of the organ, and even of the muscular and serous layers. [D, 59.]—**Yellow s. of the brain.** An alteration due to necrosis, involving usually a portion of the medulla varying in size from that of a bean to that of a hen's egg. The affected area becomes gelatinous and of a grayish-white to a yellow color. [D, 1.]—**Yellow s. of the spinal cord.** A stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis following red s. It is due to the diffusion and alteration of the coloring matter of the blood, to the fatty degeneration of the medullary sheaths, and to the formation of masses of fat granules. [D, 35.]

SOHLE (Ger.), n. Zol'e^2. See SOLE.—**S'schreitend.** See PLANTIGRADE.

SOHLENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Zol'e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See SOLÆUS.—**Dünner S., Langer S.** See PLANTARIS (n.).—**Viereckiger S.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*

SOHR (Ger.), n. Zor. See APHTHÆ.

SOIE (Fr.), n. Swa^3. See SILK and SETA.—**Esprit de s. (crue).** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Esprit volatil de s. crue.** A preparation containing ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**S. de montagne.** See ASBESTOS.—**Spiritus de s.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.

SOJA (Lat.), n. f. So'ya^3. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, now included in the genus *Glycine.* [a, 35.]

SOLÆUS (Lat.), n. m. So^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *solea*, the sole. Ger., *Sohlenmuskel, Schollenmuskel.* 1. The strongest muscle of the leg. It arises from the head and upper posterior surface of the fibula and the posterior surface of the upper extremity of the tibia, and is inserted into the tendo Achillis. [L; 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior external tuberosity of the tibia and is inserted into the tendon of the bifemorocalcaneus, of which it is an auxiliary. [L.]

SOLAMEN (Lat.), n. n. So^{2}l(sol)-a(a^3)'me^{2}n. A comfort, solace. [a, 35.]—**S. hypochondriacorum.** See *Pulvis* RHEI *compositus.*—**S. scabiosorum.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis.*

SOLANAL, adj. So^{2}l'a^3-n'l. Lat., *solanalis.* Belonging to Lindley's *Solanales*, an alliance (Lat., *nixus solanalis*) of perigynous exogens consisting of the *Oleaceæ, Solanaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Convolvulaceæ,* etc. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

SOLÁN DE CABRAS (Sp.), n. Sol-a^{3}n' da ka^{3}b'ra^{3}s. A place in Cuenca, Spain, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring.

SOLANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Sol-a^{3}nd'ra^3. From *Solander*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *solandre.* A genus of solanaceous tropical American plants. [a, 35.]—**S. grandiflora.** Peach-colored trumpet-flower; indigenous to Jamaica and the Antilles. It has acrid poisonous properties, and is used like *Datura stramonium.* [a, 35.]

SOLANICINE, n. So^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^2-sen. An amorphous base of uncertain formula produced by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on solanidine. [A, 308; B, 270 (a, 38).]

SOLANIDINE, n. So^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Solanidin.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{25}H_{39}NO$, forming one of the constituents of solanine. It forms silky, acicular crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SOLANINE, n. So^{2}l'a^{2}n-en. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Solanin.* An alkaloid obtained from various species of *Solanum* as colorless shining acicular crystals of bitter and burning taste. Its formula is variously given as $C_{42}H_{73}NO_{15}$, $C_{43}H_{70}NO_{16}$, and $C_{40}H_{32}O_{14}$. [a, 38.]

SOLANUM (Lat.), n. n. So^{2}l(sol)-an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *s., morelle.* Ger., *Nachtschatten.* A genus of the *Solanaceæ* (Fr., *solanacées*), which are an order of perigynous, gamopetalous dicotyledons, including [Bentham and Hooker] the *Solaneæ, Atropeæ, Hyoscyameæ, Cestrineæ,* and *Salpiglossidæ.* They are herbs or shrubs, or rarely trees, most abundant in the tropics. Their fruit and herbage are usually pervaded by a poisonous narcotic principle. They furnish many useful drugs, such as belladonna, henbane, stramonium, etc. The *Solaneæ* (Fr., *solanées;* Ger., *Solaneen*) are the *Solanaceæ*, and also a tribe of that order. The *Solanideæ* of Dumortier are the *Solanaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**Amylum solani (tuberosi).** See *Potato* STARCH.—**Aqua solani nigri.** A preparation made by distilling off half of a mixture of *S. nigrum* with twice its weight of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum solani tuberosi.** See under *S. tuberosum (esculentum).*—**Fæcula solani tuberosi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Potato* STARCH.—**Fermentoleum solani.** The empyreumatic oil which gives potato spirit its peculiar flavor; employed by Huss in chronic alcoholism. [B, 46.]—**Fotus solani nigri** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. A preparation made by boiling 35 parts of the leaves of *S. nigrum* in water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oil of S. nigrum, Oleum solani nigri.** Fr., *huile de morelle* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *S. nigrum* with 2 parts of oilve-oil and filtering. [B.]—**S. acanthifolium.** Fr., *morelle à feuilles d'acanthe.* A West Indian species. The fruit is used for rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**S. acutilobum.** A Brazilian species allied to and used like *S. paniculatum.* [a, 35.]—**S. albidum.** Fr., *morelle blanchâtre.* Ger., *weisslicher Nachtschatten.* A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a poultice in ulcers, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. album.** Fr., *morelle blanche.* A Chinese species with edible fruit. [a, 35.]—**S. bacciferum.** A Jamaica species with two varieties, one of which bears the highly poisonous susumber berries, while the fruit of the other is edible. [a, 35.]—**S. bahamense.** Cankerberry of the West Indies. The fruits are used in ulcerated sore throat. [a, 35.]—**S. betaceum.** Beet-leaved nightshade; a Central American shrub, cultivated for its tomato-like fruits. [a, 35.]—**S. carolinense.** American horse-nettle; a weed found from New York to Illinois and Georgia. The juice of the berries has been used in tetanus, and the berries and root in epilepsy. [a, 35.]—**S. cernuum.** Fr., *morelle penchée.* A Brazilian species. The sudorific leaves and flowers are used in syphilis. [a, 35.]—**S. chenopodioides.** Fr., *morelle à feuilles de chénopode.* Ger., *gänsefussblättriger Nachtschatten.* A Chilean species allied to *S. nigrum.* The juice of the berries is used in fevers accompanied by intestinal inflammation, also in eye diseases. [a, 35.]—**S. coagulans.** An Egyptian species. The berries are used like rennet. [a, 35.]—**S. crispum.** Ger., *krauser Nachtschatten.* Potato-tree; a Chilean species. The bitter leaves are used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]—**S. dulcamara.** Fr., *solanoïde, douce-amère, bronde, courge, crève-chien, herbe à la carte* (ou *à la fièvre*, ou *de Judée*), *morelle grimpante, vigne sauvage* (ou *de Judée*, ou *vierge*). Ger., *kletternder Nachtschatten, Bittersüss, Wasserranken, Hirschkraut, Hinschkraut.* Bittersweet, woody nightshade; a climbing plant common throughout Europe, and found also in northern Africa, middle Asia, and North America. The young branches (see DULCAMARA), the leaves, and the berries contain solanine and dulcamarine. The root-bark is also strongly narcotic, but is not used. The name *deadly nightshade* (see ATROPA *belladonna*) is often erroneously applied to this species. [a, 35.]—**S. esculentum.** Fr., *morelle comestible, ambergine, aubergine, béringène, mayenne, mélongène, œuf végétal, pondeuse, véringeane, mélanzane.* Ger., *essbarer Nachtschatten, Eierpflanze.* Mad- (or egg-, or Jew's-) apple; indigenous to the hot regions of Asia and Africa, and cultivated in southern Europe and in America. There are two varieties, *S. melongena* and *S. insanum.* The cultivated form, *S. ovigerum*, is the well-known egg-plant. Its fruits, *mala insana, poma melongena*, are used as a discutient and anodyne poultice, especially for hæmorrhoids. The leaves are narcotic, and are used internally in intoxication and externally as a soothing poultice. [a, 35.]—**S. fœtidum.** Fr., *morelle fétide* (2d def.). 1. The *Datura stramonium.* 2. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used in a wash for ulcers. [a, 35.]—**S. furiosum.** See ATROPA *belladonna.*—**S. fuscatum.** Fr., *morelle brune.* A poisonous South American species. [a, 35.]—**S. guineense.** Large black-berried nightshade; a tropical shrub. It is eaten, cooked, like spinach, its narcotic and acrid properties being largely neutralized by the presence of an acid and a mucilage. [a, 35.]—**S. Hernandezii.** A Mexican shrub with an acrid root, used as an evacuant and in dyspnœa and dropsy. [a, 35.]—**S. indicum.** India nightshade. A decoction of the root, which is said to be strongly excitant, is used in dysuria and ischuria, in difficult parturition, and in odontalgia. [a, 35.]—**S. insanum.** See under *S. esculentum.*—**S. Jacquini.** An East Indian shrub. The subacid fruit and the root are used as an expectorant. The stems, flowers, and fruit are bitter and carminative. Fumigations of the seed are used empirically for odontalgia, probably giving relief through their powerfully sialagogue properties. The entire plant is employed as a diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. lasiocarpum.** Hairy (-fruited) nightshade, an East Indian species used in catarrhal fever, atony of the digestive organs, and chronic coughs. The root, which is purgative in large doses, is used as an antemetic. [a, 35.]—**S. mammosum.** Fr., *pomme-poison* (ou *-téton*, ou *à chauve-souris*), *amourette bâtarde, poire de bachelier, morelle molle.* Ger., *zitzenförmiger Nachtschatten.* Turkey-berry of the West Indies, macaw-bush, apple of Sodom, nipple-nightshade; a species growing in the West Indies, the Carolinas, Georgia, etc. The leaves are expectorant, and are applied to ulcers. The bitter root is diuretic and purgative. The berries are narcotic. [a, 35.]—**S. maniacum.** See ATROPA *belladonna* and DATURA *stramonium.*—**S. manosum.** Fr., *morelle humide.* An East Indian species. Its juice is used as a pectoral and the root as a sudorific. [a, 35.]—**S. melongena.** See under *S. esculentum.*—**S. nigrum.** Fr., *morelle* [Fr. Cod.] (*commune*, ou *noire*), *morette, mourette, crève-chien, raisin de loup, herbe aux magiciens.* Ger., *schwarzer Nachtschatten, Nachtkraut, Berstekraut, Saukraut.* Sp., *yerba mora* [Mex. Ph.]. Garden (or black-berried) nightshade, houndberry, petty morel; a low-growing annual. There are numerous varieties and closely related species. Those in southern Europe were known to Dioscorides as στρύχνον κηπαῖον. The herbaceous parts, or leaves, *herba solani* (*seu solatrii*) *nigri*, contain solanine, though authorities differ as to their poisonous character,



SOLANUM DULCAMARA. [A, 327.]

and also as to that of the berries. The leaves are diaphoretic, diuretic, and mildly purgative, and in large doses are said to produce nausea and giddiness. They have been used in chronic skin diseases and painful scrofulous, cancerous, and scorbutic affections. In India they are used also as a refrigerant, in diarrhœa, fevers, and hydrophobia, and as a soothing application in eye diseases. In Mexico their decoction is used in fomentations and vaginal injections. In Réunion and the Mauritius the leaves are eaten, the poisonous properties being removed in the cooking. [α, 35.]—**S. oleraceum.** Fr., *morelle oléracée.* A species the leaves of which are used in Brazil as an emollient. [L, 35.]—**S. ovigerum.** See under *S. esculentum.*—**S. paniculatum.** Fr., *morelle paniculée, croc de chien.* Ger., *rispiger Nachtschatten.* A shrub the leaves and unripe fruit of which are used medicinally in South America. [α, 35.]—**S. pseudo-capsicum.** Fr., *cérisette, amomon.* Ger., *Korallenbäumchen, Bouquetkirsche.* Jerusalem cherry, winter-cherry capsicum; indigenous to the Mauritius and cultivated elsewhere. Its berries are poisonous. [α, 35.]—**S. pseudo-china** (seu **-quina**). A Brazilian arborescent species. The bitter bark is used as an antiperiodic. [α, 35.]—**S. quitense, S. quitoense.** Fr., *morelle de Quito.* Ger., *orangenfrüchtiger Nachtschatten.* A South American shrub. Its edible berries (Quito oranges), which have the taste of oranges, are used as a refrigerant. The flowers and leaves are used as an antispasmodic. [α, 35.]—**S. sodomæum.** Fr., *morelle de Sodome.* Dead-Sea apple, apple-of-Sodom, black-spined nightshade; a shrub believed to be originally from southern Africa, but now found wild also in northern Africa, southern Europe, the region of the Dead Sea, Australia, and Brazil. The root is diuretic. The fruit is identified by some with the apple of Sodom, the fruit that turns to ashes on the lips. It is subject to the attacks of an insect that leaves the rind unchanged, but reduces the interior to powder. This powder, which is very bitter, and the seed are supposed to be the "dust and ashes" spoken of by Josephus. The στρύχνον μανικόν of Dioscorides, used as an emetic, but highly poisonous in large doses, is referred to this species. [α, 35.]—**S. toxicarium.** Fr., *morelle vénéneuse.* A Guiana species. The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juice are poisonous. [α, 35.]—**S. trilobatum.** Fr., *morelle trilobée.* A climbing shrub of the East Indies. The root, leaves, flowers, and fruits are used in coughs. [α, 35.]—**S. triste.** A narcotic species indigenous to the Antilles, where it is used like *S. nigrum.* [α, 35.]—**S. trongum.** Ger., *einblüthiger Nachtschatten.* An East Indian species. The root, which has a repugnant taste and smell, is said to be a powerful parturient and to be used also in odontalgia. [α, 35.]—**S. tuberosum (esculentum).** Fr., *morelle parmentière* (ou *tubérose*), *pomme de terre, patate* (*de la manche*, ou *des jardins*, ou *de Virginie*), *tartaufe, tartufle, trufelle.* Ger., *knolliger Nachtschatten, Kartoffel, Erdbirne, Grundbirne, Erdapfel.* The common potato; a native, according to Baker, of the Andes of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, and of the mountains of Costa Rica and the southwestern United States. Its tubers, besides over 10 per cent. of starch (see *Potato* STARCH), also contain (Letheby) 2·1 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 3·2 per cent. of sugar, small proportions of fat and saline matter, and 75 per cent. of water. They yield on distillation a powerful spirit or brandy, and, on fermentation, a strong wine. The raw tubers, *tubera solani tuberosi*, were formerly used as an antiscorbutic, and, in combination with cinchona, as an antiperiodic. They have also been employed as an aperient, diuretic, and galactagogue, and as nervous sedatives and stimulants in gout. When fully ripe, however, they are said not to contain solanine even in the raw state unless they are sprouting. Dried potatoes are used as a substitute for salep. The stalks, leaves, and unripe berries contain solanine. The berries have been known to cause death. The leaves, in the form of extract, *extractum solani tuberosi*, have been employed as an antispasmodic in chronic cough, producing effects similar to those of opium. [α, 35.]—**S. undatum.** A thorny undershrub growing in the Mauritius and the East Indies. The root is used medicinally. [α, 35.]—**Tubera solani.** Potatoes, the bulbs of *S. tuberosum* in its cultivated state. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SOLAR, adj. Sol'a³r. Gr., ἡλιακός. Lat., *solaris* (from *sol*, the sun). Pertaining to the sun, proceeding from the sun, or caused by sun-heat; resembling the sun in occupying a central position (see *S.* PLEXUS), emitting rays, etc. [A, 300 (α, 28; α, 48).]

SOLARIS (Lat.), adj. So²l(sol)-a(a³)'ri²s. From *sol*, the sun. Pertaining to the sun; due to exposure to the sun (*e. g.*, *eczema solare*).

SOLARIUM (Lat.), n. n. So²l(sol)-a(a³)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From *sol*, the sun. 1. A sun-dial. 2. An apartment fully exposed to the sun, especially one used for sun-baths. [α, 48.]

SOLARÖL (Ger.), n. Zol-a³r'u⁵l. Kerosene distilled from peat-oil. [α, 14.]

SOLATER, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

SOLBATURE (Fr.), n. So²l-ba³-tu⁶r. See BLEIME.

SOLDANELLA (Lat.), n. f. So²ld-a³n-e²l'la³. Fr., *soldanelle.* 1. The *Convolvulus s.* 2. A genus of primulaceous herbs. [α, 35.]—**S. alpina, S. Clusii.** Ger., *Alpenglöckchen.* Blue moon-wort; an herb indigenous to Switzerland. The root is purgative. [α, 35.]

SOLE, n. Sol. Gr., ταρσός. Lat., *solum, solea.* Fr., *plante du pied, s.* (in horses). Ger., *Sohle, Fusssohle.* The lower aspect of the foot; that part of the foot that touches the ground in standing.

SOLEA (Lat.), n. f. Sol'e²-a³. From *W. Sole*, a botanist. Fr., *soléa.* A genus of violaceous plants, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Ionidium.* [α, 35.]—**S. concolor.** Green violet; growing in the United States. Its root is said to be emetic. [α, 35.]—**S. verticillata.** Sp., *ipecacuana del país* [Mex. Ph.]. A tropical American species. The emetic root has been used as a substitute for ipecac. [α, 35.]

SOLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Sol(so²l)-e²-a(a³)'ri²s. From *solea*, the sole. Fr., *soléaire.* See SOLÆUS.

SOLEIL (Fr.), n. Sol-e²-y'. See HELIANTHUS.

SOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Sol'e²n(an). Gen., *-en'os* (*-is*). Gr., σωλήν. 1. A channel or gutter; of old writers, a fracture-box. [A, 311 (α, 17).] 2. The central canal of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SOLENARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sol-e²n(an)-a(a³)'ri²(u³m(u⁴m). Gr., σωληνάριον (dim. of σωλήν, a canal). A small gutter-shaped splint. [E.]

SOLENOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sol-e²n(an)-o(o³)-ka²l(ch²a³l)'-a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *-as'eos, -chal'asis.* From σωλήν, a channel, and χάλασις, a slackening. Fr., *solénochalase.* Dilatation and relaxation of a tubular organ. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SOLENOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sol-e²n(an)-o(o³)-ste²g-nos'-i²s. Gen., *-nos'eos* (*-is*). From σωλήν, a channel, and στέγνωσις, stenosis. Fr., *solénostegnose.* Constriction of a tubular organ.

SOLENOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Sol-e²n(an)-o(o³)-ste²m'ma³. Gen., *-stem'matos* (*-atis*). From σωλήν, a channel, and στέμμα, a wreath. Fr., *solénostemme.* A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. argel, S. arghel.** The *arghel* of the Arabs; an undershrub indigenous to Upper Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. The bitter, purgative leaves are used to adulterate senna. [α, 35.]

SOLEUS (Lat.), n. m. So²l-e(a)'u³s(u⁴s). See SOLÆUS.

SOLFERINO (It.), n. Sol-fe²r-e'no. Rosaniline hydrochloride.

SOLIDAGO (Lat.), n. f. So²l-i²d-ag(a³g)'o. Gen., *-ag'inis.* Fr., *verge d'or.* Ger., *Goldruthe.* Golden-rod; a genus of composite plants. The *Solidagineæ* (Fr., *solidaginées*) are a division of the *Astereæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. odora, S. odorata.** The sweet-scented golden-rod of the United States and Canada. The aromatic leaves, formerly official in the U. S. Ph., are carminative, hæmostatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic (in warm infusion). They yield a highly aromatic, pale greenish-yellow volatile oil, which is used, dissolved in alcohol, in flatulence, as a corrigent, etc. The dried flowers and leaves are substituted for tea. The perennial, creeping, aromatic root has an odor resembling that of *Geum urbanum*, and has been used like it. [α, 35.]—**S. sempervirens.** A North American species used as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**S. virga aurea, S. vulgaris.** Fr., *verge d'or* (*des bois*), *grande verge dorée, herbe des Juifs.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *Heiden-*) *Goldruthe, Golden-* (oder *Heidnisch-*) *Wundkraut, St. Petersstab, Machtheilkraut.* Common golden-rod; indigenous to both hemispheres. The leaves and flowering tops, *herba* et *summitates virgæ-aureæ* (seu *solidaginis*, seu *solidaginis* [seu *consolidæ*] *saracenicæ*), were formerly used as a lithontriptic. They are somewhat aromatic and astringent, and are still used as a vulnerary, antidysenteric, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The root is sialagogue, and is sometimes mixed with that of *Arnica montana.*

SOLIDARPATHOLOG (Ger.), n. Zol-ed-a³r'pa³t-o-log. An adherent of solidistic pathology.

SOLIDIFICATION, n. So²l-i²d-i²-fi²k-a'shu³n. From *solidus*, solid, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Verdichten.* The act of becoming or the condition of being solid, as in hepatization of the lung. [D.]

SOLIDISM, n. So²l'i²d-i²zm. From *solidus*, solid. Fr., *solidisme.* Ger., *Solidismus, Solidarpathologie.* See *Solidistic* PATHOLOGY.

SOLIDUNGULATE, adj. So²l-i²d-u³n²'gu²l-at. Lat., *solidungulus* (from *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof). Fr., *solidungulé.* Ger., *einhufig, ganzhufig.* Whole-hoofed. The *Solidungula* are the group of perissodactylous mammals (the horse family) in which the foot terminates in an undivided hoof. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

SOLIPED, adj. So²l'i²-pe²d. From *solidus*, solid, and *pes*, the foot. Solidungulate; as a n., a solidungulate animal.

SOLIS (Fr.), n. So-le. See ALVENEU.

SOLITARIUS (Lat.), adj. So²l(sol)-i²t-a(a³)'ri²-u³s(u⁴s). See SOLITARY; as a n., in the m., a single or azygous muscle. [α, 48.]—**S. pharyngis.** See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*

SOLITARY, adj. So²l'i²t-a-ri². Lat., *solitarius* (from *solus*, alone). Fr., *solitaire.* Ger., *einzelnstehend.* Not associated with others, single, azygous. [α, 35, 48.]

SOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sol(so²l)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). 1. A bath-tub. [A, 325 (α, 48).] 2. See TÆNIA *s.*

SOLUBLE, adj. So²l'u²-b'l. Lat., *solubilis* (from *solvere*, to loose). Fr., *s.* Ger., *lösbar, löslich.* Capable of entering into solution. [B.]

SOLUTÉ (Fr.), n. Sol-u⁶-ta. 1. A solution. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a solution of a simple chemical compound, an element, an acid, or a salt in water, with the occasional addition of alcohol. [B.]

SOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. So²l-u²(u)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See SOLUTION and LIQUOR.—**S. acidimetrica decinormalis** [Austr. Ph., 7th ed.]. A solution containing 4 milligrammes of caustic soda in each c. c. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. ætherea.** See LIQUOR *anodynus mineralis aquosus.*—**S. alcalimetrica decinormalis** [Austr. Ph., 7th ed.]. A solution containing 6$\frac{3}{10}$ milligrammes of oxalic acid in each c. c. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. alexiteria.** See *Species pro vaporibus* ACIDI MURIATICI.—**S. alexiteria gaubiana.** See FUMIGATIO *antiloimica Gaubii.*—**S. alexiteria oxygenata.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**S. arsenicalis Fowleri.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**S. cuprata.** See *Liquor* ÆRIS *cinnamomatus* (under ÆS).—**S. Donovan.** See *Liquor* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**S. ferrata.** See *Liquor* TARTARI *solubilis chalybeati.*—**S. Fowleri.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**S. Lugol.** See *Liquor* IODI.—**S. mercurialis.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**S. muriatis ferrici ætherea.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**S. Pearsonii.** See *Liquor* SODII *arseniatis.*—**S. vitriolica.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**S. Vlemingkx.** A preparation consisting of 30 parts of quicklime, 20 of water, and 60 of flowers of sulphur, mixed for use with 10 parts of water for 3 of the solution and boiled down to 12 [Austr. Ph.]. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SOLUTION, n. So^{2}l-u^2'shu^{3}n. Gr., λύσις. Lat., *solutio*, *solutum* (3d def.). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Lösung*, *Auflösung*. 1. The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, becomes diffused throughout a liquid and incorporated with it in a state of molecular subdivision. 2. The state or condition of being thus incorporated with a liquid. 3. The resulting product, consisting of the liquid with the substance so incorporated. 4. The act of separating. [B.]—**Aluminous s. of Falloppius.** Fr., *eau alumineuse de Falloppe.* It., *acqua alluminosa di Falloppio.* A lotion formerly used for venereal sores and foul ulcers; consisting of 7 parts each of alum and corrosive sublimate and 360 parts each of rose water and plantain water. [A, 314.]—**Arsenical s.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**Burnett's s.** An aqueous solution of zinc chloride, being ⅓ stronger than the official liquor zinci chloridi. [B, 5.] Cf. *Burnett's* DISINFECTANT.—**Burow's s.** A mixture of 30 parts of lead acetate dissolved in 90 of water and 22½ of alum dissolved in 270 of water, filtered when the resulting precipitate has settled. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Campani's s.** A mixture of a concentrated s of lead acetate with a dilute s. of copper acetate; used in testing for glucose, which reduces the copper salt, while cane sugar has no effect upon the s. [B, 270.]—**Centinormal s.** A volumetric s. of one hundredth of the strength of a normal s. [B.]—**Decinormal s.** Fr., *s. normale décimée.* A volumetric s. of one tenth of the strength of a normal s. [B.]—**De Valangin's s.** See *Liquor* ACIDI *arseniosi.*—**Dobell's s.** A s. containing 45 grains of carbolic acid, 2 drachms of borax, 1 drachm of sodium bicarbonate, 1 oz. of glycerin, and water up to a pint. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," July, 1880 (B).]—**Donovan's s.** See *Liquor* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**Drees's s.** See *Liquor* FERRI *albuminati.*—**Farrant's s.** A mixture of equal volumes of thick gum-arabic mucilage, glycerin, and cold saturated s. of arsenious acid; used for microscopic mounting. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Fehling's s.** A preparation made by dissolving 40 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate in 200 c. c. of water and 160 grammes of potassium tartrate with 130 of fused sodium hydrate in 600 c. c. of water, mixing the two, diluting to 1,000 c. c., and boiling for some minutes. [B, 5 (α, 38).—**Fowler's s.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**Heinecke's arsenical s.** See LIQUEUR *arsenicale de Heinecke.*—**Javelle's s.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**Jenning's saline s.** A modification of the normal saline s. made by dissolving 50 grains of sodium chloride. 3 grains of potassium chloride, 2½ grains of sodium sulphate, 2½ grains of sodium carbonate, and 2 grains of sodium phosphate in a pint of boiling water, cooling to 100° F. (about 38° C.), and adding 2 drachms of absolute alcohol. [α, 34.]—**Labarraque's s.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Lugol's s.** See *Liquor* IODI.—**Magendie's s.** A s. of 16 grains of morphine sulphate in an ounce of water. [α, 39.]—**Mayer's s.** See *Mayer's* REAGENT.—**Monsel's s.** See *Liquor* FERRI *subsulphatis.*—**Normal saline s.** A s. used as an intravenous injection in hæmorrhage, etc., and in physiological experimentation, consisting of 75 parts of sodium chloride dissolved in 10,000 of water. [B, 12.]—**Normal s.** A volumetric s. containing in each litre an amount of the reagent sufficient to exactly replace or combine with 1 gramme of hydrogen; *i. e.*, containing in each litre a number of grammes of the reagent equal to the molecular weight of the latter divided by the number of hydrogen atoms which it can replace or combine with. [B.]—**Pavy's s.** An aqueous s. of 4,158 grammes of copper sulphate and 20·4 each of potassium and sodium tartrate and caustic potash, mixed with 300 c. c. of ammonia water of the sp. gr. of 0·880, and diluted to 1,000 c. c. with water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Pearson's s.** See *Liquor* SODII *arseniatis.*—**Rotter's s.** An antiseptic s. made by dissolving in a litre of water 2 grammes of carbolic acid, 3 of boric acid, 5 each of zinc chloride and zinc sulphocarbolate, 5 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 25 of sodium chloride, 60 of salicylic acid. and 10 each of thymol and citric acid. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 10, 1889, p. 167.]—**Saturated s.** See under SATURATED.—**S. arsenicale de Fowler** (Fr.). See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis.*—**S. arsenicale de Pearson** (Fr.). See *Liquor* SODII *arseniatis* and LIQUOR *arsenicalis Pearsonii.*—**S. cathérétique** (Fr.), **S. cupro-arséniée** (Fr.). See MIXTURE *cathérétique.*—**S. de Coindet** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 19 parts of potassium iodide in 300 of water, and adding 5 of iodine. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. de Guidotti** (Fr.). See MERCURIUS *fluctuans.*—**S. de Heim** (Fr.). See LIQUEUR *arsenicale de Heim.*—**S. de Marryat** (Fr.). A s. of 7 parts each of corrosive sublimate and hydrochloric acid in 300 of compound spirit of lavender. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. de Saviard** (Fr.). A s. of 7 parts of caustic potash, 2¼ of camphor, and 60 of sugar in 720 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. iodurée caustique** (Fr.). A s. of 2 parts each of potassium iodide and iodine in 4 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. lithontriptique** (Fr.). A s. of 4 parts of potassium carbonate in 25 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. normale décimée** (Fr.). See *Decinormal s.*—**S. of Belloste.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitràtis.*—**S. of contiguity.** The removal from each other of two parts normally in contact. [B.]—**S. of continuity.** Ger., *Continuitätsstörung.* Disruption or separation in a structure that is normally continuous. [α, 48.]—**Standardized s.** A s. made of standard strength. [B, 11.]—**Standard s's.** See *Volumetric s's.*—**Test s.** A s. used for detecting the presence or amount of certain constituents in a substance undergoing analysis. [α, 38.]—**Thompson's s.** See *Thompson's s. of* PHOSPHORUS.—**Vlemingkx's s.** See SOLUTIO *Vlemingkx.*—**Volumetric s's.** Lat., *liquores volumetrici.* S's containing known quantities of certain chemical constituents, and of such properties that given amounts of them are capable of producing definite chemical changes in certain substances. [B, 270 (α. 38).]

SOLUTOL, n. So^{2}l'u^2-to^{2}l. A disinfectant said to be especially effective in the preservation of corpses; an alkaline solution of sodium cresylate in an excess of cresol. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

SOLVENS (Lat.), n. com. So^{2}l've^{2}nz(wans). Gen., *-ent'is.* From *solvere*, to loose. A solvent.—**Solutio solventis mineralis.** See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.

SOLVENT, n. So^{2}l'v'nt. Lat., *solvens.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Lösungsmittel.* A liquid in which a substance is or can be dissolved.

SOLVEOL, n. So^{2}l've^2-o^{2}l. A solution of sodium cresotate in an excess of cresol; a dark-colored, nearly odorless, neutral liquid, soluble in water in all proportions; an antiseptic of the creolin class, preferable to creolin and lysol from its freedom from greasiness. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

SOLVINE, n. So^{2}l'ven. Syn.: *polysolve.* Any one of a series of thick syrupy liquids of a yellow or brown color, obtained from various fixed oils, especially from castor-oil, olive oil, and rape-seed oil, by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. They dissolve very many substances which are insoluble in water, but they decompose above 110° C. Their extended medicinal use is shown by the experiments of Kobert and Kiwull to be highly objectionable, as they dissolve the red corpuscles of the blood, irritate the subcutaneous tissues, and produce phenomena of poisoning very similar to those occasioned by sapotoxin and similar substances. so that they are not to be recommended either as ointments or for internal use. [B, 270 (α, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 8, 1890, p. 266.]

SOMA (Lat.), n. n. Som'a^3. Gen., *som'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σῶμα. See BODY.—**S. tylloides.** See CORPUS *callosum.*

SOMACULE, n. Som'a^{2}k-u^{2}l. Of M. Foster, the physiological unit of protoplasm. [L, 233 (α, 48).]

SOMASCESIS (Lat.), n. f. Som-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se(ka)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From σωμασκεῖν, to exercise the body. Fr., *somascèse*, *somascétique.* Ger., *Somascetik.* See GYMNASTICS.

SOMATIC, SOMATICAL, adj's. Som-a^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Gr., σωματικός (from σῶμα, the body). Lat., *somaticus.* Fr., *somatique.* Ger., *somatisch.* Pertaining to the body at large. [D; L.]

SOMATO-ÆTIOLOGICAL, adj. Som''a^{2}t-o-e^{2}t-i^2-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k'l. From σῶμα, the body, αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, understanding. Pertaining or relating to mental aberration caused by some physical disease. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 701 (α, 34).]

SOMATODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Som''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m-(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σῶμα, the body, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *somatodidyme.* Ger., *Körperzwilling.* A double monster the individuals of which are united at the trunk. [L, 50 (α. 34).]

SOMATOLOGY, n. Som-a^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *somatologia* (from σῶμα, the body, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *somatologie.* The anatomy, physiology, etc., of organisms, especially of the human body. [α, 48.]

SOMATOME, n. Som'a^3-tom. From σῶμα, the body, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *s.* 1. A segment of the trunk of the embryo; a somite. 2. An instrument devised by the younger Baudelocque for dividing the body of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.

SOMATOPAGUS (Lat.). n. m. Som-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g) u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From σῶμα, the body, and πάγος, that which is fixed. A double monster having two trunks. [α, 34.]

SOMATOPLEURE, n. Som'a^{2}t-o-plu^{2}r. Lat., *somatopleura* (from σῶμα, the body, and πλευρά, the side). Fr., *s.*, *lame somatique*, *feuille médullo-épidermique.* 1. Of Foster and Balfour, the outer wall of the pleuroperitoneal space in the embryo. [A, 11.] 2. See *Parietal* MESOBLAST.

SOMATOTOMY, n. Som-a^{2}t-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *somatotomia* (from σῶμα, the body, and τομή, a cutting). See DISSECTION (1st def.).

SOMATOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Som''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3) tri^{2}d'-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σῶμα, the body, and τρίδυμος, threefold. Fr., *somatotridyme.* Ger., *Leibdrilling.* Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having three bodies. [α, 34.]

SOMITE, n. Som'it. From σῶμα, the body. Ger., *Somit.* 1. Any one of the individual embryonic segments out of which a particular segment of the body is subsequently developed. 2. A single segment in the body of an articulate animal. [B, 28 (α, 27).]—**Mesoblastic s's, Protovertebral s's.** A row of s's formed on each side of the dorsal ridges of the embryo by the transverse cleavage of the protovertebral column of the mesoblast. and ultimately developed into the spinal ganglia, permanent vertebræ, and muscular and dermal plates. They were formerly called *primordial vertebræ* and *protovertebræ.* [A, 5.]—**Vertebral s's.** In embryology, the rudimentary vertebræ.

SOMMEIL (Fr.), n. So^{2}m-me^2-y'. See SLEEP.—**S. à distance.** See *Telepathic* HYPNOTISM.—**S. d'été.** The immobile, lethargic state assumed by certain *Amphibia* during hot, dry seasons. [A, 385 (α, 18).] Cf. HIBERNATION.—**S. d'hiver, S. hibernal.** See HIBERNATION.—**S. mécanique.** Of Luys, a hypnotic state produced by the action of rotating mirrors. ["Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 101 (α, 18).]—**S. nerveux.** See HYPNOTISM.—**S. somnambulique artificiel** (ou **provoqué**). See HYPNOTISM.—**S. paradoxal.** Of Szczypiorski, an abnormal hypnosis in insane persons, apparently voluntary, and not related to the familiar forms of hypnotic and hysterical sleep, but always accompanied by contractions, anæsthesia, etc. ["Ann. de méd. psych.," Nov. 16, 1891, p. 373 (α, 34, 50).]

SOMMERAUSSATZ (Ger.), n. Zom'me^{2}r-a^3-u^{3}s-za^{3}ts. See NEOLEPRA.

SOMMERMAL (Ger.). **SOMMERSPROSSE** (Ger.), n's. Zom'-me^{2}r-ma^{3}l. -spros-se^2. See LENTIGO.

SOMMET (Fr.), n. So^{2}m-ma. See APEX, CULMEN, and VERTEX.—**S. du bassin.** The inferior strait of the pelvis.—**S. du faisceau intermédiaire du bulbe** [Hirschfeld]. The portion of the medulla oblongata lying between the groove separating the olivary and restiform bodies and the vagus and glossopharyngeal nuclei. [I, 42 (K).]—**S. du monticule.** See CULMEN *cerebelli.*—**S. du sacrum.** The lower extremity of the sacrum.

SOMMITÉ (Fr.), n. So^{2}m-me-ta. The flowering top of a plant. [α, 35.]—**S's fleuris** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering tops of various plants used in pharmacy. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SOMNAL, n. So^{2}m'n'l. A colorless, bitter substance, $C_7H_{12}Cl_3O_3N$, essentially a mixture of urethane and chloral hydrate with a little alcohol, melting at 42° C., and boiling at about 145° C. It acts promptly as a hypnotic, producing a quiet and natural sleep. It is also a powerful diuretic and accelerates the heart action. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Sem. méd.," Oct. 3, 1889, p. 409 (a, 18); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, p. 616 (a, 50); "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Mar., 1890 (a, 27).]

SOMNAMBULISM, n. So^{2}m-na^{2}m'bu^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *somnambulismus* (from *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk). Fr., *somnambulisme*. Ger., *Nachtwandeln*, *Schlafwandeln*. A condition in which an individual, while apparently sleeping and unconscious, performs acts that seem to involve the exercise of consciousness and volition, especially that of walking about. [D.]—**Artificial s.** See HYPNOTISM.—**Hysterical s.** Fr., *somnambulisme hystérique*. S. due to hysteria. ["Progr. méd.," Aug. 22, 1891, p. 137 (a, 34).]—**Magnetic s.** See HYPNOTISM.

SOMNAMBULISME (Fr.), n. Som-na^{3}n^2-bu^{6}l-es-m'. See SOMNAMBULISM.—**S. provoqué.** See HYPNOTISM.

SOMNIFACIENT, adj. So^{2}m-ni^2-fa'si^2-e^{2}nt. From *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make. See HYPNOTIC (2d def.).

SOMNIFERINE, n. So^{2}m-ni^{2}f'e^{2}r-en. 1. Of Trehut, an alkaloid obtained from *Withania somnifera*. 2. Of Bombelon, an ether of morphine, forming clear vitreous crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SOMNIFEROUS, SOMNIFIC, adj's. So^{2}m-ni^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -i^{2}k. Lat., *somniferus* (from *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bear, or *facere*, to make). Fr., *somnifère*, *assoupissant*. Ger., *schläfrig*, *einschläfernd*. See HYPNOTIC (2d def.).

SOMNILOQUISM, SOMNILOQUIUM (Lat.), n's n. So^{2}m-ni^{2}l'o-kwi^{2}zm, -ni^2-lo(lo^2)'kwi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to talk. Talking in sleep. [a, 34.]

SOMNIUM (Lat.), n. n. So^{2}m'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *somnus*, sleep. See DREAM.

SOMNOLENCE, SOMNOLENCY, n's. So^{2}m'no^{2}l-e^{2}ns, -e^{2}nsi^2. Lat., *somnolentia* (from *somnus*, sleep). Ger., *Somnolenz*. See DROWSINESS.

SOMNOVIGIL, n. So^{2}m-no-vi^{2}j'i^{2}l. From *somnus*, sleep, and *vigilia*, wakefulness. See COMA-*vigil*.

SOMNUS (Lat.), n. m. So^{2}m'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See SLEEP.

SON (Fr.), n. So^{2}n^2. A sound, a noise.—**S. musculaire.** See *Muscle*-SOUND.—**S. tympanique.** See *Tympanic* RESONANCE.

SON (Fr.), n. So^{2}n^2. See BRAN and SCURF.—**Décoction de s.** See *Decoctum furfuris* TRITICI.—**Huile de s.** See FURFUROL.

SONATH, n. Of Paracelsus, a certain stimulating remedy for abscesses. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. So^{2}n^{2}k(so^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σόγχος. Fr., *laitron*, *laiteron*. Ger., *Gänsedistel*. Sow-thistle; a genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. The *Sonchea* (comprising *S.* and *Picridium*) are a section of the *Lactuceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. alpinus.** See LACTUCA *alpinus* and LACTUCA *leucophæa*.—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *laiteron des champs*. Ger., *Ackergänsedistel*. Corn sow-thistle; a native of Europe, naturalized sparingly in the United States. [a, 35.]—**S. asper.** A European weed having the same uses as *S. oleraceus*. [a, 35.]—**S. floridanus.** A species of wild lettuce (*Mulgedium*) now referred to *Lactuca*. [a, 35.]—**S. oleraceus.** Fr., *laiteron (commun)*, *lait d'âne*, *laitue de lierre* (ou *de lièvre*, ou *de muraille*), *liarge*, *palais de lièvre*. Ger., *gemeine Gänsedistel*. Common sow-thistle, hare's-lettuce (or -palace), dindle, milk-thistle, milkweed, the σόγχος τρυφερώτερος of Dioscorides; a species common in most countries. The leaves, *herba sonchi* (seu *sonchi oleracei*, seu *brassicæ leporum*), which contain a bitter, mildly laxative, and aperient milky juice, are used in Greece as a cholagogue. They and the roots are eaten cooked. [a, 35.]—**S. tenerrimus.** Fr., *laiteron doux* (ou *lacinié*). A salad species. The juice is used as a calmative. [a, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** See *S. oleraceus*.

SONDE (Fr., Ger.), n. So^{2}n^{2}d, zond'e^2. See CATHETER, PROBE, and SOUND.—**Blasensteins'** (Ger.). See *Steins'*.—**Furchens'** (Ger.). A grooved sound or director. [A, 521, 523.]—**Gebärmutters'** (Ger.). See *Uterine* SOUND.—**Hohls'** (Ger.). See CŒLOMELE and DIRECTOR (2d def.).—**Knopfs'** (Ger.). See PROBE.—**Kugels'** (Ger.). See *Nélaton's* PROBE.—**Kühls'** (Ger.). See PSYCHROPHORE.—**Leits'** (Ger.), **Leitungss'** (Ger.). See DIRECTOR (2d def.).—**Myrthenblatts'** (Ger.). A myrtle-leaf-shaped sound for applying ointment in the urethra. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Ohrens'** (Ger.). See *Ear* PROBE.—**Salbens'** (Ger.). A s. having excavations near the beak to contain ointment. [a, 34.]—**Schlunds'** (Ger.). See PROBANG.—**S. à béquille** (Fr.). A sound curved like a prostatic catheter. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**S. à conducteur** (Fr.), **S. à dard** (Fr.), **S. à dart** (Fr.). An instrument shaped like a prostatic catheter, containing a stylet which can be made to project at will from the point; used in the operation of suprapubic lithotomy for puncturing the bladder from within outward after the superficial incision has been made. [E.]—**S. à demeure** (Fr.). See CATHETER *immobilis*.—**S. à double courant** (Fr.). See *Double-current* CATHETER.—**S. à empreinte** (Fr.). See BOUGIE *à empreinte*.—**S. ailée** (Fr.). 1. See *Winged* CATHETER. 2. Of Méry, an ordinary grooved staff having a plate on the middle of the convex part, which is concave below, for the protection of the bowel during the enlargement of wounds of the abdomen that are complicated by intestinal protrusion. [D, 75.]—**S. à l'homme** (Fr.). See *Male* CATHETER.—**S. à panaris** (Fr.). A small cannula for probing very fine passages. [E.]—**S. à petite courbure** (Fr.). See *S. à béquille*.—**S. à piston** (Fr.). Ger., *Spritzenkatheter*. A catheter-like *porte-remède* with a piston. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**S. brisée** (Fr.). A probe or catheter consisting of two sections that may be screwed together. [E.]—**S. cannelée** (Fr.). See DIRECTOR (2d def.) and CŒLOMELE.—**S. creuse** (Fr.). See CATHETER.—**S. d'Anel** (Fr.). See *Anel's* PROBE.—**S. de Bellocq** (Fr.). See *Bellocq's* CANNULA.—**S. de femme** (Fr.). See *Female* CATHETER.—**S. de la trompe d'Eustache** (Fr.). See *Eustachian* CATHETER.—**S. du gosier** (Fr.). See *Faucial* CATHETER.—**S. élastique** (Fr.). See *Flexible* CATHETER.—**S'nknopf** (Ger.). The bulbous end of a sound. [a, 34.]—**S. par glissement** (Fr.). A catheter open at each end and having an eye near one end by which it is slipped over a filiform bougie previously passed through a stricture to serve as a guide. [P. Gueterbock, A, 319.]—**S. pour la pierre** (Fr.). See *Lithotomy* STAFF.—**Steins'** (Ger.). A sound for the detection of stone in the bladder.

SONITUS (Lat.), n. m. So^{2}n'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *son'itus*. From *sonare*, to make a noise. A sound, a noise.—**S. aurium.** See TINNITUS *aurium*.—**S. cardiaci, S. cordis.** See *Heart* SOUNDS.—**S. femoralis.** See MERECHEMA.

SONNE (Ger.), n. Zon'ne^2. 1. The sun. 2. One of the expanded ends of Auerbach's vacuole.—**Metalls'.** See GOLD (1st def.).—**S'nblume.** See HELIANTHUS.—**S'nbrand.** See CHLOASMA *calorioum*.—**S'nflecken.** See LENTIGO.—**S'nwende.** The genus *Heliotropium*. [a, 35.]

SONNENKIND (Ger.), n. Zon'ne^{2}n-ki^{2}nd. Lit., sun-child; the equivalent of an ancient term for a fleshy or sanguineous mole.

SONNENROSE (Ger.), n. Zon'ne^{2}n-roz-e^2. See HELIANTHUS.—**Knollige S.** See HELIANTHUS *tuberosus*.

SONNENTHAU (Ger.), n. Zon'ne^{2}n-ta^3-u^4. The genus *Drosera*. [a, 35.]—**Rundblättriger S.** See DROSERA *rotundifolia*.

SONNERATIA (Lat.), n. f. So^{2}n-ne^2-ra^{3}t'i^2-a^3. From *Sonnerat*, a French naturalist. Fr., *pagapate*, *sonneratie*. A genus of trees or shrubs forming the *Sonneratieæ*, which are, of Miquel, a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*, but referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Lythrarieæ*, tribe *Lythreæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. acida.** Fr., *pagapate acide*. A species growing from India to New Guinea. The fruit is eaten as a condiment, and is considered refrigerant. The crushed leaves are applied to the head to induce sleep. [a, 35.]

SONOMETER, n. So^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *sonus*, a sound, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *sonomètre*. Ger., *Schallmesser*. An instrument for determining the acuity of audition by measuring the amount of sound required to produce an auditory impression. [M. F. Coomes, "Med. Herald," Apr., 1885, p. 617 (a, 40).]

SONOROUS, adj. So^{2}n-or'u^{3}s. Lat., *sonorus* (from *sonor*, sound). Fr., *sonore*. Ger., *tönend*. Giving forth or capable of giving forth a sound, especially a musical sound. [D.]

SONUS (Lat.), n. m. Son(so^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sonare*, to resound. See SOUND.

SOOR (Ger.), n. Zor. See APHTHÆ.—**S'pilz.** See OIDIUM *albicans*.

SOOT, n. Su^{4}t. Gr., ἄσβολος, ἀσβόλη. Lat., *fuligo*. Fr., *suie*. Ger., *Russ*. A complex, black, empyreumatic substance deposited from smoke; made up chiefly of a resinous substance combined with acetic acid, nitrogenous matters, and creasote, besides various mineral salts; formerly official in the Ed. Ph. [B, 5.]—**Essence of s.** See *Tinctura* FULIGINIS *alcalina*.

SOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sof(so^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. From σοφός, wise. 1. The *Sisymbrium s.* 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Sisymbrium*. 3. Of Linnæus, the genus *Carolinea*. [a, 35.]—**S. chirurgicorum, S. chirurgorum.** The *Sisymbrium s.* [a, 35.]

SOPHISTICATED, adj. So^{2}f-i^{2}st'i^{2}k-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *sophisticatus* (from *sophisticare*, to adulterate). Fr., *sophistiqué*. Ger., *sophisticirt*. Adulterated. [L.]

SOPHISTICATION, n. So^{2}f-i^{2}st-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *s.* See ADULTERATION.

SOPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. So^{2}f-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From σοφός, wise, and μανία, madness. Megalomania in which the patient vaunts his superior wisdom. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

SOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. So^{2}f'or-a^3. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Schnurstrauch*. A genus of leguminous plants. The *Sophoreæ* are a tribe or series of the *Papilionaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. heptaphylla.** A species indigenous to the Moluccas and East Indies; used like *S. tomentosa*. [a, 35.]—**S. japonica.** Chinese (or Japanese) pagoda-tree; a purgative species cultivated for its flowers, which contain quercitrin. An extract of the leaves is used to adulterate opium. [a, 35.]—**S. sericea.** A species found in Colorado and Mexico, regarded as one of the loco-plants. Its seeds contain, according to Parsons, a liquid alkaloid, probably identical with sophorine. [a, 35.]—**S. speciosa.** A shrub of Texas and New Mexico. The poisonous seeds contain sophorine. [a, 35.]—**S. tomentosa.** Ger., *filziger Schnurstrauch*. A species the bitter root and seeds of which were formerly known as *radix* et *semen anticholericæ* (seu *sophoræ*). They are still used in India to arrest choleraic vomiting, in torpidity of the liver, etc. In China all parts of the tree are considered pectoral, diuretic, and tonic. [a, 35.]

SOPHORIN, n. So^{2}f'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Of Forster, a glucoside obtained from the embryo buds of *Sophora japonica*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

SOPHORINE, n. So^{2}f'o^{2}r-en. A volatile liquid alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Sophora speciosa*. Its chloride forms crystals. It is said to act like Calabar bean. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

SOPHRONISTA (Lat.), **SOPHRONISTER** (Lat.), n's m. So^{2}f(sof)-ro^{2}n-i^{2}st'a^3, -i^{2}st'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-ist'æ*, *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., σωφρονιστής, σωφρονιστήρ (from σωφρονεῖν, to be of sound mind). See *Wisdom* TOOTH.

SOPIENT, adj. Sop'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *sopiens* (from *sopire*, to lull to sleep). Soporific, sedative. [a, 14.]

SOPOR (Lat.), n. m. Sop(so^{2}p)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. Deep sleep, lethargy, coma. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

SOPORIFIC, adj. Sop-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *sopor* (*q. v.*), and *facere*, to make. Fr., *soporifique*. Ger., *einschläfernd*, *schlafbringend*. Producing heaviness or sleep, narcotic. [D.]

SOPOROSE, SOPOROUS, adj's. So²p'o²r-os, -u³s. Lat., *soporus.* Fr., *soporeux.* Ger., *schlafsüchtig* (2d def.). 1. Causing sleep, narcotic. 2. Of diseases, accompanied with excessive drowsiness. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

SORA (Lat.), n. f. Sor'a³. See URTICARIA.

SORBAMIDE, n. So²rb'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *s.* A substance, $C_6H_7O.NH_2$, obtained by the action of liquid ammonia on sorbic ethyl sorbate. It forms white needles. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SORBEFACIENT, adj. So²rb-e²-fa'si²-e²nt. From *sorbere,* to suck in, and *facere,* to make. Producing or promoting absorption. [α, 17.]

SORBIC ACID, n. So²r'bi²k. Fr., *acide sorbique.* Ger., *Sorbeersäure, Vogelbeersäure, Sorbinsäure, Spiersäure.* A monatomic acid, $C_6H_8O_2$, obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia* and *Pyrus sorbus.* [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 93 (α, 14).]

SORBIN, SORBINOSE, n's. So²rb'i²n, -i²n-os. Fr., *sorbine.* Ger., *Sorbin.* A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained from the juice of the berries of *Pyrus aucuparia.* [B, 3 (α, 38).]

SORBITE, n. So²rb'it. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sorbit.* A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_{14}O_6) + H_2O$, found in the berries of *Pyrus aucuparia.* [B, 3, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

SORBUS (Lat.), n. f. So²rb'u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *sorbier.* Ger., *Eberesche.* A section of the genus *Pyrus.* [α, 35.]—**S. americana.** The *Pyrus americana,* American mountain ash. Its properties are supposed to be similar to those of *Pyrus aucuparia.* The fruit is said to yield nearly 7 per cent. of malic acid. [α, 35.]—**S. aucuparia.** See PYRUS *aucuparia.*—**S. cydonia.** See CYDONIA *vulgaris.*—**S. domestica.** See PYRUS *s.*—**S. sambucifolia.** The *Pyrus sambucifolia,* the western mountain ash. [α, 35.]—**S. sativa.** See PYRUS *s.*

SORDES (Lat.), n. f. So²rd'ez(as). Gen., *sord'is.* From *sordere,* to be dirty. Fr., *saburre.* Ger., *Unreinigkeit.* 1. Dirt, filth; especially the foul matter which collects on the teeth and lips in certain fevers. [D.] 2. See CERUMEN.—**Dental s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. aurium.** See CERUMEN.—**S. capitis.** See SCABIES *capitis.*—**S. cutis embryonis.** See VERNIX *caseosa.*—**S. oculi, S. oculorum.** See ACHNE (2d def.).

SORDIDIN, n. So²r'di²d-i²n. Fr., *sordidine.* Ger., *S.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$ (or $C_{13}H_{10}O_8$), obtained from *Zeora sordida.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SORE, adj. Sor. A.-S., *sâr.* Gr., ὀδυνηρός. Lat., *dolorosus.* Fr., *sensible, douloureux.* Ger., *schmerzhaft.* Painful, tender on pressure. [G.]

SORE, n. Sor. Gr., ἕλκος. Lat., *ulcus.* Fr., *ulcère.* Ger., *offenes Geschwür, wunde Stelle.* An ulcer or any painful or tender lesion on the surface of the body. [G.]—**Bed s.** Lat., *gangræna per decubitum, decubitus.* Fr., *escharre de décubitus.* Ger., *Druckbrand, Durchliegen.* Gangrene of the skin or of deeper tissues, due to prolonged recumbency. It may occur in the form either of primary necrosis of the skin or of phlegmonous gangrene. [G, 73.] Cf. DERMATITIS *per decubitum.*—**Hard s., Infecting s.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**Kandahar s.** A s., similar to the Delhi boil, affecting inhabitants of Kandahar. [α, 34.]—**Lahore s., Moultan s.** See *Delhi* BOIL.—**Natal s.** A chronic cutaneous s. affecting residents of Natal; believed to be due to the heat, uncleanliness, and a scorbutic tendency. [α, 34.]—**Oriental s.** Of Tilbury Fox, any one of the diseases occurring in the East which have the general characters of Aleppo and Delhi boil, Biskra button, etc. [G, 69.]—**Panjdeh s., Pendjeh s.** A chronic s. affecting residents of Pendjeh, caused by irritation of the skin by sand, dirt, and uncleanliness, the intense heat, and the scorbutic tendency of many of the inhabitants favoring its occurrence. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Oct., 1886, p. 296 (α, 34).]—**Soft (venereal) s.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**Veldt s.** See *Natal s.*

SORE (Fr.), n. Sor. See SORUS.

SOREDIAL, adj. So²r-e²d'i²-'l. Pertaining to or developed from a soredium. [α, 35.]

SOREDIATE, adj. So²r-e²d'i²-at. Lat., *sorediatus* (from *soredium* [*q. v.*]). Having small patches or mealy spots on the surface. [α, 35.]

SOREDIUM (Lat.), n. n. So²r(sor)-ed(e²d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From σωρός, a heap. Fr., *sorédie, sorédion.* Ger., *Keimhäufchen, Brut-häufchen, Staubhäufchen.* A brood-bud; one of the gonidia or one of the groups of gonidia (algal cells, according to some authors) either occurring on the upper surface or bordering the margin of the thallus of many lichens, in the form of rounded or diffuse pulverulent eruptions which, when discharged from the fronds, develop into new plants. [α, 35.]

SORE-HEELS, n. Sor-helz'. Fr., *maladie du talon.* Of Jenner, see HORSE-POX.

SORE MOUTH, n. Sor mu⁵'u⁴th. See STOMATITIS.—**Nursing s. m.** See STOMATITIS *materna.*

SORE THROAT, n. Sor throt'. See ANGINA.—**Clergymen's s. t.** See *Follicular* PHARYNGITIS.—**Gouty s. t.** Of Mackenzie, a pharyngitis due to gout. [α, 34.]—**Hospital s. t.** Chronic pharyngitis affecting residents of hospitals. [α, 34.]—**Inflammatory s. t.** See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris* and *Erythematous* PHARYNGITIS.—**Malignant s. t., Putrid s. t.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**Sandringham s. t.** A term applied to diphtheria at Norfolk, England. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1887, ii, p. 176 (α, 34).]—**Sloughing s. t.** The gangrenous throat affection of malignant scarlet fever. [D.]—**Ulcerated s. t., Ulcerous s. t.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.

SOREUMA (Lat.), n. n. So²r(sor)-u²m'a³. Gen., *-eum'atos (-atis).* Gr., σώρευμα (from σωρεύειν, to heap up). Fr., *soreume.* Of Wallroth, see SOREDIUM.

SORGHUM (Lat.), n. n. So²rg'u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *sorgho.* Ger., *Moorhirse.* A genus of the *Andropogoneæ,* considered by some a subgenus of *Andropogon.* The *Sorgheæ* are a subtribe of the *Saccharineæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. commune, S. dora.** See *S. vulgare.*—**S. halepense.** Ger., *aleppische Moorhirse.* The Aleppo millet-grass of southern Europe and the Orient. The sweetish mucilaginous root (It., *gramignone, smilace dolce*) is used in Italy in place of European sarsaparilla. [α, 35.]—**S. saccharatum.** Fr., *sorgho sucré, gros mil* (ou *millet*), *millet de Cafrerie.* Broom-corn, Chinese sugar-cane, sugar-millet; indigenous to northern China and cultivated in India, Africa, Europe, and the United States. The juice is rich in glucose, and yields molasses, sugar, alcohol, and a liquor like cider. The leaves and seed are used as fodder. The stems are made into paper. In China the coloring matter of the seed is used to deepen the color of wines. The spikelets are used for making brooms. [α, 35.]—**S. vulgare.** Fr., *sorgho* (*commun,* ou *d'Afrique*), *balais* (*de jonc*), *blé de Guinée, garnotte, grand* (ou *gros*) *mil, millet d'Afrique* (ou *à balais,* ou *de Turquie*), *grand millet noir.* Ger., *gemeine Moorhirse, Durragras, Mohrenhirse, Kaffernkorn.* Dhourra, Guinea-corn, East Indian (or great, or Turkish) millet; cultivated for its grain. It was the κέγχρος of the ancient Greeks, who used a decoction of the seed as a pectoral and the flour as an astringent and in poultices. In China the seeds of one variety are used for making wine. [α, 35.]

SORORIATION, n. Sor-or-i²-a'shu³n. From *soror,* a sister. Fr., *s.* The development of a girl's breasts at puberty. [α, 14.]

SOROSIS (Lat.), **SOROSUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. So²r(sor)-os'i²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-os'eos (-is), -os'i.* From σωρός, a heap. Fr., *sorose.* Ger., *Haufenfrucht.* The product of a compact flower-cluster; a fleshy multiple fruit. [α, 35.]

SORREL, n. So²r're²l. 1. The genus *Oxalis.* 2. The *Rumex acetosa* and other species of *Rumex.* [α, 35.]—**Common s.** The *Rumex acetosa* and (in the United States) *Rumex acetosella.* [α, 35.]—**Cuckoo-s.** See OXALIS *acetosella.*—**French s.** See RUMEX *scutatus* and OXALIS *acetosella.*—**Guinea s.** The *Hibiscus sabdariffa* and its variety *alba.* [α, 35.]—**Horse-s.** See RUMEX *lapathicus.*—**Mountain-s.** 1. The *Oxalis acetosella.* 2. The genus *Oxyria.* [α, 35.]—**Red s.** See HIBISCUS *sabdariffa.*—**Salt of s.** See POTASSIUM *oxalate* (3d def.).—**Sheep-s., Sheep's s.** See RUMEX *acetosella.*—**S.-tree.** 1. The *Oxydendron arboreum.* 2. In Queensland, the *Hibiscus heterophyllus.* [α, 35.]—**S.-vine.** The *Cissus acida.* [α, 35.]—**S.-wood.** 1. The *Oxalis acetosella.* 2. The *Oxydendron arboreum.* [α, 35.]—**Sow-s.** Probably a corruption of *sour s.;* the *Rumex acetosa.* [α, 35.]—**Water-s.** See RUMEX *hydrolapothum.*—**Wood-s.** 1. The genus *Oxalis,* especially *Oxalis acetosella.* 2. In Jamaica, the *Begonia nitida.* [α, 35.]

SORTIE (Fr.), n. So²r-te. An outlet. [A, 537 (α, 21).]—**S. du bassin.** See *Inferior* STRAIT *of the pelvis.*

SORUS (Lat.), n. m. Sor'u³s(u⁴s). From σωρός, a heap. Fr., *sore.* Ger., *Häufchen, Sporenhäufchen* (2d def.). 1. The fruit dot, or collection of sporangeia, of ferns. 2. A collection of spores or globules on the fronds of various *Algæ.* [α, 35.]

SORY (Lat.), n. n. Sor'i²(u⁶). Gr., σῶρυ. See IRON *sulphate.*

SOSIBIOUS, adj. Soz-i²b'i²-u³s. Lat., *sosibius* (from σώζειν, to save, and βίος, life). Fr., *sosibié.* Used or fitted for preserving life. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SOSICREAS (Lat.), n. n. So²z(sos)-i²k're²-a²s(a³s). Gen., *-cre'atos (-atis).* From σώζειν, to save, and κρέας, flesh. See CREASOTE.

SOTERIOLOGY, n. Sot-e²r-i²-o²l'o-ji². From σωτήρ, a savior, and λόγος, understanding. See HYGIENE.

SOTERIUS (Lat.), adj. So²t(sot)-e(a)'ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., σωτήριος (from σωτήρ, a savior). Preserving, healing (said especially of mineral springs). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SOTIRELLA (Lat.), n. f. Sot-i²r-el'la³. See under BALSAMUM *odontalgicum.*

SOTTEVILLE-LEZ-ROUEN (Fr.), n. Sot-vel-la-ru-a³n². A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14, 50).]

SOUARI NUT, n. See *Suwarrow* NUT.

SOUBIZE (Fr.), n. Sub-ez. A place in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SOUBRELANGUE (Fr.), n. Sub-r'-la³n²g. See TONGUE-TIE.

SOUBRESAUT (Fr.), n. Sub-r'-so. 1. The "bumping" of a boiling liquid. [B, 8.] 2. See SUBSULTUS.

SOUCELLES (Fr.), n. Su-se²l. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SOUCHE (Fr.), n. Sush. A stump; the thick subterranean portion of a plant (usually the rhizome and sometimes the root of a perennial plant); in the pl., *s's.* of the Fr. Cod., rhizomes. [α, 35, 38.]—**S's des hémisphères.** See CRURA *cerebri.*

SOUCHET (Fr.), n. Su-sha. See CYPERUS.—**S. babylonique.** See *Larger* GALANGAL.—**S. des Indes.** See CURCUMA *longa.*—**S. sultan, S. tubéreux.** See CYPERUS *esculentus.*

SOUCHEYRE (Fr.), n. Su-she²r. A place in the department of the Haute-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 105 (α, 50).]

SOUCI (Fr.), n. Su-se. See CALENDULA (1st def.).—**Conserve de s.** See *Conserva* CALENDULÆ.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum* CALENDULÆ.—**S. d'eau.** See CALTHA *palustris* and LYSIMACHIA *thyrsiflora.*—**S. des blés, S. des champs.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *segetum.*

SOUDE (Fr.), n. Sud. 1. Soda. For such subheadings as *Benzoate de s.,* etc., see the manifestly equivalent forms SODIUM *benzoate,* etc. 2. The genus *Salsola.* [α, 35.]—**Acétate de s. cristallisé.** See SODIUM *acetate.*—**Alun de s.** See *Soda* ALUM.—**Azotate de s.** See SODIUM *nitrate.*—**Borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (avec excès de base), **Borate sursaturé de s.** See BORAX.—**Carbonate de**

s. Normal sodium carbonate. [B.]—**Carbonate de s. neutre.** Sodium bicarbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Carbonate de s. pur cristallisé.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Carbonate de s. sec du commerce.** See *Dried commercial* SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Chlorite de s. chloruré, Chlorure de s. liquide.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Collutoire au borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *collutorium cum borate sodico.* Collutory of borax; made by triturating 1 part of powdered borax with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B.]—**Craie de s., Cristaux de s.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Eau de s. (carbonatée).** See *Liquor* SODÆ *effervescens.*—**Gargarisme au borate de s.** See GARGARISMA *boraxatum.*—**Hydrolé de bicarbonate de s.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *effervescens.*—**Hydrolé de s.** See *Liquor* SODÆ.—**Hypochlorite de s.** See SODIUM *hypochlorite* and *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Hypochlorite de s. liquide.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Hyposulfite de s.** See SODIUM *thiosulphate.*—**Phénate de s.** See SODIUM *carbolate.*—**Phénate de s. dissous.** See *Liquor* NATRI *carbolici.*—**Phosphate de s.** See SODIUM *phosphate.*—**Phosphate de s. et d'ammoniaque.** See AMMONIUM *and sodium phosphate.*—**Poudre de bicarbonate de s.** Sodium bicarbonate powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Poudre de borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Borax powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Sel de s. (cristallisé).** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Silicate de s. liquide.** See *Liquor* SODII *silicatis.*—**Sirop d'hypophosphite de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made up of 1 part of sodium hypophosphite, 10 parts of syrup of orange-flowers, and 89 of syrup. [B.]—**Soluté d'arséniate de s.** See LIQUOR *arsenicalis Pearsonii* and *Liquor* SODII *arseniatis.*—**Solution de s.** See *Liquor* SODÆ.—**S. aérée.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. à la chaux.** A substance formed by mixing a solution of sodium carbonate with lime, as in the first stage in the preparation of caustic soda. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**S. boratée.** See BORAX.—**S. carbonatée.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**S. caustique.** Caustic soda. [B.]—**S. caustique liquide.** See *Liquor* SODÆ.—**S. commune.** See SALSOLA *soda.*—**S. crayeuse.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cultivée.** See SALSOLA *sativa.*—**S. de varec.** See KELP and FUCUS *vesiculosus.*—**S. effervescente, S. fondue.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sulfatée.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**S. tartarisée.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**S. vitriolée.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**Sous-carbonate de s.** See SODIUM *carbonate.*—**Sous-phosphate de s.** See SODIUM *phosphate.*—**Sulfate de s.** Normal sodium sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfate de s. du commerce.**' See *Crude* SODIUM *sulphate.*—**Sulfate de s. purifié.** See under SODIUM *sulphate.*—**Sulfite acide de s.** See SODIUM *bisulphite.*—**Sulfite sulfurée de s.** See SODIUM *thiosulphate.*—**Sulfovinate de s.** See SODIUM *ethylsulphate.*—**Sulfure de s.** See SODIUM *sulphide* and SODIUM *trisulphide.*—**Tablettes de bicarbonate de s.** See *Trochisci* SODII *bicarbonatis.*—**Tablettes de bicarbonate de s. à la menthe.** Ninety-six-centigramme lozenges made from a mixture of 64 grammes of sodium bicarbonate, 1,128 of sugar, 144 of mucilage, and 18 drops of oil of peppermint. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tablettes de borate de s.** Sp., *tabletas de biborato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Lozenges each containing 10 centigrammes of borax, and made up with 60 centigrammes of water, 90 of sugar, and a very small proportion of gum tragacanth and tincture of benzoin [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. orders tragacanth mucilage and omits the water and the tincture of benzoin. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SOUDON (Fr.), n. Sud-o^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [*a*, 14.]

SOUDURE (Fr.). n. Sud-u^{6}r. 1. Coalescence, union. [*a*, 35.] 2. See *False* ANKYLOSIS.—**S. des os.** See *True* ANKYLOSIS.

SOUFFLE, n. Sufl. Gr., πνοή. Lat., *flatus.* Fr., *s.* A low blowing sound, a murmur. [D.] See also BRUIT *de s.* For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under MURMUR.—**Bronchial s.** See *Bronchial* RESPIRATION (1st def.) and cf. *Bronchial* MURMUR.—**Cardiac s.** 1. See *Heart* MURMUR. 2. In obstetrics, that variety of the fœtal s. which originates in the heart. [A, 15.]—**Cavernous s.** See *Cavernous* RÂLE.—**Electric s.** Of Charcot, a feeling of coolness produced by bringing a metallic ball within six inches of a person charged with static electricity. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June, 1881, p. 720 (*a*, 34).]—**Fœtal s.** 1. A s. of inconstant occurrence, thought by Nägele, Hecker, Schröder, and others to be different from the funicular s., and to be due to temporary compression of the umbilical cord between the fœtus and the uterine wall, excited especially by the application of the stethoscope. 2. A collective term for a cardiac and a funicular s. [A, 15, 24.]—**Funic s., Funicular s.** Ger., *Nabelschnurgeräusch.* A hissing sound, synchronous with the fœtal heart sound, sometimes heard on auscultation of the abdomen of a pregnant woman, and supposed to have its origin in the arteries of the umbilical cord. [A, 22.]—**Glottic s.** An auscultatory s. heard in the neck caused by air passing through the glottis. [*a*, 34.]—**Intracardiac s.** See *Cardiac s.*—**Placental s.** Fr., *s. placentaire.* Ger., *Placentargeräusch.* See *Uterine s.*—**S. bronchique** (Fr.). See *Bronchial* RESPIRATION.—**S. continu (avec redoublement)** (Fr.). See BRUIT *de s. à double courant.*—**S. du grand silence** (Fr.). Of Voillez, a cardiac s. (1st def.) that begins during diastole and is reenforced little by little; observed in cases of extreme stenosis when the valves are joined at their free border. They close easily but open with difficulty. [Barth, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," March 6, 1885, p. 165 (*a*, 34).]—**S. tubaire** (Fr.). See *Tracheal* RESPIRATION (1st def.) and *Bronchial* RESPIRATION (1st def.).—**S. véneux.** See *Venous* MURMUR and BRUIT *veineux,* and cf. *Venous* HUM.—**S. voilé.** Of Laennec, an auscultatory sign in which it seems that each vibration, cough, or respiration agitates a sort of mobile veil interposed between a pulmonary cavity and the observer's ear. It is observed in pulmonary cavities, bronchial dilatation, and peripneumonia. [Laennec (*a*, 34).]—**Tracheal s.** See TRACHEAL *respiration* (1st def.).—**Umbilical s.** 1. See *Funicular s.* 2. Of Nägele, see *Fœtal s.* (1st def.).—**Uterine s.** Fr., *s. utérin, s. placentaire, grand bruit* (to distinguish it from the fœtal heart sounds). Ger., *Circulationsgeräusch des schwangeren Uterus, Placentargeräusch, Uteringeräusch, Uterinalgeräusch.* A blowing sound like that heard over an aneurysm, recognized, on auscultating the uterus in advanced pregnancy, as synchronous with the mother's pulse; supposed to be due to enlargement of the uterine arteries.

SOUFFLET (Fr.), n. Suf-fla. See INSUFFLATOR.

SOUFRE (Fr.), n. Su-fr'. See SULPHUR.—**Alcool de s.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**Baume de s.** See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS.—**Baume de s. anisé.** See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *anisatum.*—**Baume de s. succiné.** See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *succinatum.*—**Baume de s. térébenthiné.** See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *terebinthinatum.*—**Clyssus de s.** See ANTIMONII *clyssus.*—**Électuaire de s.** See *Confectio* SULPHURIS.—**Esprit de s. (par la cloche).** See ANTIMONII *clyssus.*—**Fleurs de s.** Flowers of sulphur. [B.]—**Fleurs de s. composées.** See *Flores* SULPHURIS *compositi.*—**Fleur de s. lavée.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**Foie de s.** Liver of sulphur. [B.]—**Foie de s. alcalin.** Potassium or sodium sulphide. [B.]—**Foie de s. antimonié.** Liver of antimony. [B, 92.]—**Foie de s. calcaire.** Calcium sulphide. [B, 119.]—**Foie de s. volatil.** See LIQUOR *fumans Beguini.*—**Glycéré de s.** See *Glyceritum cum* SULPHURE.—**Huile de s.** See ANTIMONII *clyssus.*—**Lait de s.** See *Lac* SULPHURIS.—**Liniment de foie de s. calcaire.** See *Linimentum* CALCARIÆ *sulphuratæ.*—**Magistère de s.** Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**Opiat de s.** See *Confectio* SULPHURIS.—**Pastilles de s.** See *Tabellæ* SULPHURIS.—**Pommade au s. précipité, Pommade de s.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS.—**Poudre de s. doré mercurielle.** See *Pulvis* HYDRARGYRI *stibiatus.*—**S. antimonié tartarisé.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]—**S. carburé.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**S. doré.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide.*—**S. doré liquide.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *saponata.*—**S. lavé.** Washed sulphur. [*a*, 38.]—**S. non lavé.** Crude sulphur. [*a*, 38.]—**S. précipité.** Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimé.** Sublimed sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimé lavé.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**S. végétale.** Lycopodium powder. [*a*, 35.]—**Tablettes de s.** See *Tabellæ* SULPHURIS.

SOUGRAGNE (Fr.), **SOUGRAIGNE** (Fr.), n's. Sug-ra^{3}n-y', -re^{2}n-y'. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SOUL, n. Sol. Gr., ψυχή. Lat., *anima.* Fr., *âme.* Ger., *Seele.* The non-corporeal, immaterial part of man (cf. MIND). [*a*, 48.]—**Physical s.** Lat., *anima structrix.* An old term for the cause of the development of organisms in the likeness of the parents; a "formative power" of the mother's mind. [A, 42.] Cf. *Vis* ESSENTIALIS and *Théorie des* MOULES *intérieurs.*—**Spinal s.** A faculty of sensation and consciousness supposed by some to exist in the spinal cord. [L, 20 (*a*, 48).]

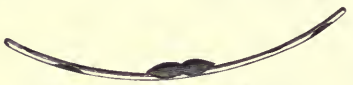
SOULAMEA (Lat.), n. f. Sul-a^{3}m'e^2-a^3. Fr., *soulamé.* A genus of the *Simarubaceæ,* tribe *Picramnieæ;* formerly placed in the *Polygaleæ* and by Endlicher made a distinct family (*Soulameæ*) allied to the *Polygaleæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. amara.** A tree of the Molucca and Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant are bitter, especially the tonic and emetic bark and root, which are used in epilepsy, asthma, snake-bites, cholera, pleurisy, etc. The fruit-kernel is used in colic. *Radix mustelæ* (Fr., *racine de belette*) is by some authors identified with the root of this tree. [*a*, 35.]

SOULIEUX (Fr.), n. Sul-e-u^5. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring.

SOUND, n. Su$^{5\prime}$u^{4}nd. Gr., φωνή. Lat., *sonus.* Fr., *son.* Ger., *Schall.* The sensation produced on the auditory-nerve filaments by the vibrations of a sonorous body. [F.]—**Anasarcous s.** A moist bubbling s. heard on applying a stethoscope to the chest when its skin is œdematous.—**Band-box s.** Ger., *Schachtelschall.* Of Biermer, the abnormally resonant percussion note heard over the chest in pulmonary emphysema. [P. Guttmann (*a*, 17).] Cf. *Wooden* DULLNESS.—**Bellows s.** Fr., *bruit de soufflet.* An endocardial murmur like the blowing s. of a bellows. [D, 29.]—**Blowing s.** An organic murmur likened to the s. of air expelled with moderate force through an aperture.—**Bottle s.** See *Amphoric* MURMUR (1st def.).—**Bronchial s.** See *Bronchial* RESPIRATION.—**Cardiac s's.** See *Heart s's.*—**Cracked-pot s.** Fr., *bruit de pot fêlé.* A variety of tympanitic resonance heard over pulmonary cavities, etc. [D.]—**Flapping s.** See BRUIT *de drapeau.*—**Fœtal heart s's.** Fr., *bruits* (ou *battements*) *du cœur fœtal.* Ger., *Herztöne des Kindes* (oder *des Fötus*), *Fötalpuls, Herzschlag des Fötus, fötale Herztöne.* The s's made by the beating of the fœtal heart, as heard on auscultation of the mother's abdomen: the most trustworthy sign of pregnancy as well as of the fact that the child is alive.—**Friction s.** See the major list.—**Funicular bellows s.** See *Funicular* SOUFFLE.—**Heart s.** *Herztöne.* The two s's, one dull and prolonged, the other short and sharp, heard over the cardiac region. The first, long, or systolic s. is isochronous with the systole of the ventricles. The second, short, or diastolic s. is isochronous with the closure of the semilunar valves. The s's emitted have been compared to the pronunciation of the syllables *lubb* and *dup,* with a short pause after the latter s. One of the chief factors in the production of these s's is the contracting muscular fibres of the ventricles; the s's are supported and increased by the s. produced by the tension and vibration of the auriculo-ventricular valves and their chordæ tendineæ. [Landois (*a*, 34).]—**Hollow s.** Of Alison, an amphoric percussion s. [*a*, 34.]—**Humming s.** See HUM.—**Humoric s.** See BRUIT *humorique.*—**Hydro-aeric s.** See BRUIT *humorique,* GARGOUILLEMENT, and GUTTA *cadens.*—**Kettle-boiling s., Kettle-singing s.** Of Alison, an auscultatory thoracic s., resembling that of water boiling in a kettle; heard in incipient phthisis. [*a*, 34.]—**Metallic heart s's.** See under *Metallic* MURMUR.—**Metamorphosing breath s.** Of Seitz, an inspiratory s. due to the passage of air through a narrow opening into a pulmonary cavity. It consists of a harsh s. lasting for one third of the inspiratory period, and then continued as blowing respiration at-

tended with a metallic echo or as ordinary râles. [D, 25, 47.]—**Muscle s.** Lat., *myophonia.* Fr., *son musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelton, Muskelgeräusch.* The s. heard by auscultation over a muscle that is contracted and kept in a state of tension. [a, 34.] See also BRUIT *musculaire.*—**New-leather s.** See BRUIT *de cuir neuf.*—**Osseous s.** Of Cammann and Clark, an elevated intense auscultatory s. having a slightly metallic timbre. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Pseudo-cavernous s.** See BRUIT *humorique.*—**Pulmonary s.** See *Vesicular* MURMUR and *Respiratory* MURMURS.—**Rasping s.** Fr., *bruit de râpe* (ou *de lime à bois*). A rough pleural or pericardial friction s. [a, 34.]—**Respiratory s's.** See *Respiratory* MURMURS.—**Sawing s.** Fr., *bruit de scie.* A morbid s. produced by disordered cardiac action, resembling that of sawing. [D.]—**S. shadow.** An interference with the complete projection of a s. wave by some obstacle interposed between the source of the s. and the ear of the observer. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 223 (a, 34).]—**Splashing s.** Ger., *plätscherndes Geräusch.* See BRUIT *de clapotement.*—**To-and-fro s.** Fr., *bruit de va et vient.* Of Watson, the rasping, friction s. of pericarditis. Cf. *To-and-fro* MURMUR.—**Tubular s.** See *Tracheal* RESPIRATION (1st def.).—**Water-wheel s.** See BRUIT *de moulin.*

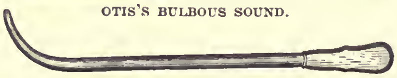
SOUND, n. Su^5'u^{4}nd. Gr., *μήλη, σπῦλος.* Lat., *specillum, stylus.* Fr., *sonde.* Any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are explored. [E.]—**Anel's s.** See *Anel's* PROBE.—**Bellocq's s.** See *Bellocq's* CANNULA.—**Conical s.** A dilating urethral steel s. gradually increasing in size from the point to the shaft. [a, 34.]—**Cooling s.** A double-current catheter without eyes, the two canals communicating near the instrument's point; used to cool the prostatic urethra by passing cold water throught. [a, 34.]—**Cupped s.** A s. with cups or depressions at the curved portion for holding ointments. [E.] Cf. *Ointment* BOUGIE.—**Gouley's tunneled s. and guide.** A fine urethral s. grooved like a director, the groove ending with a bulbous point which is perforated for the passage of a filiform bougie through it to serve as a guide. [E.]—**Hunter's s.** A small silver cannula containing a coil of wire; used for removing calculi from the urethra, the wire being pushed through the cannula and engaging the calculus in its coil. [E.]—**Jenks's spiral s.** A uterine s. formed of a flexible spiral of metal. [a, 34.]—**Kraus's s.** A gum s. having a circumference corresponding to 18 or 20 of Charrière's scale; it is introduced between the membranes and the uterus to produce abortion. [a, 34.]—**Laforest's s.** A small cannula for probing and injecting the nasal duct from below. [E.]—**Lithometer s.** A s. shaped like a lithotrite, having an index on the handle for the purpose of showing the degree of separation between the blades. [a, 34.]—**Micro-telephonic s.** Of Sir H. Thompson, an ordinary s. on the handle of which is a microphone connected with a pole of a battery, a telephone that may be placed at the ear being connected with the other pole. [a, 34.]—**Myrtle-leaved s.** See *Feuille de* MYRTE.—**Nélaton's s.** See *Nélaton's* PROBE.—**Œsophageal s.** A long, flexible rubber s. used in determining lesions of the œsophagus. [a, 34.]—**Thermo-electric s.** A fine probe that may be passed into an affected part or organ and connected with an electro-thermostat so as to register temperature variations. [a, 34.]—**Urethral s.** Ger., *Blasensonde, Steinsonde.* A s. used in examining the urethra. [a, 34.]—**Uterine s.** A metallic s. having a graduated stem with a slight curve at its extremity corresponding to the axis of the normal uterus; used to measure the length of the uterine canal. [L, 49 (a, 14).]



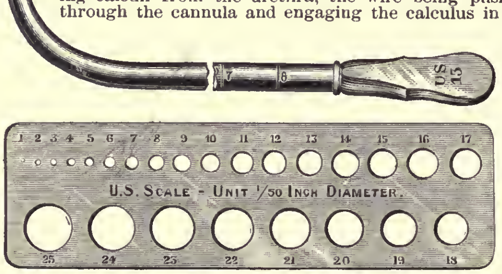
BREWER'S LACRYMAL CUPPED SOUND.



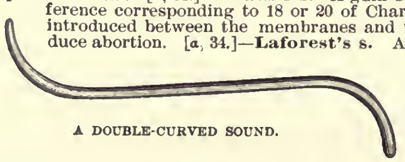
OTIS'S BULBOUS SOUND.



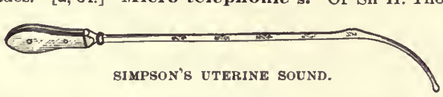
VAN BUREN'S SOUND.



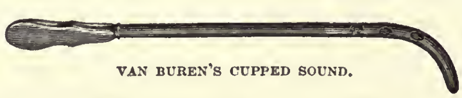
SOUND AND SCALE.



A DOUBLE-CURVED SOUND.



SIMPSON'S UTERINE SOUND.



VAN BUREN'S CUPPED SOUND.

SOUND, n. Su^5'u^{4}nd. The air-bladder of a fish. [a, 35.]

SOUND, v. tr. and intr. Su^5'u^{4}nd. To catheterize; to search the bladder for stone. [E.]

SOUPIR (Fr.), n. Sup-er. See SIGH, n.

SOUR, adj. Su^5'u^{4}r. Gr., *ὀξύς.* Lat., *acer.* Fr., *aigre, acide.* Ger., *sauer.* Tart, acid.

SOURBERRY, n. Su^5'u^{4}r-be^{2}r-ri^2. 1. The *Berberis vulgaris,* var. *canadensis.* 2. The cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpum*).

SOURCE (Fr.), n. Surs. See FONS.—**S. minérale.** A mineral spring. [a, 21.]

SOURCIL (Fr.), n. Sur-se. The eyebrow. [a, 14.]—**S. cotyloïdien.** The brim of the acetabulum. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SOURCILIER (Fr.), n. Sur-se-le-a. See CORRUGATOR *supercilii.*

SOURD (Fr.), adj. Sur. See DEAF.—**S.-muet.** See DEAF-*mute.*

SOUR LAKE SPRING, n. Su^5'u^{4}r. A health resort on Sour Lake, Harding County, Texas. [a, 14.]

SOUR SPRINGS, n. Su^5'u^{4}r. 1. A health resort in Caldwell County, Texas, where there is an acid mineral spring. 2. A summer resort in Erie County, New York, where there are several intensely acid springs. [a, 14.]

SOUS (Fr.), prep. Su. Under. For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sub-* and *Infra-.*

SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), **SOUS-ACROMIO-HUMÉRAL** (Fr.), n's. Suz-a^{3}k-rom-e-o-kla^3-ve-u^{6}m-a-ra^{3}l, -o-u^{6}m-a-ra^{3}l. The deltoid muscle.

SOUS-ANCONÉ (Fr.), n. Suz-a^{2}n^2-ko-na. See SUBANCONÆUS.

SOUS-AZOTATE (Fr.), n. Si-a^{3}z-ot-a^{3}t. A subnitrate. [a, 38.]

SOUS-CLAVIER (Fr.), adj. and n. Su-kla^{3}v-e-a. See SUBCLAVIUS.

SOUS-CUISSE (Fr.), n. Su-kwes. See *Perineal* BAND.

SOUS-DIARTHRODIAL (Fr.), adj. Su-de-a^{3}r-tro-de-a^{3}l. Situated beneath, or affecting the tissue beneath, an articular cartilage. See ARTHRITE *s-d'e.*

SOUS-DORSO-ATLOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Su-do^{2}r-so-a^{3}t-lo-e-de-a^{3}n^2. See LONGUS *colli.*

SOUS-DURE-MÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Su-du^{6}r-ma-re-a^{3}n^2. See SUBDURAL.

SOUS-ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. Suz-a-pe-nu^6. See INFRASPINOUS; as a n., see INFRASPINATUS.

SOUS-GENRE (Fr.), n. Su-zha^{3}n^2-r'. See SUBGENUS.

SOUS-HYDROCHLORATE (Fr.), n. Suz-ed-ro-klor-a^{3}t. See SUBCHLORIDE.

SOUS-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Su-ma^{3}x-el-la^{2}r. See INFRAMAXILLARY and SUBMAXILLARY.

SOUS-MAXILLO-NASAL (Fr.), n. Su-ma^{3}x-el-lo-na^3-sa^{3}l. See COMPRESSOR *naris.*

SOUS-ONGULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Suz-o^{2}n^2-gu^6-la^{2}r. See SUBUNGUAL.

SOUS-PALPÉBRAL (Fr.), n. Su-pa^{3}l-pa-bra^{3}l. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the coronoid bone in the crocodile. [L, 14.]

SOUS-PUBIO-ABDOMINAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-a^{3}b-do-me-na^{3}l. See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis.*

SOUS-PUBIO-COCCYGIEN (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-ko^{2}k-se-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See LEVATOR *ani.*

SOUS-PUBIO-CRÊTI-TIBIAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-kre^2-te-te-be-a^{3}l. See GRACILIS, n.

SOUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-fa-mo-ra^{3}l. See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis.*

SOUS-PUBIO-PRÉTIBIAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-pra-te-be-a^{3}l. See GRACILIS, n.

SOUS-PUBIO-TIBIAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-te-be-a^{3}l. See *Short* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*

SOUS-PUBIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su-pu^6-be-o-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See OBTURATOR *externus.*—**S.-p.-t. interne.** See OBTURATOR *internus.*

SOUS-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Su-ska^3-pu^6-la^{2}r. See INFRASCAPULAR; as a n., see SUBSCAPULARIS.

SOUS-SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), n. Su-ska^3-pu^6-lo-u^6-ma-ra^{3}l. See ADDUCTOR *of the arm.*

SOUS-SCAPULO-TROCHINIEN (Fr.), n. Su-ska^3-pu^6-lo-tro-she-ne-a^{3}n^2. See SUBSCAPULARIS.

SOUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su-ska^{3}p-u^6-lo-tro-she-ta-re-a^{3}n. See TERES *minor.*

SOUS-SEL (Fr.), n. Su-se^{2}l. See SUBSALT.

SOUS-SPINI-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su-spe-ne-ska^3-pu^6-lo-tro-she-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See INFRASPINATUS, n.

SOUS-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Su-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See SUBTROCHANTERIC.

SOUS-TROCHANTINIEN (Fr.), adj. Su-tro-ka^{3}n^2-te-ne-a^{3}n^2. Situated or passing beneath the lesser trochanter. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SOUTHERNWOOD, n. Su^{3}th^2'u^{5}rn-wu^{4}d. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum*, ARTEMISIA *pontica*, and ARTEMISIA *santonica*.

SOUTHPORT, n. Su^5'u^{4}th-port. A sea-bathing resort in Lancashire, England. [L, 37, 57 (α, 14).]

SOWBREAD, n. Su^5'u^4-bre^{2}d. See CYCLAMEN *europæum*.

SOW-THISTLE, n. Su^5'u^4-thi^{2}sl. See SONCHUS.

SOYA (Lat.), n. f. So'ya^3. See SOJA.

SOYMIDA (Lat.), n. f. Soim'i^{2}d-a^3. A genus of the *Meliaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. febrifuga.** Fr., *swiétènie fébrifuge*. Ger., *Rothholzbaum, S'baum*. East Indian mahogany, redwood, bastard cedar; a tree growing in central and southern India. The bitter, astringent, somewhat aromatic bark, rohun bark (Lat., *cortex s.* [seu *soymidæ*, seu *swieteniæ*]), is used as a tonic and antiperiodic. In very large doses it is said to cause vertigo. It contains, besides much tannin, a yellowish-white or nearly colorless, very bitter, resinous substance regarded as the tonic principle. [α, 35.]

SOZAL, n. So'z'l. Aluminium paraphenylsulphonate; an astringent antiseptic of a slight carbolic-acid odor. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

SOZINS, n. pl. Soz'i^{2}nz. Defensive proteids that are normally present in an animal and render it proof against a certain disease. [α, 34.]

SOZODONT, n. Soz'o do^{2}nt. A proprietary liquid dentifrice said to consist of about 15 parts of Venetian soap and 200 of dilute alcohol, colored with extract of red sandal-wood and perfumed with oil of wintergreen. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SOZOIODOL, n. So-zo-i'o^{2}d-o^{2}l. Diiodoparaphenol sulphonic acid, $C_6H_3I_2.SO_3H(OH)$, a brilliant crystalline powder, colorless, odorless, non-poisonous, and not decomposed by light, though containing over 50 per cent. of iodine. It has been used externally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and antiparasitic, in burns, and in various cutaneous nasal and pharyngeal affections, and internally in diabetes. ["Therap. Gaz.," Jan., 1888, p. 30; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 502 (α, 50); Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]—**Mercuric s.** A salt, $(C_6H_2I_2[OH]SO_3)_2Hg$, occurring as a fine orange-colored powder soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Potassic s.** A salt, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3K$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Sodic s.** A salt, $C_6H_2I(OH)SO_3Na + 2H_2O$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B. 270 (α, 38).]—**Zincic s.** A salt, $(C_6H_2I_2[OH]SO_3)_2Zn + 6H_2O$, occurring as colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SOZOIODOLATE, n. Zo-zo-i'o^{2}d-o^{2}l-at. A compound of sozoiodolic acid and a base.

SOZOIODOLIC ACID, n. So-zo-i-o^{2}d-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H + 3H_2O$, occurring as large monosymmetric prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SPA (Ger.), **SPAA** (Ger.), n's. Spa^3. A place in Liège, Belgium, where there are gaseous springs, containing iron, sodium, and calcium carbonates, and sodium chloride and sulphate. From this place-name any mineral spring is sometimes designated a s.

SPACE, n. Spas. Gr., χώρα. Lat., *spatium*. Fr., *espace*. Ger., *Raum*. Continuous extension in the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness; in a popular restricted sense, room, empty or vacant s. [α, 48.]—**Air-s.** Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Luftraum*. Syn.: *air-chamber*. 1. An accumulation of air at the rounded end of an egg, between the middle and internal fibrous envelopes, which penetrates through the shell to replace a certain amount of the watery material of the egg lost by evaporation. [A, 17.] 2. In a plant, see under LACUNA (2d def.).—**Anterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus anterior* (seu *præperforatus*), *substantia perforata, lamina cribrosa antica*. Fr., *lame criblée* (*antérieure*), *espace perforé antérieur, substance perforée antérieure*. Ger., *vordere durchlöcherte Substanz, Siebplatte*. A triangular s. on the lower surface of each cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the three roots of the olfactory nerve, posteriorly by the optic tract, and externally by the beginning of the Sylvian fissure. It corresponds to the lower portion of the corpus striatum, and is pierced by a number of blood-vessels which enter that body. [I, 2 (K).]—**Arachnoid s.** See *Subarachnoid s.* and *Subdural s.*—**Bioplasson s's.** The parts which remain unstained when connective tissue is treated with silver nitrate; considered by von Recklinghausen to be lymph-s's in the basis-substance, but supposed by Heitzmann to be either unstained bioplasson or cavities containing it. [J, 26.] See also CELL-*s.* (1st def.).—**Blood-s's (of the placenta).** See *Intervillous* LACUNÆ.—**Bregmatic s.** See *Anterior* FONTANELLE.—**Cell-s's of connective tissue.** S's, rather larger than the cells of connective tissue, in which the tissue-cells are contained. [C.]—**Circumcellular s.** See CELL-*s.*—**Circumvascular lymph-s's.** Ger., *perivasculäre Räume*. Tubes surrounding blood-vessels and communicating with true lymphatic vessels. [L.]—**Contractile s.** See *Contractile* VACUOLE.—**Douglas's s.** See *Recto-uterine* POUCH.—**Epicerebral s.** See ESPACE *lymphatique épicérébral*.—**Epidural s. of the spinal canal.** Of Waldeyer, a lymph-s. between the periosteum lining the vertebral canal and the spinal dura. [J, 17 (K).]—**Fontana's s.** See CANAL *of Fontana*.—**Haversian s's.** Fr., *espaces haversiens*. Ger., *Havers'sche Räume*. Irregular s's found especially in growing bones. They have jagged outlines, and appear to be the result of the absorption of compact bone. Such a s. may become filled by the development of Haversian systems within it. [J, 24, 43.]—**Interarytænoid s.** See ESPACE *interaryténoïdien*.—**Intercellular s's.** 1. Minute s's between the intercellular apophyses of prickle-cells. They are crossed by the intercellular bridges. [J.] 2. Cavities, minute or large, formed in the tissues of plants either by the unequal growth or splitting of walls separating adjacent cells or by the destruction of intermediate cells. The former mode of development is known as *schizogenous*, the latter as *lysigenous*. They are found chiefly in mature tissues, and may contain air, water, crystals, or milky or resinous secretions, etc. [α, 35.]—**Intercostal s's.** Fr., *espaces intercostaux*. Ger., *Zwischenrippenräume, Intercostalräume*. S's between adjacent ribs. [L.]—**Intercrural s.** See *Interpeduncular s.*—**Interfascicular s's.** S's in fibrous connective tissue between the bundles of fibres. [L.]—**Interglobular s's.** Of Czermak, apparent irregular s's in the interglobular substance and the granule layer of the dentin. They are filled with a soft mass. [J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Intermesoblastic s's.** Fr., *cavités pleuro-péritonéales* (ou *amnio-choriales*), *cœlomes*. Ger., *Körperhöhlen*. Cavities, one on each side, included between the parietal and the visceral laminæ of the lateral mesoblastic plates of the embryo. [A, 5.]—**Intermetatarsal s's.** S's between the metatarsal bones. [L.]—**Interorganic s's.** See ESPACES *interorganiques*.—**Interosseous s.** Ger., *Zwischenknochenraum* (1st def.), *Zwischenwirbelspalte* (2d def.). 1. The s. between two parallel bones. 2. The foramen intervertebrale posterius. [L, 31.]—**Interparietal s.** Of J. Hoffmann, the Virchow-Robin s.—**Interpeduncular s.** Fr., *lac central, trigone intercrural*. Ger., *graue Bodencommissur, Zwischenschenkeldreieck*. A diamond-shaped cavity at the base of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the optic tracts and posteriorly by the crura cerebri. It contains the tuber cinereum, infundibulum, pituitary body, and corpora albicantia. [J, 15 (K).]—**Interplacental s's.** See *Intervillous* LACUNÆ.—**Intervaginal s. of the optic nerve.** See *Subvaginal s.*—**Intertunical s.** Of J. Hoffmann, the Virchow-Robin s.—**Investing s.** [Frey]. See *Lymph* SINUS.—**Ischio-rectal s.** See *Ischio-rectal* FOSSA.—**Lacunar s.** See LACUNA (3d def.).—**Large medullary s's.** See *Secondary* AREOLÆ.—**Lateral perforated s.** See ESPACE *perforé latéral*.—**Lymph-s.** 1. See *Poiseuille's s.* 2. A cleft or s. in the tissues or in lymphatic glands containing or giving passage to lymph. [J, 55.] Cf. *Lymph*-SINUS.—**Marrow s.** See *Medullary* CAVITY.—**Maxillo-pharyngeal s.** See ESPACE *maxillo-pharyngien*.—**Mediastinal s.** The cavum mediastinum (see under MEDIASTINUM). [L.]—**Medullary s's (of ossification** [Müller]). See *Secondary* AREOLÆ.—**Pelvirectal s.** See *Ischio-rectal* FOSSA.—**Perforated s.** Fr., *lamelle perforée, lame criblée*. See *Anterior perforated s.*, *Lateral perforated s.*, and *Posterior perforated s.*—**Pericellular s's.** Of Obersteiner, lymph-s's in the brain. The large ganglion-cells of the cortex cerebri are contained in such s's. [J, 17 (K).]—**Perichorioidal s.** A lymph-s. between the chorioid and the sclerotic. [L.]—**Perigastric s.** The cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera. [B, 28 (α, 27).]—**Perineurial s's.** S's between the lamellæ of the perineurium which communicate with the lymphatics of the perineurium. [L, 332.]—**Perivascular s's.** See *Circumvascular lymph-s's*.—**Perivitelline s.** See *Yolk-s.*—**Placental blood-s's.** See *Intervillous* LACUNÆ.—**Plasmatic s.** See MER *plasmatique*.—**Pleuro-peritoneal s's.** See *Intermesoblastic s's*.—**Poiseuille's s.** The inert layer or "plasmatic current" seen in a blood-vessel under the microscope, being the peripheral colorless part of the stream in which red blood-corpuscles are absent. [J.]—**Popliteal s.** Ger., *Kniekehle*. A s. on the posterior surface of the knee bounded by the hamstring tendons and the heads of the gastrocnemius. [L.]—**Posterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus posterior, lamina perforata* (seu *cribrosa*) *posterior*. Ger., *hintere durchlöcherte Lamelle*. A small mass of gray matter near the centre of the lower surface of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the corpora albicantia, posteriorly by the pons Varolii, and laterally by the crura cerebri. It is a portion of the floor of the third ventricle, and is pierced by numerous small vessels which supply the optic thalami. [I, 29 (K).]—**Posterior triangular s.** A s. bounded by the posterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, the upper border of the clavicle, and the anterior border of the trapezius and occiput. [L, 142, 332.]—**Prevesical s.** Lat., *cavum Retzii*. Fr., *cavité de Retzius, fossette vésico-pubienne*. The s. between the transversalis fascia and the posterior surfaces of the recti abdominis below the semicircular line of Douglas. [L, 332.]—**Primary marrow-s's.** See *Primary* AREOLÆ.—**Retroperitoneal s.** The s. posterior to the peritonæum and in front of the spinal column and the muscles of the lumbar region. [L.]—**Semilunar s.** See *Traube's s.*—**S's of Fontana.** Cavities between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis communicating with the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 31.]—**S's of His.** See *Circumvascular s's*.—**S. of Tenon.** A lymph-s. between the fascia of Tenon and the sclerotic. [L.]—**Subarachnoid (lymph) s.** Lat., *cavum subarachnoidale*. Ger., *subarachnoïdealer Raum*. The interval between the arachnoid and the pia. That of the spinal cord and the brain are continuous and communicate with the ventricles of the brain by the foramen of Monro, the circumvascular s's of the brain, and the perineurium. [L, 142, 351.]—**Subdural s.** The s. between the dura and the arachnoid. [I, 15 (K).]—**Subvaginal s.** A lymph-s. within the sheath of the optic nerve. [L.]—**Traube's (semilunar) s.** The area on the thoracic wall overlying the stomach and between the area of precordial dullness and the seventh rib. In it there is normally a tympanitic resonance. [L. 191 (α, 29); "Progr. méd.," July 23, 1887, p. 64 (α. 50).]—**Utero-rectal s.** Lat., *cavum utero-rectale*. The pouch of Douglas. [L.]—**Utero-vesical s.** The vesico-uterine fossa. [L.]—**Virchow-Robin s.** Syn.: *intertunical s., interparietal s.* In cerebral anatomy, an adventitious lymph-s. found between the tunics of the capillaries. [J. Hoffmann, "Am. Jour. of Neurol. and Psych.," Aug., 1883, p. 403.]—**Visual s.** Ger., *Sehraum, Gesichtsraum*. The s. contained within the visual field. [α, 48.]—**Yolk-s.** The s. left between the vitellus and the zona pellucida by a retraction of the vitellus at that point. Into this s. are expelled the extrusion-globules. [J, 1, 30.]

SPADICEOUS, adj. Spa^{2}d-i^2'shu^{3}s. Lat., *spadiceus* (from σπάδιξ [see SPADIX]). Fr., *brun-lisant* (1st def.). 1. Of a bright-brown, chestnut-brown. 2. Having the character of or provided with a spadix. The *Spadiceæ* are: Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Obsoletæ*; of Lindley, a division of the *Petaloideæ*. The *Spadicia* of Dumortier are an order consisting of the *Typhaceæ, Aroideæ, Naiadeæ, Pandaneæ*, and *Cycadeæ*. [α, 35.]

SPADICIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Spa^{2}d(spa^{3}d)-i^{2}s(ek)-i^2-flor'e-(a^3-e^2). From σπάδιξ (see SPADIX), and *flos*, a flower. A division of

achlamydeous monocotyledons distinguished by the flowers being borne on a thickened spadix, which is often enveloped in a spathe. In Endlicher's system they include the *Aroideæ*, *Typhaceæ*, and *Pandaneæ*, to which other authors have added the *Cycadeæ* (1st def.) or the *Palmæ*, or both. [B, 34, 170 (α, 35).]

SPADIX (Lat.), n. f. Spad(spa^{3}d)'i^{2}x. Gen., *-ic'is*. Gr., σπάδιξ (from σπᾶν, to draw). Fr., *spadice* (2d def.). Ger., *Kolben* (2d def.). 1. A branch broken off, especially a palm branch. [A, 311 (α, 48).] 2. A thick, fleshy rhachis bearing closely packed sessile flowers; usually enveloped in a spathe. [α, 35.] 3. See HECTOCOTYLUS.

SPADO (Lat.), n. f. Spad(spa^{3}d)-o. Gen., *spad'onos* (*-is*). Gr., σπαδών (from σπᾶν, to draw). A spasm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. hippocratica.** See PNEUMONOCONIOSIS.

SPADO (Lat.), **SPADON** (Lat.), n's m. Spad(spa^{3}d)'o, -o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'is*. Gr., σπάδων. A eunuch. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPAGIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}j(spa^{3}g)-i^{2}r(er)'i^2-a^3. From σπᾶν, to draw out, and ἀγείρειν, to bring together. Fr., *spagyrie*. Ger., *Spagirie*. Of Paracelsus, chemistry, alchemy. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SPALATO, SPALATRO, n's. A place in Dalmatia, Austria, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

SPALT (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}lt. See SPALTE.—**S'bildung.** See FISSURATION.

SPALTE (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}lt'e^2. See FISSURE.—**Augenhöhlens'.** See *Palpebral* FISSURE and *Ocular* CLEFT.—**Bauchs'.** See FISSURA *abdominalis*.—**Furchungss'.** A segmentation cavity or furrow between the segmentation spheres. [L.]—**Gaumens'.** 1. The palatine cleft of the embryo. 2. See *Cleft* PALATE.—**Gefässs' des Halses.** See *Carotid* SHEATH.—**Gegens'.** See CONTRAFISSURA.—**Gesässs'.** See CLEFT *of the nates*.—**Gewebss'.** See AREOLA (2d def.).—**Gezähnte S.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**Grosse Längss'.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**Grosshirns'.** See FISSURE *of Sylvius*.—**Hauts'n.** See RHAGADES.—**Hemisphärens'.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**Hilfss'.** See *Accessory* CLEFT.—**Hinterhauptss'.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**Hinters'.** See FISSURA *posterior*.—**Hirns'.** See the major list.—**Keilbeinkiefers'.** See *Spheno-maxillary* FISSURE.—**Keilbeins'.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**Kiefergaumens'.** See *Maxillary* FISSURE.—**Kiemens'n.** The branchial or visceral clefts of the embryo.—**Kopfs'.** See *Cephalic* FISSURE.—**Längens', Langs'.** A longitudinal fissure.—**Lebers'.** See *Umbilical* FISSURE *of the liver*.—**Lymphs'.** See *Lymph*-SPACE.—**Mantels' des Grosshirns.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**Mastdarms'.** See FISSURE *of the anus*.—**Mittels'.** See the major list.—**Munds'.** 1. The oral cleft of the embryo. 2. The line of union of the lips when closed.—**Obers'.** See FISSURA *posterior*.—**Peritonäals'.** See *Peritoneal* FISSURE.—**Quere Gehirns', Quers'.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**Rachens'.** See ISTHMUS *faucium*.—**Rands'.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the brain*.—**Retro-viscerale S. des Halses.** A space between the layers of deep cervical fascia posterior to the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**Riechs'.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**Roland'sche S.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**Rückenmarkss'.** A fissure of the spinal cord. [L.]—**Rückens'.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**Schädels'.** See FISSURE *of the cranium*.—**Schams'.** See CLEFT *of the vulva*.—**Schlunds'n.** See *Visceral* CLEFTS.—**Sehs'.** See *Palpebral* COMMISSURE.—**Subquadrigeminale S.** A space in the layers of the superficial cervical fascia in the lower part of the neck. [L. 332.]—**Suprasternale S.** See SPATIUM *inter-aponeuroticum suprasternale*.—**Untere Stirns'.** See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**Unters'.** See *Basisylvian* FISSURE.—**Vorders'.** See *Anterior* FISSURE.—**Zwischenwirbels'.** See FORAMEN *intervertebrale posterius*.

SPALTFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}lt'fruch^{2}t. A schizocarp.

SPALTHEFE (Ger.), n. pl. Spa^{3}lt'baf-e^2. Schizomycetes that cause fermentation. [A, 396 (α, 21).]

SPALTÖFFNUNG (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}lt'u^{5}f-nun^2. See PORE.

SPALTPILZE (Ger.), n. pl. Spa^{3}lt-piltz-e^2. See SCHIZOMYCETES.

SPALTUNG (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}lt'un^2. See FISSURATION, FISSURE, and HIATUS.—**Gabels'.** See DICHOTOMY.—**Keims'.** See *Germ*-SEGMENTATION and *Nuclear* DIVISION.—**S'stücke.** A lacuna formed by a separation of layers.

SPAMENORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^2(spa^3)-me^{2}n(man)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From σπάνις, scarcity, μήν, a month, and ῥοία, a flowing. Scanty menstruation. [W. R. D. Blackwood, "Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1882, p. 403.]

SPAN (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n. See SPLINT.

SPANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}n(spa^{3}n)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From σπάνις, scarcity, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *spanémie*. Ger., *Spanämie*. See OLIGOCYTHÆMIA.

SPANDUS (Lat.), adj. Spa^{2}nd(spa^{3}nd)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *festonné*. Provided with marginal incisions somewhat deeper than in repand organs. [B, 1 (α, 35).]

SPANGRÜN (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'gru^{6}n. See GRÜNSPAN.

SPANIOLITMINE, n. Spa^{2}n''i^2-o-li^{2}t'men. A bright-red non-nitrogenous constituent of litmus. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SPANISCHFLIEGE (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'i^{2}sh-fleg-e^2. See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria*. For *S'nöl*, etc., see the corresponding Latin forms *Oleum cantharidis*, etc., under CANTHARIS.

SPANNADER (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'a^{3}d-e^{2}r. A nerve or tendon.

SPANNER (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'ne^{2}r. See TENSOR.—**Aderhauts'.** See *Ciliary* MUSCLE.—**Gaumens'.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**Handflechsens'.** See PALMARIS *brevis*.—**Handsehnens'.** See PALMARIS *longus*.—**Kapsels'.** See GRACILIS *anterior*.—**Kniegelenks'.** See SUBCRURALIS.—**Kurzer Handflechsens'.** See PALMARIS *brevis*.—**Paukenfells'.** See TENSOR *tympani*.—**Schenkelbindens'.** See TENSOR *vaginæ femoris*.—**S. des Kapselbandes.** See SCAPULO-HUMERALIS *parvus*.—**S. des weichen Gaumens.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

SPANNKRAFT (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'kra^{3}ft. Elasticity, tonic power. [A, 521.]—**Krankhafte S.** See DYSTONIA.

SPANNMITTEL (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See TONIC, n.

SPANNUNG (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}n'nun^2. 1. Tone, tonicity. 2. Strain, tension. [α, 17.]—**S'sirresein.** See CATATONIA.—**S'skraft.** See TONICITY.—**S'senergie.** Energy in tension, potential energy. [B.]

SPANOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Span(spa^{3}n)-o(o^3) pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*). Gr., σπανοπώγων (from σπάνις, scarcity, and πώγων, the beard). A man who has little or no beard. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

SPAR, n. Spa^{3}r. Gr., γύψος. Lat., *gypsum*. Fr., *spath*. Ger., *Spath*. Any lustrous, lamellar mineral having distinct cleavage. [α, 17.]—**Bitter s.** See DOLOMIA.—**Calc-s.** See the major list.—**Fluor-s.** See FLUOR-*s*.—**Heavy s.** See BARIUM *sulphate*.—**Iceland s.** A transparent kind of calc-s. [α, 48.]—**Satin-s.** 1. A fibrous, satiny variety of calcium carbonate. 2. Fibrous gypsum. [B, 7.]

SPARADRAP (Lat.), n. n. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)'a^3-dra^{2}p(dra^{3}p). Fr., *s*. Ger., *S*. A plaster, especially one used for uniting wounds. [E.] In the pl., *s's*, of the Fr. Cod., see EMPLASTRA *extensa*.—**S. ceratum.** See *S. de* CIRE.—**S. commun** (Fr.). A s. made of 2 parts of turpentine, 8 of olive-oil, and 16 of yellow wax; or of 3 each of turpentine and lard, 4 of mutton suet, and 12 of yellow wax; or of 9 of turpentine, 24 of stag's suet, 36 of white wax, and enough oil of rose. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. d'emplâtres** (Fr.). A s. consisting of 3 parts each of simple plaster, plaster of yellow wax, turpentine plaster, and galbanum plaster, and 5 of spermaceti. [B. 119 (α, 38).]—**S. diapalma, S. diapalme** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *S.* DIAPALME.—**S. mercuriel** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *s. cum hydrargyro*. Emplastrum hydrargyri (2d def.) spread upon linen, with the aid of a little olive-oil if necessary. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. rouge** (Fr.). A s. consisting of 12 parts of yellow wax, 4 of stag's suet, 3 each of terebinthina cocta and oil of white lilies, and 8 of minium. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. simplex.** See EMPLASTRUM *adhæsivum linteo extensum*.—**S. vesicans.** Fr., *s. vésicant*. A preparation made by melting cantharides plaster over the water-bath and spreading upon oiled silk [Belg. Ph.]; by melting together 25 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch, straining, cooling a little, adding 2 parts of olive-oil, 4 each of glycerin and larch turpentine, and 40 of cantharides in medium fine powder, heating for half an hour over the water-bath, and spreading on oiled silk [Fr. Cod.]; or by melting together 15 parts of yellow wax, 45 of rosin, 5 of linseed-oil, and 35 of cantharides (powdered and sifted through a 300-mesh sieve), and spreading upon oiled silk so that 250 square centimetres receive 20 grammes of plaster [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SPARADRAPUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{3}d(a^{3}d)'ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SPARADRAP.—**S. adhæsivum.** See *Court* PLASTER.—**S. album.** See *Sparadrap* DIAPALME.—**S. antarthriticum.** See CHARTA *resinosa* (1st def.).—**S. ceratum.** See *Sparadrap de* CIRE.—**S. commune** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 88 parts of litharge plaster and 12 of larch turpentine and spreading upon strips of cloth. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. SPARADRAP *commun*.

SPARADRAPUS (Lat.), n. m. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{3}d(a^{3}d)'ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SPARADRAP.—**S. pallidus.** A preparation made by melting together 690 parts of epilotic plaster and 172 of yellow wax and spreading upon strips of linen. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

SPARAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *-ag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., σπάραγμα (from σπαράσσειν, to tear). See LACERATION (2d def.).

SPARAGMATODES (Lat.), adj. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ma^{3}t(ma^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., σπαραγματώδης (from σπάραγμα, a piece torn off, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *sparagmateux*. Of Hippocrates, affected with repeated violent convulsions or cramps. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPARAGMOS (Lat.), **SPARAGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σπαραγμός (from σπαράσσειν, to tear). Fr., *sparagme*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a violent cramp. 2. Of Cælius Aurelianus, an intense choking sensation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPARALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Paracelsus, a uterine injection. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SPARATTOSPERMA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}r(spa^{3}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-to-(to^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'a^3. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. leucantha, S. lithontriptica.** A Brazilian tree. The leaves are powerfully diuretic, and are used in diseases of the liver and spleen. It contains bignonin. [α, 35.]

SPARGANION (Lat.), n. n. Spa^{3}rg-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., σπαργάνιον (dim. of σπάργανον, a water-plant). Fr., *bande de maillot*. 1. A bandage for a broken limb. 2. A swaddling-band for children. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPARGANIUM (Lat.), n. Spa^{3}rg-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *ruban d'eau, sparganier*. Ger., *Igelkolbe, Igelknospe*. Bur-reed; a genus of aquatic herbs of the *Typhaceæ*. The *Sparganieæ* (of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Typhaceæ*) and the *Sparganioideæ* (of Link, a suborder of the *Cyperoideæ*) consist of the single genus *S.* [α, 35.]—**S. natans.** Fr., *hérisson d'eau, ruban d'eau nageant*. Floating bur-reed; a species having the properties of *S. ramosum*. [α, 35.]—**S. ramosum.** Fr., *ruban d'eau rameux, clou de Dieu, rubaneau, rubanier*. Ger., *ästige Igelkolbe, Degenknopf*. Bede- (or knop-) sedge, bur-flag, common bur-reed; a species growing in pools and ditches and, with *S. simplex*, known to the ancient Greeks as σπαργάνιον. The leaves of both species are said to be astringent, and their root, *radix sparganii*, was formerly used for snake-bites. [α, 35.]—**S. simplex.** Ger., *einfache Igelkolbe*. Unbranched bur-reed; a species having the same habitat and properties as *S. ramosum*. [α, 35.]

SPARGEL (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}rg'e^{2}l. See ASPARAGUS (2d def.).—**Fichtens'.** See HYPOPITYS and MONOTROPA *hypopitys*.—**S'säure.** See ASPARTIC ACID.—**S'stoff.** See ASPARAGINE.

SPARGOSIS [Wilson] (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{3}rg-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σπάργωσις (from σπαργᾶν, to swell). Fr., *spargose* (2d def.). 1. Elephantiasis. 2. Congestion of milk in the breasts. 3. Metastasis of the milk. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. fibro-areolaris.** See ELEPHANTIASIS *Arabum*.

SPARK, n. Spa^{3}rk. Gr., σπινθήρ. Lat., *scintilla*. Fr., *étincelle*. Ger., *Funke*. A luminous particle of burning matter. [α, 48.]

SPARKED, adj. Spa^{3}rkd. Having been subjected to the passage of electric sparks (said of serum, etc., used in experiments on their power to kill pathogenic organisms). [E. H. Hankin, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Oct. 1, 1892, p. 728.]

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, n. Spa^{3}rk'li^{2}n^2 ka^{3}t-a^{4}b'a^3. Mineral springs at Catawba Springs, Catawba County, North Carolina. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

SPARMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{3}r-ma^{3}n'i^2-a^3. From *Sparmann*, a Swedish naturalist. Fr., *sparmannie*. A genus of the *Sparmannieæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Tiliariæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. africana.** African hemp; a mucilaginous shrub indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and found in the West Indies. The leaves and flowers are emollient, pectoral, and antispasmodic. [α, 35.]

SPARSE, adj. Spa^{3}rs. Lat., *sparsus*. Fr., *épars, éparpillé*. Ger., *zerstreut*. Scattered; distributed without apparent order or regularity. [α, 35.]

SPARTEINE, n. Spa^{3}rt'e^2-en. Lat., *sparteina*, *sparteinum*. Fr., *spartéine*. Ger., *Sparteïn*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, obtained from *Spartium scoparium*, and occurring as a thick oil of very bitter taste, boiling at 287° C. It acts as a stimulant to the heart. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. sulphate.** A substance, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2H_2$-SO_4, occurring as colorless acicular crystals easily soluble in water. It acts like s., especially in cardiac affections. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SPARTIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Spa^{3}rt-i^2-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SPARTIUM (3d def.).

SPARTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa^{3}r'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σπάρτιον (1st def.). Fr., *spartier*. Ger., *Besenginster* (3d def.), *Pfriemen* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *S. junceum*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Leguminosæ* including species referred to a section (*Sarothamnus*) of the genus *Cytisus*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Leguminosæ* consisting of a single species referred by Baillon to the genus *Genista*; the genus *Spartianthus* of Link. The *Spartieæ* of Bentham and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Genisteæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. junceum.** Fr., *spartier jonciforme*, *genêt* (ou *jonc*) *d'Espagne*. Ger., *binsenartiger Besenginster*, *spanischer Ginster*, *spanische Geniste*. Rush- (or Spanish) broom, the σπάρτιον of Dioscorides; a shrub of the Canary Islands and the Mediterranean regions, introduced into the New World. All parts, especially the seeds (which are recommended in dropsy), are tonic, diuretic, emetic, and purgative. The herbaceous tops and the seeds were formerly official as *herba* et *semen genistæ hispanicæ* (seu *genistæ junceæ*). [α, 35.]—**S. scoparium.** Fr., *genêt commun* (ou *à balais*). Ger., *gemeiner Pfriemen*, *Besenkraut*, *Hasenhaide*, *Rehhaide*, *grosser Ginster*, *Haideschmuck*, *Künschotten*. Common broom; a bitter, woody shrub, growing chiefly in western, northern, and central Europe. The young tops of the branches, the flowers, and the seeds, *herba*, *flores* (seu *cacumina*), et *semen spartii* (seu *scopariæ*, seu *genistæ*), have been used. The tops, the *scoparius* of the U. S. Ph., which contain scoparin and sparteine, are used as a diuretic, etc., and the flowers, infused in milk, as a lotion in skin diseases. The flower-buds, preserved in vinegar, are eaten like capers, and the seeds, roasted, are used for coffee. [α, 35.]

SPASM, n. Spa^{2}zm. Gr., σπασμός, σπάσμα (from σπᾶν, to draw). Lat., *spasmus*. Fr., *spasme*. Ger., *Spasma*, *Krampf*. 1. An involuntary and abnormal contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres. 2. A convulsion. [D, 20.]—**Bell's s.** Convulsive tic of the face. [" Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Bronchial s.** See ASTHMA.—**Carpopedal s's.** Spastic contractions of the hands and feet. [D, 40.]—**Choreiform s.** Spasmodic movements simulating chorea. [D, 35.]—**Clonic s.** Lat., *spasmus clonicus*. A s. in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession. [D, 20.]—**Cynic s.** See RISUS *sardonicus*, *Convulsive* TIC, and SPASMUS *cynicus*.—**Facial s.** Ger., *Gesichtskrampf*. Involuntary contraction of the muscles supplied by one or other of the seventh pair of nerves. [D, 35.] See *Convulsive* TIC.—**Functional s.** 1. Of H. W. Mitchell, see *Professional* HYPERCINESIA. 2. Of Duchenne, the spastic form of writers' cramp. [D, 72.]—**Habit s.** Of Gowers, a preferable term for what is called habit chorea. [α, 34.]—**Histrionic s.** See *Bell's s.* and RISUS *sardonicus*.—**Inspiratory s.** A spasmodic rhythmic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles. There is a succession of deep inspirations, with ordinary expirations. The inspirations are noisy and often accompanied by eructations of gas and by hiccough, and the abdomen is usually tympanitic. [D, 35.]—**Lingual s.** See APHTHONGIA.—**Masticatory s.** See TRISMUS.—**Mimic s.** See *Facial s.*—**Mobile s's.** Of Gowers, slow irregular movements, chiefly conspicuous in the hands, consequent upon hemiplegia. [α, 34.]—**Neural s.** See *Peripheral s.*—**Nictitant s.** See SPASMUS *nictans*.—**Nodding s.** Lat., *spasmus nutans*. S. of the muscles innervated by the spinal accessory nerve, causing a nodding of the head. It may be a habit s. or an epileptic or hysterical phenomenon. [α, 40.] Cf. CHOREA *nutans*.—**Phonetic s. of the glottis.** A variety of s. of the phonetic apparatus with elevation of the larynx and complete prevention of respiration. According to Ssikorski, probably the same as spastic aphonia. ["Wien. klin. Wochenschr.," Jan. 7, 1892, p. 17 (α, 50).]—**Salaam s.** See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**Saltatoric s., Saltatory s.** A clonic s. in the flexors and extensors of the legs on attempting to stand, causing jumping movements. [Gowers (α, 34).]—**S. of accommodation.** Over-action of the apparatus of accommodation of the eye.—**S. of the eyelids.** See BLEPHAROSPASM.—**S. of the glottis.** Ger., *Glottiskrampf*, *Kehlkopfkrampf*. Syn.: *thymic asthma*. A spasmodic adduction of the vocal bands, producing a narrowing of the glottis during inspiration. It is caused by a peripheral irritation of the laryngeal, pulmonary, or gastric filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or by reflex action affecting that nerve. [α, 34.] Cf. *Infantile* LARYNGISMUS and LARYNGISMUS *stridulus*.—**S. with rigidity.** See TETANUS.—**Tonic s.** Lat., *spasmus tonicus*. A s. in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract in a steady and uniform manner and remain contracted for a comparatively long time. [D, 20.]—**Winking s.** See SPASMUS *nictans*.—**Writers' s.** See *Writers'* CRAMP.

SPASMATIC, SPASMODIC, SPASMODICAL, adj's. Spa^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k, -mo^{2}d'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Gr., σπασμώδης (from σπασμός, a spasm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *spasmaticus*, *spasmodes*, *spasmodicus*. Fr., *spasmatique*, *spasmodique*. Ger., *spasmatisch*, *spasmodisch*, *krampfartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a spasm; convulsive. [D.]

SPASMODISME (Fr.), n. Spa^{3}s-mo-des-m'. Of Fleury, a generic term for those nervous states that originate in medullary excitation. [" Union méd.," June 10, 1886, p. 957 (α, 34).]

SPASMODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)-mo(mo^3)-di^{2}s-(du^{6}s)-pne'(pno^2'e^2)-a^3. From σπασμός, a spasm, and δύσπνοια, dyspnœa. Fr., *spasmodyspnée*. See *Spasmodic* DYSPNŒA.

SPASMOLIPOPYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)-mo(mo^3)-li^{2}p-o(o^3)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From σπασμός, a spasm, λείπειν, to leave, and πῦρ, fever. Fr., *spasmolipopyrie*. A supposed variety of yellow fever in which the occurrence of convulsions causes death before the febrile symptoms can become manifest. [α, 34.]

SPASMOLOGY, n. Spa^{2}z-mo^{2}l'o-ji^2. From σπασμός, a spasm, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *spasmologie*. The pathology of spasms. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPASMOLYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)-mo(mo^3)-li^{2}g-(lu^{6}g)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From σπασμός, a spasm, and λυγμός, a sobbing. Fr., *s*. Spasmodic hiccough. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPASMOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Spas(spa^{3}s)-mo(mo^3)-fi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From σπασμός, a spasm, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ger., *Spasmophilie*. Of Seeligmüller, nervous over-excitability with a tendency to convulsions. [" Deutsch. med. Woch.," 1887, xiii (α, 34).]

SPASMORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)-mo^{2}rth-o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From σπασμός, a spasm, and ὀρθόπνοια, orthopnœa. Fr., *spasmorthopnée*. Spasmodic orthopnœa.

SPASMOTOXINE, n. Spa^{2}z-mo-to^{2}x'en. From σπασμός, a convulsion, and τοξικόν, poison. A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found by Brieger in cultures made to isolate the toxic principle of tetanus. [B.]

SPASMOTRACHEOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)''-mo(mo^3)-trak(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)''o(o^3)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'e(a). Gen., *-anch'es*. From σπασμός, a spasm, τραχύς, rough, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. Fr., *spasmotrachéocynanche*. See ASTHMA *acutum et chronicum Milleri*.

SPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See SPASM.—**S. agitatus.** Of Jacobsohn, see PARALYSIS *agitans*.—**S. cynicus.** A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on both sides of the mouth, giving an expression as of a grinning dog. [B, 117.]—**S. fixus Paracelsi.** Rheumatism in the lower extremity of the sacrum. [L.]—**S. maxillæ inferioris.** See TRISMUS.—**S. muscularis, S. musculorum.** See CRAMP (1st def.).—**S. nictans.** Spasmodic winking or blinking of the eyelids, of the same nature as clonic spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscles. [F.]—**S. nutans.** See *Nodding* SPASM and *Jacksonian* EPILEPSY.—**S. oculi.** See NYSTAGMUS (3d def.).—**S. periphericus.** See CUTIS *anserina*.—**S. ventriculi.** See CARDIALGIA.

SPASTIC, adj. Spa^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., σπαστικός (from σπᾶν, to draw). Lat., *spasticus*. Fr., *spastique*. Ger., *spastisch*. 1. Spasmodic. 2. Dependent on spasm (see *S.* ALBUMINURIA).

SPÄTBLUTUNG (Ger.), n. Spat'blut-un^2. Secondary hæmorrhage.—**Puerperale S.** See *Secondary post-partum* HÆMORRHAGE.

SPATEL (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}t'e^{2}l. See SPATULA.—**Furchens'.** A grooved spatula. [A, 521.]—**S'unterschieben.** See HYPOSPATHISMUS.—**Zungens'.** See *Tongue*-DEPRESSOR.

SPÄTGEBURT (Ger.), n. Spat'ge^2-burt. See *Prolonged* GESTATION and PARTUS *serotinus*.

SPATH (Fr.), n. Spa^{3}t. See SPAR.—**S. calcaire.** See CALCIUM *carbonate*.—**S. d'Islande.** See *Iceland* SPAR.—**S. pesant.** See BARIUM *sulphate*.—**S. sédative.** See MAGNESIUM *borate*.

SPATH (Ger.), n. Spa^{3}t. See SPAR and SPAVIN.—**Fluors', Flusss'.** See FLUOR-*spar*.—**Knochens'.** See *Bone* SPAVIN.—**S'säure.** See FLUORIC ACID.

SPATHE, n. Spath^2. Gr., σπάθη. Lat., *spatha*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Blüthenscheide*. A sheath-like leaf subtending or enveloping a flower-cluster. [α, 35.]

SPATHELLA (Lat.), **SPATHELLULA** (Lat.), n's f. Spa^{2}th-(spa^{3}th)-e^{2}l'la^3, -e^{2}l'lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr., *spathelle*. Ger., *Scheidchen*. See GLUME.

SPATHESTER (Lat.), n. m. Spa^{2}th(spa^{3}th)-e^{2}st'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'is*. From σπᾶν, to draw. An instrument for drawing the prepuce down over the glans penis. [L, 50 (E).]

SPATHILLA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}th(spa^{3}th)-i^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr., *spathille*. A secondary spathe. [α, 35.]

SPATHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spath(spa^{3}th)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *spatha*, a blade. 1. See APONOGETON. 2. The genus *Saururus*. [α, 35.]—**S. chinense.** An East Indian perennial aquatic species with edible roots. [α, 35.]

SPATHOMELE (Lat.), n. f. Spath(spa^{3}th)-o(o^3)-me(ma)'le(la). Gen., *-mel'es*. From σπάθη, a blade, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *spathomèle*. A spatula-like probe. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SPATHUM (Lat.), n. n. Spath(spa^{3}th)'u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See SPAR.

SPATILE (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}t(spa^{3}t)-il(el)'e(a). Gen., *-il'es.* Gr., σπατίλη. Liquid fæces. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

SPATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa(spa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See SPACE.—**S. interaponeuroticum suprasternale.** Ger., *suprasternale Spalte.* A space above the sternum between the sterno-cleido-mastoids and between the superficial and the deep layers of the deep cervical fascia. [L, 332.]—**S. interarytænoideum.** A space in the ventricle of the larynx between the inner surfaces of the bases of the arytænoid cartilages. [L, 31.]—**S. intercostale.** See *Intercostal* SPACE.—**S. intervalvulare.** Of Henle, a triangular space on the outer surface of the aorta between the sinuses of Valsalva. [L, 31.]—**S. oris.** See *Buccal* CAVITY.—**S. trigonum.** See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.

SPATULA (Lat.), n. f. Spa^{2}t(spa^{3}t)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr., *spatule.* Ger., *Spatel.* A blunt-edged knife-like implement having a thin blade rounded at the distal end and of equal thickness throughout; used in mixing ointments, spreading plasters, etc.—**Tongue s.** See *Tongue*-DEPRESSOR.

SPATULATE, adj. Spa^{2}t'u^{2}l-at. From *spatula*, a spatula. Fr., *spatulé.* Ger., *spatelig, spatelförmig.* Resembling a spatula; in outline, oblong with the lower end attenuated. [a, 35.]

SPATULE-LEVIER (Fr.), n. Spa^{3}t-u^{6}l-le^2-ve-a. An instrument invented by A. Petit, resembling a spatula and a vectis, for introduction into the rectum for the purpose of making pressure on the body of a retroverted uterus. [A, 59.]

SPAUL, n. Of the alchemists, blood. [A, 325.]

SPAVIN, n. Spa^{2}v'i^{2}n. Fr., *éparvin, capelet.* Ger., *Spath. Stoltbeule.* A disease of the hock-joint of the horse. [L.]—**Blood s.** A distended condition of the veins in the vicinity of the hock. [L; a, 34.]—**Bog-s.** A tense fluctuating swelling of the hock-joint, accompanied by heat and pain; also hydrarthrosis of that joint. [Williams (a, 34).]—**Bone s.** Fr., *jarde, jardon.* Ger., *Rehbein, Knochenspath.* An exostosis involving the internal face of all the bones of the hock. [a, 34.]—**External s.** A s. formed on the outside of the hock. [a, 34.]—**High s.** An enlargement on the upper part of the hock or a little below the inner side of the lower extremity of the shank bone. [a, 34.]—**Outside s.** See *External s.*

SPAWN, n. Spa^{4}n. From *expandere*, to spread abroad. Fr., *frai.* Ger., *Laich.* 1. A mass of extruded ova of an aquatic animal enveloped in a gelatinous material. [A, 385.] 2. See MYCELIUM.

SPAYING, n. Spa'i^{2}n^2. See CASTRATION *des femelles.*

SPEARMINT, n. Sper'mi^{2}nt. See MENTHA *viridis.*—**Essence of s.** See *Spiritus* MENTHÆ *viridis* and *Oil of s.*—**German oil of s.** Ger., *Krauseminzöl.* The essential oil distilled from *Mentha crispa* (1st def.), said to be identical in composition with oil of s. [a, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum menthæ viridis.* Fr., *huile volatile de menthe (verte).* Ger., *Römisch-Minzöl.* A colorless or pale-yellow oil obtained by distillation from *Mentha viridis.* It has a strong odor and taste, like that of the herb, and becomes darker and thicker with time. It is less pungent than oil of peppermint, but is used like it. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35); B, 93 (a, 38).]—**S. water.** See *Aqua* MENTHÆ *viridis.*

SPEARWORT, n. Sper'wu^{5}rt. The *Ranunculus lingua, Ranunculus flammula*, and other species of *Ranunculus.* [a, 35.]

SPECIALIST, n. Spe^2'sh'l-i^{2}st. From *specialis*, particular. Fr., *specialiste.* Ger., *S.* One who occupies himself mainly with some particular department (*e. g.*, of scientific investigation or of medical practice). [a, 48.]

SPECIALITY, n. Spe^{2}sh-i^2-a^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *specialitas.* Fr., *spécialité.* In embryology, the quality of being differentiated.

SPECIALIZATION, n. Spe^2-sh'l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. See DIFFERENTIATION.

SPECIES (Lat.), n. f. Spe(spe^2)'shi^2(ki^2)-ez(as); in Eng., spe'shez. Gen., *-e'i.* Fr., *espèce.* Ger., *Art* (1st def.). 1. In classification, a group of individuals assumed, on account of their close similarity, to have emanated from the same stock, while specifically distinct from other groups of the same genus. [a, 35.] 2. In the pl., *s.*, of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Russ. Ph. (Fr., *espèces* [Fr. Cod.]), a mixture consisting chiefly of vegetable substances dried and pulverized; used in the preparation of infusions, decoctions, etc. [B; a, 35.] 3. See SPICE.—**Antispasmodic s.** Fr., *espèces antispasmodiques.* A mixture of 9 parts of valerian-root, 6 of orange-leaves, and 3 of millefolium. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum specierum Smith.** Sp., *extracto alcohólico de especies de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating s. sudorificæ in 8 times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for a fortnight, decanting, filtering, and distilling off the alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad elixir domesticum** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 20 parts of aloes with 2 each of saffron, *Polyporus officinalis*, myrrh, gentian-root, rhubarb-root, rhizome of zedoary, and electuarium theriacale. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad fomentum resolventes** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of chamomile-flowers, hops, and wormwood with 4 of crisped mint. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad gargarisma.** A mixture of equal parts of the flowers of *Malva silvestris*, elder-flowers, and marsh-mallow leaves [Ger. Ph.]; of figs, elder-flowers, red poppies, marsh-mallow root, and the herb of mallows [Gr. Ph.]; of the flowers of *Malva silvestris*, elder-flowers, and sage-leaves [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad infusum amarum.** See *S. amaræ.*—**S. ad infusum pectorale.** See *S. pectorales* (1st def.).—**S. ad longam vitam.** See *S. ad elixir domesticum.*—**S. adstringentes.** Fr., *espèces astringentes.* A mixture of equal parts of pomegranate-bark and the roots of tormentilla and bistort; or of 2 parts each of pomegranate-flowers and red-rose petals, 4 of sage, 8 each of plantain and the herb of *Prunella vulgaris*, and sometimes 2 of the flowers of *Ligustrum vulgare*; or of 30 grammes of pomegranate-bark with 4 handfuls each of elder-flowers, and the herbs of *Plantago major, Achillea millefolium*, and *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. ad suffiendum.** Fr., *espèces fumigatoires.* Ger., *Räucherwerk.* A mixture of 6 parts each of benzoin, olibanum, and amber with 2 of lavender-flowers [Belg. Ph.]; or of equal parts of benzoin, mastic, olibanum, and styrax [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also *S. fumales.*—**S. amaræ** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.], **S. amaricantes** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. A mixture of equal parts of the herbs of wormwood, blessed thistle, lesser centaury, and chamædrys [Belg. Ph.]; of senna-leaves, juniper-berries, and the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata* [Dan. Ph.]; of these and guaiac-wood [Norw. Ph.]; of 2 parts each of orange-peel, gentian-root, and herb of lesser centaury, with 6 of wormwood [Swiss Ph.]; of 2 of the fruit of star-anise and 4 each of quassia-wood and the leaves of blessed thistle [Swed. Ph.]; of 3 parts of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata* and 4 of the rhizome of calamus [Finn. Mil. Ph.]; of two parts of Chinese cinnamon, 8 each of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the rhizome of calamus, and gentian-root, and 16 each of orange-peel, absinth, and the flowering herb of lesser centaury [Austr. Ph.]; or of these and 8 parts of blessed thistle [Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anthelminthicæ.** A mixture of equal parts of wormwood, tansy, and chamomile. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperientes majores.** Fr., *espèces apéritives majeures.* A mixture of 60 grammes of senna-leaves, 30 of *Polypodium quercifolium*, 15 each of selected agaric, raisins, and the roots of fennel, parsley, licorice, and *Apium graveolens*, 7 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, thyme, tansy-bark, and the bark of *Capparis spinosa*, a handful each of the herbs of endive, chicory, and fumitory, and half a handful of the herbs of eupatorium, borage, bugloss, scolopendrium, and *Cuscuta europæa.* [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperitivæ minores.** Fr., *espèces apéritives mineures.* A mixture of 6 parts of senna-leaves, 12 each of damsons and Corinthian raisins, 2 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, the four cordial flowers, and the herbs of agrimony, betonica, chicory, *Cuscuta europæa*, fumitory, and spleenwort, and 1 part each of the roots of *Apium graveolens*, fennel, licorice, parsley, *Polypodium quercifolium*, asaret, and *Triticum repens.* [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ.** Fr., *espèces aromatiques.* Sp., *especies aromáticas.* A mixture of equal parts of lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint, sage-leaves, and the herb of origanum [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; of these and chamomile-flowers, leaves of melissa and rosemary, and the herbs of hyssop and *Thymus serpyllum* [Belg. Ph.]; of chamomile-flowers, elder-flowers, and wormwood [Finn. Mil. Ph.]; of the leaves of peppermint, sage, and rosemary, and the herbs of wormwood, hyssop, origanum, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris* [Fr. Cod.]; of chamomile-flowers, the leaves of melissa and sage, and the herbs of origanum, pulegium, and *Thymus serpyllum* [Gr. Ph.]; of lavender-flowers, the leaves of rosemary and sage, and the herbs of hyssop, origanum, *Thymus vulgaris*, and cassidony [Sp. Ph.]; of these except the hyssop, cassidony, and *Thymus vulgaris*, for which are substituted peppermint-leaves and the herbs of wormwood and *Thymus serpyllum* [Roum. Ph.]; of 6 parts each of chamomile-flowers and lavender-flowers with 4 [Dan. Ph.] (3 [Norw. Ph.]) of elder-flowers, and 16 each [Dan. Ph.] (15 [Norw. Ph.]) of melissa-leaves, peppermint-leaves, wormwood, and origanum; of 2 each of cloves and cubeb, and 4 each of lavender-flowers, peppermint-leaves, and the herbs of *Thymus serpyllum* and *Thymus vulgaris* [Ger. Ph.]; of 2 each of cloves and lavender-flowers, 4 each of peppermint-leaves, sage-leaves, and the herbs of sweet marjoram and *Thymus serpyllum* [Swiss Ph.]; or of 2 of cloves, 4 of lavender-flowers, and 8 each of leaves of crisped mint and herb of sweet marjoram [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ caryophyllatæ** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces aromatiques cinnamomées.* A mixture of 14 parts of licorice, 8 each of zedoary, galangal, aloes-wood, yellow sandal-wood, cinnamon, mace, long pepper, and cardamom, 5 of cubeb, 30 of rose-petals, and 60 of cloves. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ pro balneo** [Russ. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of chamomile-flowers, lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint and rosemary, the herb of *Thymus serpyllum*, and the rhizome of calamus. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ pro cataplasmate** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. A mixture of equal parts of lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint and sage, and herb of origanum, reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ rosatæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces aromatiques rosées.* A powdered mixture of 25 parts of licorice, 4 of galangal, 7 each of aloes-wood and yellow sandal-wood, 22 of cinnamon, 10 each of cloves and mace, 4 each of cardamom and nutmeg, and 60 of rose-petals. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. avenaceæ.** Fr., *espèces pour la décoction d'avoine.* A mixture of 36 parts of washed and dried oats, 6 of red sandal-wood, and 3 of chicory-root; or of 18 of the oats with 3 each of the roots of chicory, soapwort, *Carex arenaria*, and dandelion. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. bechicæ.** See *S. pectorales cum fructibus* and *S.* FLORUM *pectoralium.*—**S. carminativæ.** Fr., *espèces carminatives* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. A mixture of 8 parts each of anise, cumin, caraway, fennel, and carrot, 3 each of licorice and chamomile, and 24 of raisins; or of 2 each of anise and caraway, 8 of chamomile, and 4 each of crisped mint, melissa, and sage; or of 4 each of valerian and peppermint, 6 each of chamomile and elder, and 2 each of caraway and dill. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 4 parts of chamomile, and 2 parts each of bayberries and juniper-berries. [L, 85.]—**S. cephalicæ.** 1. A powdered mixture of 5 parts of sal ammoniac and 12 each of juniper, arnica-flowers, chamomile-flowers, and the leaves of mint, rue, rosemary, sage, and laurel. 2. A mixture of 15 parts each of Florentine iris-root, the root of *Cyperus rotundus*, aloes-wood, yellow sandal-wood, and lignum Rhodii, 22 each of lavender, rosemary, and rose-flowers, and 11 each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, amber, and styrax; or of 45 of Florentine iris, 15 each of betonica, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, 30 of red rose, 7 each of sage, lavender, wallflower, spikenard, yellow sandal-wood, and lignum Rhodii, 11 each of styrax and amber, and 5 each of aloes-wood, cloves, *Cyperus rotundus*, cinnamon, and benzoin. 3. A mixture of 4 parts each of crisped mint, sweet marjoram, origanum, and *Thymus serpyllum*, and 2 each of chamomile, lavender, laurel-berries, juniper, and caraway. [B, 119

(*a*, 38).]—**S. contra apoplexiam.** A mixture of 15 grammes each of prepared amber, rasped hartshorn, aloes-wood, and peony-root, 4 of lemon-peel, 90 of sugar, 60 centigrammes of ambergris, 30 of musk, and 16 drops of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. contra scorbutum.** A mixture of 180 parts of *Armoracia rusticana*, 15 each of cochlearia, cress, brooklime, white horehound, fumitory, and *Menyanthes trifoliata*, 90 each of polypodium and sarsaparilla, and 22 of anise. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cordiales.** Sp., *especies cordiales* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of the flowers of borage, bugloss, red rose, and sweet violet. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cordiales temperatæ** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces cordiales.* A mixture of 22 parts each of cinnamon, cloves, bone of stag's heart, leopard's bane, *Centaurea behen*, and *Statice limonium*, 30 each of burned silk, burned ivory, red and white coral, aloes-wood, and prepared pearls, 8 each of jacinth, emerald, and sapphire, and 5 of saffron. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. demulcentes.** A mixture of 2 parts each of fennel-seeds and licorice and 8 each of marsh-mallow root and flaxseed [Dan. Ph.]; or of 6 parts each of the herb of mallow, the root of marsh-mallow, and hempseed, and 2 of licorice [Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. discutientes.** See *S. aromaticæ.*—**S. diureticæ.** Fr., *espèces diurétiques.* A mixture of equal parts of the roots of asparagus, fennel, parsley, *Ruscus aculeatus*, and *Apium graveolens* [Fr. Cod.]; of 2 parts each of fennel-seeds and licorice and 6 of juniper-berries [Belg. Ph.]; or of 2 parts each of aniseed and parsley-seed and 8 each of juniper-berries, the roots of licorice, levisticum, and rest-harrow, and the herb of wild pansy [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. emollientes (ad cataplasma** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *espèces émollientes.* A mixture of equal parts of the leaves of common mallow and marsh-mallow with the leaves of verbascum, the root of marsh-mallow and the herb of *Melilotus officinalis* [Belg. Ph.] (with the leaves of *Verbascum thapsus* and *Parietaria officinalis* [Fr. Cod.], with chamomile-flowers, flaxseed, and the herb of *Melilotus altissima* or *Melilotus officinalis* [Ger. Ph.]); with marsh-mallow root and flaxseed [Gr. Ph.]); or of 2 parts each of mallow-leaves and herb of melilotus with 2 of marsh-mallow leaves and 4 of flaxseed [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], (with 2 each of chamomile-flowers and elder-flowers, 3 of marsh-mallow root and 9 of flaxseed [Dan. Ph.], with 2 each of chamomile and elder-flowers, and marsh-mallow root, and 10 of flaxseed [Norw. Ph.], with 2 each of chamomile-flowers and marsh-mallow root, and 6 of flaxseed [Russ. Ph.]); or of 2 parts each of mallow-leaves, marsh-mallow leaves, and chamomile-flowers and 4 of flaxseed [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. emollientes pro cataplasmate.** S. emollientes reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. frigidæ.** Fr., *espèces froides.* Sp., *especies frias* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of the seeds of the pumpkin, melon, and watermelon. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. fumales** [Dan. Ph.]. A mixture of 180 parts of benzoin, 120 of olibanum, 60 of amber, and 1 part each of the oils of lemon and lavender. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. imperatoris.** Fr., *espèces impériales, poudre impériale.* A powdered mixture of 37 parts of cinnamon, 15 each of ginger and cloves, and 7 each of galangal, mace, and nutmeg. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. lætificantes.** Fr., *espèces létifiantes de Rhazès.* A mixture of equal parts of the roots of *Centaurea behen*, *Statice limonium*, zedoary, and leopard's bane, the herb of melissa, the seeds of sweet basil and peony, saffron, cloves, cardamom, cinnamon, lemon-peel, and mastic. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. laxantes.** Fr., *espèces purgatives* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a mixture of equal parts of the leaves and follicles of senna, the herb of *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, licorice, and aniseed. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., a mixture of 6 parts each of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* and red rose, senna-leaves, licorice, rhizome of polypodium, and young branches of *Solanum dulcamara* and 2 of aniseed. 3. A mixture of 48 parts of senna-leaves with 30 of elder-flowers, 15 each of aniseed and fennel-seed, and 12 of cream of tartar [Ger. Ph.] (with 6 each of coriander-seeds and cream of tartar and 18 of manna [Norw. Ph.], with 24 each of elder-flowers and aniseed and 12 each of fennel-seed and cream of tartar [Fr. Cod.]). [*a*, 38.] 4. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *S. laxantes St.-Germain.*—**S. laxantes St.-Germain.** A mixture of 16 parts of senna-leaves extracted with alcohol, 10 of elder-flowers, 5 each of aniseed and fennel-seed, and 3 of cream of tartar [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] or of potassium and sodium tartrate [Russ. Ph.] (4 of cream of tartar [Dan. Ph.] or of potassium and sodium tartrate [Swiss Ph.]). The Norw. Ph. orders 16 parts of the senna-leaves, 12 of elder-flowers, and 4 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and cream of tartar; the Hung. Ph., 16 of senna-leaves, 8 of elder-flowers, 4 of fennel-seeds, and 2 of cream of tartar. The Austr. preparation contains 14 parts of senna-leaves, 8 of linden-flowers, 4 of fennel-seeds, and 2 of cream of tartar; the Roum. preparation, 12 of senna-leaves, 5 each of elder-flowers and aniseed, and 3 each of fennel-seed and cream of tartar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. mollientes** [Fr. Cod.]. See *S. emollientes.*—**S. mundificantes** [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. Fr., *espèces dépuratives.* A mixture of 6 parts each of pine-buds, sassafras, and *Triticum repens* and 3 each of soapwort and *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. narcoticæ.** Fr., *espèces narcotiques.* A mixture of equal parts of belladonna-leaves and hyoscyamus-leaves [Roum. Ph.] (of these with chamomile-flowers and herb of conium [Swiss Ph.]); or an extemporaneous mixture of 2 parts of belladonna-leaves, 4 of hyoscyamus-leaves, and 8 of the herb conium [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. nephro-cathartici Foresti.** Fr., *espèces antinéphrétiques.* A mixture of 60 grammes each of the roots of parsley and fennel, 45 each of the roots of Florentine iris and licorice, 22 each of the flowers of mallow and marsh-mallow and the seeds of fennel and saxifrage, 180 of chick-peas, 90 of pearl barley, and 30 figs and 30 jujubes. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. nervinæ externæ.** See *S. cephalicæ* (3d def.).—**S. nervinæ Hufelandi** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of orange-leaves, valerian-root, the rhizome of *Geum urbanum*, and the herb of peppermint. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pectorales.** Fr., *espèces béchiques.* 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Norw. Ph., a mixture of 40 parts of marsh-mallow root with 10 each of verbascum-flowers and aniseed, 20 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 15 of licorice, and 5 of rhizome of iris [Ger. Ph.], or with 40 of fennel-seed and 80 each of elder-flowers and licorice [Finn. Mil. Ph.], or with 5 of red-poppy petals, 20 of marsh-mallow flowers, and 10 of licorice [Gr. Ph.], or with 10 each of linden-flowers and the leaves of *Adiantum capillus Veneris* and mallow, 5 each of verbascum-flowers and fennel-seeds, and 20 of licorice [Swiss Ph.], or with 18 each of elder-flowers, verbascum-flowers, licorice, and the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, and 13½ of aniseed [Norw. Ph.], or with 10 each of red-poppy petals, verbascum-flowers, and the fruit of star anise, 20 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 15 of licorice, and 5 of rhizome of iris [Russ. Ph.], or with 20 of verbascum-flowers, 8 of the fruit of star anise, 80 of the herb of *Myrrhis odorata*, and 40 of licorice [Swed. Ph.]; or of 28 parts of marsh-mallow root, 16 of elder-flowers, 12 each of verbascum-flowers, leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, licorice, and the herb of *Veronica officinalis*, and 8 of the fruit of star anise [Dan. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *S. pectorales cum fructibus.*—**S. pectorales cum fructibus.** Fr., *espèces pectorales (avec les fruits)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *especies pectorales* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 60 parts of figs with 32 each of verbascum-flowers and the fruit of star anise, 64 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 120 of St. John's bread, 80 of pearl barley, 48 of licorice, 128 of marsh-mallow root, and 16 of rhizome of iris [Ger. Ph.]; or with 60 each of St. John's bread, pearl barley, licorice, and marsh-mallow root, 240 of marsh-mallow leaves, and 6 each of mallow-flowers, verbascum-flowers, red-poppy petals, and the fruit of star anise [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or with 60 each of dates, St. John's bread, and jujube, 48 of red-poppy petals, 192 of marsh-mallow leaves, 384 of marsh-mallow root, and 96 of licorice [Gr. Ph.]; or with 30 each of St. John's bread, jujube, pearl barley, small raisins, licorice, and marsh-mallow root, and 15 each of the herbs of hyssop, *Veronica officinalis*, *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, and *Asperula odorata* [Swiss Ph.]; or of equal parts of figs, dates, raisins (small raisins [Fr. Cod.]), and jujube [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pro cataplasmate emollienti.** See *S. emollientes.*—**S. pro epithemate cordis et pulsuum.** Fr., *espèces pour épithème.* A mixture of 15 parts each of the herbs of rosemary, sweet marjoram, and melissa, and the flowers of wallflower and clove-pink, 22 each of lavender-flowers, roses, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, aloes-wood, and lignum rhodii, and 11 each of lemon-peel and orange-peel; or of a handful each of the flowers of bugloss, borage, and melissa, 7 grammes each of red roses and white, yellow, and red sandal-wood, 6 each of lemon-peel, aloes-wood, cloves, and sorrel-seeds, and 5 each of amber, leopard's bane, *Centaurea behen*, and *Statice limonium.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pro fotu ad gangrænam.** A mixture of 3 parts each of Barbadoes aloes and asafœtida, 6 of myrrh, 12 each of wormwood, rue, sage, and St. John's-wort, 24 of willow-bark, and 36 of litharge; or of 22 parts each of myrrh and the herbs of millefolium and wormwood, 15 each of asafœtida, aloes, the herbs of scordium, sage, hyssop, and rue, and the flowers of elder and St. John's-wort, 30 of rose petals, and 180 of litharge. For use, the first preparation is boiled with 180 parts of lime-water and 72 of vinegar; the second, with 10 times the amount of each. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pro fotu emmenagogo.** Fr., *espèces emménagogues.* A mixture of 120 grammes of bryony, 60 of round birthwort, 30 each of laurel-berries and zedoary, and 2 handfuls each of chamomile, savin, feverfew, and artemisia; or of equal parts of the herbs of feverfew, melissa, and pennyroyal and the flowers of chamomile and *Lamium album.* [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pro thea amara.** See *S. amaræ.*—**S. pro thea demulcenti.** See *S. demulcentes.*—**S. pro thea pectorali.** See *S. pectorales* (1st def.).—**S. pro thea St.-Germain.** See *S. laxantes St.-Germain.*—**S. puerperarum** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of mallow-flowers, peony-flowers, linden-flowers without the bracts, and the flowers of *Primula officinalis*, 4 each of aniseed and fennel-seeds, 10 each of St. John's bread and licorice, and 20 of rasped hartshorn. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. purgativæ.** See *S. laxantes* (3d def.).—**S. resolventes.** See *S. aromaticæ.*—**S. sudorificæ.** Fr., *espèces sudorifiques.* Sp., *especies sudorificas de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of guaiac-wood, sassafras-wood, china-root, and sarsaparilla [Fr. Cod.]; or of 30 parts each of the first three and of licorice, and 115 of sarsaparilla [Sp. Ph.]; or of 40 parts of guaiac-wood, 10 of licorice, and 20 of china-root with 10 of sassafras-wood and 20 of sarsaparilla [Belg. Ph.], with 10 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and red sandal-wood, and 40 each of juniper-wood, sassafras-wood, and sarsaparilla [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. vulnerariæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *espèces vulnéraires* [Fr. Cod.], *thé suisse* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of arnica-flowers, the flowers of *Antennaria dioica* and *Tussilago farfara*, and the leaves and tops of wormwood, betonica, chamædrys, ground ivy, hyssop, millefolium, origanum, rosemary, sage, scolopendrium, *Veronica officinalis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, ajuga, calamint, sanicle, water germander, and *Vinca minor.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SPECIFIC, adj. Spe^{2}s-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *specificus* (from *species*, a particular kind, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *spécifique.* Ger., *specifisch.* 1. Of a distinct or particular kind, having certain determinate characteristics. 2. Pertaining to a species. 3. Peculiar to a certain substance (cf. *S.* GRAVITY and *S.* HEAT). 4. Of medicines, exerting a special curative effect not to be explained by their physiological action; as a n., an agent having such an effect. 5. Syphilitic (a euphemistic use).

SPECIFICUM (Lat.), n. n. Spe^{2}s(spe^{2}k)-i^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A specific (4th def.). [*a*, 48.]—**S. antiepilepticum Weismanni.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. Paracelsi.** See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**S. stomachicum Poterii.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*

SPECILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Spe^{2}s(spe^{2}k)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *specere*, to look at. See SOUND.—**S. cereum.** See BOUGIE.—**S. auricularum.** See APYRENOMELE.

SPECIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Spe^{2}s(spe^{2}k)'i-me^{2}n. Gen., *-im'inis.* From *specere*, to look at. Anything shown as an example or for purposes of illustration or demonstration. [*a*, 48.]—**Card s.** A

British term for a s. having the exhibitor's card attached, and not presented by him personally.—**Living s.** A British term for a patient shown at a society meeting.

SPECK (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}k. See ADEPS.—**S'beule.** See LIPOMA.—**S'bruch.** See STEATOCELE.—**S'geschwulst, S'gewächs.** See LIPOMA.—**S'ig.** Fatty, lardaceous.—**S'öl.** See *Oleum* ADIPIS.

SPECTACLES, n. Spe^{2}kt'a^3-k'lz. From *spectaculum*, a show. Lat., *conspicilla.* Fr., *lunettes.* Ger., *Brillen.* Glasses or lenses to assist or improve sight. [F.]—**Decentred s.** Lenses devised by Giraud-Teulon, so constructed that the eccentric portions of two convex lenses are used instead of the centre ; they thus acquire a slightly prismatic action. [F.]—**Mica s.** S. made of mica invented by Cohn, to be used as eye-protectors in place of those made of glass and wire-gauze. [F.]—**Orthoscopic s.** Of Scheffler, lenses cut out from the periphery of a large lens so as to act as decentred lenses. [F.]—**Pantoscopic s.** Ger., *Mallerbrillen.* Lenses having different foci in their upper and lower parts ; first employed by Franklin. [F.]—**Periscopic s.** See *Periscopic* GLASSES.—**Prismatic s.** S. having prisms with bases so arranged that overstrain of an ocular muscle is relieved. [*a*, 34.]—**Snow s.** A kind of s. used in high latitudes, as a protector against the glare of the snow ; usually made of very light wood, with a narrow slit for the passage of light. [F.]—**Stenopæic s.** S. consisting of an oval metal plate having a small central aperture that permits the passage of only the central rays that fall in the optic axis. [*a*, 34.]—**Turn-pin temple s.** Spectacle-frames in which the wings are jointed and the end pieces turned down behind the ears, giving the glasses a firmer support. [F.]

SPECTRE (Fr.), n. Spe^{2}ktr'. 1. A phantom. 2. See SPECTRUM.—**S's oculaires, S's perlés.** See MUSCÆ *volitantes.*—**S. solaire.** See *Solar* SPECTRUM.

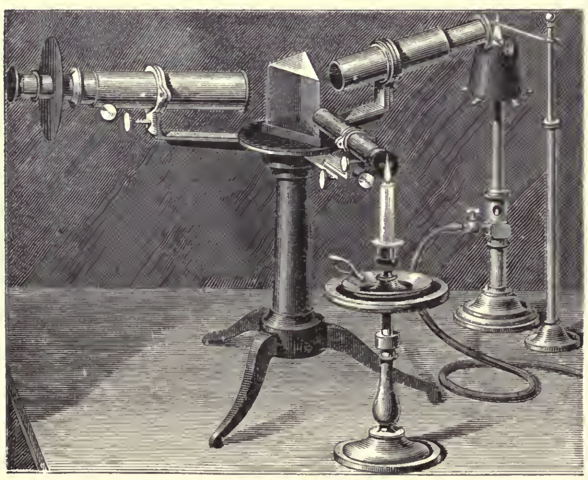
SPECTRO-COLORIMETER, n. Spe^{2}kt"ro-ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), *color* (*q. v.*), and *metrum*, a measure. Of Vierordt, an ophthalmospectroscope that isolates a single spectral color ; used in detecting color-blindness. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

SPECTROLOGY, n. Spe^{2}kt-ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. From *spectrum*, an image, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *spectrologie.* Ger., *Spectrologie.* The science of spectrum analysis.

SPECTROMETER, n. Spe^{2}k-tro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. A spectroscope having a graduated circle and vernier for determining the deflection of the telescope when directed upon different parts of the spectrum. [*a*, 49.]

SPECTROPHOTOMETER, n. Spe^{2}kt-ro-fot-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), φῶς, light, and μέτρον, a measure. A spectroscope for determining the amount of a color in spectrum analysis. [*a*, 34.]

SPECTROSCOPE, n. Spe^{2}kt'ro-skop. From *spectrum* (*q. v.*), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument used for forming and examining spectra. It consists essentially of a collimator, one or



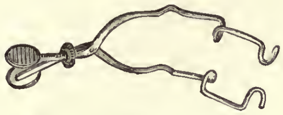
SPECTROSCOPE.

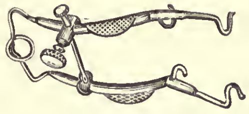
more prisms, and a telescope. The collimator is a narrow vertical slit formed by the adjustment of two metallic jaws at the principal focus of a convex lens which so condenses the divergent rays of light received through the slit as to cause them to enter the prisms as a beam. This prism, or series of prisms, is so arranged that the edges are parallel to the slit ; and thus a spectrum is produced which it is the function of the telescope to magnify. [*a*, 49.]—**Direct-vision s.** A s. made by combining prisms of crown glass with one or more of flint glass. The edges of the prisms of crown and of flint glass are in opposite directions. The dispersion is given by the flint and the refraction is overcome by the crown glass prisms, so that the spectrum appears directly in the line of the source of light, instead of being bent as with a single prism. Used largely in the formation of spectral oculars or microspectroscopes. [J.]

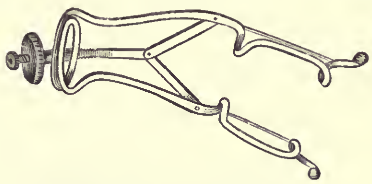
SPECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Spe^{2}kt'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *specere*, to look at. Fr., *spectre.* Ger., *S.* 1. A band consisting of a definite succession of colors into which a beam of white light is decomposed when it is passed through a prism or a diffraction grating. Its formation depends on the principle that the different-colored rays of which a ray of white light is composed are unequally refrangible and hence, on undergoing refraction, occupy different positions and are no longer blended together. Their order, beginning with the less refrangible, is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. [B.] 2. Of any specific substance, its absorption s. [*a*, 48.]—**Absorption s.** A s. crossed with dark bands produced by the specific absorptive action of gases, liquids, or solutions of solids or translucent or transparent colored solids, such as monazite, on a beam of white light made to pass through them before falling upon the prism or other refracting medium. The position of the bands, which are called absorption bands, is constant for the same substance, but the breadth and definition of the bands depend to some extent on the degree of concentration of the absorbing medium. [B ; J.]—**Continuous s.** A s. uninterrupted by dark or bright lines crossing it. [B.]—**Diffraction s., Grating s.** Ger., *Gitterspectrum.* A s. produced by passing light through a grating (*q. v.*, 3d def.). [B.]—**Solar s.** Fr., *spectre solaire.* Ger., *Sonnenspectrum.* The s. afforded by the refraction of a beam of sunlight. Under ordinary circumstances this is continuous, but when solar light is passed through a fine slit the s. is crossed by numerous dark lines called *Fraunhofer's lines.* [B.]

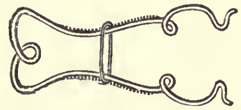
SPECULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Spe^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *speculum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *spéculaire.* Ger., *Spiegelglocke.* A genus of the *Campanulaceæ.* [*a*. 35.]—**S. speculum.** Fr., *miroir de Vénus, doucette, mirette.* Ger., *Ackerviole, Venusspiegel.* Lady's- (or Venus's-) looking-glass ; an astringent species rarely used. The young shoots and the roots are eaten. [*a*, 35.]

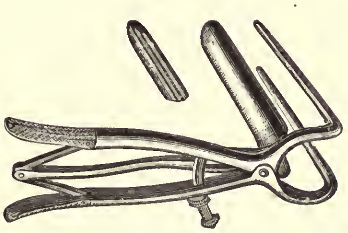
SPECULUM (Lat.), n. n. Spe^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *specere*, to look at. Fr., *spéculum.* Ger., *S.*, *Spekulum, Spiegel.* 1. An instrument by means of which internal parts of the body may be observed or examined. 2. A tendinous structure. [E.] 3. See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**Ashton's fenestrated anal s.** A cylindrical s. with a reflecting internal surface and a fenestra for the entire length. [E.]—**Auerbach's s.** An ear s. with a biconcave lens fixed at its entrance, for producing a magnified image of the membrana tympani. [F.]—**Bath s.** A vaginal s. to be worn during a bath, to admit water into the vagina.—**Bivalve s.** A s. having two hinged blades that may be separated after its introduction. [*a*. 34.]—**Bonafont's nasal s.** A bivalve s. with solid blades, the joint near the middle of the blades, and a screw for opening and closing them. [E.]—**Cervical s.** See *Uterine s.*—**Cusco's s.** A bivalve uterine s., the segments articulating at their outer extremities, and each segment having fixed handles that hold the s. open by means of a screw and nut extending from one to the other. [*a*, 34.]—**Ear s.** A conical tube or valvular s. having a calibre sufficiently small to permit its introduction into the external auditory canal. [*a*, 34.]—**Elsberg's s.** A three-bladed s., the blades being straight and opening and closing with a handle like a forceps. [E.]—**Emmet's s.** Emmet's perineal retractor.—**Erhard's ear s.** A funnel-shaped metal s., blackened on the inside, the flare of the funnel having a generally rounded convexity. [F.]—**Fenestrated s.** A metal, glass, porcelain, or vulcanite cylinder having varying diameters, and a fenestra cut along a portion of one side of the cylinder so as to expose the membrane. [*a*, 34.]—**Fergusson's s.** A glass cylindrical vaginal s. silvered like a mirror.—**Foveaux's lid s.** A silver s. to hold the eyelids open ; it is reversible and can be used for either eye. [F.]—**Gross's oral s.** A heavy forceps with blades deeply notched on the back for holding the teeth. When it is placed between the teeth the jaws are separated by pressing the handles together. [E.]—**Gruber's ear s.** A metal s. highly polished within and slightly ovoid in shape, so that its transverse section corresponds to that of the auditory canal. [F.]—**Harnblasens'** (Ger.). See CYSTOSCOPE.—**Kelsey's rectal s.** A bivalve s. with a large fenestra in one blade on the same principle as Cusco's s. [E.]—**Kramer's aural s.** A bivalve dilating s. used only with direct sunlight, and of more use in anterior rhinoscopy than in otoscopy. [F.]—**Larynx s.** See LARYNGOSCOPE.—**Mott and Heister's oral s.** A s. having two strong blades deeply notched on the backs, connected at one end, each by a hinge, to a cross-piece through which a thumb-screw works to open them. [E.]—**Neugebauer's s.** A vaginal s. consisting of two crescentic concave pieces of metal, one of which is narrower than the other ; to be introduced with the concavities of the metallic pieces opposed. [*a*, 34.]—**Noyes's lid s.** A s. consisting of two short limbs working by rack and pinion on a curved aluminium bar. This bar is always placed next the nose, so that the s. is not reversible. It leaves the temporal side quite open and free. [F.]—**Politzer's vulcanite s.** An ear s. shaped like a truncated cone. It is lighter than the polished metal s., and its dark interior serves to render the surface of the membrana tympani more distinct by contrast. [F.]—**Rectal s.** Ger., *Afterspiegel, Mastdarmspiegel.* A s. that may be introduced through the anus and permit examination of the rectum. [*a*. 34.]—**Robert and Collin's nasal s.** A small bivalve s. with non-fenestrated blades. [E.]—**Siegle's pneumatic ear s.** A s. used in the diagnosis of affections of the middle ear. Its wide extremity is closed by an obliquely inserted thin glass plate, and from the side projects a small nipple to which is fastened an India-rubber tube furnished with a small air-bag. By putting a small piece of India-rubber tubing on the end of the s. the instrument can be hermetically fixed in the external meatus. [F.]—**Simrock's nasal s.** A cylindrical s. with a beveled end and flange. [E.]—**Sims's s.** A piece of metal shaped like a modified *w*, the central portion being used as a handle while the extremities are concave on their external surfaces and placed at a slight inward curve from the axis of the handle. [*a*, 34.]—**Skene's urethral s.** A small bivalve s., one blade considerably larger than the other, both ends of the instrument being controlled by a common screw at the middle. [E.]—**S. Helmontii.** See CENTRUM *nerveum.*—**S. lucidum.** See SÆPTUM *lucidum.*—**S. matricis.** A uterine s. Some of the older writers seem to have applied the term to uterine dilators

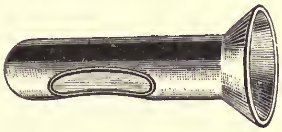

MITTENDORF'S EYE SPECULUM.

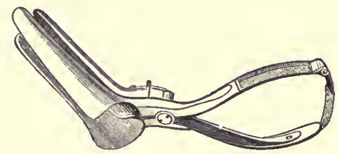

LANDOLT'S EYE SPECULUM.


NOYES'S IMPROVED EYE SPECULUM.

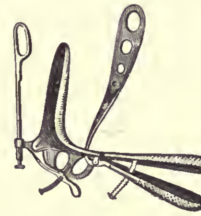

NOYES'S PLAIN EYE SPECULUM.

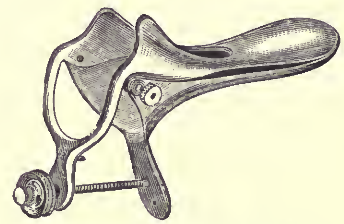

NICAISE'S SPECULUM ANI.

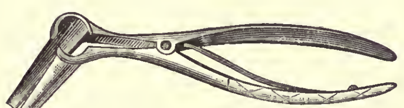

REFLECTING ANAL SPECULUM.


ALSTON'S 3-BLADED RECTAL SPECULUM.

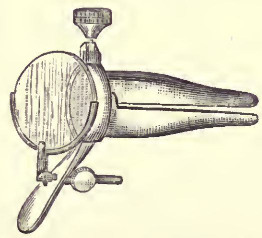

SIMS'S DUCKBILL VAGINAL SPECULUM.

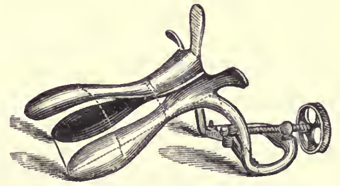

THOMAS'S SELF-RETAINING VAGINAL SPECULUM.


A BIVALVE VAGINAL SPECULUM CONVERTIBLE INTO SIMS'S.


A BIVALVE EAR SPECULUM.


TOYNBEE'S EAR SPECULA.


SIMROCK'S AURAL SPECULUM.


BOZEMAN'S VAGINAL SPECULUM.

which could not properly be termed specula. [A. 60.]—**S. Veneris.** See SPECULARIA.—**Thudichum's nasal s.** A bivalve s. made of bent steel wire and having flattened blades attached to the ends. [E.]—**Trivalve s.** A s. having three blades. [α, 34.]—**Trivalve trellis anal s.** A three-bladed anal s. with fenestrated blades arranged at right angles to the handle, which has a hinge arrangement for opening and closing them. [E.]—**Uterine s.** Ger., *Mutterspiegel.* A long slender forceps having narrow, semi-conical blades that may be introduced within the internal os uteri. [α, 34.]—**Vaginal s.** Ger., *Scheidenspiegel.* A s. for introduction into and inspection of the vagina. [α, 34.]—**Wilde's s.** An ear s. made of metal with polished interior, and shaped like a truncated cone. [F.]—**Zaufal's nasal s.** A s. for viewing the naso-pharynx through the nasal cavity; a cylindrical metal or vulcanite tube to be introduced through the anterior naris along the inferior meatus. [F.]

SPECUS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Spek(spe^{2}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *spec'us.* Lit., a cave; a ventricle of the brain. [K.]

SPEDALSKHED, n. The Norwegian term for leprosy. [α, 34.]

SPEECH, n. Spech. A.-S., *spaec, spec.* Gr., *φωνή.* Lat., *sermo.* Fr., *parole.* Ger., *Sprache.* The faculty of articulate vocal utterance. [α, 48.]—**Echo s.** See ECHOLALIA (1st def.).

SPEEDWELL, n. Sped'we^{2}l. The genus *Veronica.* [α, 35.]

SPEIARZENEI (Ger.), n. Spi'a^{3}rts-e^{2}n-i. An emetic. [A, 315.]

SPEICHE (Ger.), n. Spich^2'e^2. See RADIUS.

SPEICHEL (Ger.), n. Spich^2'e^{2}l. See SALIVA.—**Bauchs'.** See *Pancreatic* JUICE.—**Honigs'.** See MELITOPTYALON.—**S'absonderung.** The secretion of saliva. [K, 16.]—**S'artig.** See SALIVARY.—**S'ausleerend.** See SIALAGOGUE.—**S'ferment.** See PTYALIN.—**S'fluss.** See SALIVATION.—**S'mangel.** See APTYALIA.—**S'mittel.** See SIALAGOGUE.—**S'stoff.** See PTYALIN.—**S'überfluss.** See SALIVATION.—**S'zahnstein.** See SORDES (1st def.).

SPEICHENBEUGER (Ger.), n. Spich^2'e^{2}n-boig-e^{2}r. 1. A flexor arising from the radius. [L.] 2. See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cubiti.*—**S. der Hand.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*

SPEICHENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Spich^2'e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. A muscle attached to the radius. [L.]—**Aeusserer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus.*—**Arms'.** See SUPINATOR *longus.*—**Innerer S.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*—**Kurzer äusserer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis.*—**Langer äusserer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus.*

SPEICHENSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Spich^2'e^{2}n-stre^{2}k-e^{2}r. An extensor attached to the radius. [L.]—**Kurzer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis.*—**Langer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus.*

SPEIEN (Ger.), n. Spi'e^{2}n. Vomiting, especially in infants. [K.]

SPEIERLING (Ger.), n. Spi'e^{2}r-li^{2}n^2. See PYRUS *sorbus.*

SPEIREMA (Lat.), n. n. Spir(spe^2-i^{2}r)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* Gr., *σπείρημα* (from *σπειρᾶσθαι,* to be coiled). Fr., *speirème.* Of Wallroth, a spore of a lichen. [α, 35.]

SPEISE (Ger.), n. Spiz'e^2. See ALIMENT.—**Glockens'.** See *Bell* METAL.—**S'brei.** See CHYME.—**S'durchfall, S'fluss.** See *Lienteric* DIARRHŒA.—**S'gang.** See ŒSOPHAGUS.—**S'öl.** Oil used in culinary operations. [B.]—**S'ordnung.** See DIET.

SPEISEND (Ger.), adj. Spiz'e^{2}nd. See ALIMENTARY.

SPEISERÖHRE (Ger.), n. Spiz'e^2-ru^{5}r-e^2. See ŒSOPHAGUS.—**S'neröffnung.** See ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.—**S'nkrampf.** See DYSPHAGIA *spasmodica.*—**S'nloch, S'nschlitz.** See FORAMEN *œsophageum.*—**S'nschnitt.** See ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.

SPEISESAFT (Ger.), n. Spiz'e^2-za^{3}ft. See CHYLE.—**S'behälter, S'behältniss.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**S'gang, S'röhre.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.

SPEISUNG (Ger.), n. Spiz'un^2. See ALIMENTATION.

SPEITÄUBLING (Ger.), **SPEITEUFEL** (Ger.), n's. Spi'toib-li^{2}n^2, -toif-e^{2}l. See RUSSULA *emetica.*

SPELT, n. Spe^{2}lt. Gr., *πυρός.* Lat., *spelta, ador.* Ger., *S., Spelz.* The *Triticum spelta* or its grain. [α, 35.]

SPELTER, SPELTERINE, n's. Spe^{2}lt'u^{5}r, -en. Lat., *speltrum.* Commercial zinc. [B.]

SPELZ (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}lts. See SPELT.—**S'blüthe.** A glumaceous flower. [a, 35.]—**S'chen.** See PALEOLA.

SPELZE (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}lts'e^2. A pale or glume. [a, 35.] See also CHAFF (3d def.).

SPENCER SPRINGS, n. Spe^{2}ns'u^{5}r. Mineral springs situated in Tioga County, New York. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

SPERGULA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rg(spe^{2}rg)'u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *spargere*, to scatter. Fr., *espargoutte, spargoute, speryoule.* Ger., *Spergel, Spark, Spurre.* A genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Spergulæ* are a family including *S., Buda, Telephium, Pharnaceum*, etc. The *Sperguleæ* are a division of the *Paronychieæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *espargoutte des champs, spergule, espargoule.* Ger., *Läusegras, Ackerknöterich.* Corn spurrey, toad-flax; a weed found in cultivated fields. One variety is cultivated for fodder, and its seeds are eaten. [a, 35.]

SPERGULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rg(spe^{2}rg)-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'-ri^2-a^3. From *spargere*, to scatter. A genus of the *Spergularieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Paronychieæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. campestris, S. rubra.** Red sandwort, a species found in temperate regions; used in lithiasis. [a, 35.]

SPERM, n. Spu^{5}rm. Gr., σπέρμα (from σπείρειν, to sow). Lat., *sperma.* Ger., *Befruchtungsstoff* (2d def.), *Befruchtungsmasse* (2d def.). 1. See SEMEN (1st def.). 2. In botany, the contents (fovillæ) of pollen-grains and antheridia; of T. J. Parker, the male gamete or spermatozooid. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 19; B, 123 (a, 35).]—**S.-mass.** The mass of spermatozooids emitted at one time by one of the tailed *Amphibia* and attached to a spermatophore. [J.]—**S.-morula.** See SPERMOSPHERE.—**S.-nucleus.** See *Spermatic* NUCLEUS.

SPERMA (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *sperm'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σπέρμα. See SPERM.—**S. ceti** [Netherl. Ph.]. See SPERMACETI.—**S. ranæ, S. ranarum.** See under RANA *esculenta.*—**S. virile.** See SEMEN (1st def.).

SPERMACETI, n. Spu^{5}rm-a^3-set'i^2. Lat., *sperma ceti, cetaceum, album ceti.* Fr., *spermacéti, blanc de baleine, cétine* [Fr. Cod.], *ambre blanc.* Ger., *S., Wallrath.* A soft, unctuous, pearly white, solid substance of crystalline texture, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus.* It is devoid of taste, has a slight odor, is inflammable, and dissolves in ether, in chloroform, in carbon bisulphide, and in boiling alcohol. It consists of a mixture of the ethers of various fatty acids, the larger part being made up of cetyl palmitate, although the ethers of stearic, myristic, and lauric acids are also present, with small quantities of lethal, methal, and stethal. [B, 3, 5.] Cf. CETACEUM.—**Ointment of s.** See *Unguentum* CETACEI. —**Prepared s., Saccharated s.** See CETACEUM *præparatum.*—**S. cerate.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.—**S. ointment.** See *Unguentum* CETACEI.—**S. plaster.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.

SPERMA CETI (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'a^3 se(ka)'ti(te). Gen., *sperm'atis ceti.* See SPERMACETI.—**Ceratum (seu emplastrum, seu pomatum) spermatis ceti.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.

SPERMACOCE (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}k(a^{3}k)-os(ok)'-e(a). Gen., *-oc'es.* From σπέρμα, a seed, and ἀκωκή, a point. A genus of rubiaceous plants. The *Spermacoceæ* are an order or tribe of the *Rubiaceæ.* The *Spermacocidæ* are a tribe of the *Coffeæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. alata, S. aspera.** Guiana species used in gonorrhœa. [a, 35.]—**S. ferruginea.** A Brazilian species. The root is used in place of ipecacuanha. [a, 35.]—**S. hirta, S. hispida.** Fr., *s. velu.* Shaggy button (-weed); an East Indian species. The root, which has the taste of sarsaparilla, is used as an alterative, and the juice of the plant as an antidysenteric. The seeds are used as a tonic and aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—**S. longifolia.** A Guiana species used in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. [a, 35.]—**S. poaya.** A Brazilian species used like *S. ferruginea.* [a, 35.]—**S. scabra, S. velu** (Fr.). See *S hispida.*—**S. verticillata.** A South American and West Indian species having properties like those of *S. ferruginea*: used in blennorrhœa. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

SPERMACRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}k(a^{3}k)-raz-(ra^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From σπέρμα, seed, and ἀκρασία, want of power. Fr., *spermacrasie.* See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMAPHORE, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^3-for. Lat., *spermaphorum* (from σπέρμα, seed, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *s.* See PLACENTA (4th def.).

SPERMAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^3-pod(po^{2}d)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπέρμα, seed, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *spermapode.* Ger., *Säulchen.* The carpophore of the *Umbelliferæ.* [a, 35.]

SPERMA RANÆ (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'a^3 ran(ra^{3}n)'e-(a^3-e^2). Frog's spawn.—**Aqua spermatis ranæ.** Fr., *eau de frai de grenouille.* A preparation made by distilling frogs' spawn gently over the water-bath and preserving the first third of the distillate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum spermatis ranæ.** Fr., *huile de frai de grenouille.* A preparation made by boiling equal parts of frogs' spawn and olive-oil till the moisture is dissipated, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

SPERMARY, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}r-i^2. Lat., *spermarium* (from σπέρμα, seed). A male gonad; the organ in which spermatozooids are produced. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

SPERMATACRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-a^{3}k-(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)-ti(te)'a^3. From σπέρμα, seed, and ἀκράτεια, debility. Fr., *spermatacratie.* See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMATANENERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t-(a^{3}t)-a^{3}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-u^{5}rj(e^{2}rg)-i(e)'a^3. From σπέρμα, seed, and ἀνενεργής, inefficacious. Fr., *spermatanénergie.* Sterility in the male.

SPERMATEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t-(a^{3}t)-e^{2}m-fra^{3}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From σπέρμα, seed, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Of Signorini, spermatocele caused by obstruction of the seminiferous tubules. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATHECA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^3-the(tha)'ka^3. From σπέρμα, seed, and θήκη, a chest. An organ in which semen is stored. [A, 12.]

SPERMATIAS (Lat.), n. m. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'iu* (*-iæ*). Gr., σπερματίας (from σπέρμα, seed). 1. A many-seeded fruit. 2. A plant grown from the seed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATIC, SPERMATICAL, adj's. Spu^{5}rm-a^{3}t'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Gr., σπερματικός (from σπέρμα, seed). Lat., *spermaticus.* Fr., *spermatique.* Ger., *spermatisch.* Pertaining to semen or its elements or to the organs concerned in its production, storage, or discharge. [J; L.]

SPERMATID, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-id. See *Seminal* CELL (1st def.).

SPERMATINE, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-en. From σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Spermatin.* A peculiar animal matter contained in the semen, said to be related to alkali albumin. [K.]. Cf. SPERMINE.

SPERMATIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-at'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., σπερματίς (from σπέρμα, seed). A spermatic vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SPERMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}s'-ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-isch'esis*). See ASPERMATISM (2d def.).

SPERMATISM, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-i^{2}z'm. From σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *spermatisme.* The theory that the fœtus is a direct product of the spermatozooid. [K.]

SPERMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z-(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σπερματισμός (from σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *spermatisme.* The emission of semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From σπέρμα, seed. See FUNICULITIS.

SPERMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπερμάτιον, a small seed. Fr., *spermatie.* Ger., *Spermatie.* One of the minute, colorless, unciliated, spore-like bodies or corpuscles, each surrounded by a cell-wall, produced in the floridian *Algæ* in or on variously shaped structures (antheridia), and in lichens and *Fungi* in urn-shaped bodies (spermogones) on antheridial filaments (sterigmata), from which they are detached at maturity. They are in most cases incapable of germinating, but are supposed to fertilize the spores by conjugating with the female cells (trichogynes). They possess no motion except a molecular or Brownian movement. [a, 35.]

SPERMATOBLASTS, n. pl. Spu^{5}rm-a^{3}t'o-bla^{3}sts. From σπέρμα, seed, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *spermatoblastes.* Ger., *Spermatoblasten, Samenständer.* 1. Of Pouchet and Tourneux, certain flattened, polygonal epithelial cells resting upon the hyaline membrane of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the seat of formation of the spermatozooids. [a, 15.] 2. Of von Ebner (1872), the separate cells or multinucleated cells arising from a proliferation of the nuclei of the seminal cells. From the nuclei of these s. arise the heads of the spermatozooids, while the middle piece, the tail, and the delicate layer of protoplasm around the head are derived from the protoplasm of the cell-body of the s. [J, 1, 30, 32.]

SPERMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From σπέρμα, seed, and κήλη, a tumor. 1. A hydrocele containing spermatozooids. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 2. See *Seminal* CYST.

SPERMATOCHORDA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)'a^3. From σπέρμα, seed, and χορδή, a cord. See *Spermatic* CORD.

SPERMATOCLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kle^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-clem'matos* (*-atis*). From σπέρμα, seed, and κλέμμα, a theft. See POLLUTION.

SPERMATOCYST, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-o-si^{2}st. From σπέρμα, seed, and κύστις, a bladder. Ger., *Spermatocyste.* 1. See SPERMOSPHERE. 2. In the pl., see *Follicular* CELLS (2d def.).

SPERMATOCYSTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπέρμα, seed, and κύστις, a bladder. 1. See ANTHERIDIUM (1st def.). 2. Of Hedwig, the anther in phanerogams. [a, 35.]

SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)''a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}d-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From σπέρμα, seed, κύστις, a bladder, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage from the seminal vesicles.

SPERMATOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)''a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From σπέρμα, seed, and κύστις, a bladder. See GONECYSTITIS.

SPERMATOCYTE, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-o-sit. From σπέρμα, seed, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Spermatocyt.* 1. The mother cell of a spermatozooid. [a, 35.] See also *Seminal* CELL (1st def.). 2. See SPERMATOBLAST (2d def.).

SPERMATOGEM, n. Spu^{5}rm-a^{3}t'o-je^{2}m. Lat., *spermatogemma* (from σπέρμα, seed, and *gemma*, a bud). Ger., *Spermatogemme.* See SPERMOSPHERE.

SPERMATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From σπέρμα, seed, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *spermatogénèse.* Ger., *Spermatogenese.* The production of spermatozooids. [a, 48.]

SPERMATOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-go^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From σπέρμα, seed, and γονεία, generation. Fr., *spermatogonie.* Ger., *Spermatogonie.* See GONEPOIESIS.

SPERMATOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *spermatogonie.* Ger., *Spermatogonie, Ursamenzelle.* 1. Of La Valette St.-George, a young seminal cell. [J.] 2. Of Hartog, see SPERMATOSPORE.

SPERMATOID, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{3}t-oid. Lat., *spermatoidum* (from σπέρμα, seed, and εἶδος, resemblance). See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERMATOLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-le^{2}ps(laps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-leps'eos (-is).* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λῆψις*, a seizure. See POLLUTION.

SPERMATOMERE, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-mer. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *spermatomère.* Ger., *S.* 1. Of Van Beneden, one of the cells formed in the first section (*Keimzone*) of a seminiferous tubule. 2. Of O. Hertwig, an element which, formed by the segmentation of a spermatogium, has entered the second section (*Wachsthumszone*) of a seminiferous tubule. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxvi, p. 1 (*a*, 32).]

SPERMATOPATHY, n. Spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *spermatopathia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *spermatopathie.* Any disease affecting the production or quality of the semen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPERMATOPÉ (Fr.), adj. Spe^{2}rm-a^{3}t-o-pa. See GONEPOIETIC.

SPERMATOPHORE, n. Spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t'o-for. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Spermatophor.* 1. The part of a spermospore that remains passive and does not become transformed into spermatoblasts. It may serve as an envelope or carrier of all the spermatozooids developed from the original spermospore. [J, 1, 33.] 2. A semi-transparent, tough substance secreted by the cloacal glands and serving to support a mass of spermatozooids. [J.] 3. In the pl., see *Seminiferous* TUBULES.

SPERMATOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'tho^{2}r-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φθορά*, decay. Fr., *spermatophthore.* Deterioration of the semen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPERMATOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *spermatophytes.* Phanerogams. [*a*, 35.]

SPERMATOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-plan(pla^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Fr., *spermatoplanie.* A supposed metastasis of the semen.

SPERMATOPOETIC, SPERMATOPOIETIC, adj's. Spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o-po-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *spermatopoeticus.* Fr., *spermatopé.* See GONEPOIETIC.

SPERMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *spermatorrhée, flux de sperme, pertes séminales.* Ger., *Samenfluss, Spermatorrhöe.* A morbid condition characterized by too frequent involuntary emissions of semen. [E.]—**S. atonica.** See GONORRHŒA *libidinosa.*

SPERMATOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-sches'eos (-os'chesis).* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σχέσις*, retention. Fr., *spermatoschèse.* See ASPERMATISM (2d def.).

SPERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermatose.* See GONEPOIESIS.

SPERMATOSOME, n. Spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-som. Lat., *spermatosoma* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σῶμα*, the body). Ger., *Spermatosom.* See SPERMATOZOOID.

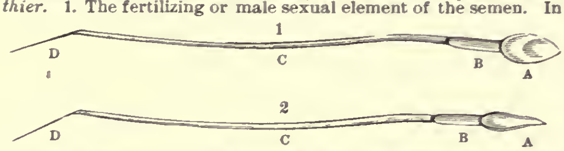
SPERMATOSPHERES, n. pl. Spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t'o-sferz. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. See SPERMATOBLASTS and cf. SPERMOSPHERE.

SPERMATOSPORES, n. pl. Spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-sporz. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Cells, equivalent to ova, which by division give rise to the spermatoblasts. [J, 1.] See also *Seminal* CELL.

SPERMATOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. See PERICARP.

SPERMATOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ζημία*, loss. Fr., *spermatozémie.* See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMATOZOID, SPERMATOZOOID, n's. Spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-zoid, spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o-zo'oid. Lat., *spermatozoon* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ζῷον*, an animal), *spermatozoidium, animalculum seminis masculi* [Leeuwenhoek], *filum spermaticum.* Fr., *spermatozoïde, spermatozoaire, zoösperme, zooplaste, ver spermatique, animalcule spermatique, spermatule, spermatobie.* Ger., *Spermatozoïde, Spermatozoon, Zoospermie, Samenfaden, Samenkörper, Samenthier.* 1. The fertilizing or male sexual element of the semen. In



HUMAN SPERMATOZOOIDS; MAGNIFIED 600 DIAMETERS. (FROM FLINT [AFTER LANDOIS].)

1 flat view; 2, side view; A A, head; B B, intermediate segment; C C, tail; D D, terminal filament.

the great majority of cases it is only after one or more s's have fused with an ovum that segmentation and the development of an embryo take place. In all cases a s. is supposed to be the equivalent of a cell. In man and most of the higher animals s's appear in shape and action like minute tadpoles. The head represents the nucleus of the cell, and a delicate layer of protoplasm enveloping the head, together with the tail, represents the cell-body. In some cases there is seen a thickening in the tail at its junction with the head, and also in some cases the tail and middle piece are bordered by a kind of frill. In the inferior animals the s's are of very various form, some being hair-like, as in insects, while others are cell-like. In most cases the tail has a continuous lashing or cilia-like motion, but in the two groups in which the s's are cell-like (nematoids and crustaceans) they exhibit amœboid movement. [J, 1, 30, 35.] 2. In cryptogams, a male motile cell (gamete) developed in the antheridium, occurring in most cases as a more or less spiral filament provided at its smaller end with two or more lash-like appendages (cilia) by means of which, under suitable conditions of moisture, it is propelled from the antheridium and, entering the archegonium or oogonium, fuses with the contained oosphere and forms the oospore. The term is also applied, but less correctly, to a non-motile, unciliated antherozooid (see SPERMATIUM). [B, 19, 77, 121, 229, 291 (*a*, 35).]

SPERMATOZOON, n. Spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o-zo'o^{2}n. See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}r-(ur)'i^2-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *οὖρον*, urine. Ger., *Spermaturie.* The escape of semen during micturition. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

SPERMAZOAIRE (Fr.), n., **SPERMAZOON** (Lat.), n. n. Spe^{2}rm-a^3-zo-a^{2}r, spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^3-zo'o^{2}n. See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACHÆNIUM.

SPERMIDUCT, n. Spu^{5}rm'i^2-du^{3}kt. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *spermiducte.* The tract (or a part thereof) through which the semen passes to arrive at the urethra. [A, 4.]

SPERMINE, n. Spu^{5}rm'en. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Spermin.* 1. Of Schreiner (1878) and others, a non-poisonous base, C_2H_5N (perhaps $= NH(CH_2)_2$ or $CH_2 - NH - CH$), having the odor of semen, occurring in putrefying sea-polypi, in sputum, in human semen, in the organs of leucocythæmic patients, in the alcohol in which anatomical preparations have been preserved, in cultures of choleraic matter, and, according to Poehl, in the thyreoid gland and brain substance. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 15, 1892, p. 500 (*a*, 34).] 2. See *Brown-Séquard's* ELIXIR.

SPERMIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermiole.* See SPERMA RANÆ.

SPERMOBLASTS, n. pl. Spu^{5}rm'o-bla^{3}sts. See SPERMATOBLASTS.

SPERMOBOLE (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o^{2}b'o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-ob'oles.* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *βολή*, a throwing. See SPERMATISMUS.

SPERMOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. The head of a spermatozooid, with the exception of the outer sheath. [L, 146.]

SPERMODERM, n. Spu^{5}rm'o-du^{5}rm. Lat., *spermoderma, spermodermis* (from *σπερμα*, seed, and *δέρμα*, skin). Fr., *spermoderme.* 1. Of Vines and others, the entire covering of a seed, including (when the ovule has two integuments) both the testa and the tegmen. [*a*, 35.] 2. Of Gray and others, see TESTA (2d def.).

SPERMODOPHORE, n. Spu^{5}rm'o^{2}d-o-for. Lat., *spermodophorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορός*, bearing). Fr., *s.* The gynophore of *Umbelliferæ.* [*a*, 35.]

SPERMŒDEONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-e^{2}d''-(o^2''e^{2}d)-e^2-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From *σπέρμα*, seed, *οἰδεῖν*, to swell, and *νέκρωσις*, deadness. Fr., *spermœdionécrose.* Gangrene produced by ergot. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPERMŒDIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-ed'(o^2'e^{2}d)-i^2-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *οἰδεῖν*, to swell. Of Fries, the sclerotium. [*a*, 35.] Cf. ERGOT (1st def.).

SPERMOGENOUS, adj. Spu^{5}rm-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Forming or assisting to form spermatozooids. [J.]

SPERMOGONES, n. pl. Spu^{5}rm'o-gonz. Lat., *spermogonia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γονεία*, generation). Fr., *spermogonies.* Ger., *Spermogonien.* In lichens and certain *Fungi*, urn-shaped conceptacles in which spermatia are developed. [*a*, 35.]

SPERMOLITH, n. Spu^{5}rm'o-li^{2}th. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λίθος*, a stone. See *Spermatic* CALCULUS.

SPERMONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the spermatic cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPERMOPHLEBECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)''o-(o^3)-fle^{2}b-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *ἔκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *spermophlébectasie.* A varicose condition of the spermatic veins. [E.]

SPERMOPHORE, n. Spu^{5}rm'o-for. Lat., *spermophorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). See PLACENTA (4th def.) and SPERMODOPHORE.

SPERMOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). 1. A seed-bearing organ. 2. The testicle. 3. The uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPERMOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z-(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-plas'matos (-atis).* From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed. The central portion and the tail of the seed-thread together with the outer sheath of the "head" of a spermatozooid. [L, 146.]

SPERMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. See SPERMATORRHŒA.

SPERMOSPHERE, n. Spu^{5}rm'o-sfer. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Ger., *Samenknospen.* A ball of cells arising by the repeated division of a germinal cell or gonoblast. Each cell ultimately becomes a spermatozooid. [J, 1.]

SPERMOSPORES, n. pl. Spu^{5}rm'o-sporz. See SPERMATOSPORES.

SPERMOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-the(tha)'-ka^3. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, a chest. See PERICARP.

SPERMOTYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπέρμα, seed, and τύλη, a swelling. Ger., *Samenschwiele.* In some seeds, a small protuberance near the hilum, on the side of the testa opposite to the micropyle. [α, 35.]

SPERMOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-zo′o^{2}n. See SPERMATOZOOID.

SPERNIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Spu^{5}rn(spern)-i(i^2)′o^{2}l-a^3. See SPERMA RANÆ.—**S. Crollii.** A mixture of ½ oz. each of myrrh and olibanum and 1 scruple of saffron, moistened with water distilled from frogs' spawn, and mixed with 6 scruples of camphor; used as a hæmostatic and as a remedy for inflammatory troubles and for rabies. [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]

SPERRE (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}r′re^2. 1. Dilatation. 2. Stricture, contraction. [α, 14.]—**Afters'.** 1. See *Imperforate* ANUS. 2. Rectal tenesmus. 3. Stricture of the rectum. [A, 305.]—**Mauls'.** See DIVARICATIO *maxillarum* and TRISMUS.

SPERRELEVATEUR (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}r′re^2-le^2-va^{3}t-u^{5}r. See *Lid*-SPECULUM.

SPERRER (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}r′re^{2}r. 1. A dilating speculum; a dilator. 2. A constrictor. [E.]

SPERRKRAUT (Ger.), n. Spe^{2}r′kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Polemonium.* [α, 35.]

SPHACELARIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)-e^{2}l-a^{3}r′i^2-a^3. From σφάκελος, gangrene. Ger., *Brandtang.* A genus of *Algæ.* The *Sphacelarieæ* of Decaisne are an order of the *Aplosporeæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. scoparia.** Ger., *besenförmiger Brandtang.* A brownish-green species found on the coast of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, forming a part of helminthochorton. [α, 35.]

SPHACELATED, adj. Sfa^{2}s′e^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *sphacelatus* (from σφάκελος, gangrene). Fr., *sphacélé.* Affected with sphacelus.

SPHACÈLE (Fr.), n. See SPHACELUS.—**S. de la bouche.** See CANCER *aquaticus.*

SPHACELIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)-el(e^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *sphacélie.* Of Leveillé and Fée, a genus of *Fungi*; now recognized as the first or conidial stage of *Claviceps purpurea* and *Epichloe typhina.* [α, 35.]—**S. segetum.** The primary or sphacelial stage in the development of ergot; consisting of an oblong, homogeneous, soft mass of slender hyphæ enveloping and penetrating the soft ovaries of the rye. The outer layer of the mycelial threads is made up of radially-diverging cells (basidia) which produce a multitude of elongated, agglutinated granules (conidia) covering the floral organs of the rye in the form of a whitish dust. [α, 35.]

SPHACELISM, n. Sfa^{2}s′e^{2}l-i^{2}zm. See SPHACELUS.

SPHACELISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)-e^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See SPHACELUS.—**S. cerebri.** See ENCEPHALITIS.

SPHACELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)-el(e^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SPHACELIA.

SPHACELOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-ti-(tu^5)′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From σφάκελος, sphacelus, and τῦφος, smoke. Fr., *sphacélotyphus.* Ger., *Brandfleckfieber.* Gangrenous typhus fever.

SPHACELUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfa^{2}s(sfa^{3}k)′e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σφάκελος. Fr., *sphacèle.* Ger., *S.* Cold gangrene; mortification in which complete death of a part in its entirety takes place rapidly.

SPHÆRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Sfe^{2}r′(sfa^3′e^{2}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *sphéragre.* See *Bullet* FORCEPS.

SPHÆRALCEA (Lat.), n. f. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-a^{2}ls(a^{3}lk)′e^2-a^3. From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἀλκέα, a kind of wild mallow. Fr., *sphéralcée.* Globe-mallow; a genus of the *Malvaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. cisplatina.** A Brazilian shrub. The leaves are used like those of *Althœa officinalis* as a pectoral. [α, 35.]

SPHÆRANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *sphéranthe.* Ger., *Kugelblume.* A genus of the *Inuloideæ.* The *Sphœrantheæ* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Buphthalmeæ*; of De Candolle, a subdivision of the *Conyzeæ*; of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. amarantoides (cochinchinensis).** An emollient and tonic species. [α, 35.]—**S. hirtus, S. indicus.** East Indian globe-flower; a weed of honey-like odor. The roots, seeds, and receptacles are considered anthelminthic; the herb is used as an alterative and pectoral, and externally as an emollient; and the flowers are used as an alterative, depurative, refrigerant, and tonic. The root-bark is used in piles. In Java the entire plant is considered diuretic. Lamarck's *S. indicus* is *S. suaveolens*; Blume's is *S. microcephalus.* [α, 35.]—**S. lævigatus, S. microcephalus.** A species common in rice-fields in the East Indies and China; used as a stomachic tonic, vermifuge, and diuretic. [α, 35.]—**S. suaveolens.** A species with a strong, pleasantly aromatic odor, growing in Egypt and in the East Indies. It has the properties of *S. hirtus.* [α, 35.]

SPHÆRECPHLOGISCUM (Lat.), n. n. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}k-flo^{2}j(flo^{2}g)-i^{2}sk′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἐγφλογίζειν, to set on fire. See VARICELLA *globularis.*

SPHÆRENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}n^2′ki^{2}m-(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-chym′atos* (*-atis*). From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Tissue in which the cells are spheroidal.

SPHÆRIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfer′(sfa^3′e^{2}r)-i^2-a^3. From σφαῖρα, a ball. Fr., *sphérie.* A genus of *Fungi* formerly constituting nearly all the *Sphœriaceæ* (Fr., *sphériacées*) or *Sphœriacei* (Fr., *sphériacés*), which are a division of the *Pyrenomycetes.* The *Sphœriæ* are a cohort of *Fungi*; the *Sphœriarieæ* include the *Sphœriaceæ*, *Hysterineæ*, and *Xylomateæ*; and the *Sphœrini* are a suborder of the *Sphœriacei.* [α, 35.]—**S. sinensis.** See CORDICEPS *sinensis.*

SPHÆRIOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)″i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From σφαιρίον, a little ball, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *sphériocarcinome.* Of Dorrington, a cancer of globular shape. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHÆROBACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}kt(ba^{3}kt)-e(a)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σφαῖρα, a ball, and βακτήριον, a little rod. Fr., *sphérobactérie.* See MICROCOCCUS.

SPHÆROCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k′-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From σφαῖρα, a ball, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *sphérocoque.* Ger., *Kugelfruchtalge, Knopfalge, Knopftang.* A genus of *Algæ* with spherical fruit, typical of a division (*Sphœrococcoideæ*) of the *Florideæ.* Most of the species formerly included in this are now referred to *Chondrus, Gigartina, Rhodymenia, Gelidium*, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. acicularis.** Ger., *nadelförmige Knopfalge.* A gelatinous species sometimes constituting part of helminthochorton. It yields an empyreumatic oil recommended in helminthiasis. [α, 35.]—**S. cartilagineus, S. compressus.** Species said to furnish part of Japanese agar-agar. [α, 35.]—**S. gelatinosus, S. gelatinus.** Ger., *gallertartige Knopfalge.* A species common in the Indian Ocean. It yields an edible jelly, and is used as a demulcent. [α, 35.]

SPHÆROMA (Lat.), n. n. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σφαίρωμα. Fr., *sphérome.* 1. A globular protuberance. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, the head of the femur. 3. In the pl., of Galen, the nates. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHÆROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Sfe^{2}r(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^3)-the(tha)′-ka^3. From σφαῖρα, a ball, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., *sphérolèque.* A genus of *Fungi.* [B.]—**S. Castagnei.** Hop-mildew; a species forming white patches on hop-leaves. [B, 61.]

SPHÆROZYGA (Lat.), n. f. Sfer(sfa^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^3)-zig(zu^{6}g)′a^3. From σφαῖρα, a ball, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Fr., *sphérozyge.* A genus of *Algæ* allied to *Oscillatoria*, abundant in some hot springs; said to contain a small proportion of an alkaline iodide, and applied to diseased glands. [α, 35.]—**S. spiralis.** See ANABAINA *spiralis.*

SPHAGE (Lat.), n. f. Sfaj(sfa^{3}g)′e(a). Gen., *sphag′es.* Gr., σφαγή (from σφάζειν, to slay). Lat., *jugulum.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Kehle.* The anterior aspect of the neck. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHAGIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfaj(sfa^{3}g)-i^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., σφαγιασμός (from σφαγή, the throat). Fr., *sphagiasme.* Of M. Hall, spasm of the cervical muscles. [α, 34.]

SPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfa^{2}j(sfa^{3}g)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Gr., σφαγῖτις (from σφαγή, the throat). See *Jugular* VEIN.

SPHAGNUM (Lat.), n. n. Sfa^{2}g(sfa^{3}g)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From σφάγνος, tree-moss. Fr., *sphaigne.* Ger., *Torfmoos.* Bog-moss, gold heath; the only genus of an order of mosses, the *Sphagna* of Furnrohr, *Sphagnacea* of Reichenbach, *Sphagnaceæ* [Fr., *sphagnacées*] of Endlicher, *Sphagnea* of Reichenbach, *Sphagneæ* or *Sphagnideæ* of Dumortier, *Sphagnoideæ* of Arnott, and *Sphagnoidei* of Bridel. By their successive growth and decay these plants share in the formation of peat. They are spongy and elastic, and are used for antiseptic dressings. The *Sphagnaceæ* of Nees include the *Sphagnaceæ* of other authors and the *Andreaceæ.* [α, 35.]

SPHALEROTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfa^{2}l(sfa^{3}l)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-tos(to^{2}k)′-i^2-a^3. From σφαλερός, uncertain, and τόκος, childbirth. Fr., *sphalérotocie.* See DOLORES *præparantes.*

SPHÄRE (Ger.), n. Sfar′e^2. See SPHERE and REGION.—**Fühls', Gefühls'.** See *Sensory* SPHERE.

SPHENDONE (Lat.), n. f. Sfe^{2}nd′o^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *sphend′ones.* Gr., σφενδόνη. Fr., *s.* See FUNDA (1st def.).

SPHENO-BASILAR, adj. Sfen″o-ba^{2}s′i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *sphenobasilaris* (from σφήν, a wedge, and *basis*, a base). Fr., *sphénobasilaire.* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar apophysis. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

SPHENOBASILARIS (Lat.), adj. Sfen(sfan)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}l-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. See SPHENO-BASILAR; as a n., see *Basilar* BONE (1st def.).

SPHENOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfen(sfan)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From σφήν, a wedge, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *sphénencéphalie, sphénocéphalie.* Ger., *Sphenencephalie, Sphenocephalie.* Of G. St.-Hilaire, a form of monstrosity in which the cranium is wedge-shaped, there are two distinct eyes, the inferior maxilla is shorter than the superior, and the ears approach closely or are even united below the head. [L, 41, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHENO-ETHMOID, SPHENO-ETHMOIDAL, adj's. Sfen″o-e^{2}th′moid, -e^{2}th-moi′d′l. From σφήν, a wedge, and ἠθμώδης, ethmoid. Pertaining to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. [α, 48.]

SPHENO-FRONTAL, adj. Sfen″o-fru^{3}n′t′l. From σφήν, a wedge, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones. [α, 48.]

SPHENOID, adj. Sfen′oid. Gr., σφηνοειδής (from σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphenoides.* Fr., *sphénoïde.* Ger., *sphenodisch.* Wedge-shaped; as a n., the s. bone. [C.]

SPHENOIDAL, adj. Sfe^{2}n-oi′d′l. Lat., *sphenoidalis.* Fr., *sphénoïdal.* 1. See SPHENOID. 2. Pertaining to or connected with the sphenoid bone. [L.]

SPHENOIDALIS (Lat.), adj. Sfen(sfan)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-al(a^{3}l)′-i^{2}s. Sphenoidal; as a n., in the n., *sphenoidale*, the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Sphenoidalia lateralia.** See ALÆ *majores.*

SPHÉNOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. Sfan-o-ed. See SPHENOID.—**S. postérieur** [Cuvier]. The basisphenoid bone in mammals. [L, 14.]—**S. principal.** The basisphenoid bone [Agassiz] or the presphenoid bone [Cuvier] of fishes. [L, 14.]

SPHENOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Sfe^{2}n(sfan)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**S. basilare.** 1. Of Hallmann. see *Presphenoid* BONE. 2. Of Bojanus, Harting, and Stannius, see *Basisphenoid* BONE.

SPHENOIDO-AURICULAR, adj. Sfe^{2}n-oid″o-a^{4}r-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to the biauricular and sphenoidal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

SPHENOIDO-FRONTAL, adj. Sfe^{2}n-oid″o-fru^{3}n′t′l. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and frontal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

SPHENOIDO-PARIETAL, adj. Sfe^{2}n-oid″o-pa^{2}r-i′e^2-t′l. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and parietal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

SPHENOMAXILLARIS (Lat.), adj. Sfen(sfan)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}x-(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. From σφήν, a wedge, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Sphenomaxillary; as a n., in solipeds, the muscle formed by the union of the two pterygoidei. [L, 13.]

SPHENO-MAXILLARY, adj. Sfen-o-ma^{2}x′i^{2}l′a-ri^2. Lat., *sphenomaxillaris*. Fr., *spheno-maxillaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the superior maxilla. [α, 48.]

SPHENOMETER, n. Sfe^{2}n-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From σφήν, a wedge, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the size of the wedge in cuneiform osteotomy. [α, 34.]

SPHENO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Sfen″o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p′i^2-t′l. From σφήν, a wedge, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the sphenoid and occipital bones. [α, 48.]

SPHÉNO-ORBITAIRE (Fr.), n. Sfa-no-o^{2}r-be-ta^{2}r. See *Presphenoid* BONE.

SPHENO-ORBITAL, adj. Sfen″o-o^{2}rb′i^2-t′l. Lat., *sphenoorbitalis* (from σφήν, a wedge, and *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *sphénoorbitaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit. [α, 48.]

SPHENO-PALATINE, adj. Sfen″o-pa^{2}l′a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *sphenopalatinus* (from σφήν, a wedge, and *palatum*, the palate). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate. [C.] As a n., see ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

SPHENO-PARIETAL, adj. Sfen″o-pa^{2}r-i′e^2-t′l. From σφήν, a wedge, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. [α, 48.]

SPHENO-PETROSAL, adj. Sfen″o-pe^{2}t-ro′s′l. From σφήν, a wedge, and πέτρα, a rock. See PETRO-SPHENOID.

SPHENOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)″o(o^3)-fa^{2}r-(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σφήν, a wedge, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the base of the internal pterygoid plate. [Winslow (L).]

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)″-o(o^3)-te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)‴i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σφήν, a wedge, πτέρυξ, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *sphéno-ptérygo-palatin*. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

SPHENOSALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen-(sfan)″o(o^3)-sa^{2}lp(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g″′o(o^3)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From σφήν, a wedge, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

SPHENOSIPHON (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o^3)-sif(sef)′o^{2}n-(on). Gen., *-on′os* (*-is*). From σφήν, a wedge, and σίφων, a tube. Fr., *sphénosiphon*. Ger., *Keilspritze*. A syringe devised by Schnackenberg for stimulating premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfe^{2}n(sfan)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., σφήνωσις (from σφήν, a wedge). Ger., *Einkeilung*. Of Galen, aggravated infarction. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHENO-SQUAMOUS, adj. Sfen″o-skwam′u^{3}s. From σφήν, a wedge, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [α, 48.]

SPHENOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)″o(o^3)-sta^{2}f-(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σφήν, a wedge, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

SPHENO-TEMPORAL, adj. Sfen″o-te^{2}mp′o^2-r′l. From σφήν, a wedge, and *tempora*, the temples. Pertaining to the sphenoid and temporal bones. [α, 48.]

SPHENOTRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfen(sfan)-o(o^3)-tre(tra)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From σφήν, a wedge, and τρῆσις, perforation. Fr., *sphénotrésie*. Ger., *Sphenotresie*. Perforation with dilatation.

SPHENOTRIBE, n. Sfe^{2}n′o-trib. From σφήν, a wedge, and τρίβειν, to rub. Fr., *sphénotribe*. An instrument for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy; a combination of the cephalotribe and the transforateur. [A, 22.]

SPHERE, n. Sfer. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *sphæra*. Fr., *sphère*. Ger., *Sphäre*. 1. A solid that has all parts of its surface equidistant from the centre; hence, loosely, a ball or globe. 2. A limited space or aspect regarded as a scene of action. [α, 48.]—**Attraction s.** A region within which there is a wheel-like arrangement of fine fibrils or rows of granules radiating from a clear area in the cell protoplasm, and in the middle of which lies the attraction-particle. [Schäfer (α, 34).]—**Embryonic s.** See *Segmentation s.*—**Extrusion s.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULES.—**Granule s.** Ger., *Körnchenkugel*. One of the large granular corpuscles, with numerous fine, very active pseudopodia on their surface, found in connection with ordinary lymph-corpuscles in serous exudations into the great body cavities. [J, 35.]—**Hearing s.** Ger., *Hörsphäre*. Of Munk, certain portions of the temporal lobes of the brain supposed to be the seats of the sense of hearing, the anterior and posterior parts being engaged in the perception of high and low tones respectively. [F, 3.] Cf. *Acoustic* CENTRE (2d def.).—**Hypoblastic s′s.** Those inner products of the segmentation of the fertilized ovum that give rise to the hypoblast. [α, 34.]—**Motor s.** A region of the central nervous system that, when stimulated, originates movement. [α, 34.]—**Protoplasmic primordial s.** See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Segmentation s.** Fr., *sphérule blastémique*. Ger., *Furchungsabschnitt*, *Dotterabschnitt*. One of the nucleated cells into which the vitellus is divided by the process of segmentation. [J.] Cf. BLASTULA and *Embryonic* CELL (1st def.).—**Sensory s.** Of Meynert, a region of the central nervous system that perceives sensory impressions. [α, 34.]—**Vitelline s., Yolk s.** See *Segmentation s.*

SPHÈRE (Fr.), n. Sfe^{2}r. See SPHERE.—**S. blastémique.** See *Segmentation* SPHERE.—**S′s de fractionnement.** See BLASTOMERES.—**S. de l′émotivité.** See SENSORIUM *commune*.—**S. de rebut.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**S. nutritive.** Of Coste, the sphere to which the cicatricula is attached. [A, 4.]

SPHERICAL, adj. Sfe^{2}r′i^2-k′l. Gr., σφαιρικός (from σφαῖρα, a sphere). Lat., *sphæricus*. Fr., *sphérique*. Ger., *sphärisch*. Having the shape of a sphere. [α, 35.]

SPHEROCHLORINE, n. Sfer-o-klor′en. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and χλωρός, green. Fr., *sphérochlorine*. The green of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds. [Waelchli.]

SPHEROIDAL, adj. Sfe^2-roi′d′l. Approaching the form of a sphere. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

SPHEROMETER, n. Sfe^{2}r-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature of a lens. [α, 34.]

SPHERORRHODINE, n. Sfe^{2}r-o^{2}r′ro^{2}d-en. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and ῥόδον, a rose. Fr., *sphérorhodine*. The red of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds. [Waelchli.]

SPHÉROTHÈQUE (Fr.), n. Sfa-ro-te^{2}k. A macrosporangeium.

SPHEROXANTHINE, n. Sfe^{2}r-o^{2}x-a^{2}n′then. From σφαῖρα, a globe, and ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *sphéroxanthine*. The orange-color of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds.

SPHERULE, n. Sfe^{2}r′u^{2}l. Gr., σφαιρίδιον. Lat., *sphærula*. A globule.—**Segment s.** See *Segmentation* SPHERE.

SPHINCTER (Lat.), n. m. Sfi^{2}n^{2}kt′u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-er′os* (*-is*). Gr., σφιγκτήρ. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Schliessmuskel*. An annular muscle which constricts or closes a natural orifice; especially the s. ani. [L, 343.]—**Circular s. of the anus.** See *S. ani internus.*—**Laryngeal s.** See *S. laryngis.*—**S. ani (cutaneus, seu externus).** Fr., *s. anal* (ou *de l′anus*). Ger., *Afterschliesser*. A flat azygous oval muscle surrounding the anus. It arises from the tip and posterior surface of the coccyx and blends anteriorly with the skin of the perinæum and the perineal fascia and muscles. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. ani internus.** Ger., *innerer Afterschltiesser*. A thickened bundle of the circular muscular fibres of the rectum about an inch above the anus. [L.]—**S. ani superficialis.** See *S. ani externus.*—**S. ani tertius.** An inconstant thickening of the circular fibres of the rectum a short distance above the s. ani internus. [L.]—**S. coccygio-cutané** (Fr.). See *S. ani externus.*—**S. cunni.** See *S. vaginæ.*—**S. de la bouche** (Fr.). See ORBICULARIS *oris.*—**S. de Nélaton** (Fr.). See *S. ani tertius.*—**S. gulæ.** 1. The constrictores pharyngis regarded as a single structure. 2. Of Cowper, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. [α, 46.]—**S. ilei.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**S. iridis (major).** Circular muscular fibres of the iris surrounding the pupil. [L, 332.]—**S. iridis minor.** Circular muscular fibres at the periphery of the iris. [L, 332.]—**S. labiorum.** See ORBICULARIS *oris.*—**S. laryngis.** See COMPRESSOR *laryngis.*—**S. oculi.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.*—**S. œsophageus.** See FORAMEN *œsophageum.*—**S. of the uterus.** A special re-enforcement of the circular muscular fibres surrounding the os uteri internum. [α, 22.]—**S. oris.** See ORBICULARIS *oris.*—**S. oris externus.** See STRATUM *externum orbicularis oris.*—**S. oris internus.** See STRATUM *internum orbicularis oris.*—**S. palpebrarum.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.*—**S. pharyngolaryngeus.** The inferior constrictor of the phaynx, the cricothyreoidei, and the thyreoidei transversi. [L, 332.]—**S. prostatæ.** See *S. urethræ prostaticus.*—**S. pupillæ.** See *S. iridis (major).*—**S. pylori.** A ring-like bundle of muscular fibres surrounding the pylorus. [L.]—**S. superior (tertius).** See *S. ani tertius.*—**S. urethræ.** See STRATUM *musculare circulare urethræ.*—**S. urethræ prostaticus.** Muscular fibres surrounding the anterior portion of the prostate gland. [L, 31, 332.]—**S. vaginæ.** Ger., *Schnürmuskel der Scheide*. A circular bundle of voluntary muscular fibres surrounding the lower extremity of the vagina and urethra, and serving to close those canals. See also CONSTRICTOR *cunni.*—**S. vaginæ profundus.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni profundus.*—**S. ventriculi.** See PYLORUS.—**S. vesicæ.** Circular muscular fibres of the bladder nearest the commencement of the urethra. [L.]—**S. vesicæ externus.** See *S. urethræ prostaticus.*—**S. vesicæ internus.** 1. See *S. vesicæ.* 2. The portion of the muscular coat of the prostate gland nearest the bladder. [L, 31.]—**Superficial s. of the anus.** See *S. ani externus.*

SPHINCTÉRALGIE (Fr.), n. Sfa^{2}n^{2}k-ta-ra^{3}l-zhe. Pain caused by spasm of the sphincter ani. [E.]—**S. fissuraire.** S. due to fissure of the anus. [D, 92.]

SPHINCTEROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfi^{2}n^{2}kt-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). From σφιγκτήρ, a band, and λύσις, a loosing. The operation of loosening the iris in anterior synechia. [α, 34.]

SPHINCTEROTOMY, n. Sfi^{2}n^{2}kt-e^{2}r-o^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. From σφιγκτήρ, a sphincter, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Sphincterotomie*. Section of the sphincter ani. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

SPHINGOINE, n. Sfi^{2}n^2′go-en. An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$, found in cerebral tissue in combination with cerebrose and neurostearic acid. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

SPHINGONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sfi^{2}n^2-go^{2}nt′a^3. From σφίγγειν, to bind. Astringent medicines. [L, 94 (α, 43).]

SPHINGOSINE, n. Sfi^{2}n^2'go sen. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sphingosin.* A crystal-line alkaloid, $C_7H_{35}NO_3$, said to be a decomposition product of phrenosin. [Thudichum (K).]

SPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfi^{2}n^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *sphinx'eos (-is).* Gr., σφίγξις (from σφίγγειν, to bind). See Constriction.

SPHONDYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sfo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σφονδύλιον (1st def.). Fr., *sphondyle, sphondylion.* 1. Of Dioscorides, probably the *Heracleum s.* and related species of *Heracleum.* 2. In pharmacy, the *Heracleum s.* 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Heracleum.* The *Sphondylia* of Adanson are a section of the *Umbellatæ* (*Umbelliferæ*). [α, 35.]—**S. branca ursina.** See Heracleum *s.*—**S. conforme.** See Heracleum *sibiricum.*

SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOMETA (Lat.), n. m. Sfra^{2}j-(sfra^{3}g)-i^{2}d-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-a^{3}rg-o(o^3)-ko^{2}m-et(at)'a^3. Gr., σφραγιδονυχαργοκομήτης (from σφραγίς, a seal-ring, ὄνυξ, the nail, ἀργός, shining, or ἄργυρος, silver, and κομᾶν, to plume one's self). A physician or a quack who seeks to gain the public favor by his personal adornments (as by having his fingers covered with rings down to the nails) more than by his professional merits. [α, 48.]

SPHRIGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfri^{2}g-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From σφρίγος, strength. An overluxuriance in the development of vegetable products. [α, 35.]

SPHYGMIC, adj. Sfi^{2}g'mi^{2}k. Gr., σφυγμικός (from σφυγμός, the pulse). Lat., *sphygmicus.* Fr., *sphygmique.* Ger., *sphygmisch.* Pulsating; of or pertaining to the pulse. [K.]

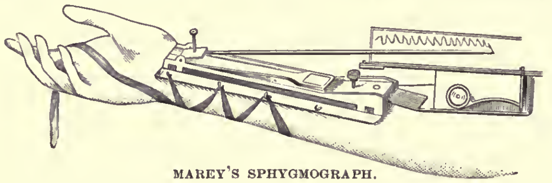
SPHYGMOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfi^{2}g(sfu^{6}g)-mo(mo^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From σφυγμός, the pulse, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *sphygmocéphalie.* See Crotaphium.

SPHYGMOCHRONOGRAPH, n. Sfi^{2}g-mo-kro^{2}n'o-gra^{3}f. From σφυγμός, the pulse, χρόνος, time, and γράφειν to write. Ger., *Präcisionssphygmograph.* An instrument for recording graphically the extent and oscillations of the pulse-wave. It consists essentially of a button which is placed over the artery, any movement communicated to which is registered by an index upon a slip of paper which is moved by clockwork. [K.]

SPHYGMODIC, adj. Sfi^{2}g-mo^{2}d'i^{2}k. Gr., σφυγμώδης (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmodes.* Fr., *sphygmodique.* Ger., *pulsähnlich.* Pulse-like, throbbing like the pulse. [K.]

SPHYGMOGRAM, n. Sfi^{2}g'mo-gra^{2}m. From σφυγμός, the pulse, and γράμμα, a writing. Fr., *sphygmogramme.* The pulse-curve; the curve that is traced out by means of a sphygmograph. [K.]

SPHYGMOGRAPH, n. Sfi^{2}g'mo-gra^{3}f. Lat., *sphygmographium* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *sphygmographe.* Ger., *S., Pulszeichner.* A recording pulsimeter, especially a sphygmochronograph. [α, 17.]—**Czermak's s.** A s. in which the pulse pad communicates with a small mirror that throws a beam of light on a screen or on sensitive paper. [α, 34.]—**Differential s.** Two small conjoined glass tubes containing



MAREY'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.

mercury and closed by two fine caoutchouc membranes. On the surface of each column of mercury floats a registering style. The tubes are attached to an artery and the accompanying vein and indicate the character of the arterial and venous impulses. [C. Ozanam, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 29, 1886, p. 78 (α, 34).]—**Keyts's s.** An instrument consisting of a rubber-membrane-covered pulse pad, glass transmission tubes, a manometric tube, a water reservoir, a lever that registers the pulse tracing on a writing surface, and a chronograph. [α, 34.]—**Landois's (gas) s.** A s. in which the pulsations are transmitted to a reservoir of gas, so that the oscillations in the height of a flame of the lighted gas are synchronous with the pulse waves. [α, 34.]—**Ozanam's s.** An instrument consisting of a small elastic bulb communicating with a tube containing a column of mercury. On the surface of the latter is a float that supports a slender rod holding a pen. The pen is kept in contact with a moving band of paper by means of a magnet placed behind the paper. [L, 88 (α, 34).]—**Vierordt's s.** A s. consisting of a beam from which are suspended two levers of unequal length that articulate by means of a metal square attached to their free extremities. An index which is in contact with a revolving cylinder is attached to the square, and it oscillates coincidently with pulsations communicated to the longer lever. [L, 88 (α, 34).]

SPHYGMOGRAPHY, n. Sfi^{2}g-mo^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *sphygmographia.* Fr., *sphygmographie.* Ger., *Sphygmographie, Pulszeichnung.* The use of the sphygmograph; also the collection and analysis of facts and principles that pertain to the sphygmograph and its use. [D; L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPHYGMOID, adj. Sfi^{2}g'moid. Gr., σφυγμώδης (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmoides.* See Sphygmodic.

SPHYGMOLOGE (Fr.), n. Sfeg-mo-lozh. A pulsimeter; a sphygmograph. [K.]

SPHYGMOLOGY, n. Sfi^{2}g-mo^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *sphygmologia* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *sphygmologie.* Ger., *Pulslehre.* The physiology, pathology, etc., of the pulse. [α, 48.]

SPHYGMOMANOMETER, n. Sfi^{2}g-mo-ma^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From σφυγμός, the pulse, μανός, thin, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *sphygmomanomètre.* Ger., *S.* See Manometer (2d def.).

SPHYGMOMETER, n. Sfi^{2}g-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *sphygmometrum* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *sphygmomètre.* Ger., *S.* See Pulsimeter.

SPHYGMOPHONE, n. Sfi^{2}g'mo-fon. From σφυγμός, the pulse, and φωνή, a sound. Fr., *s.* An instrument for rendering the rhythm and variations of the pulse audible, consisting of a small pad that may be adjusted over the radial artery at the wrist. The pad is brought in contact, by means of a nut and screw, with a spring, and the pad and spring are connected with the poles of a microphone. By means of the latter the pulse sounds are transmitted to the ear. [B; α, 34.]

SPHYGMOSCOPE, n. Sfi^{2}g'mo-skop. Lat., *sphygmoscopium* (from σφυγμός, the pulse, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sphygmoskop.* See Pulsimeter.

SPHYGMOSYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Sfi^{2}g(sfu^{6}g)-mo(mo^3)-si^{2}s-(su^{6}s)'to^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *-syst'oles.* From σφυγμός, pulsation, and συστολή, a drawing together. The difference of time between the cardiac and arterial systole as shown by the sphygmograph. [α, 34.]

SPHYGMOZOAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Sfeg-mo-zo-a^{2}r. Of Ehrenberg, invertebrates in which there is a circulation of the blood caused by a heart or pulsatile vessels. [L, 231.]

SPHYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfi^{2}g(sfu^{6}g)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σφυγμός. See Pulse.

SPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Sfir(sfu^{6}r)'a^3. Gr., σφῦρα. See Malleus.

SPHYROTOMY, n. Sfi^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From σφῦρα, a hammer, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *sphirotomie.* Ger., *Sphirotomie.* Of Wreden, excision of part of the handle of the malleus, so as to remove a portion of the blood-vessels supplying the membrana tympani, and thus prevent the re-formation of an excised piece of the latter. It has not proved efficient. [F.]

SPHYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfi^{2}x(sfu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *sphyx'eos (-is).* Gr., σφύξις. See Pulsation.

SPIC [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Spek. See Lavandula *spica.*

SPICA (Lat.), n. f. Spik(spek)'a^3. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* See Spike, *S.*-bandage, and Lavandula *s.*—**Essentia spicæ indicæ.** A filtered infusion of spikenard in four times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Gummibindens'** (Ger.). A rubber s. bandage.—**Inguinal s.** Fr., *s. de l'aine.* See *S.*-bandage *for the groin.*—**Oleum (florum) spicæ.** See *Oil of* spike.—**S. alpina.** The *Valeriana celtica* or its root. [α, 35.]—**S. carpi.** See *S.*-bandage *for the hand.*—**S. celtica.** See *S. alpina.*—**S. coxæ.** See *S.*-bandage *for the groin.*—**S. cretica.** See Origanum *creticum.*—**S. de l'aine** (Fr.). See *S.*-bandage *for the groin.*—**S. dorsi.** See *Chest*-bandage.—**S. duplex.** Of Galen, a kind of bandage encircling both shoulders. [A, 325 (α, 48).]—**S. humeri.** See *S.*-bandage *for the shoulder.*—**S. indica.** See Nardostachys *jatamansi.*—**S. inguinalis.** See *S.*-bandage *for the groin.*—**S. manus.** See *S.*-bandage *for the hand.*—**S. nardi.** See Nardostachys *jatamansi.*—**S. pectoris.** See *Chest*-bandage.—**S. pedis.** See *S.*-bandage *for the foot.*—**S. perinæi.** See *S.*-bandage *for the perinæum.*—**S. pollicis.** See *S.*-bandage *for the thumb.*—**S. pro luxatione carpi (seu manus).** See *S.*-bandage *for the hand.*—**S. pro luxatione pedis, S. tarsi.** See *S.*-bandage *for the foot.*—**Tinctura spicæ indicæ.** See *Essentia spicæ indicæ.*

SPICANARD (Fr.), n. Spek-a^3-na^{3}r. See Spikenard.—**Faux s.** See Allium *victoriale.*—**S. commun.** See Lavandula *vera.*

SPICATE, adj. Spik'at. Lat., *spicatus* (from *spicare*, to furnish with spikes). Ger., *ährig* (1st and 2d def's), *ährenhabend* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spike. 2. Disposed in spikes. [α, 35.] 3. See Spiciform.

SPICE, n. Spis. Gr., ἄρωμα. Lat., *species.* Fr., *épice.* Ger., *Würze, Gewürz.* A fragrant or aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, used for flavoring food. [α, 35.]—**S. plaster.** See Emplastrum *aromaticum.*

SPICEBERRY, n. Spis'be^{2}r-i^2. See Gaultheria *procumbens* and Benzoin *odoriferum.*

SPICED, adj. Spist. Rendered aromatic by means of spice.

SPICEWOOD, n. Spis'wu^{4}d. See Benzoin *odoriferum.*

SPICIFORM, adj. Spis'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *spiciformis* (from *spica*, a spike, and *forma*, form). Fr., *spiciforme.* Resembling or having the form of a spike. [α, 35.]

SPICKE (Ger.), n. Spek'e^2. See Lavandula *spica.*—**Indische S.** See Spikenard.

SPICKNEL, n. Spi^{2}k'ne^{2}l. See Meum *athamanticum.*

SPICULATE, adj. Spi^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *spiculatus* (from *spiculum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *spiculé.* 1. Covered with spicules. 2. Having the form of a spicule. 3. Of a spike, composed of many sessile spikelets applied closely to the axis. 4. Of a leaf, cordato-hastate or cordato-sagittate. [α, 35.]

SPICULE, n. Spi^{2}k'u^{2}l. Lat., *spiculum* (dim. of *spica*, a point). Fr., *s.*, *épillet* (2d def.). Ger., *Aehrchen* (2d def.). 1. A fine, erect point. 2. A spikelet of grasses and sedges; a cluster of one or more flowers forming one of the little spikes of a compound spike. 3. A sterigma. 4. An acicular crystal. [α, 35.] 5. See Spiculum (1st def.).—**Bony s., Osseous s.** One of the minute rod-like processes of bony matter which extend in a radiating manner from the centre of ossification. [J, 24, 30.]

SPICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Spi^{2}k(spek)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A pointed, needle-shaped body. [α, 27.] 2. See Bony *spicule.*—**S.**

amoris. A love-dart; a copulatory dart-like organ in some gasteropods and worms. [α, 48.]

SPIDER, n. Spid'u^{5}r. Gr., ἀράχνη, ἀράχνης. Fr., *araignée.* Ger., *Spinne.* See ARANEA (1st def.) and cf. COBWEB.—**Itch-s.** See SARCOPTES *scabiei.*

SPIDERWORT, n. Spid'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. The genus *Tradescantia.*

SPIEGEL (Ger.), n. Speg'e^{2}l. See MIRROR and SPECULUM.—**Gebärmutters'.** See *Vaginal* SPECULUM and *Uterine* SPECULUM.—**Kehlkopfs'.** See LARYNGOSCOPE.—**S'kunst.** See CATOPTRICS.—**S'untersuchung.** Examination by means of a speculum. [α, 48.]

SPIERAPFEL (Ger.), **SPIERBAUM** (Ger.), **SPIERBIRNE** (Ger.), n's. Sper'a^{3}pf-e^{2}l, -ba^3-u^{4}m, -bern-e^2. See PYRUS *sorbus* and PYRUS *torminalis.*

SPIERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Sper'zoir-e^2. See SORBIC ACID.

SPIERSTAUDE (Ger.), n. Sper'sta^3-u^{4}d-e^2. See SPIRÆA.

SPIESSIG (Ger.), adj. Spes'i^{2}g. See ACICULAR.

SPIESSGLANZ (Ger.), n. Spes'gla^{3}nts. See ANTIMONY and ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*—**Brauner S.** See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**Gewaschener schweisstreibender S.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum.*—**Grauer oxydulirter S., Grauer Sauers'** (oder **S'-kalk**), **Graues S'oxyd, Graues S'oxydul.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**Graus'erz.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*—**Kalinische S'leber.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**Scharfe S'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata.*—**Schwefels'.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide.*—**Schweisstreibender S.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum.*—**S'blumen.** See *Flores* ANTIMONII.—**S'blumenschnee.** See *Nix* ANTIMONII.—**S'butter.** See ANTIMONY *trichloride.*—**S'erz.** See ALABASTER (1st def.).—**S'glas.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**S'könig, S'metall.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII.—**S'mittel.** An antimonial drug.—**S'mohr.** See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**S'morsellen.** See TROCHISCI *stibiati.*—**S'oxydulat.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**S'safran.** See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**S'salpeter.** See NITRUM *antimoniatum.*—**S'säure.** See ANTIMONIC *acid.*—**S'schwefel.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide.*—**S'wein.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.—**Tartarisirte S'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata.*—**Ungewaschener schweisstreibender S.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum nitratum.*—**Weisses S'oxyd.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum.*—**Weisss'erz.** See ANTIMONY *trioxide.*

SPIESSGLAS (Ger.), n. Spes'gla^{3}s. See ANTIMONY.

SPIGELIA (Lat.), n. f. Speg-e^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *A. van der Spiegel*, a Belgian anatomist. Fr., *spigèle* (1st def.), *spigétie* (1st def.). Ger., *Spigelie* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Loganiaceæ.* The *Spigeleæ* are a tribe of the *Loganiaceæ.* The *Spigeliaceæ* are an order of plants. The *Spigelieæ* are: Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Gentianaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Euloganieæ.* 2. (Indian) pinkwort; in the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *S. marilandica.* [α, 35.]—**Extractum spigeliæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 60 powder with 30 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928, exhausting in a percolator with more of the alcohol, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with more of the alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—



SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. [A, 327.]

Herba spigeliæ [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *spigétie anthelminthique* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering plant of *S. anthelminthica.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusum spigeliæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. An infusion of s. in twelve times as much boiling water, strained after two hours. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. anthelmia, S. anthelminthica, S. arabaca.** Fr., *spigélie anthelmie* (ou *anthelminthique* [Fr. Cod.]), *brainvillière.* Ger., *Wurmkraut, wurmtreibende Spigelie.* Pinkroot of Demerara: a common weed in the West Indies and South America. It has the properties, though in greater degree, of *S. marilandica.* Both the root and the herb, *radix* et *herba spigeliæ* (*anthelmiæ*, seu *arabacæ*), are used. [α, 35.]—**S. glabrata, S. laurina.** Fr., *spigélie glabre.* Ger., *kahle* (oder *glänzende*) *Spigelie.* A suffrutescent species growing in Brazil. Its root, which tastes and smells like *Valeriana officinalis*, is used as an excitant, diaphoretic, and anthelminthic. [α, 35.]—**S. lonicera, S. marilandica.** Fr., *spigétie de Maryland, œillet de la Caroline.* Ger., *marylandische Spigelie, indianischer Pink, Gegenblattspigelie, marylandisches Wurmkraut.* Carolina (or Indian) pink, worm-grass; a perennial herb growing in the southern and southwestern United States. Its rhizome and the rootlets constitute the s., or pinkroot, of the U. S. Ph. In overdoses this is an acro-narcotic poison. It is said to be alterative and tonic, but is mainly used as an anthelminthic. The herb and leaves are less active. [α, 35.]

SPIGÉLIE (Fr.), n. Spe-zha-le. See SPIGELIA.—**S. anthelminthique.** See *Herba* SPIGELIÆ.

SPIGELINE, n. Spi^{2}j'e^{2}l-en. Fr., *spigéline.* Ger., *Spigelin, Spigeliebitter.* A reddish-brown, bitter, acrid, nauseous substance regarded as the active principle of the root of *Spigelia anthelmia*; according to Dudley, a volatile alkaloid. It is neutral, uncrystallizable and very deliquescent, and acts as a purgative, producing also vertigo and intoxication. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14, 35).]

SPIGNEL, n. Spi^{2}g'ne^{2}l. See MEUM *athamanticum.*

SPIKE, n. Spik. Lat., *spica.* Fr., *épi* (1st def.). Ger., *Aehre* (1st def.). 1. A form of indeterminate anthotaxis in which the flowers are sessile, or nearly so, and are arranged on an elongated axis. 2. In the *Equisetineæ*, the fruiting cone, consisting of compactly arranged modified leaves (sporophylls) elevated centrally on a short stalk. [α, 35.] 3. See LAVANDULA *spica.* 4. See SPIKENARD.—**Compound s.** A collection of spikes (spikelets) arranged in a racemose manner. [α, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum* (*lavandulæ*, seu *florum*) *spicæ.* Ger., *Spiköl, Spieköl.* The essential oil of *Lavandula spica.*

SPIKED, adj. Spikd. See SPICATE.

SPIKELET, n. Spik'le^{2}t. See SPICULE (2d def.).

SPIKENARD, n. Spik'na^{3}rd. Ger., *Spiek, Spieke.* The *Nardostachys jatamansi* or its root. [α, 35.]—**Celtic s.** The *Valeriana celtica* or its root. [α, 35.]—**Indian s.** See *S.*—**Jamaica s.** See HYPTIS *ebracteata.*

SPILANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Spi^{2}l-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'ez(as). Gen., *-anth'is.* From σπίλος, a spot, and ἄνθος, a flower. Written also *spilanthus.* Fr., *spilanthe.* Ger., *Fleckblume.* The typical genus of the *Spilantheæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Heliantheæ.* [α, 35.]—**Capitula et folia spilanthis, Herba spilanthis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *cresson de Pará* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves and flowering tops [Fr. Cod.] (flowering herb [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of *S. oleracea.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. acmella.** Fr., *abécédaire, cresson de l'Isle-de-France, herbe de Malacca.* Ger., *wahre Fleckblume, indianisches Harnkraut.* The alphabet-plant of the East Indies; a bitter balsamic herb introduced into many tropical countries. The herb and seed, *herba* et *semen acmellæ* (seu *acemellæ*, seu *achmellæ*, seu *attmellæ*, seu *spilanthi*), especially the herb, are diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves are powerfully sialagogue. In India they are given to infants to munch, under the belief that this will enable them to talk the more readily. [α, 35.] Cf. ACMELLA *mauritiana.*—**S. alba.** Ger., *weisse Fleckblume.* A Peruvian species having the same properties as *S. oleracea*; used especially as a sialagogue. [α, 35.]—**S. ciliata.** Fr., *spilanthe ciliée, herbe aux serpens.* An antiscorbutic species of tropical America. In Brazil it is regarded as possessing the properties of guaco. The juice is used in snake-bites. [α, 35.]—**S. oleracea.** Fr., *cresson de Pará* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *du Brésil*). Ger., *kressenartige Fleckblume, Para-Kresse.* Pará cress; a pungent salad plant said to be indigenous to the East Indies, but found also wild in South America. The leaves and flower-heads contain spilanthin, and are powerfully sialagogue. They are used in odontalgia, in affections of the gums and throat, in India, with *Inula bifrons*, in the preparation of certain dentifrices, as an antiscorbutic, stimulant, hydragogue, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. pseudo-acmella.** Ger., *falsche Fleckblume.* An East Indian species often confounded with *S. acmella*, and having probably the properties of the latter. [α, 35.]—**S. urens.** Fr., *spilanthe brûlante.* A very pungent East Indian species; used especially as a masticatory and in odontalgia. [α, 35.]—**Tinctura spilanthis composita.** A tincture made by digesting 40 parts of fresh [Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (dried [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]) herb of *S. oleracea* with 40 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* and 200 of dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.] (for 8 days [Ger. Ph.]), or with 20 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* and 120 of 90-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; or by macerating 333 parts of the herb of *S. oleracea* and 165 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* in 1,000 of 92-per-cent. alcohol for six days [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

SPILANTHIN, n. Spi^{2}l-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Fr., *spilanthine.* Ger., *S.* An acrid crystalline principle obtained from *Spilanthes oleracea.*

SPILANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Spi^{2}l-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SPILANTHES; of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Herba* SPILANTHIS.—**Herba** (**et semen**) **spilanthi.** See under SPILANTHES *acmella.*—**Tinctura spilanthi** (**oleracei**) **composita.** See *Tinctura* SPILANTHIS *composita.*

SPILLBAUM (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}l'ba^3-u^{4}m. See EUONYMUS (1st def.) and RHAMNUS *frangula.*

SPILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Spi^{2}l-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σπίλωμα. See SPILUS.

SPILOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi^{2}l-o(o^3)-plan(pla^{3}n)'i-a^3. From σπίλος, a spot, and πλάνη, a wandering. 1. Elephantiasis Græcorum. 2. Erythema fugax. [α, 34.]

SPILOPLAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi^{2}l-o(o^3)-pla^{2}x(pla^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. From σπίλος, a spot, and πλάξ, a plate. Fr., *spiloplaxie.* Ger., *Spiloplaxie.* See LEPROSY.—**S. indica.** The leprosy of India. [L.]—**S. scorbutica.** See ROSE *of the Asturias.*—**S. vulgaris.** See LEPROSY.

SPILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spi^{2}l-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *spilose.* Ger., *Flecksucht.* See EPICHROSIS.—**S. permanens.** See SPILUS.

SPILUS (Lat.), n. m. Spil(spi^{2}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σπίλος. A spot, stain, or macule. [G.] See NÆVUS *pigmentosus.*

SPINA (Lat.), n. f. Spin(spen)'a^3. 1. See SPINE. 2. Any one of various thorny plants. 3. Of Scopoli, a section of the genus *Mespilus.* [α, 35.]—**S. accessoria ischii.** An anomalous process projecting from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis into the great sciatic notch. [L.]—**S. alba.** The *Onopordon acanthium, Rhamnus catharticus, Lycium europæum, Mespilus oxyacantha*, or *Silybum marianum.* [α, 35.]—**S. angularis.** Ger., *Wespenbeinstachel.* The spinous process of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**S. anterior inferior ossis ilii.** See *Anterior inferior* SPINE *of the ilium.*—**S. anterior superior ossis ilii.** See *Anterior superior* SPINE *of the ilium.*—**S. basilaris.** See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**S. bicipitalis**

externa. See *S. tuberculi majoris.*—**S. bicipitalis interna.** See *S. tuberculi minoris.*—**S. bifida.** See the major list.—**S. cervalis, S. cervaria, S. cervina.** See Rhamnus *catharticus.*—**S. condyli externi femoris.** See Labium *laterale cristæ ossis femoris.*—**S. condyli interni femoris.** See Labium *mediale cristæ ossis femoris.*—**S. condyloidea externa.** See *External condylar* ridge.—**S. condyloidea interna.** See *Internal condylar* ridge.—**S. cruciata.** See Spine *of the tibia.*—**S. Darwinii.** See Spine *of Darwin.*—**S. domestica.** See Rhamnus *catharticus* and Rhamnus *frangula.*—**S. dorsi.** The vertebral column. [A, 47.]—**S. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal* spine.—**S. frontalis.** See *Frontal* crest and *Nasal* spine (1st def.).—**S. frontalis interna.** See *Frontal* crest.—**S. helicis.** 1. A slight projection on the lower anterior margin of the helix. [L.] 2. See Crura *bifurcata* (under Crus).—**S. ilio-pectinea.** See *Ilio-pectineal* line.—**S. intercondyloidea, S. intermedia.** See Spine *of the tibia.*—**S. ischiadica, S. ischii.** See Spine *of the ischium.*—**S. jugularis.** A sharp elevation on the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**Spinæ mentales internæ.** See *Genial* tubercles.—**S. mentalis externa.** The mental protuberance.—**S. muscularis inferior.** An elevation on the outer surface of the arytænoid cartilage near its lower third. [L, 31.]—**S. muscularis superior.** A blunt, knot-like prominence near the upper part of the external surface of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**S. musculi teretis majoris.** An anomalous blunt, tooth-like projection of the anterior border of the scapula for the attachment of the teres major. [L, 332.]—**Spinæ mustelæ piscis.** See under Lota *vulgaris.*—**S. nasalis.** See *Nasal* spine.—**S. nasalis anterior.** See *Anterior nasal* spine.—**S. nasalis externa** (seu **ossis frontis**). See *Nasal* spine (1st def.).—**S. nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Anterior nasal* spine.—**S. nasalis palatina** (seu **posterior ossis palatini**). See *Posterior nasal* spine.—**S. nasalis superior.** See *Nasal* spine (1st def.).—**S. navicularis.** An anomalous process at the union of the external and inferior surfaces of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L, 332.]—**S. neuralis.** See *Neural* spine.—**S. occipitalis (exterior).** See *External occipital* protuberance.—**S. occipitalis interna.** See *Internal occipital* protuberance.—**S. orbitalis inferior.** A slight prominence below the s. orbitalis superior. [L.]—**S. orbitalis superior.** A slight prominence on the border of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, projecting into the sphenoidal fissure at the point where it is slightly constricted. [L, 332.]—**S. ossis ilii anterior superior.** See *Anterior superior* spine *of the ilium.*—**S. ossis ischii.** See Spine *of the ischium.*—**S. ossis pubis.** See spine *of the pubes.*—**S. pedum.** See Clavus (1st def.).—**S. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal* spine.—**S. posterior inferior ossis ilii.** See *Posterior inferior* spine *of the ilium.*—**S. posterior superior ossis ilii.** See *Posterior superior* spine *of the ilium.*—**S. pubis.** See Spine *of the pubes.*—**S. recti lateralis.** See *S. orbitalis superior.*—**S. scapulæ.** See Spine *of the scapula.*—**S. solutiva.** See Rhamnus *catharticus.*—**S. sphenoidalis.** See *S. angularis.*—**S. tibiæ.** See Spine *of the tibia.*—**S. transversa.** See *S. muscularis inferior.*—**S. trochanterica major.** See Labium *laterale cristæ ossis femoris.*—**S. trochanterica minor.** See Labium *mediale cristæ ossis femoris.*—**S. trochlearis.** See Trochlea.—**S. tuberculi majoris (húmeri).** The ridge forming the external margin of the bicipital groove. [L.]—**S. tuberculi minoris (humeri).** The ridge forming the inner margin of the bicipital groove. [L.]—**S. tympanica anterior.** A prominent point on the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring, at the anterior end of a ridge forming the upper boundary of the sulcus malleolaris. [F, 33.]—**S. tympanica major.** Of Helmholtz, the s. tympanica postica of the fœtal temporal bone. It is the anterior point of insertion for the ligaments supporting the malleus in the developed organ. [F, 33.]—**S. tympanica minor.** Of Helmholtz, a point on the postero-superior portion of the annulus tympanicus, which forms the posterior point of insertion for the suspensory ligaments of the malleus. [F.]—**S. tympanica posterior** (seu **postica**). See *S. tympanica major.*—**S. ventosa.** Ger., *Winddorn.* 1. A disease of the bones which causes them to dilate as if distended with air (cf. Osteomalacia). 2. A bony tumor due to internal caries, generally confined to the wrist or ankle. [E.]—**S. vertebræ, S. vertebralis.** See *Spinous* process *of a vertebra.* [L.]—**S. vestibuli.** See Crista *vestibuli.*—**S. zygomatica.** An offshoot from the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla which aids in forming the sphenomaxillary fissure. [L.]—**Syrupus spinæ cervinæ.** A syrup made by boiling equal parts of sugar and the purified juice of *Rhamnus catharticus* to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

SPINA BIFIDA (Lat.), n. f. Spin(spen)′a^3 bi(bi^2)′fi^{2}d-a^3. Ger., *Rückenspalte, Rückgratsspalte.* A congenital malformation caused by absence or deficiency of the laminæ or spinous processes of some of the vertebræ, usually associated with a sacculated protrusion of the membranes of the spinal cord. The sac contains cerebro-spinal fluid and sometimes a portion of the cord. [*a*, 34.]—**False s. b.** Any congenital tumor communicating with the spinal canal but not with the spinal membranes. [E, 4.]—**Pelvic s. b.** S. b. in which the cleft is in the anterior surface of the vertebral column, the sac presenting in the pelvis. [T. G. Thomas, "Gaillard's Med. Jour.," Mar., 1885, p. 237 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. aperta.** S. b. associated with fissure of the superjacent tissues. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. cervicalis.** S. b. of the cervical vertebræ. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. crânien** (Fr.). An encephalocele associated with a hydromeningocele. [Dalbaune, "Lyon méd.," Oct. 4, 1885, p. 143 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. cystica.** S. b. with the protrusion of a cyst through the fissure. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. dorsalis.** S. b. of the dorsal vertebræ. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. lumbalis.** S. b. of the lumbar vertebræ. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. lumbo-sacralis.** S. b. of the lumbo-sacral region. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**S. b. occulta.** That variety in which the bony deficiency is present, but no tumor.—**S. b. sacralis.** S. b. of the sacral vertebræ. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

SPINACH, n. Spi^{2}n′e^{2}j. The genus *Spinacia*, especially *Spinacia oleracea.* [*a*, 35.]—**Garden s.** See Spinacia *oleracea.*—**New Zealand s.** The *Tetragonia expansa* and *Tetragonia implexicoma.* [*a*, 35.]—**Wild s.** The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus, Chenopodium album, Beta maritima*, or *Campanula latifolia.*

SPINACIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi^{2}n(spen)-as(a^{3}k)′i^2-a^3. From *spina*, a spine. Fr., *épinard.* Ger., *Spinat.* Spinach (or spinage); a genus of the *Chenopodiaceæ.* The *Spinacieæ* are a tribe of the suborder *Cyclolobeæ* (cf. Atripliceæ [2d def.]). [*a*, 35.]—**S. glabra, S. inermis.** Fr., *épinard lisse, grand* (ou *gros*) *épinard, épinard de Hollande.* Ger., *glattfrüchtiger Spinat.* Round-seeded spinach; a culinary herb indigenous to the East Indies, usually regarded as a variety of *S. oleracea*, the properties of which it possesses. [*a*, 35.]—**S. oleracea, S. spinosa.** Fr., *épinard cultivé* (ou *cornu*). Ger., *stachelfrüchtiger Spinat, Gemüsespinat.* Garden spinach; supposed to be indigenous to western Asia. The herbaceous parts, *herba spinaciæ* (seu *spinachiæ*, seu *lapathi hortensis*), are mildly laxative; they are used as an emollient poultice. [*a*, 35.]

SPINAL, adj. Spi′n′l. Gr., ῥαχίτης. Lat., *spinalis.* Pertaining to the vertebral column.

SPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Spin(spen)-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. From *spina*, the spine. Spinal; as a n. (Ger., *Dornmuskel*), a muscle arising from or inserted into spinous processes of the vertebræ.—**S. capitis.** See Rectus *capitis posticus major.*—**S. cervicis, S. colli.** Fr., *élévateur épineux de la nuque.* Ger., *Dornmuskel des Halses.* A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ, occasionally from those of one or two dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the spines of the axis and an irregular number of the vertebræ below. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. dorsi (major).** Fr., *élévateur épineux du dos.* Ger., *Dornmuskel des Rückens.* A long, narrow muscle arising from the lateral surface of the spinous processes of the two upper lumbar and two lower dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the spinous processes of from 4 to 8 upper dorsal vertebræ. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. lumborum.** See Longissimus *dorsi.*

SPINAT (Ger.), n. Spen-a^{3}t′. See Spinacia.

SPINDEL (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}nd′e^{2}l. See Spindle, Modiolus (1st def.), and Rhachis (3d def.).—**Furchungss'.** See *Nuclear* spindle.—**Kerns'.** See *Nuclear* spindle and *Achromatic* figure.—**Muskels'n.** 1. Of Bremer, young motor end-plates. 2. Of Kölliker, young or incompletely developed striated muscular fibres. 3. Of Kraske, parts of degenerating striated muscular fibre. 4. Striated muscular fibres. [J, 35.]—**Richtungss'.** See *Nuclear* spindle.—**S'bein.** The radius.—**S'blatt.** See Lamina *spiralis ossea.*—**S. der Schnecke.** See Modiolus (1st def.).—**S'element.** A fusiform anatomical element. [J.]—**S'förmig.** See Fusiform.—**S'staar.** See *Fusiform* cataract.—**Theilungss'.** See *Nuclear* spindle.

SPINDLE, n. Spi^{2}n′d′l. A.-S., *spindel.* Lat., *fusus.* Fr., *fuseau.* Ger., *Spindel.* 1. The tapering rod or pin on which the thread is wound in spinning. 2. Anything of s.-like shape (cf. Fusiform). [*a*, 48.]—**Achromatic s., Caryocinetic s.** See *Nuclear s.*—**Cleavage s.** See *Nuclear s.* and Amphiaster (1st def.).—**Muscle s's.** See *Muskel*spindeln.—**Nuclear s., Nucleated s., Nucleus s., Segmentation s.** Fr., *fuseau nucléaire, amphiastre de rebut.* Ger., *Kernspindel, achromatische Fadenspindel.* Of Bütschli, the striated s.-shaped or double cone-like appearance of the nucleus, especially in ova, during indirect division or caryocinesis. The striæ (achromatic fibrils) are supposed to be formed of the achromatin of the nucleus, with perhaps an admixture of protoplasm from the cell-body. They extend in a curved direction from pole to pole of the nucleus, and the nuclear fibrils move along these lines to the poles, where the daughter nuclei are formed. At the ends of the nuclear s. faint striæ are often seen, radiating outward and giving something the appearance of a sun or star (see Amphiaster [1st def.]). [J, 1, 30, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876–1884; "Archiv. f. mikr. Anat.," 1878–1884 (J).]—**Thiersche's s.** (Ger.). A small s.-shaped object having an aperture in the centre for the passage of a ligature thread; used to secure apposition of tissues in ligaturing. [*a*, 34.]

SPINE, n. Spin. Gr., ἄκανθα (1st def.), ῥάχις (2d def.). Lat., *spina.* Fr., *épine* (1st def.), *colonne vertébrale* (2d def.). Ger., *Dorn, Gräte, Stachel* (all 1st def.), *Ruckgrat* (2d def.). 1. A hard sharp projection. 2. The vertebral column; so called from the spinous processes of the vertebræ. [C.] 3. In fishes, a non-jointed fin ray. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]—**Anterior inferior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et inférieure* (ou *antéro-inférieure*). Ger., *vorderer unterer Darmbeinstachel.* A rough eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the acetabulum. [L.]—**Anterior nasal s.** The inferior sharp edge of the nasal crest of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Anterior superior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et supérieure.* Ger., *vorderer oberer Darmbeinstachel.* The anterior termination of the crest of the ilium. [L.]—**Cleft s., Cloven s.** See Spina bifida.—**Cruciate s.** See *S. of the tibia.*—**Ethmoidal s.** A slight projection in the middle line of the anterior border of the body of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.]—**External occipital s.** See *External occipital* crest.—**Frontal s.** See *Frontal* crest.—**Hæmal s.** The portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra that closes it in. In the first seven dorsal vertebræ it is represented by the sternum, in the sacral vertebræ by the symphysis pubis, in the occipital vertebra by the manubrium sterni, in the parietal vertebra by the body of the hyoid bone, in the frontal vertebra by the symphysis of the inferior maxilla, and in the nasal vertebra by the præmaxilla. [L.]—**Iliac s's.** Ger., *Darmbeinstacheln.* The anterior superior and inferior and the posterior superior and inferior s's of the ilium. [L.]—**Inferior anterior nasal s.** See *Anterior nasal s.*—**Inferior posterior nasal s.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Irritable s.** See *Spinal* irritation.—**Ischiadiac s., Ischiatic s.** See *S. of the ischium.*—**Mental s's.** See *Genial* tubercles.—**Nasal s.** Ger., *Nasenstachel.* 1. A sharp process which descends in the middle line from the inferior surface of the frontal bone, between the

superior maxillæ. [L.] 2. See *Anterior nasal s.* 3. See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Nasal s. of the palate bone.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Nasal s. of the superior maxillary bone.** See *Anterior nasal s.*—**Neural s.** The portion of the neural arch of the typical vertebra that closes it in. It is found in all the vertebræ proper (except the last sacral and the coccygeal) as the spinous process. In the occipital vertebra it is the occipital plate, in the parietal the parietal bones, in the frontal the frontal bone, and in the nasal the nasal bones. [L.]—**Palatine s.** See *Posterior nasal s.*—**Peroneal s.** See Processus *trochlearis calcanei.*—**Pharyngeal s.** Lat., *crista basilaris.* Fr., *épine basilaire.* A short elevation in the middle line of the lower surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Posterior inferior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-inférieure.* Ger., *hinterer unterer Darmbeinstachel.* A slight eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the great sciatic notch. [L.]—**Posterior nasal s.** Ger., *hinterer Nasenstachel.* A prominence formed by the union in the middle line of the elevations upon the posterior internal contiguous margins of the palatal plate of the palate bones. [L, 31, 332.]—**Posterior superior s. of the ilium.** Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-supérieure.* Ger., *hinterer oberer Darmbeinstachel.* The posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium. [L, 31, 332.]—**Pubic s.** See *S. of the pubes.*—**Railway s.** Ger., *Rückenmarkserschütterung nach Eisenbahnunfällen, Eisenbahnkrankheit.* 1. Chronic meningomyelitis consequent upon shock caused by a railway accident. 2. A peculiar train of symptoms following a railway accident. There is initial shock followed by collapse or a period of excitement, there are temperature and pulse disturbances, and the feebleness may terminate in death or there may be temporary improvement that is followed by various functional nervous and mental disturbances. The condition in the latter case may persist for life. No gross lesion can be detected on post-mortem examination. [α, 34.]—**Sciatic s.** See *S. of the ischium.*—**Sphenoidal s.** See Spina *angularis.*—**S'ache.** See Rhachialgia.—**S. of Darwin.** Ger., *Darwin'scher Vorsprung, Darwin'sches Spitzohr.* A slight projection of the free margin of the helix near the upper part, assumed to represent the inverted upper pointed extremity of the ear of quadrupeds. [L, 142. 332.]—**S. of Spix.** See Lingula *mandibulæ.*—**S. of the ischium.** Lat., *spina ischii* (seu *ischiadica*). Fr., *épine ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). Ger., *Sitzbeinstachel.* An elevation on the posterior border of the ischium just behind the acetabulum. It forms the lower boundary of the great sciatic notch. [L.]—**S. of the pubes, S. of the pubic bone.** Lat., *spina pubis, crista obturatoria.* Fr., *épine du pubis.* Ger., *Schambeinstachel, Schambeinkamm.* The outer termination of the crest of the os pubis. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. of the scapula.** Lat., *spina scapulæ.* Fr., *épine de l'omoplate.* Ger., *Schulterkamm.* An osseous plate projecting from the posterior surface of the scapula which extends obliquely upward and outward from a point near the upper fourth of the posterior border to terminate in the acromion process. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. of the sphenoid bone.** See *Ethmoidal s.* and Spina *angularis.*—**S. of the tibia.** Ger., *Schienbeinkamm.* An elevation on the upper surface of the tibia, between its articular surfaces, which terminates in two tubercles. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior nasal s.** See *Nasal s.* (1st def.).—**Typhoid s.** An acute inflammation of the periosteum and the fibrous structures holding the spinal column together, following upon and caused by typhoid fever. [V. P. Gibney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 30, 1889, p. 596 (α, 34).]—**Zygomatic s.** See Spina *zygomatica.*

SPINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Spi2n(spen)-e2l'la3. Dim. of *spina*, a spine. Fr., *spinelle.* In botany, an appendage intermediate between ordinary hairs and spines; a very rigid hair. [α, 35.]

SPINESCENT, adj. Spi2n-e2s's'nt. Lat., *spinescens* (from *spinescere*, to grow thorny). Fr., *s.* 1. Ending in a sharp, hard point. 2. Of a leaf, bract, stipule, etc., transformed into a spine.

SPINI-AXOÏDO-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. Spe-ne-a3x-o-e-do-o2x-ep-et-a3l. See Rectus *capitis posticus major.*

SPINI-AXOÏDO-TRACHÉLI-ATLOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Spe-ne-a3x-o-e-do-tra3-ka-le-a3t-lo-e-de-a3n2. See Obliquus *capitis major.*

SPINICEREBRAL, adj. Spin-i2-se2r'e2b-r'l. Lat., *spinicerebralis* (from *spina*, a spine, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *spinicérébral.* See Cerebro-spinal.

SPINI-PUBIO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. Spe-ne-pu6-be-o-fam-o-ra3l. See Adductor *femoris longus.*

SPINIRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Spin(spen)-i2-re2kt(rakt)'o2r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *spina*, the spine, and *rector*, a guider. See Multifidus *spinæ.*

SPINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spin(spen)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *spinite.* See Spondylitis.

SPINNE (Ger.), n. Spi2n'ne2. See Spider.—**Blasenziehende S.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria.*—**S'ngewebe.** See Cobweb.

SPINNERET, n. Spi2n'e2r e2t. Fr., *filière.* See Arachnidium.

SPINNERULES, n. pl. Spi2n'e2r-u2lz. The glandular ducts of the arachnidial papillæ (see under Arachnidium). [B.]

SPINOCOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Spin(spen)-o(o3)-ko2st-al(a3l)'i2s. From *spina*, the spine, and *costa*, a rib. A muscle connected with the vertebræ and the ribs. [L.]—**Spinocostales longi.** The serrati postici inferior and superior. [L, 332.]

SPINOLA (Lat.), n. f. Spi2n(spen)'o2l-a3. Dim. of *spina*, the spine. See Spina bifida.

SPINOMETER, n. Spi2n-o2m'e2t-u5r. From *spina*, the spine, and μέτρον, a measure. See Rhachiometer.

SPINOTRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), n. m. Spin(spen)''o(o3)-tra2ns(tra3ns)-vu5rs(wers)-al(a3l)'i2s. From *spina*, the spine, and *transversus*, transverse. See Transversospinalis, Sacrospinalis, and Splenius.—**Spinotransversales brevissimi.** See Transversospinales *breves.*

SPINOTRANSVERSARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Spin(spen)''o(o3)-tra2ns(tra3ns)-vu5rs(we2rs)-a(a3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). A muscle connected with the transverse processes of the vertebræ. [L.]—**Spinotransversarii longi.** The splenius capitis, splenius cervicis, and obliquus capitis major. [L, 332.]

SPINOUS, adj. Spin'u3s. Lat., *spinosus* (from *spina*, a spine). Fr., *épineux.* Ger., *dornig.* Pertaining to a spine or sharp process of a bone; having or constituting such a process or processes. [C.]

SPINTHERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Spi2nth-e2r(ar)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From σπινθηρίζειν, to emit sparks. 1. The production or emission of sparks. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See Photopsia.

SPINTHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Spi2n-the2r(thar)-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From σπινθήρ, a spark. Of Blazius, ocular scintillation produced by cholesterin deposits. [α, 34.]

SPINTHEROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi2nth-e2r(ar)-op'i2-a3. From σπινθήρ, a spark, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *spinthéropie.* See Photopsia.

SPINULOSE, adj. Spi2n'u2l-os. Lat., *spinulosus* (from *spinula*, a small thorn). Fr., *spinuleux.* Spiny; having diminutive spines. [α, 35.]

SPIRA (Lat.), n. f. Spir(sper)'a3. Gr., σπεῖρα. 1. A spiral structure. [α, 48.] 2. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. cerebri.** See *S.* (2d def.).

SPIRACLE, n. Spi2r'a3-k'l. Lat., *spiraculum* (from *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *spiracule.* Ger., *Luftloch.* A respiratory opening or pore, such as the blow-hole of a cetacean or one of the openings of the tracheæ in an insect. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

SPIRÆA (Lat.), n. f. Spi(spe)-re'(ra3'e2)-a3. From σπεῖρα, a coil. Fr., *spiréa, spirée.* Ger., *Spierstaude.* Meadow-sweet; a genus of rosaceous plants. The *Spiræaceæ* are a family of the *Calicungulia*, now forming a section or tribe (the *Spiræe*, or *Spiræidæ*) of the *Rosaceæ.* The *Spiræoideæ* are a suborder of the *Rosaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Flores spiræae** (**ulmariæ** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *ulmaire, reine-des-prés* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *S. ulmaria.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oil of s.** Fr., *essence de reine-des-prés.* A colorless, aromatic volatile oil obtained from the flowers and herb of *S. ulmaria.* [α, 35.]—**S. aruncus.** Fr., *barbe de chèvre* (ou *de bouc*), *épine de bouc.* Ger., *Waldspierstaude, Waldgeisbart, Waldbocksbart.* Goat's-beard. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, folia,* et *flores barbæ capræ,* were formerly official. [α, 35.]—**S. filipendula.** Fr., *filipendule.* Ger., *knollige Spierstaude, Filipendelwurz, rother Steinbrech, Erdeicheln, Tropfwurz, Wasserfarnkraut.* Dropwort, Italian may, pride of the meadow. The tuberous root, the leaves, and the flowers, *radix, herba* (seu *folia*), et *flores filipendulæ* (seu *filipendulæ tenuifoliæ*, seu *saxifragæ rubræ*, seu *œnanthes*, seu *filicis aquaticæ*, seu *osmundæ*), are used. The roots contain tannin and a volatile oil (probably salicyl aldehyde, which is found also in the leaves and stem). They are used as a stimulant, laxative, and mild astringent, and, along with the bark, in rabies. The leaves and flowers are used as a mild tonic and astringent and as a tæniafuge. [α, 35.]—**S. salicifolia.** Ger., *weideblättrige Spierstaude.* Queen-of-the-meadow; a shrubby species of eastern Europe and western Asia. The seeds are used as an astringent, and the mildly astringent leaves as a substitute for green tea. [α, 35.]—**S. tomentosa.** Fr., *spirée cotonneuse.* Ger., *filzige Spierstaude.* Hardhack, steeple-bush; a bitter, astringent shrub abundant in the northern United States. The root was once official in the U. S. Ph., but is said to be less active than the leaves and stem. [α, 35.]—**S. ulmaria.** Fr., *ulmaire, ormière, ornière, vignette.* Ger., *Ulmen-* (oder *Sumpf-*) *Spierstaude, Krampfkraut, Wurmkraut, Geisbart.* Bitter-sweet, bride-wort, common meadow-sweet; indigenous to Europe and northern Asia and naturalized in North America. It yields oil of s. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, herba,* et *flores reginæ prati* (seu *reginæ pratorum*, seu *ulmariæ*, seu *drimopogonis*, seu *spiræœ*, seu *barbæ caprinæ*, seu *barbulæ caprinæ*), are diuretic, tonic, and astringent. The flowers, and probably other parts, yield salicyl aldehyde. [α, 35.]

SPIRÆIC ACID, SPIRÆIN, n's. Spi-re'i2k, spi-re'i2n. Fr., *acide spiréique, spiréine.* Ger., *Spiräaöl, Spiräasäure, Spiräin.* See Salicyl *aldehyde.*

SPIRAL, adj. Spi'r'l. Lat., *spiralis* (from σπεῖρα, a coil). Ger., *spiralig, spiralförmig, schraubenförmig.* Screw-like; turning like the thread of a screw around an axis; of a flower, having the members arranged in s. series: as a n. (Ger., *Spirale*), a s. line or structure. [α, 35.]—**Cheese s.** See Spirillum *tyrogenum.*—**Curschmann's s's.** See *Leyden's s's.*—**Finkler and Prior's s.** See Spirillum *Finkler-Prior.*—**Fundamental s., Generating s., Genetic s.** Fr., *spire génératrice.* In phyllotaxy, the horizontal projection of an imaginary line winding round an axis either to the right or to the left and passing through the points of insertion of all the leaves on the axis. [α, 35.]—**Leyden's s's.** A thick meshwork of very delicate fibres, commonly looped round in s's, but occasionally retiform, formed in desquamative catarrh of the bronchi and alveoli. They are often overlaid with epithelium and sometimes with Charcot-Leyden crystals. They may be found in the sputum in pneumonia, asthma, or pulmonary tuberculosis. [α, 34.]

SPIRALBLATT (Ger.), n. Sper-a3l'bla3t. A spiral lamina. [L.]—**Knöcherne S.** See Lamina *spiralis ossea.*—**S. der Schnecke.** See Lamina *spiralis.*

SPIRAMEN (Lat.), **SPIRAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Spir(sper)-a(a3)'me2n, -a3-me2nt'u3m(u4m). Gen., *-am'inis, -ment'i.* From *spirare*, to breathe. See Spiracle.

SPIRANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Spir(sper)-a2nth(a3nth)'ez(as). From σπεῖρα, a coil, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *spiranthe.* Ger., *Drehähre, Blüthenschraube.* Lady's-tresses (or -traces); a genus of orchids. The *Spiranthidæ* are a division of the *Neotteæ*; the *Spiranthideæ* are a subtribe of the *Neottieæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. autumnalis.** Ger., *gemeine Drehähre.* Autumn flowering lady's-tresses. The tuberous

roots, *radix triorchidis albæ odoratæ* (seu *orchidis spiralis*), were formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [α, 35.]—**S. diuretica.** A Chilean species, used in ischuria. [α, 35.]

SPIRANTHY, n. Spir'a²nth-i². An occasional development of a flower in which the parts are twisted. [α, 35.]

SPIRATION, n. Spir-a'sh'n. Lat., *spiratio* (from *spirare*, to breathe). See RESPIRATION.

SPIRÉE (Fr.), n. Spe-ra. See SPIRÆA.

SPIRÉINE (Fr.), n. Spe-ra-en. See SALICYL *aldehyde.*

SPIREM, n. Spir'e²m. Lat., *spirema* (from σπεῖρα, a spiral). Fr., *spirème.* Ger., *Mutterknäuel.* In caryocinesis, the phase in which the nuclear figure shows no sign of division into two parts. [L, 351.]

SPIRICLES, n. pl. Spi²r'i²-k'lz. Fr., *spiricules.* Very attenuated threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achænia. They uncoil when wetted, and are discharged, along with mucilage, from the hairs. [α, 35.]

SPIRILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Spi²r(sper)-i²l'lu³m(lu⁴m). Dim. of *spira*, a coil. A coiled bacillus; a distinct genus of *Schizomycetes* in some classifications. Some authors include in *S.* only the spirally twisted threads in which the coils are rigid and few in number, giving the name *Spirochæte* to those in which the coils are numerous and not rigid. [α, 35.] Cf. VIBRIO.—**Cheese s.** See *S. tyrogenum.*—**S. amyliferum.** A species living in the syrup of beet-root sugar and giving rise to brisk fermentation. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**S. attenuatum.** A species of varying length, having three convolutions; found in sea-water. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**S. choleræ asiaticæ.** Fr., *bacille-virgule cholérigène.* Ger., *Kommabacillus.* The comma bacillus (see Plate iii, Fig. 16); a species regarded as the causal agent of Asiatic cholera on account of its constant presence in that disease and its absence in other diseases and in health. It is found in the dejecta and intestinal contents, and, according to Nicati and Rietsch, sometimes in the bile-ducts and gall-bladder, but it never occurs in the other organs or in the blood. It has been observed in small numbers on several occasions in the vomit of cholera, but Flügge suggests that in these cases the vomited matter may have been the intestinal contents which had passed into the stomach. The bacilli are usually minute, and curved like a comma, though at times (as almost always in drop cultivations) they form by the continuous adhesion of the individual bacilli long screw-like filaments. These fragments, or individual bacilli, which vary in length from 0·8 to 2 μ (averaging about 1·5 μ) and have a thickness of from ⅓ to ⅙ their length, are in their youngest state slightly curved or straight, and when more fully developed distinctly curved, sometimes showing a full half-circle. They are usually very active, shooting forward or turning round their axis. The longer spirilla have a slower and more oscillating motion. Under various conditions, as on moist linen or moist earth, they multiply very rapidly. Spore-formation has never been observed with certainty. The s. liquefies gelatin slowly, both in punctures and on plates. In punctures it forms a thin tube, funnel-shaped toward the surface of the gelatin, where it has a diameter after 48 hours of about ⅓ ctm. The funnel contains liquid the level of which is often lower than the surface of the gelatin. It is not till after from 4 to 6 days that the liquefaction has extended to the margin of the glass at the surface of the gelatin. On the plates it forms after 24 hours at 22° C. very minute white points which appear under a low power of the microscope as small, round, whitish-yellow discs which are so refracting that the surface of the plates seem as if sprinkled with bits of glass. These discs, which have an irregular, wavy, not sharply defined margin, become gradually larger, and retain their color, except that the central point becomes somewhat darker. They form, on liquefying the gelatin, funnels containing fluid, the colonies lying at the bottom of the funnels. After 48 hours' growth at 22° C. these funnels measure hardly 1 mm. in diameter at the surface. On the surface of agar-agar the bacillus forms a grayish-yellow, gelatinous, folded coating without liquefying the substratum. Unlike the *S. Finkler-Prior*, it does not grow at all on potatoes at ordinary temperatures, and at higher temperatures forms only a slight, brownish mucous coating. The organisms develop in large numbers in blood-serum, neutralized meat infusion, and milk, the milk not being sensibly altered in character. According to Flügge, in none of the cultivations is there any development of putrefactive gases or foul odor. Buchner asserts, however, that a foul smell was observable in his cultivations of the bacilli in meat infusions. As the bacilli are sensitive to acids, the nutrient jelly, meat infusions, etc., must be slightly alkaline or accurately neutralized. Though the bacilli develop best when in contact with the oxygen of the air, they grow even where that gas is absent, if other conditions are favorable. No growth occurs below a temperature of 16° C., and at 17° C. only a slight growth (Koch). The gelatin cultivations are usually made between 22° C. and 25° C.; between 30° C. and 40° C. the gelatin is completely liquefied. The bacilli are more sensitive to drying than almost any other bacteria, dying in from 2 to 3 hours at the ordinary temperature if spread out in the air on a cover-glass. Hence infection through the air is impossible, unless perhaps in the exceptional cases where bubbles, detached by agitation from infective fluids, might be carried for short distances by currents of air. The presence of saprophytic bacteria, especially when in excess or when the conditions as regards nutrition, temperature, etc., are unfavorable to the comma bacilli, leads rapidly to the death of the latter. According to Koch, if added to sewage, they can not be found after 24 hours, and in impure water they are said to die in 6 or 7 days except when in very large numbers. They will live even at — 10° C.; boiling the fluid containing them, or exposing them for half an hour to a temperature of 60° C., causes their destruction. Alcohol, iron sulphate, hydrochloric acid, and quinine check their development; mercury bichloride and carbolic acid are most effectual in killing them. Natural infection of animals is unknown, and experiments made on them by the usual methods have shown no certain pathogenic action. Rietsch, Koch, and other experimenters have, however, caused the death of guinea-pigs with symptoms of cholera by injections of pure cultivations into the intestinal canal after having caused hyperæmia of the intestine and alteration of peristaltic action; and Koch produced similar results in guinea-pigs by first neutralizing the gastric juice with soda and slowing peristaltic movements with opium or alcohol, and then administering pure cultivations by the mouth. In some cases he used, instead of the pure cultivations, the intestinal contents of animals which had been infected and died. There is a case on record in which a physician was taken sick with cholera under circumstances which seemed to preclude all sources of infection other than the pure cultivations of the bacilli upon which he had been working. The virulence is said to be somewhat decreased if the cultivation is carried on for a long time in meat infusion or nutrient jelly kept at from 20° to 25° C. No inoculations with such bacilli, however, have been shown to be protective. [α, 35.]—**S. Cohnii, S. dentium.** The spirochæte of the saliva; very thin, wavy threads, 10 to 20 μ long, pointed at the extremities, occurring, along with *Leptothrix buccalis*, in the contents of carious teeth and in the deposit on the teeth. [α, 35.]—**S. Finkler-Prior.** A species obtained by Finkler and Prior from the dejecta of patients with cholera nostras, resembling *S. choleræ asiaticæ*, but presenting many differences in its mode of development, especially on potatoes, on which it forms within forty-eight hours, at the temperature of the room, a grayish-yellow coating marked by a white border from the substance of the potato. Further, the curved bacilli are somewhat thicker and longer than the cholera bacilli, and show less regularity in their thickness, being often somewhat pointed at their ends and thicker in the middle. In nutrient substrata containing sugar fermentation occurs with the formation of acid, and in all the cultivations a rather foul odor is developed. According to Buchner, it shows a marked tendency to change its form if the condition of the medium is not favorable; for instance, in gelatin to which 5 per cent. of sugar or 2 per cent. of glycerin has been added it sometimes forms spindles, sometimes spheres, and sometimes monad-bodies. As this organism has been found in other situations than the dejecta of cholera nostras (by Miller in a hollow tooth), as it was found by Finkler and Prior only in dejecta that had been kept so long as to undergo putrefaction, as other observers have not found it in the dejecta of cholera nostras at all, and as the experiments with the cultivations on animals show pathogenic action only under complex conditions, and then but rarely, it is probably saprophytic only. [α, 35.]—**S. leucomelænum.** A rare form of s. having alternating light and dark spaces. It is found in water over decaying *Algæ.* [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**S. Obermeieri.** The *Spirochæte Obermeieri* (see Plate iii, Fig. 18); flexible, colorless threads between 16 and 40 μ long, found in the blood of patients with relapsing fever. It occurs only during the febrile attacks, and is never found in the secretions and evacuations. The threads are not more than $\frac{1}{25000}$ of an inch thick, have from 10 to 20 convolutions, and when fresh exhibit active movements, partly unfolding and becoming wavy throughout their entire length. They resist the action of concentrated acetic acid, and are readily stained by certain dyes, such as fuchsin and alkaline methylene blue. Relapsing fever has been produced in man by accidental inoculations from cuts during autopsies; and Koch and Carter inoculated monkeys with the disease (though without true relapses) with human defibrinated blood containing the spirilla, the blood of the animals showing during the febrile attack large numbers of the spirilla. The monkeys were not protected from a recurrence of the disease by one attack. The fever could not be set up by inoculations with blood not containing the spirilla in a living state. [α, 35.]—**S. plicatile, S. portæ.** A very active organism found in stagnant water, consisting of thin baculi from 110 to 225 μ long, with many narrow turns, forming in most cases a double wavy line. The primary turns are equal in size, the secondary often unequal.—**S. rosaceum.** A species forming a red coloring matter; found in excrement that has been kept in water. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**S. Rosenbergii.** A species consisting of filaments from 4 to 12 μ long with granules of sulphur; found in brackish water. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**S. rugula.** See VIBRIO *rugula.*—**S. sanguineum.** A species found in brackish, putrescent water; consisting of cylindrical baculi, rounded at the apex, uniflagellate, 3 μ or more in width, varying in length, usually with 2 turns; its plasma is of a purplish color, and contains numerous granules of sulphur. Zopf refers it to the genus *Beggiatoa.* [α, 35.]—**S. serpens.** Syn.: *Vibrio serpens.* A species occurring, often in dense masses, in stagnant water and various infusions; rapidly moving filaments 0·8 to 1·1 μ thick, 11 to 28 μ long, with 3 or 4 regular permanent turns, and not rarely united in chains. [α, 35.]—**S. tenue.** An exceedingly active form often occurring in heaps or zooglœa masses in marsh water, decoctions of plants, and putrid infusions; very thin threads 4 to 15 μ long, with 2 to 5 turns. [α, 35.]—**S. tyrogenum.** Ger., *Käsespirille.* A species obtained by Deneke from very old cheese, resembling *S. choleræ asiaticæ*, but with smaller individual bacilli and often smaller screws and somewhat narrower twists in the threads. Moreover, it liquefies gelatin more energetically. It forms in 24 hours on gelatin plates small, white, punctiform colonies appearing under a low power of the microscope as dark greenish-brown discs with sharp outlines which disappear as the gelatin begins to liquefy, the margins becoming lighter and the centre of the discs assuming a dark-yellow color. On agar-agar it forms a yellowish-white layer, but does not develop at all on potatoes. From experiments on animals, the organism is regarded as purely saprophytic. [α, 35.]—**S. undula.** Syn.: *Vibrio undula* (seu *prolifer*). A form very common in putrefying liquids, consisting of threads (1 to 1·5 μ thick and 8 to 16 μ long [Saccardo], 1·1 to 1·4 μ by 8 to 12 μ [Flügge]) exhibiting "rapid simultaneously turning and twisting movements." Each thread makes from 1½ to 3 or 4 turns. The flagella are long and slightly arched, becoming thinner toward their ends. [α, 35.]—**S. volutans.** A species found in marsh or stagnant water and in a decoction of dead fresh-water snails; threads, sometimes motile, sometimes non-motile, 1·5 to 2 μ thick, 25 to 30 μ long, with 2½ to 3½ turns, and

with a distinct flagellum at each end. The threads contain a dark granular matter. [α, 35.]

SPIRIT, n. Spi^{2}r'i^{2}t. Lat., *spiritus, alcoolatum.* Fr., *esprit, alcoolat, teinture d'essence.* Ger., *Geist, Sprit.* 1. Of the alchemists, any light or volatile principle, so called from the fanciful analogy existing between the relation of such a principle to the substance whence it was extracted and the relation of the body to the soul. 2. Alcohol, the volatile principle, or s., of wine; subsequently a term mainly restricted to preparations consisting of alcohol distilled with a volatile substance. Such preparations are now, however, usually made by simply dissolving the volatile substance in alcohol. Used without qualification, s. means distilled s. [B.]—**Adiaphoretic s.** Of Boyle, an alcohol (acetone) obtained by the distillation of wood. [A, 306.]—**Adiaphorous s.** Ger., *Mitteldingsgeist, Weinsteingeist.* An old name for an inodorous liquid obtained by distilling cream of tartar. [A, 322.]—**Animal s's.** The nervous fluid (*q. v.*) supposed by the ancients to be formed by a mixture of blood and air. [H; K.]—**Ardent s's.** See *Distilled s's.*—**Aromatic s.** See AQUA *aromatica.*—**Bay s.** See BAY *rum.*—**Beguin's volatile s.** Lat., *spiritus sulphuris volatilis Beguinii.* A blood-red oily liquid described by Beguin in the seventeenth century, prepared by mixing sulphur, quicklime, and sal ammoniac. It consists essentially of a volatile ammonium sulphide, together with an excess of sulphur. [B, 2, 3.]—**Distilled s's.** Alcoholic beverages prepared by distillation. [B.]—**Dyer's s's.** Tin tetrachloride, used as a mordant in dyeing. [B, 3.]—**Ethylic s.** Ger., *Aethylgeist.* Ethyl alcohol. [B.]—**Methylated s., Methylic s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**Nitro-aerial s.** Of Mayou, one of the constituents of the atmosphere, to which he attributed the properties of oxygen; so called from its relation to nitric acid. [Yeo, "Lancet," July 8, 1882, p. 1.]—**Overproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing more alcohol than proof s. [B.]—**Perfumed s.** See SPIRITUS *odoratus.*—**Potato s.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**Proof s.** Originally, a liquid containing sufficient alcohol to ignite gunpowder moistened with it when the s. was set on fire; now, according to an act of the British Parliament, a spirituous liquor of sp. gr. 0·923077 at 51° F. (*i. e.*, having at that temperature $\frac{12}{13}$ of the weight of as much water). It contains 49·3 per cent. by weight of alcohol. [B, 3.] See table under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**Pyroacetic s.** Ger., *Brenzessiggeist.* See ACETONE.—**Pyroligneous s., Pyroxylic s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**Rectified s.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. of Mindererus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Three-six s.** 1. In general, any aqueous solution of alcohol ranging from 22° to 36° Beaumé, and having usually a strength of 33° Beaumé (= 76 per cent. alcohol). 2. An old commercial term for an alcoholic solution of such strength that 3 volumes of it added to 3 volumes of water made 6 volumes of Holland proof s. (marking 19° Cartier). [B, 38, 81, 97.]—**Underproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing less alcohol than proof s. [B.]—**Wood-s.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.

SPIRITUOUS, adj. Spi^{2}r'i^{2}t-u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *spirituosus.* Ger., *spirituös.* Alcoholic (*q. v.*, 1st and 2d def's); containing alcohol.

SPIRITUS (Lat.), n. m. Spi^{2}r(sper)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *spir'itus.* See SPIRIT and ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**Abstractitius s.** Alcohol that has been impregnated with some of the principles of a plant by their distillation together. [A, 305.]—**Bussii s. bezoardicus.** Fr., *esprit* (*bézoardique*) *de Bussius.* Syn.: *liquor alcali volatilis compositus.* An old preparation made by distilling 60 parts of s. cornu cervi, 120 of sal ammoniac, 360 of potassium carbonate, 180 of powdered amber, and 7 of essential oil of lemon. [L, 85.]—**Mistura s. vini gallici.** See *Mistura s. vini gallici.*—**S. absolutus.** See *Absolute* ALCOHOL.—**S. acetico-æthereus.** Fr., *éther acétique alcoolisé, liqueur anodine végétale.* A mixture of acetic ether with two, three, or four times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. æthereus.** 1. See *S.* ÆTHERIS. 2. Ethyl ether. [B. 59.]—**S. æthereus camphoratus.** See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea.*—**S. æthereus ferratus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**S. æthereus vitriolatus.** See *S.* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**S. alcoholisatus** [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *alcool à 95° centésimaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ninety-five-per-cent. alcohol, obtained by treating 90-per-cent. alcohol with potassium acetate or calcium chloride or in other ways, and having a sp. gr. of 0·800 to 0·816. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. alexiterius.** See *S. aromaticus* (1st def.).—**S. ammonio-anisatus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**S. anhaltinus.** See AQUA *anhaltina.*—**S. animalis.** 1. See *Animal* SPIRIT. 2. Of Raymond Lully, aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**S. animatus.** Ger., *eingeseelter Geist.* See AZOTH (2d def.).—**S. anthystericus.** A preparation made by digesting 30 grammes of castoreum, 22 of lavender, 11 each of sage and rosemary, 7 of cinnamon, 4 each of mace and cloves, 540 of alcohol, 180 of lavender water, 60 of sal ammoniac, and 90 of potassium carbonate for three days, distilling 450 grammes, and adding 7 of camphor and 20 drops each of the oils of rue and amber; or by digesting 6 parts of asafœtida, 3 of castoreum, 9 each of the herbs of chamomile and rue, and 288 of white wine for 24 hours and distilling 144 parts. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. anticteriens.** A preparation made by distilling oil of turpentine with four times as much alcohol by the aid of gentle heat and rejecting the oil that rises to the surface. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. antiparalyticus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of rectified oil of amber and 16 of ammonia water with 4 of oil of turpentine, 64 of spirit of camphor, and 12 of liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi [Dan. Ph.] (with 4 of oil of juniper, 60 of spirit of camphor, and 16 of liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi [Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. antiscorbuticus Drawitzii.** A preparation made by distilling a mixture of 12 parts of spirit of cochlearia with 72 of calcined vitriol and either 36 of spirit of tartar or 108 of crude tartar; or with 36 of spirit of tartar and 3 of sulphuric acid; or with 6 of pyrotartaric acid and 1½ of ether; or with 8 of pyrotartaric acid and 1 of sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. aperitivus Renoti.** See *S.* TARTARI *vitriolatus.*—**S. aromaticus.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 10 parts each of oil of lavender and ethereal oil of nutmeg, 3 each of the oils of cloves, cassia, lemon, fennel, and crisped mint, and 1 part of oil of melissa in 1,728 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 5,184 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *S. carminativus.* 3. Of the Swiss Ph., see *S. odoratus.* 4. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., and Gr. Ph., see *Spiritus* MELISSÆ *compositus.* [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. aromaticus ammoniacalis.** See *S.* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**S. arthriticus Pottii.** Fr., *liniment résolutif.* A preparation made by distilling over the sand-bath 4 parts each of sodium chloride and oil of turpentine slowly mixed with 2 of concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. balsamicus.** See ALCOOLAT *de Fioravanti.*—**S. Beguini.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**S. bezoardicus Bussii.** See *Bussii s. bezoardicus.*—**S. cæruleus.** Fr., *esprit bleu.* A preparation made by distilling 216 parts of a mixture of 384 of brandy and 10 each of wormwood, scordium, savin, and lavender, and adding 3 of verdigris and 36 of water of ammonia. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. camphorato-crocatus.** See *S.* VINI *camphoratus crocatus.*—**S. camphoratus.** See *S.* CAMPHORÆ.—**S. cardiacus.** An old preparation distilled from a mixture of zedoary, gentian, serpentaria, *Aristolochia rotunda*, and various aromatics with alcohol. [B.]—**S. Carmelitorum.** Ger., *Carmelitergeist.* See *Spiritus* MELISSÆ *compositus.*—**S. carminativus.** 1. A preparation made by distilling after two days' digestion a mixture of 29 parts each of the roots of elecampane and *Carlina acaulis*, laurel-berries, fennel, caraway, and anise, 115 each of the tops of rosemary and sweet marjoram, 14 each of pimenta and cinnamon, 11 of orange-peel, and 1,035 of brandy. 2. A preparation made by macerating 25 parts each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and sweet marjoram, and 50 of coriander-seed with 1,000 of 80-per-cent. alcohol and 500 of water [Belg. Ph.] (with 750 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·829 and 875 of water [Netherl. Ph.]) and distilling 1,000 parts of sp. gr. 0·878 [Belg. Ph.] (such quantity as is of sp. gr. 0·889 to 0·895 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. carminativus de tribus.** A distilled mixture of 3 parts of fuming spirit of nitre, 36 of strong alcohol, and 18 of spirit of tartar; or of equal parts of crude nitre and white tartar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. concentratissimus.** Concentrated alcohol. [B, 97.]—**S. concentratus.** See under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. concoctivus.** A spirit anciently supposed to perfect the organic processes (*e. g.*, the arterialization of the blood). [Harvey (H).]—**S. de tribus, S. diatrion.** See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica.*—**S. dilutus.** Dilute alcohol. See under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. formicicus.** Ger., *Ameisenspiritus.* See *S.* FORMICARUM.—**S. fumans Glauberi.** Hydrochloric acid. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**S. fumans Libavii.** Tin tetrachloride. [B.]—**S. genitalis.** See AURA *seminalis.*—**S'lack** (Ger.). An alcoholic solution of shellac. It has been used as a dressing. [A. S. Toporoff, "Russkaja Med."; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 781.]—**S. Mindereri.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**S. mineralis.** The carbonic acid contained in effervescing mineral waters. [B, 3.]—**S. morbi.** A morbific principle. [Paracelsus (H).]—**S. muriatico-æthereus.** Hydrochloric ether. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. naturales.** Animal spirits supposed to move in the veins. [H.]—**S. nitrico-æthereus.** Nitrous ether. [B, 97.] See ETHYL *nitrite.*—**S. odoratus** [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence de citron composée* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Cologne.* Sp., *alcohol de cidra compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of various amounts of the oils of orange-flowers, bergamot, lemon, lavender (flowers [U. S. Ph.]), and rosemary in alcohol, to which the Fr. Cod. adds oil of orange-peel, omitting the oil of lavender; the Swiss Ph. adds oil of orange-peel and a little of the oils of cloves and cinnamon; the Sp. Ph. adds a little oil of cinnamon, some esencia de cidra, and a generous amount of spirit of rosemary and compound spirit of melissa; the Russ. Ph. adds the oils of orange-peel, cloves, cassia, and thyme, and tincture of musk; and the U. S. Ph. adds acetic ether. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. oleosus aromaticus Sylvii.** See *S.* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**S. peccans.** A morbific principle. [Paracelsus (H).]—**S. potassatus.** See *Alcohol* POTASSÆ.—**S. pyroaceticus.** See ACETONE.—**S. pyroxylicus rectificatus.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. rectificatissimus, S. rectificatus.** See under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. salinus aromaticus.** See *S.* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**S. saponato-camphoratus.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**S. saponatus.** Fr., *teinture de savon* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Russ. Ph., see *Tinctura* SAPONIS *viridis.* 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., a solution of soap in from four to eleven times as much dilute alcohol, perfumed with rose-water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (with a little oil of lavender [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).] 3. See *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**S. silvestris.** Carbon dioxide. [B. 2.]—**S. strumalis** [Swiss Ph.]. A solution of 3 parts of potassium iodide in a mixture of 15 of spirit of lavender, 30 of spirit of soap, and 3 of water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. suaveolens.** Fr., *esprit odoriférant.* A solution of 1 part each of the oils of lemon, bergamot, and lavender in 4 parts of acetic ether. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. sulphurico-æthereus.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*—**S. sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus.** Ger., *Campherschwefeläthergeist.* See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea.*—**S. sulphurico-æthereus ferratus (seu ferruginosus, seu martialis).** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**S. tartarizatus.** See *S.* VINI *tartarizatus.*—**S. tenuior, S. tenuis.** Dilute alcohol. [α, 38.] See under ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**S. theriacalis.** See *S.* ANGELICÆ *compositus.*—**S. traumaticus.** See AQUA *vulneraria.*—**S. urinæ.** An old name for aqueous ammonia, as the volatile principle of stale urine. [B.]—**S. Veneris.** See *S.* ÆRUGINIS.—**S. vitæ, S. vitalis.** The nervous fluid (*q. v.*), anciently supposed to circulate in the arteries. [H; K.]—**S. volatilis aromaticus.** See *S.* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**S. volatilis causticus.** See AQUA *ammoniæ.*—**S. volatilis fœtidus.** See *S.* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**S. vulnerarius.** Fr., *alcoolat vulnéraire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de salvia vulnerario* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 100 parts each of lavender-flowers and the leaves of wormwood, hyssop, rosemary, rue, and sage with 100 each of the leaves of basil, sweet marjoram, melissa, *Nepeta cataria*, origanum, and *Thymus vulgaris* in 9,099$\frac{1}{11}$ of 60-per-cent.

alcohol and the necessary amount of water [Belg. Ph.] (with 100 of peppermint in 2,000 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832 and 5,000 of water [Swiss Ph.], with 100 each of the herbs of angelica, basil, calamint, fennel, sweet marjoram, melissa, mint, origanum, satureja, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris*, and the flowering tops of hypericum in 4,500 of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]); or by distilling 80 parts each of lavender-flowers, wormwood-leaves, and peppermint, and 5 of oil of rosemary in 1,500 each of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·892 and water [Dan. Ph.] (24 parts each of the tops of lavender, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, and the herb of scordium, 46 each of the herbs of wormwood, hypericum, crisped mint, sage, and tanacetum, and 68 each of the herbs of agrimony, artemisia, and betonica in 2.208 of white wine [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. vulnerarius acidus.** See *S.* MILLEFOLII *acetatus.*

SPIROCHÆTA (Lat.), **SPIROCHÆTE** (Lat.), n's f. Spir(sper)-o(o^3)-ket'(cha^3'e^{2}t)-a^3, -e(a). Gen., *-chæt'æ, -chæt'es.* From σπεῖρα, a coil, and χαίτη, flowing hair. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Elephantopus.* [α, 35.] 2. See under SPIRILLUM.—**S. buccalis, S. dentium.** See SPIRILLUM *Cohnii.*—**S. Obermeieri.** See SPIRILLUM *Obermeieri.*

SPIROGRAPH, n. Spir'o-gra^{3}f. From *spirare*, to breathe, and γράφειν, to write. See ATMOGRAPH.

SPIROLOBEUS (Lat.), adj. Spir(sper)-o(o^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)'e^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From σπεῖρα, a coil, and λοβός, a pod. Fr., *spirolobé.* Ger., *spirlappig, eingerollt-keimblättrig.* Having the cotyledons forming a spiral coil, as in the *Spirolobæ* (an order of the *Apetalæ*) or in the *Spirolobeæ* (of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Cruciferæ* consisting of the *Buniadeæ* and *Erucarieæ ;* of C. A. Meyer, a suborder of chenopodiaceous plants consisting of the *Anabaseæ* and *Salsoleæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Chenopodiaceæ* comprising the *Suœdeæ, Salsoleæ*, and *Sarcobatideæ*). [α, 35.]

SPIROMETER, n. Spir-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *spirare*, to breathe, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *spiromètre.* Ger., *S., Athemmesser.* Of Hutchinson, an instrument constructed on the principle of a gasometer, for measuring the various volumes of air in the lungs, especially the breathing capacity (*q. v.*, under BREATHING). [J, 3, 40, 46.]—**Barnes's dry s.** A s. invented by Barnes (1865), consisting of a flexible, hollow bag or cylinder fixed at the lower end and there connected with a tube through which the air is forced. At the upper end is a disc of wood from the centre of which rises a graduated tube communicating with the bag. The whole is contained in a frame. For an experiment, the graduated tube is closed at the top, air is blown into the lower tube, thus inflating the bag, and the amount of inflation is determined by the height to which the graduated tube rises. [J.]—**Brown's s.** A simple arrangement of two rectangular boxes, one inside the other. The outer one is fitted with a mouth-piece, and the force of the air raises the inner one to a height marked by a gauge. [E.]—**Hutchinson's s.** A cylinder fitted with a mouth-piece and containing another cylinder which is supported by weights passing over pulleys and fitted with a gauge. [E.]

SPIROMETRY, n. Spir-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *spirométrie.* Ger., *Spirometrie, Athemmessung.* The use of a spirometer for determining the breathing capacity, the thoracic pressure, or the elasticity of the lungs. [J, 3.]

SPIROMONAS (Lat.), n. f. Spir(sper)-o^{2}m'o^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-mon'ados (-adis).* From σπεῖρα, a coil, and μονάς, a unit. A genus of the *Schizomycetes* in which the cells are "flat like a leaf and twisted around an ideal long axis." Multiplication takes place by transverse division. [α, 35.]—**S. Cohnii.** A form occurring in stagnant water; hyaline cells 1·2 to 4 μ broad, with 1¼ turn, very pointed at each end, and with a single flagellum. [α, 35.]—**S. volubilis.** A species in the form of rapidly revolving vibrating, colorless, transparent cells from 15 to 18 μ long, found in stagnant water and putrefying infusions. [A, 396 (α, 21); α, 35.]

SPIROPHORE, n. Spir'o-for. From *spirare*, to breathe, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *s.* Of Woillez, an apparatus for establishing artificial respiration by insufflation in cases of asphyxia neonatorum. [A, 15.]

SPIROPTERA (Lat.), n. f. Spir(sper)-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-a^3. From σπεῖρα, a coil, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *spiroptère.* A genus of the *Filaridæ.* [Dujardin (L, 16).]—**S. hominis.** A pseudelminth found in the bladder of a woman, but decided to be either the young of *Strongylus gigas* or the ovisac of the cod introduced for purposes of deception. [L, 16.]—**S. megastoma.** A species found in tubercles in a horse's stomach. [L, 17.]—**S. Rudolphii.** See *S. hominis.*—**S. sanguinolenta.** A species found in tubercles of the stomach in dogs and wolves. [L, 17.]—**S. strongylina.** A species found in the stomach of the hog. [L, 17.]

SPIROSCOPE, n. Spir'o-skop. From *spirare*, to breathe, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A wet as distinguished from a dry spirometer. [K.]

SPIROYL, n. Spir'o-i^{2}l. Fr., *spiroyle.* See SALICYL.—**S. hydride.** Ger., *S'säure.* See SALICYL *aldehyde.*

SPIROYLOUS ACID, n. Spir-o'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. See SALICYL *aldehyde.*

SPIRRE (Ger.), n. Sper're^2. See ANTHELA.

SPIRSÄURE (Ger.), n. Sper'zoir-e^2. See SALICYLIC ACID.

SPIRULINA (Lat.), n. Spir(sper)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-in(en)'a^3. From *spira*, a coil. A subgenus of the *Schizomycetes*, consisting of loops of filaments having the ends wound around each other like a plait of hair (cf. ARTHROBACTERIACEÆ). [α, 35.]—**S. plicatilis.** See SPIRILLUM *plicatile.*

SPIRYLE (Fr.), n. Sper-el. See SALICYL.

SPISSATED, adj. Spi^{2}s'at-e^{2}d. Lat., *spissatus* (from *spissare*, to thicken). See INSPISSATED.

SPITAL (Ger.), n. Spet-a^{3}l'. See HOSPITAL and ASYLUM.

SPITTLE, n. Spi^{2}t'l. See SALIVA.

SPITZAMPFER (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}ts'a^{3}mpf-e^{2}r. The *Rumex obtusifolius, Rumex crispus*, and other species of *Rumex.* [α, 35.]

SPITZBLATTERN (Ger.), n. pl. Spi^{2}ts'bla^{3}t-te^{2}rn. See VARICELLA.

SPITZBUCKEL (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}ts'buk-e^{2}l. See *Pott's* DISEASE.

SPITZE (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}t'tse^2. See ACME, APEX, CUSP, and POINT (1st def.).—**Herzs'.** The apex of the heart. [L.]—**Hinterhauptss'.** The point or extremity of the occiput. [K.]—**Rolls'.** See TROCHLEA.—**Schläfenlappens'.** The anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 27 (K).]—**S'nerkrankung.** A disease of the pulmonary apex. [α, 34.]—**S'nfussstellung.** The contraction of the foot caused by tuberculous inflammation of the articulations. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**S'nwachsthum.** Consolidation of a pulmonary apex. [α, 34.]—**Stachels'.** See MUCRO.

SPITZENHAARE (Ger.), n. pl. Spi^{2}ts'e^{2}n-ha^{3}r-e^2. Pointed hairs; of Pincus, those hairs of the scalp that fall out before attaining the average length, and, having never been cut, have pointed extremities. [G.]

SPITZFUSS (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}ts'fus. See TALIPES *equinus.*

SPITZKEIM (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}ts'kim. See ACROBLAST.

SPITZKEIMEND (Ger.), **SPITZKEIMIG** (Ger.), adj's. Spi^{2}ts'kim-e^{2}nd, -i^{2}g. See MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

SPITZKOPF (Ger.), n. Spi^{2}ts'ko^{3}pf. See OXYCEPHALIA.

SPITZPOCKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Spi^{2}ts'po^{3}k-e^{2}n. See VARICELLA.

SPLANCHNA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *splanchnon.* Spla^{2}n^{2}k-(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'na^3. Gr., σρλάγχνα. The viscera, or entrails; also, in a restricted sense, the intestines. [α, 48.]

SPLANCHNECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-ne^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. A displacement of the intestines. [L, 50 (α. 14).

SPLANCHNEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-ne^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos (-is).* From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *splanchnemphraxie.* Intestinal obstruction. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNEURYSMA (Lat.), n. m. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-nu^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-ys'matos (-atis).* From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and εὐρύνειν, to distend. Fr., *splanchnévrysme.* Abnormal dilatation of the intestines. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNIC, adj. Spla^{2}n^{2}k'ni^{2}k. Gr., σπλαγχνικός. Lat., *splanchnicus.* Fr., *splanchnique.* Pertaining to or supplying the viscera, visceral; of bones, developed within the substance of some of the viscera. [C, 1.]

SPLANCHNODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)''-no(no^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-asta'sis).* From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and διάστασις, separation. Abnormal separation of the viscera. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNODYNE (Lat.), n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-no^{2}d'-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *-od'ynes* From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and ὀδύνη, pain. Intestinal colic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNOGRAPHY, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k-no^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *splanchnographia* (from σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *splanchnographie.* See SPLANCHNOLOGY.

SPLANCHNOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-no(no^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From σπλάγχνον. a viscus, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *splanchnolithiase.* The formation of intestinal calculi. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-no^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *splanchnolithe.* See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k-no^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *splanchnologia* (from σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *splanchnologie.* Ger., *Eingeweidelehre.* The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the viscera. [α, 48.]

SPLANCHNON (Lat.), n. n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'no^{2}n. Gr., σπλάγχνον. Fr., *viscère.* Ger., *Eingeweide.* A viscus; little used in the sing. (see SPLANCHNA). [α, 48.]

SPLANCHNOPATHY, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k-no^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *splanchnopathia* (from σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *splanchnopathie.* A visceral disease. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNOPLEURE, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k'no-plu^{2}r. From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and πλευρά, the side. Fr., *lame pariétal.* Of Foster and Balfour, the inner wall of the pleuro-peritoneal space in the embryo. [A, 11.] Cf. *Splanchnic* MESOBLAST.

SPLANCHNOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-no^{2}p-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is).* From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and πτῶσις, a falling. Prolapse of the viscera (cf. ENTEROPTOSIS). [α, 17.]

SPLANCHNOSCLEROSIS (Lat.). n. f. Spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)''-no(no^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos.* From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and σκλήρωσις, an induration. Fr., *splanchnosclérose.* Induration of viscera. [L, 50 (α, 43).]

SPLANCHNOSCOPY, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k-no^{2}sk'o^{2}p-i^2. Lat., *splanchnoscopia* (from σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *splanchnoscopie.* Ger., *Splanchnoskopie.* Of Milliot, an inspection of the viscera by means of strong transmitted light. [α, 34.]

SPLANCHNO-SKELETON, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k''no-ske^{2}l'e^2-t'n. From σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and σκελετόν, a skeleton. Fr., *splanchnosquelette.* The bones or hard structures collectively that are associated with the viscera. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

SPLANCHNOSYMPATHY, n. Spla^{2}n^{2}k''no-si^{2}m'pa^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *splanchnosympathia* (from σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and συμπάθεια, sympathy). The reflex action of the viscera on each other and on other organs. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLANCHNOTOMY, n. Spla²n²k-no²t'om-i². Lat., *splanchnotomia* (from σπλάγχνον, a viscus, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *splanchnotomie*. Dissection of the viscera. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLAY-FOOT, n. Spla'fu⁴t. See FLAT-FOOT.

SPLEEN, n. Splen. Gr., σπλήν. Lat., *lien*, *splen*. Fr., *rate*. Ger., *Milz*. 1. A soft, vascular organ, usually classed among the ductless glands, about five inches in length, four in breadth, and an inch in thickness and somewhat flattened or concavo-convex when removed from the body. When in situ it is concavo-convex and embraces the cardia. Its internal and concave side contains a vertical fissure (the hilum) through which the splenic vessels and nerves pass. It lies between the s omach and the diaphragm. The peritonæum covers it externally except where it is reflected to the stomach and diaphragm. Beneath the peritonæum is a layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the splenic vessels and sends numerous processes within the organ, forming a supporting framework inclosing the Malpighian corpuscles and true splenic tissue. To it has been ascribed the formation of the red and white blood-corpuscles and of a ferment which plays a part in pancreatic digestion. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] 2. Anger; hypochondriasis; melancholy. [B.]—**Accessory s.** Lat., *lien accessorius* (seu *succenturiatus*). Ger., *Nebenmilz*. A nodule (of which there may be a number) of splenic tissue in the vicinity of the spleen. [L, 332.]—**Bacon s.** A form of amyloid degeneration affecting the s. The organ is enlarged and firm, (like the sago s.) but, on section, patches or islands of tissue are seen which resemble the fat of fried bacon. [D, 48.]—**Floating s.** Lat., *lien mobilis*. Fr., *rate flottante*. Ger., *Wandermilz*, *verschiebbare Milz*. An anomalous condition of the s. in which the organ is movable, generally enlarged, and no longer protected by the ribs in the left hypochondriac region, and lies on the brim of the pelvis or even in the right side of the abdomen. This condition is more frequently observed in women than in men. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Indian s.** The hypertrophied or indurated s. observed in Anglo-Indians. ["Med. Press and Circ.," 1871, p. 45 (α, 34).]—**Lardaceous s.** Lat., *lien lardaceus* (seu *cereus*). Enlargement of the s. from the presence of lardaceous matter. Cf. *Lardaceous* DEGENERATION.—**Sago s.** Ger., *Fischroggenmilz*. Amyloid degeneration of the follicles of the s. presenting on section the appearance of sago grains. [α, 34.]—**Waxy s.** See *Lardaceous s.*

SPLEEN, v. tr. To deprive of the s. [B.]

SPLEENWORT, n. Splen'wu⁵rt. The genus *Asplenium*. [α, 35.]—**Common s., Dwarf s., Maiden-hair s.** See ASPLENIUM *trichomanes*.

SPLEN (Lat.), n. m. Sple²n(splan). Gen., *splen'os* (*-is*). See SPLEEN.

SPLENADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Splen(splan)-a²d(a³d)-e²n-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *splénadenome*. Ger., *Splenadenom*. Lymphadenoma of the spleen. [α, 34.]

SPLENÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Splen(splan)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From σπλήν, the spleen, and αἷμα, blood. 1. See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. 2. Of Virchow, leucocythæmia in which abnormal elements are present in the blood, particularly lactic, acetic, and formic acids and hypoxanthin. [D, 1.] Cf. *Splenic* LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

SPLENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *splénalgie*. Pain in the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-a⁴x'(a³'u⁴x)-e(a). Gen., *-aux'es*. From σπλήν, the spleen, and αὔξη, growth. Enlargement of the spleen. [L, 50 (α. 14).]

SPLENCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Sple²n(splan)'ku²l(ku⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). From σπλήν, the spleen. See *Accessory* SPLEEN.

SPLENECHOS (Lat.), **SPLENECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Sple²n-(splan)-ek(ach²)'o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Milzton*. The sound heard on percussing over the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENECTAMA (Lat.), **SPLENECTASIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Sple²n(splan)-e²kt'a²m(a³m)-a³, -a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *-am'atos* (*-atis*), *-as'eos* (*-ec'tasis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔκταμα, extent, or ἔκτασις, extension. Enlargement of the spleen. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SPLENECTOMY, n. Sple²n-e²kt'om-i². Lat., *splenectomia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *splénectomie*. Ger., *Splenektomie*. Removal of the spleen. [E.]

SPLENECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-e²k-top(to²p)'i²-a³. From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. Fr , *splénectopie*. Displacement of the spleen.

SPLENELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-e²lk-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *splénelcose*. Ulceration of the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENELCUS (Lat.), n. n. Sple²n(splan)-e²lk'u³s(u⁴s). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *splénulcère*. An ulcer of the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-e²m-fra²x-(fra³x)'i²s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *splénemphraxie*. Obstruction or congestion of the spleen. [L. 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-e²p(ap)-a²t(a³t)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *splénépatite*. Inflammation of the liver and spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENETIC, adj. Sple²n'e²t-i²k. Lat., *spleneticus*. Fr., *splénétique*. 1. See SPLENIC. 2. Affected with the spleen (2d def.).

SPLENIAL, adj. and n. Sple²n'i²l. Gr., σπληνίον, a bandage. 1. Of or pertaining to the splenius or to the s. bone. 2. The s. bone. [B.]

SPLENIC, adj. Sple²n'i²k. Gr., σπληνικός (from σπλήν, the spleen). Lat., *splenicus*. Fr., *splénique*. Ger., *splenisch*, *milzartig*, *milzig*. 1. Pertaining to the spleen. 2. Affected with splenitis. [L, 41, 44, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENICUS (Lat.), adj. Sple²n(splan)'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Splenic; as a n., in the n. (*splenicum*; Ger., *Milzmittel*), a medicine that affects the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENICOGASTRICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sple²n(splan)''i²k-o(o³)-ga²st(ga³st)'ri²k-u³m(u⁴m). From σπλήν, the spleen, and γαστήρ, the stomach. See *Gastro-splenic* LIGAMENT.

SPLENICO-PANCREATIC, adj. Sple²n''i²k-o-pa²n-kre²-a²t'i²k. From σπλήν, the spleen, and πάγκρεας, the pancreas. Pertaining to the spleen and the pancreas. [α, 48.]

SPLENICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Sple²n(splan)-i²kt'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ἴκτερος, jaundice. Fr., *splénictère*. Splenitis complicated with jaundice. [L, 50 (α, 26).]

SPLENIFICATION, n. Sple²n-i²-fi²k-a'shu³n. From *splen*, the spleen, and *facere*, to make. See SPLENIZATION.

SPLENIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-i(i²)'o²l-a³. Fr., *splénioll*. See SPLENIUM (1st def.).

SPLENISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sple²n(splan)-i²sk'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., σπληνισκός (dim. of σπλήν, the spleen). See SPLENIUM (1st def.).

SPLENISERRATOR (Lat.), n. m. Sple²n(splan)-i²-se²r-rat-(ra³t)'o²r. Gen., *-or'is*. The serrati postici and splenii taken collectively. [L.]

SPLENISIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)'i²s-i²s. Gen., *-is'eos*, *splen'isis*. From σπλήν, the spleen. Fr., *splénise*. Of Louis, a form of degeneration of the lung observed at Gibraltar in yellow-fever patients, characterized by well-marked dark spots, resembling the tissue of the spleen in color and consistence. [L, 50 (α. 14).]

SPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., σπληνῖτις (from σπλήν, the spleen). Fr., *splénite*. Inflammation of the spleen. [D, 1.]

SPLENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Splen(splan)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., σπλήνιον (from σπλήν, the spleen). Fr., *splénium*. Ger., *Balkenwulst* (3d def.). 1. A plant used by the ancients in affections of the spleen (cf. ASPLENIUM). 2. A bandage or compress. [A, 322, 500 (α, 48).] 3. An enlargement at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, just before it joins the fornix. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. corporis callosi.** See *S.* (3d def.).

SPLENIUS (Lat.), adj. Splen(splan)'i²s-u³s(u⁴s). From *splenium*, a bandage. Fr., *splénius*, *cervico-trachélien*. Strap-shaped; as a n. (Ger., *Bauschmuskel*), a muscle so shaped (the s. capitis and s. colli taken as one); also, an analogous muscle in solipeds. [L.]—**S. accessorius.** An anomalous muscle arising from the spinous processes of the lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebræ and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**S. capitis.** Ger., *Bauschmuskel des Kopfes*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of two or three lower cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebræ and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line of the occipital bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. cervicis, S. colli.** Ger., *Halsbauschmuskel*, *Riemenmuskel des Halses*. A long flat muscle arising from the spinous processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebræ and inserted into the transverse processes of two or three of the upper cervical vertebræ. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

SPLENIZATION, n. Sple²n-i²z-a'shun³. Lat., *splenisatio* (from σπλήν, the spleen). Fr., *splénisation*. Ger., *Splenisation*. An infiltrated and thickened condition of tissue, especially of lung tissue, in which it resembles the spleen in consistence. Cf. HEPATIZATION. [D.]—**Hypostatic s.** See *Hypostatic* PNEUMONIA.

SPLENOCERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)''o(o³)-se²r-(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and κέρας, a horn. Induration of the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Splen(splan)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., sple²n'o-sel. From σπλήν, the spleen. Ger., *Milzbruch*. A hernia of the spleen. [α, 34.]

SPLENO-COLIC, adj. Sple²n-o-kol'i²k. From σπλήν, the spleen, and κόλον, the colon. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon. [α, 48.]

SPLENODE-OOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-od-e²-o-o²f-o²r-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-il'idos* (*-idis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, εἶδος, resemblance, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *splénodeoöphorite*. Oophoritis with splenization. [A, 322.]

SPLENODE-OOPHOROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n-(splan)-od''e²-o-o²f-o²r-o(o³)-ma²l(ma³l)-as(a³k)'i²-a³. From σπλήν, the spleen, εἶδος, resemblance, ᾠόν, an egg, φορός, bearing, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *splénodeoöphoromalacie*. Oophoromalacia with splenization. [A, 322.]

SPLENODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple²n(splan)-o(o³)-di²n(du⁶n)'-i²-a³. From σπλήν, the spleen, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *splénodynie*. Pain in the spleen. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SPLENOGRAPHY, n. Sple²n-o²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *splenographia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and γράφειν, to write). See SPLENOLOGY.

SPLENOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Splen(splan)-o(o³)-hem'(ha³'e²m)-i²-a³. From σπλήν, the spleen, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *splenohémie*. Congestion of the spleen. [α, 34.]

SPLENOID, adj. Splen'oid. Gr., σπληνώδης (from σπλήν, the spleen, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *splenodes*. Fr., *splénoïde*. Ger., *milzartig*. Resembling the spleen.

SPLENOLOGY, n. Sple²n-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *splenologia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *splénologie*. Ger., *Milzlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the spleen. [α, 48.]

SPLENOLYMPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sple²n(splan)-o(o³)-li²mf-(lu⁶mf)-o'ma. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). See SPLENADENOMA.

SPLENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sple^{2}n(splan)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Fr., *splénome*. 1. A swelling or a tumor of the spleen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Fungus *hæmatodes*.

SPLENOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-as(a^{3}k)'i^2-a^3. From σπλήν, the spleen, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *splénomalacie*. Softening of the spleen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPLENOMEGALY, n. Sple^{2}n-o-me^{2}g'a^{2}l-i^2. From σπλήν, the spleen, and μέγας, large. Fr., *splenomégalie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen; of Debove, splenic hypertrophy and progressive anæmia without leucocytosis or alteration in the lymphatic glands. ["Fr. méd.," Aug. 5, 1892 (*a*, 34).]

SPLENONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σπλήν, the spleen, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *splenoncie*. Ger., *Mitzgeschwulst*. Tumefaction of the spleen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPLENOPARECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}kt'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ect'asis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, παρά, beyond, and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *splénoparectase*. See Splenectasis.

SPLENOPATHY, n. Sple^{2}n-o^{2}p'a^{3}th-i^2. Lat., *splenopathia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *splénopathie*. Ger., *Splenopathie*. Disease of the spleen. [*a*, 18.]

SPLENOPHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g'-mo^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *-phleg'mones*. From σπλήν, the spleen, and φλεγμονή, inflammation. Fr., *splénophlegmon*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the spleen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SPLENOPHRAXIA (Lat.), **SPLENOPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Splen(splan)-o(o^3) fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'iæ*, *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *splénophraxie*. See Splenemphraxis.

SPLENO-PHRENIC, adj. Splen-o-fre^{2}n'i^{2}k. From σπλήν, the spleen, and φρήν, the midriff. Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm. [L.]

SPLENOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o^{2}t(o^{2}fth)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and φθίσις, a wasting. Fr., *splénophthisie*. Atrophy of the spleen.

SPLENO-PNEUMONIA, n. Splen''o-nu^5-mon'i^2-a^3. Of Grancher, a form of pulmonary congestion characterized by engorgement of the pulmonary capillaries and partial obliteration of the alveoli, the lung becoming dense, hard, and fleshy, and sinking in water. It is observed in some forms of heart disease. [*a*, 34.]

SPLENOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o^{2}pt-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos* (*-is*). From σπλήν, the spleen, and πτῶσις, a falling. See *Floating* spleen.

SPLENORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'-i^2-a^3. From σπλήν, the spleen, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *splénorrhémie*, *splénorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage into or from the spleen.

SPLENOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sple^{2}n(splan)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r-(ski^{2}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From σπλήν, the spleen, and σκίῤῥος, an induration. Fr., *splénoscirrhe*. A hard, fibrous tumor in the spleen.

SPLENOTOMY, n. Sple^{2}n-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *splenotomia* (from σπλήν, the spleen, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *splénotomie*. Ger., *Milzzerlegung* (1st def.), *Splenotomie*. 1. Dissection of the spleen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Splenectomy.

SPLENT, n. Sple^{2}nt. See Splint (2d def.).

SPLENYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sple^{2}n(splan)-ip(u^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-tro(tro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From σπλήν, the spleen, ὑπέρ, in excess, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *splénypertrophie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

SPLINT, n. Spli^{2}nt. Gr., νάρθηξ. Lat., *assula*, *ferula*. Fr., *éclisse*, *attelle*. Ger., *Beinbruchlade*, *Beinrüstung*, *Schiene*, *Span*. 1. Any apparatus composed of firm and hard material to be applied to an injured or diseased part to prevent motion or displacement. [E.] 2. In horses, an exostosis usually found upon the inner surface of the metacarpal bone. [L.]—**Agnew's s. for hip-joint disease.** A long s. with foot-piece and perineal band, fitting close against the tuber ischii and intended to support the weight of the trunk; used after the subsidence of acute symptoms. [E, 2.]—**American hip s.** See *Davis's s. for coxalgia* and *Sayre's s. for coxalgia*.—**Amesbury's s.** See *McIntyre's s.*—**Anchor-s.** A s. consisting of metal loops that fit over the teeth and are held in apposition by means of a rod and nut; used for fractures of the jaw. ["Med. Record," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 420 (*a*, 34).]—**Ashhurst's wire s.** A bracketed s. of wire fitted with a foot-piece, made to cover the thigh and leg; used after excision of the knee joint. [E.]—**Bauer's s.** See *Bauer's* apparatus (2d def.).—**Bavarian s.** An immovable s. made of coarse flannel soaked in plaster of Paris, gum, or chalk. The cloth is cut to the shape of the part and stitched over the limb. [E. 1.]—**Bean's interdental s.** A s. consisting essentially of a plate of vulcanized rubber, accurately molded to a wax impression of the dental arches and kept in position by a chin compress of the same material fastened by an occipito-frontal bandage; particularly employed in comminuted fractures of the jaws. [E.]—**Billroth's knee s.** A s. consisting of a plaster bandage in which are incorporated two hinged iron strips attached to broad plates. The bandage is allowed to harden, then the front over the knee is cut out, and at the back a transverse division is made. Into this slit are inserted wedges of increasing size until the leg is straight. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Bond's s's for fracture of the lower end of the radius.** An apparatus consisting of two s's, one of binder's board and the other of thin, light wood, furnished with a block and edges of thin sole-leather, about an inch in height, the whole presenting somewhat the appearance of a shallow trough. They are long enough to reach from a short distance below the elbow to within an inch of the distal end of the metacarpal bones, the block resting in the palm of the hand, and both being well padded with wadding. The pasteboard s. goes upon the back of the forearm. [E.]—**Boyer's s. for fractured clavicle.** A s. consisting of a strong metal plate made to fit between the shoulders behind, where it is held in place by straps connecting it with an abdominal belt. To this plate are buckled two cushioned straps passing over the shoulders and chest and under the axilla, which draw the shoulders backward. [E, 3.]—**Bracketed s.** A s. consisting of two metallic or wooden segments connected by brackets. [*a*, 34.]—**Busk's long s.** A s. in which a joint exists opposite the hip, which enables the patient, after union has taken place, to sit up without affecting the femur. [E, 1.]—**Cabot's s.** A s. made of stout iron wire for securing fixation of the joint in hip disease. [A, 520 (*a*, 29).]—**Cooper's s. for fracture of the great trochanter.** A long s. with a foot-piece for extension, and a leather belt passing around the pelvis. The belt is fitted with a cup for receiving and holding the trochanter. [E.]—**Crib-s.** See *Steadle-s.*—**Cripps's s.** A long s. for fracture of the femur in which extension and counter-extension are both kept up by carefully regulated elastic force. [E, 1.]—**Davis's s.** A knee-joint apparatus consisting of two metallic bands that fit about the thigh connected by two riveted rods parallel with the axis of the thigh. These bars articulate by pivot-joints with rods parallel to the axis of the leg, the latter rods being riveted to bands that fit about the leg. [*a*, 34.]—**Davis's s. for coxalgia.** A s. intended to exert extension and admit of motion. It consists of an external steel plate, extending from a short distance above the ankle to the crest of the ilium, at the upper extremity of which there is a swivel for attaching a counter-extending perineal band, partly elastic and partly inelastic. At the lower end there is a screw having a button on the outer side near its free extremity, in which to fasten a strip of webbing, and which can be lengthened by a key for the purpose of extension. At the upper third of the s. there is a sliding joint by which the appliance can be lengthened or shortened, and at the lower third there is a buckle for securing a band which passes around the knee. [E.]—**Desault's s.** A long s. for fracture of the femur. It consists of one long s. extending from below the sole of the foot to the axilla, and of a short s. extending from the same point to the perinæum. They are connected below by a transverse bar for receiving the extending bands, and along the leg and thigh by strips of bandage. The counter-extension is effected by a suitable thigh belt, the ends of which are passed through the mortise-holes near the upper end of the long s. [E.]—**Dupuytren's s. for fracture of the leg.** A straight wooden s. reaching from the knee to a point 3 inches below the sole of the foot, joined to a wedge-shaped cushion reaching from the knee to the ankle. The apparatus is bandaged to the inner side of the leg, the thin edge of the cushion upward. [E.]—**Fergusson's s. for the hip joint.** A long, straight s. extending from the axilla to below the foot. Counter-extension is made through the opposite thigh by means of a laced socket having a band attached to its upper extremity and connected with the upper end of the s.; used after excision of the joint. [E, 3.]—**Fox's s. for fractured clavicle.** See *Fox's* apparatus.—**Gilbert's long s.** A s. stretched along the outer side of each lower limb from a point a few inches below the sole to within a short distance of the axilla. The extending strips, tied under the sole of the foot and secured to a horizontal block, were controlled by a tourniquet, while the counter-extending strips were carried along the pelvis, both in front and behind, and firmly fastened by transverse bands passed around the hip-bones, the back, and the abdomen. Used in fracture of both thighs. [E.]—**Gordon's s.** A side s. for the arm and hand in Colles's fracture. [E.]—**Hamilton's s. for fracture of the patella.** A triangular apparatus, of which one side rests on the bed, a second side is vertical and is hinged to the lower end of the first, and the third slants from the upper end of the first to the upper end of the second, and is also attached to the upper end of the first by hinges. To this third piece the leg and thigh are fastened, and it is then raised and fastened to the second at any desired angle. In this way the muscles of the thigh are relaxed, while the fragments of the patella are held in apposition by straps which pass over the bone and under the board on which the limb rests. [E.]—**Hammond's s.** A wire s. for fractures of the lower jaw. It consists of a wire frame fitting closely over the teeth, where it is fastened in place by other pieces of fine wire passed around it between the different teeth. [E, 1.]—**Heath's s. for the elbow.** A s. used for extension and counter-extension after excision of the elbow. It consists of a firm band surrounding the arm, of another surrounding the forearm, and of two straight metallic rods connecting them. By means of screws the apparatus may be lengthened to any extent necessary to separate the parts of the joint. [E.]—**Hodgen's suspension s.** See *Hodgen's* apparatus.—**Interdental s.** A s. used for treating fractures of the jaw. It consists of a dentist's lower cup having a flat bottom and square sides that is filled with some plastic material and introduced into the mouth as when taking an impression for a lower set of teeth. A bandage is then placed over the head and chin. [*a*, 34.]—**Levis's s. for fractured clavicle.** See *Levis's* apparatus. — **Lister's s.** A long s. for treating fractures of the thigh, extending from the axilla to below the sole of the foot. [E.] — **McIntyre's s.** A posterior s. for the leg and thigh, in the form of a double inclined plane. The two pieces are connected by a screw-and-nut arrangement beneath them, by means of which the angle of inclination may be altered at will. [E.]—**Mento-dental s.** A s. consisting of a stiff wire chin-support covered with canvas to which head and neck bandages may be pinned; the wire is attached to a tray, and the latter is connected by means of a screw and rods with a second tray that holds a semi-ovoid concave rim for covering the teeth. ["Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," Jan. 21, 1893, p. 55 (*a*, 34).]—**Moon's s.** An interdental s. for fracture of the lower jaw, made in halves which may be adapted to a jaw of any size. [E.]—**Morgan's s.** An extension s. for fracture of the femur in which the extending force is carried from the foot through a pedal cross-bar to a long s. applied to the other femur. [E, 1.]—**Neill's s. for the leg.** A s. consisting of a fracture box with extension made by fastening the lower part of the leg to the foot-board, and counter-extension made by adhesive straps passed through holes in the upper part of the box and tied on the outside. [E, 3.]—**Nélaton's s. for Colles's fracture.** A

pistol-shaped s. consisting of two pieces, one for the inner and the other for the outer aspect of the forearm. [E.]—**Neudorfer's s.** Strips of fabric covered with soft plaster of Paris and applied beneath a bandage. [α, 34.]—**Packard's bracketed s.** A long s. divided into two parts connected by iron rods, for the treatment of compound fractures. Through the space thus left a ready access is permitted to the wound. [E.]—**Physick's long s.** A modification of Desault's s. (*q. v.*). [E.]—**Price's s.** A bracketed s. for the thigh and leg; used after excision of the knee joint. [E, 2.]—**Sayre's s. (for the ankle).** A s. consisting of a steel collar to surround the leg, a foot-piece to fit the sole of the foot, and two rods, each having a male and a female screw, and connected with the band and foot-piece—the anterior rod by a hinge and stirrup. The limb is prepared for the apparatus by first placing longitudinally around the leg strips of adhesive plaster long enough to extend from the ankle to the tubercle of the tibia. These strips are additionally secured by covering them with a roller, leaving about three inches of their upper extremities exposed. The band of the instrument is opened, slipped around the leg, and clasped, and the free ends of the adhesive strips are turned over the collar and fixed by a roller. The foot at the same time is placed upon the foot-piece and fastened by adhesive plaster and a bandage. With a key the screws in the two rods are next turned, increasing the extension until the patient realizes the required support. [E.]—**Sayre's s. for coxalgia.** A s. made on the same principle as Davis's s., but modified so that for walking extension is made from the thigh and counter-extension from the groin, the appliance not extending below the knee. It consists of an extensible steel bar made up of two sections, one running within the other and reaching from the crest of the ilium to a point 2 inches above the lower end of the femur. At its upper end, and connected with it by a ball-and-socket joint, is a well-padded pelvic band, to which one or two perineal bands are attached for counter-extension. At the lower end of the bar is a rectangular branch, designed to include a part of the inner side of the thigh, and at the lower end of both the outer and inner pieces of metal are rollers, over which run the tabs attached to the ends of the adhesive plaster used for extension. [E.]—**Sayre's s. (for the knee).** A s. consisting of two steel collars, one inch wide, which encircle respectively the thigh and the leg below the knee. These collars admit of being opened and then closed and locked by a hinge and clasp, and are connected with each other by two rods which can be lengthened or shortened by a rack and pinion, worked by a key. This apparatus is secured to the limb by means of adhesive plasters placed longitudinally around the thigh from the lower end of it almost to the groin, and in the same manner around the leg from the head of the tibia to a little above the ankle. These plasters are bound to the leg and thigh by a roller, leaving about two inches of each uncovered. The s. is next slipped around the thigh and leg, and, after being adjusted, is fixed in position by turning the ends of the plaster (left uncovered by the roller) over the bands and securing them by the turn of another bandage. Extension and counter-extension are made by screws connected with the lateral rods. [E.]—**Sector s.** Two terminal plates of thin, perforated metal, connected with each other by a bridge consisting of a sector and two overriding slotted steel strips, connected by three thumb-screws or key-clamps. Used in treating fractures or deformities. [α, 34.]—**Shaffer's s. for knock-knee.** An adjustable s. which can be bent to any lateral angle by turning the key which works a traction rod. The s. is applied to the limb in its deformed position and buckled tightly in place, and then by turning the key the s. is straightened and with it the limb. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Smith's anterior s.** See under *Suspension* APPARATUS.—**Smith's s. for ununited fracture.** An apparatus made on the same principle as the ordinary club-foot apparatus, consisting of a shoe and a leg- and thigh-piece, connected by hinges and fastened around the limb by straps and buckles. [E, 3.]—**Steadle-s.** The use of a steadie, bedstead, or crib for the purposes of a s. in treating fractures of the thigh. The upper portion of the body is attached to the head and the fractured limb to the foot and each side of the bed by bandages. [S. W. Hope, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 21, 1885, p. 963 (α, 34).]—**Stillman's s.** See *Sector s.*—**Swinburne's s. for Colles's fracture.** A s. consisting of a single wooden straight s. placed along the posterior aspect of the forearm and reaching from the elbow to the metacarpo-phalangeal joints. It is fitted with two compresses, one of which fills the concavity of the carpus, while the other supplies the deficiency in the straight line of the arm above. The s. is secured with adhesive straps or arranged so as to make extension and counter-extension. [E.]—**Swinburne's s. for the leg.** A long, narrow, straight wooden s. and foot-piece. The foot is bandaged to the foot-piece, and counter-extension is made from the knee by strips of plaster looped about the limb below the joint and fastened by a rope passed through the loop and then through a hole in the side s. opposite the middle of the thigh. [E.]—**Tamplin's s.** A modification of Scarpa's shoe for the treatment of talipes. [E, 14.]—**Taylor's s. for coxalgia (modified by Sayre).** A long s. consisting of two bars, one working within the other, and extending from the crest of the ilium to the sole of the foot, underneath which it is fastened to the shoe. At its upper extremity is an iron girdle, and to this are attached two perineal bands, one for the sound and the other for the affected limb. There is also a knee-pad. [E.]—**Thomas's knee s.** A s. for relieving the knee joint from the pressure of the weight of the body by transferring it to the ischium and perinæum. It consists of two parallel metallic bars connected by a piece of sacking or leather, with a foot-piece and a metallic patten at their lower extremites, and also a ring, well padded, and attached, at an angle of 53°, to the upper ends of the rods, and having a buckle in front and behind for the attachment of a strap. [E, 2.]—**Thomas's s. for hip-joint disease.** A s. made long enough to extend from the middle of the posterior surface of the leg to the middle of the trunk. It consists of thin sheet-steel 1 inch wide and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, and is bent so as to rest close up against the tuber ischii, beneath the nates. On it are placed two semicircular strips of strap-iron, the one on the thigh part of the iron and the other on the leg part. These may be slid up or down. Two short segments of metal are also connected to the upper end of the s., and are designed to embrace half the circumference of the body. A shoe with a cork sole $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches high, designed for the foot of the sound limb, is also required. The patient stands on the sound limb, with a block placed beneath the foot of the affected limb, high enough to correct the obliquity of the pelvis and the inclination of the spine. The s. is next placed along the posterior surface of the leg, the thigh, the buttock, and the back, and bent so as to conform exactly to the outlines of these parts. A plain roller is then applied around the limb, beginning at the middle of the leg and continuing it up to the groin, from which point it is passed to the body, and ended by a few circular turns beginning about the crests of the ilia and terminating at the lower angle of the scapula. For this roller, which is merely a protective for the skin, one leg of a pair of woolen drawers may be substituted. A plaster roller-bandage is next applied around the limb at the middle of the leg, at the knee, and around the thigh a short distance below the buttock; after which the plaster bandage is made to encircle the body as high as the lower angle of the scapula, care being taken to protect the crests of the ilia. The s. is next placed in position along the posterior aspect of the leg, thigh, and buttock, and is secured by a second and third plaster roller following the same order as the first. After the plaster has hardened it may either be left undivided or split up along the anterior surface and secured by straps. [E, 2.]—**Vance's s.** A leather s. intended to fix the joint in hip disease. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Welch's leg s.** A double s., one part guttered and having the general shape of the leg and foot, the other straight; used for fracture of the tibia. [E.]—**Welch's shoulder s.** An angular guttered s. for covering the cap of the shoulder and outer surface of the arm in cases of fracture high up in the humerus. [E.]

SPLINTCHINA (Ger.), n. Spli^{2}nt′ch^{2}en-a^3. Yellow cinchona devoid of suberous layers. [α, 35.]

SPODE (Fr.), n. Spod. 1. Zinc oxide obtained by calcination. 2. White calcined ivory. [A, 385.]

SPODIACON (Lat.), **SPODIACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Spo^{2}d-i(i^2)′-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σποδιακόν (from σποδός, ashes). A certain old ash-colored collyrium. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SPODIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spod(spo^{2}d)-i^2-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From σπόδιος, ashy-gray, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *spodiomyélite*, *spodo-myélite antérieure aiguë*. See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.

SPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spod(spo^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σπόδιον (from σποδός, ashes). An old name for animal charcoal. [B.]—**S. Græcorum.** See ALBUM *græcum*.

SPOGEL, n. See ISPAGHUL.

SPONDIAS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd′i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-i′ados* (*-is*). Gr., σπονδιάς. Fr., *s.*, *mombin*. Ger., *Mombinpflaume*. Hog-plum; a genus of trees of the *Spondiaccæ*, or *Spondieæ*, which are a tribe or order of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. cytheræa, S. dulcis.** Fr., *arbre de Cythère*. Otaheite apple; a species cultivated in the Friendly and Society Islands for its edible fruit, which is aperient and refrigerant. The leaves are eaten. [α, 35.]—**S. lutea.** Fr., *s. jaune*. Golden apple, Jamaica plum, yellow hog-plum; an astringent species of the West Indies and South America. [α, 35.]—**S. mangifera.** Hog-plum or wild mango of the East Indies. The root is used as an emmenagogue, the powdered root-bark as an antidysenteric, and the wood in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. A mild, insipid gum exuding from the bark is used as a tonic and in fumigations. The fruit is eaten; and in China its juice is a constituent of several hair tonics. [α, 35.]—**S. mombin, S. monbin, S. purpurea.** Fr., *s. à fruits rouges*, *prunier d'Espagne*, *ramboustan*. Ger., *purpurrothe Mombin*. Spanish plum, purple hog plum of the West Indies and tropical South America. The sugary, acidulous drupes are used medicinally like prunes. The seeds are poisonous. Most parts of the tree are mildly astringent. The leaves are a feeble anodyne and diaphoretic, and the flower-buds are used as a sweetmeat with sugar. [α, 35.]—**S. tuberosa.** A Brazilian species. The tubers contain a potable sap, and the ripe fruits are used as a refrigerant. [α, 35.]—**S. venulosa.** A species with an aromatic and astringent bark. [α, 35.]

SPONDYLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)′i^2-a^3. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄλγος, pain. See CACORRHACHITIS.

SPONDYLARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{3}rth-ri-(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the vertebral articulations. [E.]—**S. synovialis.** Of Hüter, inflammation of the synovial membrane of the oblique processes of the vertebræ. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

SPONDYLARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-throc′aces*. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *s.* Caries of the vertebræ. [E.]

SPONDYLEXARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}x-a^{3}rth-ros′i^{2}s. Gen., *-thros′eos* (*-is*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἐξάρθρωσις, a dislocation. Fr., *spondylexarthrose*. Dislocation of a vertebra. [E.]

SPONDYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Fr., *spondylite*. Inflammation of one or more vertebræ. [E.] Cf. *Pott's* DISEASE.—**S. cervicalis.** Arthritis of the cervical vertebræ. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**S. deformans.** Chronic rheumatic or gouty arthritis of the vertebral column terminating in ankylosis and deformity. [A, 520 (α, 29); E.]—**S. tuberculosa.** Tubercular s.

SPONDYLIZEMA (Lat.), n. n. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}z(ez)-em(am)′-a^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἵζημα, a subsiding. Fr., *spondylizème*. Of Herrgott, pelvic obstruction in which, instead of mere spondylolisthesis, there is destruction,

total or partial, of the body of a vertebra, as in Pott's disease, so as to allow the vertebra above it to sink into its place. [Auvard, "Union méd.," May 1, 1884, p. 759 ; A, 15.]

SPONDYLOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **κακός**, evil. See SPONDYLARTHROCACE.

SPONDYLODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **ὀδύνη**, pain. See CACORRHACHITIS.

SPONDYLOLISTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}l-i^{2}sthe(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **ὀλίσθησις**, a sliding. Fr., *spondylolisthésis, spondylolisthèse, glissement de la colonne vertébrale.* Ger., *Wirbelglitt.* Of Kilian, a deformity of the vertebral column due to the lumbar vertebræ gliding upon each other, so as to overhang and obstruct the brim of the pelvis, the body of the last lumbar vertebra, especially, being separated from that of the first sacral vertebra. Cf. *Spondylolisthetic* PELVIS, PELVIS *obtecta*, and SPONDYLIZEMA.

SPONDYLOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(i)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **μυελός**, marrow. See SPONDYLITIS.

SPONDYLOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **πάθος**, disease. Fr., *spondylopathie.* Any vertebral disease.

SPONDYLOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}pt-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos'eos (-is).* From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **πτῶσις**, a falling. See SPONDYLOLISTHESIS.

SPONDYLOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **πύον**, pus. Vertebral disease attended by the production of pus. [E.]

SPONDYLOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'-i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos (-osch'isis).* From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **σχίσις**, a fissure. A lack of ossification, either unilateral or bilateral, in the arch of the fifth lumbar vertebra ; said to be one of the causes of spondylolisthesis. [F. L. Neugebauer, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxii, 3 ; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 243.]

SPONDYLOTOMY, n. Spo^{2}nd-i^{2}l-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From **σπόνδυλος**, a vertebra, and **τομή**, a cutting. Fr., *spondylotomie.* Ger., *Spondylotomie.* See RHACHIOTOMY.

SPONDYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Spo^{2}nd'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **σπόνδυλος**. Fr., *spondyle.* See VERTEBRA and VERTICILLUS.

SPONGE, n. Spu^{3}nj. Gr., **σπόγγος**. Lat., *spongea, spongia.* Fr., *éponge.* Ger., *Schwamm, Meerschwamm.* It., *spugna.* Sp., *esponja.* An individual of the *Spongia, Spongiæ,* or *Spongida,* a class of the *Cœlentera* or of the *Protozoa ;* as commonly used, the horny or fibrous skeleton of such an individual. [L.]—**Burnt s.** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See CARBO *spongiæ.*—**Compressed s.** Lat., *spongia compressa* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pressa* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], seu *funiculo pressa* [Fr. Cod.]), *spongiæ compressæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *éponge préparée à la cire* [Fr. Cod., 1868] (ou *à la ficelle* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Pressschwamm.* Sp., *esponja preparada* [Sp. Ph.]. Fine s's, cleansed and exposed to pressure—being wound about with fine thread for the purpose, according to many of the ph's. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Honeycomb s.** See SPONGIA *equina.*—**Levant s.** See EUSPONGIA *officinalis.*—**Prepared s.** See SPONGIA *præparata.*—**River s.** See SPONGIA *fluviatilis.*—**S.-particle.** See SARCOID.—**Turkey s.** See EUSPONGIA *officinalis.*—**Vegetable s.** See LUFFA *œgyptiaca.*—**Waxed s.** See SPONGIA *cerata.*

SPONGE-HOLDER, n. Spu^{3}nj'hold-u^{5}r. Ger., *Schwammhalter.* A rod terminating in a clasp like device for grasping a sponge, to which it serves as a handle.—**Finger s.-h.** A s.-h. with a thimble at one end, for use within the throat. [E.]

SPONGIA [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., **σπόγγος, σπογγία.** Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *esponja* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A sponge. In pharmacy, *S. officinalis,* or, according to the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., and Sp. Ph., *S. usitatissima,* washed and pressed. The Finn. Ph. and Norw. Ph. require Mediterranean sponges ; the Swed Ph. allows also sponges from the Red Sea. 2. See TONSIL. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Carbo spongiæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See CARBO *spongiæ.*—**Pulvis spongiæ ustæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre d'éponge torréfiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Fine sponges, cleansed, burned in a coffee-mill, powdered, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] ; river sponge sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. cerata** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Spongiæ ceratæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Wachsschwamm.* Fine sponges carefully cleansed, soaked in melted yellow wax, pressed in a warm press [Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and, when cold, freed from the wax on their edges ; used to make sponge tents. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. compressa** [Belg. Ph.], **Spongiæ compressæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Compressed* SPONGE.—**S. cynorrhodontis, S. cynosbati.** See BEDEGAR.—**S. equina.** Ordinary bath-sponge. [a, 35.]—**S. fluviatilis** [Russ. Ph.]. Small sponges found on stones or on the stalks and leaves of water plants in rivers, ponds, or swamps. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. funiculo pressa** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Compressed* SPONGE.—**S. gossypina.** Wool sponge, "lamb's wool" ; a variety of S. *equina.* [a, 35.]—**S. lacinulosa.** Fr., *éponge peluchée.* A very porous, round, soft sponge found in the Mediterranean and Red Seas and the Indiau Ocean. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. lacustris.** A Russian species used in the fresh state by the homœopathists for the preparation of a tincture. [B, 270.]—**S. marina** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. officinalis** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.]. See *S. præparata* (2d def.).—**S. præparata.** 1. See *S. cerata.* 2. Sponge rendered soft and suitable for surgical purposes by maceration in cold water and separation of the calcareous matter. [a, 35.]—**S. pressa** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Compressed* SPONGE.—**S. rosarum.** See BEDEGAR.—**S. usitatissima.** Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.]. A fine porous species of sponge admitted by the Belg. and Sp. Ph's and the Fr. Cod. for medical uses along with *S. officinalis.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. usta** [Fr. Cod., U. S. Ph., 1850]. Fr., *éponge torréfiée* [Fr. Cod.]. See CARBO *spongiæ.*—**Spongiæ ustæ pulveratæ.** See *Pulvis spongiæ ustæ.*

SPONGIN, n. Spu^{3}n'ji^{2}n. Fr., *spongine.* Ger., *S.* The fibrous substance of sponges exhausted by water, alkalies, and feeble acids. It is analogous to sericin, and is soluble in caustic potassa and in concentrated acids. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

SPONGIOBLASTS, n. pl. Spu^{3}n'ji^2-o-bla^{2}sts. From **σπόγγος**, a sponge, and **βλαστός**, a sprout. A variety of cells from which the stroma of gray nervous tissue develops. [L.]

SPONGIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)-ji(gi)'o^{3}l-a^3. Dim. of *spongia,* a sponge. See SPONGIOLE.—**S. seminis.** See APPENDIX *funicularis.*

SPONGIOLE, n. Spu^{3}n'ji^2-ol. Lat., *spongiola (q. v.).* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Schwämmchen.* 1. A spongelet ; a term formerly applied to certain small bodies, especially the tender tip of a root, on account of their spongy texture and supposed property of absorbing moisture like a sponge. [a, 35.] 2. A chorionic villus.—**Pistillary s.** A stigma. [a, 35.]—**Seed s.** Of De Candolle, one of the minute bodies said to be situated upon the external surface of seeds and to induce germination by the absorptiou of water. [a, 35.]

SPONGIOPILINE, n. Spu^{3}n-ji-o-pil'en. From **σπογγία**, a sponge, and **πῖλος**, felted wool. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Filzschwamm.* A sheet, about half an inch thick, consisting of cotton-wool mingled with small pieces of sponge, coated with gutta-percha on one side ; to be wrung out of hot water and applied as a poultice.

SPONGIOPLASM, n. Spu^{3}nj'i^2-o-pla^{2}zm. Lat., *spongioplasma* (from **σπογγία**, a sponge, and **πλάσμα**, anything molded). The material forming the reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell. [Schäfer (a, 34).] Cf. HYALOPLASM.

SPONGIOSA (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-os'a^3. From **σπόγγος**, a sponge. See *Cancellous* TISSUE.—**Horns'** (Ger.). See NEUROGLIA and *Horny* FRAMEWORK.

SPONGIOSE, adj. Spu^{3}n'ji^2-os. Lat., *spongiosus, spongiodes* (from **σπόγγος**, a sponge). Fr., *spongieux.* Ger., *spongiös, schwammig. locker.* Spongy, resembling a sponge in texture ; very cellular, with the cellules filled with air. The *Spongiosi* of Fries are a section of the genus *Polyporus.* [a, 35.]

SPONGOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Spo^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'e(a). Gen., *-anch'es.* From **σπόγγος**, a sponge, and **κυνάγχη**, cynanche. Fr., *s.* See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*

SPONGOID, adj. Spu^{3}n^2'goid. Gr., **σπογγοειδής** (from **σπόγγος**, a sponge, and **εἶδος**, resemblance). Lat., *spongoides.* Fr., *spongoïde.* Resembling sponge. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

SPONGOS (Lat.), **SPONGUS** (Lat.), n's m. Spo^{2}n^2'gos, -gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). See SPONGE ; in the pl., *spongi,* swollen tonsils. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPONGY, adj. Spu^{3}n'ji^2. Fr., *spongieux.* Ger., *schwammig, locker.* Resembling sponge in texture or in characters. [a, 17.]

SPONTANEOUS, adj. Spo^{2}nt-an'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *spontaneus* (from *sponte,* of one's free will). Fr., *spontané.* Ger., *freiwillig* (1st def.), *wildwachsend* (2d def.). 1. Originating within one's self ; produced by internal agencies or impulses, apart from external influences. [a, 48.] 2. Of plants, growing wild. [a, 35.]

SPONTÉPARITÉ (Fr.), n. Spo^{2}n^2-ta-pa^3-re-ta. See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

SPOON, n. Spu^{4}n. Gr., **κοχλιάριον.** Lat., *cochlearia.* Fr., *cuiller.* Ger., *Löffel.* A utensil, consisting of a hollow part (usually more or less oval) and a stem, used in eating and feeding ; also a s.-shaped instrument. [a, 48.]—**Sharp s.** A small metallic s., usually circular, and having a sharp edge, used for scraping away granulations, fungous growths, etc. Special varieties are designated according to the name of their inventors. [B.]

SPORA (Lat.), n. f. Spor(spo^{2}r)'a^3. See SPORE.—**Globulus sporarum.** Ger., *Sporenbällchen.* A round conceptacle containing four united spores. [a, 35.]

SPORACEOUS, adj. Spo^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. From **σπορά**, a spore. Lat., *sporaceus.* Composed of or convertible into spores. [a, 35.]

SPORADIAL, SPORADIC, adj's. Spo^{2}r-ad'i^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Gr., **σποραδικός** (from **σπείρειν**, to sow). Lat., *sporadicus.* Fr., *sporadique.* Ger., *sporadisch, zerstreut.* 1. Occurring at isolated points ; of diseases, not epidemic. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, scattered, widely dispersed. [a, 35.]

SPORANGEIOLE, n. Spo^{2}r-a^{2}n'ji^2-ol. Lat., *sporangeiolum* (from **σπορά**, a spore, and **ἀγγεῖον**, a vessel). Fr., *sporangiole.* A case containing sporidia. [a, 35.]

SPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **σπορά**, a spore, and **ἀγγεῖον**, a vessel. Fr., *sporange.* Ger., *Sporenbehälter, Sporengehäuse, Sporangie.* A spore-case containing non-sexual spores. [a, 35.]

SPORANGIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *sporangidion.* Of Bischoff, the theca of mosses.

SPORE, n. Spor. Gr., **σπορά**. Lat., *spora.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* A specialized cell, consisting essentially of a nucleated mass of protoplasm (usually inclosed by a cell-wall), capable of developing into a new individual. The term is usually restricted to the free reproductive cells of cryptogams, the s's of phanerogams being known as ovules and pollen. [a, 35.] Cf. CARPOSPORE, CHLAMYDOSPORE, GYMNOSPORE, MACROSPORE, MENISPORE, MICROSPORE, OOSPORE, PROTOSPORE, TELENTOSPORE, UREDOSPORE, ZOOSPORE, and ZYGOSPORE.—**Autumn s's.** The teleutospores of the *Uredineæ.* [a, 35.]—**Coated s.** See CHLAMYDOSPORE.—**Compound s's.** S's that become septate by division and produce secondary s's (merispores). [a, 35.]—**Dauers'** (Ger.). See *Resting*-CELL.—**Daughter s's.** S's pro-

duced together in a cyst or mother-cell. [α, 35.]—**Inactive s.** A non-motile, reproductive cell. [α, 35.] Cf. *Resting*-CELL.—**Mother-s.** A cell or cyst containing s's; more properly, a mother-cell. [α, 35.]—**Naked s.** See GYMNOSPORE (1st def.).—**Primary s.** See PROTOSPORE.—**Resting s.** See *Resting*-CELL.—**Secondary s.** See TELEUTOSPORE and MERISPORE.—**S.-case.** See SPORANGEIUM.—**S'nblase** (Ger.). See SPOROCYST.—**S'nfrucht** (Ger.). See SPOROCARP.—**S'nhaut** (Ger.). See SPORODERM.—**S'npflanze** (Ger.). See CRYPTOGAM.—**S'nschicht** (Ger.). See HYMENIUM.—**S'nschlauchpilze** (Ger.). See ASCOMYCETES.—**S'nträger** (Ger.). See SPOROPHORE.—**S.-sac.** See SPORANGEIUM.—**Summer s's.** The uredospores of the *Uredineæ*. [α, 35.]—**Swarm s.** See FLAGELLULA and ZOOSPORE.—**Winter s's.** See *Autumn s's*.

SPORID, n. Spor'i^{2}d. Lat., *sporidium* (from σπορά, a spore). Fr., *sporidie*. Ger., *Sporidie*. A small spore; a reproductive cell produced within a cyst or ascus. [α, 35.]

SPORIDIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Spor(spo^{2}r)-i^{2}d-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. See SPORULE.

SPORIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spo^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SPORID.

SPORIFEROUS, adj. Spo^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From σπορά, a spore, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *sporifère*. Ger., *sporenführend*. Bearing spores. The *Sporifera* are a section of the *Fungi*. [α, 35.]

SPORISORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo^{2}r)-i^2-sor'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *sporisore*. The genus *Tilletia*. [α, 35.]—**S. maidis.** A species parasitic on Turkish corn, said to produce pellagra. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

SPORN (Ger.), n. Spo^{2}rn. See CALCAR and HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**Hahnens'.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.

SPOROCARP, n. Spor'o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *sporocarpium* (from σπορά, a spore, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *sporocarpe*. Ger., *Sporenfrucht*, *Keimfrucht*. The fructification in cryptogams, especially the pluricellular body produced in the *Carposporeæ* by the fertilization of the carpogonium. [α, 35.]

SPOROCLADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo^{2}r)-o(o^3)-klad(kla^{3}d)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπορά, a spore, and κλάδος, a branch. In some *Algæ*, a branch bearing spores. [α, 35.]

SPOROCYST, n. Spor'o-si^{2}st. Lat., *sporocystis* (from σπορά, a spore, and κύστις, a bladder). A sporangeium in *Algæ*. [α, 35.]

SPORODERM, n. Spor'o-du^{5}rm. Lat., *sporodermis* (from σπορά, a spore, and δέρμα, the skin). Ger., *Sporenhaut*. The wall or envelope inclosing the nucleus of a spore. [α, 35.]

SPOROGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spor(spo^{2}r)-o(o^3)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπορά, a spore, and γόνος, offspring. Fr., *sporogone*. 1. A sporangeium. 2. The sporocarp in *Muscineæ*. [α, 35.]

SPOROPHORE, n. Spor'o-for. Lat., *sporophorum* (from σπορά, a spore, and φορός, bearing). Fr., *s*. Ger., *Sporenträger*. Lit., a spore-bearer; in phanerogams, the placenta; in certain *Fungi*, the basidium; in mosses, that part of the sporogonium that bears the spores, also the sporophyte. [α, 35.]

SPOROPHYLL, n. Spor'o-fi^{2}l. Lat., *sporophyllum* (from σπορά, a spore, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *sporophylle*. A foliar organ bearing spores. [α, 35.]

SPOROPHYTE, n. Spor'o-fit. From σπόρος, seed, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *s*. 1. A cryptogam. 2. In the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*, the plant bearing the non-sexual spores. [α, 35.]

SPOROS (Lat.), n. m. Spor(spo^{2}r)'o^{2}s. Gr., σπόρος (from σπείρειν, to sow). See SEMEN.

SPOROSAC, n. Spor'o-sa^{2}k. From σπόρος, seed, and σάκκος, a sac. Fr., *s*. One of the simple generative buds of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

SPOROTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. Spo^{2}r-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σπόρος, seed, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *sporotrie*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. The *Sporotricha* are a cohort of *Fungi*; the *Sporotrichaceæ*, a family of *Hyphomycetes*; the *Sporotricheæ*, a division of the *Mucedineæ*; and the *Sporotrichei*, a section of the *Mucedinei*. [α, 35.]—**S. dermatodes.** A species that infests Provence cane, in the shape of a whitish, pulverulent mold, of a disagreeable, irritating odor, provocative of sneezing. Contact with it gives rise to *maladie des cannes*.

SPOROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Spor(spo^{2}r)-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From σπόρος, a spore, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *sporozoaires*. Ger., *Sporozoen*. A class of cortical unicellular, endoparasitic *Protozoa* reproducing by spores. [L, 121.]

SPORT, n. Sport. A shoot bearing leaves, flowers, or fruit different in character from those of the parent plant. [α, 35.]

SPORULE, n. Spo^{2}r'u^{2}l. Lat., *sporula* (dim. of *spora*, a spore). Ger., *S.*, *Spörchen*. 1. See SPORE. 2. A diminutive spore. 3. A granule contained within a spore. 4. A sporid. [α, 35.]

SPORULOUS, adj. Spo^{2}r'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *sporulus* (from *sporula*, a little spore). Fr., *sporuleux*. Of *Fungi*, having peridia containing many sporules. [B, 38 (α, 35).]

SPOT, n. Spo^{2}t. Gr., στίγμα, σπίλος. Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Fleck*. A small extent of surface differing, especially in appearance, from surrounding parts. [α, 48.]—**Anterior perforated s. of the brain.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**Blind s. (of Mariotte).** See *Optic* DISC.—**Corneal s.** See LEUCOMA (3d def.).—**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Embryonalfleck* (3d def.). 1. The germinal s. 2. See PROTOSOMA. 3. See *Embryonic* AREA.—**Germinal s., Germinative s., Germ s.** Lat., *macula germinativa* (seu *germinans*). Fr., *tache germinative*. Ger., *Keimfleck*, *Furchungskern*. A nucleolus of a germinal vesicle; of R. Wagner, a more or less lenticular or spheroidal aggregation of granules contained within the germinal vesicle in contact with the inner surface of its wall, supposed by him to be the true germ of the embryo. [A, 4.]—**Heat s.** See CHLOASMA *caloricum*.—**Hectic s.** A bright-red s. on the cheek of a person suffering from hectic fever. [α, 34.]—**Hepatic s.** See CHLOASMA (1st def.).—**Igneal s.** See EPHELIS *ab igne*.—**Lenticular s's.** Lat., *maculæ lenticulares*. See LENTIGO and ROSEOLA *typhosa*.—**Light s. on the membrana tympani.** Ger., *Lichtkegel*. A sharply defined and usually triangular s. of light situated in the inferior quadrant of the tympanic membrane. Its apex is in front of the umbo, and it extends forward and downward so that it forms an obtuse angle forward with the direction of the handle of the malleus. Its shape varies greatly on account of differences in the inclination of the membrane and variations in its curvature. The principal cause of this light s. is the inclination of the membrane to the axis of the meatus in connection with the concavity of the membrane. [F.]—**Liver s.** See CHLOASMA (1st def.).—**Mariotte's s.** The optic disc. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**Milk s.** Fr., *tache laiteuse*. An opaque patch, ½ inch to 1 inch in diameter, found post mortem, on the outer aspect of the visceral layer of the pericardium, most frequently over the right ventricle, less often over the left ventricle, the left auricle, or the prominences of the coronary vessels. It is very common in persons who have passed middle life, and may or may not be detachable. [D, 1.]—**Mother's s.** See NÆVUS.—**Receptive s.** In vascular cryptogams, mosses, and *Hepaticæ*, a small s. on the wall of the oosphere, near its apex, through which the antherozoöids enter the oosphere to fertilize it. [α, 25.]—**Rose s's.** The rose-colored maculæ of the eruption of typhoid fever.—**Soldier s.** Circumscribed leucoplakia of a serous surface. [α, 34.] Cf. *Milk s.*—**S. of Sömmerring.** See MACULA *lutea*.—**Sun s's.** See LENTIGO.—**Wagner's s.** See *Germinal s.*—**Wine s.** See NÆVUS *flammeus*.—**Yellow s.** See MACULA *lutea*.

SPOTTING, n. Spo^{2}t'i^{2}n^2. See NECROSIS (2d def.).

SPRACHE (Ger.), n. Spra^{3}ch^2'e^2. See SPEECH.—**Geberdens'.** See MIMOGRAPHY.—**Hands'.** See CHEIROLOGY.—**Todte S.** Of Meyer, the monotonous snuffling language of persons affected with adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. ["Rev. de laryng.," May, 1892, p. 259 (α, 50).]

SPRACHLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Spra^{3}ch^2'los-i^{2}g-kit. See ALALIA, APHONIA (1st def.), and DUMBNESS.

SPRACHSTÖRUNG (Ger.), n. Spra^{3}ch^2'stu^{5}r-un^2. Any disorder of speech. [α, 14.]

SPRACHWERKZEUG (Ger.), n. Spra^{3}ch^2've^{2}rk-tsoig. The organs of speech. [α, 48.]

SPRAIN, n. Spran. Gr., διάστρεμμα. Lat., *distorsio*. Fr., *foulure*, *entorse*. Ger., *Verrenkung*. The condition of pain, swelling, etc., produced in the soft parts about a joint by a violent wrenching or straining of them without dislocation of the articular surfaces; also the lameness that follows.—**Rider's s.** A s. of the adductor longus femoris muscle, said to be caused generally by the horseman suddenly making a strong grip, owing to his horse rearing, shying, slipping, or unexpectedly taking a jump. [Morris, "Lancet," July 29, 1882, p. 133.]

SPRAY, n. Spra. Fr., *s.*, *pulvérisation*. Ger., *Flüssigkeitsstaub*. Water or other liquid divided into fine particles by wind or a current of a gas; also a jet of liquid in such a condition. [α, 48.] Cf. ATOMIZATION.—**Listerian steam s.** The carbolized vapor from a steam atomizer used to cover the field and environment of a surgical operation. [α, 34.]

SPRAY-PRODUCER, n. Spra'pro-du^{2}s''u^{5}r. See ATOMIZER.—**Sass's s.-p.** Two glass tubes with fine points welded one on top of the other with the points in close apposition. Through the upper tube passes a strong current of air, while the lower one is bent at a right angle and fitted by a cork to a small glass test-tube which contains the medicated solution. [E.]

SPREIZLADE (Ger.), n. Sprits'la^{3}d-e^2. Of Renz, an extension apparatus for fractures of the femur. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

SPREKELIA (Lat.), n. f. Spre^{2}k-e^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *Sprekelsen*, a German botanist. Fr., *sprékélie*. 1. An old name for the *Galanthus nivalis*. 2. A genus of the *Amaryllideæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. cybister.** Fr., *amaryllis saltimbanque*. A plant referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Hippeastrum*. It scarcely differs from *Hippeastrum reginæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. formosissima.** Fr., *amaryllis magnifique* (ou *reine de beauté*). Ger., *Jakobslilie*, *spanische Lilie*. Sp., *flor de Santiago* [Mex. Ph.]. Jacobæan lily. The bulbs are emetic. [α, 21, 35.]

SPREW, n. Spru^2. Written, also, *sprue*. A local term for thrush. See APHTHÆ.

SPRINGEN (Ger.), n. Spri^{2}n^2'e^{2}n. A variety of gid in sheep in which the animal leaps up into the air; due to the presence of *Cœnurus cerebralis* in the fourth ventricle of the brain. [B.]

SPRINGFERTIG (Ger.), adj. Spri^{2}n^2'fe^{2}rt-i^{2}g. Ready to be ruptured (said of the membranes in labor). [A, 88.]

SPRINGGURKE (Ger.), n. Spri^{2}n^2'gurk-e^2. See ECBALLIUM *elaterium*.

SPRING-HALT, n. Spri^{2}n^3'ha^{4}lt. A disease of horses manifested by sudden, convulsive, and exaggerated lifting of the hind leg, believed to be choreic. [α, 34.]

SPRINGKRAFT (Ger.), n. Spri^{2}n^2'kra^{3}ft. See ELASTICITY.

SPRING LAKE WELL, n. Spri^{2}n^2 lak we^{2}l'. A place in Ottawa County, Michigan, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SPRINGWURM (Ger.), n. Spri^{2}n^2'vurm. See ASCARIS (1st def.).

SPRITZE (Ger.), n. Spri^{2}t'se^2. See SYRINGE.—**Klystiers'.** An enema syringe. [α, 34.]—**Magens'.** See *Stomach* PUMP.—**Nasens'.** See RHINENCHYTA.—**Salbens'.** An ointment syringe. [α, 34.]—**S'nröhrchen.** The cannula of a syringe. [E.]—**Thränens'.** See DACRYOSYRINX (2d def.).

SPRITZFLASCHE (Ger.), n. Spri^{2}ts'tla^{3}sh-e^2. A squirting-bottle; an apparatus for injecting chloroform and other volatile liquids. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

SPROFONDO (It.), n. Spro-fo^{2}n'do. A place in Tuscany where there are alkaline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SPROSSE (Ger.), n. Spro^{2}s'se^2. 1. A bud, a sprout. 2. A freckle.—**Gefässs'.** A vascular sprout. [H.]—**Lagers', Seitens'.** See ANABLASTEMA.—**S'nbildung.** See PROLIFERATION and *Cell-*GENESIS.—**Urnierens'.** The rudiment of the primitive kidney of the embryo.

SPROSSER (Ger.), n. Spro^{3}s'se^{2}r. See STOLON.—**Gipfels'.** See ACROBRYON.

SPROSSUNG (Ger.), n. Spro^{3}s'sun^3. See GEMMATION.

SPROUT, n. Spru^5'u^{4}t. A shoot; in the pl., s's, young colewort. [a, 35.]—**S.-chain.** A chain of cells formed by pullulation.

SPROUTING, n. Spru^5'u^{4}t-i^{2}n^2. See PULLULATION.

SPRUCE, n. Spru^{2}s. The genus *Abies*. [a, 35.] For subheadings, see under FIR.—**Hemlock s.** See ABIES *canadensis*.—**Oil of s.** See HEMLOCK-*oil*.—**S. beer.** A preparation made by boiling ½ pint of essence of s. and 4 oz. each of pimenta, ginger, and hops in 3 gallons of water for five or ten minutes, straining, adding 11 gallons of warm water, 1 pint of yeast, and 6 pints of molasses, and allowing to ferment for twenty-four hours. It is diuretic and antiscorbutic. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 98 (a, 31).]—**S. gum.** The exudation of *Abies alba* and *Abies nigra*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]

SPRUDEL (Ger.), n. Sprud'e^{2}l. A bubbling or spouting spring; hence, a name for many mineral springs. [a, 14.]—**S'salz.** Salts from spouting mineral springs, especially Carlsbad salt. [a, 14.]—**S'stein.** A mineral deposit formed around hot spouting springs, containing calcium carbonate, especially at Carlsbad. [a, 14.]

SPRUE, n. Spru^2. See SPREW.

SPRUNG (Ger.), n. Sprun^2. See FISSURE.

SPRUNGROLLE (Ger.), n. Sprun^2'ro^{3}l-le. The superior articular surface of the astragalus. [L, 332.]

SPÜLSCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. Spu^{6}l'shla^3-u^{4}ch^2. An irrigating bag.

SPULWURM (Ger.), n. Spul'vurm. See ASCARIS and ASCARIS *lumbricoides*.—**S'krankheit.** See ASCARIDIASIS.

SPUMESCENT, SPUMOSE, adj's. Spu^{2}m-e^{2}s's'nt, spu^{2}m'os. Lat., *spumescens, spumosus* (from *spuma*, foam). Fr., *mousseux*. Ger., *schäumig*. Frothing, having a froth-like appearance. [a, 35.]

SPUNK, n. Spu^{3}n^{2}k. See AMADOU.

SPUR, n. Spu^{6}r. Lat., *calcar*. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. A sharp projection, such as the hippocampus minor. 2. A projection of tissue intervening between the upper and the lower part of the intestine at the seat of an artificial anus. [Morris (A, 87).] 3. In botany, (1) in the *Coniferæ*, a contracted lateral shoot bearing a tuft of leaves at its summit; (2) see under CALCAR (2d def.). [a, 35.]

SPURGE, n. Spu^{6}rj. See EUPHORBIA.

SPURGE-FLAX, n. Spu^{6}rj'fla^{2}x. See DAPHNE *gnidium*.

SPURRY, n. Spu^{6}r'i^2. The genus *Spergula*. [a, 35.]

SPUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Spu^{2}t(sput)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *spuere*, to spit. Fr., *crachat*. Ger., *Auswurf, Spucken*. A liquid discharge ejected from the mouth (when not swallowed). It may be simply saliva, or saliva plus the mucous secretions of the air passages; or it may be more or less purulent or bloody. [D.]—**Black-pigmented s.** S. colored black by inhaled particles of carbon. [a, 34.]—**Cavernous s.** Of Guttmann, nummular s. from a pulmonary cavity. [a, 34.]—**Egg-yolk s.** Of Traube, yellow s. [a, 34.]—**Globular sputa.** The irregularly globular yellow masses of s. composed of mucus, pus corpuscles, epithelium, etc., observed in the later stages of bronchial catarrh, etc. [a, 34.]—**Green s.** Sanguinolent s. in which there has been oxidation of the hæmoglobin, observed in croupous and caseous pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Icteric s.** S. colored yellow or green by the bile-pigment in icterus. [a, 34.]—**Nummular sputa.** The thick, heavy, and roundish (somewhat coin-like) sputa of pulmonary phthisis. [D.]—**Prune-juice s., Rusty (-colored) s.** The typical dark reddish-brown s. of pneumonia. It is viscid and semi-transparent, and adheres tenaciously to the side of the containing vessel. Its color is due to the presence of blood. [D, 1.]—**S. coctum.** A muco-purulent, yellowish, thick, opaque s., rich in cells, characteristic of the second stage of acute catarrh and also of chronic catarrh. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**S. croceum.** See *Prune-juice s.*—**S. crudum.** The frothy, clear, mucous s. observed in the beginning of bronchial catarrh. [a, 34.]—**S. fundum petens, Sputa globosa, Sputa lanuginosa.** See *Globular sputa.*—**S. pneumonicum.** See *Prune-juice s.*—**S. puriforme.** S. resembling pus. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Sputa rotunda.** See *Nummular sputa.*—**S. tuberculosum.** A muco-purulent or simply purulent s. occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis and cheesy pneumonia, characterized by the presence of Koch's *Bacillus tuberculosis*. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Yellow s.** 1. Sanguinolent s. rendered yellow by the oxidation of hæmoglobin. 2. S. rendered yellow by the presence of fungous growth. [a, 34.]

SPYROCOLON, n. Spir-o^{2}k'o^{2}l-o^{2}n. A disease first noticed in 1820 in Greece, supposed to be a peculiar form of syphilis. [C. Wibner, "Jahrb. d. in- u. ausl. ges. Med.," xxx, p. 305 (a, 34).]

SQUALE (Fr.), n. Skwa^{3}l. See SHARK.—**Huile de s.** See SHARK-*oil*.

SQUAMA (Lat.), n. f. Skwam(skwa^{3}m)'a^3. Gr., λεπίς. Fr., *squame, écaille*. Ger., *Schuppe*. A scale or scale-like object; in botany, usually homologous to a leaf. [a, 35.]—**S. frontalis.** See PARS *ossis frontalis*.—**S. occipitalis.** See *Supra-occipital* BONE.—**S. occipitalis superior.** See BONE *of the Incas*.—**S. occipitis** [Hallmann]. See *Epiotic* BONE and *Supra-occipital* BONE.—**S. ossis frontis.** See PARS *ossis frontalis*.—**S. ossis occipitis.** See *Supra-occipital* BONE.—**S. ossis temporis, S. temporalis.** The thin scale-like part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

SQUAMATE, SQUAMATED, adj's. Skwam'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *squamatus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squaméen* (2d def.). Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Scale-like. 2. Furnished with scales. [a, 35.]

SQUAMATIO (Lat.), n. f. Skwa^{2}m(skwa^{3}m)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *squama*, a scale. A disease of plants in which rosettes of scale-like leaves are produced. [a, 35.]

SQUAMELLA (Lat.), n. f. Skwa^{2}m(skwa^{3}m)-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamelle*. A minute scale. [a, 35.]

SQUAMES, n. pl. Skwamz. The cells of pavement epithelium.

SQUAMIFEROUS, adj. Skwa^{2}m-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *squamifer, squamiferus* (from *squama*, a scale, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *squamifère*. Bearing a scale or scales. [a, 35.]

SQUAMIFLOROUS, adj. Skwa^{2}m-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. From *squama*, a scale, and *flos*, a flower. Lepidantheous: having flowers resembling scales, or having small bracts colored like petals. [a, 35.]

SQUAMOID, adj. Skwam'oid. From *squama*, a scale, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *squamoïde*. Scale-like. [C.]

SQUAMOSAL, adj. Skwa^{2}m-o's'l. 1. Scale-like (see *S.* BONE). 2. As a n., in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [C.]

SQUAMOUS, adj. Skwam'u^{3}s. Lat., *squamosus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squameux*. Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling scales or a scale. 2. Scaly; marked by the formation of scales or by desquamation. [G.]

SQUAMO-ZYGOMATIC, adj. Skwam''o-zi^{2}g-o^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the squamous portion and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. [C.]

SQUAMULA (Lat.), n. f. Skwa^{2}m(skwa^{3}m)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamule, squamellule, squamelle*. Ger., *Schüppchen*. A small scale; of Cassini, one of the scales forming a pappus (2d def.). [a, 35.]

SQUAMULOSE, adj. Skwa^{2}m-u^{2}l-os'. Lat., *squamulosus*. Minutely squamate, covered with small scales. [a, 35.]

SQUARROSE, adj. Skwa^{3}r-os'. Lat., *squarrosus*. Fr., *squarreux*. Ger., *sparrig*. Roughened with spreading processes such as closely arranged bracts. [a, 35.]

SQUARROSO-DENTATE, adj. Skwa^{3}r-os''o-de^{2}nt'at. Lat., *squarroso-dentatus*. Ger., *sparrig-gezähnt*. Of a leaf, having teeth which form an angle with the plane of the leaf. [a, 35.]

SQUARROUS, adj. Skwa^{3}r'u^{3}s. 1. See SQUARROSE. 2. Scurfy, scabby. [G.]

SQUELETTE (Fr.), n. Ske^2-le^{2}t. See SKELETON.—**S. dermique.** See EXOSKELETON.—**S. viscéral.** See SPLANCHNO-SKELETON.

SQUELETTOPÉE (Fr.), n. Ske^2-le^2-to-pa. The art of preparing a skeleton for purposes of study. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SQUILL, n. Skwi^{2}l. Gr., σκίλλα. Lat., *scilla* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *bulbus scillæ* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (2d def.), *radix scillæ* [Finn. Ph.], *scillæ bulbus* (seu *radix* [Gr. Ph.]) (2d def.). Fr., *scille* (*bulbe*) [Fr. Cod.], *bulbe de scille, ognon marin* (2d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Scilla*. 2. The sliced bulb of *Scilla maritima* (*Urginea scilla*). [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Medicinal s.** See *S.* (2d def.).—**Red s.** S. (2d def.) in which the scales are of a roseate hue. It does not differ in properties from white s. [a, 35.]—**White s.** S. (2d def.) in which the scales are colorless. [a, 35.]

SQUILLITINE, n. Skwi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. See SCILLITIN.

SQUINANCY, n. Skwi^{2}n'a^{2}ns-i^2. Lat., *squinanthia, squinanchia*. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.

SQUINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sken. See SMILAX *china*.

SQUINT, SQUINTING, n's. Skwi^{2}nt, skwi^{2}nt'i^{2}n^2. See STRABISMUS.

SQUIRRHE (Fr.), n. Sker. See SCIRRHUS.—**S. en cuirasse.** Of A. Velpeau, that form of s. ligneux in which the induration extends in the integument surrounding the thorax in the form of a cuirass. [A, 222.]—**S. ligneux.** Of A. Velpeau, a form of cancer of the skin of the breast characterized by woody density and by shading off insensibly into the surrounding tissues. [A, 222.]

SQUIRRHOGASTRIE (Fr.), n. Sker-ro-ga^{3}st-re. Scirrhous degeneration of the stomach. [L, 41, 55 (a, 14).]

SQUIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skwi^{2}r'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See SCIRRHUS.

SRINT, n. A disease endemic in Hungary, in which there are inflammatory swellings in the mouth, throat, or anus. [a, 14.]

STAAR (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r. See CATARACT.—**Aderhauts', Aders'.** See CATARACTA *chorioidealis*.—**Alterss'.** See *Senile* CATARACT.—**Angewachsener S.** See *Adherent* CATARACT.—**Axialer S.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**Balkens'.** See *Barred* CATARACT.—**Baumförmiger S., Baums'.** See *Pigmentous* CATARACT.—**Beginnender S.** See *Incipient* CATARACT.—**Blauer S.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**Bunter S.** See CATARACTA *marmoracea*.—**Centrallinsens'.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**Complicirter S.** See *Complicated* CATARACT and *Secondary* CATARACT.—**Cystischer S.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**Eiters'.** See HYPOPYON (4th def.).—**Fester S.** See *Fixed* CATARACT.—**Flüssiger S.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**Fortschreitender S.** See *Progressive* CATARACT.—**Gefensterter S.** See CATARACTA *fenestrata*.—**Geschminkter S.** See *Pigmented* CATARACT.—**Gestreifter S.** See *Striated* CATARACT.—**Gichts'.** Cataract attributed to gout. [a, 34.]—**Glashauts', Glaskörpers'.** See *Hyaloid* CATARACT.—**Greisens'.** See *Senile* CATARACT.—**Grüner S.** See *Glaucomatous* CATARACT and

Glaucoma.—**Häutiger S.** See *Membranous* cataract.—**Jungs'.** See *Soft* cataract and *Juvenile* cataract.—**Kalkiger S.** See *Arido-siliquose* cataract.—**Kapsels'.** See *Capsular* cataract.—**Käsiger S.** See *Cheesy* cataract.—**Kerns'.** See *Nuclear* cataract.—**Klaffender S.** See *Dehiscent* cataract.—**Klumpiger S.** See *Grumous* cataract.—**Knochens', Knöcherner S.** See *Osseous* cataract.—**Linsens'.** See *Lenticular* cataract.—**Lymphs'.** See *Morgagnian* cataract.—**Markähnlicher S.** See *Myeline* cataract.—**Nachs'.** See *Secondary* cataract.—**Reifer S.** See *Mature* cataract.—**Rindens'.** See *Cortical* cataract.—**Schichts'.** See *Laminated* cataract and *Zonular* cataract.—**Schwarzer S.** See Amaurosis and *Black* cataract.—**Schwimmender S., Schwimms'.** See *Tremulous* cataract.—**S'brille.** Very strongly convex spectacles to be used after cataract extraction, to replace the crystalline lens. [L, 30, 135 (*a*, 14, 50).]—**S'extraction.** The extraction of a cataract.—**S'fell.** The lenticular capsule when it is affected with cataract.—**S'operirt.** A person who has been operated on for cataract.—**S'stechen.** See Couching.—**S'sucht.** See Catalepsy.—**Sterns'.** See *Stellate* cataract.—**Unreifer S.** See *Immature* cataract and *Unripe* cataract.—**Weicher S.** See *Soft* cataract.—**Weisser S.** See Leucoma (4th def.).—**Wunds'.** See *Traumatic* cataract.

STAB (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}b. A rod or staff. [*a*, 48.]—**Bergmann'scher Klangs'.** See Baguette *d'harmonie.*—**Hohls'.** 1. A grooved staff or director. 2. A catheter or cannula. [E.]—**Magnets'.** See *Magnetic* needle.

STÄBCHEN (Ger.), n. Stab'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little rod; a bacillus. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Gehörs'.** See Rods *of Corti.*—**S'ellipsoid.** The conical termination of a retinal rod. [L, 332.]—**S'saum.** See *Cuticular* layer.—**Wendungss'.** See Porte-fillet.

STABILE, adj. Sta^{2}b'i^{2}l. Lat., *stabilis* (from *stare*, to stand). Fixed, stable; in medical electrization, with the electrodes held motionless. [*a*, 48.] Cf. Labile.

STABKRANZ (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}b'kra^{3}nts. See Corona *radiata.*—**S. des Thalamus.** Those nerve-fibres in the optic thalamus which radiate from the cerebral cortex. [I, 17 (K).]—**S'bündel.** The nerve-fibres constituting the corona radiata. [I, 17 (K).]

STACHEL (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}ch^{2} e^{2}l. See Aculeus and Spine.—**Darmbeins'n.** See *Iliac* spines.—**Gaumens'.** See *Posterior nasal* spine.—**Gesässbeins'.** See Spine *of the ischium.*—**Hinterhauptss'.** See *External occipital* protuberance.—**Hüftbeins'n, Hüfts'n.** See *Iliac* spines.—**Kinns'n.** See *Genial* tubercles.—**Nasens':** See *Nasal* spine.—**Rolls'.** See Hamulus *trochlearis.*—**Sitzbeins'.** See Spine *of the ischium.*—**S'beere.** See Ribes.—**S'ig.** See Aculeate and Echinate.—**S'panzer.** The prolongations or prickles of a cell of the epidermis. [G.]—**Wespenbeins'.** See Spina *angularis.*

STACHELBECKEN (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}ch^{2}'e^{2}l-be^{2}k-e^{2}n. See Acanthopelvis.

STACHELBERG (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}ch^{2}'e^{2}l-be^{2}rg. A place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

STACHELNUSS (Ger.). n. Sta^{3}ch^{2}'e^{2}l-nus. 1. The genus *Trapa.* [*a*, 35.] 2. See Datura *stramonium.*

STACHELSCHWEIN (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}ch^{2}'e^{2}l-shwin. See Hystrix (3d def.).—**S'aussatz, S'krankheit.** See Hystriciasis.—**S'menschen.** A person affected with ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

STACHYOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Stak(sta^{3}ch^{2})-i^{2}(u^{6})-o^{2}pt-e^{2}r'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From **σταχυς**, an ear, and **πτερίς**, a fern. Ger., *Aehrenfarne, Aehrenfarren.* Of Willdenow, an order of cryptogams corresponding in part to the *Equisetaceæ* and the *Lycopodiaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]

STACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Sta^{2}k(sta^{3}ch^{2})'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *stach'yos* (*-is*), *stach'ydos* (*-is*). Gr., **στάχυς.** Fr., *stachyde, épiaire.* Ger., *Ziest. Andorn.* 1. See *S. palæstina.* 2. Hedge-nettle; a genus of the *Stachydeæ* (a tribe of the *Labiatæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**S. alopecurus.** Ger., *gelbweisse Betonie.* The **κέστρον** of Dioscorides; a medicinal herb of middle and southern Europe. [*a*, 35.]—**S. arvensis.** Fr., *épiaire des champs.* Ger., *kleiner Andorn.* Corn hedge-nettle, petty ironwort, field-betony; a European and New England species, said to be emmenagogue and diaphoretic. [*a*, 35.]—**S. germanica, S. heterophylla, S. lanata.** Fr., *épiaire d'Allemagne, épi fleuri.* Common woundwort, lamb's-ear, base horehound. The herb, *herba stachydis* (vel *marrubii agrestis*), was once used as an emmenagogue and diuretic. [*a*, 35.]—**S. palæstina.** A species common in Greece; identified by some authors with the **στάχυς** of Dioscorides, which was used as a vulnerary, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**S. palustris.** Fr., *épi* (seu *épiaire*) *des marais.* Ger., *Sumpfziest, brauner Wasserandorn.* Clown's all-heal (or woundwort), the marsh-betony of Europe and North America. The bitter herb, *herba marrubii aquatici acuti* (seu *stachydis aquaticæ*, seu *galeopsidis fœtidæ*), was formerly used as a deobstruent and antiperiodic, and externally as an anodyne and vulnerary. [*a*, 35.]—**S. recta.** Fr., *crapaudine.* Ger., *gerader Ziest, Beschreikraut, Berufkraut, Rossmünze.* A European species formerly used in hysteria, epilepsy, suppressed lochia, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**S. silvatica.** Fr., *épiaire des bois, ortie puante* (ou *à crapaud*, ou *morte des bois*), *stachique, panacée des labours.* Ger., *Waldziest,* (*stinkender*) *Waldandorn.* Archangel, wild nettle-grass, wood-betony; a bitter European herb with a disagreeable, petroleum-like odor, formerly used, under the name of *herba galeopsidis silvaticæ* (seu *galeopsidis fœtidæ*, seu *lamii silvatici fœtidi*, seu *urticæ inertis fœtidissimæ*), in scrofula and glandular swellings and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. [*a*, 35.]

STACHYTARPHA (Lat.), **STACHYTARPHETA** (Lat.), n's f. Sta^{2}k(sta^{3}ch^{2})-i^{2}(u^{6})-ta^{3}rf'a^{3}, -ta^{3}rf-e(a)'ta^{3}. From **στάχυς**, a spike, and **ταρφειός**, thick. Fr., *stachytarphète.* Ger., *Dichtähre.* Bastard-vervain; a genus of the *Verbenaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. dichotoma.** A species used in the Argentine Republic as a tonic, pectoral, sedative, and vulnerary. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, p. 395 (*a*, 50).]—**S. jamaicensis, S. pilosiuscula.** Fr., *verveine bleue.* An aromatic undershrub of the West Indies and South America. The leaves (known in Europe as Brazilian tea and used to adulterate tea) are employed as a stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and vulnerary. The root is considered emmenagogue, anthelminthic, vulnerary, and antirrheumatic. [*a*, 35.]

STACTE (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}k(sta^{3}k)'te(ta). Gen., *stac'tes.* Gr., **στακτή** (from **στάζειν**, to drop). Of the ancients, a liquid myrrh; according to Guibourt, probably liquid storax. [*a*, 35.]

STADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stad(sta^{3}d)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., **στάδιον.** Fr., *stade.* Ger., *S., Stufe.* See Stage (1st def.).—**Ends'** (Ger.). The final stage of a disease.—**Condylomatöses S.** (Ger.). Of Zeissl, the stage of condylomata; the secondary stage of syphilis. [G.]—**Frosts'** (Ger.). The stage of chill, as in intermittent fever. [D.]—**S. acmes.** See Acme (1st def.) and cf. Crisis (1st def.).—**S. amphiboles.** The stage of a disease intermediate between its acme and its subsidence. [D, 3.]—**S. contagii.** See *S. prodromorum* (1st def.).—**S. decrementi.** The stage of decrease in the intensity of a disease; the defervescence of a fever. [D, 3.]—**S. decrustationis.** The stage of an eruptive fever during which the pustules form crusts or scales. [G.]—**S. der sinkenden Exacerbationswerthe** (Ger.). The period of descending tendency of the exacerbation. [D, 18.] Cf. Lysis.—**S. der steigenden Exacerbationswerthe** (Ger.). The stage of ascending rate of exacerbation or increase of temperature; especially noticeable in typhoid fever. [D, 18.]—**S. desquamationis.** The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the desquamation of the exanthem. [G, 3.]—**S. eruptionis.** The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the outbreak of the exanthem. [G, 3.]—**S. exsiccationis.** See *S. decrustationis.*—**S. florescentiæ.** The stage of development of the exanthem of an exanthematous disease. [D.]—**S. floritionis.** The stage of an eruptive fever during which the exanthem is at its height. [G, 3.]—**S. incubationis.** See Stage *of latency.*—**S. initiale.** The initial stage of a disease. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**S. maniacale.** The final stage of nervous excitement in mania, after which the affection gradually becomes less violent. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**S. maturationis et exsiccationis.** See *S. suppurationis.*—**S. nervosum.** The nervous or convulsive stage of a disease, as in whooping-cough. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**S. paralyticum.** The paralytic stage that occurs in some diseases, such as hydrophobia. [*a*, 34.]—**S. prodromorum.** 1. In eruptive fevers the stage intervening between the inception of the fever and the appearance of the eruption. [G.] 2. In obstetrics, the premonitory stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**S. staseos.** See Acme (1st def.).—**S. suppurationis.** The stage in the course of variola at which suppuration takes place in the efflorescences upon the skin. [G.]

STAEHELINA (Lat.), n. f. Sta-he^{2}l-en'a^{3}. From *Staehelin*, a Swiss botanist. Fr., *stœhéline.* A genus of the *Compositæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. dubia.** A very bitter species, used in southern Europe as a diuretic, anthelminthic, and emmenagogue. [*a*, 35.]

STAFF, n. Sta^{3}f. Gr., **βάκτρον.** Lat., *baculus.* Fr., *bâton.* Ger., *Stäbchen.* 1. A pole-like or rod-like object. 2. A grooved steel rod, straight or curved like a catheter, to serve as a guide to the knife in perineal cystotomy.—**Lithotomy s.** See *S.* (2d def.).

STAFFORD SPRINGS, n. Sta^{2}f'u^{3}rd. A place in Tolland County, Connecticut, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

STAGE, n. Staj. Gr., **στάδιον.** Lat., *stadium* (1st def.). Fr., *étage* (1st def.), *stade* (1st def.). Ger., *Stufe* (1st def.). 1. A definite period or condition in the course of a disease. [D.] Cf. subheadings under Stadium. 2. That accessory part of a microscope that serves to support the slide on which the material to be examined is laid, and to admit of the transmission of reflected light from below through the material. It may be furnished with various supplementary devices, such as those for regulating the illumination, for measuring objects, and for enabling the observer to bring a particular portion of the specimen into the field quickly.—**Algid s.** A period in certain diseases (especially in those characterized by exhausting intestinal discharges), marked by lowered temperature, retarded circulation, secondary nervous disorders, etc., largely due to loss of water from the blood. [D, 3.]—**Amphibolic s.** See Stadium *amphiboles.*—**Asphyxial s.** The first period in Asiatic cholera, marked by dryness of the tissues, an altered circulation, etc., due to loss of water from the blood. [D, 3.]—**Expulsive s. of labor.** Fr., *période d'expulsion.* Ger., *Austreibungsperiode der Geburt.* That s. which begins when dilatation of the cervix uteri is complete and consists in the expulsion of the fœtus.—**First s. of labor.** That s. which is occupied by the dilatation of the cervix uteri.—**Flexion s. of labor.** The whole of the expulsive s. except that which begins with extension of the child's head.—**Infective s.** In the course of an eruptive fever, that period during which infection is exhaled by the body in the atmosphere and infects its surroundings. [Makuna, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1882, p. 495.]—**Initial s. (of an eruptive fever).** The period of the primary fever. [Makuna, *l. c.*]—**Placental s. of labor.** Fr., (*période de la*) *délivrance.* Ger., *Nachgeburtszeit.* The s. that follows the expulsion of the child and ends with that of the placenta and the fœtal envelopes.—**Pre-eruptive s.** Of an eruptive fever, the time that elapses from the entrance of the poison into the system to the first appearance of the eruption. [Makuna, *l. c.*]—**Pyrogenetic s.** The period of increase or invasion in febrile diseases. [D, 3.]—**Resting s.** In the reproduction of certain cryptogams, that period during which the ciliated spores are quiescent. [*a*, 35.] Cf. Sclerotium.—**Second s. of labor.** See *Expulsive s.*—**S. of decreasing energy.** Of Landois, the period of relaxation of a contracting muscle. [K.]—**S. of increasing energy.** Of Landois, the period of contraction of a muscle. [K.]—**S. of invasion.** The period in the history of a disease in which the developing causes have taken effect, and the system is fairly under the influence of the virus. In fevers, it follows the s. of latency. [D.]—**S. of latency.** Lat.,

stadium prodromorum. Ger., *Stadium der Latenz, Latenzperiode.* The s. of an infectious disease intervening between the time of the lodgment of the virus in the body and that of the outward manifestation of disease. [G.]—**Third s. of labor.** See *Placental s.*

STAGGER-BUSH, n. Sta^{2}g'u^{5}r-bu^{4}sh. See ANDROMEDA *mariana.*

STAGGER-GRASS, n. Sta^{2}g'u^{5}r-gra^{3}s. See ZEPHYRANTHES *atamasco.*

STAGGERS, n. Sta^{2}g'u^{5}rz. Ger., *Kaller.* 1. See GID. 2. A disease of horses and cattle characterized by a staggering gait. [α, 34.]—**Blind s.** S. (2d def.) due to cerebral disease accompanied by convulsions, blindness, etc. [L.]—**Grass s.** See *Loco*-DISEASE.—**Mad s., Sleepy s.** See *Blind s.*—**Stomach-s.** S. (2d def.) caused by cerebral disturbance due to gastric disorders. [L.]

STAGGIA (It.), n. Sta^{3}d'je-a^3. A place in Tuscany where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 135 (α, 50).]

STAGMODEOPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}g(sta^{3}g)-mod-e^2-o(o^3)-sor(psor)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From στάγμα, a dropping, εἶδος, resemblance, and ψωρίασις, *psoriasis.* Fr., *stagmodéopsoriase.* See PSORIASIS *guttata.*

STAGNATION, n. Sta^{2}g-na'shu^{5}n. Lat., *stagnatio* (from *stagnare*, to stagnate). See STASIS.

STAG'S-HORN, n. Sta^{2}gz'ho^{2}rn. 1. The *Rhus typhina.* 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum.* 3. A species of *Cenomyce.* [α, 35.] In pharmacy, see CORNU CERVI.

STAHL (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}l. See STEEL.—**S'feile.** See FERRUM *præparatum* and FERRUM *metallicum.*—**S'haltig.** See CHALYBEATE.—**S'mittel.** A chalybeate medicine. [α, 48.]—**S'wein.** See *Vinum* FERRI and *Vinum* FERRI *citratis.*—**S'weinstein.** See IRON *tartrate.*

STAIN, n. Stan. Gr., κηλίς, σπίλος Lat., *macula.* Fr., *tache.* Ger., *Fleck.* 1. A discoloration, a discolored spot or tract of surface. [α, 48.] 2. A dyeing preparation.—**Blue s.** See MAL *del pinto.*—**Carbol-Fuchsin s.** See *Ziehl's s.*—**Ehrlich-Biondi triple s.** A mixture of 5 c. c. of a saturated watery solution of methyl green, 10 of a saturated solution of methyl orange, and 2 of Rubin s. (acid fuchsine). The specimen is put into the s. for from 15 minutes to 12 hours, washed in dilute alcohol, then for 1 minute in absolute alcohol, and then in xylol and benzol, and mounted in xylol balsam. The green stains the nuclei, and the acid fuchsine and the orange stain the ground substance of the specimen. [α, 34.]—**Ehrlich's s.** A s. for tubercle bacilli, composed of a saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water to which is added enough of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsine to give the fluid a dark, opalescent appearance. The fluid to be examined is dried on a cover-glass, passed through a flame, floated on the coloring fluid, and boiled from 3 to 5 minutes. The specimen is then decolorized by floating it on a 25-per-cent. aqueous solution of nitric acid, rinsed in water or alcohol, and mounted. If, after rinsing, the specimen is floated in a dilute aqueous solution of methylene-blue, all bacteria except the tubercle bacilli are stained blue, the red of the latter contrasting with the blue of the former. [α, 34.]—**Friedländer's s.** The specimen is stained as by Ziehl's method, heated over a flame until steam is given off, washed in distilled water, and decolorized with a 5-per-cent. alcoholic solution of nitric acid, and then a few drops of an aqueous solution of methylene-blue are added as a contrast s. The specimen is then washed and mounted in balsam. [α, 34.]—**Gabbets's s.** A method of staining tubercle bacilli in Ziehl's s. The specimen is then placed in a mixture of 100 c. c. of a 25-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid and 2 c. c. of methylene-blue, washed, dried, and mounted. [α, 34.]—**Gibbes's tubercle s.** A solution of 2 parts of rosaniline hydrochloride and 1 part of methylene-blue, made by heating and trituration in a glass mortar, with the addition of 3 parts of aniline oil dissolved in 15 of rectified spirit, and finally of 15 parts of distilled water added slowly. [α, 34.]—**Kühne's s.** A solution of 1·5 part of methylene-blue, 10 parts of absolute alcohol, and 100 of a 5-per-cent. solution of absolute alcohol, in which, in staining bacteria, the section is immersed for half an hour, washed in water, decolorized in a solution of 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in 500 grammes of water, immersed in a solution of 8 drops of a saturated solution of lithium carbonate in 10 grammes of water, washed in distilled water, dipped in absolute alcohol colored with methylene-blue, placed in aniline oil colored with methylene-blue, and washed in pure aniline oil and then in xylol. [α, 34.]—**Lewis's s.** A s. for nerve tissue. On a frozen section of tissue a few drops of a 2-per-cent. osmic-acid solution are poured and allowed to remain a few minutes; the section is then washed in water, immersed in a 1-per-cent. watery solution of aniline-black for one or two hours, and mounted in potassium acetate or in glycerin. [α, 34.]—**Löffler's s.** A mixture of 30 c. c. of a saturated solution of methylene-blue and 100 c. c. of a 1-to-10,000 solution of caustic potash; used for staining bacteria. [α, 34.]—**Milky s's.** See LEUCOPLAKIA.—**Pregle's s.** A modification of Kühne's s. The alcohol in a dehydrated section is absorbed by a piece of filter paper, and a drop of acetone celloidin solution is placed upon it; the section is then stained by dropping upon it the solution composing Kühne's s. from a pipette. [α. 34.]—**Weigert's hæmatoxylin s.** A process of staining various tissue elements of the central nervous system. Sections of tissue that has been hardened in Müller's fluid are soaked for twenty-four hours in a saturated aqueous solution of neutral cupric acetate diluted with an equal bulk of water. They are then soaked for two hours in a solution of 1 gramme of hæmatoxylin crystals in a mixture of 10 c. c. of 97-per-cent. alcohol, 90 c. c. of water, and 1 c. c. of a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate. They are next washed in two or three waters, rinsed in alcohol, and transferred to a bleaching solution of 2·5 grammes of potassium ferricyanide, 2 grammes of sodium biborate, and 200 c. c. of water, in which they remain until the gray matter has a distinct yellow color and the white matter is bluish-black. The section is then washed in water, dehydrated with absolute alcohol, cleared with oil of cloves, and mounted in balsam. The gray matter, connective-tissue elements, and ganglion cells have a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the axis-cylinders are uncolored or have a slight yellowish tint, while the medullary sheaths are bluish-black or black. [α, 34.]—**Ziehl's s.** A s. for the typhoid bacillus; a mixture of 9 parts of a filtered 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid and 1 part of a 10-per-cent. alcoholic solution of fuchsine, in which specimens are soaked for half an hour, then decolorized by alcohol, cleared in cedar-oil, and mounted. [α, 34.]

STAINING, n. Stan'i^{2}n^2. The act of impregnating a substance, especially a tissue under microscopic examinations, with pigments so as to distinguish the various structures of which it is composed. The principal s's used in microscopy are hæmatoxylin, carmin, ammonia-carmin, picro-carmin, silver nitrate, gold chloride, and the various aniline dyes (fuchsine, eosin, vesuvin, auramine, safranine, fluorescin, methylene-blue, gentian-violet, methyl-violet, malachite-green, etc.). [B.]—**Double s.** S. with two pigments simultaneously. [B.]—**Golgi's method of s.** S. with a nitrate-of-silver solution (strength 0·5 to 0·8 per cent.) after preliminary hardening with potassium dichromate or Müller's fluid. Used for demonstrating ganglion cells and processes. [B.]—**Gram's method of s.** A method of s. bacteria in which the pigment is designed to be limited to them. The object placed on a cover-glass is stained with gentian-violet, then placed for a minute in a solution of iodine and potassium iodide, and then transferred to absolute alcohol, where it is left until it is apparently colorless, when the glass is washed off with water. [B.]—**Multiple s.** S. with several pigments simultaneously. [B.]—**Triple s.** S. with three pigments simultaneously. [B.]

STALAGMOMETER, n. Sta^{2}l-a^{2}g-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From σταλαγμός, a dropping, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *stalagmomètre.* An instrument for measuring the size of drops. [L. 41 (α, 14).]

STALAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'mu^{5}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., σταλαγμός (from σταλάσσειν, to drop). A dropping, as of blood in epistaxis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STALAPOS (Fr.), n. Sta^3-la^3-po. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

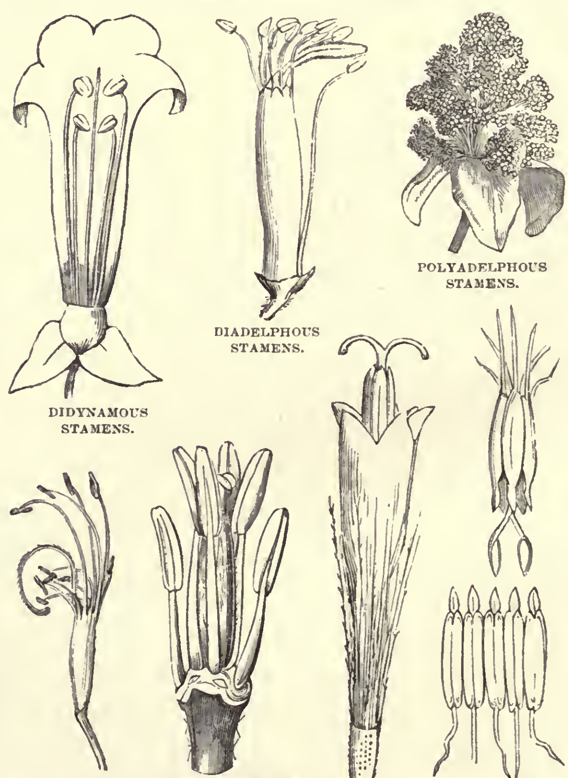
STALAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos (-is).* See STAXIS.

STALK, n. Sta^{4}k. Gr., καυλός. Lat., *caulis.* Fr., *tige.* Ger., *Stengel.* Any lengthened support to an organ. [α, 35.]—**Flower-s.** See PEDUNCLE.—**Leaf-s.** See PETIOLE.

STALKED, adj. Sta^{4}kt. Furnished with a stalk, not sessile. [α, 35.]

STALLROTH (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}l'rot. The "black-water" of cattle. [α, 34.]

STAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Stam(sta^{3}m)'e^{2}n. Gen., *stam'inis.* From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *étamine.* Ger., *Staubgefäss, Staubblatt.*



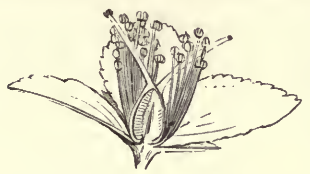
POLYADELPHOUS STAMENS.

DIADELPHOUS STAMENS.

DIDYNAMOUS STAMENS.

MONADELPHOUS STAMENS. TETRADYNAMOUS STAMENS. SYNGENESIOUS STAMENS.

The male sporophyll in a flower, consisting, when complete, of a filament and an anther. [α, 35.]—**Coherent s's.** S's more or less united to each other by the filaments or by the anthers or by both. [α, 35.]—**Diadelphous s's.** S's coherent into two sets. [α, 35.]—**Didynamous s's.** S's of which two are longer than the other two. [α, 35.]—**Epigynous s.** A s. borne on the top of the ovary. [α, 35.]—**Epipetalous s.** A s. inserted on the tube of the corolla. [α, 35.]—**Free s's.** S's not coherent. [α, 35.]—**Gynandrous s.** A s. inserted on or growing fast to the pistil. [α, 35.]—**Hypogynous s.** A s. situated on the receptacle. [α, 35.]—**Included s.** A s. that does not project beyond the corolla, but is contained within it. [α, 35.]—**Monadelphous s's.** S's coherent into but one set. [α, 35.]—**Perigynous s.** A s. borne on the margin of the disc or calyx-tube. [α, 35.]—**Polyadelphous s's.** S's united into a considerable number of sets. [α, 35.]—**Sterile s.** See STAMINODIUM.—**Superimposed s.** An outer s. that is converted into a carpel superimposed on the normal carpels. [α, 35.]—**Syngenesious s's.** S's coherent by their anthers. [α, 35.]—**Tetradynamous s's.** S's so grouped that four are long and two short. [α, 35.]—**Triadelphous s's.** S's coherent into three sets. [α, 35.]



TRIADELPHOUS STAMENS.

STAMINAL, adj. Sta^{2}m'i^2-n'l. Lat., *staminalis* (from *stamen* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *s.* Pertaining to or consisting of stamens. [α, 35.]

STAMINATE, adj. Sta^{2}m'i^{2}n-at. From *stamen*, a stamen. Of a flower, male; having stamens but no pistils. [α, 35.]

STAMINEOUS, adj. Sta^{2}m-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *stamineus.* Fr., *stamineux.* See STAMINAL.

STAMINIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sta^{2}m(sta^{3}m)-i^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. From *stamen* (*q. v.*). The antheridia of cryptogams. [α, 35.]

STAMINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}m(sta^{3}m)-i^{2}n-od'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *stamen* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *staminode.* A staminode, or sterile stamen; an imperfectly developed stamen having no pollen. [α, 35.]

STAMINODY, n. Sta^{2}m'i^{2}n-od-i^2. The metamorphosis of other parts of the flower into stamens. [α, 35.]

STAMINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Sta^{2}m(sta^{3}m)-i^{2}n-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *stamen* (*q. v.*). Fr., *stamineux.* Of flowers, having very long stamens. [α, 35.]

STAMM (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}m. 1. A stem; the trunk of the body; in botany, see CAUDEX. 2. Stock, lineage, breed. [A, 315 (α, 48).]—**Cilienwurzels'.** See *Originating* FIBRE.—**Gefässs'.** An arterial trunk. [L, 31.]—**Grosshirns'.** See CAUDEX *cerebri.*—**Markstämme des kleinen Hirns.** See PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.*—**Nervens'.** See ORIGIN *of a nerve.*—**Rippennackens'.** See TRUNCUS *costo-cervicalis.*—**S. der Fissura Sylvii.** Of Bischoff, the depression of the base of the brain the floor of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. [I, 17 (K).]

STAMMÄHNLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}m'an-li^{2}ch^2-kit. See ATAVISM.

STAMMART (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}m'a^{3}rt. The primary species of a genus. [α, 35.]

STAMMBLÄSCHEN (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}m'blas-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The first primary cephalic vesicle. [I, 17 (K).]

STAMMERING, n. Sta^{2}m'u^{6}r-i^{2}n^2. Fr., *bégaiement, anonnement.* Ger., *Stammeln.* Faltering in speaking; as often used, stuttering. [D, 20.]—**Gutturo-tetanic s.** See BÉGAIEMENT *gutturo-tétanique.*

STAMMESGESCHICHTE (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}m'me^{2}s-ge^2-shi^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. See PHYLOGONY.

STAMMTHEIL (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}m'til. The lower portion of the primary cephalic vesicle, corresponding to the base of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]

STAMPED, adj. Sta^{2}mpt. See SIGILLATE.

STÄMPEL (Ger.), n. Stamp'e^{2}l. See EMBOLUS.

STANDARD, n. Sta^{2}n'd'rd. 1. A basis of comparison; as an adj., corresponding to the recognized s. [α, 48.] 2. In botany, see VEXILLUM.

STANDARDIZED, adj. Sta^{2}n'd'rd-izd. Brought to the standard strength or to a standard degree of efficiency. [B, 11.]

STANDIETHYL, n. Sta^{2}n-di-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Ger., *Stanndiäthyl, Zinndiäthyl.* A bivalent radicle, $Sn(C_2H_5)_2''$; in the free state, a double molecule, $Sn_2(C_2H_5)_4$, constituting a thick oily liquid. [B, 3.]

STANDIPHENYL, n. Sta^{2}n-di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. A bivalent radicle, $Sn(C_6H_5)_2''$. [B.]

STANDIPROPYL, n. Sta^{2}n-di-pro'pi^{2}l. A bivalent radicle, $Sn(C_3H_7)_2''$. [B.]

STANDSTILL, n. Sta^{2}nd'sti^{2}l. Ger., *Stillstand.* The quiescent state resulting from suspension of action, especially of motion.—**Expiratory s.** A condition in which the respiratory apparatus remains in the state seen at the close of an ordinary or labored expiration. [J.] Cf. *Expiratory* TETANUS.—**Inspiratory s.** Ger., *Athemkrampf, Inspirationskrampf.* A condition in which the respiratory rhythm is so accelerated that the diaphragm remains tetanically contracted, and hence the lungs remain filled with air. It may be produced by strongly stimulating the central end of a divided vagus nerve. [J.]—**Respiratory s.** Ger., *Athmungsstillstand.* A suspension of the respiratory movements in either the inspiratory or the expiratory phase. [J, 19, 40.]

STANNAR, n. Of the alchemists, a hypothetical elementary substance from which metals were supposed to be produced. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

STANNIC, adj. Sta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *stannicus.* Fr., *stannique.* Containing tin as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide stannique.* Ger., *Zinnsäure.* A gelatinous white precipitate, $SnO(OH) = H_2SnO_3$, which on drying forms a semitransparent vitreous mass; acid and dibasic. A related (probably isomeric) acid is called *metastannic acid.* [B, 3.]—**S. anhydride.** Tin dioxide. [B.]—**S. hydroxide.** See *S. acid.*

STANNICHLORIDE, n. Sta^{2}n-i^2-klor'i^{2}d(id). A more correct form for chlorostannate. [B.]

STANNIOL (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}n'ne-o^{2}l. Tin-foil. [B, 48, 124 (α, 14).]

STANNOCHLORIDE, n. Sta^{2}n-o-klor'i^{2}d(id). See CHLOROSTANNATE.

STANNOFLUORIDE, n. Sta^{2}n-o-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). A compound of tin tetrafluoride with the fluoride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

STANNOSOSTANNIC, adj. Sta^{2}n-os''o-sta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Made up of a combination of both stannous and stannic coumpounds, *i. e.*, containing two atoms of tin which have atomicities of two and four respectively. [B, 3.]—**S. ethide.** See STANTRIETHYL.

STANNOUS, adj. Sta^{2}n'u^{3}s. Containing tin as a bivalent element, Sn'', or, more probably, containing a bivalent molecule of the metal consisting of two quadrivalent atoms so united as to present only two free bonds each: $\equiv Sn \equiv Sn \equiv$. [B.]

STANNUM (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}n(sta^{3}n)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See TIN.—**Arbor stanni.** See ARBOR *Jovis.*—**Butyrum stanni.** Tin chloride. [B, 270.]—**Calx stanni, Cineres stanni.** See CALX *Jovis.*—**Limatura stanni.** See ÉTAIN *en poudre.*—**Magisterium stanni, Oxydum stanni cinereum, Protoxydum stanni.** See CALX *Jovis.*—**Rasura stanni.** Tin filings. [B.]—**S. anglicum.** Tin. [B.]—**S. cinereum, S. glaciale.** See BISMUTH.—**S. indicum.** Zinc. [B.]—**S. præparatum, S. pulveratum.** See ÉTAIN *en poudre.*—**S. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *étain pur en baguettes.* A very pure, shining, white tin, soft and very ductile, of the sp. gr. 7·29, and melting at 228° C. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. raspatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Tin filings. [B.]—**S. suboxydatum.** Tin protoxide. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

STANTRIETHYL, n. Sta^{2}n-tri-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. A thick, oily liquid, $Sn(C_2H_5)_3'$. [B, 3.]—**S. chloride.** An oily liquid, $Sn(C_2H_5)_3Cl$, having a highly irritant vapor. [B, 4.]—**S. hydrate, S. hydroxide.** The compound $Sn(C_2H_5)_3OH$. [B, 4.]—**S. iodide.** Ger., *Zinntriäthyljodür.* An oily liquid, $Sn(C_2H_5)_3I$. [B, 3.]—**S. oxide.** An oily liquid, $[Sn_2(C_2H_5)_3]_2O$. [B, 3.]

STAPÉAL (Fr.), n. Sta^3-pa-a^{3}l. See *Opercular* BONE.

STAPEDIAL, adj. Sta^{2}p-ed'i^2-'l. Lat., *stapedius.* Fr., *stapédien, stapédial.* Ger., *steigbügelig, Steigbügel-.* Pertaining to or connected with the stapes. [α, 48.]

STAPEDIO-VESTIBULAR, adj. Sta^{2}p-ed''i^2-o-ve^{2}st-i^{2}b'-u^2-l'r. From *stapes* (*q. v.*), and *vestibulum*, a vestibule. Ger., *Steigbügel-Vorhof-.* Pertaining to the stapes and the margin of the fenestra ovalis.

STAPEDIUS (Lat.), adj. Sta^{2}p(sta^{3}p)-ed(e^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *stapes* (*q. v.*). See STAPEDIAL; as a n. m. (Fr., *stapédien, muscle de l'étrier;* Ger., *Steigbügelmuskel*), a muscle arising from the hollow in the eminentia pyramidalis and inserted into a point between the capitulum and the posterior axis of the stapes; an antagonist of the tensor tympani. [F, 32.]

STAPELIA (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{3}p-e^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *Van Stapel*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *stapèle, stapélie, crapaudine.* Ger., *S.* Carrion-flower; a genus of African plants. The *Stapeliaceæ* are a division, and the *Stapelieæ* a tribe, of the *Asclepiadeæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. hirsuta.** Ger., *rauhaarige S., Aasblume, Aaspflanze.* A species cultivated as an ornament; its flowers, like those of the other species, have a disgusting odor. [α, 35.]

STAPES (Lat.), n. m. Stap(sta^{3}p)'ez(as). Gen., *stap'edis* (*-idis*). Fr., *étrier.* Ger., *Steigbügel.* Lit., a stirrup. The third ossicle of the middle ear. It consists of a collum (see NECK *of the s.*) and a head, or capitulum, on which there is a hollowed articular surface for the lenticular process of the incus, and from which two crura diverge, that end in an oval or bean-shaped foot-plate. The longitudinal axis of the s. stands almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the malleus and incus. [F, 32.]

STAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Staf(sta^{3}f)'i^{2}s. Gen., *staph'idos* (*-idis*). Of Pliny, see DELPHINIUM *staphisagria.*—**Grana staphidis agriæ.** See *Semen* STAPHISAGRIÆ.—**S. agria.** See STAPHISAGRIA.

STAPHISAGRIA (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}s-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ri^2-a^3. From σταφίς, dried grapes, and ἄγριος, wild. Fr., *staphisaigre* (*semence*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Stephanskörner, Lausekörner.* Sp., *estafisagria, albarraz* (*semilla*) [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, see DELPHINIUM *s.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Delphinium s.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Semen** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **semina**) **staphisagriæ, Staphisagriæ semina** [Belg. Ph.]. See *S.* (2d def.).—**Tinctura staphisagriæ.** A tincture made by macerating 100 parts of s. for three days in enough 70-per-cent. alcohol to make 500 parts after straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum staphisagriæ** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by macerating bruised s. in twice as much melted benzoated lard for two hours, straining, and cooling. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

STAPHISAGRINE, n. Sta^{2}f-i^{2}s-a^{2}g'ren. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Staphisagrin.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$, extracted from *Delphinium staphisagria*; a bitter amorphous powder. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STAPHISAIGRE (Fr.), n. Sta^3-fe-ze^{2}gr'. See STAPHISAGRIA.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. The seed of *Delphinium staphisagria* dried at 25° C., powdered, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve.

[B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Semence de s., S. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See STAPHISAGRIA (2d def.).

STAPHYLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. See STAPHYLEA.

STAPHYLÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)″i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}m-(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos (-atis)*. From σταφυλή, the palate, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *staphylématome*. Ger., *Staphylämatom*. A hæmatoma of the palate. [*a*, 34.]

STAPHYLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. Gr., σταφυλάγρα (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ἄγρα, a seizure). Ger., *Zäpfchenzange*, *Zäpfchenhalter*. An instrument for seizing and removing the uvula. [E.]

STAPHYLE (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *staph′yles*. Gr., στάφυλη. Lit., a bunch of grapes ; see UVULA.

STAPHYLEA (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a)′a^3. From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *staphylier*. Ger., *Pimpernuss*. Bladder-nut ; a genus of the *Staphyleaceæ* (a tribe of the *Celastrineæ*), which are now regarded as a suborder (the *Staphyleæ*, or *Staphyleeæ*) of the *Sapindaceæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. pinnata.** Fr., *staphylier penné, né* (ou *nez*) *coupé, patenôtier*. Ger., *gemeiner Pimpernussbaum*, *Klappernuss*, *Blasennussbaum*, *Todtenkopfbaum*. Anthony-nut, common (or European) bladder-nut. The seeds are purgative and yield an oil. [*a*, 35.]—**S. trifoliata.** Fr., *pistachier bâtard* (ou *sauvage*). North American bladder-nut. The edible seeds are slightly laxative and yield a sweet oil. [*a*, 35.]

STAPHYLEPARTES (Lat.), n. m. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}p-a^{2}rt′ez(as). Gr., σταφυλεπάρτης (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ἐπαίρειν, to lift up). See STAPHYLAGRA.

STAPHYLEUS (Lat.), adj. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′e?-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σταφυλή, the uvula. Pertaining to the uvula ; as a n. m., see PALATOSTAPHYLEUS.

STAPHYLINOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l-(u^{6}l)-in(en)″o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-in(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS.

STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σταφυλῖνος. Fr., *staphylin*. 1. See STAPHYLEUS. 2. As a n. m., see AZYGOS *uvulæ*. 3. As a n. m., see PASTINACA *sativa*.—**S. externus.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.—**S. internus.** See LEVATOR *palati*.—**S. medius.** See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.

STAPHYLION (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-o^{2}n. From σταφυλή, the uvula. See PUNCTUM *spinæ nasalis posterius*.

STAPHYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis)*. From σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *kionite*. Inflammation of the uvula. [E.]

STAPHYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σταφύλιον (dim. of σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). See NIPPLE.

STAPHYLOCAUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-u^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o-(o^3)-ka^{4}st′(ka^3′u^{4}st)′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and καυστικός, caustic. A caustic for the uvula. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

STAPHYLOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *staphylocoque*. Ger., *S.*, *Traubenkokkus*. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Micrococci*) in which the spheres become arranged in irregular masses compared to clusters of grapes. [B, 238, 316 (*a*, 35).]—**S. albus liquefaciens.** Of Escherich, an aerobic, liquefying micrococcus from 0·8 to 1·2 μ in diameter, occasionally oval in form and 3 μ in its long diameter, found associated in irregular groups; occasionally found in the alvine discharges of healthy infants. [*a*, 34.]—**S. Biskræ.** Fr., *microbe du bouton de Biskra*. The micrococcus of Biskra button, in which disease it is found in the blood, pustules, etc. It is closely related to *S. pyogenes aureus*, but it liquefies gelatin much more slowly; its colonies, moreover, on agar-agar are whitish and raised, and on potatoes are of an orange-red color. [*a*, 35.]—**S. candidus.** A species found by Warrington in milk, in which it forms so small a quantity of acid that the milk does not coagulate after boiling. The cocci are glistening white, and are associated in the irregular groups peculiar to the genus. [*a*, 35.]—**S. cereus (albus).** A non-pathogenic species forming cocci 1·16 μ in diameter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it produces white points that eventually attain a size of from 1 to 2 mm. In stroke cultivation it forms a white, wax-like layer with irregular, somewhat thickened borders, and on potatoes a grayish-white layer of medium thickness. The micro-organism was found by Passet in pus, but experiments on animals show it to possess no pyogenic properties. [*a*, 35.]—**S. cereus flavus.** See *S. Passetii*.—**S. epidermidis albus.** Of Welch, an almost constant inhabitant of the epidermis, resembling *S. pyogenes albus* except that it has a feeble pyogenic capacity ; possibly an attenuated or modified form of that organism. [*a*, 34.]—**S. flavescens.** A variety occurring in pus, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* in the pale-yellow color of its cultivations. [*a*, 35.]—**S. fulvus.** A species occurring as rusty-red globules on horse dung. The cells are from 1 to 1·5 μ in diameter, usually with a viscid intercellular substance. [*a*, 35.]—**S. Leloirii.** A diplococcus resembling *S. Biskræ* found by Leloir in circumfollicular dermatitis. [B, 316 (*a*, 34).]—**S. Passetii.** A non-pathogenic organism occurring as diplococci about 1 μ long, found in pus. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying them) prominent, intensely yellow droplets. [*a*, 35.]—**S. pyogenes.** A species including as varieties, according to Saccardo, *S. pyogenes albus*, *S. pyogenes citreus*, and *S. flavescens*. [*a*, 35.] See Plate iii, Fig. 10.—**S. pyogenes albus.** A s. found in pus, along with *S. pyogenes aureus*, from which it differs only in the absence of pigment, the colonies remaining white even after a long time. According to Flügge, this variety occurs more frequently in rabbits and other animals than *S. pyogenes aureus*. [*a*, 35.]—**S. pyogenes aureus.** Fr., *staphylocoque doré*. The most common of the pyogenic microbes, being found in acute abscesses, empyema, boils, acute osteomyelitis, pyæmia, ulcerative endocarditis, etc. It occurs as isodiametric cells about 0·84 μ (Saccardo) or 0·87 μ (Passet) in diameter, often as diplococci, usually grouped in irregular masses. On agar-agar it forms yellowish colonies undulated at the margins, and on gelatin plates punctiform colonies which appear at first, under a low power of the microscope, as light-brown balls having a dark centre and smooth borders. When the colonies reach the surface of the gelatin (after 2 or 3 days), they assume a yellow color and, slowly liquefying the gelatin, form circular depressions, which finally coalesce. The yellow pigment occurs only when the colonies are in contact with the air, the cultivations under a layer of oil remaining white. The puncture in nutrient jelly produces comparatively rapid liquefaction with the deposition of the colonies in the form of a golden-yellow sediment. Inoculated into milk, it curdles the latter after 1 to 8 days by the production of lactic and other acids. This s. is remarkable for its great resistance to external agents, the cultivations remaining active after more than a year. [*a*, 35.]—**S. pyogenes citreus.** A variety occurring in the pus of acute abscesses, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* only in the bright, citron-yellow pigment. [*a*, 35.]—**S. pyosepticus.** Of Héricourt and Richet, a variety found in an epithelial non-ulcerated swelling on a recently killed dog. It closely resembles *S. pyogenes albus*. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 6, 1889, p. 14 (*a*, 50).]—**S. salivarius pyogenes, S. sialopyus.** A species occurring as diplococci 0·3 to 0·5 μ long in the contents of an abscess of a guinea-pig inoculated with the saliva from a man with angina scarlatinosa. On gelatin plates, which it liquefies slowly, it forms, especially in the lowest strata, sharply defined rounded colonies of a whitish, opalescent appearance. [*a*, 35.]—**S. viridiflavescens.** A non-pyogenic species found in varicella. It forms on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, greenish-yellow, circular, smooth-edged colonies, and on blood-serum lemon-yellow colonies. [B.]

STAPHYLODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys′eos (-al′ysis)*. From σταφυλή, the uvula, and διάλυσις, relaxation. A relaxation of the uvula. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

STAPHYLŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)′a^3. Gen., *-em′atos (-atis)*. From σταφυλή, the uvula, and οἴδημα, œdema. Œdema of the uvula. [E.]

STAPHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos (-atis)*. Gr., σταφύλωμα (from σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). Fr., *staphylôme*. Ger., *Staphylom*, *Traubenauge*. A more or less irregular protrusion of some one of the tunics of the eye, due to a thinning or to a perforation from previous ulceration. [F.]—**Annular s.** Of Walther, cirsophthalmia. [*a*, 34.]—**Anterior s.** See *S. corneæ*.—**Ciliary s.** Ger., *Ciliar-S.* S. scleroticæ in the ciliary region, due to intra-ocular inflammation usually affecting the uveal tract. [F.]—**Posterior s.** 1. See *S. scleroticæ*. 2. See CONUS (2d def.).—**Projecting s.** See *Conical* CORNEA.—**Scleral s.** See *S. scleroticæ*.—**Sclerochorioidal s.** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. æquatoris oculi.** S. scleroticæ in the equatorial region. [F.]—**S. annulare.** S. scleroticæ in the ciliary region, which extends either continuously or by slight interruptions all round the corneal margin. [F.]—**S. anticum scleræ.** See *Ciliary s.*—**S. conicum.** See *Conical* CORNEA.—**S. corneæ.** Ger., *Hornhautstaphylom*. A bulging of the cornea, in whole or in part, from thinning of the membrane, with or without a preceding ulceration, due to injury or to a chronic inflammation of the cornea and usually of the iris, with abolition of the anterior chamber, adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea, and increased tension. The cornea is opaque and occasionally thickened instead of thinned. According to some, the term is restricted to protrusion originating in prolapse of the iris and consisting of iridic tissue replacing the cornea. [B ; F.] Cf. HERNIA *corneæ*.—**S. corneæ intercalare.** A staphylomatous process located in the sclero-corneal region, apparently between the cornea and iris on the one hand and the sclera and ciliary body on the other. [F.]—**S. intercalare.** S. in which the projecting part of the eyeball is inserted between the insertion of the iris and the ciliary body, owing to a thinning of the ligamentum pectinatum and the region of Schlemm's canal. [F.]—**S. iridis.** See HERNIA *iridis*.—**S. laterale.** A s. situated on one side of the equator of the eyeball. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**S. of the cornea.** See *S. corneæ*.—**S. pellucidum (conicum).** See *Conical* CORNEA.—**S. posticum (Scarpæ).** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. racemosum corneæ.** S. corneæ with perforation at several points, through which small portions of the iris protrude. [F.]—**S. scleræ, S. scleroticæ.** A bulging of the sclerotic at any portion of its circumference, from thinning of the membrane due to long-continued intra-ocular inflammation with increased pressure. [F.]—**S. scleroticæ posticum.** See CONUS (2d def.).—**S. uveæ.** A bulging of a portion of the uveal tract through a perforation in the sclera. [F.]

STAPHYLÔME (Fr.), n. Sta^{3}f-el-om. See STAPHYLOMA.—**S. rameux.** See STAPHYLOMA *racemosum corneæ*.

STAPHYLONCIA (Lat.), **STAPHYLONCUS** (Lat.), n's *f.* and m. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}ns(o^{2}n^{2}k)′i^2-a^3, -o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Swelling of the uvula.

STAPHYLO-PHARYNGIEN (Fr.), adj. Sta^3-fe-lo-fa^3-ra^{2}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the uvula and the pharynx. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

STAPHYLOPLASTY, n. Sta^{2}f′i^{2}l-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *staphyloplastie*. Ger., *Staphyloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate. [*a*, 34.]

STAPHYLOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}pt-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos′eos (-is)*. From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πτῶσις, a falling. Elongation of the uvula, as in staphylœdema. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

STAPHYLORRHAPHY, n. Sta^{2}f-i^{2}l-o^{2}r′a^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *staphylorrhaphia* (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ῥάπτειν, to sew). Fr., *staphylorrhaphie*. Ger., *Staphylorrhaphie*, *Gaumennaht*. The operation of closing a cleft of the velum palati. Cf. URANOPLASTY.—**Fergusson's s.** An operation of which the essential feature is the division of the levator palati muscles in all cases and of the

palato-pharyngeus in some, to prevent their interference with the healing of the freshened surface of the cleft by retracting the flaps. [E.]—**Garretson's s.** An operation essentially the same as Fergusson's, except that the operator stands behind the patient, and uses the same instruments as in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. [E.]

STAPHYLOTOME, n. Sta^{2}f'i^{2}l-o-tom. Gr., σταφυλοτόμον (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *s.* An instrument for cutting the uvula or incising the palate. [E.]

STAPHYLOTOMY, n. Sta^{2}f-i^{2}l-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Gr., σταφυλοτομία (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., *staphylotomia.* Fr., *staphylotomie.* Ger., *Staphylotomie.* 1. Amputation of the uvula. [E.] 2. Abscission of a staphyloma. [α, 34.]

STAPHYLYGROMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-ig(u^{6}g)-rom'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and ὑγρός, wet. See Staphylœdema.

STAR, n. Sta^{3}r. See Aster (1st def.); in the pl., *s's,* see *Polar s's.*—**Daughter s., Double s.** See Amphiaster.—**Mother s.** See Aster (1st def.).—**Polar s's.** Fr., *étoiles des pôles.* Radiating masses of the granules of the cell-protoplasm during caryocinesis, seen at the poles of the nuclear spindles. [L, 121.]—**S's of Verheyn.** See Stellulæ *Verheynii.*

STARAJA-RUSSA, n. A place in the government of Novgorod, Russia, where there is a mineral spring. [α, 14.]

STAR-ANISE, n. Sta^{3}r'a^{2}n''i^{2}s. The genus *Illicium,* especially *Illicium anisatum;* also its fruit. [α, 35.]

STARASOL (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r'a^3-zol. A place in Austrian Galicia where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 57 (α, 14).]

STARCH, n. Sta^{3}rch. Gr., ἄμυλον. Lat., *amylum.* Fr., *amidon, fécule blanche* (ou *amylacée*). Ger., *Stärke, Stärkemehl.* It., *amido.* Sp., *almidón.* A carbohydrate having the chemical constitution $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or some multiple of this formula ($C_{18}H_{30}O_{15}$, $C_{24}H_{40}O_{20}$, and $C_{72}H_{120}O_{60}$ have been given, and $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$ for dried s.); according to Salomon, however, the simple formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$ represents its composition most nearly. S. is contained in nearly all chlorophyllaceous plants, being derived from the protoplasm of the chlorophyll corpuscles and from small protoplasmic bodies called *s.-formers.* It is stored up in the tubers, roots, seeds, etc., forming a supply of nourishment for the young shoots and other rapidly growing parts. S. is a white, shining, tasteless, and colorless powder, which, under the microscope, is seen to be made up of striated granules, differing in size, shape, and markings according to the source from which the s. is derived. The diameter of these granules ranges from 2 to 185 μ. Each granule consists of a series of concentric layers disposed about an eccentrically situated nucleus, called the *hilum,* the layers being separated from each other, according to some authorities, by concentric sæpta. S. granules have the property of polarizing light, and under polarized light show a dark cross, with arms intersecting the hilum. Chemically, s. consists of several isomeric substances differing in their solubility in water and their reaction toward iodine. The outer wall of each granule and the concentric sæpta found, according to some, in its interior are made up of *amylin* or *s.-cellulose* (*farinose*), which is insoluble in water but soluble in caustic potash, and gives a yellowish or brownish coloration with iodine. The interior of the granule consists of a soluble s. (see Amylum [2d def.]). Between this soluble s. and s.-cellulose various intermediate isomeric substances exist, which give yellow, violet, and red colorations with iodine. On boiling with water, the s.-granules burst and the contents swell up, forming a gelatinous s. paste (cf. *Mucilago* amyli), which on drying changes to a stiff transparent mass. On long boiling, or by prolonged exposure to a heat of 100° C. in the dry state, or by the action of diastase and chemical agents, s. is converted into a modification soluble in cold water (soluble s.). By the continued action of diastase and chemical agents, or by a dry heat of 200° C., s. is converted into *dextrin.* By the action of cold nitric acid it forms *xyloidin.* With solutions of iodine, s. in all its forms gives a deep-blue color, which disappears on heating, but reappears on cooling. Iodine in substance converts s. into a compound (*iodized s.*) soluble in water, and from this solution a neutral salt precipitates the *iodide of s.* S. is obtained from the grains of the cereals, from the tubers of the potato, from the pith of the sago-palm (sago), from different species of *Maranta* (arrowroot), and from the *Jatropha manihot* (tapioca). It also enters largely into the composition of peas and beans, chestnuts, acorns, and other nuts, and the various edible rhizomes and tuberous roots. [B, 3, 5, 8, 9; L, 165.]—**Animal s.** See Glycogen.—**Canna s., Cane s.** See Canna *s.*—**Corn s.** Lat., *amylum maidis.* Fr., *amidon* (ou *fécule*) *de maïs.* Ger., *Maisstärke.* A variety of s. obtained from Indian corn, distinguished by the small size of its granules. It is valuable for its nutritive properties. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Decoction of s.** See under *Mucilago* amyli.—**Explosive s.** Xyloidin. [B, 2.]—**Gelatinized s.** A preparation used as a test in the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Glycerine (or Glycerite, or Glycerolate) of s.** See *Glyceritum* amyli.—**Hepatic s.** See Glycogen.—**Hydrated s.** S. reduced to a pasty consistence by the action of hot water. [B.]—**Iceland s.** See Lichenin.—**Iodized s.** See Amylum *iodatum.*—**Liver s.** See Glycogen.—**Moss s.** See Lichenin.—**Oat s.** Lat., *amylum avenæ.* Ger., *Haferstärke.* A variety of s. found in oats, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of oatmeal. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Potato s.** Lat., *amylum* [Finn. Ph.] (*solani*). Fr., *fécule de pomme-de-terre.* Ger., *Kartoffelstärke, Kartoffelmehl.* S. obtained from the potato. Its granules are very large and somewhat shiny. Used to imitate sago, arrowroot, etc. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Soluble s.** A modification of s., produced by the action of heat or chemical agents, which is soluble in cold water, but still gives a blue color with iodine. [B.]—**S. and opium clyster.** See Enema *opii.*—**S. enema.** See *Lavement à l'amidon.*—**S. iodide.** A compound of s. with iodine. Whether a true s. iodide actually exists is uncertain, although the iodized s. of the U. S. Ph. (see Amylum *iodatum*) and that prepared in other ways is supposed to contain such a compound. According to Withaus, s. iodide is precipitated from the soluble iodized s. by the addition of a neutral salt. [B.]—**S. mucilage.** See *Mucilago* amyli.—**S. paste.** See *Hydrated s.*—**S. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* amyli.—**S. sugar.** See Glucose.—**Troches of s.** See Trochisci *bechici.*—**Wheat s.** Lat., *amylum* (*tritici*). Fr., *amidon de blé* (ou *de froment*). Ger., *Weizenstärke.* S. obtained from wheat. [B.]

STARCHY, adj. Sta^{3}rch'i^2. See Amyloid.

STARKBÄRTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}rk'bart-i^{2}g-kit. See Pogoniasis.

STÄRKE (Ger.), n. Stark'e^2. 1. Strength, intensity. 2. See St-rch.—**Jods'.** See Starch *iodide.*—**S'ferment.** See *Amylolytic* ferment.—**S'glycerit.** See *Glyceritum* amyli.—**S'gummi.** See Dextrin.—**S'lösung.** See *Solutio* amyli.—**S'schleim.** See *Mucilago* amyli.—**S'zucker.** See Glucose.

STÄRKEMEHL (Ger.), n. Stark'e^2-mal. See Starch.—**Amerikanisches S.** Ordinary arrowroot. [α, 35.]

STARR (Ger.), adj. Sta^{3}r. Rigid, inflexible. [α, 35.]

STARRBLINDHEIT (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r'bli^{2}nd-hit. The momentary darkening of the visual field by long-continued staring at a single point. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

STARRE (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r're^2. Rigidity. [α, 14.]—**Frosts'.** See Starrfrost.—**Leichens'.** See Rigor *mortis.*—**Nackens', Rückens'.** See Opisthotonos.—**Säures'.** Artificial muscular rigidity, induced by immersion of a muscle in weak acids. [K.]—**Todtens'.** See Rigor *mortis.*—**Wassers'.** Artificial rigidity of a muscle caused by immersing it for some time in water. [K, 16.]

STARRFROST (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r'fro^{2}st. Shivering due to cold; ague. [α, 34.]

STARRKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r'kra^{3}mpf. Tetanus.—**Seitens'.** See Pleurothotonus.

STARRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Sta^{3}r-zuch^{2}t. See Catalepsy.

STARVATION, n. Sta^{3}rv-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀσιτία. Lat., *inedia.* Fr., *inanition.* Ger., *Hungerleiden.* The condition resulting from continued want of food or from lack of food sufficient for nutrition. [α, 48.]—**Heart s.** Of Fothergill, neurasthenia of the heart. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

STARWORT, n. Sta^{3}r'wu^{5}rt. 1. The genus *Aster.* 2. The genus *Stellaria.* 3. The genus *Callitriche.* 4. The *Helonias dioica.* 5. The *Aletris farinosa.* [α, 35.]

STASIMETRY, n. Sta^{2}s-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From στάσις, a condition, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Bitot, the measurement of the consistence of soft organic bodies. ["Arch. de phys. norm. et path.," 1878, 2, Ser., v, p. 164 (α, 34).]

STASIMORPHY, n. Sta^{2}s'i^2-mo^{2}rf-i^2. From στάσις, a standing, and μορφή, form. In botany, a deviation from the normal form of a part or organ, produced by arrested development. [α, 35.]

STASIRAFISTERO (It.), n. Sta^{3}s-er-a^3-fes-ta'ro. An instrument invented by Scivelli for maintaining the stitches secure after hysterorrhaphy. [A, 32.]

STASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta(sta^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *stas'eos* (*-is*). Gr., στάσις (from ἵστασθαι, to stand). Fr., *stase.* Ger., *Stillstand, Stase, Stauung, Stockung.* Stagnation of blood or other organic fluid in some portion of the body. [α, 34.]—**Diffusion s.** Ger., *Diffusionsstase.* S. with diffusion of serum or lymph. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**Venous s.** A blood s. due to venous congestion. [α, 34.]

STATEMENT, n. Stat'm'nt. A declaration.—**Ante-mortem s.** A declaration made just before death, with special reference to its medico-legal bearings. Such a s., when made with the consciousness and belief that death is impending, is held in law as equally binding with a s. made on oath. [D, 38.]

STATIC, adj. Sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., στατικός (from ἱστάναι, to cause to stand). Fr., *statique.* Ger., *statisch.* 1. Pertaining to what is stationary or in a state of rest or equilibrium. [α, 48.] 2. Pertaining to the standing posture. See *S.* ataxia. 3. Of electricity, existing without manifestation by currents (see *S.* electricity).

STATICE (Lat.), n. f. Sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)'i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e(a). Gen., *stat'ices.* Gr., (1st def.) στατική (from ἱστάναι, to cause to stand). Fr., *staticé.* Ger., *Strandnelke, Seestrandnelke.* 1. Of the ancients, see Armeria *vulgaris.* 2. Sea-lavender; a genus of plants forming, with *Armeria,* etc., a tribe (*Staticeæ* or *Staticinæ*) of the *Plumbagineæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. brasiliensis.** A Brazilian species. The root, known as *baycuru* or *guaycurú,* is used as an astringent gargle and as a discutient. [α, 35.]—**S. caroliniana.** Fr., *staticé de la Caroline.* Ger., *carolinische Strandnelke.* Marsh-rosemary, inkroot; a North American herb. The bitter root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., is a powerful astringent, and is used in aphthæ, angina, etc. [α, 35.]—**S. limonium.** Fr., *behen rouge, saladelle.* Ger., *gemeine Strandnelke.* Common sea-lavender, wild marsh-beet of Europe. The root and leaves are tonic and astringent. [α, 35.]—**S. mucronata.** A species the roots of which are used in Morocco as a nervine. [α, 35.]—**S. pseudo-limonium.** A species found especially on the shores of the North Sea; used like *S. limonium.* [α, 35.]—**S. speciosa.** Fr., *staticé superbe.* Showy sea-lavender; a soda-yielding species of southern Siberia and Russia, used especially in uterine affections. [α, 35.]

STATOBLASTS, n. pl. Sta^{2}t'o-bla^{2}sts. From στατός, placed, and βλαστός, a sprout. Ger., *Statoblasten.* Certain reproductive buds developed in the interior of *Polyzoa,* but not liberated until the death of the parent organism. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

STATOMETER, n. Sta^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From στατός, placed, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *statomètre.* Ger., *S.* An instrument used to determine the amount of protrusion of an eye; consisting of a rod or bar with two perpendicular arms or legs of equal length, one of them fixed, the other movable. On the former slides a sight-

vane, while on the latter is a mirror. The distance between the arms is made equal to the diameter of the base of the orbit, and the sight-vane is so adjusted that the cornea, its reflected image, and the vane are in the same line. Opposite the eye to be examined, on the cross-bar, is a small, round mirror, in which the eye sees its own image. This mirror, by means of a rod, may be pushed backward and forward upon the cross-bar. [F.]—**Zehender's s.** A s. consisting of a small, rectangular box, with one side open. In this box is a mirror about as wide as the face. When the instrument is placed before both eyes so that the mirror is parallel to the frontal surface, each eye is reflected in it. Small pins, movable by a screw, are so arranged as to stand immediately in front of the centre of the reflected pupils. Their distance from each other may be read off from a scale. [F.]

STATUS (Lat.), n. m. Stat(sta³t)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *stat'us.* From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *état.* Ger., *Zustand, Beschaffenheit.* A condition, a stage; particularly (of old writers) that stage of a disease in which, having reached its height, it remains stationary before it begins to decline. [A, 244.]—**S. arthriticus.** Nervous or gastric disturbances due to imperfect or masked gout. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**S. cribrosus.** See ÉTAT *criblé.*—**S. eclampticus.** The state or condition of an individual affected with eclampsia. [α, 34.]—**S. epilepticus.** Fr., *état de mal épileptique.* 1. That state in which an epileptic has a number of fits in rapid and often regular succession, so that he does not become conscious between them. The condition is often associated with fever and frequently causes death. 2. See HYSTERO-EPILEPSY.—**S. gastricus.** See GASTRICISM (2d def.).—**S. hystericus.** The hysterical state or condition. [D.]—**S. nervosus.** See NEURASTHENIA.—**S. pituitosus.** See GLUTINOSUM *spontaneum.*—**S. præsens.** The condition of an individual at the time a note is made of it (used generally of his condition when he first comes under observation as a patient). [α, 34.]—**S. typhosus.** The asthenic, delirious condition observed in typhoid and certain other fevers; characterized by great prostration, subsultus tendinum, floccitatio, feeble, frequent pulse, low muttering delirium or coma vigil, and dryness with brown color of the tongue. [B; α, 34.]

STAUB (Ger.), n. Sta³'u⁴b. See DUST.—**Befruchtungss', Blüthens'.** See POLLEN.—**Gehirnmarks'.** See MYELOCYTE.—**S'beutel.** See ANTHER.—**S'fieber.** Fever due to the inhalation of dust in certain occupations. [α, 34.]—**S'gefäss.** See STAMEN.—**S'krankheit.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).

STAUDE (Ger.), n. Sta³'u⁴d'e². An undershrub. [α, 35.]

STAUDIG (Ger.), adj. Sta³'u⁴d-i²g. See SUFFRUTICOSE.

STAUPE (Ger.), n. Sta³'u⁴p-e². Epilepsy; distemper (of dogs); influenza (of horses). [A, 315, 521 (α, 21).]—**Böse S.** See EPILEPSY.—**Korns'.** See ERGOTISM.

STAUROPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. Stor-o-pla-zhe. See *Crossed* HEMIPLEGIA.

STAUUNG (Ger.), n. Sta³'u⁴-un². See STASIS.

STAVESACRE, n. Stavz'akr'. The *Delphinium staphisagria* or its seed. [α, 35.]

STAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta²x(sta³x)'i²s. Gen., *stax'eos (-is).* Gr., σταξις (from στάζειν, to drop). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* Of Hippocrates, an effusion of blood in drops. [D.]

STEAPSIN, n. Ste-a²p'sin. Fr., *stéapsine.* Ger., *S.* A principle obtained from pancreatic juice, capable of digesting twenty-four times its own weight of fat. It forms translucent, shining scales, soluble in water. [B.]

STEARALDEHYDE, n. Ste-a²r-a²ld'e²-hid. Ger., *Stearaldehyd.* See STEARIC *aldehyde.*

STEARATE, n. Ste'a²r-at. Fr., *stéarate.* Ger., *Stearat.* A salt of stearic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STEARERIN, n. Ste-a²r'e²r-i²n. Fr., *stéarérine.* Ger., *S.* A fatty substance, analogous to stearin, found in the grease of sheep's wool. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STEARIC, adj. Ste-a²r'i²k. Fr., *stéarique.* Derived from or contained in stearin. [B.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide stéarique.* Ger., *Stearinsäure, Talgsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, forming laminar crystals, and occurring as a glyceryl stearate along with glyceryl palmitate in the solid animal fats. It unites with the alkalies to form soaps. [B, 4; K.]—**S. aldehyde.** A body, $C_{17}H_{35}$.CHO, bearing the same relation to s. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid. It occurs in foliate crystals. [B, 4.]

STEARIDIC ACID, n. Ste-a²r-i²d'i²k. Fr., *acide stéaridique.* Ger., *Stearidinsäure.* An amorphous substance, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, isomeric with oleic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STEARIN, n. Ste'a²r-i²n. From στέαρ, stiff fat. Fr., *stéarine.* Ger., *S.* A derivative of glycerin in which one or more molecules of stearyl replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl. The term, when used without qualification, is understood to mean tristearin. [B, 4.] See also DISTEARIN and TRISTEARIN.

STEAROCONOT, n. Ste-a²r-o²k'o²n-o²t. From στέαρ, fat, and κόνις, dust. Fr., *stéaroconote.* Ger., *Stearokonot.* A yellowish-brown, pulverulent fatty substance resembling cephalot; said to have been obtained by Couerbe from the brain. According to Frémy, it is a mixture of albumin, oleophosphates, and stearic acid, while Bibra considers it as simply a mixture of fatty acids. [B, 93 (α, 14); B, 118.]

STEAROL, n. Ste'a²r-o²l. Fr., *stéarol.* A medicament having fat as an excipient. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

STÉAROLÉ (Fr.), n. Sta-a³r-ol-a. See OINTMENT.

STEAROLEIC ACID, STEAROLIC ACID, n's. Ste-a²r-o²l-e'i²k, -o²l'i²k. Fr., *acide stéaroléique.* Ger., *Stearolsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = C_{17}H_{31}$.COOH, crystallizing from alcohol as long prisms. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

STEARONE, n. Ste'a²r-on. Fr., *stéarone.* Ger., *Stearon.* Distearyl ketone, $(C_{17}H_{34})_2 : CO = C_{35}H_{70}O$. [B, 2.]

STEAROPHANIC ACID, n. Ste-a²r-o-fa²n'i²k. Fr., *acide stéarophanique.* Ger., *Stearophansäure.* See STEARIC ACID.

STEAROPHANIN, n. Ste-a²r-o²f'a²n-i²n. Fr., *stéarophanine.* Ger., *Stearophan.* See ANAMIRTIN.

STEAROPTENE, n. Ste-a²r-o²pt-en. Fr., *stéaroptène.* Ger., *Stearopten.* A camphor-like solid residue formed by the essential oils at a low temperature. [B, 93, 108 (α, 14).] Cf. ELÆOPTENE.

STEARORICINIC ACID, n. Ste-a²r-o-ri²s-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide stéaroricinique.* Ger., *Stearoricinsäure.* See RICINOSTEARIC ACID.

STEAROXYLIC ACID, n. Ste-a²r-o²x-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide stéaroxylique.* Ger., *Stearoxylsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_4 = C_{17}H_{31}O_2$.COOH, crystallizing from alcohol as small shining plates. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

STEARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste²)-a²r(a³r)-re'(ro²'e²)-a³. From στέαρ, fat, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *stéatorrhée.* Ger., *Steatorrhöe.* See SEBORRHŒA.—**S. congestiva.** See SEBORRHŒA *congestiva.*—**S. flavescens.** Seborrhœa in which either yellow sebaceous matter is secreted or the sebaceous matter turns yellow after its deposit upon the skin. [G.]—**S. nigricans.** Of Wilson and Neligan, a form of seborrhœa in which the sebaceous matter is of a dark color, varying from gray to jet black when first secreted, forming a dark-colored deposit upon the skin; said by them to be attended with more irritation and sensitiveness of the affected region than ordinary seborrhœa. Other writers regard the disease as a seborrhœa oleosa in which the sebaceous deposit upon the skin is colored dark by admixture with dirt. [G, 1, 45.]—**S. simplex.** Seborrhœa of the common type. [G, 1.]

STEARYL, n. Ste'a²r-i²l. Ger., *S.* The radicle, $C_{18}H_{35}O$, of stearic acid. [B.]

STEATHYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste²)-a²th(a³th)-il(u⁶l)'e(a). Gen., *-hyl'es.* From στέαρ, fat, and ὕλη, matter. Of Lobstein, a morbid lardaceous substance. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STEATITE, n. Ste'a²t-it. From στέαρ, fat. Lat., *lardites.* Fr., *stéatite.* Ger., *Steatit, Bildstein, Schreibstein, Seifenstein.* Soapstone, granular magnesium silicate; a gray or grayish-green variety of talc, very greasy to the touch. [L, 30, 41, 49.]—**Sulphurated s.** A mixture of 9 parts of powdered s. with 1 part of zinc sulphate; used as a dusting powder for intertrigo of infants. [Vigier, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 5, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 6, 1886, p. 283 (α, 50).]

STEATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., ste²'a²t-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From στέαρ, fat, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *stéatocèle.* A fatty tumor in the scrotum. [E.]

STEATODES (Lat.), adj. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-od'ez(as). Gr., στεατώδης (from στέαρ, fat, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fatty, abounding in fat. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* Gr., στεάτωμα (from στέαρ, fat). Fr., *stéatôme.* Ger., *Speckgeschwulst, Speckgewächs, Steatom.* See LIPOMA and ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**S. testiculi.** See STEATOCELE.

STEATOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-o²m'i²(u⁶)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os (-etis).* From στέαρ, fat, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *stéatomyce.* Ger., *Speckschwamm.* Of Ritgen, a fatty, fungous excrescence. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STEATOPYGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-pi²j(pu⁶g)'i²-a³. From στέαρ, fat, and πυγή, the nates. Fr., *stéatopygie.* Ger., *Fettsteiss.* An excessive development of fat about the nates, as in Hottentot women.

STEATORRHAGIA (Lat.), **STEATORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-o²r-raj(ra³g)'i²-a³, -re'(ro²'e²)-a³. From στέαρ, fat, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth, or ῥεῖν, to flow. See SEBORRHŒA.

STEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From στέαρ, fat. Fr., *stéatose.* Ger., *Steatose, Fettbildung* (1st def.), *Speckbildung* (2d def.). 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. A tendency to the formation of abnormal deposits of fat. [D.] 3. A cutaneous affection consisting in an anomaly of sebaceous secretion; in Auspitz's classification, a suborder of the *Keratonosi*, including *Hypersteatoses, Parasteatoses*, and *Asteatoses.* [G, 4.] 4. See SEBORRHŒA.

STEATOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-spo²n²g'u³s(u⁴s). From στέαρ, fat, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See STEATOMYCES.

STEATOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Ste(ste²)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-zo'o²n. From στέαρ, fat, and ζῷον, an animal. See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*

STEBEN (Ger.), n. Stab'e²n. A place in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there are chalybeate and alkaline springs. [α, 14.]

STECHAPFEL (Ger.), n. Ste²ch²'a³pf-e²l. See DATURA and DATURA *stramonium.*—**S'form.** A thorn-apple shape assumed by the red blood-discs after their contents have evaporated. [K.]—**S'samenextrakt.** See *Extractum* STRAMONII.

STÉCHAS (Fr.), n. Sta-ka³. See LAVANDULA *stœchas.*

STECHBECKEN (Ger.), n. Ste²ch²'be²k-e²n. See STECKBECKEN.

STECHEN (Ger.), n. Ste²ch²'e²n. See ACUPUNCTURE.

STECHEND (Ger.), adj. Ste²ch²'e²nd. See PUNGENT.

STECHPILLE (Ger.), n. Ste²ch²'pi²l-le². See SUPPOSITORY.

STECHSAUGER (Ger.), n. Ste²ch²'za³-u⁴g-e²r. An instrument for puncturing the fœtal membranes.

STECHWINDE (Ger.), n. Ste²ch²'vi²nd-e². See SMILAX.

STECKBECKEN (Ger.), n. Ste²k'be²k-e²n. A bed-pan.

STECKFLUSS (Ger.), n. Ste²k'flus. See *Suffocative* CATARRH.

STECKHUSTEN (Ger.), n. Ste^{2}k'hust-e^{2}n. See PERTUSSIS.

STEEL, n. Stel. Gr., χάλυψ. Lat., *chalybs.* Fr., *acier.* Ger., *Stahl.* 1. A form of iron containing 0·6 to 1·9 per cent. of carbon susceptible of being tempered by exposure to heat and a subsequent cooling in water, oil, lead, mercury, etc. S. is capable of being sharpened to a fine, durable edge. [B ; L.] 2. As sometimes used in Great Britain, any medicinal preparation of iron.—**S. balsam.** See *Linimentum* FERRI *nitrici.*—**S. wine.** See *Vinum* FERRI.

STEELYARD, n. Sti^{2}l'y'rd. A balance consisting essentially of a lever on the graduated long arm of which the weights are placed. [α, 48.]

STEEP-WEED, STEEP-WORT, n's. Step'wed, -wu^{5}rt. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

STEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stej(ste^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From στέγος, a roof. Of Miers, the mass of apical prolongations of the filaments (stamens) which often cover the top of the style in the *Asclepiadeæ.* [α, 35.]

STEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., στέγνωσις (from στεγνοῦν, to constrict). See CONDENSATION and STENOSIS.

STEGNOTIC, adj. Ste^{2}g-not'i^{2}k. Gr., στεγνωτικός. Lat., *stegnoticus.* Fr., *stegnotique.* Astringent. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STEHLSUCHT (Ger.), n. Stal'zuch^{2}t. See CLEPTOMANIA.

STEIFWERDEN (Ger.), **STEIFWERDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Stif've^{2}rd-e^{2}n, -un^2. See ERECTION.

STEIFER (Ger.), n. Stif'e^{2}r. See ERECTOR.—**S. des Kitzlers.** See ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.

STEIFHALS (Ger.), n. Stif'ha^{3}ls. See STIFF-NECK.

STEIFHEIT (Ger.), n. Stif'hit. See RIGIDITY.—**Muskels'.** 1. Muscular rigidity. 2. See *Thomsen's* DISEASE.

STEIFSUCHT (Ger.), n. Stif'zuch^{2}t. See CATALEPSY.

STEIGBÜGEL (Ger.), n. Stig'bu^{6}g-e^{2}l. See STAPES.

STEIN (Ger.), n. Stin. See CALCULUS, LAPIS, PYRENE (1st def.), and STONE.—**Aders'.** See PHLEBOLITH.—**Fresss'.** See HÖLLENSTEIN.—**Gallens'.** See the major list.—**Gebärmutters'.** See *Uterine* CALCULUS.—**Gelbs', Gelbsuchts'.** See ICTERUS.—**Gifts'.** White arsenic ore. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Griess'.** See CALCULUS.—**Harnsäures'.** See *Uric-acid* CALCULUS.—**Harns'.** See *Urinary* CALCULUS.—**Höllens'.** See the major list.—**Hörs'e.** See OTOLITHS.—**Judens'e.** See PHŒNICITES.—**Krötens'.** See BUFONITES and *Salivary* CALCULUS.—**Lendens'.** See NEPHRITE and *Renal* CALCULUS.—**Lungens'.** See *Pulmonary* CALCULUS and LUNG-*stone.*—**Magens'.** See *Gastric* CALCULUS.—**Maulbeers'.** See *Mulberry* CALCULUS.—**Milchs'.** A cheesy mass formed in a galactocele by the absorption of the watery portion of the milk. [A, 37.] Cf. *Lacteal* CALCULUS.—**Mutters'.** See *Uterine* CALCULUS.—**Narrens'e.** See *Carbones* ARTEMISIÆ *rubræ.*—**Nasens'.** See RHINOLITE.—**Nierens'.** See *Renal* CALCULUS and NEPHRITE.—**Speichels'.** See *Salivary* CALCULUS.—**S'auflösend.** See LITHONTRIPTIC.—**S'auflösung.** See LITHOTRITY.—**S'ausleerend.** See LITHAGOGUE.—**S'beschwerde, S'bildung.** See LITHIASIS.—**S'brechung.** See LITHOTRITY.—**S'bruch.** See POROCELE.—**S'erzeugung.** See LITHIASIS.—**S'fach.** See PYRENE (1st def.).—**S'frucht.** See LITHOPÆDION and DRUPE.—**S'fühler.** See LITHOSCOPE.—**S'geschwulst.** See SCIRRHUS.—**S'gries.** See GRAVEL.—**S'harnen.** See LITHURESIS.—**S'hauerlunge.** See *Stone-cutters'* PHTHISIS.—**S'husten.** See TUSSIS *calculosa.*—**S'kern.** See OSSICULUM (2d def.) and PYRENE (1st def.).—**S'kind.** See LITHOPÆDION.—**S'kohle.** See the major list.—**S'krank.** See CALCULOUS ; as a n., a person suffering from stone. [E.]—**S'krankheit.** See LITHIASIS.—**S'kropf.** A calcareous goître. [α, 34.]—**S'leiden.** See LITHIASIS.—**S'löffel.** See *Lithotomy* SCOOP.—**S'mittel.** See LITHONTRIPTIC, n.—**S'öl.** See PETROLEUM.—**S'pocken.** See STONE-POX.—**S'rotz.** See GLANDERS.—**S'säure.** See URIC ACID.—**S'schneiden.** See LITHOTOMY.—**S'schnitt.** See the major list.—**S'treibend.** See LITHONTRIPTIC.—**S'zerbrechung, S'zermalmung, S'zerreibung, S'zertrümmerung.** See LITHOTRITY.—**Thränens'.** See *Lacrymal* CALCULUS.—**Uteruss'.** See *Uterine* CALCULUS.—**Venens'.** See PHLEBOLITH.—**Vorhauts'.** See *Preputial* CALCULUS.

STEINAPFEL (Ger.), n. Stin'a^{3}pf-e^{2}l. A pome, like that of the hawthorn, containing bony carpels. [α, 35.]

STEINBRECH (Ger.), n. Stin'bre^{2}ch^2. See SAXIFRAGA, EMPETRUM, ASPLENIUM *trichomanes,* and ŒNANTHE *fistulosa.*

STEINCHEN (Ger.), n. Stin'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CALCULUS.—**Ohrens'.** See *Aural* CALCULUS.—**Thränenweges'.** See *Lacrymal* CALCULUS.

STEINFARN (Ger.), n. Stin'fa^{3}rn. See ASPLENIUM *trichomanes,* ASPLENIUM *ceterach,* and POLYPODIUM *vulgare.*

STEINKLEE (Ger.), n. Stin'kla. See MEDICAGO *lupulina* and MELILOTUS.

STEINKOHLE (Ger.), n. Stin'kol-e^2. See ANTHRACITE and LITHANTHRAX.—**S'nkali.** See ANTHRAKOKALI.—**S'ntheer.** See *Coal* TAR.—**S'ntheerkreosot.** See PHENOL.—**S'ntheeröl.** Coal-tar oil. [B.]—**S'ntheersäure.** Rosolic acid. [A, 324.]

STEINKRAUT (Ger.), n. Stin'kra^3-u^{4}t. See ALYSSUM, ASPERULA *odorata,* and RESEDA *luteola.*

STEINLEBERKRAUT (Ger.), **STEINLEBERMOOS** (Ger.), n's. Stin'lab-e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t, -mos. The *Marchantia polymorpha, Parmelia omphalodes,* and other lichens. [α, 35.]

STEINSAMEN (Ger.), n. Stin'za^{3}m-e^{2}n. See LITHOSPERMUM.

STEINSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Stin'shni^{2}t. See LITHOTOMY and CYSTOTOMY.—**Bauchs'.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**Grosser S.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Kleiner S.** See APPARATUS *minor.*—**Seitens'.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**S. durch das Trigonum Lieutaudii.** See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.—**S'lage, S'slage.** See *Lithotomy* POSITION.—**S'messer.** See CYSTOTOME (1st def.).

STEINWASSER (Ger.), n. Stin'va^{3}s-se^{2}r. A place in Bohemia where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

STEIROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stir(ste^2-i^{2}r)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., στείρωσις (from στεῖρος, barren). Fr., *steirose.* See STERILITY.

STEISS (Ger.), n. Stis. See BREECH.—**Fetts'.** See STEATOPYGIA.—**S'geschwulst.** A swelling in the sacral region. [α, 34.]—**S'tuch.** See DIAPER (2d def.).

STEISSBEIN (Ger.), n. Stis'bin. See COCCYX.—**S'glatze, S'hautgrube.** See FOVEOLA *coccygea.*—**S'hörner.** See CORNUA *coccygea.*—**S'knoten.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**S'spitze.** The apex of the coccyx. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

STEISSCHEN (Ger.), n. Stis'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See COCCYX (1st def.).

STEISSENDE (Ger.), n. Stis'e^{2}nd-e^2. See PELVIC POLE.

STEISSLAGE (Ger.), n. Stis'la^{3}g-e^3. A breech presentation.—**Einfache S.** See *Vollkommene S.*—**Gedoppelte S.** That variety in which both knees and hips are flexed. [A, 61.]—**Unvollkommen gedoppelte S.** That variety in which only one of the lower limbs is flexed at the knee, the other being applied to the abdomen and the chest. [A, 61.]—**Vollkommene S.** That variety in which both lower limbs are flexed at the hips, but neither is flexed at the knee. [A, 61.]

STEISSRÜCKENLAGE (Ger.), n. Stis'ru^{6}k-e^{2}n-la^{3}g-e^2. That posture of a patient in which, the body resting on the back, the knees are bent, and then the thighs brought up against the abdomen, so as to tilt the pelvis forward. [A. 35.]

STEISSTERATOM (Ger.), n. Stis'tar-a^{3}t-om. A teratoma in the sacral region. [α, 34.]

STELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}l'la^3. A roller bandage applied to the thorax with figure-of-eight turns over both shoulders so that the point of crossing is over the spine (*s. dorsi*) or over the sternum (*s. pectoris*). [A, 326 (α, 34).]

STELLAL, adj. Ste^{2}l'l'l. Of or pertaining to the *Stellales,* which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus stellalis*) of the *Epigynæ,* consisting of the *Stellatæ.* [α, 35.]

STELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *stella,* a star. Fr., *stellaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Sternkraut* (2d def.), *Sternmiere* (2d def.). 1. The *Asperula odorata* and *Alchemilla vulgaris.* 2. Star-chickweed ; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs. The *Stellariaceæ* are a family of the *Stellarieæ* ; the *Stellariæ* are a tribe of the *Caryophyllæ* ; the *Stellarieæ* are : Of Dumortier, an order of the *Toropetalæ* ; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Stellarineæ* (a division of the *Caryophylleæ*) ; the *Stellarineæ* are a tribe of the *Alsineæ.* [α, 35.]—**Herba stellariæ.** The *Asperula odorata* (the plant in flower). [α, 35.]—**S. alsine, S. aquatica.** Fr., *stellaire alsine.* Water-starwort ; a refrigerant growing in Europe and North America, recommended as an application to boils. [α, 35.]—**S. holostea.** Fr., *stellaire des haies, langue d'oiseau.* Ger., *grossblumiges Sternkraut, Augentrostgras, Blumengras, Sterngras, Brustkraut, Jungferngras.* Agworm-flower, all-bone, bird's-tongue, break-bones, May-grass, snap-stalks, great starwort of Europe ; a demulcent and refrigerant species. The stems and leaves were formerly used like *S. media.* The bruised leaves, the juice, and a distilled water made from the plant have been used as an application to sore eyes. [B ; α, 35.]—**S. media.** Fr., *morgeline, mouron blanc* (ou *des oiseaux,* ou *d'hiver*). Ger., *mittleres Sternkraut, Vogelkraut, Miere, Hühnerbiss, Mäusedarm, Sternmiere.* Chickweed. It is somewhat astringent, and was formerly used in phthisis, hæmoptysis, hæmorrhoids, and skin diseases, also as an application to wounds, ulcers, and inflamed eyes. [α, 35.]—**S. nemorum.** Ger., *Waldsternmiere.* Wood-starwort ; identified by some with the ἀλσίνη of Dioscorides, which was used like *S. media.* [α, 35.]—**S. pallasiana.** An astringent species found in northern Asia. [α, 35.]

STELLATE, adj. Ste^{2}l'at. Lat., *stellatus, stellaris* (from *stella,* a star). Fr., *étoilé, stellaire.* Ger., *sternförmig.* Star-shaped ; having parts more or less pointed, projecting all round, like a star as conveniently figured. The *Stellatæ,* or *Stellateæ,* are the *Galiaceæ.* [α, 35 ; α, 48.]

STELLE (Ger.), n. Ste^{2}l'le^2. See LOCUS.—**Broca'sche S.** See *Broca's* CONVOLUTION.

STELLIFORM, adj. Ste^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *stelliformis* (from *stella,* a star, and *forma,* form). See STELLATE.

STELLINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Ste^{2}l-li^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). From *stella,* a star, and *nervus,* a sinew. Fr., *stellinervé.* Of a leaf, having the veins radiating from the centre. [α, 35.]

STELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}l'lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *stella,* a star. Fr., *stellule.* Ger., *Sternchen.* A rosette ; in some mosses, a collection of leaves terminating the stem. [α, 35.]—**Stellulæ Verheynii.** Fr., *étoiles de Verheyen.* The stellular radicles of the venulæ interlobulares of the kidney. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

STELLUNG (Ger.), n. Ste^{2}l'lun^2. See POSITION.—**Bloss'.** See EXPOSURE.—**Electionss'.** See POSITION *of election.*—**Hinterhaupts'.** See *Vertex* PRESENTATION.—**Hinterscheitels'.** That form of obliquity of the fœtal head, during parturition, in which the occiput is situated in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15.]—**Kindess'.** See POSITION *of the fœtus.*

STELZBEIN (Ger.), n. Ste^{2}lts'bin. An artificial leg. [E.]

STELZFUSS (Ger.), n. Ste^{2}lts'fus. An artificial foot. [E.]

STEM, n. Ste^{2}m. Gr., καυλός. Lat., *caulis.* Fr., *étui cortical.* Ger., *Stengel, Stamm.* 1. The ascending axis of a plant ; the leaf-bearing part of the axis. [α, 35.] 2. A stalk ; any stalk-like structure or formation. [α, 48.]—**Brain-s.** Ger., *Gehirnstamm.* The brain, less the pallium (or fissured portion) and the cerebrum. [J (K).]—**Gland s.** The duct of a gland.—**Herbaceous s.** A s. that

dies down to the ground at the close of the season. [α, 35.]—**Intra-uterine s.** See *Intra-uterine* PESSARY.—**Leaf-s.** A s., such as a trunk, culm, caudex, etc., having the internodes fully developed and ascending crowned with leaves. [α, 35.]—**Primary s.** The central axis or trunk of a plant. [α, 35.]—**Primitive arterial s.** See *Aortic* BULB.—**Scale-s.** A s. in which the internodes, undeveloped (as in the corm and bulb) or only partially developed (as in the creeper), usually bear undeveloped leaves (scales). [α, 35.]—**S. of the encephalon.** See CAUDEX *cerebri*.—**S. of a hair.** See HAIR-*shaft*.

STEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ste2m'ma3. Gen., *stem'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., *στέμμα* (from *στέφειν*, to encircle). Fr., *stemmate*. See OCELLUS (4th def.).

STEMMHANGEN (Ger.), n. Ste2m'ha3n2n-e2n. In cinesitherapy, the forward position of the body in which it is suspended by the arms, the soles of the feet resting firmly against a fixed surface. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

STEMODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2m(stam)-od'i2-a3. For *Stemodiacra* (from *στήμων*, a thread, *δίς*, two, and *ἄκρον*, a point). Fr., *stémodie*. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. maritima.** Bastard germander; a bitter undershrub growing in the West Indies; used in indigestion. [α, 35.]

STEMONA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2m(stam)'o2n-a3. From *στήμων*, a thread. Fr., *stémona*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. tuberosa.** A Cochin-China species. The tubers are used as a demulcent and pectoral. [α, 35.]

STEMPEL (Ger.), n. Ste2mp'e2l. See PISTIL.—**S'boden.** See GYNOBASE.—**S'decke.** See GYNOSTEGIUM.—**S'fuss.** See PODOGYNE.—**S'haube.** See GYNOSTEGIUM.—**S'hülle.** See PERIGYNIUM.—**S'polster.** See GYNOBASE.—**S'stiel, S'träger.** See GYNOPHORE (1st def.).

STENAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ste2n-a2g(a3g)'ma3. Gen., *-ag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., *στέναγμα* (from *στενάζειν*, to sigh). See SIGH.

STENAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ste2n-a2g(a3g)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., *στεναγμός*. See SIGHING.

STENGEL (Ger.), n. Ste2n2'e2l. See CAULIS and STEM.—**Haupts'.** The axis of a plant, the primary stalk or stem. [α, 35.]—**S'sprosse.** See STOLON.—**S'treibend.** See CAULESCENT.

STENOBREGMATE, adj. Ste2n-o-bre2g'mat. From *στενός*, narrow, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the upper fore part of the head narrow. [α, 48.]

STENOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2n-o(o3)-ka3rd'i2-a3. From *στενός*, narrow, and *καρδία*, the heart. Ger., *Stenocardie*. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

STENOCARPINE, n. Ste2n-o-ka3rp'en. See GLEDITSCHINE.

STENOCEPHALISM, STENOCEPHALY, n's. Ste2n-o-se2f'-a2l-i2zm, -i2. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sténocéphalie*. Ger., *Stenokephalie*. A condition in which one of the diameters of the head is unusually short. [α, 34.]

STENOCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. Sten(ste2n)-o(o3)-ka2z(ch2a3s)'-mu3s(mu4s). From *στενός*, narrow, and *χασμός*, an incision. Having lines drawn from the punctum alæ vomeris to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and to the punctum foraminis magni anterius respectively intersecting at an angle of from 74° to 94°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50); α, 48.]

STENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Sten(ste2n)-o(o3)-kor(cho2r)'i2-a3. Gr., *στενοχωρία* (from *στενός*, narrow, and *χώρα*, a place). Ger., *Stenochorie*. Contraction in general. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**S. sacci lacrimalis.** Narrowing of the calibre of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct. [F.]

STENOCORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sten(ste2n)-o(o3)-ko2r-i(i2)'a2s-(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-a'seos* (*-i'asis*). Gr., *στενοκορίασις* (from *στενός*, narrow, and *κόρη*, the pupil). Fr., *sténocoriase*. Contraction of the pupil. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STENOCROTAPHY, n. Ste2n-o-kro2t'a2f-i2. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κρόταφος*, the temple. Fr., *sténocrotaphie*. Ger., *Stenokrotaphie*. A narrowing of the temporal region of the skull, due to the approximation of the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the coronal edge of the frontal bone, by which the anterior lateral angle of the parietal bone and the corresponding part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone become pointed. The extension of the pterion (sutura spheno-parietalis) is from 3 to 7 mm. S. is also known by the narrowing of the great wing of the sphenoid itself. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xx, p. 37 (α, 50).]

STENOMYCTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2n-o(o3)-mi2kt(mu6kt)-e-(a)'ri2-a3. From *στενός*, narrow, and *μυκτήρ*, the nose. Contraction of the nasal passages. [E.]

STENONIAN, STENONINE, adj's. Ste2n-on'i2-a2n, ste2n'-o2n-in. Named from N. Stenson (Latinized as Stenonianus), a Danish anatomist. [α, 48.]

STENOPÆIC, adj. Ste2n-o2p-e'i2k. From *στενός*, narrow, and *ὀπαῖος*, containing a hole. Fr., *sténopéique*. Ger., *stenopäisch*. Admitting light through a small opening or narrow slit. [F.]

STENOSE (Ger.), n. Stan-oz'e2. See STENOSIS.—**Kropfs'.** Laryngeal stenosis caused by goitre. [α, 34.]—**Narbens'.** Cicatricial stenosis.

STENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste2n-os'i3s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *στένωσις* (from *στενοῦν*, to straighten). Fr., *sténose*. Ger., *Stenose*, *Verengerung*. A constriction; the narrowing of a canal, passage, or aperture. [D; E.]—**Aortic s.** S. of the aortic valves, of the aortic orifice, or of the aorta itself. [D, 90.]—**Cardiac s.** Ger., *Herzklemme*. S. of the aortic, mitral, tricuspid, or pulmonary aperture. [α, 34.]—**Cicatricial s.** Ger., *Narbenstenose*. S. caused by a cicatrix. [α, 34.]—**Granulation s.** S. caused by an encroachment of granulations or by their contraction. [α, 34.]—**Mitral s.** S. of the mitral valve or orifice or of both. [D.]—**Post-tracheotomic s.** Granulation s. of the trachea after tracheotomy. [Ross, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1883 (E).]—**Subaortic s.** See *Aortic s.*

STENOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), **STENOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ste2n-o(o3)-ste2g-nos'i2s, -ste2n-os'i2s. Gen., *-nos'eos* (*-is*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *Stenonianus* (see STENONIAN), and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *sténostegnose*. Stenosis of Stenson's duct. [E.]

STENOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2n-o(o3)-stom(sto2m)'i2-a3. From *στενός*, narrow, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *sténostomie*. Ger., *Stenostomie*. Stenosis of the mouth. [E.]

STENOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Sten(ste2n)-o(o3)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-ac'os* (*-ac'is*). From *στενός*, narrow, and *θώραξ* (see THORAX). A pigeon-breasted person. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

STEPHANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2f-an(a3n)'i2-a3. Fr., *stéphanie*. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. capitata.** A Java shrub. All parts contain a viscid mucus. The leaves are used as a pectoral. [α, 35.]—**S. rotunda.** A Cochin-China species. The rootstock is used like that of *Aristolochia rotunda*. [α, 35.]

STEPHANIC, adj. Ste2f-a2n'i2k. Pertaining to the stephanion. [α, 48.]

STEPHANION (Lat.), n. n. Ste2f-a2n(a3n)'i2-o2n. Gr., *στεφάνιον* (dim. of *στέφανος*, a crown). The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. [C.]

STEPHANURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ste2f-a2n(a3n)-u2r(ur)'u3s(u4s). From *στέφανος*, a crown, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *stéphanure*. Of Diesing, a genus of nematoid parasites, of the *Strongylidæ*. [L, 16, 18.]—**S. dentatus.** A species found in the adipose tissue of the hog, believed to be the cause of "hog cholera." [L, 24.]

STERBEND (Ger.), adj. Ste2rb'e2nd. See MORIBUND.

STERBLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Ste2rb'li2ch2-kit. See MORTALITY.

STERBLING (Ger.), n. Ste2rb'li2n2. A still-born child. [L, 46 (α, 21).]

STERCOBILIN, n. Stu5rk-o-bil'i2n. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* A coloring matter found in the fæces; a product of change in the bile pigments thought by some to be identical with hydrobilirubin. [α, 38.]

STERCO-ENTÉRECTASIE (Fr.), n. Ste2r-ko-a3n2-ta-re2k-ta3-z-ze. Dilatation of the intestines by fæces; one of Piorry's divisions of constipation that he considered due to insufficient alimentation. [α, 34.]

STERCORACEOUS, adj. Stu5rk-o2r-a'shu3s. From *stercus*, excrement. Fr., *stercoral*, *stercoraire*. Ger., *kothig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing fæces; caused by the retention of fæces. [D.]

STERCORÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu5rk(ste2rk)-o2r-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From *stercus*, excrement, and *αἷμα*, blood. See STERCORÉMIE.

STERCORAL, adj. Stu5rk'o2-r'l. See STERCORACEOUS.

STERCORÉMIE (Fr.), n. Ste2r-kor-a-me. Of Bouchard, a state of blood-poisoning supposed to be due to the absorption of excretory alkaloids from the intestinal contents. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 13, 1884, p. 403.] Cf. COPRÆMIA and LEUCOMAINE.

STERCORIN, n. Stu5rk'o2r-i2n. Fr., *stercorine*. A crystalline substance obtained from fæces, similar to cholesterin, from which Flint supposed it to be derived. [B, 93 (α, 14); K.] Cf. EXCRETIN.

STERCULIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu5rk(ste2rk)-u2l(u4l)'i2-a3. From *Sterculius*, the god presiding over manuring. Fr., *sterculier*. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A genus of trees giving name to an order (*Sterculiaceæ*; Fr., *sterculiacées*) of the *Malvales*. The *Sterculeæ*, or *Sterculieæ*, are a tribe of this order. [α, 35.]—**S. acuminata.** Fr., *sterculier à aiguillons*. See COLA *acuminata*.—**S. balanghas.** Ger., *länglichblättriger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as an emmenagogue. The seeds, called Malabar nuts, are edible and yield an oil. [α, 35.]—**S. cola.** See COLA *acuminata*.—**S. fœtida.** Fr., *arbre* (ou *bois*) *puant*. Ger., *fingerblättriger Stinkbaum*, *Kothbaum*. An East Indian species. The leaves and bark are aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and a decoction of the mucilaginous, astringent fruit is used in gonorrhœa. The oily seeds are edible if roasted, but, uncooked, produce nausea and vertigo. [α, 35.]—**S. tomentosa.** Fr., *sterculier cotonneux*. Ger., *filziger Stinkbaum*. A Senegambian species. The seeds are used like those of *Cola acuminata*. [α, 35.]—**S. urceolata.** Ger., *krugkelchiger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Molucca and Sunda Islands. The bark is used as an emmenagogue, and the root externally in cephalalgia. [α, 35.]—**S. urens.** Ger., *brennender Stinkbaum*. Kuteera-gum plant; an East Indian species. The astringent bark exudes a gum resembling tragacanth, and a sort of coffee is prepared from the seeds. [α, 35.]

STERCUS (Lat.), n. n. Stu5rk(ste2rk)'u3s(u4s). Gen., *sterc'oris*. See DUNG.—**Dæmonis s.** An old name for asphalt. [A, 325.]—**S. camelorum.** Camel's dung; once official. Egyptian sal-ammoniac is made from the soot of the burnt dung. [α, 35.]—**S. caninum album.** See ALBUM *græcum*.—**S. cuculi.** The excrement of the cuckoo; formerly official. [α, 35.]—**S. Diaboli.** See ASAFŒTIDA.—**S. nigrum.** See ALBUM *nigrum*.

STERELMINTHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ste2r-e2l-mi2nth'a3. From *στερεός*, hard, and *ἕλμινς*, a worm. The solid or parenchymatous worms, constituting a class of entozoa characterized by having the nutrient cavities or canals excavated in the parenchyma of the body. [L, 27.]

STEREOCHEMIE (Ger.), n. Star'a-o-ch2am-e''. Fr., *stéréochimie*. That branch of chemistry which deals with the spatial arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. [B, 270 (α, 48).] Cf. *Physical* ISOMERISM.

STEREOCYST, n. Ste2r'e2-o-si2st. Lat., *stereocystis* (from στερεός, stiff, and κύστις, a bladder). Fr., *stéréocyste*. Ger., *Fettbalggeschwulst*. A cyst containing fatty matter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STÉRÉOGNOSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sta-ra-o2g-no2s-tek. Relating to the sense of touch. [H. Hoffmann, "Thèse de Strasbourg," 1883; "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 134.]

STEREOM, n. Ste2r'e2-om. From στερεός, stiff. Fr., *stéréome*. The elements, such as fibres, that give strength to a fibro-vascular bundle. [α, 35.] Cf. MESTOM.

STEREOMONOSCOPE, n. Ste2r-e2-o-mo2n'o-skop. From στερεός, solid, μόνος, alone, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *stéréomonoscope*. Ger., *Stereomonoskop*. An instrument devised by Claudet, consisting of a stereoscope in which, by means of two lenses, two stereoscopic images are thrown upon the same spot of a ground-glass plate. When this glass plate is looked at with both eyes, each eye sees only the corresponding image. [F.]

STEREOPHANTOSCOPE, n. Ste2r-e2-o-fa2nt'o-skop. From στερεός, solid, φαντός, visible, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *stéréophantoscope*. Ger., *Stereophantoskop*. A panorama-stereoscope in which, instead of pictures, rotating stroboscopic discs are inserted.

STEREOPHOROSCOPE, n. Ste2r-e2-o-fo2r'o-skop. From στερεός, solid, φορός, bearing, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *stéréophoroscope*. Ger., *Stereophoroskop*. An instrument devised by Czermak and used in investigating the theories of visual perceptions with special reference to the effects produced on different zones of the retina. It consists of the ordinary lenticular stereoscope, in which both images are pasted by the side of each other on the same piece of paper. These strips of paper are fastened on the lateral surfaces of a many-sided prism rotating round a horizontal axis. Around the prism, several inches from the images, runs a girdle of pieces of pasteboard in which the necessary openings have been cut. Outside of the girdle is fastened the prismatic combination of a Brewster's stereoscope. [F.]

STEREOSCOPE, n. Ste2r'e2-o-skop. From στερεός, solid, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *stéréoscope*. Ger., *Stereoskop*. An apparatus employed to produce the impression of projection in a picture, so that the observer, looking with both eyes, sees what appears to him the actual things represented instead of a picture on a flat surface.—**Brewster's prismatic s.** A s. consisting of two prisms with convex surfaces, having their refracting angles turned inward, one before each eye, through which the person being examined must look with parallel visual lines. In the median plane between the two prisms is placed a blackened screen, which reaches nearly to the points of fixation. The eyes are correctly accommodated by the convexity of the prismatic surface, and the images of the two objects of fixation are fused into one by the action of the prisms. [F.]—**Lenticular s.** A s. having, instead of convex prisms, ordinary convex lenses of about 200 mm. focus. In other respects it resembles Brewster's prismatic s. [F.]—**Wheatstone's mirror s.** A s. which consists of two plane mirrors joined together at right angles, in which are reflected the projected images corresponding to the right and left eye, which are placed at the limit of distinct vision in front of the mirrors at an angle of 45° to their reflecting surface. The two eyes then see the reflected images united at one point. [F.]

STÉRÉOSCOPE (Fr.), n. Sta-ra-o-skop. See STEREOSCOPE.—**S. à charnière.** Ger., *Spiegel-Stereoskop*. A stereoscope devised by Javal for the subjective determination of the squinting angle. Around a vertical hinge two mirrors may be rotated. Each of these mirrors is firmly fastened at its other end at an angle of 45° with a plate or tablet. Upon the inner surface of the latter are placed the objects of fixation, which are to be reflected by the mirrors. If an observer looks with one eye toward one mirror and the other toward the other, then by a proper arrangement of the angle of the hinge he can fuse the two reflected images. If this angle is 90° the eyes must stand parallel, if it is greater than 90° they must diverge, if it is smaller they must converge, in order to see binocularly. The position of the mirrors in which each eye is directed toward one of the images is thus found, and the included angle may be read off on a graduated arc. ["Ann. d'ocul.," liv, p. 14, lxv, p. 124 (F).]

STEREOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ste2r-e2-o(o3)-spu5rm-(spe2rm)'u3m(u4m). From στερεός, solid, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *stéréosperme*. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. chelonoides.** An East Indian species. The root is used in fevers and snake-bites, and the bark in menorrhagia. [α, 35.]—**S. suaveolens.** A tree of southern India. The roots are tonic. [α, 35.]

STERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste2r-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-cs'eos* (*-is*). Gr., στέρησις (from στερεῖν, to deprive). Ger., *Beraubung*. Deprivation; negation. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

STERETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ste2r-e2t(at)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., στερητικός. Ger., *beraubend*. Privative, negative. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

STERIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ste2r(star)-i2g'ma3. Gen., *-ig'matos* (*atis*). Gr., στήριγμα (from στηρίζειν, to set fast). Fr., *stérigmate*, *stérigme*. Ger., *Sterigme*, *Stützschlauch*. 1. A prolongation of a leaf-blade down on the stem by decurrence. 2. In *Fungi* and lichens, a slender filamentous process (stalk) giving origin to the spores or spermatia; in a narrow sense, as distinguished from arthrosterigma, such a process when not distinctly articulated and when producing spermatia from its apex only. [α, 35.]

STERIGMATOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste2r(star)-i2g-ma2t(ma3t)-o(o3)-si2st(ku6st)'i2s. Gen., *-cyst'eos*, *-cyst'ios* (*-cyst'is*). From στήριγμα, a support, and κύστις, a bladder. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. Many of the so-called species are stages of *Aspergillus*. [α, 35.]—**S. antacustica.** Of Cramer, a species found in the external auditory canal; according to some, a conidial stage of *Eurotium aspergillus niger*. [α, 35.]

STERILE, adj. Ste2r'i2l. Gr., στεῖρος. Lat., *sterilis*. Fr., *stérile*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. 1. Barren, unfruitful, unproductive. [α, 35.] See also EFFETE. 2. Freed from living micro-organisms.

STERILITY, n. Ste2r-i2l'i2t-i2. Gr., στείρωσις (from στεῖρος, barren). Lat., *sterilitas*, *impotentia generandi*. Fr., *stérilite*. Ger., *Sterilität*, *Unfruchtbarkeit*. The condition of being sterile. [α, 35.]—**Facultative s.** Ger., *facultative Sterilität*. The prevention of conception. [C. Hasse, "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," June, 1886, p. 277.]—**Idiopathic s.** See AZOOSPERMATISM.—**Relative s.** S. in consequence of the fertilizing element being wanting or of the ovum not coming to maturity, there being no abnormal condition of the sexual organs. [α, 34.]

STERILIZATION, n. Ste2r-i2l-i2z-a'shu4n. Fr., *stérilisation*. Ger., *Sterilisirung*. The process of rendering sterile by the destruction of all living matter on or within a substance. [α, 34.]—**Hueppe's method of s.** The exposure of the substance to be sterilized to a temperature of from 52° to 65° C. for one or two hours so as to destroy the living bacteria. The process is repeated at periods of 24 and 48 hours, so as to destroy any germinated spores that may have resisted these temperatures. [α, 34.]

STERILIZED, adj. Ste2r'i2l-izd. Deprived of all living matter; rendered sterile. [α, 34.]

STERILIZER, n. Ste2r'i2l-iz-u5r. Ger., *Sterilisator*. An apparatus for effecting sterilization. Seibert's milk-s. consists of a circular tray having a central handle by which it may be carried and sufficient capacity for holding eight specially constructed bottles. It is placed in a covered kettle for steam sterilization. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 15, 1890, p. 172 (α, 34).]

STERN (Ger.), n. Ste2rn. See ASTER (2d def.).

STERNAD, adv. Stu5rn'a2d. Toward the sternal aspect.

STERNAL, adj. Stu5rn'n'l. Lat., *sternalis* (from *sternum* [*q. v.*]). 1. Pertaining to the sternum. [L.] 2. Of Barclay, see VENTRAL.

STERNALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu5rn(ste2rn)-a2lj(a3lg)'i2-a3. From στέρνον, the sternum, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *sternalgie*. Ger., *Brustbeinschmerz*. Pain in or about the sternum. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

STERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Stu5rn(ste2rn)-al(a3l)'i2s. See STERNAL; as a n. (Fr., *sternal*), (1) a muscle connected with the sternum, especially the s. brutorum; (2) see TRIANGULARIS *sterni*.—**S. brutorum, S. rectus, S. thoracicus.** An anomalous muscle on the anterior surface of the sternum connected with the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, pectoralis major, and rectus abdominis. [L, 332.]

STERNANIS (Ger.), n. Ste2rn'a3n-es. The genus *Illicium*; also the fruit (star-anise) of *Illicium anisatum*. [α, 35.]—**S'samen.** See STAR-ANISE.

STERNBERG (Ger.), n. Ste2rn'be2rg. A place in Bohemia where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

STERNBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste2rn-be2rg'i2-a3. From *Sternberg*, a German botanist. Fr., *sternbergie*. A genus of bulbous plants. The *Sternbergieæ* are a subtribe of the *Amaryllineæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. lutea.** Fr., *faux safran*, *narcisse d'automne*. Winter-daffodil; a native of the Orient and southern Europe. The purgative root, *radix lilio-narcissi*, was formerly used as a maturant.

STERNDISTEL (Ger.), n. Ste2rn'di2st-e2l. See CALCITRAPA.

STERNEBER, n. Stu5rn'e2b-u5r. Lat., *sternebra* (see STERNUM and VERTEBRA). Fr., *sternèbre*. A subdivision or segment of the sternum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STERNO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu5rn(ste2rn)-o(o3)-a2b(a3b)-do2m(dom)-i2n-al(a3l)'i2s. Of Rosenmüller, the triangularis sterni and transversus abdominis muscles considered as a single structure. [L, 31 (α, 50).]

STERNO-APONEUROTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu5rn(ste2rn)''-o(o3)-a2p(a3p)-o(o2)-nu2r-o2t(ot)'i2k-u3s(u4s). From στέρνον, the sternum, and ἀπονεύρωσις, a tendon. The portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the fascia of the arm. [L, 13.]

STERNOCERVICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu5rn(ste2rn)''o(o3)-su5r(he2r)-vi2k(wik)-al(a3l)'i2s. From *sternum* (*q. v.*), and *cervix*, the neck. An anomalous variety of the costo-fascialis muscle arising from the sternum. [L, 31.]

STERNO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Stu5rn-o-kla2v-i2k'u2l-a3r. Lat., *sternoclavicularis*. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

STERNOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Stu5rn(ste2rn)-o(o3)-kla2(kla3)-vi2k(wi2k)-u2(u4)-la(la3)'ri2s. See STERNO-CLAVICULAR; as a n. m., an anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or from the cartilage of the first rib and inserted into the clavicle, internally to the subclavius.—**S. anticus.** See *S.*—**S. posticus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 332.]—**S. superior.** An anomalous muscle arising from the upper part of the sternum and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 31, 332.]

STERNO-CLAVIO-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), n. Ste2r-no-kla3-ve-o-u6-ma-ra3l. See PECTORALIS *major*.

STERNO-CLAVIO-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Ste2r-no-kla3-ve-o-ma3st-o-e-de-a3n. See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID.

STERNOCLEIDOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu5rn-(ste2rn)'''o(o3)-klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o3)-brak(bra3ch2)-i2-al(a3l)'i2s. From στέρνον, the sternum, κλειδίον, the clavicle, and βραχίων, the arm. See PECTORALIS *major*.

STERNO-CLEIDO-HUMERAL, adj. Stu5rn'''o-klid''o-hu2m'e2-r'l. For deriv., see STERNUM, CLEIDION, and HUMERUS. Pertaining to the sternum, clavicle, and humerus. [L.]

STERNOCLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu5rn(ste2rn)'''-o(o3)-klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o3)-hi(hu6)-o(o2)-i2d(e)'e2-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see STERNUM, CLEIDION, and HYOID. See STERNOHYOIDEUS.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID, n. Stu^{5}rn‴o-klid″o-ma^{2}st′oid. For deriv., see STERNUM, CLEIDION, and MASTOID. Lat., *sterno-cleidomastoideus.* Fr., *sterno-cleido-mastoïdien.* Ger., *Kopfneigemuskel, Kopfnickermuskel, Brustschlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel.* A muscle arising from the anterior surface of the manubrium and the upper side of the inner third of the clavicle, and inserted into the external surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line on the occipital bone. The two s.-c.-m's acting together bend the head forward or elevate the upper portion of the thorax. When one of them acts separately, it flexes and rotates the head. This has been described by some anatomists as two muscles, viz., the sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus. [L.]

STERNOCOSTALIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}st-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. From *sternum* (*q. v.*), and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *sterno-costal.* See TRIANGULARIS *sterni.*

STERNO-COSTO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), n. Ste^{2}r-no-cos-to-kla-ve-u^6-ma-ra^{3}l. See PECTORALIS *major.*

STERNOCOSTOCORACOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)‴o(o^3)-ko^{2}st″o(o^3)-ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTA, and CORACOID. See PECTORALIS *minimus.*

STERNOCOSTOEPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}st-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-ar(a^{3}r)′i^{2}s. For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTO, and EPITROCHLEA. The chondroepitrochlearis when it is inserted into the condyle of the humerus. [L, 332.]

STERNOCOSTOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}st-o(o^3)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. From *sternum*, the sternum, *costa*, a rib, and *fascia*, a band. See STERNOCERVICALIS.

STERNOCOSTOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)‴o(o^3)-ko^{2}st″o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *sternum* (*q. v.*), *costa*, a rib, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. See STERNOGLOSSUS.

STERNOCOSTOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}st-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTO, and HYOID. See STERNOHYOIDEUS.

STERNOCOSTOTHYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)‴o(o^3)-ko^{2}st″o(o^3)-thir(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM, COSTA, and THYREOID. See STERNOTHYREOIDEUS.

STERNODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d′i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στέρνον, the sternum, and δίδυμος, double. See STENOPAGUS.

STERNO-DORSAL, adj. Stu^{5}rn-o-do^{2}r′s′l. From στέρνον, the chest, and *dorsum*, the back. Fr., *s.-d.* Pertaining to or extending between the sternum and the back. [L.]

STERNODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From στέρνον, the chest, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *sternodynie.* See STERNALGIA and ANGINA PECTORIS.

STERNOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-al(a^{3}l)′is. For deriv., see STERNUM and FASCIA. See STERNOCERVICALIS.

STERNOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From στέρνον, the sternum, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A muscle attached to the sternum and tongue, found in animals with retractile tongues, and occasionally in man. [L.]

STERNOHUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-hu^{2}m(hu^{4}m)-e^{2}r-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. For deriv., see STERNUM and HUMERUS. Fr., *sterno-huméral.* 1. In solipeds, the portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the anterior ridge of the humerus. [L, 13.] 2. Of Chaussier, see PECTORALIS *major.*—**S. magnus.** See STERNOTROCHINEUS.

STERNOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM and HYOID. Fr., *sterno-hyoïdien.* Ger., *Brustbeinzungenbeinmuskel.* A muscle which arises from the sternal extremity of the clavicle, from the posterior sterno-clavicular ligament, and from the posterior surface of the sternum and is inserted into the lower margin of the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

STERNO-MASTOID, adj. Stu^{5}rn-o-ma^{2}st′oid. Pertaining to the sternum and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Cf. STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID.

STERNOMASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *sterno-mastoïdien.* 1. See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID. 2. That portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid which arises from the sternum (cf. CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS). [L.]

STERNOMAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}x(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l-lar(la^{3}r)′i^{2}s. For deriv., see STERNUM and MAXILLA. 1. An anomalous offshoot of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus inserted into the inferior maxilla. 2. The analogue of the sternomastoideus in quadrupeds. [L, 13.]

STERNOMPHALODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o^{2}mf‴-al(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. From στέρνον, the sternum, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and δίδυμος, twin. See STERNOPAGUS.

STERNON (Lat.), n. n. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)′o^{2}n. See STERNUM.

STERNO-OMOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-om-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στέρνον, the sternum, ὦμος, the shoulder, and εἶδος, resemblance. See STERNOCLAVICULARIS *superior.*

STERNOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-paj(pa^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *sternopagie.* The condition of a sternopagus. [α, 14.]

STERNOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o^{2}p′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στέρνον, the chest, and πηγνύναι, to make fast. Fr., *sternopage.* Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals having a common umbilicus and united face to face for the entire length of the thorax. [α, 34.] Cf. XIPHOPAGUS.

STERNOPETROSOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)‴o(o^3)-pe^{2}t-ros″o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM, PETROUS, and PHARYNX. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior surface of the manubrium, internally to the right sterno-cleido-mastoid, by a tendon ½ inch wide, and attached by three heads, the first being inserted into the vaginal process of the temporal bone, while the second is blended with the pharyngeal aponeurosis and the third with the lower fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior. [Rennie, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," Jan., 1886 (L).]

STERNOPRÆSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. From *sternum* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). The anterior portion of the pectoralis profundus. [L, 13.]

STERNOPUBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-pu^{2}b(pub)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. For deriv., see STERNUM and PUBES. Fr., *sterno-pubien.* 1. Of Chaussier, see RECTUS *abdominis.* 2. The analogue of the rectus abdominis of man found in the lower mammals. [L.]

STERNORADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-rad(ra^{3}d)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. For deriv., see STERNUM and RADIUS. See STERNO-APONEUROTICUS.

STERNOSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-ske^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. For deriv., see STERNUM and SCAPULA. 1. An anomalous portion of the subclavius muscle inserted into the upper border of the scapula. 2. An anomalous muscle arising from the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process near the scapular notch. [L, 332.]

STERNOTHYREOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)‴o(o^3)-thir(thu^{6}r)-e(a)″o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM, THYREOID, and HYOID. Of Percivall, the sternohyoideus and the sternothyreoideus. [L, 13.]

STERNOTHYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-thir(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στέρνον, the sternum, and θυρεοειδής, shield-shaped. Fr., *sterno-thyroïdien.* Ger., *Brustschildknorpelmuskel, Kehlkopfniederzieher.* A muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and the first or second, or both, costal cartilages, and inserted into an oblique line of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

STERNOTROCHINEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see STERNUM and TROCHINUS. The inferior portion of the pectoralis profundus in solipeds.

STERNOTRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos (-is).* From στέρνον, the sternum, and τρύπησις, a boring. Fr., *sternotrypèse.* Perforation of the sternum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STERNO-XIPHOID, adj. Stu^{5}rn-o-zi^{2}f′oid. For deriv., see STERNUM and XIPHOID. Pertaining to the sternum and the ensiform cartilage. [α, 48.]

STERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., στέρνον. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S., Brustbein.* The breast bone; a long, flat bone with which the true ribs and the clavicles articulate in front. From its general resemblance to a sword, its broad upper part has been called the manubrium, or præsternum; and the middle part, the gladiolus, mucro, or mesosternum. [A, 70.]—**Abdominal s.** See LINEA *alba* (1st def.).—**S. fissum.** See FISSURE *of the thorax.*

STERNUTAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-u^{2}t(ut)-a^3-me^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sternutare*, to sneeze. See SNEEZING and STERNUTATORY.

STERNUTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-u^{2}t(ut)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* See SNEEZING.—**S. convulsiva.** Paroxysmal or spasmodic sneezing. The act of sneezing may be repeated many times before the paroxysm ends, and is accompanied by a profuse watery secretion from the nose. [D, 35.]

STERNUTATORY, adj. Stu^{5}rn-u^{2}t′a^{2}t-o-ri^2. From *sternutare*, to sneeze. Fr., *sternutatoire.* Pertaining to or promoting sneezing; errhine; as a n. (Lat., *sternutatorium*; Fr., *sternutatoire*; Ger., *Niesemittel*), a substance that causes or promotes sneezing. [α, 48.]

STEROCAROBIC ACID, n. Ster′o-ca^{2}r-ob′i^{2}k. A pale-brown acid found in caroba. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Rec.," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163.]

STERTOR (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{5}rt(ste^{2}rt)′o^{2}r. Gen., *stertor′is.* From *stertere*, to snore. Fr., *sterteur, ronflement.* Ger., *Schnarchen.* See SNORING.

STERTOROUS, adj. Stu^{5}rt′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *stertoreux.* Ger., *röchelnd, schnarchend.* Snoring; characterized by stertor. [D.]

STETHAL, n. Ste^{2}th′l. An alcohol, $C_{18}H_{38}O = C_{18}H_{37}.(OH)$, not yet obtained in a pure state, but occurring combined with fatty acids in spermaceti. [B, 3.]

STETHARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)-a^{3}rt-e^{2}r(ar)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos (-idis).* From στῆθος, the chest, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Fr., *stéthartérite.* Inflammation of the arteries of the chest. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STETHOCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ars′eos (-is).* From στῆθος, the chest, and κάθαρσις, a cleansing. Fr., *stéthocatharsie.* Expectoration.

STETHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la): in Eng., ste^{2}th′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es.* From στῆθος, the chest, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *stéthocèle.* See PNEUMONOCELE.

STETHOCELODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)″o(o^3)-sel(kal)′o(o^3)-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pne′(pno^2′e^2)-a^3. From στῆθος, the chest, κήλη, a tumor, and δύσπνοια, dyspnœa. Fr., *stéthocélodyspnée.* Dyspnœa due to hernia of the lung. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STETHOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-chys′eos (-och′ysis).* From στῆθος, the chest, and χύσις, an effusion. Fr., *stéthochyse.* See HYDROTHORAX.

STETHODESMIS (Lat.), **STETHODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o(o^3)-de^{2}s′mi^{2}s, -mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From στῆθος,

the chest, and δεσμός, a bond. Fr., *stéthodesmie.* See *Chest*-BANDAGE and CORSET (2d def.).

STETHOGONIOMETER, n. Ste^{2}th-o-gon-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From στῆθος, the chest, γωνία, an angle, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest. [D, 25.]

STETHOGRAPH, n. Ste^{2}th'o-gra^{3}f. From στῆθος, the chest, and γράφειν, to write. See STETHOMETER.

STETHOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o(o^3)-men(man)'-i^2-a^3. From στῆθος, the chest, and μήν, a month. Fr., *stéthoménie.* Vicarious menstruation by way of the bronchial tubes.

STETHOMETER, n. Ste^{2}th-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From στῆθος, the chest, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *stéthomètre.* Ger., S., *Brustmesser.* Of Quain, an instrument for measuring the variations in size of the thorax. As modified by J. B. Sanderson, for registering the respiratory movements of the chest, it consists of two parallel rigid bars joined at right angles to a cross-piece. The free end of one bar bears an ivory button and that of the other a receiving tambour, the latter being connected with a registering tambour. The instrument is somewhat similar to Bert's tambour mounted on calipers and is used much in the same way. [J, 5, 6, 19.]

STETHOMETRY, n. Ste^{2}th-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Ger., *Brustmessung.* The process of using the stethometer. [D.]

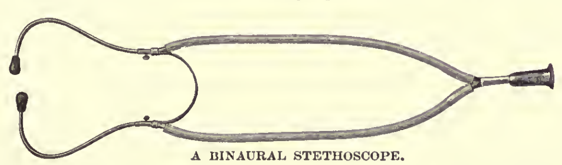
STETHOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Steth(stath)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From στῆθος, the chest, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *stéthomyite.* Inflammation of the pectoral muscles.

STETHOPHONOMETER, n. Ste^{2}th-o-fon-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From στῆθος, the chest, φωνή, a sound, and μέτρον, a measure. A straight stethoscope having a sliding graduated tube to measure the intensity of an auscultatory sound. ["Wien. klin. Woch.," Nov. 3, 1892, p. 629 (α, 34).]

STETHOPOLYSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ste^{2}th(stath)''o(o^3)-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From στῆθος, the chest, πολύς, many, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *stéthopolyscope.* Ger., *Stethopolyskop.* A stethoscope furnished with conducting tubes, so as to be used by several persons simultaneously. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STETHORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *-rheum'atos (-atis).* From στῆθος, the chest, and ῥεῦμα, a flux. Fr., *stéthorrhume.* Pectoral rheumatism. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STETHOSCOPE, n. Ste^{2}th'o-skop. From στῆθος, the chest, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *stéthoscope.* Ger., *Stethoskop, Brusthorcher.* An instrument for conveying to the ear the sounds pro-



A BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE.

duced within the body for diagnostic purposes; consisting of a tube with one end flaring for application to the chest-wall and the other end shaped for insertion into the ear. [B; α, 34.]—**Binaural s.** A s. adapted for adjustment to both ears. [D.]—**Differential s.** A binaural s. with two cones in connection with the ear-tubes, capable of being applied to different parts of the body simultaneously, and thus enabling the observer to compare the sounds at two different points. [D, 1.]—**Double s.** See *Binaural s.*—**Pulse s.** See SPHYGMOPHONE.

STETHOSCOPY, n. Ste^{2}th-o^{2}sk'op-i^2. Fr., *stéthoscopie.* Ger., *Stethoskopie.* Examination by means of the stethoscope. [α, 48.]—**Vaginal s.** Auscultation of the gravid uterus by means of a stethoscope introduced into the vagina. [J. Wallace, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," xviii, p. 427 (α, 34).]

STETHOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z-(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From στῆθος, the chest, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *stéthospasme.* Pectoral spasm. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STETHOTHLASTES (Lat.), n. m. Ste^{2}th(stath)-o(o^3)-thla^{2}st-(thla^{3}st)'ez(as). From στῆθος, the chest, and θλᾶν, to crush. Ger., *Brustzermalmer.* An instrument for crushing the thorax in embryulcia.

STETHURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}th(stath)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From στῆθος, the chest, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *stéthurie.* Metastasis of urine to the chest. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STETHYLIC ALCOHOL, n. Ste^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. See STETHAL.

STETIG (Ger.), adj. Stat'i^{2}g. See CONTIGUOUS.

STEUERFEDER (Ger.), n. Stoi'e^{2}r-fad-e^{2}r. See RECTRIX.

STEVIA (Lat.), n. f. Sta'vi^2-a^3. From *Esteve*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *stévie.* A genus of the *Eupatoriaceæ.* The *Stevieæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Agerateæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. febrifuga.** A North American species used as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

STHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Sthen(sthe^{2}n)-i(e)'a^3. From σθένος, strength. Fr., *sthénie.* Ger., *Kraftthätigkeit.* 1. Strength, vigor. 2. In the Brunonian nosology, see under ASTHENIA (2d def.).

STHENIC, adj. Sthe^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *sthénique.* Ger., *sthenisch.* Strong, forcible. [D.] See under ASTHENIA (3d def.) and cf. ASTHENIC.

STHENOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Sthe^{2}n-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From σθένος, strength, and πῦρ, fever. See FEBRIS *sthenica.*

STIBAMINE, n. Sti^{2}b'a^{2}m-en. See HYDROGEN *antimonide.*

STIBDIAMYL, n. Sti^{2}b-di-a^{2}m'i^{2}l. A radicle, $Sb(C_5H_{11})_2$.

STIBETHYL, n. Sti^{2}b-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *stibéthyle.* Ger., *Stibäthyl.* See TRIETHYLSTIBINE.

STIBI (Lat.), n. n. Stib(sti^{2}b)'i^2. Gen., *stib'is.* Gr., στίβι. See ANTIMONY.

STIBIACNE (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}b-i^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ne(na). Gen., *-ac'nes.* From στίβι, antimony, and ἄκνη, acne. Acne produced by the use of antimony. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STIBIALIS (Lat.), adj. Sti^{2}b-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony. [B.]

STIBIALISM, n. Sti^{2}b'i^{2}a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. From στίβι, antimony. Systemic poisoning by antimony. [α, 34.]

STIBIAS (Lat.), n. m. Sti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See ANTIMONATE.—**S. kalicus.** See POTASSIUM *antimonate.*—**S. natricus.** Sodium antimonate. [B.]

STIBIATION, n. Sti^{2}b-i^2-a'shu^{3}n. From στίβι, antimony. Fr., *s.* The excessive use of antimonials. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

STIBIATUS (Lat.), adj. Sti^{2}b-i^2-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *stibié.* Containing antimony, antimonial. [B.]

STIBICUS (Lat.), adj. Sti^{2}b'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANTIMONIC.

STIBIÉ (Fr.), adj. Steb-e-a. See STIBIATUS.

STIBIIS (Lat.), n. m. Sti^{2}b'i^2-i^{2}s. See ANTIMONITE.

STIBINE, n. Sti^{2}b'en. Ger., *Stibin.* See HYDROGEN *antimonide* and ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*

STIBIOKALI TARTARICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sti^{2}b-i^2-o^{2}k'-al(a^{3}l)-i(e) ta^{3}r-ta(ta^3)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Emplastrum stibiokali tartarici.** See *Emplastrum* TARTARI *stibiati.*—**Unguentum stibiokali tartarici.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII.—**Vinum stibiokali tartarici.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.

STIBIOSO-STIBICUS (Lat.), adj. Sti^{2}b-i^2-os''o(o^3)-sti^{2}b'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANTIMONIO-ANTIMONIC.

STIBIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Sti^{2}b-i-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Antimonious. [B.]

STIBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sti^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., στίβι. Antimony; of the Gr. Ph., crude antimony. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Calx stibii grisea (seu imperfecta), Cinis stibii.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**Flos stibii helmontianus.** See *Flores* ANTIMONII *Helmontii.*—**Hydrosulphuretum oxydi stibii fuscum (seu oxydi stibii rubrum, seu oxyduli stibii).** Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**Liquor stibii chlorati.** See under *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi.*—**Morsuli stibii.** See TROCHISCI *stibiati.*—**Murias oxyduli stibii, Murias stibii (oxygenatus).** Antimony chloride (trichloride). [B, 119.]—**Oxodes stibii sulphuratum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Oxydulum stibii sulphuratum semivitreum.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**Oxydulum stibii vitreatum (seu vitreum, seu vitrificatum).** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Oxydum stibii acido muriatico oxygenato paratum.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Oxydum stibii cum potassa.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum nitratum.*—**Oxydum stibii (potasseum) non ablutum.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum nitratum.*—**Oxydum stibii sulphuratum rubrum.** See KERMES *mineral.*—**Oxydum stibii sulphuratum vitreum.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Pilulæ ex stibio et hydrargyro.** See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ.*—**Protoxydum stibii griseum.** Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**Pulvis oxydi stibii compositus.** See PULVIS *Cornacchini.*—**Pulvis stibii compositus.** See PULVIS *antimonialis.*—**Sapo hydrosulphureti oxyduli stibii sulphurati.** See *Sapo* ANTIMONII.—**S. arsenicicum.** Antimony arsenate. [B, 270.]—**S. chloratum (concretum).** Antimony trichloride. [B.]—**S. chloratum solutum.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi.*—**S. muriaticum.** Antimony chloride. [B.] **S. muriaticum causticum.** See ANTIMONY *trichloride.*—**S. muriaticum oxydulatum liquidum.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi.*—**S. oxydatum.** See ANTIMONY *trioxide.*—**S. oxydatum album.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum.*—**S. oxydatum fuscum.** See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**S. oxydatum griseum.** 1. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.] 2. See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**S. oxydatum sulphuratum vitrificatum.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**S. oxydulatum.** Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**S. oxysulphuratum.** See ANTIMONIUM *sulphuratum.*—**S. oxysulphuratum fusum.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**S. purum.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII.—**S. striatum nigrum.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum.*—**S. sulphuratum aurantiacum (seu auratum).** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide.*—**S. sulphuratum lævigatum.** See ANTIMONII *sulphidum.*—**S. sulphuratum nigrum.** Of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Gr. Ph., antimony trisulphide. [B, 205.]—**S. sulphuratum nigrum alcoholisatum.** See ANTIMONII *sulphidum.*—**S. sulphuratum nigrum crudum.** Antimony trisulphide. [B, 95.]—**S. sulphuratum nigrum depuratum.** See ANTIMONII *sulphidum purificatum.*—**S. sulphuratum nigrum lævigatum.** See ANTIMONII *sulphidum.*—**S. sulphuratum pulveratum.** Antimony trisulphide sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. sulphuratum rubeum (seu rubrum).** See KERMES *mineral.*—**S. ustum.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**Sulphuretum oxyduli stibii hydrogenatum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Sulphuretum stibii arsenicatum.** See CAUSTICUM *arsenicale.*—**Sulphuretum stibii cum calce.** See *Calx* ANTIMONII *Hoffmanni.*—**Sulphuretum stibii nativum.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum.*—**Sulphuretum stibii oxydulati.** Antimony pentasulphide.—**Sulphuretum stibii præcipitatum.** See KERMES *mineral.*—**Sulphuretum stibii præparatum.** See ANTIMONII *sulphidum.*—**Sulphuretum stibii venale.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum.*—**Tinctura stibii alcalisata.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata.*—**Vinum stibii.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.—**Vitrum stibii.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.

STICH (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}ch^2. A puncture or stab; a darting pain; a sting or bite. [α, 17.]—**Impfs'.** A puncture or incision for vaccination. [α, 14.]—**Sonnens'.** See INSOLATION (2d def.).—**S'kanal.** The tract of a puncture (*e. g.*, one made by the passage of a suture).

STICHELN (Ger.), n. Stech²'e²ln. See SCARIFICATION.

STICHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sti²k(sti²ch²)-i²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., στιχίδιον (dim. of στίχος, a row). Ger., *Reihenfrucht*. In certain *Algæ* (*Rhodophyceæ*), a special branch of the thallus containing spores (tetragonidia) arranged in rows. [α, 35.]

STICKDAMPF (Ger.), n. Sti²k'da³mpf. See NITROGEN and *Choke*-DAMP.

STICKEND (Ger.), adj. Sti²k'e²nd. Choking, suffocating.

STICKFLUSS (Ger.), n. Sti²k'flus. See *Suffocative* CATARRH and NARCORTHOPNŒA.

STICKGAS (Ger.), n. Sti²k'ga³s. Nitrogen. [B.]

STICKHUSTEN (Ger.), n. Sti²k'hust-e²n. A convulsive cough, especially whooping-cough.

STICKLUFT (Ger.), n. Sti²k'luft. See MEPHITIS (1st def.) and NITROGEN.

STICKOXYD (Ger.), n. Sti²k'ox-u⁶d. See NITROGEN *dioxide*.

STICKOXYDUL (Ger.), n. Sti²k'ox-u⁶d-ul. See NITROGEN *monoxide*.

STICKSTOFF (Ger.), n. Sti²k'sto³f. See NITROGEN.—**S'haltig.** See NITROGENOUS.—**S'jodür.** See NITROGEN *iodide*.—**S'oxyd.** See NITROGEN *dioxide*.—**S'oxydul, S'oxydulgas.** See NITROGEN *monoxide*.—**S'säure.** See NITRIC ACID.

STICKSUCHT (Ger.), n. Sti²k'zuch²t. See ATELECTASIS *pulmonum*.

STICKWURZ (Ger.), n. Sti²k'vurts. See BRYONIA.

STICTA (Lat.), n. f. Sti²kt'a³. From στικτός, punctured. Fr., *s.*, *sticte*. Ger., *Grubenflechte*. A genus of lichens, of the *Stictei* (a tribe of the *Phyllodei*). [α, 35.]—**S. aurata.** A species found on cinchona barks, especially loxa-bark. [α, 35.]—**S. pulmonacea, S. pulmonaria.** Fr., *pulmonaire de chêne, hépatique des bois, herbe aux poumons, thé des forêts* (ou *des Vosges*), *sticte pulmonacée*. Ger., *Lungengrubenflechte, Lungenflechte, Lungenmoos, Baumlungenkraut, Eichenlungenmoos*. Sp., *pulmonaria* [Mex. Ph.]. Hazel-rag (or -crottles), lung lichen, tree lungwort; a species formerly official as *lichen pulmonarius* (seu *arboreus*), *muscus arboreus pulmonarius, muscus pulmonarius quercinus*, etc. It contains a mucilaginous, astringent principle, and is still sometimes used as a pectoral. [α, 35.]

STICTACNE (Lat.), n. f. Sti²kt-a²k(a³k)'ne(na). Gen., *-ac'nes*. From στικτός, punctured, and ἄκνη, acne. See ACNE *punctata*.

STICTIC ACID, n. Sti²k'ti²k. Fr., *acide stictique*. Ger., *Stictinsäure*. A bitter substance, analogous to cetraric acid, obtained from *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 38, 93, 108 (α, 14).]

STIEFEL (Ger.), n. Stef'e²l. A boot; of Günther, the hippocampus minor. [I, 3 (K).]—**Schröpfs'.** Junod's boot. See BOOT.

STIEL (Ger.), n. Stel. 1. A pedicle; in botany, a stipe, a corm (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [α, 35.] 2. The petiolus of the epiglottis. [L, 304.]—**Augenblasens'.** See under AUGE.—**Blüthens'.** See PEDUNCLE (4th def.).—**Flockens'.** See FLOCCULUS (2d def.).—**Gehirnanhangs'.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**Harnsacks'.** See URACHUS.—**Hirns'e.** See CRURA *cerebri* and CAUDEX *cerebri*.—**Hypophysiss'.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**Kleinhirns'.** The restiform body. [J, 6 (K).]—**Marks'.** See PEDUNCLE *of the flocculus*.—**Rückenmarks'e.** Of Meckel, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [J, 3 (K).]—**Schnitts'.** See ANSA (2d def.).—**S'behandlung.** The treatment of a pedicle.—**S'hirn.** See PODENCEPHALUS.—**S'torsion.** Twisting of a pedicle, as of an ovarian tumor. [α, 34.]—**S'versenkung.** Treatment of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor by dropping it into the abdominal cavity. [α, 34.]—**S'versorgung.** The treatment of an ovarian-tumor pedicle. [α, 34.]—**S'zerreissung.** Rupture of a pedicle, as of an ovarian tumor. [α, 34.]—**Unterer S. des Thalamus.** The inferior pillar of the optic thalamus, a bundle of fibres which extends downward from the posterior and inferior part of the optic thalamus into the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—**Vorderer S. des Thalamus.** Of Meynert, the anterior peduncle of the optic thalamus, a tract of nerve-fibres which issues from the central part of the frontal lobe, extends between the head of the caudate nucleus and the lenticular nucleus, and enters the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]

STIELCHEN (Ger.), n. Stel'ch²e²n. See PEDICLE and STIPULE.

STIELRUND (Ger.), adj. Stel'rund. See TERETE.

STIER (Ger.), n. Ster. See BOS *taurus*.—**S'äugig.** Affected with buphthalmia.

STIFF-NECK, n. Sti²f-ne²k'. 1. A state of painfulness on bringing the neck-muscles into play, so that the head is carried stiffly. [D.] 2. See TORTICOLLIS.

STIFLE, STIFLE-JOINT, n. Stifl, stifl'joint. Fr., *grasset*. Of the veterinarians, the region of the hind-limb corresponding to the human knee and having for a base the patella and the soft parts that surround it. [α, 34.]

STIFT (Ger.), n. Sti²ft. See PENCIL (1st def.).—**Pastens'.** See STILUS *dilubilis*.—**Salbens'.** See STILUS *unguens*.

STIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Sti²g'ma³. Gen., *stig'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., στίγμα. Fr., *stigmate*. Ger., *S.* 1. A punctiform spot or mark on the skin (see MARK and NÆVUS). 2. A red spot on the skin with an elevated efflorescence at its centre; an umbo. 3. A small cicatrix; a cicatricula. [G, 16.] 4. The mark of stigmatization (*q. v.*). 5. See *S. folliculi*. 6. Of J. Arnold, one of the gaps between the endothelia forming the wall of blood-capillaries. The gaps are filled with cell-cement, and it is supposed that at these points the white blood-corpuscles emigrate from the capillaries. According to Heitzmann, the s'ta are gaps along the sides of the cells, those at the angles being called stomata. [J, 26.] 7. In botany: (*a*) the part of a pistil, usually the apex of the style, that receives the pollen for the fertilization of the ovules (see *Stigmatic* CELL); (*b*) of Hedwig, a small prominence on the globules in the involucre of the *Equisetineæ*; (*c*) of Beauvois, a point persisting at the apex of the columella of mosses. [α, 35.] 8. The spiracle of an insect. [α, 27.] 9. Any mark or distinguishing feature.—**Baker's s'ta.** Callosities on the dorsal surface of the first and second phalanges of the hands produced by kneading dough. [α, 34.]—**Hysterical s'ta.** 1. Psychical or somatic s'ta indicative of neurasthenia. [α, 34.] 2. The s'ta of stigmatization (*q. v.*).—**Neurasthenic s'ta.** See *Hysterical s'ta* (1st def.).—**Physical s'ta of degeneration.** Certain variations from the normal type in the configuration of the skull, extremities, or other portions of the body, indicating a low or vicious type of mental development. [α, 34.]—**Psychical s'ta.** Of Gilles de la Tourette, certain mental peculiarities characterized by extreme susceptibility to suggestions of a particular kind. [α, 34.]—**Somatic s'ta.** Of Gilles de la Tourette, the objective signs of hysteria, neurasthenia, and other neuroses. [α, 34.]—**S'ta degenerationis.** See *Physical s'ta of degeneration*.—**S. folliculi.** Ger., *Narbe*. A small non-vascular spot (the macula) near the middle of the thinner and more projecting part of a maturing Graafian vesicle, formed by the convergence of minute blood-vessels. At a subsequent period it is devoid of blood- and lymph-vessels, and its cells are undergoing fatty degeneration. It marks the spot where the vesicle bursts when it is fully matured, and the ovum escapes. [A, 5; J, 35.]—**S'ta hereditatis.** Psychical or somatic s'ta resembling those of an ancestor and attributed to heredity. [α, 34.]—**S'ta Malpighi.** Opening of small veins into the larger splenic veins. [L, 332.]—**S'ta nativa.** Punctate nævi. [G, 11.]—**S'ta nigra.** Black spots caused by the lodgment of particles of gunpowder in the skin. [G, 11.]—**S. of the Graafian vesicle, S. ovarii.** See *S. folliculi*.—**S'ta rubra.** Red spots (petechiæ) on the skin due to violent coughing or vomiting, to scurvy, or to suppression of the menses. [G, 11.]—**Venous s'ta.** Varicose veins of the lower portion of the body and extremities. [α, 34.]

STIGMATIC, adj. Sti²g-ma²t'i²k. Lat., *stigmaticus*. Fr., *stigmatique*. Ger., *stigmatisch*. Of or pertaining to a stigma.

STIGMATIZATION, n. Sti²g-ma²t-i²z-a'shu³n. From στιγματίζειν, to brand. Fr., *stigmatisation*. The supposed miraculous impression of marks like those of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain individuals; hence the formation or appearance of bleeding points on the body in consequence of some psychical or nervous morbid state. [G, 60; α, 48.]

STIGMATOID, adj. Sti²g'ma²t-oid. Lat., *stigmatoideus* (from στίγμα, a stigma, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a stigma.

STIGMATOPHORE, n. Sti²g-ma²t'o-for. Lat., *stigmatophora, stigmatophorus* (from στίγμα, a stigma, and φορός, bearing). Fr., *s.* Of Cassini, that part of the style of *Compositæ* which bears the stigmata. [α, 35.]

STIGMATOSES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *stigmatosis* (*q. v.*). Sti²g-ma²t(ma³t)-os'ez(e²s). From στίγμα, a mark. Ger., *Stigmatosen, erosive Hautkatarrhe*. Erosive catarrhs of the skin; of Auspitz, the second family under *Dermatitides catarrhales*, embracing catarrhal affections of the skin which are primarily of an erosive character, including parasitic and traumatic s. [G, 4.]

STIGMATOSTEMON (Lat.), n. m. Sti²g-ma²t(ma³t)-o(o³)-stem(stam)'o²n(on). Gen., *-stem'onos* (*-is*). From στίγμα, a stigma, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *stigmatostémone*. Of Mönch, a body formed by the union of stamens (or anthers) with the stigma.

STILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Sti²l-a(a³)'go. Gen., *-ag'inis*. Fr., *stilage*. Ger., *Salamanderbaum*. The genus *Antidesma*. The *Stilaginaceæ* or *Stilagineæ* are the *Antidesmaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. bunias.** Ger., *lorbeerblättriger Salamanderbaum*. Chinese laurel, the *Antidesma bunias*. [α, 35.]

STILBE (Lat.), n. f. Sti²lb'e(a). Gen., *stil'bes*. From στίλβειν, to glitter. Fr., *s.* A genus of shrubs found in southern Africa. The *Stilbaceæ*, or *stilbids* of Lindley and *Stilbineæ* (the *Stilbinæ* of Kunth) are now regarded as a tribe (*Stilbeæ*) of the *Verbenaceæ*. [α, 34.]

STILBENE, n. Sti²l'ben. Fr., *stilbène*. Ger., *Stilben*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}$, isomeric with diphenylethylene. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

STILBOCARPA (Lat.), n. f. Sti²lb-o(o³)-ka³rp'a³. From στίλβειν, to glitter, and καρπός, fruit. A genus of the *Araliaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. polaris.** An herb with saccharine, edible roots, found in New Zealand. [α, 35.]

STILBUM (Lat.), n. n. Sti²lb'u³m(u⁴m). From στίλβειν, to glitter. Fr., *stilbe*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, the type of the *Stilbacei* (of Lindley, a suborder of the *Hyphomycetes*), the *Stilbei* or *Stilbini* (of Fries, a tribe of the *Mucorini*), the *Stilbideæ* (of Gray, a division of the *Nematomyceæ*), and the *Stilboidei* (of Fries, an order of the *Hyphomycetes*). [α, 35.]

STILETT (Ger.), **STILETTE** (Fr.), n's. Stel-e²t, -et'. See STYLET.

STILL, n. Sti²l. Gr., κόγχος σιδήρεος. Lat., *concha ferrea*. Fr., *alambic*. Ger., *Destillirapparat*. See under DISTILLATION.

STILLAMME (Ger.), n. Sti²l'a³m-me². See *Wet* NURSE.

STILLATORY, n. Sti²l'a²t-or-i². A still.

STILL-BORN, adj. Sti²l-bo²rn'. Lat., *natus mortuus*. Fr., *mort-né*. Ger., *stillgeboren*. Dead at the time of birth. [α, 48.]

STILLE (Ger.), n. Sti²l'le². Quiet (said of the state of quiescence of a frog's heart when filled with salt solution; this phenomenon may last for over an hour, and the heart-beat may again be restored by supplying the organ with fresh blood). [K, 19.]

STILLEND (Ger.), adj. Sti²l'le²nd. 1. Calming, sedative. [A, 521 (α, 48).] 2. Giving suck.

STILLENDE (Ger.), n. Sti²l'le²nd-e². A nursing woman.

STILLICIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sti^{2}l-li^{2}s(li^{2}k)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *stilla*, a drop, and *cadere*, to fall. Fr., *stillicide*. Ger.. *Tröpfeln*. 1. Effusion of a liquid drop by drop. [α, 48.] 2. The bathing of a part by dropping water on it. [B, 48.]—**S. lacrimale, S. lacrimarum.** See Epiphora (2d def.).—**S. narium.** Of Bidloo, coryza. [α, 34.]—**S. sanguinis.** See Staxis.—**S. urinæ.** Ger., *Harnabträufeln*. Dribbling of urine.—**S. uteri.** See Menses *stillantes*.—**Virulent s.** Of Norman, gonorrhœa. [α, 34.]

STILLINGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}l-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist. Fr., *stillingie*. Ger., *Stillingie*. 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs; by Baillon made a section of the genus *Excœcaria*. The *Stillingieæ* are a tribe and the *Stillingideæ* a division of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *S. silvatica*. [α, 35.]—**Extractum stillingiæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by exhausting 10 grammes of s.-root in No. 40 powder with alcohol of sp gr. 0·928, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. sebifera.** Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *chinesischer Talgbaum*. Chinese tallow-tree; cultivated in India and America. The seeds, which yield a fixed oil used externally in medicine and for burning, are thickly coated with a white tallowy substance (stillistearin, or Tangawang fat), said to be nearly pure stearin, used for making candles. [α, 35.]—**S. silvatica.** Queen's-delight (or -root), silver-leaf, yaw-root; the *Excœcaria silvatica*. Its thick sub-cylindrical root, the s. of the U. S. Ph., is used as an alterative and especially in secondary syphilis. [α, 35.]

STILLISTEARIC ACID, n. Sti^{2}l-i^{2}st-e-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide stillistéarique*. Ger., *Stillistearinsäure*. A fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stillistearin. According to Heintz, it is merely a mixture of fatty acids. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STILLISTEARIN, n. Sti^{2}l-i^{2}st-e'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *stillistéarine*. Ger., *S.* See under Stillingia *sebifera*.

STILLSTAND (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}l'sta^{3}nd. See Standstill and Stasis.—**Herzenss'.** See Perisystole.

STILLUNG (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}l'lun^2. The act or process of calming, stopping, or stanching, also of suckling. [α, 48.]—**S'smittel.** A sedative. [α, 48.]

STILOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stil(sti^{2}l)-o(o^3)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *stilus* (*q. v.*), and *gonidium* (*q. v.*). In *Fungi*, a gonidium abjointed from the end of a sterigma on a gonidiophore.

STILUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(sti^{2}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See Pencil. 2. A peduncle, especially of the optic thalamus. [I, 73 (K).]—**S. dilubilis.** Ger., *Pastenstift*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of dextrin, gum-arabic, or tragacanth and some medicament; used in local treatment of skin diseases. [α, 34.]—**S. unguens.** Ger., *Salbenstift*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of rosin, wax, olive-oil, and some medicament; used in skin diseases. [α, 34.]

STIMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See Stymatosis.

STIMMBESCHWERDE (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'be^2-shwe^{2}rd-e^2. See Phonosus.

STIMMBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'bi^{2}ld-un^3. See Phonation.

STIMME (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'me^2. See Voice.—**Flüsters'.** Fr., *voix chuchotée*. In auscultation, the whispered voice. [α, 18.]—**Höhlens'.** See Cœlostomia.—**Kehlkopfs', Kehls'.** See Laryngophony.—**Kopfs'.** See Falsetto.—**Krugs'.** See *Amphoric* resonance (2d def.).—**Meckers', Ziegens'.** See Paraphonia *puberum*.

STIMMFEHLER (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'fal-e^{2}r. See Paraphonia.

STIMMI (Lat.), n. n. Sti^{2}m'mi(mi^2). Gr., *στίμμι*. See Antimony.

STIMMKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'kra^{3}mpf. See Phonospasm.

STIMMLEIDEN (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'lid-e^{2}n. See Phononosus.

STIMMLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'los-i^{2}g-kit. Aphonia.—**Cholerische S.** See Choleraphone.

STIMMRITZE (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m'ri^{3}t-se^2. See Glottis, *True* glottis, and Rima *glottidis*.—**Phonischer S'nkrampf.** See *Spastic* aphonia.—**S'ndeckel.** See Epiglottis.—**S'nkrampf.** Spasm of the glottis. [α, 34.]

STIMULANT, adj. Sti^{2}m'u^2-l'nt. Fr., *s.* Ger., *stimulirend*. Stimulating; as a n. (Ger., *Stimuliermittel*, *Reizmittel*), an agent that stimulates; colloquially, an alcoholic liquor. Cf. Stimulus.—**Diffusible s.** A s. that, administered by the mouth or hypodermically, acts quickly. [α, 34.]

STIMULATE, v. tr. Sti^{2}m'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *stimulare*. Fr., *stimuler*. Ger., *stimuliren*, *reizen*. 1. To incite or urge on to increased action. 2. To treat with stimulants. [D.]

STIMULATING, adj. Sti^{2}m'u^{2}l-at-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *stimulant*. Having the power or a tendency to stimulate. [D.]

STIMULATION, n. Sti^{2}m-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *stimulatio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Reizung*. The act or process or result of stimulating. [α, 48.]—**Intramuscular s.** Of Remak, Duchenne's direct muscular faradization. [α, 34.]—**Latent s.** The period in which the energy of a muscle rises and sinks after instantaneous s. [J. B. Sanderson, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xlviii, 292. p. 14 (α, 34).]—**Terminal labile s.** Stroking the tendinous end of a muscle with the cathode so as to affect the entire length of the muscle, the anode being stationary. [A. L. Ranney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 25, 1885 (α, 34).]—**Unipolar s.** The stimulus to a nerve effected by the application of a single electrode of an induction apparatus. [Landois (K).]

STIMULOSE, adj. Sti^{2}m'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *stimulosus*. Fr., *stimuleux*. Covered with stinging hairs (stimuli). [α, 35.]

STIMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Sti^{2}m'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *στιγμός*, a pricking. Fr., *aiguillon* (1st def.). Ger., *S.* (1st def.), *Reiz* (1st def.), *Reizung* (2d def.). 1. An agent or agency that stimulates. 2. The action or result of a stimulant; stimulation. 3. In botany (Ger., *Brennhaar*, *Nesselhaar*, *Brennborste*, *Ahlborste*, *Brennspitze*), a sting (*i. e.*, a stinging hair). [D, 1; α, 35.]—**Adequate s.** Fr., *s. suffisant*. Ger., *hinläuglicher Reiz*. That special form of s. which excites the terminal filaments of a nerve distributed to an organ of sense. [K, 8.]—**Chemical s.** An irritation of the animal economy or of a separate muscle or nerve, produced by the application of a chemical agent. [K.]—**Heterologous s.** An extrinsic (mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical) s. that acts upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course. [α, 34.]—**Homologous s.** See *Adequate s.*—**Infallible s.** A weak s., such as is just sufficient to cause a contraction of a frog's heart if applied at the proper time. [K, 19.]—**Mechanical s.** An irritation of a nerve or muscle brought about by mechanical means, as by pinching or striking. [K.]

STIMMWECHSEL (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}m've^{2}ch^{2}s-e^{2}l. The change of voice at puberty. [α, 34.]

STINGING, adj. Sti^{2}n^2'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *stimulans*. In botany, of a hair, producing pain on penetrating the skin. [α, 35.]

STINKASANT (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}n^{2}k'a^{3}z-a^{3}nt. See Asafœtida.—**Ammoniakalischer S'geist.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *fœtidus*.—**S'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* asafœtidæ.

STINKBAUM (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}n^{2}k'ba^3-u^{4}m. See Sterculia, Anagyris *fœtida*, and Prunus *padus*.

STINKHOLZ (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}n^{2}k'ho^{3}lts. The genus *Olax*.

STINKNASE (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}n^{2}k'na^{3}z-e^2. Ozæna. [α, 34.]

STINKWEED, n. Sti^{2}n^{2}k'wed. The *Cassia occidentalis*, *Chenopodium anthelminthicum*, *Senecio jacobœa*, *Datura stramonium*, *Diplotaxis muralis*, etc. [α, 35.]

STINK-WOOD, n. Sti^{2}n^{2}k'wu^{4}d. The *Oreodaphne bullata*, *Zieria macrophylla*, etc., also their wood. [α, 35.]

STIPA (Lat.), n. f. Step(step)'a^3. Fr., *stipe*. Weather-grass; a genus of grasses. The *Stipaceæ* (of Kunth, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*) are now made a subtribe (*Stipeæ*) of the *Agrostideæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. calamagrostis.** A species used by the Russians as a diuretic. [α, 35.]—**S. pennata.** Fr., *étièpe-aigrette*, *stipe à panache*. Feather-grass; a well-known ornamental grass. According to some, the freedom of the Tartars around the Volga from pulmonary disease is due to their daily use of the milk of mares fed upon this grass. [B, 185 (α, 35).]—**S. tenacissima.** Esparto-grass; a rush-like grass growing in sandy tracts of the Mediterranean coast; used for making hats, mats, baskets, etc. [α, 35.]

STIPATE, adj. Stip'at. Lat., *stipatus* (from *stipare*, to press together). 1. Surrounded by parts more or less crowded. 2. Packed, crowded (said of spores, etc.). [α, 35.]

STIPATIO (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}p(step)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *stipare*, to press together. Fr., *stipation*. An accumulation that forms an obstruction. [L, 50 (α, 48).]—**S. telæ cellulosæ infantum.** See Sclerema *neonatorum*.

STIPE, n. Stip. See Stipes.

STIPEL, n. Stip'e^{2}l. Lat., *stipella*, *stipellum*. Fr., *stipelle*. Ger., *Nebenblättchen*. A small slender or secondary stipule, the stipule of a leaflet. S's are single to each leaflet, except to the terminal one, which has two. [α, 35.]

STIPES (Lat.), n. m. Stip(step)'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *stip'itis*. Fr., *stipe*. Ger., *Stiel*. The stalk (Ger., *Strunk*) that bears the pileus of *Fungi* or the apothecium of lichens; a leaf-stalk (Ger., *Blattstiel*) in ferns or palms; a stalk-like support (*s. pistilli*) of a pistil or of a gynœcium. [α, 35.]—**S. vaginularis.** Ger., *Scheidenstiel*. The pedicle which in certain mosses (*Sphagnum* and *Andrœa*) carries the vaginula with the fruit above the topmost leaves. [α, 35.]

STIPIFORM, adj. Sti^{2}p'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *stipiformis* (from *stipes*, a stem, and *forma*, form). Fr., *stipiforme*. Resembling the stem of a palm. [α, 35.]

STIPITATE, adj. Sti^{2}p'i^{2}t-at. Lat., *stipitatus*. Fr., *stipité*. 1. Provided with a stipes which is neither petiole nor peduncle. 2. Elevated on a stipes. [α, 35.]

STIPPCHEN (Ger.), n. Sti^{2}p'ch^{2}e^{2}n. An inflamed papule with an inflammatory areola. [G.]

STIPPENAUSSCHLÄGE (Ger.), n. pl. Sti^{2}p'pe^{2}n-a^3-u^{4}s-shlag-e^2. Eruptions characterized by inflammatory papules with red areolæ. [G, 5.] See Monocarpæ (1st def.).

STIPULA (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}p(step)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *stipes*, a stalk. 1. A newly sprouted feather. [L, 343.] 2. A stipule; also, especially in the pl., the amphigastra of the liverworts. [B, 198.]

STIPULACEOUS, adj. Sti^{2}p-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *stipulaceus*. Fr., *stipulé*. Ger., *nebenblattartig*. Pertaining to or composed of stipules; of De Candolle, having scales which are aborted stipules (said of buds). [α, 35.]

STIPULANEOUS, n. Sti^{2}p-u^{2}l-an'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *stipulaneus*. Fr., *stipuléen*. Taking the place of stipules. [α, 35.]

STIPULAR, adj. Sti^{2}p'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Belonging to a stipule. [α, 35.]

STIPULATE, adj. Sti^{2}p'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *stipulatus*. Fr., *stipulé*. Ger., *nebenblättrig*. Furnished with stipules. The *Stipulatæ* are a subclass of the *Filicinæ* having stipule-like appendages. [α, 35.]

STIPULE, n. Sti^{2}p'u^{2}l. Lat., *stipula*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Afterblatt*, *Afterblättchen*, *Nebenblatt*. One of the two foliar appendages at the base of the petiole of a leaf; also one of certain other stipular bodies, such as the unicellular tubes on the inner and outer sides of a leaf in the *Characeæ* and the appendage at the point of a leaf in the *Archegoniatæ*. [α, 35.] See also Stipula.

STIPULIFEROUS, adj. Sti^{2}p-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *stipulifer* (from *stipula*, a stipule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *stipulifère*. Of a petiole, having stipules. [α, 35.]

STIPULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Sti^{2}p-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *stipuleux.* Furnished with stipules which are comparatively very long or large. [α, 35.]

STIRN (Ger.), n. Stern. See FOREHEAD.—**S'band.** A head bandage or band.—**S'gegend.** The frontal region of the brain. [J, 17 (K).]—**S'lage.** See *Brow* PRESENTATION.—**S'mittel.** See EPIPROSOPIUM.—**S'schau.** See METOPOSCOPY.—**S'theil.** See PARS *frontalis ossis frontis.*—**S'wulst.** A frontal convolution. [K.]

STIRNFORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Stern′fort-za^{3}ts. See *Frontal* PROCESS.—**Seitlicher S.** See *External nasal* PROCESS.

STIRNWINDUNG (Ger.), n. Stern′vi^{2}nd-un^2. A frontal convolution. [K.]—**Dritte S., Dritte S'sgruppe, Dritter S'szug.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste S., Erste S'sgruppe, Erster S'szug.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Mittlere S., Mittlerer S'szug.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere S., Oberer S'szug.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Untere S., Unterer S'szug.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Zweite S., Zweite S'sgruppe, Zweiter S'szug.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.

STIROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}r(ster)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., στείρωσις (from στεῖρος, barren). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* See STERILITY.

STIRPS (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{5}rpz(sti^{2}rps). Gen., *stirp′is.* Fr., *stirpe.* In botany, (1) a race or permanent variety; (2) the aerial stem of a plant. [α, 35.]

STIRRUP, n. Sti^{2}r′u^{3}p. See STAPES.

STITCH, n. Sti^{2}ch. Fr., *point.* Ger., *Stich.* 1. The product of one complete movement of the needle in the process of sewing; also any variety of sewing (or of surgical suture) produced by the use of a particular kind of such s'es. [α. 48.] 2. See *S.-pain.*—**Loop s.** See SUTURE *à anse.*—**Royal s.** See *Royal* SUTURE.—**S.-pain.** A colloquial term for a sharp, sudden pain that comes and goes without apparent cause, appearing in any part of the body. [α, 34.]—**Taylor's s.** See *Cobbler's* SUTURE.

STIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *stix′eos* (*-is*). Gr., στίξις (from στίζειν, to prick). Tattooing. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOBÆA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}b-e′(a^3′e^2)-a. Fr., *stobée.* A genus of the *Compositæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. heterophylla.** A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, considered lithontriptic and used in renal diseases.

STOCK, n. Sto^{2}k. A.-S., *stoc.* Gr., στέλεχος (1st def.). Lat., *truncus, stirps* (4th def.). Fr., *tronc.* Ger., *Stamm.* 1. The trunk or stem of a plant. 2. The basal persistent portion of a stem from which roots proceed. 3. The portion of a stem into which a scion or graft is inserted. 4. A race or fixed variety. 5. The genus *Matthiola.* 6. The *Trollius europæus.* [α, 35.]

STOCKFISCHLEBERTHRAN (Ger.), n. Sto^{3}k′fi^{2}sh-lab″-e^{2}r-tra^{3}n. The oil of the hake (*Gadus merluccius*). [B.]

STOCKUNG (Ger.), n. Sto^{3}k′un^2. See STASIS.

STŒBE (Lat.), n. f. Steb′(sto^2′e^{2}b)-e(a). Gen., *stœb′es.* Fr., *stébé.* 1. Of Persoon, the genus *Centaurea.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite shrubs. [α, 35.]—**S. rhinocerontis.** A species used at the Cape of Good Hope as a digestive tonic. [α, 35.]

STŒCHAS (Lat.), n. f. Stek′(sto^2′e^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *stœch′ados* (*-adis*). Gr., στοιχάς. Sp., *cantueso* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Lavandula.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering stalk (herb and flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) of *Lavandula s.* 3. The *Helichrysum s.* [B, 95 (α, 38); α. 35.]—**Stœchadis flores** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *cantueso* (*la sumidad florida*) [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Lavandula s.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]

STŒCHIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}k(sto^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i^2(e)-o(o^3)-loj-(lo^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *stœchiologie.* See STOICHIOLOGY.

STŒCHIOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste^{2}k(sto^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i^2(e)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *stœchiométrie.* See STOICHIOMETRY.

STŒCHION (Lat.), n. n. Ste^{2}k(sto^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i(e)′o^{2}n. Gr., στοιχεῖον. See ELEMENT.

STOFF (Ger.), n. Sto^{3}f. See MATERIAL and MATTER.—**Ausgeschiedener S., Auswurfss'.** Excretion, waste matter. [K, 16.]—**Einfache Stoffe.** Elements. [B.]—**Krankheitss'.** See MATERIES *morbi* (2d def.).—**Riechs'.** Any substance which acts as a stimulus to the olfactory nerves. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Schmecks'.** Any substance which acts as a stimulus to the nerves of taste. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**S'austausch.** See *S'umsatz.*—**S'bilanz.** The balance of nutrition in the body. [K, 16.]—**S'spender.** The blood considered as the agent in effecting tissue-changes. [K, 16.]—**S'umsatz.** Interchange of material.—**S'wechsel.** 1. See METABOLISM. 2. Change of matter. [K.]—**S'wechselbilanz.** The balance or equalization of the tissue-changes in the animal economy.

STOICHIOLOGY, n. Stoik-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *stœchiologia* (from στοιχεῖον, an element, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *stœchiologie.* Ger., *Elementenlehre.* The scientific investigation of elements (especially of the chemical elements) or of elementary principles. [α, 48.]

STOICHIOMETRY, n. Stoik-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *stœchiometria* (from στοιχεῖον, an element, and μετρεῖν, to measure). Fr., *stœchiométrie.* Ger., *Stöchiometrie, Elementenmessung.* The determination of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds. [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

STOLE, n. Stol. See STOLON.

STOLLBEULE (Ger.), n. Stol′boil-e^2. See SPAVIN.

STOLON, n. Stol′o^{2}n. From *stolo,* a shoot. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sprosser, Stengelsprosse.* 1. Any basal branch striking root; in phanerogams, a slender runner piercing the soil; in *Musci,* a shoot running along or beneath the soil and finally turning upward and producing fully-leaved shoots. [α, 35.] 2. A process or structure resembling the s. of a plant. [α, 27.]

STOLONIFEROUS, adj. Stol-o^{2}n-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *stolo,* a shoot, and *ferre,* to bear. Furnished with stolons.

STOLPERGANG (Ger.), n. Stolp′e^{2}r-ga^{3}n^2. A stumbling gait.

STOMA (Lat.), n. n. Stom(sto^{2}m)′a^3. Gen., *stom′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., στόμα. Fr., *stomate.* Ger., *S., Mündung, Spaltöffnung* (2d def.). 1. A mouth or opening. 2. A breathing pore; one of the organized apertures in the epidermis of plants, most abundant on the lower surface of leaves, consisting each of a pair of cells (guard-cells) between the opposed concave sides of which is a slit forming a medium of communication between an intercellular space within and the air without. [α. 35.] 3. A minute opening in a serous membrane, surrounded by a ring of small cuboidal cells and leading into a lymph-vessel. [J.] 4. See under STIGMA (6th def.).—**False s'ta.** See PSEUDOSTOMATA.

STOMACACE (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-ac′aces.* Gr., στομακάκη (from στόμα, the mouth, and κακός, evil). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Mundfäule, Mundfäulniss, Mundkrankheit.* Any severe form of stomatitis.—**S. aphthosa.** See APHTHÆ.—**S. gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**S. universalis.** Of Sauvages, purpura hæmorrhagica. [α, 34.]

STOMACH, n. Stu^{3}m′a^{2}k. Gr., στόμαχος. Lat., *stomachus.* Fr., *estomac.* Ger., *Magen.* 1. A somewhat conical hollow viscus, with rounded ends, constituting the largest dilatation of the alimentary canal. It is concave above, convex below, with its larger end (the cardia) directed to the left side and situated higher than its smaller extremity (the fundus). On the left side it connects with the œsophagus, on the right with the duodenum. It lies close beneath the diaphragm, and extends on the right side nearly to the liver and below to a point about midway between the diaphragm and the umbilicus. When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and about 5 inches wide at its widest part. It consists of four coats, known as the serous, muscular (made up of longitudinal, circular, and oblique fibres), submucous, and mucous, and is provided with glands concerned in digestion. In ruminants the s. proper is the abomasum, or rennet, for in the rumen, reticulum, and omasum the food is merely macerated and, to a certain extent, triturated. The slightly masticated food passes into the rumen and reticulum, where it is thoroughly mixed with the saliva and is macerated and softened. After remaining there for a variable length of time it is regurgitated and again masticated, the animal making one movement of the jaw from right to left or left to right, and then a number of movements in the reverse direction until the food is finely triturated. It next passes into the omasum, being prevented by the œsophageal groove from entering the rumen or reticulum, and then, grasped by the folds of the omasum, it is submitted to further trituration and maceration. Thence it enters the abomasum, where the true digestion takes place. The s's of the lower animals, except ruminants, do not differ very materially from that of man, except in shape and size. In *Carnivora* the s. is relatively large, secreting gastric juice throughout its whole extent, while in *Omnivora* but a smaller proportion of surface secreting the gastric juice is found. The smaller the secreting surface of the s. is in any animal, the greater are the surface and extent of the intestines. Thus, in *Carnivora* the intestines are relatively smaller than in ruminants, etc. For the s. in birds see PROVENTRICULUS. [L.] 2. Popularly, the abdomen.—**Honey-comb s.** See RETICULUM (3d def.).—**Hour-glass s.** Ger., *sanduhrförmiger Magen.* An hour-glass-shaped distortion of the s. from constriction of its median portion by a band of exudation. [G. Ciarrecchi, "Gazz. degli. ospit.," 1884, p. 101; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 14, 1885, p. 189.]—**S'ache.** See CARDIALGIA.—**S.-bucket.** Of Einhorn, a small silver acorn-like vessel to which is attached a silk thread; used to obtain a specimen of the gastric contents. [α, 34.]

STOMACHAL, adj. Stu^{3}m′a^3-k′l. Fr., *stomacal.* See GASTRIC.

STOMACHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)′-i^2-a^3. From στόμαχος, the stomach, and ἄλγος, pain. See CARDIALGIA.

STOMACHIC, adj. Sto^{2}m′a^{2}k′i^{2}k. Gr., στομαχικός. Lat., *stomachicus.* Fr., *stomachique.* 1. Gastric. 2. Acting as a digestive tonic. [α, 17.]

STOMACHICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A stomachic remedy. [α, 17.]—**S. Poterii.** See *Cerussa* ANTIMONII *solaris* and ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*

STOMACH-PUMP, n. Stu^3′m′k-pu^{3}mp. See under PUMP.

STOMÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom(sto^{2}m)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(rag)′i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *stomémorrhagie.* Ger., *Mundblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the mouth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)′i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *stomalgie.* Ger., *Mundschmerz.* Pain in the mouth. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

STOMATELCIA (Lat.), **STOMATELCOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{3}ls(e^{2}lk)′i^2-a^3, -e^{2}lk-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-elc′iæ, -os′eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *stomatelcie, stomatelcosie.* Ulceration of the mouth. [E.]

STOMATIC, adj. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., στοματικός (from στόμα, the mouth). Lat., *stomaticus.* Fr., *stomatique.* Pertaining to a stoma or mouth; as a n., a medicine for affections of the mouth.

STOMATITE (Fr.), n. Stom-a^{3}t-et. See STOMATITIS.—**S. charbonneuse.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**S. couenneuse.** See *Buccal* DIPHTHERIA.—**S. crémeuse.** See APHTHÆ.—**S. des casernes.** A form of stomatitis, probably scorbutic, observed in garrisons.—**S. du muguet.** See APHTHÆ.—**S. épizootique.** See *Epizootic* STOMATITIS.

STOMATITIS (Lat.). n. f. Stom(sto^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *stomatite.* Ger., *Mundentzündung.* Inflammation of the mouth. [D.]—**Aphthous s.** See APHTHÆ.—**Catarrhal s.** Inflammatory redness and swell-

ing of the oral mucous membrane without ulceration. [α, 34.]—**Corrosive s.** 1. See *Gangrenous s.* 2. S. produced by the action of corrosive substances. [D, 48.]—**Diabetic s.** S. caused by diabetes.—**Diphtheritic s.** See *Buccal* DIPHTHERIA.—**Epithelial s.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis*.—**Epizootic s.** Of Hardy, aphthæ epizooticæ. [α, 34.]—**Erythematous s.** See *Simple s.*—**Follicular s.** See APHTHÆ.—**Gangrenous s.** S. accompanied by gangrene.—**Mercurial s.** S. due to mercurial poisoning. [α, 34.]—**Pseudo-membranous s.** See *Buccal* DIPHTHERIA.—**Pultaceous s.** See APHTHÆ.—**Saturnine s.** S. due to lead poisoning. [α, 34.]—**Scorbutic s.** S. occurring in and due to scurvy. [α, 34.]—**Simple s.** An erythematous inflammation of the mouth, especially of its mucous membrane, which occurs in patches, and may be due to heat, cold, irritation of the teeth, etc. It is also caused at times by gastric derangement. [D, 1.]—**S. aphthosa, S. aphthophyta, S. cremosa.** See APHTHÆ.—**S. crouposa.** See *Buccal* DIPHTHERIA.—**S. epidemica.** An acute infectious s. occurring epidemically. [α, 34.]—**S. erythematosa.** See *Simple s.*—**S. exsudativa.** Of Löwenstamm, s. associated with exudation. [α, 34.]—**S. exulcerans.** See *Ulcerative s.*—**S. follicularis, S. fungosa.** See APHTHÆ.—**S. intertropica.** See APHTHÆ *tropicæ*.—**S. leucæmica.** S. caused by leucæmia. [α, 34.]—**S. materna.** S. occurring during pregnancy or lactation, due to the enfeeblement of the system incident to those conditions. [α, 34.]—**S. membranacea, S. membranosa.** See *Buccal* DIPHTHERIA.—**S. mercurialis.** See *Mercurial s.*—**S. nodosa.** S. with the formation of small nodes in the buccal mucosa. [α, 34.]—**S. parasitica.** See APHTHÆ.—**S. pustulosa acarosa.** Aphthæ epizooticæ caused by an *Acarus*. [α, 34.]—**S. pustulosa contagiosa.** A contagious form of aphthæ epizooticæ observed in horses. [α, 34.]—**S. septica.** S. due to septic infection.—**S. ulcerosa idiopathica.** See *Gangrenous s.*—**S. vesicularis.** See APHTHÆ.—**Toxic s.** S. due to the local application or ingestion of a poison or to the action of a poison generated in the system. [α, 34.]—**Ulcerative s.** S. with ulceration.—**Ulcero-membranous s.** Buccal diphtheria with ulceration.—**Vesicular s.** See APHTHÆ.

STOMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sto^{2}m-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See STOMA (2d def.).

STOMATOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces*. See STOMACACE.

STOMATOCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ars'eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth, and κάθαρσις, a cleansing. Fr., *stomatocatharsie*. Ger., *Mundauswurf*. Salivation. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

STOMATOCATHARTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sto^{2}m''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See STOMOCATHARTICUM.

STOMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'-i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and ὀδύνη, pain. See STOMATALGIA.

STOMATOIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. The therapeutics of diseases of the mouth. [α, 34.]

STOMATOLOGY, n. Sto^{2}m-a^{3}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From στόμα, the mouth, and λόγος, understanding. The pathology, etc., of the mouth. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 290 (α, 48).]

STOMATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-as(a^{3}k)'i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *stomatomalacie*. A morbid softening of the structures of the mouth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMATOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-men(man)'-i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and μήν, a month. Fr., *stomatoménie*. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om(o^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and τομή, a cutting. Incision of a mouth (*e. g.*, the os uteri). [α, 34.]

STOMATOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth, and μύκης, a fungus. Any mycotic affection of the mouth.—**S. oidica.** S. caused by *Oidium albicans*.—**S. sarcinica.** S. caused by *Sarcina*. [α, 34.]

STOMATONECROSIS (Lat.), **STOMATONOMA** (Lat.), n's f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k-ros'i^{2}s, -o^{2}n'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth, and νέκρωσις, necrosis, or νομή, a corroding ulcer. Fr., *stomatonécrose*, *stomatonome*. See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.

STOMATOPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pan-(pa^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στόμα, the mouth, and *panus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *stomatopane*. Swelling of the glands of the mouth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *stomatopathie*. Any disease of the mouth. [α, 34.]

STOMATOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'-ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From στόμα, the mouth, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *stomatophyme*. Ger., *Mundgeschwulst*. Any tumor of the mouth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMATOPLASTY, n. Sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From στόμα, the mouth, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *stomatoplastie*. Ger., *Stomatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the mouth, also of the os uteri. [E ; α, 34.]

STOMATOPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-poi-e(a)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth, and ποίησις, production. 1. See STOMATOPLASTY. 2. Any operation for establishing an aperture of communication.

STOMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and πῦρ, fire. See APHTHÆ.

STOMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Ger., *Mundblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the mouth. [E.]

STOMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *stomatorrhée*. Ger., *Mundfluss*. Any morbid discharge from the mouth.

STOMATOSCOPE, n. Sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-skop. From στόμα, the mouth, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Stomatoskop*. An apparatus for the visual examination of the mouth-cavity.

STOMATOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se^{2}ps-(saps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-seps'eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth, and σῆψις, putrefaction. See *Septic* STOMATITIS.

STOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From στόμα, the mouth. Any disease of the mouth.

STOMATOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z-(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From στόμα, the mouth, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *stomatospasme*. See TRISMUS.

STOMATOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-tif-(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στόμα, the mouth, and τῦφος, typhus. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Mundtyphus*. Of Eisenmann, a form of typhus ushered in by lesions of the mouth. [A, 322.]

STOMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. From στόμα, the mouth, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *stomaturie*. Metastasis of the urine to the mouth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Sto^{2}m-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στόμα, the mouth, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See STOMOCEPHALUS.

STOMOCATHARTERIUM (Lat.), **STOMOCATHARTICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Sto^{2}m-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -a^{3}rt'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From στόμα, the mouth, and καθαρτήριος, or καθαρτικός, purificative. Fr., *stomocathartique*. A mouth-cleansing medicine. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

STOMOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Sto^{2}m-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στόμα, the mouth, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *stomocéphale*. A cyclocephalus in which the upper portion of the face resembles that of a rhinocephalus, while in the lower portion of the face the jaws are rudimentary. There is more or less complete absence of the buccal cavity, with a tuberosity or proboscis-like formation where the mouth should be. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.]

STOMODÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Stom(sto^{2}m)-o^{2}d-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Ger., *Kopfdarm*, *Mundbucht*, *Mundöffnung*, *primitive Mundhöhle*. The primitive mouth of the embryo, being the common cavity of the mouth, the nose, and the pharynx. [A, 5.]

STOMOMANICON (Lat.), n. n. Stom(sto^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}n-(ma^{3}n)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. See PLATYSMA *myoides*.

STOMOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-osch'isis*). From στόμα, the mouth, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Fr., *stomoschisie*. Fissure of some oral structure, especially cleft palate. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

STOMOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sto^{2}m-o^{2}t(ot)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στόμα, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth or to inosculation.

STOMOTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-o^{2}t(ot)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing'os* (*-ing'is*). From στόμα, the mouth, οὖς, the ear, and σῦριγξ, a tube. See *Eustachian* TUBE.

STOMURIA (Lat.), n. f. Sto^{2}m-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. See STOMATURIA.

STONE, n. Sto^{3}n. Gr., λίθος. Lat., *lapis*. Fr., *pierre*. Ger., *Stein*. 1. An aggregated mass of more or less firmly cohesive mineral matter, especially of siliceous matter. 2. A calculus; also the condition of being affected with vesical calculi. [α, 48.] 3. See PUTAMEN (2d def.).—**Blue s.** See COPPER *sulphate*.—**Gall-s.** See *Biliary* CALCULUS.—**Livers'.** A mixture of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and bitumen. [α, 35.]—**Philosopher's s.** Lat., *lapis philosophicus*, *lapis philosophorum*. Fr., *pierre philosophale*. Ger., *Stein der Weisen*. A hypothetical substance sought after by the alchemists as a panacea and a restorer of youth, also as an agent for transmuting baser matter into the precious metals. [α, 48.]—**S.-crusher.** See LITHOTRITE.—**S.-oil.** See PETROLEUM.—**Sun-s.** See LAPIS *solis*.

STONECROP, n. Sto^{3}n'kro^{2}p. The genus *Sedum*, especially *Sedum acre*. [α, 35.]

STONE-POX, n. Sto^{3}n'po^{2}x. Ger., *Steinpocken*. 1. Varicella solidescens. 2. Variola vaccina atrophica. 3. Acne. [G.]

STONEWORT, n. Sto^{3}n'wu^{5}rt. See CHARA (2d def.).

STOOL, n. Stul. Gr., καταβολή (2d def.), ἀποβολή (2d def.), κοιλία (3d def.). Lat., *dejectio* (2d def.), *fæces* (3d def.). Fr., *garde-robe* (1st def.), *selle*. Ger., *Stuhl*, *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. A seat or chair, especially one arranged for evacuation of the bowels. 2. The discharge of fæces. 3. The matter evacuated from the bowels. 4. A plant used for propagation by having its branches bent down into the ground. [α, 35.]—**Bilious s's.** Discharges in bilious diarrhœa, and also after the purgative use of calomel. When bile is in abundance in the s's their color is yellowish or yellowish-brown; this becomes darker after exposure to the air. If the alimentary tube is in a decidedly acid condition the bilious s's are green. [D, 25.]—**Caddy s's.** The evacuations in yellow fever, which resemble fine, dark, sandy mud. [D, 1.]—**Fatty s's.** S's in which fat is present, observed in diseases of the pancreas.—**Mucous s's.** S's consisting entirely or partly of mucus; observed in certain intestinal inflammations. [α, 34.]—**Rice-water s's.** Watery s's of serum containing detached epithelium and liquid fæces, resembling rice-water; observed in cholera.

STOPCOCK, n. Sto^{2}p'ko^{2}k. Fr., *robinet*. Ger., *Hahn*. A key for regulating the flow of liquid or gas from a reservoir. [α, 48.]

STOPFEND (Ger.), adj. Sto^{2}pf'e^{2}nd. 1. Constipating. 2. Styptic. [L, 521 (α, 48).]

STOPFWACHS (Ger.), n. Sto^{2}pf'va^{3}ch^{2}s. See PROPOLIS.

STOPPAGE, n. Sto^{2}p'e^{2}j. A colloquialism for the obstruction of some natural discharge. [α, 34.]

STOPPING, n. Sto^{2}p'i^{2}n. The operation of plugging a dental cavity. [α, 34.]

STORAX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Stor(sto^{2}r)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *stor'acis.* Fr., *s. sec* (1st def.). Ger., *fester S.* (1st def.). 1. True s.; a fragrant solid resin, somewhat like benzoin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinalis.* It was highly esteemed by the ancients, but does not now occur in commerce. [α, 35.] 2. See *Liquid s.*—**Amygdaloid s.** Lat., *styrax amygdaloides.* Fr., *s. amygdaloïde.* Ger., *Mandels'.* A variety with a vanilla-like odor, consisting of dry, brittle masses composed chiefly of yellowish, agglutinated tears; produced, according to some, by the *Styrax officinalis;* according to others, identical with amygdaloid benzoin. [α, 35.]—**Balsamum storacis.** 1. See *S.* (1st def.). 2. See *Liquid s.* 3. The balsam of *Liquidambra altingiana.* [α, 35.]—**Liquid s.** Fr., *styrax liquide* (ou *purifié*). Ger., *flüssiger S., gemeiner S.* Sp., *estoraque liquido* [Sp. Ph.]. A half-fluid, opaque, viscid, grayish-brown resin, of pungent aromatic taste and a pleasant balsam-like smell, obtained from the bark [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (the branches [Gr. Ph.], the inner bark [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of *Liquidambar orientalis.* The purified s. of the Br. Ph. is translucent and of a yellow-brown color. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two grades of s., one of which, the *s. purifié,* is purified by melting and straining; and several other ph's order that the s. be purified before use. In its recent state it smells of bitumen or naphthalin. It is soluble in an equal weight of alcohol, is melted by a moderate degree of heat, and at a higher temperature takes fire and burns with a white flame. It contains storesin, styracin, and several other compound ethers, about 0·4 per cent. of an essential oil, small proportions of a fragrant substance (vanillin) and benzoic acid, and a hydrocarbon which exists both as a liquid (styrol) and as a solid (metastyrol). Liquid s. is stimulant and expectorant, but is now rarely used, except, mixed with linseed oil, as an application in scabies and as an ingredient of the compound tincture of benzoin. [B, 5, 180 (α, 35); B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Liquid s. plant.** See LIQUIDAMBAR *orientale.*—**Pilulæ storacis.** Fr., *pilules d'opium balsamiques.* A pill-mass consisting essentially of 15 parts of s. with 5 each of opium and saffron or with 7 each of extract of opium, mastic, olibanum, and benzoin, 11 of licorice-juice, and 4 of saffron, worked up with oil of amber. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Prepared s.** See *Liquid s.*—**Resina storacis, Solid s.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S.-bark.** The foliaceous, brown, fragrant bark remaining after the expression of liquid storax; formerly common in European pharmacy as *cortex thymiamatis.* [α, 35.]—**S. in grains.** Lat., *styrax in granis.* Fr., *s. en larmes.* Ger., *körniger S.* A variety, not now found in commerce, consisting of soft, adhesive tears as large as a pea. [α, 35.]—**S. isaurica.** According to some, liquid s.; according to others, the resin of *Styrax officinalis.* [α, 35.]—**S.-plant.** See STYRAX (1st def.).—**S. von Bogotá** (Ger.). See STYRAX *bogotensis.*—**S. vulgaris.** See *Liquid s.*

STORESIN, n. Sto^{2}r'e^{2}s-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{36}H_{58}O_3$, forming an important constituent of liquid storax and occurring in two isomeric forms, both of them colorless and amorphous. [α, 35; B, 5, 270 (α, 38).]

STORKBILL, STORK'S-BILL, n's. Sto^{2}rk'bi^{2}l, sto^{2}rkz'bi^{2}l. See PELARGONIUM, GERANIUM *maculatum,* and ERODIUM *cicutarium.*

STÖRUNG (Ger.), n. Stu^{5}r'un^2. See DERANGEMENT.—**Geistess'.** See *Mental* ABERRATION.—**S. des organischen Baues.** See DISORGANIZATION.—**S'entwickelung.** See CENOGENESIS.

STOSS (Ger.), n. Sto^{3}s. See SHOCK (2d def.).—**Herzspitzens'.** See *Apex*-BEAT.—**Herzs'.** See *Heart*-BEAT.

STÖSSEL (Ger.), n. Stu^{5}s'se^{2}l. See PESTLE.

STÖSSER (Ger.), n. Stu^{5}s'se^{2}r. A thruster or pusher. [A, 315 (α, 48).]—**Schlunds'.** See PROBANG.

STOTTERN (Ger.), n. Sto^{2}t'te^{2}rn. See STUTTERING.

STOTTERNHEIM (Ger.), n. Sto^{2}t'te^{2}rn-him. A place in Saxe-Weimar where there is a saline spring. [L. 30, 57 (α, 14).]

STOUT, n. Stu^5'u^{4}t. A strong variety of porter.

STOVE, n. Stov. Fr., *poêle.* Ger., *Ofen.* A hollow stand (generally closed) within which fuel is burned for heating purposes. [α, 48.]—**Salt-water s.** Ger., *Salzwasserofen.* A s. for boiling water that has had its boiling point raised by the addition of common salt or some other saline substance, for the purpose of securing a high temperature for the destruction of micro organisms. [Dobroslawin, "Vratsch.," No. 32, 1885; "St. Petersb. med. Wochenschrift," Jan. 4 (16), 1886, p. 5.]

STRABILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Stra^{2}b(stra^{3}b)-i^{2}l-i^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See STRABISMUS.

STRABISMIC, adj. Stra^{2}b-i^{2}s'mi^{2}k. Fr., *louchant* (1st def.), *strabique* (2d def.), *louche* (2d def.). Ger., *strabitisch, schielend* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to strabismus. 2. Affected with strabismus.

STRABISMOMETER, n. Strab-i^{2}s-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From στραβισμός, a squinting, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the amount or degree of deviation from the normal position in a squinting eye. [F.]—**Galezowski's binocular s.** A s. consisting of a graduated horizontal bar, on which slide two needles which, when placed opposite the centres of the corneæ, indicate by means of a scale on the bar the degree of deviation. The transverse bar is held on a level with the eyelids, the handle of the instrument upward and the fork of the bar against the root of the nose. [F.]—**Laurence's s.** A s. consisting of an ivory plate molded to the conformation of the lower lid, having a scale of lines and half-lines on its border. The plate is applied to the border of the lower lid of the squinting eye. [F.]

STRABISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Stra^{2}b(stra^{3}b)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., στραβισμός. Fr., *strabisme.* Ger., *S., Strabosität, Schielen.* Squinting; an inability to bring the visual axes of both eyes to bear simultaneously on one point, the axis of vision of one eye always deviating in a certain direction from the object. It may be the result of over-action, or faulty insertion, weakness, or of paralysis of a muscle. [F.]—**Absolute latent s. divergens.** S. in which the latent divergence is present for all distances, though more marked for the near point. [F.]—**Apparent s.** Convergent or divergent s. in which neither eye moves when the other is closed; due to retinal incongruence. [α, 34.]—**Concomitant s.** S. in which the movements of the squinting eye accompany those of the normal one. When the affected eye is used for fixation, the associated deviation of the eye generally used for fixation is equal to the usual deviation of the squinting eye. [F.]—**Convergent s.** That variety of s. in which the one eye deviates inward toward the nose, so that its visual axis, when prolonged, crosses that of the other eye in front of the point of fixation. [F.]—**Divergent s.** S. in which one eye deviates outward toward the temple, so that the optic axes never meet, but continually diverge from one another if prolonged. [F.]—**Downward s.** See *S. deorsum vergens.*—**Dynamic s.** A tendency or inclination to convergence or divergence, which, under ordinary circumstances, is overcome in the interest of binocular single vision, but which can be detected by the help of vertically refracting prisms. [F.] See INSUFFICIENCY *of an ocular muscle* and HETEROPHORIA.—**External s.** See *Divergent s.*—**Intermittent s.** Of Noyes, s. in which there are periods during which the axes of the eyes are normal. [α, 34.]—**Internal s.** See *Convergent s.*—**Latent s. convergens, Latent s. divergens.** See *Dynamic s.*—**Monolateral s.** See *Unilateral s.*—**Paralytic s.** S. due to paralysis of an ocular muscle. It is distinguished from ordinary or concomitant s. by the fact that the deviation occurs only when the eye is turned in the direction in which the paralyzed muscle would turn the eye, and that this deviation, instead of being constant, increases more and more as the eye is turned in this direction. Later on, a further deviation occurs from spastic contracture of the antagonist of the paralyzed muscle. [B.]—**Periodic s.** S. observed in hypermetropia or myopia, occurring only when accommodation is made for near points, but not when fixation is made for distance. [B; α, 34.]—**Relative latent s. divergens.** Exophoria in which the latent divergence is only present in near vision, while for all other distances, even under the covering hand, the axes of the eyes are parallel. [F.]—**S. adnatus.** Congenital s.; rarely observed. [α, 34.]—**S. alternans.** Concomitant s. in which sometimes one eye deviates, sometimes the other. [α, 34.]—**S. convergens.** See *Convergent s.*—**S. convergens inconstans, S. convergens periodicus.** A periodic convergent s. [B.]—**S. convergens spasticus.** A form of periodic convergent squint so called from the sudden, spasmodic appearance of the deviation. [F.]—**S. deorsum vergens.** S. in which the squinting eye turns downward below the point of fixation of the other eye. [F.]—**S. divergens, S. externus.** See *Divergent s.*—**S. incongruens.** Of von Graefe, s. due to incongruity of the retina. [Stellwag (α, 34).]—**S. internus.** See *Convergent s.*—**S. muscularis.** S. due to muscular action. [α. 34.]—**S. necessarius.** Of Cullen, s. caused by some change in the form or tissues of the eye. [α, 34.]—**S. paralyticus.** See *Paralytic s.*—**S. periodicus.** See *Periodic s.*—**S. spasticus.** S. due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle; occurring either as a symptom of epilepsy or other central nervous affection, or due to the contracture of the antagonist of a paralyzed muscle. [B.]—**S. supernus, S. sursumvergens, Upward s.** S. in which the squinting eye turns upward beyond the point of fixation of the other eye. [F.]—**Unilateral s.** S. in which the transfer of the squint from one eye to the other does not occur spontaneously, but is artificially induced by covering the eye ordinarily employed in fixation. [F.]

STRABOMETER, n. Stra^{2}b-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From στραβός, oblique, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *stabomètre.* Ger., *S.* See STRABISMOMETER.

STRABOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Stra^{2}b(stra^{3}b)-o^{2}s(os)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* From στραβός, oblique. See STRABISMUS.

STRABOTOMY, n. Stra^{2}b-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From στραβός, oblique, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *strabotomie.* Ger., *Strabotomie.* The operation for the cure of squint. It consists in dividing the conjunctiva over the line of insertion of the tendon of the contracted muscle, opening the sheath more or less extensively with scissors, passing a strabismus-hook beneath the tendon of the muscle, separating it from the underlying eyeball, and dividing it with scissors close to the line of implantation in the sclerotic. [F.]

STRAFF (Ger.), adj. Stra^{3}f. Stretched, extended; in botany, strict. [L, 31; α, 35.]

STRAGULA (Lat.), **STRAGULUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Stra^{2}g(stra^{3}g)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sternere,* to spread out. Fr., *stragule.* A glumella. [α, 35.]

STRAHL (Ger.), n. Stra^{3}l. See RAY (1st def.), BARBULE (2d def.), and FROG (2d def.).—**Flossens'.** See *Fin*-RAY.—**Kiemenhauts'en.** See *Branchiostegal* BONES.—**Marks'.** See *Medullary* RAY.—**Marks'en der Nieren.** See *Medullary* RADII.—**S'enbrechung.** See REFRACTION.—**S'enbündel** [Frommann]. A bundle of interlacing nerve-fibres in the posterior columns of the cord in the vicinity of the sensory nerve-roots. [I, 6 (K).—**S'enkörper.** See *Ciliary* BODY.—**S'enpilz.** See ACTINOMYCES.—**S'ensonne.** See CORONA *radiata.*

STRAHLEND (Ger.), adj. Stra^{3}l'e^{2}nd. See RADIATE (2d def.) and RADIATIFORM.

STRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. Stra^{3}l'un^2. See RADIATION.—**Marks', Peripherische S.** [Tiedemann]. See CORONA *radiata* (2d def.).—**S. des Balkens.** Those fibers at the extremities of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the cerebral lobes. [K.]—**S. des hinteren Längsbündels.** The radiation of the posterior longitudinal fibres of the tegmentum into the cortex cerebri. [K.]

STRAIN, n. Stran. From *stringere,* to draw tight. The action or effect of bringing to bear on a structure an amount of force sufficient to endanger or impair its integrity, or of throwing on an

organ too great or too long-continued an amount of work.—**Cardiac s.** Cardiac irritability due to severe or protracted exercise or labor. [α, 34.]

STRAIT, n. Strat. Gr., *στενοχωρία*. Lat., *angustia*. Fr., *détroit*. Ger., *Enge*. A contracted passage. [α, 48.]—**Inferior s. of the pelvis.** Fr., *détroit inférieur du bassin*. The lower contracted portion of the pelvic canal; bounded in front by the lower extremity of the symphysis pubis, behind by the tip of the coccyx, and on each side by the lower border of the ischium.—**Superior s. of the pelvis.** Fr., *détroit supérieur du bassin*. The brim, or inlet, of the pelvis; the upper boundary of the true pelvis.

STRAMOINE (Fr.), n. Stra^{3}-mwa^{3}n. See STRAMONIUM; of the Fr. Cod., see DATURA *stramonium*.—**Alcoolature de s.** See *Tinctura* STRAMONII *ex herba recente*.—**Cigarettes de s.** See *Cigarettæ* STRAMONII.—**Emplâtre d'extrait de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster consisting of 18 parts of extract of stramonium-seeds, 2 of purified elemi, and 4 of compound lead plaster. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extrait de s. (feuille).** See *Extractum* STRAMONII.—**Huile de s.** See *Oleum* STRAMONII.—**Poudre de s.** Stramonium-leaves dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (leaving one quarter residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 3 parts of tincture of stramonium-leaves and 37 of syrup. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. *Sirop de* DATURA.—**S. (semence).** See STRAMONIUM-*seed*.—**Teinture de s.** See *Tinctura* STRAMONII (1st def.).

STRAMONIN, n. Stra^{2}m'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *stramoine*. Ger., *S.* A substance obtained from *Datura stramonium*; occurring as small white crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

STRAMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stra^{2}m(stra^{3}m)-on'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *stramoine, pomme épineuse* (3d def.). Ger., *Dornapfel* (3d def.), *Stechapfel* (3d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Datura*. 2. Of Baillon, a section of *Datura*. 3. The *Datura s.* (see *S.-leaves* and *S.-seed*). 4. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., s.-leaves. [α, 35.]—**Candelæ stramonii.** Candles designed for the administration of s. by inhalation, made of 150 parts of pulverized s.-leaves, 70 of potassium nitrate, and 3 of balsam of Peru. [B, 270.]—**Cigarettæ stramonii** [Belg. Ph.], **Cigarræ stramonii.** Fr., *cigarettes de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Cigarettes containing each 1 gramme of the leaves of s. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Cigarettæ stramonii compositæ.** Sp., *cigarros de estramonio compuestos* [Sp. Ph.]. Cigarettes containing each 1 gramme of a mixture of 3 grammes of the leaves of s. and 1 gramme each of the leaves of belladonna and *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Emplastrum stramonii** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 14 parts of Burgundy-pitch plaster, 2 of oil of s., and 4 of extract of s.-leaves. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum stramonii.** Fr., *extrait de stramoine*. Ger., *Stechapfelsamenextrakt*. An extract made from the seeds [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Finn. Ph.] of s., or from the leaves [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or from either [Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95.]—**Extractum stramonii alcoholicum.** An alcoholic extract made from the dried leaves of s. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum stramonii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. An extract made by treating 100 grammes of s.-seed in No. 40 powder with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water in a percolator till exhausted, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 with the menstruum. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum stramonii foliorum.** Extract of s.-leaves. [B, 95.]—**Extractum stramonii seminis (seu seminum).** Extract of s.-seeds. [B, 95.]—**Extractum stramonii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Alcoholic extract of s.-leaves. [B.]—**Folia stramonii.** See *S.-leaves*.—**Fotus stramonii.** Sp., *fomentación de estramonio*. A poultice made by boiling 35 parts of s.-leaves in water enough to make 1,000 [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)]; or by treating 15 parts of s.-leaves with 520 of water [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Herba stramonii.** See *S.-leaves*.—**Infusum stramonii** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by boiling 18 parts of s.-leaves five minutes in water enough to make 3,000. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum stramonii.** Fr., *huile de datura*. Sp., *aceite de estramonio* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling s.-leaves with twice as much olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum stramonii compositum.** Sp., *aceite de estramonio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 115 parts each of the leaves of hyoscyamus, tobacco, *Solanum nigrum*, and s., and 230 each of belladonna and poppy leaves, with 1,725 of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, adding 29 parts each of the flowering tops of wormwood, *Balsamita suaveolens*, hypericum, hyssop, lavender, sweet marjoram, crisped mint, rosemary, rue, sage, and thyme, and of elder-flowers, digesting for four days, straining, expressing, and, when settled, filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also BALSAMUM *tranquillans*.—**Semen (seu semina) stramonii.** See *S.-seed*.—**S. fœtidum.** The *Datura s.* [α. 35.]—**S.-leaves.** Lat., *stramonii folia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *folia stramonii* [Ger. Ph.], *herba stramonii*. Fr., *feuilles de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Stechapfelblätter, Stachelnussblätter, Dornapfelblätter*. Thorn-apple-leaves; the leaves of *Datura s.* [α, 35.]—**S.-seed.** Lat., *stramonii semen* [U. S. Ph. (seu *semina* [Br. Ph.]), *semen stramonii* [Ger. Ph.]. *s. semina* [Hung. Ph. (1st def.), Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *semence* (ou *graines*) *de stramoine, stramoine* (*semence*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tollkörner, Stechapfelsamen, Igelkolbensamen, Nagwartsamen*. The seeds of *Datura s.* [α, 35.]—**S. spinosum, S. vulgare, S. vulgatum.** The *Datura s.* [α, 35.]—**Tinctura seminis stramonii.** See *Tinctura stramonii* (2d def.).—**Tinctura stramonii.** Fr., *teinture de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Stechapfelsamentinktur*. 1. A tincture made by macerating s.-leaves with five times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Belg. Ph.] (ten days [Fr. Cod.]). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), and Swed. Ph., a tincture made from powdered s.-seed by treating in a percolator with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928 [U. S. Ph.](0·920 [Br. Ph.]), or by macerating or digesting it for some days with from five to ten times as much dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée de datura*. A preparation made by treating s.-seed with four times as much ether for a week, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii ex herba recente.** Fr., *alcoolature de stramoine*. A preparation made by macerating fresh s.-leaves with an equal amount of 90-per-cent. alcohol for ten days [Fr. Cod.] (of 92-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Belg. Ph.]), expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii seminum.** See *Tinctura stramonii* (2d def.).—**Unguentum stramonii** [U. S. Ph.]. An ointment made by boiling 60 parts of s.-leaves with 168 of lard till the moisture is consumed, expressing, and adding 2 parts of yellow wax for each 12 of the mixture. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Vinum stramonii.** A preparation made by treating 6 parts of s.-seed with 24 of Malaga wine and 3 of alcohol for some days, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

STRANG (Ger.), n. Stra^{2}n^{2}. A cord. [α, 17.]—**Burdach'scher S.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Follicularstränge.** See *Lymphoid* CORDS.—**Goll'scher Keils', Goll'scher S.** See COLUMN *of Goll*.—**Grenzs'.** See *Great gangliated* CORD.—**Harnstränge.** See *Superior false* LIGAMENTS *of the urinary bladder*.—**Hinterer Rückenmarks', Hinterer weisser S., Hinters'.** See *Posterior white* COLUMN.—**Hülsenstränge.** See FUNICULI *siliquæ*.—**Keils'.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Knorpels'.** A cartilaginous cord (*e. g.*, the notochord).—**Markstränge.** See *Lymphoid* CORDS.—**Medialer Keils', Medialer S.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Olivenkerns'.** See FASCICULUS *nuclei olivæ*.—**Quintusstränge.** Of Meynert, groups of nerve-fibres which arise from the trigeminal nuclei and run downward through the medulla. [I (K).]—**Rückenmarkseitens'.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**Rückenmarksstränge.** See COLUMNS *of the spinal cord*.—**Rückens'.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**Runder S.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**Samens'.** See *Spermatic* CORD.—**Segmentalstränge.** See *Tubuliferous* TISSUE.—**Seitens', Seitlicher S.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**Vorderstränge.** See *Anterior* COLUMNS *of the spinal cord*.—**Zarter S.** See COLUMN *of Goll*.

STRANGALIS (Lat.), n. f. Stra^{2}n^{2}g(stra^{3}n^{2}g)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gr., *στραγγαλίς*. An induration, especially in a woman's breast.

STRANGLES, n. Stra^{2}n^{2}'g'ls. Ger., *Strengel, Strenge*. In the horse, a febrile disease generally attacking young animals and terminating in the formation of an abscess or abscesses in the areolar tissue of the submaxillary space. The symptoms of choking give rise to this name. [α, 34.]—**Bastard s.** An acute suppurative inflammation of the lymphatics of the submaxillary region and sometimes of the salivary glands, with a tendency to suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic system of other parts. [α, 34.]

STRANGULATE, adj. Stra^{2}n^{2}g'u^{2}l-at. In botany, irregularly contracted and expanded. [α, 35.]

STRANGULATED, adj. Stra^{2}n^{2}g'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *strangulé*. Ger., *strangulirt*. In a state of strangulation.

STRANGULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Stra^{2}n^{2}g(stra^{3}n^{2}g)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See STRANGULATION.—**S. uteri.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]

STRANGULATION, n. Stra^{2}n^{2}g-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *πνιγμός* (1st def.), *πνίξ* (2d def.). Lat., *strangulatio* (from *strangulare*, to choke), *strangulismus*. Fr., *s., étranglement*. Ger., *S., Erdrosselung*. 1. The act of choking; the state of being asphyxiated by choking. 2. A constriction; the state of being constricted so as to endanger the life of the part shut off by the stricture. [E.]—**Internal s.** Interference with the normal functions of an organ or part by means of mechanical pressure, *e. g.*, such as may be brought to bear in twists of the intestines and by twisting the pedicle of a tumor. [D, 47.]—**Intrasaccular s.** Fr., *étranglement intrasacculaire*. S. of a hernia by a constriction situated within the sac.

STRANGURIA (Lat.), n. f. Stra^{2}n^{2}g(stra^{3}n^{2}g)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^{2}-a^{3}. See STRANGURY.—**S. cruenta.** See CYSTORRHAGIA.

STRANGURY, n. Stra^{2}n^{2}'u^{2}r-i^{2}. Gr., *στραγγουρία* (from *στράγξ*, a drop, and *οὖρον*, urine). Lat., *stranguria*. Fr., *strangurie*. Ger., *Harnbeschwerde, Harnzwang, Strangurie*. Urination by painful, spasmodic effort. [α, 48.]

STRAPPER, n. Stra^{2}p'u^{5}r. An apparatus for binding up a part by means of strips of flexible material. [α, 48.]—**Miliano's ready s.** A suspensory bandage of webbing fitted with tapes for drawing it tightly around the scrotum. [E.]

STRAPPING, n. Stra^{2}p'i^{2}n^{2}. 1. The process of applying straps; specifically, that of subjecting a part to compression or giving it support by the methodical application of strips of adhesive plaster. 2. Strips of adhesive plaster, also any material for use as straps.

STRATHPEFFER, n. Stra^{2}th-pe^{2}f'u^{5}r. A place in Ross-shire, Scotland, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

STRATIFICATION, n. Stra^{2}t-i^{2}-fi^{2}-ka'shu^{3}n. From *stratum*, a layer, and *facere*, to make. The condition of being stratified; the arrangement of the elements of a body in layers. [α, 35.]

STRATIOTES (Lat.), n. m. Stra^{2}t(stra^{3}t)-i^{2}-ot'ez(as). Gen., *-ot'u*. Gr., *στρατιώτης*. Fr., *stratiote*. Ger., *Wasserfeder, Wasserscheer, Krebsscheer*. Water-soldier; a genus of the *Stratioteæ*, or *Stratiotideæ* (a tribe of the *Hydrocharideæ*). [α, 35.]—**S. aloides.** Fr., *s. à feuilles d'aloès*. Water-houseleek (or -aloe, or -soldier, or -sengreen), knight's pondwort, soldiers' yarrow, wading pondweed; used by the ancients in erysipelas and as a vulnerary. The leaves are emollient and refrigerant, and in India are applied to hæmorrhoids. [α, 35.]

STRATUM (Lat.), n. n. Strat(stra^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *sternere*, to spread out. Fr., *strate, couche*. Ger., *S., Schicht*. See LAYER (1st def.).—**External molecular s.** A thin layer of fibrillæ, with intervening granular matter, connected with the lateral branches of Müller's fibres. [L, 31, 332, 352.]—**Flesh-s.** See *Parietal* MESOBLAST.—**Granular s.** See *S. granulosum*.—**Intermediate s. of**

the blastoderm. See MESOBLAST (1st def.).—**Interolivary s.** Of Spitzka, a tract of fibres which extends between the internal accessory olivary body, the rhaphe, and the pyramidal tract; surmised by him to be continuous with the columns of Goll and Burdach in the spinal cord. ["Med. Record," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 421 (K).] —**Kernels'** (Ger.). See *S. granulosum*.—**Ligamenti sacrococcygei postici longi s. profundum** [Barkow]. See LIGAMENTUM *sacrococcygeum posticum*.—**Ligamentum sacrococcygei postici longi s. superficiale.** See LIGAMENTUM *sacrococcygeum posticum superficiale*.—**Ligneous s.** Lat., *s. ligneum*. Fr., *couche ligneuse*. One of the layers (observed on cross-section of the trunk of a tree as annual rings) forming the woody, solid portion of a dicotyledonous plant. [α, 35.]—**Medullary s.** Lat., *s. medullare*. Ger., *Markschicht*. In the stratified thallus of lichens, a colorless layer developed upon the hypothallus. It consists sometimes of simple or branched filaments, sometimes of molecular granulations intermixed with crystals of lime, and sometimes of variously shaped tissues containing gonidia. [α, 35.]—**Mucous s.** See HYPOBLAST (1st def.), LAMELLA *mucosa*, and RETE *mucosum*.—**Serous s., Skin-s.** See EPIBLAST.—**S. adiposum.** A layer of subcutaneous tissue containing fat. [L, 351.]—**S. arymembranosum.** See THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *superior medialis*.—**S. arysyndesmicum.** See SYNDESMO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS.—**S. bacillatum retinæ.** See *Bacillary* LAYER *of the retina*.—**S. bacillorum.** See *Bacillary* LAYER.—**S. basale.** See under *S. corneum (epidermidis)*.—**S. Bowmani.** See *Bowman's* LAYER.—**S. cellularum pyramidalium.** 1. See *Claustral* FORMATION. 2. The fifth (according to some, the sixth) layer of the hippocampus major, made up of pyramidal ganglion cells. [L, 332.]—**S. cellulosum (placentæ).** The cellular layer of the maternal placenta, as distinguished from the s. spongiosum.—**S. cellulosum of the cochlea.** The cellular layer found in the spiral canal of the cochlea, which brings about the connection of the nerve-bundles entering the cochlea with those in the lamina spiralis. [F, 32.]—**Strata cerebelli primaria.** The principal laminæ, or folia, of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Strata cerebelli secundaria** [Gordon]. The secondary laminæ of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. cerebelli tertiarium** [Gordon]. One of the smallest subdivisions of the cerebellar laminæ. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. choriocapillare.** See CHORIOCAPILLARIS.—**S. ciliare.** The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum that is situated along the margin of the lid. [L, 332.]—**S. cinereum.** The second layer of gray matter in the anterior corpora quadrigemina, sometimes described as the nucleus. It is composed largely of neuroglia, containing numbers of small ganglion cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. complexum et profundum pontis.** Of Edinger, those fibres from the pes that dip in between the fibres of the crusts. [α, 34.]—**S. complexum pontis.** See *S. superficiale pontis*.—**S. conjunctivum extra peritonæum.** The continuation of the peritonæum in the region of the uterus. [L, 115 (α, 50).]—**S. convolutum.** An important layer of large pyramidal cells seen in a section through the hippocampus major. It is prolonged into the pes hippocampi, its free border forming the point of the uncus. [I, 11 (K).]—**S. corneum (epidermidis).** Fr., *couche cornée* (ou *cornéenne*). Ger., *eigentliche Epidermis, Hornschicht*. The true epidermis; the corneous or most superficial layer of the epidermis, consisting of transparent flattened cells, closely packed together and devoid both of nuclei and of granules. Unna divided the s. corneum into four layers, according to their different color reactions under perosmic acid, etc. They are the (1) superficial (Ger., *Endschicht*), (2) middle, (3) superficial basement (*s. superbasale*), and (4) basement (*s. basale*) layers. The fourth, the s. lucidum of Oehl, is subdivided into two layers, the first of which is the thicker and denser. [G.]—**S. corticale.** 1. See *Cerebral* CORTEX. 2. Any one of the layers of the bark of plants. 3. In a stratified thallus, a layer of pseudo-parenchyma forming the upper surface in crustaceous lichens, the upper and lower surfaces in some foliaceous lichens, or the entire external surface in filamentose and fruticulose lichens. [α, 35.]—**S. cutaneum.** The external dermic layer of the membrana tympani. [L.]—**S. cylindricum.** Ger., *Cylinderzellenschicht*. The layer of columnar cells in the rete mucosum next the corium. [J.]—**S. cylindrorum.** See *Bacillar* LAYER *of the retina*.—**S. dentatum.** See *S. spinosum*.—**S. epitrichiale** [Kerbert]. The special outer or ectal layer of the embryonic epidermis in vertebrates; a kind of envelope inclosing the whole body, and not supposed to take part in the formation of appendages, except, perhaps, feathers. In some animals it is composed of from two to five layers of cells; typically, however, it is supposed to consist of a single layer of very large polygonal cells. In birds and mammals it is shed before or after birth, and is never renewed. In animals which molt it is renewed after birth and is present throughout life. [J, 23: Kerbert, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," Bd. xiii. p. 205; Jeffries, "Proc. of the Bost. Soc. of Nat. Hist.," xxii. p. 203; Minot, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxxv, 1885 (J).]—**S. externum orbicularis oris.** The subcutaneous portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. externum ovuli Graafiani.** See THECA *folliculi*.—**S. fibrillosum.** Ger., *Nervenfaserschicht, Opticusfaserschicht*. The innermost s. of the retina, made up of fibres of the optic nerve consisting of axis-cylinders only. [L.]—**S. gangliosum (retinæ).** A layer of multipolar, nucleated ganglion cells external to the expansion of the optic nerve. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. gelatinosum.** The fourth layer in the olfactory bulb, consisting of large ganglion-cells with branching processes. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. germinativum.** See *Germinal* SPOT.—**S. globulosum retinæ.** See *S. gangliosum*.—**S. glomerulosum.** Fr., *zone de papilles*. Ger., *Knäuelschicht*. The second layer of the olfactory lobe, counting from the ventral side. It is between the s. olfactorium and the s. gelatinosum, and is characterized by the olfactory glomeruli (see GLOMERULUS *olfactorius*). [J, 10, 30, 35.]—**S. gonimicum.** Ger., *Brutschicht*. In lichens, a greenish s. situated immediately beneath the cortical s. and consisting of gonidial granules (gonimia). [α, 35.]—**S. granulosum.** Fr., *couche rouillée*. Ger., *Körnerschicht, Zellenschicht, Zellenzone, Kernels', rostfarbene Schicht*. A layer of very small cells or of cells containing many granules, such as (1) the layer of minute cells in the cerebellum between the cells of Purkinje and the medullary substance; (2) a layer of minute ganglion-cells imbedded in a mass of medullated nerve-fibres, found in the olfactory lobe between the medullary ring and the s. gelatinosum; (3) the s. of small cells in the cerebral cortex between the formation of the cornu Ammonis and the claustral formation; (4) the s. granulosum epidermidis. [J, 10, 31, 35.]—**S. granulosum epidermidis.** Ger., *Körnchenzellenschicht*. A layer of lozenge-shaped or trapezoid-shaped cells containing numerous coarse roundish granules of eleidin that strongly refract light and render the epidermis more or less opaque. It covers the rete mucosum, and is itself covered by the s. lucidum. [J.]—**S. granulosum (retinæ) externum.** Ger., *äussere Körnerschicht, Schicht der Nervenaussätze*. A layer of several strata of oval nuclei contained in a reticulated matrix immediately internal to the membrana limitans externa, which have processes connected with a retinal rod or cone. [L, 31, 332, 351.]—**S. granulosum (retinæ) internum.** See *Internal granule* LAYER.—**S. horizontale.** That portion of the arciform fibres which covers the surface of the anterior pyramids immediately adjacent to the anterior median fissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. horizontale superius.** See *S. musculare superius urethræ*.—**S. inferius constrictoris urethræ.** See *Guthrie's* MUSCLE.—**S. intermedium.** Ger., *Zwischenschicht* (1st def.). 1. Of Meynert, a band of nerve-fibres in the substantia nigra. [I, 17 (K).] 2. The mesoderm. 3. See *S. lucidum*.—**S. intermedium pedunculi.** See *S. intermedium* (1st def.).—**S. intermedium thalami.** One of the subdivisions of the subthalamic regions. [L.]—**S. internum circulare.** See *S. musculare circulare urethræ*.—**S. internum orbicularis oris.** The deep portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. laciniosum, S. lacunosum** [Meynert]. A layer of loose nerve-fibres and lymph-spaces seen in a section made through the hippocampus major, continuous with the s. radiatum. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. lemnisci (tegmenti).** See *Inferior* LEMNISCUS.—**S. ligneum.** See *Ligneous s.*—**S. lucidum.** Of Oehl, a translucent layer of the epidermis, consisting of from four to six layers of clear transparent cells, with indefinite outlines and traces of a nucleus. It forms the deeper portion of the s. corneum proper, and separates it from the s. granulosum. [G; J, 30, 31, 32.]—**S. malpighianum, S. Malpighii.** See RETE *mucosum*.—**S. marginale** [Meynert]. A thin medullary lamina of nerve-substance on the upper free surface of the fascia dentata. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. medianum** [Arnold]. A layer of nerve-fibres which pass horizontally through the spinal cord, connecting the anterior and posterior extremities of the arciform fibres. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. medianum horizontale.** See *S. horizontale*.—**S. medianum horizontale pontis Varolii.** The rhaphe of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. medium cutis.** See CORIUM (1st def.).—**S. medullare.** See *Medullary s.*, *S. fibrosum*, and *S. olfactorium*.—**S. medullare medium.** See *S. lacunosum*.—**S. moleculare.** Ger., *zellenfreier Rindensaum* (3d def.). 1. Any layer appearing to be composed of minute granules without definite structure. 2. A thin layer of finely reticulated neuroglia, devoid of nerve-cells, between the s. lacunosum and the superficial medullary lamina in the hippocampus major. [J, 10, 35.] 3. The second layer of the cerebral cortex, consisting mainly of neuroglia and fine nerve-fibres, with but few ganglion-cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. mortificatum** [Wendt]. The outermost layer of epidermis, consisting of the flat, dead epithelia. [L, 31.]—**S. mucosum (epidermidis).** See RETE *mucosum*.—**S. musculare circulare urethræ.** Muscular fibres beneath the constrictor urethræ, surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 142, 332.]—**S. musculare linguæ longitudinale.** See LINGUALIS *inferior*.—**S. musculare linguæ perpendiculare.** Vertical muscular fibres in the tongue. [L, 332.]—**S. musculare linguæ transversum.** See TRANSVERSUS *linguæ*.—**S. musculare transversum urethræ inferius.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi profundus*.—**S. musculare urethræ (seu transversum) superius.** Muscular fibres embracing the prostate, continuous with the s. musculare circulare urethræ. [L, 332.]—**S. nigrum.** See LOCUS *niger*.—**S. of Oehl.** See *S. lucidum*.—**S. of Remak.** A narrow layer of medullated nerve-fibres just beneath the first layer of the cortex cerebri. [J, 1 (K).]—**S. of visual cells.** A retinal layer, subdivided into the bacillary layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the internal granule layer. [L, 31.]—**S. olfactorium.** Ger., *Nervenfaserschicht*. The ventral layer of the olfactory bulb, consisting of olfactory nerve-fibres. [L, 332.]—**S. opticum.** The third layer of fine nerve-fibres in the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. orbitale.** See ORBICULARIS *oculi, pars orbitalis*.—**S. oriens.** Scattered fusiform cells that are representations of the cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, forming, according to Obersteiner, the sixth layer of the cornu Ammonis. [α, 34.]—**S. palpebrale.** See ORBICULARIS *oculi, pars palpebralis*.—**S. profundum pontis.** Deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. proligerum.** Fr., *couche proligère*. 1. The discus proligerus, including the cumulus proligerus. [A, 45.] 2. See MEMBRANA *granulosa*.—**S. radiatum.** Of Kupfer, one of the deep layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of radiating nerve-fibres. [I, 28 (K).]—**S. reticulare.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**S. reticulare cutis.** See CORIUM (1st def.) and cf. *Reticular* LAYER *of the corium*.—**S. reticulatum.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**S. semilunare (cochleæ).** See LIGAMENTUM *spirale*.—**S. spinosum.** Ger., *Stachelschicht*. A layer of prickle-cells. [J.]—**S. spinosum epidermidis.** The rete mucosum, especially the portion of it made up of prickle cells. [L.]—**S. spongiosum (placentæ).** The spongy layer of the maternal placenta.—**S. striatum.** A layer of nerve-fibres forming the inner lamina of the hippocampal gyrus. [J, 6 (K).]—**S. subpapillare.** See *S. vasculosum cutis*.—**S. subthalamicum.** See *Subthalamic* REGION.—**S. superbasale.** See under *S. corneum*.—**S. superficiale pontis.** Ger., *oberflächliche Brückenfasern*. Transverse bundles of fibres upon the ventral surface of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. superius constrictoris urethræ.** See

S. musculare superius urethræ.—**S. supravasculare.** See *S. uteri supravasculare.*—**S. thyreo-ary-epiglotticum.** See DEPRESSOR *epiglottidis.*—**S. thyreomembranosum.** See THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS.—**S. transversale, S. transversum.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**S. transversum urethrale.** See *S. musculare superius urethræ.*—**S. uteri infravasculare.** The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus internal to the s. vasculare. [L, 332.]—**S. uteri submucosum.** The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus immediately beneath the mucous membrane. [L, 332.]—**S. uteri subserosum.** The outer muscular layer of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**S. uteri supravasculare.** The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus consisting principally of longitudinal fibres. [L, 332.]—**S. (uteri) vasculare.** The middle portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus, made of interlacing fibres and blood-vessels. [L, 332.]—**S. vasculosonerveum.** See *S. fibrillosum.*—**S. vasculosum.** See TUNICA *vasculosa.*—**S. vasculosum cutis.** That portion of the corium just beneath the papillæ, occupied by a network of blood-vessels which run parallel to the surface and from which vascular loops are distributed to the papillæ. [G.]—**S. zonale.** Ger., *Gürtelschicht* (2d def.). 1. Of Arnold, the layer formed by the annular arrangement of the arciform fibres around each half of the spinal cord. 2. A layer of reticular substance in the subthalamic tegmental region ; it consists of bundles of white fibres which extend from the crura. [I, 6, 23 (K).]—**S. zonale corporis quadrigemini.** A thin layer of white nervous tissue upon the outer surface of the corpus quadrigeminum. [L. 332.]—**S. zonale corporis striati.** A thin layer of intercrossing nerve-fibres and bundles on the free surface of the striatum and callosum. [J, 67.]—**S. zonale thalami.** See *S. zonale* (2d def.).—**Vascular s.** See *Visceral* MESOBLAST.

STRAUCH (Ger.), n. Stra^3'u^{4}ch^2. See SHRUB.

STRAUSS (Ger.), n. Stra^3'u^{4}s. See THYRSE and STRUTHIO *camelus.*

STRAVADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stra^2(stra^3)-vad(wa^{3}rd)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *stravadie.* The genus *Barringtonia.* [α, 35.]

STRAWBERRY, n. Stra^4'be^{2}r-i^2. The genus *Fragaria,* especially the *Fragaria vesca ;* also the fruit of that and other species. [α, 35.]

STREAK, n. Strek. Lat., *stria.* Fr., *strie, ligne.* Ger., *Streif, Streifen, Rinne.* A line or stripe. [α. 48.]—**Abdominal s's.** See under *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**Germinal s.** See *Primitive s.*—**Medullary s.** See *Medullary* GROOVE.—**Primitive s.** Lat., *nota primitiva.* Fr., *ligne primitive* (ou *axiale*). Ger., *Primitivstreif, Primitivstreifen, Axenstreifen* [His]. Syn. : *axial plate, primitive trace.* In embryology, a temporary structure consisting of a sickle-shaped opacity (which becomes a strap-like thickening) of the germinal disc of the blastoderm, starting from that side of the disc which afterward becomes the narrow end, and gradually extending to or beyond the centre of the transparent area ; a linear or strap-like mass of cells formed by direct proliferation from the lower (inner) cells of the epiblast, constituting the origin of the mesoblast. It is the first indication of the lineaments of the future embryo. Supposed by some writers to be the vestige of a blastopore. [A, 5.]—**Purkinje's elliptical light-s's.** An appearance seen by Purkinje while looking at a glowing sponge in darkness. When the image of the sponge lay on the inner side of the point of fixation, there appeared two horns running transversely outward from the margin of the illuminating image, with the convexities upward and downward, so as to inclose an ellipse between the object and the entrance of the optic nerve. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F).]

STREAMING, n. Strem'i^{2}n^2. The passage to and fro of currents in protoplasm. [L, 121.]

STREAMLESS, adj. Strem'le^{2}s. Ger., *stromlos.* Devoid of electrical currents (said of fresh, intact muscles, which do not manifest the active phenomena of dying muscles . [Landois (K).] Cf. *Difference* THEORY.

STREBEN (Ger.), n. Strab'e^{2}n. See NISUS.

STREBLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stre^{2}b-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *-los'eos* (*-is*). Gr., στρέβλωσις (from στρεβλός, twisted). See DISLOCATION.

STREBLUS (Lat.), n. m. Stre^{2}b'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From στρεβλός, twisted. Fr., *stréblus.* A genus of the *Urticaceæ.* The *Strebleæ* are a tribe of the *Moroideæ.* [α. 35.]—**S. asper.** Ger., *Schweifbeere.* A tropical Asiatic tree or shrub. The root is used in epilepsy and inflammatory swellings, and is applied to boils and, in fevers, to the whole body. The juice is astringent and antiseptic. [α, 35.]

STRECKBETT (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}k'be^{2}t. An extension-bed. [α, 48.]

STRECKBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}k'be^2-vag-un^2. Extension. [L.]

STRECKER (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}k'e^{2}r. See EXTENSOR.—**Aeusserer S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *externus.*—**Aeusserer Unterschenkels'.** See VASTUS *externus.*—**Daumens'.** An extensor muscle of the thumb. [L.]—**Dicker S. des Vorarmes.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS *major.*—**Eigener S. des kleinen Fingers.** See EXTENSOR *digiti minimi proprius.*—**Eigener S. des Zeigefingers.** See EXTENSOR *indicis.*—**Ellenbogens' der Hand.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**Fesselbeins'.** See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Gemeinschaftlicher Fingers'.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis.*—**Gemeinschaftlicher langer Zehens'.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus.*—**Grosser Daumens'.** See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**Hinterer S.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**Hinterer S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *minor.*—**Innerer S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *internus.*—**Kleiner Daumens'.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis* (1st def.).—**Kleiner S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *minor* and ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**Knies'.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*—**Kurzer äusserer S.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**Kurzer äusserer S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *minor.*—**Kurzer Daumens'.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis.*—**Kurzer Speichens'.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis.*—**Kurzer S. der grossen Zehe.** See EXTENSOR *hallucis brevis.*—**Kurzer S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *internus.*—**Kurzer Zehens'.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis.*—**Langer Daumens'.** See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**Langer gemeinschaftlicher Zehens'.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus.*—**Langer Speichens'.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus.*—**Langer S. der Daumens.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus.*—**Langer S. des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins.** See FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Langer S. des grossen Zehe.** See EXTENSOR *hallucis longus.*—**Langer S. des Vorarmes.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS.—**Mittlerer S. des Vorarmes.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *externus.*—**Schenkelbindens'.** See TENSOR *fasciæ latæ.*—**Schiefer S. des Vorderknies.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*—**S. des Ellenbogengelenks.** See *Triceps* EXTENSOR *cubiti.*—**S. des Fesselbeins.** See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**S. des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins.** See EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**S. des Knies.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*—**S. des Kopfs.** See DORSO-MASTOIDEUS.—**S. des Schienbeins.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus.*—**S. des Vorderfussmuskels.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*—**S. des Zeigefingers.** See EXTENSOR *indicis.*—**Tiefer Unterschenkels'.** See VASTUS *medius.*—**Vierköpfiger Schenkels'** (oder **Unterschenkels'**). See EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps.*—**Vorderarms'.** See *Triceps* EXTENSOR *cubiti.*—**Vorderer S. des Fesselkron- und Hufbeins.** See FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Zweibäuchiger Sprunggelenks'.** See BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS.

STRECKFLÄCHE (Ger.). n. Stre^{2}k'flach^2-e^2. The surface of the tibia from which the extensor muscles arise. [L.]

STRECKMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}k'musk-e^{2}l. See EXTENSOR.—**Gemeinschaftlicher langer S. der Fusszehen.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus.*—**Kleiner S. des Vorderarms.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**Kurzer gemeinschaftlicher S.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis.*—**S. der Zehen.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis.*—**S. des Fusses.** See EXTENSOR *pedis ;* of Theile and Henle, see GASTROCNEMIUS.

STRECKUNG (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}k'u^{2}n^2. Extension. [L.]

STREICHEN (Ger.), n. Strich^2'e^{2}n. Stroking or friction movements in massage. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

STREIF (Ger.), n. Strif. See STREIFEN.

STREIFEN (Ger.), n. Strif'e^{2}n. A stripe, streak, or stria. [A, 521.]—**Baillarger'sche S.** The gray laminæ, separated by layers of white nerve-substance, into which the cerebral cortex is divisible ; best seen in a vertical section of the superior frontal convolution. [I, 17 (K).] Cf. *Vicq d'Azyr'sche S.*—**Gürtels'.** See ZONE.—**Grenzs'.** 1. See TÆNIA *semicircularis.* 2. As a pl., see CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Horns'.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis* and LAMINA *cornea* (1st def.).—**Hörs'.** See *Acoustic* STRIÆ.—**Knorpels'.** A streak of cartilage. [L.]—**Lancisi'scher S.** See STRIÆ *longitudinales mediales.*—**Marks'.** See the major list.—**Medianer Sehnens'.** See LINEA *alba* (1st def.).—**Primitivs'.** See *Primitive* STREAK.—**Riechs'.** See STRIA *olfactoria.*—**Schwangerschafts'.** See STRIÆ *gravidarum.*—**Vicq d'Azyr'sche S.** The white laminæ in the cerebral cortex which separate the layers of gray matter. [I, 1 (K).] Cf. *Baillarger'sche S.*—**Weisslicher S. des Schlundkopfes.** See RHAPHE *of the pharynx.*

STREIFENHÜGEL (Ger.), n. Strif'e^{2}n-hu^{6}g-e^{2}l. See CORPUS *striatum.*—**S.-Brückenbahn, S. Brückensystem.** The system of nerve-fibres connecting the pons Varolii and the corpora striata. [I, 27 (K).]—**S'kopf.** See CAPUT *corporis striati.*

STREIFFARN (Ger.), n. Strif'fa^{3}rn. See ASPLENIUM.

STREIFIG (Ger.), adj. Strif'i^{2}g. See STRIATE.

STREIFKRAUTWURZEL (Ger.). n. Strif'kra^3-u^{4}t-vurts-e^{2}l. The root of *Rumex crispus, Rumex obtusifolius,* and related species. [α, 35.]

STREIFSCHUSS (Ger.). n. Strif'shus. A grazing gunshot wound [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**Lufts'.** A contusion ascribed to the wind of a shot. [E.]

STREIFWURZ (Ger.), n. Strif'vurts. The *Rumex crispus.*

STREMMA (Lat.). n. n. Stre^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *strem'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., στρέμμα (from στρέφειν, to twist). See SPRAIN.

STRENGEL (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}n^2'e^{2}l. See STRANGLES.

STRENGFLÜSSIG (Ger.), n. Stre^{2}n^2'flu^{6}s-si^{2}g. See REFRACTORY.

STRÉPHENDOPODIE (Fr.), n. Stra-fa^{3}n^2-do-po-de. From στρέφειν, to turn, ἔνδον, inward, and πούς, the foot. Of Duval, varus.

STRÉPHOPODIE (Fr.). n. Stra-fo-po-de. Of Duval, any lateral deviation of the foot constituting a deformity. ["Rev. de Chir.," June, 1882, p. 443.]

STREPHOTOME, n. Stre^{2}f'o-tom. From στρέφειν, to turn, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument resembling a corkscrew. The spiral shaft is flattened. and has an eye near its point. The handle may be detached. It is used for maintaining invagination of the sac of an inguinal hernia, and at the same time approximating the tendinous structures which it transfixes in its screw-like passage, for the cure of the hernia. [W. D. Spanton, "Ann. of Anat. and Surg.," Oct.. 1882, p. 155.]

STREPITOSUS (Lat.). adj. Stre^{2}p-i^{2}t-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Noisy, strident. See ANGINA *strepitosa.*

STREPITUS (Lat.), n. m. Stre^{2}p'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *strep'itus.* From *strepere,* to make a noise. A noise, a sound. [L, 50 (α. 14).]—**S. aurium.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*—**S. coriaceus.** A sound like the creaking of leather heard on auscultation. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**S. uterinus.** See *Uterine* SOUFFLE.

STREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stre^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *streps'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *στρέψις*. See Torsion.

STREPTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Stre^{2}pt-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'u^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *στρεπτός*, twisted, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *streptocoque*. Ger., *S*. Of Billroth, a micrococcus forming with other micrococci chaplet-like chains. In Saccardo's system, it is distinguished as a genus from *Micrococcus*, not only by the moniliform threads, but especially by the presence of arthrospores instead of endospores. [B, 238. 316 (α, 35).]—**Bonome's s.** A s. obtained from the exudations of the cerebro-spinal meninges and from hæmorrhagic extravasations in the lungs in cases of epidermic cerebro-spinal meningitis. It does not grow upon blood-serum or readily upon any artificial culture medium, and soon loses its pathogenic power when cultivated through a few successive generations. [α, 35.]—**S. acidi lactici.** Of Grotenfeld, a spherical or oval coccus, from 0·5 to 1 μ long and ½ to ⅔ of a μ thick; a non-liquefying s. forming spherical white colonies on gelatin plates. It is found in coagulated milk in Finland. [α, 34.]—**S. aethebius.** A species occurring in human urine. The spheres are 1·25 to 2 μ in diameter, and form chains composed of from 3 to 10 cocci. It liquefies gelatin. On gelatin plates, after two days, small white points appear, which somewhat slowly become disc-shaped and of a dark-gray color. [α, 35.]—**S. albus.** Of Maschek, an aerobic liquefying s. growing in flat circular colonies; found in Freiburg water. [α, 34.]—**S. alvearis.** See Cryptococcus *alveareus*.—**S. ambratus.** A species found in the exudations of the lungs, pus from the nose, and other secretions of sucking calves infected with a form of pneumonia (*pneumonitis vitulorum lactantium*). It consists of more or less elongated filaments composed of colorless, spherical cocci 1 μ in diameter. In gelatin cultures it forms club-shaped colonies. Its inoculations are innocuous to rabbits and guinea-pigs, but reproduce the pneumonia in calves. [α, 35.]—**S. aphthicola.** A species occurring among the epidermic cells and blood-globules and in the milk of domestic animals with the foot-and-mouth disease (formerly supposed to be caused by *Saccharomyces albicans*). The filaments are composed of pale, globular cocci 2 μ in diameter. [α, 35.]—**S. articulorum.** Ger., *S. bei Diphtherie*. The micrococcus of diphtheria; a species composed of spherical cocci from 0·3 to 1 μ in diameter, arranged in chains, often very long, containing each 100 or more cocci. It occurs on and in the diseased mucous membrane in various forms of diphtheria, but, according to its discoverer, Loeffler, is an accidental accompaniment, and not the cause of the disease, although it may produce local or general complications. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms small, light-grayish, hyaline colonies, with small curly lines (chains of cocci) at the border. It is pathogenic to mice, proving fatal in more than one half of the cases in which subcutaneous inoculations or injections of the cultivations are made. If the cultivations are injected into the veins of rabbits, suppuration of the joints is produced in from four to six days, and in the majority of cases death gradually ensues. Guinea-pigs are not affected. [α, 35.]—**S. bombycis.** An organism consisting of oval cocci having a maximum length of 1·5 μ, single or united in straight or curved chains of from 2 to 8; found in great numbers in the juices of the stomach and intestines of silkworms having an infectious disease in which the larva after death becomes soft and finally filled with gases and a blackish-brown putrid fluid. It is not positively ascertained that this s. is the exciting agent of the malady, as other bacteria accompany it. [α. 35.]—**S. brevis.** Of von Lingelsheim, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing more rapidly in the usual culture media than *S. pyogenes*. It occurs solitary, in pairs, or in short chains. At the end of twenty-four hours it forms punctiform colonies on gelatin plates; in gelatin stick cultures after three or four days a funnel-like cavity forms near the surface, that finally extends downward for a distance of 4 to 5 mm. It is obtained from normal human saliva. [α, 34.]—**S. cadaveris.** Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing in a decidedly acid medium at ordinary temperatures. It occurs in short chains and has a diameter of 0·5 μ. It was found in the liver of a person that had died of yellow fever. [α, 34.]—**S. Charrini.** Fr., *microbe de la septicémie consécutive au charbon*. A species found by Charrin in the blood of all the viscera, in the urine, and in the fæces of rabbits which had died of anthrax. The filaments are composed of spherical or oval hyaline cocci (as many as 20 in some of the chains). Subcutaneous inoculations kill rabbits in from 18 to 48 hours, producing œdema at the point of injection and great swelling of the spleen. Sparrows and sometimes cats are also affected; dogs and fowls are not. [α, 35.]—**S. cinnabareus.** A species consisting of short chains of spherical cocci, often found on old cultivations. The colonies grow very slowly, forming in about eight days on gelatin, without liquefying it, a knob-like elevation of a cinnabar color. [α, 35.]—**S. coli gracilis.** See *S. gracilis*.—**S. conglomeratus.** A s. occurring in masses made up of chains of cocci and forming firm white scales at the bottom of the tube of a bouillon culture. It is very pathogenic for mice. It is obtained from scarlet-fever patients. [α, 34.]—**S. coronatus.** A species obtained from cultures of air at Göttingen, Germany. The cocci are spherical, about 1 μ in diameter, and united in short chains or sometimes in zooglœa. In gelatin, which it liquefies, this s. forms after two days whitish-yellow points surrounded by a depressed zone. [α, 35.]—**S. coryzæ contagiosæ equorum.** See Schuetzia *equi*.—**S. desidens.** A s. observed in cultures at Göttingen, Germany, occurring as very small, spherical cocci united in short chains. After two days the colonies are punctiform and whitish-yellow; they somewhat slowly become disc-shaped, ovate, with one margin often sinuous, and granular superficially. It softens gelatin at first, and eventually liquefies it. [α, 35.]—**S. diphtheriticus.** See *S. articulorum*.—**S. endocarditicus.** One of the micro-organisms found in ulcerative endocarditis and other diseased states of the heart. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0·5 to 1 μ in diameter, arranged in chains often accumulated compactly in large heaps. [α, 35.] Cf. Bacilli *of endocarditis*.—**S. equi.** See Schuetzia *equi*.—**S. erysipelatis, S. erysipelatos.** The exciting agent of erysipelas. It occurs as very minute cocci, 0·3 to 0·4 μ in diameter, hardly distinguished from *S. pyogenes* except that in stroke cultivations the colonies are more opaque and whitish and show at the periphery numerous projecting chains which give to the cultivation a dendritic appearance. The organism occurs, however, only in erysipelas, while *S. pyogenes* is present in about half of all forms of suppuration. Inoculations of pure cultivations in man and animals produce erysipelas without suppuration; such inoculations have been made with good therapeutic results on patients suffering from malignant tumors, which have improved or entirely disappeared after recovery from the induced attack of erysipelas. [α, 35.]—**S. fermenti.** A species consisting of spherical cocci, 0·2 μ in diameter, arranged chiefly in the form of chains, found in wine and various other saccharine liquids, which it converts into a thick, tenacious mass by developing a form of gum called by Bechamp *viscose*. [α, 35.]—**S. flexuosus.** A s. found in the buccal cavity and in pus in cases of erysipelas. It forms in bouillon cultivations long serpentine chains with a non-coherent sediment. After division the cells are circular or oval. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bakt. u. Parasit.," Apr. 16, 1892, p. 509 (α, 50).]—**S. giganteus urethræ.** Of Lustgarten, a spherical coccus, 0·8 to 1 μ in diameter, occurring in chains often united in thick tangled masses. It is aerobic and forms elongated drop-like colonies on gelatin plates; found in the normal urethra. [α, 34.]—**S. gracilis.** A non-pathogenic species consisting of spherical cocci often arranged in the form of the letter S, found in the intestines and excrement of carnivorous animals and also of new born children. It rapidly liquefies gelatin plates, forming very small dark colonies with well-defined borders. [α, 35.]—**S. hæmatosaprus.** A s. found in putrefying blood, etc. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0·7 to 0·8 μ in diameter, rather loosely united in long flexuose chains. [α. 35.]—**S. havaniensis.** Of Sternberg, a micrococcus from 0·6 to 0·9 μ in diameter, occurring in long chains of cocci in pairs. It was found in the vomit of a yellow-fever patient. [α. 34.]—**S. hydrophoborum.** Ger., *S. bei Rabies*. A common organism in the brain of rabid animals. The cocci are spherical, from 0·5 to 0·7 μ in diameter, and are arranged in very short chains. In the lowest layer of agar-agar it slowly forms whitish points at the temperature of the body. In gelatin, which it liquefies, the colonies grow very slowly, forming heaps which are dense in the middle and loose at the periphery of the cultivation. [α, 35.]—**S. influentiæ.** A s. consisting of numerous filaments composed of very small, globular, hyaline cocci from 0·5 to 0·8 μ in diameter; found in the blood and exudations of horses and asses affected with influenza. [α, 35.]—**S. insectorum.** A s. occurring as oval cocci 0·7 to 1 μ long by 0·55 μ wide, disposed in necklace-shaped filaments, frequently aggregated in zooglœa. It has been observed in the digestive apparatus of the *Blissum leucopterum* when affected with a peculiar infectious disease. [α, 35.]—**S. Kochii.** A species found in the blood, especially in the capillary vessels, of rabbits and mice infected with septicæmia from an injection of an infusion of putrid flesh. The cocci, which are oval, from 0·8 to 1 μ long, and collected in masses, adhere laterally to the blood-corpuscles. [α, 35.]—**S. Krausei.** See *S. pyogenes*.—**S. lacteus.** A species found on gelatin cultivations and in the dust of sleeping apartments. It occurs as spherical cocci, about 0·5 μ in diameter, in chains of from 4 to 16, forming minute, milky-white, rounded drops, which on drying change into white crusts. [α, 35.]—**S. lanceolatus Pasteuri.** Of Gamaleia, the *Micrococcus Pasteuri*. [α, 34.]—**S. liquefaciens.** Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic liquefying s. obtained from the liver and intestines of yellow-fever patients; not pathogenic to rabbits or guinea-pigs. [α, 34.]—**S. longus.** Of von Lingelsheim, the *S. pyogenes*. [α, 34.]—**S. Lucæ.** A s. found by De Luca in simple chancres, occurring in very minute cocci arranged in chains, which often form zooglœa masses. The colonies in cultures are of a bright-yellowish color. Inoculations with the cultivations induce the typical soft chancre. [α, 35.]—**S. malignus.** The *S. pyogenes malignus* of Flügge, who cultivated it from necrotic embola in a leucocythæmic spleen. The minute cocci, which are not distinguishable from *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, form on gelatin plates (which they do not liquefy) and in puncture cultivations colonies similar to those of *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, except that they are slightly smaller and grow more slowly. Subcutaneous inoculations with small quantities of the cultivations are fatal to mice in from three to five days. Inoculation of the ear of a rabbit produces at first an erysipelas like that from *S. erysipelatos* or *S. pyogenes*, but also in two or three days a general infection which results in death on the fourth day. [α, 35.]—**S. Manfredii.** Of Trevisan, a s. occurring in the sputum of patients with lobar pneumonia. The hyaline, ellipsoid cocci (1 by 0·4 to 0·8 μ in diameters) are disposed in more or less elongated chains. Dogs, rabbits, and guinea-pigs, when inoculated, show the characteristic symptoms of the disease and usually die. [α, 35.] Cf. Micrococci *of pneumonia*.—**S. margaritaceus.** A s. found in putrid blood and other fluids; somewhat large, spherical cocci, rather loosely united into chains of from 10 to 20. [α, 35.]—**S. meningitidos.** A species consisting of globoso-ovoid cocci in long tortuous chains, found by Bonome in the intrameningeal exudations of cerebro-spinal meningitis and in pulmonary hæmorrhagic foci. It differs from *S. erysipelatos* in being evolved neither in blood-serum nor in gelatin. It is pathogenic to mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and dogs, but not to pigeons. [α, 35.]—**S. merdarius.** Fr., *streptocoque des selles*. A s. found in human and animal fæces, consisting of very small, slightly curved cocci, forming on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, rounded, granular colonies of a deep-brown color. [α. 35.]—**S. morbillosus.** An anaerobic species occurring in young persons, dogs, and hogs affected with measles as spherical cocci, from 1·2 to 1·5 μ in diameter, mostly solitary, sometimes loosely united in short chains. It forms on potatoes, at a temperature of from 27° to 35° C., milky-white, prominent, subhemispherical colonies. [α, 35.]—**S. murisepticus.** Of von Lingelsheim, a variety of *S. longus* that grows scantily on ox serum and is especially virulent when inoculated in mice. [α, 34.]—**S. Nocardi.** A

s. occurring in the milk of cows affected with contagious mammitis as oval cocci, from 1 to 1·2 μ long, arranged in irregular elongated chains. The milk becomes viscid and yellow, and soon coagulates, showing an acid reaction, and, if mixed with the milk of a healthy cow, coagulates that also. Inoculations of the cultivations induce the disease in cows and goats. [*a*, 35.]—**S. nomæ.** Fr., *microcoque du noma.* Spherical cocci, from 0·3 to 0·4 μ in diameter, in closely associated chains, occurring in the liquid of the peripheric œdema of gangrenous stomatitis following infectious diseases, especially measles and pertussis in children. [*a*, 35.]—**S. ochroleucus.** A species found in human urine; spherical, mobile cocci, from 0·2 to 0·8 μ in diameter, forming on the surface of gelatin colonies of a sulphur color. In cultures on coagulated albumin it lives half an hour at a temperature of 100° C. On the same medium or in a saccharine infusion it develops arthrospores from 1·6 to 1·78 μ in diameter. It shows an ultimate acid reaction in inorganic or saccharine infusions. In the presence of urea and in other media, even in an acid medium, the reaction is alkaline. [*a*, 35.]—**S. perniciosus (psittacorum).** An imperfectly known species found as cocci in short chains, usually in zooglœa masses, in the eyes, kidneys, etc., of parrots infected with a very contagious and fatal disease (*mycosis psittacorum*) in which nodules are formed on the surface of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**S. phosphoreus.** See MICROCOCCUS *Pflügeri.*—**S. pneumoniæ.** See *S. pyogenes.*—**S. putrefaciens.** A micro-organism frequent in various putrefying substances; spherical cocci, from 0·2 to 0·3 μ in diameter, forming short moniliform threads. [*a*, 35.]—**S. pyogenes.** See Plate iii, Fig. 9. Ger., *Eiterkettencoccus.* A s. occurring as spherical cocci, about 1 μ in diameter, united in fours, fives, or even groups up to twenties (Saccardo) in filaments (chains), which are often united in delicate loops and form larger heaps. Sometimes there is a difference in the size of the cocci composing a chain. Diplococci are also often observed. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms punctiform colonies spreading out on the surface and appearing in the earlier stages of growth, under a low power of the microscope, as yellow spots of regular contour, and afterward as darker, nearly brown spots with chains, sometimes looped, projecting here and there at the borders. In punctures in gelatin, minute, whitish, nearly transparent colonies are developed, and appear as a delicate layer along the track of the puncture. On agar-agar the cultivations are thickest in the middle, thinning gradually in the form of a terrace toward the periphery, where at irregular intervals colonies occur in punctiform masses. A similar growth takes place on solidified blood-serum. The organism does not appear to develop on potatoes. Subcutaneous inoculations and intravenous injections of the cultivations have in the majority of cases no effect on healthy animals. Inoculations on the ears of rabbits cause usually only a temporary redness and swelling. This s. is common in human pus, especially in lymphangeiitis and peritonitis, and, according to Flügge, is the only species developed in cultivations from pus in acute inflammatory gangrene. Though it generally induces less rapid suppuration and destruction of tissue than *S. pyogenes*, "it can penetrate farther into the tissue and infiltrate it before suppuration and destruction" (Flügge). It is pathogenic for mice and rabbits. [*a*, 35.]—**S. radiatus.** A species occurring in cultivations, so called from the radial arrangement of the threads in the colonies in gelatin. It is less than 1 μ in diameter, is sometimes arranged in chains, but oftener in small masses. [*a*, 35.]—**S. Rindfleischii.** A s. consisting of colorless cocci in chains, found in the capillaries in mycosis fungoides and by some regarded as its specific cause. [*a*, 35.]—**S. rubiginosus.** Of Edington, a coccus, having a diameter of 0·4 μ, that grows as yellow points beneath, but as white points upon the surface of gelatin; not pathogenic to rabbits, guinea-pigs or pigs; obtained from the cast-off epidermis and from the blood of scarlatina patients. [*a*, 34.]—**S. saprogenes.** A s. found in putrefied substances, especially in blood; spherical cocci, 1·3 to 1·5 μ in diameter, closely united in short chains. [*a*, 35.]—**S. scarlatinæ.** See *S. rubiginosus.*—**S. Seiferti.** A s. (not to be confounded with *S. influentiæ*) found in the sputum and nasal secretions of persons affected with influenza. It occurs as oval, colorless cocci, 1·5 to 2 μ long by 1 μ broad, in long filaments collected into very numerous glomerules. According to Seifert, it is never found in pneumonia, laryngitis, or pertussis. [*a*, 35.]—**S. septicus.** A s. found in impure earth, not distinguishable under the microscope from *S. pyogenes*, though it has never been observed in man. It forms chains less readily than the latter species, and grows more slowly in cultivations. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, the colonies (as fine points) do not become visible till after three or four days, and in puncture cultivations not till the fifth or sixth day. Subcutaneous inoculations of minute quantities of the cultivations are fatal to mice in from two to three days. Inoculation on the ear of rabbits sets up a redness, followed by general infection, and death in two or three days. Accumulations of cocci are found in the internal organs of the dead animals, sometimes obstructing the vessels and forming necrotic foci. [*a*, 35.]—**S. septo-pyæmicus.** A s. consisting of spherical cocci, from 0·7 to 0·8 μ in diameter, found in the saliva of persons affected with erysipelas of the throat. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it slowly forms oval, yellowish-gray colonies, coarsely cut at the border. [*a*, 35.]—**S. suspectus.** A s. said to be common in northern Italy in the blood and spleen of cattle affected with hæmaturia. It forms filaments composed of colorless, spherical cocci, about 1 μ in diameter. [*a*, 35.]—**S. toxicatus.** A s. found in macerations of the poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*); spherical cocci, 0·5 μ in diameter, in chains. Inflammation produced by the poison of the plant has been ascribed to this. [*a*, 35.]—**S. ureæ.** Fr., *torule ammoniacale.* Ger., *Harnstoffmicrococcus, Harnpilz.* A s. consisting of spherical cocci, 0·8 μ to 1 μ in diameter, in short chains. It occurs in urine, inducing ammoniacal fermentation. [*a*, 35.] Cf. BACILLUS *ureæ.*—**S. varicellæ.** A s. found in the blood and fresh lymph of the vesicles of chicken-pox; spherical cocci, more than twice as large as *S. variolæ*, and rarely loosely united in short chains. [*a*, 35.]—**S. variolæ.** Spherical cocci, 0·5 μ in diameter, usually loosely united in chains, found in the blood and in the fresh lymph of the vesicles in variola. On potatoes, at a temperature between 22° and 35° C., this s. forms prominent hemispherical yellowish colonies. [*a*, 35.]—**S. vermiformis.** Of Maschek, an aerobic liquefying s. that shows a slow, vermiform progressive movement. Upon gelatin plates it forms yellowish-white colonies that sink into the gelatin as liquefaction occurs. Found by Tils in Freiburg water. [*a*, 34.]—**S. violaceus.** A s. accidentally found on boiled potatoes; short, ovoid cocci, in chains, forming bluish-violet droplets running together to form larger spots 6 mm. or less broad. [*a*, 35.]—**S. Weissii.** See SCHUETZIA *Weissii.*—**S. zythi.** A s. always found in malt liquors having a peculiar odor and acidity; colorless, spherical cocci, 1·2 to 1·5 μ in diameter, in chains. [*a*, 35.]

STREPTOPUS (Lat.), n. n. Stre^{2}pt'o(o^3)-pu^{3}s(pus). From στρεπτός, twisted, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *streptope.* Twisted foot (or stalk); a genus of the *Liliaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. amplexicaulis, S. amplexifolius, S. distortus.** Fr., *lourier Alexandrien des Alpes.* The ἰδαῖα ῥίζα of Dioscorides; an herb of southern and central Europe, Canada, and the middle United States. The refrigerant, mildly astringent leaves are used in gargles, and the young root is eaten as a salad. [*a*, 35.]

STREPTOTHRIX (Lat.). n. f. Stre^{2}pt'o^{2}th-ri^{2}x. Gen., *-ot'richos* (*-ot'richis*). From στρεπτός, twisted, and θρίξ, the hair. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. de Cohn, S. Fœrsteri.** An organism, consisting of fine colorless filaments, found by Cohn in the concretions in the lacrymal ducts. The threads are usually straight, sometimes twisted, and rarely distinctly branched. Its mode of growth and its botanical position are, according to Flügge, unknown. [*a*, 35.]

STRETCHER, n. Stre^{2}ch'u^{5}r. Fr., *brancard.* Ger., *Tragbahre.* 1. A hand-litter. 2. An extension apparatus. [*a*, 17.]—**Ambulance s.** A portable folding s. that may be carried in an ambulance. [*a*, 34.]—**Hospital s.** A folding, rigid, or wheeled hand s. used for transportation of the sick in the hospital. [*a*. 34.]—**Primary s.** See *Ambulance s.*—**Secondary s.** See *Hospital s.*

STREUPULVER (Ger.), n. Stroi'pulf-e^{2}r. Dusting powder, sometimes called lycopodium powder. [G; *a*, 35.]

STRIA (Lat.), n. f. Stri(stri^2)'a^3. Fr., *strie.* Ger., *Streif, Streifen.* A fine line (*e. g.*, a delicate groove, ridge, or streak of color; especially one of a number of such lines when they are parallel). [*a*, 35.]—**Acoustic striæ, Auditory striæ.** Lat., *striæ acusticæ.* Fr., *stries auditives.* Ger., *Hörstreifen.* A series of transverse white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle at its lower part. They arise near the median line and extend outward, uniting with the auditory nerve-roots. [J, 29 (K).]—**Brown parallel striæ** [Retzius]. See *Colored* LINES *of the enamel.*—**Medullary striæ.** See *Auditory striæ.*—**Meningitic s.** See *Cerebral* MACULÆ.—**Striæ acusticæ.** See *Auditory striæ.*—**S. alba tuberis.** A bundle of fibres, about 1 mm. broad, stretching quite superficially from the corpus mamillare over the tuber cinereum and disappearing beneath the chiasm some 4 or 5 mm. from the mesal border of the crusta. It turns outward beneath the optic tract to the fornix, of which it should be regarded as a detached fasciculus. [*a*, 34.]—**S. anæsthetica.** Of E. Veiel, neurodermatrophia. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]—**Striæ atrophicæ (cutis).** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**Striæ ciliares.** An old term for the furrows between the ciliary processes. [F.]—**S. cornea.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**Striæ corporis callosi externæ.** See *Striæ longitudinales laterales.*—**Striæ cutis.** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**Striæ externæ.** See *Striæ longitudinales laterales.*—**S. germinativa.** See *Genital* RIDGE.—**Striæ gravidarum.** Ger., *Schwangerschaftstreifen.* Lineæ albicantes due to pregnancy (see under *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin*).—**Striæ Lancisii.** See *Striæ longitudinales mediales.*—**S. lateralis.** See *S. olfactoria lateralis.*—**Striæ liberæ.** See *Striæ longitudinales mediales.*—**Striæ longitudinales cordis.** Nearly vertical muscular fibres in the upper half of the posterior longitudinal furrow of the heart. [L, 31.]—**Striæ longitudinales corporis callosi.** See *Striæ longitudinales Lancisii.*—**Striæ longitudinales internæ.** See *Striæ longitudinales mediales.*—**Striæ longitudinales Lancisii** (**seu liberæ, seu mediales**). The nerves of Lancisi; antero-posterior white fibres on the upper surface of the corpus callosum on each side of the rhaphe, continuous with the peduncles of the sæptum lucidum. [L, 332.]—**Striæ longitudinales laterales.** Longitudinal white fibres near the margins of the corpus callosum parallel to the striæ longitudinales mediales. [L.]—**Striæ medullares (ventriculi quarti).** See *Auditory striæ.*—**S. medullaris ascendens.** Ger., *Klangstab, aufsteigender Markstreifen.* A white s. at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, regarded as an accessory motor root of the trigeminal nerve or of the auditory nerve. [L.]—**S. medullaris thalami.** An oblique furrow on the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Striæ obtectæ.** See *Striæ longitudinales laterales.*—**Striæ of Heidenhain.** See RODS *of Heidenhain.*—**Striæ of Retzius.** Brown stripes parallel to the edge of a tooth, probably indicating the formation of the layers of enamel. [L, 351.]—**S. olfactoria.** Ger., *Riechstreifen.* One of the roots of the olfactory nerve. [J, 17 (K).]—**S. olfactoria lateralis.** The external root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—**S. olfactoria medialis.** The internal root of the olfactory nerve. [L.]—**S. pinealis.** The anterior peduncle of the pineal gland. [*a*, 34.]—**S. semicircularis, Striæ semilunares.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**Striæ tectæ.** See *Striæ longitudinales laterales.*—**S. terminalis.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**Striæ transversales (Willisii).** Transverse ridges upon the upper surface of the corpus callosum marking the general direction of its fibres. [L.]—**S. vascularis.** The concave surface of the membranous cochlear canal where it is connected with the spiral ligament of the cochlea. [L, 332.]

STRIATE, STRIATED, adj's. Stri'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *striatus.* Fr., *strié.* Ger., *gestreift.* Striped, streaked, marked with striæ.

STRIATION, n. Stri-a'shu^{3}n. 1. The state of being striate. 2. A striated structure. [*a*, 17, 35.]—**S's of Heidenhain.** See Rods *of Heidenhain.*

STRIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Stri(stri^2)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *striare*, to furrow. Of Wilder, the corpus striatum. [J, 80 (K).]

STRIBLING SPRINGS, n. Stri^{2}b'li^{2}n^2. A place in Augusta County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [*a*, 14.]

STRICKFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Stri^{2}k'fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. See Restiform.

STRICT, adj. Stri^{2}kt. Lat., *strictus* (from *stringere*, to draw tight). Fr., *roide.* Ger., *straff* (1st def.). 1. Of stems, etc., more or less rigid. 2. Very upright or straight. The *Strictæ* of Scopoli are a tribe of plants comprising three gentes, the first including genera (*Circæa*, *Ludwigia*, etc.) with dry fruit, the second genera (*Protium*, *Ribes*, etc.) with succulent fruit, and the third genera (*Hedera*, *Aralia*, etc.) related to the *Umbelliferæ.* [*a*, 35.]

STRICTURA (Lat.), n. f. Stri^{2}kt-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. See Stricture.—**S. præputii.** See Phimosis.

STRICTURE, n. Stri^{2}kt'u^{2}r. Lat., *strictura* (from *stringere*, to draw tight), *angustia.* Fr., *s. rétrécissement.* Ger., *Striktur*, *Zusammenschnürung*, *Verengerung.* A contracted part of a narrow tube or passage. [E.]—**Cicatricial s.** A s. due to cicatricial contraction. [*a*, 34.]—**Impassable s.** Fr., *rétrécissement infranchissable.* A s. in which the passage is so tortuous and contracted that a filiform bougie can not be passed through it. [*a*, 34.]—**Pelvic-inlet s.** [Lahs]. See *Bandl's* ring.—**Spasmodic s.** A s. due to muscular spasm and not to organic change. [E.]—**S. of the rectum.** Lat., *strictura* (seu *angustatio*) *intestini recti.* Ger., *Aftersperre.* A decrease in the calibre of the rectum, due to the growth of new tissue or to cicatricial contraction. [E.]

STRICTURE-CUTTER, STRICTUROTOME, n's. Stri^{2}kt'-u^{2}r-ku^{3}t''u^{5}r, -u^{2}r-o-tom. From *strictura*, a stricture, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument for incising a stricture. [*a*, 34.]

STRICTUROTOMY, n. Stri^{2}kt-u^{2}r-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Fr, *stricturotomie.* The division of a stricture by a cutting operation. [Chibret, "Rec. d'ophth.," June, 1882, p. 321.] See Urethrotomy.

STRIDOR (Lat.), n. m. Strid(stred)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *stridere*, to make a creaking sound. Fr., *strideur.* Ger., *Schall.* A harsh, shrill sound. [D.]—**Congenital laryngeal s.** Of Suckling, s. produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the larynx in very young infants. ["Edin. Med. Jour.," xxxviii, p. 205 (*a*, 34).]—**Inspiratory s.** The shrill sound heard in inspiration when the glottis is spasmodically closed or nearly closed. [D.]—**Laryngeal s.** S. produced by temporary or permanent laryngeal stenosis. [*a*, 34.]—**S. dentium.** See Arabos and Brygmus.—**S. serraticus.** Fr., *bruit serratique.* A sound like that produced in sharpening a saw, sometimes heard after tracheotomy, in expiration, as the air traverses the tracheotomy tube. [D, 72.]

STRIDULOUS, adj. Stri^{2}d'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *stridulus.* Fr., *stridulant*, *striduleux.* Ger., *knisternd.* Harsh, shrill, or creaking (said of the respiration). [D.]

STRIE (Fr.), n. Stre. See Stria.—**S's de Frommann.** See *Frommann's* lines.—**S. intermédiaire.** See *Hensen's* disc.—**S. obscure.** See *Dark* disc.—**S. optique.** See *Optic* tract.

STRIEGELHAARIG (Ger.), **STRIEGELIG** (Ger.), adj's. Streg'e^{2}l-ha^{3}r-i^{2}g, -e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See Strigose.

STRIEME (Ger.), n. Strem'e^2. Written also *Striemen.* A stripe, a wheal. See Vibex (1st def.) and Vitta (3d def.).—**Rückens'n.** See Vittæ *dorsales.*

STRIGA (Lat.), n. f. Strig(stri^{2}g)'a^3. From *stringere*, to draw tight. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Striegel*, *Striegelhaar.* In botany, a rigid, sharp-pointed, and appressed hair or bristle. [*a*, 35.]

STRIGIL, n. Stri^{2}j'i^{2}l. Gr., στλεγγίς, στλέγγιστρον. Lat., *strigilis* (from *stringere*, to strip off). A scraper used by the ancient bathers. [A, 312 (*a*, 30).] See under *Roman* bath.

STRIGILATION (Fr.), n. Strezh-el-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. Friction by means of a brush, etc., in massage. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

STRIGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Stri^{2}g-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *stringere*, to strip off. Literally, that which is scratched or scraped off; filth or dirt scraped off, especially from the skin after a bath or athletic exercise. [B, 70.]—**S. capitis.** See Pityriasis.

STRIGOSE, STRIGOUS, adj's. Strig-os', -u^{3}s. Lat., *strigosus* (from *striga* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *strigueux.* Ger., *striegelig*, *striegelhaarig.* Covered with strigæ. [*a*, 35.]

STRIKTUR (Ger.), n. Stri^{2}kt-ur'. See Stricture.

STRING-HALT, n. Stri^{2}n^2'ha^{4}lt. See Spring-halt.

STRIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Stri(stri^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. Dim. of *stria*, a furrow. Fr., *striole.* Ger., *Streifchen.* A very delicate stria. [*a*, 35.]

STRIOLATED, adj. Stri'o^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *striolatus.* Fr., *striolé.* Marked with striolæ. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

STROBILA (Lat.), n. f. Stro^{2}b-i^{2}l(el)'a^3. From στρόβιλος, a pine-cone. An adult tape-worm with its generative segments or proglottides. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

STROBILACEOUS, adj. Stro^{2}b-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *strobilaceus.* Fr., *strobilacé.* 1. See Strobiliform. 2. Pertaining to a strobile; belonging to or having the characters of the *Strobilaceæ* (of Reichenbach, the *Coniferæ*). [*a*, 35.]

STROBILE, n. Strob'i^{2}l. Gr., στρόβιλος. Lat., *strobilus.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Zapfen*, *Fruchtzapfen*, *Zapfenfrucht.* A cone (2d def.) of a pine or fir; also the fruit of the hop. [*a*, 35.]

STROBOSCOPE, n. Stro^{2}b'o-skop. From στρόβος, a whirling round, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Stroboskop.* See Zoetrope.

STROKE, n. Strok. Gr., πληγή. Lat., *ictus.* Fr., *coup.* Ger., *Schlag.* 1. A blow. 2. A sudden attack of disease, especially of paralysis or apoplexy. [*a*, 48.]—**Heat s.** See Hyperpyrexia and Insolation (2d def.).—**Paralytic s., S. of apoplexy.** See Apoplexy.

STROM (Ger.), n. Stro^{3}m. See Current.—**Drucks'.** Lit., pressure stream; of Niemeyer, the current produced in a blood-vessel just beyond the point at which an artificial stenosis has been produced. [K, 16.]—**Haupts'.** See *Primary* current.—**Hauts'.** See *Cutaneous* current.—**Nebens'.** See *Faradaic* current.—**Neigungss'.** Of Dubois-Reymond, the natural current in a muscle-rhombus which has its positive pole at or near one of the obtuse angles, the neighborhood of the adjacent acute angle being positive. [K, 16.]—**Nervens'.** See Nerve-current.—**Schleimhauts'.** Of Rosenthal, a natural electrical current existing in the mucous membrane lining the alimentary canal. [K, 16.]—**S'geber.** See Electrode.—**S'uhr.** See Rheometer (2d def.).—**S'wechsler, S'wender.** See Rheotrope.

STROMA (Lat.), n. n. Strom'a^3. Gen., *stro'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., στρῶμα (from στρωννύναι, to spread). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Grundgewebe.* 1. The tissue or combination of tissues forming the principal mass of an organ and serving as a kind of matrix or support for its special anatomical elements. According to Littré, the term should be applied to a covering and not to the supporting framework of an organ. 2. The connective-tissue framework of serous membranes exclusive of the endothelium. 3. The cell-body of nucleated red blood-corpuscles, or, in mammalian red blood-corpuscles, the entire mass of the corpuscle exclusive of the coloring matter. [J, 30, 32, 35.] 4. A body, variously shaped, composed of compactly arranged hyphal tissue, bearing the perithecium in pyrenomycetous *Fungi.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. Hisii.** See Hilum *of the ovary.*

STROMBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Stro^{2}mb'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Flügelschnecken.* See under Strombus.

STROMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^{2}mb'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., στρόμβος (from στρέφειν, to twist). 1. Anything twisted up. 2. A spiral snail-shell. [A, 312 (*a*, 21).] 3. A genus of the *Strombidæ*, or wing-shells, which are a family of gasteropodous molluscs. [*a*, 48.]—**S. lentiginosus.** Ger., *fleckige Flügelschnecke*, *Sommersprossen.* A species the operculum of which, with that of *Murex inflatus*, etc., was formerly official as *unguis odoratus*, *blatta byzantina*, etc. [*a*, 35.]

STRONGYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^{2}n(stro^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From στρογγύλος, round. Fr., *strongle*, *strongyle.* A genus of entozoic worms. The *Strongylidæ* of Dujardin are an order of the *Nematoda.*—**S. armatus (minor).** See Sclerostoma *equinum.*—**S. bronchialis.** A yellowish viviparous worm, from $\frac{1}{35}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ inch broad, the male being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and the female of double that length. It has been found occasionally in the lungs and bronchial glands of man. [L.]—**S. cernuus.** See Sclerostoma *hypostomum.*—**S. duodenalis.** See Sclerostoma *duodenale.*—**S. elongatus.** A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the hog. [L, 18.]—**S. equinus.** See Sclerostoma *equinum.*—**S. filaria.** A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the sheep, goat, and other ruminants. [L, 17.]—**S. gigas.** See Eustrongylus *gigas.*—**S. hypostomus.** See Sclerostoma *hypostomum.*—**S. longevaginatus.** A species found in the kidney and urinary ducts of man, and once in the parenchyma of the lung of a child. [Diesing (L, 17); L, 57 (*a*, 50).]—**S. lupi.** See Spiroptera *sanguinolenta.*—**S. micruris, S. micrurus.** A species the immature form of which is found in the lungs of young sheep and calves, producing hoose. [L.]—**S. ovinus.** See *S. contortus.*—**S. quadridentatus.** See Sclerostoma *duodenale.*—**S. renalis.** See Eustrongylus *gigas.*

STRONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Stro^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *strontiane.* Ger., *Strontian.* Strontium oxide, SrO; a grayish or whitish, porous substance, analogous in structure and chemical properties to lime. [B.]

STRONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stro^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A bivalent element allied to calcium, found in various minerals and in some mineral waters. It is a yellow metal, rather harder than lead and readily malleable. Sp. gr., 2·5; atomic weight, 87·2; symbol, Sr. [B, 3.] Several of its salts are antiseptic. [*a*. 50.]—**Ammonium and s. arsenate.** The compound $2Sr(NH_4)AsO + H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**S. acetate.** A compound of s. and acetic acid; crystallizing in different forms according to the amount of water which the crystals contain, and having respectively the formulæ $2Sn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$ and $Sn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**S. acrylate.** The compound $Sr(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. [B.]—**S. antimonate.** The compound $Sr(SbO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**S. arsenate.** A compound of s. and arsenic acid. The monohydric s. arsenate, $Sr.HAsO_4$, is known. [B, 2.]—**S. arsenite.** See *S. metarsenite.*—**S. carbonate.** A substance, $SrCO_3$, occurring in nature as the mineral strontianite and also prepared artificially. [B, 3.]—**S. chloride.** A body, $SrCl_2 + 6H_2O$, forming long, acicular, efflorescent crystals which, on heating, lose their water of crystallization and are reduced to a white powder. [B, 3.]—**S. cyanide.** A substance, $Sr(CN)_2$, prepared by the decomposition of s. ferrocyanide or by the action of hydrocyanic acid on s. hydrate. It is very readily decomposed by the action of carbonic acid. [B.]—**S. ferrocyanide.** A substance, $Sr_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2 + 15H_2O$, produced by the action of s. hydrate on a ferrocyanide of a heavy metal, like copper. [B.]—**S. gallate.** A substance, $(C_7H_5O_5)_2Sr + 4H_2O$, occurring in acicular crystals. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**S. hydroxide.** A white pulverulent substance, $Sr(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]—**S. lactate.** A compound of s. and lactic acid; a diuretic. [*a*, 50.]—**S. metarsenite.** The compound $Sr(AsO_2)_2 + 4H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**S. nitrate.** A crystalline substance, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, or $Sr(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**S. oxalate.** The compound SrC_2O_4. [B, 4.]—**S. oxide.** See Strontia.—**S. pyrothioarsenate.** Neutral s. sulpharsenate, $Sr_2As_2S_7$. [B, 2.]—**S. sulpharsenate.** See *S. pyrothioarsenate* and *S. thioarsenate.*—**S. sulphate.** The compound $SrSO_4$, occurring in nature as the mineral celestine. It forms large, rhombic, light-blue crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. thioarsenate.** Basic s. sulpharsenate, a whitish powder, $Sr_3(AsS_4)_2$. [B, 2.] See also *S. pyrothioarsenate.*

STROPHANTHEIN, n. Stro^{2}f-anth'e-i^{2}n. A substance insoluble in water, formed along with sugar by the decomposition of strophanthin by weak acids. [B.]

STROPHANTHIN, STROPHANTIN, n's. Stro^{2}f-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n, -a^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Fr., *strophantine, strophanthine*. Ger., *S.* A crystallizable glucoside, $C_{20}O_{34}H_{10}$, very bitter and feebly acid, obtained from the seeds, leaves, and bark of *Strophanthus hispidus*. By boiling with dilute acids, it is converted into sugar and strophanthein. It acts, like digitalin, as a cardiac tonic and a diuretic. [B.]

STROPHANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^{2}f-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **στρόφος**, a twisted cord, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *strophante*. A genus of the *Apocynaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. hispidus.** A Gaboon species identified by some with *S. kombé*. The seeds contain strophanthin, and probably do not differ in properties from those of *S. kombé*. [α, 35.]—**S. kambé, S. kombé.** A weedy climber of Gaboon, where the seeds and those of other species are used as an arrow-poison (*kombé inée*, or *onage*), which acts directly on the heart muscle. They contain strophanthin (the active principle) and ineine. The tincture is used as a heart tonic, like digitalis, though more stimulant and less permanent in its effects. It is considered superior to digitalis as a diuretic, and is recommended in renal complaints with secondary heart-failure. [α, 35.]—**S.-seed.** Lat., *semen strophanthi*. The seed of several species of *S.* Those of *S. kombé* are from 1½ to 2½ ctm. in length and from 4 to 5 mm. in breadth, and have a keel-shaped ridge on each of the flattened sides, one much more prominent than the other. They are covered with appressed silky hairs, varying in color from grayish-green to brown. Those of *S. hispidus* are brown. Another sort, known as white s.-seed, are more densely covered with nearly white hairs. [α, 35.]

STROPHIOLE, n. Stro^{2}f'i^2-ol. Gr., **στρόφιον** (dim. of **στρόφος**, a twisted band). Lat., *strophiola, strophiolum*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Nabeldecke*. See Appendix *funicularis* and Caruncle (2d def.).

STROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Strof(stro^{2}f)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., **στρόφιον** (dim. of **στρόφος**, a band). 1. A bandage. 2. See Strophiole.

STROPHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Stro^{2}f-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From **στρόφος**, a twisted band, and **κεφαλή**, the head. The condition of a strophocephalus. [α, 34.]

STROPHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^{2}f-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a rare form of monster having ectopia of the different organs and parts forming the head and face. [α, 34.]

STROPHULUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^{2}f'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Probably from *strophus* (*q. v.*), since s. has often been ascribed to gastric disorders. Fr., *strophule, dartre poussée, poussée, ébullition, taches de lait*. Ger., *rothes Ausfahren, Schalknötchen, Hitzblätterchen, Wiebeln*. Gum-rash, red-gum, gown, red-gown, tooth-rash, milk-spots, lichen of infants; an obsolescent term for certain papular, erythematous, and eczematous skin eruptions in infants, usually of an evanescent character. [G.]—**S. albidus.** Ger., *weisse Gesämte*. White-gum. The affection described by Willan and others under this name does not correspond to the other varieties of s., but rather to milium. [G, 28.]—**S. candidus.** "Pallid-gown"; s. in which the papules are pale-red or whitish and usually of larger size than in the ordinary forms; probably a form of urticaria. [G, 28.] Cf. Urticaria *papulosa*.—**S. confertus.** Rank red-gum; a variety in which the papular lesions are closely packed together or aggregated in clusters. [G, 28.]—**S. dentitionis.** See *Tooth*-rash.—**S. intertinctus.** A form in which the pimples are distributed over the surface so as to give it a mottled appearance, most commonly on the face, neck, hands, and arms. [G, 28.]—**S. juvenalis.** A variety affecting young persons; the lichen simplex of Willan. [G, 5.]—**S. neonatorum.** The s. of new-born children. Fuchs describes the following varieties: *albidus, intertinctus*, and *lenticularis* (*candidus*). [G, 5.] See *S. albidus*, etc.—**S. pruriginosus.** A form of eruption consisting of rather large, disseminated papules, some of a red color and accompanied with erythema, others not differing in hue from the surrounding skin, which occasion intense itching, especially at night, and show little black crusts on their summits. The disease occurs in infants and young persons, affecting especially the upper portions of the body, less frequently the legs. Its duration varies from a few days to several months. [G, 51.]—**S. simple** (Fr.). Of Hardy, the ordinary forms, except s. pruriginosus. [G, 51.]—**S. volaticus.** "Wildfire rash"; an obsolete term for an ephemeral eruption in infants, sometimes erythematous and sometimes vesicular. [G, 28.]

STROPHOS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^{2}f'o^{2}s. Gr., **στρόφος** (from **στρέφειν**, to twist). See Volvulus.

STROTZEN (Ger.), n. Stro^{3}t'tse^{2}n. Turgescence. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

STROYL, n. Stroil. The *Triticum repens*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

STRUCTURAL, adj. Stru^{3}kt'u^2-r'l. From *struere*, to build. Pertaining to or affecting structure (cf. *S.* disease. [α, 48.]

STRUMA (Lat.), n. f. Stru^{2}m(strum)'a^3. Fr., *strume* (2d def.). Ger., *S.*, *Kropf* (2d def.). 1. Scrofula. 2. Goître. [E.] 3. In botany, a cushion-like swelling or protuberance. [α, 35.]—**S. amyloides.** See *Amyloid* degeneration.—**S. aneurysmatica.** See *Aneurysmal* goître.—**S. colloides.** See *Colloid* goître.—**S. congenita.** See *Congenital* goître.—**S. cystica (parenchymatosa).** See *Cystic* goître.—**S. cystica pulsans.** See *Pulsating* goître (2d def.).—**S. fibrosa.** See *Fibroid* goître.—**S. follicularis.** Ger., *Drüsenkropf*. See *Follicular* goître.—**S. gangliosa.** See *Ganglionary* goître.—**S. gelatinosa.** See *Colloid* goître.—**S. hyperplastica.** 1. See Goître. 2. Goître in which the gland becomes tattered and nodular. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**S. hyperplastica aneurysmatica.** See *Aneurysmal* goître.—**S. hyperplastica fibrosa.** See *Fibroid* goître.—**S. hyperplastica follicularis.** See *Follicular* goître.—**S. hyperplastica varicosa.** Goître with dilated veins.—**S. hyperplastica vascularis.** A vascular goître in which there is hyperplasia of the connective tissue. [α, 34.]—**S. hypertrophica simplex.** Simple hyperplasia of the thyreoid gland. [α, 34.]—**S. intrathoracica.** A goitre occupying the anterior mediastinum. [α, 34.]—**S. intrauterina congenita.** Of Spiegelberg, a simple parenchymatous hyperplasia of the thyreoid gland in the new-born; to be distinguished from the transitory enlargement caused by the fact of a face presentation. [A, 15.]—**Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis.** Of Grawitz, small fatty tumors having a connective-tissue network, found beneath the renal capsule. ["Jour. de l'anat. et de la phys.," 1891, p. 454 (α, 34).]—**Strumæ lipomatodes suprarenales.** Neoplasms resembling strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis found within the suprarenal capsule. [α, 34.]—**S. lymphatica.** Of Walther, see *Lymphatic* goître.—**S. maligna.** Cancer of the thyreoid gland. [Braun, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," July 22, 1882, Beilage, p. 42.]—**S. mollis.** See *Soft* goître.—**S. ossea, S. petrosa.** See *Calcareous* goître.—**S. pulsans.** See *Pulsating* goître.—**S. varicosa.** See *Varicose* goître.—**S. vascularis aneurysmatica.** See *Aneurysmal* goître.—**S. vasculosa.** See *Pulsating* goître.

STRUMATOMIE (Ger.), **STRUMECTOMIE** (Ger.), n's. Strum-a^3-tom-e', -e^{2}k-tom-e'. Excision of the thyreoid gland. [B.]

STRUMIPRIVUS (Lat.), adj. Stru^{2}m(strum)-i^2-pri(pre)'vu^{3}s-(wu^{4}s). From *struma* (*q. v.*), and *privus*, deprived of. Fr., *strumiprive*. Deprived of the thyreoid gland; of a morbid condition, due to loss of the thyreoid gland (cf. Cachexia *strumipriva* and Myxœdema).

STRUMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^{2}m(strum)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See Thyreoitis.

STRUMODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Stru^{2}m(strum)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). From *struma* (*q. v.*), and δέρμα, the skin. See Scrofuloderma.

STRUMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^{2}m(strum)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *struma* (*q. v.*). See Strumositas.

STRUMOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^{2}m(strum)-o^{2}s(os)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. From *struma* (*q. v.*). Fr., *strumosité*. The goîtrous or the scrofulous diathesis. [α, 34.]

STRUMOUS, adj. Stru^{2}m'u^{3}s. Lat., *strumosus* (from *struma* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *strumeux*. Ger., *strumös, kropfig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of struma. [D.]

STRUMPFIA (Lat.), n. f. Strumpf'i^2-a^3. Fr., *strumpfie*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. maritima.** Fr., *faux romarin*. A West Indian shrub. The stimulant and tonic flowers and leaves are used for snake-bites and as a febrifuge. [α, 35.]

STRUPPIG (Ger.), adj. Strup'pi^{2}g. See Hirsute.

STRUTHIN, n. Stru^{2}th'i^{2}n. Fr., *struthine*. See Saponin.

STRUTHIO (Lat.), n. m. Stru^{2}th(struth)'i^2-o. Gen., *-on'is*. Gr., **στρουθίων**. The ostrich. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**S. camelus.** Written also *struthiocamelus*. Gr., **στρουθιοκάμηλος**. Ger., *Strauss, Vogelstrauss*. The African ostrich. The shells of its eggs, *testæ ovorum struthionis* (Ger., *Strausseierschalen*), were formerly official. [α, 35, 39.]

STRUTHIOPTERIS (Lat.) n. f. Stru^{2}th(struth)-i^2-o^{2}pt'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *-pter'idos* (*-idis*), *-pter'eos*. From **στρουθίων**, the ostrich, and **πτερίς**, a kind of fern. Fr., *struthioptère, struthioptéris*. A genus of ferns. The *Struthiopterideæ* are a section of the *Polypodiaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. germanica.** Ostrich-fern; a species growing in Canada and in the northern United States. [α, 35.]

STRUTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stru^{2}th(stru^{3}th)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., **στρουθίον**. The genus *Gypsophila*; of the ancients, see Gypsophila *s.* [α, 35.]

STRYCHNÉ (Fr.), adj. 1. Containing strychnine. 2. Consisting in the use of strychnine (said of a course of medication).

STRYCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Stri^{2}k(stru^{6}ch^2)'ni^2-a^3. See Strychnine.—**Strychniæ sulphas.** See Strychnine *sulphate*.

STRYCHNIC ACID, n. Stri^{2}k'ni^{2}k. Fr., *acide strychnique*. See Igasuric acid.

STRYCHNINA (Lat.), n. f. Stri^{2}k(stru^{6}ch^2)-nin(nen)'a^3. See Strychnine.—**Granula strychninæ** [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *granules de strychnine* [Fr. Cod.]. Pellets made of strychnine incorporated with sugar or milk-sugar and gum arabic, tragacanth, or honey, and containing each 1 milligramme of the drug. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Liquor strychninæ hydrochloratis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts (by measure) of pure strychnine crystals in a mixture of 4 parts of hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1·052 and 48 of water, and adding 48 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·838 and 98 of water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pilulæ strychninæ.** A mass of 5 centigrammes of strychnine and 96 of confection of rose, divided into 12 pills. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Strychninæ sulphas, Sulphas strychninæ.** See Strychnine *sulphate*.

STRYCHNINE, n. Stri^{2}k'nen. Lat., *strychnina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *strychninum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *strychnia* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychnin*. It., *stricnina*. Sp., *estricnina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*, occurring as small, four-sided prisms or rectangular octaedra or as a crystalline powder, having neither color nor odor, but an exceedingly bitter and persistent taste. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* strychnini.—**Azotate de s.** (Fr.). See *S. nitrate*.—**Granules de s.** (Fr.). See *Granula* strychnini.—**Pilules de s.** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ* strychninæ.—**Sirop de sulfate de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *jarabe de sulfato estricnico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of s. sulphate in 4 grammes [Fr. Cod.] (the necessary amount [Sp. Ph.]) of water, mixed with 196 grammes [Fr. Cod.] (200 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. hydrate.** A substance, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O + H_2O$, obtained as a white precipitate by boiling s. in a solution of caustic soda with alcohol,

evaporating, and directing a jet of carbonic-acid gas upon the residuum after dissolving it in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1888, p. 504 (α, 50).]—**S. nitrate.** Lat., *nitras strychnini* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *strychnicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *strychninum nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychninnitrat* [Ger. Ph.]. A compound of s. and nitric acid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.NHO_3$. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. plant.** See STRYCHNOS *nux vomica*.—**S. sesquiiodide.** The compound $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2I_3$. [B, 10.]—**S. sulphate.** Lat., *strychninæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *strychninum sulfuricum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *sulphas strychninæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato estrícnico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring as colorless, transparent, prismatic or acicular crystals, or as a white, crystalline powder, having no odor but a very bitter taste. S. sulphate is the s. salt usually employed in medicine. It is soluble in 10 [U. S. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (40 [Gr. Ph.], 42 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 1 part [Russ. Ph.] (2 parts [U. S. Ph.]) of boiling water or boiling alcohol, in 60 [U. S. Ph.] (80 (Gr. Ph.], 82 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold alcohol, is insoluble in ether, and melts at 135° C., losing 14·1 per cent. of its water of crystallization [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Teinture de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* STRYCHNINI.

STRYCHNINIC ACID, n. Stri2k-ni2n'i2k. Fr., *acide strychninique.* A substance produced by the oxidation of strychnine, occurring in colorless needles, of acid reaction, and forming crystallizable salts. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STRYCHNINUM [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Stri2k'-(stru6ch2)-nin(nen)'u3m(u4m). See STRYCHNINE.—**Nitras strychnini, S. nitricum.** See STRYCHNINE *nitrate.*—**S. sulfuricum.** See STRYCHNINE *sulphate.*—**Tinctura strychnini.** A tincture made with 16 centigrammes of strychnine and 30 grammes of 36-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

STRYCHNISATION (Fr.), n. Strek-ne-za3-se-o2n2. The state of being under the influence of strychnine.

STRYCHNISM, n. Stri2k'nizm. Lat., *strychnismus.* Fr., *strychnisme.* Of M. Hall, the associated phenomena produced by the administration of large doses of strychnine. [α, 34.]

STRYCHNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stri2k(stru6ch2)'ni2-u3m(u4m). A univalent radicle, $C_{21}H_{23}N_2O_2$, bearing the same relation to strychnine that ammonium bears to ammonia. The addition compounds of strychnine with acids may be regarded as substitution compounds of s. with acids. [B, 2.]

STRYCHNOL, n. Stri2k'no2l. See STRYCHNINE *hydrate.*

STRYCHNOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Stri2k(stru6ch2)-no(no3)-man-(ma3n)'i2-a3. From στρύχνος, nightshade, and μανία, madness. Ger., *Strychnomanie.* An old term for the delirium resulting from eating belladonna. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

STRYCHNOS (Lat.), n. f. Stri2k(stru6ch2)'no2s. Gr., στρύχνος. Fr., *s., vomiquier.* Ger., *S., Krähenaugenbaum.* A genus of the *Loganiaceæ.* The *Strychnaceæ* are an order of the *Hypanthæ,* consisting of *S.*; the *Strychneaceæ* are a family of plants comprising *S., Fagræa,* etc.; the *Strychneæ* (Fr., *strychnées*) are an order of the *Corolliflora,* now included in the *Loganiaceæ*; and the *Strychnideæ* are a family of the *Jasminarieæ* consisting of the *Carisseæ* and *Strychneæ.* [α, 35.]—**Aqua strychni Rademacheri.** See *Aqua* NUCUM VOMICARUM.—**Extractum strychni.** See *Extractum* NUCIS VOMICÆ.—**Extractum strychni aquosum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nucis vomicæ aquosum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. An aqueous extract made from the seed of *S. nux vomica* by exhaustion with boiling (hot [Swiss Ph.]) water and evaporation to dryness (thickness [Gr. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum strychni fluidum.** See *Extractum* NUCIS VOMICÆ *fluidum.*—**Extractum strychni siccum.** See *Extractum* NUCIS VOMICÆ *spirituosum pulveratum.*—**Extractum strychni spirituosum.** See *Extractum* NUCIS VOMICÆ.—**Extractum strychni spirituosum cum dextrino.** See *Extractum* NUCIS VOMICÆ *spirituosum pulveratum.*—**Semen** (seu **semina**) **strychni.** See NUX VOMICA.—**Semen strychni pulveratum.** The dried, powdered, and sifted seeds of *S. nux vomica.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. axillaris.** An East Indian species. The leaves are used for ulcers and the poisonous seeds for fevers. [α, 35.]—**S. bicirrhosa.** An East Indian species. The bitter root is used in abdominal pains and rheumatic affections of the joints, and the fruit-pulp in flatulent colic. [α, 35.]—**S. brachiata.** The *comida de venado* of Peru; probably poisonous, though its fruits are said to be eaten by certain animals. [α, 35.]—**S. castelnæana.** A species growing on the upper Amazon, furnishing an ingredient of curare. [α, 35.]—**S. cogens.** A British Guiana species yielding a constituent of curare. [α, 35.]—**S. colubrina.** Fr., *bois* (ou *racine*) *de couleuvre.* Ger., *Schlangenholzbaum.* The snakewood of the East Indies, where the wood (*lignum colubrinum* [seu *serpentarium officinale,* seu *serpentum,* seu *mungos*]), especially that of the root, is used for snake-bites, as a febrifuge and anthelminthic, and in certain skin diseases. The bark and wood are said to contain respectively nearly 1 and 6 per cent. of mixed alkaloids (strychnine and brucine). [α, 35.]—**S. crevauxiana, S. Crevauxii.** A species found in French Guiana, where it is used in the preparation of curare. [α, 35.]—**S. gaultheriana.** The *hoang-nan* (or *nang*) of the Chinese, who use the poisonous bark in leprosy and hydrophobia. [α, 35.]—**S. Gubleri.** A species found on the upper Orinoco; used in making curare. [α, 35.]—**S. ignatia, S. Ignatii.** Fr., *s. de Saint-Ignace.* Ger., *bitterer Ignatiusbaum.* St. Ignatius's bean; a tree indigenous to the Philippine Islands. The hard, bony, inodorous, bitter seeds, the *ignatia* of the U. S. Ph., which have the same properties as nux vomica, contain 1·2 per cent. of strychnine and 0·5 per cent. of brucine, combined, according to Caldwell, with igasuric acid. [α, 35.]—**S. innocua.** Fr., *s. non nuisible.* An Egyptian and Senegal species said not to be poisonous. The acidulous pulp of the fruit is eaten. [α, 35.]—**S. ligustrina.** A tree of the Eastern Archipelago, yielding a lignum colubrinum used like that of *S. colubrina.* It is thought to be the source of *bidara laut* (of the Indian bazaars), the wood of which contains 2·26 per cent. of brucine without strychnine. [α, 35.]—**S. minor.** A Malabar species. The fruit is used externally in mania. The root is used in diarrhœa and colic and externally in rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**S. muricata.** Ger., *stachelfrüchtiger Krähenaugenbaum.* A species of Timor and neighboring islands, yielding a lignum colubrinum. All parts, especially the fruit, are bitter. The root is used as a febrifuge. [α, 35.] Cf. *S. ligustrina.*—**S. nux vomica.** Fr., *noix vomique.* Ger., *ächter Krähenaugenbaum, gemeiner Brechnussbaum.* The source of nux vomica; a tree indigenous to the East Indies, Indian Archipelago, etc., and found also in northern Australia. The bitter wood and root are used as a febrifuge and in snake-bites. The bark, false angustura-bark, official in the Sp. Ph. as *angustura falsa,* contains brucine. In the East Indies it is the chief ingredient in medicated oils applied to obstinate eruptions, such as those of leprosy and syphilis. The leaves are used externally in paralysis and rheumatism. [B, 95; α, 35.]—**S. potatorum.** Fr., *s. des buveurs.* Clearing (or water-filter) nut of the East Indies; a species that is not poisonous. The nut is rubbed on the inside of vessels to clarify foul water. The fruit is emetic and antidysenteric. The seeds are used in gonorrhœa and diabetes, and, pulverized and mixed with honey, are applied to boils to hasten suppuration. [α, 35.]—**S. pseudo-china.** Fr., *faux quina.* Brazilian copalchi-plant. The bark, which is said to contain extractive, resin, gum, an acid, and a nitrogenous body, but neither strychnine nor brucine, is used in Brazil, under the names of *quina de campo* and *quina de mendanha,* as a substitute for cinchona. [α, 35.]—**S'samen** (Ger.). See NUX VOMICA.—**S. Schomburgkii.** A species of British Guiana, where it enters into the composition of curare. [α, 35.]—**S. spinosa.** Fr., *s. épineux.* Ger., *dorniger Krähenaugenbaum.* A Madagascar tree. The berries are used to prepare a vinous, mildly laxative beverage. The unripe fruit is bitter and poisonous. [α, 35.]—**S. tieute.** Fr., *upas tieuté.* Ger., *javanischer Krähenaugenbaum, Tschettik.* The most poisonous species, a Javanese shrub. The root-bark contains strychnine and is used to prepare an arrow-poison known as *upas tieute* (not to be confounded with the upas antiar of the *Antiaris toxicaria*). The dry seeds are said to contain strychnine and a trace of brucine. [α, 35.]—**S. toxicaria, S. toxifera.** A tree indigenous to British Guiana and the upper regions of the Orinoco and Amazon. The bark is used as an ingredient of curare. [α, 35.]—**S. yapurensis.** A poisonous species of the upper Amazon, believed to enter into the composition of curare. [α, 35.]—**Tinctura strychni.** See *Tinctura* NUCIS VOMICÆ.—**Tinctura strychni ætherea** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating the coarsely powdered seeds of *S. nux vomica* with ten times as much spiritus ætheris for 8 days (5 days [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura strychni Rademacheri** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* NUCUM VOMICARUM *Rademacheri.*

STRYPHNODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Stri2f(stru6f)-no(no3)-den2d'ro2n. From στρυφνός, harsh, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *s.* A genus of leguminous trees of the *Adenanthereæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. barbatimão.** The *barbatimão* of Brazil, where the bark, which is highly astringent, is used in wounds, burns, and even hernias. [α, 35.]—**S. jurema.** A species furnishing a bark (see *Jurema* BARK) similar in properties to that of *S. barbatimão.* Baillon identifies it with *Acacia niopo.* [α, 35.]—**S. polyphyllum.** The *angico* of Brazil, by some authors identified with *S. barbatimão.* It yields a translucent, brownish-red gum, which is used as a pectoral. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 50); α, 25.]

STRYPHNUS (Lat.), adj. Stri2f(stru6f)'nu3s(nu4s). Gr., στρυφνός (from στύφειν, to contract). See ASTRINGENT.

STUBITZA, n. A place in Agram County, Croatia, where there are warm gaseous and alkaline springs. [α, 14.]

STUBNYA, n. A place in Thurócz County, Hungary, where there are warm alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 57 (α, 14).]

STÜCK (Ger.), n. Stu6k. A piece, a part, a fragment. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Scheibenförmiges S. des Schläfenbeins.** See *Quadrato-jugal* BONE (1st def.) and *Metapterygoid* BONE.—**S'chen.** See FRUSTULE.

STUFENJAHR (Ger.), n. Stuf'e2n-ya3r. See CLIMACTERIUM.

STUFFED, adj. Stu3ft. Of the stem of a *Fungus,* filled with a spongy mass. [α, 35.]

STUHL (Ger.), n. Stul. See CHAIR and STOOL.—**S'ausleerung, S'entleerung, S'gang.** See DEFECATION (2d def.).—**S'verstopfung.** See OBSTIPATION.—**S'zäpfchen.** See SUPPOSITORY.

STUMM (Ger.), adj. Stum. See DUMB.

STUMMEL (Ger.), n. Stum'me2l. See STUMP.

STUMP, n. Stu3mp. Fr., *moignon.* Ger., *Stumpf, Stummel.* The part that is left after a portion of an organ has been removed by amputation or otherwise. [α, 48.]—**Conical s.** A troublesome condition, the result of insufficient flap, of sloughing, or of retraction of muscles, by which the bone is left after an amputation to be covered by granulation tissue. In a s. of this sort the cicatrix possesses very little vitality and is constantly liable to ulceration. The remedy is reamputation. [E.]

STUMPFSICHTIG (Ger.), adj. Stumpf'zi2ch2t-i2g. See AMBLYOPIC.

STUPA (Lat.), n. f. Stu2p(stup)'a3. Gr., στύπη. Fr., *étoupe.* Ger., *Werg.* 1. A tuft or mat of long hairs; tow. 2. A web consisting of simple or branched filaments forming the medullary stratum of the thallus of some lichens. [α, 35.]—**S. picis liquidæ.** Tow impregnated with fresh tar; used as an antiseptic dressing.

STUPACEOUS, adj. Stu2p-a'shu3s. Lat., *stupaceus.* Resembling stupa; tow-like. [α, 35.]

STUPE, n. Stu2p. From *stupa,* tow. Flax or cloth dipped in a liquid to be applied in fomentation. [α, 48.]

STUPEFACIENT, adj. Stu^{2}p-e^2-fa'sh'nt. Gr., *ναρκωτικός*. Lat., *narcoticus*. Fr., *stupéfiant*. Ger., *betäubend*. Producing stupor.

STUPEFACTION, n. Stu^{2}p-e^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *stupefacere*, to make numb. Gr., *νάρκωσις*. Fr., *stupéfaction*. Ger., *Betäubung*. 1. The act of making or becoming stupefied or insensible. 2. Stupor, narcosis. [D.]

STUPEMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{2}p(stu^{4}p)-e^2-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From *stupor*, numbness, and *μανία*, madness. Mental stupor. [α, 34.]

STUPHA (Lat), n. f. Stu^{3}f(stuf)'a^3. Gr., *στύπη*. See STUPA, STUPE, and *Sweat* BATH.

STUPOR (Lat.), n. m. Stu^{2}p(stup)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. Gr., *νάρκη, νάρκωσις*. Fr., *stupeur*. Ger., *S.*, *Benommenheit*, *Betäubung*. A state of apathy with drowsiness.—**Anergic s.** Of Clouston, acute dementia. [α, 34.]—**Delusional s.** See MELANCHOLIA *with s.*—**Digitorum s. a gelu.** See ONGLÉE.—**Epileptic s.** S. following an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**Lethargic s.** See TRANCE.—**Post-convulsive s.** S. following a convulsion, especially an epileptic convulsion. [D, 36.]—**S. a pressione.** Of Sauvages, apoplectic s. [α, 34.]—**S. formicans.** Of Sauvages, formication. [α, 34.]—**S. melancholicus.** See MELANCHOLIA *with s.*—**S. miliaris.** Paræsthesia of the fingers and toes occurring before the eruption of miliary fever. [α, 34.]—**S. vigilans.** See CATALEPSY.

STUPOROUS, adj. Stu^{2}p'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. 1. In a state of stupor. 2. Attended with stupor.

STUPOSE, adj. Stu^{2}p'os. Lat., *stuposus* (from *stupa*, tow). Fr., *stupeux*. Ger., *wergig*. Having a stupa (in either sense). [α, 35.]

STUPPA (Lat.), n. f. Stu^{2}p(stup)'pa^3. See STUPA.

STUPPEUS (Lat.), adj. Stu^{2}p(stup)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See STUPACEOUS.

STUPRATION, n. Stu^{2}p-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *stuprum*. Fr., *stupre*. See RAPE.

STURDY, n. Stu^{5}rd'i^2. See GID.

STURGEON, n. Stu^{6}r'j'n. Fr., *esturgeon*. Ger., *Stör*. See ACIPENSER.

STURMEISENHUT, STURMHUT (Ger.), n's. Sturm'iz-e^{2}n-hut, sturm'hut. See ACONITE.

STURZGEBURT (Ger.), n. Sturts'ge^2-burt. Sudden, unexpected delivery; sometimes while the mother is standing. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

STUTTERING, n. Stu^{3}t'u^{6}r i^{2}n^2. Gr., *τραυλισμός*. Lat., *balbuties*. Fr., *balbutie*, *bégaiement*. Ger., *Stottern*, *Stammeln*. A defect in speech in which there is a spasmodic repetition of the same syllable. [α, 34.]—**Aphasic s.** The s. of aphasic persons. It is more or less spasmodic in characters. [D, 18.]

STÜTZE (Ger.), n. Stu^{6}ts'e^2. See FULCRUM.

STÜTZGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Stu^{6}ts'ge^2-vab-e^2. Supporting tissue, usually connective tissue. [J.]

STY, n. Sti. See HORDEOLUM.

STYCERIC ACID, n. Sti^{2}s-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide stycérique*. Ger., *Stycerinsäure*. Phenylglyceric acid; an acid, $C_6H_5.CH(OH)$-$CH(OH)CO.OH$, crystallizing from ether as shining plates, melting and decomposing at about 144° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

STYCERIN, n. Sti^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *stycérine*. Ger., *S.* A triatomic alcohol, $C_9H_{12}O_3 = C_3H_4(C_6H_5)(OH)_3$, of the aromatic series, derived from glycerin. It forms a light-yellow, gummy, bitter mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

STYCEROL, n. Sti^{2}s'e^{2}r-o^{2}l. Fr., *stycérol*. Phenylglycerol; a substance, $C_6H_5.CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2.OH$, occurring as a bitter, gum-like mass decomposing when heated. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

STYLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Stil(stu^{6}l)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Ger., *Stielzange*. See ANTHOCORYNIUM.

STYLATE, adj. Stil'at. Having a persistent style. [α, 35.]

STYLE, n. Stil. Gr., *στῦλος*. Lat., *stylus*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Griffel*. 1. The stalk of the stigma; the usually attenuated part of a pistil or carpel, inclosing one or more canals usually filled with thin-walled cellular tissue, connecting the ovary with the stigma. [α. 35.] 2. See STYLET.—**Apical s.** A s. arising from the top of the ovary. [α, 35.]—**Basal s., Basilar s.** A s. attached to the base of the ovary. [α, 35.]—**Lacrymal s.** A stylet made of lead or flexible silver, usually solid, though sometimes tubular, which is introduced through the lacrymal canaliculus and sac into the nasal duct. It is intended to be worn for a length of time in order to maintain the calibre of the duct after a stricture has been divided. [F.]—**Lateral s.** A s. inserted on one side of the ovary. [α, 35.]

STYLET, n. Stil-e^{2}t'. From *stylus*, a pointed instrument. Fr., *s.*, *stilet*, *stilette*. Ger., *Stilett*. 1. A probe. 2. A wire or slender rod passed through a trocar or catheter, for purposes of perforation or of stiffening. [α, 48.]

STYLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stil(stu^{6}l)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *στῦλος*, a pillar. Ger., *Fadensäulchen* (1st def.). 1. In certain *Fungi* (*Podaxinei*), a column, formed by the stipe, traversing the peridium. 2. Of Loureiro, the genus *Marlea*. 3. Of Swartz, the principal genus of the styleworts (*Stylideæ*, *Stylidiaceæ*, or *Stylideæ*), an order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Campanales*, chiefly Australian herbs. [α, 35.]

STYLINE, adj. Stil'i^{2}n. Lat., *stylinus*. Pertaining to the style. [α. 34.]

STYLISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *στυλίσκος* (dim. of *στῦλος*, a pillar). Fr., *stylisque*. Ger., *Säulchen*. 1. See COLUMELLA (5th def.). 2. The channel leading into the ovary of a flower from the stigma through the style. [α, 35.]

STYLO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)''o(o^3)-a^{4}r-(u^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID) and *auricula*, the external ear. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the cartilage of the external auditory meatus. [L, 332.]

STYLOCERATOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)'''o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), *κέρας*, a horn, and *ὑοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *stylocératohyoïdien*. See STYLOHYOIDEUS.

STYLOCHONDROHYODES (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)'''o(o^3)-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)''ro(ro^3)-hi(hu^6)-od'ez(as). From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ὑοειδής*, hyoid. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]

STYLOCORYNA (Lat.), n. f. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^3. From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *κορύνη*, a club. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. Rheedii.** A Malabar tree. The root-bark is used as an emmenagogue and to expel the placenta, and the astringent unripe fruit in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. [α, 35.]

STYLO-GLOSSAL, adj. Stil-o-glo^{2}s's'l. From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the tongue. [α, 48.]

STYLOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s-(su^{4}s). Fr., *stylo-glosse*. Ger., *Griffelzungenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylomaxillary ligament and is inserted into the side and lower surface of the tongue nearly to its tip. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

STYLOHYAL, adj. Stil-o-hi''l. See STYLO-HYOID.

STYLO-HYOID, adj. Stil-o-hi'oid. From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), and *ὑοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the hyoid bone. [α. 48.]

STYLOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Griffelhornzungenbeinmuskel*, *Griffelzungenbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the body or great cornu of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**S. accessorius, S. alter, S. minor, S. novus, S. profundus, S. secundus.** See STYLOCHONDROHYODES.

STYLO-HYOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. Ste-lo-e-o-e-de-a^{3}n^2. Stylohyoid; as a n., the stylo-hyoideus muscle. [α, 17.]

STYLOID, adj. Stil'oid. From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *styloideus*, *graphidioides*. Fr., *styloïde*. Ger., *stielförmig*. Resembling a style or pointed instrument (said of certain osseous processes). [α, 48.]

STYLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Ste'lo-ed. Styloid; as a n., a styloid process or bone. [A, 385 (α, 48).]—**S. de l'os hyoïde** [Agassiz]. See *Stylo-hyal* BONE.

STYLOLARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{2}l)-o(o^3)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. See PHARYNGOEPIGLOTTICUS.

STYLOMASTOID, adj. Stil-o-ma^{2}st'oid. For deriv., see STYLOID and MASTOID. Ger., *stylomastoidisch*. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone. [α, 48.]

STYLOMAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}x-(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *stylo-maxillaire*. 1. See DIGASTRICUS (2d def.). 2. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the stylo-maxillary ligament. [L.]

STYLO-MAXILLARY, adj. Stil-o-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), and *maxilla* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the jaw. [α, 48.]

STYLOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *stylo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Griffelschlundkopfmuskel* (1st def.), *oberer Zungenbeinastmuskel des Schlundkopfes* (2d def.). 1. A muscle which arises from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the side of the pharynx, the margin of the glottis, and the pharyngo-epiglottidean ligament. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the styloid bone and inserted into the side of the pharynx, of which it is a constrictor. [L.]—**S. internus.** An anomalous duplication of the s. [L, 332.]

STYLOPHARYNGOLARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu^{6}l)'''o-(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}ng^2''o(o^3)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *στῦλος* (see STYLOID), *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. See STYLOPHARYNGEUS (1st def.).

STYLOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *stylopode*. Ger., *Griffelfuss*, *Griffelpolster*. A disc-like enlargement at the base of some styles. [α, 35.]

STYLOSANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Stil(stu^{6}l)-os-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'ez(as). From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. The *Stylosantheæ* are a subtribe of the *Hedysareæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. procumbens, S. viscosa.** A laxative and diuretic species found in Brazil. [α, 35.]

STYLOSPORE, n. Stil'o-spor. From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *s.* A spore borne upon a filament; in lichens, a colorless, usually oblong, body abjointed from a sterigma in a special conceptacle (pycnide). [α, 35.]

STYLO-STAPHYLIN (Fr.), adj. Ste-lo-sta^3-fe-la^{2}n^2. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the velum of the palate. [α, 48.]

STYLOSTEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stil(stu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-stej(ste^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *στῦλος*, a pillar, and *στέγος*, a house. Ger., *Griffeldeckel*. See GYNOSTEGIUM.

STYLOSTEMON, n. Stil-o-stem'o2n. From στῦλος, a pillar, and στήμων, a thread. Of Mönch, a stamen inserted on the style. [a, 35.]

STYLOSTEMUS (Lat.), adj. Stil(stu6l)-o(o3)-stem(stam)'u4s-(u4s). From στῦλος, a pillar, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *stylostème*. Ger., *griffelstaubfädig*. Having a style and stamens; of Desvaux, hermaphrodite. [a, 35.]

STYLOSTEOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Stil(stu6l)-o2st-e2-o2f'i2t-(u6t)-u3m(u4m). From στῦλος, a pillar, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a plant. A style-shaped exostosis. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

STYLOSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Stil(stu6l)-o(o3)-sti2x'i2s. Gen., *-stix'eos (-is)*. From στῦλος, a pillar, and στίξις, a pricking. See Acupuncture.

STYLOSUS (Lat.), adj. Stil(stu6l)-os'u3s(u4s). Having very long or numerous styles. [a, 35.]

STYLO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN (Fr.), n. Ste-lo-te-ro-fa3-ra2n2-zhe-a3n2. See Stylopharyngeus.

STYLOTONSILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu6l)-o(o3)-to2ns-(tons)-i2l-la(la3)'ri2s. From στῦλος (see Styloid), and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Of Luschka, fibres of the stylopharyngeus that are inserted into the fibrous covering of the tonsil. [L, 332.]

STYMA (Lat.), n. n. Stim(stu6m)'a3. Gen., *stym'atos (-atis)*. Gr., στῦμα (from στύειν, to erect). Fr., *styme*. See Priapism.

STYMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti2m(stu6m)-a2t(a3t)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From στῦμα, priapism. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the penis, especially when associated with priapism. [L, 50 (a, 14); a, 34.]—**S. prostatica.** Ger., *Vorsteherdrüsenharnröhrenblutung*. S. originating in the prostate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. seminalis.** S. originating in the seminal vesicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**S. testicularis.** S. originating in the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STYPHAGE (Fr.), n. Ste-fa3zh. 1. A process for modifying the action of an energetic external revulsive (or refrigerant) by interposing some textile substance. ["Sem. méd.," 1887, p. 419 (a, 18).] 2. Of Bailly, local refrigeration by the application of pledgets of lint steeped in methyl chloride. ["Lancet," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 489 (a, 50).]

STYPHELIA (Lat.), n. f. Sti2f(stu6f)-el(e2l)'i2-a3. From στυφελός, rough. Fr., *styphélie*. A genus of the *Stypheliaceæ* or *Styphelieæ* (a division of the *Epaerideæ*). [a, 35.]—**S. humifusa.** See Astroloma *humifusum*.

STYPHNIC ACID, n. Sti2f'ni2k. Fr., *acide styphnique*. Ger., *Styphninsäure*. Trinitroresorcinol, $C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$, crystallizing from dilute alcohol as large, sulphur-yellow hexagons. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

STYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti2ps(stu6ps)'i2s. Gen., *styps'eos (-is)*. Gr., στῦψις (from στύφειν, to contract). Fr., *s*. 1. The application or the action of a styptic. [a, 17.] 2. See Constipation.

STYPTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Sti2pt(stu6pt)-e(a)'ri2-a3. Gr., στυπτηρία. See Alum.—**S. ægyptia.** Egyptian alum; the best sort of alum known to the ancients. It was recommended by Hippocrates as an application to painful swellings of the gums, and, mixed with goose-grease, made into a pessary with wool "and applied to the os uteri with a view of promoting fecundity." It is uncertain whether this was a true alum or an iron sulphate. It was made from a stone called chalcitis (χαλκῖτις), thought by some to be rock-alum. [B, 115, 200.]

STYPTIC, adj. Sti2pt'i2k. Gr., στυπτικός. Lat., *stypticus*. Fr., *styptique*. Ger., *styptisch*. Astringent, hæmostatic; as a n., a remedy which arrests hæmorrhage by its local astringent action or by coagulating the blood. [a, 17.]—**Eaton's s.** French brandy highly impregnated with calcined green vitriol. [L, 84.]—**Pagliari's s.** See Aqua *hæmostatica*.

STYRACIFLUUS (Lat.), n. f. Sti2r(stu6r)-a2s(a3k)-i2f'lu2(lu4)-u3s(u4s). From στύραξ, storax, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *styraciflue*. Yielding storax (see Liquidambra *styraciflua*).

STYRACIN, n. Sti2r'a2s-i2n. Fr., *styracine*. Ger., *S*. Cinnyl cinnamate, $C_9H_7O_2(C_9H_9)$; the chief constituent of liquid storax, occurring as brilliant white bundles of crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

STYRACOL, n. Sti2r'a2k-o2l. The cinnamic ether of guaiacol. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and as a remedy in pulmonary tuberculosis and in chronic gastric, intestinal, and vesical catarrh. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

STYRACONE, n. Sti2r'a2k-on. Fr., *s*. See Cinnamic *alcohol*.

STYRAX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Stir(stu6r)'a2x(a3x). Gen., *styr'acos (-acis)*. Gr., στύραξ. Fr., *aliboufier* (1st def.), *aligoufier* (1st def.). Ger., *Storaxbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants forming, with *Symplocos*, *Halesia*, etc., an order (the *Styracaceæ* [Fr., *styracacées*] or storaxworts) of gamopetalous dicotyledons, of the cohort *Ebenales*. The *Styraceæ* (Fr., *styracées*) are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Styracaceæ*; of Wood and others, a tribe of the latter. The *Styracinæ* are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *Styracaceæ*; of Bartling, a class including the orders *Styraceæ*, *Ebenaceæ*, and *Sapoteæ*. The *Styracineæ* are: Of Nees and Martius, the *Styracaceæ*; of Spach, the *Styracinæ* of Bartling. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *Liquid* storax. 3. See Storax (1st def.).—**Emplastrum styracis compositum.** Sp., *emplasto de estoraque compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 690 parts of yellow wax, 1,035 of turpentine, 100 each of ladanum and mastic, 80 each of liquid storax and benzoin, 518 of olibanum, 130 of pimenta, and 7 each of the oils of mint and wormwood. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Linimentum styracis** [Swiss Ph.]. A liniment consisting of 30 parts of liquid storax dissolved in 10 of alcohol, strained, and mixed with 5 of oil of sesame. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquid s.** See *Liquid* storax.—**Onguent de s.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum styracis*.—**Pilulæ styracis thebaicæ** [Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *píldoras de estoraque opiadas* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 2 grammes of powdered opium, 4 of s., and 6 of powdered licorice [Swed. Ph.] (or of 1 gramme of extract of opium, 10 grammes of s., and the necessary amount of powdered licorice [Sp. Ph.]), divided into 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sapo styracis.** Ger., *Styraxseife*. A mixture of 100 parts of liquid storax, 250 of common soap, and 16 of balsam of Peru. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**Solid s.** See Storax (1st def.).—**Styracis benzoini balsamum.** See Benzoin.—**S. alba, S. albus.** 1. White balsam of Peru. [B.] 2. A translucent, yellowish-red variety of storax, not now found in commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35); B, 200.]—**S. alcool** (Fr.). See Cinnamic *alcohol*.—**S. americana.** A shrub found in the southern United States and in the West Indies; said to yield an aromatic stimulant resin. [a, 35.]—**S. aureus.** Fr., *aliboufier doré*. A Brazilian species yielding a fragrant balsam resembling storax. [a, 35.]—**S. benzoin.** Fr., *aliboufier* (ou *aligoufier*) *officinal*, *alibousier*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Benzoëbaum*. The gum-benzoin shrub or tree; indigenous to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Laos, and Siam. It is the source of benzoin. [a, 35.]—**S. bogotensis.** Ger., *Storax von Bogotá*. A balsamic product of an undetermined tree, probably a species of *S.*, growing in Bogotá. [a, 35.]—**S. calamita, S. calamites.** Fr., *storax calamite*, *storax en pains* (2d def.). 1. Of the Gr. Ph., a variety of storax, probably produced by *S. officinalis*, consisting of dry brittle masses of yellowish agglutinated tears having the odor of vanilla; not now found in commerce. 2. A modern product found in the shops as a coarse dark powder mixed with a few friable lumps, said to be prepared at Trieste, Venice, and Marseilles by mixing coarsely powdered storax-bark with liquid storax. Sometimes common sawdust is used in place of the storax-bark, and sometimes olibanum, honey, and earthy substances are added. [a, 35.]—**S. ferrugineus.** Fr., *aliboufier ferrugineux*. A Brazilian species said to yield a product similar to that of *S. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**S. in granis.** See Storax *in grains*.—**S. liquida.** See *Liquid* storax.—**S. liquida folio minore.** Of Ray, probably the *Liquidambra formosana*. [a, 35.]—**S. liquide** (Fr.), **S. liquidus (orientalis).** See *Liquid* storax.—**S. officinalis.** Fr., *aliboufier* (*officinal*), *alibousier*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *officineller*) *Storaxbaum*. The στύραξ of Dioscorides; a tall bush or small tree growing in countries on the Mediterranean, yielding storax and perhaps amygdaloid storax. [a, 35.]—**S. præparatus.** See *Liquid* storax.—**S. punctatus.** A Veragua species. After the tree is cut down and allowed to remain several years on the ground, a gum-resin is collected from it and used as frankincense. [a, 35.]—**S. purifié** (Fr.). See *Liquid* storax.—**S. reticulatus.** A Brazilian species yielding a fragrant storax-like balsam. [a, 35.]—**S'seife** (Ger.). See Sapo *styracis*.—**S. subdenticulata.** A species found in southwestern Sumatra, where it is known by the same name (*kajoe keminjan*) as the *S. benzoin*; possibly the source of a variety of benzoin known as *Penang benjamin* (storax-smelling benjamin). [a, 35.]—**Unguentum cum styrace** [Fr. Cod.], **Unguentum styracis** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**compositum** [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *onguent de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ungüento de estoraque* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 150 [Fr. Cod.] (149 [Belg. Ph.], 120 [Sp. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) parts each of s., yellow wax, and elemi, with 270 of colophony and 225 of olive-oil [Fr. Cod.] (with 319 of larch turpentine and 234 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], with 240 each of colophony and olive-oil and 30 of mutton suet [Gr. Ph.], with 240 of colophony and 180 of walnut-oil [Sp. Ph.]); or of 300 parts of s. with 100 of yellow wax, 50 each of colophony and elemi, and 400 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

STYROGENIN, n. Sti2r-o2j'e2n-i2n. A crystalline compound, $C_{26}H_{40}O_3$, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on storax. [Mylius, "Pharm. Ctrlbl.," 1882, p. 79; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 370 (B).]

STYROL, STYROLENE, n's. Stir'o2l, -en. Fr., *styrolène*. Ger., *Styrol*. Cinnamene obtained from liquid storax; a very refractive aromatic liquid, boiling at 144·5° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Styrolene alcohol.** Phenylglycol; a crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CH(OH)CH_2OH$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

STYROLIC ACID, n. Sti2r-o2l'i2k. Fr., *acide styrolique*. See Cinnamic *acid*.

STYRONE, n. Stir'on. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Styron*. 1. See Cinnamic *alcohol*. 2. An antiseptic compound of storax and balsam of Peru. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1892, p. 666 (a, 50).]

STYRONYL, n. Stir'o2n-i2l. 1. See Phenethyl. 2. Phenylallyl, $C_6H_5.CH.CH.CH_2$, the triatomic radicle of cinnamic alcohol. [B; B, 93 (a, 14).] Cf. Cinnyl.—**S. alcohol.** See Cinnamic *alcohol* and Phenethyl *alcohol*.—**S. chloride.** A liquid, $C(C_6H_5)H_2.CH_2Cl$. [B, 4.]

STYRYL, n. Stir'i2l. Fr., *styryle*. Ger., *S*. See Styronyl.—**S. alcohol.** See Styronyl *alcohol*.—**S. ether.** The compound $(C_9H_9)_2O$. [B, 4.]

STYRYLIC ACID, n. Sti2r-i2l'i2k. Fr., *acide styrylique*. See Cinnamic *alcohol*.

STYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stis(stu6s)'i2s. Gen., *stys'eos (-is)*. From στύειν, to erect. See Priapism.

SUÆDA (Lat.), n. f. Su2-ed'(swa3'e2d)-a3. Fr., *suéda*. A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs and shrubs. The *Suædeæ* and the *Suædineæ* are a subdivision (tribe) of the *Spirolobeæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. fruticosa.** Shrubby saltwort of Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Senegal, Europe, and California; burned for barilla. [a, 35.]—**S. maritima.** Fr., *blanchette*, *blanquette*. Sea-blithe, sea-side goosefoot, white glasswort; growing in Europe and Siberia; used to prepare soda and as salad. [a, 35.]—**S. maxima, S. salsa.** Soda-yielding species growing in Russia and on the Mediterranean coasts. [a, 35.]—**S. setigera.** A species found on the southern coasts of Spain and France; used in the preparation of a superior soda (*barilla fina* or *d'Alicante*). [a, 35.]

SUAVEOLENS (Lat.), adj. Swa2(swa3)-ve(we2)'o2l-e2nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is*. From *suavis*, sweet, and *olere*, to smell. See Fragrant.

SUBACETAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-et(at)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See SUBACETATE.—**Aqua subacetatis plumbici.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**Ceratum cum subacetate plumbico.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Liquor subacetatis plumbicl.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Solutio subacetatis ferrici.** See *Liquor* FERRI *acetatis.*—**Solutio subacetatis plumbici.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Solutio subacetatis plumbici diluta.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**S. cupricus.** See COPPER *subacetate.*—**S. plumbicus.** See LEAD *subacetate.*—**S. plumbicus liquidus.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetalis.*—**Unguentum subacctatis plumbici.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI.

SUBACETATE, n. Su^{3}b-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. Lat., *subacetas.* Fr., *sous-acétate.* A basic acetate. [B.]—**Cupric s.** See COPPER *subacetate.*

SUBACROMIAL, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}k-rom'i^2-'l. From *sub*, under, and ἀκρωμία, the acromion. Fr., *sous-acromial.* Situated below the acromion. [α, 48.]

SUBACROMIOTROCHITERIUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-rom''i^2-o(o^3)-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}t-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *Sub-*,* ACROMION, and TROCHITER. See INFRASPINATUS.

SUBACUTE, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}k-u^{2}t'. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *acutus*, sharpened. Fr., *subaigu.* Ger., *halbhitzig.* Of disease, showing symptoms less pronounced than in the acute type. [α, 34.]

SUBALARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *subalaire.* From *sub*, under, and *ala*, a wing. Situated below the axilla. [α, 48.]

SUBALBUMINIZATION, n. Su^{3}b-a^{2}l-bu^{2}m-i^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *sub*, under, and *albumin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *subalbuminisation.* Diminution in the quantity of contained albumin. [B, 146.]

SUBANAL, adj. Su^{3}b-a'n'l. Situated below the anus. [α, 48.]

SUBANCONÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n(kon)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, and *anconæus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-anconé.* Scattered muscular fibres extending between the lower posterior surface of the humerus and the capsule of the elbow. [L.]

SUBAPICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *sub*, under, and *apex* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-apiculaire.* Of the arista of grasses, inserted immediately under the apex of the pale. [α, 35.]

SUBARACHNOID, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}r-a^{2}k'noid. Fr., *sous-arachnoïdien.* Situated beneath the arachnoid membrane. [α, 48.]

SUBARBORESCENT, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{3}rb-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *subarborescens* (from *sub-*, somewhat, and *arborescere*, to grow to be a tree). Somewhat tree-like in appearance. [α, 35.]

SUBAREOLAR, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}r-e'o-la^{3}r. Lat., *subareolaris.* Fr., *sous-aréolaire.* Situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

SUBASTRAGALAR, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}s-tra^{2}g'a^{2}l-a^{3}r. Pertaining to what is below the astragalus (cf. *S.* AMPUTATION). [α, 48.]

SUBASTRINGENT, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}s-tri^{2}n'j'nt. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *astringere*, to draw close. Slightly astringent.

SUBATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INFRA-ATLOIDEUS.

SUBAXIAL, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}x'i^2-'l. Situated below the axis.

SUBAXILLARY, adj. Su^{3}b-a^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *subaxillaris.* Fr., *sous-axillaire.* 1. Situated beneath the axllla. [α, 17.] 2. See INFERAXILLARIS.

SUBAXOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See INFRA-AXOIDEUS.

SUBBASAL, adj. Su^{3}b-ba's'l. Situated near the base. [L.]

SUBBRACHYCEPHALIC, adj. Su^{3}b-bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *sub-*, somewhat, βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head. Slightly brachycephalic; having the length-breadth index between 78 and 79. [L, 332.]

SUBCÆCAL, adj. Su^{3}b-se'k'l. Situated below the cæcum. [α, 48.]

SUBCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ka^{3}rb-on'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-al'is.* See SUBCARBONATE.—**S. ammonicus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See under AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**S. ferroso-ferricus.** See IRON *carbonate.*—**S. kalicus.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*

SUBCARBONATE, n. Su^{3}b-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. Lat., *subcarbonas.* Fr., *sous-carbonate.* 1. As formerly used, a normal carbonate (as distinguished from a bicarbonate). 2. A neutral or basic carbonate, so called because it contains with relation to its basic constituent less of the carbonic-acid radicle than the normal carbonate. [B.]

SUBCARBONIC, adj. Su^{3}b-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *subcarbonicus.* Containing a smaller amount of carbon than normal carbonic compounds; of basic carbonates, containing a smaller relative amount of the carbonic-acid radicle than the normal carbonates. [B.]

SUBCARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Subcarbonic, containing a subcarbonate; with the name of a base, the subcarbonate of the base. [B.]

SUBCAUDAL, adj. Su^{3}b-ka^4'd'l. From *sub*, under, and *cauda*, the tail. Situated under the tail or cauda (said in embryology of a rudimentary prolongation of the intestine below the anus).

SUBCENTRAL, adj. Su^{3}b-se^{2}nt'r'l. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *centrum*, the centre. Nearly central. [α, 27.]

SUBCEREBELLAR, adj. Su^{3}b-se^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}l'a^{3}r. Situated below the cerebellum. [α, 48.]

SUBCEREBRAL, adj. Su^{3}b-se^{2}r'e^2-br'l. Situated below the cerebrum. [α, 48.]

SUBCHLORIDE, SUBCHLORURET, n's. Su^{3}b-klor'i^{2}d(id), -u^{2}r-e^{2}t. Lat., *subchloridum.* Fr., *sous-hydrochlorure.* A chloride containing less chlorine than another compound considered as the normal chloride; as sometimes used, an oxychloride. [B.]

SUBCHORIONIC, adj. Su^{3}b-kor-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Situated beneath the chorion. [α, 48.]

SUBCLASS, n. Su^{3}b'kla^{3}s. A grade immediately subordinate to a class and of higher rank than an order or cohort. [α, 35.]

SUBCLAVIAL, SUBCLAVIAN, SUBCLAVICULAR, adj's. Su^{3}b-klav'i^2-'l, -'n, -kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *subclavius.* Fr., *sous-clavier, sous-claviculaire.* Situated beneath the clavicle. [L, 343.]

SUBCLAVIUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-kla(kla^3)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Subclavian; as a n. m. (Fr., *sous-clavier;* Ger., *Schlüsselbeinmuskel, Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel*), a muscle which arises from a groove on the lower surface of the clavicle and is inserted into the first costal cartilage; also, of Bardeleben, a rare muscle, arising from the clavicle and inserted into the superficial fascia of the pectoralis major. [L, 332.]—**S. posticus.** See STERNOSCAPULARIS (1st def.).

SUBCONJUNCTIVAL, adj. Su^{3}b-ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}kt-i'v'l. Lat., *subconjuuctivalis.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva. [α, 48.]

SUBCONTINUAL, SUBCONTINUOUS, adj's. Su^{3}b-ko^{2}n-ti^{2}n'u^2-'l, -u^{3}s. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *continuus*, uninterrupted. Ger., *halbanhalteud.* Continuous except for slight intermissions.

SUBCORDATE, adj. Su^{3}b-ko^{2}rd'at. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *cor*, the heart. Nearly heart-shaped. [α, 35.]

SUBCOSTAL, adj. Su^{3}b-ko^{2}s't'l. Lat., *subcostalis* (from *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *sous-costal.* Situated beneath the ribs or beneath a rib. [α, 48.]

SUBCOTYLEDONARY, adj. Su^{3}b-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-ed'o^{2}n-a-ri^2. Situated beneath the cotyledons (said of the connective tissue of the uterine mucous membrane situated beneath the maternal cotyledons of the placenta).

SUBCRANIAL, adj. Su^{3}b-kran'i^2-'l. Situated below the skull (cf. *S.* PLATES). [α, 48.]

SUBCREPITANT, adj. Su^{3}b-kre^{2}p'i^2-t'nt. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *sous-crépitant.* Indistinctly crepitant, crackling. [D.]

SUBCRUENTUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-kru^2(kru^4)-e^{2}nt'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *sub-*, somewhat, and *cruentus*, stained with blood. Somewhat like blood in color. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SUBCRURÆUS (Lat.), **SUBCRURALIS** (Lat.), n's n. Su^{3}b-(su^{4}b)-kru^2(kru)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ral(ra^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *sub*, under, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *sous-crural.* Ger., *unterer Schenkelmuskel, Kniegelenkspanner.* A small muscle lying beneath the cruræus and inserted into the capsule of the knee joint. [L.]

SUBCULTURE, n. Su^{3}b-ku^{3}lt'u^{2}r. From *sub*, under, and *cultura*, cultivation. Of Buchanan, a continued cultivation of a virulent microphyte. ["Practitioner," Mar., 1885, p. 232.]

SUBCUNEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ku^{2}n(ku^{4}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Ger., *Unterzwickel.* A small group of cerebral convolutions on the lower surface of the occipital lobe, in front of the third occipital convolution, continuous with the gyrus fornicatus. [J, 6 (K).]

SUBCURRENS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)'re^{2}nz(rans). Gen., *-ren'tis.* From *succurrere*, to run under. See SUCCUBOUS.

SUBCUTANEOUS, adj. Su^{3}b-ku^{2}t-an'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *subcutaneus* (from *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *sous-cutané.* Ger., *subcutan.* 1. Situated immediately beneath the skin. [G.] 2. Of an injection, thrown under the skin.

SUBCUTANEUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ku^{2}t(ku^{4}t)-an(a^{3}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Subcutaneous; as a n., a subcutaneous muscle. [α, 17.]—**S. colli.** See PLATYSMA *myodes.*—**S. nuchæ.** A muscle arising from the lower surface of the occipital bone and blending with the upper portion of the fascia of the back. [L, 332.]

SUBCUTICULAR, adj. Su^{3}b-ku^{2}t-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. See SUBEPIDERMIC.

SUBDELIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-de^{2}l(dal)-i^{2}r(er)'i-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *sub*, under, and *delirium*, madness. Fr., *subdélirium.* A mild delirium in which the attention of the patient may be aroused for a longer or shorter interval. [α, 34.]

SUBDENTAL, adj. Su^{3}b-de^{2}n't'l. From *sub*, under, and *dens*, a tooth. Situated below the teeth. [α, 48.]

SUBDERMAL, adj. Su^{3}b-du^{5}r'm'l. From *sub*, under, and δέρμα, the skin. See SUBCUTANEOUS.

SUBDICROTIC, adj. Su^{3}b-di-kro^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Sub-** and DICROTIC. Obscurely dicrotic. [α, 34.]

SUBDIVIDED, adj. Su^{3}b-di^2-vid'e^{2}d. Lat., *subdivisus* (from *sub*, under, and *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *subdivisé.* Divided again, having secondary divisions. [α, 35.]

SUBDOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. Su^{3}b-do^{2}l-i^{2}k-o-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *sub-*, somewhat, δολιχός, long, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *subdolichocéphate.* Having the length-breadth index between 75 and 77·9. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xx, p. 310 (α, 32); L.]

SUBDORSO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-do^{2}rs''o-(o^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *dorsum*, the back, ἄτλας, the atlas, and εἶδος, resemblance. See LONGUS *colli.*

SUBDURAL, adj. Su^{3}b-du^2'r'l. From *sub*, under, and *dura* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-dure-mérien.* Situated beneath the dura. [α, 18.]

SUBECTOPIC, adj. Su^{3}b-e^{2}k-to^{2}p'i^{2}k. From *sub-*, somewhat, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. Moderately displaced.

SUBENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From *sub*, under, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Unterhirn.* The medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina. [L, 332.]

SUBENDOTHELIAL, adj. Su³b-e²nd-o-thel'i²-'l. Fr., *sous-endothélial.* Situated beneath an endothelium. [J.]

SUBEPENDYMSCLEROSE (Ger.). n. Zub-e²p-e²n-du⁴m'-sklar-oz-e². Sclerosis beneath the ependyma. [α, 34.]

SUBEPIDERMAL, SUBEPIDERMIC, adj's. Su³b-e²p-i²-du⁶r'm'l, -mi²k. Fr., *sous-épidermique.* Situated beneath the epidermis. [α, 48.]

SUBÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. Su⁶b-ap-en-u⁵. See INFRASPINOUS.

SUBEPITHELIAL, SUBEPITHELIAN, adj's. Su³b-e²p-i²-thel'i²-'l, -'n. Situated beneath the epithelium.

SUBER (Lat.), n. n. (1st def.), m. (2d def.). Su²b(sub)'u⁶r(e²r). Gen., *sub'eris.* 1. See CORK (1st def.). 2. A tree that yields cork. —**Cortex suberis.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. primus.** See QUERCUS *s.*—**S. secundus.** See QUERCUS *ilex.*

SUBERAMIC ACID, n. Su²b-e²r-a²m'i²k. Fr., *acide suberamique.* A substance, $C_6H_{12}(CO.OH)(CO.NH_2)$, formed by the action of heat on ammonium suberate. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SUBERANILIC ACID, n. Su²b''e²r-a²n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide subéranilique.* Ger., *Suberanilsäure.* A crystallizable substance, $C_6H_{12}(CO.OH)(CO.NH.C_6H_5)$, found in the alcoholic solution from which suberanilide has been precipitated; an oily liquid which solidifies when cold. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SUBERANILIDE, n. Su²b-e²r-a²n'i²l-i²d(id). Fr., *subéranilide.* A substance, $C_6H_{12}(CO.NH.C_6H_5)_2$, produced by the action of aniline on suberic acid under the influence of heat. It forms microscopic crystals. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SUBERIC, adj. Su²b-e²r'i²k. Derived from cork. [B.]—**S. acid.** Fr., *acide subérique.* Ger., *Suberinsäure, Suberylsäure, Korksäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}(CO.OH)_2 = C_8H_{14}O_4$, obtained from cork by prolonged boiling with nitric acid or by the saponification of castor-oil and other oils and fats. It occurs as long acicular or irregular tabular crystals. [B; B, 3 (α, 38).]

SUBERICERIN, n. Su²b-e²r-i²s-er'i²n. Fr., *subéricérine.* Cerin obtained from cork. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SUBERIFICATION, n. Su²b-e²r-i²-fl²-ka'shu³n. See CUTINIZATION.

SUBERIMIDE, n. Su²b-e²r'i²m-i²d(id). Fr., *subérimide.* Of Arppe, a white crystalline powder obtained by heating suberamic acid to 170° C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SUBERIN, n. Su²b'e²r-i²n. Fr., *subérine.* Ger., *Korkstoff.* A modification of cellulose obtained from cork, resembling (according to some, identical with) cutin; used as a dusting powder. [B, 93 (α, 14); α, 35.]

SUBERONE, n. Su²b'e²r-on. Fr., *subérone.* A ketone, $C_7H_{12}O$, derived from suberic acid; a liquid of the odor of peppermint. [B, 2, 3, 93 (α, 38).]

SUBEROSE, SUBEROUS, adj's. Su²b'e²r-os, -u³s. Lat., *suberosus.* Fr., *subéreux.* Ger., *korkig, korkartig.* Resembling cork, having a corky texture. [α, 35.]

SUBETH (Ar.), n. See COMA.

SUBFAMILY, n. Su³b-fa²m'i²l-i². From *sub,* under, and *familia,* a family. Ger., *Subfamilie, Unterfamilie.* A group immediately subordinate to a family. [α, 48.]

SUBFLAVUS (Lat.), adj. Su³b(su⁴b)-fla(fla³)'vu³s(vu⁴s). From *sub-,* somewhat, and *flavus,* yellow. Yellowish. [α, 35.]

SUBFLUORIDE, n. Su³b-flu²'o²r-i²d(id). A fluoride containing a smaller amount of fluorine than the ordinary fluoride. [B, 2.]

SUBFRIGIDUS (Lat.), adj. Su³b(su⁴b)-fri²j(freg)'i²d-u³s(u⁴s). From *sub-,* somewhat, and *frigidus,* cold. See CHILLY.

SUBFRONTAL, adj. Su³b-fru³n't'l. From *sub,* under, and *frons,* the forehead. Situated below the frontal bone. [α, 48.]

SUBGENUS (Lat.), n. n. Su³b(su⁴b)'je²n-u³s(u⁴s); in Eng., su³b-jen'u³s. Gen., *-gen'eris.* Fr., *sous-genre.* Ger., *Untergattung.* A group nearly as important as a genus and immediately subordinate to it, comprising a section or sections of species. [α, 35.]

SUBGERMINAL, adj. Su³b-ju⁶rm'i²-n'l. From *sub,* under, and *germen,* a germ. Situated beneath a germinal structure.

SUBGLENOID, adj. Su³b-glen'oid. Fr., *sous-glénoïdien.* See INFRAGLENOID.

SUBGLENOIDALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su³b(su⁴b)-gle²n(glan)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-al(a³l)'i²s. See SUBSCAPULARIS *minor.*

SUBGLOTTIC, adj. Su³b-glo²t'i²k. See INFRAGLOTTIC.

SUBGRONDATION (Fr.), n. Su⁶b-gro²n²d-a²-se-o²n². An old term for a fracture of the skull. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBHEPATIC, adj. Su³b-he²p-a²t'i²k. From *sub,* under, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *sous-hépatique.* Beneath, on the lower surface of, or in the lower portion of the liver. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBHYDROCHLORAS (Lat.), **SUBHYDROCHLORETUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Su³b(su⁴b)-hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro³)-klor(ch²lor)'-a²s(a³s), -klor(ch²lor)-et(at)'u³m(u⁴m). Gen., *-at'is, -et'i.* See SUBCHLORIDE.

SUBHYDROSULPHATE, n. Su³b-hid-ro-su³lf'at. Lat., *subhydrosulphas.* Fr., *sous-hydrosulfate.* A compound of a base with a smaller amount of hydrogen sulphide than the base can take up; also a subsulphide or oxysulphide. [B.]

SUBHYOID, adj. Su³b-hi'oid. Fr., *sous-hyoïdien.* See INFRAHYOID.

SUB-ICTERIC, adj. Su³b-i²k-te²r'i²k. From *sub-,* somewhat, and ἴκτερος, jaundice. Fr., *subictérique.* Pertaining to icterus in a modified form or degree. [B.]

SUBICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Su³b(su⁴b)-i²k'u²l(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). Dim. of *subex,* a support. Fr., *subicule.* Ger., *Unterlage* (1st def.), *Fadenboden* (1st def.). 1. The filamentous mycelium of certain *Fungi.* [α, 35.] 2. See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**S. cornu Ammonis** [Burdach]. See *Uncinate* GYRUS.

SUBINFLAMMATION, n. Su³b-i²n-fla²m-a'shu³n. Lat., *subinflammatio* (from *sub-,* somewhat, and *inflammatio,* inflammation). Fr., *s.* Ger., *gelinde Entzündung.* A slight inflammation of slow progress. [α, 34.]

SUBINTESTINAL, adj. Su³b-i²n-te²st'i²-n'l. From *sub,* under, and *intestinum,* a gut. Situated below the intestine. [α, 48.]

SUBINTRANT, adj. Su³b-i²nt'r'nt. Lat., *subintrans* (from *subintrare,* to go into secretly). Fr., *s.* Ger., *vorhereintretend, zwischeneintretend.* Of a fever, having a second paroxysm begin before the first has wholly subsided. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBINVOLUTION, n. Su³b-i²n-vo²l-u²'sh'n. Lat., *subinvolutio* (from *sub-,* defectively, and *involutio,* a rolling up). Defective involution (as of the uterus). [α, 48.]—**Menstrual s.** S. of the endometrium after menstruation. [M. P. Jacobi, "Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Sept., 1885, p. 915.]

SUBIODIDE, n. Su³b-i'od-i²d(id). A compound of an element or radicle with iodine, containing a smaller proportionate amount of iodine than the ordinary iodide; also, as sometimes used, on oxyiodide. [B.]

SUBIRATS (Sp.), n. Su'be-ra³ts. A place in Barcelona, Spain, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

SUBJECT, n. Su³b'je²kt. From *subjicere,* to throw under. 1. An individual subjected to observation, treatment, or experiment. 2. A cadaver used for dissection. [α, 17.]

SUBJECTIVE, adj. Su³b-je²kt'i²v. Lat., *subjectivus.* Fr., *subjectif.* Ger., *subjectiv.* Of symptoms, discernible by the patient, but not patent to physical examination (cf. OBJECTIVE).

SUBKINGDOM, n. Su³b-ki²n²'du³m. A series, a division of a kingdom. In botany there are two, phanerogams and cryptogams. [α, 35.] Cf. PHYLUM and CLASSIFICATION.

SUBLACRYMAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su⁶b-la³-kre-ma³l. See *Splenial* BONE.

SUBLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su³b(su⁴b)-la(la³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *sublatum,* the supine of *tollere,* to lift up. Removal. [α, 48.]—**S. cataractæ.** See DEPRESSIO *cataractæ.*—**S. chorioideæ.** Subchorioid dropsy. [α, 34.]—**S. retinæ.** Detachment of the retina. [α, 34.]

SUBLIGACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Su³b(su⁴b)-li²g-a²k(a³k)'u²l-(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). From *sub,* under, and *ligare,* to bind. See TRUSS.

SUBLIGATOR (Lat.), n. m. Su³b(su⁴b)-li²g-at(a³t)'o²r. From *subligare,* to tie below. See HYPODESMEUS.

SUBLIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. Su³b(su⁴b)-li²g-a²t(a³t)-u²r(ur)'a³. See TRUSS.

SUBLIGNEOUS, adj. Su³b-li²g'ne²-u³s. Lat., *sublignosus* (from *sub,* under, and *lignum,* wood). Fr., *sous-ligneux.* Of plants, woody at the base and herbaceous at the top. [α, 35.]

SUBLIMAT (Ger.), n. Zub-lem-a³t'. See SUBLIMATE and *Corrosive* SUBLIMATE.—**S'albuminat.** See HYDRARGYRUM *bichloratum albuminatum.*—**S'holzwolle.** Wood-wool impregnated with corrosive sublimate.—**S'räucherung.** Fumigation with corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (α, 14).]—**S'seide.** Silk for sutures made aseptic by boiling for 15 minutes in a 1-to-500 solution of corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (α, 14).]—**S'seife.** Castile soap containing 1 per cent. of corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

SUBLIMATE, n. Su³b'li²m-at. Lat., *sublimatum, sublimatus.* Fr., *s., sublimé.* Ger., *Sublimat.* 1. In sublimation, that portion of a substance which volatilizes and subsequently condenses and assumes the solid form. 2. Any substance usually obtained by sublimation. [B.]—**Corrosive s.** Fr., *sublimé* (*corrosif*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätzendes Quecksilbersublimat, Sublimat.* Mercury bichloride; so called on account of its acrid properties and its preparation by sublimation. [B.]—**Corrosive-s. gauze.** Gauze impregnated with a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mercury bichloride in 100 parts of alcohol, and adding 150 of distilled water, 50 of glycerin, and a little fuchsine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 14).]

SUBLIMATION, n. Su³b-li²m-a'shu³n. Lat., *sublimatio* (from *sublimare,* to lift up on high). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S., Sublimirung.* The act or process of vaporization of a solid body by means of heat, with subsequent recondensation in a purified but essentially unaltered form. [B.]

SUBLIMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Su³b(su⁴b)-li²m(lem)-at(a³t)'u³m-(u⁴m). See SUBLIMATE.—**Liquor sublimati corrosivi.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**S. dulce.** See MERCURY *chloride.*

SUBLIMATUS (Lat.), n. m. Su³b(su⁴b)-li²m(lem)-at(a³t)'u³s-(u⁴s). See SUBLIMATE.—**S. corrosivus.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*

SUBLIME, v. tr. and intr. Su³b-lim'. From *sublimare,* to raise on high. Fr., *sublimer.* Ger., *sublimiren.* 1. To subject to sublimation. 2. To undergo sublimation. [B.]

SUBLIME (Fr.), n. Su⁶b-lem. See SUBLIMIS.—**S. des doigts.** See FLEXOR *sublimis digitorum.*

SUBLIMÉ (Fr.), adj. Su⁶b-le-ma. See SUBLIMED; as a n., see SUBLIMATE and *Corrosive* SUBLIMATE.—**Émulsion de s. corrosif.** An emulsion consisting of 12 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 4 grammes of ether, 150 grammes of peppermint water, 30 grammes of syrup of marsh-mallow, and the yolks of two eggs. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Éthérolé de s. corrosif.** See ÆTHER *mercurialis.*—**Pommade de s. corrosif.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**Solution aqueuse de s. corrosif.** See LIQUOR *mercurialis.*—**S. corrosif.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*—**S. doux.** See MERCURY *chloride.*—**Trochisques de s. corrosif.** See *Trochisci muriatis oxygenati* HYDRARGYRI.

SUBLIMIRUNG (Ger.), n. Zub-lem-er'un^2. See SUBLIMATION.

SUBLIMIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-lim(lem)'i^{2}s. Lit., elevated; superficial; as a n. (Fr., *sublime*), a superficial muscle. [C.]—**S. phalangorum.** See EPITROCHLEOPHALANGEUS and FLEXOR *sublimis digitorum.*

SUBLINGUAL, adj. Su^{3}b-li^{2}n^2'gw'l. Fr., *sous-lingual.* Situated beneath the tongue. [C.]

SUBLOBULAR, adj. Su^{3}b-lo^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *sublobé* (1st def.), *sous-lobulaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly lobular. 2. Situated beneath a lobule.

SUBLUMBAR, adj. Su^{3}b-lu^{3}mb'a^{3}r. From *sub*, under, and *lumbus*, a loin. Fr., *sous-lombaire.* Situated under the loins. [α, 48.]

SUBLUMBO-ILIACUS (Lat.), **SUBLUMBOPUBIALIS** (Lat.), n's. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-lu^{3}mb(lu^{4}mb)''o(o^3)-i^{2}l(el)-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -pu^{2}b(pub)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. For deriv., see *Sub-*, LUMBUS, ILIACUS, and PUBES. See PSOAS *parvus.*

SUBLUMBOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-lu^{3}mb-(lu^{4}mb)''o(o^3)-ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *sub*, under, *lumbus* (*q. v.*), and *tibia* (*q. v.*). See *Long* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*

SUBLUMBOTROCHANTINEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-lu^{3}mb(lu^{4}mb)''o(o^3)-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *lumbus* (*q. v.*), and τροχαντήρ (see TROCHANTER). See PSOAS *magnus.*

SUBLUXATION, n. Su^{3}b-lu^{3}x-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *subluxatio* (from *sub-*, somewhat, and *luxare*, to dislocate). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.*, *Gelenkdistorsion.* A partial dislocation of a bone. [E; L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBMALLÉAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su^{6}b-ma^3-la-a^{3}l. The articular bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

SUBMAMMARY, adj. Su^{3}b-ma^{2}m'ar-i^2. Ger., *submammär.* See INFRAMAMMARY.

SUBMARGINAL, adj. Su^{3}b-ma^{3}rj'i^2-n'l. From *sub*, under, and *margo*, a margin. Situated near the border. [α, 35.]

SUBMATITÉ (Fr.), n. Su^{6}b-ma^3-te-ta. Dullness on percussion. [D, 51.]

SUBMAXILLARY, adj. Su^{3}b-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. From *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *sous-maxillaire.* Ger., *submaxillär.* Situated beneath the jaw; as a n., the inferior mandible in birds. [L, 343.]

SUBMAXILLOCUTANEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ma^{2}x-(ma^{3}x)''i^{2}l-lo(lo^3)-ku^{2}t(ku^{4}t)-an(a^{3}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *maxilla* (*q. v.*), and *cutis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-maxillo-cutané.* See PLATYSMA *myodes.*

SUBMAXILLOLABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ma^{2}x-(ma^{3}x)-i^{2}l''lo(lo^3)-lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *sub*, under, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sous-maxillo-labial.* See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris.*

SUBMEDIAL, adj. Su^{3}b-med'i^2-'l. From *sub*, under, and *medius*, middle. Situated beneath the middle of a structure.

SUBMENTAL, adj. Su^{3}b-me^{2}n't'l. Fr., *sous-mental.* Ger., *s.* Situated beneath the chin. [C.]

SUBMERGÉ (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}b-me^{2}r-zha. Submerged, drowned.

SUBMERGED, SUBMERSED, adj's. Su^{3}b-mu^{5}rjd', -mu^{5}rst'. Lat., *submersus.* Fr., *submergé.* Ger., *untergetaucht.* Sunk beneath the surface of a liquid; of plants, growing beneath the surface of water. [α, 35.]

SUBMETALLIC, adj. Su^{3}b-me^{2}t-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *metallum.* a metal. Somewhat metallic. [B.]

SUBMICROSCOPIC, adj. Su^{3}b-mi^{3}k-ro^{2}s-ko^{2}p'i^{2}k. From *sub*, under, μικρός, small, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Nearly microscopic; requiring a weak lens for its proper discernment. [B; L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-mi^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *submittere.* to place under. A lowering. [A, 312 (α, 48).]—**S. cordis.** Cardiac systole. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SUBMORPHOUS, adj. Su^{3}b-mo^{3}rf'u^{3}s. From *sub*, under, and μορφή, form. Intermediate in structure between a crystal and an amorphous body (said of small, rounded bodies having on section a concentrically laminated and radiated appearance, occurring when an insoluble crystalline salt is thrown down in a colloidal medium, and due to the union, molecule by molecule, of the crystal with the colloid). [B, 11.]

SUBMUCOSA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-mu^{2}k(muk)-os'a^3. The areolar tissue immediately beneath a mucous membrane. [L.]

SUBMUCOUS, adj. Su^{3}b-mu^{2}k'u^{3}s. From *sub*, under, and *mucosus*, mucous. Situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane. [L.]

SUBMURIAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-mu^2(mu^4)'ri^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* A subchloride or oxychloride. [B.]—**S. ammoniaco-hydrargyricus.** See *Ammoniated* MERCURY.

SUBNASAL, adj. Su^{3}b-na's'l. From *sub*, under, and *nasus*, the nose. Situated below the nose. [α, 48.]

SUBNITRAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)'ni^{2}t-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *-rat'is.* See SUBNITRATE.—**S. bismuthicus.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate.*—**S. hydrargyrosus.** See MERCURY *subnitrate.*—**Tabellæ cum subnitrate bismuthico.** See *Trochisci* BISMUTHI.—**Unguentum subnitratis hydrargyrici.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*

SUBNITRATE, n. Su^{3}b-nit'rat. Lat., *subnitras.* Fr., *sous-azotate, sous-nitrate.* A basic nitrate. [B.]

SUBNORMAL, adj. Su^{3}b-no^{2}r'm'l. From *sub*, under, and *norma*, a rule. Slightly less than normal. [α, 48.]

SUBNUCLEUS [Spitzka] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-nu^2(nu^4)'kle^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. One of the parts into which the larger collections of nerve-cells are divided by the passage of delicate intersecting fasciculi through them. ["Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 421 (K).]

SUBOCCIPITAL, adj. Su^{3}b-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. Lat., *suboccipitalis.* See INFRA-OCCIPITAL.

SUBOCCIPITALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a-(a^3)'li^{2}s. See INFRA-OCCIPITAL; as a n., in the m., an anomalous muscle which arises from the external occipital protuberance and is inserted into the superior curved line or blends with the posterior portion of the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus. [L, 332.]

SUBOCCIPITO-BREGMATIC, adj. Su^{3}b-o^{2}k-si^{2}p''i^{2}t-o-bre^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Sub* *, OCCIPUT, and BREGMA. Extending between the inferior occipital region and the bregma. [L.]

SUBOCULARE (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-o^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-ar(a^{3}r)'e(e^2). From *sub*, under, and *oculus*, the eye. See *Malar* BONE.

SUBORBITAL, SUBORBITAR, SUBORBITARY, adj's. Su^{3}b-o^{2}rb'i^2-t'l, -ta^{3}r, -ta-ri^2. From *sub*, under, and *orbis*, the orbit See INFRA-ORBITAL.

SUBORDER, n. Su^{3}b-o^{2}rd'u^{5}r. Lat., *subordo.* Ger., *Unterordung.* A group immediately subordinate to an order. [α, 35.]

SUBOXIDE, n. Su^{3}b-o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *suboxidum, suboxydum.* Fr., *suboxyde, sous-oxide, sous-oxyde.* Ger., *Suboxyd.* An oxide which contains less oxygen than the ordinary oxide. [B.]

SUBPARALYTIC, adj. Su^{3}b-pa^{2}r-a^3-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *sub-*, somewhat, and παραλυτικός, paralytic. Slightly paralytic. [α, 34.]

SUBPARIETAL, adj. Su^{3}b-pa^{2}r-i'e^2-t'l. From *sub*, under, and *paries*, a wall. Situated below the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure. [α, 48.]

SUBPATELLAR, adj. Su^{3}b-pa^{2}t-e^{2}l'a^{3}r. From *sub*, under, and *patella* (*q. v.*). Situated below the patella. [α, 48.]

SUBPECTORAL, adj. Su^{3}b-pe^{2}kt'o^2-r'l. From *sub*, under, and *pectus*, the chest. Placed below the chest or breast.

SUBPEDUNCULAR, SUBPEDUNCULATE, adj's. Su^{2}b-pe^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at. From *sub*, under, and *pedunculus*, a foot-stalk. Fr., *subpédiculé* (1st def.), *sous-pédonculaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly pedunculate. 2. Situated beneath a peduncle.

SUBPERICARDIAL, adj. Su^{3}b-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-'l. From *sub*, under, and *pericardium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-péricardique.* Situated beneath the pericardium. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBPERIOSTEAL, adj. Su^{3}b-pe^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}st'e^2-'l. From *sub*, under, and *periosteum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-périosté.* Beneath the periosteum. [α, 48.]

SUBPERITONEAL, adj. Su^{3}b-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-e''l. From *sub*, under, and *peritonæum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-péritonéal.* Ger., *subperitonäal.* Situated beneath the peritonæum. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUBPETIOLAR, adj. Su^{3}b-pe^{2}t'i^2-o-la^{3}r. Lat., *subpetiolaris.* Fr., *sous-pétiolaire.* Ger., *unterblattstielständig.* Situated under the petiole. [α, 35.] See *S.* BUD.

SUBPHOSPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-fo^{2}s(fos)-fo^{2}r'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of the Gr. Ph., containing a dihydric phosphate; with the name of a base, the dihydric phosphate of the base. [B.]

SUBPHRENIC, adj. Su^{3}b-fre^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *sub*, under, and φρήν, the diaphragm. Situated beneath the diaphragm. [α, 34.]

SUBPLACENTA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}k)-e^{2}nt'a^3. From *sub*, under, and *placenta* (*q. v.*). See DECIDUA *vera.*

SUBPLEURAL, adj. Su^{3}b-plu^2'r'l. From *sub*, under, and πλευρά (see PLEURA). Situated beneath the pleura. [L.]

SUBPONTINE, adj. Su^{3}b-po^{2}nt'i^{2}n. From *sub*, under, and *pons*, a bridge. Situated below the pons Varolii. [α, 48.]

SUBPOPLITEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-pop-li^{2}t-e(a)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *sub*, below, and *poplis*, the ham. See POPLITEUS.

SUBPUBIC, adj. Su^{3}b-pu^{2}b'i^{2}k. From *sub*, under, and *pubes* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-pubien.* Situated below the pubic arch. [C.]

SUBPUBIOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-pu^{2}b(pub)'-i^2-o(o^3)-fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *sub*, under, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and *femur* (*q. v.*). See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis.*

SUBPUBIOPROSTATICUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-pu^{2}b-(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and *prostata*, the prostate. See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.*

SUBPUBIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *sub*, under, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and *tibia* (*q. v.*). See *Short* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*

SUBPUBIOTROCHANTERIUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-pu^{2}b(pub)''i^2-o(o^3)-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. A subpubic muscle attached to a femoral trochanter.—**S. externus.** See OBTURATOR *externus.*—**S. internus.** See OBTURATOR *internus.*

SUBRAMOSE, adj. Su^{3}b-ra^{2}m'os. From *sub-*, somewhat, and *ramosus*, full of boughs. Slightly branching. [α, 35.]

SUBREGULARIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-re^{2}g(rag)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^2(a^3)-ri^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub-*, somewhat, *regularis*, regular, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *subrégulariflore.* Of the calathidium and disc, composed of flowers in which the corollas are nearly regular. [α, 35.]

SUBRETINAL, adj. Su^{3}b-re^{2}t'i^2-n'l. From *sub*, under, and *retina*, the retina. Fr., *sous-rétinien.* Situated beneath the retina.

SUBRUPÉAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su^{6}b-ru^6-pa-a^{3}l. The articular bone of the crocodile. [L, 14.]

SUBSALT, n. Su^{3}b'sa^{4}lt. Fr., *sous-sel.* See *Basic* SALT.

SUBSCAPULAR, adj. Su^{3}b-ska^{2}p'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *subscapularis* Situated beneath or on the anterior aspect of the scapula.

SUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-ar(a^{3}r)′i^{2}s. See SUBSCAPULAR; as a n. (Fr., *sous-scapulaire*; Ger., *Unterschulterblattmuskel*), a muscle arising from nearly the whole of the ventral surface of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**S. minor.** An anomalous muscle arising from the margin of the scapula and inserted into the capsule of the scapulo-humeral articulation, or into the humerus. [L, 31, 332.]

SUBSCAPULO-CAPSULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p-(ska^{4}p)″u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}ps(ka^{3}ps)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *capsula*, a capsule. See SUBSCAPULARIS *minor*.

SUBSCAPULOHUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p-(ska^{3}p)″u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-hu^{2}m(hu^{4}m)-e^{2}r-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *humerus* (*q. v.*). See SUBSCAPULARIS *minor*.

SUBSCAPULOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p-(ska^{3}p)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and ὑοειδής, hyoid. Of Percivall, see OMOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).

SUBSCAPULOTROCHINEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p-(ska^{3}p)″u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^3)-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and τροχός, a runner. See SUBSCAPULARIS.

SUBSCRIPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-skri^{2}p(skrep)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *subscribere*, to write underneath. In a prescription, the directions to the pharmacist, showing how the ingredients are to be compounded and prepared. [B, 10.]

SUBSECTION, n. Su^{3}b-se^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *subsectio* (from *sub*, under, and *secare*, to divide). A group immediately subordinate to a section. [a, 35.]

SUBSEROUS, adj. Su^{3}b-ser′u^{3}s. From *sub*, under, and *serum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-séreux*. Situated beneath a serous membrane. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

SUBSESSILE, adj. Su^{3}b-se^{2}s′i^{2}l. Lat., *subsessilis* (from *sub-*, somewhat, and *sessilis*, sessile). Fr., *s.* Having a very short support or stalk; nearly sessile. [a, 35.]

SUBSPECIES (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-spe(spe^2)′si^2(ki^2)-ez(as); in Eng., su^{3}b-spe′shez. Gen., *-e′i*. From *sub*, under, and *species* (*q. v.*). A variety having such decided characteristics as nearly to have the characters of a distinct species. [a, 35.]

SUBSTANCE, n. Su^{3}b′st′ns. Gr., οὐσία, ὕλη. Lat., *substantia* (from *substare*, to be present). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Substanz*. 1. That of which anything is composed or of which it consists. [a, 48.] 2. In histology, a general term for tissue, etc. [J.]—**Adamantine s.** See ENAMEL.—**Adenoid s.** See *Adenoid* TISSUE.—**Alible s.** That portion of the chyme that is destined for the nourishment of the body. [L, 42.]—**Alimentary s.** An article of food in the crude form as supplied by Nature. [K, 14.]—**Basis-s.** [Heitzmann]. 1. See *Ground-s.* (1st def.). 2. In connective tissue, etc., the entire s., except protoplasmic bodies or cells. [J, 26.]—**Bony basis-s.** See *Osseous basis-s.*—**Cancellated** (or **cancellous**) **osseous s.** See *Spongy bone s.*—**Cartilaginous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, chondrin. [J, 26.]—**Cell-s.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Central gelatinous s.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa*.—**Chondrogenous basis-s.** See CHONDRIN.—**Cineritious s.** See ALA *cinerea* and LAMINA *cinerea*.—**Compact osseous s.** Ger., *dichte Knochensubstanz*. The more compact tissue found in long bones and forming the superficial portion of flat or short bones. [L, 332.]—**Conglobate gland s.** The adenoid tissue of conglobate glands. [J.]—**Connective s.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**Contractile s.** 1. Any living s. or tissue capable of contraction (*e. g.*, undifferentiated protoplasm, muscular tissue, cilia, etc.). [J.] 2. The contractile portion of a muscle fibre (*i. e.*, that within the sarcolemma). [L, 332.] 3. See *Dark* DISC.—**Cork s.** Cutin. [a, 35.]—**Cortical s. of a hair.** The bundles of fibres cemented together which constitutes the larger portion of a hair. In colored hairs they contain pigment granules. [L.]—**Cortical s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney immediately beneath its fibrous covering. It is of a light crimson-brown color and about two lines in thickness, sends numerous processes (columns of Bertini) between the pyramids, and contains the Malpighian corpuscles and the terminals of the renal artery. [L.]—**Cortical s. of the suprarenal capsule.** The s. forming the external and greater portion of the suprarenal capsule. It consists of a fibrous stroma containing column-like groups of polyedral cells. [L.]—**Fibrinoplastic s.** Paraglobulin. [B.]—**Fibrous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, the fibrous or laminated s. of striated or fibrous connective tissue, yielding glue or a glue-like body on being boiled. [J, 26.]—**Fused ganglion-cell s.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Gelatinous central s.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis*.—**Gelatinous ganglion-cell s.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Gelatinous s.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa*.—**Gelatinous s. of Rolando.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa Rolandi*.—**Germinal s.** See *Germ* PLASMA.—**Ground s.** Fr., *s. intercellulaire*. Ger., *Grundsubstanz*, *Zwischensubstanz* (1st def.), *Kittsubstanz* (1st def.). 1. The homogeneous s. or matrix in which the structural elements (cells and fibres) are imbedded, or which cements them together. Cf. *Cell*-CEMENT. 2. The homogeneous hyaline material in the substance of cells in which is imbedded the network of protoplasm. [J.] See PLASM, ENCHYLEMA, and STROMA.—**Horny s.** See *Corneous* TISSUE.—**Hyaline s.** See CYTOBLASTEMA (1st def.).—**Hyaloid s.** See CORPUS *vitreum*.—**Intercellular s.** 1. See CYTOBLASTEMA (1st def.). 2. See *Ground-s.* (1st def.).—**Interfibrillar s.** See ENCHYLEMA.—**Interglobular s.** Of Czermak, the s. of dentin which appears to contain irregular cavities when a cross-section is dried in the air. It is most marked next the cementum. [J, 30, 35.]—**Intermediate s.** See *Ground-s.* (1st def.) and *Lateral* DISC.—**Interstitial osseous s.** Osseous tissue between the lamellæ of bone. [L, 332.]—**Interstitial s.** See ACHROMATIN, CYTOCHYLEMA, and ENCHYLEMA.—**Intertubular s.** The homogeneous matrix of dentin in which the dentinal canals are situated. [L, 351.]—**Intervertebral s.** See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**Isotrope s.** See *Lateral* DISC.—**Living s.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Medullary s.** Lat., *tela medullaris*. Fr., *tissu médullaire*. Ger., *Markgewebe*. 1. The s. forming the medulla of a part, as of bone; the tissue forming the medullary in contradistinction to the cortical part of an organ, as of the kidney. [G.] 3. In botany, pith. [a, 35.]—**Medullary s. of hair.** The hair-pith. [L.] See under HAIR.—**Medullary s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney internal to and denser and more distinctly striated than the cortical s. It consists mainly of the pyramids of Ferrein and the papillæ. [L.]—**Medullary s. of the suprarenal capsules.** The internal portion of the suprarenal capsules. It consists of a reticular fibrous stroma inclosing irregularly shaped cells and venous capillaries. [L.]—**Middle perforated s.** See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**Molecular (ganglion-cell) s.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Mucoid basis-s., Myxomatous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, the non-glue-yielding, translucent s. which distinguishes the form of connective tissue called by him myxomatous or mucoid. [J, 26.]—**Nervous s.** See *Nervous* TISSUE.—**Nuclear s.** See CHROMATIN and NUCLEOPLASM.—**Nucleoplasmic s.** See *Nucleoplasmic* BODY.—**Osseous basis-s.** Of Heitzmann, "a dense, opaque, glue-yielding s. of striated or laminated appearance, infiltrated with lime salts" which serves to distinguish bone. [J, 26.]—**Osseous s. of a tooth.** See DENTIN.—**Osteogenic s.** See OSTEOGEN.—**Osteoid s.** See CEMENT (2d def.).—**Parietal s.** Of Remak, the matrix of cartilage. [J, 35.]—**Proteic s.** See PROTEID.—**Reticular s.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**Reticular s. of bone.** See *Spongy bone s.*—**Reticulated white s.** Lat., *substantia reticularis alba*. A reticulated layer of white nervous tissue on the anterior half of the uncinate gyrus. [L, 31, 142.]—**Rolando's gelatinous s.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa Rolandi*.—**Sarcodic s.** See SARCODE.—**Secondary s.** See *Lateral* DISC.—**Solid nutritive s's.** Solid materials (*e. g.*, eggs, slices of potatoes and of carrots, gelatin, gelose, and gelatinized blood-serum) used in bacteriological cultures. [L, 164 (a. 27).]—**Spongy bone** (or **osseous**) **s.** Bone tissue containing numerous cavities, giving it a cancellated appearance; found in the articular ends of long bones and in the interior of the short and flat bones. [B; L, 332.]—**Spongy s. of the nerve-centres.** See NEUROGLIA.—**S. amorphe** (Fr.). See ACHROMATIN.—**S. blanche perforée de Vicq d'Azyr** (Fr.). See ESPACE *perforé latéral*.—**S. cellulaire** (Fr.). Cellular tissue. [a, 35.]—**S. cendrée** (Fr.). See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**S. centrale** (Fr.). The central gray matter of the brain. [I, 36 (K).]—**S. conjonctive** (Fr.). See *Connective* TISSUE.—**S. criblée antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. criblée postérieure.** See *Posterior perforated* SPACE. [I, 39.]—**S. de soutien** (Fr.). See *Connective* TISSUE.—**S. éburnée** (Fr.). See DENTIN.—**S. émaillée** (Fr.). See ENAMEL.—**S. gélatineuse centrale** (Fr.). See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa*.—**S. herbacée** (Fr.). Cellular tissue. [a, 35.]—**S. noire** (**de Sömmerring**) (Fr.). See LOCUS *niger*.—**S. perforée antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. perforée médiane** (Fr.). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. perforée médiane antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. perforée (médiane) moyenne** (ou **postérieure**) (Fr.). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. rhomboïdale** (Fr.). See CORPUS *dentatum*.—**S. striée** (Fr.). See ENAMEL.—**S. ternaire** (Fr.). A non-nitrogenous principle composed of three elements. [a, 18.]—**S. tubuleuse** (Fr.). See DENTIN.—**S. vitrée** (Fr.). See ENAMEL.—**Supporting s.** Ger., *Stützsubstanz*. A supporting tissue or s. (*e. g.*, neuroglia, connective tissue, etc.). [J.]—**Ventricular gray s.** Ger., *grauer Boden*. Of Meynert, the gray matter immediately adjacent to one of the ventricles of the brain; also the floor of the fourth ventricle. [J, 31 (K).]—**Vitreous s.** See ENAMEL.—**White s. of Schwann.** The medullary sheath of a nerve. [L.]

SUBSTANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-sta^{2}n(sta^{3}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See SUBSTANCE.—**S. adamantina.** See ENAMEL.—**S. antica media.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. callosa, S. candida.** The medullary cerebral substance. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. cinerea.** Gray nervous matter. [L.]—**S. cinerea gelatinosa.** See *S. gelatinosa*.—**S. cineritia.** The gray substance of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. conjunctoria.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**S. corticalis (cerebri).** The cortex cerebri. [L.]—**S. corticalis lentis.** The peripheral portion or cortex of the lens, as distinct from the nucleus. [F.]—**S. corticalis pili.** See *Cortical* SUBSTANCE *of a hair*.—**S. corticalis renis.** See *Cortical* SUBSTANCE *of the kidney*.—**S. cribrosa lateralis.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. cribrosa media.** See LAMINA *cinerea*.—**S. dentalis ossea.** The cement of a tooth. [L.]—**S. dentalis tubulosa.** See DENTIN.—**S. dentis.** The tissue forming the teeth (enamel, cement, and dentin). [J.]—**S. dentis propria** (seu **tubulosa**), **S. eburnea.** See DENTIN.—**S. ferruginea.** 1. See *S. grisea*. 2. The gray substance of the locus cæruleus. [J, 6 (K).]—**S. ferruginea Arnoldii.** See *S. ferruginea* (2d def.).—**S. ferruginea superior.** See NUCLEUS *of the tegmentum*.—**S. fibrosa pili.** See *Cortical* SUBSTANCE *of a hair*.—**S. filamentosa.** See ENAMEL.—**S. flava.** Ger., *gelbe Substanz*. The yellow nerve substance of the brain. [J, 3 (K).]—**S. fundamentalis dentis.** See *Intertubular* SUBSTANCE.—**S. fusca.** See *S. nigra*.—**S. gelatinosa.** Neuroglia having a transparent, jelly-like appearance when fresh. [J.]—**S. gelatinosa centralis.** Ger., *centrales Höhlengrau*, *grauer Centralkern*, *Ringcommissur*. Syn.: *central ependymal thread*, *gray central nucleus*. The hollow, cylindrical or ellipsoidal mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal of the myel and forming a kind of membrane upon which rests the epithelium of the central canal. It is composed of an amorphous substance, granules, fine fibres, and a few neuroglia cells, and in the fresh state appears translucent like jelly. [J, 10, 21, 30.]—**S. gelatinosa columnæ posterioris, S. gelatinosa Rolandi.** Neuroglia of a peculiarly transparent appearance found in the tip of the posterior gray cornu in the myel. It is supposed to contain very few true nerve-elements. [J, 10, 30, 32.]—**S. glandulosa.** Of Vieussens, the gray substance of the cortex cerebri. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. glomerulosa.** The cortical substance of the kidney. [J, 16.]—**S. grisea.** The central gray nervous matter of the spinal cord. [J, 6 (K).]—**S. hepatis brunnea** (seu **corti-**

calis). The outer and darker-colored portion of the liver. [L.]—**S. hepatis flava** (seu **medullaris**). The yellowish or deeper substance of the liver in contradistinction to the brown or cortical substance. [L, 50 (*a*, 50).]—**S. innominata.** Of Reil, see ANSA *of Reil.*—**S. hyalina.** See CYTOBLASTEMA (1st def.).—**S. intermedia.** Of Sömmerring, the layer of nerve-substance in the cerebellum interposed between the central and cortical gray zones. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. intertubularis dentis.** See *Intertubular* SUBSTANCE.—**S. lentis corticalis.** The cortex of the lens. [L.]—**S. lienis pulposa** (seu **rubra,** seu **vasculosa**). See *Splenic* PULP.—**S. medullaris.** See *Medullary* SUBSTANCE.—**S. medullaris pili.** The hair-pith (see under HAIR).—**S. medullaris renis.** See *Medullary* SUBSTANCE *of the kidney.*—**S. nigra Soemmerringii.** See LOCUS *niger.*—**S. ochracea.** See *Yellow* NUCLEUS *of the corpus striatum.*—**S. opaca.** Of Leydig, see PROTOPLASM.—**S. ossea.** See DENTIN.—**S. ossium compacta.** See *Compact osseous* SUBSTANCE.—**S. ossium corticalis.** Ger., *Knochenrinde.* The more condensed layer forming the outer surface of bone. [L, 332.]—**S. ostoidea.** See CEMENT (2d def.).—**S. parenchymatosa.** See PARENCHYMA.—**S. perforata anterior** (seu **antica**). See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. perforata cinerea.** See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. perforata lateralis.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. perforata media** (seu **posterior**). See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**S. primaria.** Of Stenson, the medullary substance of the central nervous system. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. propria corneæ.** The parenchyma or true tissue of the cornea. [L.]—**S. propria dentis.** See DENTIN.—**S. propria of the membrana tympani.** See LAMINA *propria of the membrana tympani.*—**S. pulposa dentis.** See *Dental* PULP.—**S. pulposa lienis.** See *Splenic* PULP.—**S. renis cineritia** (seu **fibrosa,** seu **glandulosa,** seu **interna,** seu **medullaris,** seu **tubulosa**). See *Medullary* SUBSTANCE *of the kidney.*—**S. renis corticalis** (**externa,** seu **glandulosa,** seu **rubicunda**). The cortical substance of the kidney. [L, 7.]—**S. reticularis.** See *Reticular* FORMATION.—**S. reticularis alba.** See *Reticulated white* SUBSTANCE.—**S. Rolandi.** See *S. gelatinosa Rolandi.*—**S. rubra (lienis).** See *Splenic* PULP.—**S. secundaria.** Of Carus, the gray matter of the cortex cerebri. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. Soemmerringii.** See LOCUS *niger.*—**S. striata.** See ENAMEL.—**S. subalbida.** See *S. flava.*—**S. tubulosa renis.** See *Medullary* SUBSTANCE *of the kidney.*—**S. tubulosa dentis.** See DENTIN.—**S. vasculosa (lienis).** See *Splenic* PULP.—**S. vasculosa renalis.** See *Cortical* SUBSTANCE *of the kidney.*—**S. visceralis.** See PARENCHYMA.—**S. vitrea.** See *S. gelatinosa Rolandi*, CYTOBLASTEMA, and ENAMEL.—**S. vitrea dentis.** See ENAMEL.—**S. vitrea ossis.** See *Compact osseous* SUBSTANCE.

SUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Zub-sta^{3}nts'. See SUBSTANCE.—**Braune S.** Of Gordon, the gray matter of the brain. [J, 3 (K).]—**Centrale S. des Aquäducts.** The gray matter surrounding the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 17 (K).]—**Dichte Knochens'.** Compact osseous substance. [L.]—**Conglobirte S.** See *Adenoid* TISSUE.—**Gallerts'.** See *Gelatinous* TISSUE.—**Geformte S.** See *Formed* MATERIAL.—**Gelatinöse S.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa.* [I, 6.]—**Gelbe S.** See SUBSTANTIA *flava.*—**Graue gelatinöse S.** A thin layer of nerve-cells and neuroglia on the dorsal aspect of the olfactory bulb. [I, 17 (K).]—**Kerns'.** See *Nuclear* SUBSTANCE.—**Knochengrunds'.** The ground substance of bone. [J.]—**Knochens'.** Osseous tissue. [L.]—**Mittlere durchlöcherte S.** See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**Mutter-S.** That substance which is supposed to give rise to the active principle of the digestive fluids. [K, 16.] Cf. PEPSINOGEN and ZYMOGEN.—**Periphere graue S.** See STRATUM *cinereum.*—**Punkts'.** See NEUROSPONGIUM.—**Rindige S.** Cortical substance. [L.]—**Rostfarbige S., Rothbraune S., Rothgelbgraue S.** See ALA *cinerea.*—**Schwammige Knochens', Schwammige S.** See *Spongy osseous* SUBSTANCE.—**Sömmerring'sche S.** See LOCUS *niger.*—**Spongiöse Knochens'.** See *Spongy osseous* SUBSTANCE.—**Stützs'.** See *Supporting* SUBSTANCE.—**S'inseln.** The masses of interstitial tissue intervening between the blood-vessels of the germinal area of the ovum. [A, 8.]—**Vordere durchlöcherte S.** See *Anterior perforated* SPACE.—**Weisse reticuläre S.** See FORMATIO *reticularis alba.*—**Zwischens'.** See MATRIX (2d def.).

SUBSTERNAL, adj. Su^{3}b-stu^{5}r'n'l. See INFRASTERNAL.

SUBSTITUTION, n. Su^{3}b-sti^{2}t-u^{2}'shu^{3}n. Lat., *substitutio* (from *substituere*, to substitute). 1. In chemistry, the process of replacing one or more atoms in a molecule by other atoms or molecules. [B.] 2. In physiology and pathology, compensatory or vicarious action; a manifestation of disease in alternation with another and especially a nervous disorder; of French writers, replacement of the tissue of an organ by an inflammatory product. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1888, p. 895 (*a*, 17).]—**S. parenchymateuse** (Fr.). Of Luton, the process of producing local artificial inflammation by subcutaneous injections of common salt or silver-nitrate solution. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**S. product.** In chemistry, a product of the reaction of two bodies in which a molecule of the one replaces a portion of the molecule of the other. [B.]

SUBSTRATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-strat(stra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *substernere*, to spread beneath. Ger., *untergebreitet.* Spread under; so placed beneath another part as to form a substratum. [*a*, 35.]

SUBSULFAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-fat'is.* See SUBSULPHATE.—**S. hydrargyricus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*

SUBSULFUROSUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Hyposulphurous; with the name of a base, the hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of the base. [B.]

SUBSULPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-phat'is.* See SUBSULPHATE.—**Pilulæ subsulphatis ammonico-cuprici.** See *Pilulæ ammoniareti* CUPRI.—**S. chinicus.** See QUININE *sulphate.*—**S. cinchonicus.** See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*—**S. cinchonidicus.** See CINCHONIDINE *sulphate.*—**S. quinicus.** See QUININE *sulphate.*—**S. quinidicus.** See QUINIDINE *sulphate.*

SUBSULPHATE, n. Su^{3}b-su^{3}lf'at. Lat., *subsulfas, subsulphas.* Fr., *soussulfate.* A basic sulphate. [B.]

SUBSULPHIDE, n. Su^{3}b-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). A sulphide which contains a relatively smaller amount of sulphur than an ordinary sulphide. [B.]

SUBSULTUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-su^{3}lt(su^{4}lt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *subsilire*, to leap up. Fr., *soubresaut.* Ger., *Hüpfen.* A jerking or twitching. [*a*, 17.]—**S. tendinum.** Ger., *Sehnenhüpfen.* Trembling of the tendons caused by involuntary twitchings of the muscles, especially of the face and arms. [D, 1.]

SUBTEGMEN (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-te^{2}g'me^{2}n. Gen., *-teg'minis.* From *subtexere*, to weave under. Weft. [A, 312 (*a*, 48).]—**S. fornicis.** The layer of nerve-fibres in the fornix cerebri under the superficial bundles of longitudinal fibres. [I, 3 (K).]

SUBTEMPORAL, adj. Su^{3}b-te^{2}mp'o^{2}-r'l. See INFRATEMPORAL.

SUBTERCUTANEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-ku^{2}t-(ku^{4}t)-an(a^{3}n)'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *subter*, beneath, and *cutis*, the skin. See PLATYSMA *myodes.*

SUBTERRANEOUS, adj. Su^{3}b-te^{2}r-an'e^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *subterraneus* (from *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth). Fr., *souterré, souterrain.* Ger., *unterirdisch.* Growing beneath the surface of the soil. [*a*, 35.]

SUBTHALAMIC, adj. Su^{3}b-tha^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}k. From *sub*, under, and *thalamus* (*q. v.*). Situated below the optic thalamus. [*a*, 48.]

SUBTHALAMICUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Subthalamic* NUCLEUS.

SUBTHORACIC, adj. Su^{3}b-tho^{2}r-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. See INFRATHORACIC.

SUBTHYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-thir(thu^{6}r)-e^{2}-o(o^{2})-i^{2}d(ed)'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *Sub-** and THYREOID. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres uniting the thyreo-arytænoidei inferior and lateralis. [L, 332.]

SUBTRIBE, n. Su^{3}b'trib. Lat., *subtribus* (from *sub*, under, and *tribus*, a tribe). A group ranking between the tribe and the genus. [*a*, 35.]

SUBTROCHANTERIC, adj. Su^{3}b-trok-a^{2}nt-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *soustrochantérien.* See INFRATROCHANTERIC.

SUBTROCHLEAR, adj. Su^{3}b-tro^{2}k'le^{2}-a^{3}r. See INFRATROCHLEAR.

SUBTROPICAL, adj. Su^{3}b-tro^{2}p'i^{2}-k'l. From *sub-*, near to, and τροπικός, of the solstice. Of plants, growing in countries approximating to the tropics in climatic conditions. [*a*, 35.]

SUBULA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}b(sub)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Ger., *Pfriemspitze.* One of the prickles, formed by the hymenium, covering the lower surface of the pileus in certain *Fungi* (*Hydnum*). [*a*, 35.]

SUBULATE, adj. Su^{2}b'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *subulatus* (from *subula*, an awl). Fr., *subulé.* Ger., *pfriemenartig, pfriemig.* Awl-shaped, styloid. [L, 221.]

SUBULIFORM, adj. Su^{2}b-u^{2}l'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *subbuliformis* (from *subula*, an awl, and *forma*, form). Subulate, styloid (said of solid bodies). [*a*, 35.]

SUBULOSE, adj. Su^{2}b'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *subulosus.* Ger., *pfriemspitzig.* Covered with or consisting of subulæ. [*a*. 35.]

SUBUNGUAL, SUBUNGUIAL, adj's. Su^{3}b-u^{3}n^{2}'gw'l, -gwi^{2}-'l. From *sub*, under, and *unguis*, a hoof. Fr., *sous-unguéal, sous-ongulaire.* Situated beneath a nail. [*a*, 48.]

SUBVAGINAL, adj. Su^{3}b-va^{2}j'i^{2}-n'l. See INFRAVAGINAL.

SUBVARIETY, n. Su^{3}b-va^{2}r-i'e^{2}t-i^{2}. Lat., *subvarietas.* Ger., *Unterspielart.* One of the more or less divergent groups into which some varieties may be divided. [*a*, 35.]

SUBVERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)'e^{2}b-ra^{3}. From *sub*, under, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). See SACRUM.

SUBVOLA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)'vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-a^{3}. 1. The space between the second and fifth fingers. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] 2. See HYPOTHENAR.

SUBVOMÉRAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Su^{6}b-vo-ma-ra^{3}l. The splenial bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

SUBZONAL, adj. Su^{3}b-zo'n'l. From *sub*, under, and ζώνη, a belt. Situated beneath the zona pellucida. [L.]

SUBZYGOMATIC, adj. Su^{3}b-zi^{2}g-o^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *sub*, below, and ζύγωμα, a bolt. Fr., *sous-zygomatique.* Situated below the zygoma. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

SUC (Fr.), n. Su^{6}k. 1. Juice, sap. 2. See SUCCUS (2d def.).—**Extrait de s.** An extract made by condensing a fruit juice. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**Sirop de s. d'herbes.** See SIROP *laxatif d'Amussat.*—**S. antiscorbutique.** See SUCCUS *antiscorbuticus.*—**S. cancéreux.** See CANCER *juice.*—**S. cellulaire.** See CELL-*fluid.*—**S. de la liqueur végétale.** Of the alchemists, grape-juice. [L. 41 (*a*, 14).]—**S. entérique.** See *Intestinal* JUICE.—**S. gastrique.** See *Gastric* JUICE.—**S's huileux fixes.** Vegetable juices containing fixed oils. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**S. lacté.** See CHYLE.—**S. nourricier.** See *Nutrient* JUICE.—**S. nucléolaire.** See ACHROMATIN.—**S. pancréatique.** See *Pancreatic* JUICE.—**S. pylorique.** See SUCCUS *pyloricus.*—**S. stomacal.** See *Gastric* JUICE.—**S's sucrés.** Saccharine vegetable juices, such as those of the sugar cane, beetroot, maple, etc. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**S's végétaux** [Fr. Cod.]. Juices prepared from the green part, especially the fresh leaves, or from the fruit of various vegetable substances. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SUCCADE (Ger.), n. Zuk-ka^{3}d'e^{2}. See CITRONNAT.

SUCCEDANEUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-se^{2}d(kad)-an(a^{3}n)'-e^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *succedaneus*, substituted. Fr., *succédané.* Ger., *stellvertretendes Mittel, Surrogat.* A substitute. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 43).]

SUCCEDANEUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-se^{2}d(kad)-an(a^{3}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *succedere*, to succeed. Fr., *succédané*. Ger., *allmälig* (1st def.), *stellvertretend* (2d def.). 1. Taking place by degrees or through a long period of time. 2. Vicarious. [a, 35.]

SUCCENTURIATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-u^{2}r-(u^{4}r)-i^2-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *succentuariare*, to receive as a recruit or substitute. Fr., *succenturié*. 1. Substituted. 2. Accessory (see PLACENTA *succenturiata*); as a n., an accessory muscle. —**S. recti.** Of Sylvius, see PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis*.

SUCCESSIVE, adj. Su^{3}k-se^{2}s'i^{2}v. Lat., *successivus* (from *succedere*, to follow). Fr., *successif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. In botany, developed first after another similar part or organ. [a, 35.]

SUCCHOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-at(a^{3}t)'a^3. See CHOCOLATE.

SUCCIN (Fr.), n. Su^{6}k-sa^{2}n^2. See AMBRA *flava*.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI (1st def.).—**Baume de s.** See *Balsam of* AMBER.—**Épyrèle de s. ammoniacale.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino*.—**Éthérolé de s.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI (2d def.).—**Huile** (**volatile**) **de s.** See *Oleum* SUCCINI (2d def.).—**Poudre de s.** See SUCCINUM *pulveratum*.—**Sel volatil de s.** See SUCCINIC *acid*.—**S. noir.** See AMBRA *nigra*.—**Teinture (alcoolique) de s.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI (1st def.).—**Teinture éthérée de s.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI (2d def.).

SUCCINAMIC ACID, n. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide succinamique*. Ger., *Succinaminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_7NO_3$, occurring as large tabular crystals of agreeable acid taste. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

SUCCINAMIDE, n. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *s*. Ger., *Succinamid*. The compound $C_4H_8N_2O_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SUCCINANILIC ACID, n. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide succinanilique*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3 = C_4H_4O_2(NH.C_6H_5)(OH)$. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCINANILIDE, n. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *s*. Ger., *Succinanilid*. A substance, $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_2 = C_4H_4O_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2$, obtained by heating a mixture of succinic acid and aniline or by the action of aniline on succinyl chloride. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCINAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is*. See SUCCINATE.—**Liquor succinatis ammonici** (**pyroleosi**), **Solutio succinatis ammonici pyro-animalis, Spiritus succinatis ammonici.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici*.

SUCCINATE, n. Su^{3}k'si^{2}n-at. Lat., *succinas*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Succinat*, *Bernsteinsalz*. A salt of succinic acid. [B.]

SUCCINATED, adj. Su^{3}k'si^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *succinatus* (from *succinum*, amber). Fr., *succiné*. Combined, mixed with, or containing amber or succinic acid. [B, 92; L, 56.]

SUCCINCTUM (Lat.), **SUCCINCTURA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-si^{2}n^{2}kt(ken^{2}kt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -si^{2}n^{2}kt(ken^{2}kt)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. From *succingere*, to gird below. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

SUCCINIC, adj. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *succinicus* (from *succinum*, amber). Fr., *succinique*. Derived from or contained in amber. [B.]—**S. acid.** Lat., *acidum succinicum*. Fr., *acide succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäure*, *Succinsäure*. An acid, $C_2H_4(CO.OH)_2 = C_4H_6O_4$, obtained by the dry distillation of amber, from the products of fermentation of sugar and of malic and tartaric acids, and from fossil wood, and occurring in the spleen and acinous glands and in the urine after the ingestion of a considerable quantity of fruit. It forms monoclinic tabular or prismatic crystals of slightly acid taste. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**S. aldehyde.** Fr., *succinaldéhyde*. A colorless liquid, $C_4H_6O_2$, derived from succinic acid. [B, 4.]—**S. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäureanhydrid*, *Succinanhydrid*. A colorless crystalline body, $C_4H_4O_3$. [B, 4.]

SUCCINIFER (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-fu^{6}r(fe^{2}r). From *succinum*, amber, and *ferre*, to bear. Productive of amber.

SUCCINIMIDE, n. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_4H_5NO_2$, occurring as transparent crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SUCCININ, n. Su^{3}k'si^{2}n-i^{2}n. 1. A dark-brown substance, $C_3H_5 \langle {}^{OH}_{C_4H_4O}$, obtained by heating equal parts of succinic acid and glycerin to about 230° C. 2. The part of amber which is insoluble in most solvents. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SUCCINIT (Ger.), n. Zuk-tsen-et'. Amber. [a, 35.]

SUCCINONE, n. Su^{3}k'si^{2}n-on. A brown, oily liquid of empyreumatic odor, obtained in the dry distillation of calcium succinate. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *succus*, juice. Fr., *succin*, *karaké*, *ambre jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bernstein*. Sp., *succino*, *ambar amarillo* [Sp. Ph.]. Amber. See AMBRA *flava*.—**Acidum succini.** See SUCCINIC *acid*.—**Ætheroleum succini.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.).—**Alcohol cum succino.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.).—**Balsamum succini** Ger., *Bernsteinbalsam*. See *Balsam of* AMBER.—**Essentia succini.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.).—**Oleosaccharum succini.** Ger., *Bernsteinölzucker*. A mixture of two drops of oil of amber with 4 grammes of sugar, triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum succini.** Fr., *huile* (*volatile*) *de succin*, *oléule de succin* (2d def.). Ger., *Bernsteinöl*, *Ambraöl*. 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., crude oil of amber, a thick, brown oil, of strong, disagreeable bituminous odor, produced by the dry distillation of amber. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Swiss Ph., rectified oil of amber, a nearly or quite colorless, thin oil, becoming thick and dark with time and having a penetrating, fiery odor and taste. It is a crude mixture of two separate oils formed at different stages in the distillation, and is obtained by repeated distillation and the addition of water. It is a local irritant, and in large doses toxic. It is used as an excitant and antispasmodic, in flatulent dyspepsia, globus hystericus, and hiccough, and externally in rheumatism, convulsions, earache, and toothache. [A, 1; B, 95 (a, 38); L, 57 (a, 50); W. Murrell, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 1, 1893 ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 15, 1893, p. 417).]—**Oleum succini æthereum** (**seu depuratum**). See *Oleum succini* (2d def.).—**Oleum succini crudum.** See *Oleum succini* (1st def.).—**Oleum succini empyreumaticum.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.).—**Oleum succini empyreumaticum cum crudum.** See *Oleum succini* (1st def.).—**Oleum succini oxydatum.** See *Artificial* MUSK.—**Oleum succini pyrogenæum.** See *Oleum succini* (1st def.).—**Oleum succini rectificatum.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.).—**Pilulæ de succino.** A pill-mass consisting of 10 parts of Socotrine aloes with 6 of amber, 4 of mastic, and 1 part of round birthwort, made up with tincture of amber and sometimes with 3 parts of agaric lozenges; or of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of amber, 2 each of birthwort and agaric, made up with syrup of betonica. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Potestates succini.** An obsolete preparation of amber, sal ammoniac, and antimonial wine. [L, 94.]—**Pyroleum succini.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.).—**Pyroleum succini crudum.** See *Oleum succini* (1st def.).—**Pyroleum succini rectificatum.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.).—**Rasura succini.** Very small fragments of amber (*ambra flava*), amber shavings. [a, 35.]—**Resina succini balsamica.** See *Artificial* MUSK.—**Sal succini** (**volatile**). See SUCCINIC *acid*.—**S. album et citrinum, S. electricum.** See AMBRA *flava*.—**S. factitium.** See *Factitious* AMBER.—**S. flavum.** See AMBRA *flava*.—**S. griseum.** See AMBRA *grisea*.—**S. marinum.** Spermaceti. [a, 35.]—**S. oxygenatum.** See *Artificial* MUSK.—**S. pulveratum.** Fr., *poudre de succin*. Amber triturated in an iron mortar and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura succini.** Fr., *teinture de succin* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Bernsteinauszug*, *Bernsteinessenz*, *Bernsteintinctur*. 1. Of the Gr. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a tincture made by digesting or macerating powdered amber with four times as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0·820 to 0·830 [Gr. Ph.], with eight times as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0·829 [Netherl. Ph.], with ten times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., a preparation made by macerating powdered amber with five times as much spiritus ætheris for five days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura succini ætherea.** See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.).—**Tinctura succini alcalisata.** Ger., *alkalische Bernsteintinctur*. A mixture of 12 parts of amber and 3 of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate with 48 of alcohol, filtered after some days.—**Tinctura succini alcoholica.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.).—**Tinctura succini aromatica** [Swed. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part each of the oils of cloves, cassia, lavender, and mace in 100 parts of ethereal tincture of amber. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura succini balsamica.** An alcoholic solution of artificial musk (see *Tinctura* MOSCHI *artificialis*). [a, 38.]—**Trochisci succini.** Ger., *Bernsteintäfelchen*. Troches containing opium, amber, and other ingredients. [B, 48.]

SUCCINURIC ACID, n. Su^{3}k-si^{2}n-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide succinurique*. Ger., *Succinursäure*. A body, $C_5H_8N_2O_4$, forming laminar crystals. [B, 4.]

SUCCINYL, n. Su^{3}k'si^{2}n-i^{2}l. Fr., *succinyle*. The radicle of succinic acid, not yet isolated. [B, 4.]—**S. chloride.** A substance, $C_4H_4O_2.Cl_2$, obtained by distilling succinic acid with phosphorus perchloride; a fuming oil of highly refractive power and of suffocating smell, crystallizing at 0° C. and boiling at 190° C. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]—**S. diamide.** See SUCCINAMIDE.

SUCCISA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-sis(kes)'a^3. 1. The *Scabiosa s.* 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Scabiosa*. [a, 35.]

SUCCISE, adj. Su^{3}k-sis'. Lat., *succisus* (from *succidere*, to cut away below). Fr., *succis*. In botany, having the appearance of being broken or cut off at the lower end. [a, 35.]

SUCCISTEARIN, n. Su^{3}k-si^2-ste'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *succistéarène*. 1. The white crystalline portion of a waxy substance obtained by the dry distillation of amber; inodorous and insipid. 2. Improperly, idrialin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCORY, n. Su^{3}k'o-ri^2. See CHICORY.—**Wild s.** See SABBATIA *angularis*.—**Yellow s.** See CATANANCHE *lutea*.

SUCCOSE, adj. Su^{3}k'os. Lat., *succosus* (from *succus*, juice). Ger., *saftvoll*. See SUCCULENT.

SUCCUBA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)'ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)-a^3. From *succubare*, to lie under. Fr., *succube*. See under INCUBUS (1st def.).

SUCCUBOUS, adj. Su^{3}k'u^{2}b-u^{3}s. Lat., *succubus*. Ger., *unterschlächtig*. Having the anterior margin of each leaf passing under the posterior margin of the leaf immediately succeeding it on the branch. [a, 35.] Cf. INCUBOUS.

SUCCUBUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)'ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Nightmare with the hallucination of the presence of a succuba.

SUCCULENT, adj. Su^{3}k'u^2-l'nt. Lat., *succulentus* (from *succus*, juice). Fr., *s*. Ger., *saftig*. Juicy, abounding in juice. The *Succulentæ* are: Of Linnæus, an order comprising *Cactus*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Sedum*, etc.; of Ventenat, the *Crassulaceæ*.

SUCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}k(su^{4}k)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *sugere*, to suck. Fr., *suc*. Ger., *Saft*. 1. A juice. 2. A pharmacopœial preparation made by squeezing out the juice from green plants and adding enough alcohol to preserve it. [D, 6.]—**Aqua succorum vegetabilium vulneraria.** See AQUA *pontificalis*.—**Ater s.** See ATRABILIS.—**S. antiscorbuticus.** Fr., *suc antiscorbutique*. Sp., *zumo antiescorbútico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by crushing equal parts of the leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and either *Cochlearia officinalis* or *Lepidium latifolium* and radix armoraciæ, expressing, adding a little water to the residue, repeating the process, mixing the two liquids, and filtering when settled. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. carnis.** See MEAT *juice*.—**S. cyrenaicus antiquorum.** See ASAFŒTIDA.—**S. entericus.** See *Intestinal* JUICE.—**S. gastricus.** See *Gastric* JUICE.—**S. hispanicus.** Licorice (extract). [a, 35.]—**S. inspissatus.** An old name for a pharmaceutical preparation made by inspis-

sating a vegetable juice till it had attained a solid consistence. Preparations of this class are now included under the head of extracts. [B, 5.]—**S. japonicus.** Catechu. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. lacteus.** See *Vegetable* MILK.—**S. nerveus.** See *Nervous* FLUID.—**S. osseus.** In ancient surgery, a hypothetical juice of the bone which was supposed to coagulate to form the callus of a uniting fracture. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**S. pancreaticus.** See *Pancreatic* JUICE.—**S. pyloricus.** An alkaline fluid secreted by the pyloric end of the stomach; said by Klemensiewicz to convert starch into sugar. [K, 10.]—**S. thebaicus.** See OPIUM.

SUCCUSSION, n. Su³k-ku³sh'u³n. Lat., *succussio* (from *succutere*, to shake, to jolt). Fr., *s.* Ger., S., *Rütteln.* A method of physical examination to ascertain the presence of fluid in a cavity, performed by shaking the individual from side to side. [α, 34.]

SUCHER (Ger.), n. Zuch²'e²r. See PROBE.

SUCHNADEL (Ger.), n. Zuch²'na³d-e²l. See *Exploring* NEEDLE.

SUCHRÖHRCHEN (Ger.), n. Zuch²'ru⁵r-ch²e²n. An exploring tube.

SUCHT (Ger.), n. Zuch²t. Disease, especially chronic disease. [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**Ackerbaus'.** See AGROMANIA.—**Bleichs'.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Bleichs' mit Schwinds'.** See CHLOROPHTHISIS.—**Fetts'.** See ADIPOSIS.—**Fress'.** See BULIMIA.—**Galls'.** See ATRABILIS.—**Gähns'.** An inclination to yawn frequently. [α, 34.]—**Gelbs'.** Jaundice.—**Grillens'.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**Kleiens'.** See PITYRIASIS.—**Manns'.** See NYMPHOMANIA.—**Misels'.** Leprosy. [α, 34.]—**Reises'.** See ECDEMIOMANIA.—**Ripps'.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**Rückens'.** See RHACHITIS.—**Schwarzs'.** See MELANISM.—**Schweisss'.** See MILIARIA (1st def.).—**Staars'.** See CATALEPSY.—**Stehls'.** See CLEPTOMANIA.—**Steifs'.** See CATALEPSY.—**Sticks'.** See ATELECTASIS *pulmonum.*—**Stiers'.** Cattle plague. [L, 80.]—**Tanzs'.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.—**Tobs'.** See HYPERPHRENIA and MANIA.—**Wachschlafs'.** See COMA-*vigil.*—**Wassers'.** See the major list.—**Zweifels'.** See FOLIE *du doute.*

SÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Zu⁶ch²t'i²g. 1. Diseased or causing disease; in this sense only used in compound words. 2. Inclined to ulceration. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

SUCKER, n. Su³k'u⁶r. Fr., *suçoir* (1st def.). Ger., *Sauger* (1st def.). 1. See HAUSTORIUM. 2. In botany, an ascending branch from an underground stem. [α, 35.]

SUÇON (Fr.), n. Su⁶-so²n². See SUGGILLATION.

SUCRATE, n. Su²k'rat. Sometimes improperly called *saccharate.* A compound of saccharose (sucrose) with a base. [B, 9.]

SUCRE (Fr.), n. Su⁶kr'. See SUGAR and SACCHARUM.—**Eau-de-vie de s.** See RUM.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Very white sugar crushed in a marble mortar, dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Poudre de s. de lait** [Fr. Cod.]. Sugar of milk coarsely powdered in a marble mortar, dried in the oven, powdered more finely, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de s. (à froid).** See SYRUPUS.—**S. à la vanille** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* VANILLE *sucrée.*—**S. anthelmintique.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum.*—**S. brut.** See *Brown* SUGAR.—**S. de diabète.** See *Diabetic* SUGAR.—**S. de fruits.** See *Grape* SUGAR.—**S. de gland.** See QUERCITE.—**S. de goudron, S. de houille.** See SACCHARIN.—**S. de lait.** See *Milk* SUGAR.—**S. de raisins.** See *Grape* SUGAR.—**S. de réglisse.** See GLYCYRRHIZIN.—**S. des boutiques.** The *Saccharum officinarum.* [α, 35.]—**S. des urines.** See GLUCOSE.—**S. en pains.** See *Cane* SUGAR.—**S. ferrugineux.** A compound of 20 parts of sugar and 1 part of gelatinous ferric hydrate. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**S. mercuriel.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum.*—**S. mercuriel composé.** See SACCHARUM *mercuriale compositum.*—**S. noir.** See *Extractum* GLYCYRRHIZÆ.—**S. urinaire.** See GLUCOSE.—**S. vermifuge.** See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum.*—**S. violet.** See SACCHARUM *violaceum.*

SUCRÉ (Fr.), adj. Su⁶-kra. Sweetened with sugar.

SUCROCARBONATE, n. Su²k-ro-ka³rb'o²n-at. A combination of a carbonate with sucrose. [B.]

SUCROSE, n. Su²k'ros. Ger., *S.* See SACCHAROSE.

SUCTION, n. Su³k'shu³n. Lat., *suctio* (from *sugere*, to suck). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Saugen.* The process of sucking. [α, 48.]—**S. of cataract.** Lat., *suctio lentis.* See *Teale's operation by s.* under *Cataract* EXTRACTION.

SUCTORIAL, adj. Su³kt-or'i²-'l. From *sugere*, to suck. Adapted for sucking. [α, 27.]

SUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Su³kt(sukt)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *suct'us.* See SUCTION.—**S. voluptabilis.** Ger., *Wonnesaugen.* Pleasurable sucking; of Vogel, the addiction of children to sucking their fingers, toes, arms, etc. Such children in middle and southern Germany are called *Daumenlutscher* or *Ludler.* [D, 29.]

SUDAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(sud)-a(a³)'me²n. Gen., *-am'inis.* From *sudare*, to perspire. Commonly used in the plural, *sudamina* (*q. v.*).

SUDAMINA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *sudamen.* Su²d(sud)-a²m(a³m)'i²n-a³. Vesicles produced by sweat retained beneath the cuticle in consequence of occlusion of the orifices of the sweat ducts. [G.] See MILIARIA *crystallina.*—**S. alba.** See MILIARIA *alba.*—**S. balneantium.** The s. of bathers. [G.] See MILIARIA *rubra.*—**S. crystallina.** See MILIARIA *crystallina.*—**S. maligna.** See MILIARIA (1st def.).—**S. rubra.** See MILIARIA *rubra.*

SUDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(sud)-ar(a³r)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See SUDATORIUM.

SUDATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(sud)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See SUDATION.—**S. morbosa.** See HYPERIDROSIS.

SUDATION, n. Su²d-a'shu³n. Lat., *sudatio* (from *sudare*, to perspire). Cf. HIDROSIS and EPHIDROSIS.

SUDATORIUS (Lat.), adj. Su²d(sud)-a²t(a³t)-or'i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *sudare*, to perspire. Fr., *sudatoire.* Sudatory, pertaining to perspiration; as a n., in the f., *sudatoria*, see EPHIDROSIS; as a n., in the n., *sudatorium*, a hot-air bath, a sweating-room.

SUDOLORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(sud)-o²l-o²r-re'(ro²'e²)-a³. From *sudare*, to perspire, *oleum*, oil, and ῥοία, a flow. Of Piffard, eczema seborrhoicum. [G.]

SUDOR (Lat.), n. m. Su²d(sud)'o²r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *sueur.* Ger., *Schweiss.* Sweat.—**S. anglicus.** 1. The sweating sickne s. 2. See MILIARIA (1st def.).—**S. arenosus.** See URIDROSIS *crystallina.*—**S. cruentus.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**S. cruentus e catameniis suppressis.** See MENIDROSIS.—**S. febrilis criticus.** See EPHIDROSIS *febrilis.*—**S. lacteus.** See GALACTIDROSIS.—**S. miliaris.** See MILIARIA (1st def.).—**S. nocturnus.** See NIGHT-SWEAT.—**S. sabulosus.** See URIDROSIS *crystallina.*—**S. sanguineus.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**S. urinosus.** See URIDROSIS.—**Sudoris nullitas (seu privatio).** See ANIDROSIS.

SUDORALIS (Lat.), adj. Su²d(sud)-e²r(or)-al(a³l)'i²s. From *sudor*, sweat. Fr., *sudoral.* Pertaining to perspiration.

SUDORIC ACID, n. Su²d-o²r'i²k. Fr., *acide sudorique.* See HIDROTIC *acid.*

SUDORIFEROUS, adj. Su²d-o²r-i²f'e²r-u³s. From *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *sudorifère.* Conveying perspiration. [G.] Cf. SUDORIPAROUS.

SUDORIFIC, adj. Su²d-o²r-i²f'i²k. From *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *sudorifique.* Ger., *schweisstreibend.* Producing perspiration. [α, 48.]

SUDORIPAROUS, adj. Su²d-o²r-i²p'a²r-u³s. Lat., *sudoriparus* (from *sudor*, sweat, and *parere*, to produce). Fr., *sudoripare.* Ger., *schweisserzeugend.* Producing or secreting sweat.

SUET, n. Su²'e²t. Gr., στέαρ. Lat., *sevum, sebum.* Fr., *suif.* Ger., *Talg.* The hard fat obtained from the inside of the abdomen of any ruminant. [α, 17.] Cf. SEBUM and SEVUM.—**Beef s.** See SEBUM *bovinum.*—**Mutton s.** See SEVUM (1st def.).—**Prepared s.** Lat., *sevum præparatum.* Fr., *suif préparé.* Ger., *gereinigter Talg.* S. purified for pharmaceutical purposes. [B.]

SUETTE (Fr.), n. Su⁶-e²t. See *Sweating* FEVER (1st def.) and MILIARIA (1st def.).—**S. anglaise.** See SUDOR *anglicus.*—**S. de Picardie, S. miliaire (moderne), S. militaire, S. millet.** See MILIARIA (1st def.).

SUEUR (Fr.), n. Su⁶-u⁶r. Sweat.—**S. d'Angleterre.** See SUDOR *anglicus.*—**S. de sang.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**S. rentrée.** Suppressed perspiration.—**S. urineuse.** See URIDROSIS.

SUFFERSURÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su³f(su⁴f)-fu⁶r(fe²r)-su²r-(sur)'e(a³-e²). From *suffervere*, to boil gently. The exanthemata.

SUFFIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Su³f(su⁴f)-fi²(fe)-me²nt'u³m-(u⁴m). From *suffire*, to fumigate. See FUMIGATION (2d def.).

SUFFITUS (Lat.), n. m. Su³f(su⁴f)-fit(fet)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-fit'us.* From *suffire*, to fumigate. See FUMIGATION (2d def.).—**S. oxymuriaticus.** See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.

SUFFOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su³f(su⁴f)-fo²k(fok)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See ASPHYXIA (2d def.).—**S. hysterica.** See GLOBUS *hystericus.*—**S. matricis.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42; B, 117.]—**S. stridula.** See CROUP.

SUFFOCATION, n. Su³f-fo²k-a'shu³n. Lat., *suffocatio* (from *suffocare*, to choke). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Erstickung.* See ASPHYXIA (2d def.).—**Stridulous laryngic s.** See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus.*—**S. of the womb.** See SUFFOCATIO.

SUFFRAGO (Lat.), n. f. Su³f(su⁴f)-frag(fra³g)'o. Gen., *-frag'inis.* 1. See HOCK (3d def.). 2. The tibiotarsal joint of a bird. [L, 341 (α, 27).]

SUFFRUTESCENT, adj. Su³f-fru²t-e²s'e²nt. Lat., *suffrutescens.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *halbstrauchig.* Somewhat shrubby, less woody than an undershrub. [α, 35.]

SUFFRUTEX (Lat.), n. m. Su³f(su⁴f)'fru²t(fru⁴t)-e²x. Gen., *-frut'icis.* From *sub*, under, and *frutex*, a shrub. See UNDERSHRUB.

SUFFRUTICOSE, adj. Su³f-fru²'ti²-kos. Lat., *suffruticosus.* Ger., *halbstrauchig, staudig.* Low in stature and shrubby at the base; having the habit of an undershrub. [α, 35.]

SUFFULCIENS (Lat.), **SUFFULTORIUS** (Lat.), **SUFFULTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Su³f(su⁴f)'fu³l(fu⁴l)'si²(ki²)-e²nz(ans), -fu³lt-(fu⁴lt)-or'i²-u³s(u⁴s), -fu³lt(fu⁴lt)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-ent'is, -tor'ii, -fult'i.* Fr., *appuyé.* Ger., *stützend, unterstützend.* Serving as a support for another part or organ. [α, 35.] Cf. FULCRATE.

SUFFUMIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su³f(su⁴f)-fu²m(fum)-i²g-a(a³)'-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See FUMIGATION (2d def.).—**S. guytoniana.** See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**S. sulfurosa.** See *Fumigation à l'*ACIDE SULFUREUX.

SUFFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Su³f(su⁴f)-fu²(fu)'zhi²(si²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *suffundere*, to pour over. Gr., ὑπόχυσις. 1. See SUFFUSION. 2. An old term for cataract. [Laboulbène, "Union méd.," Mar. 19, 1885, p. 469.]—**Fellis s., S. auriginosa, S. bilis.** See JAUNDICE.—**S. colorans.** See CHROMATOPSIA.—**S. dimidians.** See HEMIOPIA.—**S. exclarans.** See OXYOPIA.—**S. fellis.** Jaundice.—**S. lentis (crystallinæ).** See CATARACT.—**S. multiplicans.** See DIPLOPIA and POLYOPIA.—**S. myodes.** See METAMORPHOPSIA.—**S. nigra.** See AMBLYOPIA.—**S. oculorum.** An old term for an opacity in the eye, especially in the crystalline lens. [F.]—**S. sanguinis.** See ECCHYMOSIS.

SUFFUSION, n. Su³f-fu²'zhu³n. Lat., *suffusio.* Fr., *s.* Ger., *Ergiessung.* 1. The act or process of overspreading or the state of being overspread (*e. g.*, by a film or by moisture); also, that which overspreads. [α, 48.] 2. See SUGGILLATION (1st def.).

SUGAR, n. Shu^{4}g'r. Gr., σάκχαρον. Lat., *saccharum.* Fr., *sucre.* Ger., *Zucker.* It., *zucchero.* Sp., *azúcar.* A name at first applied only to cane s. and beet s.; subsequently to any sweet crystalline substance, and more definitely to a class of chemical compounds of the general composition $C_mH_{2n}O_n$ (see SACCHAROSE and GLUCOSE). [B.]—**Acid s. of milk.** Mucic acid. [B.]—**Acorn s.** See QUERCITE.—**Arabin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Barley s.** See under SACCHAROSE.—**Beet s.** Fr., *sucre de betterave.* Ger., *Rübenzucker.* Saccharose obtained from species of *Beta,* especially from *Beta vulgaris.* [B.]—**Brown s.** Cane s. not entirely freed from impurities and coloring matters; obtained in the first stages of the process of manufacture of s. from s.-cane juice. [B.]—**Burnt s.** Caramel. [B.]—**Cane s.** Lat., *saccharum* (*purificatum*). Fr., *sucre de canne.* Ger., *Rohrzucker.* Sp., *azúcar de caña.* S. obtained from the juice of *Saccharum officinarum.* [B.]—**Cellulose s.** S. derived from cellulose; identical with glucose. [Flechsig, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," xii, p. 525 (B).]—**Chestnut s., Diabetic s.** Glucose. [B, 2.]—**Ferment s.** S. formed from starch, glycogen, and other carbohydrates by the action of the animal ferments. It was at one time held to be identical with glucose, but is now considered by some to be a different body, probably maltose. [B, 12; Kratschmer and Seegen, "Wien. med. Wchnsch.," Feb. 19, 26, Mar. 5, Apr. 2, 9, 1881 (B).] Cf. INVERTIN.—**Fruit s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Granular s.** Glucose. [B, 2.]—**Grape s.** Fr., *sucre de raisin.* Ger., *Traubenzucker.* Glucose, especially when obtained in the solid form. [B.]—**Gum s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Honey s.** Glucose. [B, 2.]—**Invert s.** Fr., *sucre interverté.* Ger., *Invertzucker.* A product of the prolonged action of heat upon a solution of cane s. It is a mixture of dextrose and levulose, and receives its name because its solution rotates the plane of polarization to the left, while the solution of cane s. from which it is produced rotates that plane to the right. [B.]—**Jaggery s.** See JAGGERY.—**Liver s.** Glucose; so called because it is the form of s. elaborated in the liver from glycogen. [B.]—**Manna s.** Ger., *Mannazucker.* See MANNITE.—**Maple s.** Fr., *sucre d'érable.* Ger., *Ahornzucker.* S. obtained from *Acer saccharinum.* It is identical with saccharose, but contains a certain amount of coloring matter. [B, 5.]—**Milk s.** Lat., *saccharum lactis, lactis saccharum.* Fr., *sucre de lait.* Ger., *Milchzucker.* See LACTOSE.—**Muscle s.** See INOSITE.—**Nest s.** See under *Larinus nidificans.*—**Oil s.** See ELÆOSACCHARUM.—**Open-pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane-juice in vessels under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. [B, 5.]—**Palm s.** See JAGGERY.—**Pectin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Rag s.** Glucose. [B, 2.]—**Refined s.** Fr., *sucre raffiné.* Ger., *Hutzucker, Raffinade.* White s.; cane s. purified and deprived of coloring matter. [B.]—**Starch s.** See GLUCOSE.—**S. candy.** Ger., *Candizucker.* See *Rock* CANDY.—**S. of lead.** See LEAD *acetate.*—**S. of milk.** See LACTOSE.—**S. of urine.** Glucose. [B, 2.]—**S. pods.** Carob beans. [B.]—**Uncrystallizable s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Vacuum-pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane-juice under a pressure much less than that of the atmosphere; effected by the employment of closed vessels in which a partial vacuum can be produced by exhaustion of the air. [B, 5.]—**White s.** See *Refined s.*

SUGAR-CANE, n. Shu^4-g'r-kan. The *Saccharum officinarum* and other species of *Saccharum.* [α, 35.]—**Chinese s.-c.** The *Sorghum vulgare.* [α, 35.]—**Common s.-c.** The *Saccharum officinarum.*

SUGGESTIBLE (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}g-zhe^{2}s-te-bl'. Of hypnotized persons, subject to the power of suggestion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1887, p. 659 (α, 50).]

SUGGESTION, n. Su^{3}g-je^{2}st'yu^{3}n. Lat., *suggestio* (from *suggerere,* to excite). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S., Eingebung.* 1. The act of suggesting. 2. The thing suggested. 3. See *Hypnotic s.*—**Hypnotic s.** Fr., *s. hypnotique.* The process by which a hypnotized person is made to accept a hint or statement, although it may be unfounded, and to act accordingly.

SUGGILLATION, n. Su^{3}g-ji^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. More correctly, *sugillation.* Lat., *sugillatio* (from *sugillare,* to beat black and blue). Fr., *s. suçon.* Ger., *S., Blutunterlaufung.* A black-and-blue mark, as of a bruise. [G, 49.] See VIBEX and LIVOR *emortualis.*

SUGGRUNDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}g(su^{4}g)-gru^{3}nd(gru^{4}nd)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *s.* The lower border of a roof, the eaves. [A, 312.]—**S. oculi.** See *Superciliary* RIDGE.

SUGILLATION, n. Su^{3}j-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. A preferable form of *suggillation* (*q. v.*).

SUICIDAL, adj. Su^2-i^2-si'd'l. Ger., *selbstmörderisch.* Characterized by a tendency to suicide. [D, 1.]

SUICIDE, n. Su^2'i^2-sid. From *sui,* of himself, and *cædere,* to kill. Gr., αὐτόχειρ (1st def.), αὐτοχειρία (2d def.). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Selbstmörder* (1st def.), *Selbstmord* (2d def.). 1. One who takes his own life. 2. The act of self-murder. [D, 1.]

SUIE (Fr.), n. Swe. See SOOT.—**Collyre de s.** A solution of 40 centigrammes of extract of soot and 4 drops of lemon-juice in 125 grammes of infusion of red roses; used for ophthalmia neonatorum. [B, 38, 92 (α, 14).]—**Crystal de s.** See FULIGO *splendens.*—**Eau de s., Essence de s.** See *Tinctura* FULIGINIS *alcalina.*—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum* FULIGINIS.—**Infusion de s.** See *Tinctura* FULIGINIS *alcalina.*

SUIF (Fr.), n. Swef. See SUET.—**Savon de s.** Tallow soap. [B.]—**S. de bœuf.** Beef suet. [B.]—**S. de mouton.** See SEVUM (1st def.).—**S. de veau.** Veal suet. [B.]

SUILLA (Lat.), n. f. Su^2(su^4)-i^{2}l'la^3. From *sus,* a hog. See SCROFULA.

SUILLUS (Lat.), adj. Su^2(su^4)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *sus,* a hog. Obtained from the hog (see ADEPS *s.*); as a n. m., see BOLETUS.

SUINT (Fr.), n. Swa^{2}n^2. The sweat of sheep. It contains about one third of its weight of alkaline potassium salts, and is a source of the potash of commerce (which is obtained from the s. by washing the sheep), also of a fatty matter (see LANOLIN). [B.] Cf. ŒSYPUM.

SUINTEMENT (Fr.), n. Swa^{2}n^2-t'-ma^{2}n^2. See ÉCOULEMENT.—**S. par le mamelon.** See GALACTORRHŒA.

SUITES DE COUCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Swet d'kush. See *Puerperal* PERIOD.

SULCATE, adj. Su^{3}lk'at. Lat., *sulcatus* (from *sulcare,* to furrow). Fr., *sillonné.* Ger., *gefurcht.* Grooved, furrowed. [α, 35.]

SULCATURE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-ka^3-tu^{6}r. A mark or furrow produced by pressure or erosion. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

SULCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lk(su^{4}lk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *sulcus,* a furrow. Fr., *sulcule.* A small furrow or sulcus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**S. labii superioris.** See SULCUS *nasolabialis.*

SULCUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lk(su^{4}lk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὁλκός (from ἕλκειν, to draw). Fr., *sillon.* Ger., *Furche, Rinne.* A groove or furrow; a fissure, especially of the cerebrum. [C.]—**Anterior occipital s.** A s. separating the central fissure from the first occipital gyrus, connecting with the parietal fissure. [α, 34.]—**Anterior s. of Reil.** See *Pre-insular s.*—**Antero-temporal s.** See *Parallel* FISSURE.—**Ascending frontal s.** See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**Central s.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**Cerebral sulci.** See *Secondary* FISSURES (2d def.) and FISSURE *of the cerebrum.*—**Ciliary sulci.** See STRIÆ *ciliares.*—**Crucial s.** See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**External perpendicular s.** See *Occipital* FISSURE (2d def.).—**External s. of Reil.** A fissure separating the insula from the precentral, postcentral, and subfrontal gyri. [J; L.]—**Fronto-marginal s.** Of Wernicke, a small longitudinal fissure on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe, which separates the orbital and frontal lobes. [I, 17 (K).]—**Inferior frontal s.** Lat., *s. frontalis inferior.* Fr., *scissure frontale inférieure.* Ger., *untere Stirnfurche.* See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**Inferior occipital s.** See *Inferior occipital* FISSURE.—**Inferior temporo-sphenoidal s.** See *Meditemporal* FISSURE.—**Infero-frontal s.** See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**Infra-insular s.** A fissure separating the insula from the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [L, 14.]—**Infra-orbital s.** See *Suborbital* FISSURE.—**Intermediate temporal s.** See *Meditemporal* FISSURE.—**Intraparietal s.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**Lateral olivary s.** See *S. olivæ externus.*—**Middle temporo-sphenoidal s.** An unimportant fissure parallel to and below the parallel fissure. [L, 14.]—**Occipito-parietal s.** See *Occipital* FISSURE (2d def.).—**Occipito-temporal s.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**Oculomotor s.** See *Oculomotor* FURROW.—**Olfactory s.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**Orbital s.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**Paramedian s.** See SILLON *médian postérieur intermédiaire.*—**Parietal s.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**Peduncular s.** Fr., *sillon circonférentiel* (ou *circulaire*). A transverse s. which commences close to the middle peduncle of the cerebellum around the outer border of which it passes backward. [L, 31, 142.]—**Postcentral s.** See *Postcentral* FISSURE.—**Posterior s. of Reil.** See *Infra-insular s.*—**Postero-parietal s.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**Postero-temporal s.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**Postfrontal s.** See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**Precentral s.** See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**Pre-insular s.** A fissure in front of the insula and separating it from the posterior orbital convolution. [L, 142.]—**Primitive sulci.** See *Primitive* FISSURES (2d def.).—**Secondary sulci.** See *Secondary* FISSURES.—**Straight s.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**Subparietal s.** A shallow depression or inconstant fissure that is a continuation upward and outward of the calloso-marginal fissure. [α, 34.]—**S. ad aquæductum vestibuli.** See FOSSULA *sulciformis.*—**S. alaris.** The furrow just above the ala nasi. [α, 34.]—**S. alveolaris anterior.** See *Anterior dental* CANAL.—**S. alveolo-buccalis.** The s. between the gums and the inside of the cheek. [α, 34.]—**S. alveolo-lingualis.** The s. between the gums and the mucous membrane of the tongue. [α, 34.]—**S. anterior corporum candicantium.** A furrow between the corpora albicantia and the tuber cinereum. [L, 7.]—**S. antero-temporalis** [Huxley]. See *Supertemporal* FISSURE.—**S. antebrachii radialis.** A s. on the radial side of the forearm, between the pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus. [α, 34.]—**S. antebrachii ulnaris.** A s. on the ulnar side of the forearm, between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris. [α, 34.]—**S. aorticus.** A depression on the median surface of the left lung for the descending aorta. [L, 332.]—**S. arcuatus.** Of Arnold, an embryonic fissure to which the s. corporis callosi corresponds. [α. 34.]—**S. arcuatus præcunei.** An inconstant fissure on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between the parietal gyrus and the gyrus fornicatus. [L, 332.]—**S. arteriæ occipitalis.** A groove on the inner side of the internal aspect of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, which lodges the occipital artery. [L, 332.]—**S. arteriæ subclaviæ.** See *S. subclavius* (1st and 2d defs.).—**Sulci arteriosi.** Ger., *Arterienfurchen.* Furrows on the ental surfaces of the cranial bones for lodging arteries. [L, 31.]—**S. articulationis primæ manus.** A transverse furrow in the palm, seen in flexion, over the articulations between the two rows of carpal bones. [L, 332.]—**S. articulationis secundæ manus.** A transverse furrow in the palm of the hand, seen in flexion, extending from the level of the upper margin of the pisiform bone to the upper end of the first carpal bone. [L, 332.]—**S. atrioventricularis.** See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**S. auris anterior.** See INCISURA *trago-helicina.*—**S. auris posterior.** See INCISURA *anthelicis.*—**S. basilaris** (**pontis**). The antero-posterior groove on the lower median surface of the pons Varolii. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. basilaris ossis occipitis.** A shallow depression in the occipital bone at the side of the clivus Blumenbachii. [L, 332.]—**S. bicipitalis.** See *Bicipital* GROOVE.—**S. bicipitalis internus.** A furrow between the brachialis internus and the anconæus tertius. [L.]—**S. cæcus.** See FORAMEN *cæcum posterius.*—**S. calcanei.** A furrow separating the two posterior articular surfaces of the sustentaculum tali. [L, 332.]—**S. calcarinus.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**S. callosomarginalis.** See *Supercallosal* FISSURE (1st def.).—**S. callosus.** See *Callosal* FISSURE.—**S. caroticotympanicus** (**ossis temporis**). A groove leading into the canalis caroticotympanicus. [L.]

—**S. caroticus.** See *Carotid* GROOVE.—**Sulci carotidei.** Depressions on each side of the larynx. [L, 31.]—**S. centralis.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S. centralis insulæ** [Guldberg]. The transinsular fissure ; a fissure following the same general direction as the central fissure, which divides the insula into two parts. ["Anthrop.," 1891, p. 715 (L).]—**S. centralis modioli.** A shallow groove on the free margin of the lamina spiralis ossea. [L, 31.]—**S. centralis Rolandi.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S. cerebelli curvatus.** A fissure separating the biventral lobe of the cerebellum from the amygdala. [L.]—**S. cerebelli dividens anterior.** See *S. cerebelli superior anterior.*—**S. cerebelli dividens posterior.** See *S. cerebelli superior posterior.*—**S. cerebelli horizontalis.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. cerebelli inferior.** A fissure between the posterior inferior lobe and the slender lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. cerebelli inferior anterior.** A s. beginning in the s. flocculi and extending across the inferior surface of the cerebellum to the s. longitudinalis inferior. [α, 34.]—**S. cerebelli inferior externus.** A fissure between the biventral lobe and the posterior inferior lobe of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. cerebelli inferior posterior.** A s. commencing in the s. superior posterior and extending across the inferior surface of the cerebellum to the s. horizontalis magnus. [α, 34.]—**S. cerebelli peduncularis** (seu **superior**). See *Peduncular s.*—**S. cerebelli superior anterior.** A s. beginning on the middle peduncle of the cerebellum and crossing the vermis to join the s. on the opposite side. [α, 34.]—**S. cerebelli superior posterior.** A s. beginning in the peduncular s., a little in front of the postero-external angle of the cerebellum, and crossing the upper surface, where it almost reaches the s. horizontalis as the latter passes on to the vermis. [α, 34.]—**S. cerebralis magnus.** See *Great longitudinal* FISSURE *of the brain.*—**S. cerebri.** See FISSURE *of the cerebrum.*—**S. cerebri cruciformis.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**S. chiasmatis.** See *Optic* GROOVE.—**S. chorioideus.** A longitudinal fissure on the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Sulci ciliares.** See STRIÆ *ciliares.*—**S. cinguli.** A s. separating the gyrus cinguli and the corpus callosum. [L, 332.]—**S. circularis** (**cordis**). See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**S. circularis Reilii.** Fr., *rigole de l'insula.* A s. which separates the insula from the adjacent portions of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. collateralis.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. collateralis anterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. collateralis cerebri.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. collateralis inferior.** See FISSURA *cerebelli longitudinalis.*—**S. collateralis posterior.** See *Postero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. collateralis postremus.** See *S. intermedius posterior.*—**Sulci condyloidei.** See FOSSÆ *condyloideæ.* —**S. coronalis** (**cordis**). See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**S. coronarius glandis.** See *S.* GLANDIS.—**S. corporis callosi.** See *Callosal* FISSURE.—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum frontalis.** See *S. corporum quadrigeminorum transversus.*—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis.** A longitudinal fissure separating the two anterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. [L, 7 (α, 50).]—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum posterior.** A transverse fissure found behind the two posterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. [L, 7 (α, 50).]—**S. corporum quadrigeminorum transversus.** A transverse s. crossing the median fissure at right angles and separating the anterior from the posterior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. [α, 34.] —**S. costalis inferior.** See *Inferior costal* FOSSA.—**S. costalis superior.** See *Superior costal* FOSSA.—**S. cruciatus** (seu **cruciformis**). See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**Sulci cubitales.** Sulci on the anterior surface of the forearm, one on either side of the biceps tendon. [α, 34.]—**S. deltoideopectoralis.** A furrow indicating the demarcation between the deltoideus and pectoralis major muscles. [L.]—**S. dentatus.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**S. digitalis.** Ger., *Fingerfurche.* A furrow of the palm of the hand.—**S. digitalis anterior.** Ger., *vordere Fingerfurche.* The furrow in the palm of the hand that runs from the root of the index finger to the ulnar border. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**S. digitalis posterior.** Ger., *hintere Fingerfurche.* A furrow running from the radial to the ulnar border of the hand, caused by the general flexion of the fingers. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**S. digitatus.** Fr., *sillon digité.* A furrow on the floor of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, separating the collateral eminence from the hippocampus major. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**S. ethmoidalis.** A groove on the posterior surface of the nasal bone. [L.]—**S. flexoris hallucis longus.** Ger., *Rinne des Calcaneus.* See INCISURA *astragali.*—**S. flocculi.** A s. separating the flocculus and the middle in erior lobe of the cerebellum. [α, 34.]—**S. fornicatus inferior.** The callosal and hippocampal fissures taken as one. [L.] —**S. fornicatus superior.** See *Supercallosal* FISSURE (1st def.). —**S. foveæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis** (seu **medius**). See FISSURA *fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.*—**S. frontalis.** See *Frontal* FISSURE and *S. longitudinalis ossis frontis.* — **S. frontalis inferior.** See *Subfrontal* FISSURE. — **S. frontalis secundus.** See *Medifrontal* FISSURE.—**S. frontalis superior.** See *Superfrontal* FISSURE. — **S. frontolateralis.** See *Lateral* FISSURE. — **S. frontomarginalis.** See *Fronto-marginal s.* — **S. frontoparietalis internus.** See *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE.—**S. glandis.** Ger., *Eichelfurche.* The furrow behind the glans penis. [L.]—**S. gracilis cerebelli.** See *S. cerebelli inferior posterior.* —**S. habenæ** [Wilder], **S. habenulæ.** A small fissure on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, which extends from the trigonum habenulæ obliquely forward and inward, terminating at the stria medullaris. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. hamuli pterygoidei.** A groove in the hamular process of the sphenoid bone for the tendon of the tensor palati. [L.]—**S. hepatis intermedius.** See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**S. hippocampi.** See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**S. horizontalis aortæ.** A furrow marking the boundary of the elevation of the right coronary artery above the surface of the heart.—**S. horizontalis cordis.** See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**S. horizontalis magnus.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.— **S. horizontalis Reilii.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. horizontalis tibiæ.** A groove on the head of the tibia behind the internal articular surface. [L, 332.]—**S. iliacus.** A s. over which the psoas tendon emerges from the pelvis. [α, 34.]—**S. inferior lateralis.** See *S. cerebelli inferior externus.*—**S. inferior medialis.** A fissure separating the tonsilla cerebelli and the restiform body. [L, 332.]—**S. infrainsularis.** See *Infra-insular s.*—**S. infranates.** See FOLD *of the buttock.*—**S. infra-orbitalis.** See *Infraorbital* GROOVE.—**S. infrapalpebralis.** The furrow beneath the lower eyelid. [L, 332.]—**S. inguinalis.** See FOLD *of the groin.*—**S. insulæ primus.** The principal fissure in the insula. [I, 9 (K).]—**S. interarticularis calcanei.** See *S. calcanei.*—**S. interarticularis calcanei accessorius.** A groove on the os calcis between the two anterior surfaces which articulate with the astragalus. [L, 332.]—**S. interarticularis tali.** See *S. tali.*—**S. interarticularis tali accessorius** (seu **anterior**). A furrow between the two articular surfaces (when they exist) on the astragalus which articulate with the os calcis. [L, 332.]—**S. interbrachialis.** A continuation of the transverse furrow separating the brachia conjunctiva. [α, 34.]—**S. intercruralis lateralis.** Of Wilder, a small furrow in the brain of the cat, behind and to the side of the posterior perforated space. [I, 80 (K).]—**S. intercruralis mesalis.** Of Wilder, a small mesal fissure in the brain of the cat, just behind the posterior perforated space. [J, 80 (K).]—**S. interhelicem et anthelicem.** See *Scaphoid* FOSSA (1st def.).—**S. interinsularis.** See *Transinsular* FISSURE.—**S. intermedius.** 1. Of Jensen, a fissure between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure. 2. Of His, a transverse depression on the ventral side of the primitive thalamencephalon (its thalamic segment). [I, 17, 87 (K).] 3. See *Transverse* FISSURE *of the liver.*—**S. intermedius anterior.** See *Anterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. intermedius posterior** (seu **posticus**). The posterior longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. internus olivæ.** See *S. olivæ internus.* —**S. interpapillaris.** A furrow between the rows of papillæ of the skin. [L.]—**S. interparietalis.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**S. intertubercularis** (**humeri**). See *Bicipital* GROOVE.—**S. intraparietalis.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**S. Jacobsonii.** A small groove on the promontory of the middle ear that lodges branches of the tympanic plexus (Jacobson's nerve). [α, 34.]—**S. jugularis.** A groove for the lateral sinus on the upper surface of the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**S. lacrimalis.** 1. See *Lacrymal* GROOVE. 2. A depression in the lacrymal bone aiding in the formation of the lacrymal groove ; also a similar depression in the nasal process of the superior maxilla. 3. A groove on the superior maxilla continuous with the nasal end of the nasal duct. [L, 332.]—**S. laminæ modioli.** See *S. centralis modioli.*—**S. lateralis anterior.** See *Antero-lateral* FISSURE.—**S. lateralis circularis** (seu **communis**). See *Peduncular s.*—**S. lateralis dorsalis.** See *Postero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. lateralis magnus.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. lateralis medullæ spinalis.** See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. lateralis mesencephali.** A small lateral groove on the upper surface of the crus cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. lateralis posterior.** See *Postero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. lateralis ventralis.** See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**S. ligamenti spiralis.** A furrow between the lamina spiralis and the ligamentum spirale. [L, 31.]—**S. limitans.** Of Wilder, the fissure between the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus. [I, 80 (K).]—**S. lobi olfactorii.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**Sulci longitudinales cordis.** See *Longitudinal* GROOVES *of the heart.*—**S. longitudinalis.** 1. See *Olfactory* FISSURE. 2. One of the longitudinal grooves of the heart. [L.]—**S. longitudinalis corporum candicantium.** A fissure separating the two corpora albicantia. [L, 7.]—**S. longitudinalis externus.** The external of the two anterior limbs of the orbital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. longitudinalis fossæ rhomboideæ.** See FISSURA *fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.* —**S. longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti.** A longitudinal s. running along the centre of the floor of the fourth ventricle. [α, 34.]—**S. longitudinalis medius.** The inner of the two anterior limbs of the orbital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. longitudinalis mesencephali.** A s. between the brachium corporum quadrigeminorum, the velum medullare anterius, and the pedunculus cerebri. [α, 34.]—**S. longitudinalis ossis frontis.** A furrow on the inner surface of the frontal bone for the superior longitudinal sinus. [L.] —**S. longitudinalis ossis occipitis.** A furrow on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone for the reception of the superior longitudinal sinus. [L, 332.]—**S. longitudinalis ossis parietalis.** A furrow on the upper margin of the parietal bone which, with a similar one on the opposite bone, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. [L, 31.]—**S. longitudinalis posterior.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. longitudinalis substantiæ perforatæ mediæ.** See *S. basilaris.*—**S. longitudinalis superior.** See *Intercerebral* FISSURE.—**S. longitudinalis superior cerebelli.** A s. separating the superior vermis from the lateral lobes of the cerebellum. [α, 34.]—**S. longitudinalis ventriculi cerebelli.** Of Gordon, see FISSURA *fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.*—**S. magnus.** See *Calcarine* FISSURE.—**S. magnus (cerebelli) horizontalis.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. malleolaris.** A furrow in the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring the terminal points of the boundary of which are the spinæ tympanicæ, and which finally becomes the posterior boundary of the petrotympanic fissure. [F.]—**S. malleoli (externi) lateralis.** A shallow furrow behind the external malleolus. [L.]—**S. malleoli interni** (seu **medialis**). A shallow furrow behind the internal malleolus. [L.]—**S. marginalis foraminis magni.** An anomalous furrow along the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L.]—**S. medialis frontoparietalis.** See *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE and *Central* FISSURE.—**S. medianus anterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Anterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**S. medianus fossæ rhomboideæ.** See FISSURA *fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.*—**S. medianus longitudinalis sinus rhomboidalis.** See *S. longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti.*—**S. medianus maxillæ inferioris.** A vertical furrow upon the outer surface of the inferior maxilla in the middle line. [L, 332.]—**S. medianus posterior medullæ spinalis.** See *Posterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*

—**S. medius substantiæ perforatæ anterioris.** A fissure extending between the anterior perforated space and the rostrum of the corpus callosum. [L.]—**S. medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Basilar* GROOVE.—**S. medullæ oblongatæ cæcus.** A depression between the pons Varolii and the anterior extremities of the olivary bodies. [L, 7 (*a*, 50).]—**S. medullæ oblongatæ decussatorius.** The upper part of the ventral median fissure of the medulla oblongata, where it is interrupted by the decussation of the pyramids. [L, 7.]—**S. medullæ spinalis intermedius anterior.** Fr., *sillon intermédian antérieur.* An ill-defined furrow between the ventral and ventro-lateral fissures of the spinal cord. [L, 7.]—**S. medullæ spinalis intermedius posterior.** See *Postero-intermediary* FISSURE.—**S. medullæ spinalis lateralis.** See *Antero-lateral* GROOVE.—**Sulci meningei.** Furrows for blood-vessels on the ental surface of the cranial bones. [L.]—**S. mentalis.** Fr., *sillon du menton.* Ger., *Kinnrinne.* The furrow separating the lower lip from the prominence of the chin. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**S. mentolabialis.** A transverse depression between the lower lip and the chin. [L, 332.]—**Sulci minores pontis.** See *Sulci transversi pontis.*—**S. Monroi.** A furrow (also called aulix) on the mesal aspect of the thalamus between the foramen of Monro and the aqueduct and ventrad of the medicommissure; regarded by His and Minot as the boundary between the "dorsal and ventral zones of His." [I, 110.]—**S. muscularis flexoris longi hallucis.** See Incisura *astragali.*—**S. muscularis tympani.** See Canalis *pro tensore tympani.*—**S. musculi peronei longi.** A vertical groove lined with cartilage on the outer border of the cuboid bone, for the tendon of the peroneus longus. [L.]—**S. musculosus (ossis temporis).** See Canalis *pro tensore tympani.*—**S. mylo-hyoideus.** See *Mylo-hyoid* GROOVE.—**S. nasalis posterior.** A shallow depression behind the posterior pillar of the fauces. [L.]—**S. nasolabialis.** The transverse groove between the nose and the upper lip. [L.]—**S. nasopalatinus.** The furrow for the nasopalatine nerve on the side of the vomer. [L, 31.]—**S. navicularis.** See Fossa *navicularis.*—**S. nervi petrosi profundi minoris (ossis temporis).** A groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the nervus petrosus profundus minor. [L.]—**Sulci obliqui pontis.** See *Sulci transversi pontis.*—**S. obturatorius (ossis coxæ).** See Incisura *obturatoria.*—**S. occipitalis anterior.** Of Wernicke, a small vertical fissure in the anterior part of the occipital lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. occipitalis (longitudinalis) inferior** (seu **medius**). See *Inferior occipital* FISSURE.—**S. occipitalis superior** (seu **transversus**). See *Transverse occipital* FISSURE.—**S. occipito-interparietalis, S. occipito-parietalis.** See *Occipital* FISSURE.—**S. occipito-temporalis.** See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. occipito-temporalis inferior.** See *Inferior occipital* FISSURE.—**S. occipito-temporalis lateralis.** Of Fowler, see *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. oculomotorius.** See *Oculomotor* FURROW.—**S. of Monro.** See *S. Monroi.*—**S. of the corpus callosum.** See *Callosal* FISSURE.—**S. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**S. olivæ externus.** A furrow on the outer side of the olivary body. [L. 7.]—**S. olivæ internus.** A fissure, lying to the inner side of the olivary body, from which arise the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. opticus.** See *Optic* GROOVE.—**S. orbitalis (cerebri).** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**S. orbitalis lateralis.** See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**S. orbitalis medialis.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**S. orbitopalpebralis inferior.** The depression below the margin of the lower lid. [L.]—**S. orbitopalpebralis superior.** The depression immediately below the upper margin of the orbit. [L.]—**S. ossis carpalis primi.** A groove on the ulnar palmar side of the trapezium, for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis. [L, 332.]—**S. ossis cuboidei.** See *S. musculi peronei longi.*—**S. ossis multanguli.** See *S. ossis carpalis primi.*—**S. ossis navicularis.** A shallow groove on the plantar surface of the scaphoid bone. [L, 332.]—**S. ossis tarsalis quarti.** See *S. musculi peronei longi.*—**S. palatinus medianus.** An anomalous furrow over the intermaxillary suture. [L, 332.]—**S. palpebromalaris.** See *Oculo-zygomatic* LINE.—**S. paracentralis.** See under *Paracentral* FISSURE.—**S. paramedianus dorsualis.** See *Postero-intermediary* FISSURE.—**S. parapyramidalis.** A s. forming an acute angle with the anterior fissure at the hinder end of the medulla oblongata and extending forward as far as the border of the pons Varolii. [*a*, 34.]—**S. parietalis.** See *Parietal* FISSURE.—**S. parietofrontalis.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S. parieto-occipitalis.** See *Occipital* FISSURE (2d def.).—**S. peduncularis** [Wilder]. See *Oculomotor* FURROW.—**S. pedunculi lateralis.** The s. separating the crusta pedunculi from the tegmentum. [*a*, 34.]—**S. pedunculi medialis.** See *Oculomotor* FURROW.—**S. peronei.** See *S. musculi peronei longi.*—**S. perpendicularis.** See *Anterior occipital s.*—**S. perpendicularis externus.** See Fissura *perpendicularis externa.*—**S. petrosquamosus.** A furrow over the petrosquamosal fissure. [L.]—**S. petrosus inferior ossis temporis.** See Groove *for the inferior petrosal sinus.*—**S. petrosus superficialis ossis temporis.** A groove on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, running forward from the hiatus Falloppii. [L, 332.]—**S. petrosus superior.** See Groove *for the superior petrosal sinus* and Groove *for the superior longitudinal sinus.*—**S. pharyngeus lateralis.** See Fossa *laryngopharyngea.*—**S. pinnalis.** See *S. alaris.*—**S. pollicis.** A s. between the thenar eminence and the palm. [*a*, 34.]—**S. pontis basilaris.** See *S. basilaris.*—**S. postcentralis.** See *Postcentral* FISSURE.—**S. postolivaris.** See *S. olivæ externus.*—**S. postrolandicus.** See *Postcentral* FISSURE.—**S. præauricularis (ossis coxæ).** See Fossa *præauricularis.*—**S. præcentralis.** See *Precentral s.*—**S. præcentralis inferior.** 1. The portion of the precentral fissure below the middle frontal convolution. [L. 332.] 2. See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**S. præcentralis superior.** The portion of the precentral fissure above the middle frontal convolution. [L. 332.] See *Precuneal* FISSURE.—**S. præinsularis.** See *Pre-insular s.*—**S. præoccipitalis.** See *Anterior occipital s.*—**S. prærolandicus.** See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**S. præsylvius.** In certain *Carnivora*, a fissure lying anterior to the fissure of Sylvius. [J, 17 (K).] Cf. *Presylvian* FISSURE.—**S. promontorii.** See *S. Jacobsonii.*—**S. pro tuba eustachiana.** See Groove *for the Eustachian tube.*—**S. pterygoideus, S. pterygopalatinus.** Ger., *Flügelgaumenfurche.* A term applied indifferently to a groove on the anterior surface of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, one upon the superior maxilla, or one on the nasal portion of the palate bone, all of which form the pterygo-palatine canal. [L.]—**S. pulmonalis.** Ger., *Lungenfurche.* The depression on either side of the vertebral column formed by the backward curvature of the ribs. [L, 31.]—**S. radialis humeri.** See *Musculo-spiral* GROOVE.—**S. radio-ulnaris.** A groove on the anterior surface of the wrist at the lower ends of the radius and ulna, seen only in flexion. [L, 332.]—**S. rami auricularis (vagi).** A furrow in the jugular fossa for the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L, 31.]—**S. rectus.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**S. retroglandularis.** See *S. glandis.*—**S. Rolandi, S. rolandica.** See *Central* FISSURE.—**S. rolandicus anterior.** See *Precentral* FISSURE.—**S. sagittalis.** The combined sulci longitudinales of the os frontis, os occipitis, and os parietale. [L.]—**S. scleræ, S. scleroticæ.** Ger., *Scleralrinne.* A depression of the anterior margin of the sclera at its junction with the cornea. [L, 332.]—**S. sigmoideus.** See Fossa *sigmoidea ossis temporalis* and *Cavernous* GROOVE.—**S. sinus petrosi superioris.** See *S. petrosus superior.*—**S. sinus transversi.** See Fossa *sigmoidea ossis temporalis.*—**S. spheno-ethmoidalis.** A groove at the articulation of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. [*a*, 34.]—**S. spiralis (cochleæ).** The groove between the labium tympanicum and labium vestibulare. [L, 31.]—**S. spiralis externus.** See *S. ligamenti spiralis.*—**S. spiralis internus.** See *S. spiralis.*—**S. stapedis.** A slight concavity on the outer surface of the crus of the stapes. [L, 7.]—**S. subclaviæ.** See *S. subclavius* (1st and 2d def's).—**S. subclavius.** 1. A groove on the first rib in which the subclavian artery rests, close to the tubercle for the insertion of the scalenus anticus. 2. A furrow on the apex of the lung formed by the subclavian artery. 3. A depression in the clavicle into which the subclavius muscle is inserted. [L, 31.]—**S. subfrontalis.** 1. Of Pansch, a small fissure on the mesal surface of the frontal lobe in the *Carnivora.* [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *Subfrontal* FISSURE.—**S. subparietalis.** Of Broca, a small fissure which forms the lower boundary of the præcuneus. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. subpinealis.** A transverse s. behind and below the pineal gland, crossing the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**S. substantiæ perforatæ mediæ longitudinalis.** See *S. basilaris.*—**S. supercentralis.** See *Supercentral* FISSURE.—**S. superior anterior.** See *S. cerebelli superior anterior.*—**S. superior cerebelli.** See *Peduncular s.*—**S. superior posterior.** See *S. cerebelli superior posterior.*—**S. supracallosus.** See *Calloso-marginal* FISSURE.—**S. supra-insularis.** See *External s. of Reil.*—**S. supra-orbitalis.** Of Schwalbe, a s. arising from the calloso-marginal fissure at the point where it turns around the genu, and running horizontally forward to the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe. [J, 17 (K).]—**S. supra-orbitalis longitudinalis.** An anomalous longitudinal furrow replacing a missing orbital fissure. [L, 332.]—**S. supra-orbitalis transversus.** An anomalous fissure replacing the transverse element of the orbital fissure. [L. 332.]—**S. suprasylvius.** See *Supersylvian* FISSURE.—**S. tali.** A deep furrow on the lower surface of the astragalus, dividing its articular surface into two portions. [L.]—**S. temporalis inferior** [Ecker]. See *Collateral* FISSURE.—**S. temporalis intermedius.** Of Jensen, a s. extending between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure. [J, 17 (K).]—**S. temporalis medius** (seu **secundus**). A s. between the middle and inferior temporal convolutions. [*a*, 34.]—**S. temporalis primus.** See *Supertemporal* FISSURE.—**S. temporalis superior.** See *Supertemporal* FISSURE and *Parallel* FISSURE.—**S. temporalis transversus.** Of Schwalbe, any one of certain secondary sulci in the parietal lobe which have a general direction transverse to the Sylvian fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**Sulci tertiarii.** Those secondary fissures that are subject to individual variations in number and direction. [*a*, 34.]—**S. tractus olfactorii.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE.—**S. transversalis.** See *Peduncular s.*—**Sulci transversi pontis.** Certain isolated transverse fissures on the inferior surface of the pons Varolii. [L, 7 (*a*, 50).]—**S. transversus.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**S. transversus ossis occipitis.** The groove in the occipital bone for the lateral sinus. [L, 31.]—**S. transversus ossis parietalis.** A broad flat groove on the inner surface of the postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone for the lateral sinus. [L, 332.]—**S. transversus ossis temporis.** See Fossa *sigmoidea ossis temporalis.*—**S. triradiatus.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.—**S. tubæ (Eustachii), S. tubarius.** See Groove *for the Eustachian tube.*—**S. tympanicus.** Ger., *Paukenring.* The groove-like furrow in the bony tympanic ring for the reception of the margin of the tympanic membrane. It exists on the perfect temporal bone only to the extent of the part taken by the tympanic ring in the formation of that bone. In the region of the Rivinian segment it is wanting altogether. [F, 32.]—**S. ulnaris (humeri).** The groove on the posterior surface of the internal condyle of the humerus for the ulnar nerve. [L.]—**S. venæ cavæ.** An anomalous furrow on the right lung for the vena cava superior. [L, 332.]—**Sulci venosi.** See *Cranial* SINUSES.—**S. ventriculi cerebelli** (seu **quarti**). See Fissura *fossæ rhomboidalis longitudinalis media.*—**S. vermicularis.** A s. separating the vermis from a lobe of the cerebellum. [*a*, 34.]—**Sulci vertebrales.** Ger., *Wirbelfurchen.* The grooves seen on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebræ when viewed from behind. [L, 14.]—**S. vertebralis lateralis atlantis.** See Sinus *atlantis.*—**S. vomeris.** See Incisura *vomeris.*—**Superior frontal s.** See *Superfrontal* FISSURE.—**Superior temporo-sphenoidal s.** See *Parallel* FISSURE.—**Supero-frontal s.** See *Superfrontal* FISSURE.—**Transverse s.** See *Cruciate* FISSURE.—**Triradiate s.** See *Orbital* FISSURE.

SULFACÉTAMIDE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fa^3-sa-ta^3-med. See SULPHACETAMIDE. For various words in *Sulf-*, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sulph-*.

SULFAMMON (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fa^3-mo^{2}n^2. See SULPHAMIC ACID.

SULFANTIMONIAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-i^2-mon′i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at′is.* A thioantimonate. [B.]—**S. sesquikalicus.** Potassium thioantimonate. [B.]

SULFANTIMONITE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fa^{3}n^2-te-mo-net. A thioantimonite, also a thioantimonate. [B, 119.]

SULFARSÉNIATE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fa^{3}r-sa-ne-a^{3}t. See SULPHARSENATE.

SULFARSENITE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fa^{3}r-sa-net. See SULPHARSENITE.—**S. calcique.** See LIQUOR *probatorius wirtembergicus.*

SULFAS [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-fat′is.* See SULPHATE, and for subheadings not here given, see under SULPHAS.—**Collyrium cum sulfate zincico.** See *Collyre au sulfate de* ZINC.—**Collyrium cum sulfate zincico ex Sanchez.** A collyrium made by dissolving 2 parts of zinc sulphate in 500 of water, adding 4 of powdered Florentine iris-root, macerating for 3 days, and filtering. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**Liquor sulfatis ferrici.** See *Liquor* FERRI *tersulphatis.*—**S. aluminicus.** Aluminium sulphate. [B.]—**S. aluminopotassicus.** Potassium-alum; ordinary alum. [B.]—**S. aluminopotassicus desiccatus.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**S. cadmicus.** See CADMIUM *sulphate.*—**S. cupro-ammonicus.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. eserinus.** See ESERINE *sulphate.*—**S. hydrargyricus.** See MERCURY *sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. potassicus.** Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—**S. quinicus, S. quininicus.** Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—**S. strychnicus, S. strychninicus.** See STRYCHNINE *sulphate.*—**Syrupus cum sulfate quinico.** See *Sirop de sulfate de* QUININE.—**Syrupus cum sulfate strychnico.** See *Sirop de sulfate de* STRYCHNINE.

SULFAT (Ger.), n. Zulf-a^{3}t′. See SULPHATE.

SULFATE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}lf-a^{3}t. See SULPHATE.—**S. acide.** An acid sulphate. [B.]—**S. aluminico-potassique.** Potash alum. See ALUM.—**S. ammonico-ferrique.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. antimonique.** Antimony sulphate. [B 119.]—**S. barytique.** Barium sulphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. basique.** A basic sulphate. [B.]—**S. biquinique.** See QUININE *sulphate.*—**S. cuprico-ammonique tribasique.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. ferreux.** See IRON *sulphate* (1st def.) and FERRI *sulphas.*—**S. ferreux desséché.** See FERRI *sulphas exsiccatus.*—**S. ferreux du commerce.** See FERRUM *sulfuricum crudum.*—**S. ferreux officinal.** See under FERRI *sulphas.*—**S. ferreux précipité.** See FERRI *sulphas præcipitatus.*—**S. ferrique.** See IRON *sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. ferrique ammoniacal.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. ferrique liquide.** See *Liquor* FERRI *tersulphatis.*—**S. mercurique.** See MERCURY *sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. mercurique basique, S. trimercurique.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*

SULFHYDANTOÏNE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fe-da^{3}n^2-to-en. See THIOHYDANTOIN.

SULFHYDRATE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fe-dra^{3}t. See SULPHYDRATE.—**S. ammonique.** Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. persulfuré.** See LIQUOR *fumans Beguini.*

SULFHYDROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fe-dro-me^{2}tr′. A device for testing the amount of sulphureted hydrogen in the air of an inhalation chamber; consisting of papers impregnated with a solution of a salt of lead, arranged with other papers so tinted as to serve as a gauge of the blackening of the former by the sulphur compound; proposed by Isoard as a means of regulating patients' stay in these chambers. ["Nouv. rem.," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 297.]

SULFID (Ger.), n. Zulf-ed′. A sulphide (used generally in composition and applied to those sulphides which act as acids). [B.] Cf. SULFURET.—**Antimoniges S.** [Berzelius]. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]—**Arseniges S.** [Berzelius]. Arsenic trisulphide. [B.]—**Unterarseniges S.** Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

SULFIDE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fed. See SULPHIDE.—**S. antimonieux.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**S. arsénieux.** Orpiment. [B, 119.]—**S. carbonique.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**S. hydrique.** See HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.—**S. hyparsénieux.** Realgar. [B, 119.]—**S. hypoantimonieux.** Antimony trisulphide. [B, 119.]

SULFIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-fit′is.* See SULPHITE.—**S. kalicus.** See POTASSIUM *sulphite.*—**S. natricus.** See SODIUM *sulphite.*—**S. potassicus.** See POTASSIUM *sulphite.*—**S. sodicus.** See SODIUM *sulphite.*

SULFIT (Ger.), **SULFITE** (Fr.), n's. Zulf-et′, su^{6}l-fet. See SULPHITE.

SULFOÆTHYLICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o(o^3)-e^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric); with the name of a base, the ethylsulphate of the base. [B, 95.]

SULFOBENZOLÈNE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fo-ba^{3}n^2-zo-le^{2}n. See SULPHOBENZIDE.

SULFOCARBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sulphocarbolic; with the name of a base, the sulphocarbolate of the base. [B.]

SULFOCARBOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fo-ka^{3}r-bo-me^{2}tr′. An instrument for estimating the amount of carbon disulphide contained in the alkaline sulphocarbonates. [Gélis and Thommeret-Gélis, "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sci.," xv, p. 967 (B).]

SULFODIPHTHÉROSE (Fr.), **SULFOMUCOSE** (Fr.), n's. Su^{6}l-fo-def-ta-roz, -mu^6-koz. See BAREGIN.

SULFONALUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o^{2}n′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SULPHONAL.

SULFONAPHTIDE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fo-na^{3}f-ted. See SULPHONAPHTHALENE.

SULFONBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Zulf on′be^{2}rn-stin-zoir-e^2. Sulphonsuccinic acid. [B.]

SULFONSÄUREBENZOL (Ger.), n. Zulf-on′zoir-e^2-be^{2}n-tso^{2}l. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

SULFONZIMMTSÄURE (Ger.), n. Zulf-on′tsi^{2}mt-zoir-e. Sulphocinnamic acid. [B.]

SULFOPHENAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o(o^3)-fen(fan)′a^{2}s-(a^{3}s). Fr., *sulfophénate.* Gen., *-at′is.* See SULPHOCARBOLATE.

SULFOPHÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}l-fo-fa-nek. Sulphocarbolic. [B.]

SULFOSEL (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fo-se^{2}l. See SULPHOSALT.

SULFOXYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o^{2}x-i^{2}z(u^{6}z)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Poisoning with sulphuric acid. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

SULFUR (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)′u^{6}r(u^{4}r). Gen., *sulf′uris.* See SULPHUR.—**Hepar sulfuris.** See POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Hepar sulfuris calcareum.** Calcium sulphide; calx sulphurata. [B, 270.]—**Ioduretum sulfuris.** Sulphur iodide. [*a*, 38.]—**Pastilla sulfuris.** See *Tabellæ* SULPHURIS.—**S. depuratum.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**S. jodatum.** See *Sulphur iodide.*—**S. lotum.** Washed sulphur. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. præcipitatum.** Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimatum.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., and Russ. Ph., sublimed sulphur. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., washed sulphur. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sublimatum elotum** [Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu et **lotum** [Fr. Cod.], seu **lotum** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]). Washed sulphur. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**—Tabellæ cum sulfure, Trochisci sulfuris.** See *Tabellæ* SULPHURIS.—**Unguentum sulfuris compositum.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *compositum.*

SULFURATION (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fu^6-ra^3-se o^{2}n^2. Fumigation and disinfection with sulphur. [*a*, 18.] Cf. *Fumigation à l'*ACIDE SULFUREUX.

SULFURATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Sulphureted; with the name of a base, the sulphide of the base.

SULFURE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fu^{6}r. See SULPHIDE.—**S. ammonique.** Liquor fumans Boylii. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. antimonique.** An antimony sulphide, especially antimony trisulphide. [B, 119.]—**S. cuivreux.** See *Æs combustum.*—**S. ferreux.** See IRON *monosulphide.*—**S. mercurique.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**S. plombique.** Lead sulphide. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

SULFURÉ (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}l-fu^{6}r-a. See SULPHURATED.

SULFURÉE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}lf-u^{6}r-a. Sulphurea; thiourea. [B.]

SULFURET (Ger.), n. Zulf-ur-e^{2}t′. A sulphide, more particularly a lower or basic sulphide. [B.] Cf. SULFID.

SULFURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-et(at)′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See SULPHIDE and cf. SULPHURETUM.—**S. arsenicosum.** See ARSENIC *trisulphide.*—**S. carbonicum.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**S. hydrargyricum.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**S. natricum, S. sodicum.** Sodium monosulphide. [B.]—**S. stibicum.** See ANTIMONY *sulphide.*—**S. stibicum auratum.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide.*

SULFUREUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sulphur-yellow. [*a*, 35.]

SULFUREUX (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}l-fu^6-ru^6. See SULPHUROUS.

SULFURICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of the base. [B.]

SULFUROSUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sulphurous; with the name of a base, the sulphite of that base. [B.]

SULPHACETAMIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}s-e^{2}t′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sulfacétamide.* A substance, $S(CH_2.CO.NH_2)_2$, obtained by adding an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide to an alcoholic solution of chloracetamide. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SULPHACETIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}s-e^{2}t(et)′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfacétique.* See SULPHONACETIC ACID.

SULPHACETYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. See ETHIONIC *anhydride.*

SULPHALDEHYDE, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}l′de^2-hid. Fr., *sulfaldéhyde.* See THIOALDEHYDE.

SULPHAMETHYLANE, n. Su^{3}lf-a^2-me^{2}th′i^{2}l-an. Fr., *sulfaméthylane.* A substance, $SO\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\O.CH_3\end{matrix}\right.$, obtained by passing a current of dry ammonia gas over methyl sulphate. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SULPHAMIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfamique, sulfammon.* Ger., *Sulfamidsäure.* A substance, SO_3NH_3, not yet isolated, but existing in neutral ammonium sulphate. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).] See also *Amic* ACIDS.

SULPHAMIDE, n. Su^{3}lf′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sulfamide.* Ger., *Sulfamid, schwefligsaures Amid.* An old name for ammonium sulphate. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SULPHAMINEBARBITURIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}m-en-ba^{3}rb-i^{2}t-u^2′ri^{2}k. See THIONURIC ACID.

SULPHAMINEBENZOIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}m-en-be^{2}nz-o′-i^{2}k. Ger., *Sulfaminbenzoësäure.* One of the products formed in the excretion of saccharin, found in the urine. [E. Salkowski, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," April 23, 1887, p. 307 (B).]

SULPHAMINOL, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}m′i^{2}n-o^{2}l. Ger., *Sulfaminol.* Thioxydiphenylamine; a substance, $C_{12}H_9NSO_2 = NH : (C_6H_3.OH)_2 : S$, forming a yellowish, tasteless, and odorless powder, insoluble in water, soluble in solutions of the alkalies. In the liquids of the animal organism it decomposes with the evolution presumably of sulphur and phenol. According to Moritz, it acts like iodoform in diminishing suppuration. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 44 (B).]

SULPHAMYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}m-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. See AMYL *sulphate.*

SULPHANILIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfanilidique* (ou *sulfanilique*). Ger., *Sulfanilsäure, Sulfonanilsäure.* Paramidobenzenesulphonic acid (see under AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID). It is slightly soluble in water, and is used internally to prevent iodism. [B; Ehrlich, "Pharm. Rundsch." ("Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 594 (*a*, 50).]

SULPHANTIMONIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfantimonique.* Ger., *Sulfantimonsäure.* See THIOANTIMONIC ACID.—**Anhydrous s. a.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide.*

SULPHANTIMONIOUS ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}n-ti^2-mon'i^2-u^{3}s. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]

SULPHANTIMONIOUS ANHYDRIDE, n. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 159.]

SULPHANTIMONITE, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-it. See THIOANTIMONITE.

SULPHARSENATE, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-at. Fr., *sulfarséniate.* See THIOARSENATE.—**Basic s.** See *Tribasic s.*—**Diammonic s.** See AMMONIUM *thioarsenate.*—**Dibasic s's.** Of Watts, a class of salts now known as the pyrothioarsenates. [B.]—**Monammonic s.** See AMMONIUM *thioarsenate.*—**Monobasic s's.** Of Watts, a class of salts now known as metathioarsenates. [B.]—**Neutral s.** See *Dibasic s.*—**Triammonic s.** See AMMONIUM *thioarsenate.*—**Tribasic s's.** Of Watts, the class of salts known now as the thioarsenates or orthothioarsenates. [B.]

SULPHARSENIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{3}rs-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfarsénique.* Ger., *Sulfarsensäure.* An improper term for arsenic pentasulphide; properly thioarsenic acid (*q. v.*). [B.]

SULPHARSENIOUS ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{3}rs-e^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide sulfarsénieux.* Ger., *Sulfarsenigsäure.* An improper term for arsenic trisulphide; properly thioarsenious acid (*q. v.*). [B.]

SULPHARSENITE, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-it. See THIOARSENITE.

SULPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-phat'is.* See SULPHATE and cf. subheadings under SULFAS.—**Liquor sulphatis magnesici carbonicus.** See *Liquor* MAGNESII *carbonatis.*—**Solutio sulphatis atropici** [Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of atropine sulphate in 200 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.] Cf. *Liquor* ATROPINÆ *sulphatis.*—**Solutio sulphatis ferrici.** See *Liquor* FERRI *tersulphatis.*—**Solutio sulphatis magnesici carbonica.** See *Liquor* MAGNESII *carbonatis.*—**S. æthylicus acidus cum alcohole.** See MIXTURA *sulphurica acida.*—**S. aluminaris.** See ALUM.—**S. aluminico-kalicus (crudus).** Crude alum. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. aluminico-kalicus depuratus.** Alum purified by recrystallization. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. aluminico-kalicus siccatus (seu ustus).** Burnt alum. [B, 95.]—**S. aluminico-natricus.** See ALUMINIUM *and sodium sulphate.*—**S. aluminico-potassicus.** See ALUMINIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**S. ammonico-ferricus.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. ammonicus.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate.*—**S. atropicus.** See ATROPINE *sulphate.*—**S. calcicus nativus.** Gypsum. [B.]—**S. calcicus ustus.** See CALCIUM *sulfuricum ustum.*—**S. chinicus.** See QUININE *sulphate.*—**S. cinchonicus.** See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*—**S. cuprico-ammoniacus (basicus).** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. cupricus.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**S. cupricus ammoniacalis.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. cupricus purus.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**S. cupricus venalis.** See CUPRUM *sulfuricum crudum.*—**S. cuproammoniacalis.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. ferricus.** See IRON *sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. ferrosus.** See FERRI *s.* and IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).—**S. ferrosus exsiccatus (seu siccatus).** See FERRI *s. exsiccatus.*—**S. hydrargyricus flavus.** See MERCURY *subsulphate.*—**S. kalico-aluminicus.** Crude alum. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. kalico-aluminicus exsiccatus.** Burnt alum. [B, 95.]—**S. kalicus.** See POTASSIUM *sulphate.*—**S. magnesicus.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*—**S. manganosus.** See MANGANESE *sulphate* (1st def.).—**S. mercuricus.** See MERCURY *sulphate* (2d def.).—**S. morphicus, S. morphinicus.** See MORPHINE *sulphate.*—**S. natricus.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**S. natricus siccatus (seu siccus).** See *Dried* SODIUM *sulphate.*—**S. quinicus.** See QUININE *sulphate.*—**S. sodicus.** See SODIUM *sulphate.*—**S. stibicus.** Antimony sulphate. [B.]—**S. superammoniaco-cupreus (seu -cupricus).** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**S. zincicus.** See ZINC *sulphate.*

SULPHATE, n. Su^{3}lf'at. Lat., *sulphas* (cf. SULPHURICUS). Fr., *sulfate.* Ger., *Sulfat, schwefelsaures Salz.* A salt of sulphuric acid (cf. *Normal s.* and *Acid s.*).—**Acid s.** A salt of sulphuric acid in which only one atom of hydrogen in the molecule of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle. The general formula of the acid s's is $R_n(HSO_4)_n$, where R_n is a radicle whose combining power is n. [B.]—**Basic s.** A compound of a s. with an oxide or hydroxide. [B.]—**Dimetallic s.** A normal s. so called because two atoms of a univalent metal are required to replace completely the hydrogen of the acid. [B.]—**Ferrous s.** See IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).—**Monohydric s.** See *Acid s.*—**Normal s.** A s. in which all of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle. The general formula of these s's is $R_2'SO_4$, $R''SO_4$, or $R_2'''(SO_4)_3$. [B.]—**Test solution of ferrous s.** A freshly prepared solution of ferrous s. in ten times [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (twice [Ger. Ph.]) as much water. [B, 81 (*a*. 38).]

SULPHAZOTIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}z-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. See HYDROXYLAMINE*disulphonic acid.*

SULPHAZOTIZED, adj. Su^{3}lf-a^{2}z'o-tizd. Fr., *sulfazoté.* Containing sulphur and nitrogen. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

SULPHETHERIN, n. Su^{3}lf-e^{2}th'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Of Löwig and Weidmann, ethylene sulphide. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

SULPHETHIONIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-e^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See ETHIONIC *anhydride.*

SULPHETHYSULPHURIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

SULPHHYDRATE, n. Su^{3}lf-hid'rat. See SULPHYDRATE.

SULPHIDE, n. Su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *sulphidum, sulphuretum* (cf. SULPHURATUS). Fr., *sulfure, sulfide.* Ger., *Sulphid, Schwefel.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with sulphur. [B.]—**Arsenious s.** See ARSENIC *trisulphide.*

SULPHIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SULPHIDE.—**S. stibicum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B.]—**S. stibiosum.** Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]

SULPHINDIGOTATE, n. Su^{3}lf-i^{2}n'di^2-go^{2}t-at. Fr., *céruléosulfate.* A salt of sulphindigotic acid. [*a*, 17.]

SULPHINDIGOTIC ACID, SULPHINDYLIC ACID, n's. Su^{3}lf-i^{2}n-di^2-go^{2}t'i^{2}k. -i^{2}nd-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$, occurring as an amorphous blue mass produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. [B, 4 (*a*, 38).]

SULPHINE, n. Su^{3}lf'en. Ger., *Sulfin.* Any one of a class of radicles, analogous to the amines, in which sulphur is present as a quadrivalent body. Such radicles have the composition $\equiv R'' : S :$ or $- S.R.'''$, in which R'' and R''' represent respectively bivalent and trivalent single radicles or combinations of radicles. [B.]

SULPHINIC ACIDS, n. pl. Su^{3}lf-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Sulfinsäuren.* Monobasic acids, which may be regarded as derived from sulphurous acid by the replacement of one molecule of hydroxyl in the latter by a univalent radicle. Formula, $H.R.'S.O_2$. [B.]

SULPHIODIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-i'od-i^{2}d(id). A compound of sulphur and iodine with the same base. [B.]

SULPHIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phit'is.* See SULPHITE.—**S. calcicus.** See CALCIUM *sulphite.*—**S. magnesicus.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphite.*—**S. natricus, S. sodicus.** See SODIUM *sulphite.*—**S. stibicus.** Antimony sulphite. [B.]

SULPHITE, n. Su^{3}lf'it. Lat., *sulphis.* Fr., *sulfite.* Ger., *Sulfit.* A salt of sulphurous acid. In the *normal s's* all the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle; in the *acid s's* only one atom of hydrogen is so replaced. [B.]

SULPHMETHYLATE, n. Su^{3}lf-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. See THIOMETHYLATE.

SULPHOACETIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. See SULPHONACETIC ACID.

SULPHOARSENITE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-it. See THIOARSENITE, and for various words in *Sulpho-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Thio-*.

SULPHO-AZOTIZED, adj. Su^{3}lf-o-a^{2}z'ot-izd. See SULPHAZOTIZED.

SULPHOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o(o^2)-ba^{2}kt-(ka^{3}kt)-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. For deriv., see SULPHUR and BACTERIUM. Fr., *sulfobactéries.* See *Schwefel*BACTERIEN.

SULPHOBASE, n. Su^{3}lf'o-bas. See *Sulpho-*BASE.

SULPHOBENZENIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

SULPHOBENZIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sulfobenzide.* Ger., *Sulfobenzid.* See DIPHENYLSULPHONE.

SULPHOBENZIDIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. See DIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID.

SULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfobenzoïque.* Ger., *Sulfobenzoësäure.* An acid, $C_7H_6SO_5 = C_6H_4\langle{}^{SO_3H}_{CO.OH}$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthos' acid*, monoclinic tabular crystals; *metas' acid*, a colorless crystalline mass; and *paras' acid*, acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

SULPHOBENZOLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfobenzolique.* Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

SULPHOBROMIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-brom'i^{2}d(id). A compound of sulphur and bromine with the same base. [B, 2.]

SULPHOBUTYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-bu^2-ti^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfobutylique.* See BUTYL *sulfate.*

SULPHOCAMPHIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{2}mf'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocamphique.* See *Sulphocymenic* ACID.

SULPHOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{2}m-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocamphorique.* Ger., *Sulfocamphersäure.* Of Walter, sulphocamphylic acid.

SULPHOCAMPHYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{2}m-fi^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocamphylique.* A strong dibasic acid, $C_9H_{16}SO_6 + 2H_2O$, occurring as hexagonal asymmetric prisms. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

SULPHOCARBAMIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sulfocarbamide.* Ger., *Sulfocarbamid.* See THIOUREA.

SULPHOCARBANILIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sulfocarbanilide.* See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

SULPHOCARBOL, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l. See ASEPTOL.

SULPHOCARBOLATE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l-at. Lat., *sulphocarbolas.* Fr., *sulphophénate.* Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures Salz.* A salt of sulphocarbolic acid. [B.]

SULPHOCARBOLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocarbolique* (ou *sulfo-phénique*). See PHENOL*sulphuric acid.*

SULPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocarbonique.* 1. Thiocarbonic acid. 2. Carbon dioxide.

SULPHOCARBOVINIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb-o-vin'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocarbovinique.* See XANTHIC ACID.

SULPHOCHLORIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-klor'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *sulfochlorure.* A compound of sulphur and chlorine with the same base. [B.]

SULPHOCRESYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-kre^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocrésylique.* Ger., *Kresylschwefelsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3).OH.SO_2.OH$. [B.]

SULPHOCUMINIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ku^2-mi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfocuminique.* An acid, $SO(O.C_9H_{11})(OH)$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on cumene; known only in its salts.

SULPHOCYANHYDRIC ACID, SULPHOCYANIC ACID, n's. Su^{3}lf-o-si-a^{2}n-hid'ri^{2}k, -a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See THIOCYANIC ACID.

SULPHOCYANIC ANHYDRIDE, n. See CYANOGEN *sulphide.*

SULPHOCYANIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). See THIOCYANIDE.

SULPHOCYANOGEN, n. Su^{3}lf-o-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. A hypothetical radicle, CNS, of thiocyanic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHOCYMENIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-si-me^{2}n'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_6H_3)SO_2.OH)(CH_3)(C_3H_7)$, derived from cymene. [B.]

SULPHODIAZOBENZENE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-di-a^{2}z-o-be^{2}nz'en. See DIAZOBENZENE*sulphonic acid.*

SULPHOËSSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Zulf-o-e^{2}s'si^{2}g-zoir-e^2. See SULPHONACETIC ACID.

SULPHOFORM, n. Su^{3}lf'o-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *sulfoforme.* Ger., *Sulfoform.* A yellowish crystalline substance, $(CH)_2S_3$, obtained by heating iodoform with sulphur in a closed vessel. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHOGLUCIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-glu^2'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfoglucique* (ou *sulfoglycosique*, ou *sulfosaccharique*). Dextrose sulphuric acid; an unstable body, $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}.SO_3$, formed by dissolving glucose (dextrose) in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 4, 9, 93.]

SULPHOGLYCERIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-gli^{2}s-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulforglycérique.* See GLYCERIN*sulphuric acid.*

SULPHOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfoglycolique.* Basic ethylene sulphate. [B.]

SULPHOHYDRAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o(o^3)-hid(hu^{6}d)'-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *-rat'is.* A hydrosulphide. [B, 95.]

SULPHOLEIC ACID, SULPHOLINIC ACID, n's. Su^{3}lf-o^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. -i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfoléique.* An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on vegetable oils. When concentrated it is a yellowish liquid with a neutral reaction. It possesses remarkable properties as a solvent, and has been recommended as a substitute for vaseline, oleic acid, glycerin, etc., for external use. ["Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1889, p. 763 (a, 50).]

SULPHOMANNITIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-ma^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfomannitique.* A substance obtained by treating the product of the reaction of sulphuric acid on mannite with barium carbonate. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

SULPHONACETIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-on-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfo-acétique* (ou *sulf-acétique*). Ger., *Sulfonacetsäure, Sulfoëssigsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_3H_4SO_5$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on hot acetic acid. [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 14, 38).]

SULPHONAL, n. Su^{3}lf'o^2-n'l. Ger., *Sulfonal.* Diethylsulphonedimethylmethane, $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4 = \frac{C_2H_5SO_2}{C_2H_5SO_2} \!> C <\! \frac{CH_3}{CH_3}$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. It is odorless and nearly or quite tasteless, and has decided hypnotic qualities. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 7, 1888, p. 9.]

SULPHONE, n. Su^{3}lf'on. 1. A bivalent radicle, $(SO_2)''$, in which the sulphur is a hexad, $>S^{vi}\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{=O}{=O}$. 2. A compound of s. (1st def.) in which both free valences are satisfied by radicles containing carbon. [B; B, 270 (a, 38).]

SULPHONIC ACIDS, n. pl. Fr., *acides sulfoniques.* Ger., *Sulfonsäuren.* See *Sulphonic* ACIDS.

SULPHOPHENATE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-fe^{2}n'at. Lat., *sulphophenas.* Fr., *sulphophénate.* See SULPHOCARBOLATE.

SULPHOPHÉNOL (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fo-fa-nol. See ASEPTOL.

SULPHOPHENOLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-fe^{2}n-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Phenolsulphonic acid. [B, 2.]

SULPHOPURPURIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-pu^{5}r-pu^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfopurpurique* (ou *sulfophénicique*). Ger., *Phönicinschwefelsäure, Purpurschwefelsäure,* Phœnicinsulphuric acid, $C_{16}H_9N_2O_2(SO_3H)$, a reddish-purple powder. [B, 93, 270 (a, 38).]

SULPHOQUINIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-kwi^{2}n'i^{2}k. See QUININE*sulphuric acid.*

SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-sa^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfosalicylique.* Ger., *Sulfosalicylsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_3(SO_3H)(OH)CO.OH = C_7H_6SO_6$, occurring as long, thin, hygroscopic, acicular crystals. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SULPHO-SALT, n. Su^{3}lf'o-sa^{4}lt. Fr., *sulfosel.* A salt in which sulphur replaces an equivalent amount of oxygen. Designated by the prefix *sulpho-* or *thio-*. [B.]

SULPHOSINAPIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o-si^{2}n-a^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfosinapique.* Ger., *Sulfosenfsäure.* See ALLYL*dithiocarbamic acid.*

SULPHOSTIBIAS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-o(o^3)-sti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See THIOANTIMONATE. [B.]—**S. calcicus.** See CALCIUM *thioantimonate.*—**S. natricus cum aqua.** See SODIUM *thioantimonate.*

SULPHOSULPHATE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-su^{3}lf'at. A thiosulphate. [B.]

SULPHOSULPHURIC, adj. Su^{3}lf-o-su^{3}lf-i^2'ri^{2}k. See THIOSULPHURIC.

SULPHOVINATE, n. Su^{3}lf-o-vin'at. Fr., *sulfovinate.* A salt of sulphovinic acid. [a, 14.]

SULPHOVINIC, adj. Su^{3}lf-o-vin'i^{2}k. Produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon wine or alcohol. [B.]—**S. acid.** See under ETHYL *sulphate.*

SULPHOXAMIDE, n. Su^{3}lf-o^{2}x'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See CYANOGEN *disulphydrate.*

SULPHOXIARSENIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o^{2}x-i^2-a^{3}rs-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. See ARSENIC *oxysulphide.*

SULPHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Benzoic acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl and another by the radicle $SO_2.OH$. *Orthos' acid* is sulphosalicylic acid (*q. v.*). *Paras' acid* is also known. [B.]

SULPHOXYMETHYLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-o^{2}x-i^2-meth-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sulfoxyméthylique.* A very stable substance, $CH_2.OH.SO_3H$, isomeric with methylsulphuric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHUME, n. Su^{3}lf'u^{2}m. A proprietary name for a preparation which is "little else than an aqueous solution of some of the higher sulphides of sodium and potassium saturated with sulphur." [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893, p. 63.]

SULPHUR (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)'u^{5}r(u^{4}r). Gen., *sulph'uris.* Gr., *θεῖον.* Fr., *soufre.* Ger., *Schwefel.* It., *zolfo.* Sp., *azufre.* Written also *sulfur.* 1. A non-metallic element occurring in nature both free and combined. As obtained in nature it forms yellow transparent rhombic crystals, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but very soluble in carbon disulphide, in benzene, in petroleum, and in oil of turpentine. It has a slight taste, and on rubbing acquires a peculiar odor. The sp. gr. of this variety of s. is 2·05, and it melts at 114·5° C. to form a clear yellow liquid. When this liquid is cooled till a crust has formed over its surface, and the underlying liquid is poured off, the s. lining the sides of the vessel recrystallizes in long, thin, transparent, monoclinic prisms, constituting *monoclinic s.*, which has a sp. gr. of 1·96 and melts at 120° C. The s. of commerce (cf. *S. caballinum*) is obtained by fusing native s., and this in turn is purified by sublimation, condensing to form flowers of s. When s. is heated to over 200° C., the molten substance becomes dark and viscid (cf. *Plastic s.*), but the viscidity diminishes on subsequently increasing the temperature. S. unites directly with many elements and radicles to form the sulphides. In combination with oxygen it enters into the formation of sulphurous, sulphuric, hyposulphurous, thiosulphuric, dithionic, trithionic, and pentathionic acids, as well as of the salts of these acids. In composition it acts usually as a bivalent radicle, and the compounds so formed have a marked analogy to the compounds of oxygen. In other cases s. acts as a quadrivalent and sexvalent radicle. Atomic weight, 31·98; symbol, S. [B, 3, 5.] See also *Insoluble s.*, *Roll s.*, and *Washed s.* 2. Of Paracelsus, the combustible part of the human body. [H.]—**Acidum sulphuris volatile.** See ANTIMONII *clyssus.*—**Alcohol of s., Alcohol sulphuris.** 1. Carbon disulphide. [B, 81, 97.] 2. Flowers of s. in fine powder. [Sir H. Davy (B, 39).]—**Alkaline s. ointment.** See *Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum.*—**Astrum sulphuris.** See *Sulphuris* ASTRUM.—**Balsam of s.** Lat., *balsamum sulphuris.* Fr., *baume de soufre.* A solution of s. in linseed-oil. [B.]—**Balsamum sulphuris anisatum.** A solution of s. in oil of aniseed. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum sulphuris Rulandi.** A solution of s. in linseed-oil or nut-oil. [L, 45.]—**Balsamum sulphuris simplex.** A preparation made by digesting flowers of s. with from four to ten times as much almond-oil, nut-oil, or olive-oil, and straining; or by digesting 2 parts of flowers of s., 18 of oil of poppy, and 6 of wine for eight days, and boiling till the moisture is dissipated. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum.** See *Oleum* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum.*—**Beguin's volatile spirit of s.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Ceratum e sulphure.** See CÉRAT *soufré* and cf. *Unguentum sulphuris.*—**Confectio (seu Electuarium) sulphuris** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire de soufre, opiat de soufre.* Ger., *Schwefellatwerge.* A preparation made by rubbing together 4 oz. of sublimed s., 1 oz. of acid potassium tartrate in powder, 4 fl. oz. of syrup of orange-peel, and 18 grains of powdered tragacanth. [B, 81 (a, 21); B, 95.]—**Emplastrum sulphuris.** A plaster made by melting together 3 parts of flowers of s., 12 of olive-oil, and 15 of yellow wax, and adding 30 of myrrh; or by melting together 3 parts each of oleum terebinthinæ sulphuratum, yellow wax, and colophony, and adding 9 of myrrh. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Flores sulphuris.** See *Flowers of s.*—**Flores sulphuris loti.** See *Washed s.*—**Flowers of s.** Fr., *fleurs de soufre.* Ger., *Schwefelblumen.* Sublimed s. obtained in the form of light powdery flakes. [B.]—**Glyceritum cum sulphure** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. Fr., *glycéré de soufre.* A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 1 part of sublimed and washed sulphur with 4 parts of glycerinum amyli. [B, 113 (a, 14).]—**Golden s.** See *S. auratum.*—**Hepar sulphuris.** See POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Hepar sulphuris volatile.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Insoluble s.** A modification of s., being that portion of sublimed s. which is insoluble in carbon disulphide. [B.]—**Iodetum sulphuris cum sulphure, Ioduretum sulphuris.** See *S. iodide.*—**Lac sulphuris.** See *Precipitated s.*—**Liver of s.** See POTASSA *sulfurata.*—**Magisterium sulphuris, Magistery of s., Milk of s.** Lat., *lac sulphuris.* Ger., *Schwefelmilch.* See *Precipitated s.*—**Monoclinic s.** See under *S.*—**Oil of s.** 1. Sulphurous acid obtained by concentrating spirit of s. 2. Liquor fumans Boylii. [B, 97, 98.]—**Oleum sulphuris.** 1. See ANTIMONII *clyssus.* 2. Of Beguin, see LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Pilulæ e ammoniaco cum sulphure stibiato.** Fr., *pilules pectorales.* Two-grain pills containing 1 part of antimony pentasulphide made up with 8 parts of gum ammoniac and 8 parts of licorice [Bruns. Ph., 1777], or with 6 parts of gum ammoniac, 6 of extract of senega, and 3 of powdered senega [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B, 119.]—**Plastic s.** S. obtained by rapidly cooling the melted s. heated to above 200° C. It forms a tenacious, transparent, semi-solid mass so elastic that it can be drawn out into threads. [B.]—**Precipitated s.** Lat., *s. præcipitatum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *lac sulphuris, sulfur præcipitatum* [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *soufre précipité.* Ger., *präcipitirter Schwefel, Schwefelniederschlag.* S. obtained as a whitish amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, by precipitation of a solution of s. in milk of lime with hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Pulvis ex sulphure stibiato**

rubro. See PULVIS *kermesinus.*—**Pure liquid s.** See SULPHUME.—**Roll s.** Lat., *s. in baculis.* Fr., *soufre sublimé* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *en canon*). Ger., *Stangenschwefel.* Sublimed s. fused and cast into rolls. [B.]—**Ruby s.** See ARSENIC *disulphide.*—**Spirit of s.** Sulphurous acid obtained by burning sulphur and dissolving the fumes in water. [B, 97.] Cf. *Spiritus sulphuris.*—**Spiritus sulphuris (per campanam).** See ANTIMONII *clyssus.*—**Spiritus sulphuris volatilis.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Stick s.** See *Roll s.*—**Sublimed s.** Lat., *sulphur sublimatum* [U. S. Ph.]. S. obtained by sublimation in the form of a light microcrystalline powder ; usually melted after sublimation and cast into rolls. [B.]—**S. antimoniatum fuscum.** See ANTIMONII *tersulphuretum præcipitatum.*—**S. auratum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B.]—**S. auratum liquidum.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *saponata.*—**S. auratum saponatum.** See *Sapo* ANTIMONII.—**S. balsam.** See *Balsam of s.*—**S. bromide.** See BROMINE *disulphide.*—**S. caballinum.** Ger., *Rossschwefel.* Crude s. powdered. The commercial article frequently consists of gray earth mixed with a little flowers of s. [B, 270 (*a.* 38).]—**S. carburet.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**S. chloride.** See *S. monochloride*, *S. dichloride*, and *S. tetrachloride.*—**S. depuratum.** See *Washed s.*—**S. dichloride.** A substance, SCl_2, occurring as a dark-colored unstable liquid. [B, 3.]—**S. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde de soufre.* Sulphurous oxide, sulphurous anhydride ; a colorless gas, SO_2, of suffocating and irritating odor, formed by the combustion of sulphur and by the action of certain metals on sulphuric acid. It may be condensed into a liquid boiling at −8° C., and has also been obtained in the solid form. Water dissolves 80 times its volume of the gas at 0° C. and 40 times its volume at 20° C., the solution having an acid reaction and containing sulphurous acid. S. dioxide has a strong affinity for the oxygen of water, decomposing the latter with evolution of hydrogen ; and, owing to the energy with which the nascent hydrogen combines with organic substances, s. dioxide in the presence of moisture acts as a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent. [B, 3.]—**S. diphosphide.** A highly inflammable, yellow liquid, SP_2, which fumes when exposed to the air and has a very disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**S. diselenide.** A yellow substance, SSe_2. [B.]—**S. embryonatum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 200.]—**S. fluoride.** A compound of s. and fluorine ; a colorless fuming gas which possesses the property of etching glass. [B.]—**S. griseum.** See *S. caballinum.*—**S. hexiodide.** A crystalline substance, SI_6. [B, 3.]—**S. hydride.** A compound of s. and hydrogen. Two are known : sulphureted hydrogen, H_2S, and hydrogen persulphide, H_2S_2 (see these under HYDROGEN). [B.]—**S. in baculis.** See *Roll s.*—**S. iodide.** Lat., *sulphuris iodidum.* A compound of s. and iodine. Two s. iodides are known : *S. monoiodide*, *s. subiodide*, the iodide of s. of the various pharmacopœias, S_2I_2 (also known as iodine disulphide), a dark-gray crystalline substance ; and *s. hexiodide.* [B.]—**Sulphuris flores.** See *Flowers of s.*—**S. lotum.** See *Washed s.*—**S. lozenge.** Of Garrod, a lozenge containing 5 grains of s. and 1 grain of cream of tartar ; used in hepatic colic, hæmorrhoids, and rectal hæmorrhage. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 47 (*a*, 50).]—**S. monochloride.** A substance, S_2Cl_2, forming a dark-yellowish oily liquid which readily dissolves s. [B, 3.]—**S. monoiodide.** See *S. iodide.*—**S. ointment.** See *Unguentum sulphuris.*—**S. oxide.** See *S. dioxide*, *S. trioxide*, and *S. sesquioxide.*—**S. oxytetrachloride.** A substance, $S_2O_3Cl_4$, occurring as a white crystalline body, of very pungent, irritating odor. It readily decomposes under the action of heat or of moisture. [B, 3.]—**S. phosphide.** See *S. tetraphosphide* and *S. diphosphide*, and cf. PHOSPHORUS *sulphide.*—**S. præcipitatum.** See *Precipitated s.*—**S. purgans universale.** See PANACEA *antimonialis.*—**S. rubrum.** Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**S. sesquioxide.** A crystalline substance, S_2O_3, of a bluish-green color. [B, 3.]—**S. stibiatum aurantiacum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 48.]—**S. stibiatum rubrum.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*—**S. subchloride.** See *S. monochloride.*—**S. subiodide.** See *S. iodide.*—**S. sublimatum.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., sublimed s. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and Dan. Ph., washed s. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sublimatum elotum.** See *Washed s.*—**S. sublimatum venale.** See *Sublimed s.*—**S. tetrachloride.** An unstable yellowish-brown liquid, SCl_4. [B, 3.]—**S. tetraphosphide.** A colorless, transparent, highly inflammable, oily liquid, SP_4, which fumes when exposed to the air, and has the odor of phosphorus. It may also be obtained in a solid form. [B, 3.]—**S. trioxide.** Sulphuric anhydride ; a substance, SO_3, which under ordinary circumstances forms transparent prismatic crystals melting at 16° C. and boiling at 46° C., but may also be obtained in the form of acicular crystals melting at 50° C. It is very hygroscopic, absorbing water from the atmosphere with the evolution of white fumes, and when thrown into water combines with it energetically, forming sulphuric acid. [B, 3.]—**S. venale.** See *Roll s.*—**S. vivum.** Native s. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]—**Tabellæ sulphuris.** Fr., *tablettes de soufre.* Sp., *tabletas de azufre.* Ten-centigramme lozenges consisting of 100 parts of washed s. with 900 of sugar, 10 of tragacanth, and 90 of orange-flower water [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], or with 892 of sugar, 8 of tragacanth, and enough water [Belg. Ph.] ; or 125-milligramme lozenges consisting of 12½ parts of washed s., 75 of sugar, and enough tragacanth and rose-water [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Uguentum sulphuris.** Fr., *pommade soufrée.* Ger., *Schwefelsalbe.* Sp., *pomada de azufre.* An ointment consisting of 3 parts of sublimed s. mixed with 7 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.] ; or of 2 of sublimed s. mixed with 8 of benzoinated lard [Br. Ph.[; or of 1 part of washed s. mixed with 1 of sweet-almond-oil and 8 parts of benzoinated lard (if for veterinary use, 1 part of sublimed s. mixed with 3 parts of lard) [Fr. Cod.]. The Fr. Cod. has also an ointment called *pommade au soufre précipité*, in which precipitated s. takes the place of the washed s. in the formula just given. The Belg. and Swiss preparations consist of 6 parts of washed s. with 21 of lard and 3 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.] (10 of lard and 4 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]). The other ph's direct the use of washed s. mixed with from two to four times as much lard ; the older ph's ordered flowers of s. in the same proportions, and sometimes a little oil of bergamot. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade antipsorique* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pomada antipsórica* [Sp. Ph.]. Helmerich's ointment ; a preparation consisting of 20 parts of washed s. and 10 of potassium carbonate rubbed up with 5 of water and mixed with 65 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.]. The Fr. and Sp. Ph's order 10 parts each of potassium carbonate, water, and olive-oil, 20 of washed s., and 70 of lard ; and the Belg. Ph. orders 174 parts of washed s., 87 of potassium carbonate, 44 of water, and 695 of lard. [B ; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum sulphuris compositum.** An ointment of 30 parts of washed s. (sublimed s. [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.]) with 20 of prepared chalk, 60 each of lard and potash soap, and 30 of tar [Austr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.] (with 20 each of prepared chalk and yellow wax, 40 of lard, 60 of potash soap, and 30 of tar [Hung. Ph.] ; with 240 of lard [Ger. Ph.], or 195 of lard and 45 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.], or 210 of lard and 30 of laurel-berries [Russ. Ph.] and 30 of zinc sulphate [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]) ; or consisting of 32 parts of sublimed s., 16 of zinc sulphate, and 144 of lard [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum sulphuris iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment of 5 parts of s. iodide, 15 of solid paraffin, and 55 of petrolatum. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Vegetable s.** See LYCOPODIUM (2d def.).—**Virgin s.** Native s. forming transparent crystalline masses. [B, 3.]—**Volcanic s.** Native s. forming opaque crystalline masses found in the volcanic districts of Sicily. [B, 3.]—**Washed s.** Lat., *s. lotum* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfur depuratum* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *sublimatum et lotum* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *soufre sublimé lavé.* Ger., *gereinigter Schwefel.* Sublimed s. freed from traces of sulphuric acid, etc., by washing with dilute ammonia water. [B.]

SULPHURARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-a(a^{3})′-ri^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *sulfuraires.* Filamentous *Algæ*, of the *Cyanophyceæ* (including *Beggiatoa*, *Oscillaria*, *Ulothrix*, etc.), that grow in sulphurous springs and partly constitute baregin. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

SULPHURATED, adj. Su^{3}lf′u^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *sulphuratus.* Fr., *sulfuré.* Ger., *geschwefelt*, *schwefelig.* Containing or combined with sulphur. [*a*, 38.]

SULPHURATO-STIBIATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r-(u^{4}r)-at(a^{3}t)″o(o^{3})-sti^{2}b-i^{2}-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Combined with sulphur and containing antimony. [B.]

SULPHURATO-TEREBINTHINATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf-(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-at(a^{3}t)″o(o^{3})-te^{2}r-e^{2}bi^{2}nth-i^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing sulphur and turpentine. [B.]

SULPHURATUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A sulphide.

SULPHURATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Sulphurated ; with the name of a base, the sulphide of that base.

SULPHUREA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-e(a)′a^{3}. See THIOUREA.

SULPHUREO-ACIDUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)″e^{2}-o(o^{3})-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)′i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Acid and containing sulphur. [B.]

SULPHURET, n. Su^{3}lf′u^{2}-re^{2}t. See SULPHIDE.

SULPHURETED, adj. Su^{3}lf′u^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}d. Combined with sulphur. [B.]

SULPHURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-et(at)′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See SULPHIDE.—**S. calcicum.** See CALX *sulphurata.*—**S. ferrosum.** Iron monosulphide obtained by melting sulphur in a vessel and stirring it with an iron rod heated to white heat [Swed. Ph.] ; or by heating a bar of iron to white heat, applying sulphur, allowing the product to drop into water, and drying [Finn. Ph.]. [B. 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. hydrargyricum.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**S. hydrargyricum et sulphidum stibiosum.** See ÆTHIOPS *antimonialis.*—**S. hydrargyricum et sulphur, S. hydrargyricum nigrum.** See *Black* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**S. hydrargyricum rubrum** (seu **sublimatum**). See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**S. stibico-hydrargyricum.** See MERCURY *and antimony sulphide.*—**Unguentum sulphureti calcici.** A mixture of calcium sulphide with eight times as much lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

SULPHURIC, adj. Su^{3}lf-u^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *sulphuricus*, *sulfuricus.* Fr., *sulfurique.* Containing sulphur combined with three atoms of oxygen. [B.]—**S. anhydride.** The anhydride of s. acid ; sulphur trioxide. [B.]—**S. ether.** See ETHYL ETHER.

SULPHURIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-u^{3}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (seu *sulfuricum*). Fr., *acide sulfurique* (ou *vitriolique*). Ger., *Schwefelsäure.* Oil of vitriol. The name was originally applied to sulphur trioxide (SO_3), still sometimes called anhydrous s. a., but is now given to the compound, H_2SO_4, of this substance with water. When obtained perfectly pure and free from water, by strongly cooling the distilled acid, s. a. forms crystals, melting at 105° C., and after fusion remaining liquid even when cooled below 0° C. As ordinarily obtained by distillation, it contains about 2 per cent. of water. It is a colorless, oily liquid, of strongly acid reaction, powerfully corrosive, and fuming when raised to a temperature of 30° C. It has a strong affinity for water, absorbing it from the atmosphere and from solids, with considerable evolution of heat. When hot, the strong acid attacks many metals (silver, mercury, copper, lead, tin, bismuth, and antimony), but does not affect gold or platinum. The dilute acid dissolves zinc, iron, manganese, etc. S. a. also combines with many organic radicles. In forming compounds with metals or radicles, s. a. acts as a powerful dibasic acid, producing a series of sulphates. *Commercial s. a.* (Lat., *acidum sulfuricum crudum* [Ger. Ph.] ; Fr., *acide sulfurique du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]) contains various impurities, chiefly lead sulphate and other sulphates, arsenic, traces of other elements, various oxides of nitrogen, and an excess of water. Official s. a. (Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acidum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.] ; Fr., *acide sulfurique officinal ;* Ger., *reine Schwefelsäure*) is distilled from the commercial acid, and contains not less than 96 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (96·8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 94 to 97 per cent. [Ger. Ph.]) of the pure acid. The Fr. preparation is repre-

sented as nearly absolutely pure, but is probably of about the strength of the Br. s. a. The sp. gr. of these several preparations is 1·843 (Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.), and not below 1·840 [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**Anhydrous s. a.** See SULPHUR *trioxide.*—**Aromatic s. a.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**Dilute s. a.** Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (seu *sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]) *dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique dilué* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *verdünnte Schwefelsäure.* A solution of pure s. a. in water. The U. S. and Fr. preparations contain about 9·8 per cent. of the pure anhydrous acid (10 per cent. of the official acid), the Br. preparation contains 14·5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 15 per cent of the official acid), and the Ger. preparation about 16 per cent. of the pure acid. The sp. gr. of the U. S. and Fr. preparations is 1·067, that of the Br. preparation 1·094. [B.]—**English s. a.** Ordinary s. a.; so called to distinguish it from the Nordhausen s. a. [B.]—**Fuming s. a., Nordhausen s. a.** Ger., *Nordhäuser Schwefelsäure, Vitriolöl.* Fuming s. a., Nordhausen oil of vitriol; a substance prepared at Nordhausen, in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, by roasting ferrous sulphate. It is a thick, oily liquid, colorless when pure, but usually brownish from a slight admixture of organic matter. It consists essentially of ordinary s. a. containing a variable amount of dissolved sulphur trioxide, and it owes its name of fuming s. a. to the fact that this trioxide readily volatilizes and forms dense white fumes on coming into contact with the aqueous vapor of the air. [B.]—**S.-a. beer.** Lat., *cerevisia acidi sulphurici, cerevisia anticolica.* 1. Treacle beer or other mild beer with the addition of a drachm of concentrated s. a. to every gallon. 2. A beer made by mixing 14 lbs. of treacle, ½ lb. of bruised ginger, ½ oz. of coriander, 12½ gallons of water, and 1 pint of yeast, and adding 1½ oz. of s. a. mixed with 12 oz. of water and 1½ oz. of sodium bicarbonate. [B, 199.]

SULPHURICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing sulphuric acid; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.

SULPHUROCARBOLIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf''u^{2}r-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l'-i^{2}k. A combination of sulphuric and carbolic acids. [a, 48.] Cf. PHENOL*sulphonic acid* and ASEPTOL.—**Red s. a.** Of Laplace, a mixture of equal parts of 25-per-cent. red carbolic acid and red sulphuric acid; a black, thick fluid, very soluble in water, and an energetic antiseptic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 500 (a, 50).]

SULPHUROUS, adj. Su^{3}lf'u^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *sulphurosus, sulfurosus.* Fr., *sulfureux.* Ger., *schweflig.* Resembling sulphur; containing sulphur as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—**S. anhydride, S. oxide.** See SULPHUR *dioxide.*

SULPHUROUS ACID, n. Su^{3}lf'u^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *acidum sulphurosum* (seu *sulfurosum*). Fr., *acide sulfureux.* Ger., *Schwefligsäure.* A name formerly applied to sulphur dioxide, or sulphurous anhydride, SO_2, but now applied to the compound of this substance with water, H_2SO_3. This is known only in the form of an aqueous solution, which is prepared by passing into water the gas evolved by the action of wood-charcoal on sulphuric acid. A saturated aqueous solution contains rather less than 20 per cent. by weight (69 parts by volume) of the gas at 0° C., and a little more than 10 per cent. by weight (about 36 parts by volume) at 20° C. The official solution of the U. S. Ph. contains about 3·5 per cent. of the gas, and has a sp. gr. of 1·022; that of the Br. Ph. has a sp. gr. of 1·04 and contains 7·5 per cent. of the gas. The solution is a colorless liquid of sulphurous odor, acid sulphurous taste, and strongly acid reaction. In composition s. a. acts as a dibasic acid, forming salts called sulphites. [B.]—**Anhydrous s. a., S.-a. gas.** Sulphur dioxide. [B.]

SULPHUR SPRING, n. Su^{3}l'u^{6}r. A place in Inyo County, California, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SULPHURYL, n. Su^{3}lf'u^{2}r-i^{2}l. A bivalent radicle, SO_2'', contained in sulphuric acid, which may be regarded as s. dihydrate (dihydroxide), $SO_2{<}^{OH}_{OH}$. [B.]—**S. bromide.** A white crystalline substance, SO_2Br_2. [B, 3.]—**S. chloride.** A colorless liquid, SO_2Cl_2, of pungent odor, emitting fumes when exposed to the air, and decomposing on coming into contact with water. [B, 3; B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. hydroxychloride.** Chlorosulphonic acid; so called because it may be regarded as s. combined with a molecule of hydroxyl and an atom of chlorine. [B.]

SULPHYDRATE, n. Su^{3}lf-id'rat. 1. See HYDROSULPHIDE. 2. A compound of a metal or radicle with the univalent radicle (SH)'; so called because such compounds were regarded as salts of sulphydric acid. [B.]

SULPHYDRIC ACID, n. Su^{3}lf-id'ri^{2}k. Lat., *acidum sulfhydricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide sulfhydrique.* Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoffsäure.* Sulphureted hydrogen, especially in aqueous solution. [B.]

SULPHYDRIN, n. Su^{3}lf-id'ri^{2}n. A compound of glycerin in which sulphydryl replaces hydroxyl. *Monosulphydrin* (*glyceryl thiodioxyhydrate*), $C_3H_5(SH)(OH)_2$, is a thick, colorless liquid which when warmed emits an exceedingly disagreeable odor. *Disulphydrin* (*q. v.*) and *trisulphydrin* (*thioglycerin*), $C_3H_5(SH)_3$, are also liquids. [B, 4.]

SULPHYDRYL, n. Sulf-id'ri^{2}l. A univalent radicle, SH'. [B.]

SULPHYPOSULFURIC, adj. Su^{3}lf-ip-o-su^{3}lf-u^{3}r'i^{2}k. See THIONIC.

SULZ (Ger.), n. Zults. 1. A place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where there is a saline spring. 2. A place in Eisenburg County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [a, 14.]

SULZA (Ger.), n. Zults'a^3. A place in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, where there are bromine and iodine springs. [a, 14.]

SULZBACH (Ger.), n. Zults'ba^{3}ch^2. 1. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. 2. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs.

SULZBAD (Ger.), n. Zults'ba^{3}d A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and saline springs. [L, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

SULZBRUNN (Ger.), n. Zults'brun. A climatic resort in Suabia where there are gaseous and saline springs. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

SULZBURG (Ger.), n. Zults'burg. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

SULZE (Ger.), **SÜLZE** (Ger.), n's. Zults'e^2, zu^{6}lts'e^2. See GELATINA (2d def.).—**Wharton'sche S.** See GELATIN *of Wharton.*

SULZMATT (Ger.), n. Zults'ma^{3}t. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SUMAC, n. Su^{2}m'a^{2}k. Lat., *s.* Fr., *s.* See SUMACH.—**Extrait liquide de fruit de s.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* RHOIS *glabræ fluidum* (under RHUS).—**Folia et baccæ** (seu **semina**) **s.** See under RHUS *coriaria.*—**S. à la gale** (Fr.). See RHUS *toxicodendron.*—**S. des corroyeurs** (Fr.). See RHUS *coriaria.*—**S. pernicieux** (Fr.). See RHUS *perniciosa.*

SUMACH, n. Su^{2}m'a^{2}k. Lat., *s., sumac. sumachus.* Fr., *sumac.* Ger., *S.* See RHUS (2d def.).—**American s.** See CÆSALPINIA *coriaria* and RHUS *typhina.*—**Dwarf s.** See RHUS *pumila.*—**Gifts'** (Ger.). **Poison s.** See RHUS *toxicodendron* and RHUS *venenata.*—**Scarlet s.** See RHUS *glabra.*—**Sweet s.** See RHUS *aromatica.*

SUMBUL, n. (treated as Lat. in the ph's). Sum'bul. From Ar. *s.*, an ear or spike. Fr., *racine de s., somboul.* Ger., *S'wurzel, Moschuswurzel.* Of the U. S. Ph., musk-root (the root of *Ferula s.*), found in commerce in light, spongy transverse sections, having a pleasant musk-like smell and a bitter balsamic taste; used chiefly as an antispasmodic and nervine. It contains a soft, translucent balsamic resin, soluble in ether; a volatile oil having the taste of peppermint; another resin soluble in alcohol; a bitter substance soluble in water and alcohol; angelic acid accompanied by a small amount of valerianic acid; wax; gum; and starch. S. is also the name of various other fragrant roots or rhizomes, especially Indian nard. [a, 35.]—**Bombay s.** The root of *Dorema ammoniacum.* [a, 24.]—**Tinctura s.** A tincture made by macerating 1 part of s. in No. 30 powder for a day with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to make 10 parts of filtered percolate [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2½ oz. of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtrate [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating s. with five times as much 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Racine de s.** (Fr.), **Radix s., S. radix.** See *S.*

SUMBULIC ACID, n. Sum-bul'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sumbulique.* Ger., *Sumbulsäure.* See ANGELIC *acid.*

SUMBULINE, n. Sum'bu^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Sumbulin.* An alkaloid obtained from sumbul; a whitish, semi-transparent, amber-like mass. [B, 18; B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUMBULOLIC ACID, n. Sum'bul-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide sumbulolique.* Ger., *Sumbulolsäure.* See ANGELIC *acid.*

SUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}m(sum)'e^{2}n. Gen., *sum'inis.* See HYPOGASTRIUM (1st def.).

SUMMATION, n. Su^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. From *summare*, to sum up. Fr., *sommation.* Ger., *S., Summirung.* The production of tetanic contraction in a muscle by the combination of a number of single contractions. [K.]

SUMMEN (Ger.), n. Zum'me^{2}n. A buzzing or tingling.

SUMMITAS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}m(su^{4}m)'mi^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* A top or flowering top of a plant. [a, 35.]—**Summitates acetariæ.** The flowering tops of *Artemisia dracunculus.* [a, 35.]

SUMMIT MINERAL SPRING, n. Su^{3}m'i^{2}t. An alkaline spring at Harrison, Cumberland County, Maine. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS, n. Chalybeate springs in Placer County, California. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

SUMMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *superus.* Su^{3}m(su^{4}m)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Highest; as a n., the uppermost muscle of a group (cf. ARMI *s.*).

SUMPFBEERE (Ger.), n. Zumpf'bar-e^2. The *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and *Vaccinium uliginosum.* [B, 48 (a, 14); a, 35.]

SUMPFBEWOHNEND, SUMPFIG (Ger.), adj. Zumpf'be^2-von-e^{2}nd, -i^{2}g. See PALUDOSE.

SUMPFPORST (Ger.), n. Zumpf'po^{2}rst. See SEDUM *palustre.*

SUMPFSCHIRM (Ger.), n. Zumpf'sherm. The genus *Helosciadium.* [a, 35.]

SUMPFSILGE (Ger.), n. Zumpf'zi^{2}lg-e^2. The genus *Thysselinum.* [a, 35.]

SUMPFWURZ (Ger.), n. Zumpf'vurts. The genus *Epipactis.*

SUMPFZIEST (Ger.), n. Zumpf'tsest. See STACHYS *palustris.*

SUNBURN, n. Su^{3}n'bu^{5}rn. A popular term for chloasma caloricum and for erythema caloricum. [G.]

SUNFLOWER, n. Su^{3}n'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The genus *Helianthus*, especially *Helianthus annuus*, also the *Chrysanthemum segetum, Inula helenium, Calendula officinalis*, etc. [a, 35.]—**S.-oil.** See under HELIANTHUS *annuus* and HELIANTHUS *perennis.*

SUN-ROSE, n. Su^{3}n'roz. See HELIANTHEMUM (1st def.).

SUNSTROKE, n. Su^{3}n'strok. Lat., *insolatio.* Fr., *coup de soleil.* Ger., *Sonnenstich.* A morbid state due to exposure to great solar heat. It is usually of sudden onset, though it may be preceded by dizziness or a sensation of fullness in the head. In mild attacks there are faintness, syncope, nausea, and vomiting, marked muscular weakness, rapid and feeble pulse, and pyrexia. In severe cases there are loss of consciousness, a tense and irregular pulse, quickened or stertorous respiration, hyperpyrexia, and death from interference with the medullary centres. [a, 34.] Cf. INSOLATION.

SUPELLECTILE DIOGENIS (Lat.), n. n. Su2p(su4p)-e2l-le2kt'i2l-e(a) di(de)-o2j(o2g)'e2n-i2s. Gen., *-lect'ilis.* The palm of the hand. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

SUPERABDUCTION, n. Su2p-u5r-a2b-du3k'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *abductio*, abduction. Excessive abduction. [α, 34.] For various words in *Super-*, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Supra-*.

SUPERALIMENTATION, n. Su2p-u5r-a2l-i2-me2nt-a'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *alimentum*, nourishment. Fr., *suralimentation.* Ger., *Uebernährung.* Of Debove, see *Forced* ALIMENTATION (2d def.).

SUPERAXILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Su5p-e2r-a3x-el-la2r. See SUPRA-AXILLARY.

SUPERBINE, n. Su2p-u5rb'en. Ger., *Superbin.* A poisonous, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{52}H_{60}N_2O_{17}$, obtained from the bulb of *Gloriosa superba.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SUPERBUS (Lat.), adj. Su2p(su4p)-u5rb(e2rb)'u3s(u4s). From *super*, above. Fr., *superbe.* Proud, haughty ; as a n. m., of Leber, the rectus oculi superior muscle, so called because its action gives the face a haughty expression. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SUPERCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-ka3rb-on'a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at'is.* See SUPERCARBONATE.—**Liquor supercarbonatis ammonici pyroleosi.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici pyro-oleosi.* — **Solutiosupercarbonatis natrici.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *effervescens.*—**S. ammonicus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See under AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**S. ammonicus pyroleosus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*

SUPERCARBONATE, n. Su2p-u5r-ka3rb'o2n-at. Lat., *supercarbonas.* Fr., *surcarbonate.* See BICARBONATE.

SUPERCHLORIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-klor-(ch2lor)'i2d-u3m(u4m). See PERCHLORIDE.

SUPERCILIARIS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-si2l(ki2l)-i2-ar(a3r)'i2s. Fr., *surcilier.* See CORRUGATOR *supercilii.*

SUPERCILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-si2l(ki2l)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid or eyelash. Fr., *sourcil.* Ger., *Augenbraue.* The eyebrow ; an arched eminence of integument which surmounts the upper border of the orbit and supports numerous short, thick hairs, directed obliquely to the surface. It consists of thickened integument connected beneath with the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and occipitofrontalis. [F.]—**S. acetabuli.** The lip or elevated margin of the acetabulum. [L.]

SUPERCOSTALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-ko2st-al(a3l)'ez(as). From *super*, above, and *costa*, a rib. See TRANSVERSOCOSTALES.

SUPERDISTENTION, n. Su2p-u5r-di2s-te2n'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *distentio*, a stretching out. Excessive distention. [α, 34.]

SUPEREXTENSION, n. Su2p-u5r-e2x-te2n'shun. From *super*, in excess, and *extensio*, a stretching. Excessive extension. [α, 34.]

SUPER-FAMILY, n. Su2p-u5r-fa2m'i2l-i2. From *super*, above, and *familia*, a family. A group containing one or more families, yet not of ordinal rank. [L, 343.]

SUPERFECUNDATION, n. Su2p-u5r-fe2k-u3nd-a'shu3n. Lat., *superfœcundatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fœcundare*, to make fruitful). Fr., *superfécondation, super-imprégnation.* Ger., *Ueberschwängerung.* The fecundation of more than one ovule of the same ovulation as the result of separate acts of coitus with one or more males. [A, 61.] Cf. SUPERFŒTATION.

SUPERFIBRINATION, n. Su2p-u5r-fib-ri2n-a'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *fibrina*, fibrin. See HYPERINOSIS (2d def.).

SUPERFICIALIS (Lat.), adj. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-fi2s(fi2k)-i2-al(a3l)'i2s. Superficial ; as a n., in the m. or f., an organ situated on or close to the surface. [α, 48.]—**S. colli.** See PLATYSMA *myoides.*—**S. costarum.** See LUMBOCOSTALIS, n.

SUPERFICIES (Lat.), n. f. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-fi2'shi2(ki2)-ez-(as). Gen., *-e'i.* From *super*, above, and *facies*, a face. Fr., *superficie.* See SURFACE.—**S. articularis arytænoidea.** The surface upon the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 34.]—**S. articularis externa.** See *S. articularis thyreoidea.*—**S. articularis fibularis (lateralis).** A rounded or triangular articular surface on the tibia for articulation with the fibula. [L.]—**S. articularis superior.** See *S. articularis arytænoidea.*—**S. articularis thyreoidea.** A depression on the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**S. auricularis.** Fr., *face* (ou *facette*) *auriculaire.* 1. The ear-shaped area by which the sacrum articulates with the ilium. 2. The corresponding area of the ilium.—**S. cardiaca.** The inner surface of the lung. [L.]—**S. convexa. S. costalis.** The outer surface of the lung. [L.]—**S. diaphragmatica.** The lower surface of the lung. [L.]—**S. externa.** See *S. convexa.*—**S. inferior.** See *S. diaphragmatica.*—**S. mediastinalis.** See *S. cardiaca.*—**S. lunata (ossis coxæ).** That part of the acetabulum that is covered with cartilage. [L, 31 (α, 50).]—**S. lunata radii.** The sigmoid cavity of the radius. [L.]—**S. peronea.** See *S. articularis lateralis.*—**S. petro-occipitalis (ossis temporis).** The deepened surface covered with cartilage, between the pyramidal portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—**S. symphyseos pubis.** The surface of the horizontal ramus of the os pubis where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the symphysis. [L, 332.]

SUPERFLEXION, n. Su2p-u5r-fle2k'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *flexio*, a bending. Excessive flexion. [α, 34.]

SUPERFŒTATION, n. Su2p-u5r-fe2t-a'shu3n. Written, also, *superfetation.* Lat., *superfœtatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fœtus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *superfétation.* Ger., *Ueberfruchtung, Nachempfängniss.* The supposed fecundation (now held to be impossible) of an ovule proceeding from one ovulation while a fecundated ovum proceeding from a previous ovulation is still in course of utero-gestation. [A, 61.] Cf. SUPERFECUNDATION.

SUPERFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-fu2(fu)'zhi2-(si2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *super*, in excess, and *fusio*, a pouring out. See SUFFUSION.—**Fellis s.** Jaundice.

SUPERGENUAL, adj. Su2p-u5r-je2n'u2-'l. Lat., *supergenualis* (from *super*, above, and *genu*, the knee). Situated above the knee. [α, 48.]

SUPÉRIEUR (Fr.), adj. Su5p-a-re-u5r. See SUPERIOR.—**S. de l'oreille.** See ATTOLLENS *aurem.*

SUPERIMPOSED, adj. Su2p-u5r-i2m-pozd'. Lat., *superimpositus* (from *superimponere*, to place upon). Fr., *surimposé.* Ger., *übereinandergestellt.* Placed one above the other. [α, 35.]

SUPERINVOLUTION, n. Su2p-u5r-i2n-vo2l-u2'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *involutio*, a rolling up. See HYPERINVOLUTION.

SUPERIOR, adj. Su2p-er'i2-o2r. Lat., *s.* (comp. of *superus*) [1st def.], *superus* (2d and 3d def's). Fr., *supère, supérieur.* Ger., *obere* (1st def.), *oberständig* (2d def.). 1. Situated on the upper portion of a part or organ ; situated on the side next the axis. 2. Placed above another organ ; of floral organs, epigynous ; of an ovary, not at all adherent to the calyx. [α, 35.] 3. As a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a relatively high position. [α, 48.]—**Half-s.** Lat., *semisuperus.* Ger., *halboberständig.* Partially superior (said of the floral whorls when the ovary is half-inferior). [α, 35.]—**S. auriculæ, S. auris.** See ATTOLLENS *aurem.*—**S. mallei.** See LAXATOR *tympani minor.*

SUPERLACTATION, n. Su2p-u5r-la2kt-a'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *lactare*, to give suck. Excessive lactation.

SUPERLIGAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-li2g-a(a3)'-me2n. Gen., *-ami'nis.* From *super*, above, and *ligare*, to bind. See EPIDESMUS.

SUPERLIGULA (Lat.), n. f. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-li2g'u2l(u4l)-a3. From *super*, above, and *ligula* (*q. v.*). See EPIGLOTTIS (1st def.).

SUPERMAXILLOLABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r-(e2r)-ma2x(ma3x)-i2l''lo(lo3)-lab(la3b)-i2-al(a3l)'i2s. From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *surmaxillo-labial, sus-maxillo-labial.* The analogue of the levator labii superioris proprius of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]

SUPERMAXILLONASALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-ma2x(ma3x)-i2l''lo(lo3)-na2s(na3s)-al(a3l)'is. From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *sus-maxillo-nasal.* Ger., *grosser* (oder *pyramidenförmiger*) *Kiefer der Nase.* Connected with the nose and upper jaw ; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—**S. magnus.** 1. See DILATATOR *naris lateralis.* 2. The analogue of the levator anguli oris in man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]—**S. parvus.** A small muscle of the lower mammals, arising from the supermaxillary bone or the internal face of the supernasolabialis, and inserted into the skin of the false nostril and into the inferior turbinated bone. It dilates the nostril. [L, 13.]

SUPERNASOLABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-nas(na3s)''o(o3)-lab(la3b)-i2-al(a3l)'i2s. From *super*, above, *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sus-naso-labial.* The analogue of the levator labii superioris alæque nasi of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]

SUPERNIDATION, n. Su2p-u5r-ni2d-a'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *nidus*, a nest. See HYPERNIDATION.

SUPERNUTRITION, n. Su2p-u5r-nu2t-ri2'shu3n. From *super*, in excess, and *nutrire*, to nourish. See HYPERTROPHY.

SUPER-ORDER, n. Su2p-u5r-o2rd'u5r. From *super*, above, and *ordo*, an order. A group containing one or more orders, yet not of the taxonomic rank of a class. [L, 343.]

SUPEROXALAS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-o2x'a2l(a3l)-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at'is.* See SUPEROXALATE.—**S. kalicus, S. potassicus.** See POTASSIUM *binoxalate.*

SUPEROXALATE, n. Su2p-u5r-o2x'a2l-at. Lat., *superoxalas.* Fr., *suroxalate.* An acid oxalate. [B.]

SUPEROXIDIZED, adj. Su2p-u5r-o2x'i2d-izd. Fr., *sur-oxygené.* Containing an excess of oxygen (said of certain bodies which contain more oxygen united with other elements than the ordinary combining capacities of those elements will allow of). [C. A. Cameron, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882 (B).]

SUPEROXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. Su2p(su4p)-u5r(e2r)-o2x'i2d(u6d)-u3m(u4m). Fr., *suroxyde.* See PEROXIDE.—**S. manganicum.** See MANGANESE *dioxide.*—**S. plumbosum.** See *Red* LEAD *oxide.*

SUPEROXYGENATED, adj. Su2p-u5r-o2x'i2-je2n-at-e2d. See SUPEROXIDIZED.

SUPERPHOSPHATE, n. Su2p-u5r-fo2s'fat. A dihydric phosphate. [B.]

SUPERPOSED, adj. Su2p-u5r-pozd'. Lat., *superpositus* (from *superponere*, to place over). Fr., *superposé, surposé.* Ger., *obenstehend, darübergestellt.* Placed above another ; of a member of a flower, placed vertically over another member. [α, 35.]

SUPERPOSITION, n. Su2p-u5r-po2z-i2'shu3n. Lat., *superpositio* (from *superponere*, to place over). Ger., *Uebergreifen.* 1. See CHEVAUCHEMENT. 2. The opposition of successive flower-whorls normally alternate. [α, 35.]

SUPERPUBIOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su2p(su4p)-u5r-(e2r)-pu2b(pub)-i2-o(o3)-fe2m-o2r-al(a3l)'i2s. From *super*, above, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and *femur* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sus-pubio-fémoral.* In solipeds, a muscle representing the pectineus and adductor femoris brevis of man. [L, 13.]

SUPERSALT, n. Su^{2}p'u^{5}r-sa^{4}lt. From *super*, in excess, and *sal*, salt. Fr., *sursel.* A salt containing an excess of acid.

SUPERSATURATED, adj. Su^{2}p-u^{5}r-sa^{2}t'u^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. From *super*, in excess, and *saturare*, to saturate. Fr., *sursaturé.* More than saturated (said of certain solutions, *e. g.*, a solution of sodium sulphate, which contain, as the result of dissolving by heat and subsequent cooling, more of a given substance than they are capable of dissolving at an ordinary temperature). [*a*, 38.]

SUPERSATURATION, n. Su^{2}p-u^{5}r-sa^{2}t u^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. From *super*, in excess, and *saturatio*, a filling. Fr., *sursaturation.* The process or state of being supersaturated. [*a*, 38.]

SUPERSECRETION, n. Su^{2}p-u^{5}r-se-kre'shu^{3}n. From *super*, in excess, and *secernere*, to separate. Fr., *supersécrétion.* Excessive secretion. [*a*, 34.]

SUPERSPINALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-spin(spen)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *super*, above, and *spina*, the spine. See Spinalis *cervicis.*—**S. colli.** See *S.*

SUPERSPINATUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-spin(spen)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *super*, above, and *spina*, the spine. A muscle of solipeds and other domesticated animals, arising from the cartilaginous prolongation of the scapula and the subscapular fossa, and attached by two heads, one going to the external tubercle and the other to the internal tuberosity of the humerus. It is an extensor of the humerus, and has no exact analogue in man. [L, 13.]

SUPERSTIBIAS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-sti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* An acid antimonate. [B.]—**S. potassicus.** 1. Potassium antimonate. [B, 92.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see Antimonium *diaphoreticum totum.*

SUPERTENSION, n. Su^{2}p-u^{5}r-te^{2}n'shu^{3}n. From *super*, in excess, and *tensio*, a stretching. Excessive tension. [*a*, 34.]

SUPERVACUATION, n. Su^{2}p-u^{5}r-va^{2}k-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. From *super*, in excess, and *vacuare*, to make empty. See Hypercrisis (1st def.).

SUPERVOLUTE, SUPERVOLUTIVE, adj's. Su^{2}p-u^{5}r-vo^{2}l-u^{2}t', -vo^{2}l'u^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *supervolutus*, *supervolutivus* (from *supervolvere*, to roll over). Fr., *supervolutif.* Ger., *übergerollt*, *übereinandergerollt.* Of plaits, convolute. [*a*, 35.] See *S.* Æstivation.

SUPERVOMITUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-vo^{2}m-(wo^{2}m)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-vom'itus.* From *super*, in excess, and *vomitus*, a vomiting. See Hyperemesis.

SUPIER (Fr.), n. Su^6-pe-a. See Sambucus *niger.*

SUPINATION, n. Su^{2}p-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ὑπτιότης. Lat., *supinatio* (from *supinare*, to bend backward). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Zurückdrehung.* 1. That posture of the body in which, while it is recumbent, the face looks upward ; of the hand, that posture in which the palm is directed upward. 2. The act of assuming or producing such a posture.

SUPINATOR (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-i^{2}n(en)-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* Fr., *supinateur.* Ger., *Rücklingswender*, *Rückwärtsdreher*, *Rückwärtswender.* A muscle that effects or assists in supination of the forearm. [L, 343.]—**S. brevis.** See *S. radii brevis.*—**S. brevis accessorius.** See Brachiofascialis.—**S. longus.** See *S. radii longus.*—**S. longus accessorius.** An offshoot of the s. longus inserted independently into the radius or occasionally into the ulna. [L, 332.]—**S. radii brevis.** Ger., *kurzer Rückwärtsdreher.* A muscle which arises from the outer and lower portion of the ulna and the adjacent ligaments and, after passing around the upper portion of the radius, is inserted into the outer and palmar surfaces of that bone in its middle third. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. radii longus.** Fr., *élévateur épicondylo-radial.* Ger., *langer Rückwärtswender*, *Armspeichenmuskel.* A muscle arising from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus and inserted into the lower end of the radius near the styloid process. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. superior.** See *Biceps* flexor *cubiti.*

SUPINE, adj. Su^{2}p-in'. Gr., ὕπτιος. Lat., *supinus.* Ger., *rücklingsgelegt.* 1. Of a part or organ, lying flat with face upward. 2. Procumbent. [*a*, 35.]

SUPPLÉANCE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}p-pla-a^{3}n^{2}s. Performance of the function of an organ by a different organ. [*a*, 18.]

SUPPORT, n. Su^{3}p-port'. From *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry. Gr., ὑπόστασις. Lat., *sustentaculum.* Fr., *soutien.* Ger., *Erhaltung*, *Unterstützung.* 1. The act of holding anything up in its place. 2. Anything acting as a supporter. [*a*, 48.]—**S. of the perinæum.** Fr., *soutien du périnée.* Ger., *Unterstützung des Dammes* (oder *des Mittelfleisches*). The act or process of supporting the perinæum with the hand during the expulsion of the fœtal head, to prevent or moderate its laceration.

SUPPORTER, n. Su^{3}p-port'u^{5}r. Lat., *sustentator.* Fr., *supporteur.* That by means of which anything is supported or held up in its place. [*a*, 48.]—**Abdominal s.** See *Abdominal* belt.—**Hypogastric s.** See *Hypogastric* belt.—**Pile s., Prolapsus ani s.** A pad worn over the anus and strapped over the perinæum and around the waist. [E.]—**Trousseau's pile s.** A pear-shaped plug with a handle, which is passed into the rectum. [E.]

SUPPOSITOR, n. Su^{3}p-po^{2}z'i^{2}t-o^{2}r. From *supponere*, to place under. An instrument for putting suppositories high into the rectum. [A. B. Taylor, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," xxxiii, p. 202 (B).]

SUPPOSITORY, n. Su^{3}p-po^{2}z'i^{2}t-or-i^2. Gr., πεσσός. Lat., *suppositorium*, *suppositorius.* Fr., *suppositoire.* Ger., *Suppositorium*, *Stuhlzäpfchen*, *Stechpille.* A preparation designed for introduction into the rectum, urethra, vagina, etc., consisting of a medicinal substance incorporated with an absorbable solid excipient which softens at the temperature of the body. This is usually cacao butter (with soap or tallow [Fr. Cod.] or with a mixture of beef tallow and wax [Russ. Ph.]). The s. is generally molded into a conical (sometimes a cylindrical or spherical) shape. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Mercurial suppositories.** See *Suppositoria* hydrargyri.

SUPPRESSION, n. Su^{3}p-pre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., ὑπόστασις (3d def.). Lat., *suppressio* (from *supprimere*, to press down). Fr., *s.* 1. In botany, the non-appearance of organs normally present. [*a*, 35.] 2. Repression of the outward manifestations of a morbid condition. 3. The discontinuance of the formation of discharges, especially of secretions or of the menses. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**S. of the menses.** 1. That variety of amenorrhœa in which menstruation, after having once been established, ceases from some other cause than impregnation or the climacteric. 2. Suspension of menstruation from pregnancy.—**S. of urine.** A condition in which the secretion of urine is interfered with in consequence of renal disorder. [*a*, 34.]

SUPPRESSION (Fr.), n. Su^{6}p-pre^{2}s-e-o^{2}n^2. 1. See Suppression (Eng.). 2. The discontinuance of the use of a therapeutical measure.

SUPPURATING, adj. Su^{3}p'u^{2}r-at-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *suppurans.* Fr., *suppurant.* Ger., *eiternd.* See Purulent.

SUPPURATION, n. Su^{3}p-u^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐμπύη, ἐμπύημα, ἐμπύησις. Lat., *suppuratio* (from *suppurare*, to form pus). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Eiterung.* The process by which the leucocytes and embryonal cells of an inflammatory product are converted into pus corpuscles. [*a*, 34.]—**Blue s.** S. caused by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* [*a*, 34.]—**Follicular s.** S. limited to a mucous follicle. [*a*, 34.]—**Orange s.** Fr., *s. orangée.* Of Verneuil, s. in which the pus is orange-colored. [*a*, 34.]

SUPPURATIVE, adj. Su^{3}p'u^{2}r-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *suppurans.* Fr., *suppuratif.* Ger., *eiterig*, *suppurativ.* 1. Pertaining to suppuration. 2. See Purulent. 3. Promoting suppuration. [*a*, 17.]

SUPRA-ACROMIAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-a^{2}k-rom'i^2-'l. From *supra*, above, and *acromion* (*q. v.*). Situated above the acromion.

SUPRA-ACROMIO-TROCHITERIUS [Girard] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-rom''i^2-o(o^3)-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}t-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *Supra-**, Acromion, and Trochiter. See Superspinatus.

SUPRA-AURICULAR, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *supra*, above, and *auricula*, the external ear. Ger., *s.-a.* Situated above the ear. [*a*, 48.]

SUPRA-AXILLARY, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-a^{2}x'i^{2}l-ar-i^2. Lat., *supra-axillaris* (from *supra*, above, and *axilla* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *suraxillaire*, *superaxiliaire.* Ger., *oberwinkelständig.* Situated above the upper angle formed by the leaf with the stem. [*a*, 35.]

SUPRACHORIOIDAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-kor-i^2-oi'd'l. From *supra*, above, and χοριοειδής (see Chorioid). Situated above the chorioid plexus or the chorioid. [*a*, 48.]

SUPRACHORIOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. See Lamina *s.*

SUPRACILIARBOGEN (Ger.), n. Zup-ra^3-tsel-e-a^{3}r'bog-e^{2}n. See *Supraciliary* ridges.

SUPRACILIARY, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-si^{2}l'i^2-ar-i^2. From *supra*, above, and *cilium*, the eyelid. Fr., *sourcilier.* Ger., *supraciliar.* Situated above the eyebrows.

SUPRACLAVICLE, n. Su^{2}p-ra^3-kla^{2}v'i^2-k'l. From *supra*, above, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *Supraclavicular* bone.

SUPRACLAVICULAR, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *supraclavicularis.* Fr., *sus-claviculaire.* Situated above the clavicle. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

SUPRACLAVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-kla^2-(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See *Supraclavicular* ; as a n., see Sternoclavicularis *superior.*—**S. medialis, S. medius.** See Sternoclavicularis *superior.*—**S. proprius.** An anomalous muscle extending between the sternal and scapular extremities of the clavicle. [L. 332.]

SUPRA-COMPOUND, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-ko^{2}m-pu^5'u^{4}nd. Lat., *supracompositus* (from *supra*, above, and *componere*, to put together). Fr., *surcomposé.* Of a compound leaf, having the petiole divided several times. [*a*, 35.] Cf. Supra-decompound and Decomposite.

SUPRACONDYLAR, SUPRACONDYLOID, adj's. Su^{2}p-ra^3-ko^{2}nd'i^{2}l-a^{3}r, -oid. From *supra*, above, κόνδυλος, a knuckle, and εἶδος, resemblance. Above the condyles.

SUPRACONSTRICTOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-ko^{2}n(kon)-stri^{2}kt(strek)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *supra*, above, and *constringere*, to draw together. See *Superior* constrictor *of the pharynx.*

SUPRACOSTAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-ko^{2}s't'l. Lat., *supracostalis* (from *supra*, above, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *surcostal.* Situated above the ribs or above a rib. [*a*, 48.]

SUPRACOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-ko^{2}st-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See Supracostal ; as a n., in the pl., *supracostales*, see Levatores *costarum breves* and Levatores *costarum longi.*—**S. profundus.** An anomalous muscle extending from the outer surface of one rib to that of one some distance below it. [L, 332.]

SUPRA-DECOMPOUND, SUPRA-DECOMPOSITE, adj's. Su^{2}p-ra^3-de-ko^{2}m-pu^5'u^{4}nd, -po^{2}z'i^{2}t. Lat., *supra-decompositus* (from *supra*, above, *de*, from, and *componere*, to put together). Fr., *surdécomposé.* Ger., *vielfach-zusammengesetzt.* Of a decompound leaf, having an indefinite number of subdivisions.

SUPRADIAPHRAGMATIC, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-di-a^3-fra^{2}g-ma^{2}t'-i^{2}k. From *supra*, above, and *diaphragma*, the diaphragm. Fr., *susdiaphragmatique.* Situated above the diaphragm. [L, 13.]

SUPRA-FASTIGIATE, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-fa^{2}s-ti^{2}j'i^2-at. Lat., *suprafastigiatus* (from *supra*, above, and *fastigium*, the top of a gable). Ger., *übergipfelt.* Of a corymbose inflorescence, having the lower branches projecting not only beyond the upper branches, but beyond the apex of the primary axis. [*a*, 35.]

SUPRAFOLIACEOUS, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-fol-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *suprafoliaceus* (from *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf). Situated above a leaf. [a, 35.]

SUPRAFOLIAR, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-fol'i^2-a^{3}r. From *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf. Growing upon a leaf. [a, 35.]

SUPRAGENUAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-je^{2}n'u^2-'l. From *supra*, above, and *genu*, the knee. Situated above the knee. [a, 48.]

SUPRAGLENOID, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-glen'oid. From *supra*, above, and γληνοειδής (see Glenoid). Situated above the glenoid cavity. [a, 48.]

SUPRAGLUTEAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-glu^2-te'a^{2}l. From *supra*, above, and γλουτός, the rump. Situated above the gluteal region.

SUPRAHYOID, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-hi'oid. From *supra*, above, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. Fr., *sus-hyoïdien*. Situated above the hyoid bone. [C.]

SUPRA-INGUINAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-i^{2}n^2'gwi^2-n'l. From *supra*, above, and *inguen*, the groin. Situated above the groin. [a, 48.]

SUPRALABIALIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-lab-(la^{3}b)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *supra*, above, and *labium*, the lip. See Levator *labii superioris proprius*.

SUPRAMARGINAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-ma^{3}rj'i^{2}n'l. From *supra*, above, and *margo*, a margin. Situated above an edge or margin (said of a cerebral convolution or fissure). [L.]

SUPRAMAXILLARY, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-ar-i^2. From *supra*, above, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *sus-maxillaire*. Ger., *supramaxillar*. Pertaining to the superior maxilla. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUPRA-OBLIQUUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-o^{2}b-li-(le)'kwu^{3}s(kwu^{4}s). From *supra*, above, and *obliquus*, slanting. See Obliquus *oculi superior*.

SUPRA-OCCIPITAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. From *supra*, above, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Situated above the occipital bone; as a n., the lower portion of the tabular part of the parietal bone. [C.]

SUPRA-OMPHALODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-o^{2}mf-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From *supra*, above, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and δίδυμος, twin. See Thoracopagia.

SUPRA-ORBITAL, SUPRA-ORBITAR, adj's. Su^{2}p-ra^3-o^{2}rb'i^2-t'l, -ta^{3}r. Lat., *supraorbitalis* (from *supra*, above, and *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *sus-orbitaire*. Situated above the orbit. [C.]

SUPRAPONTINE, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-po^{2}nt'i^{2}n. From *supra*, above, and *pons*, a bridge. Situated above the pons Varolii. [a, 48.]

SUPRAPUBIC, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-pu^{2}b'i^{2}k. From *supra*, above, and *pubes* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sus-pubien*. Situated above the pubes, affecting parts so situated. [a, 48.]

SUPRARECTUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-re^{2}kt-(rakt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *supra*, above, and *rectus*, straight. See Rectus *oculi superior*.

SUPRARENAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-re'n'l. Lat., *suprarenalis* (from *supra*, above, and *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *surrénal*. 1. Situated above the kidney. 2. Pertaining to the s. capsule; as a n., the s. capsule.

SUPRARYGLOTTIDEUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^{2}r(ra^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *supra*, above, ἀρύταινα, a pitcher, γλωττίς, the glottis, and εἶδος, resemblance. See Arytæno-epiglottideus *superior*.

SUPRASCAPULA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)'-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *supra*, above, and *scapula*, the shoulder. Of Gegenbaur, the portion of the upper posterior portion of the scapula which arises from the centres of ossification distinct from those of the main portion of the bone. [L.]

SUPRASCAPULAR, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-ska^{2}p'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *supra*, above, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sus-scapulaire*. Situated above the scapula. [C.]

SUPRASCAPULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See Suprascapular; as a n., see Supraspinatus.

SUPRASERRATUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-se^{2}r-rat(ra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *supra*, above, and *serra*, a saw. See Serratus *posticus superior*.

SUPRASPINAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-spi'n'l. Lat., *supraspinalis* (from *supra*, above, and *spina*, a spine). Fr., *sur-épineux*. Situated above or upon a spine or spinous process. [C.]

SUPRASPINATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-spin(spen)-at-(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *supra*, above, and *spina*, a spine. Supraspinal; as a n. (Ger., *Obergrätenmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the surface of the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and is inserted into the great tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 332.]

SUPRASPINOUS, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-spin'u^{3}s. See Supraspinal.

SUPRASTERNAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-stu^{6}r'n'l. Lat., *suprasternalis* (from *supra*, above, and *sternum* [*q. v.*]). Situated above the sternum. [a, 48.]

SUPRASTERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{2}p(sup)-ra^3-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See Suprasternal; as a n., see Sternalis.

SUPRATROCHLEAR, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-tro^{2}k'le^2-a^{3}r. From *supra*, above, and *trochlea* (*q. v.*). Situated above the trochlea.

SUPRAVAGINAL, adj. Su^{2}p-ra^3-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. From *supra*, above, and *vagina* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sus-vaginal*. Situated above the vagina, affecting parts so situated. [a, 48.]

SURA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}r(sur)'a^3. 1. An old name for the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See Fibula.

SURAL, adj. Su^2'r'l. Lat., *suralis* (from *sura* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *s.* Pertaining to the sura. [C.]

SURALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su^{2}r(sur)-al(a^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). See Triceps *suræ*.

SURANAL (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}r-a^3-na^{3}l. Above the anus.

SURBANDE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}r-ba^{3}nd. An outer bandage to sustain a dressing. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SURCILIER (Fr.), n. Su^{6}r-se-le-a. See Corrugator *supercilii*.

SURCINGLE, n. Su^{6}r'si^{2}n^2-g'l. For deriv., see *Sur-**, and Cingulum. The slender, loop-like prolongation of the corpus striatum described by Dalton as "running forward in the roof of the inferior horn of the ventricle, to reach the amygdala at the base of the brain." [I, 23 (K).]

SURCULATION, n. Su^{6}rk-u^{2}l-a'sh'n. From *surculus*, a sprout. Fr., *s.* Propagation by grafts or suckers. [a, 35.]

SURCULOSE, adj. Su^{6}rk'u^{2}l-os. Producing suckers (surculi). [Gray (a, 35).]

SURCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{6}rk(su^{4}rk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Pfropfreis* (1st def.), *Moosstengel* (3d def.), *Strünkchen* (3d def.). 1. A graft. 2. A sucker. 3. The stem of a moss or of a liverwort; also the creeping stem of a lycopod. [a, 35.]—**S. transversus.** A band of fibres that connects the two branches into which the processus medullaris divides after reaching the corpus striatum.

SURCURRENT, adj. Su^{6}r-ku^{6}r'nt. For deriv., see *Sur-**, and *currere*, to run. Running up upon a part (cf. Decurrent). [a, 48.]

SURDI-MUTISME (Fr.), **SURDI-MUTITÉ** (Fr.), n's. Su^{6}r-de-mu^6-tezm', -e-ta. See Deaf-*mutism*.

SURDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{6}rd(su^{4}rd)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tal'is*. From *surdus*, deaf. Fr., *surdité*. See Deafness.

SURDITÉ (Fr.), n. Su^{6}rd-et-a. See Deafness.—**S. paradoxale.** See Paracusis *Willisii*.—**S. verbale.** See *Word*-deafness.

SURDOMUTITAS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{6}rd(su^{4}rd)-o(o^3)-mu^{2}t(mut)'-i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-tat'is*. From *surdus*, deaf, and *mutitas*, dumbness. Fr., *surdo-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummheit*. Deaf-mutism.

SURDUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{6}rd(su^{4}rd)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *sourd*. See Deaf.

SUREAU (Fr.), n. Su^{6}r-o. See Sambucus and *Fructus* sambuci.—**Eau de s., Eau distillée (de fleurs) de s.** See *Aqua* sambuci.—**Écorce de s.** See Elder-*bark*.—**Éléolé de s.** See *Oleum* sambuci.—**Fleurs de s.** See Elder-*flowers*.—**Fomentation avec la fleur de s.** Sp., *fomentación de flor de saúco*. A preparation made by pouring upon 30 grammes of elder-flowers enough boiling water to make a litre of infusion, to be filtered after standing an hour [Fr. Cod.]; or by pouring 345 parts of water upon 5 of elder-flowers and straining [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Grand s.** See Sambucus *nigra*.—**Huile de s.** See *Oleum* sambuci.—**Mellite de s.** See Diamoron.—**Miel de s.** See *Mel* sambuci.—**Petit s.** See Sambucus *ebulus*.—**Pommade de s.** See *Unguentum* sambuci.—**Suc d'écorce de s.** The reddish-brown, sweetish juice of the inner fleshy bark of fresh elder-roots; used as an emeto-cathartic in ascites. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Suc de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zumo de fruto de saúco* [Sp. Ph.]. The fermented and filtered juice of elder berries. Cf. *Succus* sambuci *inspissatus*.—**S. à grappes.** See Sambucus *racemosa*.—**S. commun.** See Sambucus *nigra*.—**S. d'eau.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [a, 35.]—**S. de montagne.** See Sambucus *racemosa*.—**S. du Canada.** See Sambucus *canadensis*.—**S. écorce** [Fr. Cod.]. The inner bark of *Sambucus nigra*. [a, 38.]—**S. en herbe, S. hièble.** See Sambucus *ebulis*.—**Tisane de s.** Sp., *infusión de flor de saúco*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of elder-flowers in 400 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.] (in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SURELLE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}r-e^{2}l. 1. See Rumex *acetosa* and Rumex *acetosella*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella* and other species of *Oxalis*. [a, 35.]

SURÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. Su^{6}r-ap-en-u^6. See Supraspinous.

SURETTE (Fr.), n. Su^{6}r-e^{2}t. 1. The *Rumex acetosa*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [a, 35.]

SURFACE, n. Su^{6}r'fas. Gr., ἐπιφάνεια. Lat., *superficies*. Fr., *s.*, *superficie*. Ger., *Oberfläche*. The outside or limiting part of a solid body; hence the face or one of the faces of a body. [a, 35, 48.]—**Auricular s. (of the ilium or of the sacrum).** See Superficies *auricularis*.—**Demarcation s.** [Hermann]. The cut s. of a muscle, which is electro-negative to the uninjured portion of the muscle. [Landois (K).]—**Glenoid s.** See *Glenoid* cavity.—**Nasal s. (of the superior maxilla).** The s. of the superior maxilla that is directed toward the nose. [C.]—**Nuclear s.** An imaginary plane passing through the nuclear point, perpendicular to the visual direction. [F.]—**Orbital s. (of the superior maxilla).** The upper s. of the superior maxilla. [C.]—**Popliteal s. of the femur.** A triangular s. of the femur included between the internal and external supracondylar lines. It forms the floor of the upper part of the popliteal space. [C, 3.]—**Spheno-maxillary s.** The portion of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone that enters into the formation of the spheno-maxillary fossa. [L, 31.]—**Temporal s.** A somewhat flat surface on the parietal bone, bounded by the temporal line.

SURFEIT, n. Su^{6}r'fi^{2}t. From *super*, above, and *facere*, to make. Gr., πλῆθος, πλησμονή. Lat., *satietas*. Fr., *excès de table*. Ger., *Ueberladung*. Excess in eating or drinking; also, the condition of fullness and nausea occasioned thereby. [a, 48.]

SURGEON, n. Su^{6}r'ju^{3}n. Formerly spelled *chirurgeon* or *cheirurgeon*. Gr., χειρουργός (from χείρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work). Lat., *chirurgus*, *vulnerum medicus*. Fr., *chirurgien*. Ger., *Wundarzt*, *Chirurg*. One who practices surgery.—**S.-apothecary.** A medical practitioner that has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the London Apothecaries' Society. [a, 34.]—**S.-dentist.** An old term for a s. whose practice was limited to dentistry. [a, 34.]—**Veterinary s.** Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Thierarzt*. A s. who devotes himself to diseases of the domestic animals. [E.]

SURGERY, n. Su6rj'e2r-i2. Gr., χειρουργία. Lat., *chirurgia.* Fr., *chirurgie.* Ger., *Chirurgie.* 1. That department of medicine which deals with operative or manipulative treatment. 2. As used in Great Britain, a place in which a surgeon does minor operations and dispenses medicines.—**Anaplastic s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Antiseptic s.** S. practiced in accordance with antiseptic methods. [D, 87.]—**Conservative s.** S. which looks to the preservation of a part rather than its removal. [E.]—**Military s.** Fr., *chirurgie d'armée.* Ger., *Kriegschirurgie.* The s. which deals especially with the injuries received in war. [E.]—**Minor s.** S. which deals with minor operations and the dressing of wounds. [E.]—**Operative s.** S. which has to do with the performance of operations. [E.]—**Orthopædic s.** Fr., *orthopédie.* Ger., *Orthopädik.* That branch of s. that deals with the prevention and the mechanical and operative treatment of deformities. [a, 34.]—**Plastic s.** S. which effects the restoration of parts that have been lost or destroyed. [E.]—**Railway s.** The s. of those injured on railroads.—**Subcutaneous s.** S. in which the operation is performed beneath the skin, the instruments being introduced through a small cutaneous incision. [a, 34.]—**Veterinary s.** Fr., *chirurgie vétérinaire.* The s. of the domestic animals. [a, 34.]

SURGICAL, adj. Su6rj'i2-k'l. Gr., χειρουργικός. Lat., *chirurgicus.* Fr., *chirurgique, chirurgical.* Ger., *chirurgisch, wundärztlich.* Pertaining to, effected by, calling for, or due to surgery; in accordance with the rules of surgery.

SURHYDROSULFUROHYPOSULFITE (Fr.), n. Su6r-ed-ro-su6lf-u6r-o-ep-o-su6lf-et. A compound of hyposulphurous and hydrosulphuric acid containing an excess of sulphur. [B.]

SURINAMINE, n. Su5r-i2n'a2m-en. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Andira retusa.* [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SURLANGUE (Fr.), n. Su6r-la3n2g. Acute glossitis in domestic animals. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SURLARYNGIEN (Fr.), adj. Su6r-la3r-a2n2-zhe-a3n2. See Epilaryngeus.

SURMENAGE (Fr.), n. Su6r-m'-na3zh. 1. Over-strain; exhaustion from over-exertion. 2. The state of exhaustion observed in domestic animals as the result of tedious parturition. [A, 15.]—**S. intellectuel.** An over-taxed state of the brain in school-children. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 30, 1886, p. 285.]

SURMÈNEMENT (Fr.), n. Su6r-me2n-ma3n2. Over-strain.

SUROS (Fr.), n. Su6r-o. An exostosis. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUROXIDE (Fr.), n. Su6r-ox-ed. See Peroxide.—**S. plumbique.** See *Red* lead *oxide.*

SUROXYGÉNÈSE (Fr.), n. Su6r-ox-e-zha-ne2z. An old term for a disease attributed to a superabundance of oxygen in the system. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SURPEAU (Fr.), n. Su6r-po. See Epidermis.

SURPOSÉ (Fr.), adj. Su6r-po-za. See Superposed.

SURPRISE, n. Su6r-priz'. From *super,* over, and *prehendere,* to lay hold of. The feeling excited by an unexpected occurrence. [a, 48.]—**Cerebral s.** Of Trousseau, the stupor that occurs on the recovery of consciousness after cerebral hæmorrhage. [a, 34.]

SURRA, n. In India, a form of anæmia in animals, caused by *Ankylostoma* or some other parasite. [a, 34.]

SURSEL (Fr.), n. Su6r-se2l. See Supersalt.

SURSUMDUCTION, n. Su6r-su3m-du3k'shu3n. From *sursum,* upward, and *ducere,* to lead. The degree to which one eye can be carried above the other by voluntary effort; denoted as *right* or *left s.* according as the right or left eye is made the higher. [B.]

SUS (Lat.), n. com. Su3s(sus). Gen., *su'is.* Gr., ὗς. The typical genus of the *Suidæ,* or swine family. [a, 48.]—**S. scrofa.** A genus of the *Suidæ.* [L.]—**Vulva suis.** A sow's vulva; used formerly for incontinence of urine. [B, 117.]

SUS-ACROMIAL (Fr.), adj. Su6z-a3-kro-me-a3l. See Supra-acromial. For various words in *Sus-,* not here given, see the analogous forms under *Supra-, Super-, Sur-,* and *Hyper-.*

SUSCARPIEN (Fr.), adj. Su6-ka3r-pe-a3n2. Pertaining to the dorsal surface of the carpus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUSCEPTIBILITY (Fr.), n. Su3s-se2pt-i2b-i2l'i2t-i2. From *suscipere,* to hold up. Fr., *susceptibilité.* Ger., *Empfänglichkeit.* 1. The capacity of receiving impressions that determine the production of organic action. 2. The inherent capacity to acquire disease. [a, 34.]

SUSCEPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su3s(su4s)-se2p(ke2p)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *suscipere,* to take up. See Intussusception.

SUSINUM (Lat.), n. n. Su2s(sus)'i2n-u3m(u4m). Gr., σούσινον. See Crinomyron.

SUS-MAXILLO-LABIAL (Fr.), n. Su6-ma3x-e-lo-la3-be-a3l. See Supermaxillolabialis.—**S.-m.-l. grand.** See Levator *labii superioris alæque nasi.*—**S.-m.-l. moyen.** See Levator *labii superioris major.*—**S.-m.-l. petit.** See Levator *anguli oris.*

SUS-MAXILLO-NASAL (Fr.), n. Su6-max-e-lo-na3-sa2l. Of Chaussier, see Compressor *naris.* [A, 313.] Cf. Supermaxillonasalis.

SUS-MÉTACARPO-LATÉRI-PHALANGIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Su6-ma-ta3 ka3r-po-la3-ta-re-fa3-la3n2-zhe-a3n2. Of Dumas, see Interossei *manus dorsales.*

SUS-MÉTATARSO-LATÉRI-PHALANGIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Su6-ma-ta3-ta3r-so-la3-ta-re-fa3-la3n2-zhe-a3n2. Of Dumas, see Interossei *pedis.*

SUS-OPTICO-PHÉNI-SCLÉROTICIEN (Fr.), n. Su6z-op-te-ko-fa-ne-skla-ro-te-se-a3n2. See Rectus *oculi superior.*

SUSOTOXINE, n. Su3s-o-to2x'en. Of F. G. Novy, a basic substance, or ptomaine, probably $C_{10}H_{26}N_{21}$, obtained from cultivations of the hog-cholera microbe; toxic only in large doses. [a, 34.]

SUSPENDED, adj. Su3s-pe2nd'e2d. Lat., *suspensus* (from *suspendere,* to suspend). Fr., *suspendu.* Ger., *aufgehängt* (1st def.). 1. Hanging; of an ovule, hanging from the top of the ovary wall. [a, 35.] 2. Interrupted (cf. *S.* animation).

SUSPENDICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Su3s(su4s)-pe2nd-i2k'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). See Cremaster.

SUSPENSEUR (Fr.), n. Su6s-pa3n2s-u6r. See Suspensor.—**S. du duodénum.** Syn.: *muscle de Trietz.* A thin, flat, trapezoidal muscle, composed of unstriped fibres which arise in the connective tissue around the cœliac axis and terminate in the lower extremity of the duodenum. ["Bull. de la soc. anat.," Feb., 1889, p. 95 (a, 18).]

SUSPENSION, n. Su3s-pe2n'shu3n. Lat., *suspensio* (from *suspendere,* to hang). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* 1. The act of diffusing a substance in a state of fine mechanical division through a liquid in which it does not dissolve, and preventing it from settling. [B.] 2. The state of being thus diffused. 3. In orthopædics, a method of treating painful inflammations of the extremities in which the parts are raised by means of an apparatus and held in an elevated position. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 4. The same procedure applied to the whole body for the purpose of stretching the spinal cord.

SUSPENSOIR (Fr.), n. Su6s-pa3n2-swa3r. See Suspensorium.—**S. des mamelles.** See *Breast*-bandage.

SUSPENSOR (Lat.), n. m. Su3s(su4s)-pe2ns'o2r. From *suspendere,* to hang up. Fr., *suspenseur.* 1. In botany, a chain or elongated mass of cells at the extremity of which is situated the developing embyro. It is formed in the embryo-sac by division of the germ-cell. [a, 35.] 2. A muscle the function of which is to suspend a part. [a, 48.]—**S. testiculi.** See Cremaster.

SUSPENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su3s(su4s)-pe2ns(pans)-or'i2-u3m-(u4m). Fr., *suspensoir.* Ger., *S.* A suspensory structure or apparatus. [a, 17.]—**S. (apicis) dentis epistrophei.** See *Middle odontoid* ligament.—**S. hepatis.** See *Broad* ligament *of the liver.*—**S. incudis.** See *Suspensory* ligament *of the incus.*—**S. mallei.** See *Superior* ligament *of the malleus.*—**S. mammæ.** See *Breast*-bandage.—**S. testis.** See Cremaster.—**S. vesicæ.** See *Superior false* ligament *of the urinary bladder.*

SUSPENSORIUS (Lat.), adj. Su3s(su4s)-pe2ns(pans)-or'i2-u3s-(u4s). Suspensory; as a n., see Suspensorium.—**S. hepatis.** See *Broad* ligament *of the liver.*—**S. testis.** See Cremaster.

SUSPENSORY, adj. Su3s-pe2ns'or-i2. Lat., *suspensorius* (from *suspendere,* to hang up). Suspending, sustaining; as a n. (Fr., *suspensoir*), a supporting bandage for the scrotum. [a, 17.]

SUSPENSUM (Lat.), n. n. Su3s(su4s)-pe2ns(pans)'u3m(u4m). From *suspendere,* to hang up. In pharmacy, a liquid holding an insoluble medicinal substance in suspension.

SUSPIRATION, n. Su3s-pi2r-a'shu3n. Lat., *suspiratio, suspiratus* (from *suspirare,* to draw a deep breath). See Sighing, n.

SUSPIRIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Su3s(su4s)-pi2r-i2-os'u3s(u4s). Sighing.

SUSPIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su3s(su4s)-pi2r(per)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *suspirare,* to draw a deep breath. See Sigh.

SUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. Su6-pu6-be-o-fa-mo-ra3l. See Superpubiofemoralis.

SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Su6-ska3 pu6-lo-tro-ke-ta-re-a3n2. Pertaining to or connected with the dorsal surface of the scapula and a tuberosity of the humerus; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—**S.-s.-t. grand.** See Infraspinatus. **S.-s.-t. petit.** See Supraspinatus.

SÜSSESSEN (Ger.), n. Zu6s'e2s-se2n. See Glycyphagia.

SÜSSHOLZ (Ger.), n. Zu6s'ho3lts. See Licorice and Glycyrrhiza (1st def.).—**Flüssiges S'extract.** See *Extractum* glycyrrhizæ *fluidum.*—**Igelfruchtiges S.** See Glycyrrhiza *echinata.*—**Indisches S.** See Abrus *precatorius.*—**Russisches S.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Radix* glycyrrhizæ.—**Spanische S'wurzel.** See Glycyrrhiza (2d def.).—**S'saft.** See *Extractum* glycyrrhizæ.—**S'wurzel.** See Glycyrrhiza (2d def.) and *Radix* glycyrrhizæ.—**S'wurzelsyrup.** See *Syrupus* liquiritæ.—**S'zucker.** See Glycyrrhizin.

SÜSSHÜLSENBAUM (Ger.), n. Su6s-hu6lz'e2n-ba3-um. The genus *Prosopis.* [a, 35.]

SUS-SPINI-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su6-spe-ne-ska3-pu6-lo-tro-ke-ta-re-a3n2. See Supraspinatus.

SUSTENTACULAR, adj. Su3s-te2nt-a2k'u2l(u4l)-a3r. Supporting, connective. [J.]

SUSTENTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Su3s(su4s)-te2nt-a2k(a3k)'u2l-(u4l)-u3m(u4m). See Support and Aliment.—**S. lienis.** See *Costocolic* ligament.

SUSTENTATOR (Lat.), n. m. Su3s(su4s)-te2nt-at(a3t)'o2r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *sustentare,* to hold up. See Supporter.—**S. clitoridis, S. penis.** See Ischio-cavernosus.—**S. tunicæ mucosæ.** See Corrugator *cutis ani.*

SUSUM (Lat.), n. n. Sus'u3m(u4m). Fr., *s.* A genus of the *Flagellarieæ.* [a, 35.]—**S. anthelminthicum.** A Java species having an anthelminthic root. [a, 35.]

SUSUMBER, n. Su2s'u3mb-u6r. The *Solanum bacciferum.* The berries are poisonous. [a, 35.]

SUSURRUS (Lat.), n. m. Su3s(su4s)-u6r(u4r)'ru3s(ru4s). See Murmur.—**Muscular s.** See Bruit *musculaire.*—**S. aurium.** See Tinnitus *aurium.*

SUTELA (Lat.), n. f. Su2t(sut)-el(al)'a3. From *suere,* to sew. See Suture.

SUTORIUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{2}t(sut)-or'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *sutor*, a shoemaker. See SARTORIUS.

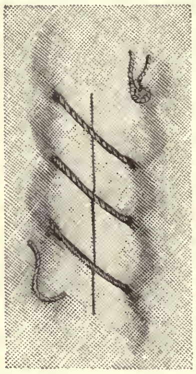
SUTUR (Ger.), n. Zut-ur'. See SUTURE.—**Schuppens'.** See *Squamosal* SUTURE.

SUTURA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{2}t(sut)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. See SUTURE.—**S. abdominalis.** See GASTRORRHAPHY (1st def.).—**S. arcualis.** See *Coronal* SUTURE.—**S. bimaxillaris.** See *Intermaxillary* SUTURE.—**S. binasalis.** See *Internasal* SUTURE.—**S. biparietalis.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**S. bregmatomastoidea.** See *Occipito-mastoid* SUTURE.—**S. bursæ.** See *S. scroti.*—**S. chirurgica.** See SUTURE (2d def.).—**S. circumvoluta.** See *Twisted* SUTURE.—**S. clavata.** See *Quilled* SUTURE.—**S. coronalis.** See *Coronal* SUTURE.—**S. corporis callosi.** See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis.*—**S. cruenta.** Fr., *suture sanglante.* Ger., *blutige Sutur.* 1. The closure of a wound by sutures actually passed through the tissues, as distinguished from the dry suture. 2. Suture after refreshing the surfaces that are to be brought together (*e. g.*, the borders of a fistulous opening).—**S. cutanea.** See *Palatine* RHAPHE.—**S. dentata.** See *Dentated* SUTURE.—**S. dorsalis.** See *Dorsal* SUTURE.—**S. ethmoideomaxillaris.** The articulation between the ethmoid bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. externa corporis callosi.** See STRIÆ *longitudinales laterales.*—**S. harmonialis.** See HARMONY (1st def.).—**S. imperfecta Weberi.** See *S. longitudinalis imperfecta.*—**S. incisiva.** See *Incisor* FISSURE.—**S. infra-orbitalis (longitudinalis).** See *Infra-orbital* SUTURE.—**S. infra-orbitalis transversa.** In young subjects, the remains of a furrow separating the lower border of the orbit from the rest of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. interparietalis.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**S. interscissa.** See *Interrupted* SUTURE and *Button* SUTURE.—**S. jugalis.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**S. lacrimomaxillaris.** The suture between the lacrymal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. lambdoidea.** See *Lambdoidal* SUTURE.—**S. lepidoides.** See *Squamo-parietal* SUTURE.—**S. limbosa.** Ger., *Saumnaht.* A variety of articulation by suture in which the bones are beveled at their line of junction.—**S. longitudinalis.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**S. longitudinalis imperfecta.** A groove upon the outer surface of the frontal process of the superior maxilla in front of the lacrymal crest, usually lodging a small vein. [L.]—**S. mastoidea.** See *Occipito-mastoid* SUTURE.—**S. mendosa.** See *False* SUTURE.—**S. naso-frontalis.** See *Fronto-nasal* SUTURE.—**S. nodosa.** See *Interrupted* SUTURE and *Button* SUTURE.—**S. notha.** See *False* SUTURE.—**S. obelæa.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**S. occipitalis.** See *Lambdoidal* SUTURE.—**S. occipitis transversa.** A transverse or oblique fissure between the superior and inferior part of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, found in infants until the third or fourth year. [L, 57 (*a*, 50).]—**S. occipitomastoidea.** See *Occipito-mastoid* SUTURE.—**S. palatina (longitudinalis).** See *Palatine* SUTURE.—**S. palatina transversa.** See *Palatine transverse* SUTURE.—**S. parietomastoidea.** See *Parieto-mastoid* SUTURE.—**S. parietotemporalis.** See *Temporo-parietal* SUTURE.—**S. pellionum.** See *Glover's* SUTURE.—**S. petrobasilaris, S. petrosobasilaris.** See FISSURA *petrobasilaris.*—**S. petrososquamosa.** A suture on the upper wall of the tympanic cavity in the infant, formed by the meeting of the roof of the tympanic cavity with the inner lamella of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. In the adult it is firmly closed. [F.] Cf. *Petro-squamosal* SUTURE.—**S. petrosphenobasilaris.** See FISSURA *petrobasilaris.*—**S. pinnata.** See *Quilled* SUTURE.—**S. proræ.** See *Lambdoidal* SUTURE.—**S. punctata.** See *Bertrandi's s.*—**S. puppis.** See *Coronal* SUTURE.—**S. recta, S. rhabdoides.** See *Sagittal* SUTURE.—**S. scroti.** The rhaphe of the scrotum. [L, 349.]—**S. sicca.** See *Dry s.*—**S. serrata.** See *Serrated* SUTURE.—**S. sinuosa.** See *True* SUTURE.—**S. spheno-ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmo-sphenoidal* SUTURE.—**S. sphenofrontalis.** See *Fronto-sphenoidal* SUTURE.—**S. sphenozygomatica.** The suture between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the malar bone. [L, 31.]—**S. spuria.** See *False* SUTURE.—**S. squamosa.** See *Squamo-parietal* SUTURE and *False* SUTURE.—**S. ventralis.** See *Ventral* SUTURE.—**S. vera.** See *True* SUTURE.—**S. wormiana anterior.** In the fœtus, the upper part of the lambdoid suture. [L, 332.]—**S. wormiana posterior.** See *S. occipitis transversa.*—**S. zygomaticofrontalis.** See *Fronto-malar* SUTURE.—**S. zygomaticomaxillaris.** The suture between the malar bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. zygomaticosphenoidalis.** See *S. sphenozygomatica.*

SUTURAL, adj. Su^{3}t-u^2'r'l. Lat., *suturalis* (from *sutura*, a suture). Fr., *s.* Ger., *nahtständig.* Pertaining to a suture or taking place along a suture. [*a*, 35.]

SUTURATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{2}t(sut)-u^{2}r(ur)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *benähtet.* Provided with a suture or with sutures. [*a*, 35.]

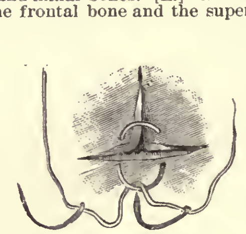
SUTURE, n. Su^{2}t'u^{2}r. Gr., ῥαφή. Lat., *sutura* (from *suere*, to sew), *sutela*, *rhaphe.* Fr., *s.*, *engrenure.* Ger., *Sutur*, *Fuge* (1st def.), *Naht*, *Verbindung* (2d def.). 1. That variety of synarthrosis in which the bones are articulated by their edges, generally by means of serrations; a dovetail joint. 2. The procedure of stitching parts together, particularly the lips of a wound. 3. The thread or other like material, together with the method of inserting it, in the operation of stitching parts together. 4. In botany, a line of junction or of opening; a seam, especially of a capsule or pod. [*a*, 35.]—**Antiseptic s.** See *Antiseptic* LIGATURE.—**Appolito's s.** An intestinal s. made with a double-threaded needle, the first stitch being passed from within outward and the first longitudinal running stitch being made in the opposite side parallel with the line of the wound. The needle is then carried to the opposite side and a similar longitudinal stitch made, and so on back and forth. [R. P. Harris, "Med. News," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 236 (*a*, 34).]—**Baseball s.** A continuous s. all around a wound, in the case of the intestine penetrating the entire intestinal coat. ["Med. Record," Nov. 5. 1892, p. 551 (*a*, 34).]—**Basilar s.** The s. between the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L, 172.]—**Béclard's s.** A modification of Bertrandi's s. in which the needle is threaded with both a black and a white thread, so that, when it is removed, the threads are pulled in opposite directions. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Bertrandi's s.** Fr., *s. à points passés.* A continuous s. passed "through and through," as in basting.—**Bifrontal s.** See *Coronal s.*—**Biparietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Buried s's.** Ger., *versenkte Nähte.* S's (2d def.) that are completely covered by skin and do not involve that structure at all. [*a*, 34.]—**Button s.** Ger., *Knopfnaht.* A modification of the quilled s. in which buttons are used instead of quills. [E.]—**Circular s.** Fr., *s. circulaire.* Ger., *circuläre Naht.* A s. applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ (*e. g.*, the intestine). [*a*, 34.]—**Circumvoluted s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Clamp s.** Ger., *Klammernaht.* A modification of the quilled s. in which two pieces of perforated lead or silver are used, through which the wire s's are passed. [E.]—**Clavate s.** Ger., *Flockennaht.* See *Quilled s.*—**Coaptation s.** Ger., *Vereinigungsnaht.* A uniting or coaptating s., as distinguished from a s. intended to relieve tension. Cf. *Relief s.*—**Cobbler's s.** A form of s. in which a double-threaded needle is passed through both lips of a wound and one end of the thread is caught, pulled through the needle, and withdrawn; when the needle is passed back in taking a second stitch the remaining thread is removed from the needle and the thread left on the opposite side is inserted and the needle withdrawn. [*a*, 34.]—**Compound s.** See *Quilled s.*—**Continued s., Continuous s.** The closure of a wound by means of one continuous thread, usually by transfixing first one lip and then the other, alternately, from within outward.—**Coronal s.** Lat., *sutura coronalis.* Fr., *s. coronale* (ou *fronto-pariétale*). Ger., *Kranznaht*, *Kronennaht.* The s. between the frontal and parietal bones. [L.]—**Cranial s's.** The s's between the bones of the skull. [L.]—**Cuneal s.** See *Fronto-sphenoidal s.*—**Czerny-Lembert s.** An intestinal s. in which the Czerny s. is employed to unite the mucous and the Lembert s. to unite the peritoneal coat. [*a*. 34.]—**Czerny's s.** An intestinal s. in which the thread passes through the mucous membrane alone, so as to bring that membrane and the connective tissue upon which it rests together. [*a*, 34.]—**Dentated s., Dentate s.** Ger., *Zahnnaht.* An articulation by s. into the formation of which long and tooth-like processes and deep indentations enter.—**Dorsal s.** The somewhat prominent line or ridge, corresponding to the midrib of the carpellary leaf, opposite to the ventral s. [*a*, 35.]—**Double s. de l'utérus** (Fr.). See *Sänger's s.*—**Duverger's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maîtres in which a piece of prepared calf's trachea was used as the supporting body.—**Dry s.** Ger., *Trockennaht.* The application of adhesive plaster to each side of a wound and the subsequent stitching of the edges of the plasters together. [*a*, 34.]—**Ethmoido-frontal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and frontal bones. [L.]—**Ethmo-lacrymal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and lacrymal bones. [L.]—**Ethmo-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. [L.]—**False s.** Lat., *sutura notha.* Fr., *fausse s.* Ger., *falsche Naht.* Any form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones do not interlock by serrations.—**Figure-of-eight s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Frontal s.** Lat., *sutura frontalis.* Fr., *s. frontale.* Ger., *Stirnnaht.* An occasional s. in the frontal bone continued forward from the sagittal s. to the root of the nose. [L.]—**Fronto-ethmoidal s.** See *Ethmoido-frontal s.*—**Fronto-lacrymal s.** The s. between the frontal and lacrymal bones. [C, 3.]—**Fronto-malar s.** Ger., *Stirnbeinwangenbeinnaht.* The s. between the frontal and malar bones. [L.]—**Fronto-maxillary s.** The s. between the frontal bone and the superior maxilla. [C, 3.]—**Fronto-nasal s.** Ger., *Stirnnasennaht.* The s. between the frontal and nasal bones. [C, 3.]—**Fronto-parietal s.** See *Coronal s.*—**Fronto-sphenoidal s.** Lat., *sutura sphenofrontalis.* Ger., *Keilnaht.* The s. between the frontal bone and the alæ of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**Fronto-temporal s.** The s. between the frontal and temporal bones. [L.]—**Furrier's s.** See *Glover's s.*—**Gely's s.** A continuous s. for wounds of the intestine, made with a thread having a needle at each end, so that a succession of cross-stitches may be made to extend from one end of the wound to the other. [E, 4.]—**Glover's s.** Ger., *Kürschnernaht.* A continuous s. in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch. [*a*, 34.]—**Grande s.** (Fr.). See *Sagittal s.*—**Grooved s.** See SCHINDYLESIS.—**Hare-lip s.** Ger., *Hasenschartennaht.* See *Twisted s.*—**Harmonic s.** See HARMONY (1st def.).—**Implanted s.** A s. formed by implanting pins opposite each other on the two sides of a wound, and approximating the lips by winding thread or other similar material about the pins.—**Incisor s.** See *Incisor* FISSURE.—**India-rubber s.** A



CONTINUOUS SUTURE.

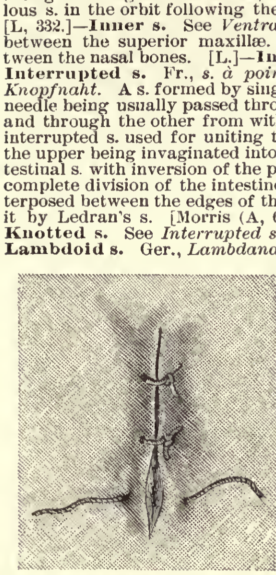


CROSS SUTURE.

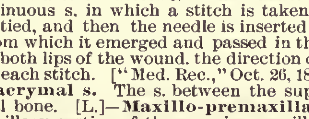


DOUBLE-NEEDLED SUTURE.

variety of the twisted s. in which rubber rings are used instead of the figure-of-eight turns of silk, etc.—**Infra-orbital s.** An anomalous s. in the orbit following the course of the infra-orbital canal. [L, 332.]—**Inner s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Intermaxillary s.** The s. between the superior maxillæ. [L.]—**Internasal s.** The s. between the nasal bones. [L.]—**Interparietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Interrupted s.** Fr., *s. à points séparés, s. entrecoupée.* Ger., *Knopfnaht.* A s. formed by single stitches inserted separately, the needle being usually passed through one lip from without inward, and through the other from within outward.—**Jobert's s.** 1. An interrupted s. used for uniting the cut ends of a divided intestine, the upper being invaginated into the lower. [E.] 2. A form of intestinal s. with inversion of the peritoneal coat. 3. A form of s. for complete division of the intestine in which a fold of omentum is interposed between the edges of the wound, which are united around it by Ledran's s. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Jugal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Knotted s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Lambda s., Lambdoidal s., Lambdoid s.** Ger., *Lambdanaht, Hinterhauptsnaht.* The s. between the parietal bones and the two superior borders of the occipital bone. [C.]—**Lapeyronie's s.** A modification of Palfyn's s., in which the thread is passed through the mesentery and then attached to the skin. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Lead-plate s.** A s. consisting of a wire that is attached at each end to lead plates, about an inch in diameter, placed some distance from the edges of a wound. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a, 34).]—**Ledran's s.** A form of interrupted s. applied to wounds of the intestine. The threads, having all been introduced, were twisted together on each side of the wound, so as to pucker it, and then attached to the skin. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Lembert's s.** A method of uniting a divided intestine by means of s's so inserted as to invert the edges of the gut when traction is made, so that the serous surfaces are brought together.—**Lepidoid s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Littre's s.** Ligation of the inferior end of the intestine in cases of gangrene, in order to obliterate it, and the attachment of the upper end to the inguinal ring so as to form an artificial anus. [a, 34.]—**Longitudinal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Loop s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Malo-maxillary s.** See SUTURA *zygomaticomaxillaris.*—**Masto-occipital s.** See *Occipito-mastoid s.*—**Masto-parietal s.** See *Parieto-mastoid s.*—**Mattress s.** Ger., *Matratzennaht.* A continuous s. in which a stitch is taken with a needle, the thread is tied, and then the needle is inserted upon the same side as that from which it emerged and passed in the opposite direction through both lips of the wound, the direction of the needle being reversed at each stitch. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a, 34).]—**Maxillo-lacrymal s.** The s. between the superior maxilla and the lacrymal bone. [L.]—**Maxillo-premaxillary s.** A s. between the premaxillary portion of the superior maxilla and the rest of the bone. [L, 153.]—**Medio-frontal s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Metallic plate s.** See *Button s.*—**Metallic s.** S. (2d def.) with wire.—**Metopic s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Naso-maxillary s.** The s. between the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Nerve s.** The union of the divided ends of a nerve by fine thread or catgut s's. [a, 34.]—**Neurocentral s.** The cartilaginous interval separating the portion of the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ posterior to the points of the articulation of the ribs from the main portion. [L, 142.]—**Noose s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Occipital s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Occipito-mastoid s.** Ger., *Warzennaht.* The s. between the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Occipito-parietal s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Outer s.** See *Dorsal s.*—**Palatine s.** Ger., *Gaumennaht.* A s. between the palate bones. [L.]—**Palatine transverse s.** A s. between the palate processes of the palate bone and the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]—**Palfyn's s.** That variety of interrupted s. of a partially divided intestine in which a loop is passed at the middle of the wound, and the threads are fixed to the skin with plaster, thus approximating the bowel to the external wound. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Pancoast's s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Parietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Parieto-mastoid s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Petro-occipital s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—**Petro-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Pin s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Plastic s.** A form of s. devised by J. Pancoast, and so named by him, for use in his method of increasing the chances of union in superficial wounds by enlarging the extent of the surfaces approximated. A groove is formed along one lip of the wound, on its cut surface, and the other lip is beveled in such a manner that it will fit into the groove. The thread is passed from without inward through (1) the outer lip of the groove, (2) the beveled lip, (3) the deep lip of the groove; then, forming a loop on the deep surface of the grooved lip, it is passed through the same structures again, traversing them at a different place and in inverse order. The two free ends are then tied over a

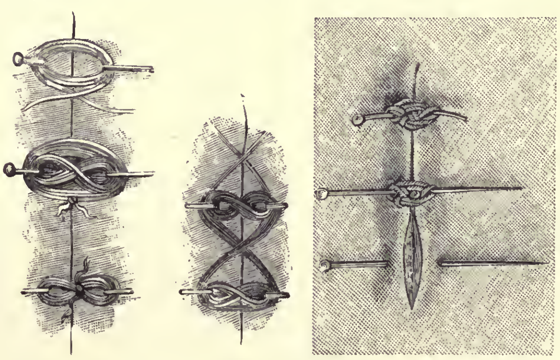


INTERRUPTED SUTURE.



LEMBERT-CZERNY SUTURE.

small roll of adhesive plaster laid on the cutaneous surface of the grooved lip.—**Quilled s., Quill s.** Lat., *sutura clavata.* Fr., *s. enchevillée, s. emplumée, s. empennée.* Ger., *Balkennaht, Keilflügelnaht, Knopfzapfennaht, Zapfennaht.* An interrupted s. in which a double thread is passed deep into the tissues, even quite below the bottom of the wound, the needle being so withdrawn as to leave a loop hanging from one lip and the two free ends of the thread from the other. A quill, or, more commonly, a piece of bougie is passed through the loops, which are tightened upon it, and the free ends of each separate thread are then tied together over a second quill. The object is to bring the deep parts into firm coaptation.—**Ramdohr's s.** An intestinal s. in which the upper portion of the intestine is invaginated into the lower and the peritoneal surfaces are stitched together. [a, 34.]—**Rat-tail s's.** S. material made from fine fibres obtained from the rat's tail. ["Med. News.," Dec. 5, 1891, p. 660 (a, 34).]—**Relief s.** Ger., *Entspannungsnaht.* A row of supplementary s's including the tissues to the extent of 1 or 1¼ inch on each side of a fistula or a deep wound, for the purpose of lessening the strain on the coaptation s's. [A, 57.]—**Reybard's s.** An intestinal s. by means of thin oval wooden plates having threads and needles attached. The plates, placed within the intestine, served to keep the latter in apposition with the abdominal parietes, through which the needle and thread were passed. [a, 34.]—**Rigal's s.** India-rubber s., so called because first practiced by Rigal. [a, 34.]—**Royal s.** Fr., *point royal.* Ger., *königlicher Stich.* Syn.: *royal stitch.* An old operation for the cure of femoral hernia, consisting of ligation of the sac close to the ring. [a, 34.]—**Sabatier's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maîtres in which a piece of card or of St. John's wort, smeared with oil of turpentine or varnished, was used for the supporting body. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Sagittal s.** Fr., *grande s.* Ger., *Pfeilnaht.* The s. between the upper margins of the parietal bones. [L.]—**Sänger's s.** In the Cæsarean operation, the insertion of eight or ten deep s's of soft silver wire through the incised uterine peritonæum and muscle in such a manner as to invert the serous surfaces and approximate them, after which twenty or more superficial s's are passed through the peritonæum alone. [a, 34.]—**Scaly s.** See *Squamous s.*—**Seminiferous s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Sero-serous button s.** See *Sänger's s.*—**Sero-serous s.** Fr., *s. séro-séreuse.* Ger., *symperitoneale Naht.* The s. of two peritoneal surfaces to each other. [A, 32.]—**Serrated s.** Ger., *Sägenaht.* An articulation by s. in which the bones are interlocked by small projections and indentations that are fine and delicate as compared



PIN SUTURES.

with those of the dentated s.—**Shotted s.** A form of s. in which both ends of a wire are passed through a perforated shot that is then compressed tightly over them. [a, 34.]—**Spheno-malar s.** See SUTURA *sphenozygomatica.*—**Spheno-parietal s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Spheno-petrosal s.** See *Petro-sphenoidal s.*—**Spheno-squamous s.** See *Squamo-sphenoidal s.*—**Spheno-temporal s.** The s. between the sphenoid and temporal bones. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Spiral s.** See *Glover's s.*—**Spiroidal s.** A spiral continuous s. for wounds of the intestine. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Squamo-parietal s., Squamosal s.** Fr., *s. écailleuse.* Ger., *Schuppennaht, Schläfenschuppennaht.* The s. between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Squamo-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Squamous s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Staple s.** A sharpened wire shaped like a staple that is passed through both lips of a wound and then bent back. [a, 34.]—**Subcuticular s.** A buried continuous catgut s. in which the needle is passed horizontally beneath the epidermis into the cutis vera, emerging at the angle of the wound, then in a similar manner passed through the cutis vera of the opposite side of the wound, and so on until the other angle of the wound is reached. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 22, 1890, p. 414 (a, 34).]—**Sunk s's.** See *Buried s's.*—**Superficial s.** 1. See HARMONY (1st def.). 2. A stitch passed merely through the skin to secure nice coaptation of the edges of a wound, in contradistinction to deep s's.—**S. à anse** (Fr.). Ger., *Schlingennaht.* A form of interrupted s. in which the ends of the threads are collected and tied in a single knot, instead of each being tied separately. [E.] Cf. *Ledran's s.*—**S. à étages** (Fr.). Ger., *Etagennaht.* See *Interrupted s.*—**S. à plaques** (Fr.). See *Button s.*—**S. à plaques latérales** (Fr.). See *Quilled s.*—**S. à points passés** (Fr.). See *Bertrandi's s.*—**S. à points séparés** (Fr.). See *Interrupted s.*—**S. by harmony.** See HARMONY (1st def.).—**S. continue en spirale** (Fr.). See *Glover's s.*—**S. cunéiforme** (Fr.). See *Fronto-sphenoidal s.*—**S. des quatre maîtres** (Fr.). A method of uniting a divided intestine practiced in the thirteenth century by four monks of Paris.

A hollow cylinder (of wood, or of the windpipe or dried intestine of an animal) was introduced into the intestine so as to support it, and the edges of the wound were stitched together over it. [Morris (A, 63).]—**S. empennée** (Fr.), **S. emplumée** (Fr.), **S. enchevillée** (Fr.). See *Quilled s.*—**S. en surjet** (Fr.). That form of continuous s. in which the thread is carried back after the last insertion and tied to the other end, left long for the purpose.—**S. entortillée** (Fr.). See *Twisted s.*—**S. entrecoupée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted s.* and *Button s.*—**S. of the four masters.** See *S. des quatre maîtres.*—**S. par cellules.** An anatomical s. such as that of the ethmoid with the adjacent bones. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**S. par harmonie** (Fr.). See HARMONY (1st def.).—**S. perdue** (Fr.). See *Buried s.*—**S. primo-secondaire** (Fr.). Of Rohmer, the insertion of s's in a wound at the time of the operation, tamponing the wound, and fastening the s's from twelve to forty-eight hours later. ["Union méd.," June 19, 1888, p. 928 (α, 34).]—**S. sanglante** (Fr.). See SUTURA *cruenta.*—**S. sèche de Goyrand** (Fr.). A form of dry s. in which a strip of cloth saturated with collodion is placed on each side of the long axis of a wound, each strip having attached to it strings which, when tied together, approximate the edges of the wound. [α, 34.]—**S. sèche de Mazier.** A modification of the s. sèche de Goyrand in which the edges of the strips are stitched together. [α, 34.]—**S. séro-séreuse.** See *Sero-serous s.*—**S.-twister.** An instrument used to twist together the ends of a wire s. [α, 34.]—**Symperitoneal s.** Sero-serous s. of the peritonæum.—**Temporo-occipital s.** See *Occipito-mastoid s.*—**Temporo-parietal s.** The s. between the temporal and parietal bones, made up of the squamosal and parieto-mastoid s's. [L.]—**Transverse (frontal) s.** See *Coronal s.*—**Triangular s. of Simon.** A form of s. for closing lacerations of the perinæum involving the sphincter ani in which separate sets of s's are inserted in the rectal mucous membrane, the vaginal mucous membrane, and the skin.—**True s.** Lat., *sutura vera.* Fr., *vraie s.* Ger., *ächte Naht.* That form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones actually interlock by indentations and projections. See *Serrated s.* and *Dentated s.*—**Twisted s.** Fr., *s. entortillée.* A s. in which pins are passed through the opposite lips of a wound, at right angles to the direction of the wound, and thread, floss, or other like material is wound about the pins, crossing them first at one end and then at the other in a figure-of-eight fashion, thus holding the lips of the wound firmly together.—**Uninterrupted s.** See *Continuous s.*—**Uterine s.** See HYSTERORRHAPHY (1st def.).—**Utero-parietal s.** Of Pillore, suturing of the uterus to the internal surface of the abdominal wound after the Cæsarean operation. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1854, p. 595 (α, 34).]—**Ventral s.** The inner s. on which the ovules are normally borne; the line of juncture of the edges of the carpel or adjacent carpels. [α, 35.]—**Viscero-parietal s.** The operation of stitching a wounded organ (like the uterus after the Cæsarean operation) to the abdominal incision.—**Wölfler's internal s.** An interrupted s. for the intestines in which three fourths of the threads are tied with the knot free in the lumen of the bowel and the rest with the knot outside. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (α, 34).]—**Zygomatic s.** A s. between the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla and the temporal bone. [L.]

SUTURE, v. tr. Su[2]t'u[2]r. To sew up a wound.

SWAB-STICK, n. Swo[2]b'sti[2]k. A shaft one end of which is to be wrapped with cotton, for making applications of medicinal substances. It may be plain or notched at the end.

SWALLOW, n. Swo[2]l'o. See HIRUNDO.—**Chinese s's' nests.** The gelatinous, edible nests of *Hirundo esculenta*, formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird. [B, 19 (α, 35).]

SWALLOWING, n. Swo[2]l'o-i[2]n[2]. See DEGLUTITION.

SWALLOWWORT, n. Swo[2]l'o-wu[4]rt. See ASCLEPIAS (2d def.) and CHELIDONIUM (1st def.).

SWAMPWOOD, n. Swa[4]mp'wu[4]d. See DIRCA *palustris* and CEPHALANTHUS *occidentalis.*

SWARTZIA (Lat.), n. f. Swa[3]rts'i[2]-a[3]. From *Swartz*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *swartzie.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* The *Swartzieæ* are a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. tomentosa.** A tree of the forests of Guiana, furnishing a bitter, sudorific bark (panococco-bark) which exudes a reddish sap hardening into a dark resin. The flowers are antispasmodic. [α, 35.]

SWEAT, n. Swe[2]t. A.-S., *swât.* Gr., ἱδρώς. Lat., *sudor.* Fr., *sueur.* Ger., *Schweiss.* 1. The product of secretion from the perspiratory glands, perspiration (3d def.); a clear, colorless, acid, and, when first secreted, odorless liquid, the chief constituents of which are water, chlorides (especially sodium chloride), fatty substances, and urea. 2. In popular language, sensible perspiration.—**Bloody s.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**Blue s.** Perspiration communicating a bluish or green tint to the underclothing. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**Cold s.** Lat., *ephidrosis diaphoretica* (seu *syncoptica*). Perspiration accompanied with a sensation of cold, as in syncope.—**Colored s.** See CHROMIDROSIS and BLEPHARO-CHROMIDROSIS. — **Critical s.** See EPHIDROSIS *febrilis.*—**Diaphoretic s.** See *Cold s.*—**Night-s.** See the major list.—**S.-house.** An inclosed space containing means for subjecting an inmate to the sudorific effect of steam. [α, 34.]—**Syncopal s.** See *Cold s.*

SWEATING, n. Swe[2]t'i[2]n[2]. See PERSPIRATION (1st def.).—**Morbid s.** See EPHIDROSIS.—**Unilateral s.** Lat., *transpiratio unilateralis, hemidiaphoresis.* S. upon one lateral half of the body; usually due to nervous disease.

SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, n. Swet ka[2]l-i[2]b'e[2]-at. A place in Alleghany County, Virginia, where there are chalybeate springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SWEET SPRINGS, n. Swet. 1. A place in Monroe County, Virginia, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 57 (α, 14).] 2. Mineral springs in Saline County, Missouri. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

SWEET WILLIAM, n. Swet wi[2]l'y'm. See DIANTHUS *barbatus* and CHEIRANTHUS *cheiri.*

SWEET-WOOD, n. Swet'wu[4]d. The *Croton eleuteria* and certain other plants. [α, 35.]—**White s.-w.** See NECTANDRA *leucantha* and NECTANDRA *sanguinea.*

SWELLING, n. Swe[2]l'i[2]n[2]. Gr., ὄγκος, φῦμα. Lat., *tumiditas.* Fr., *gonflement.* Ger., *Geschwulst.* A traumatic, inflammatory, or other morbid enlargement. [α, 34.]—**Albuminous s.** See *Cloudy s.*—**Blennorrhagic s. of the knee.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**Cloudy s.** Fr., *tuméfaction trouble.* Ger., *trübe Schwellung.* Of Virchow, a s. of cells due to nutritive irritation; they increase in bulk while the added material is not properly assimilated, but deposited in visible albuminous granules. [α, 34.]—**Dorsal s.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Keimwulst* [Kölliker], *Randwulst* [Götte], *Keimwall* [His]. A thickening of that portion of the blastoderm that forms the margin of the blastopore. [A, 5.]—**Glassy s.** Of Weber, amyloid degeneration and degeneration of muscular fibres, etc. [B; α, 34.]—**Lacteal s., Lactiferous s.** [Cooper]. A s. of the breast from obstruction of the lactiferous ducts. [α, 34.]—**White s.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS and SPINA *ventosa.*

SWERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Swe[2]rt'i[2]-a[3]. From *Swert*, an herbalist. Fr., *swertie, s.* A genus of herbs, of the *Swertieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Gentianaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. alata.** A Himalayan species said to be the source of a false chirata devoid of bitter properties. [α, 35.]—**S. angustifolia.** The *Agathotes angustifolia.* It furnishes a chirata inferior in bitterness to the true chirata. [α, 35.]—**S. chirata, S. chirayta.** True chiretta, the *Agathotes chirayta*; an herb furnishing the chirata of the U. S. Ph., a pure, bitter tonic consisting chiefly of the dried stems with portions of the root attached. The drug is recommended in gouty and other forms of indigestion; it does not constipate; it is a cholagogue; and it checks acidity of the stomach. In India it is also used, especially along with the seeds of *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, as a febrifuge. [α, 35.]—**S. difformis.** See FRASERA *Walteri.*—**S. elegans.** The *salaras* of India. The bitter stems are tonic and febrifuge. [α, 35.]—**S. multiflora.** An East Indian species substituted for chirata. The root is especially used. [α, 35.]—**S. perennis.** Fr., *s. vivace.* Marsh felwort (or gentian) of Europe. The leaves are used like those of *Pleurogyne rotata.* [α, 35.]—**S. rotata.** Fr., *s. en roue.* See PLEUROGYNE *rotata.*

SWIETENIA (Lat.), n. f. Swet-an'i[2]-a[3]. From *van Swieten*, an Austrian physician. Fr., *swieténie.* A genus of trees, of the *Swieteneæ* or *Swietenieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Meliaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Cortex swieteniæ.** See under *S. mahagoni.*—**S. chloroxylon.** See CHLOROXYLON *s.*—**S. febrifuga.** See SOYMIDA *febrifuga.*—**S. mahagoni, S. mahogoni.** Fr., *acajou à bous, cèdre des Antilles.* Ger., *Mahagonibaum.* The mahogany-tree of Central America and the West Indies. The bitter, astringent bark, *cortex mahagoni* (seu *swieteniæ*, seu *ligni mahagoni*), contains catechin, and was formerly used in dysentery and as a febrifuge. The seeds yield a purgative fixed oil (caraba-oil). [α, 35.]—**S. senegalensis.** See KHAYA *senegalensis.*—**S. soymida.** See SOYMIDA *febrifuga.*—**S. sureni.** See CEDRELA *febrifuga* (1st def.).

SWIMMERET, n. pl. Swi[2]m'e[2]r-e[2]t. One of the limbs of the *Crustacea*, which are adapted for swimming. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

SWINEBREAD, n. Swin'bre[2]d. The *Tuber cibarium.* [α, 35.]

SWINE-POX, n. Swin'po[2]x. Lat., *variolæ suillæ.* Ger., *Schweinepocken.* 1. A disease peculiar to swine, characterized by hard inflammatory tubercles on the legs and thighs. 2. Varicella, especially varicella globata. [D, 1.]

SWING, n. Swi[2]n[2]. A seat suspended so as to admit of a to-and-fro motion. [α, 48.]—**Salter's s.** An apparatus for treating fractures of the lower extremity. It consists of a cradle attached by support to wheels that run along a horizontal rod on an iron framework. [α, 34.]

SWOLLEN, adj. Swo[4]ln. Gr., ἐμφυσώμενος. Lat., *inflatus.* Fr., *gonflé.* Ger., *geschwollen.* Affected with swelling. [D.]

SWOON, n. Swun. Gr., λειποθυμία. Lat., *animi deliquium.* Fr., *défaillance, évanouissement.* Ger., *Ohnmacht.* The act of swooning; syncope. [α, 34.]

SWOONING, n. Swun'i[2]n[2]. See SYNCOPE.

SYAGRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si(su[6])'a[2]g(a[3]g)-ru[3]s(ru[4]s). See COCOS (1st def.).

SYCAMORE, n. Si[2]k'a[3]-mor. From σῦκον, a fig, and μῶρα, the mulberry. Fr., *sycomore.* 1. The *Acer pseudo-platanus.* [α, 35.] 2. See FICUS *sycomoros.*—**American s.** See PLATANUS *occidentalis.*

SYCACARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si[2]k(su[6]k)-a[3]-ka[3]rp'u[3]s(u[4]s). From σῦκον, a fig, and καρπός, fruit. A genus of *Meliaceæ*, referred to *Guarea.* [α, 35.]—**S. Rusbyi.** An undetermined species of *Guarea*; a Bolivian tree yielding cocillaña (*q. v.*, in Supplement). [α, 35.]

SYCE (Lat.), **SYCEA** (Lat.), n's f. Sis(su[6]k)'e(a), si[2]s(su[6]k)'e[2]-a[3]. Gr., συκῆ, συκέα. See FICUS (2d def.).

SYCÉPHALIE (Fr.), n. Se-sa-fa[3]-le. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a form of double monstrosity in which there are two bodies, distinct below the umbilicus and surmounted by two more or less incomplete heads intimately united. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

SYCHNOCARPOUS, adj. Si[2]k-no-ka[3]rp'u[3]s. From συχνός, frequent, and καρπός, fruit. Capable of fruiting many times without perishing. [α, 35.]

SYCHNURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]k(su[6]ch[2])-nu[2]r(nur)-e(a)'si[2]s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From συχνός, frequent, and οὔρησις, urination. Fr., *sychnurie.* Morbid frequency of urination. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

SYCITES (Lat.), n. m. Si[2]s(su[6]k)-it(et)'ez(as). Gen., *-it'u* (*-æ*). Gr., συκίτης (from σῦκον, a fig). See CATORCHITES.

SYCOCERYL ALCOHOL, SYCOCERYL HYDRATE, n's. Sik-os-er'i[2]l. An aromatic monatomic alcohol, $C_{18}H_{30}O$ (or $C_{18}H_{30} = C_{13}H_{29}.OH$); a natural crystalline acetic ether found in the resin

of *Ficus rubiginosa*, and occurring as thin crystals which melt at 90° C. [B, 2; B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

SYCOCERYLIC ACID, n. Sik″os-e2r-i2l′i2k. Fr., *acide sycocérylique*. Ger., *Sycocerylsäure*. A dark-yellow resinous substance, $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

SYCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2k(su6k)-om′a3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., σύκωμα (from σῦκον, a fig). See Ficus (1st def.).

SYCOMORE, n. Si2k′o-mor. See Sycamore.

SYCON (Lat.), n. n. Sik(su6k)′o2n. Gr., σῦκον. 1. A fig. 2. A large wart on the eyelids. 3. The pudenda muliebria.

SYCONE (Lat.), **SYCONIUM** (Lat.), **SYCONUS** (Lat.), n′s f., n., and m. Si2k(su6k)′o2n-e(a). si2k(su6k)-on′i2-u3m(u4m), si2k(su6k)′-o2n-u3s(u4s). From σῦκον, a fig. Fr., *sycone*, *endophéride*. Ger., *Feigenfrucht*. A fleshy hollow receptacle containing achænium-like fruits. [α, 35.]

SYCORRHETIN, n. Sik or-ret′i2n. From σῦκον, a fig, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *sycorrhétine*. A colorless, amorphous substance found in the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(su6k)-os′i2s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From σῦκον, a fig. Fr., *s.*, *sycose*, *s. non-parasitaire* (3d def.), *dartre pustuleuse*, *mentagre* (3d def.). Ger., *Feigwarzenkrankheit*, *Bartfinne*, *Bartflechte*, *Kieferaussatz* (all 3d def.). 1. See Ficus (1st def.). 2. A fungous ulcer. [E.] 3. Coccogenic or schizomycetous s.; a chronic follicular inflammation of the skin, affecting regions covered by the coarser hairs, most commonly the bearded portion of the face, and probably due to microbic infection of the hair follicles. It is characterized by an erup ion of pustules, papules, or tubercles occupying the sites of hair follicles and sometimes attended with the formation of adherent crusts. This affection has generally been known as non-parasitic s. in contradistinction to parasitic s. But the two forms are better distinguished as schizomycetous s. and hyphomycetous s. [G.]—**Bacillogenic s.** Of Tommasoli, a variety of so-called "non-parasitic" s.; said to be due to an organism called *Bacillus sycosiferus fœtidus*. In the one case observed the clinical appearances did not differ from those of ordinary coccogenic s. of a mild type. [Crocker (G).]—**Coccogenic s., Coccogenous s.** Of Unna, the so-called "non-parasitic" s., which is now known to be due to the presence of organisms belonging to the *Schizomycetes*, while the so-called "parasitic" form, being due to parasites of the nature of *Hyphomycetes*, is termed hyphogenic s.—**Hypertrophic s.** See *Keloid s.*—**Hyphogenic s., Hyphomycetous s.** Of Unna, s. parasitaria. [G.] See *Coccogenic s.*—**Keloid s.** Of Milton, a follicular inflammation affecting especially the bearded parts of the face, followed by cicatricial or keloidal atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. The disease has been regarded as identical in its nature with the dermatitis papillaris capillitii of Kaposi. [G.]—**Lupoid s.** See *Keloid s.*—**Non-parasitic s.** See *S.* (3d def.).—**Parasitic s.** See *S. parasitaria.*—**Schizomycetic s., Schizomycetous s.** See *Coccogenic s.*—**S. barbæ.** S. of the beard. [G.]—**S. capillitii.** 1. See Dermatitis *papillaris capillitii.* 2. S. of the scalp. See *Kerion.* 3. Pustular eczema of the scalp. [G, 10, 28.]—**S. contagiosa.** See *S. parasitaria.*—**S. framboesiformis.** See Dermatitis *papillaris capillitii.*—**S. lupoïde** (Fr.). See Folliculitis *decalvans* (3d def.).—**S. mentagra.** See *S. barbæ.*—**S. nonparasitica.** See *S.* (3d def.).—**S. palpebræ marginalis.** S. apparently confined to the edge of the eyelid. [F.]—**S. parasitaria, S. parasitica.** Barber's itch; a parasitic disease due to the presence of the *Trichophyton tonsurans* in the hairs and hair follicles; occurring most commonly in the region occupied by the beard (ringworm of the beard), though the same disease may affect other regions covered by coarse hair (cf. Kerion). There is a superficial form, like ordinary ringworm, characterized by the production of red, scaly patches, and there is a deeper process with the formation of pustular or tuberous patches, sometimes exuding or covered by crusts, and often attended with the formation of abscesses. The hairs within the areas affected become dry and lustreless, sometimes break off, or more commonly are loosened in their follicles, drop out, or when plucked out offer little resistance. The affection is distinguished from ordinary s. by its frequent resemblance, at the beginning, to ringworm in other situations; by the fact that in the parasitic form the hairs are affected primarily, while in the common form they are affected secondarily; and by the more rapid extension and severer course of the former, together with a more marked involvement of the subcutaneous tissue and a greater tendency to the production of abscesses or prominent fleshy elevations. [G.]—**S. tarsi.** See *Palpebral* conjunctivitis.—**S. vulgaris.** See *S.* (3d def.).

SYCUM (Lat.), n. n. Sik(su6k)′u3m(u4m). Gr., σῦκον. See Ficus (1st def.).

SYDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si2d(su6d)-e2r-a(a3)′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. See Sideratio.

SYGGIGNOSCISM, n. Si2g-ji2g′no2s-si2zm. An erroneous formation for *Syngignoscism*. From συγγιγνώσκειν, to agree with. Of Hammond, hypnotism; strictly one of its phenomena, consisting in a complete sympathy on the part of the patient with the operator. [D.]

SYLLABLE-STUMBLING, n. Si2l′a2-b′l-stu3mb″li2n2. Dysphasia by elision of one or more syllables of a word. [α, 34.]

SYLLEPSIOLOGY, n. Si2l-le2ps-i2-o2l′o-ji2. Lat., *syllepsiologia* (from σύλληψις, conception, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *syllepsiologie*. The physiology of conception. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYLLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2l(su6l)-le2ps(laps)′i2s. Gen., *-leps′eos* (*-is*). Gr., σύλληψις (from συλλαμβάνειν, to conceive). Fr., *s.* See Conception.

SYLVACROL, n. Si2lv′a2k-ro2l. Of Eberhardt, a soft, yellow, very acrid resin obtained from Stillingia-root. [α, 35.]

SYLVAN, n. Si2l′v′n. See Methyl*tetrol*.

SYLVANES (Fr.), n. Sel-va3n. A place in the department of the Aveyron, France, where there is a mineral spring. [α, 14.]

SYLVATICUS (Lat.), **SYLVESTRIS** (Lat.), adj′s. Si2l(su6l)-va2t(wa3t)′i2k-u3s(u4s), -ve2st(we2st)′ri2s. See Silvestris.

SYLVIAN, adj. Si2lv′i2-′n. Fr., *sylvien*. Investigated by or named from J. Sylvius (originally Du Bois), a French physician.

SYLVIC ACID, n. Si2l′vi2k. Fr., *acide sylvique* (ou *pyromarique*). Ger., *Sylvinsäure*. 1. A substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, forming, according to Unverdorben, the chief ingredient of colophony and crystallizing from alcohol as prisms. [α, 38.] 2. See Abietic *acid*.

SYLVINES, n. Si2l′venz. Ger., *Sylvin*. Native potassium chlorides occurring in salt mines in regular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 48).]

SYMBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2m(su6m) bi2-os′i2s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., συμβίωσις (from συμβιοῦν, to live with). Fr., *symbiose*. Ger., *Symbiose*. The normal association of dissimilar organisms, on account of their being mutually serviceable. [B; α, 35.] Cf. Commensalism.

SYMBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Si2m(su6m)-ble2f′a2r(a3r)-o2n. From σύν, with, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *symblépharon*. Ger., *S.*, *Augenlidverwachsung*. Adhesion between the bulbar and palpebral conjunctivæ, and occasionally between the latter and the cornea; the result of injuries or burns. [F.] Cf. Ankyloblepharon.—**S. anterius.** S. of the anterior part of the conjunctival sac, in which the cicatricial bands stretch like a bridge between the lid and the eyeballs, permitting the passage of a sound between the lid and the globe. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**S. posterius.** S. involving the posterior (peripheral) part of the conjunctival sac (the fold of transition). [B.]—**S. totale.** S. affecting the whole extent of the lid. [B.]

SYMBLEPHAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2m(su6m)-ble2f-a2r(a3r)-os′i2s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From σύν, with, and βλέφαρον, an eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball. [F.] Cf. Ankyloblepharon and Symblepharon.

SYMBOL, n. Si2m′bu3l. Gr., σύμβολον (from συμβάλλειν, to compare). In chemistry, a letter or combination of letters used to designate the atom of an element. Thus, O is the s. of oxygen, denoting one atom of it. [B.]

SYMMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2m(su6m)-mel(me2l)′i2-a3. From σύν, with, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *symélie*. Ger., *Symmelie*. A monstrosity in which the lower extremities are completely or almost completely united. [α, 34.]

SYMMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2m(su6m)′me2l-u3s. A monster exhibiting symmelia. [B.]

SYMMETRICAL, adj. Si2m-me2t′ri2-k′l. Gr., συμμετρικός (from σύν, with, and μέτρον, a measure). 1. Having the parts disposed in some regular order relatively to each other or relatively to an imaginary axis or medial plane in the organism. [α, 48.] 2. Of a flower, having the same number of members in the calyx, corolla, and androecium; also, according to recent German botanists, capable of division into "halves each of which is an exact reflex image of the other." [α, 35.] 3. Of a trisubstituted benzene compound, having all three of the replacing radicles attached to alternate atoms of carbon. [B.]—**Doubly s.** Of a flower, capable of being divided vertically into similar halves in two or more planes. [α, 35.]—**Simply s.** Of Sachs, see Monosymmetrical.

SYMMETRY, n. Si2m-me2t-ri2. Gr., συμμετρία. The condition of being symmetrical. [α, 35.]—**Antero-posterior s.** In zoology, the condition of having the anterior and posterior extremities corresponding symmetrically to each other. [L, 196.]—**Bilateral s.** In zoology, the condition of having the body or any part divisible into symmetrical halves. [L, 196.]

SYMPASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2m(su6m)-pa2z(pa3s)′ma3. Gen., *-pas′matos* (*-is*). Gr., σύμπασμα (from συμπάσσειν, to besprinkle). See Catapasm.

SYMPATHEONEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2m(su6m)-pa2th-(pa3th)-e2-o(o3)-nu2r-it(et)′i2s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-is*). For deriv., see Sympathy and Neuritis. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

SYMPATHETIC, adj. Si2m-pa2th-e2t′i2k. Gr., συμπαθής, συμπαθητικός. Lat., *sympatheticus*, *sympathicus*. Fr., *sympathique*. Ger., *sympathetisch*, *sympathisch*. Having sympathy with something else, due to sympathy, maintaining or promoting sympathy; pertaining to the sympathetic nerve; as a n., the s. nerve. [α, 17, 48.]—**Great s.** See *S.* nerve.

SYMPATHETICUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Si2m(su6m)-pa2th-(pa3th)-e2t(at)′i2k-u3s(u4s). See Sympathetic.—**S. minor.** See *Facial* nerve.

SYMPATHETIPLEX [Coues], n. Si2m-pa2th-e2t′i2-ple2x. From συμπαθητικός, sympathetic, and *plexus* (*q. v.*). A plexus of the sympathetic nerve. ["Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

SYMPATHICUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Si2m(su6m)-pa2th(pa3th)′i2k-u3s(u4s). See Sympathetic.

SYMPATHIKOASTHENIE (Ger.), n. Zu6m-pa3t-ek-o-a3s-tan-e′. Acute neurasthenia of the sympathetic nervous centres, especially those of the digestive and reproductive organs. [Averbeck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Apr. 8, 1886, p. 313 (α, 34).]

SYMPATHY, n. Si2m′pa2th-i2. Gr., συμπάθεια. Fr., *sympathie*. Ger., *Sympathie*, *Gleichgefühl*. That relation of different parts of the system in virtue of which one part becomes diseased or disordered in consequence of disease or disorder existing in some other part, not because of actual extension of the morbid process.

SYMPEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2m(su6m)-pe2ps′i2s. Gen., *-peps′eos* (*-is*). Gr., σύμπεψις (from συμπέσσειν, to soften by heat). Fr., *sympepsie*. 1. See Coction and Digestion. 2. The ripening of an abscess. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYMPETALICUS (Lat.), adj. Si2m(su6m)-pe2t-a2l(a3l)′i2k-u3s-(u4s). From σύν, with, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *sympétalique*. Having the stamens growing to the petals so that the corolla appears to be monopetalous. [α, 35.]

SYMPETALOUS, adj. Si^{2}m-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *sympetalus.* Fr., *sympétalé.* See GAMOPETALOUS. The *Sympetalœ* are the *Gamopetalœ.* [*a*, 35.]

SYMPEXION (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-pe^{2}x-e-o^{2}n^2. A concrement.

SYMPEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-pe^{2}x(pax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ex'eos (-is).* Gr., σύμπηξις (from συμπηγνύναι, to put together). Fr., *sympexion.* See CONCRETION.

SYMPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fo^{2}r-a^3. Gr., συμφορά (from συμφέρειν, to bring together). See CONGESTION.

SYMPHOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fo^{2}r-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* Gr., συμφόρημα. Fr., *symphorème.* The condition of being congested. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

SYMPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fo^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gén., *-es'eos (-is).* Gr., συμφόρησις. Fr., *symphorèse.* See CONGESTION.

SYMPHORETICUS Lat.)), adj. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fo^{2}r-e^{2}t(at)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Caused by congestion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYMPHORICARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fo^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From συμφορεῖν, to bear together, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *symphorine, symphoricarpe.* Ger., *Petersstrauch.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, of the *Lonicereœ ;* snow-berry. [L, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** Fr., *arbousier de l'Amérique.* Ger., *gemeiner Petersstrauch.* Coral-berry, Indian currant ; a shrub found in the central and southern parts of the United States. The root and branches are used as a febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]

SYMPHYCARPEUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fi^2(fu^6)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From συμφυής, growing together, and καρπός, fruit. Ger., *symphikarpisch.* See SYNCARPOUS.

SYMPHYSE (Fr., Ger.), n's. Sa^{2}n^2-fez, zu^{6}m-fu^{6}z'e^2. See SYMPHYSIS.—**S. cardiaque** (Fr.). See *Cardiac* SYMPHYSIS.—**S. utéropariétale** (Fr.). Of Segond, see HYSTEROPEXIA.

SYMPHYSEOTOMY, n. Si^{2}m-fi^{2}s-e^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. See SYMPHYSIOTOMY.

SYMPHYSION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)'i^2-o^{2}n. From σύμφυσις, a growing together. Of Török, the superior portion of the symphysis menti. [*a*, 34.]

SYMPHYSIOTOMY, n. Si^{2}m-fi^{2}s-i^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *symphyseotomia, symphysiotomia* (from σύμφυσις [see SYMPHYSIS], and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *symphyséotomie.* Ger., *Symphyseotomie, Symphysiotomie.* The operation of cutting through a symphysis (2d def.) so as to separate the bones that it serves to join.—**Pubic s.** Ger., *Schamfugenschnitt.* The Sigaultian operation, proposed by Sigault in 1768 and soon almost abandoned, but recently revived ; division of the pubic symphysis during labor, for the purpose of allowing the ossa innominata to spread apart so as to increase the conjugate diameter of the pelvis in dystocia due to contraction (to not less than 2·6 inches). Morisani makes an incision from about 2 inches above the symphysis down to the articulation, and then cuts through the interosseous cartilage from below upward with a bistoury. [A, 15.]

SYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phys'eos, symph'ysis.* Gr., σύμφυσις (from συμφύειν, to grow together). Fr., *symphyse.* Ger., *Symphyse, Verwachsung.* 1. In general, any sort of articulation of bones. 2. More especially, that one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes all joints, whether movable or immovable, in which the bones are held together by some structure interposed between them. As commonly employed, the word refers more particularly to the pelvic joints, especially to that formed by the two pubic bones. 3. The growing together of parts normally distinct. 4. In botany, see COALESCENCE.—**Cardiac s.** Fr., *symphyse cardiaque.* See CONCRETIO *pericardii.*—**Pubic s.** Lat., *s.* (*ossium*) *pubis.* Fr., *symphyse pubienne* (ou *du pubis*). Ger., *Schambeinverbindung, Schamfuge, Schambeinsymphyse.* The union of the pubic bones in the middle line. [L.]—**Renal s.** More or less complete fusion of the two kidneys. [*a*, 34.]—**Sacro-coccygeal s.** See *Sacro-coccygeal* ARTICULATION.—**Sacro-iliac s.** See *Sacro-iliac* ARTICULATION.—**S. cartilaginea.** See SYNCHONDROSIS.—**S. ligamentosa.** See SYNDESMOSIS.—**S. menti, S. of the inferior maxilla, S. of the jaw.** Ger., *Unterkieferfuge, Kinnnaht.* An anterior median vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lower jaw indicating the line of union of its two halves. [L.]—**S. (ossium) muscularis.** See SYSSARCOSIS.—**S. (ossium) pubis.** See *Pubic s.*

SYMPHYSODACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)''fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o-(o^3)-da^{2}kt(da^{3}kt)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From συμφύειν, to grow together, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *symphysodactylie.* See SYNDACTYLISM.

SYMPHYSOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From σύμφυσις, a growing together, and ὄψις, the eye. Fr., *symphysopsie.* See CYCLOPIA.

SYMPHYSOSKELIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-o(o^3)-skel(ske^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From σύμφυσις, a growing together, and σκέλος, the leg. The condition of a sympus. [*a*, 34.]

SYMPHYSOTOMY, n. Si^{2}m-fi^{2}s-o^{2}t'om-i^2. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

SYMPHYSTEMONOUS, adj. Si^{2}m-fi^2-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From συμφύειν, to grow together, and στήμων, a filament. Having united stamens. [*a*, 35.]

SYMPHYTOS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o^{2}s. Gr., σύμφυτος (from συμφύειν, to grow together). 1. Congenital, innate, natural. 2. Grown together. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

SYMPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., σύμφυτος. Fr., *consoude.* Ger., *Beinwell, Beinwelle.* A genus of the *Boraginaceœ ;* of the ph's, *S. officinale.* The *Symphyteœ* are a tribe of the *Borragineœ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Conserva symphyti.** A preparation made by boiling the root of *S. officinale* in water, pounding in a mortar, sifting through a silk sieve, and boiling with twice the amount of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Decoctum symphyti** [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by macerating 1 part of the root of *S. officinale* for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling for a quarter of an hour and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Radix symphyti** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *consoude (grande, racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sinfito mayor, consuelda mayor* [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinale.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. maculosum.** See PULMONARIA *officinalis.*—**S. majus.** See *S. officinale.*—**S. medium.** See AJUGA *genevensis.*—**S. minimum.** See BELLIS *perennis.*—**S. minus.** See PRUNELLA *vulgaris.*—**S. officinale.** Fr., *consoude officinale, grande consoude* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *consyre*), *herbe à la coupure, langue de vache, pecton.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*) *Beinwell, Wallwurz, Wallkraut, Schwarzwurzkraut, Heilwurzel, Beinwurzel.* The σύμφυτον ἕτερον of Dioscorides, alum, backwort, black root, boneset, knitback, common comfrey ; a mucilaginous plant of Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in North America. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, herba,* et *flores consolidœ* (seu *symphyti majoris*), are official, but the root is the part chiefly used. It was formerly reputed a vulnerary, but is now used as a demulcent and pectoral. [*a*, 35.]—**S. tuberosum.** Tuberous-root comfrey ; a European species used like *S. officinale.* [*a*, 35.]—**Syrupus symphyti.** Fr., *sirop de grande consoude.* A preparation made by macerating 8 parts of the root of *S. officinale* with 45 of cold water for twelve hours, straining, adding 250 parts of syrup, and boiling to a syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]

SYMPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-pi(pi^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-i'esis).* Gr., συμπίεσις. Fr., *sympièse.* Ger., *Zusammendrücken.* Compression, pressure. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYMPIESOMETER, SYMPIEZOMETER, n's. Si^{2}m-pi-e^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r, -e^{2}z-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *sympiesometrum* (from συμπιέζειν, to compress, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *sympiézomètre.* Ger., *Luftdruckmesser.* A barometer in which the changes of volume in a quantity of confined air indicate the fluctuations of the atmospheric pressure. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 50).]

SYMPLAST, n. Si^{2}m'pla^{2}st. From σύν, with, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *symplate.* See PLASMODIUM.

SYMPLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-plo(plo^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From σύμπλοκος, entwined, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *symplocarpe.* Ger., *Fachkolben.* A genus of the *Aroideœ.* [*a*, 35.]—**S. fœtidus.** Ger., *stinkender Fachkolben.* Skunk- (or meadow-, or polecat-) cabbage (or weed) of North America, the *dracontium* of the U. S. Ph., 1870. Its disgusting odor, due to an extremely volatile oil, is dissipated by heat. The rhizome, including the radicles, *radix symplocarpi* (seu *dracontii*), is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and is used in chronic catarrh, rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, and dropsy. The acrid seeds are used in dropsy and rheumatism. The leaves are applied to ulcers. [*a*, 35.]

SYMPLOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-plo(plo^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From σύν, with, and πλοκή, a twining. Fr., *symplocie.* Ger., *Verflechtung.* A morbid intertwining of parts. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYMPLOCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-plo(plo^2)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *symplocion.* The sporangeium of a fern. [*a*, 35.]

SYMPLOCOS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'plo^{2}k-o^{2}s. From σύμπλοκος, interwoven. Fr., *symploque.* A genus of trees and shrubs giving name to a tribe (the *Symploceœ,* or *Symplocineœ*) of the *Styracaceœ,* at first considered as a distinct order. [*a*, 35.]—**S. alstonia.** Fr., *thé de Santa Fé* (ou *de Bogotá*). A shrub of New Granada with leaves resembling tea leaves, for which they are substituted in South America. They are considered diaphoretic and stomachic. [*a*, 35.]—**S. racemosa.** An East Indian tree. The bark (lodh or lotur bark) is used as a mild astringent and in menorrhagia. [*a*, 35.]—**S. tinctoria.** Ger., *Süssblatt.* Horse-sugar, sweet-leaf of the southern United States ; a tree with a bitter aromatic root used as a digestive and alterative. [*a*. 35.]

SYMPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From σύν, with, and πούς, the foot. Ger., *Sympodie, Sirenenbildung.* The condition of a sympus.

SYMPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *s.* A stem, resembling a simple axis, composed of a series of axes arising successively as branches one from the other. [*a*, 35.] Cf. MONOPODIUM.

SYMPTOM, n. Si^{2}mp't'm. Gr., σύμπτωμα (from συμπίπτειν, to fall together). Fr., *symptôme.* Ger., *S.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions which may be taken as an indication of the nature, situation, severity, etc., of a morbid process. See also SIGN.—**Argyll Robertson s.** See *Robertson s.*—**Branch's s.** See *Romberg's* SIGN.—**Chevostek s.** In tetany, an increase of the mechanical excitability of the nerves elicited by stroking or pinching a muscle. [*a*, 34.]—**Direct s.** A s. that depends directly upon the disease. [D, 3.]—**Graefe's s.** See *Von Graefe's s.*—**Guyon's s.** Renal ballottement.—**Indirect s.** A s. which is the indirect consequence of the disease.—**Layrinthine s's.** A group or complex of s's supposed to be due to some disease of the internal ear and characterized by irritative phenomena, such as subjective sensations of hearing, hyperæsthesia acustica, giddiness, staggering, or vomiting, and by paralytic phenomena, such as diminution of the sharpness of hearing or total deafness. [F, 32.]—**Negatively pathognomonic s.** A s. which seldom or never occurs in a certain disease, and consequently, if present, shows that the case is not one of that disease.—**Parrot's s.** Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin ; observed in meningitis.—**Passive s.** See *Statical s.*—**Pathognomonic s.** A s. which undeniably indicates the existence of a certain disease. [D, 3.]—**Physical s's.** See *Physical* SIGNS.—**Robertson s.** Immobility of the pupil under the stimulus of light, associated with normal reaction to accommodative movements.—**Romberg's s.** See *Romberg's* SIGN.—**Rosenbach's s.** Abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Statical s.** A s. which indicates only a condition localized in an organ. [D, 3.]—**Sympathetic s's.** S's which appear with the essential ones, but for the presence of which no cause can be assigned except that of sympathy.—**Von Graefe's s.** Dissociation of the movements of the globe of the eye and those of the upper lid.—**Westphal's s.** See *Westphal's* SIGN.—**Wintrich's percussion s.** Ger., *Schallwechsel.* The

change produced in the percussion note over a pulmonary cavity by the opening and shutting of the patient's mouth (the sound being rendered higher and louder when the mouth is open). A free communication between the cavity and the mouth is necessary to the production of this phenomenon. ["Wien. med. Wochenschr.," July 6, 1889 (α, 18).]

SYMPTOMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²mp(su⁶mp)-to²m(tom)-a²t(a³t)-i²-a²t(a³t)-ri(re)'a³. From σύμπτωμα, a symptom, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Symptomatic treatment; of Leonhardi, homœopathy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYMPTOMATIC, SYMPTOMATICAL, adj's. Si²mp-to²m-a²t'i²k, -a²t'i²-k'l. Gr., συμπτωματικός. Fr., *symptomatique.* Ger., *symptomatisch.* According to or pertaining to symptoms; of the nature of a symptom. [D, 20.]

SYMPTOMATOGRAPHY, SYMPTOMATOLOGY, n's. Si²mp-to²m-a²t-o²g'ra²f-i, -o²l'o-ji². From σύμπτωμα, a symptom, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *symptomatographie, symptomatologie.* Ger., *Symptomatologie, Krankheitsfällebeschreibung, Krankheitszeichenlehre.* The science or study of symptoms.

SYMPTÔME (Fr.), n. Sa²n²p-tom. See SYMPTOM.—**S's procéduriers.** Of Lacassagne, such cerebral symptoms as develop in a person, usually an employee injured at his work or the victim of some accident, who is seeking indemnity for the real or supposed injury. These apparently morbid phenomena are most noticeable while the legal process (Fr., *procédure*) is pending, and usually disappear promptly when the indemnity claimed is awarded. ["Sem. méd.," Aug. 21, 1889, p. 305 (α, 18).]

SYMPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(su⁶m)-ptos'i²s. Gen., *-tos'eos (-is).* Gr., σύμπτωσις (from συμπίπτειν, to fall together). Fr., *symptose.* 1. See COLLAPSE. 2. Rapid emaciation. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

SYMPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²m(su⁶m)'pu³s(pus). From σύν, with, and πούς, the foot. A monster in which the lower extremities are more or less completely united. [α, 34.]—**S. apus.** A s. in which there is no trace of the feet. [α, 34.]—**S. dipus.** A s. in which there are two distinct feet. [α, 34.]—**S. monopus.** A s. in which there is but one distinct foot. [α, 34.]

SYNACMY, n. Si²n-a²k'mi². From σύν, with, and ἀκμή, maturity. See SYNANTHESIS.

SYNACTIC, adj. Si²n-a²kt'i²k. Gr., συνακτικός (from συνάγειν, to bring together). Lat., *synacticus.* Fr., *synactique.* Ger., *sammelnd, anhäufend.* Accumulative; condensing. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

SYNADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²d(a³d)-e²lf'u³s(u⁴s). From σύν, with, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *synadelphe.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having one head and one trunk, but eight distinct limbs, instead of the normal four. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

SYNÆREMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(su⁶n)-e²r(a³-e²r)-em(am)'a³. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From συναιρεῖν, to bring together See CORRUGATION.

SYNAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²g(a³g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *-og'es.* Gr., συναγωγή (from συνάγειν, to bring together). See CONTRACTION.

SYNALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²lj(a³lg)'i²-a³. From συναλγεῖν, to share in suffering. Fr., *synalgie.* Of Fromentel, sympathetic pain.

SYNANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²n(a³n)-a²st(a³st)-o²m-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* For deriv., see *Syn-** and ANASTOMOSIS. Fr., *synanastomose.* Ger., *Synanastomose.* Of Galen, the anastomosis of several vessels. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²n²k(a³n²ch²)'e(a). Gen., *-anch'es.* Gr., συνάγχη (from σύν, with, and ἄγχειν, to strangle). Fr., *synancie.* See CYNANCHE.

SYNANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²n(a³n²)-ji'(ge²'i²)-u³m(u⁴m). From σύν, with, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. A compound sporangeium; a sorus formed of sporangeia growing together.

SYNANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²nth(a³nth)'e²-e-(a³-e²). From σύν, with, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *synanthées.* Of Viviani, plants the flowers and leaves of which are developed simultaneously. [α, 35.]

SYNANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²nth(a³nth)-em(am)'-a³. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From συνανθεῖν, to blossom together. Ger., *Synanthem.* A cluster of efflorescences on the skin. [G.]

SYNANTHERÆ (Lat.), **SYNANTHEREÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²nth(a³nth)-er(ar)'e(a³-e²), -er(ar)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *synanthérées.* The *Compositæ.* [α, 35.]

SYNANTHEROUS, adj. Si²n-a²nth-er'u³s. From *syn-*, with, and *anthera*, an anther. Lat., *synanthereus, synantherieus.* Fr., *synanthérique.* Ger., *verwachsenbeutelig.* Having the stamens coalescent by their anthers. The *Synantheria* are a class so characterized. [α, 35.]

SYNANTHESIS (Lat), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²nth(a³nth)-e(a)'si²s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From συνανθεῖν, to blossom together. The simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower. [α, 35.]

SYNANTHIE (Fr.), n. Sen-a³n²-te. The abnormal union of two or more flowers. [α, 35.]

SYNANTHOCARPOUS, adj. Si²n-a²nth-o-ka³rp'u³s. Lat., *synanthocarpus* (from σύν, with, ἄνθος, a flower, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *synanthocarpe.* Of a fruit, resulting from the aggregation of a number of flowers into one mass, as in the cone. [α, 35.]

SYNANTHROSE, n. Si²n-a²nth'ros. Ger., *S.* A carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in *Helianthus tuberosus* and other *Compositæ.* [B, 4.]

SYNAPHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²f(a³f)-i(u⁶)-me²n-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From συναφή, connection, and ὑμήν, a membrane. An old term for conjunctivitis.

SYNAPTASE, n. Si²n-a²p'tas. From συνάπτειν, to bind together. See EMULSIN.

SYNARTHRODIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(s⁶un)-a³rth-rod'i²-a³. See SYNARTHROSIS.

SYNARTHRODIAL, adj. Si²n-a³rth-rod'i²-'l. Fr., *synarthrodial.* Ger., *synarthrodisch.* Having the character of synarthrosis.

SYNATHRŒSIS (Lat.), **SYNATHRŒSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Si²n(su⁶n)-a²th(a³th)-res'(ro²'e²s)-i²s, -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., συνάθροισις, συναθροισμός (from συναθροίζειν, to gather together). Fr., *synathroïsme.* See CONGESTION.

SYNARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-a³rth-ros'i²s. Gen., *-thros'eos (-is).* Gr., συνάρθρωσις (from σύν, with, and ἄρθρον, a joint). Fr., *synarthrose.* Ger., *Synarthrose, Gelenksunbeweglichkeit.* That one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes the immovable joints. Its varieties are suture, harmony, and gomphosis. [L, 115.]—**Diarthrodial s.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.

SYNCAMPE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-ka²mp(ka³mp)'e(a). Gen., *-camp'es.* Gr., συγκαμπή (from συγκάμπτειν, to bend). Fr., *s.* A very flexible joint; of Hippocrates, the elbow joint. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNCANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-ka²nth(ka³nth)'u³s-(u⁴s). From σύν, with, and κανθός, a canthus. An old term for an abnormal adhesion between the ocular conjunctiva and the orbital margin. [F.]

SYNCARP, n. Si²n'ka³rp. Lat., *syncarpium* (from σύν, with, and καρπός, fruit). Fr., *syncarpe.* Ger., *Knäuelbeere* (1st def.), *Fruchthaufen* (1st def.). 1. See *Collective* FRUIT. 2. See *Aggregated* FRUITS (2d def.).

SYNCARPOUS, adj. Si²n-ka³rp'u³s. Fr., *syncarpé.* Of a pistil or fruit, made up of two or more united carpels. The *Syncarpæ* of Lindley are a cohort of the *Polypetalæ* consisting of the *Malvales, Meliales, Rhamnales, Euphorbiales,* and *Silenales.* [α, 35.]

SYNCARPY, n. Si²n'ka³rp-i². The accidental adhesion of several fruits. [α, 35.]

SYNCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-ka⁴s'(ka³'u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *-caus'eos (-is).* Gr., σύγκαυσις (from συγκαίειν, to burn up). Fr., *s.* Combustion. [A, 322, 325 (α, 48).]

SYNCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²n(su⁶n²)-se²f(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From σύν, with, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *syncéphalien.* Of Veit, that variety of the cephalothoracopagus in which the heads are united. [α, 34.]

SYNCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-kil'(ch²e²'i²l)-i²-a³. From σύν, with, and χεῖλος, a lip. Labial atresia. [α, 34.]

SYNCHITON (Lat.), n. m. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-kit(ch²et)'o²n(on). Gen., *-on'os (-is).* From σύν, with, and χιτών, a tunic. Fr., *s.* See CONJUNCTIVA.

SYNCHITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(su⁶n)-kit(ch²et)-o²n-i(e)'-ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See CONJUNCTIVITIS.

SYNCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ros'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., συγχόνδρωσις (from σύν, with, and χόνδρος, cartilage). Fr., *synchondrose.* Ger., *Synchondrose, Knorpelband, Knorpelverbindung, Knorpelbeinfügung.* That variety of symphysis in which the bones are articulated by means of cartilage interposed between them.—**Pubic s.** See *Pubic* SYMPHYSIS.—**Sacro-iliac s.** See *Sacro-iliac* ARTICULATION. As Luschka has shown it to be a movable joint, the use of the term should be given up.—**S. arycorniculata, S. arysantoriniana.** The s. between the arytænoid cartilages and the cartilages of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**S. intersphenoidalis.** The fœtal s. between the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones. [L.]—**S. pubis.** See *Pubic* SYMPHYSIS.—**S. sacrococcygea.** The s. between the sacrum and the coccyx. [L.]—**S. sphenobasilaris.** See *S. spheno-occipitalis.*—**S. sphenoidalis.** See *S. intersphenoidalis.*—**S. spheno-occipitalis.** The s. between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

SYNCHONDROTOMY, n. Si²n-ko²nd-ro²t'om-i². From σύν, with, χόνδρον, cartilage, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *synchondrotomie.* Ger., *Knorpelschnitt.* 1. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY. 2. Section of a synchondrosis. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNCHRONISM, n. Si²n'kro²n-i²zm. Gr., συγχρονισμός (from σύν, with, and χρόνος, time). Simultaneousness.

SYNCHRONOUS, adj. Si²n'kro²n-u³s. Gr., σύγχρονος. Simultaneous.

SYNCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(su⁶n²)'ki²s(ch²u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *-chys'eos, synch'ysis.* Gr., σύγχυσις (from συγχεῖν, to pour together). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* Commixture, confusion. [A, 311 (α, 48).]—**S. corporis vitrei.** Ger., *Glaskörperauflösung.* Fluidity or liquefaction of the vitreous humor, a pathological condition found in many diseases of the interior coats of the eyeball. [F.]—**S. scintillans.** Ger., *Flimmers'.* A fluid condition of the vitreous humor in which it is filled with crystals of cholesterin that sparkle brilliantly under the ophthalmoscope. [F.]—**S. simplex.** A softened or fluid state of the vitreous humor with small floating opacities; very often a senile change. [F.]

SYNCHYTECPHLOGIA (Lat.), **SYNCHYTECPHLOGIOIS** (Lat.), n's f. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-kit(ch²u⁶t)-e²k-floj(flo²g)'i²-a³, -floj-(flo²g)-i²'o²-i²s. From συγχεῖν, to commingle, and ἐκφλέγειν, to set on fire. Fr., *synchytecphlogie.* Confluent small-pox. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNCHYTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n²(su⁶n²)-ki²t(ch²u⁶t)'ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). From σύν, with, and χυτρίον, a little pot. A genus of the *Chytrideæ.* [α, 35.]—**S. aureum.** A species forming little orange-red spots on the leaves and stalks of plants. [A, 396 (α, 21).]—**S. miescherinum.** Ger., *Miescher'sche (Rainey'sche) Schläuche.* Ovoid bodies found in the muscles of many vertebrates (in swine sometimes mistaken for *Trichinæ*) consisting of a capsule including a granular substance with sickle- or kidney-shaped spores, regarded as belonging to the *Sporozoa.* [Braun (L).]

SYNCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n2(su6n2)-klis'(kle2'i2s)-i2s. Gen., *-cleis'eos* (*-is*). Gr., σύγκλεισις (from συγκλείειν, to shut up). Fr., *syncléise.* See OCCLUSION.

SYNCLINAL, adj. Si2n-kli'n'l. From συγκλίνειν, to lean together. Fr., *synclitique.* Inclining toward each other.

SYNCLISTUS (Lat.). adj. Ger., *geschlossenfrüchtig.* Of fruits, not dehiscing at maturity. [*a*, 35.]

SYNCLITIC, adj. Si2n-kli2t'i2k. See SYNCLINAL.

SYNCLITISM, n. Si2n-kli2t-i2zm. See *Synclitic* MOVEMENT *of the fœtal head.*

SYNCLONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n2(su6n2)-klo2n-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From συγκλονεῖν, to dash together. Fr., *synclonèse.* See *General* CONVULSION.

SYNCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2n2(su6n2)'klo2n-u3s(u4s). From σύν, with, and κλόνος, a violent confused motion. See *General* CONVULSION.—**S. ballismus.** Of J. M. Good, see PARALYSIS *agitans.*—**S. beriberia, S. indicus.** See BERIBERI.—**S. saltans.** See CHOREA *Sancti Viti.*—**S. tremens.** General tremor. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNCOPAL, adj. Si2n'ko2-p'l. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of syncope. [D, 36.]

SYNCOPE (Lat.), n. f. Si2n2(su6n2)'ko2p-e(a). Gen., *syn'copes.* Gr., συγκοπή (from συγκόπτειν, to cut short). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Synkope.* Fainting; pallor and loss of consciousness from sudden weakness of the heart's action.—**Laryngeal s.** See *Laryngeal* VERTIGO.—**Local s.** Syn.: *suspended life in local surfaces* [Richardson]. Of B. W. Richardson, a sudden and temporary blanching and loss of sensibility in a part, generally one or more of the fingers. ["Asclepiad," Jan., 1885, p. 1.] Cf. *Local* ASPHYXIA.—**S. (cardiaca) anginosa.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.

SYNCOPTIC, adj. Si2n-ko2pt'i2k. Gr., συγκοπτικός. Lat., *syncopticus.* Pertaining to or causing syncope.

SYNCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Si2n-ko2t-i2l-e2d'o2n-u3s. From σύν, with, and κοτυληδών, a cavity. See CONFERRUMINATE.

SYNCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Si2n2(su6n2)-kran(kra3n)'i2-u3s(u4s). From σύν, with, and κρανίον, the skull. Connected with the skull; as a n., the superior maxilla. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n2(su6n2)'kri2s-i2s. Gen., *-cris'eos, syn'crisis.* Gr., σύγκρισις (from συγκρίνειν, to compound). Fr., *syncrisie.* In ancient chemistry, the passage of a body from the liquid into the solid state. [B, 38, 78 (*a*, 14).]

SYNCRITIC, adj. Si2n-kri2t'i2k. Lat., *syncriticus.* Fr., *syncritique.* Ger., *verbindend.* Condensing, astringent. [*a*, 14.]

SYNCYTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2n(su6n2)-si2(ku6)'shi2(ti2)-u3m(u4m). From σύν, with, and κύτος, a hollow. 1. See PLASMODIUM. 2. Of Haeckel, the transparent ectoderm of a calcareous sponge at a time when the nucleated cells have become indistinct. [A, 12.]

SYNDACTYLE, adj. Si2n-da2kt'i2l. From σύν, with, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *s.* Affected with syndactylism (*q. v.*). [L.]

SYNDACTYLISM, n. Si2n-da2kt'i2l-i2zm. Lat., *syndactylia* (from σύν, with, and δάκτυλος, a finger). Fr., *syndactylie.* Ger., *Syndactylie.* A condition in which two or more fingers or toes are coherent for the greater part of their extent. [L, 221.]

SYNDECTOMY, n. Si2n-de2kt'om-i2. From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Fr., *syndectomie.* Ger., *Syndektomie.* See PERITOMY.

SYNDENDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2n(su6n)-de2nd'ri2-u3m(u4m). From σύν, with, and δένδρον, a tree. A quadrate disc beneath the umbrella of a *Hydrozoon* suspended by four pillars (dendrostyles) to which are attached the stomatodendra. [L, 147.]

SYNDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)'de2s-i2s. Gen., *-des'eos, synd'esis.* Gr., σύνδεσις (from συνδεῖν, to bind together). Mechanical union by means of a bandage or of ligaments. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNDESMECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-de2s-me2k-top(to2p)'i2-a3. From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and ἐκτόπιος, out of a place. Abnormal position of a ligament. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNDESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-de2s-mi(me)'ti2s. Gen., *-mit'idos* (*-idis*). From σύνδεσμος, a bond. Fr., *syndesmite.* Ger., *S.* 1. See DESMITIS. 2. An old term for conjunctivitis. [F.]—**Blepharo-s.** See the major list.

SYNDESMODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-de2s"mo(mo3)-di(di2)-a2st(a3st)'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ast'asis*). From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and διάστασις, separation. Abnormal separation or divergence of ligaments. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNDESMOGRAPHY, SYNDESMOLOGY, n's. Si2n-de2s-mo2g'ra2f-i2, -mo2l'o-ji2. Lat., *syndesmographia, syndesmologia* (from σύνδεσμος, a bond, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *syndesmographie, syndesmologie.* See DESMOLOGY (1st def.).

SYNDESMOM (Ger.), n. Zu6n-de2s-mom'. A neoplasm in which there is a large amount of connective-tissue formation. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

SYNDESMOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-de2s-mo(mo3)-pa2th(pa3th)-i(e)'a3. From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and πάθος, disease. See DESMOPATHY.

SYNDESMOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2n(su6n)-de2s"-mo(mo3)-fa2r(fa3r)-i2n(u6n2)'je2(ge2)-u3s(u4s). From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *syndesmo-pharyngien.* A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the body of the hyoid bone and the thyreo-hyoid ligament. [L.]

SYNDESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-de2s-mos'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *syndesmose.* Ger., *S.*, *Bandgelenk, Bandbeinfügung.* That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones are united by ligaments.—**S. basilaris.** The articulation of the petrous portion of the temporal bone with the basilar process of the temporal bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**S. petro-occipitalis.** The occipital portion of the s. basilaris. [L, 31.]

SYNDESMO-THYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2n(su6n)-de2s-mo(mo3)-thir(thu6r)-e2-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and θυροειδής, thyreoid. An anomalous form of the subthyreoideus. [L, 332.]

SYNDESMOTOMY, n. Si2n-de2s-mo2t'om-i2. From σύνδεσμος, a bond, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *syndesmotomie.* Ger., *Gelenkbandzertrennung.* Section or dissection of a ligament.

SYNDESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2n(su6n)-de2s'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., σύνδεσμος. See BANDAGE and LIGAMENT.

SYNDROME (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)'dro2m-e(a). Gen., *synd'romes.* Gr., συνδρομή. Fr., *s.* 1. A concomitant symptom, especially the concurrence of several symptoms not indicating a disease with well-determined anatomical lesions, as in fever, epilepsy, and seasickness. 2. Any well-defined complex of symptoms; the totality of symptoms characterizing a disease. [D; *a*, 18.]

SYNDYASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2n(su6n)-di(du6)-a2z(a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., συνδυασμός (from σύν, with, and δυάζειν, to couple). Fr., *syndiasme.* Of Hippocrates, copulation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNECHES (Lat.), adj. Si2n(su6n)'e2k(e2ch2)-ez(as). Gr., συνεχής (from συνέχειν, to hold together). Continuous; as a n., see *Continued* FEVER.—**S. Gorræi.** See AMPHEMERINA.

SYNECHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-e2k(e2ch2)-i(e)'a3. Gr., συνέχεια (from συνέχειν, to hold together). Fr., *synéchie.* Ger., *Synechie.* Continuity, union, adhesion. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Anterior s.** Adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea. [F.]—**Posterior s.** Adhesion of the posterior surface of the iris, usually the sphincter margin, to the anterior capsule of the lens. [F.]—**S. of the pericardium.** Union of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium by adhesive inflammation. [D, 70.]

SYNECHOTOMY, n. Si2n-e2k-o2t'om-i2. From συνεχής, continuous, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *synéchotomie.* Ger., *Synechotomie.* The loosening or detachment of adherent parts of the membrana tympani from the inner wall of the tympanum by means of little rounded knives. [F.]

SYNECTENTEROTOME, n. Si2n-e2kt-e2n'te2r-o-tom. Lat., *synectenterotomus* (from συνέχειν, to confine, ἔντερον, an intestine, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *synectentérotome.* Ger., *Synektenterotom.* A variety of Dupuytren's enterotome invented by Delpech.

SYNEDRAL, SYNEDROUS, adj's. Si2n-ed'r'l, -ru3s. From σύν, with, and ἕδρα, a seat. Growing on the angle of a stem. [*a*, 35.]

SYNEDREUONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2n(su6n)-e2d-ru2-o2nt'a3. From συνεδρεύειν, to sit together. Accidental and abnormal symptoms. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2n(su6n)-em(am)'a3. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From σύν, with, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *synème.* A column of united stamens: of Richard, that part of the column of orchids that represents the filaments of the stamens. [*a*, 35.]

SYNENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-al(a3l)'i2-a3. From σύν, with, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *synencéphalie.* Ger., *Synencephalie.* A form of double monstrosity in which there are two fully developed bodies with only a single head.

SYNENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)"a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si2n-e2n-se2f'a2l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From σύν, with, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *synencéphalocèle.* Of Spring, a fœtal encephalocele with adhesions to the placenta, the umbilical cord, or the membranes. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]

SYNENCEPHALUS (Lat.). n. m. Si2n(su6n)-e2n(e2n2) se2f-(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From σύν, with, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *synencéphale.* An individual affected with synencephalia.

SYNENERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-e2n-u6rj(e2rg)-i(e)'a3. See SYNERGY.

SYNERGIDE, n. Si2n'u6rj-i2d. Lat., *synergida* (from συνεργός, working together). Fr., *s.*, *cellule adjuvante.* Ger., *Hülfszelle.* One of the two naked, nucleated bodies at the upper end of the embryo sac forming with the oosphere the egg-apparatus. [*a*, 35.]

SYNERGIST, adj. Si2n'u6rj-i2st. Co-operating; as a n., a muscle that co-operates with another, also a drug that acts like another drug. [L, 115 (*a*, 48).]

SYNERGY, n. Si2n'u6rj-i2. Gr., συνέργεια (from συνεργεῖν, to work together). Lat., *synenergia, synergia.* Fr., *synergie.* Ger., *Synergie, Mitwirkung.* Associated activity. [*a*, 17.]

SYNESTECOS (Lat.), adj. Si2n(su6n)-e2st-ek(ak)'o2s(os). From συνιστάναι, to set together. Firm, cohesive (said especially of fæces). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYNEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n)-u2r-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *synévrose.* See SYNNEUROSIS.

SYNGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2n(su6n2)-je2n(ge2n)-ez(e2s)'i2-a3. From σύν, with, and γένεσις, generation. Ger., *Blüthenverein* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by having the stamens united by their anthers. [*a*, 35.] 2. Of later taxonomists, *S. polygamia*; *S.* (1st def.) exclusive of the subdivision *Monogamia.* [*a*, 48.]—**S. æqualis, S. frustranea.** See under *S. polygamia.*—**S. monogamia.** See MONOGAMIA.—**S. necessaria.** See under *S. polygamia.*—**S. polygamia.** Ger., *Blüthenverein, Vereintkolbige.* S. in which the flowers are in heads, comprising five orders: *æqualis*, in which the florets are all hermaphrodite; *superflua*, in which the marginal flowers are pistillate only; *frustranea*, with the marginal flowers neutral, the others perfect; *necessaria*, with the marginal flowers pistillate and fertile, and the central staminate and sterile; and *segregata*, in which each floret has a separate involucre. [*a*, 35.]—**S. segregata, S. superflua.** See under *S. polygamia.*

SYNGENIC, adj. Si^{2}n-je^{2}n'i^{3}k. Gr., *συγγενικός* (from *συγγίγνεσθαι*, to be born with). Lat., *syngenicus*. See Congenital.

SYNGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n^2(su^{6}n^2)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *σύν*, with, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born. Fr., *singonie*. A genus of the *Araceæ*. The *Syngoninæ* of Schott are a subtribe of the *Caladieæ*. [α, 35.]—**S. auritum, S. Plumieri.** West Indian five-fingers. The juice is used as an application to the bites of venomous serpents and as a remedy for dropsy. One variety, *S. neglectum*, is found in Mexico. [α, 35.]

SYNHYMENSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-him(hu^{6}m)-e^{2}ns'i^{2}s. Gen., *-en'seos* (*-is*). See Synymensis.

SYNIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-i^{2}d(ed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From *σύν*, with, and *ἱδρώς*, perspiration. Perspiration associated with some other condition. [α, 34.]

SYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-i^{2}z(ez)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *συνίζησις* (from *συνίζειν*, to sit together). Fr., *synizèse*. Ger., *Augensperre*. See Corocleisis and Myosis (1st def.).

SYNKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(su^{6}n^2)-ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From *σύν*, with, and *κίνησις*, motion. Of Ross, an involuntary movement of a paralyzed part; occurring in conjunctivitis with voluntary movements of other parts. [α, 34.]

SYNNEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-nu^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *σύν*, with, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *synnévrose*. Ger., *Synneurose*, *Bandbeinfügung*. 1. Of the ancients, any one of various white structures of the body, such as nerves, tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. [Plenck (A, 314).] 2. See Syndesmosis.

SYNOCHA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-a^3. Gr., *συνοχή* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). See Synochus.

SYNOCHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-or(o^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *σύνοχος*, joined together, and *χόριον*, a membrane. Fr., *synochorion*. See Diæresilis.

SYNOCHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *συνέχειν*, to hold together. 1. Of Galen, putrid fever. 2. Any fever that lasts a certain time without well-marked remissions or intermissions. [α, 34.]—**S. anniversaria.** A s. that returns on the same date for several years. [α, 34.]—**S. ardens.** Typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**S. a scabie.** S. caused by scabies. [α, 34.]—**S. biliosa.** Of Galen, s. ardens. [α, 34.]—**S. biliosus.** See *Typhoid* fever.—**S. dysenteriodes.** Of Sauvages, continued fever with diarrhœa. [α, 34.]—**S. pleuritica.** Of Sauvages, a disease prevalent at one time in Montpellier, in which the symptoms were those of continued fever and pleurodynia. [α, 34.]—**S. putris.** See *Typhoid* fever.—**S. rheumatisans.** Of Sydenham, a continued fever with general rheumatic pains. [α, 34.]—**S. sanguinea.** Of Galen, typhoid fever. [α, 34.]—**S. scorbutica.** Of Sennertus, s. caused by scurvy. [α, 34.]—**S. spermatica.** Of Sinibalde, s. attributed to the retention of semen in continent persons. [α, 34.]—**S. sudatoria.** See *Sweating* sickness.—**S. tarantata.** Of Sauvages, s. that is cured by music. [α, 34.]—**S. variolodes, S. variolosus.** See Variola.

SYNOCILS, n. pl. Si^{2}n'o-si^{2}lz. See PalpocILES.

SYNOCREATE, adj. Si^{2}n-o^{2}k're^2-at. From *σύν*, with, and *ocrea*, a sheath. Having the stipules united so as to form a sheath.

SYNŒCIOUS, SYNOICOUS, adj's. Si^{2}n-e'shu^{3}s', -oik'u^{3}s. Lat., *synoicus* (from *συνοικεῖν*, to dwell together). Fr., *synoïque*. Of cryptogams, having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle. [α, 35.]

SYNOLCE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}ls(o^{2}lk)'e(a). Gen., *-olc'es*. Gr., *συνολκή* (from *συνέλκειν*, to draw together). A cramp, especially of the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNOPHRYS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'o^{2}f-ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *-oph'ryos* (*-oph'ryis*). From *σύν*, with, and *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow. Union of the eyebrows by their growing continuously across the root of the nose. [F.]

SYNOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. See Cyclopia (1st def.).

SYNOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *σύν*, with, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See Cyclops.

SYNOPHYTY, n. Si^{2}n-o^{2}f'i^{2}t-i^2. From *σύν*, with, and *φυτόν*, a plant. In botany, the union or adhesion of embryos. [α, 35.]

SYNOQUE (Fr.), n. Sen-ok. See Synocha.—**S. accompagnée.** Synocha accompanied with a local inflammation as distinguished from simple synocha. [Marrotte, "Union méd.," Jan. 1, 1885, p. 6.]

SYNORRHIZOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-o^{2}r-riz'u^{3}s. Lat., *synorrhizus* (from *σύν*, with, and *ῥίζα*, a root). Fr., *synorrhize*. Ger., *verwachsenwurzelig*. Having the radicle united or apparently united to the tissue of the albumen, as in the *Synorrhizæ* (of Richard, a subdivision of the *Embryonatæ*, consisting of the *Coniferæ* and *Cycadeæ*). [α, 35.]

SYNOSCHEOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'e^2-o^{2}s. From *σύν*, with, and *ὄσχεος*, the scrotum. The condition in which the skin of the penis is adherent to that of the scrotum. [α, 34.]

SYNOSTEOGRAPHY, SYNOSTEOLOGY, n's. Si^{2}n-o^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *synosteographia*, *synosteologia* (from *σύν*, with, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *synostéographie*, *synostéologie*. Ger., *Gelenkbeschreibung*, *Gelenklehre*. See Arthrology.

SYNOSTEOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}f'i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *σύν*, with, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth. Fr., *synostéophyte*. See Synostosis *congenita*.

SYNOSTEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}st-e^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *σύν*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See Synostosis.

SYNOSTEOTOMY, n. Si^{2}n-o^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *synosteotomia* (from *σύν*, with, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τομή*, a cutting). Incision into a joint. [E.]

SYNOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}st-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *σύν*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. This form is more commonly used than synosteosis, and is equally justifiable, since in many of the classical Greek derivatives of *ὀστέον* the *ε* is omitted. Fr., *synostose*. Ger., *Synostose*, *Knochenverwachsung*. 1. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones actually become fused together without the intervention of any other structure. 2. Premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures as a cause of deformity and irregularity of the skull. [A, 313.]—**S. congenita.** Congenital bony ankylosis.—**S. iliopubica, S. puboiliaca.** The articulation of the os pubis with the ilium.—**S. puboischiadica.** The articulation of the os pubis with the ischium.

SYNOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *synotie*. Ger., *Synotie*. The condition of a synotus. [α, 34.]

SYNOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-ot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *σύν*, with, and *οὖς*, the ear. Fr., *synote*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster that has two bodies closely united above a common umbilicus, and an incompletely double head presenting a face on one side and one or two ears on the other. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

SYNOVECTOMIE (Fr.), n. Sen-ov-e^{2}kt-om-e. The operation of excising a portion of the synovial membrane. [α, 34.]

SYNOVIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. Fr., *synovie*. Ger., *Gelenkschmiere*, *Gelenksaft*, *Gelenkwasser*. A tenacious, colorless, stringy, alkaline fluid composed of water, sodium chloride, calcium phosphate, much mucin, albumin, and traces of fat, which lubricates a joint. [α, 34.]

SYNOVIAL, adj. Si^{2}n-ov'i^2-'l. 1. Pertaining to or resembling synovia. [C.] 2. Possessed of a s. membrane.

SYNOVIN, n. Si^{2}n'o^{2}v-i^{2}n. Fr., *synovine*. Of Hünefeld, mucosin obtained from synovia. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

SYNOVITE (Fr.), n. Sen-ov-et. See Synovitis.—**S. à grains riziformes.** Synovitis in which corpora oryzoidea are formed. [α, 34.]—**S. fongueuse d'une gaîne tendineuse.** Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon accompanied by the production of fungosities.—**S. podo-sésamoïdienne.** See Maladie *naviculaire*.—**S. sèche.** See *Dry* synovitis.—**S. tuberculeuse des gaînes tendineuses.** Tubercular synovitis. [Jamin, "Progr. méd.," May 13, 1882, p. 359.]

SYNOVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o-vi(we)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *synovite*. Ger., *S.*, *Gelenkentzündung*, *Gliedwasserentzündung*. Inflammation of the synovial sac of a joint or of that of a tendinous sheath.—**Chronic purulent s.** See *Fungous* arthritis.—**Chronic serous s.** See Hydrarthrosis.—**Crepitant s.** See Aï.—**Dry s.** S. in which the effusion is so small as to be imperceptible. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Exanthematous s.** S. due to the poison of the exanthemata, especially scarlatina and measles; generally mistaken for acute rheumatism. [E.]—**Fibrinous s.** See *Dry s.*—**Fungous s.** See *Fungous* arthritis.—**Gonorrhœal s.** See *Urethral s.*—**Metritic s.** S. due to some form of uterine disturbance which causes the absorption of deleterious materials in the blood. [E, 17.]—**S. cartilaginea, S. cicatricans.** S. that has resulted in intercartilaginous fibrous ankylosis. [α 34.]—**S. crouposa.** See *S. serofibrinosa crouposa*. [L, 8, 57, 221.]—**S. diphtheritica.** S. characterized by diphtheritic patches. [M. Schüller (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**S. fungosa.** See *Fungous* arthritis.—**S. gonorrhoica.** See *Gonorrhœal* rheumatism.—**S. hyperplastica fungosa, S. hyperplastica granulosa.** See *Fungous* arthritis.—**S. hyperplastica pannosa.** A form of fungous arthritis in which the hypertrophied synovial membrane sends out processes which creep in over the cartilage as pannus does on the cornea. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**S. lipomatosa.** S. with fatty degeneration of the neoplastic tissue. [α, 34.]—**S. papillaris.** S. with the formation of small papillæ on the diseased membranes. [α, 34.]—**S. prolifera simplex.** S. with the proliferation of fibrinous bands from the membranes of the joint. [α, 34.]—**S. puerperalis.** S. due to septic infection during the puerperium. [α, 34.]—**S. pseudomembranacea.** See *S. diphtheritica*.—**S. purulenta.** S. in which there is purulent degeneration of the synovia. [α, 34.]—**S. pyæmica.** S. due to pyæmic infection. [α, 34.]—**S. rheumatica ankylopoetica.** S. with incipient ankylosis caused by rheumatism. [α, 34.]—**S. scarlatinosa.** S. occurring during scarlet fever and usually affecting several joints. [α, 34.]—**S. septica.** S. caused by septic infection. [α, 34.]—**S. serofibrinosa.** S. in which there is a mixture of sero-fibrinous exudate with the synovia. [α, 34.]—**S. serofibrinosa crouposa.** S. in which a sero-fibrinous deposit forms on the synovial membrane. [α, 34.]—**S. seropurulenta.** S. in which the effusion is sero-purulent. [α, 34.]—**S. serosa.** See Arthrœdema and Hydrarthrosis.—**S. serosa tuberculosa.** Serous s. caused by tuberculosis. [α, 34.]—**S. suppurativa granulosa.** Chronic suppurative s. with the formation of granulation tissue. [α, 34.]—**S. vertebralis.** See Spondylarthritis.—**Syphilitic s.** S. caused by syphilitic inflammation. [α, 34.]—**Tendinous s.** Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**Tubercular s.** S. attended by the deposit of tubercle.—**Tubercular tendinous s.** Tuberculosis of the sheath of a tendon. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Urethral s.** See *Gonorrhœal* rheumatism.

SYNSEPALOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. See Gamosepalous.

SYNSOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-som-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *σύν*, with, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *synsomatie*. Of Winterl, the combination of two or more bodies of the same class (*e. g.*, two acids or two bases). [B, 78 (α, 14).]

SYNSPERMY, n. Si^{2}n-spu^{6}rm'i^2. From *σύν*, with, and *σπέρμα*, seed. The union of seeds. [α, 35.]

SYNSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *synsporées*. *Algæ* which are reproduced by conjugation; the *Conjugatæ*. [B, 52.]

SYNTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-ta^{2}g(ta^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *-tag'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., *σύνταγμα*. Of Pfeiffer, a body composed of tagmata. [α, 35.]

SYNTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas'eos, syn'tasis.* Gr., σύντασις (from συντείνειν, to stretch together). 1. Tension. 2. Of Galen, cohesion. [L, 50 (α, 14, 43).]

SYNTATIC, adj. Si^{2}n-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., συντατικός. Lat., *syntaticus.* Tonic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tax'eos (-is).* Gr., σύνταξις (from συντάσσειν, to arrange). Fr., *syntaxe.* Ger., *S.* 1. See ARTICULATION. 2. See TAXIS. 3. Of Galen, the reduction of a dislocation or fracture. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 4. See SUTURE (2d def.).—**S. serrata.** See *Serrated* SUTURE.

SYNTECOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-te^{2}k(tak)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From συντήκειν, to waste away, and πυρά, fire. Fr., *syntécopyre.* See *Colliquative* FEVER.

SYNTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-te^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From σύν, with, and τένων, a tendon. Fr., *synténose.* 1. See SYNDESMOSIS. 2. Of Spigel and Bartholin, the syndesmosis of the patella. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-te^{2}r(tar)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* Gr., συντήρησις (from συντηρεῖν, to preserve closely). Ger., *Bewahren.* Conservation, preservation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNTERETICA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-te^{2}r(tar)-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-a^3. From συντηρητικός, preservative. Ger., *Erhaltungskunst.* Of Blancardus, see HYGIENE and PROPHYLAXIS.

SYNTEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-te^{2}x(tax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-tex'eos (-is).* Gr., σύντηξις (from συντήκειν, to waste away). Fr., *syntexie.* See COLLIQUATION and CONSUMPTION.

SYNTHENA (Lat.), n. Of Paracelsus, a kind of epilepsy. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

SYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'the^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos, syn'thesis.* Gr., σύνθεσις (from συντιθέναι, to place together). Fr., *synthèse.* Ger., *Synthese.* 1. An old term for any operation by which parts were united after division. [E.] 2. The building up of a single complex substance out of two or more substances. [B.]

SYNTHETICAL, adj. Si^{2}n-the^{2}t'i^2-k'l. Gr., συνθετικός. Fr., *synthétique.* Ger., *synthetisch.* Pertaining to or obtained by synthesis. [B.]

SYNTHETISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-the^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., συνθετισμός. Fr., *synthétisme.* The combination of operations necessary for reducing a fracture. [L. 41, 50 (α, 14).]

SYNTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *-ac'os (-ac'is).* From σύν, with, and θώραξ, the thorax. See THORACOPAGUS.

SYNTONIN, n. Si^{2}n'to^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *syntonine.* Ger., *S., Muskelfibrin.* An acid albumin, especially that obtained from muscular tissue. It forms gelatinous, transparent flakes. [B, 4, 12.]

SYNTRIMMA (Lat.), **SYNTRIPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-tri^{2}m'ma^3, -tri^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-trim'matos (-atis), -trips'eos (-is).* Gr., σύντριμμα, σύντριψις (from σύν, with, and τρίβειν, to rub). See COMMINUTION.

SYNTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-tro^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., συντροφικός (from συντρέφειν, to feed together). Fr., *syntrophique.* Ger., *miethhäuslerisch.* Growing upon other plants without drawing sustenance from them (said of mosses, lichens, etc.). [α, 35.]

SYNULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-u^{2}l(ul)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Gr., συνούλωσις (from σύν, with, and οὐλή, a cicatrix). See CICATRIZATION.

SYNYMENSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-i(u^6)-me^{2}ns'i^{2}s. Gen., *-en'seos (-is).* From σύν, with, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Ger., *häutige Knochenverbindung.* 1. A connection of bones by membrane, as in the fœtal skull. 2. See SYNDESMOSIS.

SYNZYGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-zi^{2}j(zu^{6}g)'i^2-a^3. From σύν, with, and ζυγόν, a yoke. Fr., *synzigie.* Of Richard, the point of junction of two opposite cotyledons. [α, 35.]

SYPHILELCOS (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-e^{2}lk'o^{2}s. Gen., *-elc'eos.* From *syphilis (q. v.)*, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. A syphilitic ulcer. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYPHILELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* Fr., *syphilélcose.* Syphilitic ulceration. [G, 5.]—**S. primaria.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**S. secundaria.** Ulceration due to secondary syphilis. [G, 5.]

SYPHILICOME (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-kom. From *syphilis (q. v.)*, and κομεῖν, to take care of. A hospital for syphilitic patients. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

SYPHILID (Ger.), n. Zu^{6}f-el-ed'. See SYPHILIDE.—**Fressendes Knotens'.** An ulcerating tubercular syphilide. [G.]—**Grossknotiges S.** See *Gummatous* SYPHILODERM.—**Hauts'.** See SYPHILODERM.—**Kleinknötchens'.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**Knotens'.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**Pigments'.** See *Pigmentary* SYPHILODERM.—**Schuppens'.** See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.

SYPHILIDE, n. Si^{2}f'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. Fr., *s.* Ger., *Syphilid.* 1. A cutaneous disease symptomatic of syphilis; a syphilitic disease of the skin. For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding expressions under SYPHILODERM. [G.] 2. A syphilitic lesion on a mucous membrane, more especially near one of the mucous orifices. [G, 7.]—**Annular s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Bullous s.** See under PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus.*—**Circinate papulo-squamous s.** Lat., *syphiloderma papulosquamosum circinatum.* Fr., *s. circinée squameuse* (ou *psoriasiforme*). A squamous s. in which gyrate and circinate patches are formed resembling psoriasis. [G, 84.]—**Corymbiform s.** See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**Flat papular s.** See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.—**Follicular s.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**Gyrate s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Lichenoid s.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**Macular s.** 1. See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA. 2. Pigmentary stains following a syphilitic exanthem. [G.] 3. See *Pigmentary* SYPHILODERM.—**Maculo-papular s.** See *Papular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**Marmoraceous pigmentary s.** A form of pigmentary s. occurring, usually upon the sides of the neck, in persons of fair skin, and characterized by the appearance of whitish spots due to loss of pigment, while at the periphery of these spots the skin appears darkened, as though the pigment displaced from the central spots had accumulated at the borders. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1893, pp. 177, 179 (G).]—**Nodular s.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**Nummular s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Orbicular s.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**Papular s.** A papular syphilitic eruption affecting either the skin (see SYPHILODERMA *papulosum*) or the mucous membrane. [G.]—**Pustulo-crustaceous s.** See *Pustular* SYPHILODERM.—**Retiform pigmentary s.** Fr., *s. pigmentaire à dentelles.* A form of pigmentary s. that begins with the production of brown patches on the skin, most commonly of the neck, but also on other parts of the body, and is followed by disappearance of the superpigmentation in spots over the surface of the dark patches, producing a number of white areas which gradually increase in size, giving the part at first a dappled and later a retiform appearance. The disease may resemble vitiligo, but is said to differ from it in the absence of the sharply marked pigmented border that surrounds the leucodermatous spots in vitiligo. [G.]—**Scaling papular s.** See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**Scaling papular s. of the palms and soles.** See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*—**Serpiginous tubercular s.** A tubercular s. having a serpiginous arrangement or mode of extension. [α, 34.]—**Subcutaneous circinate s.** Annular syphilitic roseola; so called because the efflorescences are not elevated. [G.]—**S. à forme d'eczéma** (Fr.). A variety of herpes-like syphiloderm in which the efflorescences are minute and very closely aggregated. [G, 84.]—**S. circinée psoriasiforme (ou squameuse)** (Fr.). See *Circinate papulo-squamous s.*—**S. cornée** (Fr.). See under SYPHILIS *cutanea cornea.*—**S. cutanée** (Fr.). See SYPHILODERM.—**S. en cocarde** (Fr.). Cockade s.; a variety of circinate papular syphiloderm in which two or more concentric papular rings are formed. [G, 84.]—**S's gommeuses ulcératives** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Ulcerating tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. granulée des ailes du nez** (Fr.). See under *Frambœsiaform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. hypertrophique de la vulve** (Fr.). Hypertrophy of the vulva due to syphilitic infiltration, often taking the form of an indurating œdema. [G.]—**S. muqueuse** (Fr.). Syphilitic lesions on a mucous membrane. [G.]—**S. muqueuse papulo-hypertrophique** (Fr.). See CONDYLOMA *latum.*—**S. papuleuse en nappe** (Fr.). A form of papular syphiloderm in which the papules are closely aggregated together or coalescent so as to form circumscribed reddish patches with a roughened surface resembling the texture of coarse cloth. [G, 85.]—**S. papuleuse humide** (Fr.). Mucous patches of the skin. [G, 85.]—**S. papulo-croûteuse** (Fr.). A papular syphiloderm in which the papules are covered by yellowish, brownish, or grayish friable crusts without ulceration beneath. When the crusts are removed the surface exposed is dry and not excoriated, or but very superficially eroded. Its most common situations are the face (especially the forehead and about the lips and alæ nasi) and the parts of the body covered by hair. [G, 85.]—**S. papulo-érosive** (Fr.). See *Mucous* PATCH.—**S. pigmentaire à dentelles** (Fr.). Of Fournier, see *Retiform pigmentary s.*—**S. pityriasique** (Fr.). A form of papulo-squamous syphiloderm attended with furfuraceous desquamation. [G.]—**S. puro-crustacée ulcéreuse** (Fr.). The deep variety of ecthymatous syphiloderm. [G.]—**S. pustulante** (Fr.). See SYPHILIS *pustulans.*—**S. pustuleuse exanthématique** (Fr.). A pustular syphiloderm occurring in an early stage of secondary syphilis and representing a pustular modification of the papular syphiloderm. [G.]—**S. squameuse cornée** (Fr.). See SYPHILIS *cutanea cornea.*—**S. tuberculeuse rongeante** (Fr.). Of Bonhomme, a serpiginous tubercular s. [α, 34.]—**S. tuberculeuse (résolutive)** (Fr.). See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S's tuberculo-croûteuses et tuberculo-ulcéreuses** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. tuberculo-ulcérante gangréneuse** (Fr.). Lat., *carbunculus venereus.* A tubercular syphiloderm attended with gangrenous ulceration. A small black slough forms in the centre of the tubercle, extends rapidly, and, on being loosened by the secretions beneath, leaves a deep ulcer with hard, everted edges surrounded by a deep-red areola and discharging a foul secretion. It is said to be most common on the face, the extremities, the shoulders, and the buttocks. [G, 84.]—**Vegetating s., Verrucous s.** See *Frambœsiaform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**Wasting secondary s.** See *Abdominal* STREAKS.

SYPHILIDERMIE (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-de^{2}r-me. See SYPHILODERM.—**S. dyschromateuse.** A pigmentary syphiloderm. [α, 34.]

SYPHILIDIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri-(re)'a^3. From *syphilis (q. v.)*, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *syphilidiatrie.* The therapeutics of syphilis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k-(o^{2}ch^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From *syphilis (q. v.)*, and ὄχθος, a tumor. See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. confertus.** See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. disseminatus.** A disseminated tubercular syphiloderm. [G.]—**S. rodens.** An ulcerating tubercular or gummatous syphiloderm. [G.]—**S. serpiginosus.** An ulcerating serpiginous syphiloderm. [G, 5.]

SYPHILIDOCLINICE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-kli^{2}n-(klen)'i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e(a). Gen., *-clin'ices.* From *syphilis (q. v.)*, and κλινική, clinical medicine. Clinical instruction in regard to syphilis.

SYPHILIDOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From *syphilis (q. v.)*, and κόλπος, the vagina. Gonorrhœa in women. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYPHILIDOGRAPHY, SYPHILIDOLOGY, n's. Si^{2}f-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *syphilidographia, syphilidologia* (from *syphilis [q. v.]*, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). The pathology, etc., of syphilis. [α, 48.]

SYPHILIDOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. See SYPHILOMANIA.

SYPHILIDOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. See SYPHILOPHOBIA.

SYPHILIDOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. Fr., *syphilidophthalmie.* Syphilitic ophthalmia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYPHILIGRAPHIE (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-gra^3-fe. See SYPHILIDOGRAPHY.

SYPHILIMANIE (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-ma^3-ne. See SYPHILOMANIA.

SYPHILIONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SYPHILOJONTHUS.

SYPHILIOSE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-oz. Any syphilitic disease. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

SYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idis.* This word, introduced into nosology by Sauvages, was originally used to designate the "morbus gallicus" by Fracastori, who, in a Latin poem published at Verona in 1521, represents his hero, *Siphilus*, *Syphilus*, or *Siphylus*, as smitten with the disease for disrespect shown to the gods. It seems to be formed from the personal name, the etymology of which is unknown; neither form nor meaning warrants any derivation from *σύν*, with, or *σῦς*, a swine, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. The bad (or specific, or venereal) disease. French pox (or crust, or disease), great pox; a chronic infectious disease of long duration, usually acquired by inoculation of the virus of the disease on an abraded surface (see *Syphilitic* CHANCRE), but also congenitally and (by the mother) from a syphilitic fœtus. It is especially characterized by cellular infiltrations in the connective tissue of the true skin, the bones, the mucous membranes, the brain and spinal cord and their meninges, and the solid viscera in the form of syphilomata and syphilides, by alopecia syphilitica, and by general cachexia. For its stages, see *Primary s.*, *Secondary s.*, and *Tertiary s.*, also INCUBATION *of s.* In Young's classification of diseases, s. is a genus of the *Epiphymata.* [G; *a*, 48.]—**Annulate erythematous s.** See *Annular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**Benign s.** Fr., *s. tempérée*, *s. mitigée.* S. unattended with serious impairment of the general health and having the symptoms usually mild and of short duration. [G.]—**Bullous dermato-s.** A bullous syphiloderm. [*a*, 34.]—**Congenital s.** Ger., *Zeugungss'.* S. that has existed in an individual from birth, either as hereditary s. (*q. v.*), or by having been communicated to the fœtus from the mother through the utero-placental circulation during intra-uterine life (intra-uterine or placental s.), or by contact with syphilitic lesions in the genital passages of the mother during parturition (*infectio per partum*). [G.]—**Constitutional s.** See *Secondary s.*—**Cutaneous s.** See SYPHILIDE (1st def.).—**Desquamative s. of the tongue.** A superficial desquamative disease of the tongue observed in certain children in a foundling asylum. It was believed to be due to inherited s., but was probably exfoliatio areata linguæ. [Parrot, "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," 1881, p. 370 (G).]—**Dry scaling patch of primary s.** [Otis]. See *Desquamative* CHANCRE.—**Encephalic s.** S. of the brain. [D, 1.]—**Equine s.** Fr., *s. équine*, *dourine*, *mal de coït.* A specific blood disease in the horse characterized in the early stages by morbid changes in the genito-urinary organs. There are swelling of the genitals, a vaginal or urethral discharge, a pustular eruption on the penis or vulva, a muco-purulent nasal discharge, enlargement of the lymph-glands, and general weakness usually terminating in paralysis of the hind extremities and sometimes in death. The disease usually lasts from three to four months. [*a*, 34.]—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**Extra-genital s.** See *S. insontium* (1st def.).—**Fausse s.** (Fr.). See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**Gehirns'** (Ger.). S. of the brain.—**Gonorrhœa-s.** Urethral chancre with a discharge resembling that of gonorrhœa. [J. Hutchinson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 55 (*a*, 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** See *S. hæmorrhagica neonatorum.*—**Hereditary s.** Lat., *s. hereditaria* (seu *ingenita*, seu *congenita*). Fr., *s. héréditaire* (ou *par conception*). Ger., *Zeugungss'*, *Vererbungss'.* Properly, s. transmitted at the time of conception either through infected semen of the father or an infected ovum of the mother or through both. The term is often used for congenital s. [G.]—**Impfs'** (Ger.). See *Vaccination-s.*—**Infantile s.** See *Congenital s.* and *Hereditary s.*—**Inherited s.** See *Hereditary s.*—**Intra-uterine s.** See under *Congenital s.*—**Labyrinthine s.** Constitutional s. affecting the labyrinth of the internal ear. [F.]—**Latent s.** Any stage of s. in which there are no active manifestations of the disease.—**Malignant s.** Fr., *s. grave*, *s. galopante*, *s. maligne précoce.* S. in which the symptoms are of an unusually grave character and attended with serious injury to the general health, and in which lesions that commonly appertain to an advanced period (see *Tertiary s.*) occur prematurely. More especially it is characterized by the occurrence of extensive infiltrations in various parts of the body, which rapidly undergo degeneration with destruction of the tissues affected. [G.]—**Miliary s.** See *Miliary papular* SYPHILODERM.—**Post-conceptional s.** See CHOC *en retour* (1st def.).—**Primary s.** S. as it exists in an infected individual during the period intervening between the first appearance of the initial lesion (or syphilitic chancre) and the development of constitutional (secondary) s. [G.]—**Pseudo-s.** An antiquated term for certain morbid symptoms resembling syphilis (or the "venereal disease"), but differing from it chiefly in not responding in the same way to mercurial treatment. The term was chiefly in use in the period before syphilis was clearly differentiated from gonorrhœa and the simple (non-infecting) chancre. [G.]—**Secondary s.** S. during the period succeeding the second incubation, characterized by generalized manifestations of infection, chiefly in the form of superficial lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, together with various functional disturbances of the nervous and vascular systems, and preceding the occurrence of the symptoms of tertiary s. [G.]—**Sequelæ of s.** [Hutchinson]. See *Tertiary s.*—**Simple s.** Of Multon, a form of s. supposed to arise from a chancroid and to manifest itself by very slight constitutional symptoms. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 694 (*a*, 50).]—**S. corymbosa.** See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. by conception.** Fr., *s. conceptionnelle*, *choc en retour.* S. acquired by a pregnant woman through the medium of the utero-placental circulation from a fœtus that inherits s. from the father. [G.]—**S. cutanea.** See SYPHILIDE (1st def.).—**S. cutanea bullosa.** See under PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus.*—**S. cutanea cornea.** A syphiloderm affecting most commonly the soles of the feet and sometimes also, though to a lesser degree, the palms of the hands; marked by great thickening and roughness of the epidermis in the form of a callus-like or verrucous hypertrophy, sometimes attended with the production of little corneous masses or concretions in the epidermis which can be dug out, leaving little round depressions (*syphilide cornée*). [G.] Cf. *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*—**S. cutanea maculosa.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. cutanea miliaris.** See *Miliary papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea nodosa.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea papulosa.** See SYPHILODERMA *papulosum.*—**S. cutanea pustulosa.** See *Impetiginous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea rupiaformis.** See *Syphilitic* RUPIA.—**S. cutanea squamosa.** See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. cutanea vesiculosa.** See *Vesicular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. décapitée** (Fr.), **S. d'emblée** (Fr.). Constitutional s. occurring without previous chancre, as in s. by conception. [G.]—**S. exulcerans.** An ulcerating syphilide. [G, 7.]—**S. exulcerans excavata.** A deeply ulcerating syphilide. [G, 7.]—**S. exulcerans fissata.** A syphilide attended with fissures, as about the mucous orifices. [G, 7.]—**S. exulcerans serpiginosa.** An ulcerating serpiginous syphiloderm. [G, 7.]—**S. galopante** (Fr.), **S. grave** (Fr.). See *Malignant s.*—**S. hæmorrhagica neonatorum.** Of Behrend, hæmophilia in new-born children, so called on account of its frequent association with hereditary s. ["Med. Chron.," Dec., 1886, p. 239 (*a*, 50).]—**S. hereditaria.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. hereditaria tarda.** Hereditary s. breaking out during adolescence. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**S. imperceptible** (Fr.). 1. Of Diday, s. without symptoms but manifestly present, inasmuch as the person affected transmits it to the offspring. [G.] 2. See *S. by conception.*—**S. indica.** See FRAMBŒSIA.—**S. ingenita.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. insontium.** 1. S. contracted otherwise than by coitus. 2. Of Munk, a variety of radesyge regarded as identical with sibbens (*q. v.*). [G.]—**S. inveterata.** See *Tertiary s.*—**S. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. locale** [Langlebert] (Fr.). See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**S. mitigée** (Fr.). See *Benign s.*—**S. modificata** [Behrend]. See RADESYGE.—**S. neonatorum.** See *Hereditary s.*—**S. occulta.** S. occurring in individuals that have no history or evidence of primary or secondary lesions. [*a*, 34.]—**S. œconomica.** Of Bulkley, s. transmitted through the incidental contact of social intercourse, such as by pipes, cigars, pins, etc. ["Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syphil.," 1893, p. 207 (*a*, 50).]—**S. of nurses.** S. contracted by nurses in giving suck to syphilitic children. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**S. of the bones.** See *Gummatous* OSTEITIS.—**S. of the lung.** A rare form of pulmonary fibrosis due to s. [*a*, 34.]—**S. of the nerves.** Inflammation and degeneration of the nerves due to s. [*a*, 34.]—**S. of the spinal meninges.** See *Syphilitic* MENINGITIS.—**S. papulosa miliaris.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. papulosquamosa.** See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pigmentosa.** See *Pigmentary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. papulosa gyrata.** A syphiloderm with papules grouped in gyrate lines. [G.]—**S. præcox.** See *Malignant s.*—**S. primigenia.** See *Primary s.*—**S. pustulans.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante.* Of Alibert, papular, pustular, and tubercular syphilides. [G, 7.]—**S. pustulans compressa.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante plate*, *pustules vénériennes plates.* Large flat syphilitic efflorescences occurring in the folds of the anus and upon the thighs of new-born children. [G, 7.]—**S. pustulans cerasiformis.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante merisée.* A tubercular syphiloderm with clustered tubercles resembling clusters of cherries. [G, 7.]—**S. pustulans crustacea.** See *Ecthymatous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans miliaris.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans pemphigoides.** See PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus.*—**S. pustulans racemiformis.** Fr., *syphilide pustulante en grappe.* See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans scabioides.** A pustular syphiloderm resembling scabies. [G, 7.]—**S. pustulans serpiginosa.** See *Serpiginous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans squamosa.** See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans tuberculosa.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulans urticata.** See *Papular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. pustulans varioloides.** See *Variolaform* SYPHILODERM.—**S. technica.** S. insontium acquired in following one's vocation, as by physicians or midwives. [*a*, 34.]—**S. tempérée** (Fr.). See *Benign s.*—**S. universalis.** S. affecting the entire organism. [*a*, 34.]—**S. vaccinale** (Fr.), **S. vaccinata.** See *Vaccination-s.*—**S. vegetans.** Fr., *syphilide végétante.* See CONDYLOMA *latum* and CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*—**S. vegetans condyloma.** S. with the formation of large pedunculated growths, probably condylomata acuminata. [G, 7.]—**S. vegetans crista galli, S. vegetans frambœsia.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*—**S. vegetans porriformis.** See CONDYLOMA *latum.*—**S. végétante framboisée** (Fr.). See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*—**Tertiary s.** S. in an advanced stage, characterized by localized deposits in the connective tissue of various parts of the body, chiefly in the form of syphilomata. It is attended with deep-seated ulceration of the skin or mucous membranes and syphilitic osteitis, together with organic affections of the viscera and of the nerves and blood-vessels. [G.]—**Unitarian doctrine of s.** The doctrine that all chancres are syphilitic. [G.] Cf. *Syphilitic* CHANCRE and *Simple* CHANCRE.—**Vaccination-s.** Ger., *Impfs'.* S. acquired by vaccination, either through vaccine virus obtained from a syphilitic subject or through syphilitic contamination of the wound during the operation, as by unclean instruments. The characteristic vaccine pustule is followed by an indurated chancre. [G.]—**Vererbungss'** (Ger.). See *Hereditary s.*—**Visceral s.** Tertiary or congenital s. in which the

viscera are especially subject to the inflammatory process. [a, 34.] —**Zeugungss'** (Ger.). See *Hereditary s.*

SYPHILISME (Fr.), n. Sef-el-es-m'. Susceptibility to inoculation with the syphilitic virus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SYPHILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See SYPHILIS.

SYPHILITIC, adj. Si^{2}f-i^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *syphiliticus.* Fr., *syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitisch.* 1. Affected with syphilis. 2. Pertaining to or having the nature of syphilis. [G.]

SYPHILIZATION, n. Si^{2}f-i^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'sh'n. Fr., *syphilisation.* The act of inoculating the system with the virus of syphilis, or the condition of being thus inoculated. The practice of s. as employed by Sperino, Bidenkap, Boeck, and others, consisted in making multiple inoculations of virus (supposed at the time to be syphilitic, but now known to have been simply inoculable pus from soft venereal sores or from syphilitic chancres that had been irritated and made to suppurate freely), which were continued until the skin ceased to react and no further sores could be produced, when the individual was supposed to be syphilized and to be proof against further syphilitic effects. [G.]

SYPHILIZED, adj. Si^{2}f'i^{2}l-izd. Fr., *syphilisé.* Affected with hereditary or constitutional syphilis. [a, 34.] Cf. SYPHILIZATION.

SYPHILOCELIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'i^{2}s(es). Gen., *-cel'idos (-idis).* See *Macular* SYPHILIDE.

SYPHILOCOMIE (Ger.), n. Zu^{6}f-el-o-kom-e'. See SYPHILICOME.

SYPHILODERM, n. Si^{2}f'i^{2}l-o-du^6-rm. Lat., *syphiloderma* (from *syphilis* [*q. v.*], and δέρμα, the skin). See SYPHILIDE (1st def.). —**Acneform s., Acneiform s.** Lat., *acne syphilitica, syphilojonthus lenticularis.* A pustular s. characterized by acuminate, usually discrete pustules, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a split pea, affecting especially the sites of the sebaceous follicles, and resembling acne, from which it differs in its more general distribution, in the presence of the characteristic syphilitic infiltrations at the bases of the pustules, in its tendency to more superficial suppuration and to rapid desiccation of the pus (forming little crusts), in the absence of comedones, and in leaving pigmented spots. [Julien (G, 84).]—**Corymbiform papular s.** Lat., *syphiloderma papulosum corymbiforme.* Fr., *syphilide en corymbes.* A papular s. in which the efflorescences are clustered in groups. [G.]—**Ecthymatous s.** Lat., *ecthyma syphiliticum, syphilojonthus latus.* Fr., *syphilide ecthymateuse.* A pustular s. characterized by large flat pustules of about the size of a finger-nail seated upon a deep-red base and tending rapidly to form dark-colored crusts. A "superficial" variety and a "deep" variety are described. Both occur most commonly on the legs. The superficial form also frequently occurs on the forehead and neck near the border of the hair, and on the back, nates, scrotum, labia majora, etc. Sometimes the efflorescences are disseminated, often clustered in curvilinear or circular forms. The deep variety, which usually belongs to a later period of the disease than the superficial form, occurs as irregularly distributed, roundish pustules which ulcerate and form thick, rough, brownish or greenish-black crusts (see *Syphilitic* RUPIA) followed by permanent cicatrices. [G.]—**Erythematous s.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**Frambœsiaform papular s.** Fr., *syphilide papuleuse végétante.* A circumscribed papular or tubercular s. in which the surface becomes irregularly elevated, with little warty prominences resembling the surface of a raspberry. The corneous layer of the epidermis has a granular or rugous appearance, and is sometimes covered by a viscid secretion that dries and forms a loosely adherent crust. Its most common situations are the back, the face, especially in the angle of the alæ nasi (the *syphilide granulee des ailes du nez* of Fournier), and the cheeks. [G, 85.]—**Gummatous s.** Fr., *syphilide gommeuse.* Ger., *tiefliegendes grossknotiges Syphilid.* A gummy tumor which, beginning in the subcutaneous connective tissue, tends to involve the true skin gradually. It appears first in the form of a small, deep-seated nodule, which gradually enlarges and approaches nearer the surface, which latter becomes of a dusky-red color, and when softening of the gumma takes place ulceration may occur and be followed by the production of a deeply excavated ulcer, or the tumor may disappear by resolution without perforation of the surface. [G.]—**Herpetiform s., Herpetoid s.** Fr., *syphilide herpétiforme.* A s. consisting of small, millet-sized papular efflorescences surmounted by minute vesicles or pustules, usually closely clustered or arranged in circular or other figures like the groups of herpes. The secretion rapidly dries up, leaving little adherent brownish or yellowish crusts. [G.]—**Impetiginiform s., Impetiginous s.** A form of pustular s. in which small, flat pustules surrounded by a red areola occur in clusters, most commonly about the face or scalp. They soon dry up, forming thick, granular, dark-colored crusts, beneath which there is usually an eroded surface, but slightly depressed, often somewhat elevated. [G.]—**Large flat pustular s.** See *Ecthymatous s.*—**Lenticular papular s.** An early syphilitic eruption, usually disseminated over the greater portion of the body, consisting of dark-red or copper-colored, round or oval papules, with a rounded or flat, smooth surface, upon which during the process of involution a thin whitish scale of epidermis is formed. [G.]—**Miliary (papular) s.** An eruption of small, dark-red, acuminate papules situated about the mouths of the hair follicles, frequently clustered, sometimes forming determinate figures; one of the earlier manifestations of secondary syphilis. [G.]—**Miliary pustular s.** See *Herpetiform s.* —**Palmar and plantar s.** See *Squamous s. of the palms and soles.*—**Papular s.** See SYPHILODERMA *papulosum.*—**Papulo-squamous s.** Lat., *syphilolepis, psoriasis syphilitica.* Ger., *Schuppensyphilid.* Scaling papular syphilide; a modified form of the papular s. in which the efflorescences are covered by whitish, adherent scales and have a certain resemblance to psoriasis. [G.] —**Pigmentary s.** A form of chromatosis of the skin observed in syphilitic patients and regarded by many as a symptom of syphilis. Its most frequent situation is upon the sides of the neck, and it occurs most commonly in women. It sometimes appears in the form of small spots or macules disseminated over the surface, producing a mottled appearance, or in larger patches of the character of chloasma. Between the pigmented portions the intervening skin may appear either normal or unusually white, as if from deficiency of pigment (see VITILIGO). [G.]—**Pustular eczemaform s.** See *Impetiginous s.*—**Pustular s.** See *Ecthymatous s.*, *Impetiginous s.*, and *Herpetiform s.*—**Serpiginous s.** A pustular or ulcerating s. that advances in a serpiginous or creeping manner. It may start from a pustule which gradually extends at the periphery while healing at the centre, presenting a ring of dark, greenish crust with ulceration beneath, while the centre is red, darkly pigmented, blanched, and atrophic. Sometimes the advance of the disease is only upon one side, with cicatrization upon the other. Another form, attended with deeper ulceration, usually starts from one of the later cutaneous lesions of syphilis, such as the tubercular, ecthymatous, or gummatous s., and the ulceration often assumes a horseshoe or kidney shape, with cicatrization in the centre. [G.] —**Small acuminated pustular s.** See *Herpetiform s.*—**Small flat pustular s.** See *Impetiginous s.*—**Squamous s.** See *Papulo-squamous s.*—**Squamous s. of the palms and soles.** A s. characterized by rough, dry, scaling patches on the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet. The patches may be roundish, circinate, or horseshoe-shaped, or may occur in irregular curved or gyrate lines, and often manifest a tendency to advance in one direction while healing in the others. The surface is usually most roughened at the periphery, where the process is sharply defined, and is generally marked by a line of ragged, partly detached epidermis. Other parts of the patch may be scaly or smooth, shiny, and somewhat reddened. [G.] Cf. SYPHILIS *cutanea cornea.*—**Tubercular s.** Lat., *syphilis cutanea nodosa* (seu *tuberculosa*), *tubercula syphilitica.* Fr., *syphilide tuberculeuse* (*résolutive*). Ger., *Knotensyphilid.* A form of cutaneous syphilis usually occurring at an advanced stage of the disease, characterized by circumscribed deep-seated infiltrations involving the entire thickness of the skin. The eruption is commonly confined to particular regions, and is not generally symmetrical. The efflorescences may be grouped in irregular clusters, in the form of rings or curves, or in horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped patches. [G.]—**Ulcerating tubercular s.** A tertiary or late manifestation of syphilis in which tubercular lesions, occurring in several more or less isolated patches, undergo ulceration, usually with a tendency to spread in a serpiginous manner and often producing thick, dark crusts. When of long duration it is sometimes called lupus syphiliticus. [G.]—**Varicellaform s.** A pustular (sometimes described as vesicular) s. characterized by rounded or globular, millet-sized efflorescences filled with sero-purulent fluid, which rapidly dries up and forms brown crusts. [G.] Cf. *Variolaform s.*—**Variolaform s.** A pustular s. in which the efflorescences begin in the form of red spots which turn into pustules, at first acuminated and afterward becoming slightly depressed or umbilicated in the centre, and are followed by greenish-brown crusts beneath which there is usually slight ulceration or erosion. [G.]— **Vesicular s.** Ger., *Blasensyphilid.* A s. characterized by the presence of vesicles or vesico-pustules. Herpetiform s., varicellaform s., and syphilitic eczema are examples. [G.]

SYPHILODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-der'matos (-atis).* See SYPHILODERM.—**S. erythematosum.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. erythematosum palmare et plantare.** See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*—**S. maculosum.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. papulo-squamosum circinatum.** See *Circinate papulo-squamous* SYPHILIDE.—**S. papulosum.** A syphilitic exanthem of the skin occurring in the form of papular efflorescences, and produced by circumscribed cellular infiltrations in the corium. [G.]—**S. pigmentosum.**—See *Pigmentary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. pustulosum.** See *Pustular* SYPHILODERM —**S. roseolatum.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.

SYPHILOGRAPHY, n. Si^{2}f-i^{2}l-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. See SYPHILIDOGRAPHY.

SYPHILOID, adj. Si^{2}f'i^{2}l-oid. Lat., *syphiloïdes* (from *syphilis* [*q. v.*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Relating to or resembling syphilis; as a n., any one of certain epidemic diseases more or less resembling syphilis. [G.]—**Canadian s.** Lat., *radesyge canadensis.* Fr., *mal anglais* (ou *des éboulements,* ou *de chicot*). A disease which prevailed in Canada "from 1760 to 1780 and upward," and was probably syphilis, though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease resembling syphilis. [G, 16.]—**Hessian s.** A disease resembling radesyge, observed in Hesse, Germany. [G.] —**Jutland s.** A disease resembling radesyge that at one time prevailed in Jutland, Denmark. [G.]—**S. of Courland.** A disease resembling radesyge observed in Courland, Russia. [G.]

SYPHILOJONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-jo^{2}nth-(yo^{2}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ἴονθος (see IONTHUS). See *Pustular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. confertus.** See *Impetiginous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. latus.** See *Ecthymatous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. lenticularis.** See *Acneform* SYPHILODERM.

SYPHILOKELIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-kel(kal)'i^{2}s(es). Gen., *-kel'idos (-idis).* From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and κηλίς, a spot. Fr., *syphilocèle.* See *Macular* SYPHILIDE.—**S. fugax.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**S. perstans.** A macular syphilide (2d def.); perhaps also the pigmentary syphiloderm (*q. v.*). [G.]

SYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *-lep'idos (-idis).* From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM.—**S. exulcerans.** A pustulo-squamous syphiloderm attended with ulceration. [G.]—**S. exulcerans centralis.** A squamous syphiloderm attended with ulceration beneath the scale or crust. [G.]—**S. exulcerans peripherica.** A serpiginous ulcerating syphiloderm. [G.]—**S. guttata.** Papulo-squamous syphiloderm resembling psoriasis guttata. [G, 5.]—S.

palmaria. See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*—**S. palmaria cornea.** See SYPHILIS *cutanea cornea.*—**S. palmaria simplex.** See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles.*—**S. scutellata.** A papulo-squamous syphiloderm resembling psoriasis scutellata. [G, 5.]

SYPHILOLOGY, n. Si^{2}f-i^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See SYPHILIDOLOGY.

SYPHILOMA [Wagner] (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Fr., *syphilome.* Ger., *Syphilom.* A neoplasm peculiar to syphilis, consisting of an accumulation of small, round cells inclosed in a capsule of new connective tissue. The cellular growth tends to undergo fatty degeneration and atrophy rapidly, with softening and the production of a cheesy substance or mucus-like fluid. Usually the tumor is sharply circumscribed, but it sometimes occurs in the form of a diffuse infiltration. Its most common situations are "the subcutaneous cellular tissue, the skin, in and upon the bones, the liver, the testicles, the brain, the kidneys, and, especially in children, the lungs" (Bäumler). In the periosteum the growth is known as *tophus syphiliticus.* [G.]—**Chancre-like s.** An ulcerating gummy tumor, usually of the genitals, resembling a chancre. [G.]—**S. of the skin.** See *Gummatous* SYPHILODERM.

SYPHILOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'-i^2-a^3. From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and μανία, madness. Fr., *syphilimanie.* Ger., *Syphilomanie.* 1. A tendency to attribute diseases to syphilis. 2. A morbid belief that one is affected with syphilis. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).] Cf. SYPHILOPHOBIA.

SYPHILOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and μύκης, a fungus. Condyloma (including both forms). [G.]—**S. morus.** Exuberant condylomata resembling mulberries. [G, 5.]—**S. planus.** See CONDYLOMA *latum.*

SYPHILONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'-i^2-a^3. From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ὄνυξ, the nail. See ONYCHIA *syphilitica.*—**S. exulcerans.** Syphilitic onychia with ulceration. [G, 5.]—**S. sicca.** Syphilitic onychia with loss or deformity of the nails, and unattended with ulceration. [G, 5.]

SYPHILOPEMPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-pe^{2}mf'-i^{2}s(es). Gen., *-pemph'idos* (*-idis*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and πεμφίς, a blister. See PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus.*—**S. fungosa.** The name given by Fuchs to a case of syphilitic pemphigus in an infant, in which the eruption occurred upon the buttocks, the region of the genitals, the thighs, the abdomen, and the throat, and was followed, after rupture of the bullæ, by condylomatous growths. [G, 5.]—**S. vulgaris.** See PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus.*

SYPHILOPEMPHIX (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-pe^{2}mf'i^{2}x. Gen., *-ig'os* (*-ig'is*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and πεμφίξ, a blister. Fr., *s.* A syphilitic pustule. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYPHILOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}f'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phlys'eos* (*-oph'lysis*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and φλύσις, breaking out. See *Vesicular* SYPHILODERM.

SYPHILOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'-i^2-a^3. From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and φόβος, fear. Fr., *syphilophobie.* Ger., *Syphilophobie.* A morbid fear of having syphilis. [α, 18.] Cf. SYPHILOMANIA (2d def.).

SYPHILOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and φῦμα, a growth. Syphiloma of the skin. [G.]—**S. circumscriptum.** Circumscribed gummy infiltration (tumor) of the skin. [G.]—**S. diffusum.** Diffuse syphilitic infiltration of the skin. [G, 5.]

SYPHILOPSILOMA (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}ps-i^{2}l(el)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ψιλός, bare. See ALOPECIA *syphilitica.*

SYPHILOPSYDRAX (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}ps'id(u^{6}d)-ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x). Gen., *-psyd'racos* (*-acis*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ψύδραξ, a pimple. Ger., *Knötchensyphilid.* A lichenoid syphilitic eruption. [G, 5.] See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM and *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. acutus.** See *Miliary* SYPHILODERM.—**S. circumscriptus.** See *Corymbiform papular* SYPHILODERM.—**S. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular papular* SYPHILODERM.

SYPHILOSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r-(sklar)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and σκλήρωμα, an induration. See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.

SYPHILOSE (Fr.), n. Se-fe-loz. Of Mauriac, the assemblage of symptoms which belong to the tertiary stage of syphilis. [G, 93.]—**S. cutanée** [Mauriac]. Cutaneous syphilis of the tertiary stage, especially gummatous syphilodermata. [G, 93.]

SYPHILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *syphilis* (*q. v.*). A syphilitic affection. [G.]—**S. of the hair** [Wilson]. See TRICHOSYPHILIS.

SYPHON, n. Sif'o^{2}n. See SIPHON.

SYPHONOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sif(su^{6}f)-o^{2}n-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From σίφων, a tube. See SIPHONOMA.

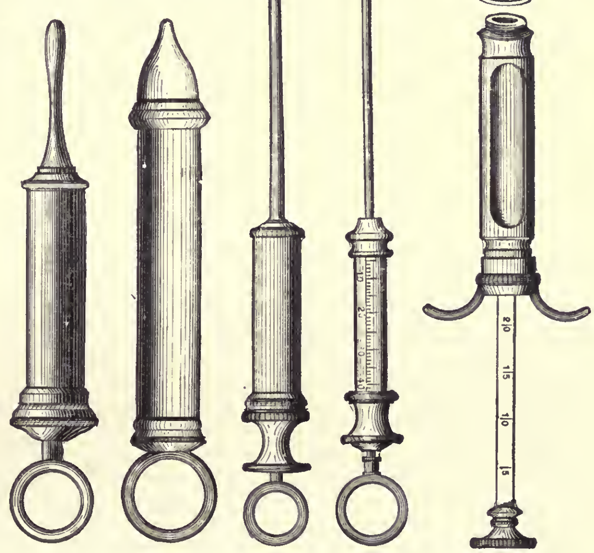
SYREION, n. A malignant ulcer on the face or neck. [Paracelsus (H).]

SYRIGMOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}g-mo(mo^3)-fon'-i^2-a^3. From συριγμός, a shrill piping sound, and φωνή, the voice. Fr., *syrigmophonie.* The state of having a whistling or piping voice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYRIGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}g'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., συριγμός. See TINNITUS *aurium.*

SYRINGA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g'a^3. From σῦριγξ, a tube. Fr., *lilas.* Ger., *Lilak*, *S.* 1. Lilac, pipe-privet (or -tree); a genus of shrubs forming, with *Schrebera* and *Forsythia*, a tribe (the *Syringeæ*) of the *Oleaceæ*; also the genus *Philadelphus.* [α, 35.] 2. See SYRINGE.—**S. persica.** Ger., *blauer Hollund.* Persian lilac, a species having the properties of *S. vulgaris.* [α, 35.]—**S. vulgaris.** Fr., *lilas commun, lilac, queue de renard des jardins.* Ger., *gemeiner Lilak, blauer* (oder *spanischer*) *Holler* (oder *Hollunder*, oder *Flieder*), *Syrene, Syringen.* Common lilac. The fruit capsules (formerly official as *semen lilac*) and the flowers have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic. The wood yields an oil resembling in odor oil of rosewood and oil of sandal-wood. [α, 35.]

SYRINGE, n. Si^{2}r'i^{2}nj. Gr., σῦριγξ. Lat., *syrinx, sipho, siphunculus.* Fr., *seringue.* Ger., *Spritze.* An instrument consisting usually of a tube terminating in a small orifice and fitted with a piston by the action of which a liquid is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, cleansing wounds, and the like. [A, 301.]—**Blake's middle-ear s.** A s. used for washing out the middle ear, being introduced through a hole in the drum-head. It has a long, slender nozzle which can be bent to correspond to the curve of any external meatus. [F, 39.]—**Buttles's gonorrhœa s.** A hard-rubber s. with long tip and an arrangement over the nozzle for distending the urethra. [E.]—**Catheter s.** A combined catheter and s. for making applications to the bladder or urethra. [E.]—**Clover's s.** An exhausting s. in the form of a bulb of soft rubber attached to a catheter; used for emptying the bladder of fragments after lithotrity. [E.]—**Dick's caustic s.** A catheter with several fine holes at the tip for making applications to the bladder or urethra. [E.]—**Ear s.** Lat., *olenchyta, sipho auricularis.* Ger., *Ohrspritze, Gehörspritze.* A s. used to inject fluids into the ear. [F.]—**Enema s.** A s. for injecting liquids into the rectum.—**Fountain s.** A s. in which gravity is the propelling force, an elevated rubber bag serving as a reservoir. [E.]—**Hypodermic s.** A small s. with a delicate nozzle terminating in a sharp point, for injecting medicines under the skin.—**Lacrymal s.** See DACRYOSYRINX (2d def.).—**Pravaz's s.** Ger., *Pravaz'sche Spritze.* A variety of hypodermic s. having externally a nut working on a thread cut about the piston, so that the contained liquid may be extruded drop by drop. [α, 34.]—**Ricord's s.** Fr., *seringue priapique.* A hard-rubber s. for vaginal injections. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**Van Buren's débris s.** A Davidson's s. with a hard-rubber bulbous tip perforated in many points, for removing débris from the bladder. [E.]—**Wheelock's reverse-flow s.** A s. with a cap over the nozzle to cause a reverse flow of the fluid; a variety of gonorrhœa s. [E.]



1 2 3 4 5

1, a rectal syringe; 2, a urethral syringe; 3, a uterine syringe; 4, Bumstead's urethral syringe; 5, a hypodermic syringe.

SYRINGEAL, adj. Si^{2}r-i^{2}nj'e^2-'l. Pertaining to the syrinx.

SYRINGICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}nj(i^{2}n^{2}g)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See FISTULOUS.

SYRINGIN, n. Si^{2}r'i^{2}nj-i^{2}n. Fr., *syringine.* Ger., *S.* A glucoside, $C_{19}H_{28}O_{10} + H_2O$, obtained from the bark of *Syringa vulgaris* and from *Ligustrum vulgare.* It has been used in malarial disease. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

SYRINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}nj(i^{2}n^{2}g)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From σῦριγξ, a tube. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYRINGO-ADENOME (Ger.), n. pl. Zu^{6}r-i^{2}n^{2}g-o-a^{3}d-e^{2}n-om'-e^2. See HYDRADÉNOMES.

SYRINGOCYSTADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g-o-(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From σῦριγξ, a pipe, κύστις, a bladder, and ἀδήν, a gland. Of Unna, a hydradénome. ["Dtsch. med. Ztg.," Nov. 4, 1889, p. 1023 (*a*, 34).]

SYRINGOID, adj. Si^{2}r-i^{2}n^{2}g′oid. Lat., *syringodes* (from σῦριγξ, a tube, and εἶδος, resemblance). See FISTULOUS.

SYRINGOMENINGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g″o-(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^{2}g-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., si^{2}r-i^{2}n^{2}g″o-me^{2}n-i^{2}n^{2}g′o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From σῦριγξ, a tube, μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and κήλη, a tumor. A meningocele presenting the characteristics of a syringo-myelocele. [*a*, 34.]

SYRINGOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-el(e^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. From σῦριγξ, a fistula, and μυελός, marrow. Ger., *Syringomyelie*. See MYELOSYRINGOSIS.

SYRINGOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). See *Excavating* MYELITIS.

SYRINGOMYELOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g″o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., si^{2}r-i^{2}n^{2}g″o-mi′e^{2}l-o-sel. Gen., *-cel′es*. From σῦριγξ, a fistula, μυελός, marrow, and κήλη, a tumor. See HYDROMYELOCELE (1st def.).

SYRINGOTOME, n. Si^{2}r-i^{2}n^{2}g′o-tom. Gr., συριγγοτόμον, συριγγοτόμος. Lat., *syringotomus, syringotomum*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Syringotom, Fistelmesser*. A curved bistoury with a flexible probe point for the operation on fistula in ano. [E.]

SYRINGOTOMY, n. Si^{2}r-i^{2}n^{2}g-o^{2}t′om-i^2. Gr., συριγγοτομία (from σῦριγξ, a fistula, and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *syringotomia*. Fr., *syringotomie*. Ger., *Syringotomie, Fistelschnitt*. A cutting operation for fistula in ano. [E.]

SYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)′i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *-ing′os* (*-ing′is*). Gr., σῦριγξ. 1. A tube. 2. A fistula. 3. The lower larynx of birds, where the voice is formed. It is at the bottom of the trachea, where the bronchi bifurcate. [L, 12, 343.]

SYRMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rm(su^{6}rm)′a^3. Gen., *syr′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., σύρμα (from σύρειν, to drag). The fæces in dysentery; so called because they were thought to contain scrapings or particles of the inner coat of the intestines. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

SYRMÆA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rm(su^{6}rm)-e′(a^3/e^2)-a^3. Gr., συρμαία (from συρμός, vomiting). 1. The radish. Its juice, mixed with salt water, was used by the Egyptians as a purgative and emetic. 2. A purge. 3. A mixture of honey and suet. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

SYRMAISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{6}rm(su^{6}rm)-a^3-iz′(i^{2}s)-mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., συρμαισμός. Fr., *syrmaïsme*. Of Hippocrates, catharsis or emesis. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 43).]

SYRO (Lat.), n. m. Sir(su^{2}r)′o. See SIRO.

SYRUP, n. Si^{2}r′u^{3}p. Lat., *syrupus*. Fr., *sirop*. Ger., *S., Sirop*. It., *siroppo*. Sp., *jarabe*. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar (saccharose) in water, forming a thick, ropy, transparent liquid of very sweet taste. See, also, SYRUPUS. 2. A class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of ordinary s. containing some medicinal principle in solution. [B.]—**Amussat's laxative s.** See SIROP *laxatif d'Amussat*.—**Brauner S.** (Ger.). See *Syrupus* LIQUIRITIÆ and MOLASSES.—**Eaton's s.** See *Syrupus* FERRI, *quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum*.—**Gibert's s.** See SIROP *Gibert*.—**Hive s.** See *Syrupus* SCILLÆ *compositus*.—**Iodocalcic s.** Fr., *sirop iodocalcaire*. A s. containing soluble calcium phosphate and calcium iodide; employed in tuberculosis, scrofula, and rickets. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**Simple s.** See SYRUPUS (1st def.).

SYRUPUS [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}r(su^{6}r)′u^{2}p(u^{4}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *sirop de sucre*, et *sirop de sucre à froid* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe simple* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar in water, containing 10 parts of water and 20 [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (18·57 [U. S. Ph.], 18·18 [Netherl. Ph.], 18 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 17·78 [Belg. Ph.], 16$\frac{2}{3}$ [Hung. Ph.], 16$\frac{1}{4}$ [Swiss Ph.], 16 [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) of sugar. The Fr. Cod. has two syrups: the *sirop de sucre*, prepared with 17 parts of sugar to 10 of water brought to a boil, and the *sirop de sucre à froid*, prepared with 18 parts of sugar to 10 of cold water. The Sp. Ph. also has two syrups, one containing 16$\frac{2}{3}$ parts of sugar to 10 of hot water, the other 18 of sugar to 10 of cold water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. A medicinal preparation containing enough sugar to give it the consistence of syrup.—**S. aceticus.** See *S.* ACIDI ACETICI.—**S. albus.** See SYRUP (1st def.).—**S. alcalinus.** A solution of 11 parts of potassium carbonate in 180 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. anodynus.** A syrup made by treating 3 parts of the seeds of *Datura stramonium* with 36 of vinegar, straining, and adding 72 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. antiscorbuticus.** Fr., *sirop antiscorbutique de Portal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe antiescorbútico* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by expressing and filtering the juice of 100 parts each of cochlearia-leaves and cress and 30 of horseradish, adding to 120 parts of this juice 500 of a mixture of 5 of calisaya-bark, 20 of gentian-root, and 10 of the root of *Rubia tinctoria*, macerating for 12 hours with 500 parts of water, expressing, filtering, dissolving in the whole 1,180 of sugar, and straining when cold [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 100 parts each of brook-lime, cochlearia, cress, and horseradish, 6 of orange-peel, and 1 part of cinnamon in 300 of stronger white wine, expressing, clarifying, straining, and for each 5 parts adding 8 of sugar [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating 3 parts of calisaya-bark, 12 of gentian-root, and 6 of the root of *Rubia tinctoria* in 340 of water, expressing, filtering, adding 8 parts of sugar for 5 of filtrate, straining, and adding 168 of compound syrup of cochlearia [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 620 parts of sugar in 345 of succus antiscorbuticus. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *S.* ARMORACIÆ *compositus*.—**S. antiscorbuticus jodatus** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de rábano yodado* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by adding to 1,000 parts of s. antiscorbuticus 1$\frac{1}{4}$ part of iodine and $\frac{5}{8}$ part of potassium iodide [Swiss Ph.], or $\frac{1}{8}$ of iodine and 1 of potassium iodide [Sp. Ph.] triturated with [Swiss Ph.] (dissolved in [Sp. Ph.]) a little water. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. aperiens compositus.** A preparation made by digesting 221 parts each of the purified juice of agrimony, *Chærophyllum sativum*, and *Pimpinella saxifraga* and the roots of iris, parsley, horseradish, and sulphurwort and 83 each of sassafras and the roots of elecampane and sweet flag in 996 of vinegar of squill, distilling 332 parts, and adding a syrup made of the expressed liquid from the residue with 1,992 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. aperiens Pechii.** A preparation made by boiling 28 parts each of the berries of alkekengi and the roots of *Apium graveolens*, asparagus, elecampane, burdock, comfrey, swallowwort, fennel, iris, strawberry, licorice, polypodium, and common eryngo in enough water, and adding 11 parts each of the juice of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, chicory, fennel, fumitory, parsley, and licorice, 496 of vinegar of squill, and 1,328 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. aperitivus.** See *Syrupus de quinque* RADICIBUS *compositus* (under RADIX).—**S. aromaticus.** See *S.* ARTEMISIÆ *compositus*.—**S. balsamicus (de Tolu).** See *S. tolutanus*.—**S. benzoinus.** A syrup made by digesting 250 grammes of benzoin with 1,000 of water for twelve hours, filtering, and adding twice as much white sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. cardiacus.** A syrup made of 11 parts of cinnamon, 4 of cloves, 2 of ginger, 75 of rose-water, 240 of strong wine, and 540 of sugar. [B, 199 (*a*, 38).]—**S. chalybeatus.** A syrup of 664 parts each of vinous tincture of iron and simple syrup and 14 of alcoholic cinnamon-water; or of 15 of aperient tincture of iron and 360 of syrup of chicory. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. communis** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See MOLASSES.—**S. compositus Laffecteur.** See under *Syrupus* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus*.—**S. copaivicus.** Fr., *sirop de baume de copahu*. Syrup of balsam of copaiba; made by mixing 3 parts of powdered gum arabic with enough water to form a mucilage, incorporating 12 parts of copaiba, and adding gradually 144 of syrup [Lipp. Disp., 1792]; or by stirring 1 part of tincture of copaiba into 24 parts of warm syrup [Frankf. Disp., 1791]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**S. cordialis.** A syrup made of 665 parts of Madeira wine, 1,320 of sugar, and 40 of cinnamon-water; or of 120 of sweet almonds, 45 of cinnamon, 900 of sugar, 360 of brandy, 720 of Madeira wine, and $\frac{9}{10}$ part each of musk and ambergris. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. HIPPOCRAS.—**S. Cuisinieri.** See *S.* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositus*.—**S. cum monosulfureto sodico.** See *Sirop de monosulfure de* SODIUM.—**S. emeticus.** A syrup made by digesting 7 parts of powdered glass of antimony with 360 of white Rhine wine for three days at a gentle heat, adding 960 of white sugar, and boiling. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. emulsivus.** See SIROP *amygdalin* and *S.* AMYGDALARUM.—**S. fuscus.** See MOLASSES.—**S. gummosus.** See *S.* ACACIÆ.—**S. hollandicus.** See MOLASSES.—**S. hordeatus.** See SIROP *amygdalin* and *S.* AMYGDALARUM.—**S. iodo-tannicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. A syrup made by dissolving 1 part of iodine in a little alcohol, and 4 parts of extract of rhatany in water, mixing the two, allowing the mixture to stand some days until it no longer turns starch-paste blue, filtering, bringing up to 170 parts by washing with water, and adding 330 of sugar. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. kermesinus.** A syrup made by macerating kermes with three times as much sugar and expressing; or by boiling together equal parts of kermes-juice and sugar; or by macerating $\frac{48}{100}$ part of purified potassium carbonate, 28 parts of kermes, 166 of rose-water, and 111 each of water of lemon and water of cinnamon, and adding $\frac{3}{100}$ part of alum and 664 parts of sugar; or by infusing over night 15 parts of cochineal and $\frac{7}{10}$ part of purified potassium carbonate in 360 parts each of rose-water and cinnamon-water, and adding 960 of sugar and 360 of kermes-juice. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. Lobelii.** See *Sirop d'*ÉRYSIMUM *composé*.—**S. longæ vitæ.** A syrup made by macerating 61 parts of fresh iris-root, 30 of dried gentian-root, and 367 of white wine, expressing, and adding 1,000 of mercurialis-juice, 345 each of the juice of borage and ox-tongue, and 1,500 of white honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. magistralis** [Swiss Ph.]. A syrup consisting of 1 part of extractum ferri pomatum dissolved in 4 parts of alcoholic cinnamon-water, 20 of syrup of orange-peel, 50 of compound syrup of rhubarb, 24 of syrup, and 1 part of tincture of Chinese cinnamon. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. mannatus.** See *Syrupus* SENNÆ *cum manna*.—**S. mastichinus.** A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of mastic in 18 of water of mastic, straining, and adding 24 of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. mineralis.** See *S.* ACIDI SULPHURICI.—**S. opiatus, S. opii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop d'opium* (ou *thébaïque*). Sp., *jarabe de extracto de opio* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made of extract of opium [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (dissolved in water [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Sp. Ph.], in strong wine [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]), mixed with syrup and evaporated, so that the preparation contains in 100 grammes about 20 centigrammes of extract of opium (1 gramme of the tincture [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), or 2 grains of the wine [Netherl. Ph.] (1 grain of the extract [Gr. Ph.]) to the oz. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'espèces pectorales* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by infusing 1,000 parts of species florum pectoralium in 12,000 of boiling water, expressing, filtering, adding to 10,000 parts of the product 3 of extract of opium dissolved in 500 of water of orange-flowers and 20,000 of sugar, and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**S. pectoralis comitis Christiani.** A syrup made by boiling 14 grammes each of sarsaparilla, china-root, *Smilax aspera*, and guaiac, 21 of pearl barley, and 3$\frac{3}{8}$ of ivory-filings in 1,992 of water until reduced one half, and adding a handful each of violets, ox-tongue, roses, and borage, and 664 grammes of white sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. sacchari.** See *S.*—**S. scilliticus.** See *Syrupus* SCILLÆ.—**S. simplex.** See *S.* (1st def.).—**S. spleneticus.** A syrup made by boiling 60 parts each of the roots of *Apium graveolens*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, chicory, fennel, and parsley, the herbs of scolopendrium, cochlearia, water-cress, *Chærophyllum sativum*, and *Asperula odorata*, and the seeds of nettle and cress, 15 of the seeds of *Apium graveolens*, 22 of juniper, and 11 each of the roots of galangal and sweet flag in water enough to make 1,080, expressing, clarifying, adding 1,260 parts of white sugar, boiling, and adding 720 parts of a mixture made by boiling 90 parts of astacolith, 60 of cream of tartar, and 7 of hydrochloric acid in 720 of white Rhine wine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**S. temperans.** A mixture of equal parts of syrup of lemon-juice and syrup of poppy. [A, 447 (*a*, 38).]—**S. thebaicus.** See *S.*

opiatus.—**S. tolutanus.** Fr., *sirop de baume de Tolu.* Sp., *jarabe de bálsamo de tolú.* A syrup made by digesting 10 parts of balsam of Tolu in 250 of a solution of 162½ of sugar in 87½ of water at a temperature not higher than 82° C., straining when cold, and washing with water if necessary up to 250 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by boiling 10 parts of the balsam in 160 of water, filtering when cold, and adding 256 parts of sugar [Br. Ph.]; or by heating to a boil 60 parts of the tincture of balsam of Tolu with water enough to make 400 of filtrate and adding 800 of sugar [Dan. Ph.]. The extraction of the balsam is done by somewhat different methods and the proportion of sugar varies somewhat according to the other ph's. Some of the older ph's ordered dilute alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**S. Vanier** [Belg. Ph.]. A syrup made by mixing an emulsion of 50 parts each of cod-liver oil and water, 4 of oil of anise, 25 of powdered gum arabic, 15 of extractum juglandis, 2½ of potassium iodide, and 50 of water with a solution of 300 parts of honey in 150 of syrup of yellow cinchona-bark and 404 of syrup, and reducing to 1,000 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**S. vitriolatus.** See *S.* ACIDI SULPHURICI.

SYSOME (Fr.), **SYSOMIEN** (Fr.), n's. Se-zom, -zo-me-a^{3}n^2. See SYNADELPHUS.

SYSPASIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(su^{6}s)-paz(pa^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. Gr., συσπασία. See CONVULSION.

SYSSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(su^{2}s)-sa^{3}rk-os′l^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., συσσάρκωσις (from συσσαρκοῦσθαι, to be grown over with flesh). Fr., *syssarcose.* Ger., *Syssarkose, Fleischbeinfügung.* That variety of articulation in which the bones are connected with each other by means of muscles (*e. g.*, that of the scapula with the ribs).

SYSTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(su^{6}s)-ta^{2}ls(ta^{3}ls)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-als′eos* (*-is*). From συστέλλειν, to draw together. See SYSTOLE.

SYSTALTIC, adj. Si^{2}s-ta^{2}lt′i^{2}k. Gr., συσταλτικός. Lat., *systalticus.* Fr., *systaltique.* Ger., *systaltisch.* See SYSTOLIC.

SYSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(su^{6}s)′ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos, syst′asis.* Gr., σύστασις. Consistence, density.

SYSTEM, n. Si^{2}st′e^{2}m. Gr., σύστημα (from συνιστάναι, to set together). Lat., *systema.* Fr., *système.* Ger., *S.* 1. A methodical arrangement of organisms, etc., according to their relationships. 2. A group or aggregation of organs or structures having special functions. [α, 35.] 3. The body as a whole. [B.] 4. See METHOD.—**Adipose s.** A general term for all parts resembling adipose tissue and for the organs at first formed of it.—**Arterio-ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, that part of the sympathetic nervous s. that is distributed along and to the arteries. [α, 18.]—**Association s.** Of Meynert, a s. of association fibres. [α, 34.]—**Asymmetric s.** See *Triclinic s.*—**Axial-fibre s.** Of Spitzka, the bundles of nerve-fibres which belong to the lemniscus. ["Med. Record," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 421 (I).]—**Balkens′** (Ger.). See *Trabecular s.*—**Callosal s.** The s. of nerve-fibres in the corpus callosum which, according to Meynert and Arnold, unite symmetrical regions in the two hemispheres. [I, 3 (K).]—**Cellular s.** See *Fundamental s.*—**Central nervous s.** The brain and spinal cord. [L.]—**Commissural s.** See *Trabecular s.*—**Connective s. of the cerebellum.** Of Burdach, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum with the valve of Vieussens, which is included between them. [I, 31 (K).]—**Cortical s.** The bark or cortex of plants. [α, 35.]—**Cubic s.** See *Regular s.*—**Eingeweidenervens′** (Ger.). See *Sympathetic nervous s.*—**Epidermal s.** The group of tissues, consisting of the epidermis, hairs, etc., covering the framework and parenchyma of plants. Its cells are compactly arranged and their walls cutinized, this adapting it to its protective function. [α, 35.]—**Extraspinal ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, the sympathetic nervous ganglia situated on each side of the spine. [α, 18.]—**Fascicular s., Fibro-vascular s.** The aggregation of fibro-vascular bundles (*q. v.*); the fibrous framework of a plant; in the leaf, the union of veins; in the stem and root, the tough resistant portion. [α, 35.]—**First association s.** The s. of associated fibres connecting the optic thalamus with the cortex cerebri. [α, 34.]—**First projection s.** Of Meynert, those tracts of nerve-fibres which extend between the great ganglionic masses of the brain and the convolutions. They include a portion or the whole of the corona radiata. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1878, p. 405 (K).]—**Fundamental s.** The cellular s.: the group of tissues surrounding the fibro-vascular bundles of plants, forming pith, medullary rays, pulp of fruits and leaves, etc. Its function is assimilative. [α, 35.]—**Ganglionic nervous s.** See *Sympathetic nervous s.*—**Gastrovascular s.** A s. having both digestive and circulatory functions. [L.]—**Gefässs′ des Fruchthofes** (Ger.). The vessels in which the first circulation takes place in the embryo. [Kölliker (H).]—**Goux s.** A s. of removing excreta by the use of a mixture of some vegetable or animal fibrous substance with a small proportion of iron or calcium sulphate pressed close on the bottom and sides of a tub or pail that is used to receive excreta. [α, 34.]—**Grosshirnrindenbrückens′** (Ger.). A tract of nerve-fibres extending from the pons Varolii to the cortex cerebri. [I, 27 (K).]—**Haversian s.** A Haversian canal, together with its lamellæ, lacunæ, and canaliculi.—**Hemmungss′** (Ger.). An inhibitory s. or group of nerves. [K, 16.]—**Hexagonal s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of four axes, three (the *secondary axes*) lying in the same plane and the fourth (the *principal axis*) at right angles to this. [B, 3.]—**Intermediary s.** The interolivary layer; of Flechsig, a longitudinal tract of nerve-fibres situated between the olivary bodies. It receives fibres from the termination of the fillet and from the postero-lateral columns, and is also connected with the corpus dentatum olivæ. [I, 1 (K).]—**Intraspinal ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, the ganglia on the posterior roots of the trifacial and spinal nerves. [α, 18.]—**Intravisceral ganglionic s.** Of M. Hall, that portion of the sympathetic nervous s. that is distributed to the tissues composing the viscera. [α, 18.]—**Ligneous s.** See *Fibro-vascular s.*—**Longitudinal associating s.** Of Spitzka, the longitudinal bundles of nerve-fibres in Meynert's classification which connect dissimilar regions in the same hemisphere of the brain. [K.]—**Lymph-canalicular s.** Ger., *Lymphcanälchens′.* Intercommunicating lymph cavities in the connective tissue of organs continuous with the lymphatic capillaries. [L.]—**Middle s. of the fibræ arcuatæ.** The arciform fibres connected with the corpus dentatum olivæ. They form its capsule, and then enter it, being connected, according to Meynert, with its nerve-cells. [I, 31 (K).]—**Monoclinic s., Monosymmetric s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three unequal axes, two (the *secondary axes*) being placed at right angles to each other, and one of them (the *orthodiagonal axis*) being also at right angles to the third (or *principal*) axis, while the second (or *clinodiagonal*) axis forms an oblique angle with the latter. [B, 3.]—**Nervous s.** The brain, spinal cord, sympathetic nervous s., and nerves. [L.]—**Organic nervous s.** See *Sympathetic nervous s.*—**Projection s.** Of Meynert, the sensory nerve-fibres of the body which originate in the cerebral cortex, pass through the central tubular gray matter after converging to the crura cerebri, and finally again diverge as peripheral sensory nerves; so called because an image of the external world is considered as projected upon the cerebral cortex by the aid of this s. [I, 31 (K).] See also *First projection s.* and *Second projection s.*—**Quadratic s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three axes at right angles to each other, the two secondary axes being of equal length, while the length of the principal axis is different. [B, 3.]—**Regular s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three equal axes at right angles to each other. [B, 3.]—**Rhombic s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three axes at right angles to each other, all of unequal length, one (the *principal axis*) being that along which the crystal tends mostly to develop, the others (the *secondary axes*) being denominated respectively *brachydiagonal* and *macrodiagonal*, according to their length. [B, 3.]—**Second projection s.** Of Meynert, those nerve-fibres which unite the cerebral ganglia with the central gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1878, p. 405 (K).]—**Sexual s.** A botanical s. in which the genera are grouped in classes based on the number or arrangement of the stamens and pistils; especially the Linnæan s. [α, 35.]—**Spinal s. of nerves.** The nerves originating from the spinal cord in distinction with those having a cranial origin. [α, 34.]—**Subependymal mixed s.** Of Spitzka, a s. or column of nuclei ("cells") which, beginning at the lower portion of the medulla oblongata, is continuous above with the common superior nucleus of the vagus and spinal accessory nerves and the substantia ferruginea, and finally with the superior nucleus of the trigeminus. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Subependymal s., Subventricular motor s. of nuclei.** Of Spitzka, a chain of nuclei which begins with the hypoglossal nucleus and is prolonged along the side of the third ventricle to the infundibulum. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Superior s. of the fibræ arcuatæ.** The upper bundles of arcuate fibres of the medulla oblongata. [I, 31 (K).]—**Sympathetic (nervous) s.** The sympathetic nerves and ganglia and the plexuses connected with them. [L.]—**Trabecular s.** [Meynert], **Transverse associating s.** [Spitzka]. Ger., *Balkens′.* Those bundles of nerve-fibres (*e. g.*, the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure) which connect similar regions of the opposite hemispheres of the brain. [I, 31 (K).]—**Triclinic s.** A s. of crystallization characterized by the presence of three unequal axes, all obliquely inclined to each other, and denominated respectively *principal axis* and *secondary axes* (*macrodiagonal* and *brachydiagonal*) in the same way as in the rhombic s. [B, 3.]—**Vascular s.** 1. The s. of vessels concerned in the circulation of the blood. [α, 48.] 2. See *Fibro-vascular s.*

SYSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(su^{6}st)-em(am)′a^3. Gen., *-em′atos* (*-atis*). See SYSTEM.—**S. nervosum vegetativum.** See *Sympathetic* (*nervous*) SYSTEM.—**S. pontis Varolii.** See BRÜCKENS*ystem.*—**S. vitæ automaticæ** (seu vegetativæ). See *Sympathetic* (*nervous*) SYSTEM.

SYSTEMATIC, adj. Si^{2}st-e^{2}m-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *systematicus.* Fr., *systématique.* Ger., *systematisch.* Pertaining to system; in accordance with system; methodical. [α, 35.]

SYSTEMATOLOGY, n. Si^{2}st-e^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *systematologia* (from σύστημα, a system, and λόγος, understanding). The science of classification; taxonomy. [α, 48.]

SYSTÈME (Fr.), n. Se-ste^{2}m. See SYSTEM.—**Petit s. arciforme.** Bundles of arching nerve-fibres which connect adjacent convolutions of the brain; best seen, according to Huguenin, in sections perpendicular to the axis of a convolution. [I, 28 (K).]

SYSTEMIC, adj. Si^{2}st-e^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *systématique.* Ger., *systemisch.* Pertaining to the organism as a whole. [α, 48.]

SYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(su^{6}st)′o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *syst′oles.* Gr., συστολή (from συστέλλειν, to draw together). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* 1. Contraction, especially that of the walls of the heart, occurring alternately with their diastole. [K.] 2. See under DIASTOLE (2d def.).—**Aborted s., Abortic s.** Fr., *s. avortée.* Of F. Franck, a cardiac s. that does not produce an elevation of pressure in the aortic system. It may be caused by mitral regurgitation, lack of ventricular distention, or deficient energy. [α, 34.]—**Anticipated s.** Fr., *s. anticipée.* Of F. Franck, an aborted s. due to a deficient quantity of blood in the ventricle. ["Compt. rend. de l'Acad. des sci.," 1877, lxxxiv, p. 786 (α, 34).]—**Arterial s.** The retraction of the arterial wall just subsequent to the cardiac s. [α, 34.]—**Auricular s.** Ger., *Vorhofss′.* The contraction of the auricles of the heart. [K.]—**Sphygmo-s.** The expansion of the pulse corresponding to the s. of the heart, as represented graphically by the sphygmograph. [B; K, 3.]—**Ventricular s.** The s. of the ventricles. [α, 34.]

SYSTOLIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *systolicus.* Fr., *systolique, systolaire.* Ger., *systolisch.* Pertaining to the systole. [K.]

SYSTOLOMETER, n. Si^{2}st-o^{2}l-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From συστολή, systole, and μέτρον, a measure. Of W. Whitla, a small saucer-shaped metal disc, ½ inch in diameter, from the concave surface of

which arises a hollow stem that receives a fine silver wire which may be held in place by a thumb-screw. The end of the wire is bent at an angle and tipped with a bead. The warmed convex side of the disc is attached over the region of the apex-beat of the heart by means of a plaster. The wire records the systole, and, tapping against a stethoscope, gives a systolic sound. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 277 (α, 34).]

SYSTREMMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}s(su^{6}s)-tre^{2}m′ma^3. Gen., *-trem′matos* (*-atis*). Gr., σύστρεμμα (from συστρέφειν, to twist up). 1. A glomerule; a convolution. 2. Cramp. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(su^{6}s)′tro^{2}f-e(a). Gen., *sys′trophes*. Gr., συστροφή. A sprain; also the resulting inflammation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SYZYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}z(su^{6}z)-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From συζύγιος, yoked (from σύν, with, and ζευγνύναι, to yoke). Fr., *syzygion*. Ger., *Mützenblume*. 1. A genus of the *Myrtaceœ*, regarded by some as a section of *Eugenia*. [α, 35.] 2. Conjunction of organisms in pairs, without fusion of substance. [L, 121.]—**S. belluta.** A Malabar tree with aromatic leaves which are used for diarrhœa and in baths for rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**S. caryophyllæum.** Ger., *gewürzreiche Mützenblume*. A Ceylon species. The mildly aromatic and astringent bark, East Indian clove-bark, formerly known in Europe as *cassia caryophyllata* seu *cortex cassiœ caryophyllatœ*, is used as a spice and as a medicine. [α, 35.]—**S. caryophyllifolium.** Ger., *nelkenbaumblättrige Mützenblume*. An East Indian species. The astringent, bitterish, aromatic bark is used in fevers and in abdominal diseases. The berries are of the shape and taste of olives. [α, 35.]—**S. guineense.** A species used in Senegal for rheumatism. The ripe fruits are edible. [α, 35.]—**S. jambolanum.** Fr., *myrte pédonculé*. Jambolan tree, Java plum; a species identified by some with *S. caryophyllifolium*. The root-bark is used as an astringent, the bark of the stem and branches in aphthæ, and the austere, acidulous berries in gargles and in preparing an astringent and stomachic syrup. The bark and the seed (called in India *jamboo*, or *jambol*) have been used in diabetes. [α, 35.]—**S. zeylanicum.** An edible-fruited Ceylon tree. The leaves, which have a pleasant, aromatic, somewhat astringent taste, are used in syphilis. [α, 35.] Cf. MARANDA.

SZALATHNYA, n. A place in Sohl County, Hungary, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

SZCZAWNICZA, n. A place in Austrian Galicia where there are saline springs, with bathing and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SZKLENO, n. A place in Bars County, Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 57, 135 (α, 14).]

SZLIACS, n. A place in Zolyom County, Hungary, where there are warm gaseous, ferruginous, alkaline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SZOBRANCZ, n. A place in Ungh County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

SZOLYMA, n. A place in Marmaros County, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

SZOLYVA, n. A place in Bereg County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

SZULIN, n. A place in Zips County, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

T

TABAC (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ba^{3}k. 1. The genus *Nicotiana*. [α, 35.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see TABACUM.—**Acétolé de t.** See *Acetum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Éléolé de t.** See *Oleum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Éthérolé de t.** See *Tinctura* NICOTIANÆ *œtherea*.—**Extrait de t.** See *Extractum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Grand t.** See NICOTIANA *tabacum*.—**Huile de t.** See *Oleum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Hydrolé de t., Infusion de t.** See *Infusum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Lavement de t.** See *Enema* TABACI.—**Œnolé de t.** See *Vinum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Oxéolé de t.** See *Acetum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Oxymel de t.** See *Oxymel* NICOTIANÆ.—**Petit t.** See NICOTIANA *rustica*.—**Sirop de t.** See *Syrupus* NICOTIANÆ.—**T. de montagne, T. des Savoyards, T. des Vosges.** The *Arnica montana*. [α, 35.]—**Teinture éthérée de t.** See *Tinctura* NICOTIANÆ *œtherea*.—**Vin de t.** See *Vinum* NICOTIANÆ.

TABACIC ACID, n. Ta^{2}b-a^{2}s′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tabacique*. Ger., *Tabaksäure*. A substance obtained from tobacco-leaves, formerly considered a dibasic organic acid, but now known to be a mixture of malic and citric acids. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

TABACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From *tabacum*, tobacco. Infiltration of a part or region with tobacco-dust. [α, 34.]—**T. pulmonis, T. pulmonum.** Pulmonary atrophy caused by the inhalation of tobacco-dust. [α, 34.]

TABACUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)′a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *nicotiane*, *tabac* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tabak*, *Tabakblätter* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *nicociana* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana t.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Enema tabaci.** Fr., *lavement de tabac*. Ger., *Tabakklystier*. Sp., *clister de tabaco* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating tobacco-leaves with 175 times as much boiling water for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour [Br. Ph.] (with 64 times as much boiling water for $\frac{1}{4}$ hour [Finn. Ph.], with 240 times as much boiling water for 1 hour [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

TABAGISME (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ba^3-zhez-m'. Chronic tobacco poisoning. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," June 23, 1885, p. 1053.]

TABAK (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}b-a^{3}k′. 1. The genus *Nicotiana*. 2. Tobacco-leaves. [α, 35.]—**T'lunge.** See TABACOSIS *pulmonum*.—**T'-vergiftung.** See NICOTINISM.

TABANUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)′an(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of blood-sucking *Diptera*. [α, 48.]—**T. bovinus.** See ŒSTRUS *bovis*.

TABASHEER, n. Ta^{2}b-a^3-sher′. Said to be from Sans., *tavakshiri*, cow's milk. Written also *tabashir*, *tabaxir*, and *tabaschir*. Fr., *tabashir*. Ger., *Tabascheer*. A bluish-white substance found in the fruits of various species of the *Bambuseœ*. It consists of silica and small quantities of lime, potash, and vegetable matter. It is reputed astringent and tonic, and is used medicinally. [α, 35.]

TABATIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}b-a^{3}t-e-e^{2}r. A snuff-box. [α, 14.]—**T. anatomique.** See FOVEOLA *radialis*.

TABEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)-e^2-fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *tabefacere*, to melt. See CHANCRE (1st def.).

TABELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)-e^{2}l′la^3. Dim. of *tabula*, a board. See TABLET.—**Tabellæ carbonaceæ.** Fr., *tablettes de charbon*. Sp., *tabletas de carbón*. Lozenges of 600 parts of purified charcoal with 2,382 of sugar, 18 of tragacanth, and enough water [Belg. Ph.] (with 600 of sugar and 150 of tragacanth mucilage [Fr. Cod.], with 1,720 of sugar and enough tragacanth mucilage [Sp. Ph.]). The Belg. lozenges contain 20 centigrammes each, the Fr. 50 centigrammes each, and the Sp. 30 centigrammes each of charcoal. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tabellæ manus Christi.** See *Conserva* ROSARUM *sicca*.—**Tabellæ martiales** (seu **restaurantes**). Lozenges consisting of 30 parts of iron-filings with 5 of cinnamon, 180 of sugar, and 120 of water, or with $7\frac{1}{2}$ of cinnamon and about 306 of sugar, each containing 12 centigrammes of iron; or of 28 parts of iron-filings with 7 of cinnamon and 332 of sugar, or with $3\frac{2}{3}$ of cinnamon, 138 of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage, each containing 9 centigrammes of iron; or of 32 parts each of iron-filings and cinnamon-water, 8 of powdered cinnamon, 4 of tragacanth, and 324 of sugar, each containing 5 centigrammes of iron; or of 19 parts of iron-filings, 6 of cinnamon, 180 of sugar, 30 of sweet almonds, and 2 each of cardamom and orange-peel. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tabellæ rosatæ.** See *Conserva* ROSARUM *sicca*.

TABERNÆMONTANA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)-u^{5}rn(e^{2}rn)-e-(a^3-e^2)-mo^{2}nt-an(a^{3}n)′a^3. From *Tabernœmontanus*, a German botanist. Fr., *taberne*, *tabernœmontane*. A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees and shrubs. The *Tabernœmontaneœ* are a tribe of the *Apocyneœ*. [α, 35.]—**T. alba.** Fr., *bois laiteux*. A West Indian species. The bark is used like that of *T. citrifolia*. [α, 35.]—**T. angustifolia.** A plant growing in South Carolina and Georgia. The root and bark are said to be antidysenteric. [α, 35.]—**T. citrifolia.** Fr., *bois de lait* (ou *laiteux franc*), *taberne à feuilles de citronnier*. 1. Of Linnæus, a West Indian tree with a caustic, poisonous juice. The bitter bark is used as a tonic, febrifuge, and anthelminthic, and the leaves are reputed vulnerary and febrifuge. [α, 35.] 2. Of Jacquin, see *T. alba*.—**T. coronaria.** Adam's apple, East Indian rose-bay, wax-flower plant. The juice is used in ophthalmia and skin diseases, and the root-bark as an anthelminthic and in odontalgia. [α, 35.]—**T. crispa.** An East Indian species. The acrid juice of the root-bark is used in diarrhœa and as an application to abscesses. [α, 35.]—**T. dichotoma.** Ger., *Evaapfelbaum*. A tree of Ceylon. Its fruit is poisonous. [α, 35.]—**T. mauritiana.** A shrub with a poisonous milky sap. ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 242.]—**T. orientalis.** See *T. crispa*.—**T. persicariæfolia.** An Isle-of-France species. The juice is considered poisonous. [α, 35.]—**T. semperflorens.** A species found in the Philippine Islands; used in dysentery and for the stings of venomous reptiles. [α, 35.]—**T. utilis.** Fr., *arbre à lait*. Ger., *Milchbaum*. The *hya-hya* (or cow-tree) of British Guiana. The stem yields a sweet, milky juice, highly esteemed as food, though containing some caoutchouc. The bark is used medicinally. [α, 35.]

TABES (Lat.), n. f. Tab(ta^{3}b)′ez(as). Gen., *tab′is*. Gr., φθίσις. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Auszehrung*. 1. A wasting away, especially atrophy of the muscles; also t. dorsualis. [D.] 2. In botany, a wasting, a gradual decay of the powers of growth. [α, 35.]—**Painful t.** See *Abortive locomotor* ATAXIA.—**T. anglica.** Of De Garencières, pulmonary tuberculosis. [α, 34.]—**T. atactica, T. ataxique** (Fr.). See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**T. cerebellaris.** Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebellar symptoms. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**T. cerebralis.** Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebral symptoms. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**T. cervicalis.** Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis affecting the cervical segment of the cord. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**T. combiné** (Fr.). Syn.: *t. ataxo-spasmodique*, *sclérose postéro-latérale de la moëlle*. Sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. [Grasset, "Arch. de neurol.," July, 1886, p. 27.]—**T. coxaria.** Tuberculous coxitis. [α, 34.]—**T. diabetica.** See DIABETOPHTHISIS.—**T. dolorosa.** See *Abortive locomotor* ATAXIA.—**T. dorsalis, T. dorsualis.** Ger., *Rückenmarkszehrung*, *Darrsucht*, *Rückendarre*. Consumption of the spinal cord (see *Locomotor* ATAXIA); so called from the peculiar lesion in the posterior columns. [D.]—**T. dorsualis cervicalis.** See *T. cervicalis*.—**T. dorsualis illusoria.** A condition more or less completely simulating locomotor ataxia; acquired through fear of the disease, but not dependent on an anatomical lesion. [Knowalewsky, "Ctrlbl. f. Nervenheilk.," 1885, No. 15; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 15; "Irrenfreund," 1886, No. 7, p. 108.]—**T. dorsualis spasmodica.** See *Spasmodic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**T. fruste** (Fr.). A variety of locomotor ataxia which

may remain without change until death, or may develop into the ordinary form of locomotor ataxia. [Rummo, "Union méd.," June 5, 1884, p. 986 (D).]—**T. hæmorrhoidalis.** Neurasthenia with tabetic symptoms caused by hæmorrhoids. [α, 34.]—**T. incipiens.** The first stage of t. dorsualis. [L, 57 (α. 50).]—**T. lactea.** An impairment of the general health resulting from an excessive or too prolonged secretion of milk.—**T. lumbaris.** Of Remak, posterior sclerosis of the lumbar segment of the spinal cord. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**T. mesenterica, T. meseraica.** See Phthisis *meseraica*.—**T. moteur** (Fr.). Of Dierret, t. caused by inflammation of the cerebral motor centres. ["Lyon méd.," June 12, 1887, p. 208 (α, 34).]—**T. neurasthenica.** See Neurasthenia.—**T. oculaire** (Fr.). T. dorsualis affecting especially the functions of the eye, amblyopia, ptosis, diplopia, lagophthalmia, nystagmus, etc., being developed. [α, 18.]—**T. peripherica.** See *Peripheric* neurotabes.—**T. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* tuberculosis.—**T. purulenta.** See Arthropyosis.—**T. salivalis.** Marasmus associated with and attributed to salivation. [α, 34.]—**T. saturnina.** The general marasmus caused by saturnism. [α, 34.]—**T. scrofulosa.** See *T. meseraica*.—**T. spasmodica.** See *Spasmodic spinal* paralysis.—**T. ulcerosa.** See Apostematophthisis.—**T. urinalis.** See Diabetes *mellitus*.

TABESCENT, adj. Ta^{2}b-e^{2}s's'nt. Lat., *tabescens* (from *tabescere*, to melt gradually). Ger., *verkümmernd*. In botany, wasting; affected with tabes. [α, 35.]

TABETIC, adj. Ta^{2}b-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *tabeticus*. Fr., *tabétique*. Ger., *tabetisch*, *abzehrend*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes dorsualis; as a n. (Ger., *Tabetiker*, *Tabiker*), a person so affected.

TABIANO (It.), n. Ta^{3}b-e-a^{3}n'o. A place in Parma, Italy, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

TABID, adj. Ta^{2}b'i^{2}d. Lat., *tabidus*. Fr., *tabide*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes. [α, 48.]

TABIFIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ta^{3}-be-fek. Causing or inducing tabes. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TABIKER (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}b-ek'e^{2}r. See Tabetic.

TABITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)-i^{2}-u^{2}d(ud)'o. Gen., *-ud'inis*. From *tabidus*, melting. The condition of being tabetic. [α, 48.]

TABLE, n. Ta'b'l. Gr., τράπεζα, πίναξ. Lat., *tabula*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *Tisch*, *Tafel*. A flat-topped article of furniture; a structure resembling a t. or its flat top. [α, 48.]—**Bed-t.** Of Isaacs, a t. fixed to the frame of an ordinary bedstead, so as to be folded away beneath it when necessary. ["Lancet," 1872, i, p. 764.]—**Inner t. (of the cranial wall).** The inner solid osseous part of the bones of the cranial wall. [C.]—**Operating t.** A chair or t. used in surgical operations. [E.]—**Outer t. (of the cranial wall).** The outer solid osseous portion of the bones of the walls of the cranium. [C.]—**T's of the skull.** The condensed inner and outer layers of the cranial bone which include the diploe. [L.]—**Vitreous t. of the skull.** See *Inner t.* (*of the cranial walls*).

TABLET, n. pl. Ta^{2}b'le^{2}t. Lat., *tabella*, *trochiscus*, *tabula*, *pastillus*. Fr., *tablette*. Ger., *Täfelchen*. Sp., *tableta*, *trocisco*. A lozenge having for its basis finely powdered sugar brought to the proper consistence with the aid of mucilage. The Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Russ. Ph. sometimes order chocolate as a basis. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).] See also Lozenge, Pastille, and Troche.

TABLETTE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}b-le^{2}t. See Tablet.—**T's antichlorotiques.** See Tabellæ *martiales*.—**T's antimoniales.** See Trochisci *stibiati*.—**T's antipériodiques.** See Morsuli *chinati*.—**T's chalybées.** See Tabellæ *martiales*.—**T's de Kunkel.** See Trochisci *stibiati*.—**T's de santonine.** See *Pastilli* (seu *trochisci*) santonini.—**T's de tribus.** See Saccharum *nitratum*.—**T's de Tronchin** [Swiss Ph.]. Lozenges containing each 4 milligrammes of extract of opium and 8 of kermes mineral, and made from a mass consisting of 2 grammes of extract of opium, 4 each of kermes mineral and anise, 8 of licorice-juice, 30 of gum arabic, 10 of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 125 of sugar. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *Tronchin's anticatarrhal* lozenges.—**T's gommeuses kermétisées.** See *Tronchin's anticatarrhal* lozenges.—**T's impériales.** See Morsuli *imperatoris*.—**T's pectorales.** See *Tabellæ* sulphuris.—**T's vermifuges.** 1. Lozenges consisting of 14 parts of santonicum, 7 of myrrh, 166 of sugar, and enough mucilage; or of 15 parts each of santonicum and Corsican moss, 11 of æthiops mineral, 7 of cinnamon, 2½ of jalap resin, and 210 of sugar. 2. Lozenges consisting of 7 parts of calomel, 4 each of santonicum, burned stag's horn, and Caroline thistle, 2 of diacrydium sulphuratum, 30 of sugar, ⅜ part of cinnamon, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

TABLIER (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}b-le-a. See Apron.—**T. des Hottentotes.** See *Pudendal* apron.—**T. élastique.** See Tunica *abdominalis*.

TABLOID, n. Ta^{2}b'loid. A tablet. [B.]

TABOURET (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}-bu-ra. See Thlaspi.

TABULA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. See Table and Tablet. [α, 17.]—**Tabulæ cranii.** The tables of the skull.

TABULAR, adj. Ta^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *tabula*, a board. Resembling a table. [α, 48.]

TABULET, n. Ta^{2}b'u^{2}l-e^{2}t. A lozenge or troche. [B, 117.]

TABUM (Lat.), n. n. Tab(ta^{3}b)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tabes*, a wasting away. See Ichor (3d def.) and Sanies.

TAC (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}k. An old name for influenza. ["Rev. de thérap.," Mar., 1892, p. 117 (α, 50).]

TACAMAHAC, n. Ta^{2}k'a^{2}m-a^{3}-ha^{2}k. Lat., *tacamahaca*. Fr., *tacamaque*, *tacamahaque*, *tacamahaca*. Ger., *Takamahak*, *Takamahakharz*, *Hak und Tak*, *Schwammholzgummi*. 1. Any one of various bitter balsamic resins, especially American t. (1st def.) and East Indian t., analogous to the turpentines in properties; formerly much used, but now only as a constituent of plasters and ointments. [α, 35.] 2. See *North American t.*—**American t.** 1. A product of *Bursera tomentosa* or (according to some) of *Icica heptaphylla* and *Icica tacamahaca*. It occurs in light-yellowish or reddish-brown brittle pieces, irregularly shaped, varying in size from that of a mustard-seed to two inches in diameter, and often covered with powder. It consists of a resin and a small proportion of a volatile oil. [α, 35.] 2. See *West Indian t.* (2d def.). 3. See *North American t.*—**Bourbon t.** A soft, dark-green oleoresin said to be derived from *Calophyllum tacamahaca*; not now known to commerce. [α, 35.]—**East Indian t.** Lat., *tacamahaca orientalis* (seu *ostindica*, seu *in testis*, seu *sublimis*). Ger., *ostindisches Takamahak*, *Takamahak in Schalen*. A rather soft, yellowish or greenish variety, occurring rarely in commerce in gourd-shells covered with rush-leaves. It is ascribed to *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [α, 35.]—**North American t.** Lat., *tacamahaca communis* (seu *vulgaris*), *balsamum Focot* (seu *populi*). Ger., *nordamerikanisches Takamahak*. The balsamic resin obtained from the buds of *Populus balsamifera*. [α, 35.]—**West Indian t.** 1. See *American t.* (1st def.). 2. The resinous balsam of *Calophyllum calaba*. [α, 35.]

TACAMAHACA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}k-a^{3}m-a^{3}-ha^{3}k'a^{3}. 1. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Populus*. 2. See Tacamahac.—**Emplastrum tacamahacæ.** Sp., *emplasto de tacamaca* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of white wax, 4 of turpentine, and 8 of American tacamahac (1st def.). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Gummi t., Resina t.** See Tacamahac.—**T. communis.** See *North American* tacamahac and *American* tacamahac (1st def.).—**T. caragna.** See Caraña.—**T. in testis.** See *East Indian* tacamahac.—**T. occidentalis.** See *West Indian* tacamahac.—**T. orientalis.** See *East Indian* tacamahac.—**T. (résine)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *tacamaca*, *tacamaca oficinal ó rojiza* [Sp. Ph.]. See *American* tacamahac (1st def.).—**T. vulgaris.** See *North American* tacamahac (1st def.).

TACAMAHAQUE (Fr.), **TACAMAQUE** (Fr.), n's. Ta^{3}-ka^{3}-ma^{3}-a^{3}k, -ma^{3}k. See Tacamahac.—**Faux-t.** The *Calophyllum calaba*. [α, 35.]—**T. terreuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See Tacamahaca (*résine*).

TACCA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}k(ta^{3}k)'ka^{3}. Fr., *t*. A genus of herbs, of the *Taccaceæ*, which are an order of monocotyledons closely related to the *Amaryllideæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. oceanica.** A Sandwich-Islands species furnishing Tahiti arrow-root. [α, 35.]—**T. palmata.** A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The tubers furnish a nourishing farina inferior to that of *T. pinnatifida*. [α, 35.]—**T. pinnatifida.** Fr., *t. pinnatifide*. Otaheite salep-plant, pi-plant; a species cultivated in the Oceanic Islands. Its tubers yield a variety of arrow-root especially suitable to cases of diarrhœa and dysentery. [α, 35.]

TACHE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}sh. See Macula and Spot.—**Meningeal t's.** See *Cerebral* maculæ.—**T. acoustique, T. auditive.** See Macula *acustica*.—**T. aveugle.** See *Optic* disc.—**T's ardoisées.** See Maculæ *cœruleæ*.—**T's bleuâtres.** See Pelioma *typhosum*.—**T's bleues.** See Maculæ *cœruleæ*.—**T. café au lait.** See Nævus.—**T. brune.** See Locus *niger*.—**T. congéniale, T. congénitale.** See Nævus.—**T. criblée.** See Macula *cribrosa*.—**T. de brûlure.** See Ephelis *ab igne*.—**T. de feu.** See Nævus *flammeus*.—**T's de grossesse.** See Chloasma *gravidarum*.—**T. de la cornée.** See Macula *corneæ*.—**T's de lait.** See Strophulus.—**T. de Mariotte.** See *Optic* disc.—**T's de mort.** See Melasma *maculosum*.—**T. de naissance.** See Nævus.—**T's de rousseur.** See Lentigo.—**T. embryonnaire.** Of Coste, the embryonic area.—**T. germinative.** See *Germinal* spot.—**T. hémorrhagique.** See Nævus.—**T's hépatiques.** See Maculæ *hepaticæ*.—**T. jaune.** See Macula *lutea*.—**T's laiteuses.** 1. See *Lymphangeial* nodules. 2. Of Ranvier, the white spots found in the omentum of new-born rabbits, composed of groups of hæmatopoietic cells. [K, 17.] Cf. *Milk* spot.—**T's lenticulaires.** See Maculæ *lenticulares* (2d def.).—**T's médico-légales.** See Maculæ *medicinæ forensis*.—**T. mélanienne.** See Nævus and cf. Maculæ *nigræ*.—**T's méningitiques.** See *Cerebral* maculæ.—**T. motrice.** See *Motorial-nerve* end-plate.—**T. noirâtre, T. noire.** See Locus *niger*.—**T's ombrées.** See Maculæ *cœruleæ*.—**T. pigmentaire.** See Nævus *pigmentosus*.—**T's polaires.** See *Extrusion* globule.—**T's rosées (lenticulaires), T. rouges.** See Roseola *typhosa*.—**T. rudimentaire.** Of Bizot, a superficial yellow spot symptomatic of a beginning atheromatous arterial degeneration. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**T. sanguine.** See Nævus.—**T. spermatique.** A spot or stain of semen on clothing, etc. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**T's syphilitiques.** A pigmentary syphiloderm. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**T. vasculaire, T. vineuse.** See Nævus *flammeus*.

TACHETÉ (Fr.), adj. Ta^{3}sh-ta. Spotted, macular.

TACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^{2})'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *tachie*, *tachi*. A genus of the *Gentianaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. gujanensis.** A shrub of Guiana and the Rio Negro. The root is used as a febrifuge. [α, 35.]

TACHISTOSCOPE, n. Ta^{2}k-i^{2}st'o-skop. From τάχιστος, most swift, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of Volkmann, a sort of stereoscope in which a falling lid or diaphragm opens for a moment one or both of the holes through which the observer looks. [F.]

TACHOMETER, n. Ta^{2}k-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From ταχύς, swift, and μέτρον, a measure. See Hæmotachometer.

TACHYCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^{2})-i^{2}(u^{6})-ka^{3}rd'i^{2}-a^{3}. From ταχύς, quick, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *tachycardie*. Ger., *Tachycardie*. Abnormally rapid action of the heart; especially the over-action of the heart observed during digestion or as the result of dyspepsia, etc. [Ott, "Wien. med. Woch.," Apr. 15, 1882.]—**Essential paroxysmal t.** Fr., *tachycardie essentielle paroxystique*. Of Bouveret, t. due to a functional perturbation of cardiac innervation, and occurring in attacks of longer or shorter duration, the function of the heart becoming normal during the intervals between the attacks. ["Rev. de méd.," ix, 1889, p. 753 (α, 34).]—**Paroxysmal t.** T. occurring at intervals; it may be due to reflex irritation. [α, 34.]—**T. strumosa exophthalmica** [Lebert]. See *Exophthalmic* goître.

TACHYCARDIE (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ke-ka^{3}r-de. See TACHYCARDIA. —**T. atropinique.** Tachycardia due to the action of atropine. [α, 18.]—**T. fébrile.** Tachycardia with fever. [α, 18.]

TACHYGRAPH, n. Ta^{2}k'i^2-gra^{3}f. From ταχύς, swift, and γράφειν, to write. See HÆMOTACHOMETER.

TACHYIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}k(ta^{3}k)-i^2(u^6)-i^2(e)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri-(re)'a^3. From ταχύς, swift, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *tachyiatrie.* The art of healing speedily. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TACHYPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-fraz(fra^{3}s)'-i^2-a^3. From ταχύς, rapid, and φράσις, speech. Ger., *Poltem* (2d def.), *Bruddeln* (2d def.), *Tachyphrasie.* 1. Great rapidity of speech; observed in some forms of mental disease. [α, 34.] Cf. PARAPHRASIA *præceps.* 2. Very rapid, stammering speech. [L, 57 (α, 50).]

TACHYPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-ne'(no^2'-e^2)-a^3. From ταχύς, swift, and πνοιά, breath. Fr., *tachypnée.* Ger., *Tachypnöe.* Abnormally rapid respiration.

TACHYTHANATOUS, adj. Ta^{2}k-i^2-tha^{2}n'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Gr., ταχυθάνατος (from ταχύς, swift, and θάνατος, death). Lat., *tachythanatus.* Fr., *tachythanate.* 1. Of Hippocrates, killing quickly. 2. Dying suddenly. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TACHYTOMY, n. Ta^{2}k-i^{2}t'om-i^2. From ταχύς, swift, and τομή, a cutting. The art of operating quickly. [E, 6.]

TACON (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ko^{2}n^2. A parasitic disease of the *Crocus sativus* in which the bulb is converted into a blackish powder; also a disease of the vine, produced, according to De Bary, by the mycelium of *Sphaceloma ampelinum* attacking the tissues. [α, 35.]

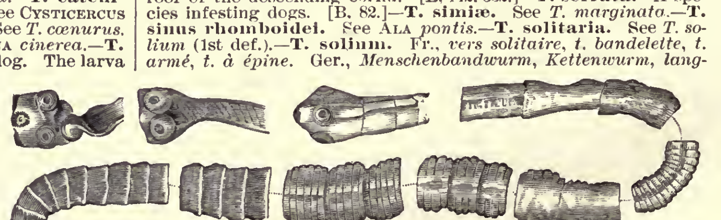
TACT (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}kt. See TOUCH.—**T. médicale.** Instinctive ability to judge of the character of a disease and the means of attacking it. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TACTILE, adj. Ta^{2}kt'i^{2}l. Gr., ἁπτός. Lat., *tactilis* (from *tangere*, to touch). Fr., *t.*, *tangible.* Ger., *fühlbar*, *empfindbar.* Pertaining to the sense of touch. [L, 343.]

TACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{2}kt(ta^{3}kt)'u^{3}s. Gen., *tact'us.* From *tangere*, to touch. See TOUCH.

TÆDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ted'(ta^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tædet*, it wearies me. Ger., *Ekel*, *Ueberdruss.* Weariness, loathing. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. vitæ.** The condition of being weary of life (a symptom of insanity). [α, 48.]

TÆNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ten'(ta^3'e^{2}n)-i^2-a^3. Gr., ταινία (from τείνειν, to stretch). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Leistchen*, *Leiste* (1st def.), *Bandwurm* (2d def.). 1. A ribbon or bandlet; a bandage; a tape-like structure; in the pl., *tæniæ*, the ligamenta coli. [E; I, 6 (K).] 2. The typical genus of the *Tæniada*, or *Tæniadæ* (Ger., *Bandwürmer*), which are a family, order, etc., of the *Cestoda*, characterized by a distinct head (or attached extremity) with four suctorial discs with or without a double or single row of hooks, and by a band-like body divided into segments which, when mature, are bisexual. The adults inhabit the intestinal canal of vertebrates, nearly every genus of which has its specific T. In their larval state (cysticercus) they are found in both vertebrates and invertebrates. [L.]—**T. à anneaux courts** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. abietina** [Weinland]. A doubtful species, properly referred to *T. solium* or *T. mediocanellata.* [L, 24.]—**T. acanthotrias.** An unknown species the cysticercus of which has been found in man. [L, 16.] Cf. CYSTICERCUS *acanthotrias.*—**Tæniæ acusticæ.** See *Auditory* STRIÆ.—**T. ægyptica.** See *T. nana* (1st def.).—**T. à épines** (Fr.), **T. à longs anneaux** (Fr.), **T. à longues articulations** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. à mamelons ombilicaux** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. apri.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. armata (humana), T. armé** (Fr.), **T. articulos demittens, T. bandelette** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. bovina.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. canina.** See *T. elliptica.*—**T. capensis.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. caprina.** See PENTASTOMA *denticulatum* and *T. marginata.*—**T. cateniformis.** See *T. elliptica.*—**T. cateniformis lupi.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. cellulosa.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. cerebralis.** See *T. cœnurus.*—**T. cinerea foveæ rhomboideæ.** See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**T. cœnurus.** A variety found in the intestine of the dog. The larva is the *Cœnurus cerebralis.* [B, 82; L, 16.]—**Tæniæ coli.** See LIGAMENTA *coli.*—**T. communis.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. cornea, T. corporis striati (fibrosa).** See *T. semicircularis.*—**T. cucumerina.** Ger., *Hundebandwurm*, *Hundekürbiswurm.* 1. See *T. elliptica.* 2. The *T. elliptica* as found in dogs, sometimes considered a distinct species or variety. [L.]—**T. cucumerina elliptica.** A species including both *T. cucumerina* (2d def.) and *T. elliptica* regarded as varieties of one species. [B, 82.]—**T. cucurbitina** [Block]. See *T. solium* (1st def.) and *T. marginata.*—**T. cucurbitina.** See *T. mediocanellata.*—**T. cucurbitina plana.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. cuneiceps.** See *T. elliptica.*—**T. degener.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. de la première espèce** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. de la seconde espèce** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. dentata.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*, *T. mediocanellata*, and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. denticulata.** Fr., *t. du bœuf.* A species found in cattle in France and Germany. [L, 17.]—**T. des tropiques** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *tropicus.*—**T. du bœuf** (Fr.). See *T. denticulata.*—**T. du mouton** (Fr.). See *T. expansa.*—**T. e Capite Bonæ Spei.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. echinococcus (scolecipariens).** A small species inhabiting the dog and the wolf. The larva is the echinococcus of man. It is seldom more than ¼ inch long, and has only four segments. The head has a double row of hooks, thirty to forty in number, and four suckers. [L, 16.]—**T. elliptica.** Ger., *Katzenbandwurm*, *Einsiedlerwurm.* A species closely related to the *T. cucumerina* of the dog, and found in cats and dogs, also in one case (by Eschricht) in man. It is from six to eight inches long, with an uncinated head with four suckers. The reproductive organs are double in each segment and situated on the margin. The joints are ovoid. The scolices are probably found in insects. They have been found in the dog-louse. [L, 16.]—**T. eminentiæ pyriformis.** See *T. semicircularis.*—**T. en échelle** (Fr.). See *T. solium fenestrata.*—**T. en scie** (Fr.). See *T. serrata.*—**T. equina.** See *T. perfoliata.*—**T. ex cysticerco tenuicolli.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. expansa.** A species found in sheep in Germany. [L, 17.]—**T. felis.** See *T. elliptica.*—**T. fenestrata.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. fibrosa striati.** See *T. semicircularis.*—**T. finna.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. flavomaculata, T. flavopunctata.** A species with yellowish spots in the middle of the segments. Only incomplete specimens have been observed, and in one case only. [L.]—**T. fornicis.** The lateral edges of the body of the fornix. [L, 332.]—**T. fossæ (seu foveæ) rhomboideæ.** See ALA *pontis.*—**T. globosa.** See CYSTICERCUS *tenuicollis* and *T. marginata.*—**T. granulosa.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis.*—**T. grisea.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. hippocampi.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**T. hirudinacea.** See ECHINORRHYNCHUS *gigas.*—**T. humana armata.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. humana inermis.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. hydatigena.** See *T. marginata* and CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ.*—**T. hydatigena anomala (seu suilla).** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. hydatula.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. lanceolata.** See PENTASTOMA *tænioides.*—**T. lata.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**Tæniæ ligamentosæ coli.** See LIGAMENTA *coli.*—**T. lophosoma.** A species described by Cobbold, probably a deformed *T. solium* or *T. mediocanellata.* [L, 16, 20.]—**T. lupina.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. madagascariensis** [Davaine]. A species infesting man, found in Madagascar. [L, 24.]—**T. magna.** See *T. plicata.*—**T. mamillaria.** A species found in the large intestine of the horse. [L, 17.]—**T. marginata.** A species found in the dog and the wolf. The larval form is the *Cysticercus tenuicollis.* [L, 16.]—**T. mediocanellata.** Beef tapeworm; a species formerly regarded as a *T. solium* (1st def.), but it differs from that in being larger and having a non-uncinate head, with four large suckers surrounded by dark spots. Its cysticercus (*Cysticercus bovis*) inhabits the muscles of cattle. [L, 16.]—**Tæniæ medullares.** See *Auditory* STRIÆ.—**T. membranacea.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. nain** (Fr.), **T. nana.** 1. Dwarf tapeworm; an Egyptian species found in the small intestine; it is from 8 to 10 lines long, and has from 150 to 170 segments, with an uncinated quadrangular head. Its cysticercus is unknown. [L, 16, 19.] 2. Of Van Beneden, see *T. echinococcus.*—**T. osculis marginalibus solitarius.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. ovilla.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. ovina.** See *T. expansa.*—**T. perfoliata.** A species found in the small intestine of the horse. [L, 17.]—**T. pinealis.** See *T. recessus suprapinealis.*—**T. plexus chorioidei ventriculi quarti.** See ALA *pontis.*—**T. plicata, T. plissé** (Fr.). A species found in the small intestine, and at times in the stomach, of the horse. [L, 17.]—**T. pontis.** Of Henle, a small lamina of white substance arising in the white centre of the cerebellum, encircling on each side the crus cerebri, at the anterior edge of the pons Varolii, and losing itself in the fibres of the crus on its medial surface. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. prima.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. proglottina.** A species found in fowls. [L, 17.]—**T. quadrilobata.** See *T. perfoliata.*—**T. recessus pinealis.** The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 16 (K).]—**T. recessus suprapinealis.** The prolongation of the chorioid plexus of the third ventricle into the recessus pinealis. [L, 332.]—**T. rhinaria.** See PENTASTOMA *tænioides.*—**T. saginata.** See *T. mediocanellata.*—**T. sans épine** (Fr.). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus* and *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. secunda.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. semicircularis.** Fr., *bandelette striée* (ou *démi-circulaire*). Ger., *Grenzstreif*, *Hornblatt.* A narrow, semi-transparent, light-colored streak in the lateral ventricle between the nucleus caudatus and the optic thalamus. It is continuous with the white tissue of the roof of the descending cornu. [L, 142, 332.]—**T. serrata.** A species infesting dogs. [B, 82.]—**T. simiæ.** See *T. marginata.*—**T. sinus rhomboidei.** See ALA *pontis.*—**T. solitaria.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. solium.** Fr., *vers solitaire*, *t. bandelette*, *t. armé*, *t. à épine.* Ger., *Menschenbandwurm*, *Kettenwurm*, *langgliedriger* (oder *kürbisförmiger*, oder *gezähnter*, oder *bewaffneter*) *Bandwurm.* 1. Solitary (or armed, or pork) tapeworm; an entozoon found in the intestines of man. In its mature condition it is said to have attained the length of over sixty yards. It has a globular head of about the size of a pin-head, provided with a double row of hooks and with four sucking discs. The neck is about half an inch long and continuous with the body, which is at first marked with transverse lines that, gradually separating more and more, leave interspaces. These parts finally become distinct segments, which when mature are twice as broad as they are long, and are each provided with complete male and female organs of generation. After impregnation of a segment, embryos are developed in its interior, and it passes out of the intestine, when the embryos are scattered by its rupture. The embryos, still in their



TÆNIA SOLIUM (WITH DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE HEAD). [A, 327.]

envelopes, are swallowed by a pig, where they rupture their shells and bore in the tissues of their host, causing measles (*q. v.*, 2d def.). There, losing their hooks, they are quiescent, and are known as the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*. After being ingested by man, they develop hooks, and, having attached themselves to the intestinal walls, begin to grow, increasing at the free extremity until they assume the above-mentioned form. [L.] 2. Of Bremser, see *T. mediocanellata*.—**T. solium fenestrata** (seu **scalariformis**). A variety of *T. solium* (first observed by Mazars de Cazéles in 1780, and regarded by him as a distinct species) in which some of the segments are completely or partially perforated. The defect of substance is not associated with any demonstrable pathological change in the surrounding tissues, but the genital apparatus is wanting in the completely perforated segments. [M. Notta and Marfan, "Progr. méd.," 1886 ("Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnschf.," Sept. 18, 1886, p. 616) (B).]—**T. stigmatibus lateralibus.** See *T. solium* (1st def.).—**T. striata.** See *T. semicircularis*.—**T. Tarini.** See LAMINA *cornea* (1st def.).—**T. tecta.** See LIGAMENTUM *tectum*.—**T. tenella.** 1. A species which, according to Cobbold, develops the *Cysticercus ovis*. According to Stein, it is only a variety of *T. solium*. [B, 82.] 2. Of Pallas, see BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. terminalis, T. thalami optici.** See *T. semicircularis*.—**Tæniæ Valsalvæ.** See LIGAMENTA *coli*.—**T. ventriculi tertii.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum*.—**T. vervicina.** See *T. marginata*.—**T. vesicularis.** See *T. cœnurus*.—**T. vesiculosa socialis cerebralis.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis*.—**T. veterum.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**T. visceralis socialis granulosa.** See *T. echinococcus*.—**T. vulgaris.** See *T. solium* and BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.—**Unarmed t.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.

TÆNIACIDE, n. Ten'i²-a³-sid. From ταινία, a tapeworm, and *cædere*, to slay. A medicine destructive to tapeworms. [α, 35.]

TÆNIÆFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ten(ta³-e²n)-i²-e²(a³-e²)-fo²rm'-i²s. From ταινία, a ribbon, and *forma*, form. Fr., *rubané* (1st def.). Ger., *bandförmig* (1st def.), *bandwurmförmig* (2d def.). 1. Resembling a narrow band or ribbon. 2. Flat, long, and constricted at intervals; shaped like a tapeworm. [α, 35.]

TÆNIAFUGE, n. Ten'i²-a³-fu²j. From ταινία, a tapeworm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. A medicine expelling tapeworms. [α, 35.]

TÆNIARRHYNCUS (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta³-e²n)-i²-a²r(a³r)-ri²n²k-(ru⁶n²k)'u³s(u⁴s). From ταινία, a band, and ῥύγχος, a snout. See TÆNIA (2d def.).—**T. mediocanellata.** See TÆNIA *mediocanellata*.

TÆNICIDE, n. Ten'i²-sid. See TÆNIACIDE.

TÆNIFUGE, n. Ten'i²-fu²j. See TÆNIAFUGE.

TÆNIIN, n. Ten'i²-i²n. Fr., *tæniine*, *téniine*. Ger., *Täniin*. See KOSIN.

TÆNIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Te²n(ta³-e²n)-i(i²)'o²l-a³. Dim. of *tænia* (*q. v.*). 1. See FASCIOLA (1st def.). 2. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).] 3. The genus *Torula*. 4. The genus *Ornithogalum*. [α, 35.]—**T. cinerea.** Of Wenzel, a projection on the lower lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle. It is continuous with the restiform body just before its entrance into the cerebellum. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. conarii.** The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 2 (K).]—**Tæniolæ corporis callosi.** Ger., *Balkenleistchen*. The continuations forward of the peduncles of the sæptum lucidum to the striæ longitudinales. [L, 332.]

TÆNIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta³e²n)-i²-o(o³)-fob(fo²b)'i²-a³. From ταινία, a tapeworm, and φόβος, fear. A morbid dread of being the subject of tapeworm. [α, 34.]

TAFEL (Ger.), n. Ta³f'e²l. See TABLE and TABLET.—**Lister's Schutzt'.** See *Listerian* DRESSING.—**Rückent'.** Of Remak, the upper wall of the protovertebral vesicle (the muscular plate) after its separation from the rest of the protovertebral structure. [A, 8.]

TÄFELCHEN (Ger.), n. Taf'e²l-ch²e²n. See PASTILLE, TABLET, and TROCHE.

TAFFET (Ger.), n. Ta³f'fe²t. See TAFFETA.—**Klebert', Klebt'.** See *Court* PLASTER.—**Schutzt'.** Protective silk. [α, 14.]

TAFFETA, n. Ta²f'e²t-a³. Lat., *taffetas*. Fr., *t.*, *taffetas*. Ger., *Taffet*, *Taft*. A thin silk fabric. [α, 48.]—**T. d'Angleterre** (Fr.). See *Court* PLASTER.

TAFFETAS (Lat.), n. n. Ta³f(ta³f)'e²t-a²s(a³s). Fr., *t.* See TAFFETA.—**T. adhæsivum.** See *Court* PLASTER.—**T. épispastique** (Fr.). See SPARADRAP *vesicans*.—**T. gommé** (Fr.). See *Court* PLASTER.—**T. vesicans.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans*.

TAFIA, n. Ta²f'i²-a³. Fr., *t.* An inferior kind of rum. [B, 97 (α, 14).]

TAFT (Ger.), n. Ta³ft. See TAFFETA.—**Gichtt'.** Taffeta covered with a layer of varnish prepared by mixing 1 part of turpentine, 2 parts of resin, 4 of minium, and 12 of litharge with 48 of boiling linseed-oil; used to cover limbs affected with gout. [B, 49 (α, 14).]

TAGETES (Lat.), n. f. Ta²j(ta³g)-et(at)'ez(as). From *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity. Fr., *tagète*. Ger., *Sammtblume*. Marigold; a genus of composite herbs. The *Tageteæ* (Fr., *tagétées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphigynanthæ*; of De Candolle, a division of the *Tagetineæ* (a division of the *Heliantheæ* [Cassini] or a subtribe [Bentham and Hooker] of the *Helenioideæ*). [α, 35.]—**T. erecta.** Fr., *tagète droite*, *grand œillet* (ou *rose*) *d'Inde*. Sp., *flor de muerto*, *zempoalxochitl* [Mex. Ph.]. African marigold; indigenous to Mexico, but now widely cultivated. The capitules are stimulating, emmenagogue, and anthelminthic, and are often substituted for calendula. The roots and fruits are purgative. [α, 35.]—**T. glandulifera, T. glanduligera, T. glandulosa.** The *chinchi* of Peru. It contains a vermifuge oleoresin. The aromatic and bitter leaves are used as a tonic. [α, 35.]—**T. lucida.** Fr., *tagète luisante*. Sp., *periquillo*, *yerba de Santa Maria de tierra dentro* [Mex. Ph.]. Sweet-scented Mexican marigold; used as an antiperiodic and sometimes instead of hypericum. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; α, 35.]—**T. patula.** Fr., *tagète touffue*, *petit œillet* (ou *rose*) *d'Inde*. Ger., *gemeine Sammtblume*, *Studentenblume*, *Todtenblume*. French marigold; a native of Mexico, used like *T. erecta*. The flowers were formerly official as *flores africani*. [α, 35.]

TAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ta²g(ta³g)'ma³. Gen., *tag'matos* (*-matis*). From τάγμα, a company. Of Pfeffer, an aggregate of molecules (*e. g.*, a pleon or a micella). [α, 35.]

TAIE (Fr.), n. Te². See LEUCOMA (4th def.).

TAIL, n. Tal. Gr., κέρκος, οὐρά. Lat., *cauda*, *ura*. Fr., *queue*. Ger., *Schwanz*. In the human embryo, a conical caudal appendage visible during the fifth and sixth weeks; in other mammals, the vertebræ posterior to the sacrum, together with their muscles and integument; in birds, the t. feathers, or rectrices, taken collectively; in serpents, the part of the body posterior to the vent; in fishes, (usually) the part of the body posterior to the anal fin; in general, any slender terminal prolongation. [α, 27, 35.]—**T. of a muscle.** The portion near its insertion when considerably attenuated. [L.]—**T. of the epididymis.** See GLOBUS *minor of the epididymis*.—**T. of the pancreas.** The left and smaller portion of that gland. [C.]

TAILLADE (Fr.), n. Ta³-el-ya³d. A cut; a gash. [α, 34.]

TAILLE (Fr.), n. Ta³-el-y'. See CYSTOTOMY and LAPAROTOMY.—**T. biliaire.** See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**T. césarienne.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.—**T. du rein.** See NEPHROTOMY.—**T. hypogastrique.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**T. intestinale.** See COLOTOMY.—**T. latérale, T. lateralisée.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**T. périnéale médiane.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**T. postérieure.** See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.—**T. quadrilatérale.** An operation for large vesical calculi which consists in dividing the prostate obliquely. [E, 21.]—**T. rénale.** A variety of nephrotomy in which an opening is made into the pelvis of the kidney for the purpose of establishing a renal fistula. [D. Mollière, "Lyon méd.," Feb. 15, 1885, p. 207.]—**T. stomacale.** The operation of making a temporary opening into the stomach, as for the extraction of a foreign body or in order to dilate the pyloric orifice (as opposed to *gastrostomy*, in which the opening is designed to be permanent). [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," April 10, 1886, p. 577.]—**T. suspubienne.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**T. vésicale.** See CYSTOTOMY.

TAKAMAHAK (Ger.), n. Ta³k-a³-ma³-ha³k'. See TACAMAHAC.

TALA, n. 1. In Brazil, the *Celtis tala* or a variety of it. 2. In Ceylon, the *Cassia absus*. 3. The genus *Opuntia*. [α, 35.]

TALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²l(ta³l)-a²lj(a³lg)'i²-a³. From *talus* the heel, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *talalgie*. A pain in the heel, caused by osteitis or rheumatism. [α, 34.]

TALAMONACCIO (It.), n. Ta³l-a³-mo²n-a³t'che-o. A place in Grosseto, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

TALAUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ta³l-a⁴m'(a³'u⁴m)-a³. Fr., *t.*, *talaume*. A genus of the *Magnolieæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. Plumieri.** Fr., *boiscachiman* (ou *-pin*). A West Indian tree. The bark and seed are used as tonics; the aromatic buds, shoots, and leaves in scurvy, gout, dropsy, etc.; and the flowers to aromatize liqueurs. The fruit-cones exude an acrid balsam used in catarrhs. [α, 35.]

TALC, n. Ta²lk. Lat., *talcus*, *talcum*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Talk*. A mineral consisting chiefly of tetramagnesic pentasilicate, $Mg_4Si_5O_{16}$, and containing traces of iron and alumina. It is a colorless or grayish substance, unctuous to the touch, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It is used, powdered, as a lubricant, as a polishing material, and as a constituent of dusting powders. [B.]

TALCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta²ls(ta³lk)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* See MAGNESIUM.

TALCUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta²lk(ta³lk)'u³m(u⁴m). See TALC.—**Pulvis talci salicylatus.** See PULVIS *salicylicus cum talco*.—**T. nephriticum.** See NEPHRITE.—**T. pulveratum.** See TALC.

TALG (Ger.), n. Ta³lg. See SUET and TALLOW.—**Gallent'.** See CHOLESTERIN.—**Ochsent'.** See SEBUM *bovinum*.—**T'artig.** See SEBACEOUS.—**T'säure.** Stearic acid. [B.]—**T'seife.** See SAPO *animalis*.—**T'stein.** See STEATITE.

TALGBAUM (Ger.), n. Ta³lg'ba³-u⁴m. 1. See MYRICA *cerifera*. 2. Any one of several species of *Stillingia*. [α, 35.]

TALGDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Ta³lg'dru⁶z-e². A sebaceous gland. [L.]—**Meibomische T'n.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.

TALIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ta³l-i²-er(ar)'a³. See CORYPHA.—**T. silvestris.** A sago-yielding palm of the southern Asiatic islands. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic, and the root-fibres, in combination with those of *Emilia sonchifolia*, are chewed in diarrhœa. [α, 35.]

TALIPEDIC, adj. Ta²l-i²-ped'i²k. Pertaining to or affected with talipes. [α, 48.]

TALIPES (Lat.), n. m. Ta²l(ta³l)'i²p-ez(as). Gen., *-ip'edis*. From *talus*, the ankle, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *pied bot*. Ger., *Klumpfuss*. A distorted shape of the foot.—**Spasmodic t.** A variety of non-congenital t. due to the spasm or paralysis of certain muscles. [E, 14.]—**T. arcuatus.** See *T. cavus*.—**T. calcaneo-valgus.** The condition in which the foot is everted with depression of the heel. [E.]—**T. calcaneo-varus.** A variety in which the foot is inverted with depression of the heel.—**T. calcaneus.** See CALCANEUS.—**T. cavus.** An exaggerated curvature of the arch of the foot, the anterior part of the foot being drawn backward. [A, 520 (α, 29); "Arch. of Ped.," Nov., 1891, p. 864.]—**T. equino-valgus.** A variety in which the foot is everted as well as extended. [E.]—**T. equino-varus.** A deformity characterized by inversion, torsion, and depression of the forepart of the foot with elevation of the heel. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**T. equinus.** Fr., *pied équin*. Depression of the anterior portion of the foot to a

greater or lesser degree, so that the patient walks without touching the ground with the heel. [a, 29.]—**T. planus, T. spuriovalgus.** See FLAT-FOOT.—**T. valgus.** Splay-foot; a deformity characterized by depression of the arch of the foot, so that the inner side of the sole touches the ground. The sole may be everted. The deformity is an alteration in the positions of the astragalus, the os calcis, and the scaphoid bone. [Reeves (a, 34).]—**T. varus.** Cross-foot; a t. in which the foot is twisted inward. [a, 34.]

TALIPOMANUS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}l(ta^{3}l)-i^{2}p-o^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *talipes*, club-foot, and *manus*, the hand. Club-hand; a more or less permanent deviation of the hand at the wrist in flexion, extension, abduction, or some intermediate posture. [Reeves (a, 34).]—**Cubital t.** See *Ulnar t.*—**Dorsal t.** See *T. extensa.*—**Dorso-radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between extension and adduction. [a, 34.]—**Palmar t.** See *T. flexa.*—**Radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state of adduction. [a, 34.]—**Radio-palmar t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between adduction and flexion. [a, 34.]—**T. extensa.** T. with the hand in a state of extension. [a, 34.]—**T. flexa.** T. with the hand in a state of flexion. [a, 34.]—**T. pronata.** T. with the hand in a state of pronation. [a, 34.]—**T. supinata, T. valga.** T. with the hand in the state of supination. [a, 34.]—**T. vara.** See *T. pronata.*—**Ulnar t.** T. with the hand in the state of abduction. [a, 34.]

TALKERDE (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}lk'e^{2}rd-e^2. See MAGNESIA.—**Kohlensaure T.** Medicinal magnesium carbonate. See under MAGNESIUM *carbonate.*—**Reine T.** See *Calcined* MAGNESIA.

TALLINE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}l-en. Thalline.

TALLOIRES (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}l-lwa^{3}r. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TALLOW, n. Ta^{2}l'o. See SEBUM (1st def.).—**Chinese t.** The waxy substance covering the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera.* [a, 35.]—**Mafuna t.** See MAFUNA.—**T.-tree.** The *Stillingia sebifera* (of China) and the *Pentadesma butyracea* (of Sierra Leone). [a, 35.]—**Vegetable t.** A t.-like substance extracted from a plant. [a, 35.]

TALO-CALCANEAL, adj. Tal-o-ka^{2}l-kan'e^2-'l. From *talus*, the ankle, and *calcaneum* (*q. v.*). See ASTRAGALO-CALCANEAL.

TALON (Fr.), n. Ta^3-lo^{2}n^2. See HEEL.

TALONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ta^3-lo^{2}n-e-e^{2}r. A small cushion of hair, used to prevent pressure on the heel in treating fracture of the leg. [E.]

TALO-SCAPHOID, adj. Tal-o-ska^{2}f'oid. See ASTRAGALO-SCAPHOID.

TALPA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}lp(ta^{3}lp)'a^3. Gr., σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ. Fr., *taupe.* Ger., *Maulwurf* (1st def.). A genus of soft-furred burrowing mammals of the *Talpidæ*, or moles (a family of the *Insectivora*). [a, 35.]—**T. europæa.** The common European mole. Formerly the entire animal carbonized (*talpæ combustæ*) was used in scrofula, goître, etc., and the blood (*sanguis talpæ*) in various diseases. [a, 35.]

TALPAFOLIE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}l-pa^3-fo-le. For deriv., see TALPA and FOLIE. Of Guislain, a variety of mania in which the patient digs up the earth like a mole. [a, 34.]

TALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tal(ta^{3}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).

TALUSROLLE (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}l'us-ro^{3}l-le^2. See SPRUNGROLLE.

TAMARACK, n. Ta^{2}m'a^{2}r-a^{2}k. See LARIX *americana.*

TAMARICACEOUS, adj. Ta^{2}m-a^{2}r-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}s. Resembling the genus *Tamarix*, of the *Tamaricaceæ, Tamariceæ, Tamaricinæ*, or *Tamaricineæ*, which are essentially the *Tamarisceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [a, 35.]

TAMARIN (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ma^{3}r-a^{2}n^2. See TAMARIND and TAMARINDUS.—**Conserve de t's** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by evaporating 50 parts each of purified pulp of tamarinds and water and 120 of powdered sugar till reduced to 200. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulpe brute de t's.** See TAMARINDUS (2d def.).—**Pulpe de t's.** See *Pulpa* TAMARINDORUM *depurata.*—**Tisane de t's.** See *Decoctum* TAMARINDORUM.

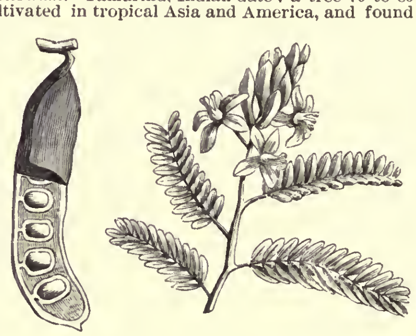
TAMARIND, n. Ta^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}nd. Lat., *tamarindus.* Fr., *tamarin.* Ger., *Tamarinde.* The genus *Tamarindus;* also the fruit of *Tamarindus indica* or its preserved pulp. The *Tamarindeæ* are a division of the *Cassieæ*. [a, 35.]—**Bastard-t.** See ACACIA *Julibrissin.*—**Black t.** 1. See DIALIUM *guineense.* 2. See *East Indian t.*—**Brown t.** See *West Indian t.*—**East Indian t.** The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* preserved without the use of sugar, this giving it a strong acid taste. [a, 35.]—**Egyptian t's.** Flattened black cakes prepared in Arabia and on the upper Nile from the softer part of t's. [a, 35.]—**Guinea t.** The fruit of *Adansonia digitata.* [a, 35.]—**Manilla t.** The fruit of *Pithecolobium dulce.* [a, 35.]—**Red t.** See *West Indian t.*—**T. pulp.** 1. See TAMARINDUS (2d def.). 2. See *Pulpa* TAMARINDORUM *depurata.*—**T.-tree.** See TAMARINDUS *indica.*—**T. water.** A drink made by infusing West Indian t. in cold water; used to allay thirst in fevers.—**Velvet t.** See DIALIUM *guineense.*—**West Indian t.** The form of t. usually occurring in the shops, consisting of the pulpy internal portion of the fruit mixed more or less with syrup. The sugar with which it is preserved tempers the acidity of the pulp. [a, 35.]

TAMARINDA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}nd'a^3. See TAMARINDUS (2d def.).

TAMARINDE (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}m-a^{3}r-i^{2}nd'e^2. See TAMARINDUS.—**T'nmus.** See TAMARINDUS (2d def.).

TAMAR INDIEN (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ma^{3}r-a^{2}n^2-de-a^{3}n^2. A proprietary purgative confection consisting apparently of a pasty cake containing senna, inclosed in chocolate and sugared on the outside.

TAMARINDUS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}nd'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *tamarin* (1st def.), *tamarinier* (1st def.), *tamarinier* (*pulpe*) (2d def.), *pulpe brute de tamarins* (2d def.). Ger., *Tamarinde* (1st def.), *Tamarindenbaum* (1st def.), *Tamarindenmus* (2d def.). Sp., *tamarindo.* 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* 2. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *T. indica.* [B, 95 (a, 38); a, 35.]—**Conserva tamarindorum.** See *Pulpa tamarindorum depurata* and *Conserve de* TAMARINS.—**Decoctum tamarindorum.** Fr., *tisane de tamarins.* A decoction made by boiling 1 part of purified tamarind pulp for a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 20 parts [Belg. Ph.]; by digesting 1 part of East Indian tamarinds without the seeds for half an hour with water enough to make 12 parts [Finn. Ph.]; or by letting 1 part of tamarind pulp stand an hour after stirring in 50 parts of boiling water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum tamarindorum compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of tamarinds without the seeds and 2 parts of Corinthian raisins with water enough to make 20 parts. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Electuarium tamarindorum Fulleri** [Belg. Ph.]. An electuary consisting of 21 parts each of the pulp of tamarinds and cassia, 40 of manna, 2 of cream of tartar, and 8 each of senna-leaves and water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fructus tamarindi** (seu **tamarindorum**). The fruit of *T. indica* or its pulp. [a, 35.]—**Fructus tamarindi crudus.** See *T.* (2d def.).—**Pulpa (e fructu) tamarindi** (seu **tamarindorum**). See *Pulpa tamarindorum depurata.*—**Pulpa tamarindorum cruda.** See *T.* (2d def.).—**Pulpa tamarindorum depurata.** Fr., *pulpe de tamarins.* Ger., *gereinigtes Tamarindenmus.* Sp., *pulpa de tamarindos.* The pulp of tamarinds purified by boiling or digesting with water, and evaporating. Most of the ph's add sugar at some stage in the process: 1 part to 3 parts of pulp, evaporating to the consistence of gruel [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (of tough pap [Dan. Ph.], of an extract [Swed. Ph.]); 1 part to 4 parts of pulp, evaporating to the consistence of a conserve [Swiss Ph.]; 1 to 5, evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; or 1 to 6, evaporating to a thick extract [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (to a pulp [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. amboinensis.** See INTSIA *amboinensis.*—**T. indica.** Fr., *tamarinier* (*des Indes*). Ger., *indischer Tamarindenbaum.* Tamarind, Indian date; a tree 70 to 80 feet in height, cultivated in tropical Asia and America, and found wild in northwestern Australia, but probably indigenous to eastern tropical Africa. The fruit (the tamarind), a broad, compressed, reddish ash-colored pod, from 2 to 6 inches in length, deprived of its brittle epicarp and preserved, constitutes the tamarind pulp of the ph's (see *East Indian* TAMARIND and *West Indian* TAMARIND), which is used as a laxative and refrigerant. It contains tartaric acid, acid potassium tartrate, traces of citric and malic acids, gum, jelly, etc. It weakens the action of the resinous cathartics, while increasing that of cassia and manna. In the Mauritius it is used, mixed with salt, as a liniment in rheumatism. In India the seeds and bark are reputed tonic and antidysenteric, and the cotyledons (which are sometimes eaten) are made into a paste for poultices. The acid leaves are used as an anthelminthic for jaundice, and for preparing a collyrium and a wash for foul ulcers. In Ceylon a confection prepared from the flowers is used in obstructions of the liver and spleen. [a, 35.]—**T. occidentalis.** The West Indian variety of *T. indica;* considered by De Candolle a distinct species. [a, 35.]—**T. officinalis.** See *T. indica.*



TAMARINDUS INDICA. [A, 327.]

TAMARINIER (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ma^3-re-ne-a. 1. See TAMARINDUS. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see TAMARINDUS *indica.*—**T. (pulpe).** See TAMARINDUS (2d def.).—**T. des Indes.** See TAMARINDUS *indica.*

TAMARISCUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TAMARIX, TAMARIX *gallica*, and MYRICARIA *germanica.*—**Cortex tamarisci.** Sp., *tamarisco, taray* (*corteza del tallo*). The bark of *Tamarix gallica.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. decandrus.** See MYRICARIA *germanica.*—**T. fruticosa, T. gallica, T. gallicus.** See TAMARIX *gallica.*—**T. germanica, T. germanicus.** See MYRICARIA *germanica.*—**T. pentandrus.** See TAMARIX *gallica.*

TAMARISK, n. Ta^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}sk. See TAMARIX and TAMARIX *gallica.*—**Common t., French t.** See TAMARIX *gallica.*—**German t.** See MYRICARIA *germanica.*

TAMARIX (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}x. Fr., *tamaris, tamarisc.* Ger., *Tamariske.* Tamarisk; a genus of shrubs or undershrubs giving name to the *Tamariscineæ* (Fr., *tamariscinées*), which are: (1) The *Tamarisceæ;* (2) an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons (including the *Tamarisceæ, Reaumurieæ*, and *Fouquiereæ*) readily distinguished in the cohort *Caryophyllinæ* by the ovary containing three placentas, free in the centre of the cavity, or cohering with the walls or more or less with each other so as to form three imperfect cells, and by the erect seed being comose at the apex or all over the testa, or at the margin in the form of a wing. The *Tamarisceæ* (containing two genera [*T.* and *Myricaria*] with exalbuminous seed comose at the apex) are a distinct order or (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe of the *Tamariscineæ.*—**T. africana.** The *T. gallica*, var. γ., of Willdenow; a shrub of the Mediterranean regions having the same uses as *T. gallica mannifera.* [a, 35.]—**T. anglica.** See *T. gallica.*—**T. articulata.** See *T. orientalis.*—**T. decandra.** See MYRICARIA

germanica.—**T. gallica.** Fr., *tamarisc commun* (ou *de Narbonne*). Ger., *französische Tamariske.* Common (or French) tamarisk, the μυρίκη (*myrica*) of the ancients; found in southern Europe, northern and tropical Africa, and southern and eastern Asia. The bitter, balsamic, astringent bark and the leafy branches, *cortex* et *folia tamarisci* (*gallici*, seu *gallicæ*, seu *fruticosæ*), *cortex* et *folia myricis* (seu *myricæ*), were formerly used, especially in obstructions of the spleen. The leaves, together with the galls (see *Tamarisk* GALLS), were used in ophthalmia and hæmorrhages. One variety, *T. gallica*, var. *mannifera*, furnishes tamarisk manna. [α, 35.]—**T. germanica.** See MYRICARIA *germanica.*—**T. germanica caspica, T. herbacea.** See MYRICARIA *herbacea.*—**T. hispida.** Ger., *steifhaarige Tamariske.* A shrub growing on the Volga and other streams in Tartary, where the astringent branches are used in rheumatism and gout. [α, 35.]—**T. indica.** See *T. gallica.*—**T. mannifera.** The *T. gallica*, var. *mannifera.* [α, 35.]—**T. orientalis.** Fr., *tamarisc d'Orient.* Ger., *morgenländische Tamariske.* Atlee gall-tree, tamarisk salt-tree, of northern and middle Africa, Persia, etc., extending to the East Indies. It grows in saline soils, and, becoming incrusted with salt, is used to season food. The wood, which emits a fœtid odor when burned, is used in syphilis and skin diseases, and the leaves in splenic disorders. The bark is astringent and tonic. Astringent galls are formed on this species. [α, 35.]—**T. pentandra.** See *T. hispida.*

TAMBANGAN, n. A place in Java where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

TAMBOR, n. A Central American species of *Omphalea* yielding a purgative oil. [α, 35.]

TAMBOUR (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}n^2-bur. Ger., *T.* (2d def.), *Lufttrommel* (2d def.). 1. See DRUM (2d def.). 2. An apparatus devised by Bert to demonstrate the respiratory movements of small animals and other movements of great delicacy. It consists of a capsule-like metal dish covered with sheet rubber. On the centre of the rubber cover is placed a disc of aluminium, which in turn is connected with another disc. This last disc, being applied firmly against the part, communicates the movement to the rubber head and the air within is alternately increased and lessened in density. The interior of the t. being connected by a tube with a registering t., a tracing of the movements is obtained. For some purposes the t. is mounted upon one limb of a caliper-like apparatus. The limbs being adjusted to the diameter of a part, any variation in the diameter is registered by the registering t. [J, 3, 5.]—**Marey's t., Registering t.** Fr., *t. enrégistreur.* An instrument for registering on a kymograph various movements (*e. g.*, those of circulation and respiration). It consists essentially of a shallow metal dish covered by thin sheet rubber. On the centre of the rubber rests an aluminium disc connected by a rod to a lever bearing a style for making the tracing. The interior of the t. is connected by a tube with a receiving ampulla.

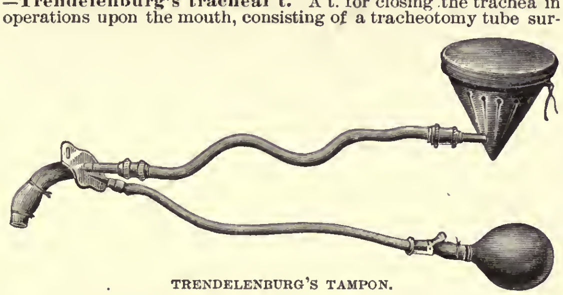
TAMIER (Fr.), n. Ta^3-me-a. The genus *Tamus*, especially *Tamus communis.* [α, 35.]

TAMNUS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See TAMUS.

TAMPICIC ACID, n. Ta^{2}m-pi^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tampicique.* An acid, $C_{34}H_{60}O_{17}$, obtained from tampicin. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TAMPICIN, n. Ta^{2}mp'i^{2}s'i^{2}n. Fr., *tampicine.* Ger., *T.* A purgative glucoside. $C_{34}H_{54}O_{14}$, obtained from the root of *Ipomœa simulans*, similar to convolvulin and jalapin. [B, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

TAMPON, n. Ta^{2}mp'o^{2}n. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.*, *Pfropfen.* A plug of some soft material for closing a wound, a cavity, or an orifice. [E.]—**Kite-tail t.** A t. consisting of a number of pledgets tied at intervals on a string, as in the tail of a kite. [α, 34.]—**Probet'** (Ger.). A vaginal t. impregnated with a solution of tannin in glycerin; used to collect the uterine discharge for examination. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**T. de Gariel** (Fr.). An inflatable vaginal pessary. —**Trendelenburg's tracheal t.** A t. for closing the trachea in operations upon the mouth, consisting of a tracheotomy tube sur-



TRENDELENBURG'S TAMPON.

rounded by a bag of rubber which can be inflated by a bulb at the end of a rubber tube. The tracheotomy tube with its rubber casing is introduced into the tracheal wound, and the rubber casing is then inflated sufficiently to close the trachea completely and prevent the passage of blood by the side of the tube. [E.]

TAMPON-CANNULA, n. Ta^{2}mp-o^{2}n-ka^{2}n'u^{2}l-a^3. A tracheotomy tube devised by Semon, having a distensible rubber attachment at the inner end of the outer tube, which, being inflated, fills the trachea and tends to prevent erosion.

TAMPONING, n. Ta^{2}mp'o^{2}n-i^{2}n^2. Gr., ἐμφραξις, στέγνωσις. Lat., *obturatio.* Fr., *tamponnement.* Ger., *Tamponiren*, *Tamponade.* The process of plugging by the use of a tampon. [α, 48.]

TAMUS (Lat.), n. f. Tam(ta^{3}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *tamne*, *tamier*, *taminier.* Ger., *Schmeerwurz.* A genus of the *Dioscoreaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. communis.** Fr., *tamier*, *taminier commun*, *racine vierge*, *sceau Notre-Dame* (ou *de la Vierge*), *herbe aux femmes battues*, *vigne noire.* Ger., *gemeine Schmeerwurz*, *schwarze Zaunrübe.* The ἄμπελος ἄγρια of Dioscorides, beaten woman's herb, black bryony, murrain-berries, ox-berry; a climbing plant of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia. The acrid tuberous root, *radix tami* (seu *bryoniæ nigræ*), is diuretic and purgative and in large doses emetic, and was formerly considered resolvent. The fruits, steeped in gin, are applied to chilblains. The shoots are eaten after being boiled. [α, 35.]

TANACETIC ACID, n. Ta^{2}n-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tanacétique.* Ger., *Tanacetsäure.* An acid obtained from the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

TANACETIN, n. Ta^{2}n-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *tanacétine.* Ger., *T.* A bitter principle, $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$, contained in the leaves and flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

TANACETOL, n. Ta^{2}n-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-o^{2}l. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from oil of tansy. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TANACETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see TANSY. Fr., *tanaisie* [Fr. Cod.], *herbe aux vers* (2d def.). Ger., *Rainfarn*, *Wurmkraut* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants included by some authors in *Chrysanthemum.* The *Tanaceta* are a section of the *Compositæ.* The *Tanaceteæ* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemeæ*; of Schultz, a division of the *Senecionideæ.* 2. The leaves and tops [U. S. Ph.] (tops [Finn. Ph.], flowering tops [Sp. Ph.], herb [Belg. Ph.], flowering herb [Gr. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *Chrysanthemum vulgare*; an aromatic, bitter, and irritant narcotic. It contains tanacetin, tartaric, citric, malic, and metarabic acids, a variety of tannic acid, traces of oxalic and gallic acids, a wax-like substance, a resin, parabin, and a volatile oil (oil of tansy). [α, 35.]—**Aqua tanaceti.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de tanaisie.* A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of tansy and 4 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Flores tanaceti.** The flowers of *T. vulgare.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Flores tanaceti pulverati.** The powdered flowering tops of *T. vulgare.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum tanaceti.** See *Oil of* TANSY.—**Summitates tanaceti.** The tops of *Chrysanthemum vulgare* and *Chrysanthemum balsamita.*—**T. annuum.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *annuum.*—**T. balsamita, T. fœmina, T. gentilis.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita.* [α, 35.] —**T. vulgare.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *vulgare.*

TANACETYL ALCOHOL, n. Ta^{2}n-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, obtained from oil of tansy. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TANACETYL HYDRIDE, n. See TANACETOL.

TANÆCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-es'(a^3'e^{2}k)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *tanécie.* A genus of bignoniaceous shrubs. The *Tanæcieæ* are a subtribe of the *Crescentineæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. albiflorum.** A Jamaica species. The fruits are used for poultices. [α, 35.]—**T. jaroba.** The *jaroba* of the West Indies and Brazil. The fruits are pectoral. [α, 35.]

TANAISIE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ne^2-ze. See TANACETUM.—**Huile volatile de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* TANSY.—**T. commune.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *vulgare.*—**T. sauvage.** The *Potentilla anserina* and other species of *Potentilla.* [α, 35.]

TANASIMONOSOPHOBOMANIE (Fr.), n. Ta^3-na^3-ze-mo-no-so-fo-bo-ma^3-ne. Of Michéa, hypochondriasis. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

TANG, n. Ta^{2}n^2. Ger., *T.* See FUCUS *vesiculosus.*—**Hautt'** (Ger.). See HALYMENIA.—**Knorpelt'** (Ger.). See CHONDRUS *crispus.*—**Riement'** (Ger.). See LAMINARIA (1st def.).—**Schwarzt'e** (Ger.). See FUCOIDEÆ.—**T'asche** (Ger.). See KELP.—**T'soda** (Ger.). See KELP.—**Wurmt'** (Ger.). Helminthochorton.

TANGHIN, n. Ta^{2}n^2'gi^{2}n. Lat., *tanghinia.* Fr., *t.*, *tanghuin.* 1. See CERBERA *t.* 2. Its seed, the ordeal bean of Madagascar. It increases reflex excitability, produces convulsions, and affects the activity both of the heart and of respiration. It has been used in paralysis and visceral atony. [B; α, 35.]

TANGHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}n^2-gi^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *tanghinie* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Cerbera.* [α, 35.] 2. See TANGHIN. [α, 35.]—**T. madagascariensis, T. venenifera.** Fr., *tanghinie vénéneuse.* See CERBERA *tanghin.*

TANGHININ, n. Ta^{2}n'gi^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *tanghinine*, *tanghine*, *tanghuine.* Ger., *T.* The active principle of tanghin (the seed), obtained as bitter colorless scales, efflorescing in air and dissolving in alcohol, in ether, and in acetic acid. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory poison, and destroys the muscular irritability. [B, 5, 93 (α, 14, 35).]

TANG-KWANG (Chin.), n. Gamboge. [α, 35.]

TANGLE, n. Ta^{2}n^2'g'l. See LAMINARIA *conica.*—**Sweet t.** See LAMINARIA *saccharina.*

TANGUIN, n. Ta^{2}n^2'gi^{2}n. See TANGHIN.

TÄNIE (Ger.), n. Tan'i^2-e^2. See TÆNIA.

TANIN (Fr.), n. Ta^3-na^{2}n^2. See TANNIN.

TANNAS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)'na^{2}s(na^{3}s). Gen., *-nat'is.* See TANNATE.—**T. pelletierinus** [Fr. Cod.]. See PELLETIERINE *tannate.*—**T. plumbicus.** See LEAD *tannate.*—**T. quinicus.** See QUININE *tannate.*—**Unguentum tannatis plumbici.** See *Glycerinum tannatis* PLUMBI.

TANNASPIDIC ACID, n. Ta^{2}n-a^{2}sp-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. See FILICITANNIC ACID.

TANNATE, n. Ta^{2}n'at. Lat., *tannas.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tannat.* A salt of tannic acid. [B.]

TANNE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}n. 1. See COMEDO. 2. The oil of *Camellia oleifera.* [α, 35.]

TANNE (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}n'ne^2. See ABIES.—**T'nstoff.** See DADYL. —**T'nzapfenöl.** Oil of pine-cones. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TANNECORTEPINIC ACID, n. Ta2n-e2-ko2rt-e2-pin'i2k. Fr., *acide tannecortépinique.* A variety, $C_{28}H_{26}O_{12}$, of tannin obtained from the bark of *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TANNENHARZ (Ger.), n. Ta3n'ne2n-ha3rts. See *Burgundy* PITCH.—**T'säure.** Abietic acid.

TANNES (Fr.), n. pl. Ta3n. See ACNE *punctata.*

TANNIC, adj. Ta2n'i2k. Lat., *tannicus.* Fr., *tannique.* Ger., *gerbstoffartig.* Derived from tan; containing t. acid.

TANNIC ACID, n. Ta2n'i2k. Fr., *acide tannique.* Ger., *Gerbsäure, Tanninsäure.* Tannin, gallotannic acid; an acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9 = C_6H_2(OH)_3CO.OC_6H_2(OH)_2CO.OH$, obtained from nut-galls and sumach-leaves, and occurring as a colorless amorphous mass, brittle and glassy when evaporated, turning yellow in the light, having a very astringent taste, easily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in absolute ether, and decomposing at 215° C. It has been used as a dressing. In a wider sense, the term t. a., or tannin, comprehends a large number of vegetable astringent principles, all of them glucosides, resembling each other in properties, and designated by a prefix indicative of their origin, *e. g.*, caffeotannic acid, quercitannic acid, etc. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 14.] See also ACIDUM TANNICUM and subheadings there.

TANNICUS (Lat.), adj. Ta2n(ta3n)'ni2k-u3s(u4s). See TANNIC; as a n., in the neut., *tannicum,* an astringent that contains tannic acid.—**Tannicum amarum.** An astringent containing tannic acid and bitter principles.—**Tannicum anthelminthicum.** An astringent containing tannic acid and having anthelminthic properties.—**Tannicum mucilaginosum.** An astringent containing tannic acid and mucilaginous substances.—**Tannicum purum.** A pure astringent containing tannic acid.

TANNIN, n. Ta2n'i2n. Lat., *tanninum.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* Tannic acid; more particularly, crude tannic acid as it occurs in vegetable tissues combined with glucose. [B, 5.]—**Crayons de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cylindrical sticks made by mixing t. with $\frac{1}{20}$ of its weight of powdered gum arabic, adding glycerin and water in equal amounts, and rolling into shape. [B.]—**Glycéré de t.** (Fr.), **Glycérole de t.** (Fr.). See *Glyceritum* ACIDI TANNICI.—**Pommade de t.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* ACIDI TANNICI.—**Suppositoires de t.** (Fr.). See *Suppositoria* ACIDI TANNICI.—**T. lozenges.** See *Trochisci* ACIDI TANNICI.—**T. officinal** (Fr.). See TANNIC ACID.—**T. oriental** (Fr.). See BABLAH.—**T'säure** (Ger.). See TANNIC ACID.—**T'stäbchen** (Ger.). See BACILLI *tannico-opiati.*

TANNINBLEI (Ger.), n. Ta3n-nen'bli. See LEAD *tannate.*—**T'salbe.** See *Glycerinum tannatis* PLUMBI.

TANNINGENIC ACID, TANNINGIC ACID, n's. Ta2n-i2nj-e2n'i2k, -i2nj'i2k. Ger., *Tanningensäure, Tanningerbsäure.* See CATECHUTANNIC ACID.

TANNINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta2n(ta3n)-nin(nen)'u3m(u4m). See TANNIC ACID.—**Bacilli tannini.** See *Crayons de* TANNIN.—**Glyceritum cum tannino.** See *Glyceritum* ACIDI TANNICI.

TANSY, n. Ta2nz'i2. From ἀθανασία, immortality. The genus *Tanacetum,* especially *Tanacetum vulgare* (*Chrysanthemum vulgare*) and its leaves and tops; also *Potentilla anserina, Senecio jacobœa, Achillea millefolium,* etc. [*a*, 35.]—**Common t.** The *Chrysanthemum vulgare.* [*a*, 35.]—**Dog's t., Goose-t.** See POTENTILLA *anserina.*—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum tanaceti.* Fr., *huile volatile de tanaisie.* Ger., *Rainfarnöl.* A volatile oil obtained from tanacetum (2d def.). The Fr. Cod. directs the tops to be used, the Russ. Ph. the flowers, the Pruss. Ph. the flowers and herb, and the Gr. Ph. the flowering herb. It consists of 1 per cent. of a terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$), boiling at 155° to 160° C., 70 per cent. of an aldehyde ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), boiling at 195° to 196° C., and 26 per cent. of an alcohol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), boiling at 203° to 205° C. In large doses it produces violent convulsions, coma, and even death. [B, 95 (*a*, 38); Bruylants (*a*, 35).]

TANTAL (Ger.), n. Ta3nt'a3l. See TANTALUM.—**T'erde, T'säure.** See TANTALIC ACID.

TANTALATE, n. Ta2nt'a2l-at. Fr., *colombate.* A salt of tantalic acid. [B.]

TANTALIC ACID, n. Ta2nt-a2l'i2k. Fr., *acide tantalique.* Ger., *Tantalsäure.* A monobasic acid, $HTaO_3$ (or $Ta_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HTaO_3$), occurring as a crystalline powder. [B.]

TANTALUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta2nt(ta3nt)'a2l(a3l)-u3m(u4m). Fr., *tantale.* Ger., *Tantal.* A metallic element discovered by Ekeberg in 1802. It occurs in several minerals, and is almost always associated with niobium. It has not been isolated in a perfectly pure state, but has been obtained approximately free from admixture as a black powder, capable of assuming a metallic lustre, and readily oxidizing on the application of heat. It is not attacked by any acid except hydrofluoric, and to this immunity it owes its name, from the fable of Tantalus being unable to quench his thirst. In composition it acts usually as a pentad radicle, occasionally as a tetrad. Symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 182. [B, 3.]

TANZ (Ger.), n. Ta3nts. See DANCE.—**T'krämpfe.** Choreic spasm. [L, 57 (*a*, 30).]—**T'sucht, T'wuth.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

TAPEINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta2p(ta3p)-in(e2-i2n)-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). A person characterized by tapeinocephaly.

TAPEINOCEPHALY, n. Ta2p-in-o-se2f'a2l-i2. From ταπεινός, low, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *tapinocéphalie.* The condition of having the vault of the skull depressed. [L, 149 (*a*, 50).]

TAPETAL, adj. Ta2p-e't'l. Pertaining to the tapetum. [*a*, 35.]

TAPETE (Ger.), n. Ta3p-at'e2. See TAPETUM.—**Farbent'.** See LAMINA *pigmenti.*—**T. der Seitenhöhlen.** The chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]

TAPETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta2p(ta3p)-et(at)'u3m(u4m). From *tapete,* a carpet. Fr., *tapis.* Ger., *Tapete, T.* 1. A layer or lamina. [*a*, 17.] 2. The epithelium lining the pollen sac. [*a*, 35.] Cf. *Tapetal* CELL. 3. A layer made up of bundles of nerve-fibres which curve backward from the body of the fornix to the posterior portion of the hemisphere. [I, 6 (K).]—**Augent'** (Ger.). See LAMINA *pigmenti* (*retinæ*).—**T. alveoli.** See *Peri-odontal* MEMBRANE.—**T. cerebri.** See *T.* (3d def.) and *T. corporis callosi.*—**T. chorioideæ** (seu **nigrum**). See LAMINA *pigmenti* (*retinæ*).—**T. corporis callosi.** Fr., *étui de l'hippocampe.* Of Reil, radiating fibres of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles. [J, 28 (K).]—**T. der Mittelhöhle** (Ger.). The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]—**T. nigrum.** See LAMINA *pigmenti* (*retinæ*).—**T. Reilii.** See *T. corporis callosi* and cf. TAPIS *de Reil.*

TAPEWORM, n. Tap'wu5rm. See TÆNIA (2d def.).—**Armed t.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**Beef t.** See TÆNIA *mediocanellata.*—**Broad t.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**Common t.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**Dwarf t.** See TÆNIA *nana.*—**Hydatid t.** See TÆNIA *echinococcus.*—**Long t., Pork t., Solitary t.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**Swiss t.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus.*—**T. plant.** See BRAYERA *anthelminthica.*—**Unarmed t.** See TÆNIA *mediocanellata.*

TAPHEPHOBIA (Lat.), **TAPHIPHOBIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ta2f(ta3f)-e2-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3, -i2-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From τάφος, burial, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *taphéphobie.* Of Morselli, morbid fear of being buried alive. [*a*, 34.]

TAPHRENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ta2f(ta3f)-re2n2'ki2m(ch2u6m)-a3. Gen., *-chym'atos* (*-atis*). From τάφρος, a ditch, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. See *Pitted* TISSUE.

TAPINOCEPHALY, n. Ta2p-i2n-o-se2f'a2l-i2. See TAPEINOCEPHALY.

TAPINOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Ta2p(ta3p)-i2n(en)-o(o3)-kran(kra3n)'i2-u3s(u4s). From ταπεινός, low, and κρανίον, the skull. Having the greatest height of the cranial cavity from 74·5 to 82·5 per cent. of its greatest length. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (*a*, 50).]

TAPINOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ta2p(ta3p)-i2n(en)-o2p-i2sth'-i2-u3s(u4s). From ταπεινός, low, and ὄπισθεν, behind. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 24·5° to 33° with the line connecting the punctum occipitale with the punctum alæ vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (*a*, 50).]

TAPIOCA (Lat.), n. f. Ta2p(ta3p)-i2-ok'a3. Fr., *t., tapioka* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *t.* [Sp. Ph.]. An easily digested food, occurring in round, hard pellets, prepared from cassava starch. [*a*, 35.]—**Chocolate of t.** A French preparation containing 3 parts of t. with 100 of chocolate. [B, 10.]—**Gelatina tapiocæ.** Sp., *jalea de t.* [Sp. Ph.]. A jelly made by triturating 15 parts of t. with a little cold water, adding 45 of sugar boiled up with 230 of water, and keeping at a boil for a few minutes. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Pearl t.** A spurious t. occurring as small round grains, formed probably from potato-starch. [B, 5.]—**T. meal.** Fr., *moussache.* T. dried without heat, forming a fine powder, identical with ordinary t. in microscopic structure, but not soluble in cold water. [B, 5.]

TAPIS (Fr.), n. Ta3-pe. See TAPETUM and TAPETUM *chorioideæ.*—**T. de Reil.** See INSULA and cf. TAPETUM *Reilii.*

TAPOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Ta3-pot-ma3n2. Ger., *Fingerklopfung.* That variety of massage which consists in tapping or percussion of the affected part. [E.]

TAPPING, n. Ta2p'i2n2. See PARACENTESIS.

TAR, n. Ta3r. Lat., *pix liquida* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., etc.], *pyroleum pini* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *goudron* (*végétal* [Fr. Cod.]), *poix liquide.* Ger., *Theer, Holztheer, Fichtentheer.* 1. A highly complex material produced by the destructive distillation of various organic substances. 2. As commonly used, wood-tar; a very thick, shining, black liquid, having a peculiar empyreumatic odor and a bitter taste, derived from the wood of conifers by destructive distillation. On distillation it yields oil of t. and an acid liquid (impure pyroligneous acid), the residue being pitch. T. yields a small proportion of its constituents, especially pyrocatechin, to water, imparting to it an acid reaction and a peculiar taste (see *T.-water*). It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in solutions of the caustic alkalies. In medicinal properties it resembles the turpentines, but is much less irritant. [B; *a*, 35.]—**Archangel t.** See *Stockholm t.*—**Barbadoes t.** See *Barbadoes* PETROLEUM.—**Beech-t.** Ger., *Buchentheer.* A t. made from the wood of *Fagus silvatica;* official in some ph's as the best source of creasote. [*a*, 35.]—**Birch-t.** Lat., *pix betulæ.* The *dagget* of the Russians; a t. containing much pyrocatechin, obtained from *Betula alba.* [*a*, 35.]—**Coal-t.** Lat., *pix lithanthracis.* Fr., *goudron de houille.* Ger., *Kohlentheer.* A dark, semi-liquid substance obtained in the dry distillation of coal. It is highly complex in composition, yielding by distillation and rectification the following products: Naphthalenes, fluorene, anthracene, carbazol, chrysene, and other solids; benzene, toluene, cymene, and other neutral hydrocarbons; phenol, orthocresol, phlorol, pyrocatechin, and other alcohol-like bodies; ammonia, methylamine, ethylamine, phenylamine, picoline, collidine, and other bases; illuminating gases, such as acetylene, ethylene, etc.; heating gases, hydrogen, marsh-gas, and carbon monoxide; and certain impurities, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, thyocyanic acid, etc. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]—**Coal-t. saponatum, Coalt' saponiné** (Fr.), **Coalt' savonneux** (Fr.). Of the veterinarians, a liquid made by mixing 1 part of coal-t. with 2 parts of black soap, and adding (with gentle heat and stirring) 1 part of alcohol and 24 parts of water. [B, 95, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Émulsion de coalt'** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by mixing one part of the *teinture de bois de Panama coaltarée* with 4 parts of distilled water. It contains 4 per cent. of coal-t. [B.]—**Gas-t.** See *Coal-t.*—**Glycerate of t.** See *Glyceritum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**Infusion of t.** See *Infusum* PICIS *liquidæ.*—**Juniper t.** See *Oil of* CADE.—**Koalt'** (Ger.). See *Coal-t.*—

Mineral t. See MALTHA.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum picis liquidæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence (huile) de goudron.* Ger., *Theeröl, Pechöl.* The volatile oily liquid obtained in the distillation of wood-t.; almost colorless when freshly prepared, but becoming dark on standing, having the odor of t., and dissolving freely in alcohol. In chemical composition it is very complex, containing various hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, and the alcohols of the latter series, including carbolic acid and the mixture of phenols constituting creasote. It is less offensive in taste than t., and hence is preferred for medicinal use. [B; α, 35.]—**Poudre de coalt'** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ger., *Coal-t.-Gypspulver.* Of the veterinarians, a mixture of 1 part of coal-t. and 20 parts of gypsum. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Rangoon t.** See *Rangoon* PETROLEUM.—**Saccharated t., Syrup of t.** See *Syrupus* PICIS.—**Stockholm t.** A trade name in Europe for wood-t., most of which is prepared in Finland, central and northern Russia, and Sweden. [α, 35.]—**T. beer.** Lat., *cerevisia picis* (*liquidæ*). A beer made by heating gently with ¼ pint of yeast 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of t., ½ pint of honey, and 6 pints of water, and fermenting. [B.]—**T.-oil.** See *Oil of t.*—**T. ointment.** See *Unguentum* PICIS *liquidæ.*—**T.-water.** See *Infusum picis liquidæ* (under PIX).—**Vegetable t., Wood-t.** See *T.* (2d def.).

TARACANA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-an(a^{3}n)'a^3. A kind of cockroach found in Russia.—**Pulvis taracanæ.** Powdered Russian cockroach (*Blatta lapponica*), used in dropsy (cf. ANTIHYDROPIN). [B, 5.]

TARACHE, TARAGMA (Lat.), **TARAGMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e(a), ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *tar'aches, -ag'matos (-atis), -ag'mi.* Gr., ταραχή, τάραγμα, ταραγμός. See TARAXIS.

TARANTISM, n. Ta^{2}r'a^{2}nt-i^{2}zm. Lat., *tarantismus* (from *Taranto* [Gr., Τάρας, Lat., *Tarentum*], a city of Greece). Fr., *tarantisme.* Ger., *Tarantismus.* An epidemic chorea that appeared in Apulia in the fifteenth century and spread through Italy and southern France; supposed to be caused by the bite of *Lycosa tarantula.* [α, 34.]

TARANTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. From *Taranto* (see TARANTISM). Fr., *tarentule.* Ger., *Tarentel.* See LYCOSA *t.*

TARASCON (Fr.), n. Ta^3-ra^3-sko^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Ariége, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

TARASP (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}r-a^{3}sp'. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous springs. [α, 14.]

TARASSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'seos (-sis).* From ταράσσειν, to trouble. Of Lanoaille de Lachèse, the congeries of symptoms commonly known as hysteria in the male. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1884, p. 1036 (α, 34).]

TARAXACERIN, n. Ta^{2}r-a^{2}x-a^3-ser'i^{2}n. A crystalline principle, $C_8H_{16}O$, obtained from the milky juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 5 (α, 38).]

TARAXACIN, n. Ta^{2}r-a^{2}x'a^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *taraxacine.* Ger., *T.* A bitter principle obtained from the juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale*, as white, bitter crystals. [B, 5, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

TARAXACUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *pissenlit* (2d and 3d def's), *dent-de-lion (racine)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *dent-de-lion* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Pfaffenröhrchen* (1st def.), *Löwenzahnwurzel* (2d def.), *Löwenzahn.* Sp., *diente de león* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. A genus of the *Taraxaceæ* (a tribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*). 2. Dandelion-root; of the U. S. Ph., the root (in the Br. Ph., the fresh and dried roots) of *T. officinale* gathered in autumn. [α, 35.] 3. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., the leaves of *T. officinale.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Compound elixir of t.** A preparation made of 6 oz. of t.-root, 4 of wild-cherry bark, 2 of orange-peel, 1 oz. each of gentian-root, cinnamon, coriander, and licorice, 2 drachms each of anise, cardamom, and caraway, 2½ pints of syrup, and enough of a mixture of 3 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol to produce 6½ pints of elixir by treatment in a percolator; or of 6 fl. oz. of fluid extract of t., 1 fl. oz. of fluid extract of gentian, 100 drops of oil of orange, 12 of oil of cinnamon, 10 of oil of anise, 5 of oil of caraway, 20 of oil of coriander, 1 oz. of extract of licorice, 2½ pints of syrup of wild cherry, 1½ of alcohol, and 4 of water. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum taraxaci** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de pissenlit.* Ger., *Löwenzahnwurzelabsud.* Sp., *cocimiento de taraxacón* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of dry t.-root for ten minutes in water enough to make 1 pint after straining and washing [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling a quarter of an hour and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of dried t.-leaves a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 46 parts when strained [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum taraxaci compositum.** A preparation made by boiling together 120 parts of dandelion-root, 15 of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and 1,440 of water till the liquid is reduced one half, and adding 30 of potassium sulphate and 7 of ether; or by boiling 75 grammes each of dandelion, chicory, and *Triticum repens* with water enough to make 360, and adding 7 of potassium sulphate, 90 of sirop des cinq racines, and 25 drops of Hoffmann's solution. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum taraxaci.** Fr., *extrait de pissenlit.* Ger., *Löwenzahnextrakt.* Sp., *extracto de taraxacón.* 1. An extract made from the root [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (from the herb and root [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], from the leaves [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) of *T. officinale.* [B.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Extractum taraxaci liquidum* (2d def.).—**Extractum taraxaci fluidum.** An extract made by exhausting 100 grammes of t.-root in No. 30 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, reserving 85 c. c., distilling off the alcohol from the remainder and evaporating it to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 oz. of t.-root in No. 20 powder with 4 pints of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·920, expressing 20 fl. oz., macerating the residue with water for 48 hours, evaporating to 18 fl. oz., adding the reserved 20, and bringing up to 40 with water [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum taraxaci liquidum.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Extractum taraxaci fluidum.* 2. An extract made by dissolving 3 parts of extract of t. in 1 part of water [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Pruss. Ph. (1846)]; or by treating equal weights of the leaves and the root of *T.* with warm water and evaporating to a thin extract [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Infusum taraxaci** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of dandelion, made by macerating 2 oz. of t. (-root) in 1 pint of boiling water and straining. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Mellago taraxaci.** See *Extractum taraxaci liquidum* (2d def.).—**Pilule de fulminate de t.** (Fr.). An old name for a placebo.—**Radix taraxaci.** See *T.* (2d def.).—**Radix taraxaci cum herba** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (**recens** [Russ. Ph.]). Roum., *taraxacu* [Roum. Ph.]. The *T. officinale* gathered in the spring before blooming. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Radix taraxaci pulverata.** A powder of t. (-root) sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Succus taraxaci** [Br. Ph.]. Dandelion juice; made by crushing t. (2d def.) in a stone mortar, expressing, adding 1 volume of alcohol for 3 volumes of juice, allowing to stand a week, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. dens leonis, T. officinale, T. officinarum.** Fr., *t. commun, chopine, cochet, couronne de moine, dent-de-lion, laitue de chien, liondent, pissenlit, salade de taupe.* Ger., *gemeines Pfaffenröhrchen, Pfaffenstiel, Löwenzahn, Hundeblume, Maiblume, Butterblume, Pfaffenkraut, Bompaulwurzel, Wiesenlattig, Eierblume, Eierkraut.* Dandelion (lion's-tooth), priest's-crown, swine's-snout; a polymorphous herbaceous plant (see cut under LEONTODON *t.*) found over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The perennial, tapering, simple or nearly simple, fleshy root (see *T.*, 2d def.) is rich in an inodorous juice which is bitter and neutral when fresh, but soon acquires an acid reaction and coagulates. A number of principles (inulin, lævulin, taraxacin, and taraxacerin) have been obtained from it, but what part they have in its medicinal virtues is not known. The intracellular substance of the root consists, according to Vogel, chiefly of pectose. The juice, if exposed to the air, undergoes a kind of fermentation resulting in the formation of mannite. T. is somewhat tonic, diuretic, and laxative, and is used especially in hepatic disorders. Dried, ground, and roasted, it is sometimes used with or as a substitute for coffee. The fresh leaves or entire herb, *herba taraxaci* (seu *dentis leonis*, seu *leontodontis* [*taraxaci*], seu *lactucæ pratensis*), are less active than the root, though the juice obtained from the flower-stalks is highly recommended by Barton. The young leaves are eaten as a salad and pot-herb. [α, 35.]

TARAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ax'eos (-is).* Gr., τάραξις (from ταράσσειν, to trouble). 1. A disorder of sight arising from a blow or from compression of the eye. 2. A mild ophthalmia. [F.]

TARCHONANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{3}rk(ta^{3}rch^2)-o^{2}n-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Compositæ.* The *Tarchonantheæ* (Fr., *tarchonanthées*) are a division of the *Vernonieæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. camphoratus.** Shrubby fleabane of southern Africa; an aromatic, stimulant species, used like sage. [α, 35.]

TARCONINE, n. Ta^{2}r'ko^{2}n-en. Fr., *t.* A derivative, $C_{11}H_9NO_3$, of cotarnine. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TARDIF (Fr.), adj. Ta^{3}r-def. See SEROTINOUS.

TARENTISM, n. Ta^{2}r'e^{2}nt-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *tarentismus.* Fr., *tarentisme.* See TARANTISM.

TARIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ta^3-re-e^{2}r. See OVIPOSITOR and DRILL.

TARIRI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ta^3-re're. Fr., *t.* Of Aublet, a genus of the *Quassieæ;* tropical American bitter, tonic, and febrifuge trees or shrubs. [α, 35.]

TARLATANE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-la^3-ta^{3}n. Fine gauze (used for dressings). [α, 18.]

TARO, n. In Hawaii, kalo. [α, 35.]

TAROLI, n. An old term for chancre. [G.]

TARRA, n. In Lima, dividivi. [α, 35.]

TARRAGON, n. Ta^{2}r'a^3-go^{2}n. See ARTEMISIA *dracunculus.*—**Oil of t.** An essential oil closely resembling oil of anise.

TARSAL, adj. Ta^{3}r's'l. Lat., *tarsalis, tarseus* (from *tarsus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *t., tarsien.* Ger., *t.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}rs-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)'i^2-a^3. From ταρσός, the tarsus, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *tarsalgie.* Ger., *Tarsalgie, Fusswurzelschmerz.* 1. Pain in the tarsus. [α, 17.] 2. Painful valgus.

TARSALIS (Lat.), adj. Ta^{3}rs-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Tarsal; as a n., of Coues, the tensor tarsi. [L.]

TARSECTOMY, n. Ta^{3}rs-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. From ταρσός, the tarsus, and ἐκτομή, excision. Fr., *tarsectomie.* Excision of the tarsus.

TARSECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}rs-e^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ταρσός, the tarsus, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. Fr., *tarsectopie.* Displacement of the tarsus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TARSEUS (Lat.), **TARSIEN** (Fr.), adj's. Ta^{3}rs'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^2. See TARSAL.

TARSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{2}rs-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From *tarsus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *tarsite.* Ger., *T.* Inflammation of the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

TARSOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}rs-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From ταρσός, the tarsus, and κακός, evil. Fr., *t.* See PODARTHROCACE.

TARSO-CHEILOPLASTIC, adj. Ta^{3}rs-o-kil'o-pla^{2}st-i^{2}k. From ταρσός (see TARSUS), χεῖλος, a lip, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Plastic and performed on the border of the eyelid (said of an operation for trichiasis). [α, 34.]

TARSOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}rs-o^{2}k'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-clas'eos (-oc'lasis).* From ταρσός, the tarsus, and κλάσις, a breaking. The operation of breaking a deformed tarsus by force. [V. P. Gibney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 17, 1886, p. 427 (α, 50).]

TARSOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}rs-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-as(a^{3}k)'-i^2-a^3. From ταρσός (see TARSUS), and μαλακία, softness. Ger., *Lidknorpelerweichung.* Softening of the palpebral cartilages. [α, 34.]

TARSO-METATARSAL, adj. Ta^{3}rs-o-me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}r's'l. Fr., *tarsométatarsien.* Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

TARSOMETATARSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{3}rs-o(o^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). That bone which reaches from the tibia to the toes in a bird; really nearly all metatarsus, but having at its top one of the small tarsal bones confluent with it, so that in itself it comprehends part of the tarsus as well as all the metatarsus. [L, 343.]

TARSO-MÉTATARSI-PHALANGIEN DU POUCE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-so-ma-ta^3-ta^{3}r-se-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2 du^6 pus. See ADDUCTOR *hallucis.*

TARSOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ta^{3}rs-o(o^3)-fim(fu^{6}m)'a^3. From ταρσός, the tarsus, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *tarsophyme.* 1. A swelling of the ankle. 2. A swelling of the tarsal cartilages. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TARSOPRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{3}rs-o(o^3)-pre-(pra^3-e^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ταρσός, the tarsus, *præ,* before, and *phalanx* (*q. v.*). A small muscle in solipeds arising from the extensor tendons and attached to the lower end of the os calcis. It aids in extending the digits and keeping the tendons tense. [L, 13.]

TARSORRHAPHY, n. Ta^{3}rs-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ταρσός, the tarsus, and ῥαφή, a seam. Fr., *tarsorrhaphie.* Ger., *Tarsorrhaphie.* Any operation for shortening and narrowing the palpebral fissure. [F.]

TARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-so-su-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. A flexor muscle extending from the tarsus to the lower surface of the phalanx of a toe. [α, 48.]—**T.-s.-p. du gros orteil.** See FLEXOR *hallucis brevis.*—**T.-s.-p. du petit orteil.** See FLEXOR *digiti minimi pedis brevis.*

TARSOTOMY, n. Ta^{3}rs-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From ταρσός, the tarsus, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *tarsotomie.* Ger., *Tarsotomie.* 1. A cutting operation on the tarsus of the foot. 2. The removal of a portion or the whole of the tarsal cartilage. [F.]—**Anterior t.** Of Poinsot, t. (1st def.) in which the anterior row of tarsal bones is removed. [α, 34.]—**Cuneiform t.** Excision of a wedge-shaped piece of bone, which may include portions of any of the tarsal bones. [α, 34.]—**Posterior t.** T. in which the posterior row of tarsal bones, including the astragalus, is excised. [α, 34.]—**Subcutaneous linear t.** Of Reeves, t. (1st def.) without injury to the tendons, vessels, or nerves by means of a chisel introduced through a small incision on the dorsum of the foot. [α, 34.]

TARSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{3}rs'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ταρσός (lit., any broad, flat surface). Fr., *tarse.* Ger., *T., Fusswurzel* (1st def.). 1. The bony structure constituting the greater part of the arch of the foot, consisting of the os calcis, the astragalus, the scaphoid bone, the cuboid bone, and the three cuneiform bones. 2. In birds, see TARSOMETATARSUS. 3. The so-called cartilage of the eyelid (tarsal cartilage), which forms the skeleton or support of the lid. It is properly only dense connective tissue, interspersed with numerous elliptical nuclei. The one in the upper lid is much thicker, broader, and denser than that in the lower lid. Its shape is crescentic, with the ciliary border sharply cut off. The tarsi become thinned toward the orbital margin, and finally merge in a fascia, which is firmly attached to the orbital margin. The tarsus contains the Meibomian glands. [F.]—**T. palpebralis.** See *T.* (3d def.).

TARTAR, n. Ta^{3}r't'r. Lat., *tartarum, tartarus* (connected in some obscure way with Τάρταρος, Hades). Fr., *tartre.* Ger., *Weinstein* (1st def.). Sp., *tártaro, rasuras del vino* (1st def.). 1. A substance deposited as a whitish or reddish crystalline crust on the sides of wine-casks, consisting of a mixture of acid and normal tartrates, especially those of potassium and calcium. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. See SORDES (1st def.).—**Acid of t.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**Ammoniated soluble t.** Potassium and ammonium tartrate. [B.]—**Cream of t.** Lat., *cremor tartari.* Fr., *crême de tartre.* Ger., *Weinsteinrahm.* Commercial acid tartrate of potassium, usually containing more or less calcium tartrate; so called because when it is mixed with water a fine creamy film of minute crystals floats on the top. [B, 5, 8.]—**Crude t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Crystals of t.** Cream of t., especially as obtained in the crystalline form. [B.]—**Emetic t.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Ointment of t. emetic.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati.*—**Red t.** The reddish t. deposited from red wine. [B, 5.]—**Salt of t.** Potassium carbonate obtained by decomposing cream of t. [B.]—**Soluble (cream of) t.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**Stibiated t., T. emetic.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**T. emetic substitute.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium oxalate.*—**Tartrated t.** See TARTARUS *tartarisatus.*—**Vitriolated t.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 91.]—**White t.** Crude t. deposited from white wine and having a dirty-whitish color. [B, 5.]

TARTAREOUS, adj. Ta^{3}rt-ar'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *tartareus.* Ger., *weinsteinartig.* Having a rough, tartar-like surface. [α, 35.]

TARTARIC, adj. Ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *tartaricus.* Fr., *tartrique.* Derived from or contained in tartar. [B.]—**T. acid.** Lat., *acidum tartaricum* (seu *tartricum* [Fr. Cod.]), *sal essentiale tartari.* Fr., *acide tartrique, acide du tartre.* Ger., *Weinsäure, Weinsteinsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_4H_6O_6 = C_2H_2.(OH)_2 \langle {CO.OH \atop CO.OH}$. In chemical structure t. acid is both a dibasic acid and a dihydric alcohol, and so contains four atoms of replaceable hydrogen, all of which are replaceable by metals and two by acid radicles. Four isomeric varieties are known: (1) *dextrotartaric acid,* ordinary t. acid (Lat., *acidum tartaricum* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *acide dextroracémique;* Ger., *Rechtsweinsäure*), a body forming large prismatic crystals of acidulous taste, readily soluble in water, the solution having a specific dextrorotary power of 9·6°; (2) *lævotartaric acid, antitartaric acid* (Fr., *acide antitartrique;* Ger., *Antiweinsäure*), a body forming rhombic crystals which have in general the same properties as ordinary t. acid, but in solution have a specific lævorotary power of 9·6°; (3) *mesotartaric acid, optically inactive t. acid* (Ger., *Mesoweinsäure*), a body forming crystals resembling those of ordinary tartaric acid, but having in solution no effect upon the plane of polarization; (4) *metatartaric acid* (Ger., *Metaweinsäure*), an amorphous substance produced by heating ordinary t. acid to 170° C. A mixture of dextrotartaric and lævotartaric acids constitutes *racemic acid,* also called *paratartaric acid.* [B, 4, 5.]—**T. anhydride.** Ger., *Weinsäureanhydrid.* A white or yellowish powder, $C_8H_8O_{10}$, isomeric with tartrelic acid. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—(**Test-**) **solution of t. acid.** A solution of t. acid in 5 parts [U. S. Ph.] (4 parts [Ger. Ph.]) of water or in 8 of water and 2 of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (α, 38).]

TARTARICUS (Lat.), adj. Ta^{3}rt-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Tartaric; with the name of a base, the tartrate of that base. [B.]

TARTARIMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r-e-ma-tre. Analysis by means of potassium carbonate obtained by calcination of cream of tartar. [α, 14.]

TARTARIZED, adj. Ta^{3}r't'r-izd. Lat., *tartaratus, tartarisatus.* Containing tartar or tartaric acid.

TARTAROUS ACID, n. Ta^{3}r't'r-u^{3}s. Tartaric acid. [B.]

TARTARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta^{3}rt'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A term originally applied to tartar; now supplanted by *tartarus.* [B.]—**T. antimoniale, T. antimoniatum, T. emeticum.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*

TARTARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta^{3}rt'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TARTAR.—**Alcali tartari.** An old term for potassium tartrate and for purified potassium carbonate. [α, 38.]—**Arcanum tartari.** See *T. regeneratus.*—**Cremor tartari.** See *Cream of* TARTAR.—**Cremor tartari solubilis.** See *T. boraxatus.*—**Crystalli tartari.** See *Crystals of* TARTAR.—**Decoctum crystallorum tartari, Decoctum tartari citratum.** See *Solutio tartari depurati.*—**Emplastrum tartari stibiati.** A plaster consisting of 2 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate and 14 of emplastrum resinæ pini [Russ. Ph.]; or of 14 parts of the tartrate, 6 of olive-oil, and 80 of Burgundy-pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Globuli tartari ferruginosi** (seu **martiales**). See *Martial* BALLS.—**Liquor salis tartari.** The liquor kalii carbonici of the Ger. Ph. [B, 10.]—**Liquor tartari empyreumaticus.** See LIQUOR *pyrotartaricus.*—**Liquor tartari solubilis chalybeati.** Fr., *eau de boule, eau martiale.* A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iron and potassium tartrate in 2 parts of water [Brunsw. Ph., 1777] (in 1,000 parts of water [Fr. Milit. Hosp. Ph., 1839]).—**Liquor tartari stibiati.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *tartarisati.*—**Liquor terræ foliatæ tartari.** The liquor kalii acetici of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Lotio tartari stibiati.** A solution of 4 parts of tartar emetic in 360 of boiling water, with the addition of 15 of camphorated brandy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Oleum tartari per deliquium.** The oily liquid formed by the deliquescence of potassium carbonate in moist air; also a solution of potassium carbonate in 2 parts of water, corresponding to the liquor kalii carbonici of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Pulvis tartari compositus.** 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see PULVIS *dentifricius ruber.* 2. A mixture of 15 parts of cream of tartar with 7 of potassium sulphate. [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Sal essentiale tartari.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**Sal tartari.** Normal potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Sal tartari essentiale** (seu **essentialis**). Tartaric acid. [B, 97.]—**Solutio tartari depurati.** Fr., *hydrolé tartrique.* Solution of supertartrate of potassium: a preparation consisting of 11 parts of cream of tartar, 960 of warm water, and 60 of raspberry syrup; or of 15 of cream of tartar, 36 of warm water, and 30 of raspberry syrup; or made by boiling 30 parts of cream of tartar with 600 of water till reduced to 450, and adding 15 of lemon-juice. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Spiritus tartari.** Pyrotartaric acid obtained by the distillation of tartar. [B, 97.]—**Spiritus tartari vitriolatus.** A preparation made by treating 3 parts of cream of tartar with 8 of calcined iron sulphate, and distilling over the sand bath. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. acetosus.** Potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. acidus lapillatus.** Potassium bitartrate. [L, 53.]—**T. ammoniacalis, T. ammoniatus.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate.*—**T. antimonialis.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. boraxatus.** Fr., *tartrate borico-potassique.* Ger., *Natriumkaliumtartrat, Boraxweinstein.* Sp., *tartrato bórico-potásico.* A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of borax and 4 [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (5 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 6 [Gr. Ph.], 8 [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) of acid potassium tartrate in 20 parts of water (16 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), filtering, drying or evaporating, and sometimes powdering. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. chalybeatus.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**T. crudus.** See TARTAR (1st def.).—**T. depuratus.** Acid potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. depuratus pulveratus.** Cream of tartar powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. emeticus.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**T. ferratus.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., crude iron and potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**T. ferruginosus, T. martialis, T. martiatus.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*—**T. mercurialis.** See MERCURY *tartrate.*—**T. natronatus.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate.*—**T. regeneratus.** Potassium acetate; so called because prepared by the ignition of cream of tartar. [B, 3.]—**T. solubilis.** See *T. boraxatus.*—**T. solubilis ammoniacalis.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate.*—**T. stibiatus.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**T. tartarisatus.** Tartrated tartar; normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. vitriolatus.** Vitriolated tartar, normal potassium sulphate; first prepared by treating tartar, or acid potassium tartrate, with sulphuric (vitriolic) acid. [B.]—**T.**

vitriolatus depuratus. Purified potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Tinctura (salis) tartari.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata*.—**Tinctura tartari composita.** A preparation made by distilling 4,320 parts of tartar, 1,620 of guaiac-wood, and 540 each of sassafras, sarsaparilla, and china-root, separating the liquid from the oil swimming on the surface, digesting in it 180 parts of cream of tartar, 240 of guaiac-wood, 45 each of sassafras-wood, ash-wood, and sarsaparilla, 75 of china-root, 30 of red sandal-wood, and 11 of sulphuric acid, and straining after some days. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum tartari emetici** (seu **stibiati**). See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati*.

TARTAUFE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-tof. See SOLANUM *tuberosum* (*esculentum*).

TARTRALIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}r-tra^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tartralique.* Ditartaric acid, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TARTRAMIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}r-tra^{2}m′i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_7NO_5$. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TARTRAMIDE, n. Ta^{3}rt′ra^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tartramid.* A body, $C_2H_2(OH)_2\langle^{CO.NH_2}_{CO.NH_2} = C_4H_8H_4N_2$, forming rhombic crystals. [B, 4, 93.]

TARTRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}rt′ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *-rat′is.* See TARTRATE.—**Pulvis tartratis stibicopotassici** [Fr. Cod.]. Antimony and potassium tartrate pounded in a porcelain mortar and reduced completely to powder on a hard slab. [B, 113 (*a*, 38).]—**Solutio tartratis kalici** [Dan. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of potassium tartrate in 2 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus tartratis ferri et potassæ.** See *Sirop de* TARTRATE *ferrico-potassique*.—**T. antimonicopotassicus.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate*.—**T. bikalicus, T. bipotassicus.** Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. boricopotassicus.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus*.—**T. ferrico-ammonicus.** See IRON *and ammonium tartrate*.—**T. ferricokalicus, T. ferricopotassicus.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate*.—**T. ferrosoferricokalicus.** Crude iron and potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**T. kalico-ammonicus.** See POTASSIUM *and ammonium tartrate*.—**T. kaliconatricus.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**T. kalicostibiatus, T. kalicostibicus.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 95, 119.]—**T. kalicus.** See POTASSIUM *tartrate*.—**T. kalicus acidus.** Acid potassium tartrate. [*a*, 38.]—**T. natricokalicus.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate*.—**T. potassicoferricus.** Iron and potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. potassicosodicus.** Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B.]—**T. potassicus.** See POTASSIUM *tartrate*.—**T. sodicopotassicus.** See POTASSIUM *and sodium tartrate*.—**T. stibicokalicus, T. stibicopotassicus.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura tartratis ferrosopotassici** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by stirring 2 parts of iron filings and 5 of cream of tartar into a pap with water, allowing to digest, boiling for two hours with 15 parts of water, the amount of water which is thus evaporated being replaced, decanting the clear part of the liquid when cold, evaporating to a sp. gr. of 1·26, adding 1 part of 92-per-cent. alcohol, and, after some days, filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum tartratis kalicostibici** (seu **stibicokalici**). See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati*.—**Vinum tartratis kalicoferrici.** Sp., *vino de tartrato férrico-potásico.* A preparation made by stirring 1 part of powdered iron and 4 parts of cream of tartar into a pap with water, evaporating almost to dryness, repeating the operation on the residue with more water until it becomes black, homogeneous, and almost wholly soluble in water, macerating with 40 parts of water, filtering, evaporating to dryness, powdering, adding 10 times as much white wine, and, after some days, filtering [Netherl. Ph.]; or by dissolving 12 parts of purified iron and potassium tartrate in 900 of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Vinum tartratis stibicokalici.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.

TARTRATE, n. Ta^{3}rt′rat. Lat., *tartras.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tartrat, weinsaures Salz.* A salt of tartaric acid. Three classes of t's are known: (1) *neutral t's*, in which both the replaceable hydrogen atoms of the acid constituent are replaced by a metal; (2) *acid t's*, in which one of those atoms is so replaced; and (3) *basic t's*, in which the hydrogen of the alcoholic hydroxyl as well as that of the acid constituent is replaced. Tartar emetic is a basic t. [B.]—**Potassic antimonylic t.** Antimony and potassium t. [B, 159.]—**Poudre de t. borico-potassique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Tartarus boraxatus powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 38).]—**Sirop de t. ferrico-potassique** (Fr.). Lat., *syrupus tartratis ferri et potassæ.* Sp., *jarabe de tartrato férrico-potásico.* A preparation containing 1 part each of iron and potassium tartrate and water (cinnamon water [Belg. Ph.]) and 38 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or 3 parts of the tartrate dissolved in water and 200 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**T. antimonico-potassique** (Fr.). Antimony and potassium t. [B, 119.]—**T. borico-potassique** (Fr.). See TARTARUS *boraxatus*.—**T. droit** (Fr.). A t. derived from dextrotartaric (ordinary tartaric) acid. [B.]—**T. ferrico-ammonique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Iron and ammonium t. [B.]—**T. ferrico-potassique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **T. ferroso-potassique** (Fr.). See IRON *and potassium t.*—**T. mercureux** (Fr.). See MERCURY *t.*—**T. potassico-ammonique** (Fr.). See POTASSIUM *and ammonium t.*—**T. potassico-sodique** (Fr.). See POTASSIUM *and sodium t.*—**Test solution of potassico-cupric t.** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by slowly adding a solution of 6·93 grammes of selected crystals of copper sulphate in 20 c. c. of water to a solution of 36 grammes of potassium t. in 140 c. c. of solution of soda, and bringing up to 200 c. c. with solution of soda. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]

TARTRE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}rtr′. See TARTAR.—**Acide du t.** See TARTARIC ACID.—**Sel de t.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Solution de crème de t.** See *Solutio* TARTARI *depurati*.—**T. antimonié.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 119.]—**T. méphitique.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**T. stygié.** Of Patin, a sarcastic name for tartar emetic. [B.]

TARTRELIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}r-tre^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tartrélique.* Gr., *Tartrelsäure.* A substance, $C_8H_8O_{10}$, isomeric with tartaric anhydride, occurring as deliquescent crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TARTROMEL, n. Ta^{3}rt′ro-me^{2}l. A solution of tartaric acid in honey slightly diluted with water. [B, 14.]

TARTROMETHYLIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}rt-ro-me^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. See METHYL*tartaric acid.*

TARTRONIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}r-tro^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tartronique.* Ger., *Tartronsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_3H_4O_5 = CH(OH)\langle^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$, forming large transparent crystals. [B, 4.]

TARTRONYL, n. Ta^{3}r′tro^{2}n-i^{2}l. The bivalent radicle of tartronic acid, $CH(OH)\langle^{CO'}_{CO'}$. [B.]—**T'urea.** See DIALURIC ACID.

TARTROPHTHALIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}rt-ro-tha^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tartrophtalique.* Ger., *Tartrophtalsäure.* An acid, $C_8H_{12}O_6 = C_6H_8(OH)_2(CO.OH)_2$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals containing two molecules of water. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TARTROVINIC ACID, n. Ta^{3}rt-ro-vin′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tartrovinique.* Ger., *Tartroweinsäure.* See ETHYLTARTARIC ACID.

TARTUFLE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-tu^6-fl′. See SOLANUM *tuberosum* (*esculentum*).

TASCHE (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}sh′e^2. 1. A pocket. [*a*, 14.] 2. See SINUS.—**Bauchfell't'n.** See RECESSUS *peritonæi*.—**Duodenalt'.** See *Duodeno-jejunal* FOSSA.—**Haart'.** See *Hair* POUCH and *Hair*-FOLLICLE.—**Hypophysent'.** 1. The depression in the primitive brain which becomes the vesicle of the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *Pituitary* DIVERTICULUM. 3. See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**Kehlkopft', Morgagni'sche T.** See VENTRICLE *of the larynx*.—**T'nförmig.** Purse-like, pouch-like. [L, 31.]

TÄSCHELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Tash′e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Capsella*, especially *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [*a*, 35.]

TASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tas(ta^{3}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *tas′eos, tas′is.* Gr., τάσις (from τείνειν, to stretch). See EXTENSION.

TASMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta^{3}s-ma^{3}n′i^2-a^3. Fr., *tasmannie.* A genus of the *Magnoliaceæ* included by Bentham and Hooker in *Drimys.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. aromatica.** The pepper-tree of Tasmania, where the berry-like fruits are used in place of pepper and the leaves as an aromatic. The aromatic bark resembles Winter's bark, and is used like it. [*a*, 35.]

TASSENFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Ta^{3}s′se^{2}n-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. Disc-shaped. [*a*, 35.]

TASTBALLEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ta^{3}st′ba^{3}l-le^{2}n. See PELOTES *tactiles.*

TASTE, n. Tast. Gr., γεῦσις. Lat., *gustus.* Fr., *goût.* Ger., *Geschmack.* The sensation of flavor due to the action of certain exciting substances upon special nerve-endings in the tongue. [K.]—**After-t.** Fr., *après-goût.* Ger., *Nachgeschmack.* A t. perceived after the direct action of the sapid substance has ceased. [K, 3.]—**T.-beakers, T.-buds, T. bulbs, T. cups.** See *T.*-BUDS.—**T.-discs.** Ger., *Geschmackscheiben.* Patches of modified epithelia on the tongues of *Amphibia.* They are usually surrounded by a narrow girdle of ciliated cells, and are abundantly supplied with nerves from the glossopharyngeus. The epithelium is of two kinds: supporting cells, called cup-cells, and the true sensorial cells (forked-cells), which are supposed to be connected with nerve-fibres. [J, 30, 35.]—**T.-pore.** The narrow end or summit of a t.-bud seen on a free surface, usually on the side of a fungiform or foliate papilla. [J, 31, 35.]—**T.-ridges.** See PAPILLÆ *foliatæ*.

TASTERZIRKEL (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}st′e^{2}r-tserk-e^{2}l. See CALIPERS.

TASTGEFÜHL (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}st′ge^2-fu^{6}l. See TOUCH.

TASTMENISKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ta^{3}st′man-esk-e^{2}n. See *Tactile* MENISCI.

TASTPAPILLEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ta^{3}st′pa^{3}p-el-le^{2}n. See *Nerve* PAPILLÆ and *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.

TASTSINN (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}st′zi^{2}n. The sense of touch.

TASTUNG (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}st′un^2. Examination with the finger.

TATAEIWEISS (Ger.), n. Ta^3′ta^3-i-vis. See under *Egg* ALBUMIN.

TATENHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}t′e^{2}n-ha^3-u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in Westphalia where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

TATOOING, TATTOOING, n's. Ta^{2}t-u′i^{2}n^2. Fr., *tatouage.* Ger., *Tatowirung.* The process of introducing particles of coloring matter into the skin, by punctures or incisions, so as to produce indelible stains. [G, 30.]—**T. of the cornea.** Artificial pigmentation of the cornea (usually with India-ink) for the removal of the cosmetic defect produced by a dense leucoma: done either with several very fine needles bound together or with a single grooved needle. [F.]

TATZMANNSDORF (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}ts′ma^{3}nz-do^{2}rf. A place in Eisenburg County, Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring.

TAUBENKROPF (Ger.), n. Ta^3′u^{4}b-e^{2}n-kro^{2}pf. See SILENE *inflata*.—**Ackert'.** See SILENE *otites.*

TAUBENNEST (Ger.), n. Ta^3′u^{4}b-e^{2}n-ne^{2}st. See NIDUS (4th def.).

TAUBENWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Ta^3′u^{4}b-e^{2}n-vits-e^{2}n. See SEDUM *album.*

TAUBHEIT (Ger.), n. Ta^3′u^{4}b-hit. See DEAFNESS.—**Seelent'.** See *Psychical* DEAFNESS.

TAUBSTUMMER (Ger.), n. Ta^3′u^{4}b-stum-me^{2}r. See DEAF-MUTE.

TAUBSTUMMHEIT (Ger.), n. Ta^3′u^{4}b-stum-hit. See DEAF-*mutism.*

TAUMEL (Ger.), n. Ta3'u4m-e2l. See REELING.—**T'wahn.** See DRUNKENNESS.

TAUPE (Fr.), n. Top. Any soft tumor of the scalp.

TAURINE, n. Ta4r'en. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Taurin, Gallenasparagin.* Amidisethionic acid; a substance, $C_2H_4(NH_2)SO_3H = C_2H_7NSO_3$, found in the bile and in various animal tissues. It crystallizes in transparent monoclinic prisms. [B; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TAUROCARBAMIC ACID, n. Ta4r-o-ka3rb-a2m'i2k. A crystalline acid, $C_3H_8SN_2O_4 = C_2H_4(NH.CO.NH_2)SO_3H$, occurring in the urine after the administration of taurine. [B, 3.]

TAUROCHOLIC ACID, n. Ta4r-o-kol'i2k. Fr., *acide taurocholique.* Ger., *Taurocholsäure.* A monobasic and univalent acid, $C_{26}H_{45}NO_7S$, occurring in bile, forming fine, silky, brilliant and deliquescent needles. [B; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TAUROCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ta4r(ta3-u4r)-o(o3)-ko2l'la3. From ταῦρος, a bull, and κόλλα, glue. Fr., *taurocolle.* Animal glue, especially that prepared from the ears, etc., of cattle. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TAURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta4r(ta3'u4r)-u3s(u4s). Gr., ταῦρος. Fr., *taureau* (1st def.). Ger., *Stier* (1st def.). 1. A bull. 2. Of Galen, that part of the penis which extends backward of the scrotum, together with the perinæum. [A, 530.]—**Oleum pedum tauri.** See *Neat's-foot* OIL.

TAURYLIC ACID, n. Ta4r-i2l'i2k. See CRESOL.

TÄUSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Toish'un2. See ILLUSION and DELUSION.

TAUSENDGÜLDENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ta3'u4z-e2nd-gu6ld-e2n-kra3-u4t. See ERYTHRÆA and ERYTHRÆA *centaurium.*—**T'extract.** See *Extractum* CENTAURII.

TAVELÉ (Fr.), adj. Ta3-v'-la. Spotted. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

TAVERNIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ta3v-e2rn-e-e2r'a3. Fr., *tavernierie.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. nummularia.** East Indian moneywort. The leaves are applied to sloughing ulcers. [*a*, 35.]

TAXACEOUS, adj. Ta2x-a'shu3s. Resembling the genus *Taxus;* belonging to the *Taxaceæ*, which are an order of gymnosperms (yews, etc.), now made a series or tribe of the *Coniferæ.* The *Taxeæ* (Fr., *taxées*) are: Of Sprengel, the *Taxaceæ;* of Reichenbach, a family of the *Inconspicuæ*, consisting of the *Casuarineæ, Ephedreæ, Taxineæ* (*Taxaceæ*), and *Myriceæ.* The *Taxideæ*, the *Taxinæ*, and the *Taxineæ* are the *Taxaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]

TAXIDERMY, n. Ta2x'i2-du5rm-i2. From τάξις, arrangement, and δέρμα, the skin. The art of preparing and preserving skins so as to represent the appearance of the living animal. [L, 343.]

TAXINE, n. Ta2x'en. Ger., *Taxin.* A resinous alkaloid obtained from the leaves and berries of *Taxus baccata.* [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ta2x(ta3x)'i2s. Gen., *tax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., τάξις (from τάσσειν, to arrange). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* Lit., arrangement; a reduction, especially a methodical pressure by the hand for the purpose of reducing a hernia or other prolapsed structure. [E.]—**Bipolar t.** A form of manipulation employed for reducing a retroverted uterus, in which pressure upward is made upon the body of the organ through the rectum, and the cervix is drawn down through the vagina. [A, 59.]

TAXODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta2x(ta3x)-od'i2-u3m(u4m). From τάξος, yew, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *taxodier.* A genus of the *Taxodieæ* (a tribe of the *Coniferæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**T. distichum.** Fr., *cyprès chauve* (ou *de la Louisiane*). Ger., *virginische Cypresse.* Bald (or black, or deciduous) cypress of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., recommended for destroying malarial germs. The tree yields an essential oil, also a resin which is used as an external stimulant. The leaves are applied to tumors, inflamed surfaces, etc., and, together with the seed, are used internally in hepatic disorders. The bark is applied to burns and ulcers. [*a*, 35.]—**T. mucronatum.** Montezuma cypress; a Mexican species. The bark is emmenagogue and diuretic; the leaves are used in scabies and as a resolvent. A liquid pitch obtained from the wood is used in skin diseases. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 770 (*a*, 50); *a*, 35.]

TAXOLOGY, n. Ta2x-o2l'o-ji2. From τάξις, arrangement, and λόγος, understanding. See TAXONOMY.

TAXONOMIC, adj. Ta2x-o-no2m'i2k. Classificatory. [L, 343.]

TAXONOMY, n. Ta2x-o2n'om-i2. Lat., *taxonomia* (from τάξις, arrangement, and νόμος, a law). Fr., *taxonomie.* The science of classification; the arrangement of living organisms in groups according to their degrees of likeness. [L, 11.]

TAXUS (Lat.), n. f. Ta2x(ta3x)'u3s(u4s). Gr., τάξος. Fr., *if.* Ger., *Eibe, Eibenbaum.* 1. Yew (-tree); the typical genus of the *Taxaceæ* (see under TAXACEOUS). [*a*, 35.] 2. See *T. baccata.*—**T. baccata.** Fr., *if* (*commun*, ou *d'Europe*). Ger., *gemeine Eibe.* The common yew of middle and southern Europe and of Asia. The leaves and green branches, formerly official as *folia* (seu *summitates*) *taxi* (*baccatæ*), contain taxine and milossin, and (in sufficient quantity) are a deadly poison; they are still used as an emmenagogue, and in India as an expectorant. The red, succulent cups (*baccæ taxi*) containing the seeds are edible, and were formerly used in the preparation of a pectoral syrup. The seeds, however, are highly poisonous, acting like digitalis. The wood and bark (*lignum* et *cortex taxi*), formerly official, are no longer used. [*a*, 35.]—**T. nucifera.** Fr., *if à amande.* A yew of China and Japan with edible fruits, the stones of which yield a nutritious oil. [*a*, 35.]

TAYNIA, n. In Brazil, a cucurbitaceous plant (probably *Bryonia ficifolia*) used as an evacuant under the name of *abopora do matto.* [*a*, 35.]

TAYUYA, n. In Brazil, the *Bryonia ficifolia* and perhaps other plants; also the drastic fruit and the root (t. root) of *Bryonia ficifolia.* The latter is used as an antisyphilitic. [*a*, 35.]

TEA, n. Te. Chin., *cha.* N. Gr., τεῖ, τσάι. Lat., *thea.* Fr., *thé.* Ger., *Thee.* 1. The dried leaves of *Camellia thea* and its varieties, often further aromatized with the flowers or leaves of the rose, jasmine, sweet-scented olive, etc. T. contains a volatile, citron-yellow oil (from 0·6 to 1 per cent. or more, according to the age of the leaf), tannin, from 0·43 to 5 per cent. of theine (combined, according to Mulder, with tannic acid), boheic acid, quercetin, quercitannic, gallic, and oxalic acids, gum, wax, resin, coloring matter, etc. It is astringent (especially if long infused) and gently exhilarating. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia and nervous derangements. It is sometimes used medicinally in diarrhœa and nervous headache, and in China the leaf is used in fevers. [*a*, 35.] See *Black t.* and *Green t.* 2. An infusion prepared like that of tea. [*a*, 48.]—**Abyssinian t.** The leaves and leafy twigs of *Catha edulis.* [*a*, 35.]—**African t.-plant** (or **-tree**). See LYCIUM *afrum.*—**Australian t.-plant** (or **-tree**). 1. See MELALEUCA. 2. A name for various species of *Leptospermum.* [*a*, 35.]—**Bencoolen t.** (**-plant**). See GLAPHYRIA *nitida.*—**Black t.** T. of a dark-brown color; prepared from leaves which have been allowed to remain in heaps for some hours and undergo a kind of fermentation, and afterward slowly dried. It is less pungent and fragrant than green t. [*a*, 35.]—**Blankenheim t.** Ger., *Blankenheimer Thee.* A proprietary remedy sold in Europe, the principal ingredients of which were species of *Galeopsis.* [L, 65 (*a*, 50).]—**Bohea t.** Ger., *Bohithee.* A variety of black t., so called from the Chinese name (*wu-i*) of the mountains in Fuh-keen, where it is cultivated. [*a*, 35.]—**Bush t.** The leaves of *Cyclopia genistoides* and other species of *Cyclopia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Canadian t.** See under GAULTHERIA *procumbens.*—**Carolina t.-plant.** The *Ilex vomitoria.* [*a*, 35.]—**Cochin-China t.-plant.** The *Teucrium thea.* [*a*, 35.]—**Gout-t.** See CORDIA *globosa.*—**Green t.** T. of a dark-green color; prepared from leaves which have undergone no fermentation, and have been so rapidly dried as not to undergo change in their chlorophyll. Its color, however, is often due to an artificial coloring matter, chiefly a mixture of gypsum and Prussian blue, with which it is glazed. It contains more volatile oil and tannin than black t. [*a*, 35.]—**Jersey t.** The genus *Ceanothus*, especially *Ceanothus americanus.* [*a*, 35.]—**Jesuit's t.** 1. The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* 2. The *Psoralea glandulosa.* [*a*, 35.]—**Labrador t.** A t. made from the leaves of *Ledum latifolium.* [*a*, 35.]—**Marsh t.** See LEDUM *palustre.*—**Mexican t.** (**-plant**). See *Jesuit's t.*—**Mountain t.** See GAULTHERIA *procumbens.*—**New Zealand t.-plant.** The *Leptospermum flavescens* and *Leptospermum scoparium.* [*a*, 35.]—**Oswego t.** See MONARDA *didyma.*—**Paraguay t.** See ILEX *paraguaiensis.*—**Pectoral t.** See SPECIES *pectorales.*—**T'berry.** The *Gaultheria procumbens.* [*a*, 35.]—**Teamster's t.** See EPHEDRA *antisyphilitica.*—**T. oil.** A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* and *Camellia japonica.* [*a*, 35.]—**T.-tree.** See THEA (2d def.), THEA *assamica*, and LYCIUM *barbarum.*—**Whorehouse t.** See EPHEDRA *antisyphilitica.*

TEAK, n. Tek. The *Tectona grandis;* also (in Africa) the *Oldfieldia africana*, (in New Zealand) the *Vitex littoralis*, and (in New South Wales) the *Endiandra glauca.* [*a*, 35.]

TEAR, n. Ter. Gr., δάκρυ, δάκρυον. Lat., *lacrima.* Fr., *larme.* Ger., *Thräne.* A drop of the liquid which is secreted by the lacrymal gland and moistens the eyeball. [*a*, 48.]

TEASEL, n. Te'z'l. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, also the *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* [*a*, 35.]

TEASING, n. Tez'i2n2. In microscopy, the process of tearing a specimen into small pieces with needles.

TEAT, n. Ti2t. A.-S., *tit.* Gr., θηλή. Lat., *papilla.* Fr., *trayon, tétine* (*tétin* being applied to rudimentary teats). Ger., *Euterzitze.* See NIPPLE.

TEAZEL, n. Te'z'l. See TEASEL.

TECHNOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Te2k(te2ch2)-no(no3)-ka4s'(ka3'-u4s)-i2s. Gen., *-caus'eos* (*-is*). From τέχνη, art, and καῦσις, a burning. The actual cautery. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TECHNOLOGY, n. Te2k-no2l'o-ji2. From τέχνη, art, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the industrial arts. [*a*, 48.]

TECNOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Te2k-no2k-ton(to2n)'i2-a3. Gr., τεκνοκτονία (from τεκνοκτονεῖν, to murder children). Fr., *tecnoctonie.* Ger., *Teknoktonie.* Infanticide. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TECNOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Te2k-no(no3)-gon(go2n)'i2-a3. Gr., τεκνογονία (from τεκνογονεῖν, to bear children). Fr., *tecnogonie.* See GENERATION (1st def.).

TECOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Te2k(tak)-o2l'i2th-u3s(u4s). From τήκειν, to melt, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *técolithe.* Ger., *Judenstein.* A fossil calcareous concretion found in sponges; so called because it was supposed to dissolve urinary calculi. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TECOMA (Lat.), n. f. Ta-kom'a3. From the Mex. name *Tecomatl.* Fr., *técome.* Trumpet-flower (or -creeper); a genus of the *Tecomeæ* (a tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**T. impetiginosa.** An astringent species. The bark is used in lotions and baths for debility and inflamed joints. [*a*, 35.]—**T. ipé.** A Brazilian species having properties like those of *T. impetiginosa.* The bark is used as an astringent wash and the leaves in ophthalmia. [*a*, 35.]—**T. leucoxylon.** Fr., *cèdre blanc des Antilles.* False ebony, white-wood of the West Indies, white-wood cedar. The flowers and root are said to be alexipharmac and to be used especially against the manchineel poison. The wood yields a green dye. [*a*, 35.]—**T. pentaphylla.** Fr., *poirier des îles* (ou *des Antilles*, ou *de la Martinique*). A species found in the Caribbean Islands. The bark is febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]—**T. radicans.** Fr., *jasmin de Virginie.* Virginian trumpet-flower, trumpet-creeper; a North American climber, considered poisonous. The leaves and branches are used as dyes. [*a*, 35.]—**T. stans.** Fr., *bois pissenlit.* Shrubby trumpet-flower, yellow elder of the West Indies. The root is reputed diuretic. [*a*, 35.]

TECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Te^{2}kt(takt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τηκτικός (from τήκειν, to melt). Fr., *tectique.* Ger., *schmelzend.* Colliquative. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TECTOCEPHALIC, adj. Te^{2}kt-o se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *tectum*, a roof, and κεφαλή, the head. Pertaining to or possessing a roof-shaped skull (*crâne en toit*). [*a*, 34.]

TECTONA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}kt-on'a^3. Fr., *teck.* Ger., *Tekbaum.* A genus of the *Verbenaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. grandis, T. theka.** Fr., *teck élevé, bois de tek, chêne des Grandes-Indes.* Ger., *riesiger Tekbaum.* East Indian teak-tree (or oak); a tree valued for its hard and durable wood. The acidulous and bitterish leaves are used as an astringent. The flowers and seeds are diuretic. An aromatic oil obtained from the wood is used medicinally. [*a*, 35.]

TECTORIAL, adj. Te^{2}kt-or'i^2-a^{2}l. From *tectum*, a roof. Roofing, covering. [*a*, 48.]

TECTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}kt(takt)'ri^{2}x. Gen., *tec'tricis.* From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *couverture.* A covert (feather); one of the smaller feathers of either the wing or the tail. [L, 343.]—**Tectrices alæ.** The coverts of the wings.—**Tectrices caudæ.** Tail-coverts, the small feathers overlapping the bases of the tectrices. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]—**Tectrices inferiores.** Under-coverts, the tectrices alæ on the lower surface of the wings; also the tail coverts similarly situated. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices majores.** Greater coverts; the outermost row of small feathers, arising mostly from the forearm, which overlie the bases of nearly all the remiges except the first nine or ten. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices mediæ.** A short row of small feathers immediately above the tectrices majores. [L, 221]. —**Tectrices minores.** Lesser coverts, the uppermost of the tectrices alæ. They are irregularly disposed. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices perversæ.** See *Tectrices mediæ.*—**Tectrices superiores.** The coverts on the upper surface of the wing; also the tail coverts similarly situated. [L, 221.]—**Upper primary tectrices.** The coverts of the primaries; the feathers growing upon the pinion, which cover the bases of the outer nine or ten remiges. [L, 221.]

TECTUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}kt(takt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tegere*, to cover. A roof or covering. [*a*, 48.]—**T. fossæ rhomboidalis.** The roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 73 (K).]—**T. ventriculi quarti.** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*

TECTUS (Lat.), adj. Te^{2}kt(takt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *couvert.* Ger., *bedeckt.* Covered, concealed by other parts or organs. [*a*, 35.]

TEEL, n. In Abyssinia, the *Sesamum orientale.* [*a*, 35.]—**T.-oil.** Oil of sesamum. [*a*, 35.]

TEETHING, n. Teth^2'i^{2}n^2. See DENTITION (2d def.).

TEGENARIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}g-e^{2}n-a^{3}r'i^2-a^3. Fr., *tégénaire.* Ger., *Hausspinne.* A genus of the *Araneida*; the house-spiders. [*a*, 35.]—**T. domestica.** The common European house-spider. This and the larger species, *T. scalaria*, and their web are official as *araneæ* et *tela aranearum*, and were formerly used as a febrifuge (see also TELA *araneæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**T. medicinalis.** 1. An American species used like *T. domestica.* [*a*, 35.] 2. See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria.*

TEGMEN (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}g'me^{2}n. Gen., *teg'minis.* From *tegere*, to cover. Ger., *Decke.* 1. Any covering or integument, especially the inner coat of an ovule or seed; of De Beauvois, the glume of grasses; a perule or bud-scale; an amphigastrum. [*a*, 35.]—**T. caudicis cerebri.** See TEGMENTUM.—**T. mastoideum.** The lower hollow part of the t. tympani covering the mastoid antrum. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**T. secundinale.** Of Averrhoes, the pia. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. tympani.** Ger., *Paukendecke.* The superior wall or roof of the tympanic cavity, formed by an osseous plate continuous with the superior surface of the pyramid. This plate extends beyond the boundaries of the tympanic cavity, forming part of the superior lamella of the osseous meatus, of the upper wall of the cells of the mastoid process, of the roof of the canal for the tensor tympani, and of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. It is pierced by several apertures, and may be in great part wanting. [F, 32.]—**T. ventriculorum.** See CENTRUM *ovale majus.*

TEGMENT [Wilder], n. Te^{2}g'm'nt. See TEGMENTUM.

TEGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}g-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *t.*, *tegment, coiffe, calotte.* Ger., *Haube, Deckplatte.* 1. The dorsal portion of the crus cerebri, made up of longitudinal bundles of white nerve-fibres interlaced with numerous transverse and arching fibres. In the interstices are collections of gray matter containing ganglion-cells (see NUCLEUS *of the t.*). Certain tracts of fibres in the t. have received distinct names (see *Posterior longitudinal* FASCICULUS and *Arcuate* FIBRES). The t. may be regarded as the prolongation upward of the reticular formation. To one side of it lies the lemniscus. [I, 6 (K).] 2. See TEGMEN.—**T. auris.** See MEMBRANA *tympani.*—**T. caudicis, T. cerebri, T. cruris (cerebri).** See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. tympani.** See TEGMEN *tympani.*—**T. ventriculi lateralis** (seu **ventriculorum cerebri**). See CENTRUM *ovale.*

TEGMINATE, adj. Te^{2}g'mi^{2}n-at. Lat., *tegminatus* (from *tegmen*, a cover). Fr., *tegminé.* Having an inner coat (tegmen).

TEGUMENT, n. Te^{2}g'u^2-m'nt. Lat., *tegumentum* (from *tegere*, to cover). Fr., *tégument.* See INTEGUMENT.

TÉGUMENT (Fr.), n. Ta-gu^6-ma^{3}n^2. See INTEGUMENT.—**T. externe.** The skin. [A, 385.]—**T. interne.** See *Mucous* MEMBRANE.

TEGUMENTAL, TEGUMENTARY, adj's. Te^{2}g-u^2-me^{2}n't'l, -me^{2}nt'e^2-ri^2. Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting an integument. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

TEICHOPSIA (Lat.), **TEICHOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. Tik-(te^2-i^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3, -o(o^3)-skop(sko^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From τεῖχος, a wall, and ὄψις, vision, or σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *teichopsie.* Ger., *Teichopsie, Teichoscopie.* See HEMIANOPIA *temporaria.*

TEIGNE (Fr.), n. Te^{2}n-y'. 1. See CUSCUTA *europæa.* 2. See PORRIGO and TINEA.—**T. achromateuse.** See VITILIGO.—**T. amiantacée.** See SEBORRHŒA *amianthacea.*—**T. annulaire.** See MYCOSIS *trichophytina.*—**T. aréatée, T. décalvante.** See ALOPECIA *areata.*—**T. faveuse.** See FAVUS.—**T. faveuse scutiforme.** Favus in circumscribed rounded patches. [G.]—**T. faveuse squarreuse.** See FAVUS *granulatus.*—**T. furfuracée.** See PITYRIASIS and PITYRIASIS *capitis.*—**T. granulée.** Of Alibert, eczema impetiginosum and eczema papulosum. [G.] See also PORRIGO *granulata.*—**T. jaune.** See FAVUS.—**T. lycoperdoïde.** A tinea observed in the rabbit, characterized by crusts seated chiefly about the anus and causing death by obstructing defecation. The disease is very contagious among animals, but does not seem capable of development in man. [Mégnin., "Progr. méd.," Apr. 29, 1882, p. 321.]—**T. mucueuse, T. muqueuse.** Lat., *porrigo larvalis.* Impetiginous eczema of the head attended with free discharge and crusting. [G.]—**T. nummulaire.** See MYCOSIS *trichophytina.*—**T. pelade.** See ALOPECIA *areata* and cf. PELADE *achromateuse* and PELADE *décalvante.*—**T. porrigineuse.** See PITYRIASIS and PITYRIASIS *capitis.*—**T. sycosique.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria.*—**T. tondante.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata.*

TEIGNEUX (Fr.), adj. Te^{2}n-yu^5. See FARREUS.

TEINACH (Ger.), n. Tin'a^{3}ch^2. A place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where there are chalybeate springs. [*a*, 14.]

TEINESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tin(te^2-i^{2}n)-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., τεινεσμός (from τείνειν, to stretch). See TENESMUS.

TEINODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Tin(te^2-i^{2}n)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From τείνειν, to stretch, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *teinodynie.* Pain in the tendons. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TEINOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tin(te^2-i^{2}n)-o(o^3)-flo^{2}g-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From τείνειν, to stretch, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *teinophlogose.* Inflammation of a tendon. [E.]

TEINTURE (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-tu^{6}r. See TINCTURE and DYE.—**T. alcoolique.** A tincture; of the Fr. Cod., an alcoholic solution either of a fixed or of a volatile principle, thus corresponding both to the tincture and the spirit of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**T. amère.** See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ *composita* and TINCTURA *amara.*—**T. antigoutteuse de Want.** See *Tinctura* COLCHICI.—**T. antimoniale de Jacobi.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *saponata.*—**T. antiscorbutique.** See *T. de* RAIFORT *composée.*—**T. antivénérienne.** A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of corrosive sublimate in 480 of rectified alcohol, mixing with a solution of 120 parts each of Venice turpentine and guaiac resin in 480 of alcohol, and adding 28 of oil of sassafras. Sometimes Canadian turpentine was used, and the amount of alcohol varied. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**T. aromatique sulfurique.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**T. balsamique.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**T. bleue.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**T. de Bestuscheff.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**T. de Panama** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating quillaia-bark with 5 times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] —**T. de Williams.** See *Vinum* COLCHICI *seminis.*—**T. éthérée.** See ÉTHÉROLÉ.—**T. française.** See DROGUE *amère.*—**T. gingivale.** See *Tinctura* CATECHU *composita* (2d def.).—**T. noire.** See *Black* DYE.—**T. thébaïque.** See *Tinctura* OPII.—**T. thériacale composée.** See *Aqua* SCORDII *composita.*—**T. tonique (de Whytt).** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**T. vulnéraire.** See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**T. vulnéraire de Stahl.** See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium Stahlii.*

TEISSIÈRES-LES-BOULIES (Fr.), n. Te^2-se-e^{2}r-la-bu-le. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

TEKBAUM (Ger.), n. Te^{2}k'ba^3-u^{4}m. See TECTONA.

TELA (Lat.), n. f. Tel(tal)'a^3. Probably from *texere*, to weave. 1. A web. 2. See TISSUE.—**T. araneæ, T. aranearum.** Spider's web, especially that of *Tegenaria domestica* and *Tegenaria medicinalis*; a cobweb. It has been used as a febrifuge and antispasmodic, also as a hæmostatic application. [*a*, 35.]—**T. cartilaginea.** See CARTILAGE.—**T. cellularis.** See *Areolar* TISSUE and *Cellular* TISSUE.—**T. chorioidea.** Ger., *Gefässvorhang.* See VELUM *interpositum.*—**T. chorioidea cerebelli.** See *T. chorioidea inferior.*—**T. chorioidea cerebri.** See *T. chorioidea superior.*—**T. chorioidea inferior.** Ger., *unterer Gefässvorhang.* The portion of the pia from which the chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle springs. [L, 332.] See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**T. chorioidea media.** The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle. [I, 44 (K).]—**T. chorioidea superior.** The portion of the chorioid plexus which enters the cavities of the cerebrum through the transverse fissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. chorioidea ventriculi quarti.** See *T. chorioidea inferior.*—**T. conjunctoria, T. connectiva.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**T. contexta.** See FILZ*gewebe.*—**T. cornea.** See *Corneous* TISSUE.—**T. flava.** See *Elastic* TISSUE.—**T. fulcralis.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**T. Gaulthieri.** See *Sparadrap* DIAPALME.—**T. hæmalis** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Blutgewebe.* A term for lymph-cells and blood-corpuscles, also for the tissue of the spleen and other so-called blood-glands. ["Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**T. hymenochondrodes, T. hymenochondroides.** See CARTILAGE.—**T. inferior.** See *T. chorioidea inferior.*—**T. medullaris.** See *Medullary* TISSUE and *Medullary* SUBSTANCE.—**T. nervea.** See *Nervous* TISSUE.—**T. ossea.** See *Osseous* TISSUE. —**T. sexualis.** Ger., *Germinalgewebe.* Germinal tissue; ova and spermatozooids. [Haeckel, "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**T. subcutanea.** See *Subcutaneous connective* TISSUE.—**T. subserosa.** Subserous connective tissue. [L.]—**T. tegmentalis** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Deckengewebe.* A general term for the epidermis and its appendages (hair, nails, etc.) and the epithelium and endothelium of the body. ["Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**T. vasculosa.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**T. vesicatoria** [Swed. Ph., 1879]. See SPARADRAP *vesicans.*

TELÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}l(tal)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)′-i^2-a^3 From τῆλη, afar, and αἴσθησις, sensation. See TELEPATHY.

TELANGEIECTASIA (Lat.), **TELANGEIECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Te^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}kt-az(a^{3}s)′i^2-a^3, -e^{2}kt′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as′iæ*, *-as′eos* (*-ect′asis*). From τέλος, the end, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *télangiectasie*. Ger., *Telangiektasie*. A dilatation of the extremities of blood-vessels or of the capillary vessels. [E.] Cf. NÆVUS.

TELANGEIOSIS (Lat.). n. f. Te^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(ge^2-i^2)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). From τέλος, the end, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Fr., *télangiose*. A diseased condition of the capillary blood-vessels. [α, 37.]

TELANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}l-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)-er(ar)′a^3. A genus of the *Amarantaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. polygonoides.** A plant found in the southern United States; used as a diuretic and in strangury. [α, 35.]

TELEAMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. Tel(te^{2}l)-e^2-a^3-mo^{2}rf′a^3. From τέλεος, complete, and ἄμορφος, misshapen. See ACMÆAMORPHA.

TELEANGEIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tel(te^{2}l)-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2-(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}kt′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-tas′eos* (*-ect′asis*). See TELANGEIECTASIS.

TELEGRAPH, n. Te^{2}l′e^2-gra^{3}f. From τῆλε, afar, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *T.* An apparatus for conveying information to a distance, especially for conveying it very rapidly. [α, 48.]—**Muscle-t.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, an apparatus for recording muscular contractions. The muscle is fixed by one of its ends to a vise, while to the other end is fastened a thread which is passed around a wheel. As the muscle contracts, the wheel revolves and carries around an indicator which is attached to it. [K, 35.]

TELEIANTHIS (Lat.), adj. Te^{2}l-i(e^2-i^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^{2}s. From τέλεος, complete, and ἄνθος, a flower. Having perfect flowers. [α, 35.]

TELEOLOGY, n. Te^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *teleologia* (from τέλος, the end, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *téléologie*. Ger., *Teleologie*. The doctrine of design or of adaptation to purpose. [L, 146.] Cf. DYSTELEOLOGY.

TELEOTHERAPEUTICS, n. Te^{2}l-e^2-o-the^{2}r-a^{2}p-u^{2}t′i^{2}ks. From τῆλε, afar, and θεραπευτική, therapeutics. The treatment of disease by bringing near the affected persons stoppered bottles containing the remedies usually employed. A form of suggestive therapeutics. ["Ther. Gaz.," 1886, p. 761 (α, 34).]

TELEOTYPE, n. Te^{2}l′e^2-o-tip. From τέλος, the end, and τύπος, a type. Of Coues, a type existing at the present time, its precedent forms being its prototypes, and it itself being the prototype of forms derived from it. [L, 221.]

TELEPATHY, n. Te^{2}l-e^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. From τῆλε, afar, and πάθος, feeling. A sympathetic sensation felt by one person in fancied connection with an occurrence happening to another at a distance. [A. Carver, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr. 2, 1885, p. 329.]

TELEPHIC, adj. Te^{2}l-e^{2}f′i^{2}k. For deriv., see TELEPHIUM. Fr., *téléphien*. Ger., *telephisch*, *unheilbar*. See MALIGNANT.

TELEPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}l(tal)-e^{2}f′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., τηλέφιον (3d def.). From the mythical *Telephus*, son of Hercules, said by Homer to have suffered from t. (1st def.) after being wounded by Achilles. 1. An old ulcer (cf. ACHILLEUM [1st def.]). [E.] 2. A genus of the *Portulacaceæ*. 3. An old name for the genus *Sedum*. [α, 35.]

TELEPHONE, n. Te^{2}l′e^2-fon. From τῆλε, afar, and φωνή, a sound. Fr., *téléphone*. Ger., *Telephon*. An apparatus for conveying articulate sounds to a distance, especially by means of electricity. [α, 48.]

TELESPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}l-e^{2}s-fo^{2}r-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). Gr., τελεσφόρησις (from τέλος, the end, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *télésphorèse*. Complete fœtal maturation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TELESTEREOSCOPE, n. Te^{2}l-e^2-ste^{2}r′e^2-o-skop. From τῆλε, afar, στερεός, solid, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *téléstéréoscope*. Ger., *Telestereoskop*. A stereoscope for viewing very distant objects by the artificial increase of the interocular distance by means of four plane mirrors so fixed in a box as to admit of slight rotation, and thus bring the images into coincidence. [F.]

TELEUTOSPORES, n. pl. Te^{2}l-u^{2}t′o-sporz. From τελευτή, a finishing, and σπορά, a spore. Ger., *Teleutosporen*. Secondary spores produced by the *Uredineæ* late in the season. [α, 35.] See under *Corn*-MILDEW.

TELFAIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}l-fa^{2}r′i^2-a^3. Fr., *telfairie*. A genus of climbing shrubs constituting a tribe (*Telfairiæ*) of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. pedata.** Fr., *liane de joliff*. A bitter, tonic species indigenous to eastern tropical Africa, cultivated for the bland edible oil extracted from its seeds. [α, 35.]

TELLENHYDRIC, adj. Te^{2}l-e^{2}n-hid′ri^{2}k. Hydrotelluric. [B.]

TELLERFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Te^{2}l′le^{2}r-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. See LECIDEA.

TELLERFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Te^{2}l′le^{2}r-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. See HYPOCRATERIFORM.

TELLUR (Ger.), n. Te^{2}l-lur′. See TELLURIUM.—**T'wasserstoff.** See HYDROTELLURIC ACID.

TELLURAMYL, n. Te^{2}l-u^{2}r′a^{2}m-i^{2}l. See AMYL *telluride*.

TELLURATE, n. Te^{2}l′u^{2}r-at. A salt of telluric acid. [B, 3.]

TELLUR-ETHYL, n. Te^{2}l′u^{2}r. Fr., *telluréthyle*. See ETHYL *telluride*.

TELLURETED, adj. Te^{2}l′u^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}d. Containing or combined with tellurium. [B.]

TELLURIC ACID, n. Te^{2}l-u^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tellurique*. Ger., *Tellursäure*. A dibasic acid, H_2TeO_4. When combined with water it forms the crystalline hydrated acid, $H_2TeO_4 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]

TELLURIDE, n. Te^{2}l′u^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *telluriure*, *tellurure*. Ger., *Tellurid*. A compound of an element or radicle directly with tellurium. [B.]

TELLURISME (Fr.), n. Te^{2}l-u^{6}r-es-m′. The induction of disease by emanations from the soil. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

TELLURITE, n. Te^{2}l′u^{2}r-it. A salt of tellurous acid. [B.]

TELLURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}l-lu^{2}r(lur)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tellus*, the earth. Fr., *tellure*. Ger., *Tellur*. A non-metallic element, first identified as an elementary body toward the close of the last century, but known to mineralogists earlier. Its name was given to it by Klaproth in 1798. T. occurs in nature in the free state, and also combined with the metals. It is a bluish-white, brittle substance, of metallic lustre, which can be obtained in the crystalline form. In combination it acts as a bivalent, quadrivalent, or sexvalent radicle, its compounds bearing a close chemical relation to those of sulphur. It melts at about 500° C. Symbol, Te; atomic weight, 128; sp. gr., 6·24. [B.]

TELLURO-HUMAIN (Fr.), adj. Te^{2}l-u^{6}r-o-u^{6}m-a^{2}n^2. Of tetanic infection, conveyed from the earth or the soil to man. [α, 18.] Cf. INTERHUMAIN.

TELLUROSEL (Fr.), n. Te^{2}l-u^{6}r-o-ze^{2}l. A salt in which the acid element is tellurium. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

TELLUROUS ACID, n. Te^{2}l′u^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide tellureux*. Ger., *tellurige Säure*, *Telluroxyd*. A dibasic acid, H_2TeO_3, a white solid, soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 3.]

TELLURURE (Fr.), n. Te^{2}l-u^{6}r-u^{6}r. See TELLURIDE.

TELOLECITHAL, adj. Te^{2}l-o-le^{2}s′i^2-th′l. From τέλος, the end, and λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg. Having the nutritive yolk concentrated at the vegetative pole of an ovum. [L, 201.]

TELORASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tel(te^{2}l)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-is*). From τῆλε, afar, and ὅρασις, a seeing. Fr., *télorase*. See PRESBYOPIA.

TÉMOIN (Fr.), n. Ta-mwa^{2}n^2. Lit., a witness: a person or animal that has been subjected to experiment to test the process; a test-animal; a test-case.

TEMPE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}n^{2}p. See TEMPLE.

TEMPERAMENT, n. Te^{2}mp′e^{2}r-a^3-m'nt. Lat., *temperamentum*. Fr., *tempérament*. Ger., *Beschaffenheit*, *Körperanlage*. Peculiarity of constitution, embracing the humor or frame of mind, the mode of manifestation of the activity of the brain, etc. [D, 3.]—**Atrabiliary t.** See *Melancholic t.*—**Biliosanguine t.** A combination of the bilious and sanguine t's. [α, 48.]—**Bilious t.** Of the humoralists, a mental condition ascribed to the influence of bile on the brain's action. [α, 34.]—**Choleric t.** A t. in which there are great activity of the voluntary muscles, a tense, firm habit of body, great irritability, and strong passions. [D, 3.]—**Insane t.** A neurotic condition in which there is a tendency to insanity. [α, 34.]—**Leucophlegmatic t.** A systemic condition characterized by a tendency to and symptoms of leucophlegmasia. [α, 34.]—**Lymphatic t.** See *Phlegmatic t.*—**Lymphatico-sanguine t., Lymphatic-sanguine t.** A t. that is in part phlegmatic and in part sanguine. [α, 48.]—**Melancholic t.** A t. marked by slight irritability united with strong capacity for reacting to sensory excitations, and by great persistence of the frame of mind, especially that of dullness or sullenness. [D, 3.]—**Nervous t.** A t. characterized by marked sensitiveness of the nervous system. [α, 48.]—**Phlegmatic t., Quiet t.** A t. characterized by flabby muscles (when in repose), want of energy in the involuntary muscles, turgescence of the tissue, a disposition to adipose deposit, small or slow reaction to psychic excitation, slightly developed passions, and little sensibility to bodily suffering. [D, 3.]—**Sanguine t.** A t. characterized by marked irritability, great liability of the nervous system to exhaustion, and sudden changes in the activity of the special senses and in humor. [D, 3.]—**Sentimental t.** See *Melancholic t.*

TEMPERAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}m-pe^{2}r-a^2(a^3)-me^{2}nt′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *temperare*, to regulate. A proper measure, moderation, temperament. [α, 48.]—**Tortile t.** Of Tertullian, an ancient screw-like instrument for dilating the vagina. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.] See COCHLEA (4th def.).

TEMPÉRANT (Fr.), adj. Ta^{3}n^2-pa-ra^{3}n^2. Tending to modify excessive activity of the circulation. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

TEMPERATURE, n. Te^{2}mp′e^{2}r-a^{2}t-u^{2}r. Gr., κρᾶσις. Lat., *temperatura*, *temperies* (from *temperare*, to regulate). Fr., *température*. Ger., *Temperatur*. The degree of the heat of a body expressed in terms of some recognized standard. [D.]—**Absolute t.** T. measured from the absolute zero (*i. e.*, °C.). [B.]—**Animal t.** Ger., *Körperwärme*. The normal t. of the healthy adult. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals. [B.]—**Body-t.** The t. of the body. It may be external or surface t. (measured, *e. g.*, in the axilla) or internal, the latter being indicated by the t. in one of the cavities of the body (*e. g.*, the mouth or the rectum). [D.]—**Hyperpyretic t.** An axillary t. between 41° C. and 41·5° C. [D, 3.]—**Non-febrile t.** An axillary t. between 38·1° C. and 38·5° C. [D, 3.]—**Normal t.** See *Animal t.*—**Postmortem t.** The temporary production of increased heat in the dead body. It is said to be caused by the solidification of the muscles, by a series of chemical processes, or by diminution of the loss of heat after death. [α, 25.]—**T.-regulator.** See *Cold-water* COIL.

TEMPLE, n. Te^{2}m′p'l. Gr., κρόταφος. Lat., *tempus*. Fr., *tempe*. Ger., *Schläfe*. The flattened or slightly hollowed area on the side of the head just above the zygomatic arch. [C, 1.]

TEMPLIN-OIL, n. Te^{2}mp′li^{2}n. Fr., *huile de templin*. Ger., *Templinöl*. See OLEUM *templinum* and KRUMMHOLZÖL.

TEMPORAL, adj. Te^{2}mp′o^2-r'l. Lat., *temporalis*. Fr., *t.* Pertaining to, or in relation with the temples. [C.]

TEMPORALIS (Lat.), adj. Te2mp-o2r-al(a3l)'i2s. See TEMPORAL; as a n., the temporal muscle, a strong, flat, fan-shaped muscle which arises from the inferior temporal line, the larger part of the temporal fossa, and the inner surface of the temporal fascia, and is inserted by a tendon into the internal surface and anterior border of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. Its action is to close the jaws. [L, 142, 332.]—**T. minor.** A small anomalous muscle attached to the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the temporo-maxillary joint, and arising from the inferior maxilla or as an offshoot of the masseter or t. [L, 332.]

TEMPORALKANTE (Ger.), n. Te2mp-or-a3l'ka3nt-e2. The edge of a temporal convolution. [K.]—**Obere T.** The edge of the superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Untere T.** The edge of the inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]

TEMPORALLAPPEN (Ger.), n. Te2mp-or-a3l'la3p-pe2n. See *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.

TEMPORO-AURICULAIRE (Fr.), n. Ta3n2-po-ro-o-re-ku6-la2r. See ATTOLLENS *aurem.*

TEMPORO-AURICULAR, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-a4r-i2k'u2l-a3r. Lat., *temporo-auricularis.* Fr., *temporo-auriculaire.* Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the ear. [L.]

TEMPORO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Te2mp"o2r-o(o3)-a4r(a3-u4r)-i2k-u2l(u4l)-ar(a3r)'i2s. From *tempus*, the temple, and *auricula*, the external ear. See TEMPORO-AURICULAR; as a n., see ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS.—**T.-a. externus.** Fr., *adducteur de l'oreille.* Ger., *Einwärtszieher des Ohres.* A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the parietal crest and attached to the scutal and conchiform cartilages of the ear. It adducts the ear. [L.]—**T.-a. internus.** Fr., *élévateur moyen de l'oreille.* Ger., *mittlerer Heber des Ohres, Vorderhauptmuskel der Muschel.* A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the sagittal ridge of the parietal bone and attached to the inner side of the concha of the ear. It adducts the ear. [L.]

TEMPORO-CONCHINIEN (Fr.), n. m. Ta3n2-po-ro-ko2n2-ke-ne-a3n2. See ATTOLLENS *aurem.*

TEMPORO-FACIAL, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-fa'si2-'l. From *tempus*, the temple, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the temple and the face. [α, 48.]

TEMPORO-FRONTAL, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-fru3n't'l. From *tempus*, the temple, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the temple and the forehead. [α, 48.]

TEMPORO-GENAL, TEMPORO-MALAR, adj's. Te2mp-o2r-o-je'n'l, -mal'a3r. From *tempus*, the temple, and *gena*, the cheek, or *mala*, the cheek-bone. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal and malar bones or regions. [L; α, 48.]

TEMPOROMAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Te2mp"o2r-o(o3)-ma2x(ma3x)-i2l-lar(la3r)'i2s. From *tempus*, the temple, and *maxilla* (*q. v.*). Fr., *temporo-maxillaire.* See TEMPORALIS.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-ma2x'i2l-ar-i2. Lat., *temporomaxillaris.* Fr., *temporo-maxillaire.* Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the maxilla. [L.]

TEMPORO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-o2k-si2p'i2-t'l. From *tempus*, the temple, and *occiput*, the occiput. Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones or regions. [L; α, 48.]

TEMPORO-PARIETAL, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-pa2r-i'e2-t'l. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones. [α, 48.]

TEMPORO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. Te2mp-o2r-o-sfe2n-oi'd'l. Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones. [α, 48.]

TEMPS (Fr.), n. Ta3n2. Ger., *Akt* (2d def.). 1. Time. 2. A stage or step in a process.—**Cinquième t. d'accouchement.** 1. That step in the process of parturition by which the expulsion of the fœtus is completed after the presenting part has been expelled. [A, 24.] 2. The movement of restitution of the presenting part.—**Deuxième t. d'accouchement.** That step in the process of parturition that includes the descent of the presenting part of the fœtus to the lower portion of the pelvic canal. [A, 24.]—**Premier t. d'accouchement.** That step in the process of parturition by which the presenting part of the fœtus is so compressed and directed as to facilitate its engagement. [A, 15, 24.]—**Quatrième t. d'accouchement.** 1. That step in the process of parturition by which the expulsion of the presenting part of the fœtus is accomplished. 2. According to P. Dubois, that step which consists in the extension of the child's head. [A, 24.]—**Sixième t. d'accouchement.** Syn.: *expulsion du tronc.* Of Tarnier, that step in the process of parturition which consists in the expulsion of the trunk. [A, 24.]—**T. d'accouchement.** The several steps in the process of parturition.—**T. d'amoindrissement.** See *Premier t. d'accouchement.*—**T. de déflexion, T. de dégagement.** See *Quatrième t. d'accouchement* (2d def.).—**T. de descente.** See *Deuxième t. d'accouchement.*—**T. de flexion.** See *Premier t. d'accouchement.*—**T. d'engagement.** See *Deuxième t. d'accouchement.*—**T. de restitution, T. de rotation extérieure.** See *Cinquième t. d'accouchement.*—**T. de rotation interne.** See *Troisième t. d'accouchement.*—**T. d'extension.** See *Quatrième t. d'accouchement* (2d def.).—**T. secret.** The premonitory stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**Troisième t. d'accouchement.** The rotation of the fœtus in its passage through the pelvic canal. [A, 24.]

TEMULENCE, n. Te2m'u2l-e2ns. Lat., *temulentia* (from *temulentus*, intoxicated). See DRUNKENNESS.

TEMULENTIC ACID, n. Te2m-u2l-e2nt'i2k. Ger., *Temulentinsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{42}NO_{19}$, contained in the alcoholic extract of the seeds of *Lolium temulentum.* It is the agent to which the vertiginous symptoms produced by *Lolium temulentum* are due. In rabbits it causes dyspnœa, lowering of the temperature, enfeebled heart's action, and, in doses of 4 centigrammes, death. [P. Antze, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

TEMULENTINE, n. Te2m-u2l-e2nt'en. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Temulentin.* A base produced by boiling temulentic acid with alkalies. [P. Antze, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

TENACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2n-a2k(a3k)'u2l(u4l)-u3m(u4m). From *tenere*, to hold. Fr., *ténaculum, crochet* (2d def.), *tenaille* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Haltzange* (3d def.). 1. An instrument recommended by Hieronymus Mercurialis for extracting the fœtus by the breech. [A, 20.] 2. A sharp pointed hook with a handle; used for seizing an artery. [E, 6.] 3. A holder, especially one made like a forceps.—**Assalini's t.** An instrument similar to the



TENACULUM.



DOUBLE TENACULUM.

modern artery forceps. [E.]—**Byrne's double-spring t.** A slender t. with four hooks, opening and shutting like the blades of a forceps; generally used in the rectum. [E.]—**Keith's t.** A t. that unscrews at the handle. [α, 34.]—**Knife-blade t.** A t.-like instrument having a blade instead of a hook. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 693 (α, 34).]—**T. nervi hypoglossi.** See LIGAMENTUM *nervi.*—**Tenacula tendinum.** See VINCULA *tendinum.*

TENDILEMMA (Lat.), n. m. Te2nd-i2-le2m'ma3. Gen., *-lem'matos* (*-is*). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *lemma* (*q. v.*). The amorphous elastic covering of the inoblast. [L, 332.]

TENAILLE (Fr.), n. T'-na3-el-y'. See TENACULUM (2d and 3d def's).—**T. incisive.** See *Bone* FORCEPS.

TENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Te2n-a2lj(a3lg)'i2-a3. From τένων, a tendon, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *ténalgie.* Ger., *Tenalgie.* Pain in the tendons. [α, 17.]—**T. crepitans.** See TENOSYNOVITIS (2d def.).

TENASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Te2n-a2z(a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). See TENESMUS.

TENAX (Lat.), n. m. Ten(te2n)'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-ac'is.* Oakum a little better carded and slightly more tarred than the ordinary commercial article; used as a dressing for wounds. [E.]

TENDER, adj. Te2nd'u6r. Gr., ἁπαλός. Lat., *tener.* Fr., *tendre.* Ger., *zart, empfindlich.* 1. Delicate, easily broken. 2. Susceptible to painful impressions; especially, painful to the touch. [D.]

TENDINOSUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Te2nd-i2n-os'u3s(u4s). From *tendo*, a tendon. See SEMITENDINOSUS.

TENDINOUS, adj. Te2nd'i2n-u3s. Lat., *tendineus, tendinosus* (from *tendo*, a tendon). Fr., *tendineux.* Ger., *sehnig.* Pertaining to, resembling, or constituting a tendon; made up of tendon-like tissue. [C.]

TENDO (Lat.), n. m. Te2nd'o. Gen., *tend'inis.* See TENDON.—**Quintus t. extensoris longi digitorum pedis.** See PERONÆUS *quintus.*—**T. Achillis** Fr., *corde d'Hippocrate.* Ger., *Achillessehne.* The thickest and strongest tendon of the body, made up by the union of the tendons of the gastrocnemius and solæus muscles, and inserted into the middle of the posterior surface of the tuberosity of the os calcis. [C.]—**Tendines coronarii.** Fibrous rings surrounding the openings of the aorta and the pulmonary artery. [L.]—**T. intermedius (diaphragmatis).** See *Cordiform* TENDON.—**T. oculi, T. palpebræ.** See LIGAMENTUM *palpebrale internum.*—**T. valvulæ Eustachii.** A ligamentous band in the volvula Eustachii. [L, 332.]

TENDON, n. Te2n'd'n. Gr., τένων. Lat., *tendo.* Fr., *t., nerf.* Ger., *Sehne.* A bundle of fibrous tissue of varying shape, which serves as an origin or attachment for a muscle or is interposed between portions of it. [L.]—**Accessory t's of the extensor communis digitorum.** The offshoots of the t. of the extensor digitorum manus communis which pass to those of the ring and little fingers. [L.]—**Central t. of the diaphragm, Cordiform t.** The white aponeurotic centre of the diaphragm, having a posterior concave margin and an anterior convex margin slightly notched on each side so as to give it the shape of a trefoil. [L.]—**Hamstring t.** The t. of the biceps flexor cruris and that of the semimembranosus and the semitendinosus. [L.]—**T. cartilage.** In the embryo, a tissue, resembling true cartilage, by which the junction of t. with bone is effected. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xvi, p. 178 (α, 32).]—**T. of origin.** A t. by which a muscle arises. [L.]—**T. of Zinn.** See LIGAMENT *of Zinn.*—**T. réfléchi du droit antérieur** (Fr.). The reflected t. of the rectus femoris. [L.]

TENDOPHONY, n. Te2nd-o2f'on-i2. From *tendo*, a tendon, and φωνή, a sound. Ger., *Tendophonie, Sehnentönen.* The occurrence of auscultatory sounds ascribed to the chordæ tendineæ.

TENDOVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Te2nd-o(o3)-va2j(wa3g)-i2n-(en)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *vagina*, a scabbard. See TENOSYNOVITIS (1st def.).—**T. crepitans.** T. in which the fibrinous deposit on the tendon and sheath causes crepitation when the tendon is moved. [α, 34.]—**T. hydropica (serosa chronica).** See HYDROPS *vaginæ tendinis.*—**T. hypertrophica.** T. with circumscribed hypertrophy of the tendon and its sheath. [α, 34.]—**T. serosa.** T. with serous effusion within the sheath. [α, 34.]—**T. suppurativa.** T. with suppuration. [α, 34.]

TENDRIL, n. Te2nd'ri2l. A body, usually filiform, by which a plant climbs. It may be a modified branch, as in the grape, or a modified leaf (leaf-t.), as in the pea, or a modified stipule, as in *Smilax.* It usually climbs by coiling its tip around the object of support, but sometimes, as in the Virginia creeper, holds fast by means of an adhesive disc into which its tip expands. [α, 35.]

TENESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}n(tan)-e^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., τεινεσμός (from τείνειν, to stretch). Fr., *ténesme, épreintes.* A persistent inclination to defecate or urinate, accompanied by painful straining efforts, mostly ineffectual. [D; E.]—**Faucial and pharyngeal t.** Of L. Browne, a continual inclination to void or to swallow an imaginary foreign body, accompanied by more or less cough, straining, and pain, either after or independent of functional exercise of the voice. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1890, ii, p. 621 (*a*, 34).]—**Rectal t.** Ger., *Afterschmerz, Aftersperre, Stuhlzwang.* T. in the rectum. [*a*, 48.]—**T. vesicæ mucosus.** See CYSTORRHŒA.—**Vesical t.** Ger., *Drang zum Uriniren, Harndrang.* T. in urination. [*a*, 48.]

TENETTE (Fr.), n. T'-ne^{2}t. An old term for a dressing-forceps, especially one for removing vesical calculi. [A, 44 (*a*, 14).]

TÉNIA (Fr.), n. Tan-e-a^3. See TÆNIA.

TENNSTÄDT (Ger.), n. Te^{2}n'stat. A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TENOGRAPHY, TENOLOGY, n's. Te^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See TENONTOLOGY.

TÉNO-MYOTOMIE (Fr.), n. Ta-no-me-o-to-me. Of Abadie, an operation for enfeebling one of the recti muscles of the eye. It consists in incising the lateral parts of its tendon near its sclerotic insertion, and in excising a small portion of the muscle on each side. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 622 (*a*, 18).]

TENONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ten(te^{2}n)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *ténonite.* Ger., *T.* Inflammation of Tenon's capsule. [F.]

TENONTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. Gr., τενοντάγρα (from τένων, a sinew, and ἄγρα, a seizure). Fr., *ténontagre.* Rheumatism of the tendons, especially of those in the neck. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TENONTODYNE (Lat.), **TENONTODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt-o^{2}d'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a), -o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From τένων, a sinew, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *ténontodynie.* Pain in the tendons.

TENONTOGRAPHY, TENONTOLOGY, n's. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *tenontographia* (from τένων, a tendon, and γράφειν, to write), *tenontologia* (from τένων, a tendon, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *ténontographie, ténontologie.* Ger., *Sehnenlehre.* The anatomy, etc., of the tendons. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TENONTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt-om(o^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *T.* See TENOTOMY.

TENONTOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis).* From τένων, a tendon, and φῦμα, a growth. A tumor of a tendon. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

TENONTOPHYTE, n. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt'o-fit. Lat., *tenontophyton* (from τένων, a tendon, and φυτόν, a growth). Fr., *ténontophyte.* An abnormal outgrowth on a tendon. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TENONTOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}n-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-stom'a^3. From τένων, a tendon, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification of a tendon. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TENOPHONIE (Ger.), n. Tan-o-fon-e'. See TENDOPHONY.

TENOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Tan-o-pla^{3}st-ek'. See under TENOTOMY.

TENORRHAPHY, n. Te^{2}n-o^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *tenorrhaphia* (from τένων, a tendon, and ῥαφή, a seam). Fr., *ténorrhaphie.* Ger., *Sehnennaht, Tenorrhapie.* The suture of a divided tendon.

TENOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}n-o^{2}s-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *ténosite.* Inflammation of a tendon. [*a*, 34.]

TENOSYNITIS (Lat.), **TENOSYNOVITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Te^{2}n-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-i(e)'ti^{2}s, -si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o-vi(we)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From τένων, a tendon, and *synovia* (*q. v.*). Fr., *ténosynite.* Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon and of the contiguous surface of the tendon; "An affection usually occurring in the forearm and characterized by a peculiar creaking of the tendons as they move in their sheaths, depending upon a particular kind of strain to which the muscles belonging to these tendons have been subjected." [Hopkins, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," July 27, 1882, p. 81.]—**Crepitant t.** See AI.—**T. hyperplastica.** A painless swelling of the extensor tendons over the wrist joint; caused by the irritation to which they may be exposed or by trophic disturbances arising from paralysis of the radial nerve. [D, 35.]

TENOTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}n-o^{2}t(o^{3}t)-o-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From τένων, a tendon, τέμνειν, to cut, and μανία, mania. An inordinate propensity to perform tenotomy, especially on the ocular muscles. ["Med. News," Sept. 16, 1893, p. 323.]

TENOTOME, n. Te^{2}n'o-tom. Lat., *tenotomus* (from τένων, a tendon, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *ténotome.* Ger., *Tenotom.* A small, narrow-bladed knife for dividing tendons subcutaneously. [E.] See also APONEUROTOME.—**Gruber's t.** A t. consisting of a simple blade, slightly curved at the end, inserted in an adjustable handle so that it may be used for either ear. [F.]—**Hartmann's t.** A t. consisting of a small knife, curved on the flat and on the edge; used in dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. [F, 32.]

TÉNOTOMIE (Fr.), n. Tan-o-tom-e. See TENOTOMY.—**T. à ciel ouvert.** Open, as opposed to subcutaneous, tenotomy. [Levrat, "Prov. méd.," 1888, No. 43, p. 609.]

TENOTOMY, n. Te^{2}n-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *tenotomia* (from τένων, a tendon, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *ténotomie.* Ger., *Tenotomie, Tenoplastik, Sehnenschnitt.* The operation of dividing a tendon.—**Abadie's partial t. for muscular asthenopia.** An operation in which the conjunctiva is opened in the usual way, the hook introduced beneath the tendon, and the tendon divided from one side by little cuts to near the centre of the tendon. The tendon is then divided in the same way on the other side, and there are left a few median fibres undivided from their attachment to the sclera. ["Ann. d'ocul.," May–June, 1880 (F).]—**Graduated t.** A partial t. of one or more of the ocular muscles for the purpose of relieving overaction. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 21, 1888, p. 440 (*a*, 34).]—**Kessel's t. of the stapedius.** An operation which consists in making an incision through the membrana tympani, and then dividing the muscle by an incision perpendicular to its length, in order to relieve the shortening produced in the muscle by cicatricial shrinking of the sheath of the tendon. ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," xi (F).]—**Snellen's t. for strabismus.** An operation which consists in dividing the conjunctiva horizontally between the two margins of the muscle, and then dissecting up the conjunctiva on both sides as far as the caruncle. The tendon sheath is then opened by a small cut and the tendon divided subconjunctivally. ["Klin. Monatsbl.," Jan., 1870 (F).]—**Tarsal t.** Of the veterinarians, t. of the peroneus tendon for the relief of spavin. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**T. of the tensor tympani.** An operation for diminishing the excessive tension of the membrana tympani and of the ossicula and the abnormal increase of pressure in the labyrinth connected therewith. The tenotome is introduced through an incision in the posterior segment of the membrana tympani into the tympanic cavity. The knife, having entered for about 3 mm., lies below the tendon of the tensor tympani between the handle of the malleus and the long crus of the incus. By slightly sinking its handle, the sharp joint of the tenotome is forced so far toward the upper part of the tympanic cavity that the tendon is obliquely divided as the knife is withdrawn. [F, 32.]—**Von Graefe's t. for strabismus.** An operation in which the conjunctiva bulbi is divided vertically just in front of the line of insertion of the tendon of the muscle, and the sheath is opened. Then a large blunt hook (strabismus hook) is introduced beneath the conjunctiva and sheath close to the upper border of the tendon, and the hook swept round and downward between the sclera and tendon so as to engage the entire width of the tendon in its grasp. Then the muscle is dissected free from the sclera backward for a considerable distance before being divided close to its insertion. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," iii, 11 (F).]

TENSEUR (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}n^2-su^{6}r. See TENSOR.—**T. de la muqueuse alvéolo-labiale.** A small muscle lying beneath the levator labii superioris alæque nasi, attached to the superior maxilla, and inserted into the alveolo-labial mucous membrane. It forms part of the compressor naris. [L.]

TENSION, n. Te^{2}n'shu^{3}n. Gr., τάσις. Lat., *tensio* (from *tendere,* to stretch). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Spannung, Spannkraft, Straffheit.* 1. The state of being stretched or distended. 2. A feeling of fullness or resistance in the pulse. [K.]—**Elastic t.** The application of traction to a part by means of an elastic material. [Roberts, "Illustr. Quart. of Med. and Surg.," July, 1882, p. 77.]—**Elastic t. of the lung.** The distention of the lung by gas or fluid due to the elasticity of the organ. [Landois (*a*, 34).]—**Intra-ocular t.** See *Intra-ocular* PRESSURE.—**Muscular t.** The state of moderate contraction of muscles or groups of muscles which occurs when they are stretched by passive movements or by the voluntary contraction of their antagonizing muscles. [D, 35.]—**Residual t. of the lung.** See *Elastic t. of the lung.*

TENSOR (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}ns'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *tendere,* to stretch. Fr., *tenseur.* Ger., *Spannmuskel.* A muscle having the function of rendering a part tense.—**Brevis digitorum t.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis.*—**T. aponeuroseos perinæalis.** See ISCHIO-BULBOSUS.—**T. capsulæ (humeralis).** See under CORACOCAPSULARIS, n.—**T. capsulæ tibiotarsalis.** See TIBIALIS *secundus.*—**T'es capsularum articulationum.** Ger., *Kapselspanner.* Muscles inserted into the capsules of joints, which they are supposed to render tense. [L, 332.]—**T. chorioideæ** [Brücke]. See *Ciliary* MUSCLE.—**T. digitorum.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis.*—**T. fasciæ deltoideus.** See under *Accessory* DELTOID.—**T. fasciæ dorsalis pedis.** See TIBIOFASCIALIS.—**T. fasciæ et cutis foveæ axillaris.** An anomalous muscle arising from the tendon of the subscapularis and inserted into the skin of the axilla. [L, 31.]—**T. fasciæ latæ.** A muscle arising from the anterior margin of the crest of the ilium and a portion of the bone extending to the origin of the sartorius, and, after passing down between two folds of the fascia lata, inserted into its upper third. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. fasciæ pelvis.** See RECTO-COCCYGEUS.—**T. fasciæ plantaris.** An anomalous muscle arising from the tibia beneath the origin of the solæus, and inserted into the plantar fascia or some of the structures in the sole. [L.]—**T. fasciæ suralis.** An anomalous offshoot of the semimembranosus inserted into the fascia of the leg. [L.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior.** An anomalous muscle arising from the coronoid process of the ulna and inserted into the annular ligament of the wrist. [L, 332.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii dorsalis (seu posterior).** An anomalous muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the ulna and inserted into the dorsal and radial aspect of the annular ligament of the wrist. [L, 332.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii volaris.** See *T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior.*—**T. membrani synovialis tarsi.** See TIBIALIS *secundus.*—**T. of the capsular ligament** [Leyh]. See SCAPULOHUMERALIS *parvus.*—**T. of the capsule of the ankle.** See TIBIALIS *secundus.*—**T. palati (mollis).** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube.*—**T. semivaginæ articulationis humeroscapularis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the cartilages of the two or three upper ribs and inserted into the sheath of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**T. tarsi.** Ger., *Thränensackmuskel.* A small, thin muscle, situated at the inner side of the orbit, behind the tendo oculi. It arises from the crest and adjacent part of the orbital surface of the lacrymal bone, and, passing across the lacrymal sac, divides into two slips, which cover the canaliculi and are inserted into the tarsi near the lacrymal puncta. [F.]—**T. tibiotarsalis.** See TIBIALIS *secundus.*—**T. tympani.** Ger., *Paukenfellspanner, Hammermuskel.* A muscle arising in front of the anterior surface of the canalis pro tensore tympani, on the osseous wall of the pyramid adjacent to the carotid canal, and from the cartilaginous Eustachian tube. The tendon leaves the canal at

the rostrum cochleare, extends across the tympanic cavity, and is inserted on the inner margin of the handle of the malleus, at the anterior edge of the rhomboidal surface, in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the malleus. It acts to increase the tension of the membrana tympani and also the pressure in the labyrinth. [F, 3.]—**T. vaginæ.** See ILIOAPONEUROTICUS.—**T. vaginæ femoris.** See *T. fasciæ latæ.*—**T. veli palati** (seu **palatini**). See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube.*

TENT, n. Te^{2}nt. Gr., μοτός, λεμνίσκος. Lat., *tenta, tentum.* Fr., *tente, mèche.* Ger., *Meissel.* A substance to be introduced into a wound or canal, so as to prevent it from closing or to dilate it slowly by its expansion when moistened. [E.]—**Cornstalk t.** A t. made of the compressed pith of the cornstalk. [A, 24.]—**Laminaria t., Sea-tangle t.** A t. made of the dried stems of *Laminaria conica.* [E.]—**Sponge t.** Fr., *cône d'éponge préparée, tente éponge.* Ger., *Pressschwamm, Presskegel.* A t. made of compressed sponge. [E.]

TENTACLE, n. Te^{2}nt'a^3-k'l. Lat., *tentaculum* (from *tentare,* to handle). Fr., *tentacule, barbillon* (1st def.). Ger., *Tentakel, Ankerhäkchen* (1st def.), *Fühlfaden* (1st def.), *Randzaser* (3d def.), *Ragfaser* (3d def.). 1. One of the long and slender appendages that certain animals use as feelers or for prehension. [α, 48.] 2. One of the glandular hairs clothing the leaves of certain insectivorous plants. 3. A filiform or hair-like fringe to the border of the thallus of some lichens. [α, 35.]—**Prestomial t.** Fr., *antenne médiane.* One of the smaller anterior pair of t's situated in front of the mouth in crustaceans. [L, 37 (α, 14).]

TENTACULAR, adj. Te^{2}nt-a^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Resembling the feelers of a snail. [α, 35.]

TENTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}nt-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See TENTACLE.

TENTE (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}n^{2}t. See TENTORIUM.—**T. du cervelet.** See TENTORIUM *cerebelli.*

TENTIGO (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}nt-ig(eg)'o. Gen., *-tig'inis.* From *tendere,* to stretch out. Lecherousness, lust. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**T. prava.** An old name for lupus. [G.]—**T. venerea.** An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

TENTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}nt-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tendere,* to stretch out. Fr., *plancher du cerveau.* Lit., a tent; see *T. cerebelli.*—**T. cerebelli.** Fr., *repli transverse du falx du cervelet.* Ger., *Querfortsatz der harten Hirnhaut.* A fold of dura which separates the cerebrum and cerebellum, supporting the occipital lobes. [K.]

TENUIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Te^{2}n-u^2(u^4)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *tenuis,* slender, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *ténuiflore.* Formed of minute flowers. [α, 35.]

TENUIROSTRAL, TENUIROSTRATE, adj's. Te^{2}n-u^2-i^2-ro^{2}st-r'l, -ro^{2}st'rat. Lat., *tenuirostris* (from *tenuis,* slender, and *rostrum,* the beak). Fr., *ténuirostre.* Having a long slender bill with a short cleft; in botany, having a thin rostellum. [L, 221; α, 35.]

TENUIS (Lat.), adj. Te^{2}n'u^2(u^4)-i^{2}s. Thin, delicate; as a n., a slender muscle. [α, 17.]—**T. femoris.** See GRACILIS *anterior.*

TEPAL, n. Te^2'p'l. A transposition of *petal* (cf. SEPAL). Lat., *tepalum.* Fr., *tépale.* Ger., *Perigonblatt, Blüthenhüllblatt.* A division of the perianth; either a sepal or a petal. [α, 35.]

TEPHRA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}f'ra^3. Gr., τέφρα. Dust, ashes. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TEPHROMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-mi(mu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From τέφρα, ashes, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *téphromyélite.* See POLIOMYELITIS.—**Acute anterior t.** See *Acute anterior* POLIOMYELITIS.

TEPHROSIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}f-roz(ro^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. From τεφρός, ash-colored. Fr., *téphrosie.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [α, 35.] —**T. apollinea.** Indigo-plant of Egypt and Nubia. The seed-vessels and the bitter leaves were formerly used to adulterate senna. An ointment prepared from the seeds is used for wounds in camels. The plant yields a variety of indigo. [α, 35.]—**T. cinerea.** Fr., *bois à énivrer.* Goat's rue of the West Indies; a species used like *T. toxicaria.* [α, 35.]—**T. emarginata.** An Orinoco species with a purgative root. [α, 35.]—**T. leptostachya.** An African species. The root is purgative. [α, 35.]—**T. purpurea.** An East Indian and Ceylon species. The juice is applied to pustular eruptions of the face. The bitter roots, which are considered alterative, tonic, laxative, anthelminthic, febrifuge, and antemetic, are used in diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, elephantiasis, etc., and in a wash for the mouth. [α, 35.]—**T. spinosa.** An East Indian shrub. Its root is used as a stomachic. [α, 35.]—**T. toxicaria.** Indigo-plant of the Niger, West Indian fish-poison plant, Surinam poison; a native of Africa, naturalized in the West Indies. The roots are used in skin diseases, and the leaves and branches as a fish-poison. [α, 35.] —**T. virginiana.** Turkey pea, catgut, Virginian goat's rue; found in various parts of the United States. The roots, which are said to be anthelminthic, are aperient and tonic, and are recommended in typhoid fever. [α, 35.]

TEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}f-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* Gr., τέφρωσις (from τεφροῦν, to burn to ashes). Fr., *téphrose.* See INCINERATION.

TEPHRYLOMETER, n. Te^{2}f-ri^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From τέφρα, ashes, ὕλη, matter, and μέτρον, a measure. Of H. C. Major, a graduated thin glass tube, open at both extremities, that is plunged into the cerebral convolutions so as to remove a segment of tissue that will permit of the measurement of the thickness of the gray matter. ["Lancet," 1872, ii, p. 623 (α, 34).]

TEPIDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{3}p-i^{2}d-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀποδυτήριον. Fr., *tepidaire, étuve sèche.* See under *Roman* BATH.

TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU, n. A place in Bohemia, famous as a watering resort, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

TEPLITZ-WARASDIN, n. A place in Warasdin County, Croatia, where there is a hot alkaline and sulphurous spring.

TEQUEZQUITE (Sp.), n. In Mexico, saline efflorescences found especially in the valley of Mexico, and consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate. [B, 224 (α, 14).]

TERABDELLA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r(tar)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-de^{2}l'la^3. Perhaps from τέρας, a marvel, and βδέλλα, a leech. Fr., *térabdelle.* Of Damoiseau, a cupping apparatus. [L, 41, 57 (α, 14).]

TERACRYLIC ACID, n. Te^{2}r-a^{2}k-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide téracrylique.* A homologue, $C_7H_{12}O_2$ (or $C_6H_{10}O_2$), of acrylic acid, formed by the distillation of terpentic acid. [B, 3.]

TERAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}r-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Ger., *Hakenhülse.* A genus of leguminous herbs. [α, 35.]—**T. uncinatus.** A West Indian species. The leaves are a mild evacuant and the farina of the seed is used in cataplasms. [α, 35.]

TERAS (Lat.), n. n. Ter(te^{2}r)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ter'atos (-atis).* Gr., τέρας. See MONSTER.—**T. anacatadidymum.** A double monster in which the two individuals are joined by the trunks, but have separate heads and limbs. [α, 34.]—**T. anadidymum.** A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the buttocks downward and separate above. [α, 34.]—**T. catadidymum.** A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the neck or trunk upward and separate below. [α, 34.]

TERATOCARDIE (Ger.), n. Tar-a^{3}t-o-ka^{3}rd-e'. Any monstrosity of the heart. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TERATOGENY, n. Te^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From τέρας, a monster, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *tératogénèse, tératogénie.* Ger., *Teratogenie.* The production of monsters. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

TERATOID, adj. Te^{2}r'a^{2}t-oid. Gr., τερατώδης (from τέρας, a monster, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or of the nature of a monster. [α, 17.]

TERATOLOGY, n. Te^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From τέρας, a monster, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *tératologie.* Ger., *Teratologie.* The science of monstrosities. [α, 35.]

TERATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* From τέρας, a monster. Fr., *tératome.* Ger., *Teratom.* Of Virchow, a tumor containing various structures of the body, as if from a malformed fœtus. They arise by the abnormal inclusion of a whole embryo or a portion of one. [α, 34.] Cf. FŒTUS *inclusus.*

TERATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From τέρας, a monster, and φόβος, fear. Of Venanzio, morbid fear of monsters, both actual and mythological, of deformed or physically peculiar persons, or of caricatures. ["Gazz. degli ospit.," 1892, No. 12, p. 106 (α, 34).]

TERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From τέρας, a monster. Properly, the formation of a monstrosity; a congenital deformity. The *Teratoses* of Fuchs are a family of the *Morphonosi* of the skin, including *Dysmorphoses* and *Heteromorphoses.* [G.]

TERBASIC, adj. Tu^{5}r-bas i^{2}k. See TRIBASIC.

TERBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}rb'i-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *Ytterby,* a place in Sweden. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol Tr or Tb. Its existence has been disputed. [B, 3, 8.]

TERCHLORIDE, n. Tu^{5}r-klor'i^{2}d(id). A trichloride. [B.]

TERCINE, n. Tu^{5}rs'en. From *tertius,* third. Fr., *t.* The outer layer of cells of the nucleus of a vegetable ovule. [α, 35.]

TERCIS (Fr.), n. Te^{2}r-se. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

TEREBELLA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *terebra,* a borer. See TREPHINE.

TEREBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *terebra,* a borer. Fr., *craniotome térébrante.* 1. An instrument invented by Dugès for perforating the vault of the cranium in the operation of craniotomy, or for boring into the base of the skull for the purpose of breaking it up or of making traction. Its end was in the form of a conical screw. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.] 2. The working blade of Hubert's transforateur.

TEREBENE, n. Te^{2}r'e^{2}b-en. Fr., *térébène.* Ger., *Tereben.* A mixture of optically inactive terpenes obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with 5 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, washing with soda solution, drying with calcium chloride, and then distilling the portion which boils between 156° and 160° C. It has an agreeable odor, and is used medicinally instead of oil of turpentine when the odor of the latter is objectionable, also as a surgical dressing and antiseptic. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TEREBENTENE, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-e^{2}nt'en. Fr., *térébenthène.* Ger., *Terebenthen.* Lævopinene; a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, being one of the modifications of oil of turpentine, found also in the oils of thyme and anise. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TÉRÉBENTHINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ta-ra-ba^{3}n^2-ten. Turpentine. [α, 35.]—**Épyrèle de t., Essence de t., Huile essentielle (ou volatile) de t.** See *Oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Onguent de t. camphré.** See BALSAMUM *Genevieræ.*—**Pilules de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *píldoras de trementina* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 10 grammes each of Strassburg turpentine and magnesium carbonate [Fr. Cod.] (of 5 grammes of common turpentine and 7 of magnesium carbonate [Sp. Ph.]), divided into 50 pills. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pilules de t. cuite** [Fr. Cod.]. Thirty-centigramme pills made from terebinthina cocta (2d def.), and either rolled in powdered magnesium carbonate or kept under water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Pilules de t. magnésiées.** See *Pilules de t.*—**Savon de t., Savon rétinolique à la t.** See SAPO *starkeyanus.*—**Sirop de t.** See *Syrupus*

TEREBINTHINÆ.—**T. au citron** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Strassburg* TURPENTINE.—**T. commune.** See TEREBINTHINA (1st def.).—**T. cuite.** See TEREBINTHINA *cocta* (1st def.).—**T. d'Alsace.** See *Strassburg* TURPENTINE.—**T. de Bordeaux.** See TEREBINTHINA (1st def.).—**T. de Boston.** See *American* TURPENTINE.—**T. de Giléad.** Canada turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. de sapin.** See *Strassburg* TURPENTINE.—**T. de Suisse, T. de Venise.** Larch turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. des Vosges.** See *Strassburg* TURPENTINE.—**T. du térébinthe.** Chian turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. officinale.** Larch turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. Turpentine purified by being gently heated in a copper vessel until melted, and then pressed through a cloth. [B, 113 (a, 38).]

TEREBENZIC, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-e^{2}nz'i^{2}k. Paratoluic acid (see under TOLUIC ACID).

TEREBIC ACID, n. Te^{2}r'e^{2}b-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide térébique.* Ger., *Terebinsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, produced by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine. [B, 4.]

TEREBILENE, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *térébilène.* Ger., *Terebilen, Kienstoff.* An optically inactive liquid obtained by treating the liquid hydrochlorides of oil of turpentine with heated lime. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TEREBINIC ACID, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See TEREBIC ACID.

TEREBINTH, n. Te^{2}r'e^2-bi^{2}nth. See TEREBINTHUS.

TEREBINTHACEOUS, adj. Te^{2}r-e^2-bi^{2}nth-a'shu^{3}s. 1. Terebinthine, resembling turpentine in properties. 2. Resembling the genus *Terebinthus* (*Pistacia*); of the *Terebinthaceæ*, or *Terebintheæ*, an order of dicotyledons, including *Rhus*, *Pistacia*, and other genera now referred to the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a, 35.]

TEREBINTHINA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r-e^2-bi^{2}nth-in(en)'a^3. Fr., *térébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou *commune*) [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). It., Sp., *trementina* [Sp. Ph. (1st def.)]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., turpentine, a resinous juice obtained from the trunk of *Pinus australis* [U. S. Ph.] (*Pinus pinaster* [Fr. Cod.], *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus laricio* [Ger. Ph.], *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus palustris* [Swed. Ph.], *Pinus silvestris* [Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], this and *Pinus maritima* [Gr. Ph.], *Pinus silvestris*, other varieties of *Pinus*, and various species of *Picea* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], various species of *Pinus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Bordeaux* TURPENTINE. 2. Of the Belg. and Netherl. Ph's, see *Larch* TURPENTINE.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinæ.** See *Rectified oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinæ crudum.** See *Oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinæ depuratum** (seu **rectificatum**). See *Rectified oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Alcohol terebinthinæ.** See *Oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Balsamum t. communis, Balsamum terebinthinæ.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Balsamum t. laricina, Balsamum t. veneta.** See *Larch* TURPENTINE.—**Confectio terebinthinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire* (ou *opiat*) *térébenthiné.* Ger., *Terpentinöllatwerge.* A preparation made by rubbing together 1 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine and 1 oz. of powdered licorice-root, and adding 2 oz. of clarified honey. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Enema terebinthinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lavement térébenthiné.* Ger., *Terpentinölklystier.* An enema consisting of 1 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine and 15 fl. oz. of starch mucilage. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia terebinthinæ.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oil of* TURPENTINE. 2. A solution of larch turpentine in four times as much 35-per-cent. alcohol, filtered after a fortnight. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia terebinthinæ rectificata** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Rectified oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Essentia terebinthinæ sulphurata.** See *Oleum terebinthinæ sulfuratum.*—**Linimentum terebinthinæ.** Syn.: *Linimentum terebinthinatum* [Ger. Ph., 2d ed.]. A liniment made by mixing 65 parts of cerate of resin with 35 of oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]; by mixing 2 oz. of sapo mollis with the same amount of water, and adding a solution of 1 oz. of camphor in 16 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 parts of potassium carbonate with 54 of green soap, and adding 40 of oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Linimentum terebinthinæ acetatum** (seu **aceticum**, seu **Stockes**). A liniment consisting of 4 fl. oz. each of camphor liniment and oil of turpentine and 1 oz. of glacial acetic acid [Br. Ph.]; of 60 grammes of oil of turpentine, 5 of oil of lemon, 10 of glacial acetic acid, 120 of rose water, and the yolk of 1 egg [Swiss Ph.]; or of 90 grammes of crude oil of turpentine, 15 of acetic acid, the yolk of 1 egg, and water enough to make 200 grammes [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum terebinthinæ (crudum).** Oil of turpentine. [a, 35.]—**Oleum terebinthinæ depuratum.** See *Rectified oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Oleum terebinthinæ empyreumaticum.** See TAR.—**Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.** See *Rectified oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Oleum terebinthinæ sulfuratum.** Sp., *aceite de trementina sulfurado* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of oleum lini sulfuratum in three times as much (purified [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or of 6 parts of washed sublimed sulphur in 48 of rectified oil of turpentine [Belg. Ph.], or a preparation made by heating 1 part of sublimed sulphur with 4 parts of linseed-oil to 165° C., maintaining the heat until a drop on a glass slab becomes clear and jelly-like when cold, and adding 15 parts of oil of turpentine [Dan. Ph.], or by digesting 6 parts of sublimed sulphur with 23 of oil of turpentine till the oil becomes red and syrupy, clarifying, and decanting [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ cum t.** See *Pilules de* TÉRÉBENTHINE.—**Pilulæ cum t. cocta.** See *Pilules de* TÉRÉBENTHINE *cuite.*—**Sapo terebinthinæ liquidus.** A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of sodium carbonate, 4 of Castile soap, 6 of oil of turpentine, and 60 of water, and adding 6 parts each of compound spirit of mastic and compound spirit of juniper. A very similar preparation is the *baume de vie externe spiritueux*, or *liqueur nervine spiritueuse de Pereboom*, of French writers, made up of 3 parts of potassium carbonate and 4 of white soap dissolved in 40 parts of water and mixed with 6 of oil of turpentine, 1 part of oil of cajuput, and 4 parts of spirit of juniper [Hannover Ph., 1835]; or of a solution of 1 part each of oil of turpentine and soap in 8 parts of alcohol. [B, 119; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 106 (B).]—**Spiritus terebinthinæ.** See *Oil of* TURPENTINE.—**Syrupus terebinthinæ.** Fr., *sirop de térébenthine.* Sp., *jarabe de trementina.* A preparation made by digesting 100 parts of syrup with 10 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.] (Strassburg turpentine [Fr. Cod.]), bringing up with water if necessary to the original weight, and separating the liquid from the undissolved turpentine [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; by digesting 6 parts of Strassburg turpentine with 24 of water for twelve hours over the water-bath, filtering when cold, and adding 45 parts of sugar [Sp. Ph.]; or by digesting 5 parts of larch turpentine with 60 of boiling water for twelve hours and adding, when cold, 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of filtered liquid [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. abiegna, T. abietina, T. argentoratensis.** Strassburg turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. cocta.** Fr., *térébenthine cuite* (1st def.), *poix résine jaune* (2d def.). 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., the residue from the distillation of oil of turpentine (beaten up with water). 2. Of the Belg. Ph., larch (Strassburg [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) turpentine boiled with water until it has a stiffly plastic consistence if plunged into cold water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. communis.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. cypria, T. de Chio, T. de Cypro, T. e Chio.** Chian turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. empyreumatica.** See TAR.—**T. gallica.** Bordeaux turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. laricina, T. laricis, T. larigna, T. officinalis.** See *Larch* TURPENTINE.—**T. pistacina.** Chian turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. veneta.** See *Larch* TURPENTINE.—**T. vulgaris.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Unguentum de t. et adipibus.** See *Unguentum* ELEMI *compositum.*—**Unguentum de t. camphoratum.** See BALSAMUM *Genevievæ.*—**Unguentum terebinthinæ.** Syn.: *unguentum terebinthinatum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 24 parts each of yellow wax and lard, 6 of colophony, and 48 fluid parts of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; of equal parts of yellow wax, oil of turpentine (rectified [Russ. Ph.]), and larch [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (common [Ger. Ph.]) turpentine [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; of equal parts of simple ointment and common turpentine [Roum. Ph.]; of 35 parts each of common turpentine and oil of turpentine with 30 of yellow wax [Norw. Ph.]; or of 36 each of oil of turpentine and common turpentine and 27 of yellow wax [Dan. Ph.]. A similar preparation was the old *Balsamum Frahmii*, or *linimentum digestivum*, made by mixing 1 part of molten yellow wax with 1 part of oil of turpentine and 1 part [Batav. Ph., 1811, Bav. Ph., 1822] (2 parts [Schleswig Ph., 1831, Hamb. Ph., 1835]) of larch turpentine. [B, 95 (a, 38); B, 119.]—**Unguentum terebinthinæ compositum.** An ointment consisting of 96 parts of larch turpentine with 3 each of aloes and myrrh, 24 of olive-oil, and enough yolks of eggs [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or with 96 parts of olive-oil, 8 of red sandal-wood, 64 of yellow wax, and 4 of balsam of Peru [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 35 parts of larch turpentine, 18 of yellow wax, 12 of oil of turpentine, and 3 each of the tinctures of aloes and myrrh [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum terebinthinæ resinosum.** See UNGUENTUM *basilicum.*

TEREBINTHINATE, adj. Te^{2}r-e^2-bi^{2}nth'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *terebinthinatus.* Fr., *térébenthiné.* Composed of or containing turpentine. [a, 35.]

TEREBINTHINE, adj. Te^{2}r-e^2-bi^{2}nth'i^{2}n. See TEREBINTHACEOUS (1st def.).

TEREBINTHUS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-i^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The genus *Pistacia*, especially *Pistacia t.* The *Terebinthinaceæ* are a family of resinous plants (including *Pistacia*, *Juglans*, *Bursera*, *Rhus*, etc.). The *Terebinthinæ*, or *Terebinthineæ*, are a class of gymnoblastous plants consisting of the *Ochneæ*, *Simarubeæ*, *Diosmeæ*, *Rutaceæ*, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. lentiscus.** See PISTACIA *lentiscus.*—**T. vulgaris.** See PISTACIA *t.*

TEREBRA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r'e^{2}b-ra^3. From *terere*, to rub. See TREPHINE.—**T. occulta.** A concealed perforator invented by Sir Fielding Ould.

TÉRÉBRANT (Fr.), adj. Ta-ra-bra^{3}n^2. Boring or penetrating (said of pain). [E.]

TEREBRATION, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}b-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *terebratio* (from *terebrare*, to bore through). Perforation.

TERECAMPHENE, n. Te^{2}r-e^2-ka^{2}mf'en. Fr., *térécamphène.* Ger., *Terecamphen.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring as feathery crystals. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

TERECHRYSIC ACID, n. Te^{2}r-e^2-kri^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide téréchrysique.* An acid, $C_6H_8O_6$, obtained by Cailliot in the oxidation of oil of terpentine by diluted nitric acid. It forms a pasty, orange-yellow, uncrystallizable mass of a sour, afterward astringent and bitter, taste, soluble in all proportions in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TEREDO (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}r-ed(ad)'o. Gen., *-ed'inis.* Gr., τερηδών. 1. A wood-worm. [a, 48.] 2. See CARIES (1st def.).—**T. ossium.** See CARIES (1st def.).

TEREPHTHALAMIC ACID, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}f-tha^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide téréphtalamique.* An acid, $C_6H_4(CO.NH_2)CO.OH$, occurring as microscopic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}f-tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide térephtalique.* Ger., *Terephtalsäure.* See under PHTHALIC ACID.

TEREPHTHALYL, n. Te^{2}r-e^{2}f'tha^{2}l-i^{2}l. Ger., *Terephtalyl.* A bivalent radicle, $C_8H_4O_2C_6(H,H,CO',H,H,CO',)$, found in terephthalic acid. [B.]—**T. chloride.** A crystalline mass, $C_6H_4(COCl)_2$, of rather sharp cinnamon-like smell. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

TERES (Lat.), adj. Ter(te^{2}r)'ez(as). Terete; as a n., a round, slender muscle. [a, 17.]—**T. antibrachii.** See PRONATOR *radii t.*—**T. major.** A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the inferior angle of the scapula and its anterior margin and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. minimus.** An anomalous offshoot from the lower portion of the t. minor, inserted into the humerus below the insertion of the latter. [L, 332.]—**T. minor.** Fr., *petit rond.* Ger., *kleiner runder Armmuskel.* 1. A

muscle arising from the infraspinous fossa of the scapula, its anterior margin, and the overlying fascia, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.] 2. Of Percivall, see SCAPULO-HUMERALIS *minor*.

TERETE, adj. Te2r-et′. Lat., *teres* (from *terere*, to rub). Fr., *térète*. Ger., *stielrund*, *drahtrund*. Cylindrical. [a, 35.]

TERETINIC ACID, n. Te2r-e2t-i2n′i2k. Fr., *acide térétinique*. A crystallizable acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_5$, obtained by gently heating oil of turpentine with lead protoxide. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TERETIPRONATOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Te2r″e2t-i2-pro-(pro2)-nat(na3t)′o2r. Gen., *-or′is*. See PRONATOR *radii teres*.

TERETISCAPULARIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Te2r-e2t-i2-ska2p-(ska3p)-u2l(u4l)-a(a3)′ri2s. From *teres*, rounded, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). See TERES *major*.

TERETRION (Lat.), **TERETRIUM** (Lat.), **TERETRON** (Lat.), n's n. Te2r-e2t′ri2-o2n, -u3m(u4m), te2r′e2t-ro2n. Gr., τερέτριον, τέρετρον (from τείρειν, to rub hard). See TREPHINE.

TERGAL, adj. Tu5r′g′l. See DORSAL.

TERGEMINAL, TERGEMINATE, TERGEMINOUS, adj's. Tu5r-je2m′i2-n′l, -nat, -nu3s. Lat., *tergeminatus*, *tergeminus* (from *ter*, three times, and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *tergéminé*. Ger., *dreifach-zweizählig*, *dreimal-gezweit*, *dreifach-gepaart*. Thrice geminate ; of a compound leaf, having the common petiole terminating in three pairs of leaflets. [a, 35.]

TERGISPERMUS (Lat.), adj. Tu5rj(te2rg)-i2-spu5rm(spe2rm)′-u3s(u4s). From *tergum*, the back, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *tergisperme*. Having the fructification occupying the back of the leaf (frond). [a, 35.]

TERGUM (Lat.), n. n. Tu5rg(te2rg)′u3m(u4m). Gr., νῶτον. The back ; the dorsal arc of the somite of an arthropod. [B, 28 (a, 27) ; L, 196.]

TERHYDRIDE, n. Tu5r-hid′ri2d(rid). A combination of an element or radicle with 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

TERIODIDE, n. Tu5r-i′od-i2d(id). A triiodide. [B.]

TERM, n. Tu5rm. Lat., *terminus* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *terme*. Ger., *Zeitraum*. 1. A limited or specified time or period. 2. The menstrual period. [a, 48.] 3. The proper time for the cessation of gestation.—**At (full) t.** Fr., *à (bon) terme*. Ger., *rechtzeitig*. At the proper time (said of a birth that takes place at the end of the normal period of gestation). [a, 48.]

TERMA [Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Tu5rm(te2rm)′a3. A lamina of nerve-substance extending between the anterior commissure of the brain and the optic chiasm. [J, 80 (K).]

TERMATIC, adj. Tu5rm-a2t′i2k. Supplying the terma. [J.]

TERMINAISON (Fr.), n. Te2r-me-ne2-zo2n2. A termination, an extremity. [a, 48.]—**T's hédériformes** [Ranvier]. The sum of the tactile menisci. [J, 31.]—**T. motrice.** See *Motorial nerve* END-PLATE.—**T's nerveuses.** See NERVE-ENDINGS.

TERMINAL, adj. Tu5rm′i2-n′l. Lat., *terminalis* (from *terminus*, a limit). Fr., *t*. Ger., *gipfelständig*, *endständig*. Pertaining to or situated at the end or apex. [a, 35.]

TERMINALIA (Lat.), n. f. Tu5rm(te2rm)-i2n-al(a3l)′i2-a3. From *terminalis*, terminal. Fr., *badamier*, *terminalier*. Ger., *Catappenbaum*. A genus of the *Terminaliaceæ* (a family referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *T.*). The *Terminalieæ*, or *Terminaleæ*, are a tribe of the *Combretaceæ*, corresponding essentially to the suborder *Combreteæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. alata.** Fr., *badamier ailé*. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge, and the juice of the leaves is injected into the ear in otitis. [a, 35.]—**T. angustifolia.** Fr., *faux benjoin*, *bien-joint*, *badamier benjoin*. Ger., *falscher Benzoëbaum*, *schmalblättriger Catappenbaum*. A species found in the East Indies and the Mauritius, yielding a resin which contains benzoic acid and is much employed as a cosmetic and as incense. The fruits are used like those of *T. chebula* ; and their almond-like seeds, containing a bland oil, are eaten. [a, 35.]—**T. argentea.** A Brazilian species yielding a purgative gum-resin. [a, 35.]—**T. arjuna.** An East Indian species. The astringent bark is used as a cholagogue and vulnerary. The juice of the leaves is used in otalgia, and the fruit as a deobstruent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. bellerica, T. bellirica.** A large Ceylon and East Indian tree. The fruits, belleric myrobalans, are astringent and tonic. Their kernels, which yield an oil used as a hair-tonic, are edible, though narcotic in large quantities ; mixed with honey, they are used in ophthalmia. The bark yields by incision an insipid gum. The leaves are astringent. [a, 35.]—**T. benzoin.** See *T. angustifolia*.—**T. catappa.** Fr., *badamier de Malabar*, *arbre à huile*, *bois-canots*. Ger., *ächter Catappenbaum*. Country (or Indian, or Malabar) almond-tree ; a native of the Moluccas, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The kernels yield a straw-colored oil which has the odor and taste of almond-oil. The astringent bark and leaves yield a black pigment used to color teeth and to prepare Indian ink. The leaves are used in fevers and as an emollient. [a, 35.]—**T. chebula.** Fr., *badamier chébule*, *olivier des nègres*. Ger., *rispiger Myrobalanenbaum*. Negroes' olive-tree ; found in the tropics of both hemispheres. The highly astringent fruits, known to old authors as *myrobalani indæ* (seu *indicæ*, seu *indici*, seu *nigræ*) when unripe, and as *myrobalani chebulæ* (seu *chebuli*) when ripe, are used in tanning, as a purgative, and as an application to ulcers and in skin diseases ; combined with galls and catechu, they are also used for aphthous affections. The astringent galls produced on the leaves (which have the properties of those of *T. catappa*) are used in infantile diarrhœa. The oily seeds are eaten. [a, 35.]—**T. citrina.** Fr., *badamier citrin*. Ger., *gelber Myrobalanenbaum*. Hara-nut tree ; a native of Bengal. The fruits, *myrobalani citrinæ* (seu *lutei*, seu *flavæ*), resemble and are used like those of *T. chebula*, but are more bitter. [a, 35.]—**T. latifolia.** A South American and West Indian species. The bark and seed are used like those of *T. catappa*. [a, 35.]—**T. macroptera.** Fr., *badamier paniculé*. A Senegambian species furnishing a very astringent gall. The root is purgative. [a, 35.]—**T. tomentosa.** An East Indian tree yielding a gum used as a cosmetic and as an incense. The astringent bark is used for indolent ulcers and in atonic diarrhœa ; it contains much calcareous matter, yielding an ash used in place of lime by the chewers of betel-leaf. [a, 35.]

TERMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Tu5rm(te2rm)-i2n-al(a3l)′i2s. See TERMINAL.

TERMINATION, n. Tu5rm-i2n-a′shu3n. Lat., *terminatio* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *terminaison*. 1. The end or issue. 2. An extremity, an ending. [a, 48.]—**Browne t.** See *Browne* BODY.—**Nerve t's.** See NERVE-ENDINGS.

TERMINI (It.), n. Te2r-me′ne. A place in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

TERMINTHANTHRAX (Lat.), n. m. Tu5rm(te2rm)-i2nth-a2nth(a3nth)′ra2x(ra3x). Gen., *-anth′racos* (*-is*). See TERMINTHUS (2d def.).

TERMINTHUS (Lat.), n. f. Tu5rm(te2rm)-i2nth′u3s(u4s). Gr., τέρμινθος (= τερέβινθος), the turpentine-tree. Ger., *Hundsblatter*, *Erbsenblatter* (1st def.), *schwarze Auswüchse* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for carbuncle or other inflammatory disease of the skin ; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the fruit of *Pistacia terebinthus*. 2. Of Plenck, "large, dark-colored inflammatory pustules, observed especially on the legs of women." [G, 11.]—**Terminthi neonatorum.** Of Plenck, a disease of new-born infants characterized by large "pustules" upon the skin containing a dark-colored fluid and surrounded by a red areola, sometimes occurring as an epidemic ; pemphigus neonatorum. [G, 11.]

TERNANT (Fr.), n. Te2rn-a3n2. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TERNATE, adj. Tu5rn′at. Lat., *ternatus*, *ternus* (from *terni*, three each). Fr., *terné*. Ger., *dreizählig* (1st def.), *gedreit* (1st def.), *dreiständig* (2d def.). 1. Consisting of three leaflets inserted upon the petiole at the same point (said of a compound leaf). 2. Of leaves, arranged on a stem or branch in whorls of three. 3. In threes (applied to three similar parts forming any compound organ). [a, 35.]

TERNSTROEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Te2rn-stru5m′i2-a3. From *Ternström*, a Swedish naturalist. A genus of tropical or subtropical evergreen trees or shrubs of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ* (or *Ternstrœmieæ*, or *Ternstrœmeæ*), which are an order of the *Guttiferales*. The *Ternstrœmieæ* are also a tribe of that order, comprising *T.*, *Visnea*, *Anneslea*, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. altamirania, T. silvatica.** Sp., *yerba del cura* [Mex. Ph.]. A tropical American species. In Mexico the leaves are used in preparing baths for rheumatism and gout. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

TEROXIDE, n. Tu5r-o2x′i2d(id). A trioxide. [B.]

TERPENE, n. Tu5rp′en. Fr., *terpène*. Ger., *Terpen*. Any one of a series of hydrocarbons having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$, and occurring very widely in the vegetable kingdom. They are found in all volatile oils except oil of rose, and often form the chief ingredient. They include the *pinenes* (australene, eucalyptene, and terebentene), the *camphenes* (terecamphene, borneocamphene, and inactive camphene), the *limonene* group (hesperidene, carvene, citrene, isoterpene, inactive limonene, cajeputene, cinene, diisoprene, isoterebentene, and caoutchene), *terpinolene*, *silvestrene*, *terpinene*, and *phellandrene*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPENTHIN (Ger.), n. Te2rp-e2nt-en′. See TURPENTINE.

TERPENTIC ACID, n. Tu5rp-e2nt′i2k. An acid, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by chromic acid. [B, 3.]

TERPENTIN (Ger.), n. Te2rp-e2nt-en′. See TURPENTINE.—**Deutscher T.** Common European turpentine. [a, 35.]—**Elsasser T.** Strassburg turpentine. [a, 35.]—**Französischer T.** Bordeaux turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T'gallen.** See *Pistacia* GALLS.—**T'öl** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Oil of* TURPENTINE.—**T'seife.** See SAPO *terebinthinatus*.

TERPILENE, n. Tu5rp′i2l-en. Fr., *terpilène*. 1. A mixed liquid substance consisting chiefly of terpinene. [B, 270 (a, 38).] 2. See TEREBILENE.

TERPINE, n's. Tu5rp′en. Lat., *terpina*, *terpinum*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *Terpin*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, probably a dihydroxy-derivative of dipentene. It is optically inactive, and is formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of nitric acid on pinene. [B ; B, 4 (a, 38).]—**T. hydrate.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2 + H_2O$, occurring as large, transparent, prismatic crystals. When distilled, it boils at 258° C. after becoming anhydrous, and cools to a hard mass. It is used as an expectorant, and in hay fever and asthma. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TERPINENE, n. Tu5rp′i2n-en. Fr., *terpinène*. A liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from the oil of Ceylon cardamom and in other ways, having a lemon-like odor and boiling at about 180° C. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINEOL, n. Tu5rp-i2n′e2-o2l. Fr., *terpinéol*. Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$ (or $C_{20}H_{34}O$), derived from terpene by boiling with dilute mineral acids and in other ways, and occurring as a very thick liquid of pleasant odor, sparingly soluble in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 307 (B) ; B, 3, 93, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINOL, n. Tu5rp′i2n-o2l. Fr., *t*. Ger., *T.* 1. Of List, an impure variety of terpineol. 2. A mixture of terpineol with terpinene, terpinolene, and dipentene, which has been used in bronchial catarrh. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINOLENE, n. Tu5rp-i2n'o2l-en. A liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]

TERPINYLENE, n. Tu5rp-i2n'i2l-en. See TERPILENE.

TERRA (Lat.), n. f. Te2r'ra3. Fr., *terre*. Ger., *Erde*. See EARTH.—**Liquor terræ foliatæ tartari.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *acetici crudus*.—**Liquor terræ ponderosæ salitæ.** See *Solutio muriatis* BARYTÆ.—**Melia t.** See CHALK.—**Oleum terræ.** See PETROLEUM.—**T. absorbens.** An alkaline earth. [B.]—**T. alana.** Tripoli. [*a*, 35.]—**T. alba.** See *Philosopher's* STONE.—**Terræ alcalinæ.** See *Alkaline* EARTHS.—**T. argilla alba.** See *White* BOLE.—**T. argillacea pura.** The precipitate (washed and dried) obtained by adding a solution of potash to one of alum. [L, 85.]—**T. bolaris.** See *T. argillacea pura*.—**T. calcarata.** See CHALK.—**T. calcarea lactiformis.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**T. calcarea pura** (seu usta). See *Quick*-LIME.—**T. cariosa.** Rotten stone. [B.]—**T. cimolia.** See *Fuller's* EARTH.—**T. damnata.** See CAPUT *mortuum*.—**T. de Malta.** See *T. sigillata melitensis*.—**T. eretria.** See ERETRIA.—**T. fœtida.** Of Paracelsus, sublimed sulphur. [H.]—**T. foliata.** See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**T. foliata mercurialis.** See MERCURY *acetate*.—**T. foliata mineralis.** See SODIUM *acetate*.—**T. foliata tartari.** See POTASSIUM *acetate*.—**T. foliata tartari crystallisabilis (seu crystallisata).** See SODIUM *acetate*.—**T. japonica.** See CATECHU.—**T. lemnia, T. lemniana.** See *Lemnian* BOLE.—**T. merita.** Fr., *terre mérite*. The *Curcuma longa* or its root (turmeric). [*a*, 35.]—**T. miraculosa Saxoniæ.** Ger., *Eisensteinmark*. An earth, formerly official, composed of iron and aluminium silicates and water. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**T. oriana, T. orleana.** See ANNOTTO.—**T. ponderosa.** Native barium sulphate. [*a*, 35.]—**T. ponderosa acetata.** See BARIUM *acetate*.—**T. ponderosa aerata** (seu carbonata). See BARIUM *carbonate*.—**T. ponderosa muriata.** See BARIUM *chloride*.—**T. ponderosa pura.** See BARYTA.—**T. ponderosa salita.** See BARIUM *chloride*.—**T. ponderosa sulphurica** (seu vitriolata). Native barium sulphate. [*a*, 35.]—**T. sancta Rulandi.** See ANTIMONY *ash*.—**T. Sancti Pauli.** See *T. sigillata melitensis*.—**T. selinusia.** A friable earth resembling Chian earth and used like it. [L, 105 (*a*, 50).]—**T. sicula.** See BEZOAR *minerale*.—**T. sigillata.** Fr., *terre sigillée*. See BOLE.—**T. sigillata melitensis.** Ger., *maltheser Siegelerde*. A white serpentine bole from Malta and Italy. [*a*, 35.]—**T. umbria.** Umber. [B.]

TERRALINE, n. Te2r'a2l-en. See VASELINE and PETROLATUM.

TERRAN (Fr.), n. Te2r-ra3n2. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

TERRE (Fr.), n. Te2r. See EARTH.—**T. à foulon.** See CLAY and *Fullers'* EARTH.—**T. amère.** See MAGNESIUM *carbonate*.—**T. à porcelaine.** See KAOLIN.—**T. bolaire.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**T. calcaire.** See LIME.—**T. de Lemnos.** 1. See *Lemnian* BOLE. 2. The pulp of the fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. [*a*, 35.]—**T. de Saint-Paul.** See TERRA *sigillata melitensis*.—**T. de Sedlitz.** See MAGNESIUM *carbonate*.—**T. de Sienne.** See IRON *oxide*.—**T. des os.** Normal calcium phosphate. [L, 105 (*a*, 50).]—**T. douce de vitriol.** See COLCOTHAR.—**T's feuilletées, T's foliées.** A name formerly given to the crystallizable acetates. [L, 105 (*a*, 50).]—**T. magnésienne.** See MAGNESIUM *carbonate*.—**T. pesante.** See BARYTA.—**T. pesante aérée.** See BARIUM *carbonate*.—**T. pesante salée.** See BARIUM *chloride*.—**T. sigillée.** See BOLE.—**T. verte.** See COPPER *carbonate*.—**T. verte de Vérone.** Iron and aluminium silicate, containing magnesium and sodium. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**T. vitrifiable.** Pure silica. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TERRESTRIAL, adj. Te2r-re2st'ri2-'l. Lat., *terrestris*. Fr., *terrestre*. Pertaining to the land; living or growing on land. [*a*, 35.]

TERREUS (Lat.), adj. Te2r're2-u3s(u4s). Fr., *terreux*. See EARTHEN and EARTHY.

TERROR, n. Te2r'o2r. Lat., *t*. Fr., *terreur*. An intense degree of fear. [*a*, 48.]—**Night t., Night t's.** See PAVOR *nocturnus* (2d def.).

TERSULPHATE, n. Tu5r-su3lf'at. Lat., *tersulphas*. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.]

TERSULPHIDE, TERSULPHURET, n's. Tu5r-su3lf'i2d(id), -su3lf'u2-re2t. See TRISULPHIDE.

TERTIAN, adj. Tu5r'sh'n. Lat., *tertianus* (from *tertius*, third). Recurring on the third day (both days of occurrence being reckoned): occurring at intervals of two days, or characterized by such occurrence. [*a*, 48.]

TERTIANA (Lat.), n. f. Tu5r(te2r)-shi2(ti2)-an(a3n)'a3. From *tertius*, third. See *Tertian* FEVER, and cf. FEBRIS *t. accidentalis* to FEBRIS *t. verminosa*, inclusive.—**T. continua duplex.** See *Double tertian intermittent* FEVER (1st def.).—**T. duplex.** See *Double tertian intermittent* FEVER.—**T. duplicata.** See *Double tertian intermittent* FEVER (1st def.).—**T. pleuritica.** Of Sauvages, pleuritis periodica. [*a*, 34.]—**T. triplex.** See *Triple tertian* FEVER.

TERTIANARIA (Lat.), n. f. Tu5r(te2r)-shi2(ti2)-a2n(a3n)-a(a3)'-ri2-a2. From *tertianus*, tertian. Fr., *tertianaire*. The *Scutellaria galericulata*; so called because it was said to cure intermittent fevers. [B, 200 (*a*, 35).]

TERTIARISME (Fr.), n. Te2r-se-a3-resm. A tertiary condition or stage, such as occurs in syphilis. [Fournier, "Arch. gén. de méd.," Sept., 1889 (B).]

TERTIARY, adj. Tu5r'shi2-a-ri2. Lat., *tertiarius* (from *tertius*, third). Fr., *tertiaire*. 1. Of organic compounds, having a radicle substituted in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with three other carbon atoms; of amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, having all three hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., replaced by radicles. [B.] 2. In botany, of the third order (said of a branch of a secondary branch). [*a*, 35.] 3. Of a disease, in the third stage (said especially of syphilis in the gummatous stage). 4. As a n., one of the remiges growing on the humerus of birds. Sometimes the feathers from the scapula are included. [L, 221.]

TERTIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Tu5rt(te2rt)-i2p'a2r(a3r)-a3. From *tertius*, third, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *tertipare*. A female parturient for the third time. [*a*, 48.]

TERTIUS (Lat.), adj. Tu5r(te2r)'shi2(ti2)-u3s(u4s). From *ter*, three times. Third; as a n., the third in a series of muscles.—**T. compositi.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. laryngis.** See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *lateralis*.—**T. movens caput, T. spigelii, T. trigemini.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).

TERVALENCE, n. Tu5r'va2l-e2ns. From *ter*, three times, and *valere*, to be worth. See TRIVALENCE.

TERVALENT, adj. Tu5r'va2-l'nt. See TRIVALENT.

TESCALAMA (Sp.), n. Tas-ka3-la3'ma3. A resinous extract obtained from the bark of *Ficus nymphæifolia*, used in plasters, etc. [*a*, 35.]

TESSELLATED, adj. Te2s'e2l-at-e2d. Lat., *tessellatus* (from *tessella*, a small square stone). Fr., *tessellé, en damier*. Ger., *würfelig, gewürfelt, schachbrettartig*. Marked with little squares; checkered. [*a*, 35.]

TESSERA (Lat.), n. f. Te2s'se2r-a3. Lit., a cube (from *τέσσαρες*, four). See *Cuboid* BONE.

TESSULAR, adj. Te2s'u2l-a3r. Lat., *tessularis*. Ger., *tessularisch*. Having the length, breadth, and thickness equal or nearly so (said of cells and of tissue composed of such cells). [*a*, 35.]

TEST, n. Te2st. Gr., *κριτήριον* (1st def.). Lat., *testamen, testimonium* (1st def.), *testa* (2d def.). Fr., *épreuve* (1st def.), *preuve* (1st def.), *t.* (2d def.), *têt* (2d def.). Ger., *Probe* (1st def.). 1. A trial or experiment made for ascertaining some particular fact or condition; also the substance employed in such an experiment. [*a*, 48.] 2. See TESTA.—**Bond-Ultzmann t.** The use of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride as a t. for glucose. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1893, p. 12 (*a*, 50).]—**Böttger-Nylander t.** A t. for glucose, consisting of a solution made up of 2 parts of a basic salt of potassic bismuth nitrate, 4 of potassic sodium tartrate, and 100 of an 8-per-cent. solution of caustic soda. Of this solution, 1 part is boiled with 10 parts of urine for from 1 to 2 minutes, when a dark solution will be obtained, on cooling, from the oxidation of the bismuth. ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890, p. 693 (*a*, 50).]—**Böttger's t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose in urine is shown by the blackening of the white deposit made when the urine is treated with sodium carbonate and boiled with bismuth subnitrate or hydroxide. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Breslau t.** A t., of little value, used in medico-legal examinations to determine, by the floating or sinking of the stomach of a fœtus in water on its removal from the body, whether or not it has been born alive. [K.]—**Brücke's bismuth-iodide t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose is shown by the brown or black coloration it causes in a solution made by boiling for ten minutes 5½ grammes of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate and 30 of potassium iodide with 150 c. c. of water, and adding 5 grammes of a 25-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Bryce's t.** The repetition of a vaccination after four or five days. If first vaccination has affected the whole system, the second vesicle pursues an accelerated course and disappears as soon as the first; otherwise it follows the usual course.—**Catoptric t.** A t. formerly employed for the detection of cataract, by observing the upright reflections of a candle flame from the surfaces of the cornea and the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens, and noting the absence, in cases of cataract, of the inverted image reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens.—**Crucial t.** A t. which determines the matter in question decisively one way or the other. [*a*, 48.]—**Diazo-benzol t.** See *Ehrlich's t.*—**Differential-density t.** A t. for glycosuria. Two specimens of the urine are kept in a warm place for twenty-four hours in loosely corked bottles, yeast having been added to one of them. The density of the fermented specimen will then be found to be diminished, each ·001 lost representing the original presence of a grain of glucose in each fl. oz. of the urine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 5, 1890, p. 28 (*a*, 48).]—**Donné's t. for pus.** A t. which consists in adding a strong alkali to the sediment of a suspected urine. If pus is present, a viscid mass is formed. [K, 16.]—**Ehrlich's t.** A t. by which the presence of bilirubin in the urine is shown by the violet color produced when the urine has been treated with dilute acetic acid and some drops of a solution of 1 gramme of sulphanilic acid, 10 centigrammes of sodium nitrate, and 15 c. c. of hydrochloric acid in a litre of water have been added. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Fehling's t.** See *Fehling's* SOLUTION.—**Fleitmann's t.** The same as Marsh's t., with zinc and caustic soda or potash solution substituted for zinc and sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Garrod's t.** A t. for uric acid in the blood. One or two drachms of blood-serum are put into a flat dish and six minims of strong acetic acid are added to each drachm of serum; a fine thread is then introduced into the fluid and the uric acid crystallizes on it within forty-eight hours. [*a*, 34.]—**Gmelin's t.** A t. for bile-pigments by adding a drop of nitroso-nitric acid to a drop of diluted bile. A change of colors will be produced in the following order: green, blue, violet, red, and yellow. [K.]—**Grahë's t.** A t. for distinguishing genuine from false cinchona barks, the vapor of the former being carmine and that of the latter brown when heated in a t-tube. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Grandeau's t.** A t. by which the presence of digitalin or digitalein is shown by the rich rose-color produced by introducing a trace of bromine into their solution in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Green's t.-objects.** A series of t.-diagrams for the determination of astigmatism. The one probably most frequently used consists of a circle traversed by a set of twelve triple lines, like the spokes of a wheel, the figures being placed at the extremity of the sets of lines. Each line is designed to be distinctly seen at a distance of about 20 feet. The circle is 12½ inches in diameter. [F.]—**Group t.** A t.

by which the presence of some one of a group of substances is shown without indication of particular substance. [B.]—**Guaiac t. for blood.** A t. made by adding to an alcoholic solution of guaiac a few drops of ozonized oil of turpentine and of the liquid to be examined. If the latter contains hæmoglobin, the guaiac solution becomes blue from the oxidation of the guaiac by the ozone liberated by the hæmoglobin. [B, 270.]—**Guaiac t. for hydrocyanic acid.** A t. made by adding a few drops of a solution of copper sulphate to tincture of guaiac and treating this with the substance to be tested. If the latter contains hydrocyanic acid, the guaiac tincture becomes blue. [B, 270.]—**Gunzberg's t.** A t. to estimate approximately the digestive quality of gastric juice. A capsule containing 15 cgrm. of potassium iodide is swallowed an hour after a meal, and at intervals of fifteen minutes the saliva is tested for the iodide. [α, 34.]—**Harmonium t.** A t. for non-perception of tones, arranged by furnishing the casing of the harmonium with an opening for the insertion of an auscultation tube. By inserting its olive-shaped nozzle into the external meatus of the ear to be examined, the tones of the instrument will be conducted immediately to the membrana tympani. [F, 32.]—**Hartmann's t. for hearing.** A t. based upon the length of electric flashes along a wire. It is possible to graduate a sound created in the telephone with great exactitude, as the electric flashes transmitted to the telephone can be altered in a precisely definable manner by the interpolation of different kinds of resistance. [F, 32.]—**Heller's albumin t.** A t. made by introducing concentrated nitric acid into urine, and thus producing a white ring at the point of contact if the urine contains albumin. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Heller's blood t.** See *Heller's t. for hæmaturia.*—**Heller's sugar t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in the urine is shown by the yellow or red-brown color produced by heating with caustic-potash solution. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Heller's t. for hæmaturia.** A t. in which a portion of urine is made decidedly alkaline with caustic potash and boiled in a reagent glass. The phosphates are precipitated as very delicate floccules that look like mucus, and are colored brown or red-yellow by the blood-pigment. [Vierordt (α, 34).]—**Holmgren's t's for color-blindness.** Skeins of colored worsted, a large number of which are placed on a white cloth before the patient, who is required to select all the skeins of the same color, or of different tints of the same color. [F.]—**Horsley's t. for sugar.** A t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in urine is shown by the green color produced by boiling with a mixture of caustic potash and potassium chromate. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Hume's t. for arsenic.** A t. made by adding, drop by drop, a weak solution of ammonia to a solution of silver nitrate until the brown precipitate first produced is nearly dissolved, decanting the clear liquid, and adding it to the suspected liquid. If arsenic is present, a bright-yellow precipitate of silver arsenite is produced, that must be collected and heated with a reducing agent so as to form a sublimate of metallic arsenic. [Woodman and Tidy (α, 34).]—**Hydrostatic t.** Ger., *Lungenschwimmprobe.* A t. made by placing the lungs of a dead infant in water ; if unaerated they sink ; if the infant has breathed or the lungs have been otherwise inflated they float. [α, 34.] Cf. Docimasia *hæmatopulmonaris.*—**Indigo-carmin soda t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Jendrássik's t.** A t. for the patellar reflex. The patient locks his fingers together and endeavors to pull the hands apart. This tension of the muscles of the upper extremities prevents voluntary innervation of the muscles of the lower extremities while the usual t. for the reflex is applied. [α, 34.]—**Knapp's t.** A t. for glucose depending on the fact that the latter, heated with mercuric cyanide and caustic soda, reduces the former and precipitates metallic mercury. [B.]—**Lieben's t. for acetonuria.** A t. made by adding iodine dissolved in a solution of potassium iodide and a few drops of caustic potash to distilled urine, when the presence of acetone is shown by the formation of iodoform. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Lowe's t. for glucose.** A solution of 16 grammes of copper sulphate, 8 of glycerin, and 80 c. c. of caustic-soda solution in 64 grammes of water. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Magpie t.** A t. by which the presence of mercury is shown by the formation of a white precipitate of calomel and its rapid reduction to a grayish mass of metallic mercury when tin dichloride is introduced into a solution containing that metal. [B, 8 (α, 38).]—**Marsh's t.** A t. for arsenic, made by generating hydrogen in a wide-mouthed bottle by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc and water, igniting the hydrogen which escapes in a jet through a delivery tube, dropping the solution to be tested into the bottle, and immediately applying a piece of cold porcelain to the flame at the mouth of the tube. If arsenic is present it combines with the hydrogen, forming arseniureted hydrogen, which is again decomposed by the flame, and is deposited on the porcelain as a brown spot of metallic arsenic. [B, 8.]—**Maumené's t. for glucose.** A t. by which glucose is shown by the brown color it gives to a piece of white woolen cloth (previously soaked in a 33-per-cent. solution of zinc chloride and dried) when heated to 130° C. after having been soaked in the solution to be tested. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Méhu's t.** A t. by which the presence of albumin in urine is shown by the precipitate formed when the urine has been treated with nitric acid or sodium sulphate, and a mixture of 1 part each of carbolic acid and acetic acid and 2 parts of alcohol has been added. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Millon's t. (for salicylic acid).** A solution of mercury in nitric acid, used to show aromatic compounds which contain one hydroxyl group (or a methoxyl group derived from one) united with a benzene or naphthalene nucleus with which no nitrogen group is connected. Such compounds are colored red by 1 or 2 drops of the reagent to a c. c. of the solution containing the compound. [B, 270 (α, 38).] See also *Millon's* reagent.—**Moore's t.** A t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by the changing of color of the liquid to be tested through yellow, red-brown, and deep brown to black, caused by boiling with enough caustic-soda or potash solution to give a strong alkaline reaction. The value of the t. is lessened by the fact that other substances produce a like result. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Mulder's t.** A t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by mixing with the liquid to be tested a few drops of indigo carmin solution, made alkaline with sodium carbonate, and heating, when the color changes through green, red-purple, and violet to bright yellow. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Murexide t. for uric acid.** A t. which consists in adding moderately concentrated nitric acid to the suspected body and evaporating to dryness. Any uric acid present is converted into alloxan, urea, and volatile constituents. If now the residue is moistened with ammonia solution the alloxan is converted into murexide, and a purple color is developed. [B.]—**Musculus's t. for urea.** A t. by which the presence of urea is shown by the brown color its neutral solution produces upon paper prepared by filtering through it urine of a sufferer from catarrh of the bladder, washing, drying, coloring with alcoholic tincture of turmeric, and drying again. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Nessler's t.** See *Nessler's* reagent.—**Oliver-Mulder t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Oliver's t.** A t. by which the presence of bile in the urine is said to be shown by a cloudiness produced by an aqueous solution of peptone, salicylic acid, and acetic acid. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Ozone t.** See *Guaiac t. for blood.*—**Pettenkofer's t.** A t. for bile-acids, especially cholic acid, by the deep reddish-purple color obtained by adding sugar to a solution of the bile-salts and then dropping sulphuric acid into it. [Bischoff (K).]—**Picric-acid t.** 1. A t. for glycosuria in which 3 parts of a saturated solution of picric acid and 2 of potassium hydrate are added to 5 of urine, and the whole is boiled for a minute. If glucose is present, a dark mahogany-red color will result. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1893, p. 12 (α, 50).] 2. A t. for albumin, performed by heating the suspected liquid with picric acid, when, if albumin is present, the latter is precipitated. [B.]—**Pray's t.-letters for astigmatism.** T.-letters composed of stripes running at different angles. [F.]—**Purdy's t. for glycosuria.** A solution is made of 4·15 grammes of copper sulphate, 10 grammes of pure mannite, and 50 c. c. of glycerin in 250 c. c. of distilled water, and added to 250 c. c. of distilled water containing 20·4 grammes of caustic potash ; when the mixture is cold 300 c. c. of strong ammonia are added, together with enough water to make a litre, and the solution is carefully filtered ; 25 c. c. of this solution is heated with 50 c. c. of distilled water, and the urine is added drop by drop until the solution is colorless. The number of minims of urine necessary to decolorize the solution contain just a quarter of a grain of sugar. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1890, p. 261 (α, 34).]—**Rinne's t.** A t. for acuteness of hearing, made by estimating how long a tuning-fork is heard when brought near the external auditory meatus after its vibration has ceased to be perceived when it touches the cranium. [α, 34.]—**Schmidt's t.** A t. for glucose by the red-brown color its presence produces in a liquid boiled with a solution of sugar of lead in ammonia. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Schönbein's t.** A t. for hydrocyanic acid by the blue color its presence gives to a strip of filtering paper when dipped into a $\frac{1}{10}$-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate after having been soaked in a 1-per-cent. solution of tincture of guaiac-resin and dried. [B, 270 (α 38).]—**Shadow-t.** See Skiascopy.—**Snellen's t.-lines for astigmatism.** Lines arranged in the form of rays or spokes of a wheel. Their deviation from the vertical is expressed in degrees. [F.]—**T.-letters, T.-types.** See T.-types.—**Trommer's t.** A t. for glycosuria in which the presence of glucose is shown by its redissolving the precipitate formed when 1 or 2 drops of copper-sulphate solution and afterward 4 or 5 c. c. of caustic-soda solution are added to the urine. If the solution is heated, copper hemioxide is precipitated. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Weber's t.** A t. for the hearing power. A vibrating tuning-fork is placed on the vertex, and the patient observes whether the sound appears more or less loud by the ear under examination when it is stopped by the finger. [α, 34.]—**Worm-Müller t. for glycosuria.** A filtered solution of 2·5 grammes of cupric sulphate in 100 c. c. of distilled water and a filtered solution of 10 grammes of potassio-sodic tartrate and 4 grammes of sodic hydrate in 100 c. c. of distilled water are used. Five c. c. of clear urine is mixed with 2·5 c. c. of the second and 1·5 to 3 c. c. of the first solution, and boiled. If sugar is present, cuprous hydrate is formed. [α, 34.]—**Zaleski's t.** A t. for determining whether a dead child has breathed or not, depending on the larger quantity of blood, and therefore of iron, in the lungs, if it has. ["Lancet," May 12, 1888, p. 938 (α, 50).]

TESTA (Lat.), n. f. Te²st'a³. Fr., *test, têt.* 1. Of De Candolle and others, a seed-shell ; the outer coat of the two integuments covering the seed. 2. Of some authors, see Spermoderm (1st def.). [α, 35.] 3. Any hard covering ; a shell. [α, 48.]—**T. ovi, T. ovorum.** See Egg-*shell.*—**T. præparata.** A very fine, tasteless powder made from oyster shells by boiling with water, freeing from foreign substances, washing, drying, finely powdering, rinsing with water, and drying again. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

TESTACEOUS, adj. Te²st-a'shu³s. Lat., *testaceus* (from *testa*, a shell). Fr., *testacé.* Ger., *hartschalig* (1st def.), *schalenhart* (2d def.), *scherbengelb* (3d def.). 1. Having or consisting of a hard shell. 2. Hard and firm like the shell of a mussel. 3. Having the color of unglazed pottery ; pale brownish-yellow. [α, 35.]

TESTES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *testis* (*q. v.*). Te²st'ez(e²s). 1. The testicles. 2. The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 6 (K).]

TESTIBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te²st-i²-bra²k(bra³ch²)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *testis*, the testicle, and *brachium*, the forearm. Of Spitzka, the anterior brachium of the corpora quadrigemina. [K.]

TESTICLE, n. Te²st'i²k'l. Lat., *testis.* Fr., *testicule.* Ger., *Hoden.* 1. The sexual gland of the male, the office of which is to produce spermatozooids ; an ovoid glandular body (one on each side) measuring about 1½ inch vertically, 1 inch transversely, and 1¼ inch antero-posteriorly, suspended in the scrotum by its posterior border by the spermatic cord. It is contained within the tunica vaginalis and intimately invested with a fibrous capsule (the tunica albuginea) which divides into numerous compartments containing the seminiferous tubules. Up to about the eighth month of fœtal life it is in the abdominal cavity, but then passes down through the

inguinal canal into the scrotum. 2. Any structure furnishing spermatozooids. [L.]—**Displaced t.** Fr., *testicule remonté.* A t. abnormally situated, as within the pelvis or in the inguinal canal. [a, 34.]—**Inverted t.** A condition in which the attitude of the t. in the scrotum is reversed, so that the free surface presents posteriorly, and the epididymis is attached to the anterior instead of the posterior part of the gland. [E, 16.]—**Irritable t.** Neuralgia of the t. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Pulpy t.** [Baillie]. Medullary sarcoma of the t. [A, 42.]—**Scrofulous t.** See *Tubercular* ORCHITIS.—**Swelled t.** See EPIDIDYMITIS.—**Syphilitic t.** See *Syphilitic* ORCHITIS.—**Undescended t.** A congenital malformation in which one or both t's remain in the abdominal cavity or in the inguinal canal. [E.] Cf. MONORCHIS and CRYPTORCHIS.

TESTICONDUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}st-i^2-ko^{2}nd'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *testis*, the testicle, and *condere*, to conceal. See CREMASTER and CRYPTORCHIS.

TESTICULAR, adj. Te^{2}st-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *testiculus*, a testicle. Pertaining to or derived from the testicle. [a, 48.]

TESTICULATE, adj. Te^{2}st-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *testiculatus* (from *testiculus*, the testicle). Fr., *testiculé*. Ger., *hodenförmig*. Consisting of two nearly spherical or ellipsoid bodies in close proximity. The roots of many orchids are examples. [a, 35.]

TESTICULE (Fr.), n. Te^{2}s-te-ku^{6}l. 1. The testicle. 2. Formerly, also, the ovary. [A, 44.]—**T. de chien.** See ORCHIS *mascula*.—**T. femelle.** See OVARY (1st def.).—**T. ourlien.** See *Parotitic* ORCHITIS.—**T. tuberculeux.** See *Tubercular* ORCHITIS.

TESTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}st-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *testis*, the testicle. 1. See TESTICLE. 2. In the pl., *testiculi*, see TESTES (2d def.).—**Testiculi caballinorum in clibano siccati** [Edinb. Ph., 1699]. Horses' testicles dried in an oven. [A, 69.]—**T. caninus.** See ORCHIS *mascula*.—**T. odoratus.** The genus *Spiranthes*. [a, 35.]—**T. venereus.** See EPIDIDYMITIS and ORCHITIS *urethralis*.

TESTIS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}st'i^{2}s. Gen., *test'is*. See TESTICLE.—**Caput t.** See EPIDIDYMIS.—**Female testes.** An old term for the ovaries.—**Testes minores** [Variolus]. See PROSTATE.—**Testes muliebres.** See *Female testes*.

TESTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}st-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *testis*, the testicle. See ORCHITIS.

TEST-TYPES, n. pl. Te^{2}st'tips. Fr., *lettres d'essai*. Ger., *Probebuchstaben*. Letters of various sizes for trying the acuteness of vision. The most suitable objects are black letters of the block character on a white background, of sizes so arranged that they are seen plainly by the normal eye under an angle of 5'. The thickness of the lines is exactly one-fifth of the height of the letters, so that the different parts of the letter are included in an angle of 1', while the whole letter is included in an angle of 5'. [F.]—**Burchardt's t.-t.** A series of figures formed by groups of circles, which are reproduced by photographs in diminishing sizes until they become dots of extreme minuteness. [F.]—**Green's t.-t.** Types of different sizes forming an arithmetical series, the simplest form of Roman letters being used instead of the ordinary block letters. For testing the vision, the number of the smallest size of letters on the test-card should be less than the number of feet in the available distance. [F.]—**Jaeger's t.-t.** A series of letters and words of varying size, from No. 1, the equivalent of English brilliant, to No. 20, the equivalent of English 8-line. For the use of the illiterate, a cross (†) and an asterisk (*) of corresponding size were printed with each of the twenty varieties of type. [F.]—**Snellen's t.-t.** Letters and figures of various shapes and sizes. The formula usually employed is $S = d \div D$, where S denotes sight or vision; *d*, the distance at which a given type is seen under an angle of 5', and D the size of type seen at that distance. $S = 1$ was assumed by Snellen as normal vision. The principles of Snellen's types are: (1) detached, separate letters, black on a white ground, in irregular sequence; (2) the letter large Roman, square, the vertical strokes being $\frac{1}{5}$, the horizontal $\frac{1}{5}$ of the breadth of the letter; (3) exclusion of some letters which are much more difficult to distinguish than others; (4) ascending magnitudes from I to C C, the magnitude being proportional to the number; (5) the several magnitudes distinguishable by a sharp eye, in good light, at the distance of as many feet as the number amounts to. [F.]

TESTUDINATIO CRANII (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}st-u^{2}d(ud)-i^{2}n-a-(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. See CAMAROSIS.

TESTUDO (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}st-u^{2}d(ud)'o. Gen., *-ud'inis*. From *testa*, a shell. Lit., a tortoise. 1. Of Paracelsus, an atheromatous tumor. [H.] 2. See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**T. cerebri.** See *T.* (2d def.).—**T. scapulæ.** See DORSUM *of the scapula*.

TÊT (Fr.), n. Te^2. See TEST and TESTA.

TETANIC, adj. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., τετανικός. Lat., *tetanicus*. Fr., *tétanique*. Ger., *tetanisch*, *starrkrampfähnlich*. Pertaining to, due to, or resembling tetanus; as a n., an agent capable of causing a tetanus-like state.

TÉTANIE (Fr.), n. Ta-ta^3-ne. See TETANY.—**T. essentielle.** Tetany without observable cause; non-symptomatic tetany; thought by some to be a manifestation of hysteria. [Zaldivar (a, 18).]

TETANIE (Ger.), n. Tat-a^{3}n-e'. See TETANUS and TETANY.

TETANIFORM, adj. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From τέτανος, tetanus, and *forma*, form. Fr., *tétaniforme*. See TETANOID.

TETANILLA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *tetanus* (*q. v.*). Of Trousseau, tetany. [a, 34.]

TETANINE, n. Te^{2}t'a^{2}n-en. Fr., *tétanine*. Ger., *Tetanin*. A yellow, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_4$, found in cultivations made to isolate the poison of tetanus and in limbs which have been amputated for tetanus. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

TETANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}t-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Magendie, strychnine. [B, 48, 78 (a, 14).]

TETANIZATION, n. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. The production of tetanus. [a, 48.]

TETANOCANNABINE, n. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n-o-ka^{2}n'a^{2}b-en. An alkaloid, resembling strychnine in its physiological properties, derived from *Cannabis indica*. [B, 81.]

TETANOID, adj. Te^{2}t'a^{2}n-oid. Gr., τετανώδης (from τέτανος, tetanus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling tetanus. [D.]

TETANOMOTOR, n. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n-o mot'o^{2}r. From *tetanus* (*q. v.*), and *movere*, to move. Of Heidenhain, a small ivory hammer attached to an induction machine, and arranged so as to deliver a rapid series of blows on a nerve to induce tetanus. [Landois (K).]

TÉTANOS (Fr.), n. Ta-ta^3-no. See TETANUS.—**T. alternant.** See TETANY.—**T. avec prodromes.** See *Clonic* TETANUS.—**T. des nouveau-nés.** See TRISMUS *neonatorum*.—**T. intermittent.** See TETANY.—**T. opératoire.** See *Surgical* TETANUS.—**T. utérin.** See TETANUS *uteri*.

TETANOTOXINE, n. Te^{2}t-a^{2}n-o-to^{2}x'en. Fr., *tétanotoxine*. Ger., *Tetanotoxin*. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{11}N$, found in cultures of *Bacillus tetani*. It is less active than tetanine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," 1886; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Sept., 1890, p. 144 (B).]

TETANUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τέτανος. Fr., *tétanos*. Ger., *T.*, *Starrkrampf*, *Todtenkrampf*, *Tetanie*. 1. An infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of the muscles with marked exacerbations. It is caused by the *Bacillus tetani*. It may occur either idiopathically or traumatically. It is more common in hot than in temperate climates, and in the colored than in the white race. It begins within fifteen days after an injury, with chills accompanied by stiffness of the neck and jaws that gradually develops into a tonic spasm. Eventually all the muscles are affected. Death may occur from heart failure, asphyxia, or exhaustion. [Osler (a, 34).] 2. A tonically contracted state of a muscle (*e. g.*, when induced experimentally).—**Apyretic t., Benign t.** See TETANY.—**Breaking t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of breaking the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. [B, 12.]—**Cathodal-closure t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit. Symbol, CaCTe, KaClTe, or, in German works, KaSTe. [B, 24.]—**Cathodal-duration t.** See GALVANOTONUS (2d def.).—**Cathodal-opening t.** A t. (2d def.) taking place at the cathode at the opening of a galvanic circuit. Symbol, CaOTe, or, in German works, KaOTe. [B.]—**Centric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause was supposed to act directly upon the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Cephalic t.** Ger., *Kopft'*. Hydrophobic t.; so called because it only occurs in connection with injuries situated in the distribution of the cranial nerves. [a, 34.]—**Clonic t.** Of Juon, t. initiated by spasm of the tissues about the wound. [a, 34.]—**Closing t.** See *Making t.*—**Dysphagic t.** Hydrophobic t.; so called because of the dysphagia. [a, 34.]—**Eccentric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause is in some part of the body distant from the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Electric t.** Tetanoid spasm produced by strong electrization of all the muscles of the body. [a, 34.]—**Expiratory t.** A permanent expiratory effort, the inspiratory impulses being inhibited. It may be produced by stimulating the superior laryngeal nerve. [J.]—**Extensor t.** A general tetanic spasm; so called because in it the extensors act more powerfully than the flexors. [Landois (K).]—**Faradaic t.** Electric t. produced by the faradaic current. [a, 34.]—**Head-t.** See *Cephalic t.*—**Heat t.** Tetanoid spasm caused by heat. ["Jour. of Phys.," xiii, p. 122 (a, 34).]—**Holotonic t.** See HOLOTETANUS.—**Hydrophobic t.** Of Rose, a variety of t., characterized by violent spasm of the pharynx and œsophagus. [a, 34.]—**Hyperalgic t.** Of Frastour, t. in which the pain is very acute. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Hysterical t., Imitative t.** A variety of hysteria which simulates t. and is distinguished from it by the age and sex of the individual, absence of pain, occasional clonic spasms, and the occasional intermission of all muscular rigidity. [D, 47.]—**Idiopathic t.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**Infantile t.** See *T. neonatorum*.—**Infectious t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Inspiratory t.** See *Inspiratory* STANDSTILL.—**Intermittent t.** See TETANY.—**Kochsalzt'** (Ger.). T. (2d def.) due to irritation with a solution of common salt. [a, 32.]—**Kopft'** (Ger.). See *Cephalic t.*—**Localized t.** Tetanoid spasm affecting a part or region. [a, 34.]—**Making t.** 1. A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of making the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. [B, 12.] 2. See GALVANOTONUS (2d def.).—**Malignant t.** T. that rapidly terminates fatally. [a, 34.]—**Obstetrical t.** See *Puerperal t.* and *T. neonatorum*.—**Opening t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Partial t.** See *Localized t.*—**Physiological t.** Of Marey, the contraction of a stimulated muscle that persists as a result of a number of fused contractions. [L, 89 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal t.** See *Uterine t.*—**Pyretic t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Remittent t.** [Moxon]. See TETANY.—**Respiratory t.** See *Respiratory* STANDSTILL.—**Rheumatic t.** A rare form of t. usually due to exposure to cold. [D.]—**Ritter's t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Secondary t.** The t. induced in a muscle when its nerve is brought in contact with a tetanized muscle. [Landois (K).]—**Spontaneous t.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**Strychnint'** (Ger.). See *T. toxicus*.—**Surgical t.** See *Traumatic t.*—**Symptomatic t.** An affection due to spinal disease in which there are tetanoid spasms. [D, 47.]—**T. anticus.** T. in which there is emprosthotonos. [a, 34.]—**T. apnoicus infantum.** See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus*.—**T. completus.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. dorsualis.** See OPISTHOTONUS.—**T. emprosthotonos.** See *T. anticus*.—**T. endemicus.** T. apparently endemic in certain localities. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. febricosus.** See FEBRIS *tertiana asthmatica*.—**T. hystericus.** See *Hysterical t.*—**T. idiopathicus.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**T. intermittens.** See TETANY.—**T. lateralis.** T. with pleurothotonos. [a, 34.]—**T. nascentium, T. neonatorum.** T. or trismus occurring in newborn children.—**T. of the head.** See *Cephalic t.*—**T. posticus,**

T. postterganeus. See OPISTHOTONUS.—**T. rheumatica.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**T. toxicus.** T. induced by overdoses of nux vomica or its preparations. [D, 70.]—**T. trismus.** T. in which trismus is a prominent or only symptom. [α, 34.]—**T. universalis.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. uteri.** An abnormally strong, steady, and uninterrupted contraction of the uterus on its contents without inflammatory phenomena. [A, 20.] Cf. CONSTRICTIO *uteri spastico-inflammatoria.*—**Traumatic t.** T. supervening upon some bodily injury. [α, 34.]—**Tumultuary t.** Of Heidenhain, tetanoid spasm of a muscle caused by electricity. ["Jour. of Phys.," xiii, p. 122 (α, 34).]—**Uræmic t.** Uræmia with tetanoid spasms. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Uterine t.** 1. T. occurring during and in consequence of the puerperium; often observed in hot climates. [α, 34.] 2. See *T. uteri.*—**Voluntary t.** See *Physiological t.*

TETANY, n. Te^{2}t'a^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *tetanilla* (from τέτανος, tetanus). Fr., *tétanie.* Ger., *Tetanie.* A neurosis affecting especially children and young persons, characterized by attacks of tonic spasm of certain groups of muscles, generally of the limbs, with excessive sensitiveness of the peripheral motor nerves to electrical and mechanical stimuli. [Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**Acute relapsing t., Epidemic t.** Of von Jaksch, an acute infectious t., lasting only a few weeks and occurring among the working classes in Germany. [α, 34.]—**Gutturo-t.** A variety of stammering caused by a tetanoid spasm of the glottis. [α, 34.]—**Rheumatic t.** See *Epidemic t.*

TETARTÆUS (Lat.), adj. Te^{2}t-a^{2}rt(a^{3}rt)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τεταρταῖος. Quartan; as a n. f., *tetartœa* (Gr., τεταρταῖος [πυρετός]), a quartan fever. [α, 48.]

TETARTOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}t-a^{3}rt-o^{2}f-i(u^6)'i^2-a^3. From τέταρτος, fourth, and φύειν, to produce. Of Sauvages, a quartan fever having short or imperfect intermissions. [α, 34.]

TÊTE (Fr.), n. Te^{2}t. See HEAD.—**T. de la corne postérieure.** See CAPUT *cornu posterioris.*—**T. de l'épididyme.** See GLOBUS *major of the epididymis.*—**T. dernière.** See *After-coming* HEAD.—**T. du corps strié.** See CORPUS *colliculi striati.*—**T. glénoïdale.** See *Basihyal* BONE (1st def.).—**T. restée (ou retenue) la dernière.** See *After-coming* HEAD.

TÉTÉE (Fr.), n. Ta-ta. The act of taking the breast, also the amount of milk taken by the infant at each draught. [A, 385.]

TÉTERELLE (Fr.), n. Ta-t're^{2}l. A nursing-bottle or its nipple; also a sort of breast-pump devised by Tier. [A, 96; L, 41 (α, 14).]—**T. biaspiratrice.** A glass cup to fit over the nipple, having near the apex two caoutchouc tubes, one of which the mother can suck, the other the child; used to facilitate feeding for weak infants. [α, 34.]

TETILLA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}t-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *tétille.* Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Saxifragaceæ*, consisting of a Chilean annual herb (*culantrillo*) the leaves of which are used as an astringent. [α, 35.]

TETIN (Fr.), n. T'-ta^{2}n^2. A nipple or teat. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TETINE (Fr.), n. T'-ten. The udder. [α, 48.]

TETON (Fr.), n. T'-to^{2}n^2. A woman's breast or nipple. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

TETRABASIC, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^3-bas'i^{2}k. Fr., *tétrabasique.* Having a basicity of four; of an acid or acid salt, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen. [B.] Cf. TETRAHYDRIC.

TETRABENZOPINITE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-be^{2}nz-o-pin'it. A compound, $C_6H_8\langle^{O}_{(OC_7H_5O)_4}$, of benzoic acid and pinite. [B, 158 (α, 38).]

TETRABRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}t-ra^3-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τετρα-, four, and βραχίων, the arm. A monster having four arms. [α, 34.]

TETRABROMAMIDOBENZENE, TETRABROMANILINE, n's. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz'en, -a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *tétrabromaniline.* Ger., *Tetrabromanilin.* A substitution compound of aniline, $C_6HBr_4.NH_2 = C_6[H,Br,Br,Br,NH_2,Br,]$. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMBENZENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-be^{2}nz'en. Ger., *Tetrabrombenzol.* A four-atom bromine substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_2Br_4$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TETRABROMETHENE, TETRABROMETHYLENE, n's. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-e^{2}th'en, -e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. A substance, C_2Br_4, crystallizing from alcohol as laminæ of aromatic odor and burning taste. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRABROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-hid-ro-kwi^{2}n'on. Ger., *Tetrabromhydrochinon.* A substitution product, $C_6Br_4(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *tétrabromure.* A bromine compound analogous to a tetrachloride. [B.]

TETRABROMMETAXYLENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-me^{2}t-a^3-zil'en. Ger., *Tetrabrommetaxylol.* A substance, $C_8H_6Br_4 = C_6(Br,CH_3,Br,CH_3,Br,Br,)$, melting at 241° C. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMMETHANE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-me^{2}th'an. Ger., *Tetrabrommethan.* The compound CBr_4. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMPHTHALIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-tha^{2}l'-i^{2}k. An acid, $C_6Br_4(CO.OH)_2$, crystallizing from boiling water as acicular crystals, from benzene as prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRABROMPYROCATECHIN, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-pir-o-ka^{2}t'e^{2}k-i^{2}n. Fr., *acide tétrabromo-pyrocatéchine.* Ger., *Tetrabrombrenzcatechin.* A substance, $C_6Br_4(OH)_2 = C_6(Br,OH,OH,Br,Br,Br,)$, prepared by the action of an excess of bromine on pyrocatechin. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMQUINONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-kwi^{2}n'on. Ger., *Tetrabromchinon.* A four-atom bromine substitution product, $C_6Br_4O_2$, of quinone. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMSTEARIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tétrabromo-stéarique.* An acid, $C_{18}H_{32}Br_4O_2$, occurring as large tabular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRABROMTHIOPHENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-brom-thi'o-fen. A four-atom bromine substitution compound, C_4Br_4S, of thiophene. [B, 3.]

TETRACARBON, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n. A radicle containing four atoms of carbon. [B.]

TETRACARPELLARY, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^3-ka^{3}rp'e^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *tetracarpellaris* (from τετρα-, four, and *carpellum*, a carpel). Composed of four carpels. [α, 35.]

TETRACERA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}k)'e^{2}r-a^3. From τετρα-, four, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *tétracère.* Ger., *Raspelstrauch.* A genus of tropical climbing plants, of the *Dilleniaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. breyniana.** A Brazilian shrub used like *T. oblongata.* [α, 35.]—**T. oblongata.** A Brazilian species having the properties of *Davilla brasiliana.* Baths and fumigations of the plant are used in swellings of the limbs and testicles. [α, 35.]—**T. Rheedii.** A Malabar and East Indian species, used as an astringent, especially in aphthæ. [α, 35.]—**T. tigarea.** Fr., *tétracère rude.* Red creeper (*liane rouge*) of Guiana and the Antilles. Used as a sudorific and diuretic and in syphilis, intermittent fever, chlorosis, and scurvy. [α, 35.]

TETRACETATE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. Ger., *Tetracetat.* An acetate containing four molecules of the acetic-acid radicle. [B.]

TETRACETOSALICIN, n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-sa^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Ger., *Tetracetatsalicin.* A crystalline body, $C_{13}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_4).O_7$. [B, 4.]

TETRACETYLENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. See under ACETYLENE.

TETRACETYLMORPHINE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}l-mo^{2}rf'en. A substitution compound, $C_{34}H_{34}(C_2H_3O)_4N_2O_6$, of morphine, formed by the action of acetic anhydride in excess. [B, 2.]

TETRACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-e'(a^3'e)-ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see *Tetra-** and ACHÆNIUM. Fr., *tétrakène.* A fruit formed by four united achenes. [α, 35.]

TETRACHEIRUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}t-ra^3-kir(ch^{2}e^2'i^{2}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τετρα-, four, and χείρ, the hand. A monster having four hands. [α, 34.]

TETRACHLORACETAMIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_2HCl_4NO = C_2Cl_3O.NHCl$, of acetamide. [B, 2.]

TETRACHLORACETONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-on. See under CHLORACETONE.

TETRACHLORANILINE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. A substance, $C_6H_3NCl_4$, found in three isomeric forms, all occurring as acicular crystals: *asymmetric t.*, $C_6[H,Cl,Cl,Cl,NH_2,Cl,]$; *symmetric t.*, $C_6[H,Cl,Cl,NH_2,Cl,Cl,]$; and *adjacent t.*, $C_6[H,Cl,Cl,Cl,Cl,NH_2,]$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLORBENZENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-be^{2}nz'en. Ger., *Tetrachlorbenzol.* A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_2Cl_4$, of benzene. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORETHANE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *tétrachlor-éthane.* Ger., *Tetrachloräthan.* A colorless, oily liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_4 = CH_2Cl.CCl_3$. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORETHER, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-eth'u^{5}r. Ger., *Tetrachloräther.* A thick liquid, $C_4H_6Cl_4O = CCl_3.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$, having a fennel-like odor. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLORETHYL, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. A radicle, C_2HCl_4. [α, 38.]

TETRACHLORETHYLENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. A mobile liquid, C_2Cl_4. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-hid-ro-kwi^{2}n'on. A derivative of tetrachlorquinone, $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *tétrachlorure.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of four atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

TETRACHLORMETHANE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-me^{2}th'an. Ger., *Tetrachlormethan.* An oily liquid, CCl_4, of ethereal odor. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-na^{2}f'-tha^{2}l-en. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_4Cl_4$, known in five isomeric forms. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLOROXETHYL, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-o^{2}x-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. A univalent radicle, C_2HCl_4O. [B.]

TETRACHLORPHTHALIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-tha^{2}l'-i^{2}k. The compound $C_6Cl_4(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLORQUINHYDRONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-kwi^{2}n-hid'ron. The compound $C_{12}H_6Cl_4O_4 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLORQUINOL, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-kwi^{2}n'o^{2}l. The compound $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

TETRACHLORQUINONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-kwi^{2}n'on. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6Cl_4O_2$, of quinone. [B; B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRACHLORTOLUENE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-klor-to^{2}l-u^2'en. Ger., *Tetrachlortoluol.* A substitution product, $C_6HCl_4.CH_3$, of toluene. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TETRACHOTOMOUS, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^3-ko^{2}t'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *tetrachotomus* (from τέτραχα, in four parts, and τέμνειν, to cut). Dividing into four parts or branches. [α, 35.]

TETRACHROMATE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-krom'at. A compound of a basic oxide with four molecules of chromium trioxide. Such compounds may also be regarded as salts of a dibasic tetrachromic acid. [B.]

TETRACHROMIC ACID, n. Te2t-ra3-krom'i2k. Fr., *acide tétrachromique*. A hypothetical dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_4O_{13} = 4CrO_3 + H_2O$. [B.]

TETRACOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Te2t-ra3-ko2k'ku3s(ku4s). From τετρα-, four, and κοκκός (see Coccus). A micrococcus occurring in clusters divided in two directions, forming groups of four. [a, 34.]—**T. variolæ.** Of Klebs, the *Streptococcus variolæ*. [a, 34.]

TETRACODEINE, n. Te2t-ra3-kod-e'en. A base, $C_{144}H_{168}N_8O_{24} = 4(C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6)$, polymeric with codeine, and formed from the latter by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, diarrhœa, and salivation, with great vital depression. [B, 2.]

TETRACRYLIC ACID, n. Te2t-ra2k-ri2l'i2k. 1. An oily liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, smelling somewhat like caproic and valeric acids. 2. Monobasic crotonic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38) ; B, 93 (a, 14).]

TETRAD, n. Te2t'ra2d. 1. An element having an atomicity of four ; a quadrivalent element. [B.] 2. See Tetracoccus.

TETRADYNAMOUS, adj. Te2t-ra3-di2n'a2m-u3s. Lat., *tetradynamus* (from τετρα-, four, and δύναμις, power). Fr., *tétradyname*. Ger., *viermächtig*. Of an andrœcium, having four long and two short stamens, as in the *Tetradynamæ* (a family of the *Cruciferæ*) and the *Tetradynamia* (the 15th class in the Linnæan System). [a, 35.]

TETRAEDRAL, adj. Te2t-ra3-ed'r'l. Lat., *tetraedrus* (from τετρα-, four, and ἕδρα, a seat). Fr., *tétraèdre*. Ger., *tetraedrisch*, *vierflächig*. Having four triangular sides. [a, 35.]

TETRAETHYL, n. Te2t-ra3-e2th'i2l. See Tetrethyl.—**T'tetrazone.** A hydrazine derivative, $(C_2H_6)_4.N_4. = (C_2H_6)_2 : N-N : N-N : (C_2H_6)_2$; an oily liquid having a garlicky odor, acting as a base, and forming unstable salts. [B.]

TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t-ra3-e2th(ath)-i2l(u6l)-a2m(a3m)-mon'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *tétréthylammonium*. Ger., *Tetraäthylammonium*. A univalent radicle, $C_8H_{20}N' = (C_2H_6)_4 : N-$, obtained by Hofmann in 1851 by decomposing its iodide ; very deliquescent hair-like crystals. It absorbs carbon dioxide from the air, is strongly alkaline, and saponifies fats. Concentrated, it burns the tongue. It is as bitter as quinine, but odorless. It has a caustic action upon the epidermis, and an unctuous alkaline feel between the fingers. It is not decomposed by galvanism. It forms numerous salts, including a sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, carbonate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, iodide, and bromide, and beautiful double salts with platinum, gold, mercury, etc. It was discovered by T. A. Edison and F. Peterson in 1891 to be a remarkably good solvent of uric acid and its salts, and was first employed in medicine ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1893) in rheumatic and gouty affections, both internally and by cataphoresis. [B ; a, 31.]

TETRAFLUORIDE, n. Te2t-ra3-flu2'o2r-i2d(id). A fluorine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TETRAGONANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Te2t-ra3-go2n(gon)-a2nth-(a3nth)'u3s(u4s). From τετράγωνος, four-cornered, and ἄνθος, a flower. A genus of the *Gentianeæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. elatior.** A bitter North Siberian herb used as a domestic remedy. [a, 35.]

TETRAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Te2t-ra3-gon'i2-a3. From τετρα-, four, and γωνία, an angle. Fr., *tétragone*, *tétragonie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*. The *Tetragoniaceæ* are the *Ficoideæ* ; the *Tetragonieæ*, a division of that order. [a, 35.]—**T. cornuta, T. expansa, T. halimifolia.** Fr., *tétragonie* (ou *tétragone*) *étalée*, *épinard de la Nouvelle-Zélande*. Ger., *neuseeländischer Spinat*. New Zealand ice-plant (or spinach), found also in Australia, Tasmania, China, Japan, etc. ; a culinary herb used as an antiscorbutic and pectoral. [a, 35.]—**T. implexicoma.** Tasmanian ice-plant. Australian (or New Zealand) spinach, Victorian bower spinach ; a frutescent species having the same properties as *T. expansa*. [a, 35.]

TETRAGONUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t-ra3-gon'u3m(u4m). A four-sided figure. [a, 48.]

TETRAGONUS (Lat.), adj. Te2t-ra3-gon'u3s(u4s). Gr., τετράγωνος (from τετρα-, four, and γωνία, an angle). Four-cornered ; as a n. m., a quadrilateral structure.—**T. febris flavæ.** See Micrococcus *versatilis*.—**T. genæ** [Cowper]. See Platysma *myoides*.

TETRAGYNIAN, TETRAGYNOUS, adj's. Te2t-ra3-ji2n'i2-a3n, -ra2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *tetragynus* (from τετρα-, four, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *tétragyne*. Ger., *vierweibig*. Having four carpels or styles, belonging to *Tetragynia* (Fr., *tétragynie*), a Linnæan class of plants with a gynœcium thus characterized. [a, 35.]

TETRAHIT (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Te2t'ra3-hi2t. Fr., *tétrahit*. The genus *Galeopsis*. [a, 35.]

TETRAHYDRATE, n. Te2t-ra3-hid'rat. See Tetrahydroxide.

TETRAHYDRIC, adj. Te2t-ra3-hid'ri2k. Lat., *tetrahydricus*. Fr., *tétrahydrique*. Ger., *tetrahydrisch*. Of acids or acid salts, containing four replaceable atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

TETRAHYDRIDE, n. Te2t-ra3-hid'ri2d(rid). A compound of an element or radicle with four atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

TETRAHYDROCINCHONINE, n. Te2t-ra3-hid-ro-si2n2'kon-en. Ger., *Tetrahydrocinchonin*. An amorphous substance, $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TETRAHYDROMETAXYLENEDICARBONIC ACID, n. Te2t-ra3-hid-ro-me2t-a3-zil-en-di-ka3rb-o3n'i2k. See Camphoric *acid*.

TETRAHYDROPARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLINE, TETRAHYDROPARAQUINANISOL, n's. Te2t-ra3-hid-ro-pa2r-a3-me2th-i2l-o2x-i2-kwi2n'o2l-en, -kwi2n-a2n'i2s-o2l. See Thalline.

TETRAHYDROPAROXYQUINOLINE, n. Te2t-ra3-hid-ro-pa2r-o2x-i2-kwi2n'o2l-en. A poisonous and antipyretic artificial alkaloid, $C_9H_{11}NO$, in the form of a very soluble, somewhat sweetish powder. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 13.]

TETRAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, n. Te2t-ra-hid-ro2f-tha2l'i2k. The compound $C_6H_8(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRAHYDROPYROMELLITIC ACID, n. Te2t-ra3-hid-ro-pir-o-me2l-i2t'i2k. The compound $C_{10}H_{10}O_8$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TETRAHYDROXIDE, n. Te2t-ra3-hid-ro2x'i2d(id). A compound of an element or radicle with four molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

TETRAIODIDE, n. Te2t-ra3-i'od-i2d(id). An iodine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TETRAISOPROPYLPHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t'ra3-i2s-o(o3)-pro(pro3)-pi2l(pu6l)-fo2s(fos)-fon'i2-u3m(u4m). A radicle, $P.(C_3H_7)'_4$. [B.]

TETRALKYL, n. Te2t-ra2l'ki2l. Ger., *T*. A compound consisting of 4 alkyl molecules. [B, 4.]—**T'ammonium.** A univalent radicle, consisting of ammonium in which all 4 hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyls. [B, 4.]

TETRALLYLARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t-ra2l(ra3l)-li2l-(lu6l)-a3rs-on'i2-u3m(u4m). A univalent radicle, $As(C_3A_5)'_4$. [B.]

TETRAMASTHOUS, adj. Te2t-ra3-ma2sth'u3s. Lat., *tetramasthus* (from τετρα-, four, and μασθός, the breast). Fr., *tétramaze*. Ger., *vierbrüstig*. Having four mammæ. [a, 34.]

TETRAMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te2t-ra2m(ra3m)'e2r-a3. From τετρα-, four, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *tétramère*. A division of the *Coleoptera* in which the tarsi are made up of four joints. [a, 48.]

TETRAMEROUS, adj. Te2t-ra2m'e2r-u3s. Of a flower, having four members in a circle. [a, 35.]

TETRAMETAPHOSPHATE, n. Te2t-ra3-me2t-a3-fo3s'fat. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate. [B.]

TETRAMETHYL, n. Te2t-ra3-me2th-i2l. A chemical group, $(CH_3)_4$. [a, 38.]—**T'alloxantin.** See Amalic *acid*.—**T'ammonium, T'arsonium.** See the major list.—**T'benzene.** A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{14}$, isomeric with ethylxylene, diethylbenzene, butylbenzene, and cymene. It is itself known in three isomeric forms : *symmetrical-t.* or *durene*, $C_6[CH_3,CH_3,H,CH_3,CH_3,H,]$, a crystalline solid of camphor-like odor ; *asymmetrical-t.* or *isodurene*, $C_6[CH_3,-H,CH_3.CH_3,CH_3,H,]$, a slightly aromatic liquid ; and *adjacent-t.* or *prehnitene*, $C_6[CH_3,CH_3,CH_3,CH_3,H,H,]$, also a liquid. [B, 4 ; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T'benzoic acid.** An acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, of which two isomeric varieties are known : *adjacent t. acid*, $(CH_3)_4C_6H.CO.OH$, an oily liquid ; and *symmetrical t. acid*, tabular crystals having a silvery lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T'enediamine.** See Putrescine.—**T'-ethylene glycol.** See Pinacone (1st def.).—**T'isoallylene.** See Heptine (2d def.).—**T'leucothionine.** See Methylene *white*.—**T'murexide.** See Murexoin.—**T'paraphenylenediamine.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2 = C_6H_4\langle^{N(CH_3)_2}_{N(CH_3)_2}$, occurring as foliate crystals. It has been used by Wurster to prepare a test paper, *Tetrapapier*, by the deep violet coloring of which the presence of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, or various other substances can be shown. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**T'phosphonium.** A radicle. $P.(CH_3)'_4$. [B.]—**T'putrescine.** A very poisonous base, $C_8H_{20}N_2 = C_4H_8-(CH_3)_4N_2$, obtained by the substitution of methyl in putrescine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]—**T'pyridine.** See Parvoline.—**T'stibonium.** See the major list.—**T'succinic acid.** A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_8H_{14}O_4 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} C(CH_3)_2.COOH \\ C(CH_3)_2COOH \end{matrix} \right.$, isomeric with suberic acid. [B, 4.]—**T'thionine.** See Methylene *white*.—**T'thionine chloride.** See Methylene *blue*.

TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t-ra3-me2th-i2l(u6l)-a2m(a3m)-mon'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *tetraméthylammonium*, *triméthylamine*. Ger., *T*. A univalent radicle, $-N\equiv(CH_3)_4 = NC_4H_{12}'$. [B.]—**T. hydrate, T. hydroxide.** Ger., *T'hydrat*. A crystalline body, $N.(CH_3)_4.OH$, acting as a powerful caustic. [B.]—**T. iodide.** A body, $N(CH_3)_4I$, forming white acicular crystals. [B.]

TETRAMETHYLARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t-ra3-me2th-i2l(u6l)-a3rs-on'i2-u3m(u4m). A univalent radicle, $As.(CH_3)_4'$. [B.]—**T. hydrate.** A substance, $As(CH_3)_4OH$, occurring as tabular crystals. [B.]—**T. iodide.** A substance, $As(CH_3)_4I$, occurring as colorless prismatic or laminar crystals. It combines with iodine to form t. periodide, $As(CH_3)_4I_3$. [B, 4.]

TETRAMETHYLSTIBONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te2t-ra3-me2th-i2l(u6l)-sti2b-on'i2-u3m(u4m). A univalent radicle, $Sb(CH_3)_4'$, analogous to tetramethylammonium. [B.]—**T. hydrate, T. hydroxide.** A mass of white, deliquescent crystals, $Sb.(CH_3)_4.OH$, acting as a powerful base. [B, 3.]—**T. iodide.** Ger., *T'jodür*. A crystalline body, $Sb.(CH_3)_4.I$. [B, 3.]

TETRAMINE, n. Te2t'ra2m-en. See under Amine.

TETRAMOLYBDATE, n. Te2t-ra3-mo2l-i2b'dat. A molybdate containing four atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

TETRAMORPHINE, n. Te2t-ra3-mo2rf'en. A base, $C_{136}H_{152}N_8O_{24}$, polymeric with morphine. [B, 2.]

TETRAMYLENE, n. Te2t-ra2m'i2l-en. A polymeric modification, $C_{20}H_{40} = 4C_5H_{10}$, of amylene, a brownish oily liquid. [B, 2.]

TETRANDROUS, adj. Te2t-ra2nd'ru3s. Lat., *tetrandrus* (from τετρα-, four, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *tétrandre*. Ger., *tetrandrisch*, *viermännig*. Having four stamens. The *Tetrandria* of Linnæus are a class of plants having the flowers perfect and t. [a, 35.]

TETRANE, n. Te2t'ran. Ger., *Tetran*. Butane ; so called because it contains four carbon atoms. [B.]

TETRANEURA (Lat.), n. f. Te2t-ra3-nu2r'a3. From τετρα-, four, and νεῦρον, a nerve. A genus of the *Hemiptera* having wings marked with four nervures. [a, 48.]—**T. ulmi.** An insect that produces nut-galls on the elm. [a, 48.]

TETRANITROARBUTIN, n. Te2t-ra3-nit-ro-a2rb'u2t-i2n. Ger., *T*. The compound $C_{25}H_{30}(NO_2)_4O_{14}$. [B, 4.]

TETRANITROMETHANE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-nit-ro-me^{2}th'an. A colorless oily liquid, $C(NO_2)_4$. [B, 4.]

TETRANTOXIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}nt-o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). A combination consisting of several atoms of one radicle united with one fourth of the same number of atoms of oxygen. [B, 3.]

TETRAOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}t-ra^3-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From τετρα-, four, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. A monster having four eyes. [α, 34.]

TETRAOXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-o^{2}x-i^2-a^{2}nth-ra^3-kwi^{2}n'on. A variety of oxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_4.(OH)_4O_2$, of which two isomeric varieties are known, anthrachrysone and rufiopin. [B, 2.]

TETRAPAPIER (Ger.), n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-pa^{3}p-er'. See under TETRAMETHYL *paraphenylenediamine.*

TETRAPETALOUS, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *tetrapetalus* (from τετρα-, four, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *tétrapétale.* Ger., *vierblättrig, vierblumenblättrig.* Of a corolla, having four petals. The *Tetrapetalæ, Tetrapetalæ incompletæ,* and *Tetrapetalæ irregulares* are (Hill) each a class of *Herbæ* having as types respectively the genera *Œnothera, Clematis,* and *Lupinus.* The *Tetrapetalæ uniformes* are the *Cruciferæ* of Adanson. [α, 35.]

TETRAPHARMACON (Lat.), **TETRAPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fa^{3}rm'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τετρα-, four, and φάρμακον, a drug. Of the old ph's, a remedy, especially an ointment, composed of four ingredients. [B, 38, 78 (α, 14).]

TETRAPHENOL, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. See TETROL.

TETRAPHENYL, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. The chemical group $(C_6H_5)_4$. [α, 38.]—**T'ethane.** The compound $(C_6H_5)_2CH.CH(C_6H_5)_2 = C_{26}H_{22}$. [B, 3, 4, 93 (α, 38).]—**T'ethylene.** A hydrocarbon, $C_{26}H_{20}$. [B, 4, 93 (α, 38).]—**T'guanidine.** Fr., *tétraphénylguanidine.* Ger., *T'guanidin.* A monacid base, $C_{25}H_{21}N_3 = H.N:C\langle^{N(C_6H_5)_2}_{N(C_6H_5)_2}$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**T'methane.** The compound $C_{25}H_{20} = C(C_6H_5)_4$. [B, 4 (α, 38).]—**T'tetrazone.** A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2N.N:N.N(C_6H_5)_2 = C_{24}H_{20}N_4$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TETRAPHOSPHIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fo^{2}s'fi^{2}d(fid). A phosphorus compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TETRAPHOSPHORDIMETHYL, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r-di-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. See under METHYL *phosphide.*

TETRAPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. A hexabasic acid, $H_6P_4O_{13}$, known only through its salts, the tetraphosphates. [B, 3.]

TETRAPHYLLOUS, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^3-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *tetraphyllus* (from τετρα-, four, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *tétraphylle.* Ger., *vierblättrig.* Having four leaves (sepals or petals). [α, 35.]

TETRAPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}t-ra^3-plu^{2}r'a^3. From τετρα-, four, and πλευρά, a rib. Fr., *tétrapleure.* 1. Of Bentham, a genus of the *Leguminosæ,* formerly referred to *Adenanthera.* 2. Of Parlatore, the genus *Tornabenia.* [α, 35.]—**T. heteropleura.** The only species of *T.* (1st def.); a West African tree. The seed pulp is used as a detergent. [α, 35.]

TETRARGENTIC, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^{3}j-e^{2}nt'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Tetra-** and ARGENTUM. Containing four atoms of silver in the molecule. [B.]

TETRASCELUS (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s)'se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τετρα-, four, and σκέλος, the leg. A monster having four lower extremities. [α, 34.]

TETRASEPALOUS, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^3-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From τετρα-, four, and *sepalum,* a sepal. Having four sepals. [α, 35.]

TETRASPORE, n. Te^{2}t'ra^3-spor. From τετρα-, four, and σπορά, a spore. Fr., *tétraspore.* A spore belonging to one of the groups that contain four spores each. [α, 35.]

TETRASTER (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}st(ra^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Fr., *tétraster.* From τετρα-, four, and ἀστήρ, a star. A cross-shaped figure formed in the ovum by the junction of a portion of the rays of four adjacent astra. [A, 15.] See also *Auerbach's* VACUOLE.

TETRASTICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Te^{2}t-ra^3-sti^{2}k(sti^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a-(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is).* From τετράστιχος, in four rows. That form of congenital anomaly of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in four rows. [F.]

TETRASTICHOUS, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. From τετρα-, four, and στίχος, a row. In phyllotaxy, arranged in four vertical ranks. [α, 35.]

TETRASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}st(ra^{3}st)'o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-stom'atos (-atis).* From τετρα-, four, and στόμα, the mouth. An entozoon of the order *Trematoda.* [L, 16.]—**T. renale.** A species found rarely in the urine. It is ovoid, about ¼ inch long, and provided with four suckers at the caudal extremity. [L, 16.]

TETRASULPHIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). A sulphur compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TETRATELLURITE, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-te^{2}l'u^{2}r-it. A compound of a normal tellurite with tellurium dioxide, containing four atoms of tellurium. [B, 3.]

TETRATHIONIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ra^3-thi-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $H_2S_4O_6$. [B, 3.]

TETRATOMIC, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}t-o^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *tetra-atomicus* (from τετρα-, four, and ἄτομος, uncut). Fr., *tétratomique.* Ger., *vieratomig.* Containing four atoms; of a compound, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, having its combining capacity saturated by union with four hydrogen atoms. [B.]

TETRAVALENT, adj. Te^{2}t-ra^{2}v'a^3-l'nt. See QUADRIVALENT.

TETRETHYL, n. Te^{2}t-re^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *tétréthyle.* Ger., *Tetraäthyl.* The chemical group $(C_2H_5)_4$. [α, 38.]—**T. benzene.** A liquid, $C_6H_2(C_2H_5)_4$, of slight aromatic odor. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T'ethylenediamine.** The compound $C_2H_4:N_2.(C_2H_5)_4$. [B, 4.]—**T'phosphonium.** A radicle, $P(C_2H_5)'_4$. [B.]—**T'urea.** See under ETHYLUREA.

TETRETHYLARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}t-re^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{3}rs-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A univalent radicle, $As(C_2H_5)_4$. [B.]—**T. chloride.** A substance, $As(C_2H_5)_4.Cl + 4H_2O$, occurring as deliquescent crystals. [B.]—**T. hydrate.** A deliquescent white mass, $As(C_2H_5)_4.OH$. [B.]—**T. iodide.** The compound $As(C_2H_5)_4I$. [B.]

TETRETHYLENE, n. Te^{2}t-re^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. A radicle, $(C_2H_4)_4 = C_8H_{16}$. [B.]—**T. alcohol, T. trioxydihydrate.** A liquid, $(C_2H_4)_4.O_3.(OH)_2$. [B, 2.]

TETRETHYLIC, adj. Te^{2}t-re^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Containing four molecules of ethyl. [B.]

TETRETHYLSTIBONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}t-re^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-sti^{2}b-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A univalent radicle, $Sb.(C_2H_5)'_4$. [B.]—**T. iodide.** The compound $Sb.(C_2H_5)_4.I$. [B, 4.]

TETRINIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ri^{2}n'i^{2}k. A monobasic crystalline acid, according to Demorçay, $C_4H_4O_2$ or $(C_4H_4O_2)_3.H_2O$; according to more recent observations, $C_5H_6O_3 = C_4H_5O.COOH$. [B, 3.]

TETROL, n. Te^{2}t'ro^{2}l. Fr., *tétrol.* Ger., *T.* A colorless liquid, C_4H_4O, of peculiar odor, obtained by the distillation of the salts of pyromucic acid, and also found in the distillate from pinewood. [B, 3, 4.]

TETROLIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ro^{2}l'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_4O_2 = CH_3.C\equiv C.CO.OH$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TETRONAL, n. Te^{2}t'ro^{2}n-a^{2}l. A substance, $^{C_2H_5}_{C_2H_5}\rangle C\langle^{SO_2.C_2H_5}_{SO_2.C_2H_5}$, occurring as shining tabular crystals. It acts as a hypnotic. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TETROXIDE, n. Te^{2}t-ro^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *tétroxyde.* An oxygen compound analogous to a tetrachloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TETROXYBENZOIC, adj. Te^{2}t-ro^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Benzoic with the addition of four atoms of oxygen. [B.]

TETROXYCHLORIC ACID, n. Te^{2}t-ro^{2}x-i^2-klor'i^{2}k. See PERCHLORIC *acid.*

TETRURET, n. Te^{2}t-ru^{2}r'et. A substance, $C_4H_7N_5O_4 = H_2N-CO-(NH)-CO-(NH)-CO-(NH)-CO-NH_2$, formed from biuret by decomposition in hydrochloric-acid gas. [B.]

TETRYL, n. Te^{2}t'ri^{2}l. See BUTYL.—**Hydrated t. oxide, T. alcohol, T. hydrate.** See BUTYL *alcohol.*

TETRYLENE, n. Te^{2}t'ri^{2}l-en. Fr., *tétrylène.* See BUTYLENE.—**T'dicarbonic** (or **T'dicarboxylic**) **acid.** The compound $C_4H_6(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TETRYLIC, adj. Te^{2}t-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *tétrylique.* Containing or derived from tetryl. [B.]—**T. alcohol.** See BUTYL *alcohol.*

TETTER, n. Te^{2}t'u^{5}r. Gr., ἕρπης. A.-S., *teter, tetr.* Lat., *serpigo, herpes.* Fr., *dartre.* Ger., *Zitter, Zittermal, Flechte.* A popular term for various common skin eruptions, especially the different forms of eczema. [G.]—**Brawny t.** See SEBORRHŒA *capitis.*—**Crusted t.** See ECZEMA *impetiginodes.*—**Dry t.** Dry or scaly eczema; eczema siccum, eczema squamosum. [G.]—**Eating t.** See LUPUS (2d def.).—**Honeycomb t.** See ECZEMA *impetiginodes.*—**Humid t.** See ECZEMA.—**Milky t.** See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**Moist t.** See ECZEMA.—**Pustular t.** See IMPETIGO (5th def.).—**Running t.** Eczema, especially eczema impetiginodes.—**Scaly t.** See ECZEMA *squamosum* and PSORIASIS (1st def.).

TETTER, v. tr. Te^{2}t'u^{5}r. To affect with tetter.

TETTERWORT, n. Te^{2}t'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. See CHELIDONIUM *majus* (1st def.) and SANGUINARIA *canadensis.*

TETY, n. A pustulo-crustaceous affection of the skin, chiefly about the nostrils and the mouth, among the natives of Madagascar, all of whom are said to have it sooner or later, but no one more than once. [Lacaze, "Jour. de méd. de Paris," June 17, 1882, p. 725.]

TEUCRIN, n. Tu^{2}k'ri^{2}n. 1. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Teucrium fruticans.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 128 (α, 50).] 2. Of Mosetig, an aqueous extract prepared from *Teucrium scordium.* Injected subcutaneously, it produces a sudden rise of temperature. T. injections have been used for cold tuberculous abscesses, fungous adenitis, actinomycosis, and lupus. ["Med. Record," March 4, 1893, p. 274 (α, 50).]

TEUCRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tu^{2}k'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., τεύκριον (from Τεῦκρος, Teucer, king of Troy). Fr., *germandrée.* Ger., *Gamander.* Germander; a genus of the *Ajugeæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. aureum.** Ger., *goldgelber Gamander.* Golden germander (or poly) of southern Europe. It and the related species *T. flavescens* were formerly official as *herba polii lutei.* [α, 35.]—**T. botrys.** Fr., *botrys, germandrée femelle.* Ger., *Traubengamander.* Jerusalem oak, the jagged germander of middle and southern Europe; a balsamic, aromatic species (formerly official as *herba botryos chamædryoides*), used as a tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge. [α, 35.]—**T. campanulatum.** Bell-shaped germander; a procumbent, smooth, square-stemmed herb sometimes confounded with other species of the genus. It is found in moist places in the Levant, Balearic Islands, Spain, Sicily, etc. [B, 35.]—**T. canadense.** American germander, wood-sage. It has a garlic-like odor, and is used like *T. scordium.* [α, 35.]—**T. capitatum.** Fr., *germandrée en tête.* Ger., *köpfiger Gamander.* A European and Siberian shrub. The herb, *herba polii montani (Anglorum),* is used like that of *T. polium,* of which Koch regards this as a variety. [α, 35.]—**T. chamædrys.** Fr., *calamendrier, chêneau, chênette, germandrée officinale, herbe des fièvres, petit chêne, sauge amère, thériaque d'Angleterre.* Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *ächter,* oder *edler*) *Gamander, Erdweihrauchkraut, Frauenbiss, Bergskordienkraut.* Wall (or

wild) germander, the χαμαίδρυς of Dioscorides; an undershrub with a bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent taste, growing in southern and central Europe. The leaves and tops (*herba chamædryos*, seu *teucrii chamædryos*) were formerly used in uterine diseases, and as an alterative and febrifuge, etc. [α, 35.]—**T. creticum.** Ger., *cretischer Gamander.* A shrub of Candia, Egypt, and the Orient; perhaps the πόλιον ἕτερον of Dioscorides. The leafy flowering tops, *summitates polii cretici* (seu *polii angustifolii*, seu *rosmarini stœchadis facie*), were formerly used like those of *T. polium.* [α, 35.]—**T. flavescens.** Ger., *gelblicher Gamander.* A species growing in southern Europe, especially southern France, used like *T. aureum.* [α, 35.]—**T. flavum.** Fr., *germandrée* (ou *pouliot*) *jaune.* Ger., *gelber Gamander.* A fragrant, balsamic, bitter shrub found in southern Europe. The herb, *herba teucrii flavi*, was formerly used like that of *T. chamædrys.* [α, 35.]—**T. fruticans.** Ger., *strauchiger Gamander.* Tree-germander of northern Africa and parts of southern Europe. The Neapolitans, who call it *erba di Santo Lorenzo*, use it as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**T. inflatum.** Fr., *germandrée renflée.* A species found in the Antilles, having the properties of *T. capitatum.* [α, 35.]—**T. iva.** See Ajuga *iva* and Ajuga *chamæpitys.*—**T. lucidum.** 1. Shining germander; a very smooth herbaceous species with tall, erect, square stems, crimson flowers in whorls, and shining leaves. It is closely allied to, but distinct from, *T. chamædrys.* 2. Of Sibthorp, *T. flavum.* [α, 35.]—**T. maritimum, T. marum.** Fr., *germandrée maritime, marum vrai, herbe au chat.* Ger., *Katzengamander, Katzenkraut, Moschuskraut, Mastichkraut, Mastixkraut.* Cat-thyme, Syrian herb-mastic; a plant of southern and middle Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor, containing a peculiar stearoptene and having bitter, aromatic, stimulant properties. The flowering tops, *herba* (seu *summitates*) *mari veri* (seu *mari syriaci*), *herba Cyriaci* (seu *Syriaci*, seu *cortusi*, seu *mastichinæ*), *fruticulus teucrii mari floridus*, were formerly used in hysteria, amenorrhœa, nervous prostration, etc., and more recently, in the form of syrup and confection, in spasmodic cough. It was formerly substituted for lavender flowers in the preparation of pulvis asari compositus. It acts as an anti-spasmodic and errhine. [α, 35.]—**T. massiliense.** Sweet-scented (or apple-scented) germander of Mediterranean regions. All parts are clothed with a soft, velvet-like pubescence, and exhale, if touched, a peculiar spicy odor compared to that of mellow apples. [α, 35.]—**T. montanum.** Fr., *germandrée de montagne, thym blanc.* Ger., *Berggamander, Bergpolei.* An undershrub of middle and southern Europe. The leaves and tops, *herba* (seu *summitates*) *polii montani* (*Germanorum*), were formerly used like those of *T. polium.* [α, 35.]—**T. officinale.** See *T. chamædrys.*—**T. palustre.** See *T. scordium.*—**T. polium.** Ger., *Polei-Gamander, Bergpolei.* The *cahade* of the Arabs, probably the πόλιον of Dioscorides, cat-thyme, hulwort, poly germander; a Mediterranean species. The aromatic leaves and flowering tops, *herba* (vel *summitates*) *polii montani* (seu *montani Gallorum*, seu *monspeliaci*, seu *maritimi*, seu *erecti*), were formerly used in catarrh and asthma and in aromatic fomentations, and more recently, it is said, successfully, in cholera. [α, 35.]—**T. pyrenaicum.** Pyrenean germander; a creeping or diffusely branched species with orbicular, crenate, hairy leaves, and with flowers in dense tufts variegated with pale-yellow and purple. [α, 35.]—**T. scordioides.** A species growing in southern Europe, having the properties of *T. scordium.* [α, 35.]—**T. scordium.** Fr., *germandrée scordium, chamarras, germandrée aquatique* (ou *d'eau*). Ger., *Knoblauchgamander, Lachenknoblauch, Wasserlauch, Wasserbathengel, Skordien-Gamander, Skordienkraut.* Garlic- (or water-) germander of Europe; a species with a garlic-like smell and a bitter, somewhat pungent taste. It is not now used, but the entire plant (excluding the root), was formerly employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and anthelminthic, as an antidote, and as an application to foul ulcers, under the names *herba scordii* (*vulgaris*, seu *nostratis*), *herba chamædryos aquaticæ* (seu *palustris*), etc. [α, 35.]—**T. scorodonia, T. silvestre.** Fr., *germandrée des bois, baume* (ou *sauge*, ou *germandrée*) *sauvage, fausse sauge des bois, faux chamarras* (ou *scordium*). Ger., *gemeine Skordonie, wilde Salbei, Ackersalbei, Ackersalbeikraut.* Hind-heal, mountain- (or garlic-, or wood-) sage, wood-germander of western and southern Europe; formerly official as *herba scorodoniæ* (seu *salviæ agrestis*, seu *salviæ silvestris*), and used like *T. scordium*, though less active. [α, 35.]—**T. thea.** Fr., *germandrée théa, thé commun des Cochinchinois.* Cochin-China tea; used as a digestive. [α, 35.]—**T. tomentosum.** A variety of *T. montanum.* [α, 35.]—**T. verum.** See *T. fruticans.*

TEUFELSBRUT-KIELKOPF (Ger.), n. Toif'e^{2}ls-brut-kel-ko^{2}pf. The translation of an ancient term for the fleshy or blood mole.

TEVETOSIN, n. Te^{2}v-e^{2}t-os'i^{2}n. See Thevetosin.

TEXTURAL, adj. Te^{2}xt'u^2-r'l. From *textura*, texture. Fr., *t.* Ger., *geweblich.* Pertaining to the structure or texture of a tissue or part. [J.]

TEXTURE, n. Te^{2}xt'u^{2}r. Gr., ἱστός. Lat., *textura* (from *texere*, to weave). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Textur, Bau.* 1. See Tissue. 2. The arrangement and connection of the structural elements forming tissues and organs. The t. is also dependent on the character of the structural elements. [J, 16, 21, 22.] 3. Of mineral waters, the quality which causes them to impart a sensation of smoothness or roughness to the skin on its contact with them. [B, 5.]—**Alimentary t.** That portion of a body which is affected by the process of digestion; the digestible portion of a substance. [K.]

TEXTUS (Lat.), n. m. Te^{2}xt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *text'us.* From *texere*, to weave. See Tissue.—**T. cellularis intermedius** (seu **laxus**). The part of the areolar tissue which does not penetrate the various organs. [J, 16.]—**T. cellularis parenchymalis** (seu **stipatus**). That part of the areolar tissue which penetrates the various organs and gives the proper tissue-elements support and connection. [J, 16.]—**T. cellularis strictus.** Connective tissue which forms envelopes for various organs. [J, 16.]—**T. fibrosi.** See Stroma (1st and 2d def.).—**T. organicus.** See *T. cellularis parenchymalis.*—**T. papillaris.** See Corpus *papillare.*

THÆRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ther'(tha^3'e^{2}r)-i^2-a^3. See Radesyge.

THAL (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}l. See Vallecula *Reilii.*

THALAMENCEPHALON, n. Tha^{2}l-a^{2}m-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o^{2}n. From θάλαμος, an inner room, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Zwischenhirn.* That portion of the embryonic brain which includes the region of the third ventricle, the primary ocular vesicles, and the infundibulum. [A, 5.]

THALAMIFLORAL, THALAMIFLOROUS, adj's. Tha^{2}l-a^{2}m-i^2-flo'r'l, -flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *thalamiflorus* (from θάλαμος, an inner chamber, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *thalamiflore.* Ger., *bodenblüthig, fruchtbodenblüthig.* Having the petals and stamens inserted upon the receptacle, as in the *Thalamifloræ* (Fr., *thalamiflores*), which are De Candolle's first subclass of dicotyledons. The *Thalamifloria* (of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia*) comprise the *Nymphæaceæ, Hydropeltideæ*, etc. [α, 35.]

THALAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-am(a^{3}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From θάλαμος, an inner chamber. Fr., *thalamion.* Ger., *Fruchtkörper* (1st def.). In lichens, (1) the thecium; (2) an organ of the apothecium, consisting of erect colorless threads, arising from the hypothecium and containing protoplasm; they press upon the thecæ and thus assist in expelling the spores. [α, 35.]

THALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., θάλαμος. Fr., *thalame.* Ger., *T.* 1. See *Optic t.* 2. In botany, a receptacle; of some authors, a calyx. [α, 35.]—**Optic t.** Fr., *couche optique.* Ger., *Sehhügel.* An oval, grayish mass seen on the floor of the lateral ventricle, after removing the fornix and velum interpositum. It is bounded anteriorly and externally by the corresponding corpus striatum, from which it is separated by the tænia semicircularis. To its inner side lies the third ventricle, of which it forms the lateral wall. Its lower surface forms the covering of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Posteriorly it ends in two rounded masses, the geniculate bodies. The optic t. consists essentially of gray matter, with a thin external covering of white. In its interior are several distinct ganglionic masses or nuclei. [I, 15 (K).] Cf. *Median* centre *of Luys.*—**T. corporum cavernosorum.** See Crus *penis.*—**T'fasern der Haube.** Certain nerve-fibres of the tegmentum which enter the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. fructificationis.** Ger., *Befruchtungsstuhl.* 1. The torus of a flower. 2. The hymenium of *Fungi.* 3. The hypothecium of lichens. [α, 35.]—**T. nervi optici** (seu **opticorum**), **T. opticus.** See *Optic t.*—**T. regalis.** See Pericardium.—**T'wurzel des Tractus opticus** (Ger.). Those fibres of the optic tract which may be traced directly to the optic t. [I, 6 (K).]

THALAMUSSTIEL (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}l'a^{3}m-us-stel. The reflected portion of the anterior pillar of the fornix, which turns upward from the corpora albicantia to enter the corresponding optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Unterer T.** The inferior peduncle of the optic thalamus. [I, 10 (K).]—**Vorderer T.** The anterior peduncle of the optic thalamus. [I, 10 (K).]

THALASSIOPHYTES, n. pl. Tha^{2}l-a^{2}s'i^2-o-fitz. Lat., *thalassiophyta, thalassiophytæ* (from θαλάσσιος, marine, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *t.* Marine *Algæ.* [α, 35.]

THALASSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From θάλασσα, the sea, and φόβος, panic fear. A morbid dread of the sea. [α, 34.]

THALASSOTHÉRAPIE (Fr.), **THALASSOTHERAPIE** (Ger.), n's. Ta^{3}l-a^{3}s-o-tar-a^{3}p-e, -pe'. From θάλασσα, the sea, and θεραπεία, treatment. Treatment by means of residence near the sea, sea-bathing, or a sea-voyage. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

THALGUT (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}l'gut. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are saline, chalybeate, and gaseous springs. [L, 30, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

THALICTRINE, n. Tha^{2}l-i^{2}k'tren. An alkaloid found in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*, giving that plant its toxic properties. It acts as a cerebro-spinal poison. [Doassans (B).]

THALICTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-i^{2}kt'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., θάλικτρον, θαλίητρον. Fr., *pigamon.* Ger., *Wiesenraute.* Meadow-rue; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs. [α, 35.]—**T. anemonides.** See Anemone *thalictroides.*—**T. angustifolium, T. angustissimum.** A diuretic European species. [α, 34.]—**T. aquilegifolium, T. aquilegium, T. atro-purpureum.** Fr., *pigamon à feuilles d'ancolie, colombine plumeuse* (ou *plumacée*). Feathered (or tufted) columbine, Spanish-tuft, columbine meadow-rue; an Alpine species having the properties of *T. angustifolium.* [α, 35.]—**T. confertum, T. Cornuti.** Fr., *pigamon du Canada.* Canadian tall meadow-rue; a North American species, regarded as a powerful alexipharmac. [α, 35.]—**T. flavum.** Fr., *pigamon* (*des prés*), *fausse rhubarbe, pied de Milan, rhubarbe des pauvres* (ou *des paysans*), *thalictron commun.* Ger., *gelbe Wiesenraute, Wasserraute, Feldrhabarber, Feldraute.* False (or poor man's) rhubarb, yellow-flowered (or maiden-hair, or small) meadow-rue of Europe and northern Asia. The root and herb, *radix* et *herba thalictri* (seu *rhabarbari pauperum*, seu *rhei pauperum*, seu *pseudo-rhabarbari*, seu *rutæ pratensis*), are diuretic and purgative, and color the secretions yellow. The root is used in jaundice and as a febrifuge, and, together with the herb, as an application in coxalgia and backache. [α, 35.]—**T. foliolosum.** An East Indian species. The root is tonic and aperient, and is used for atonic dyspepsia and as a febrifuge: it is sometimes substituted for coptis-root. [α, 35.]—**T. macrocarpum.** A species found in the Pyrenees. The root contains a neutral principle (macrocarpin) and a poisonous principle (thalictrine). [α, 35.]—**T. mexicanum.** 1. Of Hernandez, a species the root of which is used in ophthalmia and as a diuretic. Cf. *T. revolutum.* 2. Of De Candolle, an imperfectly known Mexican species, used like the preceding. [α, 35.]—**T. revolutum.** Ger., *umgerollte*

Wiesenraute. A species growing in the southern United States and in Mexico; probably identical with *T. mexicanum* (1st def.). [α, 35.]—**T. sinense.** Fr., *pigamon de Chine.* A Chinese species with laxative and aperient roots. [α, 35.]

THALLEINE, n. Tha^{2}l'e-en. A compound of thalline with an alcoholic radicle or compound ether. [B.]

THALLEIOQUINE, n. Tha^{2}l-i'o-kwen. Fr., *thalléiochine.* Ger., *Thalleiochin.* A substance formed by treating a quinine salt with chlorine or a concentrated solution of calcium chloride. It is a green, resinous mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

THALLIC, adj. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *thallique.* Containing thallium as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

THALLINE, adj. Tha^{2}l'i^{2}n. Pertaining to the thallus; consisting of the thallus; resembling a thallus. [α, 35.]

THALLINE, n. Tha^{2}l'en. From θαλλός, a green twig. Lat., *thallinum.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thallin.* Syn.: *tetrahydroparaquinanisol.* An artificial alkaloid of the quinoline group, $C_9H_{10}.OCH_3.N = C_{10}H_{13}NO$, forming white prismatic crystals. It is employed, together with several of its salts, as an antipyretic and in gonorrhœa. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 13; "Annal. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Mar., 1885, p. 209; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 468 (α, 50).]—**T. hydrochlorate, T. hydrochloride.** A compound of t. with hydrochloric acid. It forms hygroscopic crystals. [B.]—**T. sulphate.** A white crystalline powder having an odor resembling that of anisol and a saline taste; used in gonorrhœa. [B.]—**T. tartrate.** A white crystalline powder having an odor resembling that of coumarine and a bitter, saline taste. [B.]

THALLIOUS, adj. Tha^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *thallieux.* Containing thallium as a univalent radicle. [B.]

THALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From θαλλός, a green twig. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* A metallic element discovered by Crookes in 1861; soft, malleable, bluish-white, of leaden lustre and crystalline structure, melting at 290° C. In compounds it acts partly as a univalent, partly as a trivalent radicle. Sp. gr., 11·8; atomic weight, 203·6; symbol, Tl. It is an energetic irritant poison. [B, 3, 5.]—**T. bromide.** A compound of t. with bromine. T. monobromide, TlBr., a pale-yellow substance. is known. [B, 3.]—**T. chloride.** See *T. monochloride* and *T. trichloride.*—**T. cyanide.** A body, TlCN, forming laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. hydroxide.** A strongly alkaline substance, Tl.OH + H_2O, forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. iodide.** A compound of t. with iodine. The moniodide, TlI, a crystalline salt, is known. [B, 3.]—**T. monochloride.** A body, TlCl, forming cubical crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. monoxide.** A black powder, Tl_2O, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**T. oxide.** See *T. monoxide* and *T. trioxide.*—**T. sulphide.** A compound of t. with sulphur. The monosulphide, Tl_2S, is a black crystalline substance. [B, 3.] See also *T. trisulphide.*—**T. trichloride.** A crystalline substance, $TlCl_3$. [B, 3.]—**T. trioxide.** A dark, red powder, Tl_2O_3. [B, 3.]—**T. trisulphide.** A black, amorphous substance, Tl_2S_3, which is brittle when cold, but becomes soft like pitch when warmed. [B, 3.]

THALLOCHLOR, n. Tha^{2}l'o^2-klo^{2}r. Fr., *thallochlore.* Ger., *T., Flechtengrün.* A green coloring matter, distinct from chlorophyll, found by Berzelius in Iceland moss. [B, 270.]

THALLOGENOUS, adj. Tha^{2}l-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *thallogène.* From θαλλός, a young shoot, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Producing a thallus, pertaining to the thallogens (Lat., *Thallogenæ*; Fr., *thallogènes*), which are the thallophytes. [α, 35.]

THALLOID, adj. Tha^{2}l'oid. From θαλλός, a young shoot, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *lagerartig.* See THALLINE, adj.

THALLOME, n. Tha^{2}l'om. A structure having the characters partly of a leaf and partly of a stem. [α, 35.]

THALLOPHYTES, n. pl. Tha^{2}l'o-fits. Lat., *thallophyta* (from θαλλός, a young shoot, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *thallophytes.* Ger., *Lagerpflanzen, Thallophyten, Thalluspflanzen.* The thallogens, a section of cryptogams; so called because there is no clear differentiation of the plant-body into root, stem, and leaf. They comprise the lichens, the *Fungi* (including the *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes*), and the *Algæ* (including the *Cyanophyceæ*). [α, 35.]

THALLOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-lo^{2}ps-or'e(a^3-e^2). From θαλλός, a green shoot, and ψώρα, the itch. Of Reichenbach, the *Dermatopsoræ.* [α, 35.]

THALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., θαλλός (from θάλλειν, to abound). Fr., *thalle.* Ger., *Lager, T.* A plant-body not differentiated into leaf and stem, especially the frond of *Algæ* or the vegetative system of lichens. [α, 35.]

THALPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}lps(tha^{3}lps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *thalp'seos* (*-is*). Gr., θάλψις (from θάλπειν, to heat). See FOMENTATION.

THANASIMOUS, adj. Tha^{2}n-a^{2}s'i^{2}m-u^{3}s. Gr., θανάσιμος (from θνήσκειν, to die). Lat., *thanasimus.* Fr., *thanasime.* Deadly, mortal. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THANATERETHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}r-e^{2}th'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. From θάνατος, death, and ἐρεθίζειν, to irritate. Fr., *thanatéréthisie.* Of C. H. Schultz, fatal irritation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THANATODOCIMASTER (Lat.), n. m. Tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)''a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-do^{2}s(do^{2}k)-i^{2}m-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From θάνατος, death, and δοκιμαστήρ, an examiner. Ger., *Todesanzeiger.* A sign or evidence of death. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

THANATOID, adj. Tha^{2}n'a^{2}t-oid. Gr., θανατώδης (from θάνατος, death, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *thanatodes.* Fr., *thanateux.* Deadly, causing death. [L, 50.]

THANATOLOGY, n. Tha^{2}n-a^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *thanatologia* (from θάνατος, death, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *thanatologie.* Ger., *Todeslehre.* The science of the causes, etc., of death. [D, 3.]

THANATOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From θάνατος, death, and μανία, mania. Suicidal mania. [α, 34.]

THANATOMETER, n. Tha^{2}n-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From θάνατος, death, and μέτρον, a measure. A thermometer introduced into the stomach or rectum in order to determine the fact of death by the fall of the internal temperature. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

THANATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From θάνατος, death, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *thanatophobie.* Ger., *Todesfurcht.* Morbid fear of death. [α, 34.]

THANATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., θανάτωσις (from θάνατος, death). Fr., *thanatose.* See MORTIFICATION.

THANATOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θάνατος, death, and τῦφος (see TYPHUS). Malignant typhus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THAPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Tha^{2}ps(tha^{3}ps)'i^2-a^3. Gr., θαψία (2d def.). Fr., *thapsie* (1st and 3d def's). Ger., *Böskraut.* 1. Deadly carrot; a genus of herbs typical of a tribe (*Thapsiæ* of Endlicher, *Thapsidæ* of Lindley, *Thapsieæ* of Koch) of the *Umbelliferæ.* 2. Of the ancients, see *T. asclepium.* 3. In pharmacy, *T. garganica.* [α, 35.]—**Emplastrum thapsiæ extensum.** See *Sparadrap thapsiæ.*—**Oleum thapsiæ compositum.** Sp., *aceite de tapsia compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part each of t.-root, rosemary-leaves, and red wine and 4 parts of olive-oil for four days, heating until the wine is evaporated, straining, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Radix thapsiæ.** Fr., *thapsie* (*racine*).. Sp., *tapsia* (*raiz*). The root of *T. garganica.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Resin of t.** Lat., *resina thapsiæ.* Fr., *résine de t.* Sp., *resina de tapsia.* A resinous substance obtained from the root-bark of *T. garganica* by extracting with 90-per-cent. alcohol (92 per cent. [Belg. Ph.]), distilling off the alcohol, washing, and evaporating to the consistence of a (soft [Sp. Ph.]) extract [Fr. Cod.] (of honey [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sparadrap thapsiæ.** Fr., *sparadrap de t.* Sp., *espadrapo de tapsia.* A plaster consisting of 420 parts of yellow wax, 150 each of colophony, white pitch, and terebinthina cocta, 50 each of larch turpentine and glycerin, and 75 of resin of t. [Fr. Cod.]; of 38 of yellow wax, 137 each of colophony, terebinthina cocta, and Burgundy pitch, 46 each of larch turpentine, glycerin, and honey, and 69 of resin of t. [Belg. Ph.]; or of 360 of yellow wax, 300 of colophony, 250 of elemi, 80 of resin of t., and 50 of turpentine [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. apulia, T. asclepium.** Fr., *laser d'Esculape* (ou *d'Hercule*). Ger., *schmalblättriges Böskraut.* Ethiopian cumin, the θαψία of Dioscorides. The root contains an acrid, irritant juice, and was formerly used as a purgative and in eruptive diseases. It is still used as an embrocation in rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**T. fœtida.** Ger., *stinkendes Böskraut.* Stinking carrot of Spain and the southern European islands. The root has the properties of *T. garganica.* [α, 35.]—**T. fœnicula, T. garganica.** Fr., *thapsie lisse, panacée d'Esculape, faux fenouil.* Ger., *garganisches Böskraut, falscher Turpith.* A native of southern Europe and northern Africa; the *drias* of Algeria, where it is considered analgesic. The root-bark yields resina thapsiæ, and is saturated with a purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, vesicant juice. [α, 35.] Cf. *T. silphium.*—**T. plaster.** See *Sparadrap thapsiæ.*—**T. silphion, T. silphium, T. sylphium.** A species (by De Candolle regarded as a variety of *T. garganica*) found in northern Africa, believed to have been the source of the *silphium* (σίλφιον), or *cyrenaicum*, of the ancients. Its resin is said to be more active than that of *T. garganica.* [α, 35.]—**T. villosa.** Fr., *thapsie velue, malherbe.* Ger., *zottiges Böskraut.* Deadly carrot of the Mediterranean regions; a purgative species. Its resin is said to be slower and milder as a vesicant than that of *T. garganica.* [α, 35.]

THAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Tha^{2}ps(tha^{3}ps)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., θάψος. 1. A section of the genus *Verbascum.* 2. The *Verbascum t.*

THARANDT (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}r-a^{3}ndt'. A place in Saxony where there are two mineral springs, one saline and chalybeate and the other sulphurous. [L, 30, 37, 49 (α, 14).]

THÄTIG (Ger.), adj. Tat'i^{2}g. See ACTIVE.

THATKRAFT (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}t'kra^{3}ft. See ENERGY.

THAU (Ger.), n. Ta^{3}u^4. See DEW and ROS.

THAUMATROPE, n. Tha^{4}m'a^3-trop. From θαῦμα, a wonder, and τρέπειν, to turn. A rectangular board which may be rotated about an axis running through the centre of the longer side. By rapid rotation objects on the opposite sides of the board are made to appear in combination (*e. g.*, a bird in a cage). [F.]

THAUMATURGICAL, adj. Tha^{4}m-a^3-tu^{5}rj'i^2-k'l. From θαυματουργεῖν, to work wonders. Fr., *thaumaturgique.* Wonder-working, magical. [α, 48.]

THÉ (Fr.), n. Ta. 1. See TEA. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see THEA (3d def.).—**Faux t.** See SIDA *rhombifolia.*—**T. américain.** See CEANOTHUS *americanus* and CAPRARIA *biflora.*—**T. de Blanckenheim.** See GALEOPSIS *ochroleuca.*—**T. de France.** See MELISSA *occidentalis.*—**T. de Grèce.** See SALVIA *officinalis.*—**T. de Jersey.** See CEANOTHUS *americanus.*—**T. de la Martinique.** See CAPRARIA *biflora.*—**T. de l'Amazone.** See AYA-PANA.—**T. de la mer du sud.** See ILEX *vomitoria.*—**T. de la Nouvelle Jersey.** See CEANOTHUS *americanus.*—**T. de montagne.** See LITHOSPERMUM *officinale* and GAULTHERIA *procumbens.*—**T. de Paraguay.** See ILEX *paraguaiensis.*—**T. de Pennsylvanie.** See MONARDA *didyma.*—**T. de Saint-Germain.** See SPECIES *laxantes.*—**T. des Antilles.** See CAPRARIA *biflora.*—**T. des Jésuites.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides* and ILEX *paraguaiensis.*—**T. des Norvégiens.** See RUBUS *arcticus.*—**T. du Canada.** See GAULTHERIA *procumbens.*—**T. du ciel.** See HYDRANGEA *Thunbergii.*—**T. du Labrador.** See LEDUM *latifolium.*—**T. du Mexique.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*—**T. du Paraguay.** See ILEX *paraguaiensis.*—**T. du Pérou.** See ERYTHROXYLON *coca.*

—**T. de la Terre-Neuve, T. rouge.** See GAULTHERIA *procumbens.*—**T. suisse.** 1. See FALLTRANK (2d def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see SPECIES *vulnerariæ.*—**Tisane de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 10 parts of tea-leaves in 1,000 of boiling water, strained after half an hour. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

THEA (Lat.), n. f. The(the^2)'a^3. Fr., *thé.* Ger., *Theestrauch* (2d def.). 1. See TEA. 2. The tea-tree (or -shrub); a genus of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, included by Bentham and Hooker in the genus *Camellia.* The *Theaceæ* (of De Candolle, an order of plants including *T.*, *Ternstrœmia*, and *Gordonia*) are included by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Gordonieæ.* [*a*, 35.] 3. The dried leaves of *T. viridis* [Austr. Ph., 1st ed., Hung. Ph.], of *T. chinensis* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Flos theæ.** Ger., *Blumenthee, Kaiserthee.* The choicest variety of green tea. [*a*, 35.]—**T. assamensis, T. assamica.** Assam tea-tree, a form of *Camellia t.*, considered the parent species of all the cultivated varieties of the tea-plant. [*a*, 35.]—**T. chinensis.** See CAMELLIA *t.*—**T. helvetica.** See SPECIES *vulnerariæ.*—**T. hungarica, T. mexicana.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*—**T. nigra.** Black tea. [*a*, 35.]—**T. romana, T. silesiaca.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*—**T. sinensis.** See CAMELLIA *t.*—**T. viridis.** 1. A form of *Camellia t.* [*a*, 35.] 2. See *Green* TEA.

THEAL, adj. The'l. Resembling *Thea*; belonging to the *Theales*, which are Lindley's t. alliance (Lat., *nixus thealis*) of the *Calycosæ*, consisting of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]

THEATRE, n. The'a^2-tr'. Gr., θέατρον (from θεᾶσθαι, to look on). Lat., *theatrum.* Fr., *théâtre.* Ger., *Theater.* See AMPHITHEATRE.

THEBAIC, adj. Theb-a'i^{2}k. Lat., *thebaicus* (from Θῆβαι, Thebes, a city of Egypt). Fr., *thébaïque.* Pertaining to, composed of, or containing opium. [*a*, 17.]

THEBAINE, n. Theb'a^3-en. Lat., *thebaina, thebainum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *thébaïne.* Ger., *Thebain.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, found in opium, forming colorless, shining, foliate or prismatic crystals or a white crystalline powder, having no taste. The symbol Tb is sometimes used for it. [B, 93, 95, 118, 270 (*a*, 14, 38).]

THÉBAÏSME (Fr.), n. Ta-ba^3-es-m'. Opium poisoning. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

THEBENINE, n. Theb'e^{2}n-en. Fr., *thébénine.* Ger., *Thebenin.* An amorphous base isomeric with and obtained from thebaine. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

THEBOLACTIC ACID, n. The^{2}b-o-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide thébolactique.* A variety of lactic acid found in opium; identical with ethylidenelactic acid. [B, 3.]

THECA (Lat.), n. f. Thek(thak)'a^3. Gr., θήκη (from τιθέναι, to place). Fr., *thèque.* Ger., *T.*, *Theka.* 1. A sheath, envelope, receptacle, case, or capsule. 2. The cup-like part of a goblet-cell. [J.] 3. See CELL-*membrane.* 4. In botany, a case; especially an anther-sac (of Grew, the anther itself), a capsule of *Musci*, or one of the oblong, cylindrical, or ovoid vesicles containing the spores in lichens. [*a*, 35.]—**T. cerebri.** See CRANIUM.—**T. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**T. folliculi.** Of von Baer, an envelope formed around a Graafian vesicle by the fibrillation of a layer of young connective tissue following the heightened vascularity that accompanies the process of maturation. The internal layer (*tunica propria*) is vascular, and the external (*tunica fibrosa*) fibrillated. [A, 22.]—**T. medullaris spinalis, T. vertebralis.** See *Spinal* DURA.

THECAPHORE, n. Thek'a^3-for. Lat., *thecaphorum* (from θήκη, a chest, and φορός, bearing). Fr., *thécaphore.* See GYNOPHORE (1st def.).

THECAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thek(thak)-a^3-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From θήκη, a chest, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *thécapode.* The support of the fruit in caryophyllaceous plants. [*a*, 17.]

THECASPORES, n. pl. Thek'a^3-sporz. From θήκη, a chest, and σπορά, a spore. Spores (sporidia) produced in *Asci.* [*a*, 35.]

THECEITIS (Lat.), **THECITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Thes(thak)-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s, thes(thak)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θήκη, a case. See TENOSYNOVITIS (1st def.).

THECIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. The^{2}s(thak)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of θήκη, a case. Fr., *thécidion.* A one-seeded fruit with an adherent pericarp; now included under the term achænium. [*a*, 35.]

THECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thes(thak)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From θήκη, a case. The portion of an apothecium (of lichens) containing the thecæ and thalamium. [*a*, 35.]

THECODONT, adj. Thek'o-do^{2}nt. From θήκη, a case, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having the teeth lodged in alveoli. [L, 12.]

THECOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thek(thak)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-nos'eos* (*-is*). From θήκη, a case, and στέγνωσις, contraction. Fr., *thécostegnose.* Contraction of the sheath of a tendon.

THEE (Ger.), n. Ta. See TEA.—**Abführender T.** [Ger. Ph.]. See SPECIES *laxantes* (3d def.).—**Bittert'.** See SPECIES *amaricantes.*—**Europäischer T.** The *Veronica officinalis.* [*a*, 35.]—**Kaisert'.** See *Flos* THEÆ.—**Südseet'.** Maté. [B.]—**T'gemische.** See SPECIES (2d def.).—**T'strauch.** See THEA (2d def.) and CAMELLIA *thea.*

THEER (Ger.), n. Tar. See TAR.—**Holzt'.** See TAR (2d def.).—**Norwegischer T.** Norway tar. [*a*, 38.]—**Rangoont'.** See *Rangoon* PETROLEUM.—**T'bäder.** Baths in which tar soap is used. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]—**T'farbstoff.** See ANILINE *dye.*—**T'glycerin.** A mixture of 3 parts of glycerin and 1 part of tar; used for dressing ulcers. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]—**T'krätze.** Scabies occurring in laborers in tar-works. [B, 108 (*a*. 14).]—**T'krebs.** See *Chimney-sweeps'* CANCER.—**T'mittel.** A medicine containing tar. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]—**T'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**T'pulver.** A mixture of 2 parts of coarsely powdered coal with 1 part of tar. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]—**T'salbe.** See *Unguentum* PICIS *liquidæ* (under PIX).—**T'seife.** See SAPO *piceus.*—**T'syrup.** See *Syrupus* PICIS.—**T'tinctur.** A solution of 1 part of tar in 12 parts of alcohol. [B, 8, 10 (*a*, 14).]—**T'werg.** Tarred oakum. [*a*, 14.]

THEIL (Ger.), n. Til. See PART.—**Felsent'.** See *Petrous* PORTION *of the temporal bone.*—**Gaument'.** The horizontal plate of the palate bone.—**Gelenkt'.** See the major list.—**Infundibular T. des Vorderhirns.** The portion of the primitive prosencephalon from which the infundibulum springs. [I, 10 (K).]—**Medialer T. der Schleifenschicht** [Forel]. The medial fibres of the lemniscus area. [I, 17 (K).]—**Occipitalt' des Gehirnes.** See *Occipital* LOBE.—**Orbitalt'.** The orbital surface of the frontal lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—**T'wandel.** See MEROTROPE (1st def.).—**Unterer T. der Hirnstiele.** See TEGMENTUM (1st def.).—**Vorderer lateraler T. des Abducenskerns.** The antero-lateral portion of the nucleus of the abducens nerve. [K.]—**Vorderer T. der Scissure des Hippocampus** [Gratiolet]. See *Hippocampal* FISSURE.—**Zitzent'.** See *Mastoid* PROCESS.

THEILBLATT (Ger.), n. Til'bla^{3}t. See FOLIOLE.

THEILFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Til'fruch^{2}t. See MERICARP.—**T'chen.** See CARPEL.

THEILFURCHEND (Ger.), adj. Til'furch^2-e^{2}nd. See MEROBLASTIC.

THEILUNG (Ger.), n. Til'un^2. See CLEAVAGE, DIVISION (1st def.), and SEGMENTATION.—**T'swandel.** See MEROTROPE (1st def.).

THEINE, n. The'en. Lat., *theina, theinum.* Fr., *théine.* Ger., *Theïn.* The active principle of tea (*Camellia thea*); an alkaloid isomeric (by chemists considered identical) with caffeine but differing in its action, having but half the toxic power and producing more wakefulness and convulsive disturbance and less cardiac stimulation. It has been used subcutaneously in neuralgia. [Castle, "Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic," Feb. 6, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1886, p. 56 (*a*, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 176 (*a*, 50); *a*, 17.]

THEION (Lat.), n. n. Thi'(the^2'i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., θεῖον. See SULPHUR.

THEIOTHERMA (Lat.), n. n. Thi(the^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-thu^{5}rm-(the^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-therm'atos* (*-atis*). From θεῖον, sulphur, and θέρμα, a hot spring. Fr., *théiotherme.* Ger., *Theiotherme.* A hot sulphurous spring. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THEIOTHERMIN, n. Thi-o-thu^{5}rm'i^{2}n. See BAREGIN.

THEISM, n. The'i^{2}zm. From *thea*, tea. Fr., *théisme.* Chronic poisoning by tea; characterized by insomnia, cephalalgia, nervous trembling, irritable weakness of the heart, dyspepsia, and cachexia. [C. Éloy, "Union méd.," June 5, 1886, p. 917 (*a*, 50).]

THÉLALGIE (Fr.), n. Tal-a^{3}l-zhe. From θηλή, the nipple, and ἄλγος, pain. Pain in the nipple. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

THELASIS (Lat.), **THELASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. The^{2}l-(thal)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, the^{2}l(thal)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *-as'eos* (*thel'asis*), *-as'mi.* Gr., θηλασμός (from θηλάζειν, to give suck). Fr., *thélasme.* Ger., *Säugen.* The act of suckling. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THELASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. The^{2}l(thal)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., θηλάστρια (from θηλάζειν, to give suck). Fr., *thélastrie.* Ger., *Amme.* A wet-nurse. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THELE (Lat.), n. Thel(thal)'e(a). Gen., *thel'es.* Gr., θηλή. See MAMMA and NIPPLE.

THELEPHORA (Lat.), n. f. The^{2}l(thal)-e^{2}f(af)'o^{2}r-a^3. From θηλή, the nipple, and φορός, bearing. Fr., *théléphore.* Ger., *Warzenpilz* (2d def.). 1. See PALMELLA. 2. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a group (the *Thelephoreæ* [Fr., *théléphorées*], or *Thelephorei* [Fr., *théléphores*]), comprising the simplest forms of the *Hymenomycetes.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. puteana.** A species causing dry-rot, especially in pine-wood. [*a*, 35.]—**T. sanguinea.** See HYPOCHNUS *rubrocinctus.*

THELIGONUM (Lat.), n. n. The^{2}l(thal)-i^{2}g'o^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., θηλυγόνον (from θῆλυς, female, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into being). Written also, preferably, *Thelygonum.* A genus of the *Theligoneæ* (a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**T. alsinoideum, T. cynocrambe.** Fr., *chou de chien.* The κυνοκράμβη of Dioscorides, dog's cabbage; an aperient potherb of Mediterranean regions. [*a*, 35.]

THELITIS (Lat.), n. f. The^{2}l(thal)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θηλή, the nipple. Fr., *thélite.* Ger., *Brustwarzenentzündung.* Inflammation of the nipple.

THELONCUS (Lat.), n. m. The^{2}l(thal)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θηλή, the nipple, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *théloncus.* Swelling of the nipple or breast.

THELOPHLEBOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Thel(thal)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}b-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-stem'matos* (*-atis*). From θηλή, the nipple, φλέψ, a vein, and στέμμα, a wreath. Fr., *thélophlébostemme.* See CIRCULUS *venosus mammæ.*

THELORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Thel(thal)-o^{2}r-raj̃(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From θηλή, the nipple, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth). Fr., *thélorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from the nipple. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

THELOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thel(thal)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From θηλή, the nipple, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *thélospasme.* Spasm in the nipple. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THELOSTEOPHYTE, n. Thel-o^{2}st'e^2-o-fit. Lat., *thelosteophytum* (from θηλή, the nipple, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth). Fr., *thélostéophyte.* Ger., *Thelosteophyt.* Of Lobstein, a nipple-shaped exostosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THÉLOTHISME (Fr.), **THÉLOTISME** (Fr.), n's. Tal-ot-es-m'. From θηλή, the nipple, and ὠθισμός, a thrusting forward. Erection of the nipple. See under ERECTION.

THELOTREMA (Lat.), n. n. Thel(thal)-o(o^3)-trem(tram)'a^3. Gen., *-trem'atos (-atis).* Fr., *thélotrème.* Ger., *Brustflechte.* A genus of lichens typical of the *Thelotremei* (a tribe of the *Placodei*). [α, 35.]—**T. cinchonarum.** A species occurring on yellow cinchona-bark. [α, 35.]—**T. myriocarpum.** A species found on red cinchona-bark. [α, 35.]—**T. urceolare.** A species found on the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [α, 35.]

THELYBLAST, n. Thel'i^2-bla^{2}st. Of Minot, the ovum after the extrusion of the polar globules. The oospore of Balfour. [G.]

THELYCUS (Lat.), adj. The^{2}l(thal)'i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., θηλυκός. Fr., *thélyque.* See FEMALE (1st def.).

THELYGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Thel(thal)-i^2(u^6)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., θηλυγονία (from θῆλυς, female, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into being). 1. The procreation of female children. 2. Nymphomania. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

THELYGONUM (Lat.), n. n. The^{2}l(thal)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)'o^{2}n-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See THELIGONUM.

THELYTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Thel(thal)-i^2(u^6)-tos(to^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. Gr., θηλυτοκία (from θηλυτοκεῖν, to bear females). Parthenogenesis (1st def.) with the production of females only. [α, 32.]

THENAL, adj. The'n'l. From θέναρ. the palm of the hand. Pertaining to the anterior surface of the arm. [L.]

THENAR (Lat.), n. n. Then(the^{2}n)'a^{3}r. Gen., *then'aros (-aris).* Gr., θέναρ. Fr., *thénar.* The palm of the hand; improperly used as an Eng. adj. for palmar and plantar.—**T. pollicis.** See *T.* EMINENCE.

THEOBROMA (Lat.), n. f. and n. The(the^2)-o(o^3)-brom'a^3. Gen., *-brom'æ, -brom'atos (-is).* From θεός, a god, and βρῶμα, food. Fr., *théobrome.* Ger., *Kakaobaum.* A genus of tropical American trees of the *Sterculiaceæ.* All the species apparently furnish some variety of cacao. [α, 35.]—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum theobromæ* (seu *theobromatis,* seu *cacao*), *oleum concretum e semine theobromæ cacao.* Fr., *beurre de cacao.* Sp., *aceite de cacao* [Sp. Ph.]. Ger., *Cacaobutter.* Cacao-butter; a yellowish-white, solid fat obtained from cacao. It melts between 30° and 35° C. It is used in pomades, etc., for coating pills and making suppositories, and, smeared on the skin, as a protective and to reduce fever. [B; α, 35.]—**Semen theobromatis, Semina theobromæ.** See CACAO (1st def.).—**T. angusta.** See ABROMA *angusta.*—**T. bicolor.** Fr., *théobrome de deux couleurs.* Ger., *zweifarbiger Kakaobaum.* A tree of Colombia, Brazil, and especially the warmer parts of New Granada. The seeds constitute Caracas cacao. [α, 35.]—**T. cacao.** Fr., *théobrome cultivé, cacaoier, cabasse.* Ger., *ächter Kakaobaum.* Cacao (or cocoa) tree, chocolate-nut tree; a species found wild in tropical America and cultivated in most tropical countries, especially Venezuela, for its seeds (see CACAO, 1st def.), which yield oil of t. and are a stimulating, nutritive article of diet. The seed-shells are tonic, and a gum exuding from the stem of the tree is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. [α, 35.]—**T. guazuma.** See GUAZUMA *ulmifolia.*—**T. guianense.** A Guiana species, probably the source of Cayenne cacao. The fruit yields a vinous beverage and, by distillation, a spirit. [α, 35.]

THEOBROMIC ACID, n. The-o-brom'i^{2}k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{64}H_{128}O_2$, of the fatty-acid series, occurring in cacao-butter. It is not certainly known to exist. [B, 3.]

THEOBROMINE, n. The-o-brom'en. Lat., *theobrominum, theobromina.* Fr., *théobromine.* Ger., *Theobromin.* An alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, obtained from the fruit and rind of *Theobroma cacao,* found also in small amount in the young leaves of Himalaya tea. [B, 3 (α, 38); B.]

THEODORETUS (Lat.), n. m. The(the^2)-o(o^3)-dor-et(at)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., θεοδώρητος (from θεός, a god, and δωρητός, freely given). An old anticephalalgic remedy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THEOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. The(the^2)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From θεός, a god, and μανία, madness. Fr., *théomanie, théomonodélire.* Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn.* Religious monomania, often accompanied by hallucinations of sight, hearing, and touch. The patient believes himself to be under direct and immediate divine influence or inspiration, or even to be God himself. [Ball, "Bull. méd.," June 17, 1889, p. 795 (α, 18).]

THEOPHILIUM (Lat.), n. n. The(the^2)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From θεός, a god, and φίλος, loved. Of Trallianus, a certain collyrium containing saffron, etc. [B, 78 (α, 14).]

THEOPHRASTA (Lat.), n. f. The(the^2) o(o^3)-fra^{2}st(fra^{3}st)'a^3. From Θεόφραστος, a Greek philosopher. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Theophrasteæ* (a tribe of the *Myrsineæ*). The *T.* of Linnæus is referred to *Clavija.* [α, 35.]—**T. americana.** Fr., *coquemollier, arbre de Théophraste.* A tree of the Antilles (referred to the genus *Clavija*). The leaves are used in foul ulcers and in farcy. [α, 35.]

THEOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. The(the^2)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'la^3. For deriv., see THEA and PHYLLON. Of Rafinesque, the genus *Thea.* [α, 35.]

THEOPHYLLINE, n. The-o-fi^{2}l'en. A substance, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, isomeric with theobromine and paraxanthine, obtained from an alcoholic extract of tea. It forms thin, narrow, colorless crystals. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 148 (α, 50).]

THEOPLEGIA (Lat.), **THEOPLESIA** (Lat.), n's. The(the^2)-o(o^3)-plej(plag)'i^2-a^3, -plez(plas)'i^2-a^3. From θεός, a god, and πλήσσειν, to strike. See APOPLEXY.

THEORIA (Lat.), n. f. The^2-or'i^2-a^3. Gr., θεωρία (from θεωρεῖν, to look at). See THEORY.

THEORIE (Ger.), n. Ta-or-e'. See THEORY.—**Kratzt'.** See PSOROTHEORIA.—**Wirbelt' des Schädels.** The theory that the skull is made up of modified vertebræ. [L, 115 (α, 50).]

THEORY, n. The'or-i^2. Gr., θεωρία (from θεωρεῖν, to look at). Lat., *theoria.* Fr., *théorie.* Ger., *Theorie.* An idea or hypothesis sufficient to serve as a basis for an explanation or for action. [α, 48.]—**Apposition t.** The t. of the growth of a tissue by the deposit of cells from without. [α, 34.]—**Atomic t.** 1. Of the ancients, the t. that all matter consists of very minute, hard, absolutely indestructible bodies called atoms. 2. Of Dalton and succeeding chemists, the t. that molecules of substances are built up of one or more atoms, each of which represents a certain definite amount of a chemical element, which amount always remains constant, going into and out of combination without suffering increase or decrease. [B.]—**Binary t.** In chemistry, that t. of the composition of salts which regards them as made up of two constituents, acid and basic. [B, 2.]—**Cell t.** See CELL *t.*—**Darwinian t.** See EVOLUTION (2d def.).—**Diblastic t.** Of Nägeli, the t. that the presence, successively or simultaneously, of two different kinds of microbes is requisite to explain the nature and progress of great epidemics. [L, 164 (α, 27).]—**Difference t.** A t. proposed by Hermann to explain the presence of electrical currents in muscles and nerves. The normal, intact muscle or nerve is said to be electro-positive, and a dying muscle or nerve electro-negative. [Landois (K).]—**Dualistic t.** See *Binary t.*—**Erysipelatous t.** Ger., *erysipelatöse* (oder *rosige*) *Theorie.* Of Eisenmann, Pouteau's modification of the phlogistic t., according to which puerperal fever was due to any erysipelatous inflammation within the abdomen or the pelvis. [A, 57.]—**Gastrobilious t.** Trincavellus's t. of the causation of disease by the accumulation of biliary and mucous materials in the primæ viæ. [A, 57.]—**Genetic t.** The t. of the psychical perception of distance, form, etc. [α, 34.]—**Germ t.** 1. See BIOGENESIS. 2. The t. of the production of certain diseases by living micro-organisms or their products.—**Goltz's statical t.** A t. with reference to the function of the semicircular canals according to which, in every position of the head, pressure is exerted by the endolymph on some portion of the canals, the ampullar nerve-terminations being thus excited and sensations of position transmitted to the cerebrum. [Landois (K).]—**Graft t.** A t. that disease is caused by means of organic particles from diseased persons becoming ingrafted in healthy individuals. [α, 34.]—**Hæmatic t.** Ger., *Hämatotheorie.* A t. of the origin of fevers in a primary specific alteration of the blood. [A, 57.]—**Kinetic t.** Of Brown, a t. of the functions of the semicircular canals which assumes that the corresponding canals on both sides are symmetrical organs which are together concerned with the movement of the head in a certain direction. [Landois (K).]—**Kirchhoff's t.** The t., now generally accepted, that the black lines of the spectrum are caused by the passage of light through the vapors of bodies which by themselves would give bright lines in the same position when incandescent. [α, 49.]—**Mechanical t. of medicine.** See IATROMATHEMATICS.—**Monoblastic t. of disease.** Of Nägeli, a t. that disease is due to microphytes that must pass through a developmental stage in some medium after leaving the body of those affected in order to reinfect. [α, 34.]—**Neuro-muscle t.** A t. that a central ganglionic cell, its nerve-fibre, and the muscle connected therewith are developed from a single cell. [α, 34.]—**Neuropathic t. of glaucoma.** Of Donders, a t. that irritation of the chorioidal nerves caused a neurosis of secretion that resulted in glaucoma. [α, 34.]—**Phlogistic t.** A t. of febrile diseases which accounted the local inflammations as the cause of the general disturbance. [A, 57.] See also *Erysipelatous t.*—**Physiological t.** Of Autenrieth, a t. of the causation of certain diseases; really a t. of metastasis, as of the lochia or the milk. It was held that during pregnancy there was an internal accumulation of the juices, especially affecting the uterus, but that after delivery they had a tendency to pass outward by the sweat, the lochia, and the milk; in case the latter secretions were impeded, the stream took some other direction, as to the head, the chest, or, most frequently, the abdomen. [A, 57.]—**Pre-existence t.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, the t. that electric currents are normally present in muscles and nerves before they are divided. [K, 3.] Cf. *Difference t.*—**Telluric t.** Of Pettenkofer and Nägeli, the t. that epidemic diseases are due to microbes of the soil penetrating into the lungs and digestive organs, and thence into the blood. [L, 164 (α, 27).]—**Transmutation t.** The t. of the change of one species or element into another species or element. [α, 34.]

THÈQUE (Fr.), n. Te^{2}k. See THECA.

THERANTHROPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. The^{2}r(thar)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)-ro^{2}p(rop)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From θήρ, a wild beast, and ἄνθρωπος, a man. See ZOANTHROPY.—**T. fictus.** Of Krause, lycanthropy. [α, 34.]

THERAPEIOLOGY, n. The^{2}r-a^{2}p-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From θεραπεία, medical treatment, and λόγος, understanding. Of M'Lachlan, therapeutics. [α, 34.]

THERAPEUTIC, adj. The^{2}r-a^{2}p-u^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., θεραπευτικός (from θεραπεύειν, to do service). Pertaining to therapeutics. [D.]

THERAPEUTICS, n. sing. The^{2}r-a^{2}p-u^{2}t'i^{2}ks. Gr., θεραπευτική (from θεραπεύειν, to do service). Fr., *thérapeutique.* Ger., *Therapie, Therapeutik.* It., *terapeutica.* Sp., *terapéutica.* The science and practice of the application of remedies for disease. [α, 48.]—**Mediate t.** The medication of an infant through the medium of its mother's milk.—**Suggestive t.** Fr., *thérapeutique suggestive.* The treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion. [α, 34.]

THÉRAPEUTIQUE (Fr.), n. Tar-a^{3}p-u^{6}t-ek. See THERAPEUTICS.—**T. paradoxale.** Paradoxical therapeutics; a collective term for unusual and unexpected effects of drugs. ["Rev. méd.," Oct. 17, 1885, p. 616.]—**T. thermale.** The treatment of disease by the use of hot mineral waters internally and externally. [α, 34.]

THERAPEUTIST, n. The^{2}r-a^{2}p-u^{2}t'i^{2}st. Fr., *thérapeutiste.* Ger., *Therapiker, Therapeutiker.* A practitioner of therapeutics.

THERAPIE (Ger.), n. Tar-a^{3}p-e'. See THERAPEUTICS.—**Kinesit'.** See *Medical* GYMNASTICS.—**Pneumatische T.** See *Pneumatic* TREATMENT.

THERAPY, n. The^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. Gr., θεραπεια. See THERAPEUTICS.

THERENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. The^{2}r(thar)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θήρ, a wild beast, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 116° to 129° with the line uniting the punctum nasofrontale and the punctum alæ vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (α, 50).]

THERENIABIN, n. The^{2}r-e^{2}n-i^2-a^{3}b'i^{2}n. Oriental manna.

THEREOBROMA (Lat.), n. n. The^{2}r-e(a)-o(o^3)-brom'a^3. Gen., *-brom'atos* (*-atis*). From θέρειος, of summer, and βρῶμα, food. Fr., *théréobrome*. Ger., *Sommerkost*. Summer-diet, a variety of chocolate. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THEREOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. The^{2}r-e(a)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From θέρειος, of summer, and κατάρῥοος, catarrh. Fr., *thériocatarrhe*. Ger., *Sommerkatarrh*. See *Hay* FEVER.

THERIACA (Lat.), n. f. The^{2}r(thar)-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3. From θηριακή (ἀντίδοτος), an antidote against animals' bites. Fr., *thériaque*. Ger., *Theriak*. 1. An old name for opium flavored with nutmeg, cardamom, and mace, or with saffron and ambergris; afterward for other confections of opium (see *Confectio* OPII). 2. See ÉLECTUAIRE *thériacal*. 3. Of the Br. Ph., see MOLASSES. 4. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's, a mixture of powdered opium with 120 times as much electuarium aromaticum. [B, 81 (α, 35); B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Radix theriacæ.** The root of *Valeriana phu*. [α, 35.]—**T. Andromachi.** See ÉLECTUAIRE *thériacal*.—**T. cælestis.** See LAUDANUM.—**T. electuarium.** See *Confectio* OPII.—**T. londinensis.** See *Cataplasma* CUMINI.

THÉRIAQUE (Fr.), n. Ta-re-a^{3}k. See THERIACA and *Confectio* OPII.—**T. des pauvres, T. des paysans.** See ALLIUM SATIVUM.—**T. diatessaron.** See DIATESSARON.—**T. du foie.** Rhubarb. [A, 35.]

THERIODECTUS (Lat.), adj. Ther(thar)-i^2-o(o^3)-de^{2}kt(dakt)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., θηριόδηκτος (from θηρίον, a wild beast, and δάκνειν, to bite). Fr., *thériodecte*. Bitten by a venomous animal, especially a snake. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THERIODIC, adj. Ther-i^2-od'i^{2}k. Gr., θηριώδης (from θήρ, a wild beast, and εἶδος, resemblance). Malignant. [D.]

THERIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ther(thar)-i^2-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., θηρίωμα (from θηρίον, a wild beast). A chronic and malignant or semi-malignant ulcer. [E.]

THERIOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ther(thar)-i^2-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf'-i^2-a^3. See THEROMORPHIA.

THERIOTOMY, n. Ther-i^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *theriotomia* (from θηρίον, a wild beast, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *thériotomie*. See ZOOTOMY.

THERMA (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)'a^3. Gr., θέρμη (from θερμός, hot). 1. See HEAT (1st def.). 2. A warm spring. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THERMACOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-genes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From θερμόν, heat, ἄκος, remedy, and γένεσις, creation. Of Alvarenga, the action of a remedy on the temperature. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

THERMÆMUS (Lat.), adj. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From θερμός, hot, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *thermème*. Ger., *warmblütig*. Warm-blooded.

THERMÆSTHESIOMETER, n. Thu^{5}rm-e^{2}s-thez-i^2-o^{2}m'-e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From θερμόν, heat, αἴσθησις, feeling, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Thermästhesiometer*. An instrument for testing the power of an individual to appreciate differences in temperature. [D, 35.]

THERMAL, adj. Thu^{5}r'm'l. Lat., *thermalis*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *t*. Pertaining to heat or to hot springs. [α, 48.]

THERMAL ACID SPRINGS, n. Thu^{5}r'm'l. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are hot springs flowing between banks of crystallized sulphur. [Anderson (α, 14).]

THERMALBRUNNEN (Ger.), **THERMALQUELLE** (Ger.), n's. Te^{2}rm-a^{3}l'brun-ne^{2}n, -kwe^{2}l-le^2. A hot spring.

THERMALWASSER (Ger.), n. Te^{2}rm-a^{3}l'va^{3}s-se^{2}r. The water of a hot spring.

THERMANTERION (Lat.), n. n. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-er(ar)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., θερμαντήριον. Fr., *thermantérion*. A vessel for heating a liquid. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THERMANTIC, adj. Thu^{5}rm-a^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Gr., θερμαντικός (from θερμαίνειν, to heat). Lat., *thermanticus*. Fr., *thermantique*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Promoting warmth. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THERMANTIDOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-a^{2}nt-(a^{3}nt)-i^{2}d'o^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From θερμόν, heat, and ἀντίδοτος, an antidote. Ger., *Thermantidot*. A remedy against heat, or against fever-heat. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-az(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., θερμασία. Warmth, heat. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

THERMASMA (Lat.), n. n. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-as'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., θέρμασμα. A warm fomentation. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

THERMESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Te^{2}rm-e^{2}st-az-e. Capability of feeling heat.

THERMIC, adj. Thu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. From θερμόν, heat. Fr., *thermique*. Pertaining to or due to heat. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

THERMO-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)''o-(o^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)'i^2-a^3. From θερμόν, heat, and ἀναισθησία, want of feeling. Fr., *thermoanesthésie*. Insensibility to heat or cold or to variations of temperature. [D, 35.]

THERMO-CAUTERY, n. Thu^{5}rm-o-ka^{4}t'e^{2}r-i^2. From θερμόν, heat, and καυτήριον, a branding iron. Fr., *thermo-cautère*. Ger., *Thermokauter*. See *Thermo*-CAUTERY.

THERMOCHEMISTRY, n. Thu^{5}rm-o-ke^{2}m'i^{2}st-ri^2. From θερμόν, heat, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *thermochimie*. The science of heat in its chemical relations. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

THERMOCHORTON (Lat.), n. n. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rt-(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)'o^{2}n. From θερμόν, heat, and χόρτος, grass. In the time of Hippocrates, the *Erythræa centaurium*, which is still employed in the chronic fevers of Oriental countries. [X. Landerer, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," xlviii, p. 193 (α, 21).]

THERMOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-kros-(ch^{2}ros)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-chros'eos* (*-is*). From θερμόν, heat, and χρῶσις, a coloring. Fr., *thermochrose*. Ger., *Thermochrose, Wärmefärbung*. The property of absorbing heat-rays of a certain degree of refrangibility and allowing others to pass through. [B.]

THERMO-DIFFUSION, n. Thu^{5}rm-o-di^{2}f-fu^2'zhu^{3}n. From θερμόν, heat, and *diffusio*, a spreading out. Gaseous diffusion as the result of the unequal heating of a gaseous mass. [B, 2.]

THERMODYNAMICS, n. sing. Thu^{5}rm-o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}ks. From θερμόν, heat, and δυναμικός, powerful. Fr., *thermodynamique*. The science of the relations of heat to mechanical work. [α, 48.]

THERMO-ELECTRICITY, n. Thu^{5}rm-o-e-le^{2}kt-ri^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From θερμόν, heat, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Fr., *thermo-électricité*. Ger., *Thermoëlektrizität*. Electricity produced by an increase or decrease of temperature. [α, 48.]

THERMOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From θερμόν, heat, and γένεσις, production. The production of heat, especially in the animal organism. [α, 34.]

THERMOGENIC, THERMOGENOUS, adj's. Thu^{5}rm-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *thermogen* (from θερμόν, heat, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Heat-producing. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

THERMO-INHIBITORY, adj. Thu^{5}rm-o-i^{2}n-hi^{2}b'i^{2}t-or-i^2. From θερμόν, heat, and *inhibere*, to keep back. Preventing or retarding thermogenesis. [α, 34.]

THERMOLE (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-o'le(la). Gen., *-ol'es*. Gr., θερμωλή. Of Hippocrates, feverish heat. [A, 311 (α, 21).]

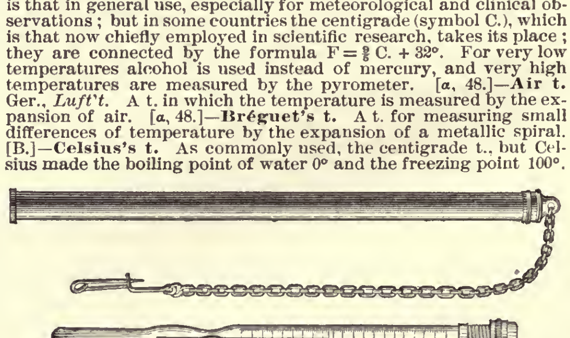
THERMOLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-lu^{2}z(lus)'-i^2-a^3. From θερμός, hot, and λούειν, to wash. A hot bath. [α, 14.]

THERMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^5)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From θερμόν, heat, and λύσις, a loosing. 1. The decomposition of a body under the influence of a high temperature, with a subsequent recomposition on cooling. [B, 6.] 2. The dissipating of animal heat. [α, 34.]

THERMOLYTIC, adj. Thu^{5}rm-o-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to thermolysis. [α, 34.]

THERMOMAGNETISM, n. Thu^{5}rm-o-ma^{2}g'ne^{2}t-i^{2}zm. From θερμόν, heat, and μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *thermomagnétisme*. Magnetism produced by heat. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

THERMOMETER, n. Thu^{5}rm-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From θερμόν, heat, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *thermomètre*. Ger., *T*. An instrument or apparatus for measuring degrees or variations of sensible heat. Its construction is based on the property possessed by certain substances of expanding or contracting regularly as the temperature is increased or diminished. The ordinary t. consists of a bulb communicating with a tube of very small bore, the bulb and adjacent part of the tube containing mercury, while the distant part of the tube is empty. With a rise of temperature the mercury expands so as to fill more and more of the tube. The temperature is indicated by a scale attached to the tube. The scale is graduated by marking off equal intervals as degrees, the unvarying distance between the marks that indicate the freezing point and boiling point of water being divided into 180 of these degrees in the *Fahrenheit t.*, 100 degrees in the *centigrade t.* or *Celsius's t.*, and 80 in *Réaumur's t.* The freezing point of water is the zero in the centigrade t. and Réaumur's t., but Fahrenheit put his zero 32° below that point, and the boiling points of water in the three are thus 100°, 80°, and 212°. The Fahrenheit scale (symbol, Fahr. or F.) is that in general use, especially for meteorological and clinical observations; but in some countries the centigrade (symbol C.), which is that now chiefly employed in scientific research, takes its place; they are connected by the formula $F = \frac{9}{5} C. + 32°$. For very low temperatures alcohol is used instead of mercury, and very high temperatures are measured by the pyrometer. [α, 48.]—**Air t.** Ger., *Luft't*. A t. in which the temperature is measured by the expansion of air. [α, 48.]—**Bréguet's t.** A t. for measuring small differences of temperature by the expansion of a metallic spiral. [B.]—**Celsius's t.** As commonly used, the centigrade t., but Celsius made the boiling point of water 0° and the freezing point 100°.



CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

[α, 48.]—**Centigrade t.** See under *T*.—**Cerebral t.** An instrument for taking the temperature of the surface of the head. [D.] Cf. *Cerebral* THERMOMETRY.—**Clinical t.** A t. for ascertaining the temperature of the body. It has a thin bulb and is usually self-registering. Cf. *Surface t.*—**De Lisle's t.** A t. formerly used in Russia, having the boiling point of water marked zero and the freezing point placed at 150°. [α, 35.]—**Fahrenheit t.** Ger.,

Fahrenheitsches T. See under *T.*—**Fever t.** See *Clinical t.*—**Hermann and Pfister's t.** A t. for simultaneously registering maximum and minimum temperatures measured by the expansion of a spiral strip made up of steel and brass. [B.]—**Immich's metallic t.** An exceedingly sensitive t., of small size, the action of which depends on the expansion or contraction of a metallic tube filled with a highly expansive liquid. The instrument is practically self-registering, as several seconds elapse before the indicator moves backward after a temperature has been taken. No shaking down is necessary, for it accommodates itself readily to an altered temperature. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 480 (*a*, 50).]—**Maximum t.** A t. that registers the highest temperature reached. [*a*, 48.]—**Metastatic t.** A t. invented by Walferdin, used in noting the temperature of the blood. It consists of a capillary tube of such length and delicacy that it is possible to read off hundredths of a degree. [A, 30.]—**Minimum t.** A t. that registers the lowest temperature reached. [*a*, 48.]—**Réaumur's t.** See under *T.*—**Recording t.** A t. which makes automatically a tracing indicative of the variations of temperature to which it has been subjected. [B.]—**Registering t., Self-registering t.** An automatic maximum or minimum t. The maximum or minimum is shown by some indicator remaining in position after the mercury falls or rises. [*a*, 48.]—**Surface t.** A t. for taking the temperature of the surface of the body. [D.]

THERMOMETRIC, adj. Thu5rm-o-me2t'ri2k. Pertaining to the thermometer or its use. [D.]

THERMOMETROGRAPH, n. Thu5rm-o2m-e2t'ro-gra3f. From θερμόν, heat, μέτρον, a measure, and γράφειν, to write. A recording thermometer. [B.]

THERMOMETRY, n. Thu5rm-o2m'e2t'ri2. Fr., *thermométrie.* Ger., *Thermometrie.* The use of the thermometer; also the body of facts and theories connected with its use. [D.]—**Cerebral t.** Of Broca, a method of diagnosticating certain diseases of the brain by taking the surface temperature upon certain parts of the head. [D.]

THERMONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o(o3)-nu2r-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *thermonévrose.* From θερμόν, heat, and νεῦρον, a nerve. An old term for fever due to disturbance of the nervous centres. [*a*, 34.]

THERMO-NEUTRALITY, n. Thu5rm-o-nu2t-ra2l'i2t-i2. From θερμόν, heat, and *neutralis*, neuter. Fr., *thermoneutratité.* Of certain salts, the property of neither losing nor gaining heat by being dissolved. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

THERMONÉVROSE (Fr.), n. Te2r-mo-na-vroz. See THERMONEUROSIS.

THERMONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o2n'o2s-u3s(u4s). From θερμόν, heat, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *thermonose.* Ger., *Wärmekrankheit.* A disease due to heat. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOPALPATION, n. Thu5rm-o-pa2lp-a'shu3n. From θερμη, heat, and *palpatio*, a stroking. The determination of the bodily temperature by palpation. [*a*, 34.]

THERMOPATHOGENIE (Ger.), n. Te2rm-o-pa3t-o-gan-e'. Of Alvarenga, the generation of abnormal bodily heat. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOPHAGY, n. Thu5rm-o2f'a2j-i2. Lat., *thermophagia* (from θερμόν, heat, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Ger., *Heissessen.* The habit of swallowing excessively hot food. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOPHEUGOSCOPE, n. Thu5rm-o-feug'o-skop. From θερμόν, heat, φεύγειν, to flee, and σκόπειν, to observe. Ger., *Thermopheugoskop.* A pocket apparatus for the determination of the loss of heat from the surface of the skin. [*a*, 18.]

THERMOPILE, n. Thu5rm'o-pil. From θερμόν, heat, and *pila*, a ball. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thermosäule.* See *Thermo-electric* PILE.

THERMOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o(o3)-poz(po2s)'-i2-a3. From θερμόν, heat, and πόσις, a drinking. Fr., *thermoposie.* Ger., *Heisstrinken.* The habit or practice of swallowing very hot drinks. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOPYLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Thu5rm-o2p'i2l-e(a3-e2). From θερμόν, heat, and πύλη, a gate. A place in Greece where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOSCOPE, n. Thu5rm'o-skop. From θερμόν, heat, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thermoskop.* An instrument for registering changes of temperature without indicating the degree or amount of heat. [D, 25.]

THERMOSEMIOLOGIE (Ger.), n. Term-o-zam-e-ol-og-e'. Of Alvarenga, the science of the significance of changes of bodily temperature in symptomatology. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOSTAT, n. Thu5rm'o-sta2t. From θερμόν, heat, and ἱστάναι, to set. Ger., *T.* An apparatus for the automatic regulation of temperature. [*a*, 48.]

THERMOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o(o3)-ste2r-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From θερμόν, heat, and στέρησις, deprivation. Fr., *thermostérèse.* Deprivation of heat; lowering of temperature. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOSYSTALTIC, adj. Thu5rm-o-si2st-a2lt'i2k. Contracting under the action of heat (said of a muscle). [K.]

THERMOSYSTALTISM, n. Thu5rm-o-si2st-a2lt'i2zm. From θερμόν, heat, and συστέλλειν, to contract. The contractility of muscular tissue due to sudden changes of temperature. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOTAXIC, adj. Thu5rm-o-ta2x'i2k. Pertaining to thermotaxis. [*a*, 34.]

THERMOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o(o3)-ta2x-(ta3x)'-i2s. Gen., *-tax'eos (-is).* From θερμόν, heat, and τάξις, arrangement. The adjustment of the production of animal heat. [*a*, 34.]

THERMOTERION (Lat.), n. n. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o(o3)-te(ta)'-ri2-o2n. From θερμότης, heat. An apparatus consisting of a glass vessel surrounded by a hot-water chamber outside of which is an air-space that retards the loss of heat. Used to keep food warm. ["Lancet," 1867, i, p. 104 (*a*, 34).]

THERMOTHERAPEIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu5rm(the2rm)-o(o3)-the2r-a2p(a3p)-i(e2'i2)-a3. From θερμόν, heat, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *thermothérapie.* Ger., *Thermotherapie.* The therapeutic use of heat, especially of hot baths. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

THERMOTONOMETER, n. Thu5rm-o-to2n-o2m'e2t-u5r. From θερμόν, heat, τόνος, a stretching, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Gruenhagen for measuring the amount of muscular contraction induced by various thermic stimuli. [K.]

THERMO-TRACHEOTOMY, n. Thu5rm-o-tra2k-e2-o2t'om-i2. Tracheotomy with the actual cautery.

THERMOTROPISM, n. Thu5rm-o2t'ro2p-i2zm. From θερμόν, heat, and τροπή, a turning. Ger., *Thermotropismus.* The phenomenon observed in some plant-organs of bending toward or away from a source of heat, as in curvatures produced by the ultra-red or dark heat rays of the spectrum. [*a*, 35.]

THEROMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. The2r(thar)-o(o3)-mo2rf'i2 a3. From θήρ, a wild beast, and μορφή, form. A monstrosity characterized by resemblance to a lower animal. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

THEROTYPIA (Lat.), n. f. The2r(thar)-o(o3)-ti2p(tu6p)'i2-a3. From θήρ, a wild animal, and τύπος, an impression. Fr., *thérotypie.* See THEROMORPHIA.

THESAURUS (Lat.), n. m. The2s(thas)-a4r'(a3'u4r)-u3s(u4s). Gr., θησαυρός, treasure, also a storehouse. [*a*, 48.]—**T. medicamentorum.** Ger., *Arzneisehatz.* The drugs collectively that are used in medicines and found in shops (nearly identical with materia medica). [B, 270.]

THESPESIA (Lat.), n. f. The2s-pez(pe2s)'i2-a3. From θεσπέσιος, divinely sounding. Fr., *thespésie.* A genus of malvaceous trees or herbs of the *Thespesieæ* (a division of the *Hibisceæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**T. macrophylla.** A tree found in the islands of the Indian Ocean; used like *T. populnea.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. populnea.** Mahoe of Demerara, portia-nut-oil plant, umbrella-tree; found in India, western Africa, the West Indies, etc. The unripe capsules and the flower buds yield a viscid yellow dye-juice, which is used, as is also a decoction of the bark, as a wash in skin diseases. The seeds furnish a thick oil. The root is used in low fevers, pleurisy, etc., and the inner bark as an oxytocic. [*a*, 35.]

THETISMUS (Lat.), n. m. The2t-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Lisping.

THEVERESIN, n. Te2v'e2r-e2s-i2n. Fr., *théverésine.* Ger., *T.* A poisonous substance, $C_{48}H_{70}O_{17} + 2H_2O$, found in *Thevetia neriifolia*, and also obtained by decomposing thevetin with dilute mineral acids; a rather cohesive white powder. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THEVETIA (Lat.), n. f. T'-ve2t'i2-a3. From *Thevet*, a French monk and traveler. Fr., *thévétie.* 1. The genus *Genipa.* 2. A genus of American apocynaceous shrubs. The *Thevetieæ* of De Candolle are a subtribe of the *Carisseæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. ahouai, T. ahovai.** Ger., *Ahovaibaum.* Serpent's-bane; a Brazilian tree having acrid and narcotic properties. The kernels are used as an emetic, an extract of the plant as a febrifuge, and the wood to stupefy fish. [*a*, 35.]—**T. iccotli.** The *yoyote* or *narciso amorillo*, a large tree of the valleys of the Mexican Cordilleras. The seeds, known as *huesos de fraile*, contain thevetosin, which is said to be stimulant to the circulation and respiration in moderate doses, but in large quantities to be emetic and to cause paralysis of the heart and some part of the respiratory apparatus. In Mexico the seeds are used for rattlesnake-bites and hæmorrhoids, but their use is said to be dangerous. The poisonous milky juice of the plant has been used in deafness and skin diseases. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14); *a*, 35.]—**T. neriifolia.** A native of South America, naturalized in the East Indies, where it is known as exile tree (or oil-plant). It is closely allied to *T. iccotli* and, like that, contains a highly poisonous juice. The seeds, used in snake-bites, contain thevetin and theveresin, and in toxic doses produce vomiting, a feeble pulse, delirium, and coma. A clear yellow oil extracted from them is a powerful acro-narcotic poison. The bitter, purgative bark is considered febrifuge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 50); *a*, 35.]

THEVETIN, n. Te2v'e2t-i2n. Fr., *thévétine.* 1. A poisonous glucoside, $C_{54}H_{84}O_{24} + 3H_2O$, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia neriifolia*, and occurring as a white crystalline powder. [B, 5, 93, 270 (*a*, 14, 38).] 2. Of Herrera, see THEVETOSIN.

THEVETOSIN, n. Te2v-e2t'os-i2n. A crystalline poisonous glucoside, perhaps identical with thevetin, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia iccotli.* [B, 270.]

THIACETIC, adj. Thi-a2s-et(e2t)'i2k. From θεῖον, sulphur, and *acetum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *thiacétique.* Containing acetyl with sulphur replacing oxygen.—**T. acid.** Fr., *acide thiacétique.* Ger., *Thiacetsäure, Thioessigsäure.* An acid, $C_2H_4SO = CH_3.CO.SH$. It is a colorless liquid, having an odor of both acetic acid and sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3, 4.]—**T. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde thiacétique.* Ger., *Thiacetaldehyd.* Ethylidene sulphide, C_2H_4S; not yet perfectly isolated. Thioparaldehyde is a polymeric form. [B.]—**T. anhydride.** Diacetoxyl sulphide; a colorless oily liquid, $(C_2H_3O)_2.S$. [B, 3, 4.]

THIACETONE, n. Thi-a2s'e2t-on. Ger., *Thiaceton.* A yellowish oily liquid, $C_6H_{12}S_2$, having a very disagreeable odor. [B, 4.]

THIACETYLENIC ACID, n. Thi-a2s-e2t-i2l-e2n'i2k. See THIACETIC *acid.*

THIALDINE, n. Thi-a2l'den. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Thialdin.* A body of the formula $(C_nH_{2n})_3.NH.S_2$; when used without qualification, ethylidene t., $(C_2H_4)_3NH.S_2 = C_6H_{13}NS_2$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

THIALÖL (Ger.), n. Te'a3l-u5l. Ethyl persulphide. [B.]

THIANILINE, n. Thi-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *t.* A colorless, very stable, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2S$, obtained by the direct action of sulphur on aniline. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

THIER (Ger.), n. Ter. See ANIMAL.—**Sament'.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**T'arzneikunst, T'heilkunde.** See *Veterinary* MEDICINE.—**T'arzt.** See *Veterinary* SURGEON.—**T'keim.** See EMBRYO (1st def.).—**T'lymphe.** Vaccine taken from an animal. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**T'pocken.** See COW-POX.—**T'seuche.** See EPIZOOTY.—**T'wahn.** See ZOANTHROPY.

THIERCHEN (Ger.), n. Ter'ch^{2}e^{2}n. An animalcule.

THIERS (Fr.), n. Te-e^{2}r. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [*a*, 14.]

THIGH, n. Thi. Gr., μηρός. Lat., *femur, meros.* Ger., *Oberschenkel.* The upper portion of the lower limb between the knee and the hip. [L.]

THIMBLE, n. Thi^{2}m'b'l. A cap used to protect the finger which pushes the needle in sewing. [*a*, 48.]—**Burr t.** A dental drill which rests upon a socket connected with an open ring worn around the index finger. [E.]

THIOACETIC, adj. Thi-o-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. See THIACETIC.

THIOALCOHOL, n. Thi-o-a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. See MERCAPTAN.

THIOALDEHYDE, n. Thi-o-a^{2}l'de^2-hid. An aldehyde in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. The formula of the t's is $C_nH_{2n}S$. [B, 5.]

THIOANHYDRIDE, n. Thi-o-a^{2}n-hi'dri^{2}d(drid). An anhydride in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]

THIOANTIMONIC ACID, n. Thi-o-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. 1. Antimony pentasulphide. 2. A hypothetical acid, SbH_3S_4. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THIOANTIMONIOUS ACID, n. Thi-o-a^{2}n-ti^2-mon'i^2-u^{3}s. A hypothetical acid, SbH_3S_3. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THIOANTIMONITE, n. Thi-o-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-it. A salt formed by the combination of antimony trisulphide with a basic metallic sulphide. When the latter is the protosulphide of an alkali metal, the compound salt is termed *liver of antimony.*

THIOARSENATE, n. Thi-o-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-at. Also called *sulpharsenate.* A salt of thioarsenic acid, or an arsenate in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. [B.]

THIOARSENIC ACID, n. Thi-o-a^{3}rs-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Also called *sulpharsenic acid.* Arsenic acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen. H_3AsS_4, known through its salts, the thioarsenates. [B.]

THIOARSENIOUS ACID, n. Thi-o-a^{3}rs-e^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}s. Arsenious acid in which sulphur replaces oxygen, H_3AsS_3; known through its salts, the thioarsenites. [B.]

THIOARSENITE, n. Thi-o-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-it. A salt of thioarsenious acid, or an arsenite in which sulphur replaces the oxygen (*i. e.*, a compound sulphide of arsenic and another element). [B.]

THIOBENZAMIDE, n. Thi-o-be^{2}nz'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). The compound $C_6H_5.CS.NH_2$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIOBENZOIC ACID, n. Thi-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. A crystalline acid, $C_6H_5.CO.SH$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIOBROMIDE, n. Thi-o-brom'i^{2}d(id). A compound of bromine and sulphur with the same element or radicle. [B.]

THIOCAMF, n. Thi'o-ka^{2}mf. A liquid disinfectant consisting apparently of a mixture of camphor and sulphur dioxide. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THIOCARBAMIC ACID, n. Thi-o-ka^{3}rb-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. An acid, $CS\langle^{NH_2}_{SH}$, occurring as colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THIOCARBANILIDE, n. Thi-o-ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

THIOCARBIMIDE, n. Thi-o-ka^{3}rb'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See ISOTHIOCYANATE.

THIOCARBONATE, n. Thi-o-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. A salt of thiocarbonic acid. Such salts have the formulæ of the carbonates with sulphur replacing the oxygen. [B.]

THIOCARBONIC ACID, n. Thi-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Kohlenschwefelwasserstoffsäure.* An unstable substance, H_2CS_3; a deep-yellow, oily liquid of exceedingly disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]

THIOCARBONYL, n. Thi-o-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. A radicle, CS'', found in thiocarbonic acid. [B.]

THIOCHLORIDE, n. Thi-o-klor'i^{2}d(id). A compound of chlorine and sulphur with the same element or radicle. [B.]

THIOCRESOL, n. Thi-o-kre^{2}s'o^{2}l. Fr., *thiocrésol.* A substance, $C_6H_4(CH_3)SH$, known in three isomeric forms: *ortho*t', small tabular crystals; *meta*t', a liquid; and *para*t', large tabular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIOCYANACETIC ACID, n. Thi-o-si-a^{2}n-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $CH_2.(SCN).COOH = C_3H_3SNO_2$. [B, 3.]

THIOCYANIC ACID, n. Thi-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide thiocyanique.* An acid, SCN.H, occurring as an unstable colorless liquid of persistent odor. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THIOCYANURIC ACID, n. Thi-o-si-a^{2}n-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. An acid, $(N\equiv C-SH)_3 = C_3S_3N_3H_3$, derived from cyanuric acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen; a yellow granular powder. ["Am. Jour. of Sci.," Dec., 1885 (B).]

THIOCYMENE, THIOCYMOL, THIOCYMOPHENOL, n's. Thi-o-si'men, -si'mo^{2}l, -sim-o-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. Cymophenol in which sulphur replaces oxygen; a liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(C_3H_7).SH$. [B; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIODIGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Thi-o-di-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $S(CH_2.CO.OH)_2$. [B.]

THIOETHER, n. Thi-o-eth'u^{5}r. An ether in which an atom of sulphur replaces an atom of oxygen; a sulphide of a double hydrocarbon molecule. The general formula of the thioethers is $C_nH_{2n+1}C_mH_{2m+1}S$. [B.]

THIOETHYLATE, n. Thi-o-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. A compound of a metal with ethyl thioalcohol (ethyl mercaptan); a mercaptide of ethyl. [B.]

THIOFORMIC ALDEHYDE, n. Thi-o-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k a^{2}l'de^2-hid. See METHYLENE *sulphide.*

THIOGLYCERIN, n. Thi-o-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Trisulphydrin. [B.] See SULPHYDRIN.

THIOGLYCOL, n. Thi-o-gli^{2}k'o^{2}l. A compound of a bivalent hydrocarbon with two molecules of the univalent radicle $(SH)'$, and hence regarded as a glycol (diatomic alcohol) in which oxygen atoms in both of the molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by sulphur. General formula: $C_nH_{2n}(SH)_2$. [B, 4.]

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Thi-o-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. See MERCAPTOACETIC ACID.

THIOHYDANTOIN, n. Thi-o-hid-a^{2}n'to-i^{2}n. A crystalline body, $C_3H_4N_2OS = CH_2CO : N_2H_2.CS$. [B, 4.]

THIOL, n. Thi'o^{2}l. An artificial mixture of sulphureted hydrocarbons closely resembling ichthyol in chemical character and medicinal action. It occurs in commerce in liquid form (a 40-per-cent. solution) and in powder or thin layers. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

THIOLACTIC ACID, n. Thi-o-la^{2}kt'i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_3H_6SO_2 = CH_3.CH(SH).COOH$. [B, 3.]

THIOMETHYLATE, n. Thi-o-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. A compound of methyl mercaptan with a metal; a methylic mercaptide. [B.]

THIOMOLYBDATE, n. Thi-o-mo^{2}l-i^{2}b'dat. A compound of a basic sulphide with molybdenum trisulphide, or a molybdate in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]

THION (Lat.), n. n. Thi(the)'o^{2}n. Gr., θεῖον. See SULPHUR.

THIONINE, n. Thi'o^{2}n-en. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_9N_3S$, obtainable as a black crystalline powder or as small acicular crystals of a slight green lustre. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**T. hydrochloride.** Lauth's violet, $C_{12}H_9N_3S.HCl$, occurring as small acicular or prismatic crystals having a metallic green lustre. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIONOL, n. Thi'o^{2}n-o^{2}l. Dioxythiodiphenylimide, $C_{12}H_7NSO_2$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIONOLINE, n. Thi-o^{2}n'o^{2}l-en. The compound $C_{12}H_8N_2SO$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIONURIC ACID, n. Thi-o^{2}n-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide thionurique.* Ger., *Thionursäure, Thioharnsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5N_3SO_6$. [B, 3.]

THIONYL, n. Thi'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. Fr., *thionyle.* Ger., *T.* A bivalent radicle, $(S_{iv}O)''$. [B.]—**Diamyl t.** See AMYL *sulphoxide.*—**T. chloride.** A colorless fuming liquid, $SOCl_2$. [B, 3.]

THIOOXAMIDE, n. Thi-o-o^{2}x'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). An acid, $(CS)_2(NH_2)_2$, occurring as reddish-yellow crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIOOXYCARBONATE, n. Thi-o-o^{2}x-i^2-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. A salt of the general constitution $O : C\langle^{O.R'}_{S.R'}$. [B.]

THIOOXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. Thi-o-o^{2}x-i^2-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'-a^{2}m-en. See SULPHAMINOL.

THIOPARALDEHYDE, n. Thi-o-pa^{2}r-a^{2}ld'e^2-hid. A substance, $C_6H_{12}S_3$, known in two isomeric forms. α-*t.*, white prismatic or tabular crystals, and β-*t.*, shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIOPHENE, n. Thi'o-fen. Fr., *thiophène.* Ger., *Thiophen.* A colorless, strongly-refracting, oily liquid, C_4H_4S, found in benzene obtained from coal-tar. [B, 3.]—**T. diiodide.** An aromatic, non-toxic, and non-irritant body, used as an antiseptic. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," March 19, 1892 (*a*, 50).]

THIOPHENIC ACID, n. Thi-o-fe^{2}n'i^{2}k. A crystalline acid, $C_4H_3S.COOH = C_5H_4SO_2$, analogous in structure and properties to benzoic acid. [B, 3.]

THIOPHENITRILE, n. Thi-o-fe^{2}n-it'ri^{2}l. A liquid, $C_4H_3S.CN = C_5H_3NS$, resembling closely benzonitrile. [B.]

THIOPHENOL, n. Thi-o-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. See PHENYL *mercaptan.*

THIOPHOSPHATE, n. Thi-o-fo^{2}s'fat. A salt of thiophosphoric acid; a phosphate that has one atom of its oxygen replaced by sulphur. [B.]

THIOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Thi-o-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. An acid, H_3PSO_3, known only through its salts, the thiophosphates. [B.]

THIOPHOSPHORYL, n. Thi-o-fo^{2}s'fo^{2}r-i^{2}l. The trivalent radicle of thiophosphoric acid, $S=P\equiv$. [B.]

THIOPICRIC ACID, n. Thi-o-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide thiopicrique.* α-trinitrothiophenol; an acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3SH$, occurring as yellowish acicular crystals of bitter taste. [B. 3 (*a*, 38).]

THIOSINAMINE, n. Thi-o-si^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *thiosinamine.* Ger., *Thiosinamin.* See ALLYL-*thiourea.*

THIOSTANNIC ACID, n. Thi-o-sta^{2}n'i^{2}k. A dark powder, H_2SnS_3, of waxy appearance. [B, 3.]

THIOSULPHATE, n. Thi-o-su^{3}lf'at. Syn.: *sulphosulphate, hyposulphite.* A salt of thiosulphuric acid. The t's include the *normal t's*, $R'_2(S_2O_3)$, or $R''(S_2O_3)$, and the *acid t's*, $R_m(HS_2O_3)_n$, where R_m is a radicle whose combining power is *n*. [B.]

THIOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Thi-o-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. An acid, $S_2O_3H_2$, known only in its salts, the thiosulphates. [B, 46 (*a*, 39).]

THIO-THIO, n. Thi-o-thi'o. Palm-oil (from *Elæis guineensis*). [B, 121 (*a*, 35).]

THIOUREA, n. Thi-o-u^2-re'a^3. A crystalline solid, $CSNH_2$, or urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]

THIOURIC ACID, n. Thi-o-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. See Thionuric acid.

THIOXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. Thi-o^{2}x-i^2-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. See Sulphaminol.

THIRST, n. Thu^{5}rst. Gr., δίψα. Lat., *sitis*. Fr., *soif*. Ger., *Durst*. A desire to drink ; an uneasy sensation of craving for drink. [K.]

THISTLE, n. Thi^{2}s'l. A prickly composite plant, especially one belonging to any of the genera *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, or *Onopordon*. [*a*, 35.]—**Blessed t.** 1. See Centaurea *benedicta* and Silybum *marianum*.—**Canada t.** See Cnicus *arvensis*.—**Carline t., Carolina t., Caroline t.** The genus *Carlina*. [*a*, 35.]—**Corn-t.** See Cnicus *arvensis*.—**Cotton-t.** See Onopordon *acanthium*.—**Friar's t.** See Cnicus *eriophorus*.—**Fuller's t.** See Dipsacus *fullonum*.—**Globe-t.** See the major list.—**Gum-t.** One of various species of *Euphorbia*. [*a*, 35.]—**Melon-t.** The genus *Melocactus*. [*a*, 35.]—**Milk-t.** See Silybum *marianum* and Sonchus *oleraceus*.—**Plumed t.** The genus *Cnicus*, especially *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [*a*, 35.]—**Sow-t.** The genus *Sonchus*, also the genus *Agathyrsus* and species of *Mulgedium*. [*a*, 35.]

THLASIS (Lat.), n. Thlas(thla^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *thlas'eos* (*-is*). Gr., θλάσις (from θλᾶν, to bruise). A contusion ; of Vogel, a depression of the calvaria near a fracture of the skull. [*a*, 34.]

THLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Thla^{2}z(thla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *thlas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., θλάσμα. A contusion ; of Galen, an injury, such as a concussion or contusion, in which there is no solution of tissue continuity. [*a*, 34.]—**T. stremma.** See Sprain.

THLASPI (Lat.), n. n. Thla^{2}sp(thla^{3}sp)'i(i^2). Gr., θλάσπι. Gen., *thlasp'eos* or *thlas'pi* (indecl.). Fr., *t.*, *tabouret* (1st def.). Ger., *Täschelkraut* (1st def.). 1. Bastard-cress, besom-weed ; a genus of cruciferous herbs. 2. Of Adanson, a section of the *Cruciferæ*. The *Thlaspidæ*, *Thlaspideæ* (Fr., *thlaspidées*), or *Thlaspidieæ* are a tribe of cruciferous plants, containing *T.* (1st def.), *Capsella*, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**Herba thlaspeos** (seu **t.**). The herb of *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [*a*, 35.]—**Semen thlaspeos.** The seed of *T. arvense* and *Lepidium campestre*. [*a*, 35.]—**T. alliaceum.** Fr., *tabouret à odeur d'ail*. Ger., *lauchduftiges Täschelkraut*. A European species closely allied to *T. arvense* ; formerly official as *herba scorodothlaspeos*. [*a*, 35.]—**T. alpestre, T. alpinum.** Fr., *tabouret des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpentasche*. A European species. The leaves are used as a salad. [*a*, 35.]—**T. arvense.** Fr., *t.* (ou *tabouret*), *tabouret à grandes* (ou *siliques des champs*), *monnoyère*. Ger., *Ackertäschelkraut*, *Bauernkresse*. Boor's mustard, dish-mustard, penny- (or wild) cress ; found throughout Europe. The seeds, formerly official as *semen t.* (seu *thlaspeos*, seu *thlaspeos arvensis*), are stimulant, diuretic, and alterative, but are not now used. The leaves are astringent and antiscorbutic. [*a*, 35.]—**T. bursa pastoris.** See Capsella *bursa pastoris*.—**T. campestre.** See Lepidium *campestre*.—**T. maritimum.** See Lobularia *maritima*.—**T. perfoliatum.** Fr., *tabouret perfolié*, *moucelet*, *piloselle siliculeuse*. A European salad species. The seeds were formerly official, like those of *T. arvense*, as *semen thlaspeos*, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**T. ruderale.** See Lepidium *ruderale*.—**T. sativum.** See Lepidium *sativum*.

THLIBODEODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thli^{2}b(thleb)-od-e^2-o-(o^3)-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θλίβειν, to press, εἶδος, resemblance, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *thlibodéodermite*. A cutaneous inflammation resembling a bruise. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THLIPSENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Thli^{2}ps(thleps)-e^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θλῖψις, pressure, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *thlipsencéphale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster in which the brain has remained undeveloped in consequence of intra-uterine compression of the fœtal head. [*a*, 34.]

THLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thli^{2}ps(thleps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *thlips'eos* (*-is*). Gr., θλῖψις. Fr., *thlipsie*. Ger., *Zusammendrückung*. Compression. [L, 41, 50, 56 (*a*, 14).]

THNÉTOBLASTE (Fr.), n. Tnat-o-bla^{3}st. See *Cancer* cell.

THOMSENEAN, adj. To^{2}ms-en'e^2-'n. Pertaining to Thomsen's disease (*q. v.*). [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 70.]

THOMSONIAN, adj. To^{2}ms-on'i^2-'n. Pertaining to Thomsonianism ; as a n., a believer in or practitioner of it. [D.]

THOMSONIANISM, THOMSONISM, n's. Tho^{2}ms-on'i^2-'n-i^{2}zm, to^{2}ms'u^{3}n-i^{2}zm. From *Thomson* (see below). A system of medicine devised by Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. It maintains that the human body is composed of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water ; also that, since metals and minerals are heavy and are obtained from the earth, their employment for therapeutic purposes will tend to draw those who use them downward toward the earth, whereas, as vegetables develop upward, the use of them tends to develop and benefit those who employ them. [D, 20.]

THON (Ger.), n. Ton. See Argil and Clay.—**T'ähnlich, T'artig.** See Argillaceous.

THONERDE (Ger.), n. Ton'e^{2}rd-e^2. See Alumina and Clay.—**Arsensaure T.** See Aluminium *arsenate*.—**Essigsaure T.** See Aluminium *acetate*.—**Gerbsaure T.** See Aluminium *tannate*.—**Salzsaure T.** See Aluminium *chloride*.—**T'hydrat.** See Aluminium *trihydrate*.—**T'oleat.** An oleate of aluminium, used for muco-purulent cutaneous exudations and as dressing for fœtid ulcers. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]—**Weinsaure T.** See Aluminium *tartrate*.

THORA (Lat.), n. f. Thor'a^3. 1. An old term for *Aconitum napellus*. 2. See Ranunculus *t.*

THORACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a^3-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). See Thoracocentesis.

THORACHYPERTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ip-(u^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)'tro^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θώραξ, the chest, ὑπέρ, in excess, and τρόμος, a trembling. Fr., *thorachypertrome*. Abnormally increased vocal fremitus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACIC, adj. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Gr., θωρακικός. Lat., *thoracicus*. Fr., *thoracique*. Ger., *thoracisch*. Pertaining to the chest. [L, 343.]

THORACICO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^2-n'l. Fr., *t.-a.* Pertaining to the thorax and the abdomen.

THORACICO-LUMBAR, adj. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-lu^{3}mb'a^{3}r. From *thorax*, the chest, and *lumbus*, the loin. Thoracic and lumbar. [L, 153.]

THORACICUS (Lat.), adj. Tho^{2}r(thor)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Thoracic ; as a n. m., see Sternalis *brutorum*.

THORACI-SPINAL, adj. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}s-i^2-spi'n'l. From *thorax*, the chest, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the thoracic region and the spinal cord. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

THORACOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From θώραξ, the chest, and κέντησις, a pricking. Fr., *thoracocentèse*. Ger., *Brusthöhlenstich*. Perforation of the chest to evacuate fluid from the pleura. [E.]

THORACOCYLLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-si^{2}l-(ku^{6}l)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *-los'eos* (*-is*). From θώραξ, the thorax, and κύλλωσις, a crippling. Fr., *thoracocyllose*. Deformity of the thorax.

THORACOCYMECHOS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-ek(ach^2)'o^{2}s. From θώραξ, the chest, κῦμα, a wave, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Brustschülpen*. An undulating sound in the chest heard on succussion. [L, 50 (*a*, 34).]

THORACOCYRTOMA (Lat.), **THORACOCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-om'a^3, -os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From θώραξ, the chest, and κύρτωμα, a curve, or κύρτωσις, cyrtosis. Fr., *thoracocyrtome*. Ger., *Brustbuckel*. Gibbosity of the thorax or sternum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos*, *-cyst'ios* (*-is*). From θώραξ, the chest, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *thoracocyste*. 1. See Hydrothorax. 2. A hydatid of the thorax. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θώραξ, the chest, and δίδυμος, twin. Fr., *thoracodidyme*. See Thoracopagus.

THORACODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From θώραξ, the chest, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *thoracodynie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*. Pain in the thorax. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACO-FACIAL (Fr.), n. Tor-a^3-ko-fa^3-se-a^{3}l. See Platysma *myoides*.

THORACOGASTROSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ro^{2}sk(ro^{2}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-osch'isis*). From θώραξ, the thorax, γαστήρ, the belly, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Congenital fissure of the thorax and abdomen. [*a*, 34.]

THORACOGRAPHE (Fr.), n. Tor-a^3-ko-gra^{3}f. An instrument for making an outline of the body, especially of the vertebral column in cases of deformity. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Dec., 1885, p. 574 (D).]

THORACOMETER, n. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From θώραξ, the chest, and μετρον, a measure. Of Sibson, an apparatus, consisting of a spring connected with an index, for indicating variations in the volume of the thorax. [J.] See also Stethometer.

THORACOMONODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-(o^3)-mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θώραξ, the chest, μόνος, alone, and δίδυμος, double. See Thoracopagus *parasiticus*.

THORACOMYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From θώραξ, the chest, μῦς, a muscle, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *thoracomyodynie*. Pain in the pectoral muscles. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-paj(pa^{3}g)'-i^2-a^3. The condition of a thoracopagus. [*a*, 48.]

THORACOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θώραξ, the chest, and πάγος, anything fixed. Fr., *thoracopage*. That form of double monster in which the individuals are joined by the thorax, having two heads and four upper limbs. [Veit, "Samml. klin. Vortr.," gynäk., No. 48 (*a*, 50).]—**T. parasiticus.** A t. in which one of the individuals is not fully developed, or is only rudimentary. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

THORACOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. From θώραξ, the chest, and πάθος, disease. Ger., *Brustkastenleiden*. Any disease of the thorax. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACOPLASTY, n. Tho^{2}r'a^{2}k-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From θώραξ, the chest, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *Rippenresection*, *Thoracoplastik*. See *Estlander's* resection.

THORACOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-is'eos* (*-osch'isis*). From θώραξ, the chest, and σχίσις, a cleaving. Fr., *thoracoschisie*. See Fissure *of the thorax*.

THORACOSCOPY, n. Tho^{2}r-a^{2}k-o^{2}sk'op-i^2. From θώραξ, the chest, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *thoracoscopie*. Exploration of the thoracic cavity, especially by means of the stethoscope.

THORACOSPHYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-sfi^{2}g(sfu^{6}g)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From θώραξ, the chest, and σφυγμός, the pulse. Fr., *thoracosphygme*. See Brustpuls.

THORACOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From θώραξ, the chest, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., *thoracosténose*. Stenosis of the thorax. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THORACOTOMY, n. Thor-a^{2}k-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From θώραξ, the chest, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *thoracotomie*. See Thoracocentesis.

THORACOTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}t'ro^{2}m-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From θώραξ, the chest, and τρόμος, a trembling. See *Pectoral* fremitus.

THORACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Tho2r(thor)-a2k(a3k)'u2l(u4l)-u3m-(u4m). From θώραξ, the chest. Ger., *Schnürbrust*. See CORSET.

THORADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a2d(a3d)-e2lf'u3s(u4s). From θώραξ, the chest, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *thoradelphe*. A double monster, divided below the umbilicus but united above so as to have but a single thoracic cavity and head and two arms. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).] Cf. SYNADELPHUS.

THORAX (Lat.), n. m. Thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *-ac'os* (*-is*). Gr., θώραξ (lit., a breastplate). Fr., *t*. Ger., *T*., *Brustkasten*. It., *torace*. Sp., *tórax*. 1. The cavity bounded by the diaphragm below, the ribs and sternum in front, and the ribs and vertebral column behind, and closed in above by the structures in the lower part of the neck. It contains the heart and lungs and the vessels connected with them, the œsophagus, the sympathetic and the pneumogastric nerves and their ganglia and plexuses, and a portion of the thoracic duct. 2. In arthropods, that portion of the body to which the appendages concerned in motion are almost exclusively, if not wholly, attached. [L.]—**T. paralyticus.** A t. that is deformed in consequence of paralysis of some of the thoracic muscles. [α, 34.]

THOREXIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho2r(thor)-e2x(ax)'i2s. Gen., *-ex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., θώρηξις (from θωρήσσειν, to intoxicate). Ger., *Berauschung*. See INTOXICATION.

THORIA (Lat.), **THORINA** (Lat.), n's f. Thor'i2-a3, tho2r-(thor)-in(en)'a3. Fr., *thorine*. Thorium oxide. [B.]

THORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thor'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *t*. Ger., *T*. Also written *thorinum*. A metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1828. It occurs in certain rare minerals. It has been prepared in the pure state as a gray, lustrous powder of sp. gr. 7·66 to 7·95. In composition it acts as a tetrad. Symbol, Th; atomic weight, 231·5. [B.]

THORN, n. Tho2rn. A spine; also the genus *Cratægus* and other spiny plants. [α, 35.]—**Leaf t.** A leaf which is contracted into a spine or a petiole which is hardened into a spine after the fall of the blade of the leaf. [α, 35.]—**Purging t., Rhineberry t.** See RHAMNUS *catharticus*.

THORNAPPLE, n. Tho2rn'a2p-'l. See DATURA and DATURA *stramonium*.

THOROFLUORIDE, n. Thor-o-flu2'o2r-i2d(id). A compound of thorium fluoride with the fluoride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

THOROUGHPIN, n. Thu3'ro-pi2n. In solipeds, a synovial effusion into a bursa. [L.]

THOROUGHWORT, n. Thu3'ro-wu6rt. See EUPATORIUM *perfoliatum*.

THORUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor(tho2r)'u3s(u4s). Gr., θορός. See SEMEN.

THRÆNINE (Fr.), n. Tra-nen. See DACRYOLIN.

THRÄNCHEN (Ger.), n. Tran'ch2e2n. See DACRYDIUM (1st def.).

THRÄNE (Ger.), n. Tran'e2. See DACRYON (1st and 2d def's) and TEAR.—**T'nbucht.** See LACUS *lacrimalis*.—**T'neiterfluss.** See DACRYOPYORRHŒA.—**T'nfistel.** See *Lacrymal* FISTULA.—**T'nfurche.** 1. See *Lacrymal* GROOVE. 2. The lacrymal furrow of the embryo, subsequently developed into the lacrymal canal.—**T'ngang.** See *Lacrymal* CANAL and *Nasal* DUCT.—**T'ngeschwulst.** Dacryoma. [α, 34.]—**T'ngeschwür.** See DACRYELCOSIS.—**T'nhügel.** See *Lacrymal* CARUNCLE.—**T'nkanälchen.** See CANALICULI *lacrimales*.—**T'nlöcher.** See PUNCTA *lacrimalia*.—**T'nmuskel.** See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**T'nrinne.** See *Lacrymal* GROOVE.—**T'nröhrchen.** See CANALICULI *lacrimales*.—**T'nschlauch.** The lacrymal sac.—**T'nschlauchentzündung.** See DACRYOCYSTITIS.—**T'nschleimfluss.** See DACRYOBLENNORRHŒA.—**T'nschwamm.** See MERULIUS *lacrimans*.—**T'nsee.** See LACUS *lacrimalis*.—**T'nstein.** See *Lacrymal* CALCULUS.—**T'nwärzchen.** See *Lacrymal* CARUNCLE and *Lacrymal* PAPILLÆ.

THRÄNENDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Tran'e2n-dru6s-e2. See *Lacrymal* GLAND.—**T'ngeschwulst.** See DACRYOPS and ENCANTHIS.—**T'ngrube.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.

THRÄNENSACK (Ger.), n. Tran'e2n-za3k. See *Lacrymal* SAC.—**T'bruch.** See *Lacrymal* HERNIA.—**T'grube.** See *Lacrymal* FOSSA.

THRASYDEILUS (Lat.), n. m. Thra2s(thra3s)-i(u6)-dil'(de2'i2l)-u3s(u4s). From θρασύς, bold, and δειλός, cowardly. Of Aristotle, a physician who employs very energetic drugs, but with very great caution. [A, 322 (α, 48).]

THREAD, n. Thre2d. Lat., *filum*. Fr., *fil*. Ger., *Faden*. A very slender cord, a filament. [α, 48.]—**Achromatic t's, Cell-t's.** See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.—**Central ependymal t.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis*.—**Chromatic t's.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**Daughter t's.** See *Daughter* NUCLEI.—**Mycelial t's.** The hyphæ of the mycelium. [α, 35.]—**Nucleus-communication-t.** Of Mayer, the t.-like band connecting the two nuclei of a sympathetic-nerve cell whenever there are two. [J, 35.]—**Primary (chromatic, or chromatin) t's.** See *Primary* FIBRES.—**Protoplasma-t's.** Delicate t's or strings of protoplasm, such as those passing from the follicular epithelium through the vitelline membrane in the ova of some fishes. [J, 35.]—**Secondary (chromatic, chromatin, or nuclear) t's.** See *Secondary chromatic* FIBRES.—**T.-indicator.** See under AUXANOMETER.

THREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thre2ps'i2s. Gen., *threps'eos* (*-is*). Gr., θρέψις (from τρέφειν, to nourish). Nutrition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THREPSOLOGY, n. Thre2ps-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *threpsologia* (from θρέψις, nutrition, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *threpsologie*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THRESHOLD, n. Thresh'old. See LIMEN.

THRIDACE (Fr.), n. Tred-a3s. See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ (2d def.) and LACTUCARIUM.—**Sirop de t.** See *Syrupus* LACTUCARII.

THRIDACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thri2d-as(a3k)'i2-u3m(u4m). From θρίδαξ, lettuce. Fr., *thridace*. See LACTUCARIUM.

THRIDAX (Lat.), n. f. Thrid(thri2d)'a2x(a3x). Gen., *thrid'acos* (*-acis*). Gr., θρίδαξ. 1. Of the ancients, lettuce. [α, 35.] 2. See *Extractum* LACTUCÆ and LACTUCARIUM.—**Syrupus thridacis.** See *Syrupus* LACTUCARII.

THRIFT, n. Thri2ft. See ARMERIA *vulgaris*.

THRILL, n. Thri2l. Lat., *fremitus*. Fr., *frémissement*. Ger., *Schwirren*, *Zittern*. A tremor discerned by palpation or auscultation. [α, 34.]—**Aortic t.** A t. heard over the aortic aperture in lesions of the orifice or valves. [α, 34.]—**Arterial t.** A t. perceived over an artery. [α, 34.]—**Hydatid t.** The t. felt by palpation over a hydatid cyst. [α, 34.]—**Mitral t.** A t. discerned over the mitral orifice. [α, 34.]—**Presystolic t.** A t. which can sometimes be felt before the systole when the hand is placed over the position of the apex beat. [α, 34.]—**Purring t.** Ger., *Katzenschnurren*. A rough cardiac t. resembling the purring of a cat; often heard in mitral stenosis. [α, 34.]

THRIX (Lat.), n. f. Thri2x. Gen., *trich'os*, *trich'is*. Gr., θρίξ. See HAIR.

THROAT, n. Thro3t. Gr., φάρυγξ. Lat., *gula*, *guttur*, *jugulum*. Fr., *gorge*. Ger., *Schlund*, *Kehle*. 1. The cavity extending from the arch of the palate to the glottis and the superior opening of the œsophagus; also popularly the front of the neck. 2. The gorge or orifice in a gamophyllous corolla or calyx, including any portion between the limb and the proper tube. [α, 35.]—**Sore t.** See the major list.

THROATWORT, n. Thro2t'wu6rt. The genera *Trachelium* and *Liatris*; also species of *Campanula*, the *Digitalis purpurea*, and the *Scrophularia nodosa*. [α, 35.]

THROBBING, n. Thro2b'i2n2. Gr., σφυγμός. A rhythmical beating movement, such as that of an inflamed part. [α, 48.]

THROMBOARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thro2mb-o(o3)-a3rt-e2r-(ar)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θρόμβος, a clot, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Arteritis with thrombosis. [α, 34.]

THROMBOLYMPHANGEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thro2mb-o(o3)-li2mf(lu6mf)-a2n(a3n2)-ji(ge2'i2)-ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θρόμβος, a clot, *lympha*, lymph, and ἀγγεῖον, a cell. Lymphangeitis with thrombosis. [α, 34.]

THROMBOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thro2mb-o(o3)-fle2b-i-(e)'tis. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θρόμβος, a vein. Phlebitis with thrombosis. [α, 34.]—**T. purulenta.** Suppurative phlebitis with thrombosis. [α, 34.]

THROMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thro2mb-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., θρόμβωσις (from θρομβοῦσθαι, to become clotted). Fr., *thrombose*. Ger., *Thrombose*, *Propfbildung*. Clogging of blood-vessels by coagulation of the blood within them.—**Atrophic t.** See *Marasmic t.*—**Cerebral arterial t.** A narrowing of the calibre of an artery in the brain caused by a deposit of fibrin from the blood. [D, 34.]—**Coagulated t.** T. produced by fibrinous coagulation in a vessel. [α, 34.]—**Compression-t.** Ger., *Compressionsthrombose*. T. due to dilatation of the affected vein as the result of compression between it and the heart. [A, 57.]—**Conglutination t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. in which the clot is formed by the accumulation and fusion of the blood-plates. [α, 34.]—**Dilatation t.** T. due to pouches or dilatations in the vessels, from the fact that the peripheral or lateral layers of a flowing current move more slowly, meet with more obstruction, and hence are more favorable to coagulation than the central ones. [D, 3.]—**Embolic t.** T. following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. [D, 3.]—**Hæmorrhagic t.** T. which follows hæmorrhages, the coagulum of extravasated blood continuing through the opening into the injured vessel. [D, 3.]—**Lymphatic t.** See THROMBOLYMPHANGEITIS.—**Marantic t., Marasmic t.** Fr., *thrombose marasmique*. T. due to a very feeble circulation. It commonly affects the crural and iliac veins, the venous plexuses of the pelvis, the cranial sinuses, etc. [D, 3, 4.]—**Placental t.** T. of the uterine veins due to an extension of the physiological t. from the placental site into the substance of the uterus. [A, 57.]—**Plate-t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. produced by a conglutination of blood-plates pre-existing in the blood. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 126 (α, 34).]—**Puerperal venous t.** Ger., *puerperale Venenthrombose*, *Metrophlebothrombose*, *Gebärmuttervenenthrombose*. Puerperal t. of the uterine veins.—**Sinus t.** T. of one or more of the sinuses in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [F.]—**Traumatic t.** 1. T. secondary to concussion or contusion of a part. [α, 17.] 2. See *Placental t.*—**Venous t.** T. of a vein. [α, 34.]

THROMBOTIC, adj. Thro2mb-o2t'i2k. Pertaining to or due to thrombosis. [α, 48.]

THROMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Thro2mb'u3s(u4s). Gr., θρόμβος. Fr., *thrombe*. Ger., *Thrombe*, *Blutpfropf*. The clot formed in thrombosis. [D, 3.]—**Autochthonous t., Blood-plate t.** See *Plate* THROMBOSIS.—**Laminated t.** A t. formed in strata or laminæ by slow and continuous coagulation, with an intermitting force of condensation.—**Primitive t.** A t. which remains at the place of its formation.—**Progressive t.** A t., usually stratified, which grows continuously into the lumen of the vessel. [D, 3.]—**Pudendal t.** See *T. vulvæ*.—**Red t.** A t. formed by the coagulation of blood which is at rest. It is dark-red or brown in color, and contains few white corpuscles. A t. which is formed from blood in motion contains a larger number of white corpuscles, and may be white, gray, pale-red, or mottled. [D, 48.]—**Secondary t.** 1. A t. following inflammation of the vessels or of the tissues immediately surrounding them. 2. A t. which is continuous between vessels of different kinds (*e. g.*, from capillaries into veins or arteries). [D, 3.]—**T. neonatorum.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**T. vaginalis.** Hæma-

toma beneath the mucous membrane of the vagina. [α, 34.]—**T. vulvæ.** Hæmatoma of the labium pudendi majus. [α, 34.]—**White t.** See under *Red t.*

THROTTLING, n. Thro^{2}t'li^{2}n^2. Choking, strangulation.

THRUMWORT, n. Thru^{3}m'wu^{5}rt. The genus *Actinocarpus*, also the genus *Alisma* and *Amarantus caudatus.* [α, 35.]

THRUSH, n. Thru^{3}sh. 1. See APHTHÆ. 2. In solipeds, a disease of the frog, characterized by a foul-smelling secretion. [L.]—**Milk t.** See APHTHA *infantum.*

THRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thri^{2}ps(thru^{6}ps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *thryps'eos (-is).* Gr., θρύψις. See COMMINUTION.

THRYPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Thri^{2}pt(thru^{6}pt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., θρυπτικός. Fr., *thryptique.* 1. Able to break or crush, especially lithontriptic. 2. Easily broken, fragile. [A, 311, 322 (α, 48).]

THUIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu(thu^4)'i^2-a^3. See THUJA.

THUIINE (Fr.), n. Tu^6-e-en. See THUJIN.

THUJA (Lat.), n. f. Thu(thu^4)'ja^3(ya^3). Gr., θυία (1st def.), θύον (1st def.). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Lebensbaum* (2d def.). Written also *thuia* and, preferably, *thuya.* 1. Of the ancients, an African tree with fragrant wood; according to Schousboe, the *Callitris quadrivalvis;* of the very late Latin authors, probably the *Citrus medica.* 2. Arbor-vitæ; a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of the *Cupressineæ.* 3. Of the U. S. and Hung. Ph's, the fresh tops of *T. occidentalis.* [α, 35.]—**Oleum thujæ.** A yellowish-green volatile oil, of camphoraceous odor, obtained from the leaves and twigs of *T. occidentalis;* a mixture of thujol and terpene. [α, 35.]—**Resina thujæ articulatæ.** Sandarac. [B.]—**T. articulata.** See CALLITRIS *quadrivalvis.*—**T. gigantea.** California (or British Columbia) cedar, the yellow cypress of northwestern America. [α, 35.]—**T. obtusa, T. occidentalis.** Fr., *t. d'occident, arbre de vie* (ou *de Paradis*), *cèdre américain.* Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *abendländischer*) *Lebensbaum.* American arbor-vitæ, white cedar. The fresh tops (leaves and twigs), the t. of the U. S. Ph., are used in coughs, rheumatism, intermittent fever, etc., as an application to venereal warts, cancerous ulcers, etc., and as an embrocation for rheumatic pains. A saturated tincture is recommended as an emmenagogue and in small-pox, and a distilled water in dropsy. The oil (see *Oleum thujæ*) is anthelminthic. The resinous wood, *lignum arboris vitæ* (seu *thujæ*), was formerly used like the tops. [α, 35.]—**T. orientalis.** Chinese or Japanese arbor-vitæ; a species having a pungent aromatic odor. The oily seeds are used as a stimulating tonic and purgative, and the young branches furnish a yellow dye. The leaves are used in small-pox like those of *T. occidentalis.* [α, 35.]—**Tinctura thujæ.** A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of t. with 6 of alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.]; by digesting 5 parts of t. with 15 of alcohol or three days [Hung. Ph.]; for by macerating 5 parts of dried t. with 50 of dilute alcohol for a week [T. A.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]



THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.
[A, 327.]

THUJENE, n. Thuj'en. Fr., *thuiène, thujène.* A colorless, acrid fluid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by treating oleum thujæ with iodine. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

THUJETIC ACID, n. Thuj-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_{28}H_{22}O_{13}$, obtained by boiling thujetin with barium water. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

THUJETIN, n. Thuj'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *thuiétine.* Ger., *T.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$, of thujin. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

THUJIGENIN, n. Thuj-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *thuigénine.* Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7$, obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis* as microscopic acicular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

THUJIN, n. Thuj'i^{2}n. Fr., *thuiine, thujine.* Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$, obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis,* and occurring as lemon-yellow microscopic tabular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

THUJOL, n. Thuj'o^{2}l. Fr., *thuiol.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, forming the chief constituent of the oil of *Thuja occidentalis,* and known in two forms, one a lævorotary and the other a dextrorotary liquid. In warm-blooded animals it acts so as to quicken the respiration, raise the blood-pressure, and lower the temperature. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Therap. Gaz.," 1885, p. 827 (α, 50).]

THUMB, n. Thu^{3}m. Gr., ἀντίχειρ. Lat., *pollex.* Fr., *pouce.* Ger., *Daumen.* The digit on the radial side of the hand. It differs from the others in being broader and shorter, in having only two phalanges, and in its metacarpal bone being separately movable. [L.]

THUMP, n. Thu^{3}mp. Palpitation of the heart, especially in horses. [L.]

THUNBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tun-be^{2}rg'i^2-a^3. From *Thunberg,* a Swedish botanist. 1. The genus *Gardenia.* 2. A genus of the *Thunbergiæ,* or *Thunbergieæ* (a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ*). [α, 35.]—**T. fragrans.** A native of the East Indies. In the West Indies, where it is cultivated, it is used as an aromatic tonic. [α, 35.]

THÜRANGEL (Ger.), n. Tu^{6}r'a^{3}n^2-e^{2}l. See GINGLYMUS.

THÜRE (Ger.), n. Tu^{6}r'e^2. A door. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Flügelt'n.** The valves of a vein.

THURIFEROUS, adj. Thu^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *thus,* incense, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *thurifère.* Producing incense. [α, 48.]

THURM (Ger.), n. Turm. A tower, a spire. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**T'kopf, T'schädel.** See OXYCEPHALIA.

THUS (Lat.), n. n. Thu^{3}s(thus). Gen., *thur'is.* Gr., θύος. 1. Incense, common frankincense; of the Russ. Ph., olibanum. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., a white, yellow, or reddish resin exuding from the branches of *Pinus silvestris* and *Abies excelsa.* [B, 95 (α, 38); α, 35.]—**Confectio de thure.** Fr., *confection de l'encens.* Confection of frankincense; a preparation containing 4 parts of prepared coriander-seeds, 3 parts each of white frankincense and nutmegs, 2 parts each of licorice and mastic, 1 part each of cubeb and prepared hartshorn, 8 parts of conserve of red roses, and enough white sugar, made into little balls or lozenges. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Cortex thuris.** See CASCARILLA-*bark* and STORAX-*bark.*—**Resina thuris.** See OLIBANUM.—**T. americanum.** See *Common* FRANKINCENSE.—**T. arabicum.** Olibanum. [α, 35.]—**T. libycum.** Gum-ammoniac. [α, 35.]—**T. vulgare.** 1. Common frankincense. [α, 35.] 2. See OLIBANUM *silvestre* (1st def.).

THUYA (Lat.), n. f. Thu(thu^4)'ya^3. See THUJA.

THYLACIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thil(thu^{6}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From θυλάκιον, a little bag. See ACNE (1st def.).

THYLLE (Ger.), n. Tu^{6}l'le^2. See TYLOSIS.

THYM (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2. 1. See THYMUS. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see THYMUS *vulgaris.*—**Eau distillée de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling the fresh flowering tops of thyme with water. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Essence de t., Huile volatile de t.** See *Oil of* THYME.—**T. de Candie, T. de Dioscoride, T. des anciens.** See THYMUS *creticus.*

THYMA (Lat.), n. n. Thim(thu^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *thym'atos (-atis).* A corruption of *ecthyma* (*q. v.*) and of *thymion* (*q. v.*).

THYMASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Thim(thu^{6}m)-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)'ma^3. Gen., *-asth'matos (-atis).* From θύμος, the thymus gland, and ἆσθμα, asthma. See *Thymic* ASTHMA.

THYMATE, n. Tim'at. A derivative of thymol in which a metallic base replaces the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl. [B.]

THYME, n. Tim. 1. The genus *Thymus,* especially *Thymus vulgaris.* [α, 35.] 2. See THYMUS (4th def.).—**Camphor of t.** Thymol. [α, 35.]—**Essence of t.** See *Oil of t.*—**Ground-t.** See THYMUS *serpyllum.*—**Lemon-t.** See THYMUS *citriodorus.*—**Oil of t.** Lat., *ætheroleum* (seu *oleum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *essentia* [Belg. Ph.]) *thymi* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile de thym* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Thymianöl.* Sp., *esencia de tomillo* [Sp. Ph.]. An essential oil, of sp. gr. about 0·880, readily soluble in alcohol, obtained from *Thymus vulgaris.* It is deep-reddish brown after one distillation (red oil of t.), but becomes colorless (white oil of t.) if re-distilled. It consists of thymol and a mixture of cymene and thymene. It is antiseptic and stimulating, and is recommended in depression or collapse. Its chief use is as an external stimulant in veterinary medicine. [α, 35.]—**Water-t.** See ANACHARIS *alsinastrum* and FONTINALIS *antipyretica.*—**Wild t.** See THYMUS *serpyllum.*

THYMELÆA (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu^{6}m)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From θύμος, thyme, and ἐλαία, the olive-tree. Fr., *thymélée.* 1. The *Daphne t.* 2. A genus of plants of the *Thymelaceæ,* or *Thymelæaceæ,* which are an order of dicotyledons including *Daphne, Dirca, Aquilaria,* etc. The *Thymelæaceæ* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Ambiguæ,* including the *Darwinieæ, Daphneæ,* and *Aquilarinæ.* The *Thymelææ* are: Of Adanson, a family including genera (*Eriocaulon, Conocarpus, Sanamunda,* etc.) now referred to various orders; of Jussieu, the *Thymelæaceæ;* of Endlicher, a class of apetalous *Acramphibrya* consisting of the *Monimiaceæ, Laurineæ, Gyrocarpeæ, Santalaceæ, Daphnoideæ,* etc. The *Thymeleæ* are the *Thymelaceæ.* The *Thymelinæ* are: Of Link, the *Daphnoideæ;* of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Daphnoideæ* consisting of the *Passerineæ* and *Daphneæ.* The *Thymelineæ* are the *Thymelaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Cortex thymelææ.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum* and *Daphne gnidium.* [α, 35.]—**Semen thymelææ.** The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium.* [α, 35.]—**T. cneorum.** See DAPHNE *cneorum.*—**T. mezereum.** See DAPHNE *mezereum.*

THYMELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu^{6}m)-e^{2}lk-os'i^{2}s. From θύμος, the thymus gland, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ulceration of the thymus gland. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

THYMÉLÉE (Fr.), n. Te-ma-la. See THYMELÆA and MEZEREUM (3d def.).

THYMENE, n. Tim'en. Fr., *thymène.* Ger., *Thymen.* A lævorotary liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in oil of thyme. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

THYMHYDROQUINONE, n. Thim-hid-ro-kwi^{2}n'on. Fr., *thymohydroquinone.* Ger., *Thymhydrochinon.* A substance, C_6H_2-$CH_3(C_3H_7)(OH)_2$, obtained by the reduction of thymoquinone and bearing the same relation to that body that hydroquinone bears to quinone. [B; B, 93 (α, 14).]—**Dimethylether of t.** See DIMETHYLTHYMHYDROQUINONE.

THYMIAMA (Lat.), n. n. Thim(thu^{6}m)-i^2-am(a^{3}m)'a^3. Gen., *-am'atos (-atis).* Gr., θυμίαμα (from θυμιᾶν, to burn incense). Anything burned as incense or for fumigation. [A, 311 (α, 48).]—**Cortex thymiamatis.** See STORAX-*bark.*

THYMIAN (Ger.), n. Tu^{6}m-e-a^{3}n'. See THYMUS and THYMUS *vulgaris.*—**T'öl.** See *Oil of* THYME.

THYMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu^{6}m)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* Gr., θυμίασις (from θυμιᾶν, to burn incense). Fr., *thymiase.* Fumigation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THYMIC, adj. Thim'i^{2}k. Lat., *thymicus* (from θύμος, the thymus gland). Fr., *thymique.* Pertaining to the thymus or dependent on disease of the thymus (*e. g., t. asthma*).

THYMIC ACID, n. Tim'i[2]k. See THYMOL.

THYMICOCYANOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Thi[2]m(thu[6]m)''i[2]k-o(o[3])-si(ku[6])-a[2]n(a[3]n)-o[2]t(ot)'i[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s). From θύμος, the thymus gland, and κυάνωσις, cyanosis. Dependent on disease of the thymus gland and accompanied by cyanosis. See ASTHMA *thymico-cyanoticum.*

THYMINE, n. Thim'en. See LEUCINE.

THYMION, n. Thi[2]m(thu[6]m)'i[2]-o[2]n. Gr., θύμιον (from θύμος, thyme). 1. A large wart. 2. Of Celsus, a little wart (*condyloma* or *verruca*) that projects considerably above the skin, has a slender base, and is colored at the top like the blossom of thyme (cf. MYRMECIA, 2d def.). It splits up easily, is raw, and readily bleeds. The worst forms occur about the genitals. [G, 8, 13.]

THYMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu[6]m)-i[2]-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From θύμος, a warty excrescence. 1. Of Swediaur, see FRAMBŒSIA (2d def.). 2. Any fungiform or warty growth. The *Thymioses* of Fuchs are a family of the specific *Dermapostases*, including frambœsia, radesyge, and contagious anthrax. [G, 5.]—**T. fungoides.** See FRAMBŒSIA (2d def.).—**T. morus.** See CONDYLOMA *latum.*—**T. ruboides.** See FRAMBŒSIA (2d def.).—**T. scotica.** See SIBBENS.

THYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu[6]m)-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Ger., *Thymusentzündung.* Inflammation of the thymus gland. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thi[2]m(thu[6]m)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See THYMION.

THYMOÏLE (Fr.), n. Te-mo-el. Of Lallemand, thymoquinone. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THYMOÏLOL (Fr.), n. Te-mo-e-lol. 1. Of Lallemand, thymoquinol. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of Dechambre, thymhydroquinone. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

THYMOL, n. Tim'o[2]l. Lat., *thymolum, acidum thymicum.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* Propylmethylphenol, $C_{10}H_{14}O = C_6H_3(C_3H_7)(CH_3)\text{-}OH$, structurally probably $C_6(H,H,CH_3,H,OH,CH_2.CH_2.CH_3)$. It is isomeric with carvacrol, and is derived from oil of thyme, though most of the t. of commerce is said to be obtained from the fruit of *Carum ajowan.* It forms colorless hexagonal crystals of aromatic odor and pungent taste, soluble with great difficulty in water (in from 1,200 to 900 parts), readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It melts at 50° C., and after fusion frequently remains liquid even when cooled considerably below this point. Like carbolic acid, it forms compounds with metallic bases, called *thymates.* It possesses marked antiseptic properties, and is used in medicine both internally and locally. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4, 5.]—**T'-quecksilber** (Ger.). An unstable substance, $C_{10}H_{13}HgOH$, occurring as a blue-green precipitate. Recommended by Neisser in syphilis. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).] See MERCURY *thymolate.*

THYMOPATHY, n. Thim-o[2]p'a[3]th-i[2]. Lat., *thymopathia* (from θυμός, the spirit, and πάθος, a disease). Fr., *thymopathie.* Any mental affection or derangement. [*a*, 34.]

THYMOQUINHYDRONE, n. Thim-o-kwi[2]n-hid'ron. Fr., *t., thymeide.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{26}O_4 = C_3H_7.C_6H_2(OH)_2CH_3 + C_3H_7.C_6H_2O_2.CH_3$, occurring as shining black or dark-violet acicular crystals. [B, 3, 93 (*a*, 14, 38).]

THYMOQUINOL, n. Thim-o-kwi[2]n'o[2]l. A substance, $C_3H_7.C_6H_2(OH)_2CH_3 = C_{10}H_{14}O_2$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THYMOQUINONE, n. Thim-o-kwi[2]n'on. Fr., *t., thymoïle.* Ger., *Thymochinon.* A substance bearing the same relation to thymol that quinone bears to phenol; a yellow crystalline body, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, of pungent odor. [B, 4.]

THYMOTIC ACID, n. Thim-o[2]t'i[2]k. Ger., *Thymotinsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_2(OH)C_3H_7(CH_3)CO.OH, = C_6[C_3H_7,OH,CO.OH,CH_3,H,H,]$, occurring as silky crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

THYMOXYCUMINIC ACID, n. Thim-o[2]x-i[2]-ku[2]-mi[2]n'i[2]k. Of Barth, metahydroxycuminic acid. See HYDROXYCUMINIC ACID.

THYMUM (Lat.), n. n. Thim(thu[6]m)'u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., θύμον. The *Thymus vulgaris*; of the ancients, *Thymus creticus.* [*a*, 35.]

THYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thim(thu[6]m)'u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., θύμος, θύμον. Fr., *thym.* Ger., *Thymian.* 1. of the ancients, *T. creticus.* 2. Thyme, a genus of the *Labiatæ*; also *T. vulgaris.* [*a*, 35.] 3. See *T.* GLAND. 4. Condyloma acuminatum; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the flower of thyme (cf. THYMION). [G.]—**Accessory t.** Ger., *Nebent'.* One of the lobules frequently met with belonging to the t. gland, but isolated from the mass of the organ. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**Ætheroleum thymi.** See *Oil of* THYME.—**Alcohol thymi.** See *Spiritus thymi* (2d def.).—**Essentia thymi.** See *Oil of* THYME.—**Herba thymi.** Fr., *thym.* Sp., *tomillo.* See under *T. vulgaris.*—**Oleum thymi.** See *Oil of* THYME.—**Spiritus thymi.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of oil of thyme in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], or by distilling 1 part of thyme with 3 parts each of water and alcohol so as to obtain 4 parts [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**T. albus.** See *T. creticus.*—**T. alpinus.** Ger., *Alpen-Quendel* (1st def.), *Thymian* (1st def.). 1. Alpine thyme of Europe; an aromatic undershrub. The leafy twigs (*herba clinopodii montani*) are used like those of *T. serpyllum.* 2. The *Calamintha acinos.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. citriodorus.** Lemon-thyme; an aromatic lemon-scented variety of *T. serpyllum*; used as a condiment and stimulant. [*a*, 35.]—**T. creticus.** Fr., *thyme de Candie* (ou *de Crête*, ou *des anciens*, ou *de Dioscoride* [all 1st def.]). Ger., *köpfiger Thymian* (1st def.). 1. The θύμος and θύμον of the ancients; a pungent, fragrant shrub of Mediterranean regions, formerly official as *herba thymi* (*cretici*, seu *albi*, seu *capitati*, seu *veri*), and still used in southern Europe as an aromatic. 2. The *Satureia thymbra.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. mastichina.** Ger., *Mastix-Thymian.* Herb-mastich; a shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa, having an odor like that of mastic; still used like garden thyme under the name of *herba mastichinæ* (seu *mastichinæ Gallorum*, seu *mari*, seu *mari vulgaris*). [*a*, 35.]—**T. pannonicus.** Ger., *ungarischer Thymian.* An undershrub of southern and central Europe, considered by Koch a variety of *T. serpyllum*, like which it is used. [*a*, 35.]—**T. serpillum, T. serpyllum.** Fr., *thym serpolet* (ou *sauvage*), *pillolet.* Ger., *Feld-Thymian, Quendel, Hühnerklee, Kundelkraut, Feldkümmel, Kümmleinkraut.* Mother-of-thyme, hill-wort, pellamountain, serpolet-oil plant, wild thyme of Europe and northern Asia. The flowering leafy branches, *herba serpylli* (*minoris*, seu *silvestris*, seu *vulgaris*), *herba saturejæ agrestis*, contain an essential oil, bitter extractive, tannin, etc., and are used as an external stimulant, and internally in whooping-cough. They also form a part of the *species aromaticæ, species ad fomentum*, and *syrupus ipecacuanhæ compositus.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. tragoriganum.** Ger., *wohlriechender Thymian.* The τραγορίγανος of Dioscorides, goat's-marjoram; an aromatic shrub of Greece and the Grecian islands. [*a*, 35.]—**T. verus.** See *T. creticus.*—**T. vulgaris.** Fr., *thym* (*commun*), *mignotise des Génevois, tin, pouilleux.* Ger., *ächter* (oder *Garten-*) *Thymian, römischer* (oder *welscher*) *Quendel. Bienenkraut, Immenkraut, Demuthkraut.* Sp., *tomillo* [Mex. Ph.]. Common thyme; a highly aromatic undershrub indigenous to southern Europe, often cultivated as a condiment. The leafy and flowering branches, *herba thymi* (seu *vulgaris*, seu *hortensis*), *herba serpylli romani*, are used like those of *T. serpyllum*, and furnish oil of thyme. [*a*, 35.]



THYMUS SERPYLLUM. [A, 327.]

THYREADENOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)''e[2]-a[2]d(a[3]d)-e[2]n-o(o[3])-si[2]r(ski[2]r)'ru[3]s(ru[4]s). For deriv., see THYREOID, ADEN, and SCIRRHUS. Fr., *thyréadénosquirrhe.* Scirrhus of the thyreoid gland. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THYRÉAL (Fr.), n. Te-ra-a[3]l. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the hypobranchial bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

THYREARYTÆNODES (Lat.), adj. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)-e[2]-a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2](u[6])-te[2]n(ta[3]-e[2]n)-od'ez(as). Pertaining to the arytænoid and thyreoid cartilages. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

THYREICHTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)-e[2]-i[2]k(i[2]ch[2])-thi[2](thu[6])-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From θυρεός, an oblong shield, and ἰχθύωσις, ichthyosis. See ICHTHYOSIS *scutellata.*

THYREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)-e[2]m-fra[2]x-(fra[3]x)'i[2]s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). For deriv., see THYREOID and EMPHRAXIS. See GOÎTRE.

THYREOADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)-e[2]-o(o[2])'a[2]d-(a[3]d)-e[2]n(an). Gen., *-ad'anos* (*-is*). From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and ἀδήν, gland. See *Thyreoid* GLAND.

THYREOADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)-e[2]-o(o[3])-a[2]d(a[3]d)-e[2]n-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See THYREOITIS.

THYREO-ADENOIDÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)''e[2]-o(o[3])-a[2]d(a[3]d)-e[2]n-o(o[2])-i[2]d(ed)-e'(a[3]'e[2])-u[3]s(u[4]s). For deriv., see THYREOID and ADENOID. Fr., *thyréo-adénoïdien.* A fasciculus of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted on the side of the thyreoid gland. [Winslow (L).]

THYREO-ARY-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), **THYREO-ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICUS** (Lat.), **THYREO-ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS** (Lat.), n's m. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)''e[2]-o(o[3])-a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]-(u[6])-e[2]p-i[2]-glo[2]t(glot)'ti[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s), -a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2](u[6])-ten'''(ta[3]''e[2]n)-o-(o[3])-e[2]p-i[2]-glo[2]t(glot)'ti[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s), -ten'''(ta[3]'''e[2]n)-o(o[3])-e[2]p-i[2]-glo[2]t-(glot)-ti[2]d'e[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenkehldeckelmuskel.* The thyreo-epiglottideus and the arytæno-epiglottideus regarded as one muscle. [L, 31.]

THYREO-ARYTÆNOID, adj. Thi[2]r-e[2]-o-a[2]r-i[2]-ten'oid. Pertaining to the thyreoid and arytænoid cartilages. [C.]

THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi[2]r(thu[6]r)-e[2]-o-(o[3])-a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2](u[6])-te[2]n(ta[3]-e[2]n)-o(o[2])-i[2]d(ed)'e[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr., *thyréo-aryténoïdien.* Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenmuskel.* The t.-a. internus and the t.-a. externus regarded as one muscle. [L.]—**T.-a. ascendens.** See *T.-a. inferior.*—**T.-a. descendens.** See *T.-a. superior.*—**T.-a. externus.** A muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage close to the t.-a. internus and the cricothyreoid membrane and inserted into the border of the arytænoid cartilage, its muscular process, the arytæno-epiglottidean fold, and the false vocal band, some fibres passing up toward the epiglottis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**T.-a. inferior.** 1. The oblique fibres of the t.-a. 2. See *T.-a.*—**T.-a. internus.** Ger., *Stimmbandmuskel.* A muscle which arises from the inner surface of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage and the interior of the false vocal cord and is inserted into the false vocal cord and the vocal process of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**T.-a. major.** See *T.-a.*—**T.-a. minor.** See *T.-a. superior.*—**T.-a. obliquus.** The portion of the thyreo-arytæno-epiglotticus inserted into the posterior portion of the muscular process of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T.-a. superior.** Ger., *oberer Schildgiessbeckenmuskel.* The portion of the t.-a. externus inserted into the muscular process of the arytænoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T.-a. superior lateralis.** See *T.-a. superior.*—**T.-a. superior medialis.** Ger., *Taschenbandmuskel.* The portion of the t.-a. externus extending between the border of the arytænoid cartilage and the false vocal band. [L, 332.]

THYREOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., thi^{2}r'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *thyréocèle.* Ger., *Kehlbruch.* A tumor of the thyreoid gland, especially a goître. [E.]

THYREOCORNICULATUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An anomalous insertion of fibres of the thyreo-arytænoideus into the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 332.]

THYREOCRICOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)''-e^2-o(o^3)-kri(kri^2)-ko(ko^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRICOPHARYNGEUS.

THYREOCUNEIFORMIS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-ku^{2}n(ku^{4}n)-e^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. An anomalous insertion of the fibres of the thyreo-arytænoideus into the cartilage of Wrisberg. [L, 332.]

THYREODEOCYNANCHE (Lat.), **THYREODITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-od''e^2-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'e(a), -o^{2}d(od)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-anch'es, -it'idos (-idis).* From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and κυνάγχη, cynanche. See THYREOITIS.

THYREO-EPIGLOTTIC, adj. Thi^{2}r-e^2-o-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the epiglottis and the thyreoid gland or cartilage.

THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o-(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Schildkehldeckelmuskel.* See THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS.—**T.-e. longus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage near its inferior cornu and blending with the t.-e. [L, 332.]

THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)''e^2-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A few fibres on the upper edge of the thyreo-arytænoideus which are spread out upon the membrane between the epiglottis and the arytænoid cartilage. [Douglas (L).]—**T.-e. inferior, T.-e. major.** See *T.-e.*—**T.-e. minor, T.-e. superior.** An anomalous muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage and passing along the thyreo-epiglottic ligament to the epiglottis. [L, 31.]

THYREO-GLOTTIDEUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)''-e^2-o(o^3)-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS.

THYREO-HYAL, n. Thir-e^2-o-hi'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage; as a n., see *T.-h.* BONE.

THYREO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-hi-(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *thyréo-hyoïdien.* Ger., *Schildzungenbeinmuskel.* A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the outer surface of the thyreoid cartilage and inserted into the lower margin of the body and the cornu majus of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**T.-h. accessorius.** An anomalous muscle extending between the superior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage and the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**T.-h. azygos, T.-h. minor, T.-h. superior.** An anomalous offshoot of the t.-h. extending between the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

THYREOID, adj. Thi^{2}r'e^2-oid. Gr., θυρεοειδής (from θυρεός, an oblong [door-shaped or doorstone-shaped] shield, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *thyréoïde, thyréoïdien.* Ger., *thyreoidisch.* Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from the t. gland; as a n. (Lat., *thyreoidea*), the gland itself. [α, 17.]

THYREOIDECTOMY, n. Thi^{2}r-e^2-oid-e^{2}kt'om-i^2. Lat., *thyreoidectomia* (from θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out). Fr., *thyréoïdectomie.* Ger., *Thyreoidektomie.* Removal of the thyreoid gland. [E.]

THYREOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. See *Thyreoid* GLAND.

THYREOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See THYREOID; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the thyreoid cartilage. [L.]—**T. incisuræ cartilaginis thyreoideæ mediæ transversæ.** See *T. transversus.*—**T. incisuræ mediæ obliquus.** See *T. transversus impar* (1st def.).—**T. internus.** See SUBTHYREOIDEUS.—**T. proprius.** A muscle extending near the middle line between the upper and lower margins of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**T. transversus (anomalus).** An anomalous muscle extending between the two cricoid processes of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**T. transversus impar.** 1. An aberrant bundle of the cricothyreoideus attached to the cricoid process of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.] 2. See *T. transversus.*

THYREOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See THYREOITIS.

THYREOIDOPRIVUS (Lat.), adj. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)-o(o^3)-pri(pre)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *thyreoideus,* thyreoid, and *privus,* deprived of. See STRUMIPRIVUS.

THYREOIDOTOMY, n. Thi^{2}r-e^2-oid-o^{2}t'om-i^2. See THYREOTOMY.

THYREOITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid. Fr., *thyréoïdite.* Ger., *Schilddrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the thyreoid gland.

THYREOMEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}mb-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The portion of the thyreo-epiglotticus inserted into the arytæno-epiglottidean fold. [L, 31.]

THYREONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *thyréoncie.* See GOÎTRE.

THYREO-ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-e^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-aj(a^{3}g)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Muscular fibres between the œsophagus and the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

THYREOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-pa^{2}l-(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *thyreoideus,* thyreoid, and *palatum,* the palate. See CONSTRICTOR *isthmi faucium posterior.*

THYREOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}nj(u^{6}n^{2}g)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *thyréo-pharyngien.* Ger., *Schlundschliesser.* 1. Of Douglas, that portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the thyreoid cartilage. [L.] 2. Of Winslow and Valsalva, see *Inferior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.* 3. See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*

THYREOPHARYNGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r-(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n^{2}g(u^{6}n^{2}g)-o(o^3)-pal(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in(en)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, φάρυγξ, the pharynx, and *palatum,* the palate. See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.

THYREOPHRAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-fra^{2}x-(fra^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and φράσσειν, to fence in. Fr., *thyrophraxie.* Of Alibert, see GOÎTRE.

THYREOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-fim-(fu^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis).* From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and φῦμα, a growth. A tumor of the thyreoid gland. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. fugax, T. sanguineum, T. spurium.** Of P. Frank, see *Inflammatory* GOÎTRE.

THYREOPRIVUS (Lat.), adj. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-pri(pre)'-vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). See STRUMIPRIVUS.

THYREOPROTEIN, n. Thi^{2}r-e^2-o-prot'e^2-i^{2}n. Of Bubnoff, an albumin isolated from the thyreoid gland. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

THYREOTOMY, n. Thi^{2}r-e^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From θυρεοειδής, thyreoid, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Thyreotomie.* Fr., *thyréotomie.* The operation of splitting the thyreoid cartilage (generally used for the removal of tumors). [E.]

THYREOTRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. Thi^{2}r(thu^{6}r)-e^2-o(o^3)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. For deriv., see THYREOID and TRACHEA. A muscle extending between the trachea and the thyreoid cartilage or region. [L.]—**T. profundus.** An anomalous offshoot of the crico-arytænoideus lateralis to the trachea. [L, 332.]—**T. superficialis.** An anomalous offshoot of the sternothyreoideus to the trachea. [L, 332.]

THYROID, adj. Thir'oid. A less correct form of *thyreoid.* For other words in *Thyro-*, see the corresponding words in *Thyreo-*.

THYRSE, n. Thu^{5}rs. Lat., *thyrsus* (from θύρσος, a stem). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Strauss, Blüthenstrauss.* A compact panicle, such as the inflorescence of the grape. [α, 35.]

THYRSIFLOROUS, adj. Thu^{5}rs-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. From *thyrsus,* a thyrse, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *thyrsiflore.* Having the inflorescence in contracted or ovate panicles. [α, 35.]

THYSSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Thi^{2}s(thu^{6}s)-se^{2}l-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *thyssélin.* Ger., *Sumpfsilge.* 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Selinum.* 2. Of Hoffmann, a genus of the *Umbelliferæ* closely resembling *Peucedanum.* [α, 35.]—**T. palustre.** Ger., *Milchpeterling, Oelsenich, wilder Bertram, gemeine Sumpfsilge.* A species found in Europe and Asia. The root, which has a strong, somewhat turpentine-like odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitterish taste, has been used in epilepsy and various spasmodic affections. In northern Asia it is used as a condiment in place of ginger. [α, 35.]

1. 2.



THE TIBIA.

1, posterior aspect; 2, anterior aspect.

TIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}b(teb)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κνήμη, προκνήμιον. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* A long bone, the larger of the two of the leg, on the anterior and inner side of which it is placed. Its upper extremity bears two concave surfaces covered with cartilage, separated by the crucial spine, for articulation with the femur, and bears on each side two prominences, the external and internal tuberosities. The shaft is three-sided, smaller in the middle than at either end, its inner surface being subcutaneous. The lower extremity is enlarged transversely and projects downward on the inner side as the internal malleolus, presenting a concave surface for articulation with the astragalus; externally is a surface covered with cartilage for articulation with the fibula, and posteriorly are grooves for the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexores digitorum pedis and pollicis longi. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**T. minima.** See FIBULA (1st def.).

TIBIAD, adv. Ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}d. Toward the tibial aspect. [L, 141.]

TIBIÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TIBIALIS.

TIBIAL, adj. Ti^{2}b'i^2'l. Lat., *tibialis.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *t.* Pertaining to or situated near or toward the tibia. [L, 343.]

TIBIAL (Fr.), adj. and n. Te-be-a^{3}l. See TIBIALIS.—**T. antérieur.** See TIBIALIS *anticus.*—**T. postérieur.** See TIBIALIS *posticus.*

TIBIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *tibia* (*q.v.*). Tibial; as a n. m. (Fr., *tibial, jambier;* Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*), a muscle connected with the tibia. [α, 48.]—**T. anticus.** Fr., *jambier antérieur.* Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel.* A muscle which arises from the lower part of the external tuberosity of the tibia and the upper half of the exterior surface of the bone from the interosseous membrane and the strong fascia of the leg; also from the intermuscular sæptum. It is inserted into a rounded area on the inner and inferior part of the internal cuneiform and the first metatarsal bones. [C.]—**T. anticus accessorius, T. anticus profundus.** See TIBIO-FASCIALIS *anticus.*—**T. gracilis.** See PLANTARIS.—**T. nauticus,**

T. posticus. A muscle which arises from the interosseous membrane; the outer part of the posterior surface of the tibia, the inner surface of the fibula and the aponeurosis covering it. It is inserted into the tubercle of the scaphoid bone and also into the three cuneiform bones, the cuboid, and the bases of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones, and also the sustentaculum tali. [C.]—**T. profundus.** See TIBIOFASCIALIS.—**T. secundus.** A muscle accessory to the t. posticus, arising from the lower part of the tibia and inserted into some of the ligaments near the ankle. [L, 332.]

TIBIO-APONÉVROTIQUE (Fr.), n. Teb-e-o-a^{3}p-o-nav-rot-ek. See TIBIOFASCIALIS.

TIBIO-CALCANÉEN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-ka^{3}l-ka^3-ne-a^{3}n^2. See SOLÆUS (1st def.).

TIBIOFASCIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2-(ki^2)-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. From *tibia*, the tibia, and *fascia*, a band. Fr., *tibio-aponévrotique*. Connected with the tibia and the fascia of the leg or foot; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—**T. anticus.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower third of the anterior edge of the tibia and is inserted into the annular ligament and deep fascia. It is sometimes a part of the tibialis anticus. [C.]

TIBIO-FEMORAL, adj. Ti^{2}b-i^2-o-fe^{2}m′o^2-r′l. Pertaining to the tibia and the femur. [a, 48.]

TIBIO-FIBULAR, adj. Ti^{2}b-i^2-o-fi^{2}b′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *peroneo-tibialis*. Fr., *péronéo-tibial*. Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

TIBIO-MALLÉOLAIRE (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-ma^3-le^2-o-la^{2}r. See *Internal saphenous* VEIN.

TIBIO-NAVICULAR, adj. Ti^{2}b-i^2-o-na^{2}v-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *tibia*, the tibia, and *navicula*, a boat. Pertaining to the tibia and the scaphoid bone. [a, 48.]

TIBIO-PÉRONÉO-CALCANIEN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-pa-ro-na-o-ka^{3}l-ka^3-ne-a^{3}n^2. See SOLÆUS (1st def.).

TIBIO-PÉRONÉO-TARSIEN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-pa-ro-na-o-ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^2. See PERONEUS *longus*.

TIBIO-PERONEAL, adj. Ti^{2}b-i^2-o-pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e″l. From *tibia*, the tibia, and περονή, the fibula. Fr., *tibio-péronier*. See TIBIO-FIBULAR.

TIBIO-PHALANGETTIEN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t-te-a^{3}n^2. See FLEXOR *digitorum pedis longus*.

TIBIOPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}b(teb)-i^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *tibio-phalangien*. Ger., *langer* (oder *dicker*) *Hufbeinbeuger, hinterer Unterschenkelmuskel*. The analogue of the flexor hallucis longus and flexor perforans of man found in the lower animals. [L, 13.]—**T. magnus.** See *T.*—**T. parvus.** See PERONEOPHALANGEUS.

TIBIOPRÆMETATARSEUS (Lat.), **TIBIOPRÆMETATARSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ti^{2}b(teb)″i^2-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ta^{3}rs′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *tibia* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and *metatarsus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *tibio-pré-métatarsien*. Ger., *Schienbeinbeuger, Wadenmuskel*. A muscle of solipeds, divided into two portions—the muscular, representing the tibialis anticus of man, and the tendinous, representing, according to Meckel, the peroneus tertius of man. [L, 13.]

TIBIOPRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}b(teb)″i^2-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *tibia* (*q. v.*), *præ*, before, and phalanx (*q. v.*). See PERONEOPRÆPHALANGEUS.

TIBIO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN COMMUN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-su-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t-te-a^{3}n^2 ko^{2}m-u^{3}n^2. Of Chaussier, see FLEXOR *digitorum pedis longus*.

TIBIO-SOUS-TARSIEN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-su-ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^2. See TIBIALIS *posticus*.

TIBIO-SUS-TARSIEN (Fr.), n. Te-be-o-su^6-ta^{3}r-se-a^{3}n^2. See TIBIALIS *anticus*.

TIBIO-TARSAL, adj. Ti^{2}b-i^2-o-ta^{3}r′s′l. Fr., *tibio-tarsien*. Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus. [a, 48.]

TIBOUCHINA (Lat.), n. Teb-ush-en′a^3. Fr., *tibouchine*. A genus of the *Melastomaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. aspera.** A Guiana shrub. The aromatic leaves and flowers are used as a pectoral. [a, 35]

TIC, n. Ti^{2}k. Fr., *t.* A convulsive motion or fit, especially of certain muscles of the face. [D, 20.]—**Convulsive t., Facial t.** Fr., *t. convulsif*. Ger., *Gesichtskrampf*. See *Gilles de la Tourette's* DISEASE.—**Salaamst'** (Ger.). See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**Spasmodic t.** Paralysis of the muscles of one or both sides of the face, associated with tonic contraction of the same. [D, 1.] Cf. *Facial* PARALYSIS.—**T. de salaam** (Fr.). See CHOREA *nutans* and *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**T. douloureux** (Fr.). Facial neuralgia accompanied by an involuntary contraction of some of the facial muscles. [a, 34.]—**T. giratoire** (Fr.). Clonic spasm of the obliquus capitis inferior. [a. 34.]—**T. non-douloureux** (Fr.). Of Trousseau, myoclonus. [a, 34.]—**T. rotatoire** (Fr.). See *T. giratoire*.

TICK, n. Ti^{2}k. Gr., ἰξώδης. Lat., *ixodes*. Fr., *tique*. Ger., *Zecke*. A name common to certain small parasitical *Arachnida* constituting the section *Ixodes* (called also *Suctoria*) of the family *Acarides*. [G, 60.] See IXODES and its subheadings.—**Itch t.** See ACARUS *scabiei*.

TICKLING, n. Ti^{2}k′li^{2}n^2. Fr., *chatouillement*. Ger., *Kitzeln, Kitzel*. A sensation of slight irritation of the peripheral ends of sensitive nerves, sometimes purely subjective. [D.]

TICKSEED, n. Ti^{2}k′sed. The genus *Coreopsis*, also any one of several species of *Desmodium*. [a, 35.]

TICKWEED, n. Ti^{2}k′wed. See HEDEOMA *pulegioides*.

TICOREA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}k-or′e^2-a^3. Fr., *ticorée*. A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs. [a, 35.]—**T. febrifuga.** A Brazilian and Guiana tree. The astringent bark is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]

TIEFENBACH (Ger.), n. Tef′e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2. A climatic health resort, with a sulphurous spring, in Bavaria, near the Lake of Constance. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TIEFSTAND (Ger.), n. Tef′sta^{3}nd. See DESCENT (1st def.).

TIEFSTECHEN (Ger.), n. Tef′ste^{2}ch^2-e^{2}n. See ACUPUNCTURE.

TIERCE (Fr.), adj. Te-e^{2}rs. See TERTIAN.

TIERMAS (Sp.), n. Te-e^{2}rm′a^{3}s. A place in Saragossa, Spain, where there is a hot saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TIERS-ARGENT (Fr.), n. Te-e^{2}rz-a^{3}r-zha^{3}n^2. An alloy of 3 parts of silver and 2 of aluminium; used in France as a substitute for silver. [Bloxam (B).]

TIEUTE (Jav.), n. See STRYCHNOS *t.*

TIFLIS, n. A place in the Caucasus, Russia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

TIGE (Fr.), n. Tezh. 1. See STEM (1st def.). 2. See CRURA *cerebri*.—**T. de l'encéphale** [Huguenin]. The base of the brain. [I, 28 (K).]—**T. du calamus scriptorius.** The median furrow of the fourth ventricle. [I, 36 (K).]—**T. fœtale.** The long axis of the fœtus; its trunk. [A, 54.]—**T. pituitaire.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**T's souterraines** [Fr. Cod.]. See RHIZOMA (2d def.).—**T. sus-sphénoïdale.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri*.

TIGELLARY, adj. Ti^{2}j′e^{2}l-ar-i^2. Pertaining to the stem or to a tigella; of the sheath of a leaf, incorporated with the stem. [a, 35.]

TIGELLE, n. Ti^{2}j-e^{2}l′. Lat., *tigella, tigellula*. Fr., *t., tigellule*. An initial or miniature stem; of some botanists, the stem of mosses and other cryptogams; also the plumule and the caulicle, and, of Richard, the part of the plumule connecting the radicle with the cotyledons. [a, 35.]

TIGLI (Fr.), n. Tel-ye. Ger., *T'baum*. See CROTON *tiglium*.—**Huile de t.** See CROTON-*oil*.

TIGLIC, adj. Ti^{2}g′li^{2}k. Derived from *Tiglium*. [B.]—**T. acid.** See METHYL*crotonic acid*.—**T. aldehyde.** See GUAIACENE.

TIGLINIC ACID, n. Ti^{2}g-li^{2}n′i^{2}k. See METHYL*crotonic acid*.

TIGLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}g′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CROTON *t.*—**Grana tiglii.** The seeds of *Croton t.* [a, 35.]—**Oleum tiglii** [U. S. Ph.]. See CROTON-*oil*.—**T. officinale.** See CROTON *t.*

TIGNASSE (Fr.), n. Ten-ya^{3}s. See PLICA *polonica*.

TIGRETIER (Fr.), n. Teg-r'-te-a. A convulsive affection resembling chorea, observed in Abyssinia. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

TIGRIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}g-ri^{2}d′i^2-a^3. From *tigris*, a tiger. A genus of the *Iridaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. pavonia.** Sp., *flor de la maravilla* [Mex. Ph.]. The tiger-flower of central Mexico. The edible, starchy bulbs are reputed febrifuge. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

TIKMEHL (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}k′mal. See *Curcuma* ARROW-ROOT.

TIL (Hind.), n. Sans., *tila*. The *Sesamum orientale*. [a, 35.]—**T.-oil.** See *Oil of* SESAMUM.

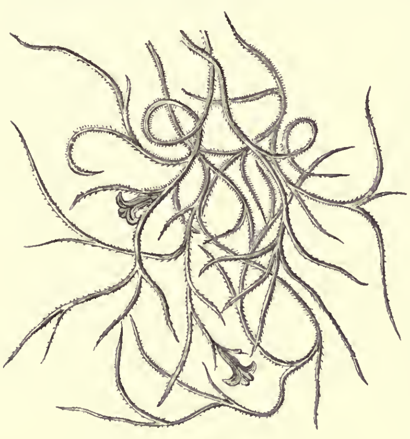
TILGUNG (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}lg′un^2. See ABOLITIO and EXTIRPATION.

TILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}l′i^2-a^3. Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Linde*. 1. A genus of trees (the limes or lindens), of the *Tiliaceæ*, which are an order of the *Malvales*. The *Tilieæ* are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. See *Flores tiliæ*.—**Aqua tiliæ.** Fr., *eau distillée de tilleul*. Sp., *agua de flor de tilo*. A preparation made by distilling flores tiliæ with water or [Russ. Ph.] by diluting aqua tiliæ concentrata with seven times as much water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua tiliæ concentrata.** A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of aqua tiliæ with 2 of alcohol and distilling 10 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]; or by distilling 12 parts of flores tiliæ and 2 of alcohol with water enough to make 15 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cortex tiliæ.** The bark of *T. silvestris*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores tiliæ.** Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Lindenblüthen*. Sp., *tilo*. The flowers of *T. mollis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of this and *T. vulgaris* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*T. intermedia* [Dan. Ph.]), of *T. argentea* [Roum. Ph.], of *T. europæa* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], of *T. silvestris* [Sp. Ph.], or of *T. silvestris* and *T. mollis* [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Hydrolatum tiliæ.** See *Aqua tiliæ*.—**T. alba.** 1. See *T. argentea*. 2. See *T. heterophylla*.—**T. americana.** Fr., *tilleul d'Amérique*. Ger., *kahle Linde*. American bass-wood (or linden, or white-wood). The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. The inner bark is used for cataplasms. [a, 35.]—**T. argentea.** Ger., *silberweisse Linde*. Silver lime-tree of Hungary and southeastern Europe, identified by some authors with the φιλύρα of the ancients. The fragrant flowers are more mucilaginous than those of *T. intermedia*, and yield a valuable essential oil. [a, 35.]—**T. canadensis, T. caroliniana.** See *T. americana*.—**T. europæa.** The European lime-tree. *T. intermedia* is the common variety. *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris* are also considered by some authors as varieties of it. [a, 35.]—**T. heterophylla.** Fr., *tilleul blanc*. American white bass-wood. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. [a, 35.]—**T. intermedia.** Fr., *tilleul d'Europe* (ou *de Hollande*). Ger., *gemeine Linde*. Common European lime-tree, Russian bast-tree; a tree of Europe and northern Asia, by some authors considered a hybrid between *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris*. The flowers, *flores tiliæ* (*europææ*, seu *fœminæ*), are mildly stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. A charcoal, *carbo tiliæ*, is prepared from the wood. The leaves and mucilaginous inner bark, *folia* et *cortex interior tiliæ*, were also formerly official. The sap of the tree yields sugar. The fruit contains a principle analogous to chocolate. [a, 35.]—**T. laxiflora.** Ger., *schlaffblüthige Linde*. A North American tree (by Wood considered a variety of *T. americana*), used like *T. intermedia*. [a, 35.]—**T. macrophylla.** See *T. heterophylla* and *T. intermedia*.—**T. mollis.** Ger., *weichhaarige* (oder *grossblättrige*) *Linde, Sommerlinde, Frühlinde, Wasserlinde, holländische Linde*. Broad-leaved lime-tree of southern and central Europe; according to some authors, a variety of *T. intermedia*. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. [a, 35.]—**T. silvestris.** Ger., *wilde* (oder *kleinblätt-*

rige) Linde, Steinlinde, Berglinde, Winterlinde. Small-leaved lime-tree of Europe; used like *T. intermedia*, but the flowers of some of the varieties are much less fragrant. [α, 35.]—**T. vulgaris.** See *T. intermedia.*

TILIACORA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *tiliacore.* A genus of the *Menispermaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. abnormalis, T. acuminata, T. cuspidiformis, T. fraternaria, T. racemosa.** An East Indian species used in elephantiasis and snake-bites. The leaves are used for ulcers and pustular eruptions. [α, 35.]

TILLANDSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}l-la^{3}nds'i^2-a^3. From *Tillands*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *tillandsie.* A genus of epiphytic or saxicolous plants of the *Tillandsieæ* (a division of the *Bromeliaceæ*). [α, 35.]—**T. recurva, T. recurvata.** Fr., *caragate recourbée.* A species found in the southern United States and tropical America, growing on old trees; used externally in hæmorrhoids. [α, 35.]—**T. usneoides.** Fr., *caragate musciforme, cheveux de roi, crin végétal.* Ger., *Greisenbart.* Sp., *heno.* Black (or Spanish, or long) moss of the southern United States, West Indies, Central America, Uruguay, etc.; used as an ointment in hæmorrhoids and as a surgical dressing. [α, 35.]



TILLANDSIA USNEOIDES. [A, 327.]

TILLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}l-le^{2}t'i^2-a^3. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Ectoclini;* of Tulasne, a division (the *Tilletieæ*) of the *Ustilagineæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. caries.** A species infesting the grain of wheat, its spores constituting the disease known as bunt. [α, 35.]—**T. scarlatinosa.** A species the micrococcus form of which, according to Hallier, occurs in the blood in scarlet fever. ["Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk.," N. F., ii, p. 169 (1869); "Ctrlbl. f. Bact. u. Parasit.," i, 1887, p. 281 (B).]—**T. secalis.** A species growing on the grains of rye. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

TILLEUL (Fr.), n. Te-yu^{5}l. 1. See Tilia. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Flores* tiliæ.—**Eau distillée de t.** See *Aqua* tiliæ.—**T. de Hollande, T. d'Europe.** See Tilia *intermedia.*—**Tisane de t.** Sp., *infusión de flor de tilo.* A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of flores tiliæ with 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.] (with 500 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]) and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

TILLI, TILLY (Fr.), n. Tel-ye. See Tigli.

TILMA (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}l'ma^3. Gen., *til'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., τίλμα. See Lint (2d def.).

TILMOS (Lat.), **TILMUS** (Lat.), n's n. Ti^{2}l'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., τιλμός. See Carphology.

TILTON (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}l'to^{2}n. Gr., τιλτόν. See Charpie.

TIL-TREE, n. Ti^{2}l'tre. See Tilia *europæa.*

TIMBÓ, n. The root-bark of *Paullinia pinnata.* [α, 35.]

TIMBONINE, n. Ti^{2}m'bo^{2}n-en. See under Paullinia *pinnata.*

TIMBRE (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-br'. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Klangfarbe.* The distinctive quality or character which belongs to a sound in virtue of its being produced by the voice or by a particular instrument; the clang-tint. [α, 48.]

TIME, n. Tim. Gr., χρόνος. Lat., *tempus.* Fr., *temps.* Ger., *Zeit.* Extent of duration. [α, 48.]—**Physiological t.** The t. elapsing between the impression received by an organ of sense and its perception by the individual affected. [K, 35.]—**Reaction t., Reflex t.** The t. occupied in the transfer of an impulse along a sensory nerve to the spinal cord and brain and back along a motor nerve. [K, 35.]

TIMIDUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}m'i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *timere*, to fear. An old term for the rectus oculi inferior muscle. [F.]

TIMOTHY, n. Ti^{2}m'o^{2}th-i^2. Fr., *thimothée.* See Phleum *pratense.*

TIN, n. Ti^{2}n. Gr., κασσίτερος. Lat., *stannum.* Fr., *étain.* Ger., *Zinn.* A metallic element known since the beginning of the Christian era, although confounded at that time with lead. It is found occasionally uncombined in nature, but usually occurs in the form of an oxide or other compound. It is a white, lustrous metal, emitting a peculiar crackling sound when bent, malleable at ordinary temperatures and ductile at 100° C., but becoming brittle when heated to 200° C., and also when cooled to —40° C. It melts at 235° C. It can be obtained in the crystalline form and as a micro-crystalline powder. T. forms a number of alloys with copper (see Bronze, *Gun* metal, *Speculum* metal, and *Bell* metal). It also forms an amalgam with mercury, which is used for plating mirrors. In composition t. acts partly as a bivalent radicle, forming *stannous* compounds, partly as a quadrivalent radicle, forming *stannic* compounds. Symbol, Sn (from stannum); atomic weight, 117·8; sp. gr., 7·293. [B, 3.]—**Acid of t.** An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on t.; probably metastannic acid. [B, 3, 80.]—**Basic t. chloride.** A substance, $2Sn(OH)Cl + H_2O$, precipitated from an aqueous solution of t. dichloride when the latter is exposed to the air or diluted with an excess of water. [B, 3.]—**Block t.** Ger., *Weissblech* (2d def.). 1. In metallurgy, the more impure of the varieties of t. obtained in refining the metal. [B, 7.] 2. As ordinarily used, a thin plate of iron coated with t. [B, 7.]—**Butter of t.** Lat., *butyrum stanni.* See under *T. tetrachloride.*—**False t'foil.** Lead coated with t. and rolled into thin sheets. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Grain t.** Fr., *étain en poudre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Körnerzinn.* T. heated until it becomes brittle and broken up into small fragments. [B, 3.]—**Granulated t.** T. obtained in the granular form by pouring the hot metal into water. [B.]—**Solution of chloride of t.** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 2 parts of granulated t. with 2 of water and 7 of hydrochloric acid until no more gas is obtained, adding water enough to make 12 parts, and bottling with the undissolved t. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**T. amalgam.** A silvery-white alloy of 3 parts of t. and 1 part of mercury; used to plate mirrors, for filling teeth, and as a vermifuge. [B, 3; D, 90.]—**T. and ammonium chloride.** See Ammonium *chlorostannate.*—**T. and ammonium fluoride.** See Ammonium *stannofluoride.*—**T. arsenate.** A compound of tin and arsenic acid. A *stannous arsenate* is known, also a *stannic arsenate*, $Sn_2As_2O_9$, forming a transparent, gelatinous mass. [B, 2.]—**T. arsenite.** A compound of tin and arsenious acid. Stannous and stannic arsenites are known. [B, 2.]—**T. bichloride.** T. tetrachloride; so called because it contains twice as much chlorine in proportion to the t. as the t. protochloride or stannous chloride.—**T. bromide.** See *T. dibromide* and *T. tetrabromide.*—**T. chloride.** See *T. dichloride, T. tetrachloride*, and *Basic t. chloride.*—**T. deutochloride.** See *T. bichloride.*—**T. dibromide.** Stannous bromide, $SnBr_2$; a grayish-white crystalline substance. It combines with the bromides of the alkaline metals to form double salts. [B, 3.]—**T. dichloride.** Stannous chloride; a transparent substance, of fat-like lustre, $SnCl_2$, also occurring in transparent prismatic crystals (*t.-salt*), of peculiar odor, $SnCl_2 + 2H_2O$. It is very soluble in water, but its solution is decomposed by dilution or by exposure to the air. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, and is thus a powerful reducing agent. The salt is used topically in medicine. T. dichloride combines with the chlorides of the alkaline metals to form double salts. [B, 3, 10.]—**T. diethyl.** See Standiethyl.—**T. difluoride.** Stannous fluoride, SnF_2. It combines with the fluorides of the alkaline metals to form double salts. [B, 3.]—**T. diiodide.** Stannous iodide, SnI_2. [B, 3.]—**T. dioxide.** Stannic oxide, SnO_2, occurring in nature as the mineral cassiterite or t'stone, and obtainable artificially either by the calcination of the metal (see Flores *Jovis*) or by treating t. with nitric acid. It forms an amorphous white or straw-colored powder, and is also crystallizable. [B, 3.]—**T. dipropyl.** See Standipropyl.—**T. disulphide.** Stannic sulphide, SnS_2; a substance forming tabular crystals or golden-colored scales (see *Mosaic* gold). It has been used in medicine and was formerly official in the Fr. Cod. [B.]—**T. ethide.** A compound of t. with ethyl. The t. ethides are: (1) *stannous ethide* or *standiethyl* (*q. v.*); (2) *stannoso-stannic ethide*, or *stantriethyl* (*q. v.*); and (3) *stannic ethide*, or *stantetrethyl*, $Sn(C_2H_5)_4$. [B, 3.]—**T. fluoride.** See *T. difluoride, T. tetrafluoride*, and Stannofluoride.—**T'foil.** Metallic t. spread out in a thin lamina. [B.]—**T. hydroxide.** A compound of hydroxyl and t. *Stannous hydroxide* (Fr., *hydrate stanneux;* Ger., *Zinnoxydulhydrat*), $2SnO + H_2O = H_2Sn_2O_3$, is a white precipitate deposited from a solution of t. dichloride by the addition of potassium carbonate. *Stannic hydroxide* (Fr., *hydrate stannique;* Ger., *Zinnoxydhydrat*), $SnO(OH)_2$, constitutes stannic and metastannic acids (*q. v.*). [B.]—**T. iodide.** See *T. diiodide* and *T. tetraiodide.*—**T. monosulphide.** Stannous sulphide, SnS; a substance obtainable either as an amorphous black powder, as lustrous crystalline scales, or as a lead-colored crystalline mass. [B, 3.]—**T. monoxide.** Stannous oxide, SnO; a substance obtained either as a black powder or as minute cubical crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. nitrate.** A compound of t. and nitric acid. *Stannous nitrate* (Fr., *azotate stanneux;* Ger., *salpetersaures Zinnoxydul*), $Sn(NO_3)_2$, is known only in the form of a yellow aqueous solution. *Stannic nitrate* (Fr., *azotate stannique;* Ger., *salpetersaures Zinnoxyd*) is a substance forming tabular crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. nitromuriate.** See *T. tetrachloride.*—**T. oxide.** See *T. monoxide* and *T. dioxide.*—**T. oxymuriate.** The commercial name of a hydrated t. tetrachloride, $SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**T. persulphide.** See *T. disulphide.*—**T. phosphate.** A compound of t. and phosphoric acid. Stannic phosphate is a substance obtained by the action of phosphoric acid on hydroxide of t. It is insoluble in nitric acid, and its formation is hence used as a means of separating phosphoric acid from other bodies. [B, 3.]—**T. phosphide.** A compound of t. and phosphorus. Several phosphides of t. are known: SnP, Sn_3P_2, and Sn_9P. The first is a very brittle silvery-white substance; the second is a silvery-white body, sufficiently soft to be cut with a knife; and the last is a crystalline mass, looking like cast-zinc, and used in the manufacture of phosphor-bronze. [B.]—**T. protochloride.** See *T. dichloride.*—**T. protoxide.** See *T. monoxide.*—**T. salt.** See under *T. dichloride.* It is used as a pigment.—**T'stone.** Native t. dioxide. [B.]—**T. sulphate.** A compound of t. and sulphuric acid. Stannous sulphate, $SnSO_4$, is a granular substance made up of microscopic crystals. *Stannic sulphate* is a white body, whose properties are not well known. [B, 3.]—**T. sulphide.** See *T. monosulphide* and *T. disulphide.*—**T. tetrabromide.** Stannic bromide, $SnBr_4$; a white fuming crystalline mass, dissolving readily in water. [B, 3.]—**T. tetrachloride.** Stannic chloride, fuming liquor of Libavius; a compound, $SnCl_4$, discovered by Libavius in 1605. It is a colorless, fuming, and very caustic liquid, boiling at 120° C. It dissolves sulphur, phosphorus, and iodine. Mixed with one third its weight of water, it forms a solid crystalline mass called *butter of t.* Com-

bined with water of crystallization, it forms a series of crystalline products, $SnCl_4 + 3H_2O$, $SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$, and $SnCl_4 + 8H_2O$. T. tetrachloride combines with a number of other chlorides to form double salts (sometimes called *chlorostannates*). It is used as a mordant in dyeing, and was formerly called "composition," "physic," or "dyer's spirits," and commercially was known as "nitromuriate" of t. The compound $SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$ is commercially designated the "oxymuriate" of t. T. tetrachloride was official in the Sardinian Ph. of 1853. [B, 3, 10.]—**T. tetrafluoride.** Stannic fluoride, SnF_4; known only in solution. It forms with the fluorides of other metals compounds called *stannofluorides*. [B, 3.]—**T. tetraiodide.** Stannic iodide, SnI_4. [B, 3.]—**T. tetramethyl.** A liquid, $Sn(CH_3)_4$, of ethereal odor. [B, 3.]—**T. tetrethyl.** Stannic ethide (see under *T. ethide*). [B.]—**T. tree.** See ARBOR *Jovis*.—**T. triethyl.** See STANTRIETHYL.

TINAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}n-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., τιναγμός. 1. See CONCUSSION. 2. Rectal tenesmus. [E.]

TINCA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}n'ka^3. A genus of fresh-water fishes, of the *Cyprinidæ*; the tenches. [α, 48.] Cf. OS *tincæ*.

TINCAL, n. Ti^{2}n^2'k'l. Lat., *tincalum*. Crude borax. [α, 35.]

TINCTORIAL, adj. Ti^{2}n^{2}kt-or'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *tinctorius* (from *tingere*, to dye). Used for dyeing. [α, 35.]

TINCTUR (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}n^{2}kt-ur'. See TINCTURE.—**Saure aromatische T.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.

TINCTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}n^{2}kt(ten^{2}kt)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. See TINCTURE and DYE.—**T. acida aromatica.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.—**T. ætherea.** 1. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.] 2. See *Ethereal* TINCTURE.—**T. ætherea camphorata.** See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea*.—**T. alexipharmaca Huxhami.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**T. alkalica acris.** See under *T.* ANTIMONII *aurata*.—**T. aloetica alcalina.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido*.—**T. amara.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., a tincture consisting of 60 parts each of gentian-root and the herb of lesser centaury, 40 of bitter-orange peel, and 20 each of unripe oranges and rhizome of zedoary, macerated with 1,000 of dilute alcohol for a week [Ger. Ph.]. The Austr. and Hung. Ph's order with the gentian-root and lesser centaury 60 parts each of bitter-orange peel and the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and 30 of sodium carbonate crystals [Austr. Ph.] (18 of dried sodium carbonate [Hung. Ph.]), to be digested in 3,000 of alcoholic water of cinnamon for 3 days (6 [Hung. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. orders with the gentian-root and lesser centaury 60 parts of unripe oranges and 30 of zedoary, with maceration in 1,050 of 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days. The Dan. and Norw. Ph's omit the lesser centaury and direct the use of 60 parts each of blessed thistle and unripe oranges, with 15 of anise and 240 of wormwood, digesting for three days in 2,175 of dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph.] (with 20 of anise and 200 of wormwood, digesting in 2,000 of dilute alcohol for half an hour and boiling [Norw. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *T.* GENTIANÆ *composita*, *T.* ABSINTHII *composita*, and *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée*. 2. See *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**T. amara ex Baumé.** See GUTTÆ *amaræ Baumé*.—**T. ammoniata aromatica.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*.—**T. antifebrilis Warburgi.** See *Warburg's* TINCTURE.—**T. antihysterica** [Norw. Ph.]. A tincture made by mixing 20 parts of tincture of asafœtida with 2 each of tincture of castor and spiritus æthereus camphoratus. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. antiphthisica.** A solution of lead acetate and iron sulphate described in the Augsburg Ph., used in the treatment of phthisis, hæmoptysis, and dysentery. [B, 70.]—**T. antiscorbutica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de* RAIFORT *composée*.—**T. aromatica.** Fr., *alcoolé de cannelle et de cardamom composé*. A tincture made with 25 parts each of cloves, galangal, cardamom, and ginger (50 of ginger [Ger. Ph.]), 100 (125 [Ger. Ph.]) of cinnamon, and 1,000 (1,250 [Ger. Ph.], 1,200 [Gr. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol (1,200 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], 1,190½ of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. aromatica acida.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.—**T. aurea nervino-tonica** (seu **tonico-nervina**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea*.—**T. balsamica.** See *T.* BENZOINI *composita* and *T. tolutana*.—**T. balsamica aromatica.** See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica*.—**T. bezoardica.** See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica*.—**T. Bonvicini.** See *T.* GENTIANÆ *composita*.—**T. burgundica.** A preparation made by macerating for two days 22 parts of cinchona, 4 each of sweet flag and cinnamon, 7 of orange-peel, and 2 of cochineal in 900 of Portuguese white wine. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. colombo** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**T. composita Whytii** [Netherl. Ph.]. A tincture closely resembling the t. chinæ composita of the Ger. Ph., but without the cinnamon (see *T.* CINCHONÆ *composita*). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. Dahlbergii.** A mixture of 2 parts of star-anise with 16 of colocynth and 192 of alcohol, or with 12 of colocynth and 160 of alcohol, or with 24 of colocynth and 320 of brandy; filtered after three days. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. Darelii.** Fr., *vin de rhubarbe et d'aunée*. A tincture made with 60 parts of rhubarb and 720 of Malaga or Spanish wine, with 7 of cardamom, 90 of sugar, and either 15 each of orange-peel and extract of elecampane or 15 each of lemon-peel, licorice, and extract of elecampane with 30 of Corinthian raisins; or with 20 each of cardamom and extract of elecampane, 160 of sugar, 120 of raisins, 2½ of mace, and 5½ of potassium carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See also *Vinum* RHEI.—**T. diatrion.** See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica*.—**T. digestiva** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of spiritus æthereus camphoratus, compound tincture of rhubarb, and a 20-per-cent. solution of potassium carbonate. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. febrifuga acida.** See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica*.—**T. gingivalis.** See *T.* CATECHU *composita* (2d def.).—**T. hieræ.** See *Vinum* ALOES.—**T. Huxhami** [Belg. Ph.]. A tincture made with 100 parts of pale cinchona-bark, 75 of bitter-orange peel, 4 of cochineal, 8 of saffron, and 20 of Virginia snake-root, macerated for six days in 1,000 of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *T.* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**T. japonica.** See *Tinctura* CATECHU *composita* (2d def.).—**T. kalina.** A tincture made by treating fused caustic potash for two days with 6 times as much alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·840 [Gr. Ph.], or by dissolving the potash in 10 times as much 95-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], and separating the liquid from the residue. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. laxativa.** See *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *et de réglisse*.—**Tincturæ narcoticæ pharmacopœiæ gallicæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Tinctures made by treating 1 part of some freshly dried and powdered narcotic herb by displacement with dilute alcohol enough to make 5 parts. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tincturæ narcoticæ pharmacopœiæ germanicæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Tinctures made by crushing 5 parts of some fresh narcotic herb in a stone mortar and macerating with 6 of alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. nervina Bestuscheffii.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea*.—**T. odontalgica** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 46 parts each of acetic ether and chloroform, 2 of oil of cassia, 34 of oil of cloves, and 72 of strong alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. odontalgica Botot** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 1,000 parts of alcohol and 500 of rose-water over a mixture of 10 parts each of cloves, cinnamon, and star-anise and 5 of peppermint-oil, adding 5 each of purified cream of tartar and cochineal rubbed up with water, allowing to stand eight days with frequent shaking up, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. purgans.** See *T.* JALAPÆ *composita*.—**T. pyrotartarica.** See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica*.—**T. sacra.** See *Vinum* ALOES and *Tinctura* RHEI *et aloes*.—**T. stomachica.** See *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**T. thebaica.** See *Tinctura* OPII.—**T. thebaica benzoica.** See *T.* OPII *camphorata*.—**T. tolutana.** Fr., *teinture de baume de Tolu*. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de bálsamo de Tolú*. A tincture made by dissolving balsam of Tolu in nine times as much alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or by macerating 2½ oz. of balsam of Tolu in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or by macerating (digesting [Dan. Ph.]) the balsam with 5 times as much strong (80-per-cent. [Fr. Cod.], 90-per-cent. [Sp. Ph.]) alcohol for 3 days [Dan. Ph.] (5 [Swed. Ph.], 8 [Sp. Ph.], 10 [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. tonica martialis lutea.** See *Tinctura* MARTIS *adstringens*.—**T. tonico-nervina Bestuscheffii.** See *T.* FERRI *chlorati ætherea*.—**T. vulneraria rubra** [Swiss Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of chamomile flowers, lavender flowers, fennel seeds, wormwood, melissa, crisped mint, rosemary, rue, *Thymus serpyllum*, and red sandal-wood with 50 each of strong alcohol and water for 8 days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire*.—**T. Whyttii** [Belg. Ph.]. A tincture closely resembling the t. chinæ composita of the Ger. Ph. (see *T.* CINCHONÆ *composita*). [B, 95 (α, 38).]

TINCTURE, n. Ti^{2}n^{2}kt'u^{2}r. Lat., *tinctura* (from *tingere*, to wet), *aer* [Paracelsus]. Fr., *teinture*, *t.* Ger., *Tinctur*, *Tinktur*. A pharmaceutical preparation made by dissolving a drug in alcohol, especially by subjecting vegetable substances to the action of alcohol.—**Ammoniated t.** A solution of a medicinal substance in spirit of ammonia. [B.]—**Antiperiodic t.** See *Warburg's t.*—**Cordial solar t.** See under *Tinctura* AURI.—**Ethereal t.** A t. in the preparation of which an appreciable quantity of ether is used. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Huxham's t.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**Stomachic t.** See ESSENTIA *stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri* and *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.—**Theriacal t.** See ESSENTIA *theriacalis*.—**Warburg's t.** A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of Socotrine aloes, 4 oz. each of rhubarb, angelica fruit, and confection of Damocrates, 2 each of elecampane, saffron, fennel, and prepared chalk, 1 oz. each of gentian, zedoary, cubebs, myrrh, camphor, and agaric, and 500 oz. of proof spirit for twelve hours, expressing, adding 10 oz. of quinine sulphate, and filtering when this is dissolved by aid of the water bath and the mixture cooled; used in obstinate cases of malarial poisoning. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

TINDER, n. Ti^{2}nd'u^{5}r. See AMADOU.

TINEA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}n'e^2-a^3. Fr., *teigne*. Ger., *Schorf*, *Grind*. A word used by the translators of Arabian writings as the equivalent of *al tin*, *al thin*, and *althin*, to designate various eruptions of the hairy scalp. It has been applied to many chronic, pustular, contagious skin diseases, but is now generally restricted to those depending on the presence of a vegetable parasite, and especially to those that affect the scalp. [G.]—**T. amiantacea.** See SEBORRHŒA *sicca*.—**T. asbestina.** Seborrhœa capillitii in which the crusts resemble asbestos. [G.]—**T. axillaris.** T. affecting the axilla.—**T. barbæ.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria*.—**T. benigna.** See SCABIES *capitis simplex*.—**T. capitis.** See PITYRIASIS *capitis*.—**T. ciliaris.** See LIPPITUDO.—**T. circinata.** See MYCOSIS *trichophytina* and DERMATOMYCOSIS *maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. circinata tropica.** See *T. imbricata*.—**T. crustacea.** Porrigo larvalis. [G.]—**T. corporis.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. decalvans.** See ALOPECIA *area*.—**T. favina, T. favosa.** See FAVUS.—**T. furfuracea.** See SEBORRHŒA *sicca*.—**T. granulata.** See ACHOR *granulatus*.—**T. imbricata** [Manson]. Chinese ringworm; a cutaneous disease occurring about the Straits of Malacca and the islands of the Malayan Archipelago, characterized by desquamation of the cuticle in the form of concentric flakes which present free edges toward the centre of the patch, while toward the circumference they are firmly attached. The disease is regarded by most authorities as a form of ringworm. ["Med. Rep. of the Imp. Chinese Maritime Customs," 1879 (G).] Cf. *Tokelau* RINGWORM.—**T. kerion.** See KERION.—**T. lactea.** See CRUSTA *lactea*.—**T. lupina, T. lupinosa.** See PORRIGO *lupinosa*.—**T. muciflua** [Alibert]. See ACHOR.—**T. mucosa.** See TEIGNE *muqueuse*.—**T. neonatorum.** See SEBORRHŒA.—**T. nodosa.** See TRICHORRHEXIS *nodosa*.—**T. porriginosa.** See PITYRIASIS *capitis*.—**T. polonica.** See PLICA *polonica*.—**T. sycosis.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria*.—**T. tondens, T. tonsurans.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.—**T. trichophytina.** See TRICHOPHYTOSIS.—**T. trichophytina barbæ.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria*.—**T. trichophytina capitis.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.—**T. trichophytina corporis.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. trichophytina cruris.** See ECZEMA *marginatum*.—**T. trichophytina sycosis.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria*.—**T. trichophytina tonsurans.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata*.—**T. trichophytina unguium.** See ONYCHOMYCOSIS.—

T. vera. See FAVUS.—**T. versicolor.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *furfuracea.*

TINEARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}n-e^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *tinea*, a moth. The *Helichrysum arenarium.* [α, 35.]

TINESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}n(ten)-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See TENESMUS.

TINGUARRA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}n^2-gwa^{3}r′ra^3. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. [α, 35.]—**T. cervariæfolia, T. montana.** Two species found in the Canary Islands; the second is closely related to *T. sicula.* [α, 35.]—**T. sicula.** A species indigenous to Mediterranean regions. The root is edible and celery-like. [α, 35.]

TINKAL, TINKAR, n's. Ti^{2}n^2′k′l, -ka^{3}r. See TINCAL.

TINKLING, n. Ti^{2}n^{2}k′li^{2}n^2. Fr., *tintement, cliquetis.* Ger., *Klingen.* A sharp, clear sound like that produced by one piece of metal striking lightly against another. [α, 34.]—**Auriculo-metallic t.** A t. heard over the cardiac apex, produced by a jarring of the chest-wall that is set in vibration by the impulse. [L, 20 (α, 34).]—**Metallic t.** A t. pulmonary sound produced in a large cavity having solid walls. [α, 34.]

TINKTUR (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}n^{2}kt-ur′. See TINCTURE.

TINNITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}n-nit(net)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-it′us.* From *tinnire*, to ring. Fr., *tintement.* Ger., *Gebräuse.* A ringing or tinkling sound. [A, 312 (α, 17).]—**Nervous t.** Fr., *tintement* (ou *bourdonnement*) *nerveux.* Ger., *nervöses Ohrensausen* (oder *Ohrenbrausen*). A true neurosis, characterized by the subjective sensation of a humming or buzzing sound, varying considerably in character, and occurring mostly in excitable, nervous persons, during mental strain, or in states of exhaustion, anæmia, or shock. It is also known as *t. without deafness*, and proves obstinate to every kind of treatment. [F, 3.]—**T. aurium.** Fr., *tintement* (ou *bourdonnement*) *d′oreille.* Ger., *Gellen der Ohren, Ohrensausen, Ohrensummen, Ohrenbrausen.* A subjective sound, varying in character, duration, and intensity, heard by patients suffering from various forms of ear disease, and also following the administration of large doses of certain drugs, notably quinine. It also occurs in certain febrile disorders and in marked anæmia. [F.]

TINOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. Ti(te)-no^{2}sp′o^{2}r-a^3. From *tinus*, the laurustinus, and σπορά, a seed. A genus of the *Tinosporeæ*, which are a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. bakis.** See COCCULUS *bakis.*—**T. cordifolia.** A shrub growing in tropical India. Its stem, together with portions of the root, *caulis* et *radix tinosporæ*, is official in the Ph. of India. For the medicinal properties, see COCCULUS *cordifolius.* [α, 35.]—**T. crispa.** An East Indian species allied to *T. cordifolia* and possessing the same bitterness and probably the same tonic properties. [α, 35.] See also COCCULUS *crispus.*—**T. malabarica.** See COCCULUS *malabaricus.*

TINTE (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}nt′e^2. See INK.

TINTEMENT (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-t′-ma^{3}n^2. See TINNITUS and TINKLING.—**T. des oreilles.** See TINNITUS *aurium.*

TINTENFISCH (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}nt′e^{2}n-fi^{2}sh. See SEPIA (1st def.).—**T′bein.** See *Os* SEPIÆ.

TIQUE (Fr.), n. Tek. See IXODES *ricinus.*

TIQUETÉ (Fr.), adj. Te-k′-ta. Marked with small spots. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TIRAGE (Fr.), n. Ter-a^{3}zh. The movement of forced or spasmodic inspiration observed in dyspnœa. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

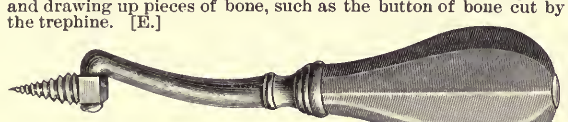
TIRAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ter-a^3-el-y′-ma^{3}n^2. A dragging sensation.

TIRAILLEUR (Fr.), n. Ter-a^3 el-yu^{5}r. See BRACHINUS *crepitans.*

TIRE-BALLE (Fr.), n. Ter-ba^{3}l. See *Bullet* FORCEPS.

TIRE-DENT (Fr.), n. Ter-da^{3}n^2. See *Dental* FORCEPS.

TIRE-FOND (Fr.), n. Ter-fo^{2}n^2. A gimlet for screwing into and drawing up pieces of bone, such as the button of bone cut by the trephine. [E.]



THE TIRE-FOND.

TIRE-RACINE (Fr.), n. Ter-ra^3-sen. A forceps for removing the roots of teeth. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TIRE-TÊTE (Fr.), n. Ter-te^{2}t. A term applied to a number of contrivances for making traction on the fœtal head in artificial delivery. It seems to have been first employed by Mauriceau to designate a complicated instrument of his invention, consisting essentially of a disc of metal hinged at its centre to the end of a shaft. The disc being turned so that its plane was coincident with the shaft, it was plunged into the head, and a like disc, attached to a cannula, was then screwed down upon the exterior of the cranium, the bony wall of which, on either side of the wound, was thus held between the two discs. Traction was then made with the shaft. [A, 44.]—**T.-t. à bascule.** An instrument devised by Levret for extracting the head of the fœtus after its separation from the trunk.

TIRETOIRE (Fr.), n. Ter-twa^{3}r. A dental forceps for removing the lower incisors. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TISANE (Fr.), n. Te-za^{3}n. See PTISAN. Of the Fr. Cod., an infusion or decoction to be used as a regular drink by a sick person, prepared for immediate use by dissolving the medicinal substance or substances in water (or sometimes boiling or macerating and boiling in water) and sweetening if necessary with a medicinal syrup or with sugar, honey, or licorice. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. astringente.** See LIMONADE *sulfurique.*—**T. carminative.** A preparation made by boiling gently 29 parts each of juniper, anise, and sal ammoniac, 57 of chamomile, and 780 of water, straining, and adding 345 of brandy. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. de Feltz** [Fr. Cod.]. See DECOCTUM *Feltz.*—**T. de Pollini.** See *Decoctum* JUGLANDIS.—**T. impériale.** See AQUA *imperialis.*—**T. pectorale** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Syn.: *hydromel composé.* A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of elecampane rhizome and 3 of licorice-root in 256 of boiling water. [B, 119.] Cf. *T. d′*AUNÉE.—**T. royale.** See APOZÈME *laxatif.*—**T. sudorifique.** See *Decoctum* GUAIACI *compositum* and *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*

TISCH (Ger.), n. Ti^{2}sh. See TABLE (1st def.).—**Krankent′.** See *Bed*-TABLE.—**Leichent′, Sectionst′.** A table for post-mortem examinations.

TISSU (Fr.), n. Te-su^6. See TISSUE.—**T. albuginé.** 1. Fibrous tissue. [J.] 2. In the pl., *t′s albuginés*, the aponeuroses.—**T. allantoïdien, T. annexiel.** The tissue intervening between the allantois and the chorion in a placental cotyledon. [A, 15.]—**T. blanc.** Fibrous tissue. [J.]—**T. chondroïde** [Broca]. A variety of connective tissue closely resembling epiphyseal cartilage, immediately beneath which it is found. [L.]—**T. chondrigène.** See CARTILAGE.—**T. coalescent.** See *Areolar* TISSUE and *Fibrous* TISSUE.—**T. colloïde.** See *Mucous* TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif.** See *Connective* TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif adipeux.** See *Adipose* TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif élastique.** See *Elastic* TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif embryonnaire.** See *Mucous* TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif interstitiel.** See *T. allantoïdien.*—**T. conjonctif intrafasciculaire.** See ENDONEURIUM.—**T. conjonctif lâche.** See *Areolar* TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif tendineux et ligamenteux.** See *White fibrous* TISSUE.—**T. corné.** See *Corneous* TISSUE.—**T. cribleux.** See *Areolar* TISSUE and *Fibrous* TISSUE and cf. *Cribrose* TISSUE.—**T. dentinaire.** See DENTIN.—**T. fongueux.** Fungous granulation tissue. [α, 34.]—**T. inter-annexiel.** See *T. muqueux inter-annexiel.*—**T. kératinien.** See *Corneous* TISSUE.—**T. lacunaire.** A connective tissue that is reticulated. [α, 34.]—**T. muco-dermeux.** The corium of a mucous membrane. [J, 33.]—**T. muqueux.** 1. Mucoid connective tissue. 2. The tissue of a mucous membrane. [J, 33.]—**T. muqueux inter-annexiel.** Of Dastre, the tissue interposed between the allantois, the amnion, and the chorion, together with the mucoid tissue of the umbilical cord, the two being continuous. [A, 15.]—**T. musculo-élastique.** A tissue consisting of muscular and elastic elements. [L.]—**T. périfasciculaire.** See EPINEURIUM.—**T. pigmentaire.** Pigment-cells. [J.]—**T. réticulé des os.** See *Cancellous* TISSUE.—**T. scléreux.** Embryonic tissue which develops into fibrous, cartilaginous, or osseous tissue. [J, 33.]—**T. unissant.** See *Connective* TISSUE and *Areolar* TISSUE.—**T. unitif.** See *Connective* TISSUE.

TISSUE, n. Ti^{2}sh′u^2. Gr., ἱστός. Lat., *textus, textura, tela.* Fr., *tissu.* Ger., *Gewebe.* A collection of cells or structural elements so modified in form, size, and arrangement as to have a constant and recognizable structure, wherever it may occur (being modified in different situations only so far as local connections and uses render necessary), and to be adapted to the performance of a special and definite function. All of one kind of t. in the body forms a system, such as the nervous or the muscular system, while the t′s combined form organs. While the general idea of what constitutes a t. is quite definite, it has not been possible up to the present time to give a universally satisfactory classification of them. Two systems are used, the oldest and most common being based upon the appearance in the adult, and the other upon the origin from the different germ layers of the ovum. According to the first method, one of the most satisfactory classifications is the division into four groups—epithelium, connective t., muscular t., and nervous t.; according to the second, t′s are ectodermic, entodermic, or mesodermic. [J, 12, 21, 30, 31.]—**Adenoid t.** Of His, the reticular framework of the lymphatic glands, alimentary mucosa, etc., the meshes of the reticulum being filled with lymphoid cells. This framework is described by many authors as made up of anastomosing branched cells, which mostly retain their nuclei; by others as composed of connective-t. fibres united into a network, the appearance of nuclei being given by the presence of endothelial cells. Adenoid t. may occur with indefinite boundaries, as in the mucosa of the alimentary canal. It is then sometimes called diffuse adenoid t. In other situations, as in the spleen, pleura, and omentum, it may form cords, cylinders, or patches. In the tonsils, the spleen, and the alimentary mucosa it often occurs in well-defined masses, the lymph-follicles. [J, 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 42.]—**Adipose t.** 1. Areolar t. in which the areolæ are more or less filled with fat-cells, a condition which may occur in any part of the body except the eyelids and parts of the male sexual apparatus. This accumulation of fat-cells is usually abundant in well-fed individuals, especially in the subcutaneous areolar t., which is then often called the *panniculus adiposus* (*q. v.*). Adipose t. is abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and lymphatics, but has no nerves. 2. The fat-cells exclusive of the areolar t. in which they are found. [J, 21, 30, 31, 33, 35, 42.]—**Alveolar t.** The t. forming the framework of the pulmonary alveoli. It consists of areolar t. in which the elastic fibres are numerous, and there are also a considerable number of muscular fibre-cells. [J, 35.]—**Amorphous connective t.** [Henle]. See *Areolar t.*—**Animal t.** The t. of an animal in contradistinction to that of a plant. [J.]—**Aqueous t.** Water (or water-storing) t.; t., such as that of most succulent plants, containing parenchyma cells stored with sap and more or less mucilage. [α, 35.]—**Areolar t., Areolated connective t.** That part of the connective t. of the body in which white and yellow connective-t. fibres and bundles cross at all angles and continually unite to form larger bundles or divide to form smaller ones, thus making a kind of network. Except in the immature condition, the ground-substance has partly disappeared, leaving irregular cleft-like spaces, the so-called cells or areolæ, which are often filled with fat-cells. Areolar

t. in its most typical form is found just beneath the skin. It is also found beneath serous and mucous membranes, between muscles and blood-vessels, and connecting the various layers forming hollow viscera and the lobes and lobules of glands. [J, 21, 30, 32.] Cf. *Connective t.*—**Basement-t. (of nerves).** See NEUROGLIA.—**Basis t.** See STROMA.—**Bone t.** See *Osseous t.*—**Botryoidal t.** A dark-brown t. consisting of hollow tubes composed of cells containing fine brown pigment. It is found in the leech, and has been shown by Leydig and Lankester to belong to the vascular system. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]—**Boundary t.** Epidermal t. [a, 35.]—**Cancellous t.** Fr., *tissu réticulé des os.* The porous, spongy t. of the bones.—**Cartilaginous t.** See CARTILAGE.—**Cavernous t.** Ger., *Schwellnetz.* Fibrous and elastic t. containing in the areolæ a freely communicating plexus of veins or venous sinuses, all included in an elastic envelope and capable of great increase in bulk when the veins are distended with blood. [L.]—**Cellular t.** 1. Areolar t. 2. A t. composed of cells, such as epithelium. [J, 36, 37.]—**Compact osseous t.** See *Compact osseous* SUBSTANCE.—**Complex t's, Composite t's, Compound t's.** T's composed of two or more simple t's in nearly equal proportions, as in blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, lymphatic glands, etc. [J, 30.]—**Conducting t., Conductive t.** Fr., *tissu conducteur.* 1. Any t., such as laticiferous t., serving to convey fluids from one part of a plant to another. 2. A special name for the cellular t. through which the pollen tube descends into the cavity of the ovary.—**Conjunctive t., Connective t.** Lat., *tela connectiva* (seu *fulcralis*, seu *maltharis*). Ger., *Bindegewebe, Bindesubstanz, Füllgewebe, Stützgewebe.* Syn.: *skeletal t., sustentacular t.* T. serving for the support or connection of other t's. It consists of soft masses, as in areolar t., in tendons, and in ligaments, or of more or less hard and rigid masses, as in cartilage, bone, and dentin. All these forms agree (1) in being derived from the mesoderm, (2) in gradually merging into one another in the adult, (3) in taking one another's place in the course of development, (4) in forming homologous parts in different animals, and (5) in yielding gelatin or a gelatinous substance when boiled. There are also always present a considerable number of protoplasmic cells. The term connective t. is sometimes limited to the soft connective substances in the body, excluding bone and cartilage. It has then been aptly termed the soft skeleton, for every part is supported and connected by its fibres. In the soft connective substances the fibres and connective-t. corpuscles are imbedded in a homogeneous jelly-like ground-substance which stains brown like cell-cement when treated with silver nitrate. [J.] See *White* FIBRES *of connective t., Areolar t., White fibrous t., Elastic t., Osseous t.,* and CARTILAGE.—**Constituent areolar t.** Syn.: *penetrating t., parenchymal t.* Areolar t. which binds together the lobes and lobules of glands, etc., and accompanies the vessels and nerves into those organs, giving them support and protection. [J, 30.]—**Corneous t.** Compact masses of cells which are soft near their vascular bases, but near their free surface hard, flat, and often devoid of a nucleus; found in the hair, nails, hoofs, horns, and epidermis. [J, 24, 33.]—**Cribrose t.** See *Sieve t.*—**Cytogenous t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Dental t., Dentinal t.** See DENTIN.—**Elastic t.** That part of the connective t. of the body consisting of branched and anastomosing elastic fibres or of elastic membranes. It is unaffected by acetic acid and caustic potash, and is present in parts which are liable to sudden variations in size (*e. g.*, the arteries and lungs). The ligamentum nuchæ of the ox and the ligamenta subflava of man are composed almost entirely of elastic t. [J, 30, 31, 142.]—**Elementary t's.** See *Simple t's.*—**Embryonal connective t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Embryoplastic t.** Fr., *tissu embryoplastique.* Embryonic connective t. before the fibres are developed. [J, 27, 33.]—**Endothelial t.** The t. formed by the endothelia of the body. [J.]—**Epidermic t.** Of Kölliker, the epidermis and its appendages, with the epithelium of mucous membranes. [J, 24.]—**Epithelial t.** The t. formed by the epithelia of the body. [J.]—**Erectile t.** See *Cavernous t.*—**Fat-t., Fatty t.** See *Adipose t.*—**Fibrillar connective t.** See *White fibrous t.*—**Fibrillated t.** See *Fibrous t.*—**Fibro-cartilaginous t.** See FIBRO-CARTILAGE.—**Fibrous cellular t., Fibrous connective t.** See *White fibrous t.*—**Fibrous t.** Ger., *fibröses Gewebe.* 1. Connective t. composed of elastic or white fibres and bundles of fibres which extend in nearly parallel directions, as in tendons and the ligamentum nuchæ. 2. Connective t. composed of fibres without regard to their nature or direction. [J, 30, 43.] 3. In botany, elongated, thick-walled and taper-pointed cells found in the fibro-vascular bundles, including bast-cells, wood-cells, and tracheids. [a, 24.]—**Follicular t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Formative t.** Ger., *Bildungsgewebe.* A collection of cells which give rise, by becoming more or less modified, to a permanent or adult t. [J.]—**Formed connective t.** See *Solid connective t.*—**Formless connective t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Fundamental t.** One of the t's forming a fundamental system (*q. v.*). [a, 35.]—**Gelatinous (connective) t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Gelatinous nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres, as in the sympathetic nerve. [J, 43.]—**Generating t.** See MERISTEM.—**Germinal t.** T. giving rise to ova or spermatozooids. [J.] See *Germinal* EPITHELIUM and GERM *plasma.*—**Glandular t.** See *Punctated t.*—**Granular connective t.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Granulation t.** A mass of indifferent cells cemented by a scanty amount of ground substance and traversed by capillary blood-vessels. [E, 25.]—**Gray nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve-cells. [J, 43.] See also *Gray* MATTER *of the brain.*—**Ground t.** See STROMA.—**Hepatic t.** See *Botryoidal t.*—**His's t.** Spindle t.—**Homogeneous connective t.** Membranes, such as the coats of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, which agree in chemical character with connective t., but do not contain bundles of fibres. [J, 24.]—**Horny t.** See *Corneous t.*—**Indifferent connective t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Inflammatory t.** Neoplastic t. formed during inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Interlobular connective t. of the liver.** Connective t. between the acini of the liver, containing branches of the bile ducts, the hepatic artery, and the portal vein. [L.]—**Intermediate areolar t.** Connective t. lying between the muscles, blood-vessels, and other deep-seated parts. [J, 30.] See *Areolar t.*—**Intermediate t.** The active t. immediately surrounding the pith of monocotyledonous plants. [a, 35.]—**Intermuscular t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Interstitial connective t.** See *Areolar t.* and TISSU *annexiel.*—**Investing areolar t.** A kind of sheath formed around the muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, etc., by the areolar t. [J, 30.]—**Jelly-like t.** See *Mucoid connective t.*—**Lamellar t., Laminar t., Laminated t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Fibrous t.*—**Lardiform t.** T. that has undergone amyloid degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Laticiferous t.** Cinenchyma. [a, 35.] See *Latex-*CELL.—**Ligamentous t.** See *White fibrous t.*—**Lymphatic t., Lymphoid t., Lymph-t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Mechanical t.** See *Supporting t.*—**Medullary t.** See *Medullary* SUBSTANCE.—**Mesothelial t's.** T's formed from the mesothelium. [a, 34.]—**Metabolic t.** Organic t. that is concerned in metabolism. [a, 34.]—**Mucinous t., Mucoid (connective) t., Mucous t.** Ger., *Gallertgewebe, Schleimgewebe, Nabelstranggewebe.* Connective t., such as that in the umbilical cord of the fœtus, consisting of an abundant jelly-like, albuminous ground-substance (see *Mucoid basis-*SUBSTANCE) in which are imbedded numerous round and branched, anastomosing cells and comparatively few white and elastic connective-t. fibres. [J, 30, 31.]—**Muscular t.** T. composed of striated muscular fibres, of cardiac muscular fibre-cells, or of muscular fibre-cells. Its distinguishing characteristic is its power to contract in one direction, viz., along the long axis of the fibres composing it. [J, 17, 26, 28, 31.]—**Nerve-t.** See *Nervous t.*—**Nervous cineritious t.** See *Gray nervous t.*—**Nervous t.** T. composed of nerve-fibres and nerve-cells. [J.]—**Osseous t.** Ger., *Knochengewebe.* The combined structure consisting of the matrix of animal matter and the osseous granules deposited in it that constitutes bone. See also *Osseous basis-*SUBSTANCE, *Compact osseous* SUBSTANCE, and *Spongy osseous* SUBSTANCE.—**Osteogenic t.** See OSTEOGEN.—**Palisade t.** See *Palisade* PARENCHYMA.—**Parenchymal areolar t., Penetrating areolar t.** See *Constituent areolar t.*—**Permanent t.** Cell t. not capable of multiplication and division. [a, 35.]—**Phanerogenous t., Phanerophorous t.** A structure which may be said to bear some evident part, such as the papilla of a hair, which seems to bear the hair. [J, 16, 33.]—**Pitted t.** In botany, bothrenchyma, taphrenchyma; t. in which pits or perforations occur on the cell-walls or upon the sæpta between superposed cells. [a, 35.]—**Porous connective t.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Porous t.** See *Areolar t.*—**Primary t., Primordial t.** A cell-t. of a plant from which its parts are developed, *e. g.*, meristem. [a, 35.]—**Pulp t.** T. forming the pulp of a gland or organ, such as the t. of the tooth-pulp. [J, 26.]—**Punctated t.** See *Pitted t.*—**Reichert's connective t.** See *Homogeneous connective t.*—**Reticular t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Reticulated connective t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Adenoid t.*—**Retiform (connective) t.** See *Adenoid t.*—**Sarcous t.** See *Muscular t.*—**Sclerous t.** A general term including osseous, cartilaginous, and fibrous t. [J, 16.]—**Sieve-t.** A cellular t. made up of thin-walled cells having areas of sieve-like markings. It is characteristic of the phloem. [B, 91 (a, 35).]—**Simple t's.** T's composed of but one structural element, or with but a slight admixture of others, as in blood, lymph, epithelium, the connective t., cartilage, bone, and muscular and nervous t's. [J, 21, 30.]—**Skeletal t.** A general term for fibrous, adenoid, adipose, osseous, and cartilaginous t. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]—**Skeletotrophic t.** A general term for connective t., capillaries, embryonic blood-vessels, and the hæmoglobinous and colorless elements of the blood. [Lankester, *l. c.* (J).]—**Solid connective t.** Of Kölliker, a general term for tendons, ligaments, fibro-cartilage, and fibrous membranes. [J.]—**Spindle t.** Of His, the spindle-shaped elements in the ovary, which he supposed to be stunted muscular fibre-cells. [J, 35.]—**Spongy t. (of bone).** See *Spongy bone* SUBSTANCE.—**Subarachnoid t.** Trabeculæ of fibrous t. between the arachnoid and pia, the surfaces of which have a covering of endothelia. [L.]—**Subcutaneous adipose t.** The adipose t. inclosed in subcutaneous t. (*q. v.*). [a, 48.]—**Subcutaneous (cellular, or connective) t., Subdermic t.** Ger., *Unterhautgewebe, Unterhautzellgewebe.* The areolar t. just beneath the corium and merging insensibly into it. It is made up of fasciculi or loosely joined fibrous bundles that pass obliquely from the underlying muscular fascia or periosteum to unite with the t. of the corium and inclose more or less adipose t. in their meshes, together with the sweat-glands. In this layer are also found the follicles of the coarser hairs, also blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. [G; J.] Cf. *Fat* COLUMNS.—**Submucous (areolar) t.** Ger., *Unterschleimhautgewebe.* Areolar t. beneath a mucous membrane and serving to connect it with other parts. [J.]—**Subperiosteal t.** See *Osteogenetic* LAYER.—**Subserous areolar t.** The areolar t. serving to attach serous membranes to the parts they invest. [J, 30.]—**Supporting t.** T., such as woody t., serving to strengthen a part or organ; mechanical t. [a, 35.]—**Sustentacular t.** See *Connective t.*—**Trabecular t.** Ger., *Balkengewebe.* T., especially connective t., arranged in trabeculæ, which often form a network. [J, 35.]—**Tubular nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve-fibres. [J, 43.]—**Tubuliferous t.** Ger., *Segmentalstränge.* Of Balfour, the branched masses of epithelium forming cords or tubes in the vascular zone of the ovary in embryos and young animals. It is derived from the Wolffian bodies. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J).]—**Ungual t.** See *Corneous t.*—**Utricular t.** See PSEUDOPARENCHYMA.—**Vascular t.** Fr., *tissu vasculaire.* In botany, t. composed of united tubes or vessels formed by the obliteration of sæpta between superposed cells. [a, 35.]—**Vasifactive t.** T. giving rise to blood-vessels. [J.] See also *Vasoformative* CELL.—**Vasiform t.** Trachenchyma. [a, 35.]—**Vaso-fibrous t.** See *Botryoidal t.*—**Vesicular nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve-cells, as in the ganglia and the cerebral cortex. [J, 43.]—**Water (-storing) t.** See *Aqueous t.*—**White fibrous t.** Ger., *fibrilläres Bindegewebe.* 1. Connective t. composed of white inelastic fibres and bundles of fibres extending in nearly parallel directions. It is exceedingly strong, and

forms tendons, ligaments, and resistant membranes (*e. g.*, periosteum, perichondrium, and the dura). In its purest form it contains very few elastic fibres. It merges insensibly into areolar t., as in the fascia. 2. Connective t. composed of white, inelastic, and glue-yielding fibres without regard to the direction of the fibres. [J, 35.]—**White nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve-fibres. [J, 43.]—**Woody t.** T. forming the woody fibre of plants. [*a*, 35.] See *Wood*-CELL.—**Yellow elastic t., Yellow fibrous t.** See *Elastic t.*

TISSULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Te su^6-la^{2}r. Pertaining to the tissues. [J, 33.]

TISWIN, n. Ti^{2}s'wi^{2}n. Among the Apaches of Arizona, a kind of liquor manufactured from wheat, barley, or maize, which produces intoxication of the worst type when used in considerable quantities. The grain is buried in the ground until it sprouts, then dried and ground, and then, after boiling in water, put aside to ferment. ["Med. Record," Sept. 24, 1892, p. 358 (*a*, 50).]

TITA, n. Written also *teeta*. The *Coptis teeta* or its root. The roots of *Picrorrhiza kurroa* and some other plants are also known under this name in the Bengal bazaars. [*a*, 35.]

TITANATE, n. Ti^{2}t'a^{2}n-at. A salt of titanic acid. [B.]

TITANIC ACID, n. Ti^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Titansäure.* A white powder of uncertain composition, probably $TiH_2O_3 = TiO(OH)_2$, obtained by precipitating titanium dioxide from an acid solution by means of an alkali. [B, 3; B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**Liquid t. a., Soluble t. a.** A form of t. a. obtained in solution by dialysis after the fashion of soluble stannic acid. [B, 6.]

TITANIC ANHYDRIDE, n. Ti^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See TITANIUM *dioxide.*

TITANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}t(tet)-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From Τιτάν, a Titan. Fr., *titane, ménachin.* Ger., *Titan.* A metallic element discovered by Gregor in 1789. It occurs in several rare minerals, chiefly in combination with oxygen, and is often associated with iron. It is obtained in the form of an iron-gray, amorphous powder of metallic lustre. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it combines with nitrogen at a high temperature. In composition it acts as a dyad or tetrad, and occasionally as a hexad, replacing two, four, or six atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48; sp. gr., 5·3. [B, 3.]—**Basic t. sulphate.** A white mass, $TiO(SO_4)$. [B, 3.]—**T. bromide.** See *T. tetrabromide.*—**T. chloride.** See *T. dichloride, T. trichloride, T. tetrachloride,* and *T. oxychloride.*—**T. dichloride.** A brownish powder, $TiCl_2$, which has a strong affinity for moisture and decomposes water. [B, 3.]—**T. dioxide.** A substance, TiO_2, occurring in nature in the form of several minerals, and obtainable artificially both as an amorphous white powder and in crystalline forms corresponding to those observed in the natural dioxide. It is insoluble in water, hydrochloric acid, or dilute sulphuric acid. It unites with alkaline carbonates to form titanates. [B, 3.]—**T. fluoride.** See *T. tetrafluoride.*—**T. hydroxide.** A dark-brown substance corresponding to t. sesquioxide, precipitated by ammonia from a solution of titanic acid and copper or hydrochloric acid. The titanic hydroxides are titanic and metatitanic acids. [B, 3.]—**T. iodide.** See *T. tetraiodide.*—**T. nitride.** Any one of a number of compounds of t. and nitrogen, formed by the action of nitrogen or ammonia on t. or its salts. [B, 3.]—**T. oxide.** See *T. dioxide* and *T. sesquioxide.*—**T. oxychloride.** A substance, $Ti_2O_2Cl_2$, forming reddish-brown crystals. [B, 3.]—**T. sesquichloride.** See *T. trichloride.*—**T. sesquioxide.** A crystalline substance, Ti_2O_3. [B, 3.]—**T. sesquisulphate.** A crystalline body, $Ti_2(SO_4)_3 + 8H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**T. sulphate.** A compound of t. and sulphuric acid. *Titanic sulphate*, $Ti(SO_4)_2 + 3H_2O$, is a yellow, deliquescent, amorphous substance. [B, 3.] See also *Basic t. sulphate* and *T. sesquisulphate.*—**T. sulphide.** A body, TiS_2, forming shining, yellow scales. [B, 3.]—**T. tetrabromide.** A yellow crystalline mass, $TiBr_4$. [B, 3.]—**T. tetrachloride.** A colorless, mobile, fuming liquid, $TiCl_4$, of peculiar odor, boiling at 135° C. Combined with water, it solidifies like tin tetrachloride. It unites with the chlorides of other metals and radicles to form double salts. [B, 3.]—**T. tetrafluoride.** A colorless liquid, TiF_4, fuming on exposure to the air. It combines with the fluorides of other metals, forming the titanofluorides. [B, 3.]—**T. tetraiodide.** A reddish-brown substance, TiI_4, of metallic lustre. [B, 3.]—**T. trichloride.** A substance, Ti_2O_6, forming dark, violet-colored deliquescent scales. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, and so acts as an energetic reducing agent. [B, 3, 16.]

TITANOFLUORIDE, n. Ti^{2}t''a^{2}n-o-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). A compound of titanium tetrafluoride with the fluoride of another metal or radicle. [B, 3.]

TITHONIC, adj. Ti^{2}th-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. From Τιθωνός, Tithonus, a brother of Priam. See ACTINIC.

TITHYMALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}th-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-al(a^{3}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τιθύμαλος. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Euphorbia characias.* 2. The genus *Euphorbia.* The *Tithymaleæ*, the *Tithymali*, and the *Tithymaloideæ* correspond essentially to the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Radix tithymali.** The root of *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. cyparissias.** 1. Of Dioscorides, perhaps the *Euphorbia aleppica.* 2. The *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. magnus.** See EUPHORBIA *dendroides.*—**T. maritimus.** See APOCYNUM *venetum.*—**T. myrtifolius.** See PEDILANTHUS *tithymaloides.*—**T. nummularis.** See EUPHORBIA *chamæsyce.*

TITILLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}t(tet)-i^{2}l-la^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A means of titillation. [B.]

TITILLATION, n. Ti^{2}t-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *titillatio, titillatus* (from *titillare*, to tickle). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Kitzel, Kitzeln.* The act of tickling, or the condition of being tickled. [D.]

TITILLATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}t(tet)-i^{2}l-lat(la^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s. Gen., *-at'us.* From *titillare*, to tickle. Tickling in the throat. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TITRATED, adj. Ti^{2}t'rat-e^{2}d. Fr., *titré.* Ger., *titrirt.* Subjected to titration.

TITRATION, n. Ti^{2}t-ra'shu^{3}n. From Fr., *titre.* Volumetric analysis by means of standard solutions. [A, 1.]

TITTHE (Lat.), n. Ti^{2}t'the(tha). Gen., *tit'thes.* Gr., τίτθη. 1. The nipple. 2. A wet-nurse. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TITTHOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ti^{2}t-tho(tho^3)-zo'a^3. From τιτθός, the nipple, and ζῷον, an animal. See MAMMALIA.

TITTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}t'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., τιτθός. See TITTHE (1st def.).

TITUBATION, n. Ti^{2}t-u^2-ba'shu^{3}n. Lat., *titubatio* (from *titubare*, to stagger). Fr., *titubation.* Ger., *Taumeln, Wanken.* A stumbling, staggering gait. [*a*, 34.]

TLALPOPOLOTL [Mex. Ph.], n. See FLOURENSIA *thurifera.*

TLANEPAQUELITE [Mex. Ph.], n. See PIPER *sanctum.*

TLATLANCUAYA, n. See ACHYRANTHES *calea* (in Supplement).

TMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Me^{2}t(tmat)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τμητικός (from τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *tmétique.* See RESOLVENT.

TOAD-FLAX, n. To^{3}d'fla^{2}x. 1. The genus *Linaria*, especially *Linaria vulgaris.* 2. The *Spergula arvensis.* [*a*, 35.]—**Bastard t.-f.** The *Thesium linophyllum* and (in America) the genus *Comandra.* [*a*, 35.]

TOADROOT, n. To^{3}d'ru^{4}t. See ACTÆA *alba* and ACTÆA *rubra.*

TOAD-SPIT, TOAD-SPITTLE, n's. To^{3}d'spi^{2}t, -spi^{2}t'l. See LEMNA *minor* and CUCKOO-*spit.*

TOADSTONE, n. To^{3}d'sto^{3}n. See BUFONITES.

TOADSTOOLS, n. pl. To^{3}d'stulz. Species of *Agaricus*, especially *Agaricus muscarius* and other poisonous species; also *Polyporus* and *Boletus.* [*a*, 35.]

TOBACCO, n. To-ba^{2}k'o. The leaves of various species of *Nicotiana*, especially *Nicotiana tabacum.* [*a*, 35.]—**English t.** An old name for the genus *Hyoscyamus.* [*a*, 35.]—**Extract of t.** See *Extractum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Havana t.** See NICOTIANA *repanda.*—**Indian t.** See LOBELIA *inflata* and CANNABIS *indica.*—**Latakia t.** See NICOTIANA *rustica.*—**Oil of t.** 1. See under NICOTIANA *tabacum.* 2. See *Oleum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Poison-t.** See HYOSCYAMUS *niger.*—**T.-bush.** See HEDYOSMON *nutans.*—**T.-root.** The root of *Lewisia rediviva.* [*a*, 35.]—**Turkish t.** See under NICOTIANA *rustica.*—**Vinegar of t.** See *Acetum* NICOTIANÆ.—**Virginian t.** See NICOTIANA *tabacum.*—**Wild t.** See NICOTIANA *rustica* and LOBELIA *inflata.*

TOBELBAD (Ger.), n. To^{3}b'e^{2}l-ba^{3}d. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TOBEN (Ger.), n. Tob'e^{2}n. See FUROR.

TOC (Fr.), n. Tok. See DANDO.

TOCADOMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}k-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-do^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From τοκάς, having just brought forth, μύκος, mucus, and δορά, a hide. Fr., *tocadomycodorite.* Puerperal inflammation of a mucous membrane.

TOCAREXIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}k-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}x(ax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ex'eos (-is).* From τόκος, childbirth, and ἄρηξις, assistance. See OBSTETRICS.

TOCHTERKNÄUEL (Ger.), n. To^{3}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-knol-e^{2}l. See DISPIREME.

TOCHTERSTERN (Ger.), n. To^{3}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-ste^{2}rn. See AMPHIASTER.

TOCO-DYNAMOMETER, n. Tok-o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From τόκος, childbirth, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Schatz, an apparatus for measuring the force of the uterine contractions during labor. [A, 24.]

TOCOMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tok(to^{2}k)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-ko(ko^3)-do^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-is).* See TOCADOMYCODORITIS.

TOCOLOGY, n. Tok-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From τόκος, childbirth, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *tocologie.* See OBSTETRICS.

TOCOPHELIA (Lat.), n. f. Tok(to^{2}k)-o(o^3)-fel(fe^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From τόκος, childbirth, and ὄφελος, help. An apparatus for mitigating the suffering of a woman in labor; consisting of an abdominal and a sacral pad with which she can make pressure by pulling on ropes connected with them and passing over pulleys. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1875, i, p. 188 (*a*, 34).]

TOCOTHERMOMETRIE (Ger.), n. Tok-o-te^{2}rm-o-mat-re'. Thermometry as applied to obstetrics. [A, 24.]

TOD (Ger.), n. Tod. See DEATH.—**Herzt'.** Death from heart failure. [*a*, 34.]—**Schwarzer T.** See *Black* DEATH.

TODDALIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}d-dal(da^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *toddali, toddalie.* A genus of the *Toddalieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Rutaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. aculeata, T. asiatica.** A tropical Asiatic shrub containing an aromatic, bitter, acrid principle which makes it stimulant, carminative, and tonic. The bark, especially the root-bark, is used as a stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves are used in baths and fomentations and are eaten raw in intestinal complaints. The green fruits, together with the root, are used externally in rheumatism. The ripe fruits have the pungency of black pepper and are pickled. [*a*, 35.] See also RADIX *Lopez.*

TODDY, n. To^{2}d'i^2. 1. Sap from a wine palm. It yields arrack on fermentation. [*a*, 48.] 2. See PUNCH.

TODGEBOREN (Ger.), adj. Tod'ge^2-bor-e^{2}n. See STILL-BORN.

TODT (Ger.), adj. Tot. See DEAD.—**T'enblume.** See CALENDULA *officinalis.*—**T'enblumenkraut.** See HYOSCYAMUS *niger.*—**T'enflecke.** See LIVOR *emortualis.*—**T'enkrampf.** See

Rigor *mortis*.—**T'enkranz.** Lit., a wreath for the dead; an anomaly of the obturator artery in which it is found on Gimbernat's ligament. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**T'enschau.** See *Post-mortem* examination. — **T'enschlummer.** See Trance. — **T'enschweiss.** The sweating that often precedes death. [α, 34.]—**T'-faul.** Fr., *mort et macéré.* Dead and macerated (said of a fœtus which, having been retained for a length of time after its death, is not putrid, but macerated and flattened at those parts on which it has rested for a long time). [A, 24.]—**T'geboren.** See Still-born.

TÖDTUNG (Ger.), n. Tu⁵t'un². See Death.—**Kindst'.** Infanticide. [α, 34.]

TOE, n. To. Gr., δάκτυλος (τοῦ ποδός). Lat., *digitus* (*pedis*). Fr., *doigt du pied, orteil.* Ger., *Zehe.* A digit of the foot.—**Flexed t's.** Fr., *orteils en marteau* (ou *en Z*, ou *en griffe*, ou *en cou de cygne*). Ger., *verkrümmte Zehe.* A permanent distortion of the t's in which they are unduly flexed at the last joint, so that the tips or even the nails rest on the ground, while the first joints are drawn up above the proper level. [A, 53.]—**Glossy t's.** See *Glossy* skin. —**Great t.** Lat., *hallux.* Fr., *gros orteil.* Ger., *grosse Zehe.* The innermost and largest of the t's. [L.]—**Hammer t's.** See *Flexed t's.*—**Lazy-t.** See Over-t.—**Morton's t.** A peculiar and painful disorder pertaining to the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the fourth t. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 8, 1892, p. 410 (α, 34).]—**Talon t's.** See *Flexed t's.*

TOFU (Jap.), n. A jelly prepared from the *Soja hispida.* [α, 35.]

TOILE (Fr.), n. Twa³l. See Cloth.—**T. chorioïdienne (supérieure).** See Sæptum *lucidum*.—**T. d'araignée.** See Cobweb. —**T. de mai.** See *Sparadrap de* cire.—**T. d'hôpital.** Rubber cloth, used to protect ulcers or cutaneous affections from the air. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**T. Dieu.** See *Sparadrap de* cire and *Sparadrap* diapalme.—**T. farciminale.** The allantois. [A, 45.]—**T. médicamenteuse, T. sparadrap.** See Sparadrap.

TOILET, n. Toil'e²t. 1. The methodical cleansing of a part or region after a surgical operation. [α, 48.] 2. Clearing the axilla of diseased lymphatic glands in cases of mammary tumor. [A, 94.]—**T. of the peritonæum.** Ger., *Bauchfelltoilette.* The aseptic measures tending to remove all extraneous substances from the peritonæum after laparotomy. [α, 34.]

TOIT (Fr.), n. Twa³. A roof. [α, 30.]—**T. des pédoncules cérébraux.** See Tegmentum (1st def.).

TOKAY (Hung.), n. To³k'oi. A Hungarian white wine.

TOLA (Lat.), n. f. Tol(to²l)'a³. See Tonsil.

TOLANE, n. Tol'an. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tolan.* Diphenylacetylene, $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_5.C : C.C_6H_5$. [B, 3, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

TOLENAS SPRINGS, n. Tol-an'a²s. A place in Solano County, California, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

TOLENE, n. Tol'en. Fr., *tolène.* Ger., *Tolen.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from balsam of Tolu. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TOLERANCE, n. To²l'e²r-'ns. G., εὐφορία. Lat., *tolerantia* (from *tolerare*, to bear). The quality of being able to endure the action of a deleterious agent, especially when acquired by the habitual use of the agent. Cf. Accoutumance.

TOLES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tol(to²l)'ez(as). Gen., *tol'ium.* 1. The tonsils. 2. Goitre. [A, 312, 325 (α, 48).]

TOLIDINE, n. To²l'i²d-en. A substance, $\begin{array}{l}C_6H_3(CH_3).NH_2\\ |\\ C_6H_3(CH_3).NH_2\end{array}$, known in three isomeric forms; used extensively in the manufacture of the dyes made from coal-tar. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TOLL (Ger.), adj. To³l. See Insane.

TOLLBEERE (Ger.), n. Tol'bar-e². The *Atropa belladonna.*

TOLLES (Lat.), n. m. pl. To²l'lez(las). Gen., *tol'lium.* See Toles.

TOLLHEIT (Ger.), n. To³l'hit. See Insanity.—**Mannt'.** See Nymphomania.—**Weint'.** See Dipsomania.

TOLLKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. To³l'kersh-e². See Atropa and Belladonna.—**T'npflaster.** See *Emplastrum cum extracto* belladonnæ.

TOLLSUCHT (Ger.), n. To³l'zuch²t. See Rabies.

TOLLWURM (Ger.), n. To³l'vurm. See Cynolyssa (2d def.) and Sæptum *linguæ.*

TOLLWUTH (Ger.), n. Te³l'vut. See Rabies.

TÖLPELKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Tu⁶lp'i²l-kra³n²k-hit. See Mumps.

TOLU, n. To-lu'. See Balsam *of T.*—**Syrup of t.** See Syrupus *tolutanus.*—**Tincture of t.** See Tinctura *tolutana.*

TOLUENE, n. To²l-u²'en. Fr., *toluène.* Ger., *Toluen. Toluol.* Methylbenzene, dracyl; a colorless liquid, $C_7H_8 = C_6H_5(CH_3)$, occurring in light coal-tar oils, having a benzene-like odor; used in the manufacture of dyes. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**T'disulphonic acid.** An acid, $C_7H_8S_2O_6 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(SO_3H)_2$, known in three isomeric forms, one of which, *α-t' acid*, $C_6[CH_3,SO_3H,H.SO_3H,H,H,]$, is a thick liquid. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T'sulphonic acid.** An acid, $C_7H_8SO_3 = C_6H_4(SO_3H).CH_3$, known in three isomeric forms: *T'orthosulphonic acid*, thin deliquescent tabular crystals containing 2 molecules of water; *t'metasulphonic acid*, very deliquescent crystalline crusts; and *t'parasulphonic acid*, thick deliquescent tabular or flat prismatic crystals. The meta-compounds and para-compounds contain each 1 molecule of water. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.] See also *T'disulphonic acid* and *T'trisulphonic acid.*—**T'trisulphonic acid.** An acid, $C_7H_8S_3O_9 = C_6H_2(CH_3)(SO_3H)_3$, occurring as long acicular crystals containing six molecules of water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TOLUENYL ALCOHOL, n. To²l-u²'e²n-i²l. Paraxylyl alcohol. [α, 38.] See Xylyl *alcohol.*

TOLUHYDROQUINONE, n. To²l-u²''hid-ro-kwi²n'on. See Methyl*hydroquinone.*

TOLUIC ACID, n. To²l-u²'i²k. Fr., *acide toluique* (ou *toluylique*). Ger., *Toluylsäure.* An acid, $C_8H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(CH_3)CO.OH$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot' a.*, long shining acicular crystals melting at 102° C.; *metat' a.*, forming long acicular crystals from a quickly cooled solution, prismatic crystals if evaporated slowly, melting at about 109° C.; and *parat' a.*, acicular crystals melting at 180° and boiling at about 275° C. An isomeric acid, *α-t' a.*, or *phenylacetic acid*, $C_6H_5.CH_2.COOH$, forms shining laminar crystals, melting at 76·5° C., and boiling at 265·5° C. with a vapor which produces coughing. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TOLUIC ALDEHYDE, n. To²l-u²'i²k. A substance, $C_8H_8O = C_6H_4.CH_3.CHO$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot' a.*, $C_6[CH_3,CHO,H,H,H,H,]$, a yellowish, very refractive liquid having an odor like that of benzoic aldehyde; *metat' a.*, $C_6[CH_3,H.CHO.H.H,H,]$, a liquid of like odor; and *parat' a.*, $C_6[CH_3.H,H,CHO,H,H,]$, a liquid having a peppermint-like odor. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TOLUIDINE, n. To²l-u²'i²d-en. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Toluidin.* Amidotoluene; a substance, $C_7H_9N = C_6H_4(CH_3)NH_2$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot'*, a colorless liquid which quickly turns brown in the light or the air; *metat'*, a colorless oily liquid, turning to a brown resinous mass in the air; and *parat'*, large colorless tabular crystals having an aromatic, aniline-like odor. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TOLUIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Tol-u²(u)-i²f'e²r-a³. From *tolu* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *toluifère.* The genus *Myroxylon.* [α, 35.] —**T. balsamum, T. Pereiræ.** See Myroxylon *toluiferum.*

TOLUIFEROUS, adj. Tol-u²-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *toluiferus* (from *tolu* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *toluifère.* Producing balsam of Tolu. [α, 35.]

TOLUNITRIL, n. To²l-u²-nit'ri²l. Fr., *toluinitrile.* A substance, $C_8H_7N = CH_3.C_6H_4.CN$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthot'*, a very refractive colorless liquid boiling at about 204° C.; *metat'*, a liquid having an odor of benzonitril; and *parat'*, a very refractive liquid having an odor of benzonitril and boiling at 217·8° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TOLUOL (Ger.), n. Tol-u-o²l'. See Toluene.

TOLUQUINOL, n. To²l-u²-kwi²n'o²l. See Methyl*hydroquinone.*

TOLUQUINONE, n. To²l-u²-kwi²n'on. See Methyl*quinone.*

TOLURHETIN, n. To²l-u²-ret'i²n. From *tolu* (*q. v.*), and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *tolurétine.* Of Gerhardt, a resin extracted from balsam of Tolu. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TOLURIC ACID, n. To²l-u²r'i²k. Fr., *acide tolurique.* Paratoluylamidoacetic acid; an acid, $CH_3.C_6H_4.CO.NH.CH_2.CO.OH = C_{10}H_{11}NO_3$, occurring as pearly tabular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TOLUYL, n. To²l-u²'i²l. Fr., *toluyle.* 1. The hypothetical radicle, C_6H_4, of toluylic acid. 2. An improper term for cresyl. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**T'säure.** See Toluic acid.

TOLUYLENE, n. To²l-u²'i²l-en. Fr., *toluylène.* Ger., *Toluylen.* Stilbene; a bivalent radicle, $C_6H_3(CH_3)''$, contained in some of the derivatives of toluene.—**T'blue.** A substance, $C_{15}H_{18}N_4.HCl + H_2O$ (or $C_{15}H_{18}N$), occurring as a resinous mass which acquires a coppery lustre when exposed to the air. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]—**T'diamine.** A substance, $C_7H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(NH_2)_2$, known in several isomeric forms, such as *orthot'diamine*, or *β-diamidotoluene*, $C_6[CH_3,H,NH_2,NH_2.H,H.]$, shining white scales; *metat'diamine*, or *α-diamidotoluene*, $C_6[CH_3,NH_2.H,NH_2.H,H.]$, long acicular crystals; *parat'diamine*, or *γ-diamidotoluene*, $C_6[CH_3.H,NH_2.H,NH_2.H]$, masses of tabular crystals; and *δ-diamidotoluene*, $C_6[CH_3,NH_2,NH_2,H,H.H,]$, red crystals having an odor of acetamide. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T. hydrate.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O = C_6H_5.CH_2.CH(OH).C_6H_5$, occurring as brittle acicular crystals. [B, 4 (α, 38).]—**T' red.** A substance, $C_{15}H_{16}N_4$, occuring as orange-colored acicular crystals containing 4 molecules of water but becoming anhydrous and blood-red at about 160° C. According to some, the dye is the hydrochloride of this, $C_{15}H_{17}N_4Cl$. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]—**T'violet.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{14}N_4$, occurring as red crystals having a green reflection. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TOLYL, n. To²l'i²l. Fr., *tolyl.* Ger., *T.* 1. Methyl-benzyl, or parat', a univalent radicle, $C_6H_4.(CH_3).CH_2'$. 2. The group C_7H_7. [B; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T'acetamide.** The compound $C_6H_4(CH_3).NH.(C_2H_3O)$. [B, 2.]—**T. alcohol.** A substance, $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4.CH_3.CH_2OH$, known in two isomeric forms, one of which forms acicular crystals. [B, 4; B, 270 (α, 38).]—**T'chloracetamide.** The compound $C_9H_{10}ClNO = CH_2Cl.CONH.(C_6H_4.CH_3)$. [B, 2.]—**T'urethane.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2 = NH(C_7H_7)CO.OC_2H_5$, known in three isomeric forms: *orthot'urethane*, crystals; *metat'urethane*, a liquid; and *parat'urethane*, or *ethylt'carbamate*, long prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TOLYLENE, n. To²l'i²l-en. Fr., *tolylène.* The radicle, $C_6H_4\langle^{CH_2'}_{CH_2'}$, of t. alcohol. [B.]—**T. alcohol, T. glycol.** Fr., *glycol tolylénique.* A substance, $C_6H_4 : (CH_2.OH)_2$, resulting from the substitution of a molecule of hydroxyl for one atom of hydrogen in the methyl group of tolyl alcohol. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TOMATO, n. Tom-a³t'o. Fr., *tomate.* Ger., *Liebesapfel.* Sp., *jitomate* [Mex. Ph.], *tomate.* The *Lycopersicum esculentum*, also its fruit, which is used in Mexico as an anodyne. [α, 35.]—**Strawberry-t.** See Physalis *alkekengi.*

TOMBA, n. In Brazil, the *Perianthopodus espalina* and other purgative species. [B, 121 (α, 35).]

TOMBAC, n. To²m'ba²k. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tomback.* An alloy of 97 parts of copper and 3 of zinc, having a gold-like appearance. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TOMBÉ (Fr.), adj. To²n²-ba. Prolapsed. [A, 44.]

TOME (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to²m)'e(a). Gen., *tom'es.* Gr., τομή (from τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *Schnitt.* Section, a cutting ; of Galen, venesection. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

TOMELLINE (Fr.), n. To-me²-len. See GLOBULIN.

TOMENTOSE, adj. Tom'e²nt-os. Lat., *tomentosus* (from *tomentum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *tomenteux, cotonneux, drapé.* Ger., *filzig.* Covered with tomentum, densely pubescent. [α, 35.]

TOMENTOSULUS (Lat.), adj. Tom-e²nt-o²s(os)'u²l(u⁴l)-u³s-(u⁴s). Covered with a short delicate tomentum. [α, 35.]

TOMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Tom-e²nt'u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Filz, Filzüberzug* (1st def.). 1. In botany, a dense, more or less matted pubescence. [α, 35.] 2. The shaggy mass constituted by the villi of the chorion. [A, 45.]—**T. cerebri.** The inner surface of the pia. [L.]

TOMIPAROUS, adj. To²m-i²p'a²r-u³s. From τόμος, a cut, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *tomipare.* Of plants, reproducing by the separation of parts. [α, 35.]

TOMIS (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to²m)'i²s. Gen., *tom'idos* (*-idis*). Gr., τομίς (from τέμνειν, to cut). See SCISSORS.

TOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tom(to²m)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From τομός, cutting. The cutting edge of either mandible of a bird. [L, 221.]

TOMOGYNIA (Lat.), n. n. Tom(to²m)-o(o³)-ji²n(gu⁶n)'i²-a³. From τομός, cutting, and γυνή, a woman. Of Richard, the gymnosperms. [α, 35.]

TOMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to²m)-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³. From τομή, a cutting, and μανία, madness. Fr., *tomomanie, bistourimanie* (1st def.). Ger., *Schneidesucht.* 1. A mania for performing surgical operations. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. A mania for being operated on for purely imaginary ailments. ["Rev. de laryng. et d'otol.," Dec., 1892.]

TOMOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to²m)-o(o³)-tos(to²k)'i²-a³. From τομή, a cutting, and τόκος, childbirth. Fr., *tomotocie.* See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.

TON (Ger.), n. Ton. See TONE and SOUND.—**Eigent'.** The timbre peculiar to each individual voice. [K, 16.]—**Herztöne.** See *Heart*-SOUNDS.—**Pulmonalt'.** See *Vesicular* MURMUR and *Respiratory* MURMUR.—**T'taubheit.** Inability to hear particular sounds. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TONALITÉ (Fr.), n. To-na³-le-ta. Pitch in percussion.

TONCA, n. To²n²k'a³. See *Tonka* BEAN.

TONCIC ACID, n. To²n'si²k. See COUMARIN.

TONCO, n. To²n²k'o. See *Tonka* BEAN.

TONE, n. Ton. Gr., τόνος (from τείνειν, to stretch). Lat., *tonus.* Fr., *ton.* Ger., *Ton, Spannung* (1st def.). 1. A distinct definite sound ; also the character or quality of a sound. 2. The normal state of tension in healthy tissues ; in physiology, the normal contraction of the arteries.—**Harmonic t.** See HARMONIC, n.—**Reflex t.** See *Reflex* TONUS.

TÖNEND (Ger.), adj. Tu⁶n'e²nd. See SONOROUS.

TONGA, n. To²n²'ga³. 1. A drug prepared in the Fiji Islands from the bark, leaves, and fibres of *Rhaphidophora vitensis, Premna taitensis,* etc. It has been recommended in neuralgia. [α, 35.] 2. See under DATURA *stramonium.*

TONGINE, n. To²nj'en. A volatile alkaloid contained in tonga (1st def.). [A, 270 (α, 48).]

TONG-PANG-CHONG (Chin.), n. The *Rhinacanthus communis,* also a drug prepared from its root and leaves. [B, 270 (α, 48) ; α, 35.]

TONGRES (Fr.), n. To²n²-gr'. A place in the province of Limburg, Belgium, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

TONGUE, n. Tu³n². Gr., γλῶσσα. Lat., *lingua.* Fr., *langue.* Ger., *Zunge.* A muscular mass attached to the floor of the mouth and susceptible of protrusion from that cavity. It takes part in sucking, mastication, and articular speech, and the mucous membrane covering its upper surface is the seat of the organs of taste. —**Adherent t.** A t. pathologically attached by folds of mucous membrane to the floor and sides of the mouth. [α, 34.]—**Bifid t.** A t. having a longitudinal fissure that divides the fore part into two equal parts. [α, 34.]—**Black t.** 1. See GLOSSOPHYTIA (1st def.). 2. See *Epidemic erysipelatous* FEVER.—**Dotted t.** See *Stippled t.* —**Earthy t.** A t. on which there are white, dry, and rough deposits of calcareous matter. [α, 34.]—**Fish-t.** In dentistry, an instrument resembling the t. of a fish, formerly used in extracting the wisdom teeth. [α, 34.]—**Geographical t.** A t. affected with a serpiginous epithelial affection (*e. g.*, leukoplakia) that makes it look like a map. [α, 34.]—**Hairy t.** See TRICHOGLOSSIA.—**Parrot t.** A black, shrunken t. that can not be protruded, because it catches behind the lower teeth, observed in typhus fever. [α, 34.] —**Plastered t.** A coated t. in which the coat is recent and superabundant. [α, 34.]—**Shaggy t.** A furred t. having the papillæ elongated by horny epithelium. [α, 34.]—**Split t.** See BIFID.—**Stippled t.** Of W. H. Dickinson, a t. in which the papillæ are separately capped each with a minute white patch of epithelium. [α, 34.]—**Strawberry t.** A t. that is hyperæmic and shows fungiform papillæ, as in scarlet fever. [α, 34.]—**T. holder.** See *T.* DEPRESSOR.—**Wooden t.** See ACTINOMYCOSIS.

TONGUE-TIE, n. Tu³n²'ti. Fr., *soubrelangue.* See ANKYLOGLOSSUM (1st def.).

TONGUE-TIED, adj. Tu³n²'tid. Ger., *mundfaul.* Affected with ankyloglossum. [α, 48.]

TONIC, adj. To²n'i²k. Gr., τονικός (from τείνειν, to stretch). Lat., *tonicus.* Fr., *tonique.* Ger., *tonisch.* 1. Possessing the property of maintaining or promoting the tone of the system ; as a n., a drug possessing that property. 2. Characterized by continuous contraction (said of muscular spasm). [D ; α, 48.]

TONICITY, n. To²n-i²s'i²t-i². Fr., *tonicité.* Ger., *Tonicität.* The condition of a tissue, organ, etc., in relation to tone, especially its normal elasticity. [α, 48.]

TONKA, n. To²n²k'a³. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T'bohnen.* See *Tonka* BEAN.—**T'stearoptene.** See COUMARIN.

TÖNNISSTEIN (Ger.), n. Tu⁵n'ni²s-stin. A place in the Rhine province, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

TONOMETER, n. To²n-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. From τόνος, tension, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *tonomètre.* Ger., *T.* An instrument for estimating tension, especially the tension of the eyeball or the pressure of the ventricles. [K.]—**Dors and Lecoultre's t.** A t. constructed on the same principle as Hamer's t., but having the position of the peg regulated by a screw. The spiral spring is replaced by a straight steel spring, which is not very long, so that the tension rapidly increases with the deep pushing of the peg. [F.]—**Graefe's t.** A t. consisting of a small rod which is pressed against the eye by means of a loaded lever. A scale shows the degree to which the peg or style can overcome the tension of the eye with various degrees of loading. [F.]—**Hamer's t.** A t. consisting of a metallic tube out of which a peg or style projects. The latter is connected with a wound-up watch-spring, so that by pressing upon the eye it has to overcome the constantly increasing tension. [F.]—**Monnik's t.** A modification of Hamer's t. in which the immovable tube is replaced by two pegs, which can be pushed in with the slightest possible friction. The two pegs act together upon an index which shows on a dial-plate the change in position of the two pegs. A second index moves with the middle peg, which is under the increasing pressure of a short spring. [F.]—**Roy's t.** A t. for estimating the varying pressure of the ventricles during contraction and dilatation. It consists essentially of an air-tight tube containing oil, in which works a cylinder carrying a registering index. [K, 19.]—**Verlaan's t.** A t. consisting of a tube in which three isolated pegs can be pushed in or out. The middle peg is connected with a spiral spring the tension-power of which increases with the pressure. The two outer pegs may be moved with the slightest possible friction, and carry scales which run on a vernier connected with the middle peg. [F.]—**Weber's t.** A t. consisting of a peg which acts with increasing spring power on the sclerotic until its curvature to a certain extent is flattened to a plane. [F.]

TONOPSYCHAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ton(to²n)-o²ps-ik(u⁶ch²)-a²g(a³g)-oj(og)'i-a³. From τόνος, a tone, ψυχή, the mind, and ἀγωγή, a leading. Fr., *tonopsychagogie.* The characteristic action of certain sounds on the mind. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TONSIL, n. To²ns'i²l. Gr., ἀμυγδάλη, παρίσθμιον. Lat., *tonsilla, tonsillum, amygdala.* Fr., *tonsille, amygdale.* Ger., *Tonsille, Halsdrüse, Mandel.* A prominent body situated (one on each side) between the pillars of the fauces, about half an inch long and a third of an inch wide and thick. On its free surface are numerous openings leading into lymphoid crypts, between which are a number of lymph follicles together with lymphoid tissue. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cerebellar t's.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**Luschka's t.** See *Pharyngeal t.*—**Palatine t.** See *T.*—**Pharyngeal t.** Lymphoid tissue on the posterior superior wall of the pharynx, limited on each side by the Eustachian tube. [L, 31.]

TONSILLA (Lat.), n. f. To²ns-i²l'la³. See TONSIL.—**Tonsillæ cerebelli.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.*—**T. palatina.** See TONSIL. —**T. pendula.** A pedunculated tonsil.—**Tonsillæ pestilentes.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**T. tubalis Gerlachii.** See *Pharyngeal* TONSIL.—**T. tubaria.** Ger., *Tubenmandel.* Lymph follicles in the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]

TONSILLAR, TONSILLARY, adj's. To²ns'i²l-a³r, -ar-i². Lat., *tonsillaris* (from *tonsilla*, a tonsil). Fr., *tonsillaire.* Ger., *tonsillar.* Pertaining to the tonsils. [C.]

TONSILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. To²n²-sel-y', ton-zi²l'le². See TONSIL.

TONSILLITIC, adj. To²ns-i²l-i²t'i²k. Pertaining to amygdalitis.

TONSILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. To²ns-i²l-li(le)'ti²s. Gen., *-il'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *tonsillite.* See AMYGDALITIS.

TONSILLOTOME, n. To²ns'i²l-o-tom. From *tonsilla*, a tonsil, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Tonsillotom.* See AMYGDALOTOME.—**Billings's t.** A t. with a guillotine blade and a sharp vulsella which slides along the shaft for holding the piece amputated. [E.] See cut under AMYGDALOTOME.—**Hamilton's t.** A t. provided with a sharp forceps for holding the part, which does not slide along the shaft but is simply attached to it. [E.]—**Mackenzie's t.** A t. in which the knife-edge is pushed against the tonsil by the thumb of the hand holding the instrument. [E.]—**Mathieu's t.** A t. provided with a two-pronged spear sliding along the shaft. [E.]—**Tiemann's t.** A t. in which both blade and forceps are worked simultaneously by closing or opening the handles of the instrument. [E.]

TONSILLOTOMY, n. To²n-si²l-o²t'o-mi². See AMYGDALOTOMY.

TONSILLUM (Lat.), n. n. To²ns-i²l'lu³m(lu⁴m). See TONSIL.

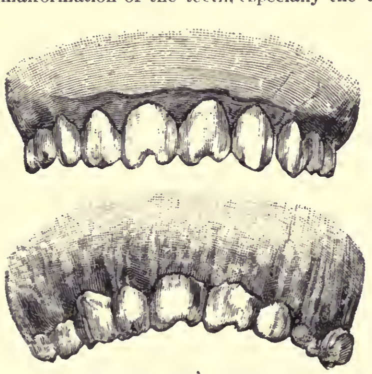
TONSURANS (Lat.), adj. To²ns-u²r(ur)'a²nz(a³ns). Gen., *-ant'is.* From *tondere*, to shear. Fr., *tonsurant.* 1. Causing baldness (used chiefly in terms relating to parasitic skin diseases). [G.] 2. In botany, glabrous from loss of pubescence. [α, 35.]

TONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ton(to²n)'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., τόνος (from τείνειν, to stretch). Ger., *T.* See TONE.—**Reflex t.** Of Brondgeest, a slight contraction observed in the muscles of one leg of a decapitated frog when the sciatic nerve is divided on the opposite side ; due to the reflex irritation conducted through the intact sensory nerves of the wounded limb. [K, 16.]—**Schliessungst'** (Ger.). See GALVANOTONUS.—**T. trismus.** See TRISMUS.

TOOHUTIA, n. See DENGUE.

TOOTH, n. Tuth. Pl., *teeth.* Gr., ὀδούς. Lat., *dens.* Fr., *dent.* Ger., *Zahn.* 1. A hard bone-like organ implanted in man and most

mammals, in the inferior and superior maxillæ, which serves for the mastication of food. It consists of a central cavity containing t.-pulp, dentin, enamel, and cement. In many lower vertebrates they are fixed in the bones surrounding the mouth. [L.] Cf. *Dental* FORMULA. 2. In botany, any small marginal lobe. [*a*, 35.]—**Anterior molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth.*—**Auditory teeth (of Huschke).** Cylindrical horizontal processes on the labium vestibulare. [*a*, 34.]—**Back teeth.** See *Molar teeth.*—**Barred t.** See DENT *barrée.*—**Bicuspid teeth.** The teeth in each jaw that are placed next the canine teeth. Their crowns are compressed in front and behind, and are convex on the outer and inner sides. They have two points, or cusps, whence the name. [C.]—**Butter-teeth.** See *Incisor teeth.*—**Canine teeth, Carnassial teeth.** Fr., *dents angulaires* (ou *concïdes*). Ger., *Eckzähne, Spitzzähne.* Four teeth, one above and one below on each side, next to the lateral incisors. They are long and strong, with a thick conical crown, convex in front and concave behind, with one single central point. [C.]—**Chisel teeth.** The incisor teeth of rodents. [L.]—**Celliform teeth.** See *Setiform teeth.*—**Complicated teeth.** Fr., *dents compliqués.* Teeth in which the crown consists of alternate layers of cement and enamel. [L.]—**Compound t.** See DENTS *agrégées* and DENTS *composées.*—**Conical teeth.** Teeth that are modifications of a cone in shape. [Owen (L).]—**Convulsion t.** See *Tidal-mark t.*—**Craggy teeth.** Irregular projections of dentin on the t. giving them a crag-like appearance. They are not necessarily significant of any diathesis. [*a*, 34.]—**Cuticular teeth.** Teeth formed from the ecderon. [A, 12.]—**Deciduous teeth.** Teeth which are shed, especially those of the first dentition. [L.]—**Dentinal teeth.** Teeth, such as those in man and most vertebrates, in which the main part is composed of dentin; distinguished from t.-like structures composed mostly of a horny substance. [J, 35.]—**Eighteen-year molar t.** The molar (or wisdom t.) which makes its eruption between the seventeenth and the twenty-fifth year. [L.]—**Elephant's t.** See DENS *elephantis.*—**Eye teeth.** Fr., *œillères.* Ger., *Kronzähne.* The two upper canine teeth. [C.]—**False molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth.*—**Fore-teeth, Front teeth.** See *Incisor teeth.*—**Gastric teeth.** Calcareous nodules in the stomach of crustaceans. [L.]—**Greater molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth.*—**Gymnosomatous teeth.** See DENTS *gymnosomes.*—**Honeycombed teeth.** Teeth in which there are circumscribed areas of decay and deficient dentin development, causing a honeycombed appearance. [*a*, 34.]—**Horny teeth.** See under *Dentinal teeth.*—**Huschke's teeth.** See *Auditory teeth.*—**Hutchinsonian (or Hutchinson's) teeth.** A malformation of the teeth, especially the upper central incisors, supposed to be peculiar to children having hereditary syphilis, in which the teeth are short, narrow from side to side at their edges, very thin, and displaying a central cleft on their free edge. [*a*, 34.]—**Incisor teeth.** Lat., *dentes sectorii.* Ger., *Schneidezähne.* The four median teeth of each jaw, having single roots and wide, thin, chisel-like cutting edges. [L.]—**Laniary teeth.** See *Canine teeth.*—**Lesser molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth.*—**Milk molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition.



HUTCHINSON'S TEETH.

[L.]—**Maxillary teeth.** The teeth that are implanted in the inferior or superior maxillæ. [L.]—**Milk teeth.** Lat., *dentes infantiles.* Ger., *Milchzähne.* Those teeth which appear in early childhood, to be replaced at various ages by the permanent teeth. They are twenty in number, five in the forward part of each side of each maxilla, as follows: Two molars, one canine, and two incisors. [C.]—**Molar t., Multicuspidate t., Multicuspid t.** Lat., *mylodus.* Ger., *Mahlzahn, Kauzahn, Backenzahn.* A t. having more than one root and a rounded quadrangular crown with several cusps. In adult dentition there are (including the bicuspids) ten molar teeth in each jaw. [L.]—**Palatine teeth.** Teeth attached to the palate bones. [L.]—**Pectinate teeth.** Teeth with the edges notched so as to resemble a comb. [L.]—**Pegged (or Peg-shaped, or Peg-top) teeth.** Teeth, observed in various diatheses, in which the loss of enamel and exposure of the dentin present a series of small peg-like excrescences. [*a*, 34.]—**Permanent molar teeth.** The six-year, twelve-year, and eighteen-year molar teeth. [L.]—**Permanent teeth.** See *Second teeth.*—**Pharyngeal teeth.** Teeth situated in the pharynx or attached to its osseous framework. [L.]—**Pitted teeth.** Teeth in which, owing to deficient development of dentin or enamel, pits occur on the surface. [*a*, 34.]—**Posterior molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth.*—**Prehensile teeth.** In certain animals, teeth that grasp and retain objects, but are of secondary importance in mastication. [L.]—**Premolar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth.*—**Principal teeth.** The first molar teeth of man, whose homologues De Blainville assumed to trace through lower animals. [L, 14.]—**Pug teeth.** See *Canine teeth.*—**Rasp teeth.** Sharp, conical teeth closely set so as to resemble the surface of a rasp or file. [L.]—**Scalpriform teeth.** See *Chisel teeth.*—**Screw-driver teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth.*—**Second teeth.** The teeth of the second dentition, normally thirty-two in number. [L.] Cf. *Dental* FORMULA.—**Sectorial teeth.** The bicuspid teeth of the *Carnivora.* [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]—**Serrated teeth.** Teeth with notched edges, like a saw. [L.]—**Setiform teeth.** Teeth shaped like fine bristles. [L.]—**Simple teeth.** Of Cuvier, teeth forming a cone of nearly even or only slightly curved surface, and having cement or enamel only on the outer peripheric portion, as in man and dogs. [L, 158 (*a*, 14).]—**Six-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption about the seventh year. [L.]—**Stomach teeth.** See *Canine teeth.*—**Superadded teeth.** The six back teeth on either jaw. [C.]—**Syphilitic teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth.*—**Teeth of succession.** The teeth which take the places of the milk teeth. [L.]—**Temporary molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition. [L.]—**Temporary teeth.** See *Milk teeth.*—**Tidal-mark t.** A malformed t., observed in epileptics, in which the dentin projects beyond the enamel edge, resembling tide-marks on the sand. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 13, 1887, p. 195 (*a*, 34).]—**T'bone.** An old term for dentin. [J.]—**True molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth.*—**Twelve-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption during the thirteenth year. [L.]—**Vertebral teeth.** In certain snakes, inferior spinous processes of several cervical vertebræ, covered with cement. [Owen (L).]—**Villiform teeth.** Fr., *dents en velour.* See *Pegged teeth.*—**Vomerine teeth.** Teeth attached to the vomer. [L.]—**Warty teeth.** Teeth in which the tissues are hypertrophied and folded into an irregular mass. [E, 12.]—**Wisdom teeth.** Lat., *dentes serotini.* The most posterior of the molar teeth, which appear about the eighteenth year. [L.]

TOOTHACHE, n. Tuth'ak. See ODONTALGIA.—**T.-root.** See DENTARIA *diphylla.*—**T.-tree.** 1. See ARALIA *spinosa.* 2. The *Xanthoxylum fraxineum.* [*a*, 35.]

TOOTHED, adj. Tuth^{2}d. See DENTATE.

TOOTHEDGE, n. Tuth'e^{2}j. See HÆMODIA (1st def.).

TOOTHWORT, n. Tuth'wu^{5}rt. See LATHRÆA, DENTARIA, CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris*, and PLUMBAGO *scandens.*

TOOT-PLANT, TOOT-POISON, n's. Tut'pla^{3}nt, -poiz'n. See CORIARIA *ruscifolia.*

TOPÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}p-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)'i^2-a^3. From τόπος, a place, and αἴσθησις, sensation. The capacity for discerning locality by the touch. [*a*, 48.]

TOPHACEOUS, adj. To^{2}f-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *tophaceus.* Fr., *tophacé.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling tophi. [D, 1.]

TOPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tof(to^{2}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *tophe.* Ger., *Tuff, Kalkbeule.* 1. A nodular gouty deposit of sodium urate, most common in the knuckles. [D, 1.] 2. See CHALAZION.—**Syphilitic t.** See SYPHILOMA.

TOPHYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tof(to^{2}f)-ip(u^{5}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}d(ed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From τόπος, a place, ὑπέρ, in excess, and ἱδρώς, perspiration. Local hyperidrosis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TOPICAL, adj. To^{2}p'i^2-k'l. Gr., τοπικός (from τόπος, a place). Lat., *topicus.* Fr., *topique.* Ger., *topisch.* Local. [E.]

TOPICUS (Lat.), adj. To^{2}p'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TOPICAL; as a n., in the n., *topicum*, a remedy directly applied locally. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

TOPINAMBOUR (Fr.), n. To-pe-na^{3}n^2-bur. See HELIANTHUS *tuberosus.*

TOPIOS (Lat.), n. m. Top(to^{2}p)'i^2-o^{2}s. From τόπος, a place, and ἰός, a poison. Of Ritgen, miasm. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TOPIQUE (Fr.), adj. To-pek. See TOPICAL; as a n., a local application.

TÖPLITZ (Ger.), n. Tu^{5}p'li^{2}ts. See TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU.

TOPOALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Top(to^{2}p)-o(o^3)-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)'i^2-a^3. From τόπος, a place, and ἄλγος, a pain. Of P. Blocq, a local pain due to general disease. [*a*, 34.]

TOPOGRAPHICAL, adj. To^{2}p-o-gra^{2}f'i^2-k'l. Lat., *topographicus.* Fr., *topographique.* Pertaining to topography. [*a*, 48.] See *T.* ANATOMY.

TOPOGRAPHY, n. To^{2}p-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *topographia* (from τόπος, a place, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *topographie.* Ger., *Topographie, Ortsbeschreibung.* See *Topographical* ANATOMY.

TOPOLOGY, n. To^{2}p-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From τόπος, a place, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *topologie.* Ger., *Topologie.* 1. See *Topographical* ANATOMY. 2. Of Küneke, the relative position of the presenting part of the fœtus in regard to the pelvic canal. [A. 91.]

TOPONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}p-o(o^3)-na^{3}rk-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is).* From τόπος, a place, and νάρκωσις, a benumbing. See *Local* ANÆSTHESIA.

TOPONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}p-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From τόπος, a place, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *toponévrose.* Ger., *topisches Nervenleiden.* A topical neurosis. [L, 50.]

TOPONYMY, n. To^{2}p-o^{2}n'i^{2}m-i^2. From τόπος, a place, and ὄνυμα, a name. The terminology of the local relations of bodily organs. [*a*, 48.]

TOPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}p-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From τόπος, a place, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *topophobie.* Ger., *Topophobie.* A morbid fear of particular places. [D.]

TOPUSZKO, n. A place in Croatia where there are hot gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TOQUE (Fr.), n. Tok. The genus *Scutellaria.* [*a*, 35.]

TORCULAR (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}rk'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}r. Gen., *-ar'is.* From *torquere*, to twist. 1. A press for making oil or wine, also an oil-cellar. [A, 312 (*a*, 48).] 2. See TOURNIQUET.—**T. Herophili.** Fr., *pressoir d'Hérophile.* Ger., *Kelter.* An irregularly shaped venous sinus over the internal occipital protuberance to which the longitudinal, straight, posterior occipital, and lateral sinuses converge. [L.]

TORCULUM (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}rk'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *torquere*, to turn. See TOURNIQUET.—**T. volvens.** Of Rhazes, see COCHLEA (4th def.).

TORDA, n. A place in Hungary where there is a saline spring.

TORDYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}rd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'I^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., τορδύλιον, τόρδυλον. Fr., *tordyle*. Ger., *Zirmet*. A genus of the *Peucedaneæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. minus, T. officinale.** Fr., *séséli de Candie* (ou *de Crête*). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Zirmet, Drehkraut, kretischer Sesel, Bergkümmel, Rosenkümmel*. Heartwort; a species indigenous to southern Europe, England, and the Orient. The long, thin fibrous root and the yellowish-white fruits were formerly official as *radix* et *semen tordylii* (seu *tordylii minoris*, seu *seseli* [seu *seseleos*] *cretici*, seu *montani*). The fruits are mildly aromatic and were used especially in urinary diseases and amenorrhœa. [α, 35.]

TORENIA (Lat.), n. f. Tor-en(an)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *torène, torénie*. An East Indian and Chinese genus of scrophulaceous herbs. [α, 35.]—**T. asiatica.** A species the sap of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhœa, and the entire plant as an application in skin diseases. [α, 35.]—**T. crustacea.** A species used externally in ulcers, skin diseases, etc. [α, 35.]—**T. hirsuta.** A species used in gonorrhœa and externally in abscesses. [α, 35.]—**T. minuta.** A species the sap of which is emetic and purgative. [α, 35.]

TORF (Ger.), n. To^{2}rf. See PEAT.—**T'mull.** Powdered peat, used as a dressing. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TORFMOOS (Ger.), n. To^{2}rf'mos. See SPHAGNUM.

TORMEN (Lat.), n. n., sing. of *tormina* (*q. v.*). To^{2}rm'e^{2}n. Gen., *tor'minis*.

TORMENTIL, n. To^{2}rm'e^{2}nt-i^{2}l. The *Potentilla tormentilla, Geranium maculatum*, and *Lamium purpureum*. [α, 35.]

TORMENTILLA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}rm'e^{2}nt-i^{2}l'la^3. 1. The *Potentilla t.* 2. A section of the genus *Potentilla*. [α, 35.]—**Decoctum tormentillæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of t.-root for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling a quarter of an hour and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Extractum tormentillæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A thick extract prepared with cold water from the rhizome of t. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Radix tormentillæ.** The root of *Potentilla t.* [α, 35.]—**Radix tormentillæ pulverata.** T.-root crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**T. erecta, T. officinalis.** See POTENTILLA *t.*

TORMENTILLE (Fr.), n. Tor-ma^{3}n^2-tel-y'. See POTENTILLA *tormentilla*.—**Poudre de t. (racine).** See *Radix* TORMENTILLÆ *pulverata*.

TORMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}rm-e^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *torquere*, to twist. A violent pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. acutum.** Stercoraceous vomiting. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Tormenta intestinorum.** See TORMINA *alvi*.

TORMINA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *tormen*. To^{2}rm'i^{2}n-a^3. Gen., *tormi'inum*. From *torquere*, to twist. Griping pain. [D.]—**T. alvi.** Colic. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. Celsi.** Dysentery. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. hysterica.** Hysterical pain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. parturientium.** False labor pains. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. post partum.** The after-pains of parturition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. ventriculi nervosa.** Of Kussmaul, a gastroneurosis causing symptoms like those of gastrectasia. [A, 319 (α, 34).]

TORNACULUM (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}rn-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *torquere*, to twist. See TOURNIQUET.

TORNELIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}rn-el(e^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. The genus MONSTERA. [α, 35.]

TOROSE, adj. Tor'os. Lat., *torosus* (from *torus*, a protuberance). Ger., *wulstig, torös*. 1. Bulging. [α, 48.] 2. Cylindrical with swellings at intervals. [α, 35.]

TORPA, n. A place in the province of Göteborg, Sweden, where there is a strong saline spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TORPEDO (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}rp-ed(ad)'o. Gen., *-ped'inis*. From *torpere*, to be stiff. A genus of the *Torpedinidæ*, or electric rays, which are a family of the *Batoidei*. These fishes have an electric organ composed of hexagonal prisms situated on each side between the pectoral fins and the head. [L, 30 (α, 14); L, 207.]

TORPID, adj. To^{2}rp'i^{2}d. Gr., ναρκώδης. Lat., *torpidus*. Fr., *torpide*. Ger., *erstarrt*. Sluggish, inactive, numb. [D, 20.]

TORPIDITY, TORPOR, n's. To^{2}rp-i^{2}d'i^{2}t-i^2, to^{2}rp'o^{2}r. Gr., νάρκωσις. Lat., *torpor* (from *torpere*, to be stiff or numb). Fr., *torpeur, engourdissement*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. 1. Numbness, drowsiness, sluggishness; insensibility to stimuli; functional inactivity. 2. Deficient susceptibility to the various influences and irritants that act more or less continuously on the organism. [D, 3.]

TORQUAY, n. To^{2}r-ke'. A sea-bathing and climatic resort in Devonshire, England. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

TORRE DE SAN-MIGUEL (Sp.), n. To^{2}r'ra da sa^{3}n-meg-u-e^{2}l'. A place in Saragossa, Spain, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

TORREFACTION, n. To^{2}r-e^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *torrefacere*, to dry by heat. Fr., *torréfaction*. Ger., *Dörrung, Röstung*. Roasting, drying by artificial heat. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

TORRES (Sp.), n. To^{2}r're^{2}s. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TORREYA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}r'i^2-a^3. From *Torrey*, an American botanist. Fr., *t.* Stinking-yew; a genus of evergreen trees of the *Taxeæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. californica.** Wild (or stinking, or Californian) nutmeg (tree). The leaves emit an unpleasant odor if burned or bruised. The nutmeg-like fruit tastes like turpentine. [α, 35.]—**T. grandis.** Large stinking-yew, the *kaya* of China. The nuts yield a nutritious oil. [α, 35.]—**T. nucifera.** A Japanese species. The kernels are astringent. [α, 35.]

TORRICELLIAN, adj. To^{2}r-i^2-che^{2}l'i^2-'n. Investigated by or named from E. Torricelli, an Italian mathematician. [α, 48.]

TORRUBIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}r-rub'i^2-a^3. A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Sphæriacei*. [B, 61.]—**T. sinensis.** A species developed on dead caterpillars; highly valued as a tonic in China, and recommended in constipation, impotence, coryza, etc. [α, 35.]

TORSION, n. To^{2}r'shu^{3}n. Gr., στρέψις. Lat., *torsio* (from *torquere*, to twist). Fr., *t*. Ger., *Drehung, Umdrehen*. The act or process of twisting. [E.]—**Free t.** T. of the free end of a divided artery. [α, 34.]—**Limited t.** T. in which the artery is held, some distance from its end, with a forceps that limits the extension of the twisting. [α, 34.]—**T. of the umbilical cord.** A twisting of the cord to such a degree as to interfere with the flow of blood through its vessels.

TORSOCLUSION, n. To^{2}rs-o-klu^2'zhu^{3}n. From *torquere*, to twist, and *cludere*, to close. Acupressure (*q. v.*) by the second variety of the fifth method. [E.]

TORTELLE (Fr.), n. To^{2}rt-e^{2}l. Of the Fr. Cod., the leaves or the flowering plant of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

TORTICOLLIS (Lat.), n. m. To^{2}rt-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *tortus*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *torticolis*. Ger., *Schiefhals, Halsstarre, Krummhals, Halsverkrümmung*. Wry neck, a distortion of the neck which causes the head to be held awry. [α, 18, 29.]—**Intermittent t.** See *Spasmodic t.*—**Occipito-atloidian t.** Of Dally, a subluxation of the atlas on the occipital bone in such a way that the lateral masses are transverse to the vertical plane. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Ocular t.** Of Quignet, t. developed from inequality in the sight of the two eyes. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Spasmodic t.** T. due to a lesion of the spinal accessory nerve and characterized by recurrent transient contractions of the muscles of the neck and especially of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [D, 70; L, 87 (α, 50).]

TORTILIS (Lat.), adj. To^{2}rt'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *torquere*, to twist. Fr., *tortile*. Twisted like a rope; also susceptible of twisting. [α, 35.]

TORTUE (Fr.), n. To^{2}r-tu^6. See ATHEROMA.

TORTULA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}rt'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. A genus of mosses. [α, 35.]—**T. muralis.** A European species considered astringent and used as a hæmostatic. *T. æstiva, T. ambigua* (*T. goettingensis*) and *T. pilosa* (*T. vernalis*) are varieties. [α, 35.]

TORTUOUS, adj. To^{2}rt'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *tortuosus* (from *tortus*, twisted). Fr., *tortueux*. Irregularly twisted, bent or twisted in different directions. [α, 35.]

TORULA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}r'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Fr., *torule*. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a division (the *Torulaceæ* or *Torulacei*) of the *Coniomycetes* in which the entire plant is reduced to a chain of spores without a definite stroma. [α, 35.]—**T. cerevisiæ.** See SACCHAROMYCES *cerevisiæ*.—**T. fusidioides.** See CHALARA *fusidioides*.

TORULOSE, adj. To^{2}r'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *torulosus*. Fr., *toruleux*. Ger., *knorrig*. Torose; also slightly torose. [α, 35.]

TORULUS (Lat.), n. m. To^{2}r'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *torus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *torule*. A slight swelling or prominence.—**T. glandis.** See CORONA *glandis*.

TORUS (Lat.), n. m. Tor(to^{2}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *t*. Ger., *Wulst* (1st def.), *Blumenboden* (2d def.). 1. A swelling or prominence. [L, 50 (α, 48).] 2. In botany, the shortened stem on which the floral leaves are inserted. [α, 35.]—**T. manus.** See METACARPUS.—**T. marginalis.** Ger., *Randwulst*. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. palatinus.** A protuberance found on the surface of the hard palate at the point of union of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. ["Jahresbericht der gesammten Medicin," 1891, Bd. i, p. 7 (α, 50).]—**T. uteri.** A slight upward projecting elevation of the posterior wall of the uterus where the peritonæum is reflected upward. [L.]

TOTUM CARNOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Tot'u^{3}m(u^{4}m) ka^{3}rn-os'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PANCREAS.

TOUCH, n. Tu^{3}ch. Gr., ἅψις. Lat., *tactus*. Fr., *tact* (1st def.), *toucher* (2d def.). Ger., *Tastsinn* (1st def.). *Gefühlsinn* (1st def.), *Touchiren* (2d def.). 1. The act, sense, or function of judging of the presence or character of external objects by means of direct contact. [K.] 2. A digital examination by the vagina.—**After-t.** A sensation which remains for a short time after the cessation of contact with an object. [K.]—**Double t.** Combined vaginal and rectal digital exploration. [α, 34.]—**Royal t.** Lat., *manus regalis*. The t. of a king, formerly in repute as a cure for scrofula (the "king's evil"). [α, 48.]

TOUCHING, n. Tu^{3}ch'i^{2}n^2. See TOUCH (2d def.).

TOUCH-ME-NOT, n. Tu^{3}ch'me-no^{2}t. The genus *Impatiens*. [α, 35.]

TOUCHWOOD, n. Tu^{3}ch'wu^{4}d. See AMADOU.

TOUFFE (Fr.), n. Tuf. See CÆSPES and FLOCCULUS (2d def.).

TOULEMA, n. See CANNA *starch*.

TOULOUCOUNIN, n. Tu-lu-kun'i^{2}n. Fr., *touloucounine*. A bitter principle contained in the bark of *Carapa guineensis*; a non-nitrogenous, amorphous, resinous mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TOUMBOUTAY, n. See TETY.

TOUR (Fr.), n. Tur. A turn; a circular movement. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]—**T. de lune.** See *Periodic* OPHTHALMIA (2d def.).—**T. de maître.** Catheterism in which the instrument is introduced with the shaft between the legs until its point is arrested at the bulb of the urethra, when the handle is turned in a semicircle until it reaches a vertical position and is then at once depressed between the thighs, causing the point to pass through the prostatic urethra. [α, 34.]—**T. de reins.** A lumbar sprain. [α, 34.]—**T. de White.** White's dental drill. [α, 34.]

TOURBETTE (Fr.), n. Tur-be^{2}t. See SPHAGNUM.

TOURBILLON (Fr.), n. Tur-bel-yo^{2}n^2. A vortex. [α, 48.]—**T. vasculaire.** See VASA *verticosa*.—**T. vital.** Of Cuvier, the con-

stant interchange of nutritious and waste materials which occurs in the tissues. [K, 31.] Cf. METABOLISM.

TOURLOUROU-OIL, n. Tur-lu-ru'. Ger., *Tourlourouöl.* A fixed animal oil used as an embrocation in rheumatism (see under BIRGUS *latro*). [a, 35.]

TOURNANTÖL (Ger.), n. Turn-a^{3}nt'u^{6}l. See HUILE *tournante.*

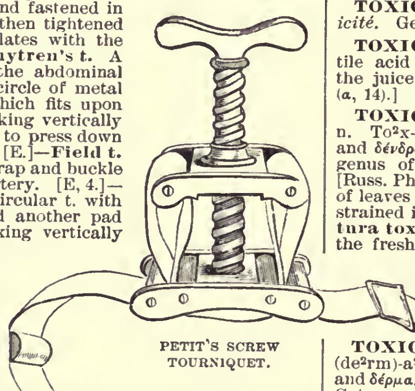
TOURNEFORTIA (Lat.), n. f. Turn-fort'i^2-a^3. From J. P. de *Tournefort,* a French botanist. Fr., *pittonie* (2d def.), *tournefortie* (2d def.). 1. See ANTHOSPERMUM. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Heliotropieæ.* The *Tournefortieæ* are a division of the *Boragineæ.* [a, 35.]—**T. hirsutissima.** Fr., *herbe à chiques* (ou *à malingres*), *pittonie très velue.* A tropical American species of *T.* (2d def.). The leaves are used as a cataplasm to kill chigoes. The roots are diuretic. [a, 35.]—**T. umbellata.** A Mexican shrub used in fevers and as an application to tumors, ulcers, and skin lesions. [a, 35.]

TOURNESOL (Fr.), n. Tur-n'-so^{2}l. 1. See HELIOTROPIUM *europæum* and CHROZOPHORA *tinctoria.* 2. See LITMUS.—**Dutch t.** The *Lecanora tartarea* and *Roccella tinctoria.* [a, 35.]—**T. en drapeau.** The dye (litmus) obtained from *Chrozophora tinctoria.* [a, 35.]

TOURNESOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Tur-n'-sol'i^2-a^3. The genus *Chrozophora.* [a, 35.]

TOURNIOLE (Fr.), n. Tur-ne-ol. Paronychia affecting the base and sides of the nail and the neighboring skin.

TOURNIQUET, n. Tu^{6}rn'i^2-ke^{2}t. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.*, *Aderpresse, Schraubenbinde.* An instrument for making continuous pressure upon a part, usually consisting of two metal plates which may be approximated or separated by a thumb screw, and of a strap connecting them and long enough to be buckled around the limb, together with a pad. The pad is placed over the vessel to be occluded, and fastened in place by the strap, which is then tightened by separating the metal plates with the thumb-screw. [E, 4.]—**Dupuytren's t.** A t. for making pressure on the abdominal aorta, consisting of a semicircle of metal with a pad on one end, which fits upon the spine, and a screw working vertically through the other end so as to press down another pad upon the aorta. [E.]—**Field t.** A t. consisting merely of a strap and buckle with a pad to go over the artery. [E, 4.]—**Hoey's clamp t.** A semicircular t. with a pad at one extremity and another pad at the end of a screw working vertically through the other extremity. [E, 4.]—**Lip t.** An instrument consisting of a piece of hard and polished steel, bent like the letter U, one arm having a vulcanite-covered oval steel plate attached to it, and a similar plate steadied by steel rods and moved by a central screw being connected with the other arm. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1865, i, 222 (a, 34).]—**Lister's t.** See *Hoey's clamp t.*—**Pancoast's abdominal t.** See *Skey's t.*—**Petit's screw-t.** An instrument consisting of a metal plate having on each lateral border two pivoted rollers, a similar plate having but one roller being superposed over the lower plate and separated from it by means of a screw; a band of webbing passes over the rollers that is fastened by means of a buckle and has a pad on it to place over the artery. [a, 34.]—**Signoroni's t.** A t. shaped like a horse-shoe with a pad at each end and a hand-screw at the joint on the centre of the bar. [E, 4.]—**Skey's t.** A t. shaped like a stirrup, with one pad on the foot-piece and the other on the end of a vertical hand-screw working through the top. [E, 4.]—**Tiemann's t.** A modification of Petit's t. by which a greater amount of pressure is concentrated upon the artery, while the circulation in the vein is not embarrassed. The pad is placed either horizontally or crosswise upon the vessel, and the strap, carried around the limb, is passed through two side-apertures in a metallic plate, after which the ends are drawn very tight and fastened upon protruding hooks. [E.]



PETIT'S SCREW TOURNIQUET.

TOURNIS (Fr.), n. Tour-ne. See GID.

TOURNOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Tur-nwa^3-ma^{3}n^2. See VERTIGO.

TOUS-LES-MOIS (Fr.), n. Tu-la-mwa^3. See CANNA *starch.*

TOUTE-ÉPICE (Fr.), n. Tut-a-pes. 1. The *Nigella sativa* or its seed. 2. The *Pimenta officinalis* or its berries. [a, 35.]

TOUX (Fr.), n. Tu. See COUGH and TUSSIS.—**T. auriculaire.** See *Ear* COUGH.—**T. cardiaque, T. cardiopathique.** A reflex cough due to heart disease. [a, 34.]—**T. convulsive.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. d'oreille.** See *Ear* COUGH.—**T. éructante.** Cough with eructative paroxysms. [a, 34.]—**T. éteinte.** Cough without perceptible noise. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**T. férine.** See TUSSIS *ferina.*—**T. grasse, T. humide.** See *Mucous* COUGH.—**T. intestinale.** Reflex cough due to intestinal trouble. [a, 34.]—**T. ovarique.** Reflex cough associated with ovarian disease. [a, 34.]—**T. pleurale.** Reflex cough due to pleural irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. qui houpe.** A provincial name for whooping-cough. [D.]—**T. sèche.** See *Dry* COUGH.—**T. splénique.** Reflex cough due to disease of the spleen. [a, 34.]—**T. sympathique.** Cough caused by reflex irritation of the pneumogastric nerve. [a, 34.]—**T. trachéale.** Cough due to tracheal irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. vermineuse.** Reflex cough due to intestinal worms. [a, 34.]

TOVOMITA (Lat.), n. f. To-vo(wo)-mit(met)'a^3. Ger., *Gelbfrucht.* A genus of tropical American clusiaceous plants. The *Tovomiteæ* are a section of the *Clusieæ.* [a, 35.]—**T. fructipendula.** A species found in the Peruvian Andes. The bark is used in medicine. [a, 35.]

TOW, n. To. Gr., στύπη. Lat., *stupa.* Fr., *étoupe.* Ger., *Werg.* The coarser part of flax or hemp. [a, 48.]

TOXA (Lat.), n. n. pl. To^{2}x'a^3. From τοξικόν, poison. Of Eisenmann, diseases produced by poisons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From τοξικόν, poison, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *toxémie.* See *Blood*-POISONING.

TOXÆMIC, adj. To^{2}x-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *toxémique.* Ger., *toxämisch.* Pertaining to or affected with toxæmia. [D.]

TOXALBUMIN, n. To^{2}x-a^{2}l-bu^2'mi^{2}n. Of Brieger and Fraenkel, any one of the toxic substances resulting from the action of the various bacilli on the albumins of the tissues, and resembling either serum-albumin or globulin. [a, 27.] Cf. *Toxic* ALBUMIN.

TOXIC, adj. To^{2}x'i^{2}k. From τοξικόν (see TOXICON). Fr., *toxique.* Ger., *toxisch.* 1. Pertaining to poisons. 2. Poisonous. [a, 48.]

TOXICÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. Ger., *Toxicämie.* See *Blood*-POISONING.

TOXICANT, adj. To^{2}x'i^2-k'nt. From *toxicare,* to poison. Poisonous. [a, 48.]

TOXICATMICUS (Lat.), adj. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'mi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τοξικόν, poison, and ἀτμός, vapor. Fr., *toxicatmique.* Containing or yielding poisonous vapors. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICATION, n. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *toxicatio* (from *toxicare,* to poison). Fr., *t.* See POISONING.

TOXICHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), **TOXICHÆMIA** (Lat.), n's f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s, -em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. Gen., *-os'eos (-is), -æm'iæ.* Fr., *toxichématose.* See *Blood*-POISONING.

TOXICITY, n. To^{2}x-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From τοξικόν, poison. Fr., *toxicité.* Ger., *Giftigkeit.* The property of being poisonous. [a, 48.]

TOXICODENDRIC ACID, n. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o-de^{2}nd'ri^{2}k. A volatile acid forming, according to Maisch, the active principle of the juice of *Rhus toxicodendron,* acting as a vesicant. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]

TOXICODENDRON (Lat.), **TOXICODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τοξικόν, poison, and δένδρον, a tree. 1. See RHUS *t.* 2. The genus *Schmidelia.* 3. A genus of the *Euphorbioceæ.* [a, 35.]—**Infusum toxicodendri** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring over 18 centigrammes of leaves of *Rhus t.* enough boiling water to make 30 grammes of strained infusion after 5 minutes' steaming. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura toxicodendri.** A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of the fresh leaves of *Rhus t.* with 6 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832 for eight days [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (5 parts of dried leaves with 50 of 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days [Russ. Ph.]), or by digesting the dry leaves with 5 times as much dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. capense.** See HYÆNANCHE *globosa.*

TOXICODERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From τοξικόν, poison, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *toxicodermite.* Ger., *Gifthautentzündung.* Cutaneous inflammation caused by a poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICODERMIE (Fr.), n. Tox-e-ko-de^{2}r-me. A skin disease due to the action of a poison.

TOXICODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* See TOXICODERMATITIS.

TOXICOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. Fr., *toxicohémie.* See *Blood*-POISONING.

TOXICOLOGY, n. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *toxicologia* (from τοξικόν, poison, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *toxicologie.* Ger., *Giftkunde, Giftlehre.* The science of the nature and action of poisons and of the detection and treatment of poisoning. [a, 48.]

TOXICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From τοξικόν, poison, and μανία, madness. See TOXIPHOBIA.

TOXICON (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}x'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., τοξικόν, poison, originally poison for smearing arrows (from τόξον, a bow). Arrow poison; hence, any poison. [a, 34.]

TOXICOPHLŒA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-fle'(flo^2'e^2)-a^3. From τοξικόν, poison, and φλοιόν, bark. See ACOCANTHERA.

TOXICOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. From τοξικόν, poison, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *toxicophthisie.* Phthisis induced by poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICORRHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From τοξικόν, poison, and ῥευματισμός, rheumatism. Rheumatism caused by poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^{2}k-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From τοξικόν, poison. Poisoning.—**Autot'.** Of von Jaksch, t. caused by toxic substances formed in the system. [a, 34.]—**Exogenic t.** T. induced by substances taken into the system. [a, 34.]—**Nosot'.** T. referable to the presence of basic products that are formed in the system in disease and eliminated with the urine. [a, 34.]—**Retention t.** T. depending upon the retention of a substance that should be excreted. [a, 34.]

TOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. To^{2}x'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See TOXICON.

TOXIFERUS (Lat.), adj. To^{2}x-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *toxicum,* poison, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *toxifère.* Bearing or producing poison. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

TOXIHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To^{2}x-i^2-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See *Blood*-POISONING.

TOXINE, n. To^{2}x'en. From τοξικόν, poison. Ger., *T.* Any poisonous ptomaine. [Brieger (B, 270).]

TOXINICIDE, n. To2x-i2n'i2-sid. From *toxicum*, poison, and *cædere*, to slay. Of E. Mosny, a substance that destroys a toxine. [α, 34.]

TOXIPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. To2x-i2-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From τοξικόν, poison, and φόβος, fear. Of Cameron, monomania characterized by fear of being poisoned. [α, 34.]

TOXIPHOBIAC, n. To2x-i2-fob'i2-a2k. Of Cameron, a person affected with toxiphobia. [α, 34.]

TOXIRESIN, n. To2x-i-re2z'i2n. Fr., *toxirésine*. An uncrystallizable, yellowish, poisonous resin produced by decomposing digitoxin with dilute acids or by heating it to 240° C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TOXONOSEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tox-o-noz'e2n. Diseases caused by poison. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TOXOPHYLAXIN, n. To2x-o-fi2l-a2x'i2n. Of Hankin, a defensive proteid produced in the body of an animal which has an acquired immunity, and acting by neutralizing the toxic products of the pathogenic bacteria to which the disease is due. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Jan. 12, 1893, p. 31 (α, 50).]

TO-YAK, n. A bitter Japanese drug obtained from *Pleurogyne rotata*; used as a tonic. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

TRABECULA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2b(tra3b)-e2k'u2l(u4l)-a3. Dim. of *trabs*, a beam. Fr., *trabécule*. Ger., *Trabekel*, *Balken*, *Bälkchen*, *Querbälkchen*. Any one of various beam-like or string-like masses of tissue arranged in bands or cross-bars. [K.]—**Cell- (or Cortical) trabeculæ.** See CELL-*trabeculæ*.—**Lateral trabeculæ of the embryonic cranium.** See *Trabeculæ cranii*.—**Trabeculæ carneæ (cordis).** See COLUMNÆ *carneæ* (1st def.).—**Trabeculæ corporeum cavernosorum.** Prolongations inward of the fibrous tissue covering the corpora cavernosa of the penis, dividing them into a large number of small cavities. [L.]—**Trabeculæ cranii.** The axial part of the basi-facial axis of the embryo; of Rathke, certain cartilaginous rudiments which stretch forward, in the development of the basis cranii, from the region of the sella turcica to that of the olfactory pits, in the form of two bars more or less united. [A, 5.]—**T. magna cerebri.** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**T. medullaris cerebelli.** See INCREMENTA *fibrosa*.—**Trabeculæ of the spleen.** The reticular framework of connective tissue which runs in the substance of the spleen. [C.]—**Trabeculæ of the testis.** Processes of the albuginea testis extending into the testicle and joining similar processes given off from the front and sides of the corpus Highmori. They inclose the separate lobules of the testis. [C; L.]

TRABECULAR, adj. Tra2b-e2k'u2l-a3r. Fr., *trabéculaire*. Pertaining to or constituting trabeculæ. [J.]

TRABECULATE, TRABECULATED, adj's. Tra2b-e2k'u2l-at, -at-e2d. Lat., *trabeculatus*. Ger., *querbälkig*. Cross-barred, having trabeculæ. [α, 35.]

TRABERKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Tra3b'e2r-kra3n2k-hit. See DREHKRANKHEIT.

TRABES (Lat.), n. f. Trab(tra3b)'ez(as). Gen., *trab'is*. See TRABECULA.

TRABS (Lat.), n. f. Tra2bz(tra3bs). Gen., *trab'is*. See PENIS. —**T. cerebri, T. medullaris.** See CORPUS *callosum*.

TRACE, n. Tras. Fr., *tracé*. A track, mark, or impression. [α, 48.]—**Primitive t.** See *Primitive* STREAK.

TRACHEA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e(a)'a3. Gr., τραχεῖα, for τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία (*arteria aspera*), the rough artery (from τραχύς, rough). Fr., *trachée*. Ger., *T.*, *Trachee*, *Luftröhre* (1st def.). 1. The windpipe; a tube 4 to 4½ in. long, ¾ to 1 in. in diameter, in man, continuous with the larynx above and dividing about opposite the intervertebral fibro-cartilage between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ into the two bronchi. It consists of cartilaginous rings incomplete behind, united by fibrous tissue, and is lined with mucous membrane. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. The respiratory tube in vertebrates; the air-tube of tracheate insects. [L, 196; L, 206 (α, 27).] 3. In botany, a duct. [α, 35.]

TRACHEAECTASY, n. Tra2k-e2-a3-e2kt'a2s-i2. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and ἔκτασις, extension. Tracheal dilatation. [α, 34.]

TRACHEAL, adj. Tra2k'e2-a2l. Pertaining to the trachea or to tracheæ. [α, 48.]

TRACHEALIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2(a)-al(a3l)'i2-a3. From τραχεῖα, the trachea. Of Farr, croup. [D.]

TRACHEARY, adj. Tra2k'e2-ar-i2. Pertaining to or resembling tracheæ (cf. *T.* CELLS). [α, 35.]

TRACHEID, n. Tra2k'e2-i2d. Fr., *trachéide*. An elongated cell with markings resembling those of a duct. [α, 35.]

TRACHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2(a)-i(e)'ti2s. From τραχεῖα, the trachea. Fr., *trachéite*. Inflammation of the trachea. [α, 17.]—**T. maligna.** See CROUP (1st and 2d def's).

TRACHÉLÉMATOME (Fr.), n. Tra3k-al-am-a3-tom. A hæmatoma of the neck.—**T. des nouveau-nés.** Of E. Tordeus, a hæmatoma of the sheath of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle sometimes observed in the new-born infant after difficult labor. ["Progr. méd.," Mar. 8, 1884, p. 199.]

TRACHELAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)'a2g(a3g)-ra3. From τράχηλος, the neck, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *trachélagre*. Rheumatic pain in the neck. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRACHELALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-al(a3l)'i2s. From τράχηλος, the neck. Of Coues, see TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).

TRACHELECTOMOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-e2k-to2m-o(o3)-pe2x(pax)'i2-a3. From τράχηλος, the neck, ἐκτομή, a cutting out, and πῆξις, a fixing. Trachelopexia with partial excision of the cervix uteri. [α, 34.]

TRACHELECTOMY, n. Tra2k-e2l-e2kt'om-i2. From τράχηλος, the neck, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Excision of the cervix uteri. [α, 34.]

TRACHELIAN, adj. Tra2k-el'i2-'n. From τράχηλος, the neck. Fr., *trachélien*. Pertaining to the neck, especially to its back part. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]

TRACHÉLI-ATLOÏDO-BASILAIRE (Fr.), n. Tra3-sha-le-a3t-lo-ed-o-ba3-se-la2r. See RECTUS *capitis lateralis*.

TRACHELISM, n. Tra2k'e2l-i2zm. Gr., τραχηλισμός (from τράχηλος, the neck). Lat., *trachelismus*. Fr., *trachélisme*. Of M. Hall, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck. [K, 3.]

TRACHELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From τράχηλος, the neck. Inflammation of the neck or of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)''o(o3)-a2k(a3k)-rom-i2-al(a3l)'i2s. From τράχηλος, the neck, and ἀκρώμιον, the acromion. In solipeds, the posterior portion of the mastoido-humeralis. It arises from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ. [L, 13.]

TRACHÉLO-ANGULI-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Tra3-ka-lo-a3n2-gu6-le-ska3-pu6-la2r. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ*.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOÏDO-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. Tra3-ka-lo-a3t-lo-e-do-o2k-se-pe-ta3l. See OBLIQUUS *capitis minor*.

TRACHÉLO-BASILAIRE (Fr.), n. Tra3-ka-lo-ba3-se-la2r. See RECTUS *capitis anticus major*.

TRACHELOCAMPYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)-o(o3)-ka2mp(ka3mp)'i2l(u6l)-u3s(u4s). From τράχηλος, the neck, and καμπύλος, crooked. A cysticercus found once in the human brain; probably a degenerated cysticercus of some known species. [L, 17.]

TRACHELOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)''o(o3)-kla2(kla3)-vi2k(wi2k)-u2l(u4l)-ar(a3r)'i2s. From *trachelus*, the neck, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See CLEIDOCERVICALIS.—**T. imus.** See CLEIDOCERVICALIS *imus*.—**T. superior.** See LEVATOR *claviculæ*.

TRACHELOCOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)''o(o3)-ko2st-al(a3l)'i2s. From *trachelus*, the neck, and *costa*, a rib. The analogue of the sacrolumbalis of man found in nearly all the lower mammals. [L, 13.]

TRACHELOCOSTOSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)''o(o3) ko2st'''o(o3)-ska2p(ska3p)-u2l(u4l)-ar(a2r)'i2s. From τράχηλος, the neck, *costa*, a rib, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). The serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ considered as a single muscle. [α, 34.]

TRACHELOCYLLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)-o(o3)-si2l(ku6l)-los'i2s. Gen., *-los'eos* (*-is*). From τράχηλος, the neck, and κύλλωσις, a crooking. See TORTICOLLIS.

TRACHELOCYPHOSIS (Lat.), **TRACHELOCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)-o(o3)-sif(ku6f)-os'i2s, -su6rt(ku6rt)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From τράχηλος, the neck, and κύφωσις, or κύρτωσις, kyphosis. Fr., *trachélocyphose*, *trachélocyrtose*. Ger., *Halsbuckel*. An abnormal curvature of the cervical portion of the vertebral column. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRACHELO-DIAPHRAGMATIC, adj. Tra2k-el''o-di-a3-fra2g-ma2t'i2k. From τράχηλος, the neck, and διάφραγμα, the diaphragm. Pertaining to the neck and the diaphragm. [L.]

TRACHÉLO-DORSAL (Fr.), adj. Tra3-ka-lo-dor-sa3l. Cervico-dorsal. [L.]

TRACHELODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-o(o3)-di2n(du6n)'i2-a3. From τράχηλος, the neck, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *trachélodynie*. Ger., *Halsschmerz*. Pain in the neck.

TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)''o(o3)-ma2st(ma3st)-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). From τράχηλος, the neck, and μαστοειδής, mastoid. Fr., *trachélo-mastoïdien*. Ger., *Halszitzenmuskel*. 1. The upward continuation of the longissimus dorsi which arises from the transverse processes of a varying number of the upper dorsal vertebræ and the articular processes of the three or four lower cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the posterior border of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, see DORSOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. accessorius, T. minor.** An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the upper two dorsal and the lower two or three cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone or the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]

TRACHELOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From τράχηλος, the neck, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *trachélomyite*. Inflammation of the muscles of the neck. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRACHÉLO-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. Tra3-ka-lo-o2k'se-pe-ta3l. See COMPLEXUS.

TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-el(al)''o(o3)-o2k-si2p(ki2p)-i2t-al(a3l)'i2s. From τράχηλος, the neck, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). A muscle of solipeds corresponding to the rectus capitis anticus major of man. It arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ, and is attached to the body of the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital bone. It flexes the head and carries it to one side. [L, 13.]

TRACHELOPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-o(o3)-pan(pa3n)'u3s(u4s). From τράχηλος, the neck, and *panus*, a swelling. Fr., *trachélopane*. Ger., *Halsdrüsengeschwulst*. Inflammation of the cervical glands. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRACHELOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2k(tra3ch2)-e2l(al)-o(o3)-pe2x(pax)'i2-a3. From τράχηλος, the neck, and πῆξις, a fixing. Fixation of the cervix uteri. [α, 34.]

TRACHELOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}l(al)-o(o^3)-fim(fu^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From τράχηλος, the neck, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *trachélophyme*. A swelling of the neck. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).] See also GOÎTRE and TRACHELOPANUS.

TRACHELOPLASTY, n. Tra^{2}k-el'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From τράχηλος, the neck, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The plastic surgery of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELORRHAPHY, n. Trak-e^{2}l-o^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. From τράχηλος, the neck, and ῥαφή, a stitching. Fr., *trachélorrhaphie*. See HYSTERO-TRACHELORRHAPHY.

TRACHELOS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-el(al)'o^{2}s. Gr., τράχηλος. See NECK.

TRACHÉLO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Tra^3-ka-lo-ska^3-pu^6-la^{2}r. See ANGULARIS *scapulæ*.

TRACHÉLO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), adj. Tra^3-ka-lo-suz-o^{2}k-se-pe-ta^{3}l. Cervico basilar; as a n., a muscle of the neck connected with the suboccipital region. [L.]—**T.-s.-o. grand.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus major*.—**T.-s.-o. petit.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus minor*.

TRACHELOSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}l-(al)-o(o^3)-stro^{2}f-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phos'eos* (*-is*). From τράχηλος, the neck, and στρόφος, a twisting. Fr., *trachélostrophose*. Torsion of the neck. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHELOSUBOCCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-el(al)''o(o^3)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From τράχηλος, the neck, *sub*, under, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). See TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS.

TRACHELOSUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-el(al)''o(o^3)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^{2}s. From τράχηλος, the neck, *sub*, under, and *scapula* (*q. v.*). Fr, *trachelo-sous-scapulaire*. See ANGULARIS *scapulæ*.

TRACHELOTOMY, n. Tra^{2}k-e^{2}l-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From τράχηλος, the neck, and τομή, a cutting. 1. Decapitation. 2. The operation of enlarging the canal of the cervix uteri by incision.—**Uterine t.** See *T.* (2d def.).

TRACHELUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-el(al)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τράχηλος. See NECK.

TRACHENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m-(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *-ym'atos* (*-atis*). From τραχύς, rough, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Tissue composed of tracheal cells. [*a*, 35.]

TRACHEOAEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2(a)-o(o^3)-a(a^3)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., tra^{2}k-e^2-o-a'e^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, ἀήρ, air, and κήλη, a tumor. A tracheal diverticulum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHEOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2(a)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see TRACHEA and BLENNORRHŒA. Fr., *trachéoblennorhée*. Ger., *Luftröhrenschleimfluss*. Blennorrhœa of the trachea. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL, adj. Tra^{2}k-e''o-bro^{2}n^2'ki^2-'l. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and βρόγχος, a bronchus. Pertaining to the trachea and a bronchus. [L.]

TRACHEOBRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e'(a)'-o(o^3)-bro^{2}n^2-ki(ch^{2}e^2)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *trachéobronchite*. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchii. [*a*, 34.]

TRACHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2(a)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., tra^{2}k-e'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *trachéocèle*. 1. A hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea through the cartilaginous structure, either between two of the rings or through a branchial fistula. 2. Goître.

TRACHEOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)''o(o^3)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and χόλος, bile. Fr., *trachéocholose*. Catarrh of the trachea, attributed to biliary derangement. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHEOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)''o-(o^3)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'e(a). Gen., *-anch'es*. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and κυνάγκη, cynanche. Fr., *trachéocynanche*. See TRACHEITIS.

TRACHEO-LARYNGEAL, adj. Tra^{2}k''e-o-la^{2}r-i^{2}n'je^2-'l. Fr., *trachéo-laryngien*. Pertaining to or involving the trachea and the larynx.

TRACHEOLARYNGOTOMY, n. Tra^{2}k-e''o-la^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}t'-om-i^2. See LARYNGOTRACHEOTOMY.

TRACHEO-ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e-(a)''o(o^3)-e^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}s)-o^{2}f-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. A bundle of anomalous muscular fibres extending between the œsophagus and the trachea. [L, 332.]

TRACHEO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e-(a)''o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. An anomalous offshoot of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted into the trachea. [L, 332.]

TRACHEOPHONY, n. Tra^{2}k-e^2-o^{2}f'on-i^2. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and φωνή, the voice. The sound heard on auscultation over the trachea (cf. LARYNGOPHONY). [D, 1.]

TRACHEOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-o(o^3)-fim(fu^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *-phym'atos* (*-atis*). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and φῦμα, a growth. See GOÎTRE.

TRACHEOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Tra^{3}ch^2-a-o-pla^{3}st-ek. The plastic surgery of the trachea. [L, 197.]

TRACHEOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-o(o^3)-pi-(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *trachéopyose*. Purulent tracheitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHEOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^2(a)-o^{2}p i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and πῦρ, fever. See CYNANCHE *trachealis*.

TRACHEORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *trachéorrhagie*. Ger., *Luftröhrenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the trachea. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHEOSCOPY, n. Tra^{2}k-e^2-o^{2}sk'op-i^2. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *trachéoscopie*. Inspection of the trachea. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]

TRACHEOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and στένωσις, stenosis. Fr., *trachéosténose*, *trachéosténosie*. Ger., *Tracheostenose*. Morbid constriction of the trachea. [E.]

TRACHEOTOME, n. Tra^{2}k'e^2-o-tom. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *trachéotome*. Ger., *Halslanzette*. An instrument for opening the trachea in tracheotomy. Langenbeck's t. is a double hook with a cutting edge, separating by the pressure of the thumb on one handle, and closing with a wire spring. Pitha's t. and dilator is an instrument shaped like a forceps, with cutting surfaces on the back of the points. Hanks's t. is a sharp trocar working in an ordinary tracheotomy tube for a cannula. [E.]—**Mandrin t.** An instrument invented by Philippeaux, consisting of a steel shaft having the length and curve of the ordinary tracheal cannula, into which it passes. At each end the shaft is much thicker and accurately fits the cannula, having three or four longitudinal grooves for the passage of air. The distal end of the shaft projects beyond the end of the tube and is wedge-shaped, with a cutting edge. [Philippeaux, "Ann. de gyn.," Apr., 1883 (E).]

TRACHEOTOMY, n. Tra^{2}k-e^2-o^{2}t'om-i^2. From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and τομή, a cutting. Lat., *tracheotomia*. Fr., *trachéotomie*. Ger., *Luftröhrenschnitt*, *Tracheotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the trachea. [E.]—**Inferior t.** Lat., *tracheotomia inferior*. T. in which the incision is made below the thyreoid gland. [*a*, 34.]—**Superior t.** Lat., *tracheotomia superior*. T. in which the incision is made above the isthmus of the thyreoid gland. [*a*, 34.]

TRACHEOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Trak(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-o(o^3)-tif-(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τραχεῖα, the trachea, and τῦφος, typhus. Of Eisenmann, malignant angina. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRACHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., τράχωμα (from τραχύς, rough). Fr., *t.*, *trachome*. Ger., *Trachom*, *Trakom*, *Augenliderkrätze*. An old name for granular conjunctivitis. It is characterized by slowly progressive changes in the conjunctiva of the eyelids, which becomes thickened, vascular, and roughened by firm elevations. The change begins in the follicular structure of the conjunctiva, extending to the papillæ and submucous tissue of both lids, and giving rise here to the growth of much new tissue. The disease is first shown by the presence of round, pale, semi transparent bodies like grains of boiled sago, sometimes looking like vesicles. The conjunctiva does not ulcerate, and the prominences are not real granulations. [F.]—**Follicular t.** T. chiefly affecting the Meibomian glands, and associated with the presence of *Neisseria rebellis* (*q. v.*). [*a*, 17.]—**T. caruncrulosum.** Ger., *warzige Augenliderrauhigkeit*. An old term for a so-called variety of t. in which fleshy excrescences are met with in the conjunctiva. [F.]—**T. diffusum.** An affection of the conjunctiva in which the submucous tarsal regions of the conjunctiva, especially near the canthi, are changed into gray or grayish-yellow brawny masses from infiltration of the tissue with lymphoid cells and proliferation of the connective-tissue elements. [F.]—**T. herpeticum.** An old term for an affection of the conjunctiva in which pustules or vesicles are found on the inner surface of the eyelids. [F.]—**T. mixtum.** Granular conjunctivitis with secondary inflammation of the surrounding tissue. [F.]—**T. pudendorum.** Of Farnowsky, a chronic granular inflammation of the vulva. ["Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," May 28, 1887, p. 360 (*a*, 34).]—**T. sabulosum.** An old term for t., so called from being characterized by a sensation as of sand beneath the lids. [F.]

TRACHOMATICON (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-o^{2}m(om)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., τραχωματικόν (from τράχωμα, roughness). Of Galen, a collyrium. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TRÄCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Trach^{2}t'i^{2}g. See PREGNANT.—**T'keit.** See GESTATION.

TRACHYLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-lob(lo^{2}b)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τραχύς, rough, and λοβός, a pod. Fr., *trachylobe*. Ger., *Rauhhülse*. A genus of leguminous trees. [*a*, 35.]—**T. courbaril.** See HYMENÆA *courbaril*.

TRACHYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *-ys'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., τράχυσμα (from τραχύς, rough). See TRACHOMA.

TRACT, n. Tra^{2}kt. Lat., *tractus*. Fr., *tractus*, *cordon*. Ger., *Tractus*, *Bahn*, *Strang*. An extent of surface, usually of considerable length as compared with its breadth. [*a*, 48.]—**Aberrant t. of the lateral column.** Of Monakow, a t. originating in the peripheral portion of the lateral column, lying against the corpus trapezoides, between the facial nucleus and the ascending root of the fifth nerve, and finally passing over into the fillet. [*a*, 34.]—**Anterior cerebro-pontine t.** A t. of internal (mesial) fibres of the crus cerebri extending from the anterior part of the frontal lobe to the pons. [*a*, 34.]—**Anterior cortical t.** Bundles of fibres from the cortex of the frontal lobe running to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii. [*a*, 34.]—**Anterior fundamental t.** The anterior fundamental fasciculi of the anterior column of the spinal cord. [*a*, 34.]—**Anterior pyramidal t.** The longitudinal bundles of nerve-fibres in the ventral half of the pons which represent the prolongation of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 29 (K).]—**Anterolateral descending t.** A few long fibres, scattered in the anterior and lateral ground bundles of

the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**Ascending antero-lateral t.** See *Gowers's t.*—**Basal longitudinal t.** A t. of fibres extending along the outer wall of the posterior and inferior horns of the lateral ventricle, apparently connecting the occipital and temporal lobes. [α, 34.]—**Basirrhinal t.** The olfactory t. in the marsupials. [I, 14 (K).]—**Bechterew's t.** See *Tegmental t.*—**Bulbar t.** Ger., *Nervenkerntractus.* One of the t's of fibres occupying the bulb. [α, 34.]—**Central medullary t.** The gray matter in the spinal cord which immediately surrounds the central canal. [I, 14 (K).]—**Central vagus t.** A t. of fibres passing from the layer of the fillet to the nucleus of the vagus of the opposite side. [α, 34.]—**Cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnseitenstrang*BAHN.—**Cerebello-olivary t.** A t. supposed by Meynert to be a continuation of the fibres of the posterior column of the spinal cord, passing through the olivary body and reaching the cerebellum through the restiform body. Edinger thinks it arises from the outer side of the fleece. [α, 34.]—**Cerebro-pontine t.** A t. of fibres starting from the brain cortex and passing through the internal capsule and the upper part of the cerebral peduncles to the pons. [α, 34.]—**Comma-shaped t.** A t. shaped like a comma, observed in descending degeneration in the middle of the anterior third of the dorsal spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**Commissural t.** Of Owen, the cerebellar peduncles. [I, 14 (K).]—**Communicating quintus t.** Ger., *Quintusstrang.* A t. of fibres derived from the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve which at first surrounds the upper part of the Sylvian aqueduct, and then widens, the fibres radiating through the tegmentum, and a portion of them curving around the lower border of the red nucleus as the *fibræ arcuatæ.* This t. is brought into connection with the motor t's of fibres through the agency of intervening multipolar ganglion cells. [I, 31 (K).]—**Conario-hypophysial t.** Of Owen, the embryonic passage through the pituitary diverticulum, the infundibulum, the third ventricle, and the epiphysis cerebri. [A, 5.]—**Crossed thalamo-tegmental t.** A t. of fibres connecting the thalamus with the spinal cord by way of the tegmentum. [E. C. Spitzka, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr. 16, 1885, p. 365 (α, 34).]—**Dendritic t's.** T's of fibres that arise from all parts of the cerebral cortex, diverging from each other like the limbs of a tree, and pass into the white substance. [α, 34.]—**Digestive t.** Ger., *Digestionstractus.* The alimentary canal. [L.]—**Direct cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnseitenstrang*BAHN.—**Direct lateral cerebellar t.** A t. of nerve-fibres situated in the lateral column of the spinal cord, between the lateral pyramidal t. and the external surface. It appears at the level of the second or third lumbar nerve as a narrow area, which extends as it ascends. It may be traced through the medulla oblongata and restiform body into the cerebellum. [I, 15 (K).]—**Direct myelo-cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnseitenstrang*BAHN.—**Direct t.** A bundle of nerve-fibres in the antero-median column of the spinal cord which may be traced upward in the crusta as far as the point where the crus cerebri is crossed by the optic t. [I, 1 (K).]—**Fillet t.** A t. that emerges from the fillet and may be found on the upper and outer side of the nucleus ruber in its course to the cortex of the upper part of the parietal lobe by way of the internal capsule. [α, 34.]—**First projection t.** Of Meynert, the corona radiata. [α, 34.]—**Formative t.** Of Owen, the formative and commissural t's of the cerebellum described as two different bundles of nerve-fibres which unite to form the peduncles. [I, 14.]—**Frontal pontine t.** See *Anterior cerebro pontine t.*—**Frontal t.** Of Owen, the frontal lobe of the brain. [I, 14 (K).]—**Fronto-cerebellar t.** The t. of white fibres connecting the frontal lobe of the cerebrum with the cerebellum. [α, 34.]—**Funicular t's.** See FUNICULI *graciles cerebelli.*—**Ganglionic association t.** Association fibres connecting different cerebral ganglia. [α, 34.]—**Genal t.** See GNATHOGRAMMA.—**Geniculate t.** See FAISCEAU *géniculé.*—**Genito-urinary t.** The genito-urinary apparatus. [α, 34.]—**Goll's t.** A t. in the posterior white column of the spinal cord, corresponding with the posterior median column. It can be traced only as far as the middle of the dorsal region. [I, 15 (K).]—**Gowers's t.** A t. formed of fibres derived from the posterior roots that, having crossed in the posterior commissure and been interrupted in nerve-cells, collect in the lateral column to pursue a cerebral course. One portion of the fibres, it is stated, disappears in the upper cervical cord, and another portion ends in the nucleus lateralis of the medulla oblongata. [α, 34.]—**Habenula t.** A t. leaving the habenula and passing toward the base of the brain, running between the central gray lining and the substance of the thalamus and appearing to end on the mesial side of the red nucleus. [α, 34.]—**Indirect t.** A bundle of nerve-fibres in the lateral column of the spinal cord which joins the direct t. near the posterior edge of the pons Varolii, above which point the two t's are united. [I, 1 (K).] Cf. *Direct t.*—**Intellectual t.** See *Fronto-cerebellar t.*—**Intermediary lateral t., Intermedio-lateral t.** Fr., *colonne intermédiaire.* A pyramidal t. of nerve-fibres in the posterior portion of the spinal cord, midway between the anterior and posterior gray columns and in front of the reticular process. [I, 1, 6 (K).]—**Internidal t's.** Of Spitzka, the t's of fibres extending from the nidi of the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves. [α, 34.]—**Interolivary t.** A t. of arcuate fibres extending from the nuclei of the posterior columns ventrally toward the middle line; it terminates on the dorsal side of the pyramids in the opposite interolivary region or fillet layer. [α, 34.]—**Intestinal t.** The large and small intestine. [α, 34.]—**Lateral cerebellar t., Lateral longitudinal t.** See *Lateral t. of the cerebellum.*—**Lateral t.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**Lateral t. of the cerebellum.** A t. receiving its fibres from the direction of Clarke's vesicular column, at the medulla inclining obliquely toward the dorsal surface, across the ascending root of the fifth nerve, the other fibres of the inferior cerebellar peduncle gradually applying themselves to it, and the t. terminating in the vermis. It is a centripetal conducting system connecting the posterior roots and the cerebellum. [α, 34.]—**Lateral t. of the medulla oblongata.** The continuation in the medulla oblongata of the lateral t. of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**Lemniscus t.** Ger., *Schleifenbündel.* A bundle of nerve-fibres which begins in the upper part of the pons Varolii, below the reticular formation, and separates into three portions (the superior, median, and inferior lemnisci). [I, 15 (K).]—**Lissauer's t.** A small t. of fibres at the junction of the tip of the posterior horn and lateral column; the fibres come from the posterior roots, course upward for a short distance, and then enter the posterior horn. [α, 34.]—**Lymphangeial t's.** See *Lymphatic* NODULES.—**Medial t.** A portion of the cerebral hemisphere in *Carnivora* adjoining the great longitudinal fissure, marked off by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure and other sulci which are continuous with or parallel to it. [I, 14 (K).]—**Motor t.** Ger., *motorisches Feld.* The motor path from the cortex of the brain to a muscle. It consists of an upper (cerebro-spinal) and a lower (spino-muscular) segment. The former consists of the t. of fibres from the brain cortex that end in the gray substance of the spinal cord, and the lower of the spinal motor cell and the fibres proceeding from this through the anterior root and nerve trunk to the muscle. [α, 34.]—**Myelo-cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnseitenstrang*BAHN.—**Myelonal t.** Of Owen, one of the separate columns of the spinal cord. [I, 14 (K).]—**Nuclear t. of the spinal cord.** Ger., *Kernstrang.* See *Goll's t.*—**Olfactory t.** The bundle of fibres forming the olfactory nerve. [α, 34.]—**Olivary t.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**Ophthalmic t., Optic t.** The continuation of the optic nerves from the commissure backward to the brain. At its connection with the brain each optic t. divides into two bands, which are continued into the optic thalami, the corpora geniculata, and the corpora quadrigemina. The fibres of origin from the thalamus arise partly from its surface and partly from its interior. Thence the t. winds obliquely across the lower surface of the crus cerebri in the form of a flattened band destitute of neurilemma, and is attached to the crus by its anterior margin. As it passes forward it receives fibres from the tuber cinereum and lamina cinerea. It is also connected with the tænia semicircularis and the anterior termination of the gyrus fornicatus. It finally joins with the t. of the opposite side to form the commissure. [F.]—**Peduncular t.** A t. of nerve-fibres in the crus cerebri. ["Science," Jan. 15, 1881, p. 14 (K).]—**Posterior cortical t.** Of Edinger, bundles of fibres running from the cortex of the occipital and temporal lobes to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii. [α, 34.]—**Postfrontal t.** The region of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora,* immediately behind the frontal fissure. [I, 14 (K).]—**Postpyramidal t.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Postrestiform t.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**Prefrontal t.** The portion of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora,* lying in front of the frontal fissure. [I, 14 (K).]—**Prepyramidal t.** See *Anterior* PYRAMIDS.—**Principal t. of the anterior column.** Ger., *vordere Hauptbahn.* Of Flechsig, that portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord which does not belong to the anterior pyramidal t. Quain suggests that it may serve to "connect the gray matter of different segments of the cord." [I, 15 (K).]—**Pyramidal t.** A collection of nerve-fibres in the spinal cord which may be traced from the point of origin of the lower sacral nerves upward in the posterior part of the lateral column to the lower part of the medulla oblongata, where they cross to the opposite side, enter the pyramid, and may be followed through it and the pons to the corresponding crus cerebri. Many of the fibres do not decussate, but run throughout their course in the anterior pyramidal t. [I, 15 (K).]—**Quintus t.** Of Meynert, a t. of fibres that crosses in the dorsal segment of the rhaphe, comes from the roof of the aqueduct, sweeps in fine curves around the outer side of the descending root of the fifth nerve, curls in beneath the posterior longitudinal bundle, and so traverses the tegmentum toward the middle line. It was formerly supposed that the t. originated in the cells of the descending root of the fifth nerve. [α, 34.]—**Respiratory t.** The respiratory organs. [J.] See also AIR-PASSAGES.—**Restiform t.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**Sagittal medullary t.** A t. that comes from the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule, skirts the outer side of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and runs to the cortex of the hinder portion of the cerebrum. [α, 34.]—**Second projection t.** Of Meynert, the t. of fibres extending from the basal ganglia to the gray matter surrounding the central cavities in the peduncular system. [α, 34.]—**Semilunar t.** A crescentic t. of fibres in the external portion of the cerebellar hemisphere. [α, 34.]—**Sensory t.** Fr., *portion sensitive.* A t. of fibres that conducts sensations from without to the brain. Those portions of the cord conducting different varieties of sensation, as well as those portions of the brain that are the centres for these varieties, have not yet been positively determined. [α, 34.]—**Speech t.** A t. of fibres passing from the cortex of the third frontal convolution through the white substance outside the tail of the nucleus caudatus and terminating in the nuclei of the nerves in the oblongata that are associated in producing speech. [α, 34.]—**Spiral t.** See LAMINA *cribrosa anterior inferior.*—**Sylvian t.** The region of the brain around the fissure of Sylvius. [I, 14 (K).]—**Tegmental t.** A medullary t. occupying a position in the midst of the tegmentum dorsad of the olivary body and in the vicinity of the posterior accessory olivary nucleus. It probably connects the olivary body with the mid-brain. [α, 34.]—**Temporo-occipital t. of the crusta.** A t. of fibres on the outer side of the crusta that pass under the lenticular nucleus, or between the latter and the external geniculate body, to the temporal and the occipital lobes. [α, 34.]—**Tertiary projection t's.** Of Meynert, the peripheral nerves that have their origin in the gray matter bordering the cavities from the aqueduct of Sylvius down to the end of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**T's of the spinal cord.** Certain bundles of nerve-fibres which pursue a similar course in the cord, and appear to have similar functions. [I, 15 (K).]—**Teretial t's.** See FASCICULI *teretes.*—**Transverse peduncular t.** Of Gudden, a delicate lamina of gray matter extending on each side laterally from the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina, crossing over the internal geniculate body, and passing around the corresponding crus cerebri to unite with the tænia pontis or to enter the crus It is found only exceptionally in man. [I, 6 (K): "Arch. f. Psych.," ii, p. 364 (K).]—**Uro-genital t.** See *Genito-urinary t.*—

Uveal t. See UVEA.—**Voluntary motor t.** The entire t. of fibres from the cortex cerebri to the anterior horns. [a, 34.]

TRACTION, n. Tra^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *trahere*, to draw. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Zug*, *T.* The act or process of drawing. [a, 48.]—**Axis-t.** Ger., *Axentraction.* T. in a line with the direction of the channel through which a body (*e. g.*, the fœtus) is to be drawn.—**Elastic t.** T. by an elastic force.—**Elastic t. of the lung.** See *Elastic* TENSION *of the lung.*

TRACTOR, n. Tra^{2}k't'r. From *trahere*, to draw. 1. An apparatus for making traction, especially a vectis. 2. See under PERKINISM.—**Air-t.** Ger., *Luftzieher.* A suction t. devised by Sir J. Y. Simpson for extracting the fœtus; used by him also for elevating depressed bones of the new-born infant's skull. Its construction was like that of a breast-pump, and its cup was covered with wire gauze and thin sponge or flannel, to prevent injury of the scalp. Simpson applied it to the breach also. [A, 69.]—**Lever-t.** An instrument devised by Levis for reducing dislocations of the phalanges. It consists of a piece of board perforated at one end so that the dislocated finger may be laid upon it and strapped to it. When firmly fastened, the board gives increased power both in leverage and in traction. [E.]—**Metallic t's., Perkins's t's.** See under PERKINISM.—**Poullet's t.** A traction apparatus to be used either with the obstetrical forceps or with the sericeps (*q. v.*). [A, 15.]

TRACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}kt(tra^{3}kt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TRACT.—**T. alimentarius.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**T. arteriosus anterior.** The tract of the anterior median artery of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**T. arteriosi postero-laterales.** The tract of the postero-lateral arterioles of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**T. ethmoideus.** See GYRUS *rectus.*—**T. genalis.** See GNATHOGRAMMA.—**T. gris** (Fr.). See FASCICULI *teretes.*—**T. longitudinalis.** See STRIÆ *longitudinales mediales.*—**T. longitudinaux de Lancisi.** See STRIÆ *longitudinales Lancisii.*—**T. lymphaticus jugularis.** The system of lymphatic vessels accompanying the jugular vein from the brain to the cervical ganglia. [a, 34.]—**T. medullaris glandulæ pinealis.** The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. medullaris transversus.** See INCREMENTA *fibrosa.*—**T. motorius.** See *Motor* TRACT.—**T. nervi optici.** See *Optic* TRACT.—**T. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* TRACT.—**T. parietalis anterior.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**T. parietalis medius.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**T. peduncularis.** See *Peduncular* TRACT.—**T. peduncularis transversus.** See *Transverse peduncular* TRACT.—**T. rhinalis** [Wilder]. See *Olfactory* TRACT.—**T. semicircularis.** See *Semilunar* TRACT.—**T. solitarius.** The descending fibres of a posterior spinal nerve-root. [a, 34.]—**T. spiralis foraminulentus.** A spot in the fossa cochleæ of the internal auditory meatus, at the base of the cochlea, in which may be seen the spirally arranged orifices (for the entrance of the fibres of the cochlear nerve) which open into the fossula inferior. [F, 32, 46 (a, 29).]—**T. supracallosus.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**T. supracallosus inferior.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**T. supracallosus superior.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.

TRADESCANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}d(tra^{3}d)-e^{2}s-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles I of England. Fr., *tradescantie.* Spiderwort; a genus of the *Tradescantieæ* (a tribe of the *Commelinaceæ*). [a, 35.]—**T. axillaris.** A Malabar species, used externally in ascites. [a, 35.]—**T. diuretica.** A diuretic and emollient Brazilian species. [a, 35.]—**T. malabarica.** Grass-leaved spiderwort. In India its herbage, cooked in oil, is used in leprosy, ringworm, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. virginica.** Fr., *tradescantie de Virginie, éphémère, éphémerine, fleur d'un jour, moly de Virginie.* Flower-of-a-day, Virginian spiderwort; used in Jamaica for the bites of venomous spiders. [a, 35.]

TRAGACANTH, n. Tra^{2}g'a^2-ka^{2}nth. From τραγάκανθα, a plant producing t. Lat., *tragacantha, tragacanthum, gummi tragacantha* (seu *tragacanthæ* [Belg. Ph.]), *tragacanthæ gummi* [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Tragant, Traganth.* The concrete exuded juice of various species of *Astragalus*, occurring in whitish, reddish, or yellowish pieces of various shapes, brittle and hard, odorless and almost tasteless. It swells up in water without dissolving, forming a viscous mass. It contains two principal constituents, tragacanthin (*q. v.*) and a substance resembling arabin and soluble in water. T. is demulcent, but is chiefly used for imparting firmness to troches, etc., and for suspending heavy powders in mixtures. [B, 10; a, 35.]—**Black t.** The inferior varieties of t., containing bark, earth, etc. [B, 15; a, 35.]—**False t.** A gum probably identical with Caramania gum. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Flake t.** The most valuable variety of t., occurring in thin, whitish, foliate pieces or flakes, from 1 to 4 inches long. [B, 15]—**Gum t.** See *T.*—**Hog-gum t.** See *Bassora* GUM.—**Senegal t.** The gum of *Sterculia tragacantha.* [a, 35.]—**Smyrna t.** Ger., *Smyrnatraganth, Blättertraganth.* T. imported from Smyrna. It is whitish, and consists of somewhat large, thin, flat or (rarely) vermiform pieces. [a, 35.]—**Syrian t.** A fine variety of t. obtained from Persia and Kurdistan. [B, 15.]—**Vermicelli t.** T. occurring in more or less contorted, vermiform pieces. [a, 35.]

TRAGACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)'a^3. See TRAGACANTH.—**Glycerinum tragacanthæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating to a transparent, homogeneous jelly 3 parts of powdered tragacanth, 15 of glycerin, and 2 of water. The Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Hung. Ph. (2d ed.) have a similar preparation made of 1 part of tragacanth, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 (49 [Hung. Ph.]) of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gummi t.** (seu **tragacanthæ**). See TRAGACANTH.—**Mucilago cum gummi t.** [Fr. Cod.], **Mucilago (gummi** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) **tragacanthæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de gomme adragante* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Traganthschleim.* A tenacious, viscous mass formed by mixing tragacanth with water. The U. S. preparation contains 6 parts of tragacanth, 18 of glycerin, and water up to 100. The Br. Ph. directs that 12 parts of tragacanth be triturated with 22 fluid parts of alcohol, and 875 parts of water stirred in. The Fr. preparation contains 9, the Netherl. 12, the Gr. 60, and the Belg. 82½ parts of water to 1 part of tragacanth. The Russ. Ph. orders 48 parts of boiling water to 1 part of tragacanth if the mucilage is to be used for troches, otherwise 480 parts of water to 4 of tragacanth and 1 part of gum arabic. The Belg. Ph. has also a *mucilago spissa*, containing 66 parts of tragacanth with water up to 1,000. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre mucilagineuse* (ou *de gomme adragante composée*). A preparation consisting of 1 part each of tragacanth, gum arabic, and starch, and 3 parts of sugar. Various old ph's had similar preparations, sometimes containing other substances, such as licorice, marsh-mallow, poppy-seeds, oil of anise, etc. [B; B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tragacanthæ gummi.** See TRAGACANTH.—**T. electa.** Selected tragacanth. [a, 35.]—**T. in sortis.** Common tragacanth, containing brownish and whitish pieces and flake and vermicelli t. [a, 35.]—**T. massiliensis.** See ASTRAGALUS *massiliensis.*—**T. media.** See *T. in sortis.*—**T. pulverata.** Selected and purified tragacanth, crushed, dried at 40° C., reduced to a white powder, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

TRAGACANTHIN, n. Tra^{2}g-a^{2}k-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Ger., *T.*, *Tragacanthstoff.* A proximate principle existing in tragacanth; a vegetable mucilage insoluble in water, thought to be identical with bassorin, but regarded by some as distinct. [B, 5, 10.]

TRAGACANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See TRAGACANTH.

TRAGANT (Ger.), **TRAGANTH** (Ger.), n's. Tra^{3}g-a^{3}nt'. See TRAGACANTH and ASTRAGALUS (6th def.).—**Blättert'.** See *Smyrna* TRAGACANTH.—**T'schleim.** See *Mucilago* TRAGACANTHÆ.—**T'stoff.** See TRAGACANTHIN.—**T'wurzel.** The root of *Astragalus exscapus.* [a, 35.]

TRAGANTHIN, n. Tra^{2}g-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. See TRAGACANTHIN.

TRAGBAHRE (Ger.), n. Tra^{3}g'ba^{3}r e^2. See *Hand*-LITTER.

TRAGBAND (Ger.), n. Tra^{3}g'ba^{3}nd. A sling, a truss. [a, 48.]

TRAGBAR (Ger.), adj. Tra^{3}g'ba^{3}r. 1. Portable. 2. Fertile, also pregnant. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

TRAGBEUTEL (Ger.), n. Tra^{3}g'boit-e^{2}l. A suspensory bandage for the scrotum. [a, 14.]

TRAGBINDE (Ger.), n. Tra^{3}g'bi^{2}nd-e^2. See *Suspensory* BANDAGE.

TRAGEA (Lat.), n. f. Traj(tra^{3}g)'e^2-a^3. Gr., τραγέα (from τρώγειν, to eat). A stomachic powder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. aromatica Gabelchoveri.** A powder of 40 parts of cinnamon, 20 each of red and white sandal-wood and ginger, 9 each of cloves, smaller galangal, mace, nutmeg, and grana Paradisi, and 2,400 of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 34).]—**T. aromatica officinalis.** A powder of 30 parts of cinnamon, 11 each of cloves, ginger, and nutmeg, 7 of mace, 15 of red sandal-wood, and 900 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

TRAGEMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra^{2}j(tra^{3}g)-e^{2}m(am)-a^3. Gen., *-em'-atos* (*-atis*). Gr., τράγημα (from τρώγειν, to eat). A sweetmeat (cf. DRAGÉE). [A, 311 (a, 48).]

TRÄGER (Ger.), n. Trag'e^{2}r. A bearer or holder; of Selenka, the trophodisc or trophoblast; in compos., the atlas.

TRÄGERIN (Ger.), n. Trag'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. A pregnant woman.

TRÄGHEIT (Ger.), n. Trag'hit. See INERTIA.—**Herzt'.** See LENTOR *cordis.*—**T. der Gebärmutter.** See *Uterine* INERTIA.—**T. der Muskeln.** See MYONARCOSIS.

TRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Traj(tra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From *Tragus*, the Latinized name of H. Bock, a German botanist. Fr., *t.*, *tragie.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**T. cannabina.** Fr., *t. à feuilles de chanvre.* An Indian shrub. The root is diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge, and alterative. [a, 35.]—**T. chamælea.** Fr., *t. chamélée.* A species used in various cachexiæ. The juice is diuretic, and, mixed with wine or oil, is used as an astringent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. involucrata.** A species the root of which is used as an alterative and diuretic, and its juice in fever and itch. [a, 35.]—**T. mercurialis.** A species the root of which is used in chronic syphilis, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. urens.** Fr., *liane brûlante.* A variety of *T. cannabina.* [a, 35.]—**T. volubilis.** Twining cowitch; a West Indian species. The root is laxative and diuretic, and the juice, mixed with sea-salt, is used in frambœsia. [a, 35.]

TRAGICUS (Lat.), adj. Tra^{2}j(tra^{3}g)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *tragus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the tragus; as a n. m., a short, flattened muscle on the outer surface of the tragus. [F, 31.]

TRÄGIG (Ger.), adj. Trag'i^{2}g. See PREGNANT.

TRAGOMASCHALIA (Lat.), n. Trag(tra^{3}g)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}sk-(ma^{3}sch^2)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From τράγος, a goat, and μασχάλη, the armpit. See HIRCUS *alarum.*

TRAGOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-o(o^3)-fon'i^2-a^3. From τράγος, a goat, and φωνή, the voice. See ÆGOPHONY.

TRAGOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From τράγος, a goat, and πούς, the foot. See GENU *valgum.*

TRAGOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. and n. Tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-o(o^3)-pog'-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os* (*-is*), *-og'i.* From τράγος, a goat, and πώγων, a beard. Fr., *salsifis.* Ger., *Bocksbart, Geissbart.* A genus of the *Tragopogoneæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Cichoraceæ.* [a, 35.]—**T. major.** Ger., *grosser Bocksbart.* The larger goat's-beard of Europe. The root contains a bitter juice, and is perhaps more active than those of other species of *T.* [a, 35.]—**T. porrifolium, T. porrifolius.** Fr., *cercifix à feuilles de poireau, barbebon, salsifis blanc* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *lauchblättriger Bocksbart.* Star-of-Jerusalem, vegetable oyster, salsify, purple goat's-beard, the τραγοπώγων of Dioscorides; a species found in Europe and Asia, cultivated for its edible root, *radix tragopogonis* (seu *tragopogi*, seu *barbæ hirci*, seu *barbulæ hirci*), which is mucilaginous and bitter, and is used like that of *T. pratensis.* [a, 35.]—**T. pratense,**

T. pratensis. Fr., *cercifis des prés* (ou *sauvage*), *thalibeu, ratabout, cochet, barbe de bouc.* Ger., *Wiesenbocksbart, wilde Haferwurz* (oder *Scorzonere*), *Josephsblume, Habermerkwurzel.* Go-to-bed-at-noon, noon-tide, shepherd's-clock, yellow (or meadow) goat's-beard of Europe. The bitter, mucilaginous, mildly aperient root, *radix tragopogonis* (seu *tragopogi*, seu *barbæ hirci*, seu *barbulæ hirci*, seu *scorzoneræ silvestris*), is used like that of *Taraxacum officinale.* [a, 35.]

TRAGOPUS (Lat.), adj. Tra²g(tra³g)′o²p-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., τραγόπους (from τράγος, a goat, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *tragope.* Ger., *bocksfüssig.* Knock-kneed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRAGOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Trag(tra³g)-o(o³)-se²l-in(en)′-u³m(u⁴m). From τράγος, a goat, and σέλινον, parsley. Fr., *tragosélin.* 1. A genus of the *Umbelliferæ.* [a, 35.] 2. See PIMPINELLA *saxifraga.*—**T. angelica.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria.*—**T. magnum, T. majus.** See PIMPINELLA *magna.*—**T. saxifraga.** See PIMPINELLA *saxifraga.*

TRAG-SITZ (Ger.), n. Tra³g′zi²ts. See BEARING-SEAT.

TRAGULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Trag(tra³g)-u²l(u⁴l)-in(en)′a³. From τράγος, a goat. A family of deer-like ruminants, the chevrotains. [a, 48.]

TRAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Trag(tra³g)′u³s(u⁴s). Gr., τράγος. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Bock* (1st def.), *Ohrbock* (1st def.). 1. A nipple-like projection of the cartilage of the auricle, directed backward and in front of the orifice of the external auditory canal. [F.] 2. See HIRCUS (2d def.). 3. See ŒSTRUATION. 4. A genus of grasses ; of Dioscorides, the *Ephedra distachya ;* of Hippocrates, a species of astringent *Fucus ;* also the *Satsola t., Salsola kali,* and *Sedum album.* [a, 35.] —**Herba tragi.** See SALSOLA *kali* and SALSOLA *t.*—**T. auriculæ.** See *T.* (1st def.).

TRAHENS (Lat.), adj. Tra(tra³)′he²nz(hans). Gen., *-hent′is.* Pres. part. of *trahere*, to draw. Drawing ; used of a muscle that has a drawing action. [a, 48.]—**T. urethram.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS, n.

TRAILING, adj. Tral′i²n². See PROCUMBENT.

TRAINING SCHOOL, n. Tran′i²n²-skul. Fr., *école d'infirmières.* An institution in which nursing is taught. [a, 34.]

TRAIT (Fr.), n. Tre². See LINE (3d def.).—**T. génal.** See GNATHOGRAMMA.

TRAITEMENT (Fr.), n. Tre²t-ma³n². See TREATMENT.—**T. marin.** The treatment of disease by residence at the sea-shore, sea baths, etc.

TRAJECTUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²(tra³)-je²kt(ye²kt)′u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-ject′us.* From *trajicere*, to throw across. Fr., *trajet.* See TRACT.—**T. abdominis, T. inguinalis.** See *Inguinal* CANAL.

TRAJET (Fr.), n. Tra³-zhe². See TRACT.—**T. des fibres dans l'écorce** [Huguenin]. The white fibres of the cerebral cortex, described by Gerlach. [I, 28 (K).]—**T. inguinal.** See *Inguinal* CANAL.

TRAMA (Lat.), **TRAME** (Lat.), n's f. Tram(tra³m)′a³, -e(a). Gr., τράμη (3d def.), τράμις (3d def.). Fr., *trame.* 1. The tissue separating the two surfaces of the gills of the *Hymenomycetes.* [a, 35.] 2. Tissue, usually some form of connective tissue, forming the framework of an organ or part. [J, 33.] 3. See RHAPHE.

TRAMESAIGUES (Fr.), n. Tra³-m′-se²g. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Tram(tra³m)′i²s. Gr., τράμις. See RHAPHE.

TRANCE, n. Tra²ns. Gr., ἔκστασις. From *transitus*, a passing over. Fr., *transe.* Ger., *Entzückung* (2d def.). 1. A protracted syncope. [A, 42.] 2. A state of insensibility to ordinary external surroundings, together with suspension of volitional power and to a great extent of the vital functions. It is often associated with intense mental exaltation and preoccupation, and may simulate death. [D, 20.] Cf. ECSTASY.—**Hysterical t.** The t.-like condition sometimes occurring in hysteria. [D, 35.]

TRANCHÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Tra³n²-sha. See COLIC and AFTER-PAINS.—**T. utérines.** See AFTER-PAINS.

TRANK (Ger.), n. Tra³n²k. See BEVERAGE and PROPOMA.—**Wiener T.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Infusum* SENNÆ *compositum.*

TRANSDUCTOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tra³ns)-du³kt-(du⁴kt)′o²r. Gen., *-or′is.* From *transducere*, to lead across. See TRANSVERSUS *pedis.*—**T. hallucis.** See *T.*

TRANSFER, TRANSFERENCE, n's. Tra²ns′fu⁵r, tra²ns′-fu⁵r-e²ns. From *transferre*, to bear across. See TRANSFERT.—**Thought-t.** A supposed overmastering influence exerted by one person over the thoughts of another through the instrumentality of the so-called psychic force. [a, 48.]

TRANSFERT (Fr.), n. Tra³n²s-fe²r. A phenomenon observed in experiments in metalloscopy and analogous investigations, consisting in the transfer of abnormities of sensation and motility (of hysterical origin or induced artificially) from a given region of one lateral half of the body to the same region on the opposite side.

TRANSFIXION, n. Tra²ns-fi²k′shu³n. From *transfigere*, to pierce through. See under AMPUTATION *by t.*

TRANSFORATEUR (Fr.), n. Tra³n²s-for-a³-tu⁵r. An instrument devised by Hubert for boring through the sphenoid bone in the operation of craniotomy. It consists of a perforator (*terebellum, perce-crâne perforateur*) and a guard, the former ending in an olive-shaped piece of steel with screw-threads cut on it, tipped with a trocar point. [A, 15, 22.]

TRANSFORATION, n. Tra²ns-fo²r-a′shu³n. From *transforare*, to pierce through. Lat., *sphenotresia.* Fr., *t., sphénotrésie.* Of Hubert, a procedure for breaking up the base of the fœtal skull by repeated perforation with the transforateur. [A, 23, 24.]

TRANSFORMATION, n. Tra²ns-fo²rm-a′shu³n. Gr., μεταμόρφωσις. Lat., *transformatio* (from *transformare*, to change in shape). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T., Verwandelung.* Change of form, condition, or character ; especially morbid change, degeneration. [a, 48.] —**Cheesy t.** See CASEATION.—**Hæmatic t.** Of Burdach, the t. into pus-cells of blood-cells that have passed into the ordinary secretions. [a, 34.]—**T. colloïde** (Fr.). See *Colloid* DEGENERATION. —**T. graisseuse** (Fr.). See *Fatty* DEGENERATION.

TRANSFORMISM, n. Tra²ns-fo²rm′i²z′m. From *transformare*, to change. See DARWINISM.

TRANSFUSION, n. Tra³ns-fu²′zhu³n. Gr., διάχυσις. Lat., *transfusio* (from *transfundere*, to pour out). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T., Ueberleitung.* The act of pouring from one vessel to another ; the introduction into the vessels of the body of fluid material, especially of blood taken from another body ; also the act of causing a fluid to pass through the skin into the body.—**Autot'.** See the major list.—**Direct t.** The t. of blood from vessel to vessel without its exposure to the air. [E.] Cf. *Aveling's* APPARATUS.—**Galvanic t.** See CATAPHORESIS.—**Hypodermic t.** The t. of blood, milk, or a saline solution by hypodermic injection. [a, 34.]—**Indirect t., Mediate t.** The process of injecting blood which has first been drawn into an open vessel (and sometimes defibrinated). [E.]—**Nervous t.** The hypodermic injection of an extract made from the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Peritoneal t.** Fr., *t. péritonéale.* T. into the peritoneal cavity. [a, 34.]—**Reciprocal t.** Of Brunton, a proposed exchange of equal volumes of blood between a fever patient and a healthy person who has recovered from the fever and is therefore proof against it, and whose blood is likely to contain an element (antitoxine) destructive to the micro-organisms in the blood of the patient. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 17, 1889, p. 184 (a, 17).]—**T. by Aveling's method.** See *Direct t.* and *Aveling's* APPARATUS.—**T. infusoire** (Fr.). See INFUSION (1st def.).—**Venous t.** The t. of blood by injecting it into a vein. [a, 34.]

TRANSITUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tra³ns)′i²t-u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *trans′itus.* From *transire*, to go over. Gr., μετάβασις. See PASSAGE (1st def.).—**T. ad ventriculum quartum.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*

TRANSLUCENT, TRANSLUCID, adj's. Tra²ns-lu²s′e²nt, -i²d. From *trans*, through, and *lucere*, to shine. Transmitting light, but not transparent. [a, 48.]

TRANSLUMINATION, n. Tra²ns-lu²m-i²n-a′shu³n. From *trans*, through, and *luminare*, to light up. See DURCHLEUCHTUNG.

TRANSMISSIBILITY, n. Tra²ns-mi²s-i²b-i²l′i²t-i². From *transmittere*, to send across. Capability of being communicated or passed on from one to another. [a, 48.]

TRANSMISSION, n. Tra²ns-mi²sh′u³n. Gr., διαπομπή, παραπομπή. Lat., *transmissio.* Fr., *t.* The act or process of sending over or through. [a, 48.]—**Duplex t.** The power possessed by nerves of transmitting impulses in two directions. [K, 35.]

TRANSMUTATION, n. Tra²ns-mu²t-a′shu³n. Gr., μεταβολή, μεταλλαγή, μεταμόρφωσις. Lat., *transmutatio* (from *transmutare*, to change). Ger., *T.* 1. Conversion into another substance or form. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, constructive metabolism. [a, 35.]—**Doctrine** (or **Theory**) **of t.** Ger., *T'slehre.* See DARWINISM.

TRANSOCULAR, adj. Tra²ns-o²k′u²l-a³r. From *trans*, across, and *oculus*, the eye. Extending across the eye (said of a line on a bird's head). [L, 221.]

TRANSPALMARIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tra³ns)-pa²l-(pa³l)-mar(ma³r)′i²s. From *trans*, across, and *palma*, the palm. See PALMARIS *brevis.*

TRANSPARENT, adj. Tra²ns-pa²r′e²nt. Gr., διαφανής. Lat., *transparens* (from *trans*, through, and *parere*, to appear). Ger., *durchsichtig.* That can be seen through ; transmitting light so as to render objects visible that are beyond the t. medium. [a, 48.]

TRANSPERINÆUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tra³ns)-pe²r-i²n-e′(a³′e²)-u³s(u⁴s). From trans, *across*, and *perinæum* (*q. v.*). See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi.*

TRANSPINALES [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tra²ns(tra³ns)-pin-(pen)-al(a³l)′ez(e²s). From *trans*, across, and *spina*, the spine. The intertransversarii muscles. [a, 50.]

TRANSPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. Tra²ns(tra³ns)-pi²r(per)-a(a³)′-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on′is.* Transpiration.—**T. unilatera.** Unilateral sweating.

TRANSPIRATION, n. Tra²ns-pi²r-a′shu³n. Lat., *transpiratio* (from *trans*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Ausdünstung.* 1. The act of passing off, or the matter passed off, through an investing or lining membrane, especially through the skin ; cutaneous exhalation ; perspiration. 2. The exhalation or evaporation of water from vegetable tissues, especially the leaves. —**Cutaneous t.** See PERSPIRATION.—**Insensible t.** See *Insensible* PERSPIRATION.—**Pulmonary t.** The exhalation of watery vapor by the lungs. [J, 17, 18.]

TRANSPIRATORY, adj. Tra²ns′pir-a²t-or-i². Lat., *transpiratorius.* Fr., *transpiratoire.* See PERSPIRATORY.

TRANSPLANTATION, n. Tra²ns-pla²nt-a′shu³n. Gr., μεταφυτεία. Lat., *transplantatio* (from *transplantare*, to transplant). Ger., *Ueberpflanzen.* The absolute removal of a portion from one part of the body and its implantation into another part or upon another organism. [E.]—**Corneal t.** An operation, introduced by Wolfe, in which flaps, broad at the base and converging toward the cornea, are taken from the ocular conjunctiva on each side and dissected up to the cul-de-sac. They are turned over on the cornea and secured in the usual way. A stop-lance knife is introduced into the limbus, so as not to injure the conjunctival flap, as far as the stop. The director is passed through one of the openings and pushed in front of iris and lens out through the opposite side. The double-bladed knife is placed in the grooves and the corneal

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

flap separated and placed in tepid water. A similar conjunctival and corneal flap is then removed from a second patient, but here the lance-knife must be used so as not to interfere with the pillars of the iris, and it must be rapidly withdrawn, so as to prevent, as much as possible, the escape of the aqueous humor and consequent prolapse of the iris. The transparent graft is then placed in position and secured by stitches in the corners of the conjunctival flaps. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 22, 1879 (F).]—**T. of pterygium.** An operation, introduced by Desmarres, in which the pterygium is carefully detached from the cornea and for a distance of 5 to 6 mm. from the sclera also. Then from the lower margin of the wound surface an incision is made through the conjunctiva for several millimetres, and in this triangular gaping space the detached pterygium is inserted and fastened by sutures. Knapp's operation (for broad pterygia) consists in dissecting the pterygium completely from head to base, cutting off the hard, cartilaginous head, and then dividing the growth longitudinally into a lower and an upper half. Then incisions are made in the conjunctiva above and below, parallel to the corneal margin (the conjunctiva being dissected up) and their edges brought down and approximated by sutures so as to close in the vacant space originally occupied by the pterygium. The divided halves are then transplanted upward and downward into the conjunctival incisions and fastened by sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," xiv, p. 267 (F).]—**T. of skin.** Ger., *Hautimplantation.* The t. of large thin shavings of skin from a healthy portion of the body to an exposed wound or a granulating surface. [α, 34.]—**T. of teeth.** See ALLOTRIODONTIA (1st def.).

TRANSPOSITIO (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-po^{2}z-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See TRANSPOSITION.—**T. cordis.** See DEXIOCARDIA.

TRANSPOSITION, n. Tra^{2}ns'po^{2}z-i^2'shu^{3}n. Gr., μετάθεσις. Lat., *transpositio* (from *transponere*, to remove). An interchange of situation.—**T. of the viscera, Visceral t.** T. of the viscera so that those normally situated in the right are placed in the left half of the body and *vice versa.* [α, 34.]

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION, n. Tra^{2}ns-su^{3}b-sta^{2}n-shi^2-a'-shu^{3}n. From *trans*, through, and *substantia*, substance. Of Vetter and Burdach, the absorption of a tissue and its replacement by another. It is said to be *regressive* when a special tissue is replaced by a more general one, and *progressive* when a general is replaced by a special tissue. [J, 33.]

TRANSUDATE, n. Tra^{2}ns'u^{2}d-at. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Ger., *Transsudat.* The product of transudation. [D.]

TRANSUDATION, n. Tra^{2}ns-u^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Fr., *transsudation.* Ger., *Durchschwitzen.* 1. The passage of a liquid through a membrane or tissue, especially the filtration of blood-serum through the capillaries: also a transudate. [D, 3.] Cf. EXUDATION and DIAPEDESIS. 2. The irrigation of cells by the nutritive plasma exuded from blood capillaries. [J.]—**Engorgement t.** Ger., *Stauungst'.* A t. due to engorgement. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the engorgement t's are a family of "engorgement dermatoses," in which there is serous effusion into the tissues of the skin, with the consequent production of either simple œdema, or, from excess of nutritive supply, induration and hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the skin (see ELEPHANTIASIS *Arabum*), or, from pressure, atrophy of the connective tissue (see SCLEREMA *cutis*). [G, 4.]—**Œdematous t.** T. that results in œdema; the transudate of œdema. [D.]

TRANSVERSA (Lat.), n. f. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)'a^3. The transverse diameter of the pelvis.

TRANSVERSAIRE (Fr.), n. Tra^{3}n^{2}s-ve^{2}r-sa^{2}r. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**T. cervical.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. de la nuque.** See OCCIPITALIS *minor.*—**T. du cou.** See TRANSVERSUS *colli.*—**T. épineux.** 1. See TRANSVERSOSPINALIS. 2. See MULTIFIDUS *spinæ*, SEMISPINALIS *colli*, and SEMISPINALIS *dorsi.*—**T. épineux antérieur.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus major.*

TRANSVERSAL, adj. and n. Tra^{2}ns-vu^{5}r's'l. Fr., *t.* See TRANSVERSALIS.—**Short t.** See ILIO-SPINAL (2d def.).—**T. du nez** (Fr.). See COMPRESSOR *naris.*

TRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), adj. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Lying crosswise; as a n. m., a muscle lying transversely. [C.]—**T. abdominis.** See TRANSVERSUS *abdominis* and LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS.—**T. capitis.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. cervicis.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. cervicis anticus.** 1. The longus colli accessorius. [L.] 2. An anomalous muscle arising from the oblique processes of the sixth to the fourth cervical vertebræ and inserted into the third to the first. [L, 332.]—**T. cervicis medius.** An anomalous muscle extending between the transverse processes of the second and sixth or seventh cervical vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**T. cervicis posterior major.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. cervicis posticus minor.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS *accessorius.*—**T. colli.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. costarum.** See TRACHELOCOSTALIS.—**T. digitorum.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis.*—**T. dorsi.** See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi.*—**Transversales hyoidei.** A short band of muscular fibres, found in some of the lower mammals, uniting the superior extremities of the styloid cornua, and in its contraction approximating them. [Bourgelat (L, 13).]—**T. lumborum.** The portion of the quadratus lumborum arising from the transverse processes of certain of the lumbar vertebræ. [L, 332.]—**T. nasi.** 1. See COMPRESSOR *naris.* 2. A small single muscle of most of the lower mammals, which passes from one nasal cartilage to the other. It is a dilator of the nostrils. [L, 13.]—**T. pedis, T. plantæ.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis.*

TRANSVERSE, adj. Tra^{2}ns-vu^{5}rs'. Lat., *transversus, transversalis* (from *transvertere*, to turn athwart). Fr., *t., transversal.* Ger., *quer, querlaufend, querliegend.* Crosswise, in a direction at right angles to the length of a body. [α, 35.]

TRANSVERSE (Fr.), adj. and n. Tra^{3}n^{2}s-ve^{2}rs. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**T. cervical.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. de l'abdomen.** See TRANSVERSUS *abdominis.*—**T. de la langue.** See TRANSVERSUS *linguæ.*—**T. de la mâchoire inférieure.** See MYLOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).—**T. de l'auricule, T. de l'oreille.** See TRANSVERSUS *auriculæ.*—**T. du menton.** See TRANSVERSUS *menti.*—**T. du nez.** See COMPRESSOR *naris.*—**T. du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi.*—**T. profond du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi profundus.*—**T. superficiel du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi superficialis.*

TRANSVERSO-ANALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)''o(o^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi superficialis.*

TRANSVERSOCOSTALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)''o(o^3)-ko^{2}st-al(a^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). From *transversus* (*q. v.*), and *costa*, a rib. Ger., *Quermuskeln der Rippen.* Analogues of the levatores costarum of man found in the lower mammals. [L.] Cf. COSTOSTERNALIS.

TRANSVERSO-ILIAQUE (Fr.), n. Tra^{3}n^{2}s-ve^{2}r-so-e-le-a^{3}k. See QUADRATUS *lumborum.*

TRANSVERSOSPINALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)''o(o^3)-spin(spen)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *transversus* (*q. v.*), and *spina*, the spine. 1. A muscle extending between the transverse and spinous processes of a vertebra. [L, 332.] 2. All of the muscles so attached regarded as one. [L, 31.]—**T. breves.** The obliquus capiti minor, rotatores dorsi breves, and rotatores dorsi longi. [L. 332.]—**T. longi.** The semispinalis capitis, semispinalis cervicis, semispinalis dorsi, and the multifidus spinæ. [L, 332.]—**T. lumborum.** See MULTIFIDUS *spinæ.*

TRANSVERSO-URETHRALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)''o(o^3)-u^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ral(ra^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *transversus* (*q. v.*), and *urethra* (*q. v.*). See *Guthrie's* MUSCLE.

TRANSVERSUS (Lat.), adj. Tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *transvertere*, to turn athwart. See TRANSVERSE; as a n., see *T. perinæi superficialis.*—**T. abdominis.** Ger., *querer Bauchmuskel, Breitmuskel des Abdomens.* A muscle lying beneath the obliquus abdominis internus which arises from the inner surfaces of the six lower ribs, the lumbodorsal fascia, the inner lip of the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the outer portion of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the transversalis fascia and the front of the os pubis and the pectineal line. [L, 31, 141, 332.]—**T. auriculæ, T. auris.** A muscle which lies on the convex or posterior surface of the pinna. It consists of radiating fibres, partly tendinous and partly muscular, extending from the convexity of the concha to the prominence corresponding with the groove of the helix. [F. 31.]—**T. bulbi.** Transverse fibres of the t. perinæi profundus behind the urethra above the bulb. [L, 31.]—**T. colli.** An anomalous muscle behind the manubrium sterni which arises from the first costal cartilage and unites in the middle line with its fellow and the deep layer of the cervical fascia. [L, 332.]—**T. costarum.** See COSTOSTERNALIS.—**T. linguæ.** Transverse muscular fibres between the linguales inferior and superior which are attached in the median line to a vertical fibrous septum and pass outward to the borders and dorsum of the tongue. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. mandibulæ.** See MYLOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).—**T. manus.** The outer portion (often separated from the rest of the muscle) of the adductor pollicis. [L, 332.]—**T. menti.** Ger., *Doppelkinnmuskel.* Muscular fibres uniting in front the depressor anguli oris of one side with that of the other. [L, 332.]—**T. nasi.** See COMPRESSOR *naris.*—**T. orbitæ.** An anomalous muscle arising from the os planum which passes across the orbit either above or below the levator palpebræ and is inserted into the outer margin of the orbit. [L, 332.]—**T. pectoris.** Of Arnold, see TRIANGULARIS *sterni.*—**T. pedis.** Fr., *couvreur.* A muscle arising from the lateral metatarso-phalangeal ligaments, and inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe in common with the adductor pollicis pedis, of which some consider it a part. [L.]—**T. perinæi.** Ger., *querer Darmmuskel.* The t. perinæi profundus and the t. perinæi superficialis. [L.]—**T. perinæi anterior, T. perinæi medius, T. perinæi posterior inferior.** See *T. perinæi superficialis.*—**T. perinæi profundus.** 1. All the muscular fibres between the two layers of the deep perineal fascia arranged transversely, obliquely, and perpendicularly, arising on each side from the inferior ramus of the ischium and its tuberosity and the fascia, and meeting in the middle line of the perinæum. 2. The transverse fibres of the same arising from the tuberosities of the ischia. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 3. In woman, the most posterior and most clearly defined bundle of t. perinæi profundus (2d def.). [L.]—**T. perinæi superficialis.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium or the adjacent fascia and meets its fellow of the opposite side in the middle line, blending with the sphincter ani externus, the bulbo-cavernosi, or one or another of the perineal muscles. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. plantæ (pedis).** See *T. pedis.*—**T. prostatæ.** 1. See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.* 2. Fibres of the lateral and interior surface of the prostate, attached to the anterior surface of the ischium. [L, 175 (α, 50).]—**T. Sanctorini.** See *T. menti.*—**T. thoracis anterior.** See TRIANGULARIS *sterni.*—**T. thoracis posterior.** The infracostales taken as a whole. [L, 332.]—**T. urethræ.** Perpendicular fibres of the t. perinæi profundus (1st def.) which surround the urethra close to the bulb. [L, 31.]—**T. vaginæ.** The t. perinæi profundus (2d def.) in woman. [L.]

TRAP, n. Tra^{2}p. An apparatus, usually consisting of one or more bent pipes, with or without valves, filled with water, used to prevent the escape of gases from soil-pipes into dwellings. [α, 48.]

TRAPA (Lat.), n. f. Trap(tra^{3}p)'a^3. Fr., *macre.* Ger., *Wassernuss, Stachelnuss.* Water-caltrops (or -nut); a genus of floating herbs, forming the *Trapaceæ* (a family of the *Onagrarieæ*) or *Trapeæ* (a series of the *Halorageæ*). [α, 35.]—**T. bispinosa.** The water-chestnut of middle and southern Asia, Ceylon, Japan, etc.;

cultivated for its farinaceous seed. [α, 35.]—**T. natans.** Fr., *corniche, corniole, cornuelle, galarin, noix aquatique* (ou *d'eau*), *truffe d'eau, macre flottante.* Ger , *gemeine Wassernuss* (oder *Stachelnuss*), *Wasserkastanie, Jesuitennuss.* Jesuit's nut of Venice, water-caltrops, water-chestnut, the τρίβολος ἔνυδρος of Dioscorides, a species found in southern and middle Europe, middle Asia, and northern and central Africa. The fruits, *nuces* (seu *castaneæ*) *aquaticæ* (seu *palustres*, seu *cornutæ*), and their edible seed, *semina nucis aquaticæ* (seu *tribuli aquatici*), were formerly official. The upper, leafy portion of the stem was used in poultices as a discutient, and the expressed juice in eye diseases. [α, 35.]

TRAPÈZE (Fr.), n. Tra3-pe2z. See TRAPEZIUM and TRAPEZIUS. —**T. dorsal.** See DORSO-ACROMIALIS.—**T. du cou.** See CERVICO-ACROMIALIS.

TRAPEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra2p(tra3p)-ez(e2z)'i2-a3. Of Galen, the superior portion of the trapezius muscle. [L, 2.]

TRAPEZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tra2p(tra3p)-ez(e2z)'i2-u3m(u4m). From τράπεζα, a table. Fr., *trapèze, corps rhomboïdal* (ou *rhomboïde*, ou *trapézoïde*) [2d def.]. Ger., *Trapez, Trapezbein* (1st def.), *vielwinkeliger Knochen* (1st def.), *grosses vieleckiges Bein* (1st def.), *trapezoider Körper* (2d def.). 1. The outermost of the second row of the carpal bones. It is irregularly six-sided and grooved on its anterior surface for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis, and articulates with the scaphoid, the trapezoid, and the first and second metacarpal bones. [L, 37, 142, 332.] 2. A tract of nerve-fibres at the lower part of the pons Varolii below the prolongations of the anterior pyramids. It comes below the superior olivary nucleus and extends upward to be continuous with the middle cerebellar peduncle. [I, 15 (K).]—**T. minus.** See *Trapezoid* BONE.—**T. pontis.** See *T.* (2d def.).

TRAPEZIUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra2p(tra3p)-ez(e2z)'i2-u3s(u4s). From τράπεζα, a table. Fr., *trapèze, capuchon.* Ger., *Kappenmuskel.* 1. A muscle arising from the external protuberance of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nuchæ, the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ, and the supraspinous ligaments, and inserted into the posterior border of the outer third of the clavicle and the inner border of the acromion process and the upper edge of the spine of the scapula. 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the cervical column and the transverse processes of the first dorsal vertebræ and is attached to the acromial spine of the scapula. It raises the shoulder and carries it forward and backward. [L, 13.]

TRAPEZOID, adj. Tra2p'e2z-oid. Lat., *trapezoides* (from τράπεζα, a table, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *trapezoïde.* Table-shaped ; as a n., the t. bone. [α, 48.]

TRAPÉZO-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), n. Tra3-pa-zo-ma-ta3-ka3r-pe-a3n2. See OPPONENS *pollicis.*

TRAÜBCHEN (Ger.), n. Troib'ch2e2n. See RACEMULUS.—**Fettt'.** See *Fat* LOBULES.

TRAUBE (Ger.), n. Tra3'u4b-e2. See RACEME and GRAPE.—**T'ncur.** See *Grape*-CURE.—**T'ngeschwulst.** See STAPHYLOMA. —**T'nsäure.** See RACEMIC ACID.—**T'nschimmel.** See BOTRYTIS.

TRAUBENBAUM (Ger.), n. Tra3'u4b-e2n-ba3-u4m. The genus *Uvaria.* [α, 35.]

TRAULISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra4l(tra3-u4l)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., τραυλισμός. See BLÆSITAS.

TRAUM (Ger.), n. Tra3'u4m. See DREAM.

TRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra4m'(tra3'u4m)-a3. Gen., *traum'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., τραῦμα (from τιτρώσκειν, to wound). A wound. [E.]

TRAUMATIC, adj. Tra4m-a2t'i2k. Gr., τραυματικός. Lat., *traumaticus.* Fr., *traumatique.* Ger., *traumatisch.* Pertaining to or due to mechanical injury. [E.]

TRAUMATICIN, TRAUMATICINE, n's. Tra4m-a2t'i2s-i2n, -en. Lat., *traumaticinum* [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. A fanciful name applied to a 10-per-cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform ; used like collodion. Cf. *Liquor* GUTTA-PERCHÆ.

TRAUMATISM, n. Tra4m'a2t-i2z'm. Fr., *traumatisme.* Ger., *Traumatismus.* 1. The infliction of an injury. 2. The state or condition of the system produced by a serious injury ; it may include the symptoms of shock and of septicæmia. [α, 34.]

TRAUMATOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-a2t(a3t)-o2k'-a2s(a3k)-e(a). Gen., *-o'caces.* From τραῦμα, a wound, and κακός, bad. See *Hospital* GANGRENE.

TRAUMATOLOGY, n. Tra4m-a2t-o2l'o-ji2. From τραῦμα, a wound, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *traumatologie.* The pathology, etc., of wounds. [α, 48.]

TRAUMATONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-a2t(a3t)-o-(o3)-ne(na)'si2s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). From τραῦμα, a wound, and νῆσις, a suture. Suture of a wound. [α, 48.]

TRAUMATOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-a2t(a3t)-o-(o3)-pne'(pno2'e2)-a3. From τραῦμα, a wound, and πνεῖν, to breathe. The passage of air through a perforating chest-wound in consequence of respiratory movements. [α, 34.]

TRAUMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-a2t(a3t)-o2p'-i2r(u6r)-a3. From τραῦμα, a wound, and πῦρ, fever. See *Traumatic* FEVER.

TRAUMATOSAPROSIS (Lat.), **TRAUMATOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-sa2p(sa3p)-ros'i2s, -se2ps-(saps)'i2s. Gen., *-ro'seos* (*-is*), *seps'eos* (*-is*). From τραῦμα, a wound, and σαπρός, putrid, or σῆψις, putrefaction. See *Hospital* GANGRENE.

TRAUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-a2t(a3t)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From τραῦμα, a wound. Traumatism. The *Traumatoses* are, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *Morphonosi* including excoriation and dermatotrauma. [G.]

TRAUMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra4m(tra3-u4m)-o(o3)-tif-(tu6f)'u3s(u4s). From τραῦμα, a wound, and τῦφος, typhus. Of Eisenmann, hospital gangrene. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRAVAIL (Fr.), n. Tra3-va3-y'. See LABOR.—**Petit t.** A term applied by some authors to manipulations intended to hasten or facilitate the expulsion of the child's head when it is resting upon the perinæum, such as pressing back the pelvic floor. [A, 15.] —**T. insensible.** The premonitory stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**T. manqué.** See *Missed* LABOR.—**T. trop prompt.** See *Precipitate* LABOR.—**T. vesiculaire.** See DEHISCENCE (2d def.).

TRAVEMÜNDE (Ger.), n. Tra3f'e2-mu6nd-e2. A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic in the vicinity of Lubeck, Germany. [α, 14.]

TREACLE, n. Tre'a2-k'l. 1. An antidote to venomous bites (cf. THERIACA, whence the word is derived) ; a panacea. [α, 48.] 2. See MOLASSES.—**Countryman's t.** See ALLIUM SATIVUM and RUTA *graveolens.*—**Venice t.** See TREAK FAROUK.

TREAD, n. Tre2d. A vulgar term for the cicatricula of an egg. See ARCHIBLAST.

TREAK FAROUK, n. " Venice treacle " ; a Japanese secret remedy said to be identical with the *theriaca Andromachi* of the Lond. Ph. of 1746. [Gordon, " Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 5, 1884.]

TREATMENT, n. Tret'm'nt. Gr., θεραπεία (1st def.). Lat., *medela* (1st def.). Fr., *traitement.* Ger., *Behandlung.* 1. Means employed for the relief of the sick or injured. 2. The subjection of anything to the action of certain agencies. [D.]—**Antiphlogistic t.** T. intended to prevent or limit inflammation. [α, 34.]—**Antiseptic t.** T. tending to prevent sepsis. [α, 34.]—**Banting t.** See BANTINGISM.—**Colony t.** See COLONIZATION (2d def.).—**Dietetic t.** The t. of disease by special diet. [α, 34.]—**Earth t.** The t. of wounds and certain skin diseases by the application of finely powdered sterilized clay. [α, 34.]—**Empirical t.** Routine t. founded on experience. [α, 34.]—**Expectant t.** T. directed against symptoms as they arise, not based on any fixed plan of therapeusis. [α, 34.]—**Hueter's t. for knock-knee.** Retention of the knee in a flexed position by means of a plaster-of-Paris bandage. [A, 520 (α, 29).]—**Hygienic t.** The t. of disease by the application of hygienic principles, involving environment, clothing, food, and exercise. [α, 34.]—**Lowering t.** T. intended to depress the chief characteristics of a sthenic inflammation. [α, 34.]—**Mechanical t.** 1. T. by mechanical appliances. 2. See MASSAGE.—**Mitchell's t.** The t. of certain neuroses by absolute and complete rest in bed, isolation except for the presence of the nurse and the physician, massage, hydrotherapy, electricity, and full diet. [α, 34.]—**Mixed t.** A phrase used in reference to the t. of syphilis by the contemporary administration of potassium iodide and mercury. [α, 34.] —**Palliative t.** T. intended to modify or limit the severer manifestations of a disease, but not to cure. [α, 34.]—**Pneumatic t.** See PNEUMATOTHERAPY.—**Rest t.** See *Mast*KUR.—**Scarenzio's t.** The t. of syphilis by the hypodermic injection of mercury. [α, 35.]—**Symptomatic t.** T. of disease by attention to the symptoms as they arise. [D.]—**Valsalva's t. for aneurysm.** T. which consists in rest, low diet, venesection, and other general means of reducing the force of the circulation. [E.]

TRÉBAS (Fr.), n. Tra-ba3. A place in the department of the Tarn, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 88, 135 (α, 14).]

TREBIZOND, n. Tre2b'i2z-o2nd. A place in Asia Minor where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

TRECHOMA (Lat.), **TRECHYSMA** (Lat.), n's n. Tre2k-(trach2)-om'a3, -i2z(u6s)'ma3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*), *-ys'matos* (*-atis*). See TRACHOMA.

TREE, n. Tre. Gr., δένδρον. Lat., *arbor.* Fr., *arbre.* Ger., *Baum.* A plant with a woody, single stem rising to the height of 30 feet or more. [α, 35.]—**Vascular t.** Fr., *arbre vasculaire.* Ger., *Gefässbaum.* The arborescent appearance of the blood-vessels when isolated in entirety from the body. [α, 34.]

TRÈFLE (Fr.), n. Tre2-fl'. See TRIFOLIUM.—**T. d'eau.** 1. The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* 2. See *Folia* TRIFOLII *fibrini.*—**Extrait de t. d'eau.** See *Extractum* TRIFOLII *fibrini.*—**T. tendineux du diaphragma.** The central tendon of the diaphragm. [L.]

TREFOIL, adj. Tre'foil. From *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf. Having three segments or leaves ; as a n., the genus *Trifolium.* also the *Medicago lupulina, Stylosanthes procumbens, Anemone hepatica, Menyanthes trifoliata,* etc. [α, 35.]

TREHALA, n. Tre2-ha3'la2. See *Turkish* MANNA.

TREHALOSE, n. Tre'ha2l-os. Fr., *tréhalose.* A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$, obtained from trehala manna and found also in various fungi ; identical with the mycose contained in ergot of rye. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TREIBEISEN (Ger.), n. Trib'i-ze2n. See REPOUSSOIR (1st def.).

TREIBEND (Ger.), adj. Trib'e2nd. See EVACUANT.

TREIBMITTEL (Ger.), n. Trib'mi2t-te2l. See PURGATIVE, n.

TREIBMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Trib'musk-e2l. See ACCELERATOR (2d def.).—**T. des Harns.** See BULBOCAVERNOSUS, n.

TREMA (Lat.), n. n. Trem(tram)'a. Gen., *trem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., τρῆμα (from τετραίνειν, to bore). See FORAMEN.

TREMA (Lat.), n. f. Trem(tram)'a3. A genus of the *Ulmaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. orientalis.** Indian nettle-tree ; a species found in southern Asia, yielding a gum like that of the cherry-tree. The aromatic bark, leaves, and root are said to be remedial in epilepsy. [α, 35.]

TREMATODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tre2m(tram)-a2t(a3t)-od'a3. From τρηματώδης, porous. Fr., *trématodes.* Ger., *Saugwürmer, Trematoden.* The flukes : a suborder of the *Sterelmintha.* They are hermaphrodite, and have a soft, round or flat body, and an indistinct head with suctorial foramina. [L, 1.]

TREMBLEMENT (Fr.), n. Tra3n2-bl'-ma3n2. See TREMOR.

TREMBLES, n. Tre2m'b'lz. Fr., *maladie tremblante.* See PARALYSIS *agitans.*

TREMBLING, n. Tre2mb'li2n2. See TREMOR.

TREMBLOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Tra3n2-blot-ma3n2. A trembling, a vibration; of Barth, the sound heard in true croup when a stethoscope is placed over the larynx, caused by the vibration of the false membrane in the larynx. [D, 1.]

TREMELLA (Lat.), n. f. Tre2m-e2l'la3. Fr., *tremelle.* 1. The genus *Nostoc.* The *Tremellinæ* are a section of *Algæ.* 2. The typical genus of a division (*Tremellaceæ, Tremellideæ, Tremellinæ, Tremellineæ, Tremellinei,* or *Tremellini* [Ger., *Zitterpilze, Gallertpilze*]) of basidiomycetous *Fungi.* [a, 35.]—**T. mesenterica.** A species of T. (2d def.) forming orange tints on dead hedges, etc. Distilled water poured over it was formerly used in eye diseases and the palsy of gout. [a, 35.]—**T. verticalis, T. violacea.** Fr., *tremelle verticale.* An edible species of T. (2d def.) yielding a blue dye. [a, 35.]

TREMENTINA (Sp.), n. Tra-me2n-ten'a3. At Bogotá, the resin of *Espeletia grandiflora;* used medicinally. [a, 35.]—**T. común** [Mex. Ph.]. A thick, granular turpentine, obtained from *Pinus teocote;* used as a balsamic stimulant. [B, 224 (a, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a, 50).]

TREMOR (Lat.), n. m. Trem(tre2m)'o2r. Gen., *-or'is.* From *tremere,* to tremble. Fr., *tremblement.* Ger., *Zittern.* A quivering or trembling, especially a more or less continuous quivering of a convulsive character. [D.]—**Arsenical t.** T. caused by arsenical neuritis. [a, 34.]—**Continuous t.** A form of t. that resembles that of paralysis agitans, but may be remittent. Muscular tension is not exaggerated, as in intermittent t., and the t. may be diminished or arrested by a voluntary effort. [D, 35.]—**Convulsive t.** 1. Of Hammond, a paroxysmal affection characterized by frequent attacks of violent trembling, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, and leaving the subject in a profuse perspiration. There are also headache, vertigo, anxiety, hyperæsthesia of the skin of the face, arms, and trunk (the parts usually involved in the paroxysms), and sometimes unconsciousness. 2. Any short shaking of the body, such as occurs occasionally after urination. Hammond includes all cases of non-rhythmical t., or clonic convulsive movements which are paroxysmal in character, but are not attended with loss of consciousness. [D, 25, 34.]—**Epileptoid t.** Intermittent clonus with t.—**Fibrillary t.** T. caused by the consecutive contractions of separate muscular fibrillæ, rather than of a muscle or the muscles as a whole. [D, 36.]—**Forced t.** See *T. coactus.*—**Hysterical t.** T. due to the instability of nervous impulse existing in hysteria. [a, 34.]—**Intermittent t.** T. common to paralyzed muscles in hemiplegia. It is induced when the muscles are put upon the stretch by attempts at voluntary movement. [D, 35.]—**Mercurial t., Metallic t.** A volitional t. due to mercurialism. [D, 25.]—**Muscular t.** Slight oscillating muscular contractions following each other in rhythmical order. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Purring t.** See *Purring* THRILL.—**T. capitis.** T. affecting the muscles of the neck and head. [a, 34.]—**T. coactus.** Forced t.; of Van Swieten, the convulsive movements which persist during repose after voluntary exercise; attributed to an intermittent and rhythmical irritation of the nervous centres. [D, 35.]—**T. saturninus.** T. due to lead poisoning. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**T. tendinum.** See SUBSULTUS *tendinum.*—**Vibratile t.** See FREMITUS.—**Volitional t.** Trembling of the limbs or of the entire body when a voluntary effort is made. It occurs in connection with multiple sclerosis and other nervous diseases. [D, 63.]

TRÉMULATION (Fr.), n. Tra-mu6-la3-se-o2n2. The tremor of paralysis agitans. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

TRÉMULENCE (Fr.), n. Tra-mu6-la3n2s. See TREMOR.—**T. paralytique.** See PARALYSIS *agitans.*

TREMULIN, n. Tre2m'u2l-i2n. Fr., *trémuline.* See POPULIN.

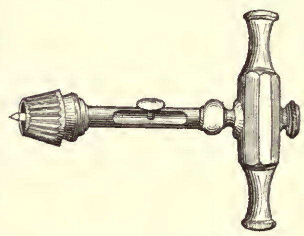
TRENCSIN, n. A place in T. County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TREPAN, n. Tre2-pa2n'. See TREPHINE.—**Schiefer T.** (Ger.). See ECLEPISITREPANON.

TREPANATIO (Lat.), n. f. Tre2p-a2n(a3n)-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See TREPHINING.—**T. corneæ.** An operation for the relief of conical cornea. It consists in removing a small circular piece from the centre of the cornea by means of a corneal trephine. Bowman employs small trephines, penetrating only as far as the membrane of Descemet. The cut disc is removed, and the membrane of Descemet immediately presents as a hernia. This is punctured, and the puncture must be repeated every day or two for several weeks, until the cicatricial process is complete. In De Wecker's operation his corneal trephine is used to cut a round disc out of the entire thickness of the cornea, the object being to maintain a permanent fistula in cases of partial staphyloma and total leucoma. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xlviii, p. 137 (F).]

TREPANATION, TREPANNING, n's. Tre2p-a2n-a'shu3n, -a2n'i2n. Lat., *trepanatio.* See TREPHINING.

TREPHINE, n. Tre2f-in'. Gr., τρυπάνη, τρύπανον (from τρυπᾶν, to bore). Lat., *trepanum, trypanon.* Fr., *tréphine, trépan.* Ger., *Schädelbohrer, Drillbohrer, Drehbohrer, Trephina, Trepan.* An instrument for cutting or sawing a circular opening, generally for sawing such an opening in the skull; consisting of a crown (a steel tube with saw-teeth at its free end), a shaft, and a handle. [E.]—**Brace t.** A t. fitted into an ordinary carpenter's brace. [E.]—**Conical t.** A t. the crown of which has the shape of a truncated cone, and is provided with oblique ridges on its outer surface, so that its progress ceases as soon as the bone has been cut through. [a, 34.]—**Corneal t.** Of Bowman, a small cutting drill or t. designed to excise a defined circular portion of the apex of a conical cornea. The instrument is rotated by the finger and thumb. De Wecker's corneal t. is constructed on the principle of Heurteloup's artificial leech. The tubular cutting blade is inclosed in a solid tube, and protrudes by pressure on a spring. [F.]—**Galt's t.** See *Conical t.*—**Nasal t.** An instrument consisting of a steel shaft terminating in a small fenestrated tube having a knife-edge or saw-edge. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 28, 1887, p. 596 (a, 34).]—**Tympanic t.** An instrument consisting of a steel shaft terminating in a small, polished tube 2 mm. in diameter, having a cutting edge. [Burnett, "Trans. of the Am. Ot. Assoc.," 1873, p. 109 (a, 34).]



CONICAL TREPHINE.

TREPHINING, n. Tre2f-in'i2n2. Gr., τρύπησις. Lat., *trepanatio.* Fr., *trépanation.* Ger., *Trepanirung.* The operation of using the trephine. [E.]

TREPIDATIO (Lat.), n. f. Tre2p-i2d-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *trepidare,* to be agitated. Fr., *trépidation.* A condition of agitation, a violent trembling. [a, 48.]—**T. cordis.** See PALPITATION *of the heart.*

TRÉPIDATION (Fr.), n. Tra-pe-da3-se-o2n2. See TREPIDATIO.—**T. épileptoïde.** An epileptoid paroxysm of violent tremulous movements occurring in the lower extremities in certain affections of the spinal cord. ["Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 8, 1886, p. 899 (a, 34).]—**T. provoquée.** T. produced by bringing certain muscles into action. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

TRÉPIED (Fr.), n. Tra-pe-a. A tripod.—**T. cœliaque.** See TRIPUS *Halleri.*—**T. vital.** Of Bichart, the combined functions of circulation, respiration, and brain-action. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

TRÉPORT (Fr.), n. Tra-por. See LE TRÉPORT.

TREPPE (Ger.), n. Tre2p'pe2. See SCALA and *Staircase* PULSATION.—**Bowditch'sche T.** The contractions, gradually increasing in intensity until they reach a certain maximum, from which they as gradually decrease, observed when a bundle of smooth muscle-fibres is stimulated by an induced current. [K.]—**Paukent', Trommelhöhlent'.** See SCALA *tympani.*

TRESCLÉOUX (Fr.), n. Tre2s-kla-u. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 88 (a, 14).]

TRESCORE (It.), n. Tre2s-ko'ra. A place in Bergamo, Italy, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

TRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tre(tra)'si2s. Gen., *tres'eos (-is).* Gr., τρῆσις (from τετραίνειν, to pierce). See WOUND.—**T. causis.** See BURN.—**T. punctura.** A puncture. [E.]—**T. vulnus.** A wound. [E.]

TRESSAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Tre2s-sa3-el-y'-ma3n2. See SUBSULTUS.

TRESTER (Ger.), n. Tre2st'e2r. See MARE (3d def.).

TREVOA (Lat.), n. f. Tra'vo2-a3. A genus of the *Rhamneæ.* [a, 35.]—**T. trinervis.** A shrub found from Bolivia to Chile. In Chile it is reputed vulnerary. [a, 35.]

TREWIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra'wi2-a3. Fr., *trévier.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**T. macrophylla, T. macrostachya, T. nudiflora.** An East Indian tree. The root-bark is used as a diuretic and externally in podagra. [a, 35.]

TRIACANTHIN, n. Tri-a2k-a2nth'i2n. Of A. L. Metz, an alkaloid obtained from *Gleditschia triacanthos;* probably identical with gleditschine (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [B, 270 (a, 38).]

TRIACETALDANE, n. Tri-a2s-e2t-a2ld'an. See under ALDANE.

TRIACETAMIDE, n. Tri-a2s-e2t'a2m-i2d(id). Fr., *triacétamide.* A substance, $(C_2H_3O)_3N$, obtained by heating acetonitril with acetic anhydride. [B, 3, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

TRIACETIN, n. Tri-a2s'e2t-i2n. Fr., *triacétine.* Ger., *T.* 1. An oily liquid, $C_3H_5.(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, found in the oil of *Euonymus europæus,* in cod-liver oil, and in some of the fats, and obtainable from a mixture of glycerin and glacial acetic acid. It has a slightly bitter and pungent taste. 2. A rather thick liquid, $C_4H_7(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, obtained by heating butenyl alcohol with acetic anhydride. It has an agreeable odor. [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIACETOGALLIC ACID, n. Tri-a2s"e2t-o-ga2l'i2k. Ger., *Triacetatgallussäure.* An acid, $C_6H_2(O.C_2H_3O)_3.COOH$, forming colorless acicular crystals. [B, 4.]

TRIACETONALKAMINE, n. Tri-a2s-e2t-o2n-a2l'ka2m-en. A base, $C_9H_{19}ON$, representing a molecule of triacetonamine to which two atoms of hydrogen have been added. It has an isomeric form, pseudot'. [B, 2.]

TRIACETONAMINE, TRIACETONHYDRAMINE, n's. Tri-a2s-e2t-o2n'a2m-en, -hid'ra2m-en. See under ACETONAMINES.

TRIACETYL, n. Tri-a2s'e2t-i2l. The compound C_2H_3O. [B.]—**T'æsculetin.** A substitution product, $C_9H_3.(C_2H_3O)_3.O_4$, formed by the action of acetic anhydride on æsculetin. [B, 2.]—**T'amine.** See TRIACETAMIDE.

TRIACETYLENE, n. Tri-a2s-e2t'i2l-en. See BENZENE.

TRIACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri2)-a2k(a3ch2)-en'(a3'e2n)-i2-u3m(u4m). From *tres,* three, and *achænium* (*q. v.*). A fruit resembling a cremocarp except that it is composed of three carpels. [a, 35.]

TRIACID, adj. Tri-a2s'i2d. Having an acidity of three; of an acid or an acid salt, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen; capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in an acid.

TRIAD, n. Tri'a2d. 1. A combination of three. 2. A trivalent element or radicle. [α, 48.]—**Hutchinson's t.** The conjunction of notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis; observed in hereditary syphilis. ["Ann. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 77.]

TRIADELPHOUS, adj. Tri-a2d-e2lf'u3s. Lat., *triadelphus* (from τρεῖς, three, and ἀδελφός, a brother). Fr., *triadelphe*. Ger., *dreibrüderig*, *triadelphisch*. Having the stamens united by their filaments into three sets. [α, 35.]

TRIÆNE (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-en'(a3'e2n)-e(a). Gr., τρίαινα. A trident, a three-pronged structure, especially a three-pronged sponge-spicule. [α, 48.]

TRIAKAIDEKAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tre)-a3-ka3-i2-de2k-a3-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From τρεῖς, three, καί, and δέκα, ten, and φόβος, fear. A morbid or superstitious dread of the number thirteen. [α, 34.]

TRIALKALAMIDE, n. Tri-a2l-ka2l'a2m-i2d(id). See under ALKALAMIDE.

TRIALKYL, n. Tri-a2l'ki2l. Ger., *T.* A triple molecule of an alkyl; a compound consisting of 3 alkyl molecules united together. [B, 4.]

TRIALKYLAMINE, n. Tri-a2l-ki2l'a2m-i2n. Ger., *Trialkylamin*. See under ALKYLAMINE.

TRIALKYLIC, adj. Tri-a2l-ki2l'i2k. Pertaining to a trialkyl; containing 3 molecules of an alkyl. [B, 4.]

TRIALLYLAMINE, n. Tri-a2l-i2l'a2m-en. The compound $(C_3H_5)_3N$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIALLYLIN, n. Tri-a2l'i2l-i2n. Oxide of allyl and glyceryl, $C_{12}H_{20}O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_3H_5 \\ (C_3H_5)_3 \end{matrix}\right\} O_3$. [B, 2.]

TRIAMIDOAZOBENZENE, n. Tri-a2m''i2d-o-a2z-o-be2nz'-en. A substance, $C_{12}H_{13}N_5 = (NH_2)_2.C_6H_3-N:N-C_6H_4(NH_2)$, constituting the dye known as Bismarck-brown, occurring as tabular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**T. hydrochloride.** Manchester-brown, vesuvin; a dyestuff, $C_{12}H_{13}N_5(ClH)_2$, occurring as a brown crystalline mass. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIAMIDOBENZENE, n. Tri-a2m''i2d-o-be2nz'en. A substance, $C_6H_3(NH_2)_3$, known in two isomeric forms: *α-t.*, $C_6[NH_2,NH_2,NH_2,H,H,H,]$, occurring as a red or brown crystalline mass; and *β-t.*, $C_6[NH_2,NH_2,H,NH_2,H,H,]$, a crystalline mass turning red in the air. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Tri a2m''i2d-o-be2nz-o'i2k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(NH_2)_3CO.OH$, produced by the action of reducing agents on dinitramidobenzoic acid. [B, 2.]

TRIAMIDOPHENOL, n. Tri-a2m-i2d-o-fe2n'o2l. Fr., *triamidophénol*. Ger., *T.* A very unstable triacid base, $C_6H_2(NH_2)_3OH$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**T. hydrochloride.** A substance, $C_6H_2(NH_2)_3.OH.3HCl = C_6H_{12}N_6Cl_3O$, forming colorless acicular crystals. [B, 4.]

TRIAMINE, n. Tri-a2m'en. See under AMINE.

TRIAMMONIC, adj. Tri-a2m-mo2n'i2k. Fr., *triammoniacal*. Containing three molecules of ammonium. [B.]

TRIAMYLAMINE, n. Tri-a2m-i2l'a2m-en. Tertiary amine of amyl, $N(C_5H_{11})_3$. [B.]

TRIAMYLENE, n. Tri-a2m'i2l-en. Fr., *triamylène*. Ger., *Triamylen*. A liquid, $C_{15}H_{30}$, of terebinthine odor, a polymeride of the amylene derived from fermentation amyl alcohol. [B, 2, 4.]

TRIAMYLIN, n. Tri-a2m'i2l-i2n. A substance, $C_3H_5(C_5H_{11})_3O_3$, produced by heating amyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid. [B, 2.]

TRIAMYLPHOSPHINE, n. Tri-a2m-i2l-fo2s'fen. The compound $(C_5H_{11})_3P$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIAMYLSTIBINE, n. Tri-a2m-i2l-sti2b'en. Ger., *Triamylstibin*. The compound $Sb(C_5H_{11})_3$. [B, 3.]

TRIANDROUS, adj. Tri-a2nd'ru2s. Lat., *triandrus*, *triandrius* (from τρεῖς, three, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *triandre*. Ger., *dreimännig*, *triandrisch*. Having three stamens. The *Triandria* (Fr., *triandrie*) are a Linnæan class of plants with t. flowers. [α, 35.]

TRIANGLE, n. Tri'a2n2-g'l. Gr., τρίγωνον. Lat., *trigonum*, *triangulum*, *triangulus* (from *tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Dreieck*. A three-cornered and three-sided figure, an area or space of three-cornered shape. [α, 48.]—**Anterior t. of the neck.** The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and a line running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla and continued to the mastoid process of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Assézat's t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the projection of the nasion on the alveolo-condylar plane and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter. [α, 34.]—**Cephalic t.** A t. on the antero-posterior plane of the skull formed by lines joining the occiput and forehead and chin, and one uniting the two latter. ["Ann. de gynéc.," Mar., 1892, p. 165 (α, 34).]—**Cervical t.** Ger., *Halsdreieck*. See TRIGONUM *cervicale*.—**Facial t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the basion and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter. [α, 34.]—**Frontal t.** A t. bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. [α, 34.]—**Hesselbach's t.** The space on the posterior surface of the anterior wall of the abdomen bounded by Poupart's ligament, the epigastric artery, and the margin of the rectus abdominis. [L.]—**Inferior carotid t.** Lat., *trigonum caroticum inferius*. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. [L.]—**Inferior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the bimastoid diameter for its base and the inion for its apex. [α, 34.]—**Inguinal t.** See *Scarpa's t.*—**Lumbo-costo-abdominal t.** The space bounded in front by the obliquus abdominis externus, above by the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the twelfth rib, behind by the outer edge of the erector spinæ, and below by the obliquus abdominis internus. ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Sept. 15, 1888, p. 686 (L).]—**Mento-condylial t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having its base extending between the condyles of the inferior maxilla and its apex at the gnathion.—**Mento-gonial t.** Of T. v. Török, a t. having the bigoniac diameter as its base and the gnathion as the apex. [α, 34.]—**Mento-mastoid t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having the bimastoid diameter as its base and the gnathion as its apex. [α, 34.]—**Mylo-hyoid t.** The triangular space formed by the mylo-hyoid muscle and the two bellies of the digastric muscle. [α, 34.]—**Occipital t. of the neck.** The space bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the trapezius, and the omohyoid. [L.]—**Omo-clavicular t.** See *Subclavian t.*—**Omo-hyoid t.** See *Superior carotid t.*—**Palatal t.** Lat., *trigonum palatinum*. Ger., *Gaumendreieck*. Of A. v. Török, a t. having the width of the palate for its base and the alveolar point for its apex. [α, 34.]—**Petit's t.** See TRIANGULUS *Petiti*.—**Posterior cervical t., Posterior t. of the neck.** See *Superior carotid t.*—**Pubo-urethral t.** A triangular space in the perinæum bounded by the ischio-cavernosus muscle externally, the bulbo-cavernosus muscle internally, and the transversus perinæi muscle posteriorly. [α, 34.]—**Scarpa's t.** A t. with its apex below, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the adductor longus, and the sartorius. [L.]—**Subclavian t.** A space bounded by the posterior belly of the omohyoid, the upper border of the clavicle, and the posterior margin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [L.]—**Submaxillary t.** The space between the lower border of the inferior maxilla, the parotid gland, and the mastoid process of the temporal bone above, the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid below, and the middle line of the neck in front. [L.]—**Superior carotid t.** Lat., *trigonum caroticum superius*. Ger., *oberes Halsdreieck*. The space bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the posterior belly of the digastric, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. [L.]—**Superior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the biparietal diameter for its base and the inion for its apex. [α, 34.]—**Superior t. of the neck.** See *Superior carotid t.*—**T. de lumière** (Fr.), **T. lumineux** (Fr.). See *Light* SPOT *on the membrana tympani*.—**T. médullaire** (Fr.). See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**T. omo-trachéal** (Fr.). See *Inferior carotid t.*—**Upper cervical t.** See *Superior carotid t.*

TRIANGULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Tre-a3n2-gu6-la2r. See TRIANGULAR; as a n., see TRIANGULARIS.—**T. des lèvres.** See RISORIUS and DEPRESSOR *anguli oris*.—**T. du coccyx.** See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**T. du nez.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**T. du menton.** See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris*.—**T. interne.** See CORRUGATOR *labii inferioris*.

TRIANGULAR, adj. Tri-a2n2g'u2l-a3r. Gr., τρίγωνος. Lat., *triangularis*, *triangulatus*. Fr., *triangulaire*, *triangulé*. Ger., *dreieckig*, *dreikantig*, *dreiseitig*. Having three angles; having a three-cornered shape. [α, 35, 48.]

TRIANGULARE (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri2)-a2n2g(a3n2g)-u2l(u4l)-ar(a3r)'e(a). Gen., *-ar'is*. See *Pyramidal* BONE.

TRIANGULARIS (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri2)-a2n2g(a3n2g)-u2l(u4l)-ar-(a3r)'i2s. See TRIANGULAR; as a n. m., see DEPRESSOR *anguli oris*.—**T. cerebri.** See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**T. coccygis.** See COCCYGEUS (2d def.).—**T. inferior.** See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris*.—**T. labii superioris.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**T. menti.** See *T.*, n.—**T. nasi.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.—**T. oris.** See *T.*, n.—**T. sterni.** Ger., *dreieckiger* (oder *innerer*) *Brustmuskel*. A thin, flat muscle arising by fleshy digitations from the inner surfaces of the cartilages of the second to the sixth ribs, and inserted into the posterior surface of the sternum, its xiphoid process, and the cartilages of the lower one or two true ribs. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

TRIANGULUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri2)-a2n2g(a3n2g)'u2l(u4l)-u3s-(u4s). See TRIANGLE.—**T. inguinalis.** See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.—**T. Petiti.** A triangular space between the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, the posterior border of the obliquus abdominis externus, and the crest of the ilium. [α, 17.]—**T. subinguinalis.** See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.

TRIANILÆSCULETIN, n. Tri-a2n-i2l-e2s-ku2'le2t-i2n. A 3-molecule aniline substitution compound, $C_9H_6O(C_6H_5,N)_3$, of æsculetin. [B, 2.]

TRIANOSPERMA (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-a2n(a3n)-o(o3)-spu6rm-(spe2rm)'a3. See ABOBORA (2d def.).—**T. ficifolia.** See BRYONIA *ficifolia*.

TRIANTHEMA (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-a2nth(a3nth)-em(am)'a3. From τρεῖς, three, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *trianthème*. Ger., *Dreiblume*. A genus of the *Azoideæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. decandra.** A common weed in India. The root is used in hepatitis and asthma, and its bark as an aperient. [α, 35.]—**T. monogynia.** Fr., *trianthème à un seul pistil*. Ger., *portulakblättrige Dreiblume*. Horse-purslane; a West Indian and tropical South American species. The entire plant has an unpleasant bitter taste, and is used as a stimulant to the mucous membranes and in disturbances of digestion and respiration. [α, 35.]—**T. obcordata.** A plant official in the Ph. of India, used as an astringent. The nauseous roots are cathartic. The herb is eaten, but is said to produce diarrhœa and paralysis. [α, 35.]

TRIANTHOUS, adj. Tri-a2nth'u3s. Three-flowered. [α, 35.]

TRIARACHIN, n. Tri-a2r'a2k-i2n. A substitution compound, $C_3H_5.(C_{20}H_{39}O_2)_3$, of glycerin. [B, 2.]

TRIARSENATE, n. Tri-a3rs'e2n-at. See under ARSENATE.

TRIATHLODYME (Fr.), n. Tre-a3t-lo-dem. A monster similar to an atlodidymus, but having three heads. [α, 48.]

TRIATOMIC, adj. Tri-a2t-o2m'i2k. Lat., *triatomicus* (from τρεῖς, three, and ἄτομος, an atom). Fr., *triatomique*. Ger., *dreiatomig*. 1. Of molecules of elementary bodies, containing three atoms. 2. Of compounds, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Of radicles, having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with three hydrogen atoms. [B.]

TRIBADE (Fr.), n. Tre-ba3d. See TRIBAS.

TRIBADISM, n. Tri'ba2d-i2z'm. Lat., *tribadismus* (from τριβάς [see TRIBAS]). Fr., *tribadisme.* Ger., *Tribadie, Tribadismus.* Unnatural sexual indulgence between two women, in which an abnormally large clitoris takes the part of a penis. [D.]

TRIBARYTIC, adj. Tri-ba2r-i2t'i2k. Containing three atoms of barium. [B.]

TRIBAS (Lat.), n. f. Trib(treb)'a2s(a3s). Gen., *trib'ados (-adis).* Gr., τριβάς (from τρίβειν, to rub). Fr., *tribade.* A woman who practises tribadism.

TRIBASIC, adj. Tri-bas'i2k. Fr., *tribasique.* Ger., *dreibasisch.* 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See *T.* ACID and *Triatomic* ALCOHOL. As regards alcohols, the term is superseded by *trihydric.* 2. Of salts, formed from a t. acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by bases. [α, 38.]

TRIBE, n. Trib. Lat., *tribus.* Fr., *tribu.* Ger., *Gruppe.* In botany, a division of an order (or suborder); a group superior to a genus and subordinate to a family. [α, 35.]

TRIBENZOYCIN, n. Tri-be2nz-o'i2s-i2n. Fr., *tribenzoycine, tribenzoïcine.* A glyceride of benzoic acid, $C_{24}H_{20}O_6 = C_3H_5(C_6H_5\text{-}CO.O)_3$. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TRIBROMACETIC ACID, n. Tri-brom-a2s-et(e2t)'i2k. A monobasic acid. $C_2Br_3HO_2 = CBr_3 - CO.OH$, derived from acetic acid, forming transparent prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMACETOXYL, TRIBROMACETYL, n's. Tri-brom-a2s-e2t-o2x'i2l, -a2s'e2t-i2l. Ger., *Tribromacetoxyl.* A radicle, $CBr_3CO = C_2Br_3O.$, derived from acetyl (acetoxyl). [B, 4.]

TRIBROMALDEHYDE, n. Tri-brom-a2l'de2-hid. Ger., *Tribromaldehyd.* See BROMAL.

TRIBROMAMIDOBENZENE, TRIBROMANILINE, n's. Tri-brom-a2m-i2d-o-be2nz'en, -a2n'i2l-i2n. A substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_2Br_3NH_2$. Two isomeric varieties are known, both forming crystalline solids. [B, 4.]

TRIBROMBENZENE, n. Tri-brom-be2nz'en. Ger., *Tribrombenzol.* A triatomic bromine substitution-product of benzene, $C_6H_3Br_3$. There are three isomeric modifications, all crystalline. [B, 4.]

TRIBROMETHYLENE, n. Tri-brom-e2th'i2l-en. Ger., *Tribromäthylen.* See ETHINYL *tribromide.*—**T. dibromide.** See ETHINYL *pentabromide.*

TRIBROMHYDRIN, n. Tri-brom-hid'ri2n. Fr., *tribromhydrine.* Ger., *T.* A body, $C_3H_5Br_3 = CH_2Br - CH.Br. - CH_2Br$, isomeric with brompropylene dibromide. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Tri-brom-hid-ro-kwi2n'on. A substitution-product, $C_6HBr_3(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone. [B, 4.]

TRIBROMIDE, n. Tri-brom'i2d(id). Fr., *tribromure.* Ger., *Tribromür.* A bromine compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRIBROMORCIN, TRIBROMORCINOL, n's. Tri-brom-o2rs'i2n, -o2rs'i2n-o2l. Fr., *tribromorcine.* Ger., *T.* The compound $C_7H_3Br_3(OH)_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMOXALIN, n. Tri-brom-o2x'a2l-i2n. An acid, $C_3Br_3N(NH)$; the only acid, except hydrocyanic acid, which contains carbon without either sulphur or oxygen. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIBROMPHENOL, n. Tri-brom-fe2n'o2l. Ger., *T.* The compound $C_6H_2Br_3(OH)$. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMSALICYLIC ACID, n. Tri-brom-sa2l-i2s-i2l'i2k. The compound $C_7H_3Br_3O_3$. [B.]

TRIBROMTOLUENE, n. Tri-brom-to2l-u2'en. Ger., *Tribromtoluol.* A substitution compound, $C_6H_2Br_3.CH_3$, of toluene, of which six isomeric varieties are known, all crystalline solids. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri2b'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). Gr., τρίβολος. Fr., *herse, tribule.* Ger., *Burzeldorn.* Caltrops; a genus of the *Zygophylleæ.* The *Tribuleæ* are a subdivision of the *Zygophylleæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. cistoides.** Fr., *herse cistoïde.* Turkey-blossom; a West Indian species. The roots are used as an aperient, and the bruised leaves as a maturant. [B, 35.]—**T. lanuginosus.** An East Indian species. The leaves and root are used as a diuretic, the seeds in gonorrhœa and dropsy, and the herb as an astringent and anthelminthic. [α, 35.]—**T. maximus.** Ger., *grosser Burzeldorn.* A West Indian species. The root is used in laxative ptisans, and the leaves in emollient poultices or in salves in skin diseases. [α, 35.]—**T. terrestris.** Fr., *herse* (*hérissé*), *croix de chevalier* (ou *de Malte*), *herbe* (ou *saligot,* ou *tribule*) *terrestre, tribule commun.* Ger., *gemeiner Burzeldorn, Erdstachelnuss.* Land-caltrops, the τρίβολος of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. It was formerly used as an astringent tonic in dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. [α, 35.]

TRIBUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri2b-u2t(ut)'u3m(u4m). From *tribuere,* to render. A tribute.—**T. lunare.** See MENSTRUATION.

TRIBUTYLAMINE, n. Tri-bu2t-i2l'a2m-en. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tributylamin.* An oily liquid, $N(C_4H_9)_3$, boiling at 208° C. [B.]

TRIBUTYRIN, n. Tri-bu2t'i2r-i2n. Fr., *tributyrine.* Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, forming one of the constituents of butter, and occurring as a liquid of sharp and bitter taste. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tris(trek)'e(a3-e2). From θρίξ, hair. See PLICA (2d def.).

TRICAPRIN, TRICAPRININ, n's. Tri-ka2p'ri2n, -ri2n-i2n. See under GLYCERYL *caprate.*

TRICAPROIN, TRICAPRONIN, n's. Tri-ka2p'ro-i2n, -ka2p'ron-i2n. Ger., *T.* See under GLYCERYL *caproate.*

TRICAPRYLIN, n. Tri-ka2p-ri2l-i2n. See under GLYCERYL *caprylate.*

TRICARBON, n. Tri-ka3rb'o2n. A radicle composed of three atoms of carbon. [B.]

TRICARPELLARY, adj. Tri-ka3rp'e2l-a-ri2. Lat., *tricarpellaris.* Having three carpels. [α, 35.]

TRICARPOUS, adj. Tri-ka3rp'u3s. Lat., *tricarpus* (from τρεῖς, three, and καρπός, fruit). Composed of three united fruits. [α, 35.]

TRICAUDALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri2)-ka4d(ka3-u4d)-al(a3l)'i2s. From *tres,* three, and *cauda,* the tail. See RETRAHENS *aurem.*

TRICEPHALOUS, adj. Tri-se2f'a2l-u3s. Lat., *tricephalus* (from τρεῖς, three, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *tricéphale.* Ger., *dreikopfig.* Having three heads; of a fruit, having three beaks. [α, 35.] The *tricephalus* (Fr., *tricéphale*; Ger., *Dreikopf*) of Veit is that form of double monster in which there is only one body below the umbilicus, two chests and necks with separate lungs, hearts, and tracheæ, but three heads with three distinct larynges. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

TRICEPS (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri2)'se2ps(ke2ps). Gen., *tricip'itis.* From *tres,* three, and *caput,* the head. Fr., *t.* Three-headed; as a n. m., a muscle that has three heads. [α, 48.]—**T. auris.** See RETRAHENS *aurem.*—**T. biceps brachii.** A muscle in solipeds formed by the union of the scapulo-olecranius, scapulo-olecranius major, humero-olecranius internus, and humero-olecranius externus. [L.]—**T. brachialis** [Coues], **T. brachii.** Fr., *t. brachial.* See *T.* EXTENSOR *cubiti.*—**T. cruris.** 1. See EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps.* 2. In solipeds, the rectus, vastus internus, and vastus externus muscles regarded as one. [L.]—**T. femoris.** Fr., *t. fémoral.* See EXTENSOR *cruris quadriceps.*—**T. magnus.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus.*—**T. minor, T. primus.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus.*—**T. secundus.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis.*—**T. suræ.** The combined gastrocnemius and solæus muscles. [L, 31.]

TRICERASTES (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-se2r(ke2r)-a2st(a3st)'ez(as). Fr., *tricéraste.* The genus *Datisca.* [α, 35.]—**T. glomerata.** Durango plant; a California species; a stomachic and cardiac stimulant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 608 (α, 14).]

TRICHADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-a2d(a3d)-en(an)'i2-a3. From θρίξ, a hair, and ἀδήν, a gland. A genus of the *Bixineæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. zeylanica.** The *tettigaha* of Ceylon; a large tree the seeds of which yield an oil used for burning and in the skin diseases of children. [α, 35.]

TRICHAMOMILLOL, n. Tri-ka2m-o-mi2l'o2l. A deep-blue, viscid substance, $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, of slight odor. It is one of the constituents of oil of chamomile, ethereal oil of wormwood, oil of pichurim beans, and the oil obtained from galbanum by dry distillation. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRICHANGEIECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-a2n(a3n2)-ji2(ge2-i2)-e2k-taz(ta3s)'i2-a3. From θρίξ, a hair, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔκτασις, extension. See TELANGEIECTASIS.

TRICHANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-a2n(a3n2)-ji'-(ge2'i2)-u3m(u4m). From θρίξ, a hair, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. See CAPILLARY (3d def.).

TRICHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-a2z(a3s)'mu3s(mu4s). From θρίξ, a hair. See HYPERTRICHOSIS.

TRICHATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-a2t(a3t)-ro(ro2)'-fi2-a3. From θρίξ, a hair, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Atrophy of the hair. [α, 34.]

TRICHAUXE (Lat.), **TRICHAUXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k-(tri2ch2)-a4x'(a3'u4x)-e(a), -i2s. Gen., *-aux'es, -aux'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and αὔξη, growth. See HYPERTRICHOSIS.

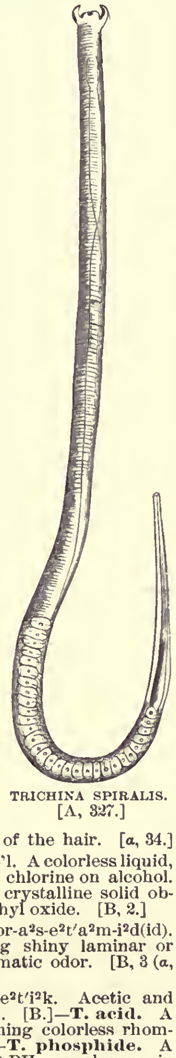
TRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)'i2-a3. From θρίξ, a hair. 1. An old term for entropion. [F.] 2. See TRICHIASIS.

TRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* Gr., τριχίασις (from θρίξ, a hair). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* It., *trichiasi.* Sp., *triquiasis.* 1. See TRICHOSIS. 2. That condition of the eyelids in which, owing to long-continued marginal blepharitis or to chronic trachoma, some of the eyelashes are inverted and rub over and irritate the eyeball. It is frequently complicated by spasm of the orbicularis muscle. T. passes into entropion by imperceptible degrees. [F.] 3. Of Hippocrates, a voiding of hair with the urine. 4. An abscess of the mamma. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**T. carunculæ.** The development of long, stout hairs in the caruncle of the inner canthus of the eye. [F.]—**T. of the anus.** Inversion of the hairs which grow about the anus. [D.]

TRICHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2-ki2l(ch2el)'i2-a3. From τρίχειλος, three-lipped. Fr., *trichilie.* A genus of tropical African and American trees. The *Trichilieæ* are a tribe of the *Meliaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. cathartica.** A Brazilian tree. The bark is purgative and emetic and is used in dropsy. [α, 35.]—**T. emetica.** The roka-tree of Arabia. The bark and fruits are emetic; a decoction of the fruits is used as a hair-wash, and an ointment made from the seeds is used in itch. [α, 35.]—**T. havanensis.** A Cuban and Mexican species with a purgative bark. [α, 35.]—**T. moschata.** Musk-wood; a Jamaica species; according to Hancock, found also in Guiana, and a source of juribali-bark. [α, 35.]—**T. trifoliata.** A West Indian and South American shrub, all parts of which have an offensive odor. The bark, which is a drastic purgative and uterine stimulant, is used in amenorrhœa, intestinal catarrh, and asthma, and as an abortifacient. [α, 35.]

TRICHINA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-in(en)'a3. From θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *trichine.* Ger., *Haarwurm, Trichine.* A genus of parasitic worms, of the *Nematoidea.* [α, 48.]—**T. cystica.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**T. spiralis.** Fr., *trichine.* Ger., *Trichine.* A small viviparous species from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{18}$ inch in length (the female

being somewhat the larger), having a pointed, narrow, and unarmed head with a small oral aperture. The larvæ are very tenacious of life, having been kept alive for a month. They present the form of spirally coiled worms, in the interior of small globular or oval cysts, about $\frac{1}{50}$ inch long, and are usually found in the voluntary muscles. In some cases they are found free. The flesh containing the larvæ having been eaten, they are set free during digestion and attain maturity rapidly, sometimes within forty-eight hours, and after a week the young are discharged from the uterus of the female, and, piercing the intestines, burrow into the tissues, producing trichiniasis. [L.]


TRICHINA SPIRALIS. [A, 327.]

TRICHINATOUS, adj. Tri2-ki2n'a2t-u3s. See TRICHINOUS.

TRICHINIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k-(tri2ch2)-i2n(en)-i2-a(a3)'si2s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-i'asis*). From *trichina* (*q. v.*). The disease produced by the entrance of trichinæ into the organism. The initial symptoms are those of gastro-intestinal disturbance (a sense of pressure in the epigastrium, nausea, and vomiting, followed usually by violent diarrhœa), followed in a week or two by excessive pain and soreness of the muscles to which the trichinæ may have gained access. [A, 446.]

TRICHINOPHOBIST, n. Tri2k-i2n-o2f'o2b-i2st. From *trichina* (*q. v.*), and φοβεῖν, to fear. One who has a morbid dread of trichiniasis in himself or in others. [Shoemaker, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1884, p. 528 (D).]

TRICHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-i2n(en)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). See TRICHINIASIS.

TRICHINOUS, adj. Tri2k-in'u3s. Infested with trichinæ, due to the presence of trichinæ.

TRICHIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-i2-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From θρίξ, a hair. See TRICHOSIS and TRICHIASIS (2d def.).—**T. districtx.** See DISTRIX and cf. FRAGILITAS *crinium* and TRICHORRHEXIS *nodosa*.

TRICHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., τριχισμός (from θρίξ, a hair). Fr., *trichisme*. Ger., *Haarspalt*, *Haarbruch*. See *Linear* FRACTURE.

TRICHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri2k(tri2ch2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From θρίξ, a hair. Ger., *Haarentzündung*. Inflammation of the hair. [α, 34.]

TRICHLORACETAL, n. Tri-klor-a2s'e2t-'l. A colorless liquid, $CCl_3-CH(O.O_2H_5)_2$, formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol. An isomeric variety, $CHCl_2.CCl(O.C_2H_5)_2$, is a crystalline solid obtained by the action of alcohol on tetrachlorethyl oxide. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORACETAMIDE, n. Tri-klor-a2s-e2t'a2m-i2d(id). A body, $CCl_3.CO(NH_2) = C_2Cl_3H_2NO$, forming shiny laminar or prismatic crystals, of sweetish taste and aromatic odor. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORACETIC, adj. Tri-klor-a2s-e2t'i2k. Acetic and containing three substituted atoms of chlorine. [B.]—**T. acid.** A monobasic acid, $CCl_3COOH = C_2Cl_3HO_2$, forming colorless rhomboedral crystals. Used as a caustic. [B, 4.]—**T. phosphide.** A colorless substance, $C_2Cl_3O.PH_2 = CCl_3-CO.PH_2$, analogous in structure to trichloracetamide. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORACETONITRIL, n. Tri-klor-a2s-e2t-o-nit'ri2l. An oily liquid, $C_2Cl_3.N = CCl_3.CN$, of penetrating odor. [B, 4.]

TRICHLORACETOPHOSPHAMIDE, n. Tri-klor-a2s-e2t-o-fo2sf'a2m-i2d(id). See TRICHLORACETIC *phosphide*.

TRICHLORACETYL, n. Tri-klor-a2s'e2t-i2l. Syn.: *trichloracetoxyl*. A radicle, $CCl_3CO' = C_2Cl_3O'$.—**T. bromide.** A yellowish fuming liquid, $C_2Cl_3O.Br$. [B, 4 (α, 38).]—**T. carbamide.** See *T. urea*.—**T. chloride.** An oily liquid, $CCl_3COCl = C_2Cl_4O$, of powerful odor. [B, 4.]—**T. hydrate.** Trichloracetic acid. [B.]—**T. hydride.** See CHLORAL.—**T. nitride.** See TRICHLORACETAMIDE.—**T. phosphide.** See TRICHLORACETIC *phosphide*.—**T. urea.** A substance, $CCl_3CO-NH.CONH_2NH_2 = C_3H_3Cl_3N_2O_2$, formed by the substitution of t. for hydrogen in urea. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORACETYPHIDE, n. Tri-klor-a2s-e2t'i2f-i2d(id). See TRICHLORACETIC *phosphide*.

TRICHLORALDEHYDE, n. Tri-klor-a2ld'e2-hid. See CHLORAL.

TRICHLORANILINE, n. Tri-klor-a2n'i2l-en. A substitution product of aniline, $C_6H_2.Cl_3.NH_2$. Three isomeric crystalline varieties are known. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORBENZENE, n. Tri-klor-be2nz'en. A substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_3Cl_3$. There are three isomeric modifications, all crystalline substances, differing in appearance and in their fusing points. [B, 4.]

TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID, n. Tri-klor-be2nz-o'i2k. A crystalline acid, $C_6H_2Cl_3.CO.OH$, known in three isomeric forms. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, n. Tri-klor-be2nz-o'-i2k. A solid substance, $C_6H_2Cl_3.CHO$, known in two isomeric forms. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORBUTIDENE, TRICHLORBUTYLIDENE, n's. Tri-klor-bu2t'i2d-en, -bu2t-i2l'i2d-en. A bivalent radicle, $C_4H_5Cl_3$. [B, 3.]—**T. alcohol, T. glycol.** See BUTYLCHLORAL *hydrate*.—**T. oxide.** See BUTYLCHLORAL.

TRICHLORBUTYRIC ACID, n. Tri-klor-bu2t-i2r'i2k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5Cl_3O_2 = CH_3.CHCl.CCl_2CO.OH$, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORCROTONIC ACID, n. Tri-klor-kro-to2n'i2k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_3Cl_3O_2$. [B, 4, 158.]

TRICHLORETHANE, n. Tri-klor-e2th'an. Fr., *trichloréthane*. Ger., *Trichloräthan*. Acetyl trichloride; a colorless liquid, $C_2H_3Cl_3$, of an odor like that of chloroform. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORETHER, n. Tri-klor-eth'u5r. The compound $C_4H_7Cl_3O = CHCl_2.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORETHIDENE, n. Tri-klor-e2th'i2d-en. Fr., *trichloréthidène*. Ger., *Trichloräthiden*. See TRICHLORETHYLIDENE.

TRICHLORETHYL, n. Tri-klor-e2th'i2l. The chemical group $C_2H_2CL_3$. [α, 38.]

TRICHLORETHYLENE, n. Tri-klor-e2th'i2l-en. See ETHINYL *trichloride*.—**T. dichloride.** See ETHINYL *pentachloride*.

TRICHLORETHYLIDENE, n. Tri-klor-e2th-i2l'i2d-en. A bivalent radicle, C_2HCL_3. [B.]—**T. alcohol.** See CHLORAL *hydrate*.—**T. diacetamide.** A substance, $CCl_3.CH(N.C_2H_3O.H)_2$, produced by heating chloral with acetonitril. It occurs as shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T. diacetate.** An oily liquid, $CCl_3.CH(O-C_2H_3O)_2 = C_6H_7Cl_3O_4$, of peculiar odor. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**T. diethylate, T. diethyl ether.** See TRICHLORACETAL.—**T. ethylacetin.** A liquid, $CCl_3.CH(OC_2H_5)(OC_2H_3O) = C_6H_9Cl_3O_3$, of agreeable odor. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T. ethyl ether.** See CHLORAL *alcoholate*.—**T. hydramine, T. hydrate amide.** Chloralammonia; a body, $CCl_3.CH\langle{}^{OH}_{NH_2} = C_2H_4Cl_3NO$, forming white acicular crystals, produced by the action of ammonia on cooled chloral. [B, 3.]—**T. hydrate ethylate.** See CHLORAL *alcoholate*.—**T. oxide.** See CHLORAL.—**T. thiohydrin.** A substance, $(CCl_3.CH.OH)_2S$, occurring as rhomboedral crystals, having an odor like that of mercaptan; produced by treating an ethereal solution of chloral or an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate with sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T. urea.** A substance, $CO.NH_2(NH.CH.OH.CCl_3)$, produced by treating urea solution with chloral, and occurring as rhombic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORHYDRIN, n. Tri-klor-hid'ri2n. Glyceryl or propenyl trichloride; a colorless, oily liquid, $C_3H_5.Cl_3 = CH_2Cl.CH.Cl.CH_2Cl$, isomeric with propylene trichloride and chlorpropylene dichloride. It smells like alcohol. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORHYDROXYPENTOIC ACID, n. Tri-klor-hid-ro2x-i2-pe2nt-o'i2k. An acid, $CH_3.CCl_2.CHCl.CH(OH).CO.OH$, occurring as tabular crystals resembling gypsum. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORIDE, n. Tri-klor'i2d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of three atoms of the latter to a definite amount of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

TRICHLORINATED, adj. Tri-klor'i2n-at-e2d. Lat., *trichloratus*. Fr., *trichloriné*. Ger., *trichlorinirt*. Combined with three atoms of chlorine. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Tri-klor-la2k'ti2k. An acid, $CCl_3.CH(OH)CO.OH$, forming prismatic crystals, and readily decomposable by weak bases into chloral and formic acid, and by the strong alkalies into chloroform. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORLACTONITRIL, n. Tri-klor-la2kt-o-nit'ri2l. A crystalline substance, $CCl_3.CH(OH).CN$, formed by the direct union of chloral and hydrocyanic acid. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Tri-klor-na2p(na2f)'tha2l-en. The compound $C_{10}H_5Cl_3$. [B, 4 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORODIMETHYLANILINAMIDOPHENOL, n. Tri-klor-o-di-me2th-i2l-a2n-i2l-i2n-a2m-i2d-o-fe2n'o2l. See INDOPHENOL.

TRICHLOROPHENATE, n. Tri-klor-o-fe2n'at. A compound of trichlorphenol with a metallic radicle. The t's are said to have the same antiseptic properties as trichlorphenol. [B, 4.]

TRICHLORORCIN, TRICHLORORCINOL, n's. Tri-klor-o2r'si2n, -o2r'si2n-o2l. A chlorine substitution product, $C_6Cl_3(CH_3)(OH)_2$, of orcin. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLOROSTRYCHNINE, n. Tri-klor-o-stri2k'nen. Fr., *t*. A substance, $C_{21}H_{19}Cl_3N_2O_2$, obtained by treating a diluted solution of strychnine with a current of chlorine; it is neutral, crystallizable, and very bitter. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TRICHLORPHENOL, n. Tri-klor-fe2n'o2l. A solid substance, $C_6H_2Cl_3.OH$, prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on carbolic acid, aniline, and other aromatic substances. It has a peculiar odor, and in substance exerts a feeble caustic action, but in solution is not irritant. It is said to act as a very energetic disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic. It occurs as acicular crystals, and forms salts called *trichlorophenates* [Dianin, "St. Petersb. med. Wchnschr.," No. 38, 1882 (B).]—**T. blue.** A coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{11}Cl_3N_2O$, occurring as acicular crystals which appear green by reflected light if the beam falls in the plane of the longer axis, but deep red if the beam is perpendicular to this axis. In solution it colors animal fibres a fast greenish blue. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORPYROGALLOL, n. Tri-klor-pir-o-ga2l'o2l. A substance, $C_6Cl_3(OH)_3$, produced when dry chlorine is passed through a cold mixture of pyrogallic and acetic acids, and occurring as acicular crystals containing three molecules of water. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRICHLORQUINOL, n. Tri-klor-kwi2n'o2l. A crystalline substance, $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORQUINONE, n. Tri-klor-kwi²n'on. A substance, $C_6HCl_3O_2$, occurring as large yellow tabular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**T'dimethylanilenimide.** See TRICHLORPHENOL *blue.*

TRICHLORRESORCIN, TRICHLORRESORCINOL, n's. Tri-klor-re²z-o²rs'i²n, -o²rs'i²n-o²l. A substance, $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$, occurring as acicular crystals. An isomeric form, *isotrichlorresorcin*, is also known. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORSALICIN, n. Tri-klor-sa²l'i²s-i²n. Fr., *trichloro-salicine.* Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_{13}H_{15}Cl_3O_2$, forming yellowish acicular crystals of very bitter taste. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TRICHLORSALIGENIN, n. Tri-klor-sa²l-i²j'e²n-i²n. Fr., *trichloro-saligénine.* A substance produced by decomposing trichlorsalicin with synaptase. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TRICHLORSILICOMETHANE, n. Tri-klor-si²l-i²k-o-me²th'-an. See SILICOCHLOROFORM.

TRICHLORTOLUENE, n. Tri-klor-to²l-u²'en. Ger., *Trichlortoluol.* A substitution product, $C_6H_2Cl_3.CH_3 = C_7H_6Cl_3$, of toluene, known in two isomeric forms. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHOBLAST, n. Tri²k'o-bla²st. From θρίξ, a hair, and βλαστός, a sprout. A hair occurring in the interior tissues of a plant. [α, 35.]

TRICHOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-ka³rd'i²-a³. From θρίξ, a hair, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *trichocardie.* See COR *hirsutum.*

TRICHOCARPOUS, adj. Tri²k-o-ka³rp'u³s. Lat., *trichocarpus* (from θρίξ, a hair, and καρπός, a fruit). Having the fruit hairy. [α, 35.]

TRICHOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. Tre-ko-sa-fa³l. See TRICHOCEPHALUS.—**T. de l'homme.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *dispar.*—**T. des ruminants.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *affinis.*—**T. sans pareil.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *dispar.*—**T. voisin.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *affinis.*

TRICHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-se²f-(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From θρίξ, a hair, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *trichocéphale.* Ger., *Haarkopfwurm.* A genus of nematoid worms, of the *Filaridæ.* [L, 18.]—**T. affinis.** Fr., *trichocéphale voisin* (ou *des ruminants*). A worm found in the cæcum of sheep and other ruminants. It closely resembles *T. dispar.* [L, 15.]—**T. apri, T. castoris.** A species found in the beaver. [L, 87 (α, 50).]—**T. crenatus.** Fr., *trichocéphale crénelé.* A species found in the large intestine of the hog; possibly *T. dispar.* [L, 17.]—**T. depressiusculus.** Fr., *trichocéphale déprimé.* A species found in the cæcum of the dog and fox. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**T. dispar.** Fr., *trichure, trichuride.* Ger., *Peitschenwurm.* Long thread-worm, whip-worm; a species 1 to 2 inches in length (the female being somewhat longer) and having a long filiform neck. The surface has transverse striæ and a longitudinal band of small wart-like papillæ. For a peculiar appendage of the male, see APPENDIX *copulatoria.* The worm, introduced into the human body by drinking water, is an irritant parasite of the small intestine. In its larval stage some consider it identical with the *Trichina spiralis.* [L.]—**T. equi.** See OXYURIS *curvula.*—**T. hominis, T. lemuris, T. palæformis.** See *T. dispar.*

TRICHOCIRSUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-su³rs(ki²rs)'-u³s(u⁴s). From θρίξ, a hair, and κιρσός, a varix. Of Dzondi, an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o²k(o²ch²)'la²s-(la³s)-i²s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and κλάσις, a breaking. Of Wilson, pathological brittleness of the hair. [α, 34.]

TRICHOCRYPTOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-os'ez(e²s). From θρίξ, a hair, and κρυπτός, hidden. Diseases of the hair follicles. [α, 34.]

TRICHOCYST, n. Tri²k'o-si²st. From θρίξ, a hair, and κύστις, a cyst. Fr., *trichocyste.* One of the peculiar cells found in certain *Infusoria*, very nearly identical with the nematocysts of the *Cœlenterata.* [B, 28 (α, 27).]

TRICHODANGEIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-od-a²n-(a³n²)-ji'(ge²-i²)-a³. From τριχώδης, hair-like, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. The capillaries. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHODANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-od-a²n-(a³n²)-je²(ge²-i²)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *trichodangiite.* Inflammation of the capillaries. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHODARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k'tri²ch²)-od-a³rt-er-(ar)'i²-a³. From τριχώδης, hair-like, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Ger., *Haarschlagader.* An arteriole. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHODARTERIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-od-a³rt-e²r(ar)-i²-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *trichodartériite.* Inflammation of the arterioles. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHODESMA (Lat.), n. n. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-de²z'de²s)'-ma³. Gen., *-des'matos (-atis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and δέσμα, a bond. A genus of the *Boragineæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. indicum.** An East Indian species used as an alterative and diuretic and in snake-bites. The leaves are employed as an emollient poultice. [α, 35.]

TRICHODOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-od-o(o³)-fle²b-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From τριχώδης, hair-like, and φλέψ, a vein. Inflammation of the venules. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHOGENOUS, adj. Tri²k-o²j'e²n-u³s. From θρίξ, a hair, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Hair-forming; promoting the growth of hair. [G.]

TRICHOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)'-si²-a³. From θρίξ, a hair, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *trichoglossie.* A hyperplastic condition of the epithelium of the tongue in which hair-like processes project from the tips of the lingual papillæ. [D.]

TRICHOGYNE, n. Tri²k'o-ji²n. From θρίξ, a hair, and γυνή, a woman. The receptive portion of a procarp; a thread-like appendage to the carpogonium of certain *Carpophyta.* [α, 35.]

TRICHOID, adj. Tri²k'oid. Gr., τριχώδης (from θρίξ, a hair, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *trichoïde.* Resembling a hair. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o'le²p-i²s. From θρίξ, a hair, and λεπίς, a husk. Fr., *tricholépide.* A genus of the *Compositæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. procumbens.** An East Indian herb, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Volutarella.* According to some, it is used medicinally in Persia. [α, 35.]

TRICHOLEUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-lu²k-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and λεύκωσις, whiteness. Fr., *tricholeucose.* See CANITIES.

TRICHOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o²l'i²th-u³s(u⁴s). From θρίξ, a hair, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *tricholithe.* A hairy concretion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TRICHOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-loj(lo²g)'i²-a³. From θρίξ, a hair, and λέγειν, to pick out (1st def.), or λόγος, understanding (2d def.). 1. See CARPHOLOGY. 2. See TRICHOLOGY.

TRICHOLOGY, n. Tri²k-o²l'o-ji. Lat., *trichologia.* The anatomy, etc., of the hair.

TRICHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-om'a³. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* Gr., τρίχωμα (from θρίξ, hair). Fr., *trichome.* Ger., *Trichom.* 1. See PLICA *polonica.* 2. See TRICHOME.—**T. evolutum.** Plica that develops normally. [G.]—**T. latens, T. occultum.** Latent plica; a term for various general symptoms supposed to be due to the diathesis that causes plica polonica. [G.]—**T. spurium.** Plica due to accidental causes, such as filth and pediculi. [G, 7.]

TRICHOMAPHYTE, n. Tri²k-om'a³-fit. From τρίχωμα, a trichoma, and φυτόν, a plant. A vegetable parasite formerly supposed to be the cause of plica polonica. [G.]

TRICHOME, n. Tri²k'om. Lat., *trichoma* (from θρίξ, hair). A hair, scale, or other outgrowth of the epidermis of a plant. [α, 35.]

TRICHOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o²m'o²n-a²s(a³s). Gen., *-mon'ados (-adis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and μονάς, a unit. Ger., *Haarmonade.* A genus of infusorians. [L, 17.]—**T. vaginalis.** An infusorian, about 0·03 mm. long, found in the vagina of women affected with gonorrhœa or an abundant vaginal secretion, and in the lochial discharge. It resembles the mucous corpuscles, but has a long filament (flagellum) or tail. It is provided with cilia. [L, 15.]

TRICHOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o²m'i²(u⁶)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os (-etis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and μύκης, a mushroom. See TRICHOPHYTON.

TRICHOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-kos'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* Fr., *trichomycose.* Ger., *Trichomykosis.* Any disease of the hair due to a vegetable parasite. [G.]—**T. barbæ.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria.*—**T. capillitii.** 1. See KERION. 2. See *T. circinata.*—**T. capillitii sycosiformis.** See KERION.—**T. circinata.** Fr., *teigne tondante, trichophytie tonsurante, porrigine tondante.* Ger., *scherende Flechte.* Ringworm of the hairy scalp; the disease produced by invasion of the epidermis and hair of the scalp by *Trichophyton tonsurans.* It is characterized by round, slightly reddened, scaly patches of skin upon which the hairs are usually broken off at a little distance from the cutaneous surface, leaving stumps the extremities of which appear more or less split and ragged. [G, 4.]—**T. favosa.** See FAVUS.—**T. nodosa, T. nodularis.** Fr., *t. nodulaire.* Sp., *piedra.* A disease of the hair occurring in the province of Cauca in Colombia. It is characterized by the formation of hard (stone-like), black, nodular concretions upon the hairs of the scalp, which are distributed at regular intervals along the shafts and produce a rattling noise when the hair is combed or shaken. It is usually met with in women. It is due to a fungous growth said to be caused by the use of a mucilaginous oil resembling linseed oil. [G.]—**T. pustulosa.** A pustular parasitic disease affecting hairy regions, such as the scalp or bearded portions of the face; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of *Mycosis pustulosa.* It includes the varieties *T. barbæ* and *T. capillitii.* [G, 4.]—**T. pustulosa barbæ, T. trichophytina.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria.*

TRICHONOSIS (Lat.), **TRICHONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Tri²k-(tri²ch²)-o²n'o²s-i²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-nos'eos (-is), -on'osi.* From θρίξ, a hair, and νόσος, disease. See TRICHOSIS.—**T. cana** [Wilson], **T. discolor.** See CANITIES.—**T. furfuracea.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata.*—**T. plica.** See PLICA *polonica.*

TRICHOPATHY, n. Tri²k-o²p'a²th-i². Lat., *trichopathia* (from θρίξ, a hair, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *trichopathie.* Ger., *Trichopathie, Haarkrankheit.* See TRICHOSIS.

TRICHOPHORE, n. Tri²k'o-for. From θρίξ, a hair, and φορός, bearing. A row of cells of the procarp on which the trichogyne is borne in certain *Algæ.* [α, 35.]

TRICHOPHYTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-fit(fu⁶t)-i(i²)'a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *-as'eos (-i'asis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and φυτόν, a plant. See TRICHOPHYTOSIS.

TRICHOPHYTIE (Fr.), n. Tre-ko-fe-te. See TRICHOPHYTOSIS.—**T. circinée.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *maculo-vesiculosa.*—**T. cutanée.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS *trichophytina.*—**T. sycosique.** See SYCOSIS *parasitaria.*—**T. tonsurante.** See TRICHOMYCOSIS *circinata.*—**T. unguéale.** See ONYCHOMYCOSIS *trichophytina.*

TRICHOPHYTINUS (Lat.), adj. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o(o³)-fi²t(fu⁶t)-in(en)'u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans.* [G.]

TRICHOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Tri²k(tri²ch²)-o²f'i²t(u⁶t)-o²n. From θρίξ, a hair, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *t.* A genus of *Fungi* of uncertain botanical affinities; considered by some as only stages in the development of a more highly organized fungus. [B, 54.]—

T. decalvans, T. sporuloides, T. tonsurans, T. ulcerum. The fungus of ringworm (tinea sycosis); a species closely allied to, if not identical with, *Achorion Schœnleini.* It consists of very long, slender, pale-grayish, branching, and ribbon-like threads (mycelium), containing small, round, refractive, grayish or pale-greenish spores, which are sometimes single and sometimes disposed in rows. Reproduction by sexual processes has not been observed. Some authors consider it identical with *Microsporon furfur.* [B, 54; α, 35.]



TRICOPHYTON TONSURANS. [A, 327.]

TRICHOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *trichophytie.* Syn.: *tinea trichophytina.* Ringworm; a group of skin diseases due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans.* Cf. Mycosis *trichophytina.*—**T. barbæ.** See Sycosis *parasitaria.*—**T. capitis.** T. of the hairy scalp.—**T. corporis.** See Dermatomycosis *maculo-vesiculosa.*—**T. cruris.** See Eczema *marginatum.*

TRICHOPOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k-(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-pol(po^{2}l)-i^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and πολιοῦσθαι, to become gray. Fr., *trichopoliose.* See Canities.

TRICHOPTILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}pt-i^{2}l-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and πτίλον, a feather. 1. Of Devergie, trichorrhexis nodosa; so called from the feathered condition of the hairs owing to splitting of the shafts. ["Ann. de derm. et de syph.," i, 1871; "Am. Jour. of Syph. and Derm.," iii, p. 254 (G).] 2. A disease of the hair, especially of that of the axillæ and pubes, in which the cortex of the hair is stripped up in places, forming feather-like projections about which at certain points masses of yellowish material become attached. The affection is regarded as the result of maceration of the hairs from excessive sweating. [Michelson (G, 82).]

TRICHORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *trichorrhexie.* See *T. nodosa.*—**T. nodosa.** Fr., *trichorrhexie noueuse.* Ger., *Auftreibungen und Spaltungen der Haare.* A disease of the hairs (most commonly of the beard and mustache, but also of the scalp, etc.) in which little spindle-shaped bulbous swellings occur along the hair-shaft, and afterward split up into numerous longitudinal divisions, weakening the hair at these points, so that it easily breaks, leaving at the point of fracture a brush-like stump composed of jagged filaments. [G, 47.] Cf. Fragilitas *crinium,* Trichoptilosis, Monilethrix, and Distrix.

TRICHORRHŒA (Lat.), **TRICHORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r-re(ro^2'e^2)-a^3, tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhœ'æ, -rhys'eos (-or'rhysis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and ῥοία or ῥύσις, a flowing. See Alopecia.

TRICHOSANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}s-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)'ez(as). From θρίξ, a hair, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Haarblume.* A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. amara.** Fr., *t. amer, anguine amère.* Ger., *bittere Haarblume.* A West Indian species. The bitter fruit is used like colocynth and as a rat poison. [α, 35.]—**T. anguina.** Fr., *t. contourné, anguine.* Ger., *schlangenfrüchtige Haarblume.* Snake-gourd; a species indigenous to China and cultivated in southern Asia and elsewhere for its fruits, which are eaten, cooked, when green, but become purgative when ripe, and are then used especially as a tæniafuge. [α, 35.]—**T. cucumerina.** Fr., *t. du Malabar.* Ger., *gurkenartige Haarblume.* A species found in southern Asia, having a strong, unpleasant odor. The stalk is used as an expectorant, the root as a purgative and tonic, an infusion of the tender shoots and dried capsules as an aperient, the expressed juice of the leaves as an emetic, and the seeds as an anthelminthic and antiperiodic. [α, 35.]—**T. cuspidata.** An East Indian species. The expressed juice is emetic and is used as an expectorant and digestive. The root is a powerful purgative. [α, 35.]—**T. dioica.** A species growing wild in Bengal and cultivated in India as an article of food. It was formerly used by the Hindus in leprosy, and is considered tonic and febrifuge. An alcoholic extract of the unripe fruit is said to be a powerful purgative. [α, 35.]—**T. incisa.** An East Indian species. The root, powered and mixed with oil of azadirachta, is used in painful ulcers. [α, 35.]—**T. laciniosa.** Fr., *t. lacinié.* Ger., *handtheilige Haarblume.* An East Indian species. The young shoots and the fruits are used as a laxative and stomachic. [α, 35.]—**T. nervifolia.** An East Indian species. The fruits are used externally in epilepsy and mental troubles. [α, 35.]—**T. palmata.** An East Indian species. The fruit, mixed with cocoanut oil, is used in earache, and the pulp is purgative. The root is considered poisonous; it is used in diseases of cattle, especially in pneumonia. [α, 35.]—**T. trifoliata.** A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The leaves are eaten and the juice is used in swellings. [α, 35.]—**T. villosa.** An East Indian and Javanese species. The fruits are used as a drastic purgative. [α, 35.]

TRICHOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-schis'eos (-osch'isis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and σχίσις, a cleaving. See Distrix and cf. Fragilitas *crinium.*

TRICHOSCOPY, n. Tri^{2}k-o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. From θρίξ, a hair, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. The examination of the hair. [α, 34.]

TRICHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *trichose.* Any disease of the hair, either in the form of morbid growth or of deficiency; of Auspitz, a suborder of the *Keratonosi,* including *Hypertrichoses, Paratrichoses,* and *Atrichoses.* [G, 4.]—**T. athrix.** See Alopecia.—**T. decolor.** Morbid discoloration of the hair. [G, 33, 52.]—**T. deformis.** A morbid change in the quality or structure of the hair. [G, 33.]—**T. distrix.** See Trichoptilosis.—**T. plica.** See Plica *polonica.*—**T. poliosis.** See Canities.—**T. sensitiva.** A condition in which the scalp is so abnormally sensitive that cutting the hair causes pain. [G.]—**T. setosa.** A condition in which the hair becomes thick, rigid, and bristly. [G, 52.]

TRICHOSPORE, n. Tri^{2}k'o-spor. From θρίξ, a hair, and σπόρος, seed. A spore produced on a thread, as in the *Hyphomycetes.* The *Trichosporei* (Fr., *trichosporés*) are: Of Léveillé, a division of *Fungi,* consisting of the *Aleurinei, Phycocladei,* and *Sclerochœtei;* of Fries, a division of the *Mucedines.* [α, 35.]

TRICHOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-stem(stam)'a^3. Gen., *-stem'atos (-atis).* From θρίξ, a hair, and στῆμα, a stamen. A genus of the *Labiatæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. lanatum.** Black sage; used by the Mexicans and Indians of southern California to promote the growth of the hair and to give it a dark color. [α, 35.]

TRICHOSTERETICUS (Lat.), adj. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}r-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From θρίξ, a hair, στερητικός, depriving. Ger., *haarraubend.* Causing loss of hair. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

TRICHOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)'-i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idis.* From θρίξ, a hair, and *syphilis (q. v.).* Of Wilson, trichorrhexis nodosa affecting the hairs of the beard, following syphilitic alopecia. [G.]

TRICHOSYPHILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-si^{2}f-(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-os'i^{3}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* A syphilitic disease of the hair. [G.]

TRICHOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-o(o^3)-thes-(thak)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From θρίξ, a hair, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., *trichotécie.* A vegetable parasite of the hair; of Link, a genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi.* [G; α, 35.]—**T. roseum.** A fungous growth found in the ear. ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," v, p. 163.]

TRICHOTOMOUS, adj. Tri^{2}k-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *trichotomus* (from τρίχα, in three parts, and τομός, cutting). Fr., *trichotome.* Ger., *wiederholt-dreitheilig.* Three-forked, dividing continuously into three equal or nearly equal branches. [α, 35.]

TRICHOTON (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-ot'o^{2}n. From τριχωτός, hairy. See Capillitium (2d def.).

TRICHROMATE, n. Tri-krom'at. A compound of a basic oxide united with three molecules of chromium trioxide. [B.]

TRICHROMYL, n. Tri-krom'i^{2}l. A radicle, $(CrO_2)_3$. [B, 3.]—**T. chloride.** A black deliquescent powder, $(CrO_2)_3Cl_2$. [B, 3.]

TRICHTER (Ger.), n. Tri^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r. See Infundibulum and Funnel.—**Gebärmuttert'.** See Infundibulum *tubæ.*—**Gehirnt'.** See Infundibulum (2d def.).—**Gehört'.** See Ear-*trumpet* and Infundibulum *cochleæ.*—**Hautt', Nabelhautt'.** The conical portion of the integument of the navel that encroaches upon the umbilical cord. [A, 19.]—**Pialt'.** Of Schwalbe, the sheath of pia which surrounds the small blood-vessels in the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).] Cf. *Pial* funnels.—**T'drainage.** Of Straub, drainage of œdematous subcutaneous tissue by means of a small glass funnel inserted through an incision in the skin. [A, 319 (α, 34).]—**T'förmig.** See Infundibuliform.—**Wimpert'.** See *Nephridial* funnel.

TRICHTERBRUST (Ger.), n. Tri^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-brust. Of Ebstein, a deformity characterized by a funnel-shaped depression of the lower part of the anterior wall of the thorax and the upper part of the anterior abdominal wall, sometimes accompanied by a lower dorsal scoliosis. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TRICHTERSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Tri^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-shni^{2}t. An infundibuliform incision. [E.]

TRICHTERWINDE (Ger.), n. Tri^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-vi^{2}nd-e^2. The genus *Ipomœa.* [α, 35.]

TRICHURIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^{2}s. From θρίξ, a hair, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *trichuride.* Ger., *Haarwurm, Haarschwanzchen.* 1. Of Roederer, a genus of the *Filaridæ.* 2. Of Buttner, the *Trichocephalus dispar.* [α, 16.]

TRICIPITAL, adj. Tri-si^{2}p'i^2-t'l. From *tres,* three, and *caput,* the head. Three-headed. [α, 48.]

TRICLINIC, adj. Tri-kli^{2}n'i^{2}k. From τρεῖς, three, and κλίνειν, to bend. Triply inclined; exhibiting inclination in three different planes. [B.]

TRICOBALTOUS, adj. Tri-ko-ba^{4}lt'u^{3}s. Containing three atoms of cobalt. [B.]

TRICOCCOUS, adj. Tri-ko^{2}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *tricoccus* (from τρεῖς, three, and κόκκος, a kernel). Fr., *tricoque.* Ger., *dreiknöpfig, dreiknotig.* Having or consisting of three cocci. The *Tricocca,* or *Tricoccæ* (Fr., *tricoccées*), are the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [α, 35.]

TRICOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri^{2}k-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Trichocephalus.

TRICODEINE, n. Tri-kod-e'en. Fr., *tricodéine.* Ger., *Tricodeïn.* A polymeride, $C_{108}H_{126}N_6O_{18}$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on codeine. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, ptyalism, and catharsis. [B, 2.]

TRICOLOR, adj. Tri'ku^{3}l-u^{3}r. From *tres,* three, and *color,* color. Of three colors. As a n., the *Amarantus t.* [α, 35.]

TRICORNATE, adj. Tri-ko^{2}rn'at. Lat., *tricornis* (from *tres,* three, and *cornu,* a horn). Ger., *dreihörnig.* Having three horns or horn-like appendages. [α, 35.]

TRICROTIC, adj. Tri-kro^{2}t'i^{2}k. From τρεῖς, three, and κροτεῖν, to beat. Having a triple beat (cf. Dicrotic). [α, 48.]

TRICUSPID, adj. Tri-ku^{3}sp'i^{2}d. From *tres,* three, and *cuspis,* a point. Fr., *tricuspide.* Ger., *tricuspidal, dreizipfelig.* 1. Having three cusps. 2. Pertaining to the t. valve. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TRICUSPIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-ku3sp(ku4sp)'i2s. Gen., *-cusp'idis.* 1. The tricuspid valve of the right auriculo-ventricular ostium. 2. Of Harvey, one of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery. [H, 12.]

TRICYANATE, n. Tri-si'a2n-at. A salt of tricyanic acid. [B.]

TRICYANHYDRIN, n. Tri-si-a2n-hid'ri2n. A polymere, $C_3H_3N_3$, of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TRICYANIC ACID, n. Tri-si-a2n'i2k. Ger., *Tricyansäure.* A polymeric form of cyanic acid, $H_3C_3N_3O_3 = (C_3N_3)(OH)_3$. [B.]

TRICYANODIAMIDE, n. Tri-si-a2n-o-di'a2m-i2d(id). A univalent radicle, $(C_3N_3)\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\NH_2\\H\end{matrix}\right.$. [B.]—**T. hydrate.** See AMMELINE.

TRICYANOGEN, n. Tri-si-a2n'o-je2n. Ger., *Tricyan.* A hypothetical polymeric form, $C_3N_3 = \begin{matrix}-CN\\NC-\\-CN\end{matrix}$, of cyanogen. [B.]—**T. diamide-imide.** See MELAM.—**T. tribromide.** Ger., *Tricyantribromür.* A polymeric form, $C_3N_3Br_3$, of cyanogen bromide. [B.]—**T. trichloride.** Ger., *Tricyantrichlorür, festes Chlorcyan.* A polymeric form, $C_3N_3Cl_3$, of ordinary cyanogen chloride. [B.]

TRICYANOTRIAMIDE, n. Tri-si-a2n-o-tri'a2m-i2d(id). Ger., *Tricyanotriamid.* Melamine; a polymer, $C_3H_6N_6 = (C_3N_3)(NH_2)_3$, of cyanamide. [B.]

TRIDECATOIC ACID, TRIDECYLIC ACID, n's. Tri-de2k-a2t-o'i2k, -de2s-i2l'i2k. A crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$. [B, 4.]

TRIDENTATE, adj. Tri'de2nt-at. From *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth. Three-toothed. [α, 35.]

TRIDÉROATLODYME (Fr.), n. Tre-da-ro-a3t-lo-dem. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a rare variety of triple monster presenting features of the derodidymus and of the atlodymus. [α, 34.]

TRIDESMIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-de2z(de2s)'mi2s. Fr., *t.* 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, referred by some to *Croton.* 2. The genus *Cratoxylon.* The *Tridesmeæ*, or *Tridesmineæ*, are a section of the *Desmostemoneæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. hispida.** A species of *T.* (1st def.) found in southern China; a low shrub the root of which is used as a tonic. [α, 35.]

TRIDIGITATE, adj. Tri-di2j'i2t-at. Lat., *tridigitatus* (from *tres*, three, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *tridigité.* Ger., *dreifingerig, dreigefingert.* 1. Having three fingers. 2. Thrice digitate; digitately trifoliate, as in the common clover-leaf. [α, 35.]

TRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri2d'i2m(u6m)-u3s(u4s). Gr., τρίδυμος. See TRIPLET.

TRIEB (Ger.), n. Treb. See NISUS and TURION.—**Gipfelt'e, Jahrest'e.** See INNOVATIONS.—**T'lager.** Of Link, the thallus of lichens and *Algæ.* [α, 35.]

TRIEFAUGE (Ger.), n. Tref'a3-u4g-e2. Blear-eye. See BLEPHARITIS *intermarginalis.*

TRIEFÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. Tref'oig-i2g. See BLEAR-EYED.

TRIEFÄUGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Tref'oig-i2g-kit. See BLEAREDNESS.

TRIELCON (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri2)-elk'o2n. From τρεῖς, three, and ἕλκειν, to draw. In old surgery, a forceps with three branches, for extracting balls, etc. [L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

TRIENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri2)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)'-a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From τρεῖς, three, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a genus of otocephalic monsters devoid of three of the principal cephalic parts, the buccal, nasal, and ocular. [α, 34.]

TRIENNIAL, adj. Tri-e2n'i2-'l. Lat, *triennis* (from *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year). Fr., *triennal, trisannuel.* Lasting three years. [α, 35.]

TRIENTALIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri2)-e2nt-al(a3l)'i2s. From *triens*, a third part. Fr., *trientale.* Ger., *Trientale.* Chickweed-wintergreen; a genus of the *Primulaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. americana.** Black wintergreen-chickweed, star-flower; common in rocky woods in North America. [α, 35.]—**T. europœa.** Fr., *trientale d'Europe, pirolle.* European chickweed-wintergreen. The herb is astringent and the root emetic. [α, 35.]

TRIETHYL, n. Tri-e2th'i2l. The chemical group $(C_2H_5)_3$. [α, 38.]—**T'azonium.** A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_3.N_2H_2 = NH_2 : N : (C_2H_5)_3$, containing three molecules of ethyl substituted in hydrazine. [B.]—**T'benzene.** A 3-molecule ethyl substitution compound, $C_6H_3(C_2H_5)_3 = C_{12}H_{18}$, of benzene. [B, 4.]—**T'bismuthine.** See BISMUTH*t'.*—**T'borine.** A liquid, $B.(C_2H_5)_3$, having a penetrating and highly irritant odor and taking fire spontaneously in the air.—**T'carbinol.** See under HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**T. hydrin.** See TRIETHYLIN.—**T'methane.** See under HEPTANE.—**T'methyl.** See under HEPTYL.—**T'methylphosphonium.** A radicle, $P.(C_2H_5)_3.CH_3'$. [B.]—**T'phosphine.** See *Tertiary* ETHYLPHOSPHINE.—**T. phosphosinamine.** A substance, $SCN(C_3H_5)P(C_2H_5)_3$, occurring as tabular crystals. It is isomorphous with thiosinamine. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T. propenyl ether.** See TRIETHYLIN.—**T. pseudocyanurate.** See ETHYL *isocyanurate.*—**T'silicol.** See SILICOHEPTYL *alcohol.*—**T'silicolate.** A salt or substitution compound of silicoheptyl alcohol. [B, 4.]—**T'silicomethane hydride.** See SILICOHEPTANE.—**T'silicyl.** See SILICOHEPTYL.—**T'stibine.** A colorless, spontaneously inflammable liquid, $Sb.(C_2H_5)_3$, of garlicky odor. [B.]—**T'sulphine.** A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_3 \equiv S-$. [B.]—**T'urea.** See under ETHYLUREA.—**T'vinylammonium.** A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_3 \equiv N-CH.CH_2$. [B, 4.]

TRIETHYLAMINE, n. Tri-e2th-i2l'a2m-en. A substance, $N(C_2H_5)_3 = NC_6H_{15}$, isomeric with hexylamine; alkaline, of an oily consistence, and of an agreeable odor. [B.]—**T. hydrochloride.** A substance, $N(C_2H_5)_3,HCl$, forming feathery laminar crystals. [B.]—**T. sulphate.** The compound $[N(C_2H_5)_3]_2H_2SO_4$. [B.]

TRIETHYLARSINE, n. Tri-e2th-i2l-a3rs'en. A colorless liquid, $As.(C_2H_5)_3$. [B.]—**T. bromide, T. dibromide.** A deliquescent crystalline body, $As.(C_2H_5)_3.Br_2$. [B.]—**T. diiodide, T. iodide.** A yellow solid, $As.(C_2H_5)_3I_2$. [B.]—**T. oxide.** A yellowish, oily liquid, $As.(C_2H_5)_3,O$, of a disagreeable odor. [B.]—**T. sulphide.** A body, $As.(C_2H_5)_3.S$, occurring as prismatic crystals. [B.]

TRIETHYLENE, n. Tri-e2th'i2l-en. A radicle, $(C_2H_4)_3 = C_6H_{12}$. [B.]—**T. alcohol.** A liquid, $C_2H_4 : O_2 : (C_2H_4.OH)_2 = C_6H_{14}O_4$. [B; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**T. diamine.** An oily liquid, $(C_2H_4)_3.N_2 = B : (C_2H_4)_3 : N$. [B, 4.]—**T. dioxydihydrate.** See *T. alcohol.*

TRIETHYLIC, adj. Tri-e2th-i2l'i2k. Containing or derived from three molecules of ethyl. [B.]

TRIETHYLIDENE, n. Tri-e2th-i2l'i2-den. A polymeric form, $(C_6H_{12})^{vi}$, of ethylidene. [B.]—**T. oxide, T. trioxide.** See PARALDEHYDE.

TRIETHYLIN, n. Tri-e2th'i2l-i2n. Ger., *Triäthylin.* A liquid, $C_3H_5(OC_2H_5)_3 = C_9H_{20}O_3$, of pleasant smell. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]

TRIETHYLROSANILINE, n. Tri-e2th-i2l-roz-a2n'i2l-en. A substance, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_2H_5)_3N_3$, obtained by heating rosaniline or its salts with ethyl iodide and alcohol. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**T. hydrochloride.** The salt of t. commonly known in commerce; it occurs as a semicrystalline, golden-yellow mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**T. hydriodide.** A salt, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_2H_5)_3N_32HI$, forming one of the colors known as Hofmann's violet. [B, 49.]

TRIFACIAL, adj. Tri-fa'si2-'l. From *tres*, three, and *facies*, the face. Fr., *t.* 1. Triple and pertaining to the face. 2. Pertaining to or affecting the t. nerve. [α, 48.]

TRIFARIOUS, adj. Tri-fa'ri2-u3s. Gr., τριφάσιος. In three vertical rows. [α, 35.]

TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN (Fr.), n. Tre-fa-mo-ro-ro-tu5-le-a3n2. See TRICEPS *cruris.*

TRIFID, adj. Tri'fi2d. Lat., *trifidus* (from *tres*, three, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *dreispaltig.* Three-cleft. [α, 35.]

TRIFLUORIDE, n. Tri-flu2'o2r-i2d(id). A fluorine compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRIFOLIATE, adj. Tri-fol'i2-at. Lat., *trifoliatus* (from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *trifolié.* Ger., *dreiblättrig.* 1. Possessing three leaves. 2. Trifoliolate. The *Trifoliatæ* are a section of the *Leguminosæ.* [α, 35.]

TRIFOLIOLATE, adj. Tri-fol'i2-ol-at. Lat., *trifoliolatus* (from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *trifoliolé.* Ger., *dreitheilblättrig.* Of a compound leaf, having three leaflets. [α, 35.]

TRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri2)-fol(fo2l)'i2-u3m(u4m). Gr., τριφύλλιον, τρίφυλλον. Fr., *trèfle, tremaine, trioule* (1st def.). Ger., *Klee* (1st def.). 1. Clover, trefoil; a genus of leguminous herbs. The *Trifolieæ* (Fr., *trifoliées*) are a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ.* [α, 35.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Folia trifolii fibrini.*—**Essentia trifolii fibrini.** See *Tinctura trifolii fibrini.*—**Extractum trifolii aquatici** [Belg. Ph., 1854, Finn. Ph.] (seu **fibrini** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait de trèfle d'eau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bitterkleeextract.* A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) aqueous extract made from the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Most of the ph's direct the use of warm or boiling water to extract the drug. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia trifolii fibrini** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *ményanthe* (ou *trèfle d'eau*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *trébol acuático* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura trifolii fibrini.** A tincture made by treating *Menyanthes trifoliata* with four or six times as much alcohol for six days, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**T. acetosum.** See OXALIS *acetosella.*—**T. agrarium.** Fr., *trèfle houblon* (ou *jaune*), *minette dorée, trance.* Ger., *Hopfenklee.* Hop- (or yellow, or golden) clover of Europe, western Asia, and New England; a fodder herb. [α, 35.]—**T. alpestre, T. alpinum.** Fr., *trèfle des Alpes, réglisse de montagne* (ou *des Alpes*). Ger., *Alpenklee.* Mountain-licorice; found in Europe and western Asia. The sweet-juiced root is used like licorice. [α, 35.]—**T. amarum, T. antiscorbuticum, T. aquaticum.** See MENYANTHES *trifoliata.*—**T. arvense.** Fr., *trèfle des champs, herbe à vache, patte de lièvre, minots, mignonet* (*blanc*), *pied de lièvre* (ou *de lion*). Ger., *Ackerklee, Hasenpfötchen.* Hare's-foot clover (or trefoil) of Europe, rabbit-foot of North America, stone-clover, the λαγώπους of Dioscorides. The entire plant, formerly official as *herba et flores lagopi* (seu *lagopodis*), is now used as a domestic remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery. It was formerly recommended in Asiatic cholera. [α, 35.]—**T. bituminosum.** See *Psoralea bituminosa.*—**T. cæruleum.** See MELILOTUS *cœrulea.*—**T. cervinum.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**T. corniculatum.** See LOTUS *corniculatus.*—**T. creticum.** See TRIGONELLA *fœnum græcum.*—**T. dentatum.** See MELILOTUS *dentata.*—**T. fibrinum.** 1. See MENYANTHES *trifoliata.* 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Folia trifolii fibrini.*—**T. fragiferum.** Fr., *trèfle capiton* (ou *fraise*) [2d def.]. Ger., *Blasenklee, Erdbeerklee* (2d def.). 1. See FRAGARIA *vesca.* 2. Strawberry (or strawberry-headed) clover; a perennial clover of Europe, northern Africa, and middle and northern Asia. [α, 35.]—**T. hepaticum.** See ANEMONE *hepatica.*—**T. hydropicum.** See MENYANTHES *trifoliata.*—**T. incarnatum.** Fr., *farouche, lupinette, trèfle incarnat, fleur de chair.* Ger., *Blutklee, Incarnatklee.* Carnation clover, crimson (or Italian) clover (or trefoil); a European species recommended as a valuable plant for hay. [α, 35.]—**T. medium.** Cow-grass, red zigzag clover of Europe and northern and middle Asia; a perennial species. [α, 35.]—**T. melilotum, T. odoratum.** See MELILOTUS *officinalis.*—**T. minus.** 1. See OXALIS *acetosella.* 2. A variety of *T. procumbens.* [α, 35.]—**T. ochroleucum.** Sulphur-clover, pale-yellow clover; a native of middle and southern Europe and western Asia, much cultivated in upper Italy. [α, 35.]—**T. odoratum.** See MELI-

LOTUS *officinalis*.—**T. paludosum, T. palustre.** See MENYANTHES *trifoliata*.—**T. pratense.** Fr., *trèfle des prés* (ou *commun*, ou *rouge de Hollande*), *grand trèfle rouge* (ou *de Hollande*, ou *d'Espagne*). Ger., *Wiesenklee, Futterklee.* Common clover, beebread, cow-grass, purple (or red) clover, of Europe, northern Africa, Asia, and North America. The herb, flowers, and seed, formerly official as *herba, flores*, et *semen trifolii purpurei*, have been used in whooping-cough and chronic coughs. [α, 35.]—**T. procumbens.** Lesser (or yellow, or low hop) clover of Europe and North America; a fodder herb. [α, 35.]—**T. purpureum.** See *T. pratense*.—**T. repens.** Fr., *petit trèfle de Hollande, trèfle blanc* (ou *rampant*), *trifolet.* Ger., *kriechender Klee, Honigklee.* Ordinary white clover, honeysuckle-grass. The flowers and herb were formerly official and were used like those of *T. pratense*. The flowers are sometimes used as tea. [α, 35.]—**T. sativum.** See *T. pratense*.

TRIFURCATE, adj. Tri-fu⁵rk'at. Lat., *trifurcatus* (from *tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork). Fr., *trifurqué, trifourchu.* Ger., *dreigabelig.* Three-forked; dividing into three branches. [α, 35.]

TRIGAMOUS, adj. Tri²g'a²m-u³s. From τρεῖς, three, and γάμος, marriage. Having three kinds of flowers borne on the same species. [α, 34.]

TRIGASTRIC, adj. Tri-ga²st'ri²k. From τρεῖς, three, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *trigastrique.* Having three bellies (said of a muscle). [α, 48.]

TRIGEMINAL, adj. Tri-je²m'i²-n'l. Lat., *trigeminus* (from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, twin-born). Ger., *dreigetheilt.* 1. Tripartite. 2. Threefold (three at a birth). [C.]

TRIGEMINUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)-je²m(ge²m)'i²n-u³s(u⁴s). See *Trigeminal*; as a n., see *Trigeminal* NERVE.

TRIGEMINUSHUSTEN (Ger.), n. Tre-gam'i²n-u⁴s-hust-e²n. Of Schadewald, a cough due to irritation of the trigeminus nerve, *e. g.*, occasioned by disease of the nasal passages. [Wille, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1885, 15, 17.]

TRIGEMINUSKERN [Stieda] (Ger.), n. Tre-gam'i²n-u⁴s-ke²rn. See *Trigeminal* NUCLEUS.—**Motorischer T., Oberer T.** The nucleus of origin of the motor fibres of the trigeminus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Sensibler T.** The sensory nucleus of the trigeminus. [I, 6 (K).]—**Unterer T.** See *Inferior trigeminus* NUCLEUS.

TRIGEMINUSWURZEL (Ger.), n. Tre-gam'i²n-u⁴s-vurts-e²l. The root of the trigeminal nerve. [I, 6 (K).]—**Unbeständige T.** See CONDUCTOR *sonorus*.

TRIGENIC ACID, n. Tri-je²n'i²k. The compound $C_4H_7N_3O_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIGLA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²g'la³. Gr., τρίγλη. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes. [α, 48.]—**T. cuculus.** The red gurnard; a species common on European coasts. [L, 207 (α, 39).]

TRIGLYCERYL ALCOHOL, n. Tri-gli²s'e²r-i²l. A derivative, $(C_3H_5)_3.(OH)_5.O_2. = C_9H_{20}O_7$, of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), not yet isolated in the pure state. [B, 4.]

TRIGLYCOLLAMIC ACID, n. Tri-gli²k-o²l-a²m'i²k. A crystalline solid, $N(CH_2.COOH)_3 = C_6H_9NO_6$, or more probably $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_{12}$, having the properties of a dibasic or tribasic acid, and formed by substituting three molecules of the glycollic acid radicle, $(CH_2.COOH)$, for three atoms of hydrogen in ammonia. [B, 4.]

TRIGONAL, adj. Tri²g'o²n-'l. See TRIGONOUS.

TRIGONE, n. Tri'gon. See TRIGONUM.—**Olfactory t.** See TRIGONUM *nervi olfactorii*.—**T. cérébral** (Fr.). See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**T. dur** (Fr.). See TRIGONUM *durum*.—**T. intercrural** (Fr.). See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**T. mou** (Fr.). The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 39 (K).]—**T. of the bladder.** Lat., *trigonum vesicale.* A triangular smooth surface with its apex directed forward upon the fundus of the bladder to a point just posterior to the urethra and limited by two ridges which pass back to the apertures of the ureters and a line uniting these points. [L.]

TRIGONELLA (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri²)-go²n(gon)-e²l'la³. From τρίγωνος, three-cornered. Fr., *trigonelle.* Ger., *Kuhhornklee, Hornklee.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. The *Trigonelleæ* are a section of the *Trifolieæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. cærulea.** The *Melilotus cærulea*. [α, 35.]—**T. elatior.** The λωτός ἄγριος of Dioscorides, a species found in Asia Minor and in Cyprus. The seeds were formerly used in affections of the bladder, and externally in skin diseases and as an emollient poultice. [α, 35.]—**T. fœnum græcum.** Fr., *trigonelle fenu-grec, foin grec, saine-grain, sénegré, sennegrain, senègre, sénegrain.* Ger., *gemeiner Kuhhornklee, Zugenhornklee, Bockshornklee, Siebenzeit, Fönugräk, griechisches Heu.* Fenugreek; a native of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, cultivated for its bitter aromatic seeds, *semen fœni* (seu *fœni græci*, seu *trifolii cretici*), which are used as an emollient, in plasters and salves, and as a stimulant in veterinary medicine. [α, 35.]—**T. monspeliaca.** A species found in southern Europe. In Italy a decoction of the seed is used in diarrhœa and externally as an emollient. [α, 35.]

TRIGONELLINE, n. Tri²g-on-e²l'len. A hygroscopic alkaloid, $C_7H_7NO_2 + H_2O$, found in fenugreek-seeds and obtainable synthetically from nicotinic acid. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TRIGONOCEPHALISM, n. Tri-go²n-o-se²f'a²l-i²z'm. From τρίγωνος, three-cornered, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *Trigonokephalie.* Of Welcher, a triangular cephalic malformation caused by compression of the anterior part of the skull; often associated with microphthalmia and cleft palate. [A, 57 (α, 34).]

TRIGONOUS, adj. Tri²g'o²n-u³s. Lat., *trigonus.* Fr., *trigone.* Ger., *dreiseitig.* Triangular. [α, 35.]

TRIGONUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-gon'u³m(u⁴m). Gr., τρίγωνον (from τρίγωνος, three-cornered). Fr., *trigone.* A triangle; in the brain, the interpeduncular space. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. acustici.** A triangular space on the dorsal surface of the medulla, bounded superiorly by the auditory nerve, internally by the t. hypoglossi, and externally by the corpus restiforme. [Obersteiner (α, 34).]—**T. caroticum superius.** See *Superior carotid* TRIANGLE.—**T. cerebrale.** See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**T. cervicale.** 1. See *Superior carotid* TRIANGLE. 2. Of Goll, the base of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord. [I, 31 (K).]—**T. cervicale inferius.** See *Inferior carotid* TRIANGLE and *Supraclavicular* FOSSA.—**T. clavipectorale.** A triangular space bounded by the clavicle, the pectoralis minor, and the thorax. [α, 34.]—**T. colli laterale.** See *Posterior* TRIANGLE *of the neck*.—**T. colli medianum.** The space occupied by the two anterior cervical triangles. [L.]—**T. colli superius.** See *Upper cervical* TRIANGLE.—**T. coraco-acromiale.** The t. formed by the coracoid process, the apex of the acromion, and the concave border of the clavicle. [Luschka (α, 34).]—**T. cubitale.** See FOSSA *cubiti*.—**T. deltoideopectorale.** See *Infraclavicular* FOSSA.—**T. durum.** The triangular interval between the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. fluctuans.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**T. habenulæ.** A small triangular area at the posterior portion of the upper surface of the optic thalamus, in front of the lamina quadrigemina and between the sulcus habenulæ and the sulcus subpinealis. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. hypoglossi.** A triangular area on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata, bounded superiorly by the striæ medullares acusticæ, internally by the posterior longitudinal fissure, and externally by the ala cinerea. [Obersteiner (α, 34).]—**T. inferius commissuræ posterioris.** The lower triangular half of the posterior commissure of the brain. [Krause (α, 18).]—**T. infraclaviculare.** See *Infraclavicular* FOSSA.—**T. inguinale.** See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.—**T. intercrurale.** Ger., *graue Bodencommissur* (1st def.). 1. See SUBSTANTIA *intermedia*. 2. See LAMINA *cinerea*. 3. See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**T. interpedunculare.** See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**T. Lieutaudii.** See TRIGONE *of the bladder*.—**T. lumbale inferius.** See TRIANGULUS *Petiti*.—**T. lumbale superius.** See *Lumbocosto-abdominal* TRIANGLE.—**T. molle.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**T. nervi olfactorii, T. olfactorium.** See CARUNCULA *mamillaris* (1st def.).—**T. omoclaviculare.** See *Subclavian* TRIANGLE.—**T. omotrapezium.** See *Occipital* TRIANGLE *of the neck*.—**T. palatinum.** See *Palatal* TRIANGLE.—**T. pensile.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**T. Petiti.** See TRIANGULUS *Petiti*.—**T. Scarpæ, T. subinguinale.** See *Scarpa's* TRIANGLE.—**T. submaxillare.** See *Submaxillary* TRIANGLE.—**T. subpineale.** A triangular fossa anterior quadrigemina, formed by the median fissure, that rises abruptly from the velum medullare. It lodges the pineal gland. [α, 34.]—**T. superius commissuræ posterioris.** Ger., *unteres Markblatt der Zirbeldrüse.* The portion of the posterior commissure of the brain connected with the anterior portion of the pineal gland. [L, 332.]—**T. vagi.** The narrow triangular area on the medulla oblongata, from which the vagus nerve arises. [α, 34.]—**T. ventriculi lateralis.** A triangular projection between the entrances to the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. vesicæ, T. vesicale.** See TRIGONE *of the bladder*.

TRIGUERA (Lat.), n. f. Tre-gar'a³. Fr., *triguère.* 1. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*. 2. A genus of the *Solanaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. ambrosiaca, T. baccata.** Fr., *triguère odorante.* A species of *T.* (2d def.); an emollient, antispasmodic, and narcotic herb of Spain. A fragrant narcotic oil is prepared from it. [α, 35.]

TRIGYNOUS, adj. Tri²j'i²n-u³s. Lat., *trigynus* (from τρεῖς, three, and γυνή, a woman). Fr., *trigyne.* Ger., *trigynisch, dreiweibig.* Having three pistils or styles. The *Trigynia* (Fr., *trigynie*) of Linnæus are a class of plants so characterized. [α, 35.]

TRIHALOID, n. Tri-ha²l'oid. A compound of a radicle with three atoms of a halogen. [B, 4.]

TRIHILATUS (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri²)-hi²l(hel)-at(a³t)'u³s(u⁴s). From *tres*, three, and *hilum* (*q. v.*). Of some pollen grains (*e. g.*, those of *Geraniaceæ*), having three perforations in the extine. [α, 35.]

TRIHYDRIC, adj. Tri-hid'ri²k. Containing three atoms of hydrogen in the molecule (said especially of acid salts). [B.]

TRIHYDROXYBENZENE, n. Tri-hid-ro²x-i²-be²nz'en. See HYDROXYQUINOL, PYROGALLOL, and PHLOROGLUCOL.

TRIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Tri-hid-ro²x-i²-be²nzo'i²k. An acid, $C_7H_6O_5$, known in four of its six possible isomeric forms; namely, gallic acid (*q. v.*), pyrogallolcarboxylic acid, phloroglucinolcarboxylic acid, and a hydroxyquinolcarboxylic acid. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRIHYDROXYDIHYDRANTHROQUINONE, n. Tri-hid-ro²x'''i²-di-hid-ra²n''thro-kwi²n'on. Purpuroxanthin, $C_{14}H_5(OH)_3O_2H_2$. [B, 4, 270 (α, 38).]

TRIHYDROXYNAPHTHALENE, n. Tri-hid-ro²x-i²-na²f'-tha²l-en. See OXYNAPHTHOL.

TRIHYDROXYQUINONE, n. Tri-hid-ro²x-i²-kwi²n'on. The compound $C_6H(OH)_3O_2$. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TRI-INIODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)-i²n(en)-i²-o²d'i²m(u⁵m)-u³s(u⁴s). From τρεῖς, three, ἰνίον, the nape of the neck, and δίδυμος, double. A monster with a single body, but three distinct heads united by their posterior parts. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

TRIIODACETIC ACID, n. Tri-i''o²d-a²s-et(e²t)'i²k. See under IODACETIC ACID.

TRI-IODACETYL, n. Tri-i''o²d-a²s'e²t-i²l. A substitution product, C_2I_3O, of acetyl, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by iodine. [B.]—**T. hydride.** See IODAL.

TRIIODIDE, n. Tri-i'o²d-i²d(id). An iodine compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRIIODOBENZENE, n. Tri-i''o²d-o-be²nz'en. Ger., *Trijodbenzol.* A crystalline solid, $C_6H_3I_3$. [B, 4.]

TRIIODOPHENOL, n. Tri-i″o^{2}d-o-fe^{2}n′o^{2}l. Ger., *Trijodphenol.* The compound $C_6H_2I_3.OH$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

TRIIODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Tri-i″o^{2}d-o-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide triiodosalicylique* (ou *salicylique triiodé*). Ger., *Trijodsalicylsäure.* The compound $C_7H_3I_3O_3$. [B; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRIISOBUTYLENE, n. Tri-i^{2}s-o-bu^2′ti^{2}l-en. The compound $C_{12}H_{24}$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRIJUGATE, TRIJUGOUS, adj's. Tri′ju^{2}g-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *trijugatus, trijugus* (from *tres*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *trijugué.* Ger., *dreipaarig* (2d def.). 1. Of a fruit, having three jugæ or ridges. 2. Having three pairs of leaflets. [*a*, 35.]

TRIJUMEAU (Fr.), n. Tre-zhu^6-mo. See TRIPLET and *Trigeminal* NERVE.

TRILAURIN, n. Tri-la^{4}r′i^{2}n. See LAURIN.

TRILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}l′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *tres*, three. Fr., *trillie.* American wood-lily, three-leaved nightshade, wake-robin; a genus of the *Liliaceæ*. The *Trilliaceæ*, or trilliads (of Lindley, an order of the *Dictyogenæ*), include genera (*T.*, *Paris*, etc.) referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Medeoleæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**T. cernuum.** 1. Drooping wake-robin (or wood-lily); a North American species. The root is emetic. 2. Of Torrey and Gray, see *T. pendulum.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. erectum.** Bath-flower, birthroot, bethroot, Indian balm, lamb's-quarters. The astringent and emetic root is considered tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue, and alterative, and has been used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, and skin diseases and externally in chronic ulcers. [*a*, 35.]—**T. erythrocarpum.** Smiling wake-robin, painted t. (or wood-lily); found from Canada to Georgia. The root is used like that of *T. erectum.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. pendulum.** Indian balm; said to be used in menorrhagia. Some identify it with *T. erectum.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. stylosum.** A species growing in North Carolina and Georgia. Its root has probably the properties of that of *T. erectum.* [*a*, 35.]

TRILLO (Sp.), n. Trel′yo. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there are hot chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous springs. [*a*, 14.]

TRILOBATE, TRILOBED, adj's. Tri-lob′at, tri′lobd. Lat., *trilobatus* (from τρεῖς, three, and λοβός, lobe). Fr., *trilobé.* Ger., *dreilappig.* Having thre lobes. [*a*, 35.]

TRILOCULAR, TRILOCULATE, adj's. Tri-lo^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at. Three-celled. [*a*, 35.]

TRIMARGARIN, n. Tri-ma^{3}rg′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *trimargarine.* Ger., *T.* See under MARGARIN.

TRIMELLITIC ACID, n. Tri-me^{2}l-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide trimellitique* (ou *trimellique*). Ger., *Trimellithsäure.* An acid, $C_9H_6O_6 = C_6[CO.OH,CO.OH,H,CO.OH,H,H]$, isomeric with hemimellitic acid and trimesic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRIMERCURIC, adj. Tri-mu^{5}r-ku^{2}r′i^{2}k. Containing three atoms of bivalent mercury. [B.]—**T.-diamine.** Written, also, *trimercuro-diamine.* Mercury nitride. [B.]

TRIMEROUS, adj. Tri^{2}m′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *trimerus* (from τρεῖς, three, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *trimère.* Consisting of three parts; of a flower, having three members in each circle. [*a*, 35.]

TRIMESIC ACID, n. Tri-mes′i^{2}k. Ger., *trimesinsäure.* Fr., *acide trimésique.* An acid, $C_9H_6O_6 = C_6[CO.OH,H,CO.OH,H,CO.OH,H,]$, isomeric with trimellitic acid and hemimellitic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRIMESTRIS (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri^2)-me^{2}st′ri^{2}s. From *tres*, three, and *mensis*, a month. Ripening in or lasting for three months. [*a*, 35.]

TRIMETALLIC, adj. Tri-me^{2}t-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. From *tres*, three, and *metallum*, a metal. Containing in the molecule three atoms of a metallic element. [B.]

TRIMETAPHOSPHATE, n. Tri-me^{2}t-a^3-fo^{2}s′fat. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate, having the general formulæ $R'''(PO_3)_3$, $R''R'(P'O_3)_3$, and $R'_3(PO_3)_3$. [B, 3.]

TRIMETHACETIC ACID, n. Tri-me^{2}th-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)′i^{2}k. Pseudovaleric acid. [B.] See under VALERIC ACID.

TRIMETHENE, n. Tri-me^{2}th′en. Fr., *triméthène.* Ger., *Trimethen.* A radicle, C_3H_6, consisting of three molecules of methene. [B, 4.]

TRIMETHYL, n. Tri-me^{2}th′i^{2}l. The chemical group $(CH_3)_3$.

TRIMETHYLAMINE, n. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-en. A tertiary amine of methyl, $N:(CH_3)_3 = NC_3H_9$, metameric with propylamine; a mobile liquid having a peculiar fishy odor, boiling at about 10° C., and readily inflaming. It occurs naturally in *Arenopodium vulvaria*, *Mercurialis annua*, *Arnica montana*, etc., and in ergot. It is also found in cadavers, rotten fish, and animal liquids (*e. g.*, herring brine), and may be prepared by distillation from various alkaloids and other organic matters. [B.]

TRIMETHYLAMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri^2)-me^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-in(en)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A 20-per-cent. aqueous solution of trimethylamine [Russ. Ph.]; an 8- or 9-per-cent. solution [Swiss Ph.] of the anhydrous substance. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM, n. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}m-mon′i^2-u^{3}m. A univalent radicle, $(CH_3)_3 \equiv N'{-}H = NC_3H_{10}$. [B.]

TRIMETHYLARSINE, n. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{3}rs′en. A colorless liquid, $As.(Ch_3)_3$. [B.]

TRIMETHYLATED, adj. Tri-me^{2}th′i^{2}l-at-ed. Fr., *triméthylé.* Combined with three molecules of methyl. [*a*, 38.]

TRIMETHYLENE, n. Tri-me^{2}th′i^{2}l-en. Fr., *triméthylène.* A substance, C_3H_6, isomeric with propylene, known only in the form of *t. bromide*, $C_3H_6Br_2$, and *t. chloride*, $C_3H_6CL_2$, both liquids. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]—**T. alcohol.** Primary propylene glycol; a thick liquid, $C_3H_6(OH)_2$, having a sweet taste. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]—**T'disulphonic acid.** A dibasic acid, $C_3H_8S_2O_6 = CH_2(SO_3H) - CH_2 - CH_2(SO_3H)$, isomeric with propylene-disulphonic acid; a yellowish syrupy liquid of strongly acid reaction, which upon dehydration solidifies to form amber-colored acicular crystals; deliquescent in the air and soluble in alcohol and in ether. [A. Monari, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," April–May, 1885, p. 253 (B).]

TRIMETHYLIC, adj. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Containing three molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from a body consisting of a triple molecule of methyl. [B.]

TRIMETHYLIN, n. Tri-me^{2}th′i^{2}l-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_3H_5(CH_3)_3O_3$, produced by heating methyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid. [B, 2.]

TRIMETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s′fen. See under METHYLPHOSPHINE.

TRIMETHYLROSANILINE, n. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-roz-a^{2}n′i^{2}l-en. A substitution product of rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}.(CH_3)_3.N_3$. [B, 2.]—**T. hydriodide.** The compound $C_{20}H_{16}(CH_3)N_3.2HI$. [B.]

TRIMETHYLSTIBINE, n. Tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-sti^{2}b′en. A stibine, $Sb.(CH_3)_3$, which occurs both in the free state and in combination as a bivalent radicle. In the former case it is found as a heavy colorless liquid of very unpleasant odor, and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 4.]

TRIMETHYLXANTHIN, n. Tri-me^{2}th″i^{2}l-za^{2}nth′i^{2}n. A compound of three molecules of methyl and one of xanthin. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]

TRIMEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Tre-me^{2}z′i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Iridaceæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**T. lurida, T. martinicensis.** Fr., *trimézie de la Martinique.* A species of tropical America. The root is said to be tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue and the juice sternutatory. [*a*, 35.]

TRIMOLYBDATE, adj. Tri-mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′dat. A molybdate containing three atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

TRIMORPHINE, n. Tri-mo^{2}rf′en. A polymer, $C_{162}H_{114}N_6O_{18}$, of morphine. [B, 2.]

TRIMORPHISM, n. Tri-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}z′m. From τρεῖς, three, and μορφή, form. A threefold heterogonism, such as the production, on the same species of plant, of three different kinds (long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled) of flowers. [*a*, 35.]

TRIMORPHOUS, adj. Tri-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s. Lat., *trimorphus.* Occurring under three forms, exhibiting trimorphism. [*a*, 35.]

TRIMYRISTIN, n. Tri-mi^{2}r-i^{2}st′i^{2}n. A crystalline substance, $C_3H_5(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)_3$, found in butter. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

TRINERVATE, TRINERVED, adj's. Tri-nu^{5}rv′at, tri′-nu^{6}rvd. Lat., *trinervatus, trinervis, trinervius* (from *tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *trinervé.* Ger., *dreinervig.* In botany, having three nerves or ribs. [*a*, 35.]

TRINITRANILINE, n. Tri-nit-ra^{2}n′i^{2}l-en. Picramide, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3NH_2 = C_6[H,NO_2,H,NO_2,NH_2,NO_2.]$ [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

TRINITRANISIC ACID, n. Tri-nit-ra^{2}n-i^{2}s′i^{2}k. A substitution derivative, $C_8H_5(NO_2)_3O_3$, of anisic acid.

TRINITRANISOL, n. Tri-nit-ra^{2}n′i^{2}s-o^{2}l. Methyl picrate; a substitution derivative, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OCH_3$, of anisol, occurring as yellow tabular crystals. [B, 2; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRINITRATE, n. Tri-nit′rat. A nitrate containing three molecules of nitryl. [B, 3.]

TRINITRIN, n. Tri-nit′ri^{2}n. Fr., *trinitrine.* Ger., *T.* See NITROGLYCERIN.

TRINITROACETONITRILE, n. Tri-nit″ro-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-nit′ri^{2}l. A camphor-like crystalline mass, $C_2H_4O_6 = C(NO_2)_3.CN$. [B, 4.]

TRINITROAMIDOBENZENE, n. Tri-nit″ro-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz′en. See TRINITRANILINE.

TRINITROAZOBENZENE, n. Tri-nit″ro-a^{2}z-o-be^{2}nz′en. A substance, $C_{12}H_7N_5O_6$, known in three isomeric forms: *α-t.*, $C_{12}H_7(NO_2)_3N_2$, buff or sulphur-colored acicular crystals; *β-t.*, crystals melting at 180° C.; and *γ-t.*, $C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, deep-red prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRINITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Tri-nit″ro-be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}k. A monobasic acid, $C_7H_3N_3O_8 = C_6H_2(NO_2)_3.CO.OH$. [B, 2.]

TRINITROCARBOLIC ACID, n. Tri-nit″ro-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. See TRINITROPHENOL.

TRINITROCELLULIN, TRINITROCELLULOSE, n's. Tri-nit-ro-se^{2}l′u^{2}l-i^{2}n, -os. Gun-cotton; a substitution compound, $C_6H_7O_5.(NO_2)_3$, of cellulose, produced by the prolonged action of concentrated nitric acid with a little sulphuric acid on cotton-wool. It resembles ordinary cotton-wool, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, and is inflammable and highly explosive. [B, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.] Cf. PYROXYLIN.

TRINITROCHLORBENZENE, n. Tri-nit″ro-klor-be^{2}nz′en. A derivative, $C_6H_2.(NO_2)_3.Cl$, of picric acid. [B, 3.]

TRINITROCRESOL, TRINITROCRESYLIC ACID, n's. Tri-nit″ro-kre^{2}s′o^{2}l, -i^{2}l′i^{2}k. The compound $C_7H_4.(NO_2)_3.OH$. [B.]

TRINITROMESITYLENE, n. Tri-nit″ro-me^{2}s-i^{2}t′i^{2}l-en. The compound $C_6(NO_2)_3(CH_3)_3 = C_9H_9N_3O_6$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38); B, 4.]

TRINITROMETHANE, n. Tri-nit″ro-me^{2}th′an. See NITROFORM.

TRINITRONAPHTHALENE, n. Tri-nit″ro-na^{2}f′tha^{2}l-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_3$, existing in three isomeric forms. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TRINITRO-ORCIN, n. Tri-nit″ro-o^{2}rs′i^{2}n. A substance, $C_7H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)_2 = C_7H_4N_3O_8$, acting as a dibasic acid, and forming large yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]

TRINITRO-ORCINIC ACID, n. Tri-nit″ro-o²rs-i²n′i²k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_5N_3O_8 = C_7H_5(NO_2)_3O_2$, formed by the action of nitric acid on orcin at a temperature of —10° C. [B, 2.]

TRINITROPHENATE, n. Tri-nit″ro-fe²n′at. See PICRATE.

TRINITROPHENIC ACID, TRINITROPHENOL, n's. Tri-nit″ro-fe²n′i²k, -fe²n′o²l. A substance, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$, known in three isomeric forms: *α-t*, or picric acid (*q. v.*); *β-t.*, $C_6[H,H,NO_2,NO_2,OH,NO_2,]$, white acicular or laminar crystals; and *γ-t.*, $C_6[H,NO_2,NO_2,H,OH,NO_2,]$, white acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*α*, 38).]

TRINITROPHLOROGLUCOL, n. Tri-nit″ro-flor-o-glu²′ko²l. A derivative, $C_6(NO_2)_3.(OH)_3 = C_6H_3N_3O_9$, of phloroglucol, crystallizing from hot water as yellow prismatic crystals containing a molecule of water, becoming anhydrous at 100°, beginning to sublime at 130°, melting at 158° C., and exploding at a higher temperature. [B, 3 (*α*, 38); B, 4.]

TRINITRORESORCIN, TRINITRORESORCINOL, n's. Tri-nit″ro-re²z-o²r′si²n, -o²r′si²n-o²l. See STYPHNIC ACID.

TRINITROTOLUENE, n. Tri-nit″ro-to²l-u²′en. A substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3CH_3$, known in three isomeric forms: *α-t.*, $C_6[NO_2,NO_2,H,NO_2,H,CH_3,]$, tabular or acicular crystals of a golden color; *β-t.*, transparent prismatic or white tabular or acicular crystals; and *γ-t.*, yellowish crystals. [B, 3 (*α*, 38); B, 4.]

TRINITY SPRINGS, n. Tri²n′i²t-i². A place in Martin County, Indiana, where there are sulphurous springs. [*α*, 14.]

TRINKCUR (Ger.), n. Tri²n²k′kur. A course of treatment by drinking mineral waters.

TRINKEN (Ger.), n. Tri²n²k′e²n. See DRINK.—**Heisst'.** See THERMOPOSIA.

TRIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)′a²l-(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From τρεῖς, three, and κεφαλή, the head. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, triencephalus. [*α*, 34.]

TRIŒCIOUS, TRIOICOUS, adj's. Tri-esh′u³s, -oik′u³s. Lat., *triœcius, trioicus* (from τρεῖς, three, and οἶκος, a house). Fr., *trioïque*. Ger., *dreihäusig*. Having staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers on three distinct individuals. The *Triœcia* of Linnæus are an order of the class *Polygamia* so characterized. [*α*, 35.]

TRIOLEIN, n. Tri-ol′e²-i²n. See OLEIN.

TRIONAL, n. Tri′o²-n′l. A substance, $\frac{C_2H_5}{CH_3}\!>\!C\!<\!\frac{SO_2.C_2H_5}{SO_2.C_2H_5} = C_8H_{18}S_2O_4$, occurring as shining tabular or foliate crystals; a hypnotic. [B, 270 (*α*, 38).]

TRIOPODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)-op-o²d′i²m(u⁶m)-u³s(u⁴s). From τρεῖς, three, ὤψ, the face, and δίδυμος, double. A monster with a single head, but three faces. [L, 49 (*α*, 14).]

TRIORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)-o²rk(o²rch²)′i²s. Gen., *-orch′ios, -orch′eos*. From τρεῖς, three, and ὄρχις, a testicle. Ger., *Dreihodiger*. An individual having three testicles. [L, 50 (*α*, 14).]—**T. alba odorata.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [*α*, 35.]

TRIOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-o²st′e²-u³m(u⁴m). From τρεῖς, three, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *triostée*. Ger., *Dreikern*. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ*. The *Triosteæ* are a subtribe of the *Lonicereæ*. [*α*, 35.]—**T. angustifolium.** Horse-gentian; found in the southern United States. The root is used like that of *T. perfoliatum*. [*α*, 35.]—**T. perfoliatum.** Fr., *ipécacuanha de Virginie*. Ger., *durchwachsenblättriger Dreikern*. Wild ipecac, horse-gentian, fever-root, feverwort; a North American herb. The yellowish or brownish root, *radix triostei*, has a bitter, nauseous taste and a sickening odor, and is cathartic and emetic. [*α*, 35.]

TRIOVULATE, adj. Tri-o²v′u²l-at. Lat., *triovulatus* (from *tres*, three, and *ovulum*, an ovule). Having three ovules. [*α*, 35.]

TRIOXIDE, n. Tri-o²x′i²d(id). An oxygen compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRIOXINDOL, n. Tri-o²x-i²nd′o²l. See ISATIC ACID.

TRIOXYADIPIC ACID, n. Tri-o²x-i²-a²d-i²p′i²k. See under HYDROXYADIPIC ACID.

TRIOXYBENZENE, n. Tri-o²x-i²-be²nz′en. See TRIHYDROXYBENZENE.

TRIOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Tri-o²x-i²-be²nz-o′i²k. See TRIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

TRIOXYCHLORIC ACID, n. Tri-o²x-i²-klor′i²k. Of Kämmerer, chloric acid. [B. 2.]

TRIOXYNAPHTHALENE, n. Tri-o²x-i²-na²f′tha²l-en. See under OXYNAPHTHOL.

TRIPALMITIN, n. Tri-pa²l′mi²t-i²n. Fr., *tripalmitine*. Ger., *T.* Palmitin, $C_3H_5.(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, occurring as pearly laminar crystals; a constituent of nearly all the animal and vegetable fats. [B, 4.]

TRIPARTITE, adj. Tri-pa³rt′i²t. Lat., *tripartitus* (from *tres*, three, and *partiri*, to divide). Fr., *triparti*. Ger, *dreitheilig*. Divided to (or nearly to) the base into three divisions. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPE DE ROCHE (Fr.), n. Trep d'rosh. Rock-tripe; a name given by Arctic navigators to mucilaginous lichens of the genera *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*, especially the latter. They are much used as food, but contain a bitter principle which often causes diarrhœa. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPES (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri²)′pez(pas). Gen., *trip′edis*. Fr., *trépied*. Ger., *dreifüssig*. Three-footed. [A, 312 (*α*, 48).]

TRIPETALOID, adj. Tri-pe²t′a²l-oid. From τρεῖς, three, πέταλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, resemblance. Consisting of or containing three petaloid parts. The *Tripetaloideæ* of Linnæus are an order of plants, comprising *Calamus, Alisma, Sagittaria*, etc. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPETALOUS, adj. Tri-pe²t′a²l-u³s. Having three petals.

TRIPHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-fa³rm′a²k(a³k)-u³m-(u⁴m). From τρεῖς, three, and φάρμακον, a drug. Fr., *tripharmaque*. A medicine composed of three ingredients. [L, 41, 50 (*α*, 14).]

TRIPHENOL, n. Tri-fe²n′o²l. See TRIHYDROXYBENZENE.

TRIPHENYL, n. Tri-fe²n′i²l. The chemical group $(C_6H_5)_3$. [*α*, 38.]—**T'rosaniline.** The compound $C_{38}H_{31}N_3 = C_{20}H_{16}(C_6H_5)_3.N_3$. It constitutes *bleu de Lyon*, and probably also diphenylamine blue. [B, 2.]

TRIPHYLLOUS, adj. Tri-fi²l′u³s. Three-leaved; of a corolla, tripetalous; of a calyx, trisepalous. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPINNATE, adj. Tri-pi²n′at. Lat., *tripinnatus* (from *tres*, three, and *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *tripenné*. Thrice pinnate (said of compound leaves in which the secondary pinnæ are themselves pinnate). [*α*, 35.]

TRIPINNATIFID, adj. Tri-pi²n-a²t′i²-fi²d. Lat., *tripinnatifidus* (from *tres*, three, *pinna*, a feather, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *tripennatifide*. Ger., *dreifiederspaltig*. Thrice pinnatifid. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPINNATISECT, adj. Tri-pi²n-a²t′i²-se²kt. Lat., *tripinnatisectus* (from *tres*, three, *pinna*, a feather, and *secare*, to cut). 1. Divided to the base in a tripinnate manner. 2. Tripinnate. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPLET, n. Tri²p′le²t. Lat., *tergeminus, trigeminus*. Fr., *trijumeau*. Ger., *Drilling, Drillingsfrucht*. One of three born as the result of one gestation. [*α*, 48.]

TRIPLOIDES INSTRUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri²p-lo(lo²)-i²d(ed)′ez(as) i²n-stru²(stru)-me²nt′u³m(u⁴m). From τριπλόος, triple, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *triploïde*. A three-pronged instrument formerly used for raising depressed fragments of the skull in trephining. [L, 41, 50 (*α*, 14).]

TRIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²p-lop′i²-a³. From τριπλόος, triple, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *triplopie*. The simultaneous formation of three visual images of an object. [*α*, 18.]

TRIPLUMBIC, adj. Tri-plu³mb′i²k. Containing three atoms of lead in the molecule. [B.]

TRIPMADAM, n. Tri²p′ma²d-′m. Ger., *T.* See SEDUM *reflexum*.

TRIPOD, n. Tri′po²d. Gr., τρίπους (from τρεῖς, three, and πούς, the foot). Lat., *tripus*. Fr., *trépied*. Ger., *Dreifuss*. A support having three legs. [L.]—**Vital t.** The brain, heart, and lungs, so called as being the main supports of vitality. [*α*, 48.]

TRIPOLITH, n. Tri²p′o-li²th. From τρεῖς, three, and λίθος, a stone. An artificial mixture of gypsum, magnesium sulphate, and powdered cork, used as a material for splints. ["Lancet," 1881, ii, p. 120 (*α*, 34).]

TRIPPER (Ger.), n. Tri²p′pe²r. See GONORRHŒA.—**Fuhrmannst'.** See CHORDEE.—**Nacht'.** See GLEET.—**Syphilitischer T.** See GONORRHOSYPHILIS.—**T'hode.** See EPIDIDYMITIS.—**T'hodenentzündung.** See GONORRHORCHITIS.—**T'nebenhodenentzündung.** Gonorrhœal epididymitis.

TRIPROPYLAMINE, n. Tri-pro-pi²l′a²m-en. A tertiary amine of propyl, $N(C_3H_7)_3$, not yet obtained in the pure state. [B.]

TRIPROPYLARSINE, n. Tri-pro-pi²l-a³rs′en. A body, $As(C_3H_7)_3$, having a very disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]

TRIPSINE (Fr.), n. Trep-sen. See TRYPSIN.

TRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²ps(treps)′i²s. Gen., *trips′eos(-is)*. Gr., τρῖψις (from τρίβειν, to rub). See COMMINUTION.

TRIPTEROUS, adj. Tri²p′te²r-u³s. From τρεῖς, three, and πτερόν, a wing. Having three wings or alæ. [*α*, 35.]

TRIPTOKORIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²pt-o(o³)-kor(ko²r)′i²-a³. From τρεῖς, three, πίπτειν, to fall, and κόρη, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are three distinct and separate pupils. [F.]

TRIPUDIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri²)-pu²d(pu⁴d)-i²-a(a³)′shi²-(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on′is*. From *tripudiare*, to dance. Ger., *Tanzwuth*. See CHOREA (2d def.).—**T. spastica.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

TRIPUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)′pu³s(pus). Gen., *trip′odis*. Gr., τρίπους (from τρεῖς, three, and πούς, the foot). See TRIPOD.—**T. cœliacus, T. Halleri.** The three branches of the cœliac artery. [L, 31.]

TRIQUE-MADAME (Fr.), n. Trek-ma³-da³m. The *Sedum album* and *Sedum acre*. [*α*, 35.]

TRIQUETROUS, adj. Tri-kwe²t-ru³s. Lat., *triqueter, triquetrus* (from *tres*, three). Fr., *triquètre*. Ger., *dreiseitig, dreischneidig, dreikantig*. Having three salient angles; triangular-prismatic. [*α*, 35.]

TRIQUETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-kwe²t′ru³m(ru⁴m). The cuneiform bone of the hand. [L.]

TRIQUINOYL, n. Tri-kwi²n′o-i²l. See BENZOTRIQUINONE.

TRIRICINOLEIN, n. Tri-ri²s-i²n-o²l′e²-i²n. See RICINOLEIN.

TRISALT, n. Tri′sa⁴lt. Fr., *trisel*. A salt containing three times as much base as acid. [L, 41, 49 (*α*, 14).]

TRISCAPULO-HUMÉRO-OLÉCRANIEN (Fr.), n. Treska³-pu⁶-lo-u⁶-ma-ro-o-la-kra³-ne-a³n². See *Triceps* EXTENSOR *cubiti*.

TRISECTED, adj. Tri-se²kt′a²d. Lat., *trisectus* (from *tres*, three, and *secare*, to cut). Ger., *dreischnittig*. Of a leaf, divided into three portions by incisions reaching to the midrib or base. [*α*, 35.]

TRISELENIDE, n. Tri-se²l′e²n-i²d(id). Fr., *triséléniure*. A selenium compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRISERIAL, TRISERIATE, adj's. Tri-ser′i²-′l, -at. Lat., *triserialis, triseriatus* (from *tres*, three, and *series*, a row). Arranged in three horizontal rows. [*α*, 35.]

TRISEPALOUS, adj. Tri-se²p′′l-u³s. From *tres*, three, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Composed of three sepals. [*α*, 35.]

TRISETUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-set(sat)′u³m(u⁴m). From *tres*, three, and *setum*, a bristle. Fr., *trisète*. A genus of grasses closely related to *Avena*. [*α*, 35.]—**T. flavescens.** Fr., *avenetle blonde*,

petit fromental, avoine blonde. Ger., *Goldhafer, gelber Weisenhafer.* Yellow oat (-grass), having small yellow flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. [B, 19, 173 ; *a*, 35.]

TRISILICIC ACID, n. Tri-si^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. An acid containing three atoms of silicon. Although the salts (called *trisilicates*) of several of these acids exist, the acids themselves, $3SiO_2.2H_2O = H_4Si_3O_8$, $3SiO_2.5H_2O = H_{10}Si_3O_{11}$, and $3SiO_2.7HO = H_{14}Si_3O_{13}$, have not been isolated. [B, 3.]

TRISMOID, n. Tri^{2}s'moid. From τρισμός, trismus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Sims, a chronic form of trismus nascentium attributed to depression of the occipital bone during labor. [Hartigan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 16.] Cf. *White* LOCK-JAW.

TRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri^{2}z(tri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., τρισμός (from τρίζειν, to gnash). Fr., *trisme, mal de mâchoire.* Ger., *T., Klemme, Kieferklemme, Maulklemme, Mundklemme, Zähnerknirschen.* Locked jaw, lock-jaw ; tonic spasm of the muscles that close the jaws. [E.]—**T. capistratus.** Fr., *brédissure.* An impossibility of separating the jaws, in consequence of adhesion of the internal surface of the cheeks to the gums, following ulceration of those parts. [*a*, 34.]—**T. catarrhalis maxillaris.** See GNATHALGIA.—**T. cynicus.** See RISUS *sardonicus.*—**T. dolorificus.** Tic douloureux. [L, 128.]—**T. maxillaris.** See GNATHALGIA.—**T. nascentium, T. neonatorum.** Fr., *sarrète, mal de sept jours.* Nine-day fits ; tetanus affecting infants, usually within the first two weeks of life. It begins with t., and that remains one of the most prominent symptoms. [*a*, 34.]—**T. of cerebral origin** [Lépine]. See *Masticatory* MONOSPASM.—**T. sardonicus.** See RISUS *sardonicus.*—**T. uteri.** See TETANUS *uteri.*

TRISPLANCHNIA (Lat.), n f. Tri(tri^2)-spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'-ni^2-a^3. From τρεῖς, three, and σπλάγχνα, the viscera. Fr., *trisplanchnie.* Of Pinel, see *Asiatic* CHOLERA.

TRISPLANCHNIC, adj. Tri-spla^{2}n^{2}k'ni^{2}k. Pertaining to the contents of the three great body-cavities. The t. nerve is the sympathetic. [L, 50 (*a*, 48).]

TRISTACHYOUS, adj. Tri-sta^{2}k'i^2-u^{3}s. From τρεῖς, three, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Having three spikes. [*a*, 35.]

TRISTEARIN, n. Tri-ste'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Ger., *T.* Stearin, $C_3H_5.(C_{18}H_{36}O_2)_3$, occurring as scaly crystals of pearly lustre ; a constituent of most of the animal fats. [B, 3 (*a*, 38) ; B, 4.]

TRISTICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri^2)-sti^{2}k(sti^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From τριστιχία, a triple row. Of Cornaz, a form of congenital distichiasis in which there are three rows of cilia. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xxvii (F).]

TRISTICHOUS, adj. Tri^{2}s'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s. Arranged in three vertical rows. [*a*, 35.]

TRISTIGMATIC, adj. Tri-sti^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k, From τρεῖς, three, and στίγμα (see STIGMA). Having three stigmata. [*a*, 35.]

TRISTIMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}st-i^2-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From *tristis*, sad, and *mania*, madness. Of Rush, melancholia. [D, 36.]

TRISTIS (Lat.), adj. Tri^{2}st'i^{2}s. In botany, of a dull color. [*a*, 35.]

TRISUBSTITUTED, adj. Tri-su^{3}b'sti^{2}t-u^{2}t-e^{2}d. Having three elements replaced by equivalent elements. [B.]

TRISULCATE, adj. Tri-su^{3}lk'at. From *tres*, three, and *sulcus*, a furrow. Having three grooves. [*a*, 35.]

TRISULFURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri^2)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See TRISULPHIDE.—**T. potassicum.** See POTASSA *sulfurata* (1st def.).—**T. sodicum.** See SODIUM *trisulphide.*

TRISULPHATE, n. Tri-su^{3}lf'at. See TERSULPHATE.

TRISULPHIDE, n. Tri-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id). A sulphur compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRISULPHURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri^2)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^{2}r-(u^{4}r)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See TRISULPHIDE.—**T. kalicum.** See POTASSA *sulphurata* (1st def.).—**T. kalicum ad usum externum.** See POTASSA *sulphurata* (2d def.).

TRITÆOPHYA (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}t-e^2(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-a^3. From τριταῖος, of the third day, and φύειν to produce. Written also *tritœophyia* and *tritœophia.* Fr., *tritéophye.* See *Tertian* FEVER.—**T. americana.** Of Sauvages, the pernicious malarial fever of immigrants to Spanish America. [*a*, 34.]—**T. carotica.** See FEBRIS *tertiana lethargica.*—**T. causus.** See *Ardent* FEVER.—**T. deceptiva.** See *Intermittent* FEVER.—**T. hepatalgica.** See FEBRIS *quartana hepatica.*—**T. humorosa.** See AMPHEMERINA *syncopalis.*—**T. elodes.** See *Sweating* FEVER (1st def.).—**T. lactea.** See FEBRIS *lactea.*—**T. leipyria.** See AMPHEMERINA *phricodes.*—**T. maligna.** Of Lautter, see *Pernicious malarial* FEVER.—**T. semitertiana.** See AMPHEMERINA *semiquartana.*—**T. simplex.** See *T.*—**T. splenalgica.** See FEBRIS *quartana splenetica.*—**T. syncopalis.** See AMPHEMERINA *syncopalis.*—**T. typhodes.** Of Mangetus, see *Typhus* FEVER.—**T. vratislaviensis.** See *Breslau* FEVER.

TRITÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri^{2}t-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τριταῖος. See *Tertian* FEVER.

TRITELLURIDE, n. Tri-te^{2}l'u^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). A tellurium compound analogous to a trichloride (*q. v.*). [B.]

TRITERNATE, adj. Tri-tu^{5}rn'at. Lat., *triternatus* (from *ter*, thrice, and *terni*, three each). Fr., *triterné.* Ger., *dreifach-dreizählig.* Thrice ternate, ternate with each of the divisions itself triply divided. [*a*, 35.]

TRITHIONIC ACID, n. Tri-thi^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. An unstable dibasic acid, $H_2S_3O_6$, known only in aqueous solution. [B.]

TRITICEO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri^{2}t(tret)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)''e^2-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *triticum*, wheat, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. An anomalous muscle arising from the arytænoid cartilage and inserted into the side of the tongue. [L, 332.]

TRITICEUS (Lat.), adj. Tri^{2}t(tret)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *triticum*, wheat. Fr., *triticé.* Pertaining to wheat, resembling a grain of wheat. [B. 38 (*a*, 14).]

TRITICIN, n. Tri^{2}t'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *triticine.* Ger., *T.* 1. An amorphous and tasteless substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (or $C_{24}H_{22}O_{22}$), found in *Triticum repens.* [B, 3 ; B, 270 (*a*, 38).] 2. See GLUTEN.

TRITICINA (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}t(ret)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-in(en)'a^3. From *triticum*, wheat. See *Boiled* FLOUR.

TRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}t(tret)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *terere*, to rub. Fr., *froment* (1st def.), *blé* (1st def.), (*rhizome de*) *chiendent officinal* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *petit chiendent* (*rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Weizen* (1st def.), *Queckenwurzel* (2d def.). 1. Wheat ; a genus of gramineous herbs of the *Hordeæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *T. repens.* [*a*, 35.]—**Amylum tritici.** See *Wheat* STARCH.—**Decoctum furfuris tritici.** A preparation made by boiling 1 part of wheat bran in 36 parts of water till reduced to 28 parts, and, after it has cooled and settled, straining the liquid. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum tritici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chiendent.* Ger., *flüssiges Queckenextrakt.* A preparation made by exhausting t. (2d def.) in a percolator with boiling water, evaporating to 80 c. c., shaking up with 20 c. c. of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·820, filtering after forty-eight hours, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·974. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Farina tritici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *farine de froment.* Ger., *Weizenmehl.* Wheat flour ; the grain of *T. sativum* ground and sifted. [*a*, 35.]—**Farina tritici tosta.** See *Baked* FLOUR.—**Ptisana de radice tritici.** See *Tisane de* CHIENDENT.—**Saccharum tritici.** Ger., *Queckenwurzelzucker.* A sweetish crystalline substance obtained from the extract of *T. repens*, differing from other sugars in its greater solubility in alcohol. If dissolved in 120 parts of hot alcohol and cooled, it forms a solid mass. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**T. acutum.** A European species. The root-stock is used like that of *T. repens.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. amyleum, T. atratum.** Fr., *épeautre.* Ger., *Emmerkorn, Emmerweizen, Reisdinkel.* Amel corn, starch wheat, the ζεία δίκοκκος (or two-grained wheat) of Dioscorides ; a species (by Haeckel considered a variety of *T. vulgare*) still cultivated in southern Europe as a summer wheat. It is suitable for starch-making. [*a*, 35.]—**T. caninum.** Awned wheat-grass, dog's-tooth (or couch-) grass. It probably has the same properties as *T. repens.* Dogs eat the blades to induce vomiting. [*a*, 35.]—**T. durum.** Fr., *froment corné.* Ger., *hartfrüchtiger Weizen, Bartweizen.* Hard-grained wheat, cultivated especially in southern Europe. The seeds are richer in nitrogen than the soft wheats. [*a*, 35.]—**T. glaucum.** Ger., *seegrüner* (oder *blaugrüner*) *Weizen.* 1. A European species closely related to *T. repens.* The root-stock is used like that of the latter. [*a*, 35.] 2. See *T. polonicum.*—**T. monococcum.** Fr., *froment monocoque, blé* (ou *épeautre*) *locular, petit épeautre, riz sec.* Ger., *einkörniger Weizen, Einkorn, Peterskorn.* St. Peter's corn, single-grained wheat, the ζεία ἁπλῆ of Dioscorides ; the poorest species in cultivation with respect to the quality and quantity of flour yielded by the grain. It is found wild in Greece and Mesopotamia. [*a*, 35.]—**T. polonicum.** Fr., *froment* (ou *seigle*) *de Pologne.* Ger., *polnischer Weizen, Gommer.* Polish wheat ; a species of unknown origin, cultivated in parts of Europe. The elongated, glassy seeds furnish a fine white flour having the properties of that of *T. vulgare.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. repens.** Fr., *froment rampant, agram, auge, laitue de chien, chiendent des boutiques, petit chiendent, sainte neige.* Ger., *kriechender Weizen, Quecken, Päden, Queckweizen, Weizenquecken, Queckengras, Hundegras, Rechgras.* Couch-grass (or -wheat), dog- (or quack-, or scutch-, or shelly-, or skally-, or squitch-) grass ; a weed widely dispersed in Europe, northern Asia, and North and South America. Its sweetish rhizome, occurring in straw-colored fragments from 5 to 10 mm. long and 2 to 3 mm. thick, is used in cystitis and irritable bladder and as a diluent and a slightly nutritious drink. It contains acid malates, sugar, triticin, and another gummy substance containing nitrogen. [*a*, 35.]—**T. sativum.** See *T. vulgare.*—**T. spelta.** Fr., *froment rouge, engrain, ingrain, spaute, spautre, grand épeautre.* Ger., *Dinkelweizen, Spelzdinkel, Spelz, Vesen, Zweikorn.* Dinkel- (or spelt-) wheat, the ὄλυρα of Dioscorides ; indigenous to the Persian mountains, and cultivated in Europe. The seeds yield an excellent flour, used especially for pastry. [*a*, 35.]—**T. vulgare.** Fr., *froment* (*cultivé*), *blé, bled.* Ger., *gemeiner Weizen.* Common wheat ; according to Frédéric Houssay, found wild in the mountains to the east of Kurdistan, though generally believed to have arisen through culture from some species of *Ægilops.* Its seeds, ground and sifted, constitute flour, official in the ph's as *farina tritici.* Wheat flour chiefly contains starch (see *Wheat* STARCH), gluten, albumin, sugar, and a gummy substance which differs from ordinary gum in containing nitrogen and in not yielding mucic acid when treated with nitric acid. Flour is sometimes sprinkled on inflamed surfaces ; boiled with milk, it forms an excellent emollient poultice. Wheat bread, toasted, infused, and flavored, is used as a nutritive drink in fevers. The husk of the seed (see BRAN) is also used medicinally. [*a*, 35.]—**T. zea.** See *T. spelta.*

TRITOPINE, n. Tri^{2}t-op'en. An alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{54}N_2O_7$, obtained from opium, and forming transparent prismatic crystals. Its tendency to cause convulsions contra-indicates its use as a narcotic. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

TRITOVUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}t-o'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). From τρίτος, the third, and ᾠόν, an egg. In certain spiders, the innermost of three membranes covering the embryo. [L, 196.]

TRITUBERCULISM, n. Tri-tu^{2}b-u^{6}rk'u^{2}l-i^{2}z'm. From *tres*, three, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. The condition of having or consisting of three cusps or cones (said of molar teeth). ["Nature," March 20, 1890, p. 467 (*a*, 48).]

TRITURATE, n. Tri^{2}t'u^{2}r-at. A substance or combination of substances reduced to a fine powder, especially by rubbing up in a mortar. [*a*, 38.]

TRITURATED, adj. Tri²t'u²r-at-e²d. Finely powdered, especially by being rubbed up in a mortar. [*a*, 38.]

TRITURATION, n. Tri²t-u²r-a'shu³n. Lat., *trituratio* (from *tritura*, a rubbing). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Zerreibung.* In pharmacy, the act or process of rubbing up in a mortar or otherwise, so as to reduce to a fine powder; also the resulting powder; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation in which a medicinal substance is rubbed up with nine times as much powdered sugar of milk into a homogeneous powder. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

TRITUS (Lat.), n. m. Trit(tret)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *trit'us.* From *terere*, to rub. See TRITURATION and FRICTION.

TRITYL, n. Tri²t'i²l. Fr., *trityle.* Propyl; so called as containing three atoms of carbon. [B.]—**Hydrated t. oxide, T'-alcohol, T. hydrate.** See PROPYL *alcohol.*

TRITYLATE, n. Tri²t'i²l-at. A salt of trityl.

TRITYLIC, adj. Tri²t-i²l'i²k. Containing trityl.

TRIUMFETTA (Lat.), n. f. Tre-um-fe²t'ta³. From *Trionfetti*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *cousin, lappulier.* West Indian burweed, parroquet-bur of Jamaica; a genus of tiliaceous plants. [*a*, 35.]—**T. elliptica.** A species with a mucilaginous root. The inner bark and the juice are used in the Antilles as detergents. [*a*, 35.]—**T. lappula, T. Plumieri.** Fr., *grand cousin, herbe à cousin, pou de moine.* Great-wort of the West Indies; a mucilaginous shrub. The root and inner bark are used in mucous discharges, hæmorrhages, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**T. rhomboidea, T. semitriloba.** Two species (the first West Indian, the second [burbark-tree] distributed over the tropics of both hemispheres) used like *T. lappula.* [*a*, 35.]

TRIVALENCE, n. Tri²v'a²l-e²ns. Ger., *Dreiwerthigkeit.* The condition or property of being trivalent. [B.]

TRIVALENT, adj. Tri²v'a²l-'nt. From *tres*, three, and *valere*, to be worth. Fr., *t.* Ger., *dreiwerthig.* Having an atomicity of three; *i. e.*, being capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

TRIVALERIN, n. Tri-va²l'e²r-i²n. Fr., *trivalérine.* A substance, $C_3H_5(C_5H_9O_2)_3$, of disagreeable odor, found in the oil of certain marine mammals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

TRIVIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²'vi²(wi²)-a³. From *tres*, three, and *via*, a way. The point where the three semicircular canals of the cochlea cross each other. [L, 221.]

TRIVIAL, adj. Tri²v'i²-'l. Lat., *trivialis* (from *trivium*, the meeting of three roads). Fr., *t.* Ger., *schlicht.* Of the name of an animal or plant, common or vulgar; also specific, as opposed to generic. [*a*, 35.]

TRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²x'i²s. Gen., *trix'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *trixide.* 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Proserpinaca.* 2. Of Browne, a genus of composite herbs or shrubs. The *Trixideæ* are a division of the *Nassauvieæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**T. antimenorrhœa.** A tonic and emmenagogue species found in tropical America. [*a*, 35.]—**T. brasiliensis.** A species used as an emmenagogue. [*a*, 35.]—**T. frutescens.** The *palo de Santa-Maria* of Panama; used as a vulnerary. [*a*, 35.]—**T. fruticosa, T. pipitzahuac.** A Mexican species used as a drastic purgative and recommended in cholera and dysentery. It contains pipitzahoic acid (*q. v.*). [*a*, 35.]

TRIZINCIC, adj. Tri-zi²n²s'i²k. Containing three atoms of zinc in the molecule. [B.]

TROCAR, n. Tro'ka³r. Fr., *t.*, *trocart, trois-quarts.* Ger., *T.*, *Troicar, Trokar, Abzapfer, Bauchstecher.* An instrument for drawing off liquid from a cavity, consisting of a perforator and a cannula. [E.]—**Lancet-t.** A t. having a lancet-shaped point. [*a*, 34.]—**Piloting t.** A t. devised by Durham for introducing the articulated tracheotomy tube.—**Rectum t.** A t. with a large curve for the operation of tapping the bladder through the rectum. [E.]

TROCHAL, adj. Tro'k'l. From τροχός, a wheel. Wheel-shaped. [*a*, 27.]

TROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. Trok(tro²ch²)-a²nt(a³nt)'u⁵r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., τροχαντήρ (from τρέχειν, to run). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Rollhügel.* 1. Of Galen, the ball on which the hip bone turns in its socket. 2. One of two processes upon the upper end of the shaft of the femur. 3. In arthropods, the segment of a leg that is second from the body. [L.]—**Great t.** See *T. major.*—**Lesser t.** See *T. minor.*—**Third t.** See *T. tertius.*—**T. major.** A thick process at the upper end of the femur which projects upward externally to the union of the neck and shaft. [L.]—**T. minor.** A conical tuberosity upon the inner and posterior surface of the upper end of the femur, at the junction of the shaft and neck. [L.]—**T. tertius.** An anomalous process upon the upper end of the planum popliteum of the femur. [L, 332.]

TROCHANTERIAN, TROCHANTERIC, adj's. Trok-a²nter'i²-a²n, -er'i²k. Fr., *trochantérien, trokantérien.* Ger., *trochanterisch.* Pertaining to or resembling a trochanter.

TROCHANTINE, n. Trok-a²nt'en. In certain insects, a small segment interposed between the coxa and the trochanter. [L, 196.]

TROCHANTINIANUS (Lat.), adj. Trok(tro²ch²)-a²nt(a³nt)-i²n(en)-i²-an(a³n)'u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *trochantinien.* Pertaining to the trochanter minor. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TROCHANTINUS (Lat.), n. m. Trok(tro²ch²)-a²nt(a³nt)-in(en)'-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *trochantin.* See TROCHANTER *minor.*

TROCHE, n. Trok'e. From τροχός, a round cake. Lat., *trochiscus.* Fr., *trochisque.* Ger., *Küchelchen.* A round lozenge. [D. 6.] See also TROCHISCUS and cf. TABLET and PASTILLE.

TROCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Trok(tro²ch²)'i²-a³. From τροχός, a wheel. An old term for the orbit. [F.]

TROCHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Tro²k(tro²ch²)-i²l'i²-a³. See TROCHLEA.

TROCHINUS (Lat.), n. m. Trok(tro²ch²)-in(en)'u³s(u⁴s). From τροχός, a wheel. Fr., *trochin.* The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TROCHISCANTHES (Lat.), n. m. Trok(tro²ch²)-i²sk-a²nth-(a³nth)'ez(as). From τροχίσκος, a small wheel, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *trochiscanthe.* A genus of the *Umbelliferæ.* [*a*, 35.] **T. nodiflorus.** An herb sometimes confounded with *Levisticum officinale.* The roots are sold in southern France for those of *Archangelica officinalis.* [*a*, 35.].

TROCHISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Trok(tro²ch²)-i²sk'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., τροχίσκος (from τροχός, a wheel). Fr., *trochisque.* See TROCHE.—**Trochisci albi.** See *Pulvis* CERUSSÆ *compositus.*—**Trochisci alexiterii nostri.** Cordial troches; a mixture of 1 part of Armenian bole, 2 parts each of dry citron-peel and angelica-seeds, 3 parts each of Virginia snake-root and crabs' claws, and 11 parts of white sugar, all finely powdered, and worked with a sufficient quantity of tragacanth mucilage into a paste for troches. [B, 200 (*a*, 14).]—**Trochisci bechici** [Gr. Ph.]. Lozenges consisting of 12 parts of purified licorice-juice, 36 of sugar, 1 part of fennel-seeds. and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci bechici albi.** Lozenges consisting of 45 parts of starch made into a paste with rose water and either 187 parts of gum arabic and 589 of sugar or 90 of gum arabic, 540 of sugar, and 3 of benzoic acid; or with tragacanth mucilage and either 45 parts of Florentine iris-root and 600 of sugar, or 33 of licorice, 66 of iris, and 720 of sugar, or 240 of licorice, 120 of iris, and 180 of sugar. See also *Tablettes de* GOMME and *Trochisci* ALTHÆÆ.—**Trochisci bechici citrini.** Fr., *trochisques d'amidon safranés.* Lozenges consisting of 15 parts of starch, 12 of Florentine iris, 11 of licorice, 2¼ of saffron, and 240 of sugar, made into a paste with tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci contra vermes, Trochisci hermetici.** Fr., *pastilles vermifuges purgatives.* Thirty-five-centigramme lozenges consisting of 5 parts each of calomel and jalap, 14 of santonica, and 240 of sugar, made into a paste with tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci imperatoris.** See MORSULI *imperatoris.*—**Trochisci pectorales.** Ger., *Brustkuchen.* See *Tablettes de* GOMME.—**Trochisci pectorales Danorum.** Fr., *trochisques de réglisse opiacés.* Lozenges consisting of 150 parts each of licorice-juice and gum arabic, 7 of opium, 15 of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 240 of syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci peptici** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 drachm each of magnesium lactate and sodium lactate, 4 drachms of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage, divided into 60 lozenges. [B, 95 (*a*. 38).]—**T. scillitici.** See *T.* SCILLÆ *Damocratis.*—**Trochisci stibiati.** Fr., *tablettes antimoniales* (ou *de sulfure d'antimoine*). Ger., *Antimonmorsellen.* Troches containing antimony trisulphide in quantities varying from 1 grain [Fr. Cod. (1837)] to 15 grains [Hamb. Ph. (1835), Hess. Ph. (1827)], and even to 75 grains [Bruns. Ph. (1777)], mixed with different ingredients, among which were sugar, cinnamon, lesser cardamom, almonds, orange-peel, and gum arabic or tragacanth. [B, 119.]

TROCHISQUE (Fr.), n. Tro-shesk. See TROCHE.—**T's escarotiques, T's mercuriels au minium.** See *Trochisci de* MINIO.

TROCHITER (Lat.), n. m. Tro²k(tro²ch)'i²t-u⁵r(e²r). Fr., *t.* From τροχός, a wheel. The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TROCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. Trok(tro²ch²)'le²-a³. From τροχιλία, a pulley. Fr., *trochlée, poulie.* Ger., *T.*, *Rolle.* A hook or ring over or through which a muscle or tendon slips. [L.]—**T. labyrinthi.** See COCHLEA (2d def.).—**T. of the astragalus.** The tibial articular surface of the astragalus. [L.]—**T. of the femur.** Fr., *trochlée fémorale.* See FOSSA *intercondyloidea* (*femoris*) *anterior.*—**T. of the obliquus oculi superior, T. of the orbit.** The ligamentous ring or pulley attached by fibrous tissue to a depression beneath the internal angular process of the frontal bone. It transmits the tendon of the obliquus oculi superior. [F.]

TROCHLEAR, adj. Tro²k'le²-a³r. Lat., *trochlearis.* Fr., *trochléaire.* Ger., *rollenförmig.* Pulley-shaped, circular and contracted in the centre; pertaining to a trochlea; as a n., see OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.* [*a*, 35.]

TROCHLEARIS (Lat.), adj. Trok(tro²ch²)-le²-ar(a³r)'i²s. From τροχιλία, a pulley. Trochlear; as a n., see OBLIQUUS *oculi superior.*

TROCHOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Trok(tro²ch²)-o(o³)'ka³rd'i-a³. From τροχός, a wheel, and καρδία, the heart. Of Alvarenga, a cardiac displacement with a turning of the heart on its axis. [L, 57 (*a*, 34).]

TROCHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Trok(tro²ch²)-o(o³)-se²f-(ke²f)-al(a³l)'i²-a³. From τροχός, a wheel, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *trochocéphalie.* Ger., *Trochocephalie.* A malformation of the skull caused by partial synostosis of the parietal and frontal bones in the middle of the coronal suture. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TROCHOID, adj. Trok'oid. Lat., *trochoides* (from τροχός, a wheel, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *trochoïde.* Ger., *cykloïdisch.* Wheel-like; like the turning of a wheel on its axle; of shells, conical with a flat base. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

TROCHOIDES (Lat.), adj. Trok(tro²ch²)-o(o²)-i²d-(ed)'ez(as). See TROCHOID; as a n., see *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.

TROCHORIZOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Trok(tro²ch²)-o²r-i²z-o-(o³)-ka³rd'i²-a³. From τροχός, a wheel, ὁρίζειν, to divide, and καρδία, the heart. See TROCHOCARDIA.

TROCKENAMME (Ger.), n. Tro³k'e²n-a³m-me². See *Dry-*NURSE.

TROCKENCUR (Ger.), n. Tro³k'e²n-kur. Treatment by the reduction of fluid elements in the diet. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TROCKENHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Tro³k'e²n-hoit-i²g. See SCARIOUS.

TROCKENÖLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tro^{3}k'e^{2}n-u^{5}l-zoir-e^2. See LINOLEIC ACID.

TROCKNEN (Ger.), n. Tro^{3}k-ne^{2}n. See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

TROICAR (Ger.), **TROIS-QUARTS** (Fr.), **TROKAR** (Ger.), n's. Tro'ik-a^{3}r, trwa^3-ka^{3}r, trok'a^{3}r. See TROCAR.

TROLLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Tro^{2}l'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *trolle, trollière.* Ger., *Trollblume.* Globe ranunculus; a genus of the *Helleboreæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. asiaticus.** Fr., *trolle d'Asie.* Asiatic globe-flower. The root is a drastic purgative. [α, 35.]—**T. europæus.** Fr., *trolle* (ou *trollière*) *d'Europe, boule d'or, renoncule de montagne.* Ger., *europäische Trollblume, Kugelblume, Kugelranunkel, Knobbenblume, Engelblume.* 1. Common globe-flower (or troll-flower), golden ball, bolts, lapper, lopper, luckin-gowan; found throughout Europe. The somewhat acrid root, *radix hellebori nigri,* occurs in commerce. The root-leaves were formerly used as an antiscorbutic. [α, 35.] 2. See *T. asiaticus.*

TROMA (Lat., n. n. Trom'a^3. Gen., *trom'atos (-atis).* Gr., τρῶμα, τραῦμα. See TRAUMA.

TROMMEL (Ger.), n. Tro^{3}m'me^{2}l. See DRUM.—**Gehört'.** See TYMPANUM.—**Luftt'.** See TAMBOUR (2d def.).—**T'bauch.** Tympanites. [α, 34.]—**T'höhle.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**T'saite, T'sehne.** See CHORDA *tympani.*

TROMMELFELL (Ger.), n. Tro^{3}m'me^{2}l-fe^{2}l. See MEMBRANA *tympani.*—**Nebent'.** See MEMBRANA *tympani secundaria.*—**T'beutel.** See POUCHES *of the membrana tympani.*—**T'entzündung.** See MYRINGITIS.

TROMMELSUCHT (Ger.), n. Tro^{3}m'me^{2}l-zuch^{2}t. See *Peritoneal* TYMPANITES.—**Magent'.** See GASTROTYMPANITES.—**T. der Gebärmutter.** See PHYSOMETRA.

TROMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Trom(tro^{2}m)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From τρόμος, a trembling, and μανία, madness. See DELIRIUM *tremens.*

TROMPE (Fr.), n. Tro^{2}n^{2}p. A trumpet-shaped tube.—**T. de Falloppe.** See OVIDUCT.—**T. de Eustache.** The Eustachian tube.—**T. utérine.** See OVIDUCT.

TROMPETE (Ger.), n. Tromp-at'e^2. A trumpet, also a trumpet-shaped tube.—**Muttert'.** See OVIDUCT.—**Ohrt'.** See *Eustachian* TUBE and *Ear*-TRUMPET.

TROMYLES (Fr.), n. pl. Tro-mel. See CILIA (2d def.).

TROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Trom(tro^{2}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τρόμος (from τρέμειν, to tremble). See TREMOR.

TRONA, n. Tro'na^3. See under SODIUM *sesquicarbonate.*

TRONC (Fr.), n. Tro^{2}n^2. See TRUNK.

TRONQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Tro^{2}n^2-ka. See TRUNCATE.

TROPÆOLIN, n. Trop-e'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. A name given to certain azo-dyes on account of the resemblance of their colors to those of the flowers of *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 3 (α, 38).]

TROPÆOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Tro^{2}p-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τροπαῖος, of a turning. Fr., *capucine.* Ger., *Kapuzinerkresse.* Indian cress, yellow larkspur, garden nasturtium; a genus of the *Pelargonieæ.* The *Tropæolaceæ,* or trophyworts, of Lindley an order of the *Malvales,* are included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Geraniaceæ.* The *Tropæoleæ* (Fr., *tropæolées;* Ger., *Tropäoleen*) are: Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Tropæolaceæ;* of Baillon and others, a tribe or series of *Geraniaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. majus.** Fr., *capucine cultivée, cresson du Mexique, grand cresson d'Inde* (ou *du Pérou*), *fleur sanguine* (ou *de sang*). Ger., *grosse Kapuzinerkresse, indische Kresse, falsche Kapper.* Indian cress, tall nasturtium: a Peruvian species. The buds and young fruits are used as a condiment. It is said to contain phosphorus, and is excitant, stomachic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves and flowers, *herba et flores nasturtii indici* (seu *nasturtii hispanici,* seu *cardami majoris,* seu *tropæoli*), were formerly official. The ripe, dried fruit is recommended as a purgative. An acrid volatile oil may be obtained from the foliage. [α, 35.]—**T. minus.** Fr., *petite capucine, petit cresson d'Inde.* Ger., *kleine Kapuzinerkresse.* The dwarf nasturtium of Peru, having properties like those of *T. majus.* The herb and flowers, *herba* et *floresnasturtii indici minoris* (seu *cardami minoris*), were formerly official. [α, 35.]—**T. tuberosum.** Peruvian (or tuberous-rooted) nasturtium. The farinaceous tubers are eaten. [α, 35.]

TROPFEN (Ger.), n. Tro^{3}pf'e^{2}n. See DROP (1st def.).—**Biett's arsenikalische T.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *arsenici.*—**Bittere Magent', Bittere T.** See TINCTURA *amara* (1st def.) and cf. *Bitter* DROPS.—**Donovan'sche T.** Donovan's solution. See *Liquor* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**Fiebert'.** See MIXTURA *simplex Ludovici.*—**Hoffmann's T.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS.—**Schwarze Fiebert'.** See *Tinctura* CHINIOIDINI.

TROPHE (Lat.), n. f. Trof(tro^{2}f)'e(a). Gen., *troph'es.* Gr., τροφή (from τρέφειν, to nourish). See ALIMENT.

TROPHESY, n. Tro^{2}f'e^{2}s-i^2. From τροφή, nourishment. Defective nutrition of a part, resulting from withdrawal of the nervous supply. [K.]

TROPHIC, TROPHICAL, adj's. Trof'i^{2}k, -i^2-k'l. Gr., τροφικός. Fr., *trophique.* Pertaining to nutrition. [D.]

TROPHICITÉ (Fr.), n. Tro-fe-se-ta. From τρόπος, a turn. A reversal of the proportion of phosphates to various other urinary constituents, said to be observed constantly in hysteria. ["Gaz. des hôp.," Jan. 23, 1892, p. 90 (α, 50).]

TROPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Trof(tro^{2}f)'i^{2}s. From τρόφις, well-fed. Fr., *trophide, t.* The ramoon-tree, a genus forming a tribe (*Trophideæ*) of the *Moraceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. americana.** A West Indian shrub or tree, used as a mild astringent and as an alterative. [α, 35.]—**T. aspera.** Fr., *t. rude.* Paper-tree of Siam and India. The juice of the leaves and young shoots is used in ulcers and skin diseases, and the berries as an astringent and antiseptic. [α, 35.]

TROPHOBLAST, n. Tro^{2}f'o-bla^{2}st. From τροφή, nourishment, and βλαστός, a sprout. The epiblast of the blastocyst, in contradistinction to the epiblast of the germinal area, or the formative epiblast. [Hubrecht, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 298 (J).]

TROPHODISC, n. Tro^{2}f'o-di^{2}sk. From τροφή, nourishment, and δίσκος, a disc. See TROPHOSPHERE.

TROPHOLOGY, n. Tro^{2}f-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From τροφή, nourishment, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *trophologie.* Ger., *Ernährungslehre.* The physiology, etc., of nutrition. [α, 48.]

TROPHONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tro^{2}f-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From τροφή, nourishment, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *trophonévrose.* Ger., *Trophoneurose.* 1. A neurosis dependent on nutritive changes. [D.] 2. Failure in nutrition, due to impairment of the nervous action; in dermatology, a cutaneous disease characterized by nutritive changes in the skin depending on morbid conditions of the nerves. [G, 54; K.]—**Facial t.** [Romberg]. See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.—**Muscular t.** A t. in which the muscles suffer nutritive changes in connection with certain diseases of the nervous system. [D, 35.]—**Romberg's t.** Unilateral atrophy of the face.—**T. disseminata.** See SCLERODERMA.

TROPHONEUROTIC, adj. Tro^{2}f-o-nu^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *trophonévrotique.* Ger., *trophoneurotisch.* Pertaining to or affected with a trophoneurosis. [D.]

TROPHONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Tro^{2}f-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τροφή, nourishment, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *trophonose.* See TROPHOPATHY.

TROPHOPATHY, n. Tro^{2}f-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *trophopathia* (from τροφή, nourishment, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *trophopathie.* Any disease of nutrition.

TROPHOPLAST, n. Tro^{2}f'o-pla^{2}st. From τροφός, a feeder, and πλάσσειν, to form. Of Meyer, a plastid or leucite. [α, 35.]

TROPHOPYLE (Fr.), n. Tro-fo-pel. See HÉTÉROPYLE.

TROPHOSOME, n. Tro^{2}f'o-som. From τροφή, nourishment, and σῶμα, the body. A collective term for the assemblage of the nutritive zooids of a hydrozoon. [B, 28 (α, 27).] Cf. GONOSOME.

TROPHOSPERM, n. Tro^{2}f'o-spu^{5}rm. Lat., *trophosperma, trophospermium* (from τροφή, nourishment, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *trophosperme.* See PLACENTA (4th def.).

TROPHOSPHERE, n. Tro^{2}f'o-sfer. From τροφή, nourishment, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. A zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidual stroma and the blastocyst. [Hubrecht, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 332 (J).]

TROPHOTROPISM, n. Tro^{2}f-o^{2}t'ro^{2}p-i^{2}z'm. From τροφή, nourishment, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *trophotropisme.* A tendency to motion induced in the particles of protoplasm by the presence of nutritive material near it. [Stahl, "Bot. Ztg.," 1884, pp. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B).]

TROPIC ACID, n. Trop'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide tropique.* Ger., *Tropasäure.* An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_5.CH(CH_2.OH)CO.OH$, obtained by decomposing atropine or hyoscyamine with baryta water or in other ways; colorless acicular or tabular crystals. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

TROPIDIN, n. Tro^{2}p'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *tropidine.* Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_8H_{13}N$, obtained by heating atropine to 180° C. with hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids; an oily liquid of intoxicating odor similar to that of coniin. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TROPIDONOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Tro^{2}p-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-not'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τρόπις, a keel, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *tropidonote.* Ger., *Wassernatter.* A genus of fresh-water *Colubrina.* [α, 35.]—**T. natrix.** Ger., *gemeine Natter, Ringelnatter.* Common ring snake; a non-venomous European serpent. Its fat, *axungia serpentum,* which resembles fish-oil, was formerly official. The entire animal, dried, has been used in place of vipers. [α, 35.]

TROPIN, n. Trop'i^{2}n. Fr., *tropine.* Ger., *T.* A body, $C_8H_{15}NO = C_5H_7(C_2H_4.OH)N(CH_3)$, of peculiar tobacco-like odor, obtained by decomposing atropine with baryta water, occurring as tabular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TROPOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Tro-po-me^{2}tr'. From τρέπειν, to turn, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Broca for measuring the degree of torsion of the shaft of the humerus. See ANGLE *of torsion.*

TROU (Fr.), n. Tru. See FORAMEN and HOLE.—**T. anonyme.** See *Stylo-mastoid* FORAMEN.—**T's auditifs.** See *Auditory* CANALS.—**T. borgne.** See FORAMEN *cæcum.*—**T. carotidien.** See *Carotic* FORAMEN.—**T. central.** See FOVEA *centralis.*—**T's condyliens.** See *Anterior condylar* FORAMEN and *Posterior condylar* FORAMINA.—**T. de Botal.** See FORAMEN *of Botallo.*—**T. déchiré.** See FORAMEN *lacerum.*—**T. déchiré antérieur.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**T. déchiré postérieur.** See FORAMEN *lacerum posterius.*—**T's de conjugaison.** See *Intervertebral* FORAMINA.—**T. de Ferrein.** See *Stylo-mastoid* FORAMEN.—**T's de l'oreille.** See *Auditory* CANALS.—**T. de Magendie.** See FORAMEN *of Magendie.*—**T. de Monro.** See FORAMEN *of Monro.*—**T. du milieu.** In Normandy, the habit of taking alcoholic drinks at the middle of a meal, to renew the appetite. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Nov. 6, 1885, p. 733.]—**T. du nerf maxillaire.** See FORAMEN *ovale* (2d def.).—**T. du nerf sus maxillaire.** See FORAMEN *rotundum.*—**T. épineux.** See FORAMEN *spinosum.*—**T. ethmoïdal, T. fronto-ethmoïdal.** See *Fronto-ethmoid* FORAMEN.—**T. grand rond.** See FORAMEN *rotundum.*—**T. ischio-pubien** [Verneau]. See *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**T. jugulaire.** See FORAMEN *lacerum posterius.*—**T. labyrinthique.** See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**T. mastoïdien.** See *Mastoid* FORAMEN.—**T. maxillaire inférieur.** See FORAMEN *ovale* (1st def.).—**T. maxillaire supérieur.** See FORAMEN *rotundum.*—**T. mentonnier.** See *Inferior dental* FORAMEN.—**T. nourricier.** See *Nu-*

trient FORAMEN.—**T. obturateur.** See *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**T. occipital.** See FORAMEN *magnum*.—**T. optique.** See *Optic* FORAMEN.—**T. orbitaire inférieur.** See *Infra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**T. orbitaire interne.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* CANAL.—**T. orbitaire supérieur.** See *Supra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**T. ovalaire, T. oval.** See FORAMEN *ovale* (1st def.) and *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**T. ovale de Pacchioni.** The opening in the tentorium through which the crura centri pass. [L, 31.]—**T. pariétal.** See *Parietal* FORAMEN.—**T. petit rond.** See FORAMEN *spinosum*.—**T. rhachidien.** See *Vertebral* FORAMEN.—**T. rond.** See FORAMEN *rotundum*.—**T's sacrés antérieurs.** See *Anterior sacral* FORAMINA.—**T's sacrés postérieurs.** See *Posterior sacral* FORAMINA.—**T's sciatiques.** See *Great sacro-sciatic* FORAMEN and *Small sacro-sciatic* FORAMEN.—**T. sourcilier.** See *Supra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**T. sous-orbitaire.** See *Suborbital* FORAMEN.—**T. sous-pubien.** See *Obturator* FORAMEN.—**T. sous-temporal, T. sphéno-épineux.** See FORAMEN *spinosum*.—**T. sphéno-palatin.** See *Spheno-palatine* FORAMEN.—**T. stylo-mastoïdien.** See *Stylo-mastoid* FORAMEN.—**T. sus-orbitaire.** See *Supra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**T. vitellaire.** See *Vitellar* HOLE.

TROUGH, n. Tro^{2}f. A receptacle, usually oblong in shape, for water and other liquids. [α, 48.]—**Hydrargyropneumatic t.** See CUVE *hydrargyropneumatique*.—**Pneumatic t.** Fr., *cuve hydropneumatique*. A t. by means of which gases can be collected and isolated over water or mercury in inverted vessels. [α, 48.]

TROUSSE (Fr.), n. Trus. A pocket case of surgical instruments. [E.]

TROUSSE-GALANT (Fr.), n. Trus-ga^3-la^{3}n^2. See CHOLERA *morbus*.

TROUSSEAU (Fr.), n. Tru-so. See FASCICULUS.—**T. musculeux.** A thin muscular layer. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TROUTS, n. Tru^6'u^{4}tz. In Ireland, a form of chloasma occurring among the poor who use turf fires. [G.] Cf. EPHELIS *ab igne*.

TRÜBE (Ger.), adj. Tru^{6}b'e^2. See CLOUDY.

TRÜBSINN (Ger.), n. Tru^{6}b'zi^{2}n. See MELANCHOLIA.

TRÜBUNG (Ger.), n. Tru^{6}b'un^2. Cloudiness. [D, 4.]

TRUFFE (Fr.), n. Tru^{6}f. See TUBER.—**T. à l'ail.** See TUBER *griseum*.—**T. blanche.** See TUBER *griseum* and CHOIROMYCES *magnus*.—**T. d'eau.** See TRAPA *natans*.—**T. de cerf.** See ELAPHOMYCES *cervinus*.—**T. d'hiver.** See TUBER *cibarium*.—**T. douce.** See IPOMŒA *batatas*.—**T. jaune.** See ELAPHOMYCES *cervinus*.—**T. noire.** See TUBER *cibarium*.

TRÜFFEL (Ger.), n. Tru^{6}f'fe^{2}l. See TUBER.—**Aechte T., Essbare T.** See TUBER *cibarium*.—**Graue T.** See TUBER *griseum*.—**Hirscht'.** See ELAPHOMYCES *cervinus*.—**Schwarze T., Schweinet'.** See TUBER *cibarium*.

TRUFFLE, n. Tru^{2}fl. See TUBER.—**English t.** See TUBER *œstivum*.—**False t's.** The *Hypogœi* (see under HYPOGÆOUS). [α, 35.]—**French t.** See TUBER *melanosporum*.—**Red t.** See TUBER *rufum* and MELANOGASTER *variegatus*.

TRUGDOLDE (Ger.), n. Trug'do^{3}ld-e^2. See CYME.

TRUGGEBILD (Ger.), n. Trug'ge^2-bi^{2}ld. See PHANTOM.

TRUGSTIEL (Ger.), n. Trug'stel. See PSEUDOPODIUM (1st def.).

TRUGWAHRNEHMUNG (Ger.), n. Trug'va^{3}r-nam-un^2. See HALLUCINATION.

TRUMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Tru^{3}mb(tru^{4}mb)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See THROMBUS.

TRUMPET, n. Tru^{3}mp'e^{2}t. Gr., σάλπιγξ. Lat., *salpinx, tuba, cornu*. Fr., *trompette*. Ger., *Trompete*. A musical wind-instrument in which the sound issues through a flaring opening; also any t.-like instrument or apparatus. [α, 48.]—**Ear-t.** An instrument, usually of metal or of vulcanite, having a flaring mouth-piece or a paraboloid hearing-cup. The latter is a parabolic cup from the focal point of which the sound-waves are collected by a second sound-collector projecting into the cup and connected with the ear-piece. [F.]—**Falloppian t.** See OVIDUCT.

TRUNCATE, TRUNCATED, adj's. Tru^{3}n^{2}k'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *truncatus* (from *truncare*, to mutilate). Fr., *tronqué*. Ger., *gestutzt, abgestutzt, abgeschnitten, abgestumpft*. Lopped, ending abruptly as if cut off. [α, 35.]

TRUNCUS (Lat.), n. m. Tru^{3}n^{2}k(tru^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TRUNK.—**T. anonymus.** 1. See *Innominate* ARTERY. 2. In the pl., *trunci anonymi*, see *Innominate* VEINS.—**T. anonymus iliacus.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**T. arteriosus.** See *Cardiac* AORTA.—**T. bicaroticus.** An anomalous branch of the arch of the aorta from which the common carotid arteries spring. [L, 332.]—**T. brachialis.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**T. brachialis primarius inferior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the eighth cervical or first dorsal nerve. [L.]—**T. brachialis primarius medius.** The anterior branch of the seventh cervical nerve. [L.] Cf. *Brachial* PLEXUS.—**T. brachialis primarius superior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the fifth and sixth cervical nerves. [L.] Cf. *Brachial* PLEXUS.—**T. brachicephalicus, T. brachiocephalicus.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**T. bronchomediastinalis dexter.** A branch of the right lymphatic duct into which the vasa efferentia of the bronchial and mediastinal glands and the internal mammary lymphatics empty. [L, 332.]—**T. cervicalis (posterior) profundus nervi sympathici.** See *Vertebral* PLEXUS.—**T. cœliacus.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**T. communis pedunculorum cerebelli.** See CORPUS *denticulatum*.—**T. corporis callosi.** See CORPUS *corporis callosi*.—**T. costocervicalis.** See *Costo-cervical* ARTERY.—**Trunci encephali.** See CRURA *cerebri*.—**T. facialis efferens.** A loop of communication between the adducens nucleus and the roots of the facial nerve near their exit from the medulla. [L, 31.]—**T. innominatus.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**T. intestinalis.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**T. lumbosacralis.** See *Lumbo-sacral* CORD.—**T. lumbalis.** See *Lumbar lymphatic* TRUNK.—**T. lymphaticus abdominalis.** A large abdominal branch of the thoracic duct. [L.]—**T. lymphaticus (communis) dexter.** See *Right lymphatic* DUCT.—**T. lymphaticus communis sinister.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**T. lymphaticus jugularis dexter.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the right side of the head and neck, and emptying into the right lymphatic duct. [L, 332.]—**T. lymphaticus jugularis sinister.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the left side of the head and neck, and emptying into the thoracic duct. [L, 332.]—**T. lymphaticus lumbalis.** See *Lumbar lymphatic* TRUNK.—**T. lymphaticus major.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**T. lymphaticus minor.** See *Right lymphatic* DUCT.—**T. lymphaticus sinister.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**T. medullæ spinalis.** See CAUDEX *cerebri*.—**T. medullaris cerebelli.** See CORPUS *denticulatum*.—**T. subclavius.** See *Axillary lymphatic* TRUNK.—**T. tibio-peroneus.** The posterior tibial artery above the peroneal artery. [L.]—**T. venosus alveolaris.** See *Deep facial* VEIN.

TRUNK, n. Tru^{3}n^{2}k. Gr., στέλεχος. Lat., *truncus*. Fr., *tronc*. Ger., *Stamm*. The stem of a tree; the main body or stem of any branched structure; the body as distinguished from the limbs and head. [α, 17; α, 48.]—**Axillary lymphatic t.** The exterior branch of the right lymphatic duct, formed by the vasa efferentia of the axillary glands. [L.]—**Intestinal lymphatic t.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the mesenteric glands. [L.]—**Lumbar lymphatic t.** A large vessel which is formed by the union of the efferent vessels from the lumbar lymphatic glands, and empties into the thoracic duct or one of its branches. [L.]—**Lymphatic t's.** Large lymphatics formed by the union of the vasa efferentia of the lymphatic glands. [L.]—**Primary t's of the brachial plexus.** The primary cords which make up the brachial plexus. [L.]

TRUNKENHEIT (Ger.), n. Tru^{2}nk'e^{2}n-hit. See DRUNKENNESS and INTOXICATION (2d def.).]

TRUNKSUCHT (Ger.), n. Tru^{2}nk'zuch^{2}t. See *Chronic* ALCOHOLISM and DIPSOMANIA.

TRUSKAWICE, n. A place in Galicia, Austria, where there are saline and chalybeate springs and a sulphurous spring. [α, 14.]

TRUSS, n. Tru^{3}s. Lat., *subligaculum, subligatura*. Fr., *brayer*. Ger., *Bruchband, Bauchcompresse*. A pad and bandage or spring for keeping parts in place, especially a hernia. [E.]—**Carotid t.** A t. for compressing the carotid artery. [J. L. Corning, "Med. Record," Feb. 18, 1882.]—**French t.** A single or double t. for inguinal hernia which exerts pressure by the elasticity of the steel band that supports the pad. [E.]—**Hainsby's t.** A t. used for approximating the edges of the wound after the operation for harelip. [E.]—**Suspensory t.** Ger., *Heberband*. A suspensory bandage. [α, 34.]

TRUXILLIC ACID, n. Tru^{3}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *Truxillo*, the commercial source of coca. An acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, derived from cocaine. Three isomeric varieties are known, α-, β-, and γ-*t. a.*, formerly known as γ-, δ-, and ε-*isatropic acid*. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 39 (B).]

TRYMA (Lat.), n. n. Trim(tru^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *trym'atos (-atis)*. From τρῦμα, a hole. A drupaceous fruit with a thick epicarp which at length separates from a bony nucleus, as in the walnut. [α, 35.]

TRYPANON (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n. Gr., τρύπανον (from τρυπᾶν, to bore). See TREPHINE.

TRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. Gr., τρύπησις (from τρυπᾶν, to bore). Fr., *trypèse*. See TREPHINING.

TRYPETA (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-et(at)'a^3. From τρυπητής, a borer. A genus of flies the larvæ of various species of which are very destructive to fruit. [α, 48.]

TRYPETHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-e^2-thel(thal)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τρυπᾶν, to bore, and θηλή, a nipple. Fr., *trypéthélie*. Ger., *Löchervarzenflechte*. A genus of the *Trypetheliaceœ* (or *Trypethelidœ*), which are a cohort of lichens. [α, 35.]—**T. ocellatum, T. olivaceo-fuscum.** Species found on Angustura-bark. [α, 35.]—**T. Sprengelii.** A species occurring on cascarilla-bark. [α, 35.]—**T. verrucosum.** A species found on ordinary Loxa-bark. [α, 35.]

TRYPHERA (Lat.), n. f. Tri^{2}f(tru^{6}f)-er(ar)'a^3. From τρυφερός, dainty. Fr., *tryphère*. A certain old cosmetic electuary. [L, 50.]

TRYPSIN, n. Tri^{2}p'si^{2}n. Fr., *trypsine*. Ger., *T.* A soluble proteolytic ferment which may be separated from the pancreatic juice and which acts in many respects like pepsin, but differs from it in being most potent in a neutral or slightly alkaline medium. The physiological difference between the two is not well understood, but it is now supposed that t. is even more powerful in digesting proteids than pepsin. The products of peptic and tryptic digestion differ, leucine and tyrosine being much the more prominent in tryptic digestion. [J.]

TRYPSINOGEN, n. Tri^{2}p-si^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. The zymogen of the pancreas, from which trypsin is formed. [L.]

TRYPTIC, adj. Tri^{2}pt'i^{2}k. Pertaining to trypsin. [α, 48.]

TRYPTONE, n. Tri^{2}p'ton. Of Kühne, a peptone produced by the action of trypsin upon albuminates. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

TSCHELTIK (Jav.), n. The *Strychnos tieute* or the poison (*upas tieute*) prepared from it. [α, 35.]

TSETSE, n. Tse^{2}t'se^2. Fr., *tsé-tsé*. See GLOSSINA *morsitans*.

TSIN, n. See ARRACK.

TSUCHIAKABI (Jap.), n. The fruit capsule of an orchid indigenous to Japan, used in affections of the urinary tract. ["Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1886, p. 212.]

TUBA (Lat.), n. f. Tu²b(tu⁴b)'a³. Ger., *T.* See TUBE (1st and 2d def's).—**T. aristotelica, T. Eustachii.** See *Eustachian* TUBE. —**T. falloppiana.** See OVIDUCT.—**T'mündung** (Ger.). The orifice of a tube (*e. g.*, the Falloppian tube).—**T. uteri** [Falloppius], **T. uterina.** See OVIDUCT.

TUBAGE (Fr.), n. Tu⁶-ba³zh. From *tuba*, a tube. The introduction of a tube (*e. g.*, a catheter). [α, 48.]—**T. du larynx, T. of the glottis.** See INTUBATION *of the larynx.*

TUBAL, adj. Tu²'b'l. Pertaining to a tube (*e. g.*, the oviduct).

TUBE, n. Tu²b. Gr., σῦριγξ (1st and 3d def's), σάλπιγξ (2d def.). Lat., *tubus* (1st and 3d def's), *tuba* (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *t.* (1st def.), *trompe* (2d def.), *tuyau* (2d def.). Ger., *Rohr* (1st def.), *Röhre* (3d def.), *T.* 1. A tubular canal. 2. A trumpet-shaped canal (*e. g.*, the Falloppian t.). 3. In botany, any hollow elongated part. [α, 35.] —**Absorption t.** A graduated glass t., about 250 mm. long and 20 mm. in diameter, closed at one end and furnished with a lip at its open end; used in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases, for collecting gas and transferring it to the eudiometer. [A, 1.]—**Air-t.** Ger., *Luftröhre.* 1. The entire length of the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchial t's. 2. The abdominal trachea in the aquatic larvæ of certain insects. 3. A bronchial t. [D, 90.]—**Alimentary t.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**Alisphenoid t.** See *Alisphenoid* CANAL.—**Ambulacral t's.** Short lateral t's, protrusible at will, which pierce the ambulacral pores of certain *Annuloida* and communicate internally with the circular canal. [L, 147.]—**Auscultation t.** A t. for testing the hearing power. It consists of three arms, two of which are to be placed in the patient's auditory canals, the third in the observer's ear. If then a vibrating tuning fork is placed on the patient's vertex, the auscultator can perceive the sound of the fork streaming from the patient's ears. [F.]—**Bellocq's t.** See *Bellocq's* CANNULA.—**Binocular t.** The t. of a binocular microscope. [α, 34.]—**Bronchial t's.** The branches into which the bronchi divide and from which the smaller t's (bronchioles) spring which communicate with the pulmonary alveoli. [L.]—**Calcigerous t's.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Capillary t.** Ger., *Haarröhrchen.* See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Chaussier's t. for insufflation** (catheterism of the larynx). A tapering metallic t., 18 to 20 ctm. long, as large as a urethral catheter, slightly flattened at the sides. The large end is trumpet-shaped, to facilitate blowing into it. The other end is flattened and pierced with a hole at each side. This end is curved to facilitate its introduction into the larynx, and at the proper point in the curve there is a collar, also pierced with holes, for attaching some soft material for the purpose of closing the opening of the larynx. [A, 15.]—**Chloride-of-calcium t.** A t. containing chloride of calcium; used in chemical manipulation for absorbing aqueous vapor.—**Collecting t.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**Communicating t.** See *Second convoluted* TUBULE.—**Dentinal t's.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Depaul's t. for insufflation** (catheterism of the larynx). The same as Chaussier's, except that it has a terminal opening, but no holes at the sides. [A, 15.]—**Drainage t.** Fr., *t. à drainage.* A t. of soft rubber or other material perforated at one end with small holes, to be introduced into a wound or suppurating cavity to allow of the escape of fluids. [E.]—**Draw t.** A t. sliding within the main t. of a microscope, used to increase or diminish the t. length. [α, 34.]—**Dropping t., Drop t.** Cf. *Drop* BOTTLE and PIPETTE.—**Egg t's.** See *Ovarian t's.*—**Emmet's fistula t.** A slightly conical, horn-shaped t. for draining a fistula. [α, 34.]—**Esbach's t.** See ALBUMINIMETER.—**Endothelial t.** See *Cellular* COAT.—**Esmarch's elastic t.** A round or flattened gum-elastic t. with a hook at one end and a chain at the other; used for making a limb bloodless. [E; α, 34.]—**Eudiometer t.** See EUDIOMETER (2d def.).—**Eustachian t.** The canal which connects the pharynx and the tympanic cavity and by which an exchange of air takes place between the atmosphere and that cavity. Its position is oblique, almost exactly midway between the horizontal and the vertical. It is partly osseous and partly cartilaginous, its entire length being from 34 to 36 mm., of which the cartilaginous portion forms two thirds. The osseous portion, bounded above by the canal of the tensor tympani and below by the carotid canal, is a prolongation of the anterior portion of the tympanic cavity, directed inward. Its lumen is about 2 mm. wide. The cartilaginous portion is attached to the rough, irregular, and oblique margin of the anterior extremity of the osseous portion. This portion is not cartilaginous throughout, the groove-like cartilage being formed into a canal by a membranous plate. [F, 32.]—**Excretory t's.** See *Excretory* TUBULES.—**Falloppian t.** See OVIDUCT.—**Geissler's t.** An apparatus by means of which the various striæ are shown which are produced by an electric discharge through highly rarefied gases. [α, 48.]—**Germ t.** A t. produced by the distention of the endospore in the germination of a spore. [α, 35.]—**Hæmal t.** See *Hæmal* CANAL.—**Hearing t.** Fr., *t.* (ou *tuyau*) *acoustique.* Ger., *Hörrohr.* An instrument for the use of deaf persons in conversation. It consists of a t., two to three feet long, made of a closely pressed spiral wire incased in a layer of leather and covered with a closely-spun woolen or silk tissue. Its olive-shaped ear-piece, for insertion into the external auditory meatus, is either straight or angularly curved. Its mouth-piece has the form of a cup or of a common speculum. [F, 32.]—**Henle's loop t.** Fr., *anse de Henle.* Ger., *schleifenförmige Harnkanälchen, Henle'sche Schleife.* The part of a uriniferous tubule extending from the renal cortex a short distance into the papillary portion of the kidney and then forming a U-shaped loop and returning to the cortical portion. The proximal part of the loop t. (descending loop-t.) is continuous with the spiral tubule at the level of the boundary layer of the kidney. Its course is straight and its lumen distinct and lined with a layer of flattened nucleated cells. After extending for a short distance into the papillary portion of the kidney, the tubule becomes looped, forming Henle's loop, and returns to the renal cortex as the ascending loop-t., parallel with the descending loop-t. After reaching the cortex its course becomes irregular, and it finally passes into the second or distal convoluted tubule. The ascending loop-t. is larger than the descending, and its lining cells are polyedral and fibrillated. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Intestinal t.** See *Intestinal* CANAL.—**Kobelt's t's.** In the paroophoron, vestiges of the ducts in the Wolffian bodies. [L, 142, 201.]—**Lieberkühnian t's.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**Lobular bronchial t's.** See BRONCHIOLES.—**Loop-t.** See *Henle's loop-t.*—**Lymph t's.** The lymphatic vessels. [α, 34.]—**Medullary t.** In embryology, the medullary or neural canal, the primary form of the brain and spinal marrow, formed by the union of the medullary ridges over the medullary groove. [A, 5.]—**Medullary t's.** See *Lymphoid* CORDS.—**Microscopic t.** The cylindrical metal t., blackened on its internal surface, that contains the objective, eye-piece, and draw-t., if there is one, of a microscope. [α, 34.] —**Milk t's.** Lactiferous ducts. [L.]—**Muscle t.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**Nerve t.** An elementary nerve-filament. [I, 64 (K).]—**Neural t.** See *Medullary t.*—**O'Beirne's t.** A long rubber t. for irrigation of the colon. [α, 34.]—**Œsophageal t.** A long t., made of rubber or other material, used for lavage. [α, 34.]—**Ovarial t's, Ovarian t's.** Fr., *cordons glanduleux.* Ger., *Eiketten.* Ovular (or egg-) chains; germinal epithelium in a developing ovary; divided into t's or chain-like masses by vascular ingrowths from the ovarian stroma. [J, 1, 30, 35.]—**Peptic t's.** See *Gastric* GLANDS.—**Perforating t's.** Of Tomes and De Morgan, structures in bone which appear to be uncalcified Sharpey's fibres. [J, 35.]—**Perithelial t.** [Auerbach]. See *Cellular* COAT.—**Pflüger's salivary t's.** Ducts within the lobules of a salivary gland. [L.]—**Pflüger's t's.** See *Ovarian t's.*—**Pituitary t.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Pollen t.** A slender t. formed by a protrusion of the inner wall of a pollen cell, extending into the tissues of the style (or, in gymnosperms, directly into the tissue of the nucellus), and eventually fertilizing the ovule. [B, 229, 291 (α, 35).]—**Principal t's.** See *Excretory* TUBULES.—**Prolapsus t.** A t. devised by Whitehead for patients to introduce into the vagina for the purpose of inserting medicinal substances, mainly in cases of prolapse of the uterus. [A, 37.]—**Pulp t's.** T.-like masses of the proper substance of an organ (*e. g.*, of the spleen). [J, 21.]—**Receiving t. of the kidney.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**Respiratory bronchial t's.** See BRONCHIOLES.—**Rectal t.** An elastic gum t. to be passed into the rectum. [E.]—**Ribemont's laryngeal t.** A hook t. for laryngeal insufflation in asphyxia neonatorum. [α, 34.]—**Safety-t.** A small part of the upper portion of the Eustachian t. which lies in the curve formed by the cartilage as it turns forward under the cartilaginous hook. It is always sufficiently open to allow a recoil of air to occur from the drum cavity if the drumhead is suddenly driven in, as in explosions, and also to permit of a slow equalization of pressure in the tympanic cavity from the pharynx. [F.] —**Segmental t's.** The t's which lead to the segmental duct.—**Sieve-t.** See *Sieve*-CELL.—**Speaking t.** Ger., *Sprachrohr.* See *Hearing t.*—**Spray t.** A combination of two t's with fine nozzles placed at right angles so that a current of air or steam through one will cause a spray of fluid to issue from the other. [α, 34.]—**Stomach t.** See *Œsophageal t.*—**Straight t.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**Toynbee's auscultation t.** See *Toynbee's* OTOSCOPE.—**Toynbee's conical metal t.** A small t., slightly bent at the point, used for washing out the mastoid antrum or the cavity of the middle ear. [F.]—**Toynbee's diagnostic t.** See *Toynbee's* OTOSCOPE.—**Trachea t.** See *Trachea* CANNULA.—**T. à dégagement** (Fr.). A t. for the liberation of gases which have been developed in an apparatus. [B.]—**T's à ressort** (Fr.). See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**T. contourné** (Fr.). See *First convoluted* TUBULE.—**T. de Bellocq** (Fr.). See *Bellocq's* CANNULA.—**T. de sureté** (Fr.). See *Safety-t.* —**T. encéphalo-rhachidien** (Fr.). See *Medullary t.*—**T'nerweiterer** (Ger.). See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian t.*—**T'nfimbrien** (Ger.). See MORSUS *Diaboli.*—**T'nkatarrh** (Ger.). Catarrh of the oviduct. See SALPINGITIS.—**T'nmündung** (Ger.). The aperture of a canal. [L, 115.]—**T'ntrichter** (Ger.). See MORSUS *Diaboli.*—**T.-length.** The length of a microscope tube, measured from the upper surface of the setting of the objective to the upper margin of the body tube on which the eye-piece rests. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1887, p. 324 (α, 34).]—**T's nerveux à double contour** (ou **à myéline**) (Fr.). See *Medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**T's nerveux à simple contour** (Fr.). See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**T's nerveux blancs (ou de la vie animale)** (Fr.). See *Medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**T's nerveux en T.** (Fr.). See *T-form* NERVE-FIBRES.—**T's nerveux sans myéline** (Fr.). See *Non-medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**T's of Bellini.** See *Excretory* TUBULES.—**T. of Ferrein.** See *First convoluted* TUBULE.—**T. of the cochlea.** See *Cochlear* CANAL.—**T's plasmatiques** (Fr.). See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**T's séminifères** (Fr.). See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**Uriniferous t's, Uriniparous t's.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Uterine t.** Ger., *Mutterrohr* (1st def.). 1. A t. for injecting the uterus. 2. A uterine pouch, or diverticulum, in the lower animals. 3. See OVIDUCT.—**Valentin's t's.** See *Ovarian t's.*—**Voltolini's aluminium t.** A small t. of aluminium for insertion in an aperture of the tympanic membrane to keep it open. It is maintained in place by clasping the handle of the malleus with a horseshoe-shaped gold cannula provided with a canal at its greatest convexity. [F, 32.]

TUBER (Lat.), n. n. Tu²b(tub)'u⁶r(e²r). Gen., *tub'eris.* Fr., *tubercule* (1st def.), *truffe* (1st def.). Ger., *Trüffel* (2d def.). 1. A swelling, tumor, or protuberance; in botany (Ger., *Knolle*) a short, thickened underground branch bearing leaf-buds. [G; α, 35.] 2. The typical genus of a division (the *Tuberaceæ* [Fr., *tubéracées*; Ger., *Trüffelpilze*], or *Tuberacei*) of ascomycetous *Fungi* in which the mycelium penetrates the soil and produces tuberous fructifications. Many of them are eaten under the name of truffles. [α, 35.] —**Olfactory t.** See *Olfactory* BULB.—**T. æstivum.** English truffle; an esculent species. [α, 35.]—**T. album.** Ger., *weisse Trüffel.* White (or false) truffle; an esculent species. [α, 35.]—**T. annulare.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**T. anterius.** See *T. cinereum.*—**T. brumale.** See *T. cibarium.*—**T. calcanei.** The tuberosity of the calcaneum. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**Tubera candicantia.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**T. cervinum.** See ELAPHOMYCES *cervi-*

nus.—**T. cibarium.** Fr., *truffe* (*tubéreuse*, ou *d'hiver*, ou *noire*). Ger., *essbare* (oder *ächte*, oder *schwarze*) *Trüffel*. Earth-ball, true (or black) truffle; an esculent species found in middle and southern Europe, said to be aphrodisiac. [*a*, 35.]—**T. cinereum.** A tract of gray matter which extends from the corpora albicantia to the optic commissure, forming a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. [I, 15 (K).]—**T. corporis callosi.** See SPLENIUM (3d def.).—**T. Eustachii.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. exterius.** See EMINENTIA *collateralis*.—**T. frontale.** See *Frontal* EMINENCE.—**Tubera geniculata.** The external and internal geniculate bodies. [I, 30 (K).]—**T. griseum.** Fr., *truffe grise* (ou *à l'ail*, ou *blanche*). An esculent species, of alliaceous odor, found in Italy and France; said to be aphrodisiac. [*a*, 35.]—**T. gulosorum.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. gutturosum.** See GOÏTRE.—**T. ischii.** See TUBEROSITY *of the ischium*.—**T. magnatum.** Piedmontese (or gray) truffle; an esculent species. [*a*, 35.]—**T. magnum.** See CHOIROMYCES *magnus*.—**T. maxillæ, T. maxillare.** See TUBEROSITY *of the superior maxilla*.—**T. melanospermum.** A French species, much eaten. [B, 61.]—**T. moschatum.** Fr., *truffe musquée*. Ger., *Bisamtrüffel*. A French species with a musk-like odor; sometimes eaten. [*a*, 35.]—**T. nigrum.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. niveum.** Fr., *truffe blanc-de-neige*. Ger., *schneeweisse Trüffel*. An edible species found in northern Africa. [*a*, 35.]—**T. omentale hepatis.** An elevation on the left lobe of the liver corresponding to the lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**T. omentale pancreatis.** An elevation of the middle portion (corpus) of the pancreas corresponding to the lesser omentum. [L, 332.]—**T. parietale.** See *Parietal* EMINENCE.—**T. rufum.** Fr., *truffe rousse*. Red truffle; found especially in vineyards in Italy, where it is used as food. [*a*, 35.]—**T. supracondyloideum.** A tuberosity on the fibula opposite the inferior end of the internal border of the linea aspera. [L, 115 (*a*, 34).]—**T. supraorbitale.** See *Superciliary* RIDGE.—**T. syphiliticum.** See SYPHILOMA.—**T. tympani.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. valvulæ (cerebelli).** See NODULE (2d def.).—**T. verrucosum.** Fr., *ognon*, *oignon*. A callosity, usually developed about the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe.—**T. zygomaticum.** A protuberance on the lower border of the zygoma near the junction of the superior maxilla and the zygomatic projection. [L, 31 (*a*, 34).]

TUBERCLE, n. Tu^{2}b'u^{5}r-k'l. Lat., *tuberculum* (from *tuber* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *tubercule*. Ger., *Tuberkel*, *Höcker*, *Höckerchen*, *Hügel*, *Knolle*, *Knötchen*. 1. In anatomy, a blunt and rounded end of a bone; also a small rounded eminence on a bone or other part. [C.] See also TUBEROSITY. 2. In dermatology, a little nodule in the skin produced by a morbid deposit or growth in the corium or subcutaneous tissue. [G.] 3. In pathology, a small granular body, varying in diameter from $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. to 3 mm. Its consistency is hard, and when fresh it is transparent, but it quickly becomes opaque, and yellowish at the centre. It is usually surrounded by a reddish vascular zone. These characteristics are commonly evident to the naked eye, but may not appear, especially if the granulations are confluent. In the latter case yellowish masses appear which can not be differentiated from a mass of caseous exudate, excepting with the aid of the microscope. When t's are developed in a mass of inflammatory tissue, as often occurs in the pleura and peritonæum, it is not always possible to distinguish them in the embryonal tissue in which they are imbedded. Thus they appear under two forms, the isolated and the confluent. [D, 24.] 4. In botany, (1) a wart or swelling on the surface of a part; (2) a small tuber or tumefied root; (3) of Acharius, see APOTHECIUM *verruciforme*. [*a*, 35.]—**Adductor t. of the femur.** A small sharp projection at the lower termination of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, to which is attached the tendon of the adductor magnus. [C, 3.]—**Amygdaloid t.** A projection in the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle at its anterior extremity. [I, 15 (K).]—**Anatomical t.** See VERRUCA *necrogenica*.—**Anterior pair of t's.** See NATES (2d def.).—**Anterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the anterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebræ. [L, 142.]—**Anterior t. of the atlas.** A prominence in the middle line upon the anterior arch of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**Anterior t. of the calcaneum.** A rough projection on the inferior anterior surface of the os calcis. [C, 3.]—**Anterior t. of the optic thalamus.** A rounded projection at the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus. [I, 23 (K).]—**Anterior t. of the vagina.** Lat., *tuberculum vaginæ*. A rugose, rounded prominence of the soft parts at the upper part of the orifice of the vagina, behind the meatus urinarius.—**Carotid t.** The anterior t. of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Conoid t.** A broad t. on the posterior border of the clavicle at the junction of its middle and outer thirds to which the conoid ligament is attached. [C, 3; L.]—**Cuneate t.** Ger., *dreieckiger Kern des Keilstranges*. Of Schwalbe, a slight projection on the cuneate fasciculus. [I, 15 (K).]—**Cuneiform t.** See *Painful t.*—**Deltoid t.** A prominence upon the anterior border of the clavicle where the deltoideus arises in part. [L, 172.]—**External supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum laterale*. A prominence on the outer portion of the posterior surface of the lower end of the femur, from which the plantaris muscle arises. [L, 31.]—**External t.** The most external of three t's at the extremity of the transverse process of several of the dorsal vertebræ. [L, 142.]—**Fibrous t.** T. which has undergone modification chiefly by the formation of connective tissue within the (tuberculous) nodule. [D, 4.]—**Foot-t.** Lat., *parapodium*. A small lateral process, placed one on each side of a segment of an annelid, serving for locomotion. [L, 147.]—**Genial t's.** Double pairs of t's on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla (one pair on each side of the middle line), to which are attached the genio-hyoglossi and the genio-hyoidei muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Genital t.** A protuberance of the urino-genital region of the embryo, in front of the cloaca, being the rudiment of the penis or the clitoris. [A, 16.]—**Gray t.** See *Miliary t.*—**Gray t. of Rolando.** An eminence situated between the postero-lateral groove and the prolongation of the column of Burdach. [J, 15 (K).]—**Greater t. of the humerus.** Its greater tuberosity. [G.]—**Hyaline t.** A miliary t. with hyaline degeneration of the reticulum. ["Lancet," 1882, i, p. 283 (*a*, 34).]—**Ilio-pubic t.** 1. See *Ilio-pectineal* EMINENCE. 2. See SPINE *of the pubis*.—**Inferior obturator t.** A prominence opposite to the superior obturator t. on the pubic margin of the obturator foramen. [L, 31.]—**Inferior t.** The lowermost of the three t's on the extremity of the transverse process of several dorsal vertebræ. [L, 142.]—**Infraglenoid t.** An eminence below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, from which the long head of the triceps arises. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum mediale*. A prominence on the inner and posterior surface of the lower end of the femur from which the internal head of the gastrocnemius arises. [L, 31.]—**Internal t.** The innermost of the three t's at the extremity of several of the dorsal vertebræ. [L.]—**Intravascular t.** A t. developed in the intima of a blood-vessel. [*a*, 34.]—**Jugular t.** A ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone close to the outer wall of the anterior condylar foramen. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lacrymal t.** The little papillary elevation in the inner or nasal third of the margin of the eyelid. In its centre is the opening of the punctum lacrimale. [F.]—**Laminated t.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**Leprous t's.** The t. of tubercular leprosy. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Lesser t. of the humerus.** Its lesser tuberosity. [L.]—**Lymphoid t.** Of Chiari, a miliary t. that consists of large and small round lymph-like cells. [*a*, 34.]—**Mamillary t's.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Mental t.** A prominence on the lower border of the inferior maxilla at the point where it changes from the transverse to the more or less antero-posterior direction. [L, 31.]—**Miliary t.** A minute, nearly globular t. occupying the stroma of an organ, and microscopically presenting at its peripheral parts a number of round cells like leucocytes, larger cells near its centre, and giant cells at its centre. [Coats (*a*, 34).]—**Mucous t.** See *Mucous* PATCH.—**Nuchal t.** The spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Olfactory t.** See *Olfactory* BULB and cf. TUBERCULUM *olfactorium*.—**Painful t.** Lat., *tuberculum dolorosum*. Fr., *angiome sous-cutané douloureux*. Of Wood, an isolated t. of a painful character slowly developed in the subcutaneous tissue, usually in the region of the joints. The precise nature of the disease is uncertain. ["Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1812 (G).] Cf. NEUROMA.—**Papillary t. (of the liver).** An overhanging projection of the Spigelian lobe of the liver into the portal fissure. [L, 332.]—**Pathological t.** See VERRUCA *necrogenica*.—**Pearly t's.** See MILIUM (1st def.).—**Pharyngeal t.** See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**Pisiform t's.** The corpora albicantia. [J, 6 (K).]—**Plantar t.** A prominence on the metatarsal bone of the great toe to which the tendon of the peronæus longus is attached. [L, 332.]—**Posterior pair of t's.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**Posterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the posterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebræ. [L, 142.]—**Posterior t. of the atlas.** Lat., *tuberculum atlantis posterius*. An elevation or a depression with raised margins on the outer surface in the median line of the posterior arch of the atlas. [L, 31.]—**Posterior t. of the optic thalamus.** An elevation on the postero-lateral ventricular surface of the optic thalamus. [L, 31.]—**Pterygoid t.** A small t. on the internal surface of the inferior maxilla, for the attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle. [*a*, 34.]—**Quadrigeminal t's.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**Retrograde t.** A calcified t. [*a*, 34.]—**Scalene t.** A t. on the first rib for the attachment of the scalenus anticus. [C.]—**Secondary t.** Of Hamilton, a t. that has followed the softening of a caseous mass, such as occurs in the lung in catarrhal pneumonia. [*a*, 34.]—**Subcutaneous t.** See *Painful t.*—**Superior obturator t.** A flat prominence on the margin of the obturator foramen near the acetabular notch. [L, 31.]—**Supraglenoid t.** A prominence above the glenoid fossa of the scapula from which the long head of the biceps arises. [L, 31.]—**Syphilitic t's.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**T. of a rib.** Lat., *tuberculum costæ*. A prominence on a rib adjoining the neck, directed backward, and articulating with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebræ which the bone joins. [L, 31, 304.]—**T. of Darwin.** See SPINE *of Darwin*.—**T. of Lower.** A small projection on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavæ, only slightly marked in man. [I, 15 (K).]—**T's of Montgomery.** The prominences formed on the surface of the areola of the nipple by the sebaceous glands.—**T. of Rolando.** See *Gray t. of Rolando*.—**T. of Santorini.** An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**T. of the calcaneum.** See TUBEROSITY *of the calcaneum*.—**T. of the cuboid.** See TUBEROSITY *of the cuboid bone*.—**T. of the epiglottis.** See TUBERCULUM *epiglottidis*.—**T. of the femur.** A prominence on the front part of the neck of the femur where it joins the greater trochanter. [L, 172.]—**T's of the mesencephalon.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**T. of the quadratus femoris.** See LINEA *quadrati*.—**T. of the radius.** See *Bicipital* TUBEROSITY *of the radius*.—**T. of the scaphoid bone.** A stout conical projection on the outer end of the scaphoid bone, which gives attachment to the annular ligament. [C.]—**T. of the thyreoid cartilage.** A t. at the back part of the upper border of the outer surface of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T. of the tibia.** The anterior tuberosity of the tibia. [L.]—**T. of the ulna.** An elevation at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna upon which the brachialis anticus is inserted. [L, 31.]—**T. of the zygoma.** A prominence at the beginning of the zygoma to which the external lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulation is attached. [L, 172.]

TUBERCULAR, adj. Tu^{2}b-u^{5}rk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Having the appearance of a tubercle; also tuberculate, tuberculous. [D; *a*, 35.]

TUBERCULATE, TUBERCULATED, adj's. Tu^{2}b-u^{5}rk'-u^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *tuberculatus*. Fr., *tuberculé*. Ger., *kleinhöckerig*. Provided with tubercles; also tuberculous. [D; *a*, 35.]

TUBERCULE (Fr.), n. Tu^6-be^{2}r-ku^{6}l. See TUBERCLE.—**T's bijumeaux.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**T. cendré.** See *Gray* TUBERCLE *of Rolando*.—**T. coracoïdien** [Cuvier]. The

coracoid bone (1st def.) in mammals. [L, 14.]—**T's d'Aranzi.** See Corpora *Arantii.*—**T. de guérison** [Cruveilhier]. See *Fibrous* tubercle.—**T. de l'apophyse.** See Tubercle *of the zygoma.*—**T. de la valvule.** See Nodule (2d def.).—**T. du pubis.** See Spine *of the pubes.*—**T. ischio-pubien interne** [Verneau]. A tubercle situated on the inner surface of the pelvis, at the junction of the descending ramus of the pubic bone and the ascending ramus of the ischium. [A, 50.]—**T. moyen.** A small eminence on the upper surface of the optic thalamus near its middle. [I, 28 (K).]—**T. muqueux.** See Condyloma *latum.*—**T. postérieur.** See Pulvinar (1st def.).—**T's quadrijumeaux.** See Corpora *quadrigemina.*—**T'ssus-sphénoidaux.** See *Clinoid* processes.—**T. tardif à évolution rapide.** See *Tuberculous* osteitis.—**T's vésiculaires.** See *Marginal* bodies.

TUBERCULIN, n. Tu^{2}-bu^{5}rk'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. A preparation invented by R. Koch and considered by him to be a means of diagnosticating and curing tuberculosis. Said by Koch to be an extract made with glycerin of cultures of the tubercle bacillus. It is injected subcutaneously, and is thought to cause destructive inflammation of the tissue surrounding the tuberculous deposit, whereby the deposit is eliminated, with the production of fever. [B, 270 (*a*, 38); *a*, 34.]—**Crude t.** A glycerin extract of the toxic substances present in cultures of the tubercle bacillus in veal broth containing 1 per cent. of peptone and 4 or 5 per cent. of glycerin. The culture liquid is evaporated and filtered. [*a*, 34.]—**Modified t.** Crude t. that has undergone various changes by the precipitation of certain constituents or filtration, or in which the mode of preparation is changed, as in Koch's first modification, in which a precipitate was obtained by adding alcohol to crude t. [*a*, 34.]

TUBERCULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}b(tub)-u^{5}rk(e^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i-(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Inflammation around a tubercular deposit. [*a*, 34.]

TUBERCULIZATION, n. Tu^{2}b-u^{5}rk-u^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *tuberculisatio* (from *tuberculum*, a tubercle). Fr., *tuberculisation.* 1. The process of conversion into tubercle (3d def.). [D, 3.] 2. The treatment of a patient with tuberculin.

TUBERCULOCIDIN, n. Tu^{2}b-u^{5}rk-u^{2}l-o-sid'i^{2}n. A substance remaining in solution in crude tuberculin after the noxious bodies in the latter have been precipitated by platinum chloride. It may be precipitated from the solution by alcohol; used in treating tuberculosis. [*a*, 34.]

TUBERCULOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Tu^{5}-be^{2}r-ku^{6}-loz, tub-e^{2}rk-ul-oz'e^{2}. See Tuberculosis.—**Impft'** (Ger.). See *Inoculated* tuberculosis.—**Inhalationst'** (Ger.). Tuberculosis induced by the inhalation of tuberculous matter. [Bertheau, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxvi, 5, 6; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]—**Knochent'** (Ger.). See *Tuberculous* osteitis.—**Larynxt'** (Ger.). See *Tubercular* laryngitis.—**Spitzent'** (Ger.). Tuberculosis of a pulmonary apex. [*a*, 34.]—**T. articulaire** (Fr.). See *Tuberculous* osteitis.—**T. aviaire** (Fr.). See *Avian* tuberculosis.—**T. calcifiée** (Fr.). Tuberculosis in which the final pathological condition is a calcification of the deposit. [Déjérine, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 921.]—**T. caséo-calcifiée** (Fr.). The termination of a tubercular deposit partly by caseification and partly by calcification. [Déjérine, *l. c.*]—**T. entéro-mésentérique** (Fr.). Tuberculosis involving the intestine and mesenteric glands. [*a*, 34.]—**T. pulmonaire anthracosique** (Fr.). See Anthracosis (4th def.).

TUBERCULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}b(tub)-u^{5}rk(e^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *tuberculose.* Ger., *Tuberculose.* The condition of being affected with tubercle (3d def.).—**Acute miliary t.** A sudden and violent general or local eruption of miliary tubercles in various parts of the body. It may simulate typhoid fever when the infection is general, or acute hydrocephalus when the infection is meningeal, or the pulmonary symptoms are most marked when the lungs are principally affected. [*a*, 34.]—**Anatomical t.** See Verruca *necrogenica.*—**Anthracotic t.** See Pneumonoconiosis.—**Avian t.** T. affecting birds. [*a*, 34.]—**Bovine t.** Fr., *pommelière.* Ger., *Perlsucht, Französenkrankheit der Rinder.* Pearl disease, t. as it occurs in cattle. The lesion appears in nodes consisting largely of giant cells in a coarse reticulum. The nodes are usually much larger than in man, and show less inclination to cheesy degeneration or calcification. [D, 4.]—**Cerebral t.** See *Tubercular* meningitis and *Acute tuberculous* hydrocephalus.—**Inoculated t.** T. produced by inoculation of tuberculous material. [*a*, 34.]—**Intestinal t.** T. affecting a part or all of the intestinal tract. [*a*, 34.]—**Laryngeal t.** See *Tubercular* laryngitis.—**Meningeal t.** See *Cerebral t.*—**Miliary t.** An acute or chronic disease caused by infiltration of one or more parts of the body with miliary tubercles. [*a*, 34.]—**Pseudo-t. cladothrica.** Of Eppinger, a multiple lesion, resembling tubercle, produced by a cladothrix-like organism. [*a*, 34.]—**Pulmonary t.** T. of the lungs, the ordinary form of t.—**Rapid t.** See *Acute miliary t.*—**Renal t.** Tubercular disease of the kidney. It is marked by a sediment of tuberculous matter in the urine, which is supposed to come from the ureters and pelvis of the kidneys, also by paroxysms of severe pain which resemble renal colic, by frequent and scanty urination, by hæmaturia, and by progressive emaciation. [D, 25.]—**Surgical t.** T. affecting a part that is susceptible to surgical interference. [*a*, 34.]—**T. cerebri.** See *Cerebral t.*—**T. cutis.** 1. A tubercular affection of the skin (commonly associated with general t. and usually in its later stages), attended with the formation of superficial, irregular, often serpiginous ulcers with soft, slightly infiltrated, and usually jagged edges and reddish-yellow granular bases often covered by crusts. They are almost invariably situated in the immediate vicinity of one of the mucous orifices. 2. Any disease of the skin due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. In this sense the term is used to include, besides the disease mentioned in the 1st def., lupus t. verrucosa cutis, and scrofuloderma. [G]—**T. of the joints.** Fr., *tuberculose articulaire.* Ger., *Gelenktuberculose.* See *Tuberculous* osteitis.—**T. of the skin.** See *T. cutis.*—**T. panzootica contagiosa.** Of Lydtin, bovine t.—**T. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary t.*—**T. verrucosa cutis.** A chronic cutaneous disease occurring usually upon the hands of those who work about cattle or handle raw meat. It forms circumscribed patches containing pustules and warty outgrowths, surrounded by an erythematous border and due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. Verruca necrogenica is probably but one form of it. [Riehl and Paltauf, "Vierteljahrschr. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1886, p. 19 (G).]—**Zooglœic t.** See *Pseudo-t. cladothrica.*

TUBERCULOTIC, adj. Tu^{2}b-u^{5}rk-u^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with tuberculosis. [D.]

TUBERCULOUS, adj. Tu^{2}b-u^{5}rk'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *tuberculosus* (from *tuberculum*, a tubercle). Fr., *tuberculeux.* Ger., *tuberkulös, höckerig.* 1. Affected with, pertaining to, or after the manner of tubercle. [D.] 2. In botany, covered with tubercles. [*a*, 35.]

TUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Tu^{2}b(tub)-u^{5}rk(e^{2}rk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Dim. of *tuber* (*q. v.*). See Tubercle. In the pl., *tubercula*, of Bateman, an order of skin diseases including phyma, molluscum, vitiligo, acne, sycosis, lupus, elephantiasis, and frambœsia. [G, 12.] See also Gemmulæ *Hobokenii.*—**T. acusticum.** Of Schwalbe, a projection on the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle crossed by the auditory striæ. [I, 17 (K).]—**T. adinosum.** See Molluscum *contagiosum.*—**T. annulare.** See Pons *Varolii.*—**Tubercula anteriora.** The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 23 (K).]—**T. anterius atlantis.** See *Anterior* tubercle *of the atlas.*—**T. anterius thalami optici.** See *Anterior* tubercle *of the optic thalamus.*—**T. anticum humeri.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**Tubercula Arantii.** See Corpora *Arantii.*—**Tubercula areolæ.** See Tubercles *of Montgomery.*—**T. articulare ossis temporis.** See *Articular* eminence *of the temporal bone.*—**T. atlantis anterius** (seu **anticum**). See *Anterior* tubercle *of the atlas.*—**T. atlantis posterius** (seu **posticum**). See *Posterior* tubercle *of the atlas.*—**T. baseos cartilagineæ arytænoideæ.** The muscular process of the arytænoid cartilage. [L.]—**Tubercula bigemina.** See Corpora *quadrigemina.*—**T. calcaneum.** See Tuberosity *of the calcaneum.*—**T. capituli fibulæ laterale.** A not uncommon prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which the anterior head of the peronæus longus arises. [L, 332.]—**T. capituli fibulæ mediale.** An ill-defined anomalous prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which a portion of the solæus arises. [L, 332.]—**T. caroticum.** See *Carotid* tubercle.—**T. cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** See Tubercle *of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**T. caudatum.** See Eminentia *caudata.*—**T. cerebelli minimum.** Of Tarini, see Flocculus (2d def.).—**T. cerebri majus.** Of Scarpa, the corpora quadrigemina, especially in the lower animals. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. cerebri olivare.** See Corpora *quadrigemina.*—**T. cervicale inferius.** See *T. colli femoris inferius.*—**T. cervicale superius.** See Tubercle *of the femur.*—**T. chalazinum.** Ger., *Nabelhöckerchen.* A name given to the chalaza (2d def.) when it appears on the perfected ovule (the seed) in the form of a tubercle. [*a*, 35.]—**T. cinereum (Rolandi).** See *Gray* tubercle *of Rolando.*—**T. colli femoris.** See Tubercle *of the femur.*—**T. colli femoris inferius.** A prominence at about the middle of the anterior intertrochanteric line. [L, 332.]—**T. colli femoris superius.** See Tubercle *of the femur.*—**T. costæ.** See Tubercle *of a rib.*—**T. cuboidei.** See Eminentia *ossis cuboidei.*—**T. cuneatum.** See *Cuneate* tubercle.—**T. Darwinii.** See Spine *of Darwin.*—**T. deltoideum.** See *Deltoid* tubercle.—**T. dolorosum.** See *Painful* tubercle.—**T. ephippii.** See *T. sellæ.*—**T. epiglotticum, T. epiglottidis.** Ger., *Kehldeckelpolster.* The projection of the convex posterior surface of the epiglottis into the larynx. [L.]—**T. externum humeri.** The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. externum processus condyloidei mandibulæ.** A prominence below the condyle of the inferior maxilla to which the ligamentum accessorium laterale is attached. [L.]—**T. fibulæ.** The styloid process of the fibula. [*a*, 34.]—**T. ganglii postici posterius.** See Pulvinar (1st def.).—**T. gummatum.** See Syphiloma.—**T. hemisphæricum.** See Fornix *cerebri.*—**T. iliopectineum.** See *Ilio-pectineal* eminence.—**T. impar** [His]. In the embryo, a prominence in the middle line of the mouth from which the tongue is in part derived. [L, 294.]—**Tubercula intercondyloidea.** The anterior and posterior extremities of the tibial spine. [*a*, 34.]—**T. internum humeri.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. jugulare.** See *Jugular* tubercle.—**T. labii superioris.** A prominence in the middle line of the inner surface of the upper lip of nurslings. [L, 332.]—**T. laminosum.** See Nodule (2d def.).—**T. laterale.** See *T. acusticum.*—**T. laterale posterius.** See *External geniculate* body.—**T. linearum.** An anomalous protuberance below the external occipital crest. [L, 332.]—**T. Lisfrancii.** See *Scalene* tubercle.—**T. majus humeri.** The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. mamillæ.** See Corpus *albicans* (2d def.).—**T. mandibulare.** The articular eminence of the temporal bone. [L.]—**T. medium.** The middle projection of the thalamus opticus. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**Tubercula mentalia interna.** See *Genial* tubercles.—**Tubercula mesencephali.** See Corpora *quadrigemina.*—**Tubercula miliaria.** See Milium (1st def.).—**T. minus humeri.** The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. nuchæ.** The t. on the occipital bone for the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ. [*a*, 34.]—**T. obturatorium inferius.** See *Inferior obturator* tubercle.—**T. obturatorium superius.** See *Superior obturator* tubercle.—**T. olfactorium.** A small projection of gray matter in front of the anterior perforated space from which arise the roots of the olfactory nerve. [I, 6 (K).]—**T. opticum.** See Corpora *quadrigemina.*—**T. ossis cuboidei.** See Eminentia *ossis cuboidei.*—**T. ossis hyoidei.** A slight elevation in the middle line of the anterior aspect of the body of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**T. ossis multanguli marjoris.** The prominence on the plantar surface of the trapezium. [L.]—**T. ossis navicularis.** The tuberosity of the scaphoid bone. [L.]—**T. ossis pubis.** See Spine *of the pubes.*—**T. ovale.** See *Olivary* body.—**T. papillare.** See *Papillary*

TUBERCLE.—**T. pharyngeum.** See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**T. plantare.** See *Plantar* TUBERCLE.—**Tubercula posteriora.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**T. posterius thalami optici.** See PULVINAR (1st def.).—**T. posterius vertebræ.** See *Posterior* TUBERCLE *of a vertebra.*—**T. prostatæ.** The middle lobe of the prostate gland. [L.]—**T. pterygoideum.** See *Pterygoid* TUBERCLE.—**T. pubicum.** See SPINE *of the pubes.*—**Tubercula quadrigemina.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**T. Rolandi.** See *Gray* TUBERCLE *of Rolando.*—**T. santorinianum.** See TUBERCLE *of Santorini.*—**T. scaleni.** See *Scalene* TUBERCLE. — **Tubercula sebacea.** See MILIUM (1st def.).—**T. sellæ (equinæ).** An olive-shaped elevation between the optic groove and the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31.]—**T. spinosum ossis sphenoidalis.** The infratemporal crest or a prominence at its anterior extremity. [L, 332.]—**T. superius (anterius).** The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 6 (K)]—**T. superius posterius thalami optici.** See PULVINAR (1st def.). — **T. supracondyloideum externum (seu laterale).** See *External supracondyloid* TUBERCLE.—**T. supracondyloideum mediale.** See *Internal supracondyloid* TUBERCLE.—**T. supracotyloideum.** An anomalous eminence upon the lip of the acetabulum beneath the anterior inferior spine of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**T. supraglenoidale.** See *Supraglenoid* TUBERCLE.—**Tubercula syphilitica.** See *Tubercular* SYPHILODERM.—**T. tali laterale.** An elevation upon the outer margin of the incisura astragali. [L, 332.]—**T. tali mediale.** A prominence upon the inner side of the incisura astragali. [L, 332.]—**T. thalami anterius.** See *Anterior* TUBERCLE *of the optic thalamus.*—**T. thalami inferius (seu internum, seu magnum rotundum, seu posterius).** See PULVINAR (1st def.).—**T. tibiæ.** See SPINE *of the tibia* and *Anterior* TUBEROSITY *of the tibia.* — **T. trochleare.** See TROCHLEA.—**T. tympanicum anticum.** A protuberance on the upper anterior part of the annulus tympanicus. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**T. tympanicum posticum.** A protuberance on the middle and posterior part of the annulus tympanicus. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**T. vaginæ.** See *Anterior* TUBERCLE *of the vagina.*—**T. wrisbergianum.** An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Wrisberg. [L, 332.]

TUBER-ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIEN (Fr.), n. Tu^6-be^{2}r-es-ke-o-tro-ka^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See QUADRATUS *femoris.*

TUBERIVOROUS, adj. Tu^{2}b-e^{2}r-i^{2}v'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *tuberivorus* (from *tuber*, a tuber, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *tubérivore.* Ger., *knollenfressend.* Living on tubers, especially truffles. [L.]

TUBERKEL (Ger.), n. Tub-e^{2}rk'e^{2}l. See TUBERCLE.—**Aderhautt'n.** See CHORIOIDITIS *tuberculosa.*—**Darmt'n.** See ENTEROSPHONGIOMA.—**Gekerbte T'n des Scheideneinganges.** See CARUNCULÆ *myrtiformes.*—**Lepröse T. der Regenbogenhaut.** See LEPRA *iridis.*—**Muttert'.** See METROSPHONGIOMA.—**Rückenmarkst'** Tuberculosis of the spinal cord. [α, 34.]—**T'krankheit.** See TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERKULOSE (Ger.), n. Tub-e^{2}rk-ul-oz'e^2. See TUBERCULOSIS. — **Impft'.** See *Inoculated* TUBERCULOSIS. — **Lymphdrüsent'.** See *Tuberculous* LYMPHADENITIS.

TUBEROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}b(tub)-e^{2}r-o^{2}s(os)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-at'is.* See TUBEROSITY.—**T. atlantis lateralis.** An eminence at the inner margin of that surface of the atlas which articulates with the occipital bone, to which the transverse ligament is attached. [L, 31, 142.]—**T. calcanei, T. calcis.** See TUBEROSITY *of the calcaneum.*—**T. claviculæ.** A roughened eminence on the lower surface of the clavicle, near its sternal end, for the attachment of the costoclavicular ligament. [L.]—**T. coracoidea.** See *Conoid* TUBERCLE.—**T. costalis.** See *T. claviculæ.*—**T. deltoidea.** See *Deltoid* TUBERCLE.—**T. ephippii.** See TUBERCULUM *sellæ.*—**T. glutæalis.** The tubercle on the upper end of the femur for the attachment of the glutæus maximus. [α, 34.]—**T. iliaca, T. ilii.** A rough eminence behind that surface of the ilium which articulates with the sacrum, for the attachment of the sacro-iliac ligaments. [L, 31.]—**T. ischii.** See TUBEROSITY *of the ischium.*—**T. malaris.** A small tuberosity near the maxillary process of the zygomatic bone. [α, 34.]—**T. maxillæ, T. maxillaris.** See TUBEROSITY *of the superior maxilla.*—**T. metacarpi quinti.** A prominent tuberosity on the ulnar side of the fifth metacarpal bone, near its base. [L, 142.]—**T. metatarsi hallucis.** See *Plantar* TUBERCLE.—**T. metatarsi quinti.** A rough prominence upon the external surface of the tarsal end of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L.]—**T. olecrani.** A prominence on the olecranon process into which is inserted the extensor triceps brachii. [L, 31.]—**T. ossis cuboidei.** See TUBEROSITY *of the cuboid bone.*—**T. ossis ilii.** See *T. iliaca.*—**T. ossis navicularis.** See TUBEROSITY *of the scaphoid bone.*—**T. ossis multanguli majoris.** See *T. ossis trapezii.*—**T. ossis palatini.** See *Pyramidal* PROCESS *of the palate bone.*—**T. ossis trapezii.** An oblique ridge on the volar surface of the trapezium. [L.]—**T. palatinus.** A tuberosity formed on the internal surface of the palatine bone, at the angle of the posterior and horizontal borders. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**T. patellaris.** See *Anterior* TUBEROSITY *of the tibia.*—**T. pectoralis.** A tubercle near the sternal end of the clavicle for the attachment of the pectoralis muscle. [α, 34.]—**T. pubo-ischiadica.** A rough eminence at the union of the rami of the ischium and pubes. [L.]—**T. sacralis.** See TUBEROSITY *of the sacrum.* — **T. scapularis.** See *Conoid* TUBERCLE.—**T. supracondyloidea ossis femoris.** The external or internal supracondyloid tubercle. [L.]—**T. tibiæ.** See *Anterior* TUBEROSITY *of the tibia.*—**T. tympani.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. ulnæ major.** A rough eminence at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, for the attachment of the brachialis internus. [L, 332.]—**T. ulnæ minor.** A small tuberosity occasionally found below the lesser sigmoid cavity of the radius. [L, 332.]—**T. unguicularis phalangis.** A broad, horseshoe-shaped expansion of the distal end of a terminal phalanx. [L.]—**T. vertebralis (medialis).** A rough eminence on the posterior surface of the transverse process (near its apex) of some of the dorsal vertebræ. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. zygomatica.** See TUBERCLE *of the zygoma.*

TUBÉROSITÉ (Fr.), n. Tu^6-ba-ro-ze-ta. See TUBEROSITY.—**T's de l'estomac (grande et petite).** The two extremities of the stomach. [α, 34.]—**T. de l'os palatin.** See *Pyramidal* PROCESS *of the palate bone.*—**T's des condyles.** The internal and external tubercles of the femur. [L.]—**T. du maxillaire.** See TUBEROSITY *of the superior maxilla.*—**T. iliaque.** See TUBEROSITAS *ilii.*—**T. ischiadique, T. sciatique.** See TUBEROSITY *of the ischium.*

TUBEROSITY, n. Tu^{2}b-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *tuberositas* (from *tuber*, a hump). Fr., *tubérosité.* Ger., *Rauhigkeit.* A rounded or blunt elevation on a bone or other organ. [L.]—**Anterior t. of the tibia.** A t. on the anterior aspect of the tibia, near its upper extremity, for the attachment of the ligamentum patellæ. [C, 3.]—**Bicipital t. of the radius.** A t. on the superior part of the internal aspect of the shaft of the radius to the posterior rough portion of which is attached the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti. [C, 3.]—**External occipital t.** See *External occipital* PROTUBERANCE.—**External t. of the femur.** A rough eminence above the external t. of the femur to which the external lateral ligament is attached. [L, 142.]—**External t. of the tibia.** A rounded eminence on the external side of the upper end of the tibia which articulates posteriorly with the fibula. [L.]—**Greater t. of the humerus.** Ger., *grösserer Oberarmbeinhöcker.* An upward projection of the humerus on its outer side, separated from the head and lesser t. by grooves and serving as a point of attachment for the infraspinatus, supraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal t. of the femur.** A rough t. above the internal condyle of the femur to which the internal lateral ligament of the knee is attached. [L, 142.]—**Internal t. of the tibia.** A massive rounded eminence on the inner side of the upper end of the tibia. [C, 3.]—**Ischio-pubic t.** See TUBEROSITAS *pubo-ischiadica.*—**Lesser t. of the humerus.** A small t. at the proximal end of the humerus, on the inner side of the bicipital groove, for the attachment of the subscapularis muscle. [L, 142.]—**Maxillary t.** See *T. of the superior maxilla.*—**Pyramidal t. (of the palate bone).** See *Pyramidal* PROCESS *of the palate bone.*—**T. of the calcaneum.** Ger., *Fersenhöcker.* The posterior extremity of the os calcis. [L.]—**T. of the cuboid bone.** A thick, oblique ridge on the inferior surface of the cuboid bone, near its anterior extremity. [L, 31.]—**T. of the ilium.** See TUBEROSITAS *ilii.*—**T. of the ischium.** Ger., *Sitzbeinhöcker, Sitzknorren.* The thick downward projection of the lower portion of the ischium upon which the body rests when sitting. [L.]—**T. of the olecranon.** See TUBEROSITAS *olecrani.*—**T. of the sacrum.** A t. behind and internal to the lateral articular surface of the sacrum. [α, 34.]—**T. of the scaphoid bone.** 1. The prominence of the infero-external portion of the volar surface of the scaphoid bone of the hand. 2. A t. on the lower inner margin of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L, 31.]—**T. of the superior maxilla.** A rough convexity on the posterior part of the external surface of the superior maxilla. [L.]

TUBEROUS, adj. Tu^{2}b'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *tuberosus.* Fr., *tubéreux.* Ger., *knollig.* 1. Resembling a tuber. 2. Bearing tubers.

TUBICOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-a^3. From *tubus*, a tube, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *enfermés.* An order of the *Annelida*, comprising those that live in tube-like structures. [α, 48.]

TUBIFEROUS, adj. Tu^{2}b-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *tubifer* (from *tubus*, a tube, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *tubifère.* Ger., *röhrentragend.* Bearing a tube. The *Tubiferæ* of Lindley are a cohort of the *Incompletæ*, comprising the *Santales*, *Daphnales*, *Proteales*, *Lamiales*, and *Peuæales.* [α, 35.]

TUBIFLOROUS, adj. Tu^{2}b-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *tubiflorus* (from *tubus*, a tube, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *tubiflore.* Ger., *röhrenblüthig.* Having a tubular perianth. The *Tubifloræ* are: Of Batsch, a family of the *Coronales*, containing *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, etc.; of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneæ completæ*, comprising the *Plantagineæ*, *Plumbagineæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, etc.; of Reichenbach, an order of the *Synpetalæ*, consisting of the *Aggregatæ* and *Campanaceæ*; of Fries, a class of the *Corollifloræ*, including the *Verbenaceæ*, *Asclepiadeæ*, *Solanaceæ*, etc. [α, 35.]

TUBIPORUS (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)-i^{2}p'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *tubus*, a tube, and *porus*, a pore. See BOLETUS.

TUBO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Tu^{2}b''o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^2-n'l. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *abdomen* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the abdomen and the oviduct. [L.]

TUBO-OVARIAN, adj. Tu^{2}b-o-ov-ar'i^2-a^{2}n. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *ovarium*, the ovary. Fr., *tubo-ovarien, tubo-ovarique.* Ger., *tubo-ovarial.* Pertaining to the oviduct and the ovary. [L.]

TUBO-UTERINE, adj. Tu^{2}b-o-u^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *uterus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus. [L.]

TUBULAR, adj. Tu^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *tubulus*, a small tube. Fr., *tubulaire.* Ger., *röhrenförmig.* 1. Hollow and nearly cylindrical, tube-shaped. [α, 35.] 2. Of an auscultatory sound, suggestive of one produced by an air-current in a tube (cf. *Tracheal* RESPIRATION [1st def.]). [D.]

TUBULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. From *tubulus*, a small tube. A genus of corals. [α, 35.]—**T. acetabulum.** Ger., *Nadelköcher.* A coral found especially in the Mediterranean Sea on rocks and large crustaceans; formerly used as a diuretic and anthelminthic under the names *umbilicus marinus*, *acetabulum marinum*, *cotyledon marinum*, and *bellericus marinus.* [α, 35.]

TUBULE, n. Tu^{2}b'u^{2}l. Lat., *tubulus* (dim. of *tubus*, a tube). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Röhrchen.* A small tube or tube-like structure. [α, 48.]—**Collecting t.** Lat., *tubulus rectus.* Fr., *canalicule droit, tube collecteur.* Ger., *Sammelrohr.* The part of a uriniferous t. into which the junctional t's open. It is nearly straight, has a large lumen, is lined with clear, cuboidal cells, and joins with others, as it passes from the cortical to the medullary portion of the kidney,

to form a large excretory t. [J, 30, 32.]—**Communicating t.** See *Junctional t.*—**Connecting t.** See *Second convoluted t.*—**Convoluted t.** 1. See *First convoluted t.* 2. Formerly, the entire uriniferous t., from Bowman's capsule to the point where it enters a collecting t. [J, 24.]—**Curved collecting t.** See *Junctional t.*—**Dark-bordered nerve-t's.** See *Medullated* NERVE-FIBRES.—**Dentinal t's.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Distal convoluted t.** See *Second convoluted t.*—**Efferent t's of the testis.** The vasa efferentia of the testicle. [L.]—**Elementary t's.** See *T's of Stilling.*—**Excretory t's.** Lat., *tubuli belliniani.* Fr., *tubes de Bellini.* Ger., *Hauptröhren.* The comparatively large uriniferous t's in the medullary portion of the kidneys, formed by the union of many straight collecting t's. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and unite with others to form a papillary tube or duct which opens at the apex of a papilla into one of the renal calices or infundibula of the pelvis of the kidney. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**First convoluted t.** Lat., *tubulus contortus.* Fr., *tube contourné.* Ger., *bogig gewundenes Kanalstück, gewundenes Harnkanälchen.* The part of a uriniferous t. that extends in a very tortuous manner for a short distance beyond the capsule of Bowman, to which it is joined by the constricted part or neck of the tubule. The epithelium, according to Heidenhain, is fibrillated. It has been shown by Tuttle to be ciliated in man and in the cat. [J, 30, 32, 35; "Stud. from the Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins Univ.," 1883, p. 447 (J).]—**Gastric t's.** See *Gastric* GLANDS.—**Henle's looped t.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBE.—**Intercalary t.** [Schweiger-Seidel], **Intercalated t.** See *Second convoluted t.*—**Irregular t.** The part of a uriniferous t. between the termination of the ascending limb of Henle's loop-tube and the second convoluted t. It winds between the convoluted t's of the labyrinth, so that its course is irregular. The epithelium is distinctly fibrillated. [J, 30, 32.]—**Junctional t.** The relatively short part of a uriniferous t. extending from the second convoluted t. to a straight collecting t. It is narrow, but has a relatively large lumen and is lined with clear, cuboidal cells with a slight admixture of cells like those in the second convoluted t. [J. 30, 32.] See also *Connecting* CANAL and *Second convoluted t.*—**Lactiferous t's.** See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**Liver t's.** 1. A tubular ventral outgrowth of the duodenum from which the liver is developed. [L, 201.] 2. In some of the lower animals and perhaps in man, the membrana propria inclosing the tubular network of cells in the liver. 3. In fishes, birds, and reptiles, the tube-like arrangement of the hepatic cells. [J, 2, 35.]—**Looped t. of Henle.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBE.—**Proximal convoluted t.** See *First convoluted t.*—**Renal t's.** See *Uriniferous t's.*—**Schachowa's t.** See *Spiral t. of Schachowa.*—**Second convoluted t.** Fr., *canal d'union.* Ger., *Schaltstück, Schaltwindung, Uebergangskanälchen.* The part of a uriniferous t. between the irregular and the junctional t's. It is convoluted, and has an epithelium composed of long cells with large nuclei and processes that fit into depressions of neighboring cells. Some authors make this portion include the junctional t., and therefore terminate in a collecting t. [G, 2, 21, 30, 34, 42.]—**Seminal t's, Seminiferous t's.** Lat., *tubuli seminiferi.* Fr., *tubes à ressort, canalicules* (ou *conduits*) *séminifères* (ou *séminipares.* ou *spermatiques*). Ger., *Samenkanälchen.* Tubes from $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ inch in diameter, lined with epithelium, from which the spermatozooids develop. They occupy the spaces in the testicle formed by the processes of the tunica albuginea, within which they are highly convoluted, but as they pass toward the surface they become straighter and unite with each other to form the vasa efferentia. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spiral t. of Schachowa.** The portion of a uriniferous t. just beyond the first convoluted t. It extends to the junction of the cortex and medulla, where it is continued as the descending limb of Henle's loop-tube. Its epithelium is fibrillated. [J, 30, 32.]—**T's of Stilling.** Ger., *Horngerüst, Hornspongiosa.* A continuous, intricate, and connected network of similar minute t's or fibrils forming the entire substance of a nerve-fibre (neurilemma, medullary sheath, and axis-cylinder), supposed by Kühne and Ewald to be of a horny nature. Some of the t's also pass between neighboring nerve-fibres. Clarke denies their existence. [J, 10, 30, 32; "Clarke, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1860, p. 651 (J).]—**Uriniferous t's, Uriniparous t's.** Ger., *Harnkanälchen, Harnröhren.* Minute canals, consisting of a basement membrane and a lining of epithelium, which form the proper glandular substance of the kidney. They originate in Bowman's capsules, and, after extending in a tortuous manner for a considerable distance, finally join other t's to form a common t., which extends in a nearly straight direction, and, after joining others, empties into the pelvis of the kidney. While the uriniferous t's may be properly said to be continuous from their origin to their termination, various parts of their length differ in size and course and in the character of the lining epithelium, and are named as if they were independent t's, as follows: (1) The capsule of Bowman; (2) the neck or constricted part joining the t. and capsule; (3) the first convoluted t.; (4) the spiral t. of Schachowa; (5) the descending limb of Henle's loop-tube; (6) Henle's loop-tube; (7) the ascending limb of Henle's loop-tube; (8) the irregular t.; (9) the second convoluted t.; (10) the junctional t., the last uniting with other junctional t's to form (11) a collecting t., which unites with others to form (12) an excretory t., which finally opens into one of the calices of the pelvis of the kidney. [J, 30, 32, 35.]

TUBULIFLOROUS, adj. Tu^{2}b-u^{2}l-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *tubuliflorus* (from *tubulus*, a small tube, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *tubuliflore.* Ger., *röhrchenblüthig.* Having flower-heads composed of tubular corollas. The *Tubulifloræ* are: Of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Compositæ*, consisting of the *Vernoniaceæ, Eupatoriaceæ*, etc.; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Amphigynanthæ*, consisting of the *Cotuleæ, Gnaphalieæ*, and *Conyzeæ.* [α, 35.]

TUBULOSE, TUBULOUS, adj's. Tu^{2}b'u^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. See TUBULAR (1st def.).

TUBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See TUBULE. 2. Of Malpighi, in the pl., *tubuli*, apparently the capillary blood-vessels. [Nock, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960.] 3. See CANNULA.—**Dental tubuli.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Tubuli belliniani, Tubuli Bellini.** See *Excretory* TUBULES.—**T. colligens.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**T. conjunctivus.** See *Junctional* TUBULE.—**T. contortus.** See *First convoluted* TUBULE.—**T. corticalis.** See *Convoluted* TUBULE (2d def.).—**T. henleanus.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBE.—**T. hirsutus.** Hypertrichosis in the external auditory canal. [F.]—**T. intercalaris.** See *Second convoluted* TUBULE.—**T. laqueriformis.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBE.—**T. nervorum.** See PERINEURIUM.—**Tubuli pelvis renalis** [Heister]. The calices of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**T. rectus.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**Tubuli renales.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Tubuli seminales contorti.** Convoluted seminiferous tubules within the compartments of the testicle. [L.]—**Tubuli seminales recti.** See VASA *recta.*—**T. spiralis modioli.** See *Spiral* CANAL *of the modiolus.*

TUBUS (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{2}b(tu^{4}b)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See TUBE.—**T. acusticus.** See *Ear*-TRUMPET.—**T. alimentarius.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**T. digestivus.** The portion of the alimentary canal below the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**T. ingestorius.** The portion of the alimentary canal above the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**T. medullaris.** See *Medullary* CANAL (1st def.).

TUCH (Ger.), n. Tuch^2. Cloth, linen, linen cloth. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Kinnt'.** See *Jaw*-BANDAGE.

TUCKAHOE, TUCKAHOO, n's. Tu^{3}k-a^3-ho', -hu'. Indian loaf (or bread); an American Indian name for an underground tuberous production, consisting chiefly of pectic acid, formerly identified with a fungus (*Pachyma cocos*), but now regarded as a peculiar condition of the roots of certain trees on which it is found in North America, China, and Japan. It is used as food by the Indians, and in China as a medicine and in the manufacture of jelly. [α, 35.]

TUCUM, n. In Brazil, the *Astrocaryum vulgare.* [α, 35.]

TUFT, n. Tu^{3}ft. A knot or bunch (*e. g.*, of hairs, feathers, etc.). [α, 35.]—**Placental t's.** Ger., *Placentarzotten.* The agglomerated chorionic villi which form the fœtal placenta.—**Synovial t's.** See *Synovial* VILLI.—**T's of fœtal vascular villi.** Individual assemblages of the villi of the chorion separated by decidual sæpta.—**Vascular t.** Ger., *Gefässbüschel.* A t. made up largely of blood-vessels.

TUGGING, n. Tu^{3}g'i^{2}n^2. A pulling or dragging. [α, 34.]—**Tracheal t.** A sign of thoracic aneurysm consisting in the sense of downward traction of the larynx with the cardiac systole when the thyreoid cartilage is gently raised between the finger and thumb. ["Lancet," Feb. 20, 1892, p. 435 (α, 50).]

TULBAGHIA (Lat.), n. f. Tul-ba^{3}g'hi^2-a^3. Fr., *tulbaghie.* A genus of liliaceous herbs. The *Tulbaghieæ* are a subsection of the *Anthericeæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. alliacea** (**T. capensis**). **T. cepacea.** Fr., *tulbaghie alliacée.* South African species, of alliaceous odor. They are used as an anthelminthic and in phthisis. [α, 35.]

TULIP, n. Tu^{2}l'i^{2}p. See TULIPA.—**African t.** The genus *Hæmanthus.* [α, 35.]—**Checkered t., Drooping t.** See FRITILLARIA *meleagris.*—**T.-tree.** See LIRIODENDRON *tulipifera.*

TULIPA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}l(tul)'i^{2}p-a^3. Fr., *tulipe.* Ger., *Tulpe, Tulipane.* Tulip; a genus of the *Liliaceæ.* The *Tulipaceæ* (Fr., *tulipacées*) are a family of the *Campanales*, consisting of *T., Fritillaria, Imperialis*, etc. The *Tulipeæ* (Fr., *tulipées*) are a series of the *Liliaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. gesneriana.** Fr., *tulipe de Gesner.* Ger., *Gartentulpe.* The common tulip; a native of Armenia and Central Russia. The mucilaginous bulb, edible when cooked, is in its fresh state acid, emetic, and aphrodisiac. It contains tulipine. The σατύριον of Dioscorides is perhaps identical with this or some other species of *T.* [α, 35.]—**T. silvestris.** Wild tulip; found in England and continental Europe. The bulb is emetic. [α, 35.]

TULIPIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}l(tul)-i^{2}p-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^3. From *tulipa* (*q. v.*) and *ferre*, to bear. The genus *Liriodendron.* [α, 35.]

TULIPINE, n. Tul'i^{2}p-en. Ger., *Tulipin.* A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the bulb of *Tulipa gesneriana.* It is an energetic sialagogue. [α, 35.]

TUMBEKI, n. A sort of tobacco exported from Persia and Turkey, derived from *Nicotiana persica* or *Nicotiana rustica.* Several varieties are described, named from their place of origin (Shiraz t., Teheran t., etc.), and differing in composition. T. contains from 2 to 5 per cent. of nicotine and 5 to 10 per cent. of saccharine matter. ["Phar. Jour.," xvi (1886), p. 683; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 20 (B).]

TUMEFACTION, n. Tu^{2}m-e^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *tumefacere*, to cause to swell. Ger., *Anschwellung.* Swelling, puffiness. Cf. BOUFFISSURE.

TUMEFIED, adj. Tu^{2}m'e^2-fid. Fr., *tuméfié.* Ger., *wulstig.* In a state of tumefaction.

TUMENOL, n. Tu^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}l. From *bitumen* (*q. v.*), and *oleum*, oil. A substance obtained from mineral oils, allied to ichthyol; used externally in eczema, burns, pruritus, ulceration, eczema due to pediculi, and rhagades. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1891, Supp., p. 173 (α, 50).]

TUMESCENCE, n. Tu^{2}m-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. From *tumescere*, to begin to swell. The condition of swelling or of being swollen. [α, 48.]

TUMEUR (Fr.), n. Tu^6-mu^{6}r. See TUMOR.—**T. adipociriforme.** Of Leprêtre, cholesteatoma. [α, 34.]—**T. à myéloplaxes.** Of Nélaton, an osteosarcoma. [α, 34.]—**T. angiolithique.** See CHOLESTEATOMA.—**T. à ostéoblastes.** A tumor resembling an osteoma. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**T. ascitique.** See ASCITES.—**T. blanche.** See TUMOR *albus.*—**T. cicatricielle.** See KELOID.—**T. composée.** A t. containing elements of two or more neoplasms, as in a fibrosarcoma. [α, 34.]—**T. cornée.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**T. cystique de la conjonctive.** See *Conjunctival*

CYST.—**T. cystique de l'iris.** See CYST *of the iris*.—**T. cystoïde.** See *Cystic* TUMOR.—**T. dentaire.** See ODONTOMA.—**T. des voies lacrymales.** See DACRYOPS.—**T. encéphaloïde.** See ENCEPHALOID.—**T. épithéliale.** See EPITHELIOMA.—**T. érectile lymphatique.** See *Ganglionar* LYMPHANGEIECTASIS.—**T. fibreuse.** See FIBROMA.—**T. fluxionnaire.** A tumor that gives rise to hæmorrhage (like a fibrous tumor of the uterus).—**T's folliculeuses.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.—**T. gommeuse.** See SYPHILOMA.—**T. graisseuse.** See LIPOMA.—**T. hématique.** See HÆMATOMA.—**T. hémorrhagique circonscrite.** See *Consecutive* ANEURYSM.—**T. hémorrhagique non circonscrite.** Traumatic aneurysm. [D. 139.]—**T. liquide.** A cystic tumor.—**T. lymphatique des articulations.** See HYDRARTHRUS.—**T. myome.** See MYOMA.—**T. névrome.** See NEUROMA.—**T. ostéome.** See OSTEOMA.—**T. papillaire.** See PAPILLOMA.—**T. perlée.** See CHOLESTEATOMA.—**T. pulpeuse, T. spléniforme. T. spongieuse.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**T. tubuleuse.** See SIPHONOMA.—**T. variqueuse.** See *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA.—**T. verruqueuse des cicatrices.** See *Cicatricial* KELOID.

TUMID, adj. Tu^{2}m'i^{2}d. Lat., *tumidus* (from *tumere*, to swell). Ger., *angeschwollen, aufgeschwollen*. Inflated, swollen. [*a*, 35.]

TUMOR (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{2}m(tu^{4}m)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *tumere*, to swell. Gr., κήλη, ὄγκος. Fr., *tumeur*. Ger., *Geschwulst, Afterbildung*. A swelling, especially a new growth, cystic or solid. [D, 3; E, 1.]—**Adenoid t.** See ADENOMA.—**Adipose t.** See LIPOMA.—**Aneurysmal t.** See ANEURYSM.—**Anthracoid t.** See *Melanotic t*.—**Benign t.** See *Innocent t*.—**Biliary t.** A t. formed by an enlargement of the gall bladder. [*a*, 34.]—**Blood t.** See HÆMATOMA.—**Bony t.** See OSTEOMA.—**Butyroid t.** A galactocele with contents of the consistence of butter.—**Cancerous t.** A t. formed by a cancer (*q. v.*, 3d def.).—**Cartilaginous t.** See CHONDROMA.—**Cavernous venous t.** See *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA and NÆVUS *vascularis tuberosus*.—**Connective-tissue t.** See FIBROMA.—**Cystic t.** A t. consisting of a sac or of sacs containing liquid.—**Dentigerous t.** See *Dentigeraus* CYST.—**Dermoid t.** See *Dermoid* CYST.—**Desmoid t.** A firm fibrous t. [E.]—**Embryoplastic t.** See *Encephaloid* SARCOMA.—**Erectile t.** Ger., *Aftermilz*. A t. composed chiefly of vascular tissue which may become more or less prominent when the vessels are filled with blood. [E.] Cf. *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA.—**Fatty t.** See LIPOMA.—**Fibrinous t.** See FIBROMA.—**Fibro-calcareous t.** A fibrous t. that has undergone calcareous degeneration.—**Fibro-cellular t.** [Paget]. A new growth made up of tissue more or less resembling the normal fibro-cellular or connective tissue of the body. The typical form is firm, with a homogeneous surface on section, and bands of delicate filamentous white fibrous tissue intersecting its substance. [E.]—**Fibro-cystic t.** A fibrous t. containing cysts. [E.]—**Fibro-fatty t.** See FIBRO-LIPOMA.—**Fibro-muscular t.** See FIBRO-MYOMA.—**Fibro-nucleated t.** See SARCOMA (2d def.).—**Fibro-plastic t.** Fr., *tumeur fibro-plastique*. 1. Of Lebert, see MYELOID. 2. Of French writers, see SARCOMA.—**Fibrous t.** See FIBROMA.—**Fibro-vascular t.** See FIBROMA *teleangeiectaticum*.—**Floating t.** A t. that is movable in some part of the body, *e. g.*, the abdomen. [*a*, 34.]—**Follicular t.** See ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**Fungating t.** A t. composed of exuberant granulations, generally growing from the inner surface of the wall of a cystic t. [E.]—**Gaseous t.** A t. containing gas. ["Rev. de chir.," Feb., 1889, p. 97 (*a*, 34).]—**Gefässt'** (Ger.). See ANGEIOMA.—**Glandular t.** See ADENOMA.—**Granulation t.** A t. formed by the proliferation of granulation tissue. [*a*, 24.]—**Gubler's t.** A t. of the back of the carpus sometimes observed in plumbism. [*a*, 34.]—**Gummatous t., Gummous t., Gummy t.** Syphiloma; so called from either the softish semi-elastic consistence of the tumor or the peculiar character of its contents after the process of softening. [G.]—**Hair t., Hairy t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair. [*a*, 34.]—**Heteradenic t.** Fr., *tumeur hétéradénique*. Of Robin, a hyaline cylindroma. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**Homœomorphous t.** Of Broca, a homologous t. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Horny t.** See CORNU *cutaneum*.—**Hydatoid t.** A cystic t. resembling a hydatid cyst. [*a*, 34.]—**Idiopathic splenic t.** The enlargement of the spleen observed in pseudoleucocythæmia. [D, 50.]—**Infectious granulation t's.** Ger., *infectiöse Granulationgeschwülste*. Acute miliary tubercles. [Déjérine, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 921 (*a*, 34).]—**Infiltrating t.** A t. that spreads by infiltration. [*a*, 34.]—**Innocent t.** A t. which affects the patient solely through its local influence, which has little disposition to soften or ulcerate, and has no tendency to multiplication in other tissues or to involve the absorbents with which it is connected. [E.]—**Irritable t. of the breast** [Cooper]. An affection of the breast, not necessarily a t., characterized by exquisite pain and tenderness of one or more of its lobes. [A. 42.] Cf. *Hysterical* BREAST and *Irritable* BREAST.—**Lacteal t.** See GALACTOCELE.—**Lymphadenoid t.** See LYMPHADENOMA.—**Lymph t.** See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**Malignant t.** See CANCER (3d def.) and SARCOMA.—**Melanic t., Melanotic t.** See *Melanotic* SARCOMA and MELANOMA.—**Meningeal blood-t.** A hæmatoma of the meninges. [*a*, 34.]—**Mesoblastic t.** A t. arising from the mesoblast. [*a*, 34.]—**Milk-like t.** [Monro]. Medullary sarcoma. [A, 42.]—**Molluscous t.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.—**Movable t.** See *Floating t*.—**Mucoid t., Mucous-tissue t., Mucous t.** See MYXOMA.—**Multiple fungoid papillomatous t.** See MYCOSIS *fungoides*.—**Muscular t.** See MYOMA (1st def.).—**Myelogenic t.** See *Giant-celled* SARCOMA.—**Myeloid t.** See MYELOID.—**Myoid t.** See LEIOMYOMA.—**Nerve t., Nervous t.** See NEUROMA.—**Neurotic t.** A small t., not persistent, developing in the mamma and due to reflex nervous disturbance. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 162 (*a*, 34).]—**Osseous t.** A t. containing bone, either cancellous or compact. [E.]—**Osteoid t.** See *Osteoid* CHONDROMA.—**Painful subcutaneous t.** An encysted fibrous or fibro-cellular t. situated in the subcutaneous tissue and giving rise to pain. [E.]—**Papillary t.** See PAPILLOMA (2d def.).—**Pearl t., Pearly t.** See CHOLESTEATOMA.—**Pearly t. of the iris.** A small cyst of the iris containing a pultaceous, tallowy substance. [*a*, 34.]—**Perineal t.** A term sometimes applied to the bulging of the perinæum caused by the pressure of the child's head in the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 43.]—**Phantom t.** Fr., *gonflement* (ou *ballonnement*) *hystérique de l'abdomen*. Ger., *Phantomgeschwulst*. An abdominal tumefaction due to flatulence or to circumscribed hysterical contraction of the abdominal muscles. [*a*, 34.]—**Pilocystic t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair. [*a*, 34.]—**Proliferation t.** A t. which develops by the process of proliferation. [D, 3.]—**Recurrent fibroid t.** [Paget]. See *Spindle-celled* SARCOMA.—**Recurrent fibro-vascular t.** A teleangeiectatic fibroma that recurs after excision of a primary t. [*a*, 34.]—**Recurrent t.** A t. approaching in structure the innocent t. but in habit the cancerous t., and tending to recur after removal. [E.]—**Rotated t.** A pediculated t. that has rotated on the pedicle. [*a*, 34.]—**Scalp-t.** See CAPUT *succedaneum*.—**Sebaceous t.** 1. See ATHEROMA (1st def.). 2. Of Toynbee, see CHOLESTEATOMA.—**Semi-malignant t.** See *Recurrent t*.—**Sero-cystic t.** [Brodie]. See *Proliferation* CYST.—**Special t's of the penis.** See SCLEROSIS *of the corpora cavernosa*.—**Stercoral t.** A t. formed by impacted fæces. [*a*, 34.]—**Teratoid t.** See TERATOMA.—**T. albus.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**T. aquosa.** A cystic t. [*a*. 34.]—**T. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See CAPUT *succedaneum*.—**T. carneus, T. carnosus.** See SARCOMA (2d def.).—**T. cavernosus.** See *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA—**T. fibrinosus.** See FIBROMA.—**T. flatulentus.** See EMPHYSEMA.—**T. fungosus articuli.** See SPINA *ventosa*.—**T. fungosus sanguineus.** See *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA.—**T. gallicus.** See BUBO.—**T. gummatus.** See SYPHILOMA.—**T. lacrimalis.** The swelling over the site of the lacrymal sac in purulent or phlegmonous dacryocystitis. [F.]—**T. lardosis.** See *Fatty t*.—**T. lymphaticus** [Lassur]. See ŒDEMOSARCOMA.—**T. mucosus.** See MYXOMA.—**T. prædurus.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**T'es sebipari.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.—**T. splenis.** A t. or swelling of the spleen. [*a*, 34.]—**T. splenoides.** See LIENCULUS.—**T. squamiformis carnosus.** See LEPIDOSARCOMA.—**T. villosus.** See PAPILLOMA.—**Uterine t.** Ger., *Uterusgeschwulst*. 1. A t. (neoplasm) of the uterus. 2. A tumidity due to enlargement of the uterus.—**Varicose t.** A t. composed of dilated and hypertrophied veins. [E.] See *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA.—**Vascular t.** See ANGEIOMA.—**Vascular t. of the meatus urinarius** (or **of the urethral orifice** [Clarke]). See *Urethral* PAPILLOMA and *Urethral* CARUNCLE.—**Villous t.** See PAPILLOMA.—**Warty t. of the umbilicus.** See *Fungous* EXCRESCENCE *of the umbilicus*.

TUMULTUS SERMONIS (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{2}m(tu^{4}m)-u^{3}lt(u^{4}lt)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s) su^{5}rm(se^{2}rm)-on'i^{2}s. See PARAPHRASIA *præceps*.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, n. Tu^{3}n'bri^{2}j. A place in Kent, England, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

TUNDA OCULI (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{3}nd(tu^{4}nd)'a^3 o^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e). An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]

TUNDUS CORDIS (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{3}nd(tu^{4}nd)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s) ko^{2}rd'i^{2}s. The apex of the heart. [L.]

TUNGSTATE, n. Tu^{3}n^2'stat. Lat., *tungstas*. A salt of tungstic acid.

TUNGSTEN, n. Tu^{3}n^2'ste^{2}n. Fr., *tungstène*. Ger., *Wolfram*. 1. A metallic element discovered in 1783. It occurs, usually as a tungstate, in various minerals. It has been obtained in the form of a light-gray lustrous powder, not readily oxidized except at high temperatures. Its sp. gr. is said to be 19·129, although by some it is put as low as 16·5, and by others is stated to be 18·0. In composition it acts apparently as a dyad, tetrad, pentad, and hexad. Symbol W (from *wolfram*), sometimes Tu; atomic weight, 183·5. 2. Calcium tungstate. [B, 3, 16.]

TUNGSTIC ACID, n. Tu^{3}n^2'sti^{2}k. A dibasic acid, H_2WO_4. The anhydrous acid is a yellow powder insoluble in water and in most acids.—**Colloidal t. a.** A modification of t. a. prepared by acidulating a solution of sodium tungstate with hydrochloric acid, and then removing the sodium chloride by dialysis. The t. a. remains in solution and may be obtained by evaporation as a transparent gummy substance. [B, 3.]—**Hydrated t. a.** A white substance, $H_2WO_4 + H_2O$, soluble in water. [B.]—**Liquid t. a., Soluble t. a.** T. a. obtained in a soluble form by dialysis. [B, 6.]

TUNIC, n. Tu^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., χιτών. Lat., *tunica*. Fr., *tunique*. Ger., *Haut, Hülle*. A coat, an investing membrane; in botany, a skin or covering membrane, such as the testa of a seed, or a thick or thin separable layer (Ger., *Schale*), such as one of the coats of an onion. [*a*, 35.]—**Chorioid t.** The chorioid membrane. [L.]—**External elastic t.** See *External elastic* COAT.—**Inner muscular t. of the epididymis.** Of Kölliker, a layer of muscular tissue at the back of the testis and epididymis, beneath the fascia propria and opposite the lower two thirds of the testis. [C.]—**Internal elastic t.** See *Internal elastic* COAT.—**Vaginal t.** See TUNICA *vaginalis*.

TUNICA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}n(tu^{4}n)'i^{2}k-a^8. 1. See TUNIC. 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus*. [*a*, 35.] 3. Of Jussieu, the perigynium of the *Cariceæ*. [B, 121.]—**Acetum tunicæ.** A preparation made by macerating clove-pink petals with 6 or 12 times as much alcohol for twelve days, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 34).]—**Conserva florum tunicæ.** Fr., *conserve d'œillet*. A preparation made by triturating clove-pink petals with twice as much sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus tunicæ (florum).** A preparation made by infusing clove-pink petals in twice as much boiling water for twelve hours, straining, and dissolving in the product twice its weight of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**T. abdominalis.** Fr., *tablier élastique*. A deep layer of the abdominal fascia in animals, analogous to the transversalis fascia in man. It consists of yellow elastic tissue, and contributes to the support of the viscera. [C.]—**T. acinalis, T. aciniformis, T. acinosa.** See UVEA.—**T. adiposa (renum).** See CAPSULA *adiposa*.—**T. adnata oculi.** 1. An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. [F.] 2. See *T. albuginea oculi* (2d def.).—**T. adnata testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis*.—**T.**

adventitia. Ger., *äussere Gefässhaut* (1st def.), *äussere Eihaut* (2d def.). 1. See ADVENTITIA (1st def.). 2. See *Vitelline* MEMBRANE (2d def.).—**T. agnina.** See AMNION.—**T. alba.** An old term for the sclerotica. [F.]—**T. albuginea.** See ALBUGINEA, ALBUGINEA *testis*, and *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**T. albuginea corporis cavernosi.** See ALBUGINEA *penis*.—**T. albuginea epididymidos.** See ALBUGINEA *epididymidos*.—**T. albuginea oculi.** 1. See SCLEROTICA. 2. The tendons of the recti of the eye and the connective tissue uniting them. [L, 31.]—**T. arachnoidea.** See ARACHNOID.—**T. arachnoidea oculi.** See ARACHNOID *of the eye*.—**T. araneæ.** See ARACHNOID.—**T. arteriæ elastica externa.** See *External elastic* COAT.—**T. arteriæ externa.** The adventitia of an artery. [L.]—**T. arteriæ fenestrata.** See *Internal elastic* COAT.—**T. arteriæ intima.** The intima of an artery. [L.]—**T. arteriæ media.** The middle coat of an artery. [L.]—**T. candida.** An old term for the sclerotica. [F.]—**T. carnea.** See CREMASTER and DARTOS.—**T. cellularis.** See ADVENTITIA (1st def.).—**T. cellulosa.** See SUBMUCOSA.—**T. cellulosa of the ovum.** Fr., *couche celluleuse*. See *T. granulosa* (1st def.).—**T. cellulosa Ruyschii.** See MEMBRANA *ruyschiana*.—**T. cerebri pia mater** (seu **propria,** seu **vasculosa**). See PIA.—**T. choriocapillaris.** See MEMBRANA *ruyschiana*.—**T. chorioidea.** See CHORIOID.—**T. conjunctiva.** See CONJUNCTIVA.—**T. cornea opaca.** See SCLEROTICA.—**T. cornea pellucida.** See CORNEA.—**T. dartos.** See DARTOS.—**T. demoursiana.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet*.—**T. dura.** See SCLEROTICA.—**T. erythroides.** See CREMASTER.—**T. exterior ovi.** Of Haller, the decidua vera. [A, 45.]—**T. externa.** See ADVENTITIA (1st def.).—**T. extima.** See SCLEROTICA.—**T. farciminalis.** See ALLANTOIS.—**T. fibrosa (folliculi).** See THECA *folliculi*.—**T. fibrosa hepatis.** A layer of fibrous tissue covering the liver. [L.]—**T. fibrosa lienis.** See ALBUGINEA *lienis*.—**T. fibrosa membranæ tympani.** The middle fibrous layer of the tympanum. [L.]—**T. fibrosa oculi.** The combined cornea and sclerotica. [L, 31.]—**T. fibrosa renum.** See ALBUGINEA *renis*.—**T. fibrosa testiculi.** See ALBUGINEA *testis*.—**T. granulosa.** 1. See MEMBRANA *granulosa*. 2. Of Barry, "an investment of the ovum exterior to the zona pellucida," the existence of which, however, as a structure distinct from the membrana granulosa, is denied. [J, 16.]—**T. filamentosa.** See *Shaggy* CHORION.—**T. hortensis.** See DIANTHUS *caryophyllus*.—**T. hyalina propria.** See MEMBRANA *propria*.—**T. innominata.** See SCLEROTICA.—**T. interna.** See INTIMA.—**T. interna oculi.** See RETINA.—**T. intima renis.** The deeper portion of the albuginea renum. [L.]—**T. Jacobi.** See *Bacillar* LAYER *of the retina*.—**T. media.** Ger., *mittlere Haut*, *Ringfaserhaut*. 1. See MEDIA (in Supplement). 2. Of Bischoff, a thin gelatinous layer found between the chorion and the amnion during the latter part of gestation; the remains of the albuminous liquid which previously existed between the two membranes; according to Müller, the same as the endochorion of Dutrochet. [A, 24, 43.]—**T. mucosa.** See MUCOSA.—**T. muscularis.** See PERIMYSIUM and MUSCULARIS.—**T. nervea.** See SUBMUCOSA.—**T. nervi optici externa.** Ger., *Duralscheide*. The outermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the dura. [L, 332.]—**T. nervi optici interna.** Ger., *Pialscheide*. The innermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the pia. [L, 332.]—**T. nervosa.** Ger., *Gehirnschicht*. The stratum granulosum, internal granule layer, stratum gangliosum, and stratum fibrillosum of the retina regarded as one layer. [L. 332.]—**T. oculi dura** [Vesalius]. See SCLEROTICA.—**T. perforata oculi.** See CHORIOID.—**T. peritonæalis.** A layer of peritonæum covering a viscus. [L.]—**T. prima.** See DURA.—**T. propria.** 1. See MEMBRANA *propria*. 2. See PIA. 3. The true capsule or covering of an organ or part. [L.]—**T. propria folliculi.** Of Henle, the ental layer of the theca folliculi. It forms the membrana propria of the Graafian follicle. [J.]—**T. propria hepatis.** See *T. fibrosa hepatis*.—**T. propria lienis.** See ALBUGINEA *lienis*.—**T. propria ovarii.** See ALBUGINEA *ovarii*.—**T. propria ovisacci.** See THECA *folliculi*.—**T. reflexa testis.** See *T. vaginalis reflexa*.—**T. reticularis** (seu **retiformis**) **oculi.** See RETINA.—**T. rhagoides.** See CHORIOID.—**T. ruyschiana.** See MEMBRANA *ruyschiana*.—**T. sclera bulbi.** See SCLEROTICA.—**T. serosa.** 1. See *Serous* MEMBRANE. 2. The serous membrane covering a viscus. [L.]—**T. serosa testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis*.—**T. submucosa.** See SUBMUCOSA.—**T. tertia renum.** See *T. intima renis*.—**T. thoracis.** See CORSET.—**T. uvalis, T. uvea, T. uviformis.** See UVEA.—**T. vaginalis.** Ger., *Scheidenhaut*. 1. A membrane insheathing a part. 2. A serous membrane, an offshoot of the peritonæum, which is forced into the scrotum by the descent of the testicle. It lines on each side one half of the inner surface of the scrotum (except posteriorly, where it is reflected on to the epididymis and testicle, which it covers except along the line of reflection), and incloses a varying extent of the spermatic cord. [L.]—**T. vaginalis bulbi.** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**T. vaginalis communis (testis et funiculi spermatici).** See *Infundibuliform* FASCIA and *T. vaginalis* (2d def.).—**T. vaginalis oculi.** See *Tenon's* CAPSULE.—**T. vaginalis propria (testis).** See *T. vaginalis testis*.—**T. vaginalis reflexa.** The portion of the t. vaginalis that lines the scrotum. [L.]—**T. vaginalis testis** (seu **visceralis**). The portion of the t. vaginalis which invests the epididymis and the testicle. [L.]—**T. vasculosa chorioideæ.** See UVEA.—**T. vasculosa Halleri.** The chorioid. [α, 34.]—**T. vasculosa lentis.** A very vascular envelope, made up of the various vascular projections of the embryonic cephalic plate, completely surrounding the crystalline lens in the embryo. [F.]—**T. vasculosa oculi.** See CHORIOID.—**T. vasculosa testis.** A vascular network lining the albuginea testis. [L, 142.]—**T. vasorum interna.** See INTIMA.—**T. villosa.** The villous surface of the intestines. [α, 34.]—**T. vitrea.** See *Hyaloid* MEMBRANE.

TUNICATE, adj. Tu^{2}n'i^{2}k-at. Lat., *tunicatus* (from *tunica* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *tuniqué*, *tuniqueux*. Ger., *schalig*. Provided with coats (tunics). [α, 35.] The *Tunicata*, or tunicaries, are a class of the *Molluscoida*, or a degenerate branch of the *Chordata*, which more nearly than any other invertebrates approach the vertebrates. They consist of a double-layered sac inclosing an alimentary canal, with distinct oral and anal apertures at their free extremities, are marine, exist singly or in groups, possess a simple tubular heart open at each end, and are, as a rule, hermaphroditic. [L, 121, 147.]

TUNICIN, n. Tu^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *tunicine*. A substance, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, obtained from the mantles of ascidians, regarded by some as identical with vegetable cellulose, by others as identical with animal cellulose, and by Berthelot as a distinct body, convertible into sugar. [B, 3, 93, 270 (α, 14, 38).]

TUNICULA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{2}n(tu^{4}n)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Dim. of *tunica* (*q. v.*). See CLITORIS.

TUNIQUE (Fr.), n. Tu^{5}-nek. See TUNIC.—**T. adventice.** See ADVENTITIA.—**T. commune de Bichat.** See ENDOTHELIUM.—**T. érythroïde.** See CREMASTER and DARTOS.—**T. pourpre, T. séminale.** See SPERMODERM.

TUNNEL, n. Tu^{3}n'e^{2}l. The space between the rods of Corti and the membrana basilaris. [L.]—**T. of Corti.** See *T.*

TUPELO, n. Tup'e^{2}l-o. Fr., *tupélo*. See NYSSA.—**Large t., Swamp t.** See NYSSA *tomentosa*.

TÜPFEL (Ger.), n. Tu^{5}pf'e^{2}l. See PUNCTUM.

TÜPFELFARN (Ger.), n. Tu^{6}pf'e^{2}l-fa^{3}rn. See POLYPODIUM.

TUPI-PYA, n. In Brazil, a form of insanity common among the Indians, characterized by sudden accesses of furious and destructive mania, following short stages of depression. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

TÜR, n. A place in Unterweissenburg, Transylvania, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

TURA, n. A place in Neutra, Hungary, where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 63.]

TURACIN, n. Tu^{2}r'a^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *turacine*. A red pigment obtained from the wing-feathers of the turaco. It contains 5·9 per cent. of copper. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

TURBINAL, adj. Tu^{5}rb'i^{2}-n'l. From *turbo*, a top. See TURBINATE; as a n., see *Turbinal* BONE.—**Externe rückläufige T'bewegung.** See MOVEMENT *of restitution*.—**Interne rückläufige T'bewegung.** The rotation of the shoulders that follows the expulsion of the head in labor; being that movement of the shoulders which coincides with the "movement of restitution" of the head. [A, 91.]—**T'bewegung** (Ger.), **T'drehung** (Ger.). A movement of rotation (as of the fœtus in its passage through the pelvis).

TURBINATE, TURBINATED, adj's. Tu^{5}rb'i^{2}n-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *turbinatus* (from *turbo*, a spinning-top). Fr., *turbiné*. Top-shaped; scroll-like. [α, 35.]

TURBITH (Fr.), n. Tu^{6}r-bet. See TURPETH.—**Poudre de t. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying the crushed root of *Ipomœa turpethum* at 40° C., powdering in a covered mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Résine-t.** Turpeth. [α, 35.]—**T. blanc, T. bleu.** See GLOBULARIA *alypum*.—**T. minéral.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**T. nitreux.** See *Bibasic* MERCURY *nitrate*.—**T. noir.** 1. The *Euphorbia palustris*. [α, 35.] 2. See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**T. végétal.** See IPOMŒA *turpethum*.

TURBO (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{5}rb(tu^{4}rb)'o. Gen., *turb'inis*. From *turbare*, to disturb. Gr., στρόμβος. 1. A spinning-top; any top-shaped or scroll-like formation. [α, 48.] 2. A genus of molluscs. The opercula of several species (*T. cochlas*, *T. rugosus*, etc.) were once used as an aphrodisiac under the names *faba marina*, *umbilicus marinus* (seu *Veneris*), *belliculus* (seu *bellericus*) *marinus*, *acetabulum marinum*, and *concha venerea*. [α, 35.]—**T. cerebri.** The pineal gland. [L. 50 (α, 34).]—**Turbines nasi.** The inferior, middle, and superior turbinated bones. [L.]

TURFOL, n. Tu^{5}rf'o^{2}l. Of Vohl, peat-oil (see BRAUNKOHLE*nöl*). [B, 93 (α, 14).]

TURGESCENCE, n. Tu^{5}rj-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. From *turgescere*, to begin to swell. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Turgescenz*, *Vollsaftigkeit*. The act or process of swelling or enlargement (said especially of very vascular tissues); in botany, the distention of cells with sap. [D, 20; α, 35.]

TURGID, adj. Tu^{5}rj'i^{2}d. Lat., *turgidus* (from *turgere*, to swell). Fr., *turgide*. Ger., *aufgeschwollen*. Swollen, congested, bloated. [D.]

TURGOR (Lat.), n. m. Tu^{5}rg(tu^{4}rg)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-o'ris*. From *turgere*, to swell. Congestion, turgescence. [D, 3.]—**T. vitalis.** That vital property without which the body becomes limp like a corpse.

TURION, n. Tu^{2}r(tu^{4}r)'i^{2}-o^{2}n. Lat., *turio*. Fr., *t.*, *turiobulbe*. Ger., *Schoss*, *Schössling*, *Stockknospe*. 1. A subterranean budding shoot. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., young asparagus shoots. [B; α, 35.]

TURMERIC, n. Tu^{5}rm'e^{2}r-i^{2}k. 1. The genus *Curcuma*, especially *Curcuma longa* (*q. v.*) and its rhizome (see *Radix* CURCUMÆ). Curcuma-root contains curcumin, a brown pigment, an odorous, very acrid, dark-yellow, volatile oil (t.-oil), and, according to some, an alkaloid forming crystallizable salts. T. is chiefly used in pharmacy as a coloring agent. 2. The *Hydrastis canadensis* and *Sanguinaria canadensis*, also their roots. [α, 35.]—**African t.** The rhizome of *Canna speciosa*. [α, 34.]—**Bengal t.** A variety of t. preferred in dyeing for its deep tint. [α, 35.]—**China t., Chinese t.** The most esteemed variety of t., but rarely met with in European or American commerce. [α, 35.]—**Cochin t.** A short, conical rhizome obtained from an undetermined species of *Curcuma*, grown chiefly at Alwaye. It occurs in slices or segments, and is used in making arrowroot. [α, 35.]—**Indian t.** The *Hydrastis canadensis* or its root. [α, 35.]—**Java t.** The rhizome of a variety (*minor*) of *Curcuma longa*. It occurs in pieces dusted with its own powder, and is not highly esteemed [α, 35.]—**Madras t.** A superior variety of t., occurring in large pieces. [α, 35.]—**T.**

oil. Fr., *huile* (ou *essence*) *de curcuma*. Ger., *Curcumaöl*. 1. A volatile oil obtained by distilling t. with water. 2. A dark viscid oil, obtained by treating t. with cold ligroin. [B, 81, 270 (a, 14).]—**T. paper.** Lat., *charta curcumæ*. Fr., *papier de curcuma*. Filter paper impregnated with that portion of the coloring matter of t. which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol; used as a test for alkalies in solution, which change its tint to brown. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 50 (a, 50); a, 17.] Cf. LITMUS *paper*.—**Wild t.** See CURCUMA *aromatica*.

TURMEROL, n. Tu⁵rm'e²r-o²l. A constituent of turmeric oil; an alcohol, $C_{19}H_{28}O$ (or, according to some, $C_{10}H_{14}O$), boiling at 250° C. It differs from carvol in not combining with hydrogen sulphide. [B, 81 (a, 14); a, 35.]

TURNERA (Lat.), n. f. Tu⁵rn'e²r-a³. From *Turner*, an English physican. Fr., *turnère*. A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the *Turneraceæ*, which are an order of the *Passiflorales*, considered by Baillon a series (*Turnereæ*) of the *Bixaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**T. aphrodisiaca.** A Mexican species. The leaves are now considered the genuine damiana. [a, 35.]—**T. apifera.** Fr., *turnère excellent*. A Brazilian undershrub. The leaves are astringent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. microphylla.** A Mexican species considered by some the source of damiana. [a, 35.]—**T. ulmifolia.** Holly- (or sage-) rose of the West Indies. The leaves are tonic and expectorant. [a, 35.]

TURNING, n. Tu⁵rn'i²n². See VERSION (1st def.).—**Head t.** See *Cephalic* VERSION.

TURNIP, n. Tu⁵r'n'p. The *Brassica rapa*. [a, 35.]—**Indian t.** See ARISÆMA *atrorubens*.—**Swedish t.** See under BRASSICA *campestris*.—**Wild t.** The *Arum triphyllum* and the *Asarum canadense*. [" Jour. of Am. Med. Assoc.," Oct. 24, 1891, p. 616 (a, 47).]

TURNKEY, n. Tu⁵rn'ke. See *Tooth* KEY.

TURN OF LIFE, n. Tu⁵rn o²v lif. See MENOPAUSE.

TURNS, n. pl. Tu⁵rnz. The menses.

TURNSICK, n. Tu⁵rn'si²k. See GID.

TURNSOLE, n. Tu⁵rn'sol. Fr., *tournesol*. Ger., *Turnesol*. 1. Litmus, especially ribbon litmus. 2. An old name for *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 3. The genus *Heliotropium*. [a, 35.]

TURPENAY (Fr.), n. Tu⁶r-p'-ne². A place in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TURPENTINE, n. Tu⁵rp'e²nt-in. Gr., ῥητίνη, τερμινθίνη. Lat., *terebinthina*. Fr., *térébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpenthin*, *Terpentin*. An oleoresin, consisting of a mixture of rosin (colophony) and an essential oil (see *Oil of t.*), obtained from various species of pine, larch, and fir. [a, 35.] Cf. TEREBINTHINA.—**American t.** Lat., *terebenthina* [U. S. Ph.], *thus americanum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *térébenthine de Boston*. White t.; a honey-like fluid of agreeable odor and bitterish taste, obtained from *Pinus australis* (*palustris*) and *Pinus tæda*. In its fresh state it yields 17 per cent. of volatile oil. When exposed to the air or to a low temperature it hardens. [a, 35.]—**Balsam of t.** See TEREBINTHINA (1st def.).—**Bordeaux t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [Ger. Ph.], *terebinthina vulgaris* [Lond. Ph.] (seu *communis*). Fr., *térébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou *commune*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Terpentin*. Common European t.; obtained from several species of *Pinus*, especially *Pinus maritima*. In its fresh state it is whitish, turbid, and thick, but separates, on standing, into two portions, one transparent and liquid, the other viscid and honey-like. The commercial article often consists entirely of the latter part. It yields large quantities of resin and oil of t. [a, 35.]—**Canada t., Canadian t.** Lat., *terebinthina canadensis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *térébenthine* (ou *baume*) *de Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Canada-Balsam*, *canadischer Terpentin*. Canada balsam, balsam of fir; a yellowish or greenish, viscid, transparent liquid, of bitterish, somewhat acrid taste and terebinthinate odor, obtained from the vesicles which form on the trunk and branches of *Abies balsamea*. According to Flückiger, it contains 24 per cent. of essential oil, with a very small quantity of an oxygenated oil, 60 per cent. of resin soluble in boiling alcohol, and 16 per cent. of resin soluble only in ether. On evaporation of the oil, the resins are left as a transparent elastic mass. [a, 35.]—**Chian t., Chio t., Cyprus t.** Fr., *térébenthine de Chio* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de Chio* (ou *de Chypre*). Ger., *cyprischer Terpentin*. T. obtained from *Pistacia terebinthus*; a thick, tenacious liquid of a greenish-yellow color or a soft solid of a dull-brown hue, with little taste, and of a peculiar pleasant, mildly terebinthinous odor. It consists of resin (probably the resin of mastic) and an essential oil which contains a little oxygenated oil. In Greece, Chian t. is used as an agreeable addition to wines and cordials. It has been recommended in the form of emulsion and as a local application in cancer of the uterus. [a, 35.]—**Dombeya t.** A thick whitish, glutinous fluid of a strong smell and taste, derived from *Araucaria imbricata*. [a, 35.]—**European t.** See *Bordeaux t.*—**Hungarian t.** Lat., *balsamum hungaricum* (seu *carpathicum*, seu *carpathicum nativum*), *oleum carpathicum*. Ger., *Krummholzbalsam*, *ungarischer* (oder *karpathischer*) *Balsam*. Carpathian (or Hungarian, or Riga) balsam; a thin, white fluid with a juniper-like smell that exudes from the young twigs of *Pinus cembra* and *Pinus pumilio*. It has the properties of ordinary t. [a, 35.]—**Larch t.** Lat., *terebinthina* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*laricina*). A thick, turbid, pale-yellowish fluid of bitter, aromatic taste, obtained from *Larix europœa*. It has the properties of ordinary t., but a less powerful odor. It is much used by the veterinarians. [a, 35.]—**Liniment of t. and acetic acid.** See *Linimentum* TEREBINTHINÆ *aceticum*.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum terebinthinæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de térébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpentinöl*. Spirit (or spirits) of t.; a volatile colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of penetrating smell, pungent, bitterish taste, and neutral or faintly acid reaction, obtained by distillation from t. It varies in physical properties according to its source. Its boiling point ranges from 152° to 172° C., and its sp. gr. from 0·856 to 0·870. American oil of t. is dextrogyrous, while that from Bordeaux t. is lævogyrous. It is soluble in alcohol, especially in boiling alcohol, and in ether, benzol, other essential oils, and the fixed oils, and dissolves resins and caoutchouc. It is used as a stimulant, diuretic, anthelminthic, cathartic, rubefacient, germicide, and antiseptic. [a, 35.]—**Ointment of t.** See *Unguentum* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**Rectified oil of t.** Lat., *ætheroleum terebinthinæ* [Dan. Ph.] (*depuratum* [Swed. Ph.] *vel rectificatum* [Norw. Ph.]), *essentia terebinthinæ rectificata* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum terebinthinæ depuratum* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *rectificatum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Sp., *esencia de trementina* [Sp. Ph.]. Oil of t. rectified by shaking up with water (lime-water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), and distilling from about two thirds to three quarters. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Russian t.** T. obtained from *Pinus silvestris*. " Sanitas " is produced by passing air through its essential oil in contact with warm water. [a, 35.]—**Scio t.** See *Chian t.*—**Spirit** (or **spirits**) **of t.** See *Oil of t.*—**Strassburg t.** Lat., *terebinthina abietina* (seu *argentoratensis*). Fr., *térébenthine d'Alsace* (ou *au citron* [Fr. Cod.]). A t. obtained from the vesicles of the bark of *Pinus picea*, closely resembling Canadian balsam, but of a more agreeable odor and without acrid or bitter taste. It has the properties of common t. [a, 35.]—**T. clyster.** See *Enema* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**T. hydrochlorate.** See *Artificial* CAMPHOR.—**T. plant.** See SILPHIUM *laciniatum*.—**T. vapor bath.** Ger., *Terpentindampfbad*. A bath made by exposing the body to the vapor arising from the distillation of t.; used in rheumatic and pulmonary complaints. [B, 270.]—**Venetian t., Venice t.** See *Larch t.*—**White t.** See *American t.*

TURPETH, n. Tu⁵rp'e²th. Lat., *turpethum*. Fr., *turbith*. Ger., *Turbith*. The *Ipomœa turpethum*, its root (t. root, white t., vegetable t.), or the resin (resin of t.) obtained from the root. T.-root contains turpethin, a volatile oil, a yellow pigment, a fatty substance, iron oxide, etc. It acts like jalap, but is less powerful. [a, 35.]—**T. mineral.** Mercury subsulphate; so called from the resemblance of its color to that of the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*. [B, 5.]—**T.-root.** Lat., *radix turpethi* [Belg. Ph.] (*veri*). Fr., *turbith végétal* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Turpithwurzel*. See under *T.*

TURPETHIC ACID, n. Tu⁵rp-e²th'i²k. Fr., *acide turpéthique*. An amorphous acid, $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$, obtained by dissolving turpethin in hot baryta water. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]

TURPETHIN, n. Tu⁵rp'e²th-i²n. Fr., *turpéthine*. An amorphous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, isomeric with jalapin, obtained from turpeth resin. [B, 92, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

TURPETHOLIC ACID, n. Tu⁵rp-e²th-o²l'i²k. A monobasic microcrystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$, obtained from turpethin. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]

TURPETHUM (Lat.), n. n. Tu⁵rp(tu⁴rp)-eth(ath)'u³m(u⁴m). See TURPETH.—**Extractum turpethi** [Würt. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of turpeth-root in 6 parts of alcohol and expressing, macerating and boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying with white of egg, mixing the decoction and tincture, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the proper consistence. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Radix turpethi** [Belg. Ph.] (**veri**). See TURPETH.—**T. minerale.** See MERCURY *subsulphate*.—**T. nigrum.** See MERCURY *and ammonium nitrate*.—**T. nitricum.** See *Basic* MERCURY *nitrate*.

TURPS, n. Tu⁵rps. See *Oil of* TURPENTINE.

TURRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tu⁵r(tu⁴r)-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *turrite*. The genus *Arabis*. [a, 35.]

TURTLE-OIL, n. Tu⁵r't'l-oil. An oil prepared in South America from the eggs and in the Seychelles from the fat of various turtles; said to equal cod-liver oil as a nutrient. [a, 35.]

TURUNDA (Lat.), **TURUNDULA** (Lat.), n's f. Tu²r(tu⁴r)-u³nd(u⁴nd)'a³, -u²l(u⁴l)-a³. See TENT.

TUSCAN SPRINGS, n. Tu³s'k'n. A place in Tehama County, California, where there are mineral springs some of which are called also Lick Springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

TUSCARORA ACID (SOUR) SPRINGS, n. Tu³sk-a³r-or'a³. Cold, astringent mineral springs, situated in Canada, containing a large proportion of alumina and free sulphuric acid and having a styptic taste. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

TUSNAD, n. Tu⁴s'na⁴d. A place in Csik, Transylvania, where there are gaseous, saline, and chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

TUSSAL, adj. Tu³s's'l. Pertaining to or due to a cough or coughing. [a, 48.]

TUSSICULATION, n. Tu³s-i²k-u²l-a'shu³n. From *tussis* (*q. v.*). See *Hacking* COUGH.

TUSSILAGE (Fr.), n. Tu⁶s-el-a³zh. See TUSSILAGO; of the Fr. Cod., see TUSSILAGO *farfara*.—**Sirop de t.** Sp., *jarabe de tusilago*. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of dried t. flowers in 150 of boiling water, expressing, adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining [Fr. Cod.], or by infusing 30 parts of t.-leaves in water enough to make 345, clarifying, and adding 620 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the flowers of *Tussilago farfara* in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. (capitule)** [Fr. Cod.]. The dried flowers of *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

TUSSILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Tu³s(tu⁴s)-si²l-ag(a³g)'o. Gen., *-ag'inis*. From *tussis*, a cough. Fr., *tussilage*. Ger., *Huflattig*. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Tussilagineæ* (Fr., *tussilaginées*) are a tribe of the *Synanthereæ* (*Compositæ*). 2. The *T. farfara*. [a, 35.]—**T. farfara.** Fr., *tussilage* (*farfara*), *chou de vigne*, *herbe Saint-Quirin*, *pas d'âne*, *pied de poulain*, *racine de peste*, *taconnet*. Ger., *gemeiner Huflattig*, *Brustlattig*, *Feldlattig*, *Eselhuf*, *Quirinkraut*. Colt's-foot, cough-wort, dove-dock, foal-foot, hoofs, horse-hoofs, clay-weed, cleats, bull's-foot, the βήχιον of Dioscori-

des; an herb indigenous to the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. It is bitter, astringent, and demulcent, and is used as a pectoral. The leaves, which are the most active, were smoked by the ancients in pulmonary affections, and are still so used in asthma; they have also been recommended for scrofula. [α, 35.]—**T. petasites.** See PETASITES *vulgaris*.—**T. vulgaris.** See *T. farfara*.

TUSSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s)'si^{2}s. See COUGH.—**T. arthritica.** Of Sauvages, a cough associated with and due to gout. [α, 34.]—**T. calculosa.** Of Schenck, a cough caused by pulmonary calculi. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**T. catarrhalis.** Of Sauvages, a cough associated with laryngeal or bronchial catarrh. [α, 34.]—**T. clangosa, T. convulsiva.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. convulsiva hepatica.** Of Sauvages, a cough consequent upon hepatic disorder. [α, 34.]—**T. ferina.** Of F. Hoffmann, pertussis. [Sauvages (α, 34).]—**T. gravidarum.** Of Sauvages, a reflex cough due to pregnancy. [α, 34.]—**T. gutturalis.** Of Sauvages, a cough dependent upon chronic follicular pharyngitis or amygdalitis. [α, 34.]—**T. hysterica.** T. of hysterical origin. [α, 34.]—**T. metallicolarum.** Of Sauvages, a cough affecting workers in metals. [α, 34.]—**T. rheumatica.** Of Sauvages, a cough associated with pulmonary inflammation and pain. [α, 34.]—**T. sicca.** A cough without expectoration. [α, 34.]—**T. spasmodica.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. stomachalis humida.** Of Sauvages, a moist cough following eating and due to gastric derangement. [α, 34.]—**T. stomachalis sicca.** Of Sauvages, a dry cough following eating and due to gastric derangement. [α, 34.]—**T. strangulans, T. suffocativa.** See PERTUSSIS.—**T. verminosa.** Of Sauvages, a reflex cough caused by larvæ in the bronchi. [α, 34.]—**T. xerolaryngosa.** Of Sauvages, a cough caused by dryness of the larynx. [α, 34.]

TUSSIVE, adj. Tu^{3}s'i^{2}v. Lat., *tussivus* (from *tussis*, a cough). Pertaining to coughing. [J.]

TUTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Tu^{2}t(tut)-am(a^{3}m)'e^{2}n. From *tueri*, to protect. A protective structure. [α, 48.]—**Tutamina cerebri.** The skull and the meninges of the brain.

TUTE (Ger.), n. Tut'e^2. A convoluted structure. [α, 34.] See OCREA (1st def.).—**T'n des Keilbeines.** The sphenoidal turbinated bone. [α, 34.]—**T'nförmig.** See CONVOLUTE.

TUTENAG, n. Tu^{2}t'e^{2}n-a^{2}g. An old name for zinc, especially for that brought to Europe from India and China. [α, 48.]

TUTIA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^2(tu)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *tuthie*. Sp., *tucia*. Tutty; an impure zinc oxide gathered from the flues of furnaces used for working lead and zinc ores. Finely powdered or washed, it is used as a desiccant in excoriations. [B, 5, 10; B, 95 (α, 38).]

TUTTY, n. Tu^{3}t'i^2. See TUTIA.

TUTU, n. See CORIARIA *ruscifolia*.

TVAROSZCZA, n. A place in Saros, Hungary, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [L, 63.]

TVER, n. A place in the government of T., Russia, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

TWAYBLADE, n. Twa'blad. The *Listera ovata*, *Liparis liliifolia*, and other species of *Listera* and *Liparis*.

'TWEENBRAIN, n. Twen'bran. See MESENCEPHALON.

TWIN, adj. Twi^{2}n. Gr., δίδυμος. Lat., *geminus*, *didymus*. Fr., *jumeau*. Ger., *Zwilling* (n.), *Zwillingsfrucht* (n.). Double, paired, geminate; as a n., one of two children that are the product of one gestation. [α, 48.]—**Allantoido-angeiopagous t's.** T's of the same sex inclosed within a single chorion, one of them showing more or less grave developmental defects, and communicating with the other by means of the vessels of the umbilical cord in the neighborhood of the placenta. ["Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour.," March, 1893, p. 836 (α, 34).]—**Conjoined t's.** A double monster. [α, 34.]—**Homologous t's.** Of Ahlfeld, t's of the same sex inclosed within one chorion and drawing their nourishment from a single placenta. [α, 34.]—**Interlocking of t's, Locked t's.** The condition in which the birth of a t. is impeded by some part of it being held above its fellow, as when the first t. presents by the pelvic pole and its head can not pass the presenting head of the other t.—**Uniovular t's.** Fr., *jumeaux uniovulaires*. Ger., *eineiige Zwillinge*. T's developed from a single ovum containing a double germ, shown by the existence of only one chorion. [α, 34.]

TWINING, adj. Twin'i^{2}n^2. Climbing by twisting around a support. [α, 35.]

TWIN-LEAF, n. Twi^{2}n'lef. See JEFFERSONIA *diphylla*.

TWIN-POLE, n. Twi^{2}n'pol. See HOLOPOLE.

TWIST, n. Twi^{2}st. A spiral turn, a spiral disposition produced by turning; that result of the action of gravity on the fœtus in utero which consists in a turning of the latter until its centre of buoyancy and its centre of gravity lie in one vertical line. [Neville, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882, p. 54.]

TWO-AXED, adj. Tu'a^{2}xt. See BIAXIAL.

TYLARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τύλαρος. Fr., *tylare*. Ger., *Zehenballe*. One of the pads under the toes in certain birds. [L, 343.]

TYLE (Lat.), n. f. Til(tu^{6}l)'e(a). Gen., *tyl'es*. Gr., τύλη. See CALLOSITY.

TYLE-BERRY, n. Til'be^{2}r-i^2. See JATROPHA *multifida*.

TYLODES (Lat.), adj. Til(tu^{6}l)-od'ez(as). Gr., τυλώδης (from τύλος, a callus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *tyleux*. See CALLOUS.

TYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Til(tu^{6}l)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., τύλωμα (from τύλος, a callus). Fr., *tylome*, *ognon*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A callosity of the skin, usually appearing on the hands or feet, due to a diffuse thickening of the epidermis, of limited extent, producing a whitish, indurated, and horny elevation of the surface, with more or less obliteration of the natural lines of the skin and impairment of the sense of touch, and sometimes marked by deep fissures. Usually it is the result of long-continued friction or pressure on the skin, but it sometimes originates spontaneously, and is then often congenital. [Unna (G).] Cf. CLAVUS (1st def.).

TYLOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Til(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From τύλος, a callus, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *tylophore*. A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*. The *Tylophoreæ* are a section of the *Hoyeæ*. [α, 35.]—**T. asthmatica.** Fr., *ipécacuanha d'Inde*, *ipéca du pays* (ou *sauvage*). Country (or East Indian) ipecacuanha; a shrub of southern Asia and the adjacent islands. The root, *radix tylophoræ*, is emetic in large, and cathartic in small, repeated doses, and is used like ipecacuanha in dysentery, and also in moist asthma. The leaves, *folia tylophoræ*, official in the Bengal Ph. of 1844 and the Ph. of India of 1868, are also used in dysentery and as a diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant. [α, 35.]

TYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Til(tu^{6}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). Gr., τύλωσις (from τύλος, a callus). Fr., *t.*, *tylose*. Ger., *Tylose*, *Thylle* (5th def.). 1. See TYLOMA. 2. A laminated corn. [G.] 3. See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis*. 4. A chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelid, in which the whole substance of the lid along the margin is thickened and hardened. [F.] 5. A protuberance of the wall of a plant-cell into the cavity of an adjacent duct. [α, 35.]—**T. calleux** (Fr.). See TYLOMA.—**T. gompheux et bulbeux** (Fr.). Clavus, including the hard conical form (t. gompheux) and a laminated form (t. bulbeux) resembling somewhat the structure of an onion, usually observed on the sole of the foot. [G, 7.]—**T. linguæ.** See LEUCOPLAKIA *buccalis* and ICHTHYOSIS *linguæ*.—**T. palmæ manus plana.** Of Hebra, acquired tyloma. [α, 34.]—**T. palmæ manus verrucosa.** Of Hebra, tyloma in which there are millet-sized horny nodules imbedded in the epidermis. [α, 34.]

TYLOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Til(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-es'is*). From τύλος, a callus, and στερεῖν, to deprive. The removal of a callosity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Til(tu^{6}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τύλος. See TYLOMA.

TYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}m(tu^{6}m)'ma^3. Gen., *tym'matos* (*-atis*). Gr., τύμμα (from τύπτειν, to strike). See WOUND.

TYMPAN (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-pa^{3}n^2. See TYMPANUM.—**T. secondaire.** See MEMBRANA *tympani secundaria*.

TYMPANAL (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-pa^3-na^{3}l. The metapterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

TYMPANECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}k-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From τύμπανον (see TYMPANUM), and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Of Brunner, excision of the membrana tympani. [α, 34.]

TYMPANIC, adj. Ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *tympanicus*. Fr., *tympanique*. Ger., *tympanisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the tympanum; as a n., see *T.* BONE.

TYMPANICOLINGUALIS (Lat.), adj. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-li^{2}n^2-gwal(gwa^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *tympanum* (*q. v.*), and *lingua*, the tongue. Pertaining to the tympanic region and the tongue.

TYMPANISM, n. Ti^{2}mp'a^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Gr., τυμπανισμός. Lat., *tympanismus*. See TYMPANITES.

TYMPANITES (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-it(et)'ez-(as). Gen., *-it'u* (*-it'æ*). Gr., τυμπανίτης (from τύμπανον, a kettle-drum). Fr., *tympanite*. Ger., *T.*, *Aufblähung*, *Auftreibung*. A distended condition of the abdomen due to paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestines and their inflation with gas generated within them. [D. 20.]—**Acute t.** A sudden and excessive t. in puerperal women, with intense pain and great depression, simulating peritonitis; a variety of the "intestinal irritation" of Marshall Hall. [A. 43.]—**Peritoneal t., T. abdominalis.** 1. T. due to an accumulation of air in the peritoneal cavity. [B.] 2. See *T.*—**T. aeriperitonia.** See *Peritoneal t.* (1st def.).—**T. intestinalis.** See *T.*—**T. pericardii.** See PNEUMOPERICARDIUM.—**T. universalis.** General emphysema. [L.]—**T. uteri.** See PHYSOMETRA.

TYMPANITIC, adj. Ti^{2}mp-a^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., τυμπανιτικός. Lat., *tympaniticus*. Fr., *ballonné*. Ger., *tympanisch*. 1. Of the nature of or affected with tympanites. 2. Of a percussion-note, resembling in quality the note produced by percussing a tympanitic abdomen.

TYMPANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)-a^{3}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). See OTITIS *media*.

TYMPANO-EUSTACHIAN, adj. Ti^{2}mp''a^{2}n-o-u^{3}s-tak'i^2-a^{2}n. For deriv., see TYMPANUM and EUSTACHIAN. Pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube. [α, 48.]

TYMPANOHYAL, adj. Ti^{2}mp-a^{2}n-o-hi''l. Pertaining to the tympanic region or bone and the hyoid apparatus; as a n., see *T.* BONE.

TYMPANO-KONIANTRON (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)''a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'ro^{2}n. From τύμπανον, a kettle-drum, κονία, dust, and ἄντρον, a cavity. Of Weber and Liel, a longitudinally perforated piece of vulcanite with a small lateral tube, used with a catheter for medication of the tympanic cavity. [Gruber.]

TYMPANOMALLÉAL [Agassiz] (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-pa^3-no-ma^3-la-a^{3}l. See *Symplectic* BONE.

TYMPANOMALLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-le^2-ar(a^{3}r)'i^{2}s. From *tympanum* (*q. v.*), and *malleus* (*q. v.*). See LAXATOR *tympani minor*.

TYMPANOPETROSOSALPINGOPTERYGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t-ros'''o(o^3)-sa^{2}lp-(sa^{3}lp)-i^{2}n^{2}g''''o(o^3)-te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)'''''i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in-(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τύμπανον, a kettledrum, πέτρα, a rock, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, πτέρυξ, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube*.

TYMPANOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fon'i^2-a^3. From τύμπανον (see TYMPANUM), and φωνή, sound. See AUTOPHONY (2d def.).

TYMPANOSTYLOÏDE (Fr.), n. Ta^{2}n^2-pa^0-no-ste-lo-ed. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the tympanic bone in birds. [L, 14.]

TYMPANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}mp(tu^{6}mp)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τύμπανον, a kettledrum. Fr., *tympan.* Ger., *Pauke.* 1. The drum of the ear, the cavity of the middle ear; in a more restricted sense, the membrana tympani. [α, 48.] 2. Of Duvernoi, see Sæptum *lucidum*.—**T. secundarium, T. secundum.** See Ligamentum *obturatorium stapedis.*

TYMPANY, n. Ti^{2}mp'a^{2}n-i^2. See Tympanites.

TYNEMOUTH, n. Tin'mu^{3}th. A sea-bathing resort in Northumberland, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

TYPE, n. Tip. Gr., τύπος. Lat., *typus.* Fr., *t.* Ger., *Typus, Gepräge, Vorbild.* 1. A model, a representative or ideal form, structure, or specimen; of a disease, its character as shown by the order, intensity, etc., of the symptoms. [D, 1.] 2. In chemistry, a substance the graphic formula of which serves as a model of construction for numerous other bodies whose graphic formulæ, accordingly, may be reproduced by substituting the appropriate radicles for the radicles of the typical formula. The principal substances used as t's are water, ammonia, hydrogen, and methane (see the subheadings). [B.] 3. In biology, (*a*) the ideal plan on which an organ or form is constructed; (*b*) the primitive pattern on which a group was first established; and (*c*) a group (species, genus, etc.) representing in its characters as completely as possible a higher group. [α, 35.]—**Ammonia t.** The t. of which ammonia is the characteristic example. Compounds formed on this t. have the composition of ammonia, $H - N\langle^{H}_{H}$, in which 2 or 3 of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by elements or radicles (see Amine, Amide, and Alkaloid). Belonging to this t. are also compounds in which not only the hydrogen but also the nitrogen of the ammonia is replaced, forming the *arsines, bismuthines, stibines, phosphines,* etc. The compounds formed on this t. are distinguished by acting as unsaturated bodies, the nitrogen or replacing element being either trivalent or quinquivalent, and the general formula of these compounds being either $R - \underset{R}{\underset{|}{N}} - R$ or $R - \overset{V}{\underset{R}{\underset{|}{N}}} - R$. [B.]—**Benzene t.** The t. of which benzene is the characteristic example. The compounds formed on this t. are the substitution products of benzene, or the aromatic compounds. [B.]—**Marsh-gas t., Methane t.** The t. of which methane is the characteristic example. Compounds formed on this t. may be regarded as methane, $H - \overset{H}{\underset{H}{C}} - H$, in which 1, 2, 3, or 4 of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by elements or radicles. This t. accordingly comprehends all the paraffins and their substitution compounds. [B.]—**Water t.** The t. of which water is the characteristic example. All compounds formed on this t. may be regarded as water, $H - O - H$, in which one or both of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by elements or radicles. Thus, $K - O - H$, caustic potash, $C_2H_5 - O - H$, alcohol, and $NO_2 - O - H$, nitric acid, and in general all hydrates, alcohols, and oxygen acids are formed on the water t., one atom of hydrogen being replaced; and $K - O - K$, potassium oxide, $C_2H_5 - O - C_2H_5$, ether, and in general all oxides are formed on the same t., the 2 atoms of hydrogen being replaced. [B.]

TYPHA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)'a^3. From τύφη, cat's-tail. Fr., *massette.* Ger., *Rohrkolben.* A genus forming with *Sparganium* the typhads, which are an order (the *Typhaceæ, Typhæ, Typheæ,* or *Typhineæ*) of monocotyledonous herbs. The *Typheæ* are also a tribe of the *Typhaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. angustifolia.** Fr., *chandelle, quenouille.* Small bulrush, reree-plant; an Indian species, used like *T. latifolia.* [α, 35.]—**T. elephantina, T. elephantum.** Elephant-grass; an Indian species, used like *T. latifolia.* [α, 35.]—**T. japonica.** A Japanese species. The pollen (called *hoh-oh*) is used as a desiccant, astringent, styptic, and sedative. [α, 35.]—**T. latifolia, T. major.** Fr., *chandelle, jonc de la passion, masse à bedeau* (ou *d'eau*), *roseau des étangs* (ou *de la passion*), *quenouille, massette.* Ger., *breitblättriger* (oder *schwarzer*) *Rohrkolben.* (Great) cat's-tail (or reed-mace), blackcap, blackheads, bulrush, marsh beetle (or pestle), baccocolts, dod, cat-o'-nine-tails. The astringent roots are used in dysentery, etc., and as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and the pollen as a desiccant. [α, 35.]

TYPHÆMENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *it'idos* (*-idis*). From τῦφος, fever-stupor, αἷμα, blood, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See Hæmotyphenteritis.

TYPHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From τῦφος, fever-stupor, and αἷμα, blood. The depraved state of the blood characteristic of typhus.

TYPHAL, adj. Ti'f'l. Lat., *typhalis.* Belonging to the *Typhales,* which are Lindley's t. alliance (Lat., *nixus typhalis*) of the *Imperfectæ,* consisting of the *Typhaceæ.* [α, 35.]

TYPHANGONE (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'go^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *-an'gones.* For deriv., see Typhus and Angone. Of Eisenmann, typhoid angina. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TYPHECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-e^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see Typhus and Ecphlogia. Fr., *typhlecphlogie.* Ger., *typhöse Blatternkrankheit.* Typhoid variola. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TYPHIC, adj. Tif'i^{2}k. Fr., *typhique.* Ger., *typhisch.* See Typhous.

TYPHINE, n. Tif'en. Of Farr, the morbific germ of typhoid fever.

TYPHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. See *Relapsing* fever.

TYPHISATION (Fr.), n. Te-fe-za^3-se-o^{2}n^2. The induction of such a depraved state of the blood or of the system as is characteristic of typhus.—**T. cholémique** [Peter]. See Icterus *gravis.*

TYPHISME (Fr.), n. Te-fez'm. From τῦφος, fever-stupor. See Typhoid *state.*

TYPHLIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-li^2-a(a^3)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *-at'ros* (*-ris*). From τυφλός, blind, and ἰατήρ, a physician. Fr., *typhliatre.* Ger., *Blindenarzt.* A physician for the blind.

TYPHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From τυφλόν, the cæcum. Fr., *typhlite.* Ger., *Blinddarmentzündung.* Inflammation of the cæcum. [D, 70.] Cf. Paratyphlitis and Perityphlitis.

TYPHLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-lo(lo^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., ti^{2}f'lo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From τυφλός, blind, and κήλη, a tumor. Of Treves, a hernia of the cæcum. [α, 34.]

TYPHLO-DICLIDITE (Fr.), n. Te-flo-de-kle-det. From τυφλόν, the cæcum, and δικλείς, a double door. Inflammation of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

TYPHLO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-lo(lo^3)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). For deriv., see Typhlon and Enteritis. See Typhlitis.

TYPHLOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-lo(lo^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-as'is*). For deriv., see Typhlon and Lithiasis. Lithiasis of the cæcum. [α, 48.]

TYPHLON (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)'lo^{2}n. From τυφλός, blind. Of Galen, the cæcum. [A, 311 (α, 48).]

TYPHLOPS (Lat.), adj. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)'lo^{2}ps(lops). Gen., *-op'os* (*-op'is*). Gr., τυφλώψ (from τυφλός, blind, and ὤψ, the eye). Blind. [F.]

TYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). Gr., τύφλωσις (from τυφλός, blind). See Blindness.

TYPHLOSOLE, n. Ti^{2}f'lo-sol. From τυφλός, blind, and σωλήν, a tube. A thick fold of the intestinal wall projecting into its cavity, found in some *Invertebrata.* [L, 11.]

TYPHLOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-lo(lo^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). For deriv., see Typhlon and Stenosis. Stenosis of the cæcum. [α, 48.]

TYPHLOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)'lo^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os* (*-et'is*). Gr., τυφλότης. See Blindness.

TYPHLOTOMY, n. Ti^{2}f-lo^{2}t'om-i^2. From τυφλόν, the cæcum, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Typhlotomie.* An incision into the cæcum.

TYPHLOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-lo(lo^3)-trof(tro^{2}f)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From τυφλός, blind, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Ger., *Blindenanstalt.* An asylum for the blind. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TYPHOBACILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-los'is. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-os'is*). From τῦφος, stupor (see also Bacillus). Ger., *Typhobacillose.* Of Landouzy, the systemic poisoning produced by the toxines formed by the *Bacillus typhosus.* [α, 34.]

TYPHODES (Lat.), adj. Tif(tu^{6}f)-od'ez(as). Gr., τυφώδης (from τῦφος, fever-stupor, and εἶδος, resemblance). See Typhoid.

TYPHODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-o(o^3)-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-e^{2}nt-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. From τῦφος, fever-stupor, and δυσεντερία, dysentery. Typhoid dysentery. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TYPHOID, adj. Tif'oid. Gr., τυφώδης (from τῦφος, fever-stupor, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *typhoïde.* Ger., *t.* 1. Typhous. 2. Of the nature of or resembling t. fever; as a n., t. fever (see under Fever). [D.]—**Group t.** Of E. Wagner, t. fever occurring in several persons in the same family, house, or locality, and presenting striking similarity in its phenomena. [α, 34.]—**Laryngeal t.** Laryngitis occurring in and due to t. fever. [α, 34.]—**Pig t.** See Typhus *de porc.*—**T. condition, T. state.** The state or condition in which t. symptoms are present. In addition to fever, this condition may exist in typhus fever, pneumonia, acute rheumatism, acute tuberculosis, pyæmia, uræmia, and some other diseases. [C.]

TYPHOID (Ger.), n. Tu^{6}f-o-ed'. 1. An inflammation of a septic and malignant character. 2. In the pl., *T'e,* of Fuchs, a family of the order of hæmatonoses of the skin, including anthrax contagiosus, traumatocace, noma, and filaria (the *neurophlogoses* of Schönlein). [G.]—**Geflügelt'.** See *Chicken* cholera.

TYPHOÏDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Te-fo-e-dek. Petaining to or resembling typhoid fever or a typhoid condition. [D.]

TYPHOÏGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Te-fo-e-zhe^{2}n. Productive of typhoid fever (applied to localities). [Cotin, quoted by Fayrer, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 6, 1882, p. 646.]

TYPHOÏQUE (Fr.), n. Te-fo-ek. A person affected with typhoid fever.

TYPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see Typhus and Mania. Fr., *typhomanie.* Ger., *Typhomanie.* The low muttering delirium of typhus and typhoid fever.

TYPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-on'i^2-a^3. From τῦφος, fever-stupor. See Coma-*vigil* (1st def.).

TYPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *typhonie.* A genus of the *Aroideæ.* [α, 35.]—**T. divaricatum.** Indian kale. The leaves are used in the Fiji and Hawaiian Islands as a vegetable. The root resembles in properties the corm of *Arum maculatum.* [B; α, 35.]

TYPHOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. For deriv., see Typhus and Ophthalmia. Of Eisenmann, ophthalmotyphus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

TYPHOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see Typhus and Pneumonia. Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid or typhus fever.

TYPHOSE (Fr.), n. Te-foz. See Typhoid *state.*—**T. syphilitique** [Fournier]. A typhoid state accompanied by continued fever, seen in the secondary period of syphilis. [α, 18.]

TYPHOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tif(tu^{6}f)-o(o^3)se^{2}ps(saps)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-seps′eos* (*-is*). From τῦφος, fever-stupor, and σῆψις, decay. Of L. Buzzonini, the systemic poisoning occurring in and caused by typhoid fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 34).]

TYPHOSUS (Lat.), adj. Tif(tu^{6}f)-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τῦφος, fever-stupor. Typhous, typhoid. [*a*, 17.]

TYPHOTOXINE, n. Tif-o-to^{2}x′en. From *typhus* (*q. v.*), and *toxicum*, poison. A poisonous base, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, isomeric with gadinine, found in cultures of the *Bacillus typhosus*. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

TYPHOUS, adj. Tif′u^{3}s. From *typhus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *typhique*. Ger., *typhös*, *typhisch*. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus. [D.]

TYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tif(tu^{6}f)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From τῦφος, fever-stupor. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* See *T.* FEVER.—**Abdominal t.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**Abortive t.** An incomplete form of t. with a sudden and favorable stop in the evolution of the disease. [L, 87 (*a*, 50).]—**Abortive t. with icterus.** See *Weil's* DISEASE.—**Catarrhal t.** Irish fever; the peculiar type of t. fever prevalent in Ireland; it is characterized by thoracic complications. [D, 72.]—**Cerebralt′** (Ger.). See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**Cerebro-spinal t.** See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**Congestive t.** A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the veins. [B, 226.] Cf. *Inflammatory t.*—**Exanthematischer T.** (Ger.), **Fleckt′** (Ger.). See *T.* FEVER.—**Ganglionic t.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**Hunger t.** See *T.* FEVER and *Relapsing* FEVER.—**Indian t.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**Inflammatory t.** A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the arteries. [B, 226.] Cf. *Congestive t.*—**Irish t.** See *Catarrhal t.*—**Knochent′** (Ger.). See OSTEOMYELITIS.—**Kriegst′** (Ger.). See *T.* FEVER.—**Maculated t.** T. gravior accompanied with a macular eruption. [D.]—**Oriental t.** See PLAGUE.—**Pernicious t.** See *T. gravior.*—**Petechial t.** True t. fever. [D, 74.]—**Puerperal t., Puerpero-t.** Fr., *t. des femmes en couches.* 1. Puerperal fever. 2. The gangrenous and diphtheritic forms of puerperal fever. [A, 9, 15.]—**Sinking t.** Of T. Miner, the t. epidemic that occurred in New England in 1823, characterized by great depression. [*a*, 34.]—**Spotted t.** See *Maculated t.*—**T. abdominalis.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**T. ægyptiacus.** Probably typhoid fever, occurring epidemically among the Egyptians. [*a*, 34.]—**T. amaril** (Fr.), **T. amaryl** (Fr.). See *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. ambulatorius.** Mild typhoid fever that allows the patient to pursue his usual avocations during the greater part of the disease. [*a*, 34.]—**T. aphthoideus.** See APHTHA *infantum.*—**T. apoplectico-tétanique** (Fr.). See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**T. à rechutes** (Fr.). See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**T. bengalensis.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**T. biliosus.** See *Bilious typhoid* FEVER and *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. carbunculosus.** See ANTHRACOTYPHUS.—**T. carcerum.** See *Jail* FEVER.—**T. castrensis.** See *Camp* FEVER and *T.* FEVER.—**T. cérébral convulsif** (Fr.). See *Electric* CHOREA.—**T. cerebralis apoplecticus**, **T. cérébro-spinal** [Boudin] (Fr.). See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**T. charbonneux** (Fr.). See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**T. chlériforme** (Fr.). See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**T. comatosus.** T. with profound coma. [*a*, 34.]—**T. convulsif épidémique** (Fr.). See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.—**T. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See PLAGUE.—**T. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. d'écurie** (Fr.). See *T. equilis.*—**T. de la faim** (Fr.). See *T.* FEVER and *Relapsing* FEVER.—**T. de porc** (Fr.). A term applied to contagious anthrax, also to measles in the pig. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]—**T. des Antilles.** See *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. des femmes enceintes** (Fr.). A generic term for t. and typhoid fever occurring during pregnancy. [A, 24.]—**T. des membres** (Fr.). See *Infectious* OSTEOMYELITIS.—**T. des tropiques** (Fr.). See *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. equilis.** Fr., *t. d'écurie.* Of Mégnin, influenza in the horse. [*a*, 34.]—**T′erysipel** (Ger.). Erysipelas observed during a typhus epidemic. [L, 57 (*a*, 50).]—**T. exanthematicus.** See *Exanthematic t.* FEVER and *T.* FEVER.—**T. exhaustorum.** T. affecting soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and others that have been subjected to privations, exposure, and exhaustion. [*a*, 34.]—**T. gangliaris.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**T. gift** (Ger.). The poison of t. fever or of typhoid fever. [D, 18.]—**T. gravior.** T. fever of severe or malignant type.—**T. hépatique** (Fr.). Of Landouzy, infectious jaundice with wasting of the liver cells. [*a*, 34.]—**T. hysterico-verminosus** [Sauvages]. See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**T. icterodes.** See *Bilious typhoid* FEVER and *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. irritabilis.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**T. jaune** (Fr.). See *Yellow* FEVER.—**T. levis.** Fr., *t. léger.* A form of typhoid fever in which the symptoms are regular, but very mild and of short duration.—**T. levissimus.** A febrile condition which presents more or fewer of the symptoms of typhus fever, but with great indistinctness. [Eloy, "Un. méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**T. malarique** (Fr.). See *Typho-malarial* FEVER.—**T. manipuera.** Of Sauvages, a disease resembling t., produced by taking the juice of the manihot. [*a*, 34.]—**T. mitior.** See *Typhoid* FEVER and *T. levis.*—**T. nervosus.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**T. nosocomialis.** See *T.* FEVER.—**T. odor.** The peculiar odor exhaled from the skin in t. fever. It is variously compared to the odor of rotten straw, mice, deer, certain reptiles, etc. It is strongest in damp weather and when the ventilation of the patient's room is bad. It is thought that the exhalation carries the poison of the fever. [D, 1.]—**T. petechialis gravior** [Cullen]. T. in which rigor and heat alternate without perspiration, and delirium is succeeded by stupor. [*a*, 34.]—**T. petechialis mitior** [Cullen]. T. with coma or quiet delirium, nausea, precordial oppression, and despondency. [*a*, 34.]—**T. pestilens.** See *T.* FEVER.—**T. putridus** [Cullen]. Severe t. fever. [*a*, 34.]—**T. recurrens.** See *Relapsing* FEVER.—**T. scarlatina.** See *Scarlet* FEVER.—**T. secundarius.** T. consequent upon some primary disease. [*a*, 34.]—**T′schorf** (Ger.). A crust-like slough shed from the intestinal glands in typhoid fever.—**T. sidérant** (Fr.). See *T. gravior.*—**T. syncopalis.** See *Sinking t.*—**T. urinosus.** See URÆMIA.—**T. vénérien** (Fr.). See *Equine* SYPHILIS.—**T. versatilis.** T. associated with great delirium. [*a*, 34.]—**T. vesicularis** [Cullen]. See PEMPHIGUS.—**Yellow t.** See *Pernicious yellow* FEVER.

TYPICAL, adj. Ti^{2}p′i^2-k′l. Gr., τυπικός. Lat., *typicus*. Fr., *typique*. Ger., *typisch*. Pertaining to or representing a type. [*a*, 35.]

TYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tip(tu^{6}p)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). Gr., τύπωσις (from τύπος, an impression). Ger., *Typose*. A periodically recurring disease; intermittent fever. [G.]

TYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Tip(tu^{6}p)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., τύπος (from τύπτειν, to beat). See TYPE.—**T. intermittens anteponens.** See *Anticipating intermittent* FEVER.—**T. intermittens postponens.** See *Postponing intermittent* FEVER.

TYRALINE, n. Tir′a^{2}l-en. See MAUVE and MAUVEINE.

TYREIN, n. Tir′e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *tyréine*, *tyrine*. See CASEIN.

TYREMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tir(tu^{6}r)-e^{2}m′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-e′mesis*). From τυρός, cheese, and ἔμεσις, vomiting. Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matter. [L, 30, 50 (*a*, 14).]

TYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ti^{2}r(tu^{6}r)-i(i^2)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as′eos* (*-i′asis*). See ALOPECIA and ELEPHANTIASIS.

TYRODES (Lat.), adj. Tir(tu^{6}r)-od′ez(as). Gr., τυρώδης (from τυρός, cheese, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *tyreux*. Cheesy.

TYROLEUCIN, n. Tir-o-lu^2′si^{2}n. Fr., *tyroleucine*. A starchy compound, $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_4$, obtained from the decomposition products of albumin. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

TYROMA (Lat.), n. n. Tir(tu^{6}r)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., τύρωμα (from τυρός, cheese). A tumor caused by caseation of the lymphatic glands. [A, 326 (*a*, 48).]

TYROSIN, TYROSINE, n's. Tir′o^{2}s-i^{2}n, -en. Oxyphenylamidopropionic acid, $C_9H_{11}NO_3 = C_6H_4 \langle {}^{OH}_{C_2H_3} (NH_2)CO.OH$, occurring as colorless, tasteless, and odorless acicular crystals. It dissolves in acids and solutions of the caustic alkalies, forming saline compounds with both. It is found uniformly among the products of proteid decomposition, and is thus produced in the intestines by the processes of pancreatic digestion. It is also said to occur normally in the spleen, pancreas, etc., but this is doubtful. Pathologically, it occurs in the urine, especially in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and it has also been found in various parts of the body. [B, 12; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**T.-hydantoic acid.** A substance, $C_6H_4 \langle {}^{OH}_{C_2H_3} .NH.CONH_2.COOH = C_{10}N_2H_{12}O_4$, forming large, transparent prismatic crystals, and bearing the same chemical relation to t. that hydantoic acid bears to glycocine. [Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 306 (B).]—**T.-hydantoin.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_3$, forming yellow acicular crystals, found in the urine of dogs fed upon t. [Blendermann, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v, 234; Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 306 (B).]

TYROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tir(tu^{6}r)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-os′is*). From τυρός, cheese. 1. Curdling. 2. See TYREMESIS. 3. See CASEATION.

TYROTOXICON, n. Tir-o-to^{2}x′i^2-kon. From τυρός, cheese, and τοξικόν, poison. Ger., *Käsegift*. A poisonous substance, $C_6H_5N_2$, found by V. C. Vaughan, in 1886, in poisonous cheese and in poisonous vanilla ice-cream. [B; *a*, 35.]

U

UATERIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2(u)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From οὖς, the ear. Fr., *uatérion*. A medicament for the ear. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

UDDER, n. U^{3}d′u^{6}r. Gr., οὖθαρ. Lat., *uber*. Fr., *pis*. Ger., *Euter*. The consolidated mammæ of the cow.

UDENIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}d(ud)-e^{2}n-i(e)′a^3. Gr., οὐδένεια (from οὐδέν, nothing). Worthlessness.

UDIKA, UDIKA-BREAD, n's. See DIKA.

UDOSADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}d(ud)-os-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *udosadénite*. See HIDROSADENITIS.

UEBEL (Ger.), adj. and n. U^{6}b′e^{2}l. An evil, a malady, a complaint. [A, 521 (*a*, 21).]—**Königsu′.** See SCROFULA.—**U′keit.** See NAUSEA.—**U′riechend.** See FŒTID.

UEBERBÄRTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. U^{6}b-e^{2}r-bart′i^{2}g-kit. See POGONIASIS.

UEBERBEIN (Ger.), n. U^{6}b′e^{2}r-bin. See GANGLION (1st def.) and EXOSTOSIS (1st def.).

UEBERBINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. U^{6}b′e^{2}r-bi^{2}nd-e^{2}n. To bandage. [E.]

UEBERCHLORSÄURE (Ger.), n. U^{6}b′e^{2}r-klor-zoir-e^2. See PERCHLORIC *acid*.

UEBERDECKT (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b′e^{2}r-de^{2}kt. See OBTECTED.

UEBERDREHUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b′e^{2}r-dra′un^2. An excessive turning or rotation.—**U. der Frucht.** Excessive rotation of the fœtus in a breech delivery, after the expulsion of the breech, so that the back no longer occupies the oblique position it had before,

but is turned directly forward or backward or even somewhat into the opposite oblique diameter of the pelvis. [A, 61.]—**U. der Schultern.** See MOVEMENT *of restitution.*

UEBEREINANDERGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b-e^{2}r-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-ge^2-ste^{2}lt. See SUPERIMPOSED.

UEBEREINANDERTRETEN (Ger.), n. U^{6}b-e^{2}r-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-trat-e^{2}n. See OVERRIDING.

UEBEREINSTIMMUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b-e^{2}r-in'sti^{2}m-mun^2. See ANALOGY and CONSISTENCE.

UEBEREMPFÄNGNISS (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-e^{2}mp-fan^2-ni^{2}s. See SUPERFŒTATION.

UEBERERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-e^{2}r-nar-un^2. See UEBERNÄHRUNG.

UEBERFRUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-fruch^{2}t-un^2. See SUPERFŒTATION and HYPERCARPOSIS.

UEBERFÜLLUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-fu^{6}l-lun^2. See EPIPLEROSIS and HYPERPLEROSIS.—**Partielle U.** See MEREMPHRAXIS.

UEBERGANG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-ga^{3}n^2. A passing over (as from the maternal into the fœtal circulation).—**U'sbrücken.** See *Annectant* CONVOLUTIONS.—**U'sfalte.** A fold of an investing membrane where it passes from one structure to another; a fold of reflection (*e. g.*, the fold formed by the peritonæum as it passes from the posterior vault of the vagina to the anterior wall of the rectum).

UEBERGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-gled-e^{2}r-u^{2}n. See HYPERARTHROSIS.

UEBERGREIFEN (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-grif-e^{2}n. See SUPERPOSITION.

UEBERHÄUTUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-hoit-un^2. See DERMATOPLASIA.

UEBERHÖRNUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-hu^{6}rn-un^2. See KERATOPLASIA.

UEBERIMPFUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-i^{2}mpf-un^2. See INOCULATION.

UEBERKLEIDEND (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-klid-e^{2}nd. See ENVELOPING.

UEBERLADUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-la^{3}d-un^2. Surfeit, repletion. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

UEBERLASTET (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-la^{3}st-e^{2}t. Of a muscle, having a weight attached to it in such a manner as to extend it only to the degree natural during rest. [K, 3.]

UEBERLASTUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-la^{3}st-un^2. The state of a muscle having such a weight attached to it that it is prevented from contracting with its usual rapidity and energy. [K, 16.]

UEBERLEITUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-lit-un^2. See TRANSFUSION.

UEBERLINGEN (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-li^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A bathing resort on Lake Constance, in Baden, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

UEBERMANGANSÄURE (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-ma^{3}n-ga^{3}n-zoir-e^2. See PERMANGANIC *acid.*—**U.-Anhydrid.** See MANGANESE *heptoxide.*

UEBERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-nar-un^2. See *Forced* ALIMENTATION (2d def.) and HYPERTROPHY.

UEBERNARBUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-na^{3}rb-un^2. See CICATRIZATION.

UEBEROSMIUMSÄURE (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-os-me-um-zoir-e^2. See OSMIUM *tetroxide.*

UEBERPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-pfla^{3}nts-un^2. See TRANSPLANTATION.

UEBERPFROPFUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-pfro^{3}pf-un^2. See *Skin*-GRAFTING.

UEBERREIZ (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-rits. Excessive irritation or excitement. [A, 315 (*a*, 48).]

UEBERRÖTHE (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-ru^{6}t-e^2. See ERYSIPELAS.

UEBERSCHLAG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-shla^{3}g. A poultice or plaster. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

UEBERSCHMELZEND (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-shme^{2}lts-e^{2}nd. Of a liquid, cooled below the freezing point without solidifying. [B.]

UEBERSCHNAPPEN (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-shna^{3}p-pe^{2}n. See PARAPHRONESIS.

UEBERSCHWÄNGERUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-shwe^{2}n^2-e^{2}r-un^2. See SUPERFECUNDATION.

UEBERSICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g-kit. See HYPERMETROPIA.

UEBERSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-spa^{3}n-nun^2. See HYPERTONIA.

UEBERSTECHEN (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-ste^{2}ch^2-e^{2}n. See INOCULATION.

UEBERSTRECKUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-stre^{2}k-un^2. See *Dorsal* FLEXION.

UEBERTRAGBAR (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-tra^{3}g-ba^{3}r. Transferable, transmissible, contagious. [D.]

UEBERWANDERUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-va^{3}nd-e^{2}r-un^2. See MIGRATION.

UEBERWEBT (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b-e^{2}r-vabt'. See OBTEXTUS.

UEBERWUCHERN (Ger.), v. intr. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-vuch^2-e^{2}rn. To become hypertrophied. [A, 521 (*a*, 21).]

UEBERZÄHLIG (Ger.), adj. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-tsal-i^{2}g. Supernumerary.

UEBERZUG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'e^{2}r-tsug. See INDUMENTUM.

UEBUNG (Ger.), n. U^{6}b'un^2. See EXERCISE.

UËHKA (Ar.), n. Okra pods. [Schweinfurth (*a*, 35).]

UEPPIG (Ger.), adj. U^{6}p'pi^{2}g. See LUXURIANT.

UFIUN (Ar.), **UFYOON** (Ar.), n's. Opium. [*a*, 35.]

UKIAH VICHY SPRINGS, n. U^2-ki'a^3. A place in Mendocino County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline and saline springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

ULÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὖλον, the gum, αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *ulémorrhagie.* Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the gums. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ULAGANACTESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}kt-(a^{3}kt)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-e'sis*). From οὖλον, the gum, and ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain. Fr., *ulaganactèse.* Tension and itching in the gums. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ULATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From οὖλον, the gum, α priv., and τρέφειν, to nourish. Atrophy of the gums. [*a*, 48.]

ULCER, n. U^{3}ls'u^{6}r. Gr., ἕλκος. Lat., *ulcus.* Fr., *ulcère.* Ger., *Geschwür.* A localized loss of substance following a destructive inflammation and ordinarily followed by the production of a cicatrix. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the loss of substance involves at least the entire thickness of the epidermis or of the epithelium of a mucous membrane. [G, 16.] Cf. SORE.—**Aden u.** An endemic u. observed at Aden. [*a*, 34.]—**Adherent u.** Of J. Hardie, a cutaneous u. in which the base becomes incorporated with and adherent to the subjacent fascia, and there is a tendency to "indolence in cicatrization." [*a*, 34.]—**Amputating u.** An u. affecting a digit or a limb in which the ulcerative process destroys the tissue to the bone, virtually amputating the part. [*a*, 34.]—**Arterial u.** A cutaneous u. due to incompetency or disease of an artery. [*a*, 34.]—**Atonic u.** An u. having unhealthy granulations that cicatrize slowly. [*a*, 34.]—**Autochthonous u.** See CHANCRE.—**Cancerous u.** An ulcerating cancer. [G.]—**Carious u.** A gangrenous u. [*a*, 34.]—**Chancroidal u.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**Cochin-China u.** A chronic u., occurring on any part of the body, affecting persons newly arrived in Cochin-China. It usually results from a slight cutaneous lesion, and becomes phagedenic in consequence of heat, dirt, and privation. [A, 301 (*a*, 34).]—**Cock's-comb u.** Ger., *Hahnenkammgeschwür.* An u. with outgrowths resembling condylomata. [*a*, 34.]—**Cold u's.** Of Paget, small inflammatory u's occurring spontaneously on the extremities, especially at the ends of the fingers or toes. They resemble ulcerated chilblains, but are not due to exposure to cold. [E.]—**Constitutional u.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**Contagious u.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**Contagious u. of Mozambique.** See FRAMBŒSIA (2d def.).—**Corrosive u. of Hippocrates.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**Crateriform u.** A peculiar form of acute epithelial cancer of the face, of very rapid and extensive growth. It forms a bossy conoidal mass in the centre of which softening takes place and a cavity like a crater is developed. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 412 (*a*, 50).]—**Creeping u. of the cornea.** A serpiginous corneal u. ["Pract.," Mar., 1888, p. 226 (*a*, 34).]—**Diphtheritic u.** An u. that is covered with a false membrane. [*a*, 34.]—**Egyptian u.** An endemic u. observed in Egypt. [*a*, 34.]—**Endemic u.** A phagedenic u., usually affecting the lower extremities, observed in tropical countries. It is likely to follow any solution of continuity of the skin, and the seat of the lesion becomes inflamed, tumefied, and phagedenic. It is much more severe in debilitated subjects, and may end fatally. [*a*, 34.]—**Fissurated u.** Of Whitehead, laceration of the cervix uteri. [A, 37.]—**Fistulous u.** Lat., *ulcus fistulosum.* An u. communicating with a fistula. [G.]—**Follicular u.** An u. due to inflammation in the lymph-follicles of a mucous membrane. [D, 48.]—**Fungiform u.** See CANCER *verrucosus.*—**Fungous u.** An u. with fungous granulations. [*a*, 34.]—**Gastric u.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**Ghé-Ham u.** See *Cochin-China u.*—**Gummatous u.** An u. formed by the breaking down of a gumma. [*a*, 34.]—**Gwalior u.** An endemic u. observed at Gwalior. [*a*, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic u.** An u. from which there is hæmorrhage. [*a*, 34.]—**Indolent u.** An u. observed in some dyscrasic or enfeebled condition of the system, that, while not spreading, shows no disposition to heal. [*a*, 34.]—**Inflamed u.** An u. surrounded by an area of inflammation. [*a*, 34.]—**Initial u. of syphilis.** See CHANCRE (2d def.).—**Intractable u.** See *Indolent u.*—**Inveterate u.** See *Indolent u.*—**Irritable u.** An u. that is painful. [*a*, 34.]—**Jacobs's u.** A rodent u. which begins as a small pimple on the skin of the lid near the inner canthus or over the lacrymal bone. It is shallow, with a well-defined, indurated margin, and its progress is very slow. It may remain superficial, but it usually extends deeply. [F.]—**Lupoid u.** An u. that closely resembles lupus. [*a*, 34.]—**Lupous u.** See LUPUS.—**Lymphatic u.** An u. from which there is a lymphy exudate. [*a*, 34.]—**Malignant u.** See CANCER and *Hospital* GANGRENE.—**Malignant u. of the uterus.** An old term for a form of cancer of the uterus characterized by rapid softening and ulceration of the whole organ. [A, 42.]—**Marjolin's u.** An u., probably cancerous, arising upon the site of an old cicatrix. ["Pacif. Med. and Surg. Jour.," viii, p. 209 (*a*, 34).]—**Menstrual u.** Any u. that gives evidence of sympathy, to a lesser or greater degree, with the menstrual function, especially one from which vicarious menstruation takes place. [*a*, 34.]—**Mercurial u.** An u. supposed to be caused by systemic enfeeblement due to mercurialism. [*a*, 34.]—**Mozambique u.** See ULCÈRE *contagieux de Mozambique.*—**Neuralgic u., Painful u.** See *Irritable u.*—**Peptic u.** An u. of the stomach supposed to be produced by a highly acid gastric juice. [D, 25.]—**Perforating u.** An u. that perforates through the tissues of a part, as of the stomach, intestines, etc. [*a*, 34.]—**Perforating u. of the foot.** See MALUM *perforans pedis.*—**Perforating u. of the stomach.**

Lat., *gastrobrosis.* An u. that perforates the gastric wall. [α, 34.]—**Persian u.** An u. endemic in Persia. [α. 34.]—**Phagedenic u.** An u. having the qualities of phagedæna. [E.]—**Phlegmonous u.** See *Inflamed u.*—**Plantar u.** See MALUM *perforans pedis.*—**Post-molar u.** An u. forming behind the last molar tooth, on one or both sides, frequently occurring in Bengal (especially in the rainy season) in persons having the malarial cachexia. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," June, 1887, p. 190 (α. 50).]—**Putrid u.** 1. An u. accompanied with putrefaction or gangrene, especially chancre. [G.] 2. See *Hospital* GANGRENE.—**Rodent u.** A deeply ulcerating variety of epithelioma, differing from ordinary epithelioma chiefly in its very slow course and in its tendency to involve every tissue with which it comes in contact, including muscles and bones. It more commonly affects the upper portion of the face. [G.]—**Round u. of the stomach.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**Round u. of the uterus.** Of Clarke, a form of u. of the uterus, of rapid course, supposed by him to be epitheliomatous, and by others to be analogous to lupus or due to the action of an irritating secretion. [Zahn, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," Mar., 1884, p. 388.]—**Round u. of the vagina.** An u. of the vagina similar to the round u. of the stomach. [Zahn, *l. c.*]—**Saemisch's u.** An infectious u. of the cornea. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Scabious u.** See PSORELCOSIS.—**Scorbutic u.** An unhealthy, indolent u. occurring in scurvy. [α, 34.]—**Scrofulous u.** An u. due to scrofula. [α, 34.]—**Serpiginous u.** An u. which extends in a serpiginous manner.—**Simple u.** Any u. that is not dependent on systemic disease or poisoning, and that shows a tendency to heal. [α, 34.]—**Stercoral u.** An u. in the wall of the gut due to the presence of an accumulation of fæces following intestinal stenosis. [L, 57 (α. 50).]—**Sublingual u.** An ulceration about the frenum linguæ observed during the course of whooping-cough, thought to be due to the part being forced against the lower incisor teeth during the paroxysms.—**Symptomatic u.** An u. indicative of a disease not limited to the ulcerated point. [E.]—**Syphilitic u.** 1. An u. due to syphilis. [G.] 2. See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**Taschkent u.** An endemic u. observed at Taschkent. [α. 34.]—**Toenail u.** Of Martin, the u. caused by an ingrowing toenail. ["Toledo Med. and Surg. Jour.," iii, 1879 (α, 34).]—**Tubercular u.** An u. due to tubercular disease. [α, 34.]—**Turkestan u.** A form of ulceration observed in Russian soldiers while on the frontiers of Afghanistan, affecting the face, neck, abdomen, and joints. In the first stage there appeared reddish spots, spreading, but limited by an induration and becoming rounded ulcerations with irregular edges. During the second period the ulcerations were augmented, tended to become confluent, and were accompanied by profuse suppuration, lymphangeitis, and adenitis. The third period was that of cicatrization. ["Union méd.," Aug. 31, 1886, p. 371 (α, 50).]—**Varicose u.** An u. caused by varicose veins. [α, 34.]—**Venereal u.** See CHANCRE (2d def.).—**Yemen u.** See *Cochin-China u.*

ULCERATE, v. intr. U^{3}ls'u^{5}r-at. Lat., *ulcerare.* Ger., *ulceriren.* To undergo ulceration.

ULCERATED, adj. U^{3}ls'u^{5}r-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *ulceratus.* Fr., *ulcéré.* Affected with ulceration.

ULCERATION, n. U^{3}ls-u^{5}r-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἕλκωσις. Lat., *ulceratio.* Fr., *ulcération.* Ger., *Verschwärung.* The formation of an ulcer; of a part, the condition of being affected with an ulcer or with ulcers. [E: α, 48.]—**Fissured u.** See *Fissurated* ULCER.—**Follicular u.** Disease of the cervix uteri characterized by Nabothian follicles. [A, 37.]—**Hering's pharyngeal u.** An oblong ulcer of the hard palate and the pillars of the fauces, associated with a unilateral and isolated u. of the pharynx, covered by a grayish-white pellicle. It heals in ten or twelve days without leaving any trace. ["Rev. de laryng., d'otol., et de rhin.," Oct. 15, 1891, p. 625 (α. 50).]—**Malignant u.** U. due to cancer. [E.]—**Puerperal u.** U. of the genitals, consequent on puerperal traumatism, of a malignant character, usually accompanied by great œdema of the labia majora. [A, 24.]—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**Tubercular u. of the larynx.** See *Tubercular* LARYNGITIS.

ULCERATIVE, adj. U^{3}ls'u^{5}r-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *exulcerans, ulcerosus, ulcerativus.* Fr., *ulcératif, ulcéreux.* Ger., *geschwürig.* Pertaining to or characterized by ulceration.

ULCÈRE (Fr.), n. U^{6}l-se^{2}r. See ULCER.—**U. annamite.** See *Cochin-China* ULCER.—**U. cancéreux.** See LUPUS.—**U. chancreux.** An ulcerating chancre. [G.]—**U. chancrello-syphilitique.** See *Mixed* CHANCRE.—**U. de Cochin-Chine.** See *Cochin-China* ULCER.—**U. contagieux de Mozambique.** A single, rarely double, ulcer secreting an abundant fœtid, sero-sanious matter that is highly contagious. It presents some resemblance to pian. It occurs in Réunion Island. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**U. de la baie.** An endemic ulcer observed in the Bay of Honduras. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**U. de Penjdé, U. d'Orient.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**U. de Saigon.** See *Cochin-China* ULCER.—**U. épidermique.** See LUPUS.—**U. malin.** A malignant or phagedenic ulcer. [α, 34.]—**U. ieno-phagédénique.** Of Ricord, a simple chancre that becomes inflamed and gangrenous in consequence of the abuse of alcoholic liquors. [A, 301 (α. 34).]—**U. papillaire, U. papilliforme.** An ulcer with papillary granulations.—**U. perforant.** See MALUM *perforans pedis.*—**U. pianiforme.** See *U. contagieux de Mozambique.*—**U. pointillé.** One of the small corneal ulcerations observed in keratitis. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**U. syriaque.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.

ULCÉROÏDE (Fr.), adj. U^{6}l-sa-ro-ed. Having the appearance of an ulcer. [α, 48.]

ULCEROUS, adj. U^{3}ls'u^{3}r-u^{2}s. Gr., ἑλκώδης. Lat., *ulcerosus.* Fr., *ulcéreux.* Ger., *ulcerös, geschwürartig.* 1. Having the character of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulcers. [E.]

ULCUS (Lat.), n. n. U^{3}lk(u^{4}lk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *ulc'eris.* See ULCER.—**U. abambulans.** See *Phagedenic* ULCER.—**U. achilleum.** Ger., *achilleïsches Geschwür.* A malignant, obstinate ulcer. [A, 305.]—**U. adenosum.** An ulcer involving a gland. [α, 34.]—**Ulcera aluminosa.** Of Paracelsus, ulcers preceded by swelling without heat and erosion, and readily undergoing resolution, but afterward discharging a fœtid fluid. Alum was said to cure them, but sometimes accidentally to produce them. [H.]—**U. ambulativum.** A serpiginous ulcer, especially a serpiginous chancre. [G.]—**U. aperistaton.** A simple u. [α, 34.]—**U. aphthosum.** An ulcer caused by aphthous inflammation. [α, 34.]—**U. araneum.** Of Paracelsus, a gangrenous ulcer. [D, 90.]—**Ulcera arsenicalia.** See *Ulcera realgarina.*—**U. arthriticum.** A cutaneous ulcer caused by the irritation of an arthritic concrement. [α, 34.]—**U. artificiale.** An issue. [α, 34.]—**U. cacoethes.** A malignant u. [G.]—**U. callosum.** See *Indurated* ULCER.—**U. cancrosum.** See CHANCRE (2d def.).—**U. cancrosum fungosum.** See CANCER *verrucosum.*—**U. cancrosum vulgare.** The common form of ulcerating cancer. [G.]—**Ulcera capitis manantia.** An old term for impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G.]—**U. carcinomatosum.** A cancerous ulcer. [α, 34.]—**U. catarrhale.** An ulcer of the mucous membrane caused by acute or chronic catarrh. [α, 34.]—**U. chronicum cruris.** A chronic ulcer of the leg, usually varicose. [α, 34.]—**U. clysmaticum.** A roundish u. caused by the pressure of the point of a syringe used for rectal injections. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**U. colpodes.** See *U. sinuosum.*—**U. complicatum.** An ulcer complicated by some disease or dyscrasia. [α, 34.]—**U. condylomatosum.** See *Cock's-comb* ULCER.—**U. corneæ serpens.** 1. An u. beginning as such in the cornea and extending deeply into the corneal tissue. It is further characterized by a tendency to spread superficially in a certain definite direction. It usually appears in the centre of the cornea as a circular u. surrounded by a zone of gray infiltration, and its progress is rapid in the direction of slough and perforation. [F.] 2. See *Hypopyon* KERATITIS.—**U. corrodens Clarkii.** A phagedenic ulcer of the vagina. [A, 326 (α, 34).]—**U. corrosivum.** See *Perforating* ULCER *of the stomach.*—**U. cum callositate** (seu **duritie**, seu **duritie callosa**). See *Indurated* CHANCRE.—**U. depascens.** See *Phagedenic* ULCER.—**U. diphthericum.** An ulcer caused by diphtheria. [α, 34.]—**U. durum.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**U. dysentericum.** An intestinal ulcer caused by dysentery. [α, 34.]—**U. eczematosum.** An ulcer caused by eczema. [α, 34.]—**U. elevatum.** 1. Simple chancre when attended with exuberant granulations that rise above the surrounding surface. [G.] 2. See *Raised indurated* CHANCRE.—**U. erethicum.** See *Irritable* ULCER.—**U. ex digestione.** See *Peptic* ULCER.—**U. ferinum.** See *Phagedenic* ULCER.—**U. fistulosum.** See *Fistulous* ULCER.—**U. granulosum.** An ulcer covered with a granular surface.—**U. grave.** See *Madura* FOOT.—**U. hæmorrhoidale.** See HÆMORRHELCOMA.—**U. herpeticum.** See LUPUS (2d def.).—**U. hypersthenicum.** See *Irritable* ULCER.—**U. hypertrophicum.** See *U. elevatum.*—**U. impetiginosum.** An ulcer accompanied by impetigo. [α, 34.]—**U. induratum.** See *Indurated* CHANCRE.—**U. inflammatorium.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**U. lenticulare.** A lenticular ulcer, usually of tubercular origin. [α, 34.]—**U. leprosum.** Ulceration due to leprosy. [α, 34.]—**U. molle.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**U. narium fœtens.** See OZÆNA.—**U. neuroparalyticum.** An ulcer caused by paralysis of a nerve. [α, 34.]—**Ulcera nitri** [Paracelsus]. Scrofulous ulcerations. [H.]—**U. perforans.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**U. profundus.** See *Sloughing* PHAGEDÆNA.—**U. puerperale.** An ulcer of the genital tract occurring during the puerperium. [α. 34.]—**U. pulmonum.** Ger., *Lungengeschwür.* A pulmonary abscess. [α, 34.]—**Ulcera realgarina.** Of Paracelsus, malignant ulcers, supposed to be due to the action of realgar.—**U. rodens.** See *Rodent* ULCER.—**U. rodens urethræ.** Of Landau, an ulcer of the urethra in women, probably of syphilitic origin, attacking, step by step, the walls of the urethra and spreading from the meatus, where it takes its origin. [α, 34.]—**U. rotundum.** A round ulcer, usually of the stomach. [α, 34.]—**Ulcera salis communis.** Of Paracelsus, ulcers attributed to the corruption of the common salt in the body. They are at first moist, then dry up, are rather painful, but have no heat. [H.]—**U. serpens.** See *Serpiginous* ULCER.—**U. simplex (venereum).** See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**U. sinuosum.** Ulceration of a sinuous or tortuous character; lupus serpiginosus. [G.]—**U. sordidum.** A foul ulcer, especially a chancre. [G.]—**U. sphacelosum.** A gangrenous ulcer. [α, 34.]—**U. spongiosum.** See *Fungous* ULCER.—**U. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic* ULCER.—**U. syphiliticum conjunctivæ.** Either a chancre or the ulcerated surface of a broken-down gumma or tubercular syphilide. In either case the u. usually occurs on the palpebral conjunctiva near the edge of the lid, though it may extend to the cul-de-sac and involve the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]—**U. syringodes.** See *Fistulous* ULCER.—**U. telephium.** See TELEPHIUM (1st def.).—**U. tuberculosum.** See *Tubercular* ULCER.—**U. typhosum.** One of the intestinal ulcers characteristic of typhoid fever.—**Ulcera urinosa** (seu **urodialytica**). Ulcers attributed to suppressed or irregular urinary excretion. [G.] Cf. URELCOSIS.—**Ulcera variolosa.** Small flat ulcers seen in variolous œsophagitis. [L, 57 (α. 50).]—**U. venereum.** See CHANCRE (2d def.).—**U. ventriculi chronicum.** A chronic gastric ulcer. [α, 34.]—**U. ventriculi rotundum.** See *Perforating* ULCER *of the stomach.*—**U. virgæ.** See CHANCRE (2d def.).

ULCUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{3}lk(u^{4}lk)-u^{3}sk(u^{4}sk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Dim. of *ulcus* (*q. v.*). A little ulcer. [G.]—**U. cancrosum.** See CHANCRE (2d def.).

ULE (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)'e(a). Gen., *ul'es.* Gr., οὐλή. See CICATRIX.

ULERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}l(ul)-e^{2}r-i^{2}(u^{6})-the(tha)'ma^{3}. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From οὐλή, a scar, and ἐρύθημα, erythema. Of Unna, an inflammatory condition of the skin in which a persistent erythema tends to produce atrophy or cicatrization of the skin without ulceration. [G.]—**U. acneiformis.** Of Unna, a rare skin disease that affects the face and the ears. It is limited to the circumference of a certain number of hair follicles and begins with a permanent erythema and hyperkeratosis accompanied by the

production of comedones and terminating in atrophy of the skin. [α, 34.]—**U. centrifugum.** Of Unna, see LUPUS *erythematosus.*—**U. ophryogenes.** Of Taenzer, an inflammatory disease, usually beginning in infancy, affecting especially the region of the eyebrows, and attended with persistent erythema, permanent alopecia, and atrophy of the skin. It is said to be a form of folliculitis decalvans. [G.]—**U. sycosiforme** [Unna]. Lupoid sycosis of Milton, usually affecting the region of the beard, resembling sycosis but attended with the formation of scars. It begins at the upper part of the whiskers, traveling slowly downward with a narrow erythematous margin and marked infiltration, and is followed by cicatricial atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. [G.] Cf. FOLLICULITIS *decalvans.*

ULETIC, adj. U^{2}l-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *uleticus.* Pertaining to the gums. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ULEX (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}l(ul)'e^{2}x. Gen., *ul'icis.* Fr., *ajonc.* Ger., *Hecksame.* Furze; a genus of leguminous shrubs. The *Ulicineæ* are a division of the *Genisteæ.* [α, 35.]—**U. compositus, U. europæus, U. grandiflorus.** Fr., *ajonc* (*marin*), *agion, bruse, genêt épineux, lande* (*épineuse*), *landier, sainfoin d'Espagne* (ou *d'hiver*), *vigneau.* Common (or French) furze, gorse, thorn-broom, whin; a fodder plant of middle and southern Europe, the Azores, and the Canaries. The seeds contain ulexine. [α, 35.]—**U. minor, U. nanus, U. parviflorus.** Fr., *ajonc nain, petit landin.* Dwarf-furze, cat-whin; a forage species. [α, 35.]—**U. provincialis.** Fr., *airelle de Provence.* Provence furze. It probably has the properties of *U. europæus.* [α, 35.]

ULEXINE, n. U^{2}l-e^{2}x'en. An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$, obtained from the seeds of *Ulex europæus;* bitter, colorless crystals. It acts as a stimulant and then a depressor of respiration, and in large doses causes increased excitability of the peripheral nerves, with quivering movements or convulsions, followed by sleepiness and paralysis. It increases the blood-pressure and acts as a diuretic. [B, 270 (α, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 454.]

ULICUS (Lat.), adj. U^{2}l(ul)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ULETIC.

ULIGINOSE, adj. U^{2}l-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-os. Lat., *uliginosus, uliginarius* (from *uligo,* moisture). Fr., *uliginaire, uligineux.* 1. Marshy. 2. Growing or living in marshy places. [α, 35.]

ULITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. From οὖλον, the gum. Fr., *ulite.* Inflammation of the gums. [E.]—**Aphthous u.** U. associated with aphthæ. [α, 34.]—**Fungous u.** U. in which the gums present a fungous appearance, as in scurvy. [α, 34.]—**Mercurial u.** U. caused by mercurialism. [α, 34.]—**Parenchymatous u.** Inflammation of the parenchyma of the gums. [α, 34.]—**Scorbutic u.** U. caused by scurvy. [α, 34.]—**Ulcerative u.** U. with ulceration. [α, 34.]

ULLEM, n. A species of pyrosis endemic in Lapland, attributed to the use of reindeer milk and smoked meat. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ULLERSDORF (Ger.), n. Ul'le^{2}rs-do^{2}rf. A place in Moravia, Austria, where there are alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

ULMACEOUS, adj. U^{3}l-ma'shu^{3}s. Resembling the genus *Ulmus* or belonging to the *Ulmaceæ,* a family of apetalous dicotyledons included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Urticaceæ.* [α, 35.]

ULMAIRE (Fr.), n. U^{6}l-ma^{2}r. See *Flores* SPIRÆÆ.

ULMAL, adj. U^{3}l'm'l. Lat., *ulmalis.* Pertaining to the *Ulmales,* Lindley's u. alliance (*nixus ulmalis*) of the *Rectembryæ,* including the *Ulmaceæ.* [α, 35.]

ULMARIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{3}l(u^{4}l)-ma(ma^3)'ri^2-a^3. The genus *Spiræa;* also an old official name for *Spiræa u.* The *Ulmariæ* are a section of the *Rosaceæ;* the *Ulmarieæ* are a subtribe of the *Spiræaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Flores ulmariæ.** Ger., *Geissbartblumen.* The flowers of *Spiræa u.* [α, 35.]

ULMARIC ACID, ULMARINE, n's. U^{3}l-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k, u^{3}l'-ma^{2}r-en. Fr., *acide ulmarique.* See SALICYL *aldehyde.*

ULMIC ACID, n. U^{3}l'mi^{2}k. Fr., *acide ulmique.* Ger., *Ulminsäure.* An acid found in brown peat, apparently identical with humic acid. Its existence does not seem fully established. [B, 2; B, 270 (α, 38).]

ULMIN, n. U^{3}l'mi^{2}n. See HUMUS.

ULMUS (Lat.), n. f. U^{3}l(u^{4}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *orme* (1st def.). Ger., *Ulme* (1st def.), *Rüster* (1st def.). 1. The elm; the typical genus of the *Ulmaceæ.* [α, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see ELM-*bark.*—**Decoctum ulmi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *décocté d'orme.* Ger., *Ulmenrindendecoct.* A preparation made by boiling 2½ oz. of elm-bark with 1 pint of distilled water, straining, and washing the residue with water enough to make 1 part. [B; B, 95, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum ulmi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait d'écorce* D'ORME.—**Mucilago ulmi** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of elm-bark in 100 of boiling water. [B.]—**Ulmi cortex (interior).** See ELM-*bark.*—**U. alata.** Wahoo (-elm) of the southern United States, winged (or American small-leaved) elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva.* [α, 35.]—**U. americana.** American white elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva* and as a hæmostatic. [α, 35.]—**U. campestris.** Fr., *orme champêtre* (ou *blanc,* ou *des champs,* ou *pyramidal* [Fr. Cod.]), *ormeau, ormille, umeau, arbre à pauvre homme.* Ger., *Feldrüster, gemeine Ulme, Weissrüster.* Common European (or English) elm, probably the πτελέα of Dioscorides (the bark of which was used as an astringent), indigenous to southern Europe and temperate Asia. The bark (see ELM-*bark*) is mucilaginous and slightly astringent, and was formerly used as an antiscorbutic. [α, 35.]—**U. effusa.** Fr., *orme pédonculé.* Ger., *wimperfrüchtige Ulme* (oder *Rüsler*), *schwarze Rüster, Lindblast, Traubenrüster, Bastulme, Flatterrüster.* Spreading-flowered elm of Europe. It has the properties of *U. campestris.* [α, 35.]—**U. fulva.** Fr., *orme fauve* (ou *rouge*). Ger., *schleimige Ulme.* Slippery (or red, or moose-) elm; abundant west of the Alleghany Mountains. The leaves are thicker, larger, and rougher than those of *U. americana.* The mucilaginous, demulcent inner bark is the u. of the U. S. Ph. It has the property of preserving fats from rancidity. [α, 35.]—**U. integrifolia.** Indian elm. The wood, boiled in water, is used to flavor arrack. [α, 35.]—**U. montana.** Witch- (or wych-) elm (or hazel), mountain- (or Scotch) elm; a species growing wild in northern England and Norway. [α, 35.]—**U. racemosa.** Rock- (or white, or cork-) elm; found from New Hampshire to New York and westward. It is used internally as a hæmostatic. [α, 35.]

ULNA (Lat.), n. f. U^{3}l(u^{4}l)'na^3. Gr., ὠλένη, πῆχυς [Galen]. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Ellenbogenknochen.* A long bone on the inner side of the forearm. It articulates above with the humerus by the greater sigmoid cavity, with the head of the radius by the lesser sigmoid cavity, and below with the radius by an articular eminence. [L.]


THE ULNA.

ULNAD, adv. U^{3}l'na^{2}d. Toward the ulnar aspect. [L, 141.]

ULNAR, adj. U^{3}l'na^{3}r. Lat., *ulnaris.* Fr., *ulnaire.* Pertaining to or connected with the ulna. [L, 343.]

ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. U^{3}l(u^{4}l)-nar(na^{3}r)'i^{2}s. Ulnar; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the ulna. [α. 48.]—**U. anterior.** See EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS.—**U. externus.** See EXTENSOR *carpi u.*—**U. externus brevis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the lower fourth of the ulna and the intermuscular sæpta of the fore-arm, and inserted into the bases of the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones and the tendon of the ulnaris externus. [Gruber (L).]—**U. gracilis.** See PALMARIS *longus.*—**U. internus.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**U. internus brevis.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris brevis.*—**U'lähmung** (Ger.). Paralysis of the ulnar nerve. [α, 34.]—**U. posterior.** See EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS.—**U. quinti.** An accessory bundle of the extensor carpi u. running to the little finger. [L, 332.]

ULOCACE (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc'aces.* From οὖλον, the gum, and κακός, evil. See *Ulcerative* ULITIS.

ULOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}l(ul)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). For deriv., see ULON and CARCINOMA. Fr., *ulocarcinome.* Ger., *Zahnhöhlenkrebs.* Carcinoma of the gums. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ULON (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}l(ul)'o^{2}n. Gr., οὖλον. The gum. [α, 48.]

ULONCUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}l(ul)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οὖλον, the gum, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *uloncie.* Ger., *Zahnfleischgeschwulst.* A tumor of the gum. [α, 34.]

ULORRHAGIA (Lat.), **ULORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. U^{2}l(ul)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὖλον, the gum, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth, or ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *ulorrhagie, ulorrhée.* Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the gums. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}l(ul)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From οὐλή, a scar. Fr., *ulose.* See CICATRIZATION.

ULOTIC, adj. U^{2}l-ot'i^{2}k. From οὐλή, a scar. Cicatrisant, vulnerary. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ULOTRICHOUS, adj. U^{2}l-o^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s. From οὖλος, curly, and θρίξ, hair. Having crisp or wooly hair. The *Ulotrichi* (Fr., *ulotriques;* Ger., *Kraushaarige*) are a group of races so characterized, including the negroes, Hottentots, etc. [L, 12, 41, 50.] Cf. LEIOTRICHOUS.

ULTIMATE, adj. U^{3}lt'i^{2}m-at. Lat., *ultimus* (superl. of *ulter,* that is beyond). The most remote or elementary as distinguished from the immediate. [B.] Cf. PROXIMATE.

ULTIMUM MORIENS (Lat.), n. n. U^{3}lt(u^{4}lt)'i^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-mor(mo^{2}r)'i^2-e^{2}nz(ans). Lit., that which dies last; the auricular appendix of the right auricle, which is the last to contract after the cessation of the heart-beat. [K.]

ULTRA-BRACHYCEPHALIC, adj. U^{3}lt-ra^3-bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *ultra,* beyond βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head. Having the cephalic index 90° or more. [L, 150 (α, 48).]

ULTRA-DOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. U^{3}lt-ra^3-do^{2}l-i^2-ko-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *ultra,* beyond, δολιχός, long, and κεφαλή, the head. Having the cephalic index 64° or less. [L, 150 (α, 48).]

ULTRAMARINE, n. U^{3}lt-ra^3-ma^{2}r-en'. From *ultra,* beyond, and *mare,* the sea. A blue pigment formerly obtained from lapis lazuli and now artificially prepared by roasting a mixture of fine white clay, sodium carbonate, sulphur, and charcoal or rosin. [B, 8 (α, 27).]—**Cobalt u.** See *Thénard's* BLUE.—**Yellow u.** See BARIUM *chromate.*

ULTRAMICROSCOPIC, adj. U^{3}lt-ra^3-mi^{2}k-ro-sko^{2}p'i^{2}k. From *ultra,* beyond, and *microscopic* (*q. v.*). Too small to be seen with a microscope. [L.]

ULTRAQUININE, n. U^{3}lt-ra^3-kwi^{2}n'en. Homoquinine. [B.]

ULULATION, n. U^{2}l-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *ululatio* (from *ululare,* to howl). A howling or loud crying observed in hysteria. [α, 34.]

ULVA (Lat.), n. f. U^{3}l(u^{4}l)'va^3(wa^3). Fr., *u., ulve.* Ger., *Schlauchfaden.* A genus of the *Ulvaceæ* (Fr., *ulvacées;* Ger., *Ulvaceen*), which are a division of the *Algæ.* The *Ulveæ* are a tribe of the *Ulvaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**U. lactuca.** Fr., *u. laitue, laitue de mer.* Ger., *Meerlattig.* Oyster-green, sea-lettuce, sloke, the βρύον of Theophrastus, the βρύον θάλασσιον of Dioscorides; an edible species, used as a refrigerant in inflammations, headache, etc., and, on account of the iodine it contains, in scrofula. [α, 35.]

UMÄNDERUNG (Ger.), n. Um'and-e3r-un2. See MUTATION.

UMBEL, n. U3mb'e2l. Lat., *umbella* (dim. of *umbra*, a shadow). Fr., *ombelle*. Ger., *Dolde*, *Schirm*. 1. An indeterminate inflorescence consisting of several pedicels of nearly equal length radiating from the same point, like the rays of an umbrella. 2. The *Cypripedium pubescens*. [α, 35.]—**Compound u.** An u. in which the rays (primary pedicels) are themselves terminated by u's. [α, 35.]—**Cymose u.** A trichotomous (or polychotomous) cyme. [α, 35.]—**General u.** An u. formed by the branching of the primary axis. [α, 35.] Cf. UMBELLULE.—**Partial u.** See UMBELLULE.—**Simple u.** An u. in which the pedicels are not terminated by secondary u's. [α, 35.]

UMBELLAL, adj. U3m'be2l-'l. Lat., *umbellalis*. Pertaining to the *Umbellales*, which are: (1) Of Lindley, the u. alliance (Lat., *nixus umbellalis*) of the *Albuminosæ*, consisting of the *Umbelliferæ* and *Araliaceæ*; (2) of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calyciflorœ* consisting of the *Umbelliferæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Cornaceæ*. [α, 35.]

UMBELLATE, adj. U3m'be2l-at. Lat., *umbellatus*. Fr., *ombellé*. Ger., *doldig*. Forming or arranged in an umbel; bearing umbels. The *Umbellatæ* or *Umbellati* of Linnæus are the *Umbelliferæ*. [α, 35.]

UMBELLIC ACID, n. U3m-be2l'i2k. Fr., *acide ombellique*. Ger., *Umbellinsäure*. 1. Of Persoz, anisic acid. 2. An acid, $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6[OH,H,OH,CH : CH,CO,OH,H,H,]$, occurring as a yellowish powder. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

UMBELLIFERON, n. U3mb-e2l-i2f'e2r-o2n. An oily alkaline substance, $C_9H_6O_3 = C_6[OH,H,H,CH : CH,O,CO,H,]$, obtained from the ethereal extracts of certain umbelliferous plants. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).] Cf. HYDROXYCOUMARIN.

UMBELLIFEROUS, adj. U3mb-e2l-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *umbellifer* (from *umbella*, an umbel, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ombellifère*. Ger., *doldentragend*, *schirmtragend*. Bearing umbels. The *Umbelliferæ* (Fr., *ombellifères*; Ger., *Doldengewächse*) are the umbelworts, an order of the *Umbellales* consisting of herbs, or more rarely shrubs or trees, with small flowers in umbels. The petals are usually imbricate in æstivation, the ovary is 2-celled, and the fruit (cremocarp) separates into 2 dry one-seeded carpels (mericarps), which are provided with raised longitudinal ribs and tubular receptacles (vittæ) containing essential oil. It is from the arrangement of these ribs and vittæ and from the shape of the inclosed albumen that the characters are derived distinguishing the numerous genera (*Apium*, *Carum*, *Cicuta*, *Conium*, *Chœrophyllum*, *Daucus*, *Ferula*, *Galbanum*, *Peucedanum*, *Sanicula*, *Seseli*, *Thapsia*, etc.). They often contain, besides essential oil and resinous matter, a bitter or astringent and tonic principle, and in some cases acrid poisonous alkaloids. [α, 35.]

UMBELLIFLOROUS, adj. U3mb-e2l-i2-flor'u3s. From *umbella*, an umbel, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *ombelliflore*. Ger., *doldenblüthig*. Having the flowers in umbels. The *Umbellifloræ* are: Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti* consisting of the *Umbelliferæ*, *Araliaceæ*, *Hederaceæ*, and *Hamamelideæ*; of Spach, a class of dicotyledons consisting of the *Hamamelideæ*, *Cornaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Umbelliferæ*. [α, 35.]

UMBELLIFORM, adj. U3m-be2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *umbelliformis* (from *umbella*, an umbel, and *forma*, shape. Ger., *doldenförmig*. In the form of an umbel. [α, 35.]

UMBELLULARIA (Lat.), n. f. U3mb(u4mb)-e2l-lu2l(lu4l)-a-(a3)'ri2-a3. From *umbellula*, a little umbel. A genus of the *Laurineæ*. [α, 35.]—**U. californica.** Bay- (or sassafras-) laurel of California and Oregon; an evergreen with a strong spicy odor. The leaves are used as a condiment and as an excitant to the circulation, and the pungent, volatile oil contained in them is recommended for inhalation in nasal catarrh and nervous headache. [α, 35.]

UMBELLULE, n. U3mb'e2l-u2l. Fr., *ombellule*. Ger., *Döldchen*, *Schirmchen*. A partial umbel; an ultimate umbel in a compound umbel. [α, 35.]

UMBIEGUNGSKANTE (Ger.), n. Um-beg'u2nz-ka3nt-e2. The margin of that portion of the cerebellum which forms a part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

UMBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Um'bi2ld-un2. See TRANSFORMATION, METAPLASIA, and ANAMORPHOSIS.

UMBILICAL, adj. U3mb-i2l'i2-k'l. Lat., *umbilicalis* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombilical*. Ger., *nabelartig*. Pertaining to the umbilicus. [C.]

UMBILICATE, UMBILICATED, adj's. U3mb-i2l'i2k-at, -at-e2d. Lat., *umbilicatus* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombiliqué*. Ger., *genabelt*. Provided with an umbilicus or with a central depression. [α, 35.]

UMBILICATION, n. U3mb-i2l-i2k-a'shu3n. From *umbilicatus*, navel-shaped. Fr., *ombilication*. A condition in which there is a central depression resembling the navel, as in variolous and vaccinal pocks. [α, 34.]

UMBILICUS (Lat.), n. m. U3mb(u4mb)-i2l-ik(ek)'u3s(u4s). Fr., *ombilic*, *nombril* (1st def.), *cicatrice ombilicale* (1st def.). Ger., *Nabel*, *Körpernabel* (1st def.). 1. The navel; the depression caused by the contraction of the remains of the umbilical cord. 2. Any depression in the centre of an organ. Cf. HILUM (1st def.). 3. A section of the genus *Cotyledon*. [α, 35.]—**Folia umbilici (Veneris).** The herb of *Cotyledon u.* [α, 35.]—**Posterior u.** A depression or sinus in the spinal region, due to defective closure of the two borders of the vertebral groove.—**U. Veneris.** The *Cotyledon u.* [α, 35.]

UMBO (Lat.), n. U3mb(u4mb)'o. Fr., *mamelon* (3d def.). Ger., *Stippe*, *Buckel* (3d def.). Lit., a boss (as of a shield). 1. In dermatology, see STIGMA (2d def.). 2. In botany, a protuberance with a projecting point at its centre. [α, 35.] 3. See *U. tympani*.—**U. femoris.** See FOSSA *capitis femoris*.—**U. (membranæ) tympani.** The deepest part of the funnel-shaped curvature or concavity of the membrana tympani which is turned toward the external auditory canal. It corresponds with the inferior extremity of the handle of the malleus, by the traction of which inward the membrane appears hollowed out. [F, 32.]

UMBONATE, adj. U3mb'on-at. Lat., *umbonatus* (from *umbo*, a boss). Ger., *gebuckelt*. Provided with an umbo. [α, 35.]

UMBONULATE, adj. U3mb-on'u2l-at. From *umbo*, a boss. Ger., *kleinbuckelig*. Provided with a small umbo or nipple. [α, 35.]

UMBRACULIFORM, adj. U3mb-ra2k-u2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *umbraculiformis* (from *umbraculum*, a little shade, and *forma*, form). Like an umbrella in shape [α, 35.]

UMBRASCOPY, n. U3mb-ra2sk'op-i2. From *umbra*, a shadow, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *umbrascopie*. Ger., *Umbraskopie*. See RETINOSCOPY (2d def.).

UMBROSE, adj. U3mb'ros. Lat., *umbrosus* (from *umbra*, shade). Fr., *ombreux*. Ger., *schattig*. 1. Shady. 2. Growing in shady places. [α, 35.]

UMDREHER (Ger.), n. Um'dra-e2r. See ROTATOR.

UMDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Um'dra-un2. Rotation, torsion. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

UMGESTALTUNG (Ger.), n. Um'ge2-sta3lt-un2. See METAMORPHOSIS.—**Krankheitsu'.** See METASCHEMATISM.

UMHÜLLUNG (Ger.), n. Um-hu6l'lun2. An envelope or covering. [α, 14.]—**U'en des Eies.** The investing membranes of the ovum.—**U'shaut.** An investing membrane; in embryology, the vitelline membrane. [A, 317.]

UMKEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Um'kar-un2. See INVERSION.

UMLAUF (Ger.), n. Um'la2-u4f. 1. See CIRCULATION. 2. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**Feuriger U.** See HERPES *zoster*.

UMLEGUNG (Ger.), n. Um'lag-un2. See ECTROPION.

UMSATZ (Ger.), n. Um'za3ts. Exchange. [α, 48.]—**Stoffu'.** Tissue-change. [K, 16.]

UMSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Um'shla3g. 1. An external application, such as a plaster, poultice, fomentation, or wet compress. [E; α, 48.] 2. See PERIDIUM.—**Stirnu'.** 1. A head bandage. 2. A cataplasm for the head. [E.]

UMSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. Um-shnu6r'un2. Ligation, snaring. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

UMSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Um'ze2ts-un2. See METASTASIS.

UMSTALTUNG (Ger.), n. Um'sta3lt-un2. See METAMORPHOSIS.

UMSTECHUNG (Ger.), n. Um-ste2ch2'un2. The insertion of a suture to inclose a bleeding point. [E.]

UMSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. Um'stu6lp-un2. An inversion (as of the uterus). Cf. EINSTÜLPUNG.

UMWANDELN (Ger.), **UMWANDLUNG** (Ger.), n's. Um'va3nd-e2ln, -va3nd-lun2. See TRANSFORMATION.

UNÄCHT (Ger.), adj. Un'ach2t. Spurious. [α, 35.]

UNANUEA (Lat.), n. f. Un-a3n-u'e2-a3. A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*. [α, 35.]—**U. febrifuga.** A Peruvian shrub having a febrifuge root. [α, 35.]

UNATHEMBAR (Ger.), adj. Un'a3t-e2m-ba3r. Irrespirable.

UNAUFLÖSBAR (Ger.), **UNAUFLÖSLICH** (Ger.), adj's. Un'a3-u4f-lu6s-ba3r, -li2ch2. See INSOLUBLE.

UNAUFSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. Un'a3-u4f-spri2n2-e2nd. See INDEHISCENT.

UNAUSROTTBAR (Ger.), adj. Un'a3-u4s-rot-ba3r. Ineradicable. [α, 14.]

UNBEDECKT (Ger.), adj. Un'be2-de2kt. Uncovered. [α, 14.]

UNBEHAART (Ger.), adj. Un'be2-ha3rt. See GLABROUS.

UNBESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. Un'be2-shni2t-te2n. 1. Uncircumcised. 2. Unpruned. [α, 14.]

UNBESINNLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Un'be2-zi2n-li2ch2-kit. See AMNESIA.

UNBEWEGLICH (Ger.), adj. Un'be2-vag-li2ch2. Immobile, irreducible.

UNBEWUSST (Ger.), adj. Un'be2-vust. See UNCONSCIOUS.

UNBIEGSAM (Ger.), adj. Un'beg-za3m. See INFLEXIBLE.

UNBLUTIG (Ger.), adj. Un'blut-i2g. See BLOODLESS.

UNCAM, n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

UNCARIA (Lat.), n. f. U3n2k(u4n2k)-ar(a3r)'i2-a3. From *uncus*, a hook. Fr., *uncaire*. Ger., *Gambirstrauch*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**Extractum uncariæ.** See CATECHU (2d def.).—**U. acida.** A species growing in the Malay Islands; used like *U. gambir*, of which some consider it a variety. [α, 35.]—**U. gambier, U. gambir.** Ger., *ächter Gambirstrauch*. A stout climbing shrub indigenous to the countries bordering the Straits of Malacca. It yields catechu (*q. v.*, 2d def.). The detergent bitter leaves are used in aphthæ and skin diseases. [α, 35.]

UNCIA (Lat.), n. f. U3ns(u4n2k)'i2-a3. Gr., οὐγγία, οὐγκία. 1. See OUNCE. 2. An inch.

UNCIAL, adj. U3ns'i2-a2l. Lat., *uncialis*. An inch long. [α, 35.]

UNCIFORM, adj. U3ns'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *unciformis* (from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form). Fr., *unciforme*. Ger., *hakenförmig*. Hook-shaped, hooked. [L, 343.]

UNCINATE, adj. U3ns'i2n-at. Lat., *uncinatus* (from *uncinus*, a hook). Fr., *unciné*. Ger., *hakig*. Hooked, curved at the tip in the form of a hook; provided with hooks or bent spines. [α, 27, 35.]

—**U.-setose.** Ger., *hakenborstig.* Covered with hooked bristles. [α, 35.]

UNCINATUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{3}ns(u^{4}n^{2}k)-i^{2}n(en)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *uncinus*, a hook. See *Unciform* BONE.

UNCINUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{3}ns(u^{4}n^{2}k)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *uncus*, a hook. A hook, a barb. [A, 312 (α, 21).]—**M. attractorius.** See CROTCHET.

UNCIPRESSION, UNCIPRESSURE, n's. U^{3}ns-i^{2}-pre^{2}sh′-u^{3}n, -u^{2}r. From *uncus*, a hook, and *premere*, to press. Of Vanzette, a method of hæmostasis by means of a hook inserted into the angle of a wound. [L, 87 (α, 34).]

UNCONSCIOUS, adj. U^{3}n-ko^{2}n′shu^{3}s. Fr., *inconscient, insensible.* Ger., *unbewusst.* Without consciousness. [D.]

UNCTION, n. U^{3}n^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *unctio* (from *unguere*, to smear). See INUNCTION.

UNCTUOUS, adj. U^{3}n^{2}kt′u^{2}-u^{3}s. Fr., *onctueux.* Ger., *fettig, schmierig.* Oily, greasy. [B.]

UNCUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *crochet.* Ger., *Haken, Hakenganglion* (2d def.). 1. A hook or hook-shaped structure. 2. The hook-shaped termination of the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 6 (K).] 3. See *Uncinate* PROCESS. 4. Of Vesalius, the olecranon. [L.] —**U. gyri fornicati.** See *U.* (2d def.).—**U. gyri hippocampi magni.** The hooked extremity of the uncinate convolution. [I, 3 (K).]

UNDATE, adj. U^{3}nd′at. See UNDULATE.

UNDECYL, n. U^{3}n′de^{2}s-i^{2}l. Fr., *undécyle.* See HENDECATYL.

UNDECYLIC ACID, n. U^{3}n-de^{2}s-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. See HENDECATOIC ACID.

UNDERHORN, n. U^{3}nd′u^{5}r-ho^{2}rn. Ger., *Unterhorn.* Of Owen, the descending horn of the lateral ventricle. [I, 14 (K).]

UNDERSHRUB, n. U^{3}nd′u^{5}r-shru^{3}b. Lat., *suffrutex.* Fr., *sous-arbrisseau.* Ger., *Halbstrauch.* A suffruticose plant, a low shrub. [α, 35.]

UNDER-TOE, n. U^{3}nd′u^{5}r-to. A deformity in which one of the toes lies under the adjoining toe.

UNDIMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{3}nd(u^{4}nd)-i^{2}m′i^{2}-a^{3}. From *unda*, a wave. Of Paracelsus, see ŒDEMA.

UNDULATE, UNDULATING, adj's. U^{3}nd′u^{2}l-at, -at-i^{2}n^{2}. Lat., *undulatus* (from *unda*, a wave). Fr., *ondulé.* Ger., *wellenrändig.* Wavy, repand. [α, 35.]

UNDULATION (Ger.), n. Und-ul-a^{3}-tse-on′. Fr., *ondulation.* A wave-like motion; also a condition characterized by wave-like motion. [α, 48.]—**Jugular u.** See *Venous* PULSE (2d def.).—**Respiratory u.** Ger., *Athmenswelle.* The variation of the curve of blood-pressure due to respiration. [K, 19.]

UNDULDSAMKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′duld-za^{3}m-kit. See INTOLERANCE.

UNDURCHBOHRT (Ger.), adj. Un′durch^{2}-bort. See IMPERFORATE.

UNDURCHLÄSSIG (Ger.), adj. Un′durch^{2}-las-si^{2}g. Impenetrable. [B.]

UNDURCHLÖCHERT (Ger.), adj. Un′durch^{2}-lu^{5}rch^{2}-e^{2}rt. See IMPERFORATE.

UNEHIG (Ger.), adj. Un′a-i^{2}g. Agamous. [α, 35.]

UNEINATHEMBAR (Ger.), adj. Un′in-a^{3}t-e^{2}m-ba^{3}r. Irrespirable. [J.]

UNEINRENKBAR (Ger.), adj. Un′in-re^{2}n^{2}k-ba^{3}r. See IRREDUCIBLE.

UNEMPFÄNGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′e^{2}mp-fa^{2}n-li^{2}ch^{2}-kit. See INSUSCEPTIBILITY and IMMUNITY.

UNEMPFINDLICH (Ger.), adj. Un′e^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd-li^{2}ch^{2}. 1. Insensible. [α, 14.] 2. See INDOLENT.

UNEMPFINDLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′e^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd-li^{2}ch^{2}-kit. Insensibility; anæsthesia.

UNENTHALTSAMKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′e^{2}nt-ha^{3}lt-za^{3}m-kit. See INCONTINENCE.

UNENTWICKELT (Ger.), adj. Un′e^{2}nt-vi^{2}k-e^{2}lt. Undeveloped, immature. [α, 14.]

UNEQUAL, adj. U^{3}n-e′kw′l. Lat., *inæqualis, inequalis.* Fr., *inégal.* Ger., *ungleich.* Differing in length, size, proportions, or characters. [α, 48.]

UNERSÄTTLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′e^{2}r-zat-li^{2}ch^{2}-kit. See BULIMIA (1st def.).

UNERTRÄGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′e^{2}r-trag-li^{2}ch^{2}-kit. See INTOLERANCE.

UNFREIWILLIG (Ger.), adj. Un′fri-vi^{2}l-li^{2}g. Involuntary.

UNFRUCHTBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′fruch^{2}t-ba^{3}r-kit. Barrenness, sterility.

UNFÜHLBAR (Ger.), adj. Un′fu^{6}l-ba^{3}r. Impalpable. [α, 48.]

UNGEBURT (Ger.), n. Un′ge^{2}-burt. An embryo, a fœtus.

UNGEGLIEDERT (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-gled-e^{2}rt. See INARTICULATE (1st def.).

UNGEHEUER (Ger.), n. Un′ge^{2}-hoi-e^{2}r. See MONSTER.

UNGEIMPFT (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-i^{2}mpft. Unvaccinated. [α, 14.]

UNGENANNT (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-na^{3}nt. See INNOMINATE.

UNGEPAART (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-pa^{3}rt. See AZYGOS.

UNGESCHLECHTSREIF (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-scle^{2}ch^{2}ts-rif. Sexually immature. [α, 48.]

UNGESTALTET (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-sta^{3}lt-e^{2}t. See DEFORMED.

UNGESTALTHEIT (Ger.), **UNGESTALTUNG** (Ger.), n's. Un′ge^{2}-sta^{3}lt-hit, -un^{2}. See DEFORMITY.

UNGESTIELT (Ger.), adj. Un′ge^{2}-stelt. See SESSILE.

UNGESUNDHEIT (Ger.), n. Un′ge^{2}-zund-hit. Sickness, unwholesomeness. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

UNGLEICH (Ger.), adj. Un′glich^{2}. See UNEQUAL.—**U′artig.** See HETEROGENEOUS.—**U′mässigkeit.** See ANOMALY.

UNGUAL, adj. U^{3}n^{2}′gw′l. From *unguis*, a nail. Fr., *unguéal* Pertaining to the nail. [α, 48.]

UNGUEN (Lat.), n. n. U^{3}n^{2}(u^{4}n^{2})′gwe^{2}n. Gen., *un′guinis.* See UNGUENTUM.

UNGUENT, n. Un^{2}′gw′nt. See OINTMENT and UNGUENTUM.—**Egyptian u.** A preparation resembling linimentum æruginis, but containing alum in addition to the copper subacetate. [B, 10.]

UNGUENTUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{3}n^{2}(u^{4}n^{2})-gwe^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *unguere*, to smear. Gr., *μύρον.* Fr., *onguent, pommade* (1st def.). Ger., *Salbe.* 1. An ointment. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., specifically, a mixture of 4 parts of lard and 1 part of yellow wax; of the Br. Ph., the u. simplex (1st def.). [B; α, 38.]—**U. acre.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., a mixture of 50 parts of cantharides, 30 of colophony, and 60 of turpentine with 15 (50 [Swiss Ph.]) of yellow wax, 250 (285 [Swiss Ph.]) of lard, and 10 (25 [Swiss Ph.]) of euphorbium. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. An ointment of 1 part each of corrosive sublimate, cantharis, and liquor stibii chlorati, and 4 parts of basilicon ointment, used for rubbing into the scalp in cases of progressive general paralysis. [Oebeke, "Allg. Ztschr. f. Psych.," xxxviii, 3; "Am. Jour. of Neurol. and Psych.," May, 1882, p. 320.]—**U. ad ambusta.** An ointment of 45 parts each of elder-bark and linden-bark, 60 of plantain-juice, 30 each of the juice of great houseleek, stag's suet, and white lead washed in rose water, 180 of linseed-oil, 15 of oil of eggs, and 7 of sugar; or of 180 grammes of white lead, 30 of camphor, 60 of olibanum, 90 of oil of roses, and the whites of 7 eggs. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**U. ad blennorrhagiam chordatam.** See *U. mercuriale camphoratum.*—**U. ad decubitum.** An ointment for bed-sores; especially glycerinum tannatis plumbi. [B.]—**U. ad fonticulos.** 1. The u. cantharidum of the Ger. Ph. 2. U. mezerei. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**U. ad hæmorrhoides.** An ointment of 83 grammes of the fresh root of figwort, 496 of butter, 55 of litharge, the yolks of 2 eggs, and 3 handfuls of white-henbane leaves. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**U. ad perniones.** Fr., *onguent contre les engelures, onguent aromatique camphré.* Ger., *Frostsalbe, Frostbeulensalbe.* 1. Of the Palat. Disp., 1764, a preparation containing 4 parts each of wild-cat's fat, stag's fat, oil of bay, and wax, and 1 part of camphor. 2. An ointment of 60 parts of laurel-oil with 54 of mutton suet, 12 of camphor, and 3 each of the oils of juniper and lavender, or with 48 of mutton suet and 6 of camphor dissolved in a little oil of juniper. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**U. ad scabiem.** Fr., *pommade antipsorique.* 1. A mixture of 2 parts each of quick-lime and sulphur, 1 part of common salt, 12 parts of lard, and 24 of olive-oil. [B, 119.] 2. See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**U. ad scabiem Zelleri.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**U. ægypticum.** See *Egyptian* UNGUENT.—**U. album** [Finn. Ph.]. 1. An ointment of 10 parts of white wax, 15 of spermaceti, and 40 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *Ceratum* CETACEI. 2. See *U.* PLUMBI *carbonici.*—**U. album camphoratum.** An ointment made by adding 1 part of camphor, triturated with a little oil of sweet almonds, to from 24 to 96 parts of ointment of lead carbonate. [B, 119 (α, 38).] See also *U.* CERUSSÆ *camphoratum.*—**U. album simplex** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**U. ammoniacale.** See POMMADE *de Gondret.*—**U. anthelminthicum.** Fr., *onguent vermifuge.* An ointment of 45 parts each of onions, bryony-root, and the root of *Aspidium filix mas*, 7 each of *Artemisia abrotanum*, wormwood, and tansy, and 360 of oil, boiled together to dryness and mixed with 45 parts of yellow wax, 30 of aloes, 15 of colocynth, and 60 of inspissated ox-gall; or of 4 parts of hepatic aloes, 7 of inspissated ox-gall, and 30 of althæa ointment; or of 62 of aloes, 93 each of petroleum and inspissated ox-gall, and 750 of lard; or of 11 parts each of hepatic aloes, alhandal troches, *Asarum europæum.* wormwood, savin, and tansy, 90 each of myrrh, ox-gall, and yellow wax, 22 each of turpentine and oil of wormwood, and 4 each of petroleum and oil of savin. [L, 85; α, 38.]—**U. apostolorum.** See DODECAPHARMACUM.—**U. Arcæi.** See *U.* ELEMI *compositum.*—**U. aromaticum.** Fr., *pommade dite baume nerval* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. An ointment made of 250 parts of yellow wax (240 [Roum. Ph.], 240 of suet, and 80 of yellow wax [Norw. Ph.]), with 125 of laurel-oil (120 [Roum. Ph.], 5 [Norw. Ph.]), 10 each of the oils of juniper, lavender, crisped mint, and rosemary (10 each of the oils of juniper, rosemary, and turpentine, with 5 each of the oils of lavender and crisped mint [Norw. Ph.]), 1,000 of lard (480 [Norw. Ph.]), 250 of dilute alcohol (70-per-cent. alcohol [Austr. Ph.], 300 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Roum. Ph.], 80 of strong alcohol [Norw. Ph.]), and 125 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 120 [Roum. Ph.] of wormwood, 40 each of chamomile flowers and the herbs of melilotus and origanum [Norw. Ph.]; or with 480 parts of lard. 240 of mutton suet, 180 of strong alcohol. 60 each of yellow wax and oil of rosemary, 30 each of laurel-berries and root of pyrethrum, 20 of lavender flowers, and 10 of sweet marjoram [Dan. Ph.]. The Dan. Ph. directs the ointment to be colored with indigo or turmeric. 2. An ointment of 423 parts each of beef marrow and expressed oil of nutmeg, mixed with a solution of 34 of balsam of Tolu and 17 each of camphor and the oils of cloves and rosemary in 69 of 92-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; or of 350 parts of beef marrow, 450 of expressed oil of nutmeg, and 100 of almond-oil, mixed with a solution of 30 each of oil of rosemary and balsam of Tolu and 15 each of camphor and oil of cloves in 60 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]; or of 40 parts of laurel-oil with 32 of mutton suet and a solution of 4 of camphor in 2 of oil of juniper [Gr. Ph.], or with 96 of yellow wax, 224 of lard, 24 of oil of juniper, 4 of oil of rosemary, and 12 of oil of turpentine [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**U. arsenicale Hellmundi** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. An extemporaneous mixture of pulvis arsenicalis Cosmi with eight times as much u. narcoticobalsamicum Hellmundi. [B,

95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. Autenriethii.** See *U.* ANTIMONII.—**U. basilicum.** Fr., *onguent basilicum* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.) (ou *suppuratif*). Sp., *unguento de colofonia pálido* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment of 15 parts each of yellow wax, suet, and colophony (Burgundy pitch [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), with 45 of olive-oil and 7½ of turpentine [Dan. Ph.] (60 of olive-oil and 15 of turpentine [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or 45 of olive-oil and 10 of turpentine [Ger. Ph.], or 45 of olive-oil and 15 of Burgundy pitch [Sp. Ph.], or 40 of olive-oil and 15 of turpentine [Norw. Ph.]); or of 15 parts each of yellow wax, suet, and turpentine, 30 of colophony, and 45 of lard [Roum. Ph.]. 2. An ointment of 12 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch with 12 each of suet and turpentine and 36 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (40 [Norw. Ph.]) of olive-oil, or with 48 [Fr. Cod.] (72 [Gr. Ph.]) of olive-oil only; or of 15 parts each of yellow wax, black pitch, Burgundy pitch, and suet, 45 of oil of sesame, and 5 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; or of 143 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch, and 571 [Belg. Ph.] (572 [Netherl. Ph.]) of olive-oil. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] See also *U.* RESINÆ.—**U. basilicum flavum.** See *U. basilicum* (1st def.).—**U. basilicum nigrum.** See *U. basilicum* (2d def.).—**U. basilicum veterinarium** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment of 45 parts of colophony, 40 of mutton suet, 10 of tar, and 5 of cod-liver oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. camphoratum.** Fr., *pommade camphrée.* Sp., *pomada alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 50 parts of camphor with 150 of lard and 16⅔ [Fr. Cod.] (15 [Sp. Ph.]) of white wax (25 of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]); or with 134 of lard and 16 of white wax [Belg. Ph.]; or with 200 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. carbolisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of crystallized carbolic acid dissolved in 2 of glycerin and mixed with 200 of lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. carminativum.** See ONGUENT *carminatif.*—**U. ceratum.** See CERATUM *Galeni.*—**U. cereum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the ceratum of the U. S. Ph., composed of 30 parts of yellow wax (white wax [Gr. Ph.]) and 90 (70 [Ger. Ph.], 75 [Gr. Ph.], 60 [Netherl. Ph.]) of olive-oil. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. cinereum.** Gray ointment; the *onguent mercuriel simple* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *U.* HYDRARGYRI.—**U. citrinum.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis, U.* ALTHÆÆ, and *U. basilicum.*—**U. cupratum.** See *U.* ÆRUGINIS (2d def.).—**U. Cyrilli.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**U. de arthanita.** Fr., *onguent d'arthanita* (ou *de pain de porceau*). An ointment made by boiling 1,080 parts of the juice of *Cyclamen europæum*, 360 of the juice of squirting cucumber, 180 of polypody, 120 of colocynth, 720 of olive-oil, and 360 of fresh butter to dryness, straining, and adding 150 parts of yellow wax, 30 each of aloes, mezereum-berries, colocynth, scammony, and Indian jalap, 26 of euphorbium, 15 each of salt, chamomile, ginger, myrrh, and long pepper, and 30 each of sagapenum and ox-gall; or by macerating for 24 hours 664 parts each of the juices of *Cyclamen europæum* and squirting cucumber and 138 of colocynth, boiling down one half, straining, evaporating to an extract, and adding 28 parts each of ox-gall, salt, and sagapenum, 249 of yellow wax, 332 of butter, 664 of olive-oil, and 111 of powdered chamomile; or made of 360 parts of fresh butter or lard, 60 of inspissated ox-gall (or of extract of bile), 15 each of hepatic aloes and colocynth, and 8 to 12 of some essential oil or oils (wormwood alone or with tansy or rosemary). Sometimes 15 parts of sulphur were added, or, instead of 15 parts each, 45 parts each of aloes, colocynth, and flowers of sulphur were used. [L, 85 (*a*, 38).]—**U. defensivum cæruleum.** See *Unguentum oxydi* COBALTI.—**U. de nihilo.** See *U.* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**U. digestivum.** Fr., *onguent digestif simple* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment of 15 parts each of olive-oil and yolk of egg with 70 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; or of 10 grammes of olive-oil, 40 of larch turpentine, and the yolk of 1 egg [Fr. Cod.] (15 grammes of oil of hypericum, 60 of turpentine, and the yolks of 2 eggs [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. See *U.* TEREBINTHINÆ *compositum.*—**U. digestivum aloeticum.** Fr., *onguent digestif animé.* An ointment of 29 parts of aloes, 116 of rhodomel, 355 of turpentine, and 88 of olive-oil; or of 45 grammes of aloes, 180 each of turpentine and basilicum, and the yolks of 3 eggs; or of 179 grammes of turpentine, 119 of honey, 190 of tincture of aloes, and the yolks of 4 eggs. [L, 85; *a*, 38.]—**U. digestivum animatum.** An ointment of equal parts of liquid styrax and u. digestivum. In former times equal parts of basilicon ointment and compound ointment of elemi were added. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. digestivum mercuriale.** A mixture of equal parts of u. digestivum and u. hydrargyri (the Sp. preparation). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. digestivum myrrhatum.** An ointment of 180 grammes of turpentine and the yolks of 4 eggs with either 22 grammes of myrrh and 45 of olive-oil or 11 each of myrrh and olibanum, 45 of oil of St. John's wort, and enough saffron; or of 240 grammes of turpentine, 46 of oil of St. John's wort, 7 each of myrrh and olibanum, and the yolks of 4 eggs; or of 30 parts of u. digestivum with 4 each of myrrh and olibanum. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. digestivum simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See *U. digestivum* (1st def.).—**U. Dupuytren** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 250 parts of purified beef marrow, 4 of lead acetate, 8 of balsam of Peru, 30 of dilute alcohol, 1½ part of tincture of cantharides, and 1 each of the tinctures of cloves and cinnamon. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. emolliens.** 1. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see *U. aquæ* ROSÆ. 2. See *U. suppurans.*—**U. enulatum.** See *U.* HELENII.—**U. epispasticum.** See *U.* MEZEREI.—**U. exsiccans rubrum Acrelii.** An ointment of 90 parts each of lead acetate and minium, 180 each of simple cerate, litharge, and calamine, 360 of goat's suet, 240 of linseed-oil, and 11 of camphor. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. extensum.** Any ointment spread on a fabric. [Unna (*a*, 14).]—**U. flavum.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., T. A., see *U.* RESINÆ. 2. See *U.* ALTHÆÆ.—**U. foliatum.** See NARD *ointment.*—**U. fuscum.** Fr., *onguent mercuriel de Boecking* (2d def.) (ou *brun* [3d def.]). 1. An ointment of 72 parts of oil, 16 of yellow wax, 8 each of colophony and black pitch, 4 each of mastic, turpentine, galbanum, sagapenum, and olibanum, and 2 of round birthwort. 2. An ointment made by mixing red precipitate with 16 times as much u. resinæ. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 3. See *U. matris.*—**U. griseum.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI.—**U. hæmorroidale.** An ointment of 22 grammes each of starch, white lead, litharge, lead suboxide, and tragacanth, 5 each of opium and camphor, 180 each of mucilage of the seeds of *Plantago psyllium*, oil of roses, and oil of great mullein, 90 of yellow wax, and the whites of 2 eggs. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. Hebræ** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 250 parts each of litharge plaster and olive-oil with 5 of glycerin. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *U.* DIACHYLON.—**U. helleboratum** [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of commercial potassium nitrate, 24 of rhizome of white hellebore, 90 of sublimed sulphur, 96 of green soap, and 288 of lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. Holloway** [Gr. Ph.]. An ointment made of 125 parts of white wax, 60 each of yellow wax and larch turpentine, 50 of spermaceti, 250 of Burgundy pitch, 500 of lard, and 625 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. iodatum.** Fr., *pommade d'iode.* An ointment of iodine mixed with 16, 24, or 64 times as much lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. irritans.** See *U.* CANTHARIDIS.—**U. jodatum** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. An ointment of tincture of iodine extemporaneously mixed with nine times as much simple ointment. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. labiale.** See *U. rubrum labiale* and *Ceratum* CETACEI *rubrum.*—**U. laurinocamphoratum.** See *U. ad perniones.*—**U. laurinum.** Fr., *onguent de laurier, pommade de laurier* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Unguentum* LAURI *terebinthinatum.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., an ointment of 50 parts each of fresh laurel-leaves and laurel-berries and 100 of lard. The Belg. Ph. orders the laurel-leaves and berries to be macerated in 25 parts of 92-per-cent. alcohol for two hours before heating with the lard, and both ph's order the ointment remelted when prepared. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 3. See *U. nervinum* (3d def.).—**U. leniens.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., an ointment of 3 parts of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 24 of almond-oil, and 4 of glycerin. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also *Ceratum* CETACEI. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *U. aquæ* ROSÆ.—**U. lenitivum.** Fr., *onguent émollient.* An ointment of 18 parts of colophony, 36 of yellow wax, 126 of olive-oil, and 9 of turpentine. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. liliaceum.** See CRINOMYRON.—**U. matris.** Brown salve; an ointment consisting essentially of 1 or 2 parts each of lard, butter, mutton suet, yellow wax, and litharge with 2, 3, or 8 of olive-oil. The butter was frequently omitted, sometimes also the olive-oil, and a little black pitch was occasionally added. Some ph's simply ordered 2 parts of mutton suet and 1 part of black pitch mixed with 56 parts of simple plaster, or 2 of camphor and 32 of yellow wax with 192 of simple plaster, or 5 of olive-oil with 8 of emplastrum minii rubrum, or 4 of lard and 2 each of mutton suet and yellow wax with 6 of simple plaster. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. mercuriale.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI.—**U. mercuriale album.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**U. mercuriale aptyalizomenon.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**U. mercuriale camphoratum.** A mixture of equal parts of camphor and mercurial ointment or of 2 parts of camphor and 4 of the ointment. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. mercuriale citrinum.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**U. mercuriale corrosivum.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**U. mundificans Zelleri.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati.*—**U. myrtinum compositum.** Fr., *pommade astringente.* An ointment of 345 parts of oil of myrtle, 86 of yellow wax, 29 each of gall-nuts and sumach-leaves, 7 each of myrtle-leaves, cypress-leaves, and pomegranate-peel, and 14 of mastic; or of 332 parts of oil of myrtle, 111 of yellow wax, 14 of alum, and 21 each of gall-nuts, cypress, plantain-seeds, and sumach-leaves. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguenta narcotica cum extractis parata** [Swiss Ph.]. Ointments consisting of 10 parts of a narcotic extract dissolved in 1 part each of dilute alcohol and water and mixed with 90 parts of wax ointment. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. narcoticobalsamicum Hellmundi.** An ointment of 4 parts of lead acetate, 12 each of extract of hemlock and balsam of Peru, 2 of tinctura opii crocata, and 96 [Ger. Ph.] (100 [Swiss Ph.]) of wax ointment. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. nardinum.** See NARD *ointment.*—**U. neapolitanum.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI.—**U. nervinum.** Fr., *onguent* (ou *baume*) *nervin.* 1. Of the Dan. Ph., see *U. aromaticum* (1st def.). 2. Of the Gr. Ph. and Swiss Ph., see *U. aromaticum* (2d def.). 3. An ointment made of mutton suet, essence of turpentine, and oil of laurel, to which in various old ph's were added several other oils of numerous herbs and other ingredients. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] Cf. *U.* ROSMARINI *compositum.*—**U. nitricatum.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**U. oculare Kliseri.** Fr., *onguent ophthalmique vert.* An ointment of 8 parts of verdigris, 150 of tartar, 40 of camphor, and 620 of lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum.** An ointment of 2 parts of red mercury oxide, 38 of yellow wax, and 60 of almond-oil [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], or of 2 parts of yellow mercury oxide and 98 of u. cetacei [Swiss Ph.]. Some of the older ph's directed zinc sulphate with 6 or 7 times as much fresh butter. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum album.** See *U.* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**U. ophthalmicum compositum.** An ointment made of 15 parts of red mercury oxide with 24 of yellow wax, 140 of lard, 6 of zinc oxide, 5 of camphor, and 10 of almond-oil [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (with 30 of yellow wax, 210 of lard, 7½ each of zinc oxide and olive-oil, and 4 of camphor [Swiss Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum Desault** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *pomada de Desault* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 80 parts each of alum (burned [Belg. Ph.]), red mercury oxide, and lead acetate, with 16 of calomel, 40 of zinc oxide, and 704 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.] (with 12 of calomel, 80 of tutia, and 600 of rose ointment [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum Janini** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 10 parts each of calomel, zinc oxide, and white bole and 50 of lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum lausannense** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of red mercury oxide, 120 of lard, 8 of tinctura opii crocata, and 12 of solution of subacetate of lead. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum Richteri.** An ointment of 2 parts of red precipitate and 6 each of cacao butter and lard. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. ophthalmicum rubrum.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*—**U. ophthalmicum Sti. Yvesii.** See *U. ophthalmicum compositum.*—**U. ophthalmicum simplex.** See *U. ophthalmicum.*—**U. opiatum.** 1. An ointment made by mixing extemporaneously 5 parts each of extract of opium and water with 90 of wax ointment [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], or of lard [Russ. Ph.]). 2. An ointment made by digesting 7 grammes of powdered opium with 60 grammes of calf's bile, and adding 60 of lard and 10 drops of oil of bergamot. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. opodeldoch.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**U. oxygenatum.** Sp.,

pomada oxigenada [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating 100 parts of lard with 6 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·185 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], with 12½ of sp. gr. 1·230 [Gr. Ph.] (1·321 [Sp. Ph.]), or with 10 of sp. gr. 1·32 to 1·34 [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] See also ADEPS *oxygenatus*.—**U. oxygenatum (Bañares).** Sp., *aceite oxigenado de Bañares* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating 460 parts of olive-oil with a solution of 29 of mercury in 58 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·321. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. oxynomenon.** See *U.* ACIDI NITRICI and ADEPS *oxygenatus*.—**U. paraffinum** [Br. Ph.]. See PETROLATUM.—**U. phosphoratum.** Sp., *pomada fosforada* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating phosphorus in a closed flask with 50 times as much melted lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. plumbicum.** 1. Of the Gr. Ph., see *U.* PLUMBI. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., see EMPLÂTRE *brun*.—**U. pomadinum** [Austr. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 150 parts of white wax and 600 of lard washed with rose-water, straining, and adding, when the mixture is half cold, 3 parts each of the oils of bergamot and cloves. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. populeum.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., see POMATUM *populeum*. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., an ointment made by extracting poplar buds with half as much again 90-per-cent. alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of turpentine, and adding 8 times as much lard [Russ. Ph.], or by boiling the buds with twice as much lard till the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. pro pede.** Fr., *onguent de pied* [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 26 parts of colophony, 50 of mutton suet, 22 of cod-liver oil, and 2 of animal charcoal [Belg. Ph.]; or of equal parts of yellow wax, lard, turpentine, olive-oil, and vegetable tar [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. quercinum.** See PLUMBUM *tannicum pultiforme*.—**U. refrigerans.** Fr., *onguent adoucissant* (2d def.). 1. Of the Swiss Ph., see *U. aquæ* ROSÆ. 2. A mixture of white wax with 3 or 4 times as much oil of roses. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. rosatum.** Fr., *liparolé de roses, onguent rosat* (ou *pommadin*). Ger., *Rosensalbe*. Sp., *pomada de rosas* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment made of 30 parts of rose-water with 60 of white wax and 300 of lard [Ger. Ph.] (30 of white wax and 120 of lard washed in rose-water [Gr. Ph.], 10 of white wax and 40 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.], 60 of oil of theobroma and 120 of oil of sesame [Hung. Ph.]); of 2 parts of oil of roses with 400 of white wax and 3,600 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.] (with 48 of yellow wax and 432 of washed lard [Russ. Ph.]); or of equal parts of fresh pink-rose petals and lard digested for three days at a gentle heat. The older ph's generally directed rose petals instead of rose-water and sometimes a large number of aromatic ingredients. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *U. pomadinum*.—**U. rosatum compositum.** See *U.* HYDRARGYRI *ammoniati*.—**U. rubefaciens.** See *U.* MEZEREI.—**U. rubrum balsamicum** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment made of 248 parts of yellow wax, 498 of oilve-oil, 170 of larch turpentine, and 42 each of balsam of Peru and red sandal-wood. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. rubrum labiale** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat à la rose*. Sp., *cerato rojo para los labios* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 27 parts each of hog's lard and almond-oil and 46 of white wax, colored with alkanet-root and flavored with a mixture of balsam of Peru, and the oils of cloves, bergamot, and lemon. The preparations of the Swiss Ph. and Sp. Ph. are made of white wax mixed with about double its weight of expressed almond-oil colored with alkanet-root, and flavored with oil of roses. [B.] Cf. *Ceratum* CETACEI *rubrum*.—**U. santalinum.** An ointment made of 996 parts of myrtle-oil, 249 of white wax, 111 each of red rose and red sandal-wood, and 14 of camphor; or by boiling together 22 parts each of white, yellow, and red sandal-wood, 45 of red poppies, 75 of roses, 360 of oil of roses, and 120 of white wine until the moisture is dissipated, straining, and adding 90 parts each of Armenian bole and white wax and 7 of camphor. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. sedativo-narcoticum.** A preparation made by digesting 4 grammes of opium in the gastric juice of a calf for 24 hours by the aid of gentle heat, and adding lard enough to make a soft ointment. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. simplex.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), and Swiss Ph., an ointment of 3 parts of white wax with 4½ of benzoated lard and 4½ fluid parts of almond-oil [Br. Ph.], with 17 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.], or with 12 (18 [Swiss Ph.]) of simple lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *U. cereum*. 3. See CERATUM *Galeni*. 4. See *U.* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**U. sinapinum.** See *Cataplasma* SINAPIS.—**U. stibiatum.** See *U.* ANTIMONII.—**U. stomachicum.** Fr., *onguent stomacal* (1st def.) [ou *stomachique* (2d def.)]. 1. An ointment made of 240 parts each of wormwood, mint, sage, and yellow wax, 120 each of rose petals and styrax, 1,200 of olive-oil, and 5 each of the oils of mint, cloves, and wormwood. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).] 2. An ointment made of 30 parts each of nutmeg and cloves and 15 of mastic, all in powder. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. strumale.** See *U.* POTASSII *iodidi*.—**U. sulfuratum.** 1. Of the Swiss Ph., see *U.* SULPHURIS. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see *U.* SULPHURIS *compositum*.—**U. sulfuratum compositum.** See *U.* SULPHURIS *compositum*.—**U. sulfuratum simplex.** See *U.* SULPHURIS.—**U. sulphuratum.** 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *U.* SULPHURIS. 2. Of tho Netherl. Ph., see *U.* SULPHURIS *compositum*.—**U. sulphuratum alcalinum.** See *U.* SULPHURIS *alkalinum*.—**U. suppurans.** Ger., *Eiterungssalbe*. An ointment made of 4 pounds of honey, 3 of figs, 1 pound each of resin, Venetian soap, and pulp of onions, and 2 oz. of galbanum; or of ½ pound each of yellow wax, resin, and white soap, and 2½ pounds each of roasted onions and honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 38).]—**U. terebinthinaceum.** See *U.* TEREBINTHINÆ *compositum*.—**U. terebinthinatum.** See *U.* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**U. universale** [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment made of 12 parts of yellow wax, 34 of oil of rape-seed, and 2 each of lead acetate and warm oil of rape-seed. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. venereum de Cirillo.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo*.—**U. vesicatorium.** See *U.* CANTHARIDIS.—**U. vesicatorium cum euphorbio** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent vésicatoire* (*Lebas*) [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 193 parts of cantharides, 65 of euphorbium, and 742 of pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.]; or of 300 parts of yellow wax, 400 each of terebinthina cocta and black pitch, 1,000 of olive-oil, 600 of cantharides, and 200 of euphorbium [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. viennense** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade sulfureuse contre la gale* [Fr. Cod.]. An ointment made of 3 parts each of sublimed sulphur and tar, 2 of potassium carbonate, and 6 each of lard and green soap [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of potassium sulphide, 2 of pure potassium carbonate, and 300 of lard [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**U. viride.** See *U.* ÆRUGINIS.—**U. viride potabile.** Fr., *onguent vert*. An old preparation made of a large number of herbs and sometimes containing snails and crabs, made into an ointment with butter. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**U. zincico-plumbicum** [Swed. Ph.]. An ointment made of 8 parts each of olive-oil, zinc oxide, white lead, and litharge, 4 each of minium and lead acetate, 16 of suet, and 2 of camphor liniment. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

UNGUICULAR, adj. U^{3}n^2-gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *unguicularis* (from *unguiculus*, a small nail). Ger., *nagellang* (2d def.). 1. Of or pertaining to a claw or nail. 2. Half an inch in length. [*a*, 35.]

UNGUICULATE, adj. U^{3}n^2-gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *unguiculatus*. Fr., *onguiculé*. Ger., *benagelt, genagelt*. Furnished with claws; of petals, contracted at the base into an unguis. [*a*, 35.]

UNGUICULUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)-gwi^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *unguis*, a nail. See UNGUIS and NAIL (1st def.).

UNGUINOCÈLE (Fr.), n. U^{6}n^2-gwen-o-se^{2}l. From *unguen*, fat, and κήλη, a tumor. See AÏ.

UNGUIS (Lat.), n. m. U^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)'gwi^{2}s. Fr., *onglet* (5th def.). Ger., *Nagel* (1st and 5th def's), *Nagellänge* (6th def.). 1. See NAIL (1st def.). 2. The hard, horny termination of the beak of a bird. [L, 221.] 3. See ONYX (2d def.). 4. The pes hippocampi of the hippocampus major. [I, 3 (K).] 5. In botany, a claw or stalk of a petal. 6. Half an inch, being the length of the thumb-nail. [*a*, 35.]—**U. avis.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**U. corneæ.** See ONYX (2d def.).—**U. hippocraticus.** Of Hippocrates, the bluish discoloration of the nails observed in pulmonary diseases. [L, 57 (*a*, 50).]—**U. incarnatus, U. in carne.** See *Ingrowing* NAIL.—**U. in oculo.** See PTERYGIUM (2d def.).

UNGULA (Lat.), n. f. U^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)'gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-a^3. From *unguis*, a nail. See HOOF.—**Ungulæ palpebrarum.** An old term for the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

UNGULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. U^{3}n^{2}g(u^{4}n^{2}g)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'a^3. From *ungula*, a hoof. An order of the *Mammalia* comprising the hoofed quadrupeds. [B, 28 (*a*, 27).]

UNHEILBAR (Ger.), adj. Un'hil-ba^{3}r. See INCURABLE.

UNHEILSAM (Ger.), adj. Un'hil-za^{3}m. Unwholesome, insalubrious. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

UNIAXIAL, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-a^{2}x'i^2-'l. From *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axis. See MONAXIAL.

UNICELLULAR, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-se^{2}l'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *unicellularis* (from *unus*, one, and *cellula*, a small cell). Fr., *unicellulaire*. Ger., *einzellig, unicellulär*. Consisting of but one cell. [J.]

UNICISM, n. U^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}zm. From *unicus*, one only. Lat., *unitarismus*. Fr., *unicisme*. Ger., *Unitätslehre*. The doctrine that chancre and chancroid are both due to a single virus (cf. DUALISM [5th def.]). [*a*, 48.]

UNICIST, n. U^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}st. A believer in unicism. [*a*, 17.]

UNICITÉ (Fr.), n. U^6-ne-se-ta. The property of being unique (applied by Ricord to syphilis to indicate that it can affect an individual only once). [A, 319 (*a*, 48).]

UNICORN-ROOT, n. U^{2}n'i^2-ko^{2}rn-ru^{4}t. See ALETRIS *farinosa*.

UNICORNU (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}n(un)-i^2-ko^{2}rn'u^2(u). From *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn. See RHINOCEROS.

UNIFLOROUS, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *uniflorus* (from *unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *uniflore*. Ger., *einblüthig, einblumig*. Bearing a single flower. [*a*, 35.]

UNIFOLIATE, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-fol'i^2-at. Lat., *unifoliatus* (from *unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *unifeuillé*. Ger., *einblättrig*. 1. Bearing but one leaf. 2. Unifoliolate. [*a*, 35.]

UNIFOLIOLATE, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-fol'i^2-o^{2}l-at. Lat., *unifoliolatus* (from *unus*, one, and *foliolum*, a little leaf). Fr., *unifoliolé*. Ger., *eintheilblättrig*. Of a compound leaf, consisting of a single leaflet. [*a*, 35.]

UNIGLANS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}n(un)'i^2-gla^{2}nz(gla^{3}ns). Gen., *-gland'is*. Fr., *unigland*. Of Mirbel, a cupulate fruit containing but one glans (*e. g.*, an acorn). [*a*, 35.]

UNIJUGATE, adj. U^{2}n-i^{2}j'u^{2}g-at. Lat., *unijugus* (from *unus*, one, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *unijugué*. Ger., *einpaarig*. Having but one jugum, or pair of leaflets. [*a*, 35.]

UNILABIATE, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-lab'i^2-at. Lat., *unilabiatus* (from *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip). Ger., *einlippig*. Having but one lip (said of a corolla in which one lip is obsolete). [*a*, 35.]

UNILATERAL, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. Lat., *unilateralis* (from *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side). Fr., *unilatéral*. Ger., *einseitig*. 1. One-sided, growing on or turned all toward one side of an axis. [*a*, 35.] 2. Affecting only one side of the body or one of two laterally paired organs.

UNILOBATE, adj. U^{2}n-i^{2}l'o^{2}b-at. Lat., *unilobatus* (from *unus*, one, and *lobus*, a lobe). Fr., *unilobé*. Ger., *einlappig*. Having but one lobe. The *Unilobatæ* (Fr., *unilobées*) are the monocotyledons. [*a*, 35.]

UNILOCULAR, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-lo^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *unilocularis* (from *unus*, one, and *loculus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *uniloculaire*. Ger., *einkammerig, einfächerig*. 1. Having but one loculus; one-celled. [*a*, 35.] 2. Of a cystic tumor, made up of only one cyst.

UNINERVATE, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-nu^{5}rv'at. Lat., *uninervis* (from *unus*, one, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *uninerve*. Ger., *einnervig*. Having only one rib or midrib. [*a*, 35.]

UNINERVI-OBLITERATUS (Lat.), adj. U^{2}n(un)-i^2-nu^{6}r-(ne^{2}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-o^{2}b-li^{2}t(let)-e^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *unus*, one, *nervus*, a nerve, and *obliterare*, to obliterate. Fr., *uninervi-oblitéré.* Having a single rib (midrib) which is obliterated before reaching the margin of the leaf. [α, 35.]

UNINTERRUPTED, adj. U^{3}n-i^{2}nt-u^{6}r-ru^{3}pt′e^{2}d. Consisting of equal parts or of parts which increase or decrease regularly; continuous. [α, 35.]

UNINUCLEAR, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-nu^{2}k′le^2-a^{3}r. From *unus*, one, and *nucleus*, a nut. Ger., *einkernig, uninucleär.* Having but a single nucleus. [J.]

UNIO (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}n(un)′i^2-o. Gen., *o′nis.* From *unus*, one. See UNION.—**U. thalamorum nervorum opticorum.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain.*—**U. vasorum.** See ANASTOMOSIS (2d def.).

UNIOCULAR, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-o^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *uniocularis, uniocullatus* (from *unus*, one, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *uniocul*é. Ger., *einäugig.* 1. Having but one eye. [F.] See CYCLOPS. 2. In botany, having but one point (eye) of vegetation. [α, 35.]

UNION, n. U^{2}n′yu^{3}n. Gr., ἕνωσις. Lat., *unio* (from *unus*, one). Fr., *u.* Ger., *U., Verbindung.* The act or process of conjoining two or more things, also the condition of being so conjoined. [E; α, 48.]—**Dissolved u.** A condition sometimes seen in fractures in which, callus having once formed and the fragments having been united, the reparative material subsequently dissolves and disappears. [E, 4.]—**Primary u.** See *First* INTENTION.—**Secondary u.** See *Second* INTENTION.—**U. of granulations.** See *Third* INTENTION.—**Vicious u.** The condition of deformity following badly united fractures. [E.]

UNIOVULAR, UNIOVULATE, adj's. U^{2}n-i^2-o^{2}v′u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at. From *unus*, one, and *ovulum*, a little egg. Ger., *eineiig.* Having a solitary ovule. [α, 35.]

UNIPARA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}n(un)-i^{2}p′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3. From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. A woman who is parturient for the first time. [α, 48.]

UNIPAROUS, adj. U^{2}n-i^{2}p′a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. 1. Of animals, usually bringing forth but one fœtus at a birth. 2. In botany, producing but one (*e. g.*, a u. cyme is a cyme with one lateral axis). [α, 35.]

UNIPETALOUS, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-pe^{2}t′′l-u^{3}s. Lat., *unipetalus* (from *unus*, one and *petalum*, a petal). Fr., *unipétale.* Ger., *einzelblumenblättrig.* Consisting of a single petal (the others being aborted or non-developed); not to be confounded with *gamopetalous.* [α, 35.]

UNIPOLAR, adj. U^{2}n-i^{2}p′o^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *unipolaris* (from *unus*, one, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *unipolaire.* Ger., *einpolig.* Of cells, having but one process. [B.]

UNISERIAL, UNISERIATE, adj's. U^{2}n-i^2-ser′i^2-′l, -at. From *unus*, one, and *series*, a row. Fr., *unisérié.* Arranged in a single line. [α, 35.]

UNISEXUAL, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-se^{2}x′u^2-′l. Lat., *unisexualis* (from *unus*, one, and *sexus*, a sex). Fr., *unisexual.* Ger., *eingeschlechtlich.* Having the sexual organs of but one sex; of a flower, having stamens or pistils only. The *Unisexuales* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, consisting of the *Euphorbiaceæ, Cupuliferæ, Juglandeæ*, etc. [α, 35.]

UNISSANT (Fr.), adj. U^6-ne-sa^{3}n^2. See CONNECTIVE.

UNIT, n. U^{2}n′i^{2}t. From *unus*, one. Fr., *unité.* Ger., *Einheit.* 1. A single individual. 2. A quantity adopted as a starting-point by comparison with which other quantities are measured. [α, 48.]

UNITAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. U^6-ne-ta^{2}r. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's first class of monsters, including all in which the elements of a single individual only are found. [A, 301 (α, 34).]

UNITARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}n(un)-i^{2}t-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From *unitas*, unity. Ger., *Unitätslehre.* See UNICISM.

UNITÉ (Fr.), n. U^6-ne-ta. 1. Oneness, unity. [α, 48.] 2. See UNIT.—**U. morbide.** In pathology, the aggregate of the lesions and symptoms which present in different cases sufficient analogy to be classed together under one name. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

UNITIF (Fr.), adj. U^6-ne-tef. See CONNECTIVE.

UNIVALENCE, n. U^{2}n-i^{2}v′′l-e^{2}ns. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Einwerthigkeit.* The condition or property of being univalent. [B.]

UNIVALENT, adj. U^{2}n-i^{2}v′′l-e^{2}nt. From *unus*, one, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *einwerthig.* Having an atomicity of one (*i. e.*, being capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in a compound). [B.]

UNIVALVE, adj. U^{2}n′i^2-va^{2}lv. From *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve. Having a single valve; as a n., a mollusc having a shell consisting of a single valve or piece. [α, 48.]

UNIVERSAL, adj. U^{2}n-i^2-vu^{6}r′s′l. Lat., *universalis* (from *universus*, together). In botany, general, in contradistinction to partial. [α, 35.]

UNIVOQUE (Fr.), adj. U^6-ne-vok. Unequivocal, acting in one way only; of generation, normal (cf. EQUIVOCAL). [A, 385 (α, 48).]

UNLEBENSFÄHIG (Ger.), adj. Un′lab-e^{2}nz-fa-i^{2}g. Not viable. [α, 14.]

UNLINING, n. U^{3}n-lin′i^{2}n^2. See CHORISIS.

UNLÖSLICH (Ger.), adj. Un′lu^{6}s-li^{2}ch^2. See INSOLUBLE.

UNMÄSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Un′mas-si^{2}g-kit. See INTEMPERANCE.

UNOCULUS (Lat.), adj. U^{2}n(un)-o^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See UNIOCULAR.

UNONA (Lat.), n. f. Un-on′a^3. Fr., *u., unone.* A genus of anonaceous trees or shrubs. The *Unoneæ* (Fr., *unonées*) are a subdivision (tribe) of the *Anonaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**U. æthiopica.** See HABZELIA *æthiopica.*—**U. narum.** See UVARIA *narum.*

UNORDENTLICH (Ger.), adj. Un′ord-e^{2}nt-li^{2}ch^2. Irregular, atactic.

UNPAAR (Ger.), **UNPAARIG** (Ger.), adj's. Un′pa^{3}r, -pa^{3}r-i^{2}g. See AZYGOS.

UNREGELMÄSSIG (Ger.), adj. Un′rag-e^{2}l-mas-si^{2}g. See IRREGULAR.

UNREIF (Ger.), adj. Un′rif. Unripe, immature. [α, 35.]

UNREIN (Ger.), n. Un′rin. Unclean, dirty. [α, 14.]

UNREINHEIT (Ger.), **UNREINLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. Un′rin-hit, -li^{2}ch^2-kit. Uncleanliness. [α, 14.]

UNREIZBAR (Ger.), adj. Un′rits-ba^{3}r. Not irritable.

UNRUHE (Ger.), n. Un′ru-e^2. Restlessness.—**Muskelu′.** 1. Chorea minor. [D.] 2. See CONVULSIBILITY.

UNSATURATED, adj. U^{3}n-sa^{2}t′u^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. Ger., *ungesättigt.* Of a compound, not having the total combining capacities of all its elements satisfied; of a solution, not containing its maximum of a soluble body. [B; L.]

UNSCHÄDLICH (Ger.), adj. Un′shad-li^{2}ch^2. Harmless. [α, 48.]

UNSCHMERZHAFT (Ger.), n. Un′shme^{2}rts-ha^{3}ft. Painless.

UNSINNIG (Ger.), adj. Un′zi^{2}n-i^{2}g. Demented, insane. [α, 14.]

UNSOUNDNESS OF MIND, n. U^{3}n-su^5′u^{4}nd-ne^{2}s. A mental condition in which there is inability to transact ordinary affairs properly or to follow certain lines of thought consecutively. [α, 34.]

UNSTABLE, adj. U^{3}n-sta′b′l. Lat., *instabilis.* Fr., *instable.* Ger., *unbeständig.* Not fixed or permanent. [α, 48.]

UNSYMMETRICAL, adj. U^{3}n-si^{2}m-e^{2}t′ri^{2}k′l. 1. Destitute of symmetry (cf. SYMMETRY and ASYMMETRY). [α, 48.] 2. Of a flower, having whorls which differ in numerical plan. [α, 35.] 3. Of a trisubstituted benzene compound, having two of the replacing radicles attached to two neighboring carbon atoms and the third to the carbon atom which is not adjacent to either of these two. [B.] Cf. SYMMETRICAL.

UNTERBAUCH (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-ba^3-u^{4}ch^2. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

UNTERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Unt-e^{2}r-bi^{2}nd′un^2. See LIGATION and LIGATURE (1st def.).

UNTERCHLORIG (Ger.), adj. Unt-e^{2}r-klor′i^{2}g. Hypochlorous. [B.]—**U′säure.** Hypochlorous acid. [B.]

UNTERCHLORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Unt-e^{2}r-klor′zoir-e^2. See CHLORINE *peroxide.*

UNTERDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Unt-e^{2}r-dru^{6}k′un^2. See SUPPRESSION.

UNTEREITERN (Ger.), v. intr. Unt′e^{2}r-it-e^{2}rn. To suppurate beneath. [L, 46 (α, 21).]

UNTERGESICHT (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-ge^2-zi^{2}ch^{2}t. The lower part of the face. [α, 32.]

UNTERHALS (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-ha^{3}ls. The lower part of the neck. [α, 48.]

UNTERHAUT (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-ha^3-u^{4}t. 1. See CORIUM (1st def.). 2. The subcutaneous tissue. [J.]

UNTERHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Unt′e^{2}r-hoit-i^{2}g. See SUBCUTANEOUS.

UNTERHIRN (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-hern. See SUBENCEPHALON.

UNTERHORN (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-ho^{2}rn. See *Descending* HORN *of the lateral ventricle.*

UNTERKIEFER (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-kef-e^{2}r. See *Inferior* MAXILLA.—**U′ast.** The ramus of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31.]—**U′phänomen.** See *Jaw*-JERK.

UNTERKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-kem-e^{2}n-de^{2}k-e^{2}l-stu^{6}k. See *Subopercular* BONE.

UNTERKINN (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-ki^{2}n. 1. The lower part of the chin. [α, 14.] 2. See BUCCULA (1st def.).

UNTERKÜHLT (Ger.), adj. Unt-e^{2}r-ku^{6}lt′. Cooled below the freezing point without solidifying. [B.]

UNTERLAPPEN (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-la^{3}p-pe^{2}n. See *Biventral* LOBE and *Temporo-sphenoidal* LOBE.—**Hinterer U.** See *Posterior inferior* LOBE.

UNTERLASSEN (Ger.), n. Unt-e^{2}r-la^{3}s′se^{2}n. See INTERMISSION.

UNTERLAUFUNG (Ger.), n. Unt-e^{2}r-la^3′u^{4}f-un^2. See ECCHYMOSIS and EXTRAVASATION.

UNTERLEIB (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r lib. See ABDOMEN.—**U′sbeschauer.** See LAPAROSCOPE.—**U′sblähung.** See TYMPANITES.—**U′sbruch.** See *Abdominal* HERNIA.

UNTERPHOSPHORIG (Ger.), adj. Unt′e^{2}r-fos-for-i^{2}g. See HYPOPHOSPHOROUS.—**U′säure.** Hypophosphorous acid. [B.]

UNTERPHOSPHORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-fos-for-zoir-e^2. Phosphatic acid. [A, 324.]

UNTERRIPPENGEGEND (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r ri^{2}p-pe^{2}n-gag-e^{2}nd. See *Hypochondriac* REGION.

UNTERSALPETERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-za^{3}l-pat-e^{2}r-zoir-e^2. Hyponitric acid. [A, 324.]

UNTERSCHEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Unt′e^{2}r-shid-un^2. See DIFFERENTIATION and DIAGNOSIS.

UNTERSCHENKEL (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-she²n²k-e²l. See LEG (1st def.).—**U'strecker.** See EXTENSOR *quadriceps femoris.*

UNTERSCHIED (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-shed. See DIAPHORA.

UNTERSCHLÄCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Unt'e²r-shlach²t-i²g. See SUCCUBOUS.

UNTERSCHLÄFENFIRSTE (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-shlaf-e²n-ferst-e². See *Infratemporal* CREST.

UNTERSCHLÜSSELBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-shlu⁶s-se²l-bin-musk-e²l. See SUBCLAVIUS.

UNTERSCHULTERBLATTMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-shult-e²r-bla³t-musk-e²l. See SUBSCAPULARIS.

UNTERSCHWEFLIG (Ger.), adj. Unt-e²r-shwaf'li²g. See HYPOSULPHUROUS.

UNTERSCHWEFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-shwaf-e²l-zoir-e². Hyposulphuric acid. [A, 324.]

UNTERSUCHUNG (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-zuch²-un². See EXAMINATION.—**Doppelte U.** Combined abdomino-vaginal examination. —**Fingeru'.** See *Digital* EXAMINATION.—**Gemischte U., Mehrseitige U.** See *Bimanual* EXAMINATION.—**Sondenu'.** An examination with a sound.—**U'slehre.** See DOCIMASIOLOGIA.

UNTERTAUCHEN (Ger.), **UNTERTAUCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Unt'e²r-ta³-u⁴ch²-e²n, -un². See IMMERSION.

UNTERTUCH (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-tuch². See ALÈZE.

UNTERWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Unt'e²r-vib-i²g. See HYPOGYNOUS.

UNTERWUNDARZT (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-vund-a³rtst. An assistant surgeon. [*a*, 14.]

UNTERWURM (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-vurm. See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.

UNTERZWICKEL (Ger.), n. Unt'e²r-tswi²k e²l. See SUBCUNEUS.

UNVERBRENNBAR (Ger.), **UNVERBRENNLICH** (Ger.), adj's. Un'fe²r-bre²n-ba³r, -li²ch². See INCOMBUSTIBLE.

UNVERDAULICH (Ger.), adj. Un'fe²r-da³-u⁴-li²ch². See INDIGESTIBLE.

UNVERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. Un'fe²r-da³-u⁴-un². See INDIGESTION (1st def.).

UNVERMÖGEN (Ger.), n. Un'fe²r-mu⁶g-e²n. See IMPOTENCE.

UNVERTRÄGLICH (Ger.), adj. Un'fe²r-trag-li²ch². See INCOMPATIBLE.

UNVOLLKOMMEN (Ger.), adj. Un'fol-ko³m-me²n. See IMPERFECT.

UNWELL, adj. U³n-we²l'. 1. Sick, affected with illness. [*a*, 48.] 2. See MENSTRUOUS (2d def.).

UNWILLKÜRLICH (Ger.), adj. Un'vi²l-ku⁶r-li²ch². See INVOLUNTARY.

UNWOHLSEIN (Ger.), n. Un'vol-zin. Indisposition. [L, 57.]

UNWURZELKEIMER (Ger.), n. pl. Un'vurts-e²l-kim-e²r. See ARRHIZOBLASTÆ.

UNXIA (Lat.), n. f. U³n²x(u⁴n²x)'i²-a². Fr., *unxie.* A genus of the *Compositæ,* referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Melampodium.* [*a*, 35.]—**U. camphorata.** A Surinam species; used as a sudorific, and especially as an application in lumbago. [*a*, 35.]

UNZEITIG (Ger.), adj. Un'tsit-i²g. Premature, immature. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

UNZULÄNGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Un'tsu-lan²-li²ch²-kit. See INSUFFICIENCY.

UNZURECHNUNGSFÄHIG (Ger.), adj. Un'tsu-re²ch²-nun²z-fa-i²g. Not accountable, irresponsible. [*a*, 14.]

UPAS (Mal.), n. U²'pa²s. A poison, especially the *U. antiar* and *U. tieute.* [*a*, 35.]—**U. antiar.** See ANTIAR.—**U.-bidji.** See SOPHORA *tomentosa.*—**U. radja, U. tieute.** A poison more active than the antiar u., prepared from a decoction of the root-bark of *Strychnos tieute,* mixed with garlic, pepper, etc. It resembles strychnine in its effects. [*a*, 35.]—**U.-tree.** See ANTIARIS *toxicaria.*

UPPER BLUE LICK SPRINGS, n. U³p'u⁶r-blu²-li²k. A place in Nicholas County, Kentucky, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

URACHAL, adj. U²r'a²-k'l. Pertaining to the urachus.

URACHUS (Lat.), n. m. U²r(ur)'a²k(a³ch²)-u³s(u⁴s.) From οὖρον, urine, and ἔχειν, to hold. Fr., *ouraque.* Ger., *Harngang, Harnstrang, Harnblasenschnur, Blasenband.* In the embryo, a tubular extension of the walls of the urinary bladder toward and in part through the umbilicus to join the allantois; in the human embryo it does not generally pass beyond the root of the umbilical cord. In the adult, a ligamentous cord resulting from obliteration of the u. of the embryo connecting the bladder with the front wall of the abdomen. [A, 5; L, 12 (*a*, 27).]

URACRASIA (Lat.), **URACRATIA** (Lat.), n's f. U²r(ur)-a²k(a³k)-raz(ra³s)'i²-a³, -ra²sh(ra³t)-i(e)'a². From οὖρον, urine, and ακρασία, or ἀκράτεια, debility. See ENURESIS.

URÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From οὖρον, urine, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *urémie.* Ger., *Urämie, Harnstoffblutvergiftung.* A poisoned state of the blood due to defective elimination of the elements of urine in consequence of impairment of the functional capability of the kidneys, or by their resorption in cases of retention of urine; characterized by stupor and, especially in lying-in women, by convulsions.—**Dyspnœic u., Pulmonary u.** See *Uræmic* DYSPNŒA.—**Renal u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the kidneys. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**Ureteral u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the ureters. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**Urethral u.** U. caused by constriction of the urethra and consequent retention of urine. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**Vesical u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the bladder. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

URÆMIC, adj. U²r-e²m'i²k. Lat., *uræmicus.* Fr., *urémique.* Ger., *urämisch.* Pertaining to or due to uræmia. [D.]

URAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. U²r(ur)-a²g(a³g)-og'u³s(u⁴s). From οὖρον, urine, and ἄγειν, to drive. Fr., *uragogue.* See DIURETIC.

URAL, n. U²'r'l. Lat., *uralium.* A hypnotic combination of urethane and chloral hydrate; used in cardiac disease, mental disorders, and hysteria. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 1, 1890, p. 130.]

URALI, n. Ur-a³'le. See CURARE (1st def.).

URALIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²r(ur)-a(a³)'li²-u³m(u⁴m). See URAL.

URAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. U²r-a²m-i²d-o-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide uramidobenzoïque.* Ger., *Uramidobenzoësäure.* An acid, $C_8H_8N_2O_3$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthou' acid,* acicular crystals; *metau' acid,* acicular or prismatic crystals containing water of crystallization; and *parau' acid,* long tabular crystals. [B; B. 3 (*a*, 38).]

URAMIDOXIME, n. U²r-a²m-i²d-o²x'i²m. A body having at once the structure of a substituted urea and of an amidoxime. [B.]

URAMIL, n. U²r'a²m-i²l. Fr., *uramile.* Ger., *U.* Of Liebig and Wöhler, dialuramide. [B, 4.]

URANALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)-a²l(a³l)'i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *-ys'eos (-al'ysis).* From οὖρον, urine, and ἀνάλυσις, a loosing. The analysis of urine.

URANATE, n. U²r'a²n-at. A compound of a metallic oxide with uranium trioxide. [B. 3.]

URANE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ra³n. A substance long considered an elementary body, but now shown to be a uranium oxide. [B.]

URANFÄNGLICH (Ger.), adj. Ur'a³n-fan²-li²ch². See PRIMORDIAL.

URANIC, adj. U²r-a²n'i²k. Fr., *uranique.* Containing uranium as a hexad radicle. [B.]

URANIN, n. U²r'a²n-i²n. 1. A compound of fluorescein with ammonia. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1882, 2, 3, 4 (B).] 2. A dye-stuff, $C_{20}H_{10}O_5Na_2$, the sodium salt of fluorescein. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

URANISCOCHASMA (Lat.), n. n. U²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)-i²sk-o(o³)-ka²z(ch²a³s)'ma³. Gen., *-chas'matos (-atis).* From οὐρανίσκος, the palate, and χάσμα, a yawning. See *Cleft* PALATE.

URANISCONITIS (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)-i²sk-o²n-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* From οὐρανίσκος, the palate. Fr., *palatite.* Ger., *Gaumenentzündung.* Inflammation of the palate. [E.]

URANISCOPLASTY, n. U²r-a²n-i²sk'o-pla²st-i². Lat., *uraniscoplastice* (from οὐρανίσκος, the palate, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *uraniscoplastie.* See URANOPLASTY.

URANISCORRHAPHY, n. U²r-a²n-i²sk-o²r'a²f-i². Lat., *uraniscorrhaphia, uraniscorrhaphe* (from οὐρανίσκος, the palate, and ῥαφή, a suture). Fr., *uraniscorrhaphie.* See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

URANISCOSTÉOPLASTIE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ra³-ne-sko-sta-o-pla³st-e. Restoration of the osseous palate by a plastic operation.

URANISCUS (Lat.), n. m. U²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)-i²sk'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., οὐρανίσκος (from οὐρανός, the vault of heaven). The vault of the mouth, the palate. [*a*, 48.]

URANIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²r(ur)-an(a³n)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *u.* Ger., *Uran.* A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789, eight years after the discovery of the planet Uranus, from which it was named. It occurs in nature usually as an oxide. It is a hard, malleable, grayish-white metal of silvery lustre. In composition it acts as a tetrad, pentad, or hexad. Symbol, U; sp. gr., 18·33; atomic weight, 240. [B, 3.]—**U. tetroxide.** A body, UO_4, forming either a colorless micro-crystalline powder, or, combined with water of crystallization, $UO_4 + 2H_2O$, a yellowish-white substance. [B.]—**U. trioxide.** A brownish-yellow powder, $UO_3 = (UO_2)'O$. [B, 3.]

URANLAGE (Ger.), n. Ur'a³n-la³g-e². A primary rudiment; a germ. [A, 8.]

URANOCOLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. U²r(ur)''a²n(a³n)-o(o³)-ko²l-o²b-om'a³. Gen., *-bom'atos (-atis).* From οὐρανός, the palate, and κολόβωμα, mutilation. See *Cleft* PALATE.

URANOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³. From οὐρανός, heaven, and μανία, madness. A form of megalomania involving belief in the subject's divine or celestial origin. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]

URANOPLASTIC, adj. U²r-a²n-o-pla²st'i²k. Fr., *uranoplastique.* Ger., *Uranoplastik.* Pertaining to uranoplasty. [L, 197.]

URANOPLASTY, n. U²r'a²n-o-pla²st-i². From οὐρανός, the palate, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *ouranoplastie, uranoplastie.* Ger., *Gaumenbildung, Uranoplastik.* The plastic surgery of the palate. Cf. STAPHYLORRHAPHY.—**Dieffenbach's u., Fergusson's u.** An operation in which the edges of the hard palate are first drilled with holes with a curved brad-awl for the passage of the threads; the palate itself is then cut through with a chisel in a line parallel to and half an inch from the edge of the cleft; the edges are thus brought together, and the spaces left where the cuts are made by the chisel are allowed to heal by granulation. [E.]—**Mason's u.** An operation in which the holes are first drilled with a curved brad-awl through the hard palate on each side of the cleft to facilitate the use of the chisel and guide it in the division of the bone. [E.]

URANORRHAPHE (Lat.), **URANORRHAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. U²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)-o²r'ra²f(ra³f)-e(a), -o²r-ra³f(raf)'i²-a³. Gen., *-rhaph'es, -rhaph'iæ.* From οὐρανός, the palate and ῥαφή, a suture. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

URANOSCHISIS (Lat.), **URANOSCHISMA** (Lat.), u's f. and n. U[2]r(ur)-a[2]n(a[3]n)-o[2]sk(o[2]sch[2])'i[2]s-i[2]s, -o(o[3])-ski[2]z(sch[2]i[2]s)'ma[3]. Gen., *-schis'eos* (*-osch'isis*), *-schis'matos* (*-atis*). From οὐρανός, the palate, and σχίζειν, to cleave. See *Cleft* PALATE.

URANOSO-URANIC, adj. U[2]r-a[2]n-os"o-u[2]r-a[2]n'i[2]k. Containing uranium both as a tetrad and as a hexad radicle. [B.]

URANO-STAPHYLORRHAPHY, n. U[2]r"a[2]n-o-sta[2]f-i[2]l-o[2]r'a[2]f-i[2]. From οὐρανός, the palate, σταφυλή, the uvula, and ῥαφή, a suture. Suture of the hard and of the soft palate. [*a*, 34.]

URANOUS, adj. U[2]r'a[2]n-u[3]s. Fr., *uraneux.* Containing uranium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]

URANOXYD (Ger.), n. Ur-a[3]n'ox-u[6]d". Uranium trioxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, a salt of uranyl. [B.]

URANOXYDUL (Ger.), n. Ur-a[3]n'ox-u[6]d-ul". Uranium dioxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, a uranous oxysalt. [B.]

URANYL, n. U[2]r'a[2]n-i[2]l. Fr., *uranyle.* The dibasic radicle, UO_2'', supposed to be present in the uranic compounds. [B, 2, 3.]—**U. acetate.** A substance, $UO_2.(C_2H_3O_2)_2+H_2O$, proposed as a test for albumin. [B.]—**U. and ammonium carbonate.** A lemon-colored, crystalline salt. $UO_2CO_3.''(NH_4)_2CO_3$. [B, 3.]—**U. and ammonium phosphate.** A greenish-yellow substance, $UO_2.(NH_4).PO_4$, formed in one of the processes for the volumetric determination of phosphoric acid and also of uranium. [B, 3.]—**U. and calcium carbonate.** An apple-green substance, $UO_2CO_3\text{-}CaCO_3 + 10H_2O$, occurring native as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**U. and potassium carbonate.** A crystalline salt, $UO_2CO_3.2K_2CO_3$. [B, 3.]—**U. and potassium fluoride.** A body, $UO_2F_2.3KF$, forming lemon-colored crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. arsenate.** A compound of u. and arsenic acid. Salts of the constitution $(UO_2)_3.(AsO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$ and $(UO_2).HAsO_4 + 4H_2O$ are known. [B, 2, 3.]—**U. bromide.** A body, UO_2,Br_2, forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. carbonate.** A compound of u. and carbonic acid. Double carbonates of u. and the alkaline metals and earths are known. [B.]—**U. chloride.** A yellow crystalline mass, $UO_2.Cl_2$, or, combined with water of crystallization, $UO_2.Cl_2+H_2O$. It forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkaline metals and with the hydrochlorides of organic basic compounds. [B, 3.]—**U. disulphate.** See *U. pyrosulphate.*—**U. fluoride.** A light-colored amorphous mass, $UO_2.F_2$. It forms double salts with the fluorides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, and barium. [B, 3.]—**U. hydroxide.** A yellowish mass, $UO_2.(OH)_2+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**U. nitrate.** A body, $UO_2(NO_3)_2+6H_2O$, forming prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. oxide.** See URANIUM *trioxide.*—**U. peruranate.** See URANIUM *tetroxide.*—**U. phosphate.** A compound of u. and phosphoric acid; the salt $UO_2.(H_2PO_4)_2+3H_2O$, or $2UO_2.(H_2PO_4)_2+3H_2O$, is known. [B, 3.]—**U. pyrosulphate.** A crystalline compound, $UO_2.S_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**U. sulphate.** A substance, $UO_2.SO_4+3H_2O$, crystallizable with difficulty. It forms a green compound with sulphuric acid, $UO_2.SO_4+H_2SO_4$, and double sulphates with the alkaline metals. [B, 3.] See also *U. pyrosulphate.*—**U. sulphide.** The compound $UO_2.S$. [B, 3.]

URAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. U[2]r(ur)-a[2]p(a[3]p)-o[2]st-em(am)'a[3]. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). From οὖρον, urine, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. An abscess containing urine. [E.]

URARI, n. U[2]r-a[3]r'e. See CURARE.

URAROMA (Lat.), n. n. U[2]r(ur)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-om'a[3]. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From οὖρον, urine, and ἄρωμα, a spice. Ger., *Harnarom.* A special musk-like odor said to have been observed in the urine of gouty persons and of some animals. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

URARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-a[3]rth-ri(re)'ti[2]s. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From οὖρον, urine, and ἄρθρον, a joint. See ARTHRITIS *uratica.*

URATE, n. U[2]r'at. Lat., *uras.* Fr., *u.* Ger., *harnsaures Salz.* A salt of uric acid. [K.]

URATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *uras*, a urate. The precipitation of crystalline urates in the tissues or fluids of the body. [W. Roberts, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 22, 1890 (*a*, 34).]

URATURIA (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-u[2]r(ur)'i[2]-a[3]. From *uras*, a urate, and οὖρον, urine. Gen., *Uraturie.* An abnormal excretion of urates in the urine. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

URAWEL, n. A place in the Caucasus where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

URBALACONE (It.), n. Ur-ba[3]-la[3]-ko'na. A place in Corsica where there are hot sulphurous springs. [*a*, 14.]

URBANYA, n. U[6]r-ba[3]n-ya[3]. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

URBEROAGA DE ALZOLA (Sp.), n. Urb-ar-o-a[3]g'a[3] da a[3]l-th[2]o'la[3]. A place in Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a warm mineral spring. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

URBEROAGA DE UBIELLA, n. Urb-ar-o-a[3]g'a[3] da Ub-e-e[2]l'ya[3]. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

URBILD (Ger.), n. Ur'bi[2]ld. See ARCHETYPE.

URCEOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. U[5]rs(u[4]rk)-e[2]-o[2]l-ar(a[3]r)'i[2]-a[3]. From *urceolus*, a little pitcher. Fr., *urcéolaire.* Ger., *Krugflechte.* A genus of lichens. The *Urceolariaceæ* (*Urceolarieæ*, *Urceolarinæ*) are a subfamily of the *Lecanoreæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**U. esculenta.** A species used as food in northern Russia. [*a*, 35.]

URCEOLATE, adj. U[5]rs'e[2]-o[2]l-at. Lat., *urceolatus* (from *urceolus*, a little pitcher). Fr., *urcéolé.* Ger., *krugig.* Urn-shaped. [*a*, 35.]

URCEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. U[5]rs(u[4]rk)-e(e[2])'o[2]l-u[3]s(u[4]s). Dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher. Fr., *urcéole.* Ger., *Krug.* Any one of various urn-shaped parts (*e. g.*, the calyx-tube of roses or [De Candolle] the perigynium of the *Cariceæ*). [*a*, 35.]—**U. nectarifer.** Ger., *Honigkrug.* The urceolate (often nectariferous) perianth of *Mirabilis*, *Balanites*, etc. [*a*, 35.]

URDARM (Ger.), n. Ur'da[3]rm. See ARCHENTERON and BLASTOCŒLE.

UREA (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-e(a)'a[3]. From οὖρον, urine. Fr., *urée.* Ger., *Harnstoff.* Carbamide, or carboxyldiamine, $CON_2H_4 = C\left\{\begin{matrix}O\\ NH_2)_2\end{matrix}\right.$ (or $H_2N-(CO)-NH_2$), the chief solid constituent of the urine and the principal excretory product containing nitrogen. It forms long, colorless, prismatic crystals, melting at 130° C., soluble in water and moderately soluble in alcohol. It acts as a base, forming addition compounds with acids and their salts and with metallic oxides. It is decomposed by heat and moisture, and more slowly by the action of an organized ferment (*Micrococcus ureæ*), into normal ammonium carbonate. This process takes place in the urine, constituting its so-called alkaline fermentation and giving to stale urine its peculiar strong ammoniacal odor. U. is also decomposed into cyanogen compounds (cyanuric acid and ammelide) by the action of dry heat. It is remarkable as being the first organic body that was prepared artificially, Wöhler having accomplished this in 1828 by making the isomeric cyanate of ammonium, and then transforming the latter into u. by evaporation. [B.]—**Mesoxalyl u.** See ALLOXAN.—**U. and mercury nitrate.** An addition compound of varying composition formed by the action of mercuric nitrate on u. [B.]—**U. argentic oxide.** Ger., *Harnstoffsilberoxyd.* A grayish granular substance, $2CO.N_2H_4.3Ag_2O$. [B.]—**U. cyanurate.** See TETRURET.—**U. hydrochloride.** A deliquescent crystalline mass, $CON_2H_4.HCl = H_2N-CO-NH_3Cl$, formed by the action of dry hydrochloric-acid gas on u. [B.]—**U. mercuric oxide.** Ger., *Harnstoffquecksilberoxyd.* 1. A white crystalline powder, $CON_2H_4.HgO$. 2. A gelatinous substance, $2CON_2H_4.3HgO$. 3. The compound $CON_2H_4.2HgO$. [B.]—**U. nitrate.** A substance, $CON_2H_4.HNO_3 = H_2N-(CO)-N_3HONO_2$, forming tabular crystals on the addition of nitric acid to a solution of u. (concentrated urine). [B.]—**U. oxalate.** A substance, $2CON_2H_4.H_2C_2O_4+2H_2O = H_2N-CO-NH_3.O.C_2O_2.O.H_3N-CO-NH_2+H_2O$, forming laminar crystals, and produced by the action of oxalic acid on a rather concentrated solution of u. [B.]—**U. sodiochloride.** A substance, $CON_2H_4.NaCl + H_2O$, obtained as a crystalline body by evaporating a solution containing both u. and sodium chloride urine. [B.]

URECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-e[2]k'ki[2]s(ch[2]u[6]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *-chys'eos* (*-ec'chysis*). From οὖρον, urine, and ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. Fr., *urecchyse.* Ger., *Harnergiessung.* Effusion of urine into the cellular tissue. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

URECHITES (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-e[2]k(e[2]ch[2])'i[2]t-ez(as). A genus of West Indian and Mexican apocynaceous undershrubs. [*a*, 35.]—**U. suberecta.** The *Echites suberecta.* [*a*, 35.]

URECHITIN, n. U[2]r-e[2]k-it'i[2]n. From *urechites* (*q. v.*). A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{42}O_8 + XH_2O$, obtained by Bowrey from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta.* [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

URECHITOXIN, n. U[2]r-e[2]k-i[2]-to[2]x'i[2]n. From *urechites* (*q. v.*), and τόξον, a bow. Of Bowrey, a glucoside obtained from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta.* [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

UREDO (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-ed(ad)'o. Gen., *-ed'inis.* From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *urédo.* Ger., *Schmierbrand* (3d def.). 1. Itching with a sensation of burning. 2. Urticaria. 3. The typical genus of the *Uredei* (of Fries, a subdivision of the *Uredinei*). The *Uredinaceæ* of Lindley are the *Coniomycetes* of Fries. The *Uredineæ* (Ger., *Uredineen*, *Rostpilze*), or *Uredinei* (Fr., *urédines*), are a division of the *Hypodermiæ*, parasitic as yellowish, brownish, or blackish spots (rusts) on the stems and leaves of various plants. Some of them are very destructive to crops (cf. *Corn*-MILDEW). [*a*, 35.]—**U. maydis.** See USTILAGO *maydis.*

UREDOSPORE, n. U[2]r-e[2]d'o-spor. From *uredo*, a blast, and σπόρος, a sowing. One of the yellowish spores (see under *Corn*-MILDEW) formed early in the season by the *Uredineæ.* U's are produced from a mycelium growing within a grass or other plant, on which they form rust-like spots. [*a*, 35.]

URÉE (Fr.), n. U[6]-ra. See UREA.

UREI (Ger.), n. Ur'i. See *Primitive* OVUM.

URELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. U[2]r(ur)-e[2]lk-om'a[3] Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). Ger., *Harngeschwür.* An ulcer of the urinary passages. [*a*, 34.]

URELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U[2]r(ur)-e[2]lk-os'i[2]s. Gen., *-cos'eos* (*-is*). From οὖρον, urine, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *urelcose.* 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Of Fuchs, any one of certain forms of ulceration, especially on the legs, supposed to be due to irregularities in the urinary secretion. [G, 5.]

UREMA (Lat.), n. n. U[2]r(ur)-em(am)'a[3]. Gen., *-em'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., οὔρημα (from οὖρον, urine). See URINE.

URÉMIE (Fr.), n. U[6]-ra-me. See URÆMIA.

URENA (Lat.), n. f. Ur-an'a[3]. Fr., *urène.* Indian mallow; a genus of tropical herbs and shrubs forming, with *Pavonia*, *Malvaviscus*, etc., a tribe (the *Ureneæ*) of the *Malvaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**U. heterophylla.** An Indian species. The root is used in snake-bites. [*a*, 35.]—**U. lobata.** A species found in southeastern Asia. The flowers are used as an emollient and expectorant, the leaves as a vulnerary, and the root as an oxytocic. [*a*, 35.]—**U. scabriuscula.** A shrub found from India to Brazil. The flowers are used as a pectoral, and the root and stem for flatulent colic. [*a*, 35.]

URENIUM (Lat.), n. n. U[2]r(ur)-en(an)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See UREA.

URENS (Lat.), adj. U[2]r(ur)'e[2]nz(ans). Gen., *-en'tis.* From *urere*, to burn. Stinging, having stinging hairs. [*a*, 35.]

UREO-CARBONIC ACID, n. U[2]r-e"o-ka[3]rb-o[2]n'i[2]k. See ALLOPHANIC *acid.*

UREORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^2-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *uréorrhée.* Excessive flow of urine, diabetes. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URESIÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}s(as)-i^2-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-is*). From οὔρησις, urination, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Fr., *urésiœsthèse.* Ger., *Pisserigsein.* A persistent inclination to urinate. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

URESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-is*). Gr., οὐρήσις (from οὐρεῖν, to urinate). Fr., *urèse.* See URINATION.

URETER (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-et(at)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., οὐρητήρ. Fr., *urétère.* Ger., *Harnleiter.* The tube continuous with the pelvis of the kidney, which transports the urine to the b adder. It consists of an external fibrous, an internal mucous, and an intervening muscular coat, is about fifteen or sixteen inches in length, the size of a goose-quill, and descends beneath the peritonæum to the point of reflection of the posterior false ligament of the bladder, between the folds of which it passes to the side of the bladder along which it runs, and pierces it obliquely about an inch and a half to two inches posterior to the opening of the urethra. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

URETERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-a^{2}lj(a^{3}lg)'-i^2-a^3. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *urétéralgie.* Ger., *Harnleiterschmerz.* Pain in the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETERIC, adj. U^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *urétérique, uretéral.* Ger., *uretrisch.* Pertaining to the ureters.

URETERITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter. Fr., *urétérite.* Ger., *Harnleiterentzündung.* Inflammation of the ureter. [α, 14.]

URETERODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and διάλυσις, dissolution. Fr., *urétérodialyse.* Ger., *Harnleiterverletzung.* Injury to or rupture of the ureter. [α, 14.]

URETEROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-is*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *urétérolithiase.* The formation or presence of a calculus in the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETEROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-ys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and λύσις, a loosing. Ger., *Harnleiterlähmung* (1st def.). 1. Paralysis of the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See URETERODIALYSIS.

URETEROPHLEGMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-(o^3)-fle^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *-phle'gmatos* (*-atis*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and φλέγμα, phlegm. Fr., *urétérophlegme.* Ger., *Harnleiterverschleimung.* An accumulation of mucus in the ureter. [α, 14.]

URETEROPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-fle^{2}g-maz(ma^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and φλεγμασία (see PHLEGMASIA). Fr., *urétérophlegmasie.* See URETERITIS.

URETEROPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-pi-(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and πύον, pus. Fr., *urétéropyose.* Ger., *Harnleitervereiterung.* Suppuration of the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *urétérorrhagia.* Ger., *Harnleiterblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETERORRHAPHY, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and ῥαφή, a suture. Suture of the ureter. [α, 34.]

URETEROSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-(o^3)-ste^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *-nos'eos* (*-is*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στέγνωσις, stenosis. Fr., *urétérostegnose.* Stricture of the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETEROSTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-(o^3)-ste^{2}n-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στένωμα, a contraction. Fr., *urétérosténome.* Ger., *Harnleiterverengerung.* Contraction of the ureter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}t(at)-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}st'-o^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *urétérostome.* Ger., *Harnleitermündung.* The mouth of the ureter, either in the pelvis of the kidney or in the bladder. [L, 41. 50 (α, 14).]

URETEROTOMY, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From οὐρητήρ, the ureter, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *urétérotomie.* Ger., *Harnleiterschnitt, Ureterotomie.* An incision into the ureter. [α, 14.]

URETERO-VAGINAL, adj. U^{2}r-e^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. Pertaining to the ureter and the vagina.

URETERO-UTERINE, adj. U^{2}r-e^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-u^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Pertaining to the ureter and the uterus.

URETHANE, n. U^{2}r'e^{2}th-an. Lat., *urethanum.* Fr., *uréthane.* Ger., *Urethan.* 1. Of Dumas, ethyl carbamate, so called because regarded as a compound of urea with ethyl carbonate $[2CO.\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\OC_2H_5\end{matrix}\right. = CON_2H_4.(C_2H_5)_2CO_3]$. It acts as a hypnotic. 2. Any one of the carbamates of a hydrocarbon radicle. [B.]—**Methyl u.** See METHYL *carbamate.*

URETHRA (Lat.), n. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)'ra^3. Gr.. οὐρήθρα (from οὐρεῖν, to urinate). Fr., *urèthre, urètre.* Ger., *Harnröhre.* The tube, consisting of an internal mucous coat and an external coat made up of two layers of muscular fibres, the internal being longitudinal and the external circular, which serves for voiding the urine, and in the male sex for the ejaculation of the semen. In the adult male it is about 9 inches in length and forms a portion of the penis. It is divided into three portions: the prostatic, where it passes through the prostate gland; the membranous, or intermediate part; and the spongy, or that which is surrounded by erectile tissue (the corpus spongiosum). Its mucous lining is freely supplied, except near the meatus urinarius, with a large number of glands (glands of Littre) and pouch-like recesses. Into the prostatic portion the ejaculatory ducts open. Except during the passage of urine or semen it is collapsed, with its longest diameter directed transversely. In the female it is about 1½ inch in length, is highly distensible, and is lodged in the anterior wall of the vagina. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Irritable u.** Hyperæsthesia or neuralgia of the u. [α, 34.]—**Penial u., Penile u.** That portion of the u. which is lodged within the penis.—**Posterior u.** See *Prevesical u.*—**Pouched u.** Of Fenwick, a sacculated u. ["Lancet," 1886, ii. p. 820 (α, 34).]—**Prevesical u., Prostatic u.** The prostatic portion of the u. (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Second u.** The deep part of the u.

URETHRÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-re^{2}m-(ra^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *uréthrémorrhagie.* Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the urethra. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETHRAL, adj. U^{2}r-eth'r'l. Lat., *urethralis.* Fr., *uréthral, urétral.* Ger., *u.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or affecting the urethra. [α, 17.]

URETHRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ra^{2}lj(ra^{3}lg)'-i^2-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *uréthralgie.* 1. Pain in the urethra. 2. Gonorrhœa. [L, 50, 57 (α, 14).]

URETHRALIS (Lat.), adj. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ral(ra^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See URETHRAL; as a n. m., muscular fibres arching over and surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]

URETHRAMETER, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}th-ra^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See URETHROMETER.

URETHREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-re^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-phrax'eos* (*-is*). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ἔμφραξις, a stopping. Ger., *Harnröhrenverstopfung.* Occlusion or obstruction of the urethra. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

URETHREURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ru^{2}r-i^{2}nt(u^{6}nt)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and εὐρύνειν, to make wide. Fr., *uréthreuryntère.* Ger., *Harnröhrenausdehner.* A dilating bougie for the urethra. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETHRIPRESSOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)''-ri^2-pre^{2}s'so^{2}r. Gen., *-sor'is.* From *urethra* (*q.v.*), and *premere*, to press. See CONSTRICTOR *urethræ.*

URETHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri^{2}z(ri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Of Otis, spasm of the urethra.

URETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-rit'idos* (*-idis*). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *uréthrite.* Ger., *Harnröhrenentzündung.* Inflammation of the urethra, usually gonorrhœa. [E; L, 50 (α, 14).]—**Posterior u., Prevesical u.** Inflammation of the prostatic urethra.—**Rheumatic u.** A form of u. occurring in rheumatism. accompanied by a discharge of purulent fluid and other symptoms common to gonorrhœa, but differing from it in the complete absence of gonococci. [Riel, "Lyon méd.," March 14, 21, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1886, p. 54 (α, 50).]—**U. anterior acuta.** Acute u. affecting the anterior portion of the urethra. [α, 34.]—**U. blennorrhoica.** See GLEET.—**U. catarrhalis.** Non-virulent gonorrhœa. [G.]—**U. chronica.** See GLEET.—**U. externa.** Of Guérin, a gonorrhœal affection of the follicles surrounding the meatus urinarius externus in either sex. [E. Ödmannsson, "Nord. med. Ark.," xvii, 5; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Feb. 6. 1886, p. 89.]—**U. gonorrhoica.** See GONORRHŒA.—**U. granulosa.** Chronic u. accompanied with urethral granulations. [α, 34.]—**U. herpetica.** U. causing herpetic eruptions. [α, 34.]—**U. inflammatoria.** Acute u. [α, 34.]—**U. membranacea.** Chronic u. with a membranous formation in the urethra. [α, 34.]—**U. membranacea desquamativa.** Chronic u. with desquamation of the urethral mucous membrane. [α, 34.]—**U. phlyctænulosa.** Chronic u. with phlyctænulæ of the mucous membrane. [α. 34.]—**U. pyorrhoica.** U. with an abundant purulent discharge. [α, 34.]—**U. pyorrhoica contagiosa.** See GONORRHŒA.—**U. suppurativa.** See *U. pyorrhoica.*—**U. venerea.** See GONORRHŒA.

URETHRITOPROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri^{2}t(ret)'o(o^3)-pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr.. *uréthritoprostatite.* Prostatitis accompanying gonorrhœa. [α, 14.]

URETHRITORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri^{2}t-(ret)''o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Orchitis complicating gonorrhœa. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

URETHRITOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ri^{2}t-(ret)''o(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Gen., *-il'idos* (*-idis*). Syphilis accompanied by gonorrhœa. [L, 30, 50 (α, 14).]

URETHROBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th-(ath)''ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. See GLEET.

URETHRO-BULBAR, adj. U^{2}r-eth''ro-bu^{3}lb'a^{3}r. Fr., *uréthro-bulbaire.* Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

URETHROCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)''ro-(ro^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From οὐρήθρα. the urethra, and καταῤῥοος, running down. Fr.. *uréthrocatarrhe.* Ger., *Harnröhrencatarrh.* Catarrh of the urethra. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URETHROCELE (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro(ro^3)-sel(kal)'-e(a); in Eng., u^{2}r-eth'ro-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From οὐρήθρα, the urethra. and κήλη. a tumor. Fr., *uréthrocèle.* A hernia-like protrusion of a dilated portion of the urethra (generally such a protrusion of the urethra into the vagina).

URETHROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)''ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and *cystitis* (*q. v.*). Cystitis associated with or consecutive upon urethritis. [α, 34.]

URETHROCYSTOPLYNON (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)''ro-(ro^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}p-lin(lu^{6}n)'o^{2}n. An instrument invented by A. Fischer for irrigation of the bladder and urethra; consisting of two catheters, one within the other, the inner one to convey the water

into the bladder and urethra, and the outer one to serve for its outflow. ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," July 22, 1882, p. 473.]

URETHROCYSTOTOME, n. U^{2}r-eth-ro-si^{2}st'o-tom. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument for performing urethral cystotomy.

URETHRO-CYSTOTOMY, n. U^{2}r-eth"ro-si^{2}st-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *urethrocysteotomia*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblasenschnitt.* Urethral cystotomy.

URETHROGRAPH, n. U^{2}r-eth'ro-gra^{2}f. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument devised by G. Herschell for detecting and recording variations in the calibre of the urethra, also their relative situation. ["Lancet," 1884, ii, p. 608.]

URETHROHÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r-(ur)-eth(ath)"ro(ro^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. See URETHRORRHAGIA (1st def.).

URETHROLAPAROCYSTIDOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)"ro(ro^3)-la^{2}p(la^{3}p)'"a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-tom-(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, λαπάρα, the flank, κύστις, the bladder, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *uréthrolaparocystidotomie.* Combined lateral and suprapubic cystotomy. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROMETER, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}th-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *uréthromètre.* Ger., *U.*



OTIS'S URETHROMETER.

An instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethra.—**Otis's u.** A catheter, part of which consists of several sections which may be spread apart by a screw in the handle. The extent to which there can be separation in any part of the urethra is indicated by a gauge at the handle. [E.]

URÉTHROPATHE (Fr.), n. U^6-ra-tro-pa^{3}t. A person affected with a urethral disease.

URÉTHRO-PÉNIEN (Fr.), adj. U^6-ra-tro-pa-ne-a^{3}n^2. Involving the urethra and the exterior of the penis.

URETHROPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro(ro^3)-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. See URETHREMPHRAXIS.

URETHROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro(ro^3)-fim-(fu^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis).* From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *uréthrophyme.* Ger., *Harnröhrengeschwulst.* A swelling of a portion of the urethra. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROPISTHORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro(ro^3)-pi^{2}sth-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-rhex'eos (-is).* From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, ὄπισθεν, behind, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Fr., *uréthropisthorrhexis.* Rupture of the urethra behind a stricture. [A, 322.]

URETHROPLASTY, n. U^{2}r-eth'ro-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *urethroplastica* (from οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and πλάσσειν, to mold). Fr., *uréthroplastie.* Ger., *Harnröhrenbildung, Urethroplastik.* The plastic surgery of the urethra. [E.]

URETHRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *urétrorrhagie.* Ger., *Harnröhrenblutfluss* (1st def.). 1. Hæmorrhage from the urethra. 2. A discharge from he urethra ; gonorrhœa or gleet. [a, 34.]

URETHRORRHAPHY, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}th-ro^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *urethrorrhaphia* (from οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ῥαφή, a seam. Fr., *uréthrorrhaphie.* Ger., *Harnröhrennaht.* The operation of closing an abnormal opening into the urethra with sutures.

URETHRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro^{2}r-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *uréthrorrhée.* Ger., *Harnröhrenfluss.* A morbid discharge from the urethra, especially gleet. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

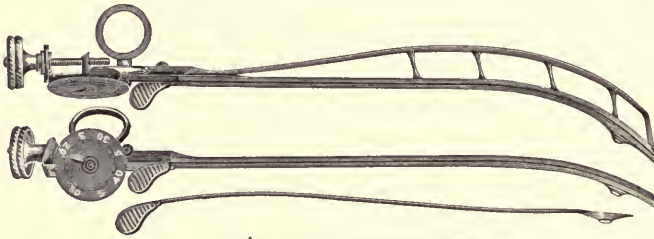
URETHROSCOPE, n. U^{2}r-eth'ro-skop. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *uréthroscope.* Ger., *Urethroskop.* A tubular or fenestrated instrument used to dilate the urethra to permit of examination of its lining membrane. [a, 34.]

URETHROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-ro(ro^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *uréthrospasme.* Ger., *Harnröhrenkrampf.* Spasmodic stricture of the urethra. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

URETHROSTENIA (Lat.), **URETHROSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)"ro(ro^3)-sten(ste^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ste'niæ, -os'eos (-is).* From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and στένειν, to straiten. Fr., *uréthrosténie, uréthrosténose.* Ger., *Harnröhrenverengerung.* Stricture of the urethra. [E.]

URETHROSYSTOLEUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-eth(ath)"ro-(ro^3)-si^{2}s(su^{6}s)-tol(to^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and συστολή, contraction. Fr., *uréthrosystolé.* Of Guthrie, the constrictor urethræ. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROTOME, n. U^{2}r-eth'ro-tom. Lat., *urethrotomus* (from οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *uréthrotome.* Ger., *Harnröhrenmesser.* An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra. [E.]—**Dilating u., Divulsing u.** 1. A combined dilator and u., the two blades of which can be separated equally along their entire length by a screw attachment at the handle, one of the blades carrying the knife in a groove. 2. A divulsor resembling Thompson's, but provided with a cutting blade. [E.]—**Gouley's tunneled u.** A tunneled sound with a convex cutting blade near the end which is guided by a filiform bougie running through the tunnel. [E.]—**Maisonneuve's u.** A tunneled sound carrying a small cutting blade at the end of a stylet which works



OTIS'S DILATING URETHROTOME.

forward or backward in the tunnel and groove. [E.]—**Ricord's u.** A director-like instrument that conceals a blade which can be extruded after the instrument is introduced into the urethra. [a, 34.]—**Voillemier's u.** A u. resembling Maisonneuve's, but with a blade of different shape and a screw-tip for a filiform bougie. [E.]

URÉTHROTOMIE (Fr.), n. U^6-ra-tro-to-me. See URETHROTOMY.—**U. d'emblée.** Perineal section for the purpose of searching for the proximal portion of a ruptured urethra. [P. Gueterbock (A, 319).]—**U. sur conducteur** (Fr.). See *External* URETHROTOMY *with a guide.*

URETHROTOMY, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}th-ro^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *urethrotomia* (from οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *uréthrotomie.* Ger., *Urethrotomie.* The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra. [E.]—**Cock's external u.** U. in which the perinæum is laid open without a guide, the stricture being impervious. [E.]—**External u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra by means of an incision through the perinæum. [E.]—**External u. with a guide.** External u. in which the stricture is divided on a grooved sound passed into the urethra. [a, 18.]—**External u. without a guide.** See *Cock's external u.*—**Internal u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra from within. [E.]—**Syme's external u.** U. in which the stricture is divided through the perinæum on a grooved director passed through the stricture. [E.]—**Wheelhouse's external u.** An operation in which the urethra is opened in front of the stricture and a grooved probe passed through it into the bladder before its division. [E.]

URETHRO-VAGINAL, adj. U^{2}r-eth"ro-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. Pertaining to the urethra and the vagina. [a, 48.]

URETHRO-VESICAL, adj. U^{2}r-eth"ro-ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder. [a, 48.]

URETHRYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-e^{2}th(ath)-rim(ru^{6}m)-en(e^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From οὐρήθρα, the urethra, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Fr., *uréthryménie.* Partial or total occlusion of the urethra by a membranous formation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHYLANE, n. U^{2}r-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-an. Fr., *uréthylane.* Methyl carbamate. [B, 2, 93.]

URETIC, adj. U^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., οὐρητικός (from οὖρον, urine). Lat., *ureticus.* Fr., *urétique.* 1. Pertaining to urine. 2. Diuretic. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

URÈTRE (Fr.), n. U^{6}r-e^{2}tr'. See URETHRA.

URGINEA (Lat.), n. f. U^{6}rj(u^{4}rg)-i^{2}n'e^2-a^3. From *urgere*, to press. Fr., *urginée.* A genus of the *Liliaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**U. indica.** 1. An Indian and African species. Its tunicated bulb is used like squill, but is said to have little virtue when old and large. 2. A species indigenous to India and Abyssinia. Its bulb, which differs from that of the preceding in being scaly, resembles squill in properties. [a, 35.]—**U. maritima, U. scilla.** Fr., *scille maritime.* Ger., *gemeine Meerzwiebel.* Squill, sea-onion, the σκίλλα of the ancients ; indigenous to Mediterranean regions. The bulb, sliced and dried, official in the U. S. and Br. Ph's as *scilla*, abounds in an acrid and even corrosive juice. Squill is used as a diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative. [a, 35.]

URHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-hid(hed)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* See URIDROSIS.

URIAGE (Fr.), n. U^{6}r-e-a^{3}zh. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a warm saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

URIAS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-i'ados (-adis).* Gr., οὐρίας (from οὖρον, urine). A urinary fistula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URIASIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-i(i^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos (-i'asis).* See URINATION.

URIC, adj. U^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *uricus* (from οὖρον, urine). Fr., *urique.* 1. Derived from or contained in the urine. [B.] 2. Due to the excessive production of u. acid (*e. g.*, arthritis urica).

URIC ACID, n. U^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide urique.* Ger., *Harnsäure.* A feebly dibasic acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, occurring in small quantities in the human urine and that of other mammals, and in large quantities in that of birds, amphibians, and some insects. It was first isolated by Scheele in 1776. It consists of a white, spongy powder, devoid of taste and odor, which under the microscope is seen to be constituted of rhombic tables or of elongated plates, often disposed in the form of sheaves or of rosettes. As deposited from the urine it has a more or less reddish tinge, due to the presence of urinary coloring matters. It is soluble in about 15,000 parts of water at 20° C., and in from 1,000 to 2,000 parts at 100° C., insoluble in alcohol, moderately soluble in glycerin (which, however, produces a change

in the form of its crystals), and when associated with lithium carbonate is rendered quite soluble in water, producing increased solubility in the lithium salt. [B, 3, 4.]

URICACIDÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-i²k-a²s(a³k)-i²d-em-(a³'e²m)-i³-a³. From οὖρον, urine, *acidus*, acid, and αἷμα, blood. Of von Jaksch, the presence of a recognizable amount of uric acid in the blood in consequence of the failure of the red blood-corpuscles to oxidize this acid. [α, 34.]

URICÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-i²s(i²k)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From οὖρον, urine, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *uricémie*. Of Flint, see LITHÆMIA.

URIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-id(ed)-ros'i²s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From οὖρον, urine, and ἵδρωσις, a perspiring. Fr., *uridrose*. Ger., *Harnschweiss*, *Harnschwitzen*. A condition in which certain elements of the urine, especially urea, are excreted in the perspiration, sometimes in sufficient quantity to form a sensible deposit upon the skin. [G.]—**U. crystallina.** Fr., *éphidrose sablonneuse*. A condition in which saline constituents of the sweat, supposed to be derived from the urine, crystallize upon the skin, forming sand-like granules of a reddish or white color [Fuchs]; observed especially in uræmia connected with certain cases of cholera, scarlet fever, and renal calculus, in which a deposit consisting of crystals of urea forms upon the skin. [Schöttin, "Arch. f. physiol. Heilk.," xi, p. 73; Drasche, "Ztschr. d. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte zu Wien," xii.]

URILE, n. U²r'i²l. A radicle supposed by Morin to exist in urine. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

URILIC ACID, n. U²r-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide urilique*. Ger., *Urilsäure*. Of Liebig, a hypothetical substance, $C_8N_2O_4$, which may be considered as oxalic acid in which the oxygen is replaced by cyanogen. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

URIN (Ger.), n. Ur-en'. See URINE.—**U'abgang.** See DIURESIS.—**U'ablagerung, U'abscheidung, U'absonderung.** The secretion of urine. [L, 80.]—**U'beschwerden.** Difficulty in urination.—**U'drang.** Vesical tenesmus.—**U'lassen.** See URINATION.—**U'säure.** See HIPPURIC ACID.—**U'schau.** See UROSCOPY.—**U'treibend.** See DIURETIC.—**U'verhaltung.** See *Retention of urine*.

URINA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-in(en)'a³. See URINE.—**Acidum urinæ.** Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**Extractum saponaceum urinæ.** Of Rouelle, urea. [B, 3.]—**Spiritus salis urinæ.** Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Spiritus urinæ.** Ger., *Uringeist*. An old name for aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**U. araneosa.** Urine loaded with cobweb-like filaments.—**U. cibi, U. digestionis.** Urine voided several hours after digestion. It contains more solids and has a higher specific gravity than at other times. [K.]—**U. flammea.** High-colored urine. [L, 128.]—**U. galactodes.** Urine of a milky appearance. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**U. genitalis.** See SEMEN.—**U. noctis.** See *U. sanguinis*.—**U. pericardii.** See LIQUOR *pericardii*.—**U. potus.** Of G. Bird, urine of low specific gravity, which is passed soon after drinking freely. [K.]—**U. sanguinis.** Urine secreted after a night's rest, and hence not influenced by food or drink. [K.]—**U. spastica.** Urine secreted during or after spasms (of hysteria, asthma, etc.). It is generally abundant, clear, and limpid, the coloring matter, urea, and sodium chloride being deficient in quantity. [D, 35.]

URINACCELERATOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. U²r(ur)-i²n(en)-a²k(a³k)-se²l(ke²l)-e²r-at(a³t)'o²r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *urina*, urine, and *accelerare*, to hasten. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

URINACULUM (Lat.), n. n. U²r(ur)-i²n(en)-a²k(a³k)'u²l(u⁴l)'-u³m(u⁴m). Dim. of *urina*, urine. 1. See URACHUS. 2. A urinal. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URINÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-i²n(en)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From *urina*, urine, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *urinémie*. Poisoning by the retention of various urinary constituents (urea, creatin, creatinin, leucine, etc.) in the blood. It is to be distinguished from *uræmia*, which refers only to the retention of urea. Schöttin maintained that it was the cause of puerperal eclampsia. [A, 15.]

URINAL, n. U²r'i²-n'l. Gr., οὐροδοχεῖον, οὐροδόχη. Lat., *urodochium*. Fr., *u.*, *urinoir*. Ger., *Nachttopf*, *Pissoir*. 1. A stationary receptacle for receiving urine. 2. A porcelain or metal vessel for receiving urine from patients confined to bed. 3. A rubber apparatus constantly worn to receive the urine in vesical incontinence. [α, 34.]—**Spray u.** A u. (1st def.) fitted with sprays of water from the top and sides of the receptacle to keep it clean. [α, 34.]—**Vaginal u.** A u. consisting of a beak to be introduced into the vagina and of a receptacle to hang between the thighs. ["Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," Nov. 21, 1891, p. 937 (α, 50).]

URINALIS (Lat.), adj. U²r(ur)-i²n(en)-a(a³)'li²s. See URINARY; as a n., in the n. (*urinale*), a urinal. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

URINALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-i²n(en)-a²l(a³l)'i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. See URANALYSIS.

URINARY, adj. U²r'i²n-a-ri². Lat., *urinosus*, *urinalis*. Fr., *urinaire*. Pertaining to the urine. [K.]

URINATION, n. U²r-i²n-a'shu³n. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Urinlassen*, *Harnlassen*. The act of voiding urine. [K.]

URINE, n. U²r'i²n. Gr., οὖρον. Lat., *urina*. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Harn*, *Urin*. The excretion of the kidneys; normally an amber-colored, transparent fluid, having an acid reaction, a specific gravity varying from 1·010 to 1·030, a saline taste, and a faint odor. The latter is modified by food and drugs; the specific gravity, color, and reaction vary with the ingestion of food, the character and duration of the occupation, and the temperature. [α, 34.] See Plate IV.—**Anæmic u.** The u. in anæmia. [K.]—**Aqueous u.** See URINA *potus*.—**Black u.** U. containing melanin. [α, 34.]—**Blue u.** U. that deposited a sediment of deep-blue granules on standing. ["Lancet," ii, 1875, p. 144 (α, 34).]—**Chylous u.** Ger., *Chylusharn*, *Milchharn*. U. which is milky in appearance from the presence of fat. [D.]* Cf. CHYLURIA.—**Coagulating u.** See *Fibrinous u.*—**Crude u.** A clear watery u. which deposits no sediment. [K.]—**Cyano u.** See *Blue u.*—**Cystinic u.** U. which deposits cystine. [K.]—**Definitive u.** The portion of the u. secreted by the epithelium lining the convoluted portions of the uriniferous tubules. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 169 (α, 50).]—**Diabetic u.** U. passed in diabetes (*q. v.*). [K.]—**Dropsical u.** A highly albuminous u. [K.]—**Dyspeptic u.** U. passed by a dyspeptic patient. It sometimes deposits an excess of calcium oxalate (see OXALURIA). [K.]—**Elephant's u.** See ELEPHANTINUS.—**Febrile u.** The high-colored, scanty, acid, and slightly albuminous u. passed during acute febrile affections. [K.]—**Fibrinous u.** U. containing fibrin, that may coagulate in the tubules, in the bladder, or after extrusion. [α, 34.]—**Flocculent u.** U. in which flocculent masses are suspended. [K.]—**Gouty u.** U. passed during or after an attack of gout. It is of small amount, is highly colored, and deposits uric acid in excess. [K.]—**Hysterical u.** See URINA *spastica*.—**Mucilaginous u.** U. abounding in mucus. [K.]—**Nebulous u.** Ger., *Harnwolke*. U. that is cloudy in consequence of a heavy deposit of the earthy phosphates. [α, 34.]—**Nervous u.** See URINA *spastica*.—**Residual u.** In prostatic hypertrophy or cystic disease, a small quantity of u. that remains in the bladder after all efforts to empty it. [α, 34.]—**Rudimentary u.** The liquid that comes through the thin walls of the Malpighian glomeruli. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 169 (α, 50).]—**Saccharine u.** U. containing sugar, as in diabetes. [K.]—**U. culte** (Fr.). See URINA *cibi*.—**U. de la boisson** (Fr.). See URINA *potus*.—**U. of digestion.** See URINA *cibi*.

URINEAU (Fr.), n. U⁶-ro-no. A urinal to be worn on or applied to the person. [A, 81.]

URINIFEROUS, adj. U²r-i²n-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *uriniferus* (from *urina*, urine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *urinifère*. Ger., *harntragend*, *harnführend*. Producing and conveying the urine. [J.]

URINIPAROUS, adj. U²r-i²n-i²p'a²r-u³s. Lat., *uriniparus* (from *urina*, urine, and *parere*, to produce). Fr., *urinipare*. Urine-producing (said of the cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules). [J, 33.]

URINIREN (Ger.), n. Ur-en-er'e²n. Micturition.

URINO-GENITAL, adj. U²r-in-o-je²n'i²-t'l. See URO-GENITAL.

URINOLOGY, n. U²r-i²n-o²l'o-ji². From *urina*, urine, and λόγος, understanding. See *Urology*.

URINOMETER, n. U²r-i²n-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. See UROMETER.

URINOUS, adj. U²r'i²n-u³s. Lat., *urinosus* (from *urina*, urine). Fr., *urineux*. Ger., *harnartig*. Like urine. [K.]

URITIS (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-i(e)'ti²s. From *urere*, to burn. 1. Inflammation due to a burn. 2. A flat bulla with ichorous contents. [G, 11.]—**U. diurna.** A disease in which red itching papules appear by day and are absent by night. [G, 11.] Cf. EPINYCTIS *pruriginosa*.—**U. nocturna.** See EPINYCTIS.

URN, n. U⁵rn. Lat., *urna*. Fr., *urne*. Ger., *Urne*. The sporangeium of mosses; also an ascidium (1st def.). [α, 35.]

URNIERE (Ger.), n. Ur'ner-e². See MESONEPHROS.—**U'nsprosse.** The rudiment of the primitive kidney of the embryo.

URNING, n. U⁵rn'i²n². A man or woman who has an aversion for the opposite sex, but obtains sexual gratification from contact or association with one of the same sex. [G.]

URO-AZOTIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ro-a³-zo-te-me²tr'. An instrument for the volumetric differential analysis of the nitrogenous constituents of urine by means of sodium hypobromite. ["Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," Feb., 1889, p. 85 (α, 50).]

UROBACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. U²r(ur)-o(o³)-ba²s(ba³k)-i²l'lu³s-(lu⁴s). From οὖρον, urine, and *bacillus* (*q. v.*). A bacillus obtained from decomposed urine. [Sternberg (α, 34).]—**U. Duclauxi.** Of Miquel, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, motile, liquefying u. that grows in slender filaments in sewage or culture media containing ammonia or urea. [α, 34.]—**U. Freudeneichi.** A u. closely resembling *U. Pasteuri*, but forming longer chains and having more active movements. It is found in air, dust, sewer water, etc. [α, 34.]—**U. Maddoxi.** An aerobic, motile, liquefying, spore-forming u. that has round ends, is 1 μ thick and 3 μ to 6 μ long. It is relatively rare. [α, 34.]—**U. Pasteuri.** Of Miquel, an aerobic, liquefying, motile u. that forms spherical, usually solitary spores at one extremity of the rod. It grows in the form of short rods each made up of two to six urobacilli, in culture media containing urea, and its size varies with the media in which it grows. [α, 34.]—**U. Schützenbergi.** An aerobic, liquefying, motile, small oval bacillus, about 5 μ thick and 1 μ long, usually found in pairs. It is obtained from river and sewer water. [α, 34.]

UROBENZOIC ACID, n. U²r-o-be²nz-o'i²k. See HIPPURIC ACID.

UROBILIN, n. U²r-o-bil'in. Fr., *urobiline*. Ger., *U.* A derivative, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$, of bilirubin formed by the action of nascent hydrogen. It is the most important coloring matter in the urine; a dark amorphous powder, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [α, 14, 34.]

UROBILINOIDIN, n. U²r-o-bil-in-oi²d'i²n. A reduction product of hæmatin, resembling urobilin, but not identical with it. It is readily converted into isohæmatoporphyrin and hexahydrohæmatoporphyrin. It occurs in the urine under certain pathological conditions. [C. A. Nobel, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," Apr. 23, 1887, p. 305 (B).]

UROBILINURIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(ur)-o(o³)-bil(bel)-i²n-u²r-(ur)'i²-a³. From *urobilin* (*q. v.*), and οὖρον, urine. Ger., *Urobilinurie*. The excretion of urobilin with the urine.

UROBUTYLCHLORALIC ACID, n. U²r-o-bu²-ti²l-klor-a²l'-i²k. A body, $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_3O_7$ (or $C_{10}H_{17}Cl_3O_7$), obtained from the urine after the ingestion of butyl chloral. [B.]

UROCANINIC ACID, n. U^{2}r-o-ka^{2}n-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_6H_8N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$, presenting both acid and basic properties, obtained from dogs' urine. It occurs in long, flattened, colorless prisms or long needles. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

UROCELE (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., u^{2}r'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From οὖρον, urine, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *urocèle.* Ger., *Harnbruch.* A tumor formed by the extravasation of urine. [E.]

UROCHERAS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'e^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *-cher'ados (-adis).* From οὖρον, urine, and χέραδος, gravel. Fr., *urochéras.* See GRAVEL.

UROCHESIA (Lat.), **UROCHEZIA** (Lat.), n's f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-kez(ch^{2}e^{2}s)'i^2-a^3, -kez(ch^{2}e^{2}z)'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and χέζειν, to ease one's self. Fr., *urochézie.* The discharge of urine per anum. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

UROCHROME, n. U^{2}r'o-krom. From οὖρον, urine, and χρῶμα, pigment. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Urochrom.* A yellow pigment described by Thudichum, who attributed the yellow color of normal urine to its presence; probably identical with hydrobilirubin. [B, 93 (α, 14); K.]

UROCLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-kle^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and κλεψία, theft. Fr., *uroclepsie.* Unconscious micturition. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

UROCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *urocœlie.* Ger., *Harnbauch.* Swelling of the abdomen due to infiltration of urine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

UROCRISIA (Lat.), **UROCRISIS** (Lat.), n's f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-kru^{2}z(kri^{2}s)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}k'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-cris'iæ, -cris'eos (-oc'risis).* From οὖρον, urine, and κρίσις, a separating. Fr., *urocrisie.* Ger., *Harnkrise.* 1. A crisis which manifests itself in urination. 2. Examination of the urine, diagnosis by means of the urine. [A, 322 (α, 48).]

UROCYANIN, n. U^{2}r-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. See CYANURIN.

UROCYANOGEN, n. U^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, κύανος, blue, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *urocyanose.* A blue sediment sometimes deposited from the urine of cholera patients. [K.]

UROCYSTHÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-si^{2}sth(ku^{6}sth)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-id(ed)'ez(e^{2}s). From οὖρον, urine, κύστις, the bladder, and αἱμορροΐς, a hæmorrhoid. Ger., *Blasenhämorrhoïden.* Hæmorrhoids of the bladder. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

UROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-is).* From οὖρον, urine, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *urocyste.* See *Urinary* BLADDER.

UROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis).* Fr., *urocystite.* See CYSTITIS.

UROCYSTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)''o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From οὖρον, urine, κύστις, the bladder, and καταῤῥοος, a running down. See CYSTORRHŒA (1st def.).

URODENSIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. U^6-ro-da^{3}n^2-se-me^{2}tr'. See UROMETER.

URODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. From οὖρον, urine, and διάλυσις, a separating. Fr., *urodialyse.* 1. See UROPLANIA. 2. Decompositon of the urine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**U. neonatorum.** Of Schönlein, retarded secretion of urine in the kidneys of new-born infants. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., οὐροδοχεῖον (from οὖρον, urine, and δοχεῖον, a holder). See URINAL.

URODRIMYTES (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-dri^{2}m(drem)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(as). Gen., *-et'os (-et'is).* From οὖρον, urine, and δριμύτης, acridness. Fr., *urodrymie.* Acridity of the urine. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

URODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *urodynie.* Pain in passing urine. [E.]

URŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-ed(o^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis).* From οὖρον, urine, and οἴδημα, a swelling. A tumefaction caused by infiltration of urine. [E.]

UROERYTHRIC ACID, UROERYTHRIN, n's. U^{2}r-o-e^{2}r-i^{2}th'ri^{2}k, -e^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, and ἐρυθρός, red. Fr., *uroérythrine, matière rosacée.* Ger., *Uroerythrin.* A coloring matter found in small quantities in normal urine, but forming a copious deposit in certain febrile conditions. It gives a rose color to a urinary deposit sometimes observed after wounds or operations. Its appearance is said to indicate visceral, and especially hepatic disease, and to be often followed by secondary hæmorrhage and gangrene. [Verneuil, "France méd.," May 2, 1885; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1886, p. 74.]

UROFUSCOHÆMATIN, n. U^{2}r''o-fu^{3}sk'''o-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, *fuscus,* dark, and αἷμα, blood. Of Baumstark, a red urinary pigment derived from hæmatin, formed in acute or severe disease. [α, 34.]

URO-GENITAL, adj. U^{2}r-o-je^{2}n'i^2-t'l. Lat., *urogenitalis.* Having reference both to the urinary and to the genital tract. This term and its equivalent, *urino-genital,* are more commonly used with regard to anatomical points, while the term genito-urinary, of essentially the same signification, is oftener employed in speaking of pathological matters.

UROGLAUCIN, n. U^{2}r-o-gla^{4}s'i^{2}n. See CYANURIN.

UROGRAVIMETER, n. U^{2}r-o-gra^{2}v-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From οὖρον, urine, *gravis,* heavy, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Thudichum, a urometer. [α, 34.]

UROHÆMATIN, n. U^{2}r-o-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *urohématine.* 1. Of Harley, uroerythrin. [K.] 2. Of MacMunn, see ISOHÆMATOPORPHYRIN.

UROHÆMATOPORPHYRIN, n. U^{2}r-o-he^{2}m-a^{2}t-o-po^{2}r'fi^{2}r-i^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, αἷμα, blood, and πόρφυρος, purple. Hæmatoporphyrin derived from urine. [α, 34.]

UROHYAL, n. U^{2}r-o-hi''l. From οὐρά, a tail, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. See *Uro-hyal* BONE.

UROLEUCIC ACID, n. U^{2}r-o-lu^2'si^{2}k. Ger., *Uroleucinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_5$, found in the urine in alkaptonuria. It has considerable antiseptic power, and is probably antipyretic. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 232, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 1149 (α, 50).]

UROLEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, λευκός, white, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *uroleucorrhée.* Ger., *Uroleukorrhöe.* A condition in which the urine contains much mucus.

UROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. From οὖρον, urine, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *urolithiase.* Ger., *Harnsteinbildung.* The formation of urinary calculi, also the condition of the system that results from such formation. [α, 14.]

UROLITHOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-o(o^3)-tom-(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, λίθος, a stone, and τομή, a cutting. See LITHOTOMY.

UROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οὖρον, urine, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *urolithe.* A urinary calculus.

UROLOGY, n. U^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From οὖρον, urine, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *urologie.* Ger., *Harnlehre.* The physiology, pathology, etc., of the urine and the urinary system. [α, 48.]

UROMELANIN, n. U^{2}r-o-me^{2}l'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *uromélanine.* A coloring matter present normally in urine to the amount of 5 or 6 grammes a day. It occurs as thin, black, shiny lamellæ. [Plósz, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 85 (B).]

UROMELUS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-mel'es.* From οὐρά, the tail, and μέλος, a limb. A single monster in which there is fusion of the lower limbs; the thigh usually shows evidence of a double formation, but the leg is single and there is a single foot having the heel turned forward. [α, 34.]

UROMETER, n. U^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From οὖρον, urine, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *uromètre, pèse-urine.* A hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of the urine. [K.]

UROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}mf'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οὖρον, urine, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *uromphale.* Ger., *Nabelharnschwellung.* Swelling of the umbilicus due to infiltration of urine. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URONCUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From οὖρον, urine, and ὄγκος, a tumor. A tumor containing urine. [α, 34.]

URONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is).* From οὖρον, urine, and νεφρός, the kidney. See NEPHRYDROSIS.

URONITROTOLUENE ACID, n. U^{2}r-o-nit-ro-to^{2}l-u^2'en. A substance found in the urine after the ingestion of orthonitrotoluene. It is lævorotary in aqueous solution, and on treatment with dilute acids is decomposed into orthonitrobenzyl, alcohol, and glycuronic acid. ["Ann. di chim. appl. alla farmac. ed alla med.," July, 1883 (B).]

UROPHÆIN, n. U^{2}r-o-fe'i^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, and φαιός, gray. Of Heller, the ordinary coloring matter of the urine. [α, 34.]

UROPHANIC, adj. U^{2}r-o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k. From οὖρον, urine, and φανός, conspicuous. Appearing in the urine. [α, 34.]

UROPHRENESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-fre^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From οὖρον, urine, and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *urophrénèse.* A supposed metastasis of urine to the brain. [α, 14.]

UROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-phthis'eos (-ophth'isis).* From οὖρον, urine, and φθίσις, decay. Fr., *urophthisie.* See DIABETES.

UROPITTIN, n. U^{2}r-o-pi^{2}t'i^{2}n. A crystallizable decomposition product (perhaps $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$) of urochrome. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

UROPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-plan(pla^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and πλάνη, a wandering. Ger., *Uroplanie, Harnaustretung.* 1. A condition in which the elements of urine are present in other parts than the urinary organs. In the pl., *Uroplaniæ* (Ger., *Uroplanien*), a genus of the family *Chymoplaniæ* of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including such forms of uræmia as are attended with urinary deposits in the skin producing various cutaneous diseases. [G.] 2. See PARURIA *erratica.*

UROPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-poi(po^2-i^2)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *-es'eos (-is).* From οὖρον, urine, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *uropoèse.* Ger., *Harnbereitung.* The secretion of urine. [K.]

UROPOIETIC, adj. U^{2}r-o-poi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Ger., *harnabsondernd.* Pertaining to or concerned in the secretion of urine. [K.]

UROPSAMMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}ps-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From οὖρον, urine, and ψάμμος, gravel. Urinary gravel. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

UROPYGIAL, adj. U^{2}r-o-pi^{2}j'i^2-'l. Pertaining to the uropygium. [L, 12.]

UROPYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-pi^{2}j(pu^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From οὐρά, the tail, and πυγή, the rump. Fr., *croupion.* Ger., *Burzel, Schwanzgegend.* The rump or coccygeal region in a bird. [α, 48.]

UROROSEIN, n. U^{2}r-o-roz'e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *uroroséine.* Ger., *Urorosein.* A rose-colored pigment, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_8$, found in the urine of persons affected with diabetes, chlorosis, osteomalacia, nephritis, carcinoma, etc. Its solutions give a characteristic absorption line between the lines D and E of the spectrum. In its chemical relations

it behaves somewhat like the colors of the rosaniline series. ["Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," N. F., xxvi, p. 333 (B); "Arch. de méd. expér. et d'anat. path.," Dec. 16, 1891, p. 808.]

URORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *urorrhagie.* See DIABETES.

URORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *urorrhée.* Ger., *Harnfluss, Urorrhöe.* See ENURESIS and POLYURIA.—**U. mellita.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*

URORRHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}r-re(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, ὀῤῥός, serum, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *urorrhorrhée.* Albuminuria. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

URORUBIN, n. U^{2}r-o-ru^{2}b'i^{2}n. Fr., *urorubine.* Ger., *U.* A coloring matter found in normal and pathological urines. It forms a dark cherry-red, brittle mass, whose ethereal solution gives an absorption band extending from the lines D to F of the spectrum. [Plósz, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," xiii, p. 85 (B).]

URORUBROHÆMATIN, n. U^{2}r''o-rub'''ro-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, *ruber,* red, and αἷμα, blood. Of Baumstork, a brown urinary pigment obtained from a patient suffering with pemphigus leprosus. [α, 34.]

UROSACRAL, adj. U^{2}r-o-sak'r'l. From οὐρά, the tail, and *sacrum* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the tail and the sacrum (said of a bone formed by the fusion of the sacrum and some of the vertebræ anterior to it). [L, 12, 221.]

UROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)-e^2-o(o^3)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., u^{2}r-o^{2}sk'e^2-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From οὖρον, urine, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *uroschéocèle.* A urocele of the scrotum.

UROSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-sches'eos* (*-osch'esis*). From οὖρον, urine, and σχέσις, retention. Fr., *uroschésie.* Suppression of urine. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

UROSCOPY, n. U^{2}r-o^{2}sk'op-i^2. Lat., *ouroscopia* (from οὖρον, urine, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *uroscopie.* Ger., *Uroskopie, Harnschau, Harnbeschauung.* Examination of the urine. [K.]

UROSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-seps(saps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-seps'eos* (*-is*). From οὖρον, urine, and σῆψις, putrefaction. Septicæmia due to the putrefaction of urine extravasated within the tissues of the body. [α, 34.]

UROSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From οὖρον, urine. Fr., *urose.* Ger., *Harnkrankheit.* Of Alibert, any disease of the urinary organs. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

UROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From οὖρον, urine, and σπασμός, a spasm. Spasm of the urinary tract. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

UROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From οὐρά, the tail, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *urosperme.* Sheep's-beard; a genus of composite herbs, typical of a subdivision (*Urospermeæ*) of the *Lactuceæ.* [α, 35.]—**U. picroides.** The ἱεράκιον μέγα of Dioscorides, indigenous to Mediterranean regions; used in gastric complaints and externally as an antiphlogistic. [α, 35.]

UROSTEALITH, n. U^{2}r-o-ste'a^{2}l-i^{2}th. From οὖρον, urine, στέαρ, fat, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *urostéalithe.* A pseudo-calculus consisting of fatty matter combined with lime, forming a kind of soap. [E, 12.]

UROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From οὖρον, urine, and στένωσις, stenosis. See URETHROSTENOSIS.

UROSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-sti^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *-stig'matos* (*-atis*). A genus of the *Urticaceæ,* made by Bentham and Hooker a section of the genus *Ficus.* [α, 35.]—**U. elasticum.** See FICUS *elastica.*—**U. religiosum.** See FICUS *religiosa.*

UROSULPHIC ACID, n. U^{2}r-o-su^{3}lf'i^{2}k. See THIOURIC ACID.

UROTHEOBROMINE, n. U^{2}r-o-the-o-brom'en. See PARAXANTHINE.

UROTOXIC, adj. U^{2}r-o-to^{2}x'i^{2}k. Fr., *urotoxique.* Pertaining to the toxicity of urine ["Sem. méd.," Dec. 4, 1889, p. 449 (α, 18).]

UROUS ACID, n. Ur'u^{3}s. See XANTHIN.

UROXANIC ACID, n. U^{2}r-o^{2}x-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide uroxanique.* Ger., *Uroxansäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_5H_8N_4O_6$, in prismatic crystals or spheroids, obtained by long exposure of uric acid dissolved in caustic potash to air free from carbon dioxide. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

UROXANTHIN, n. U^{2}r-o-za^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Fr., *uroxanthine.* Ger., *U.* See INDICAN.

UROXIN, n. U^{2}r-o^{2}x'i^{2}n. See ALLOXANTINE.

UROZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}r(ur)-o(o^3)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. From οὖρον, urine, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *urozémie.* See DIABETES.

URPÉTHITE (Fr.), n. U^{6}r-pa-tet. See OZOKERITE.

URPFLANZE (Ger.), n. Ur'pfla^{3}nts-e^2. See PROTOPHYTE.

URRHODIN, n. U^{2}r-rod'i^{2}n. From οὖρον, urine, and ῥόδινος, made of roses. Of Thudichum, a decomposition product of the chemolysis by acids of a particular chromogen not yet isolated. [α, 34.]

URRHODENOGEN, n. U^{2}r-rod-i^{2}n'o-ge^{2}n. Of Thudichum, a substance not yet isolated, the decomposition of which by hydrochloric acid produces urrhodin. [α, 34.]

URRHODONIC ACID, n. U^{2}r-rod-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. An acid obtained from urine, forming brown stellate or sheaf-like bundles of crystals, of a highly aromatic odor, very soluble in water and in ether. [α, 34.]

URSACHE (Ger.), n. Ur'za^{3}ch^2-e^2. See CAUSE.—**Gelegenheitsu'.** See *Determining* CAUSE.—**Mitu', Mitwirkende U.** See *Accessory* CAUSE.—**Nächste U.** See *Proximate* CAUSE.—**Nebenu'.** See *Accessory* CAUSE.

URSCHLEIM (Ger.), n. Ur'shlim. See PROTOPLASM.

URSONE, n. U^{5}rs'on. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Urson.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (or $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$), obtained by Trommsdorf from the leaves of *Arbutus uva ursi* as silky, acicular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

URSPRUNG (Ger.), n. Ur'sprun^2. See ORIGIN.

URSTOFF (Ger.), n. Ur'sto^{3}f. See ELEMENT.—**U'theilchen.** See ATOM.

URTÈRE (Fr.), n. U^{6}rt-e^{2}r. An old form of *urétère* (*q. v.*).

URTHIERCHEN (Ger.), **URTHIERE** (Ger.), n's pl. Ur'terch^{2}e^{2}n, -ter-e^2. See PROTOZOA.

URTICA (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}rt(u^{4}rt)-ik(ek)'a^3. From *urere,* to burn. Fr., *ortie* (1st def.). Ger., *Brennnessel* (1st def.), *Nessel* (1st def.). 1. Nettle; a genus of herbs with stinging hairs, giving name to a large order (the *Urticaceæ* [Fr., *urticacées;* Ger., *Nesselgewächse*], *Urticæ, Urticeæ* [Fr., *urticées;* Ger., *Urticeen*], *Urticinæ,* or *Urticineæ* [Fr., *urticinées*]) of apetalous dicotyledons. In an extended sense, the order includes the *Ulmeæ, Celtideæ, Cannabineæ, Moreæ, Artocarpeæ, Conocephaleæ, Thelygoneæ,* and *Urticeæ* proper. These last, the nettleworts, including *U., Laportea, Urera, Boehmeria,* etc., are remarkable for the caustic secretion of their glandular hairs. [α, 35.] 2. The eruption produced by the sting of a nettle; a pomphus; a wheal.—**Extractum urticæ.** Fr., *extrait d'ortie.* An extract obtained from the juice of *U. dioica,* which is clarified by heating and evaporated. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus urticæ.** Fr., *sirop d'ortie.* A syrup made by boiling together equal parts of clarified juice of *U. dioica* and sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**U. baccifera.** A West Indian species. The flowers and roots are used as an aperient, and the leaves as a resolvent. [α, 35.]—**U. dioica.** Fr., *ortie dioïque, grande ortie, ortuge.* Ger., *zweihäusige Nessel, grosse Brennnessel.* The common (stinging) nettle of Europe, Asia, and North America. The root, herb, and achenes, *radix, herba,* et *semen urticæ* (*majoris,* seu *vulgaris,* seu *racemiferæ,* seu *dioicæ*), were formerly official—the first, which contains a volatile oil, as a diuretic; the second as a diuretic, astringent, hæmostatic, anthelminthic, etc.; and the last as a mucilaginous emollient. The young shoots are eaten, boiled, as an antiscorbutic. The plant is applied to the skin in local paralysis, etc., as an irritant, the effects in such cases being due, it is said, to the presence of free formic acid in the hairs. [α, 35.]—**Urticæ folia** [Gr. Ph.]. The fresh leaves of *U. pilulifera.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**U. gigas.** See LAPORTEA *gigas.*—**U. iners.** See LAMIUM *album.*—**U. latifolia.** A laxative and diuretic species growing in South America. [α, 35.]—**U. major.** See *U. dioica.*—**U. membranacea.** A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa, considered aphrodisiac. In Egypt the herb and seed are used as an emmenagogue and pectoral. [α, 35.]—**U. mexicana.** The *yesgos del país* of the Mex. Ph. The root is used as a diaphoretic and as a substitute for *Sambucus ebulus.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**U. minor.** See *U. urens.*—**U. mortua.** See LAMIUM *album.*—**U. nivea.** Fr., *ortie blanche.* The Chinese cotton-nettle. [α, 35.] See BOEHMERIA *nivea.*—**U. pilulifera.** Roman nettle, growing in southern Europe and in Asia. The mucilaginous fruits, *semen urticæ romanæ* (seu *hispanicæ,* seu *piluliferæ*), were formerly used as a pectoral and are now employed in Greece as a galactagogue. The root is considered astringent, diuretic, and pectoral. [α, 35.]—**U. Rumphii.** A native of the Moluccas, where it is cultivated and much used as a scourge in local torpor, stiffness of joints, paralysis, etc. [α, 35.]—**U. stimulans.** See LAPORTEA *stimulans.*—**U. urens.** Fr., *ortie brûlante* (ou *grièche,* ou *folle*), *petite ortie.* Ger., *kleine Nessel* (oder *Brennnessel*). The small (British) nettle, or dwarf-nettle, of Europe, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The herb and fruits (achenes), *herba* et *semen urticæ* (*minoris,* seu *urentis*), were formerly used like those of *U. dioica.* The plant has been recommended in metrorrhagia. [α, 35.]—**U. urentissima.** Fr., *feuille du diable.* The *daoun setan* of Java, devil's-leaf of Timor; a very poisonous species, said to be used like *Laportea stimulans.* [α, 35.]—**U. vulgaris.** See *U. dioica.*

URTICAL, adj. U^{5}rt-i'k'l. Lat., *urticalis.* Belonging to the *Urticales,* which are Lindley's u. alliance (Lat., *nixus urticalis*) of diclinous exogens, including the *Urticaceæ, Moraceæ, Artocarpaceæ,* etc. [α, 35.]

URTICARIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}rt(u^{4}rt)-i^{2}k(ek)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *urtica,* a nettle. Fr., *urticaire, fièvre ortiée porcelaine.* Ger., *Nesselausschlag, Nesselfriesel, Nesselfieber, Nesselsucht, Porcellanfriesel, Wiebelsucht.* 1. Hives, nettle-rash; an acute or chronic disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of red, elevated, rounded efflorescences of irregular shape and size, which at a certain stage of their development appear blanched in the centre and erythematous at the periphery, being then commonly known as *wheals.* The eruption is attended with intense itching. It is usually transitory, though sometimes disposed to recur. The *Urticariæ* of Plenck correspond to u. febrilis. 2. Of Bazin and Auspitz, u. acuta, the chronic form being termed by them *cnidosis.* [G, 4, 26.]—**Giant u.** Fr., *urticaire massive.* Of Milton, u. characterized by large œdematous swellings of the skin or of the mucous membrane of the tongue, throat, urethra, etc., which are rarely accompanied by change of color or itching and are evanescent. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," cclviii, p. 513 (G).] Cf. *U. œdematosa.*—**Internal u.** U. affecting the mucous membranes in the interior of the body. It is sometimes observed on the tongue, pharynx, or larynx, and inasmuch as attacks are sometimes associated with nausea and vomiting or with spasmodic dyspnœa, it is inferred that the stomach and air passages may also be subject to the lesions of the disease, and perhaps the mucous membranes of other regions. [G.]—**U. ab ingestis.** U. provoked by the ingestion of certain articles of food.

[G.]—**U. acuta.** Ger., *Nesselfieber.* U. that runs an acute course and is usually attended with fever. [G.]—**U. alba.** U. of the ordinary type, with wheals that show a white surface in the centre with redness at the periphery. [G.]—**U. annularis.** U. in which the eruption takes the form of rings. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]—**U. bullosa.** U. attended with a production of bullæ. [G.]—**U. chronica.** Ger., (*chronische*) *Nesselsucht.* U. characterized by long continuance, or (more commonly) by a long-persisting tendency to relapsing attacks. [G.]—**U. conferta.** U. characterized by efflorescences closely clustered together. [G.]—**U. dermographica.** See *U. factitia.*—**U. endemica.** A form of u. coinciding with (perhaps due to) the presence of *Bombyx processionea*, and consisting in a cutaneous eruption, forming partly pustules, partly wheals, and spreading over the entire body. It is accompanied with violent itching. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol.," 1891, 125, 2, p. 220 (*a*, 50).]—**U. ephemera.** Acute u. of short duration. [G.]—**U. evanida.** Ger., *wandelbare Nesselsucht.* U. of very brief duration, or that comes and goes. [G, 10.]—**U. factitia.** Chronic u. in which by artificially irritating the skin the eruption may be produced at will. [G.]—**U. febrilis.** See *U. acuta.*—**U. figurata.** U. characterized by efflorescences grouped in determinate figures. [G.]—**U. fugax.** See *U. evanida.*—**U. gigans.** See *U. tuberosa.*—**U. gyrata.** U. the efflorescences of which form gyrate figures or lines. [G.]—**U. hæmorrhagica.** See PURPURA *urticans.*—**U. medicamentosa.** U. provoked by the administration of drugs. [G.]—**U. miliaris.** U. attended with an eruption of miliary vesicles. [G.]—**U. neuritica.** U. due to a lesion of the nerve or nerves supplying the affected part. [G, 4.]—**U. nodosa.** See *U. tuberosa.*—**U. œdematosa.** A form of u. characterized by the sudden appearance of œdematous swellings upon different parts of the body, usually, though not always, accompanied by urticarial wheals and itching, and after a short time suddenly disappearing. [G, 51.]—**U. papulosa.** A form of u., observed especially in children, in which, instead of distinct wheals, smallish red papules are formed which itch violently and frequently appear excoriated from scratching. The eruption is usually more persistent than the ordinary form of u. [G, 3.]—**U. perstans.** Ger., *beharrende Nesselsucht.* U. in which the efflorescences persist throughout the attack. [G.]—**U. pigmentosa.** A form of chronic u., in young children, in which the efflorescences persist for a long time and are accompanied with a brownish-yellow pigmentation. [G.]—**U. porcellanea.** See *U. alba.*—**U. recidiva, U. recurrens.** U. characterized by a disposition to recur, as in u. chronica. [G.]—**U. rubra.** U. with red efflorescences. [G.]—**U. subcutanea.** Ger., *schleichende Nesselsucht.* Of Willan, a form of chronic or relapsing u. associated with itching or tingling of the skin, with an occasional eruption of wheals. [G, 12.]—**U. tuberosa.** Ger., *Nesselfriesel, harte Nesselsucht.* A form of u. marked by rapid increase of some of the wheals to a large size, forming hard tuberosities which seem to extend deeply and occasion deep-seated pains. [G, 12.]—**U. vaccinica.** U. induced by vaccination. [G, 27.]—**U. vesiculosa.** U. attended with vesicles. [G.]

URTICARIAL, adj. U⁶rt-i²k-ar'i²-'l. Lat., *urticatus.* Fr., *ortié.* Pertaining to or resembling urticaria. [G.]

URTICATING, adj. U⁵rt'i²k-at-i²n². Fr., *urticant.* Stinging like a nettle. [*a*, 27.]

URTICATIO (Lat.), n. f. U⁶rt(u⁴rt)-i²k(ek)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See URTICATION and URTICARIA *chronica.*

URTICATION, n. U⁵rt-i²k-a'shu³n. Lat., *urticatio* (from *urtica*, a nettle). Fr., *u.* A method of producing substitutive irritation by beating the skin with nettles. [G.]

URUCU, n. See ANNOTTO.

URUCURI, n. In Brazil, the *Attalea excelsa.* [*a*, 35.]

URUSHIC ACID, n. U²-rush'i²k. From Jap., *urushi*, lacquer. A monobasic acid discovered in Japanese lacquer. ["Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 190 (B).]

URWINDUNG (Ger.), n. Ur'vi²nd-un². 1. A primitive convolution of the brain. 2. Of Huschke, one of the frontal convolutions. [I, 6 (K).]

URWIRBEL (Ger.), n. Ur'verb-e²l. A protovertebral somite. —**Eigentlicher U.** [Kölliker]. All that portion of the protovertebral structure of the embryo which remains after the separation of the muscular plate; the *Wirbelkernmasse* of Remak. [A, 8.]

URZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Ur'tsoig-un². See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

USAGRO, n. An Arabian term apparently applied to psoriasis. [Rayer.]

USNEA (Lat.), n. f. U³s(u⁴s)'ne²-a³. Fr., *usnée.* Ger., *Bartflechte.* A genus of fruticose lichens. The *Usneaceæ* (*Usneacei, Usneæ, Usneeæ, Usneei,* or *Usneidæ*), including *Cetraria, U., Evernia*, etc., are a division of the *Intricatæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**U. barbata.** Fr., *usnée barbue, barbe de capucin.* Ger., *gemeine Bartflechte, Haarmoos.* Necklace moss, tree hair; a species found on the bark of trees (sometimes on Loxa-bark). This and similar species, known as *Muscus arboreus, Muscus quercinus, Muscus arboreus albus*, and *Muscus albus quernus*, are bitter and astringent, and were formerly used in indigestion, dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**U. cranii humani.** The *Parmelia omphalodes, Parmelia saxatilis*, and other lichens found on human bones and skulls exposed to the elements. [*a*, 35.]—**U. jubata.** Tree-hair lichen, formerly official as *muscus arboreus nigricans.* [*a*, 35.]

USNEIN, USNIC ACID, USNIN, n's. U³s'ne²-i²n, -ni²k, -ni²n. Fr., *acide usnique, usnéine, usnine.* Ger., *Usninsäure.* A crystallizable acid, $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, obtained from *Parmelia prunastri* and other lichens. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

USNINIC ACID, n. U³s-ni²n'i²k. Fr., *acide usninique.* An acid, $C_{18}H_{18}O_7$, obtained from various lichens, occurring as sulphur-yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

USSAT (Fr.), n. U⁶s-sa³. A place in the department of the Ariège, France, where there are hot springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

USTILAGO (Lat.), n. f. U³st(u⁴st)-i²l-ag(a³g)'o. Gen., *-ag'inis.* Fr., *charbon* (1st def.). Ger., *Flugbrand* (1st def.). 1. The typical genus of the *Ustilaginaceæ*, or *Ustilagineæ* (Fr., *ustilaginées*; Ger., *Ustilagineen, Brandpilze*), or *Ustilaginei* (Fr., *ustilaginés*), which are the smut-*Fungi*, a division of the *Hypodermiæ* or of the *Zygomycetes*, parasitic on flowering plants. The mycelium penetrates through the intercellular spaces of the host-plant and destroys it. [*a*, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *U. maidis.*—**U. caries, U. fœtida.** See TILLETIA *caries.*—**U. maidis, U. maydis.** Corn- (or maize-) smut; a species which occurs on the stem, grains, and tassel of *Zea maiz* in smooth, irregular, roundish-lobed masses, inclosing innumerable blackish-brown nodular spores, of disagreeable smell and taste. It is the u. of the U. S. Ph. (see ERGOT *of maize*). [*a*, 35.]—**U. segetum.** Smut, brawn, brancorn; a species affecting wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and other grasses. Its spores are absorbed into the tissues of the grass, and are carried up till they reach the grain in the ear, which becomes a sooty mass. It differs from *U. fœtida* in having no odor. [*a*, 35.]

USTION, n. U³st'yu³n. Gr., καῦσις. Lat., *ustio* (from *urere*, to burn). Fr., *u.* Ger., *U.* 1. A burn. 2. Cauterization. [E.]

USTULATION, n. U³st-u²l-a'shu³n. Lat., *ustulatio* (from *ustulare*, to scorch). Fr., *u.* In ancient pharmacy, the roasting of a moist substance before powdering it. [L, 41, 56 (*a*, 14).]

USTUS (Lat.), adj. U³st(u⁴st)'u³s(u⁴s). From *urere*, to burn. Burnt, calcined. [E.]

USUR (Ger.), n. U-zur'. Fr., *usure.* An abrasion.

USURE (Fr.), n. U⁶-zu⁶r. See USUR.—**U. des dents.** See ODONTAPOTRIBE.—**U. de l'utérus.** Ger., *Durchreibung des Uterus.* Slow perforation of the uterus by attrition during labor, as opposed to rupture properly so called.

UTER (Lat.), n. m. U²t(u⁴t)'u⁶r(e²r. Gen., *ut'ri.* See UTERUS.

UTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²t(u⁴t)-e²r-a²lj(a³lg)'i²-a³. From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *utéralgie.* See HYSTERALGIA.

UTÉRANGIOLEUCITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ra³n²-zhe-o-lu⁶-set. Inflammation of the lymphatics of the uterus. [*a*, 14.]

UTÉREMPHRAXIE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ra³n²-fra³x-e. Obstruction of the uterus. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

UTERINE, adj. U²t'e²r-i²n. Lat., *uterinus.* Fr., *utérin.* Ger., *uterinal.* Pertaining to, associated with, or affecting the uterus.

UTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. U²t(u⁴t)-e²r-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *utérite.* See METRITIS.

UTÉROCEPS (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ro-se²ps. An instrument for grasping the cervix uteri. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

UTERO-ABDOMINAL, adj. U²t″e²r-o-a²b-do²m'i²-n'l. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen. [*a*, 48.]

UTÉRO-EPICHORIAL (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ro-a-pe-ko-re-a³l. See DECIDUA *serotina.*

UTEROFIXATION, n. U²t″e²r-o-fl²x-a'shu³n. From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and *figere*, to fix. See HYSTEROPEXIA.

UTERO-GESTATION, n. U²t″e²r-o-je²st-a'shu³n. See GESTATION (2d def.).

UTÉRO-INGUINORRHAPHIE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ro-a²n²-ge-no-ra³-fe. See ADVANCEMENT *of the round ligaments.*

UTERO-LUMBAR, adj. U²t″e²r-o-lu³mb'a³r. Fr., *utéro-lombaire.* Pertaining to or connecting the uterus and the lumbar region. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

UTEROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. U²t(u⁴t)-e²r-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³. From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and μανία, madness. Fr., *utéromanie.* An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

UTERO-OVARIAN, adj. U²t″e²r-o-o-va'ri²-'n. Fr., *utéro-ovarien, utéro-ovarique.* Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.

UTERO-PARIETAL, adj. U²t″e²r-o-pa²r-i'e²t-'l. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal wall.

UTERO-PLACENTAL, adj. U²t″e²r-o-pla²s-e²n't'l. Fr., *utéro-placentaire.* Ger., *uteroplacentar.* Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta. [*a*, 48.]

UTERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²t(u⁴t)-e²r-o²r-raj(ra³g)'i²-a³. From *uterus* (*q. v.*), and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. See METRORRHAGIA.

UTERORRHAPHY, n. U²t-e²r-o²r'a²f-i². From *uterus*, the uterus, and ῥαφή, a seam. See HYSTERORRHAPHY.

UTÉRORRHÉE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ror-ra. See METRORRHŒA.

UTERO-SACRAL, adj. U²t″e²r-o-sa²k'r'l. Fr., *utéro-sacré.* Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum. [*a*, 48.]

UTÉROSCOPIE (Fr.), n. U⁶-ta-ro-sko-pe. See METROSCOPY.

UTÉROSTOMELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **UTÉROSTOMELCOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. U⁶-ta-ro-sto-me²l-se, -e²l-ko-ze. Ulceration of the cervix uteri. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

UTEROTOME, n. U²t'e²r-o-tom. Fr., *utérotome.* See HYSTEROTOME.

UTEROTOMY, n. U²t-e²r-o²t'om-i². Lat., *uterotomia* (from *uterus* [*q. v.*], and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *utérotomie.* See HYSTEROTOMY.

UTEROTRACTOR, n. U²t-e²r-o-tra²kt'o²r. From *uterus* (*q. v.*) and *trahere*, to drag. An instrument employed by A. C. Bernays for making traction on the cervix uteri, differing from Noeggerath's tenaculum-forceps chiefly in having several teeth on each blade. ["Weekly Med. Rev.," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 288.]

UTERO-VAGINAL, adj. U²t″er-o-va²j'i²-n'l. Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina.

UTERO-VENTRAL, adj. U^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-ve^{2}n'tr'l. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal cavity.

UTERRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. U^6-te^{2}r-ra-me. See METRORRHAGIA.

UTERUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}t(u^{4}t)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὑστέρα. Fr., *utérus, matrice.* Ger., *U., Gebärmutter, Gebärorgan, Fruchthalter, Mutterbalg* (2d def.). 1. The organ of gestation; made up chiefly of muscular fibres and having a cavity lined with mucous membrane continuous with that of the vagina. It is covered before and behind with peritonæum. In the human subject it is situated in the pelvis. In the non-gravid state it has the shape of a pear flattened from before backward. It is suspended in the pelvis by the broad ligaments. Its cavity is 2½ in. in depth. It is divided into a body and a neck; the latter projects backward and somewhat downward into the vagina. 2. In mycology, the *velum universale.* [α, 35.]—**Arched u.** Lat., *u. arcuatus.* That form of u. in which the longitudinal median furrow marking the union of the primitive halves of the organ is more than ordinarily pronounced at the fundus, from the fusion of the horns being somewhat defective. [A, 24.]—**Bilobed u.** See *U. bicornis.*—**Divided u.** See *U. sæptus.*—**Double u.** Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter.* That malformation of the u. in which the two horns are developed, but have not become fused into one organ. See also *U. bicornis* and *U. sæptus.*—**Ductile u.** Syn.: *squatty u.* [Taylor]. Of I. E. Taylor (who repudiates "balloon u."), a condition of the u. in which its walls are lax and yielding, so that they collapse horizontally and may be carried up before a sound introduced into the cavity of the organ.—**Duplex u.** See *Double u.*—**Fusiform u.** Lat., *u. fusiformis.* Ger., *spindelförmiger U.* That form of the u. in which, during advanced pregnancy, its vertical diameter is the greatest. Schröder and Stratz (A, 388).]—**Gravid u.** A u. containing a fecundated ovum.—**Imparous u.** Of Barnes, a u. that has never contained a product of conception. [α, 34.]—**Impregnated u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Incudiform u.** An anvil-shaped u. [α, 34.]—**Infantile u.** Lat., *u. fœtalis.* Fr., *utérus fœtal* (ou *embryonnaire*). That abnormity of the u. in which it is normally formed, but has been arrested in its development. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**Intestiniform u.** A u. having an elongated cervix and a thin body resembling a section of intestine. [α, 34.]—**Inverted u.** The u. in a state of inversion (*q. v.*).—**Irritable u.** See HYSTERALGIA (2d def.).—**Male u.** See *U. masculinus.*—**Membranous u.** Of Walter, a u. in which the walls are attenuated by distention and atrophy caused by fibroid tumors. [α, 34.]—**Pregnant u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Retort-shaped u.** Ger., *Retortengestalt der Gebärmutter.* A flexed u. that has an elongated cervix, giving the organ the appearance of a retort. [α, 34.]—**Saccated u.** A u. in the condition of hour-glass contraction. [A, 75.]—**Squatty u.** [Taylor]. See *Ductile u.*—**Twin u.** See *Double u.*—**U. acollis.** See *U. parvicollis.*—**U'anhänge** (Ger.). See *Uterine* APPENDAGES.—**U. arcuatus.** See *Arched u.*—**U. biangularis.** See *Incudiform u.*—**U. bicornis.** That malformation of the u. in which the two rudimentary lateral halves, or horns, remain more or less separate, instead of coalescing through their whole length. See also *U. bicornis duplex* and *U. bicornis semiduplex.*—**U. bicornis duplex.** Ger., *gänzliche Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter.* That variety of double u. in which the duplicate formation affects the whole organ. [α, 34.]—**U. bicornis simplex, U. bicornis semiduplex** (seu **infra simplex**), **U. bicornis unicollis.** Ger., *theilweise Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter.* A duplex u. in which the body alone is double and the cervix is single. [α, 34.]—**U. bicorpor.** A u. consisting of two bodies.—**U. biforis.** See *U. bicornis.*—**U. bifundalis unicollis.** See *U. bicornis unicollis.*—**U. bilocularis, U. bipartitus.** See *U. sæptus.*—**U'bruch** (Ger.). Rupture of the u.—**U. cordiformis.** Fr., *utérus échancré.* That form of defective development of the u. in which the fundus remains depressed, so that the organ has somewhat the shape of the heart of a playing-card. [A, 22.]—**U. deficiens.** Absence of the uterus.—**U. didelphis, U. didelphys.** See *Double u.*—**U. diductus.** That variety of double u. in which there are complete independence and divergence of the two halves. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. duplex.** See *Double u.*—**U. duplex separatus.** A double u. in which there is no connection between the two halves of the organ; associated with double vagina. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**U. flexus.** A u. with an abnormal flexion. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. fœtalis.** See *Infantile u.*—**U. globularis.** A u. subsæptus with complete fusion of the two lateral halves externally. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U'hals** (Ger.). See CERVIX *uteri.*—**U. imperforatus.** 1. An imperforate u. 2. A u. that has no cavity at all. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. masculinus.** The prostatic vesicle of the male, with its occasional vestigial accompaniments. [A, 5.]—**U. muscularis.** A u. in which there is an interstitial myoma. [α, 34.]—**U'naht** (Ger.). See HYSTERORRHAPHY.—**U. parvicollis.** Syn.: *u. acollis.* That malformation of the u. in which its body is normal, but its neck atrophied or lacking. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U'peristaltik** (Ger.). Peristaltic contraction of the u. [A, 32.]—**U'redresseur** (Ger.). See *Intra-uterine* PESSARY.—**U. retroflexus.** See RETROFLEXION *of the uterus.*—**U. retroversus.** A retroverted u.—**U'ruptur** (Ger.). Rupture of the uterus.—**U. sæptus (bilocularis).** Fr., *utérus biloculaire.* That form of defective development of the u. in which, while the two Müllerian ducts have united, the partition between them remains wholly or in part. [A, 22.] See also *U. sæptus duplex* and *U. subsæptus.*—**U. sæptus duplex.** That variety of u. bilocularis in which there is a division from the fundus to the external os, forming two equal halves. [Spiegelberg (α, 34).]—**U. semipartitus.** Fr., *utérus en partie cloisonné à l'intérieur* [Lefort]. See *U. subsæptus.*—**U. subsæptus.** That variety of u. sæptus in which the dividing wall between the two lateral canals has partly disappeared, leaving the vagina and the cervix single, while the cavity of the body of the u. is double.—**U. unicornis.** Ger., *einhörnige Gebärmutter.* A one-horned u.; that malformation of the u. in which only one of the two original lateral halves is fully developed, the other being rudimentary or wanting.—**U. unilocularis.** That form of double u. in which the cavity of the organ is normally formed, the duplicity appearing only at the fundus on the outside. [Lefort (A, 15).]—**U. velatus.** See *U. subsæptus.*—**U. virilis.** See *U. masculinus.*—**Ventral u.** A term sometimes applied to the fœtal sac in cases of abdominal pregnancy. [A, 65.]

UTÉRUS (Fr.), n. See UTERUS.—**U. échancré.** See UTERUS *cordiformis.*—**U. pubescent.** Of Puech, an imperfectly developed uterus. [α, 34.]

UTRICLE, n. U^{2}t'ri^2-k'l. Lat., *utriculus* (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). Fr., *utricule.* Ger., *Schlauch* (1st def.), *Hautfrucht* (3d def.), *Schlauchfrucht* (3d def.). Syn.: *sinus communis* (2d def.). 1. A little pouch or bag, especially a membranous, closed, sac-like part or organ. [α, 35.] 2. The larger of the two vesicles into which the otic vesicle of the embryo is divided by a constriction which at last shuts it off from the saccule. [A, 5.] 3. A fruit in which the pericarp is like a bladder around the seed; of Gärtner, a cystidium (2d def.). [α, 35.]—**Primordial u.** 1. The membrane of a cartilage cell directly in contact with the cell. 2. A thin layer of protoplasm lining described by Hensen as the membrane of the red blood-corpuscles of the *Amphibia*, connected by delicate fibrils with a similar protoplasmic layer surrounding the nucleus. [J, 22, 35.] 3. A layer of protoplasm first deposited upon the inner surface of the wall of a cell. [α, 35.]—**U. of the prostatic portion of the urethra.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**U. of the vestibule.** The vestibular cavity which connects with the semicircular canals. It is imbedded in the recessus ellipticus, and communicates with the semicircular canals by five foramina. It is attached to the wall of the bony vestibule by loose connective tissue. It is surrounded by perilymph and contains endolymph. It consists of a fibrillar substantia propria bounded externally by vascular connective tissue and internally by angular pavement epithelium. [F, 32.]

UTRICULAR, adj. U^{2}t-ri^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *utricularis.* Fr., *utriculaire.* Ger., *schlauchartig, schlauchig, schlauchicht.* Pertaining to a utricle; bladder-like in appearance; consisting of a utricle or bearing many utricles. [α, 35.]

UTRICULARIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}t(ut)-ri^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *utriculus*, a little bag. Fr., *utriculaire.* Ger., *Wasserschlauch.* Bladderwort, hooded (water-) milfoil; a genus of the *Lentibularieæ.* The *Utriculariaceæ, Utricularieæ, Utricularinæ*, or *Utricularineæ* are the *Lentibularieæ.* [α, 35.]—**U. reticulata.** A Malabar species, used in flatulence. [α, 35.]—**U. vulgaris.** Fr., *millefeuille des marais.* Ger., *gemeiner Wasserschlauch, Wassergarbe, Laichkraut.* Common bladderwort, formerly official as *herba lentibulariæ*, and used in dysuria and externally as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]

UTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. U^{2}t(u^{4}t)-ri^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See UTRICLE.—**U. lacrimalis, U. lacrimarum.** See *Lacrymal* SAC.—**U. lacteus.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**U. prostaticus.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*

UTRIFORM, n. U^{2}t'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *utriformis* (from *uter*, a bag, and *forma*, form). Fr., *utriforme.* Ger., *schlauchförmig.* Having the form of a bladder or udder. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

UTTUR, n. See ATTAR.

UVA (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)'va^3(wa^3). Fr., *baie* (1st def.), *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Beere, Traube* (1st def.). Sp., *vid* (*el fruto maduro y pasa* [Sp. Ph.]) (3d def.). Syn.: *fructus vitis minutæ* [Swed. Ph.] (3d def.), *passulæ majores* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *minores* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]) (3d def.). 1. A grape or cluster of grapes; a grape-like fruit. 2. The uvula. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 3. In the pl., *uvæ*, of the Br. Ph., raisins, the dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera* (var. *apyrena* [Swed. Ph.]). The Br. Ph. admits only large (Malaga) raisins; the Swed. Ph. and Belg. Ph. admit only small (Corinthian) raisins (black currants); the Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., and apparently Sp. Ph., admit both kinds. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Uvæ corinthiacæ.** See *Corinthian* RAISINS.—**U. crispa.** The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [α, 35.]—**U. inversa, U. lupina.** Old names for the *Paris quadrifolia.* [α, 35.]—**Uvæ malacenses.** See *Malaga* RAISINS.—**U. marina.** The *Ephedra distachya*; in the pl., *uvæ marinæ*, the spawn of *Sepia officinalis.* [α, 35.]—**Uvæ passæ.** See RAISINS.—**Uvæ passæ majores.** Ordinary raisins. [α, 35.]—**Uvæ passæ minores.** See *Corinthian* RAISINS.—**U. ursi.** See the major list.—**U. versa, U. vulpina.** See PARIS *quadrifolia.*

UVARIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)-va(wa^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *canang.* Ger., *Traubenbaum.* A genus of the *Uvarieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Anonaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**U. argentea.** A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as a carminative, etc. [α, 35.]—**U. latifolia, U. ligularis.** Species found in the Moluccas. From the fragrant spicy seed salves are prepared [α, 35.]—**U. narum.** Ger., *kletternder Traubenbaum.* An East Indian shrub, the *narumpanel* of Malabar. The roots and a greenish oil obtained from them are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and externally in rheumatism and gout. [α, 35.]—**U. odorata.** A tree growing throughout southern India. The flowers yield cananga-oil. A stimulating salve, used as a febrifuge, is prepared from the flowers. The bitter root-bark and seed are used as a stomachic. [α, 35.]

UVATIO (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *uva*, a grape. An old term for a corneal staphyloma and for a keratocele. [F.]

UVA URSI (Lat.), n. U^2(u)'va^3(wa^3) u^{5}rs(u^{4}rs)'i(e). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Arctostaphylos.* 2. The *Arctostaphylos u. u.* 3. Of the ph's, the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* [α, 35.]—**Decoctum uvæ u.** Fr., *décoction de busserole.* A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* with 1½ pint of water and reducing to 1 pint. [B, 119.]—**Extractum uvæ u.** Fr., *extrait de busserole.* Of some of the older formularies, an aqueous extract of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* [B, 119.]—**Extractum uvæ u. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of u. u. in No. 30 powder with 35 of a mixture of 10 parts of glycerin and 90 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·928, exhausting in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and then

with more alcohol, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Folia uvæ u.** See *U. u.* (3d def.).—**Infusum uvæ u.** Fr., *tisane d'u. u.* A preparation made by infusing u. u. (3d def.) in twenty times as much boiling water for an hour [Br. Ph.] (in one hundred times as much for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. [α, 38.]

UVEA (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)′ve^2(we^2)-a^3. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvée.* Ger., *Traubenhaut*, *U.* The pigmented or middle coat of the eye, including the iris, ciliary body, and chorioid ; usually confined to the chorioid. [F.]

UVEAL, adj. U^{2}v′e^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *uvéale.* Ger., *u.* Pertaining to or constituting the uvea. [F.]

UVEITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)-ve^2(we^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *uvea* (*q. v.*). Fr., *uveïte.* Inflammation of the uvea. [F.]—**U. anterior.** Of Stellwag, parenchymatous keratitis, so called because it affects the posterior layers of the cornea that are embryologically classed with the uvea. [α, 34.]—**U. sympathica.** U. due to irritation of the ciliary nerves. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

UVIC ACID, n. U^{2}v′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide uvique.* Ger., *Traubensäure.* A substance, $C_7H_8O_3$, forming fine, white needles of glassy lustre. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

UVITIC ACID, n. U^{2}v-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide uvitique.* Ger., *Uvitinsäure.* A methylbenzenedicarboxylic acid, $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6[CH_3,H,CO.OH,H,CO.OH,H,]$, occurring as grouped crystals or a crystalline powder. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

UVULA (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)′vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *uva*, a grape. Gr., σταφυλή. Fr., *uvule, luette.* Ger., *Zäpfchen.* A conical process dependent in the middle line from the soft palate and made up of the azygos uvulæ, elastic and areolar tissue, small acinous glands, and an investment of mucous membrane. [L.]—**Lieutaud's u.** See *Vesical u.*—**U. bifida.** A fissured state of the u., presenting the appearance of two uvulæ. [α, 34.]—**U. cerebelli.** See *U. of the cerebellum.*—**U. decidua.** See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.—**U. of the cerebellum.** Lat., *u. cerebelli.* Fr., *uvule du cervelet, pédicule de la luette.* Ger., *Zapfen des Kleinhirns, Zäpfchen.* A small projection on the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid and between the amygdalæ. [I, 15 (K).]—**U. of the urinary bladder.** See *Vesical u.*—**U. palati.** See *U.*—**U. relaxata.** See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.—**U. vermis.** See *U. of the cerebellum.*—**U. vesicæ, Vesical u.** The posterior part of the caput galli that projects into the prostatic urethra. [L, 115 (α, 34).]

UVULAR, adj. U^{2}v′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *uvularis.* Fr., *uvulaire.* Pertaining to the uvula. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

UVULARIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvulaire.* Ger., *Zäpfchenkraut.* Bellwort, a genus of liliaceous plants. The *Uvulariaceæ*, formerly regarded as a distinct order, are a tribe (*Uvularieæ*) of the *Liliaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**Folia (seu herba) uvulariæ.** The herb of *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [α, 35.]—**U. grandiflora.** Large-flowered bellwort ; a North American species. The leaves and root are used by the Indians against the bite of the rattlesnake. [α, 35.]—**U. perfoliata.** Mealy bellwort ; found in North America. The root is used to make an astringent gargle. [α, 35.]

UVULARIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. U^2(u)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-ar(a^{3}r)′i^{2}s. See AZYGOS *uvulæ.*

UVULATOME, n. U^{2}v′u^{2}l-a^3-tom. From *uvula* (*q. v.*) and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Uvulatom.* See STAPHYLOTOME.

UVULITIS (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). From *uvula* (*q. v.*). Fr., *uvulite.* Ger., *Zäpfchengeschwulst.* See STAPHYLITIS.

UVULOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^2(u)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-o^{2}pt-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-ptos′eos* (*-is*). From *uvula* (*q. v.*) and πτῶσις, a falling. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.

V

V, n. Ve. The letter V, also a V-shaped structure. [α, 48.]—**V lingual** (Fr.). The V-shaped line of papillæ on the dorsum of the tongue.

VACCIN (Fr.), n. Va^{3}k-sa^{2}n^2. See VACCINE (n.).—**V. animal.** See *Animal* LYMPH.—**V. aviaire.** A protective serum obtained from birds in which the toxicity of certain pathogenic micro-organisms has been attenuated by inoculation. [α, 34.]—**V. en poudre.** Of the Belgian sanitary commission, vaccine lymph dried by hot air, powdered, and preserved in sterilized glass tubes. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. liquide.** See *Glycerin* LYMPH.—**V. sec.** See *Dried* LYMPH.

VACCINA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}k(wa^{3}k)-sin(ken)′a^3. From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. See VACCINIA.

VACCINABLE (Fr.), adj. Va^{3}k-se-na^3-bl′. Capable of being vaccinated. [α, 48.]

VACCINADS, n. Va^{2}k′si^{2}n-a^{2}dz. From *vaccina* (*q. v.*). The micro-organizms of vaccine lymph. [α, 18.]

VACCINAL, adj. Va^{2}k′si^2-n′l. Lat., *vaccinalis.* Fr., *v.* See VACCINE (adj.).

VACCINATE, v. tr. Va^{2}k′si^{2}n-at. Lat., *vaccinare.* Fr., *vacciner.* Ger., *impfen, vacciniren.* To inoculate with vaccine virus. [G.]

VACCINATION, n. Va^{2}k-si^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *vaccinatio.* Fr., *v.* Ger., *Kuhpockenimpfung, Impfung, V.* Inoculation with vaccine virus as a protective measure against small-pox. [D ; G.] Recently the term has been improperly applied to inoculation with various other viruses.—**Anthracic v.** Inoculation of animals with attenuated cultivations of the anthrax bacillus. [α, 34.]—**Chemical v.** Of Castaneda and Borda, a v. done experimentally upon animals by injecting subcutaneously urine from yellow-fever patients, in the hope of its containing some chemical substance (perhaps a ptomaine) secreted by the specific micro-organism capable of affording protection against the disease. ["Lancet," Mar. 1, 1890, p. 481 (α, 50).]—**Intra-uterine v.** It., *vaccinazione intra-uterina.* Variolous immunity communicated by the mother to the fœtus as the result of her having been successfully vaccinated during pregnancy. [L, 87 (α, 34).]—**Retro-v.** The communication of vaccinia from man to the cow. [D, 1.]—**V. antirabique** (Fr.). Protective inoculation against rabies. The virus is secured by a series of inoculations of virus from the central nervous system of an animal dead of rabies under the dura of healthy animals ; an emulsion is made of the spinal cord after it has dried for fourteen days, and some of this is inoculated into the animal to be protected, then the latter is inoculated with an emulsion of a cord dried for thirteen days, and so on in a decreasing series until an emulsion of fresh cord is used. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 26, 1886, p. 462 (α, 34).]—**V'szwang** (Ger.). Compulsory vaccination. [α, 14.]

VACCINATOR, n. Va^{2}k′si^{2}n-at-o^{2}r. From *vaccinare*, to vaccinate. Fr., *vaccinateur* (1st def.). Ger., *Impfnadel* (2d def.). 1. One who vaccinates. 2. An instrument for performing vaccination. [G.]—**Carroll's v.** A v. (2d def.) composed of six needles fastened side by side at short distances from each other. [E.]—**Dawson's v.** A v. (2d def.) consisting of a number of needles worked by a spring. [E.]

VACCINE, adj. Va^{2}k′si^{2}n. Lat., *vaccinus, vaccinalis* (from *vacca*, a cow). Fr., *vaccinal, vaccinique.* Pertaining to the cow ; also pertaining to vaccinia or to vaccination. [G.]

VACCINE, n. Va^{2}k′sen. Lat., *vaccinum.* Fr., *vaccin.* Ger., *Impfstoff.* The virus of cow-pox (vaccinia), being either the liquid contained in the pocks or the crust formed by their desiccation. For subheadings, see under LYMPH, and cf. VIRUS.

VACCINE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}k-sen. See COW-POX and VACCINIA.—**Fausse v.** See VACCINELLA.—**V. ulcéreuse.** See VARIOLA *vaccina ulcerosa.*

VACCINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}k(wa^{3}k)-si^{2}n(ken)-e^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *vaccinelle* (*q. v.*), *vaccinoïde.* Ger., *unächte Kuhpocken.* A disease or lesion produced by an abortive vaccination, differing in its symptoms from true vaccinia and usually failing to protect against variola. [G.]

VACCINELLE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}k-sen-e^{2}l. 1. A form of vaccinia attended by a generalized eruption, comparable to that of variola ; supposed to result from successive self-inoculations from the original sore. [D, 74.] 2. See VACCINELLA.

VACCINEUSE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}k-se-nu^{5}z. Of Burq, an apparatus for charging needles with vaccine lymph and preserving them so charged. A number of needles are arranged in a circle, the points to the centre, and held between two discs of rubber forced together with a screw. The points are charged by smearing the lymph over them with a brush.

VACCINIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}k(wa^{3}k)-si^{2}n(ken)′i^2-a^3. From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *vaccine.* Ger., *Kuhpocken, Schutzpocken, Schutzblattern.* Cow-pox (*q. v.*) when inoculated upon the human subject, either immediately from an infected animal (v. primigena) or mediately from a person recently inoculated with the virus of the disease (v. vaccinatoria). The disease is characterized by the appearance of a small papule at the site of inoculation in from one to three days, which two days later becomes a vesicle with clear contents. It increases in size until about the end of the first week, becoming depressed in the centre and surrounded by a red areola. After the first week the contents of the efflorescence become purulent and soon begin to desiccate and form a scab, which, falling off during the second week or later, leaves a superficial, pitted and permanent cicatrix. The affection is usually attended with slight fever. [G.]—**Generalized v.** Fr., *vaccinide, pullulation vaccinale généralisée.* V. attended with a general exanthem consisting of efflorescences that closely resemble in their appearance, course, and resulting cicatrices the localized disease at the point of inoculation. [G.]—**Irregular v., Spurious v., V. anormis.** See VACCINELLA.—**V. antivariolosa.** See *V.*—**V. gangrænosa.** A general exanthem accompanying v., consisting of pustular efflorescences, sometimes like those of variola, which become gangrenous. [J. Hutchinson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Oct. 29, 1881 (G).]—**V. genuina.** True v. (*i. e.*, v. capable of affording protection against variola). [G.]—**V. primigena.** See under *V.*—**V. tutoria, V. tutrix.** See *V.*—**V. vaccinatoria.** V. produced by inoculation with humanized lymph. [G.]

VACCINIACEOUS, adj. Va^{2}k-si^{2}n-i^2-a′shu^{3}s. Resembling the genus *Vaccinium* ; of the *Vacciniaceæ*, which are an order of monopetalous dicotyledons included by some authors as a tribe (*Vaccinieæ*) in the *Ericaceæ.* [α, 35.]

VACCINIAL, adj. Va^{2}k-si^{2}n′i^2-′l. See VACCINE (adj.).

VACCINIDE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}k-se-ned. See *Generalized* VACCINIA.

VACCINIFER, n. Va^{2}k-si^{2}n′i^2-fu^{5}r. From *vaccinia* (*q. v.*) and *ferre*, to bear. 1. An individual from whose body vaccinal virus is

taken for the purpose of conveying vaccinia to another. 2. An instrument for vaccination.

VACCINIFORM, adj. Va2k-si2n'i2-fo2rm. From *vaccinia* (*q. v.*) and *forma*, form. Fr., *vacciniforme*. Having the appearance of vaccinia or of vaccine lymph. [α, 48.]

VACCININ, n. Va2k'si2n-i2n. Fr., *vaccinine*. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Vaccinium myrtillus*; it occurs as silky acicular crystals. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

VACCININE, n. Va2k'si2n-in. 1. Of Farr, the morbific germ of cow-pox. 2. Vaccine virus. [G; K.]

VACCINIOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Va2k(wa3k)-si2n(ken)-i(i2)'o2l-e-(a3-e2). See VACCINOLÆ.

VACCINIST, n. Va2k'si2n-i2st. See VACCINATOR (1st def.).

VACCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Va2k(wa3k)-si2n(ken)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *vaciet*, *airelie*, *myrtille*. Ger., *Heidelbeere*. The typical genus of the *Vacciniaceæ*. Some include in it the cranberries (*Oxycaccus*) as well as the blueberries. [α, 35.]—**V. arctostaphylos.** Fr., *airelle de Cappadoce*. Ger., *azorische Heidelbeere*. Oriental whortleberry; a tree of the Azores and Madeira. The berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus* and the dried leaves as tea (Trebizond tea). [α, 35.]—**V. corymbosum, V. discomorphum.** Common (or swamp-) blueberry of North America, the huckleberry. The subacid, aromatic berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus*. [α, 35.]—**V. dumosum.** Ger., *spitzblättrige Heidelbeere*. See GAYLUSSACIA *dumosa*.—**V. frondosum.** Ger., *blattreiche Heidelbeere* (1st def.). 1. Blue (or leafy) whortleberry of North America. The berries, *baccæ vaccinii*, are used like those of *V. myrtillus*. [α, 25.] 2. See GAYLUSSACIA *dumosa*.—**V. macrocarpum.** Fr., *airelle* (ou *myrtille*) *à gros fruits*. American (or large) cranberry; found in sphagnous swamps. The fruits furnish citric acid, and both fruits and leaves are detersive and astringent. [α, 35.]—**V. myrtillus, V. nigrum.** Fr., *myrtille*, *maceret*, *airelle myrtille* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *anguleuse*). Ger., *gemeine Heidelbeere*, *Blaubeere*, *Schwarzbeere*, *Krackbeere*. Sp., *arándano*, *mirtillo* [Mex. Ph.]. Common (or British) whortleberry (or bilberry), black-heart, huckleberry, blue- (or hurtle-, or whin-) berry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and Arctic America. All parts of the bush, especially the leaves, contain quinic acid. The fruits, *baccæ* (seu *fructus*, seu *grana*) *myrtilli* (seu *myrtillorum*, seu *pseudomyrti*, seu *vaccinii nigri*), formerly used as a mildly astringent gargle and as a hæmostatic, and still used in diarrhœa, contain malic and citric acids, tannin, sugar, and a violet coloring matter. [α, 35.]—**V. oxycoccos, V. oxycoccus.** Fr., *canneberge*, *bassinet* (ou *coussinet*) *des marais*, *airelle à fruits acides*. Ger., *europäische Moosbeere*, *Torfbeere*, *Sumpfbeere*, *Krähenbeere*, *Sauerbeere*. The cranberry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America; bogberry, fenberry, crawberry, marsh- (or moor-) berry. The leaves are used as tea, and the acid fruits (*baccæ oxycaccos*), which become edible after frost, as an astringent, detersive, and antiscorbutic and as a refrigerant in fevers. [α, 35.]—**V. uliginosum.** Fr., *airelle* (ou *myrtille*) *veinée* (ou *des marais*, ou *bombeuse*). Ger., *Moor-Heidelbeere*, *grosse Sumpf-Heidelbeere*, *Rauschbeere*, *Trunkelbeere*. Bog-bilberry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The berries, which are said to produce vertigo and delirium, are made into a spirit in Siberia. [α, 35.]—**V. vitis idæa.** Fr., *airelle ponctuée* (ou *à fruits rouges*), *myrtille rouge*, *vigne du Mont Ida*. Ger., *Pretsselbeere*, *rothe Heidelbeere*, *Bernitzbeere*, *Steinbeere*, *rothe Besinge*. Red whortleberry of Mt. Ida, cow-berry, flowering box, munsbock; a shrub of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The leaves and berries, *folia* et *baccæ vitis idææ*, were formerly official. The leaves are used to adulterate uva ursi leaves. The fruits were once used as a refrigerant. [α, 35.]

VACCINIZATION, n. Va2k-si2n-i2z-a'shu3n. Fr., *vaccinisation*. Of Warlomont, the process of vaccinizing.

VACCINIZE, v. tr. Va2k'si2n-iz. To vaccinate a subject repeatedly until no further effect is produced (until, as has been thought, the system is saturated with the virus).

VACCINOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Va3k-se-no-zhe2n. Devoted to the production or distribution of vaccine, or to both.

VACCINOID, n. Va2k'si2n-oid. Fr., *vaccinoïde*. See VACCINELLA.

VACCINOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Va2k(wa3k)-si2n(ken)'o2l-e(a3-e2). Ger., *Nebenpocken*. Secondary pocks; efflorescences resembling the vaccine pock, but occurring at a distance from the point of vaccination, usually due to accidental inoculation from the original pock, often through scratching. [G.]

VACCINOPHOBE (Fr.), n. Va3k-se-no-fob. One who fears or affects to fear the harmful influence of vaccine virus. [D, 70.]

VACCINO-SYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Va2k(wa3k)-sin(ken)''o(o3)-si2f(su6f)'i2l-i2s. Gen., *-il'idos* (*-idis*). See *Vaccination*-SYPHILIS.

VACCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Va2k(wa3k)-sin(ken)'u3m. See VACCINE, n.

VACCINUS (Lat.), adj. Va2k(wa3k)-sin(ken)'u3s(u4s). See VACCINE (adj.).

VACCIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Va2k(wa3k)-si(ki2)'o2l-a3. See VACCINIA.—**V. leprosa.** See VACCINELLA.—**V. scutellata.** See VACCINIA.—**V. spuria.** See VACCINELLA.

VACUITÉ (Fr.), n. Va3-ku6-e-ta. See VACUITY.—**V. postsystolique** [Marey]. A "negative" pressure observed in the ventricles at the end of their systole. [K, 23.]

VACUITY, n. Va2k-u2'i2t-i2. Lat., *vacuitas* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *vacuité*. Vacancy; also a vacant or empty space.

VACUOLATED, adj. Va2k'u2-o2l-at-e2d. Of a cell, containing one or more vacuoles. [J, 55.]

VACUOLATION, n. Va2k-u2-o2l-a'shu3n. The formation of vacuoles. [E.]

VACUOLE, n. Va2k'u2-ol. Lat., *vacuolus* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.*, *Vakuole*, *Saftraum* (2d def.). 1. A small air-cell or a globular space containing either air or a pellucid liquid. [E.] 2. In botany, a cavity in a cell containing sap. [α, 35.]—**Auerbach's v.** An 8-shaped, transparent v. formed at the centre of the vitellus, according to Auerbach's theory of segmentation, after the disappearance of the original nucleus and as a step preliminary to the formation of the nuclei of the two succeeding segmentation spheres. [A, 8.] Cf. ASTER, AMPHIASTER, and TETRASTER.—**Contractile v.** A v. observed in a structureless mass of protoplasm (as in the *Endoplastica*) which slowly fills with a watery fluid and, after reaching a certain size, contracts to obliteration, the process of distention and contraction being repeated rhythmically, after the manner of a systole and diastole. [A, 12.]—**Food v's.** 1. Of Lankester, large v's in the endoderm cells of one of the *Medusæ* (*Limnocodium*). They have been found to contain an albuminous substance supposed to be the product of intracellular digestion. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1881, p. 119 (J).] 2. See *Gastric v.*—**Gastric v.** A v. formed in the protoplasm of certain *Protozoa* around a particle of food surrounded with water. [A, 12.]—**Nuclear v.** See *Auerbach's v.*—**Permanent v's.** Spaces in the *Protozoa*, etc., which may contain water, oil-drops, etc., and are persistent. [L, 121.]—**Pulsating v.** See *Contractile v.*

VACUOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Va2k(wa3k)-u2(u4)'o2l-u3s(u4s). See VACUOLE.

VACUUM (Lat.), n. n. Va2k(wa3k)'u2(u4)-u3m(u4m). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Leere*. An empty space, especially a space from which the air that occupied it has been more or less completely removed. [α, 48.]—**Torricellian v.** The v. over the mercury in Torricelli's barometer. [α, 48.]

VACZA, n. A place in Broos County, Transylvania, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 57 (α, 14).]

VAGABUNDIRTRIEB (Ger.), n. Va3g-a3-bund-er'treb. Insanity with a special tendency to vagrancy. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

VAGAL, adj. Va'g'l. Pertaining to the vagus nerve. [C.]

VAGIN (Fr.), n. Va3-zha2n2. See VAGINA (2d def.).—**V. cloisonné.** See *Double* VAGINA.—**V. mâle.** See UTERUS *masculinus*.

VAGINA (Lat.), n. f. Va2j(wa3g)-in(en)'a3. Gr., ἔλυτρον. Fr., *vagin*. Ger., *Scheide*, *Mutterscheide* (2d def.). 1. See SHEATH. 2. That part of the parturient canal which serves as the organ of copulation, extending from the vulva backward and somewhat upward to terminate in a blind pouch situated in front of the rectum and slightly to the right of it. Its anterior wall, near its posterior extremity, is pierced by the cervix uteri. When the v. is not distended, its anterior and posterior walls are flattened and in contact with each other. Its anterior wall lodges the urethra. 3. In botany, a sheath, especially a leaf-sheath. [α, 35.]—**Double v., Septate v.** Lat., *v. duplex*. A v. divided into two lateral portions by a longitudinal sæptum. [α, 34.]—**V. bipartita.** See *Double v.*—**V. cellularis.** See ADVENTITIA and EPINEURIUM.—**V. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**V. femoris.** See FASCIA *lata*.—**V. fibrosa** (**tendinis**). See *Synovial* SHEATH.—**V. Glissoni.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.—**V. humoris vitrei.** See *Hyaloid* MEMBRANE.—**V. lumbodorsualis.** See *Lumbar* FASCIA.—**V. masculina.** See UTERUS *masculinus*.—**V. mucilaginosa, V. mucosa.** See *Synovial* SHEATH.—**V. muscularis.** See PERIMYSIUM.—**V. nervi cellulosa, V. nervorum.** See PERINEURIUM.—**V. pili.** See *Inner root*-SHEATH *of a hair* and *Outer root*-SHEATH *of a hair*.—**V. portæ.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.—**V. processus styloidei.** See *Vaginal* PROCESS (1st def.).—**V. radicis pili.** See *V. pili*.—**V. sæpta.** See *Double v.*—**V. subsæpta.** A v. that is double for only a portion of its length.—**Vaginæ synoviales tendinum, V. tendinis.** See *Synovial* SHEATH.—**V. tendinosa cruris.** See FASCIA *lata*.—**V. uteri.** See *V.* (2d def.).

VAGINAL, adj. Va2j'i2-n'l. Lat., *vaginalis*. Fr., *v.* Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath, ensheathing. The *Vaginales* of Linnæus are an order of plants consisting of *Polygonum*, *Rheum*, *Rumex*, etc. [α, 35.]

VAGINALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Va2j(wa3g)-i2n(en)-a2l(a3l)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *vagina* (*q. v.*). Fr., *vaginalite*. 1. Inflammation of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri. 2. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. [L. 49, 57 (α, 14).]

VAGINALPORTION (Ger.), n. Va3g-en-a3l'por-tse-on''. That portion of the cervix uteri which projects into the vagina. [α, 34.]—**Schnabelförmige V.** A beak-shaped cervix uteri. [α, 34.]—**Schürzenförmige V.** A cervix uteri resembling the head of a tapir. [α, 34.]

VAGINANT, adj. Va2j'i2-n'nt. Lat., *vaginans* (from *vagina*, a sheath). Fr., *v.* Ger., *umscheidend*, *scheidig*. Sheathing, forming a sheath around another part or organ. The *Vaginantes* of Link are a subclass of exogens, consisting of the *Umbellatæ* and *Araliaceæ*. [α, 35.]

VAGINATE, adj. Va2j'i2n-at. Lat., *vaginatus*. Fr., *vaginé*. Ger., *bescheidet*. Having a vagina or sheath. [α, 35.]

VAGINIGLUTÆUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Va2j(wa3g)-in(en)''-i2-glu2t(glut)-e'(a3'e2)-u3s(u4s). See TENSOR *fasciæ latæ*.

VAGINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Va2j(wa3g)-i2n(en)-e2l'la3. Dim. of *vagina*, a scabbard. Fr., *vaginelle*. Ger., *Blattscheidchen*. One of the chaff-like scales forming a sheath at the base of the clusters of leaves in pines. [α, 35.]

VAGINERVOSE, adj. Va2j-i2-nu5rv'os. Lat., *vaginervis* (from *vagus*, wandering, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *vaginervé*. Of leaves, having the veins running in different directions without order. [α, 35.]

VAGINISMUS [Sims] (Lat.), n. m. Va2j(wa3g)-i2n(en)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). From *vagina* (*q. v.*). Fr., *vaginisme*. Ger., *Scheidenkrampf*. Painful spasmodic contraction and hyperæsthesia of the

vagina, especially of the constrictor cunni, causing dyspareunia. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**Mental v.** Of Bauduy, an unconquerable aversion of a woman to sexual intercourse, not dependent on a physical obstacle, although accompanied, in the case related, by violent muscular contraction when coitus was attempted. ["St. Louis Cour. of Med.," Mar., 1885, p. 256.]—**Perineal v.** V. due to spasm of the perineal muscles, especially the transversus perinæi. [Verneuil; A. Gillard, Thèse, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-ur.," July, 1885, p. 434.]—**Posterior v.** V. due to spasm of the deep-seated muscles. According to Gillard (*l. c.*), the term should be limited to that form in which the lower fibres of the levator ani are involved.—**Vulvar v.** V. due to spasm of the constrictor cunni. [Gillard, *l. c.*]

VAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Va2j(wa3g)-i2n(en)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *vagina* (*q. v.*). Fr., *vaginite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. See ELYTRITIS.—**Diphtheritic v.** Diphtheria of the vagina. [a, 50.] Cf. *Puerperal* DIPHTHERIA.—**Dysenteric v.** Of Klebs, a modification of diphtheritic elytritis accompanying chronic dysentery. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**Granular v.** See *Granular* ELYTRITIS.—**V. adhæsiva.** Elytritis resulting in more or less complete atresia of the vagina.

VAGINODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Va2j(wa3g)-i2n(en)-o(o3)-di2n-(du6n)'i2-a3. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and ὀδύνη, pain. Pain in the vagina. [a, 34.]

VAGINOFIXATION, n. Va2j-i2n-o-fi2x-a'shu3n. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and *figere*, to fasten. Of Péan, fixation of the vagina to the sides of the pelvis. [a, 34.]

VAGINO-LABIAL, adj. Va2j''i2n-o-lab'i2-'l. Pertaining to the vagina and to the labia pudendi. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VAGINO-PÉRITONÉAL (Fr.), adj. Va3-zhe-no-pa-re-to-na-a3l. Pertaining to the tunica vaginalis testis or the vagina (2d def.) and to the peritonæum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VAGINOSCOPE, n. Va2j'i2n-o-skop. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Vaginoskop*. See *Vaginal* SPECULUM.

VAGINOTOMY, n. Va2j-i2n-o2t'o2m-i2. From *vagina* (*q. v.*) and τομή, a cutting. See ELYTROTOMY.

VAGINO-VESICAL, adj. Va2j''i2n-o-ve2s'i2-k'l. See VESICO-VAGINAL.

VAGINO-VULVAR, adj. Va2j''i2n-o-vu3lv'a3r. See VULVO-VAGINAL.

VAGINULE, n. Va2j'i2n-u2l. Lat., *vaginula* (dim. of *vagina*, a sheath). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Scheidchen*. Lit., a small sheath. In mosses, the apex of the pedicel which forms a sheath round the foot of the sporogonium. 2. A tubular regular floret in the *Compositæ*. [a, 35.]

VAGITUS (Lat.), n. m. Va2j(wa3g)-it(et)'u3s(u4s). Gen., *-it'us*. From *vagire*, to cry. Fr., *vagissement*. Ger., *Wimmern*. *Winseln*. The cry of a new-born child. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**V. interuterinus, V. uterinus.** The intra-uterine cry; the cry of a fœtus while its head is yet within the uterus, showing that air has entered the uterus and that the child has breathed. The possibility of the occurrence is denied by some writers. [A, 61.]—**V. vaginalis.** The child's cry heard while its head is in the vagina. [a, 34.]

VAGOSYMPATHICUS (Lat.), n. m. Vag(wa3g)''o(o3)-si2m-(su6m)-pa2th(pa3th)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Fr., *vagosympathique*. The conjoined pneumogastric and cervical sympathetic nerves, as seen in the dog. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VAGOTOMIE (Ger.), n. Va3g-o-tom-e'. Section of the vagus nerves. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

VAGOTOMISÉ (Fr.), adj. Va3-go-to-me-za. Having the vagus nerves cut. ["Sem. méd.," April 24, 1889, p. 138 (a, 18).]

VAGUS (Lat.), adj. Vag(wa3g)'u3s(u4s). Fr., *vague*. Ger., *allseitswendig*, *vielwendig* (2d def.). 1. Uncertain, wandering; as a n., the v. nerve (see *Pneumogastric* NERVE). 2. In botany, having no definite arrangement, without order. [a, 35.]—**V'gebiet** (Ger.). The region of the vagus nucleus. [I, 11 (K).]

VAGUSWURZEL (Ger.), n. Va3g'us-vurts-e2l. See *Vagus* NUCLEUS.—**Hintere V.** [Meynert]. See *V.*—**Vordere V.** [Meynert]. See NUCLEUS *ambiguus*.

VAHEA (Lat.), n. f. Va3'e2-a3. Fr., *vahé*. A genus of caoutchouc-yielding *Apocynaceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Landolphia*. [a, 35.]

VAISSE (Fr.), n. Ve2s. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is a hot gaseous and alkaline spring.

VAISSEAU (Fr.), n. Ve2s-so. See VESSEL.—**V'x déferans.** An old term for the oviducts. [A, 44.]—**V. droit.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**V'x préparans.** An old term for the spermatic arteries; so called because they were said to prepare the blood from which the semen or the ovule was elaborated by the testicle or the ovary. [A, 44.]—**V. sanguin.** A blood-vessel.—**V'x tourbillonnés.** See VASA *vorticosa*.

VALDIERI (It.), n. Va3l-de-a're. A place in Cuneo, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and mud-baths. [a, 14.]

VALDIVIN, n. Va2l'di2v-i2n. Fr., *valdivine*. A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{48}O_{20} + 5H_2O$, obtained from the fruit of *Picrolemna valdivia*, forming very bitter hexagonal prisms. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

VALENCE, VALENCY, n's. Va2l'e2ns, -e2ns-i2. Ger., *Werthigkeit*. See ATOMICITY.

VALERAL, n. Va2l'e2-r'l. Fr., *valéral*. Ger., *V.* See under AMYLIDENE *oxide*.

VALERALDINE, n. Va2l-e2r-a2ld-en. Fr., *valéraldine*. An artificial alkaloid. $C_{15}H_{31}NS_2$, formed by the action of hydrosulphuric acid on valeral ammonia. [A, 1.]

VALERAMIDE, n. Va2l-e2r'a2m-i2d(id). Fr., *valéramide*. Ger., *Valeramid*. A primary amide, $C_5H_9O.NH_2$, of valeric acid, forming brilliant scales. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VALERAS (Lat.), n. m. Va2l(wa3l)'e2r-a2s(a3s). Gen., *-at'is*. See VALERIANATE.—**V. ammonicus.** See AMMONIUM *valerianate*.—**V. atropinus.** See ATROPINE *valerianate*.—**V. quinicus.** See QUININE *valerianate*.—**V. zincicus.** See ZINC *valerianate*.

VALERATE, n. Va2l'e2r-at. Lat., *valeras*. Fr., *valérate*. See VALERIANATE.

VALERENE, n. Va2l'e2r-en. Fr., *valérène*. Ger., *Valeren*. See AMYLENE and BORNEENE.

VALERIAN, n. Va2l-e'ri2-'n. 1. The genus *Valeriana*, especially *Valeriana officinalis*. [a, 35.] 2. See *V.-root*.—**American v.** The *Cypripedium pubescens* and *Cypripedium parviflorum* or their rhizome and rootlets (see *Cypripedium* [2d def.]). [a, 35.] See also ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria*.—**Clyster of v.** See ENEMA *antispasmodicum*.—**False v.** See SENECIO *aureus*.—**Greek v.** See POLEMONIUM *cæruleum*.—**Japanese v.** Kesso, the root-stock of *Patrinia scabiosæfolia*. It smells and tastes nearly like medicinal v. [a, 35.]—**Medicinal v.** *Valeriana officinalis* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Oil of v.** Lat., *oleum* (seu *essentia*. seu *ætheroleum*) *valérianæ*. A pungent and aromatic volatile oil obtained from v.-root and consisting of a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$), a crystallizable compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), isomeric with borneol, compounds of the alcohol $C_{10}H_{18}O$ with formic, acetic, and isovalerianic acids, and an ether ($C_{10}H_{17}O$). It is of a pale-greenish color, but on exposure becomes yellow and viscid. It is used medicinally like v.-root. [a, 35.]—**V. rhizome, V.-root.** Lat., *valeriana* [U. S. Ph.], *valerianæ radix* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *rhizoma* [Br. Ph.], *radix* (seu *rhizoma* [Russ. Ph.)]) *valerianæ* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *v.* (*radix*) [Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *v.* (*rhizoma*) [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *valériane*, *racine* (ou *souche*) *de valériane*, *valériane officinale* (*souche*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *wilde Baldrianwurzel*. The rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*. [a, 35.]

VALERIANA (Lat.), n. f. Va2l(wa3l)-e(e2)-ri2-an(a3n)'a3. Fr., *valériane*. Ger., *Baldrian*. 1. A genus of the valerians, or valerianworts, which are an order (*Valerianaceæ*, *Valerianæ*, or *Valerianeæ*) of the *Asterales*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S Ph., see VALERIAN-*root*.—**Abstractum valerianæ** [U. S. Ph., 1880.]. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with 80 or more of alcohol, reserving 170 parts, evaporating the residue to 30, mixing the two, adding 50 of sugar of milk, drying, bringing up to 100, and reducing to a fine powder. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Ætheroleum valerianæ** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of* VALERIAN.—**Aqua valerianæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *agua de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of valerian-root with water enough to make 4 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]); or by dissolving oil of valerian in 1,500 times as much warm water [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua valerianæ concentrata** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts of a mixture of 100 of aqua valerianæ and 2 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia valerianæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of* VALERIAN.—**Extractum valerianæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldrianextract*. A thick extract (soft [Fr. Cod.], half-thick [Hung. Ph.]. of pilular consistence [Gr. Ph.]) made by extracting valerian-root with dilute alcohol (with water [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. has both an aqueous and an alcoholic extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum valerianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·894, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft consistence, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum valerianæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldrianwasser*. Sp., *infusión de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of valerian-root for an hour in enough boiling water to make 40 parts [Br. Ph.] (half an hour in enough boiling water to make 100 parts [Fr. Cod.], in water enough to make 138 parts [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleosaccharum valerianæ.** A mixture of 3 drops of oil of valerian with 4 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum valerianæ.** See *oil of* VALERIAN.—**Pulvis valerianæ.** See *Radix valerianæ pulverata*.—**Pulvis valerianæ aromaticus.** A powder of equal parts of valerian-root and orange-leaves; or of 53 parts of valerian and 8 of cinnamon; or of 78 of valerian, 12½ of cinnamon, and 60 of oleosaccharum of valerian; or of 125 of valerian and 6 of camphor; or of 15 of valerian and 7 each of orange-peel and tartrated tartar; or of 16 each of valerian and magnesia, 24 of Florentine iris, 28 of licorice, 8 of anise, and 2 of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix valerianæ.** See VALERIAN-*root*.—**Radix valerianæ pulverata.** Fr., *poudre de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Valerian-root cleansed, dried at 40° C., powdered in a covered iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod]; or cleansed, dried in the oven, and powdered fine enough to leave $\frac{1}{12}$ residue [Sp. Ph.] (sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], or through a 1,000-mesh sieve with a pestle till a fibrous mass is left [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Rhizoma valerianæ.** See VALERIAN-*root*.—**Syrupus valerianæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 125 parts of valerian-root for 24 hours in water enough to make 250 parts of clear filtered liquid, distilling the residue with water, drawing off 100 parts of the distillate, mixing with the first liquid, and adding 650 parts of sugar [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 parts of extract of valerian in 1,000 of water of valerian, filtering, and adding 1,800 of sugar [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura valerianæ.** Fr., *teinture de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·894 for a day and then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 5 parts of tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of valerian-root in No. 40 powder for two days, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating or digest-

ing valerian-root with 5 times as much (6 times as much [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], enough [Roum. Ph.]) diluted alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).] 2. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Tinctura valerianæ ætherea.*—**Tinctura valerianæ ætherea** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture éthérée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *aetherische Baldriantinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura etérea de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating valerian-root for some days with 5 times (6 times [Gr. Ph.]) as much spiritus æthereus (5 times as much ether of sp. gr. 0·758 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. directs maceration of 1 part of the root with 4 parts of alcohol for 4 days, the addition of 2 parts of ether, and maceration for 3 days more. [B, 95(α, 38).]—**Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata.** A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of valerian-root in No. 60 powder one day with 20 of aromatic spirit of ammonia, then treating in a percolator with enough more spirit of ammonia to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of the root in No. 40 powder for seven days with enough of the aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 3 parts of the root with a mixture of 6 of caustic ammonia solution (of sp. gr. 0·970 [Pruss. Ph.] (0·962 [Gr. Ph.]) and 12 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·840 [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or with a mixture of 5 parts of ammonia solution of sp. gr. 0·960 and 10 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·832 [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 α, 38.]—**Tinctura valerianæ spirituosa.** See *Tinctura valerianæ* (1st def.).—**V. anglica.** See *V. phu.*—**V. asarifolia.** Ger., *haselwurzblättriger Baldrian.* A species found in Candia. The root is used like that of *V. celtica.* [α, 35.]—**V. capensis.** A species found in southern Africa. The root is antispasmodic. [α, 35.]—**V. celtica.** Fr., *nard celtique* (ou *de montagne*). Ger., *Nardenbaldrian, Speik, Spiknarde.* An alpine species. The aromatic root, which is stimulant, sudorific, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic, constitutes in part the *nardus celtica* of the ancients. [α, 35.]—**V. coarctata.** Fr., *valériane resserrée.* A Peruvian species. The root is used in fractures. [α, 35.]—**V. dioica.** Fr., *valériane aquatique* (ou *dioïque*), *petite valériane.* Ger., *kleiner* (oder *zweihäusiger*) *Baldrian, Weisenbaldrian, Sumpfbaldrian.* Marsh- (or small) valerian of Europe and the Orient. The root, *radix valerianæ palustris* (seu *phu minoris*), was formerly official; it is similar to valerian-root, but milder, and is used to adulterate it. [α, 35.]—**V. Dioscoridis.** Ger., *raukenblättriger Baldrian.* A species found in Asia Minor, identified by Sibthorp with the φοῦ of Dioscorides. The root is more aromatic and of a less nauseous odor than valerian-root. [α, 35.]—**V. edulis.** A North American species. The root is eaten cooked. [α, 35.]—**V. Hardwickii.** An Asiatic species. The root, identified by some with the *nardus gangitis* of the ancients, is used medicinally and as an insectifuge. [α, 35.]—**V. hortensis.** See *V. phu.*—**V. italica.** A species found in Italy and Candia, closely related to *V. tuberosa.* The root was formerly official as *nardus montana.* [α, 35.]—**V. jatamansi.** See NARDOSTACHYS *jatamansi.*—**V. locusta (olitoria).** See VALERIANELLA *olitoria.*—**V. major.** See *V. phu.*—**V. mexicana.** The *cuitlapatli* of Mexico. The roots, which have a strong odor and bitter taste, are used like valerian-root. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; α, 35.]—**V. minor.** See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica.*—**Valeriana montana.** 1. Mountain valerian, found in the European Alps. The root is said, probably erroneously, to be more active than true valerian-root. [α, 35.] 2. See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica.*—**V. officinalis.** Fr., *valériane officinale* (ou *sauvage*), *herbe au chat* (ou *de Saint-Georges*). Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *gebräuchlicher*) *Baldrian, Katzenbaldrian, Speerkrautwurzel, Katzenwurz, Katzentheriak, Ackerbaldrian.* Great wild (or medicinal, or cats') valerian, all-heal, cut-finger, herb Bennet, St. George's herb; found throughout Europe and northern and middle Asia. The rhizome, together with its rootlets, constitutes valerian-root, which has an aromatic, bitterish taste and a somewhat terebinthinous, camphoraceous, peculiar odor, though in its fresh state the odor is not pronounced. It contains oil of valerian, malic acid, a peculiar extractive matter soluble in ether and in alcohol, an odorous resin, etc., and (Runge) a peculiar fixed acid producing with bases white salts which turn green when exposed to the air. Valerian-root is stimulant and antispasmodic. The leaves are vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**V. olitoria.** See VALERIANELLA *olitoria.*—**V. phu, V. pontica.** Fr., *valériane phu* (ou *franche*, ou *des jardins*), *nard agreste* (ou *de Crête*), *grande valériane, encens terrestre.* Ger., *grosser* (oder *weisser*, oder *römischer*, oder *Garten-*) *Baldrian, Theriakwurzel, Theriakkraut, St. Georgenkraut.* Cretan spikenard, garden-valerian of southern and middle Europe. The roots have properties resembling those of valerian-root, but are less aromatic. The φοῦ of the ancients, now identified with *V. Dioscoridis,* was formerly thought to be this plant. [α, 35.]—**V. saliunca.** Ger., *wohlriechender Baldrian.* An alpine European species having the properties of *V. celtica* and affording a part of *nardus celtica.* [α, 35.]—**V. sambucifolia.** Elder-leaved valerian, a variety of *V. officinalis.* The root is less vigorous than that of *V. silvestris,* and is said to be less rich in volatile oil. [α, 35.]—**V. saxatilis.** 1. A species found in Europe. The root, which has a nauseous, penetrating odor, may be used in place of valerian-root. [α, 35.] 2. See *V. celtica.*—**V. silvestris.** A variety of *V. officinalis.* Its root is said to be superior to that of *V. sambucifolia.* [α, 35.]—**V. sitchensis.** A species indigenous to northwestern America, considered by the Russians to be the most active of the genus. [α, 35.]—**V. toluccana.** A Mexican species. The tubers, which contain an abundance of valerianic acid, are reputed to be useful in diseases of the liver. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**V. tuberosa.** Mountain-spikenard of southern Europe. The root, which has a strong valerian-like taste and odor, was formerly official as *nardus montana,* and is still used. [α, 35.]—**V. virginiana.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [α, 35.]—**V. Wallichii.** An East Indian species. The root is used like that of *Nardostachys jatamansi,* though it has a stronger and less pleasant odor. [α, 35.]

VALERIANAS (Lat.), n. m. Va²l(wa³l)-e²r-i²-an(a³n)'a²s(a³s). Gen., *-at'is.* See VALERIANATE.—**V. atropicus.** See ATROPINE *valerianate.*—**V. chinicus.** See QUININE *valerianate.*—**V. natricus, V. sodicus.** See SODIUM *valerianate.*—**V. zincicus.** See ZINC *valerianate.*

VALERIANATE, n. Va²l-e'ri²-a²n-at. Lat., *valerianas.* Fr., *valérianate.* Ger., *valeriansaures* (oder *baldriansaures*) *Salz.* A salt of valerianic acid. [B.]

VALÉRIANE (Fr.), n. Va³-la-re-a³n. See VALERIANA and VALERIAN-*root.*—**Bain de v.** A bath used for hysteria and other nervous affections, made by infusing 500 grammes of dried valerian-root in 3 litres of water, and pouring the infusion into the bath. [B, 46.]—**Eau (distillée** [Fr. Cod.]) **de v.** See *Aqua* VALERIANÆ. —**Essence de v.** See *Oil of* VALERIAN.—**Extrait de v.** See *Extractum* VALERIANÆ.—**Poudre de v.** See *Radix* VALERIANÆ *pulverata.*—**Sirop de v.** See *Syrupus* VALERIANÆ.—**Souche de v. officinale.** See VALERIAN-*root.*—**Teinture de v.** See *Tinctura* VALERIANÆ (1st def.).—**Teinture éthérée de v.** See *Tinctura* VALERIANÆ *ætherea.*—**Tisane de v.** See *Infusum* VALERIANÆ.—**V. franche.** See VALERIANA *phu.*—**V. officinale.** See VALERIANA *officinalis.*—**V. officinale (souche)** [Fr. Cod.]. See VALERIAN-*root.* **V. resserrée.** See VALERIANA *coarctata.*—**V. sauvage.** See VALERIANA *officinalis.*

VALERIANELLA (Lat.), n. f. Va²l(wa³l)-e²r-i²-a²n(a³n)-e²l'la³. Fr., *valérianelle.* Ger., *Rapünzchen.* A genus of the *Valerianaceæ.* The *Valerianelleæ* are a subdivision of the *Valerianeæ.* [α, 35.]—**V. locusta, V. olitoria.** Fr., *mâche, salade de blé* (ou *royale,* ou *verte*), *doucette, poule grasse, oreillette, coquille.* Ger., *gemeines* (oder *Feld*) *Rapünzchen.* Corn-salad, lamb's-lettuce of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia; an early salad plant formerly official as *herba valerianellæ* and used as an anti-scorbutic and emollient. [α, 35.]

VALERIANIC, adj. Va²l-e²r-i²-a²n'i²k. Lat, *valerianicus.* Fr., *valérianique.* Pertaining to or derived from valerian. [B.]—**V. acid.** Lat., *acidum valerianicum* (seu *valericum*). Fr., *acide valérianique* (ou *valérianique officinal*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldriansäure.* One of the isomeric forms of valeric acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2 = (CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CO.OH$. It is found in the roots of *Valeriana officinalis* and *Archangelica officinalis* and in the bark and fruit of *Viburnum opulus.* It is also produced by the decomposition of albuminoid substances and the oxidation of fats. It is a colorless oily liquid, acting as a monobasic acid. [B.]—**V. anhydride.** A liquid, $[(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2CO]_2O = C_{10}H_{18}O_3$. [B, 4.]

VALERIANSAUER (Ger.), adj. Va³l-ar-e-a³n'za³-u⁴-e²r. Combined with valerianic acid in the form of a valerianate.

VALERIC, adj. Va²l-e²r'i²k. Fr., *valérique.* Derived from valerian. [B.]—**V. acid.** An acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$, of which four isomeric forms are known: (1) *Normal v. acid, isobutylcarbonic acid, isopropylacetic acid, pentoic acid,* $CH_3—CH_2—CH_2—CH_2—C.OOH$, a liquid of rancid odor; (2) *isovaleric acid* (see VALERIANIC *acid*); (3) *ethmethacetic acid, β-butylcarbonic acid, α-methylbutyric acid,* a liquid, $CH_3—C_2H_5—CH.COOH$; and (4) *trimethacetic acid, trimethylcarbincarbonic acid, pseudovaleric acid, pinalic acid,* $(CH_3)_3\equiv C—CO.OH$, occurring as foliate crystals. [B, 4.]—**V. aldehyde.** Amylidene oxide. [B.]

VALERIN, n. Va²l'e²r-i²n. Fr., *valérine.* A compound of glycerin and valeric acid; a glyceryl valerate. [B.] Cf. TRIVALERIN.

VALEROL, n. Va²l'e²r-o²l. Fr., *valérol.* Ger., *V.* That part of oil of valerian which boils between 205° and 215° C. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VALERONITRILE, n. Va²l-e²r-o-nit'ri²l. Fr., *valéronitrile.* Ger., *Valeronitril.* See under BUTYL *cyanide.*

VALERYL, n. Va²l'e²r-i²l. Fr., *valéryle* (2d def.). Ger., *V.* 1. An old name for the radicle C_5H_9, supposed to be contained in valerianic acid. The symbol Vl was sometimes given to it. [B, 118.] 2. The compound C_5H_9O. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VALERYLENE, n. Va²l-e²r'i²l-en. Fr., *valérylène.* Ger., *Valerylen.* A liquid, $CH_3.C : C : C_2H_5 = C_5H_8$, boiling at 51° C. Two isomeric forms also exist, *isovalerylene,* $(CH_3)_2>C : C : CH_2$, a liquid of garlicky odor, and *isopropylacetylene.* [B, 3; α, 38.]

VALET-À-PATIN (Fr.), n. Va³-le²-a³-pa³-ta²n². A forceps, invented by Gui Patin, for compressing blood-vessels before their ligation. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VALETUDINARIAN, adj. Va²l-e²t-u²d-i²n-ar'i²-'n. From *valetudo,* condition of health. Fr., *valétudinaire.* Ger., *kränklich, schwächlich.* Pertaining to a condition of weakness or feeble health; as a n., an invalid. [D, 20.]

VALGUS (Lat.), adj. Va²lg(wa³lg)'u²s(u⁴s). 1. Bow-legged. [A, 312 (α, 17).] 2. As a n., see TALIPES *v.*—**Nervous v.** V. of neurotic origin. [α, 34.]—**Paralytic v.** V. caused by paralysis of the muscles of the foot, especially the tibialis anticus. [α, 34.]—**Rhachitic v.** V. caused by rickets. [α, 34.]—**Spasmodic v.** An ephemeral intermittent v. caused by muscular paresis. [α, 34.]—**Spurious v.** Pes planus. [Reeves (α, 34).]—**Statical v.** Talipes v. caused by an altered axis of bodily pressure toward the inner side of the foot. [α, 34.]—**Traumatic v.** V. caused by fracture or dislocation of the tibia, or by injury of the tarsal or metatarsal joints, or by cicatrices. [α, 34.]

VALIDINE, n. Va²l'i²d-en. Fr., *v.* A base, $C_{16}H_{21}N$, found in quinoline. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VALLECULA (Lat.), n. f. Va²l(wa³l)-le²k'u²l(u⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *vallis,* a valley. 1. A longitudinal depression; specifically, the v. cerebelli. [α, 48.] 2. In botany, one of the grooves between the ridges on umbelliferous fruits. [α, 35.]—**V. cerebelli.** See FISSURA *cerebelli longitudinalis.*—**V. cordis.** A shallow furrow at the apex of the heart uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal furrows. [L.]—**V. glosso-epiglottica, Valleculæ linguæ.** See FOSSA *glosso-epiglottica.*—**V. ovata.** See FISSURE *for the gall-bladder.*—**V. petrosa.** See FOSSULA *petrosa.*—**V. Reilii.** The depression between the cerebellar hemispheres which is occupied by the vermiform process. [I, 17 (K).]—**V. Sylvii.** See STAMM *der Fissura Sylvii.*—**V. unguis.** The fold of the nail. [G.]

VALLECULATE, VALLECULOSE, adj's. Va^{2}l-e^{2}k'u^{2}l-at, -os. Lat., *valleculatus, valleculosus.* Ger., *rillig, gerillt.* Provided with valleculæ (2d def.).

VALLE DI SELLA (It.), n. Va^{3}l'la de se^{2}l'la^3. An Italian health resort and hydrotherapeutic establishment for children. [Weiss, "Gazz. med. ital.-Prov. Venete," June 3, 1882, p. 175.]

VALLÉE (Fr.), n. Va^3-la. A valley or valley-like depression. [α, 48.]—**V. de Sylvius.** The primitive sulcus which afterward becomes the fissure of Sylvius [I, 35 (K).]—**V. longitudinale de cervelet** See VALLECULA *Reilii.*

VALLEJO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. pl. Va^{3}l-ya'-ho hwit su^{3}lf'u^{5}r. A place in Solano County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

VALLICULA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-li^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. See VALLECULA.

VALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Lit., a rampart. An old term for the supercilium (*q. v.*). [F.]—**V. of the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue.** An elevation in the mucous membrane of the tongue which surrounds the fossa of the circumvallate papillæ. [C.]

VALMONT (Fr.), n. Va^{3}l-mo^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

VALOID, n. Va^{2}l'oid. From *valere,* to be worth. Syn.: *equivalent extract.* A term applied in the United Kingdom to a class of proprietary pharmaceutical preparations. The v's seem to be nothing more than fluid extracts prepared with particular regard to making a given weight of the product contain the same amounts of the active principles as are contained in the crude drug.

VALONIA, n. Va^{2}l-on'i-a^3. From βάλανος, an acorn. Ger., *Valonen, Walonen.* A commercial name for the cups of *Quercus ægilops* and *Quercus vallonea.* [α, 35.]

VALS (Fr.), n. Va^{3}ls. A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there are numerous gaseous alkaline springs. [L, 41, 57 (α, 14).]

VAL SINESTRA (It.), n. Va^{3}l si^{2}n-e^{2}st'ra^3. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

VALVACEUS (Lat.), adj. Va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-vas(wa^{3}k)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *valvacé.* 1. Of fruits, having marked seams or sutures, although indehiscent. [α, 35.] 2. See VALVATE.

VALVATE, adj. Va^{2}lv'at. Lat., *valvatus, valvaris.* Fr., *valvé.* Ger., *klappig, klappenartig.* Syn.: *valvular.* 1. Composed of valves. 2. Opening by valves. 3. United by the margins. [α, 35.]

VALVE, n. Va^{2}lv. Lat., *valva.* Fr., *panneau.* Ger., *Valvel, Ventil, Klappe.* 1. A movable flap or fold which acts to close a passage or orifice more or less completely. [α, 48.] 2. In botany, a separable part in various organs, especially one of the pieces into which a dehiscent pericarp splits. The name has also been applied to the halves of a silicified membrane in the *Diatomaceæ,* to the pieces of a glume, to the divisions of a spathe, to the volva in *Fungi* (by Paulet), and to the cotyledons (*valvæ seminum*) of seeds (by Jungius). [α, 35.]—**Aortic v.** The v. situated at the exit of the aorta from the heart. It consists of three semilunar segments, which prevent the reflux of the blood into the heart. [L.]—**Bicuspid v.** See *Mitral v.*—**Cerebral v.** See *V. of Vieussens.*—**Eustachian v.** A crescentic fold of the lining structure of the fœtal heart so situated as to direct the blood entering the right auricle by the vena cava inferior toward the opening of the foramen ovale. In the adult it may be obliterated, may be reduced to a trace, or may persist nearly as in the fœtus. [A, 5.]—**Hasner's v.** A mucous fold at the nasal aperture of the nasal duct. [L.]—**Heister's v.** A v. formed by folds of the mucous membrane of the neck of the gall-bladder. [L, 332.]—**Houston's v's.** In the rectum, oblique folds of the mucous membrane, situated one at about the level of the prostate gland, another a little higher, and a third still higher. [L, 142.]—**Huschke's v.** See VALVULA *sacci lacrimalis superior.*—**Ileo-cæcal v., Ileo-colic v.** Ger., *Dickdarmklappe, Blinddarmklappe.* An incomplete partition divided by a narrow slit-like opening, which is rounded anteriorly and narrow and pointed posteriorly, through which the cavities of the ileum and colon communicate. It is made up of the mucous membrane, its submucosa, and a few muscular fibres. It is nearly at right angles to the long axis of the colon, toward which one surface faces, the other facing toward the ileum. [L.]—**Interauricular v.** See *V. of the foramen ovale.*—**Large v. of the brain.** See *V. of Vieussens.*—**Mitral v.** A v. situated at the left auriculo-ventricular opening, consisting of two more or less jointed segments continuous at their attached borders. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Pulmonary v.** The v. in the left ventricle of the heart, at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. It consists of three semilunar segments, and prevents reflux of blood from the heart into the artery. [L.]—**Pyloric v.** Ger., *unterer Magenmundring.* A ring-like elevation of the mucous membrane of the stomach around the pylorus. [L, 31.]—**Semilunar aortic v.** See *Aortic v.*—**Semilunar pulmonary v.** See *Pulmonary v.*—**Semilunar** (or **Sigmoid**) **v's of the heart.** Those v's of the heart which consist of three semilunar segments attached by their convex borders. [L.]—**Tricuspid v.** A v., made up of three triangular segments, situated at the right auriculo-ventricular opening. [L.]—**V. of Amussat.** See *Heister's v.*—**V's of a vein.** Ger., *Flügelthüren, Venenklappen.* Semilunar folds of the inner coat of the veins, strengthened by connective tissue, with their concave side placed like the inside of a pouch toward the heart, so that when they are filled they retard the backward flow of the blood. [C.]—**V. of Bauhin.** See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V's of Kerkring.** See VALVULÆ *conniventes.*—**V. of Thebasius.** A semicircular fold of the endocardium at the entrance of the coronary sinus into the heart. [L, 142, 332.]—**V. of the colon.** See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V. of the cystic duct.** See *Heister's v.*—**V. of the foramen ovale.** A thin crescentic valvular fold, situated a little to the left of the foramen, in the embryonic heart, growing forward from the posterior wall of the auricles and projecting into the left auricle. Its office is to prevent the regurgitation of blood from the left auricle into the right one.—**V. of the gall-bladder.** See *Heister's v.*—**V's of the lymphatics.** Semilunar folds of the inner coat placed opposite each other, as in the veins. [C.]—**V's of the rectum.** See *Houston's v's.*—**V. of the trigone.** A depression between the anterior pillars of the fornix cerebri which Vieussens erroneously believed to be an opening leading into the fifth ventricle. [I, 55 (K).]—**V. of Tulpius.** See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V. of Vieussens.** Ger., *Hirnklappe, vorderes Marksegel.* A triangular lamina of white nerve substance which bridges over the interspace between the superior cerebellar peduncles, forming a portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. It expands posteriorly, where it is connected with the lower surface of the vermiform process. It is crossed by the lingula, and gives origin to the fourth cranial nerve. [I, 15 (K).]

VALVULA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *valva,* a valve. See VALVE, VALVULE, and VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**Valvulæ atrio-ventriculares.** The mitral and tricuspid valves. [L.]—**V. bicuspidalis.** See *Mitral* VALVE.—**V. cæci.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**V. anterior.** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**V. cerebelli posterior.** The posterior medullary velum. [L, 175 (α, 50).]—**V. cerebri (Galeni, seu major).** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**V. coli.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**V. colli vesicæ.** See *V. vesico-urethralis.*—**Valvulæ conniventes.** Ger., *Querfalten.* Crescent folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine placed transversely to its long axis. [L.]—**V. cuspidalis, V. episcopalis.** See *Mitral* VALVE.—**V. Falloppii.** See *Ileo-cæcal* VALVE.—**V. faucium** [Schaarschmidt]. See VELUM *palati.*—**V. foraminis ovalis.** See VALVE *of the foramen ovale.*—**V. fossæ navicularis.** A transverse fold of the mucous membrane at the posterior extremity of the fossa navicularis urethræ. [L.]—**Valvulæ Hobokenii.** Semilunar or annular folds in the interior of the umbilical arteries. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**V. hymenalis urethræ virilis.** See *V. fossæ navicularis.*—**Valvulæ intestinales, Valvulæ Kerkringii.** See *Valvulæ conniventes.*—**V. lacrimalis (inferior).** See *V. sacci lacrimalis inferior.*—**V. lacrimalis superior.** See *V. sacci lacrimalis superior.*—**V. magna.** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**V. magni cerebri.** Of Prochaska, the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. ovalis.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, see VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**V. processus vermiformis.** A mucous fold surrounding the small orifice by which the vermiform appendix opens into the cæcum. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**V. sacci lacrimalis inferior.** A fold of mucous membrane at the junction of the lacrymal duct and sac. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. sacci lacrimalis superior.** A crescentic fold of the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac below the openings of the canaliculi lacrimales. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. semicircularis posterior inferior.** Of Tarini, the posterior medullary velum. [I, 3 (K).]—**Valvulæ semilunares arteriarum.** See *Semilunar* VALVES *of the heart.*—**V. semilunaris.** 1. See *Posterior medullary* VELUM. 2. The third eyelid, or plica semilunaris; an old term for a fold of conjunctiva, inclosing a layer of dense fibro-connective tissue between its folds, lying in the conjunctival cul-de-sac in birds and some other of the lower mammals. [F.]—**V. semilunaris arteriæ pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* VALVE.—**V. semilunaris (cerebelli, seu Farini).** See *Posterior medullary* VELUM.—**V. semilunaris (sæpti atriorum), V. sinus sinistri.** See VALVE *of the foramen ovale.*—**V. triglochis.** See *Tricuspid* VALVE.—**V. urethræ pylorica.** See SPHINCTER *urethræ prostaticus.*—**V. vaginæ, V. vaginalis.** See HYMEN (2d def.).—**Valvulæ venarum (seu venosæ).** See VALVES *of a vein.*—**V. vesicæ, V. vesico-urethralis.** A valvular membrane found in middle-aged men at the junction of the internal portion of the urethra and the neck of the bladder. It is formed by hypertrophied prostatic fibres and fibres of the sphincter urethræ. [α, 34.]—**V. Vieussenii.** 1. See VALVE *of Vieussens.* 2. A fold at the opening of the great coronary vein of the heart. [L, 332.]—**V. willisiana.** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*

VALVULAR, adj. Va^{2}lv'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *valvularis.* Fr., *valvulaire.* 1. Pertaining to a valve. 2. See VALVATE.

VALVULE, n. Va^{2}lv'u^{2}l. Lat., *valvula* (dim. of *valva,* a valve). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Kläppchen.* 1. A little valve. [α, 35.] 2. Of Wilder, see VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**Grande v. du cerveau** (Fr.). See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**V. antérieure** (Fr.). See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**V. de Cruveilhier** (Fr.). See *Hasner's* VALVE.—**V's de Guérin** (Fr.). Normal enlargements of the small mucous folds observed at the orifices of the glands of Littre. ["Jour. de l'anat. et de la physiol.," xxviii, 1892, p. 244 (α, 50).]—**V. du col de la vessie** (Fr.). See VALVULA *vesicæ.*—**V. triglochine** (Fr.). See *Tricuspid* VALVE.

VALVULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *valvula,* a valvule. Inflammation of one or more of the valves of the heart. [D, 68.]

VALVULOTOME, n. Va^{2}lv'u^{2}l-o-tom. From *valvula* (*q. v.*), and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *v.* 1. An instrument devised by François-Franck for removing pieces from the aortic valves of a living animal for the purpose of studying the effects of such mutilation. It is introduced by way of the carotid artery. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 5, 1886, p. 94.] 2. A catheter-like instrument having a concealed knife devised by Mercier for anterior or posterior incision of the prostatic urethra. [α, 34.]

VALYLENE, n. Va^{2}l'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *valylène.* Ger., *Valylen.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_5H_6. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VAMPYRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Va^{2}mp(wa^{3}mp)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *vampyrus,* a vampire. A form of delusional insanity epidemic early in the eighteenth century in Hungary, Siberia, etc., in which the patient believed that dead enemies had left their graves in order to suck his blood. [L, 57 (α, 50).]

VANAD (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n-a^{3}d'. See VANADIUM.—**V'oxyd.** Vanadium pentoxide; in connection with a qualifying adjective, a

vanadic oxysalt. [B.]—**V'oxydul.** Vanadium trioxide ; in connection with a qualifying adjective, a vanadious oxysalt. [B.]

VANADATE, n. Va^{2}n'a^{2}d-at. A salt of vanadic acid. [B.]

VANADIC, adj. Va^{2}n-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *vanadique.* Containing vanadium as a pentad radicle. [α, 48.]—**V. acid.** Fr., *acide vanadique.* Ger., *Vanadinsäure, Vanadsäure.* An acid formed by the union of vanadium pentoxide with water. The v. acids are : (1) *Normal v. acid*, or *orthov' acid*, H_3VO_4, known only through its salts, the *vanadates* ; (2) *metav' acid*, HVO_3 ; and (3) *pyrov' acid*, $H_4V_2O_7(=V_2O_5-2H_2O)$. [B.]

VANADIOUS, adj. Va^{2}n-a^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}s. Containing vanadium as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

VANADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)-ad(a^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{3}m). From *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian goddess. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Vanad.* A metallic element discovered in 1801 by Del Rio, and rediscovered in 1830 by Seftröm, who gave it its present name. It is found in various rare minerals. It forms a light-grayish micro-crystalline powder, not readily oxidized, and infusible at a red heat. In composition, it acts usually as a pentad, but combines with oxygen in five different proportions, forming compounds resembling those of nitrogen. Symbol, V ; atomic weight, 51·2 ; sp. gr., 5·5. [B, 3.]—**V. pentoxide.** Ger., *Vanadoxyd.* Vanadic oxide, V_2O_5, yellowish-red prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

VANADYL, n. Va^{2}n'a^{2}d-i^{2}l. Fr., *vanadyle.* Ger., *V.* A trivalent radicle, (VO)''', occurring in the vanadic salts obtained by the action of vanadium pentoxide on acids. [B, 3.]

VANDA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}nd(wa^{3}nd)'a^3. A genus of epiphytal orchids. The *Vandeæ* (Fr., *vandées*) are a tribe of the *Orchideæ.* [α, 35.]—**V. Roxburghii.** See AERIDES *tessellatum.*—**V. scripta.** A species found on trees in the Moluccas. The sap is used in aphthæ, the fruit in diarrhœa and dysentery, and the juicy pulp of the stem, in combination with curcuma-root, to heal ulcers and to hasten suppuration. [α, 35.]—**V. spathulata.** An East Indian species. The powdered leaves are used in diarrhœa and dysentery, the flowers as a pectoral, and the entire plant, mixed with oil, in skin diseases. [α, 35.]

VANDELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}nd-e^{2}l'li^2-a^3. From *Vandelli*, an Italian botanical writer. Fr., *vandelle, vandellie.* A genus of scrophulaceous herbs. [α, 35.]—**V. diffusa.** Fr., *vandelle* (ou *vandellie*) *étalée.* Bitter-blain ; an emetic, diuretic, and purgative species found in tropical America ; used in fevers, in liver derangements, as an anthelminthic, and as a detergent. [α, 35]—**V. pratensis.** See SCOPARIA *dulcis.*

VANELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *vannus*, a fan. A genus of birds, of the *Charadrinæ.* [α, 48.]—**V. cristatus.** Fr., *vanneau.* The lapwing ; a European bird resembling a plover. [α, 48.]

VANGUERIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}n^2-ge^{2}r'i^2-a^3. Fr., *vanguier.* A genus of shrubs or trees of the tribe *Vanguerieæ* of the *Rubiaceæ.* In the Mauritius the leaves of some species are used as an antidysenteric and in strangulated hernia. [α, 35.]—**V. spinosa.** An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge. [α, 35.]

VANILLA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)-i^{2}l'la^3. From Sp. *vainilla*, a v.-bean. Fr., *vanillier* (1st def.), *vanille* [Fr. Cod.], *fruit* (ou *gousse*) *de vanille* (2d def.). Ger., *Vanille.* 1. A genus of tropical climbing orchids. The *Vanillaceæ, Vanilleæ*, or *Vanillidæ* are a tribe of orchids (of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Neottieæ*). [α, 35.] 2. The fruit of *V. planifolia* (of *V. aromatica* [Belg. Ph.]). [α, 38.]—**Bastard v.** See *V. cimarona.*—**Bourbon v.** An inferior variety of v.-bean, said to contain from 1·9 to 2·48 per cent. of vanillin. [α, 35.]—**Chocolata cum v.** [Fr. Cod.] (seu **vanillæ**). Fr., *chocolat à la vanille* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts of chocolate (the *chocolat simple* of the Fr. Cod. without the cinnamon) and 4 of vanilla saccharata. [B, 113.]—**Cream v. syrup.** A mixture of 3 fluidrachms of strong fluid extract of v., a pint of simple syrup, and a pint of cream syrup. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Essence of v., Fluid extract of v.** A preparation essentially equivalent to the tincture of v., but of about two thirds its strength. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Fructus vanillæ.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**Mexican v.** The finest variety of v. [α, 35.]—**Pulvis vanillæ cum saccharo.** See *V. saccharata.*—**Rio v.** See under *V. palmarum.*—**Small v.** See *V. cimarona.*—**Tinctura vanillæ.** Fr., *teinture de vanille.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of v. (2d def.) with 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·894 for 12 hours, pouring off the liquid, adding 2 parts of sugar to the residue, and treating this in a percolator with the reserved liquid and with enough more alcohol to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.] ; or by macerating v. several days with five times as much dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., T. A.] (70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]), or ten times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. aromatica.** Ger., *gewürzhafte Vanille.* A species with very long cylindrical capsules, which form a part of the v. of commerce. Probably a number of species have been described under this name. The plant is used empirically in syphilis and as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**V.-bean.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. cimarona.** Small, bastard, or wild v.; the fruit of *V. silvestris.* [α, 35.]—**V. claviculata.** Fr., *liane à blessures.* Ger., *keulenfrüchtige Vanille.* Purple-lip orchid, green withe of the West Indies ; a v.-yielding species (identified by some with *V. planifolia*) growing in the hot and damp regions of America and Africa ; used like *V. aromatica.* [α, 35.]—**V. disease.** See VANILLISM.—**V. leg, V. ley.** Fr., *vanille lec.* The *vainilla mansa* of the Spaniards ; the larger and more valuable v. derived from *V. sativa.* [α, 35.]—**V. palmarum.** A Brazilian species affording an inferior v. (Rio v.) containing 1·03 per cent. of vanillin. [α, 35.]—**V. planifolia.** V.-plant, a climbing species growing in moist, shady forests ; indigenous to eastern Mexico and other parts of tropical America, but cultivated in Réunion, the Seychelles, Java, etc., for its fruit, which forms the bulk of the v. of commerce. This is a fleshy pod about $\frac{3}{10}$ or $\frac{4}{10}$ inch wide and 3 to 12 inches long, hooked at the base, and opening lengthwise by two unequal valves. It contains a viscid, aromatic juice in which are imbedded numerous black seeds. Its peculiar fragrance is due to vanillin, which is contained in the juice or pulp, and is diffused throughout the entire fruit when it is dried. The surface of the pod is finely furrowed and often beset with crystals (see VANILLE *givrée*). It has been used as an excitant, stomachic, stimulant, etc., but is chiefly employed for flavoring. V. is said by Grasset to produce paralysis of the spinal cord and motor nerves in frogs. [α, 35.]—**V. pompona.** A South American species said to yield vanillon. [α, 35.]—**V. saccharata.** Fr., *poudre de vanille sucrée.* A preparation made by triturating 1 part of v. (2d def.) with 9 parts of sugar (10 of sugar and 5 of milk-sugar [Russ. Ph.]). The Fr. Cod. allows as a substitute a mixture of 1 part of crystallized vanillin dissolved in the least possible 90-per-cent. alcohol and 49 parts of sugar. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. sativa.** The cultivated v.-plant, a variety of *V. planifolia* (or, according to some, of *V. aromatica*). [α, 35.]—**V. silvestris.** A variety of *V. planifolia* (according to some, a distinct species). Its fruit (*v. cimarona*) is smaller and less aromatic than that of *V. sativa.* [α, 35.]



VANILLA PLANIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

VANILLE (Fr., Ger.), n's. Va^{3}n-el-y', -i^{2}l'le^2. See VANILLA.—**Baume de v.** (Fr.). See BAUME *de v.*—**Chocolat à la v.** (Fr.). See *Chocolata cum* VANILLA.—**Gesetzliche V.** (Ger.), **Lange V** See VANILLA *leg.*—**Poudre de v. sucrée** (Fr.). See VANILLA *saccharata.*—**Teinture de v.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* VANILLÆ.—**V. givrée** (Fr.). V. the surface of which is beset with an efflorescence of minute colorless crystals of vanillin. [α, 35.]—**V. lec** (Fr.). See VANILLA *leg.*

VANILLIC ACID, n. Va^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. An isomeric variety, $C_8H_8O_4=C_6[CO.OH,H,OCH_3,OH,H,H,]$, of methylprotocatechuic acid, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 3 (α. 38) ; B, 4.]

VANILLIC ALDEHYDE, n. See VANILLIN.

VANILLIN, n. Va^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}n. Lat., *vanillina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vanilline* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *V.* A substance, $C_8H_8O_3=C_6[CHO,H,OCH_3,OH,H,H,]$, found in the pods of *Vanilla planifolia* and in Siam benzoin, asafœtida, etc. It forms white acicular crystals, of fragrant odor and pungent taste ; an isomeric variety, *isovanillin*, $C_6[COH,H,OH,OCH_3,H,H,]$, forms prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38) ; B, 4, 5.]—**V. glucoside.** See GLUCOVANILLIN.

VANILLISM, n. Va^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}zm. Fr., *vanillisme.* A disease occurring among those who sort vanilla-pods, due to contact with an insect found on the pods. The chief symptoms are pruritus with redness and swelling of the surface and some evidences of general malaise. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1884, p. 14 (B).]—**Alimentary v.** V. attributed to the ingestion of vanilla. Poisoning by tyrotoxicon has erroneously been called vanillism. [α, 34.]

VANILLON, n. Va^{2}n-i^{2}l'o^{2}n. An inferior variety of vanilla (fruit of *Vanilla pompona*), occurring as a broad, fleshy pod without efflorescence (*givre*) on its surface. It is of poor fragrance and contains, besides vanillin, benzaldehyde. [α, 35 ; B, 270 (α, 38).]

VANILLYL ALCOHOL, n. Va^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}l. A substance, $C_8H_{10}O_3=C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)CH_2.OH$, occurring as prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

VAO, n. An arrow-poison from the United States of Colombia, containing corrovaline ; supposed to be adulterated corroval. [α, 35.]

VAPEUR (Fr.), n. Va^3-pu^{5}r. Vapor ; in the pl., *v's*, see VAPORS.

VAPOR (Lat.), n. m. Vap(wa^{3}p)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-por'is.* Gr., ἀτμός. Fr., *vapeur.* Ger., *Dampf.* 1. A visible gaseous exhalation. [α, 48.] 2. See INHALATION (3d def.). 3. For the pl., the *vapors*, see the major list.—**V. aceticus.** See LIQUOR *alexiterius acetatus.*—**V. sanguinis.** See GAS *of the blood.*

VAPORARIUM (Lat.). n. n. Vap(wa^{3}p)-o^{2}r(or)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m. From *vapor*, steam. Fr., *étuve humide.* Ger., *Dampfbad.* A vapor bath, also the apartment in which it is administered. [α, 48.]

VAPOREUX (Fr.), adj. Va^3-po-ru^5. 1. Vaporous. 2. Pertaining to the vapors.

VAPORIZABLE, adj. Vap-o^{2}r-i^{2}z'a^2-b'l. Fr., *vaporisable.* Ger., *verdampfbar.* Capable of being converted into vapor. [B.]

VAPORIZATION, n. Vap-o^{2}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *vapor*, steam. Fr., *vaporisation.* Ger., *Verdunstung.* The conversion of a liquid or solid into a vapor by means of heat. [α, 48.]

VAPORIZE, v. tr. and intr. Vap'o^{2}r-iz. Fr., *vaporiser.* Ger., *vaporisiren, ausdunsten.* To convert or be converted into a vapor. [B.]

VAPORIZER, n. Vap'o^{2}r-iz-u^{5}r. From *vapor*, steam. Fr., *vaporiseur.* See ATOMIZER.

VAPOROLE, n. Vap'o^{2}r-ol. Of Burroughs, a friable glass capsule containing a drug to be employed for inhalation or fumigation, ensheathed in concentric layers of absorbent cotton, and the whole inclosed in a silken sac. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Feb., 1889, p. 192 (*a*, 50).]

VAPOROUS, adj. Vap'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *vaporosus* (from *vapor*, steam). Fr., *vaporeux*. 1. Pertaining to or containing vapor. 2. Of the blood, arterial. [Harvey (H).]

VAPORS, n. pl. Vap''rz. Fr., *affections vaporeuses*, *vapeurs*. An old popular term for hysterical and hypochondriacal affections.

VARAIRE (Fr.), n. Va^3-ra^{2}r. See VERATRUM.

VAREC (Fr.), **VARECH** (Fr.), n's. Va^{3}r-e^{2}k. Ger., *Varek*. See FUCUS.—**V. vésiculeux** [Fr. Cod.]. See FUCUS *vesiculosus*.

VARENI, n. See AMBULO.

VARENNEA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}r-e^{2}n'ne^2-a^3. The genus *Eysenhardtia*. [*a*, 35.]—**V. polystachya.** Sp., *cuate*, *taray de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, used in nephritis, cystitis, and chicken-cholera. The gum has the properties of kino. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (*a*, 17).]

VARENNES (Fr.), n. Va^3-re^{2}n. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

VARIATION, n. Var-i^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *variatio* (from *variare*, to change). The act or process of changing in form, character, rate of motion, etc.; also the amount or degree of such change. [*a*, 48.]—**Double v.** [Du Bois-Reymond]. The double current observed at any point in a muscle or nerve, caused by the passage through it of a single induction shock. [Mayer, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1868, p. 655 (K).]—**Negative v. of the muscle current.** Of Du Bois-Reymond, the diminution of the muscle current of a muscle that yields a strong electrical current, produced by throwing the muscle into a state of tetanic contraction by stimulating its motor nerve. [*a*, 34.]

VARICE (Fr.), n. Va^3-res. See VARIX.

VARICELLA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-el'la^3. Fr., *varicelle*, *variolette*, *vérette*, *fausse vérole*, *vérole bâtarde*, *petite vérole volante*, *vérolette*, *pustules de poulet*, *nesles*. Ger., *Varicelle*, *Schafblattern*, *Spitzblattern*, *falsche Pocken*. 1. Chicken- (or swine-, or sheep-, or glass-, or water-) pox, water-jags, hives; a mild infectious disease of children, characterized by an eruption of vesicles on the skin and mucous membranes. In the usual form, commonly known as *chicken-pox*, the vesicles are superficial, with clear contents, and the disease is of short duration. It is sometimes followed by cicatrices, but usually not. A severer form, with deeper-seated or purulent efflorescences, is sometimes termed *swine-pox*. [G.] Cf. *V. lentiformis*, *V. coniformis*, and *V. globularis*. 2. See VARIOLA *mitigata*. 3. See VARIOLOID.—**Conoidal v.** See *V. coniformis*.—**Gangrenous v.** Lat., *v. gangrænosa*. V. characterized by gangrenous efflorescences. [G.] Cf. VACCINIA *gangrænosa*.—**Pustular umbilicated v.** See VARIOLA *varicelloides*.—**Pustular v.** See VARIOLOID.—**V. acuminata.** V. in which the vesicles are acuminate. [*a*, 34.]—**V. bullosa.** See *V.*—**V. cellulosa.** See VARIOLA *varicelloides*.—**V. coniformis, V. conoides, Varicellæ duræ ovales.** Swine-pox;. v. in which the vesicles are conical, seated upon inflamed bases with hard borders, and apt to be followed by scars. [G, 9, 11.]—**Varicellæ emphysematosæ.** Ger., *Windpocken*. V. in which the vesicles contain air. [G, 11.]—**V. globata, V. globularis.** Swine-pox, hives; v. in which the vesicles are rounded. They are larger than in v. lentiformis, but attended with less induration than in v. coniformis. [D, 1; G, 9.]—**V. hæmorrhagica.** V. attended with hæmorrhage into the vesicles. [G.]—**P. infantum.** See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. lenticularis, V. lentiformis, Varicellæ lymphaticæ.** Ger., *Linsenpocke*. V. in which the efflorescences are lentiform, superficial, but slightly elevated, and not followed by scars. [G, 9.]—**V. ovalis.** V. in which the vesicles are oval. [*a*, 34.]—**V. papularis.** See VARIOLA *cornea* and VARIOLA *verrucosa*.—**V. prurigo.** Of Hutchinson, an itching cutaneous eruption, consisting of papules, vesicles, and pustules, which sometimes follows v. and also vaccination. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1875, i, pp. 631, 663, 702 (G).]—**V. pustularis.** V. in which the contents of the efflorescences are more or less purulent. [G, 7.]—**Varicellæ sine varicellis.** Of Wilson, varioloid without eruption. [G, 62.]—**V. solidescens.** See VARIOLA *cornea* and VARIOLA *verrucosa*.—**V. syphilitica.** Varicellaform syphiloderm (*q. v.*). When occurring in scattered efflorescences it is known as *V. syphilitica disseminata*; when confluent, as *V. syphilitica confluens* (see PEMPHIGUS *syphiliticus*). [G.]—**V. varioloidea.** See VARIOLOID.—**Varicellæ ventosæ.** See *Varicellæ emphysematosæ*.—**Varicellæ verrucosæ.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa*.—**V. vesicularis.** V. in which vesicles form with clear contents. [G, 7.]

VARICELLE (Fr.), n. Va^3-re-se^{2}l. See VARICELLA.—**V. à petites vésicules.** See *V.*—**V. à vésicules globuleuses, V. globuleuse proprement dite.** See VARICELLA *globata*.—**V. tronquée.** See VARIOLOID.

VARICELLOID, n. Va^{2}r-i^2-se^{2}l'oid. See *Abortive* SMALL-POX.

VARICIFORM, adj. Va^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Like a varix. [*a*, 48.]

VARICOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. An old term for a varicose tumor or swelling of the eyelid. [F.]

VARICOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(va^{3}r)-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., va^{2}r'i^{2}k-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *varicocèle*. Ger., *V.*, *Krampfaderbruch*. An enlarged and tortuous condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus. [*a*, 34.]—**Ovarian v.** Of Richet, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the broad ligament. [*a*, 34.]—**Utero-ovarian v.** V. in the female. [*a*, 34.]

VARICOCÉLECTOMIE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}r-ek-o-sal-e^{2}kt-om-e. Excision of a varicocele. [*a*, 34.]

VARICOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}k-o^{2}mf'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *varix* (*q. v.*), and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *varicomphale*. Ger., *Krampfadernabelbruch*. A varicose tumor at the navel. [E.] See also CAPUT *Medusæ*.

VARICOSE, adj. Va^{2}r'i^{2}k-os. Lat., *varicosus*. Fr., *variqueux*. Ger., *krampfaderig*. Pertaining to a varix; of a vein, abnormally dilated. [*a*, 48.]

VARICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}k-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-osis*). From *varix* (*q. v.*). A varicose state of the veins of a part.

VARICOSITY, n. Va^{2}r-i^{2}k-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Ger., *Varikosität*. See VARIX and VARICOSIS.

VARICOTOMY, n. Va^{2}r-i^{2}k-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and τομή, a cutting. See CIRSOTOMY.

VARICULA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *varix* (*q. v.*). See CIRSOPHTHALMIA.

VARIETY SPRINGS, n. pl. Va^{2}r-i'e^{2}t-i^2. A place in Augusta County, Virginia, where there are gaseous springs. [Anderson (*a*, 14).]

VARIKOSITÄT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}r-ek-oz-et-at'. See VARICOSITY.—**Nervenv'en.** The varicosities seen on the axis-fibrillæ of nerves, especially near their termination. [J.]

VARIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i(i^2)'o^{2}l-a^3. Written also in the pl., *variolæ*. From *varius*, mottled. See SMALL-POX.—**Black v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Congenital v.** V. of new-born children due to intra-uterine infection. The pustules are usually discrete; they do not develop as when exposed to the air, and form no crusts. It is usually fatal. [*a*, 34.]—**Emphysematous v.** V. in which the pustules contain gas. [D, 74.] Cf. *V. siliquosa*.—**False v.** See VARICELLA.—**Hæmorrhagic v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *Variolæ sanguineæ*.—**Tuberculous v.** V. in which certain of the pustules take the form of cutaneous tubercles. [D, 74.]—**V. acutissima.** See *V. maligna*.—**V. amboinensis.** See FRAMBŒSIA.—**Variolæ anomalæ.** 1. V. complicated with other diseases. 2. V. characterized by an unusual or anomalous exanthem. [G.]—**V. apyretica.** V. of a very mild form, attended with little or no fever. [G.]—**V. Arabum.** V. of the Arabians.—**V. benigna.** V. of a mild type, and attended with a comparatively superficial eruption. [G.]—**Variolæ bullatæ.** V. lymphatica in which the efflorescences coalesce so as to form large bullæ. [G, 11.]—**V. cohærens.** V. in which the efflorescences barely touch each other, or in which confluent pustules occur here and there in rows; intermediate between v. discreta and v. confluens. [D, 1; G, 11.]—**V. confluens.** Ger., *Fliesspocken*. 1. V. in which the papules are small, less prominent than in the discrete form, and so numerous that even on the first appearance of the eruption there is hardly any distinct separation between them. They extend over the greater part of the body. [D, 1.] 2. V. in which the pustules form and run into each other; a variety that is often but not necessarily malignant. [G.]—**V. cornea.** Stone-pox, horn-pox; a variety of small-pox in which, in place of pustules, solid papular efflorescences appear upon the skin. [G.] Cf. *V. verrucosa*.—**V. corymbosa.** V. in which the efflorescences occur in groups or clusters; usually a severe form of the disease, and often fatal. [G.]—**V. cruenta.** See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Variolæ crystallinæ.** See VARICELLA and *V. lymphatica*.—**V. curta.** See VARIOLOID.—**Variolæ cuspidatæ.** V. the pustules of which are pointed or acuminate. [G, 11.]—**V. discreta, V. distincta.** V. in which the pustules remain distinct and separate. [G.]—**V. emphysematica.** See *Emphysematous v.*—**V. equina.** Fr., *eaux aux jambes*, *javart*. Ger., *Mauke*, *Fussrose*. (Pustular) grease, grease-pox, horse-pox; a contagious disease of horses, attended with fever and an erysipelatous or eczematous exanthem in the region of the pastern joint, furnishing a clear, yellowish, odorous, and greasy discharge, the hair falling out where the eruption appears. The disease is communicable to man, and is believed to be allied to cow-pox. [G.]—**V. gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous* SMALL-POX.—**V. gastrica.** V. with gastric complications. [*a*, 34.]—**Variolæ hæmatoideæ.** See *Variolæ sanguineæ*.—**V. hæmorrhagica.** Ger., *schwarze Blattern*. V. (usually of a grave form) associated with hæmorrhages into the efflorescences, giving the pustules and crusts a blackish color. There is also a tendency to hæmorrhage from the mucous surfaces. [D, 1; G.] See also *Variolæ sanguineæ*, *V. maligna*, and *V. petechialis*.—**Variolæ halituosæ** (seu **hybridæ**, seu **illegitimæ**). See VARICELLA.—**Variolæ inoculatorum.** V. of inoculators; said to be a modified v., which consisted in the appearance of a pustule here and there upon the hands of those who practiced small-pox inoculation or of such as were in the habit of handling children with v., or occurring in persons who had already had small-pox. [G, 11.]—**Variolæ insitivæ.** V. acquired by inoculation. [G.]—**Variolæ irregulares.** V. that pursues an irregular course. [G, 11.]—**V. lymphatica.** V. in which the efflorescences are filled with clear lymph. [G, 11.]—**V. maligna.** Fr., *variole foudroyante*. Ger., *faulige Blattern*. A very severe and often fatal form of v., chiefly characterized by the presence of a hæmorrhagic tendency. The exanthem is marked by intense, diffuse redness and swelling of the skin, especially of the face, sometimes together with papular efflorescences or bloody vesicles, but without pustulation. Hæmorrhagic extravasations take place in the skin, forming deep-red maculæ or petechiæ, and severe hæmorrhages occur from the mucous orifices. [G.]—**Variolæ miliares.** V. with pustules of about the size of a millet-seed or a little larger. [Plenck (G, 11).]—**V. mitigata.** A mild form of v. without severe fever, and with comparatively few efflorescences. [G, 7.]—**V. modificata.** See VARIOLOID.—**V. morbilli.** V. complicated with measles. [G.]—**Variolæ naturales.** V. acquired by accidental (natural) infection. [G, 11.]—**V. nigra.** See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *V. maligna*.—**Variolæ nothæ.** See VARICELLA.—**Variolæ ovinæ.** See SHEEP-POX (1st def.).—**V. petechi-**

alis. V. attended with hæmorrhagic efflorescences, either in the form of petechiæ in the interspaces between the pustules, or of bloody effusions within the pustules themselves, in consequence of which their contents become red. [D, 11.]—**Variolæ præcursores.** V. in which one or more pustules appear several days before the fever or just at the beginning of the stage of invasion; supposed by Plenck to indicate a favorable issue. [G, 11.]—**V. puerperalis.** Small-pox in a lying-in woman.—**Variolæ purulentæ.** See *V. pustulosa.*—**V. pusillæ** [Heberden]. See VARICELLA.—**V. pustulosa.** The ordinary form of v., characterized by a pustular exanthem. [G.]—**Variolæ regulares.** V. that pursues a regular course. [H, 11.]—**Variolæ sanguineæ.** V. hæmorrhagica with black pustules "containing and discharging blood, with a black, gangrenous base." [G, 11.]—**V. semiconfluens.** 1. V. in which the pustules partly coalesce. [G.] 2. V. confluens limited to a portion of the cutaneous surface. [D, 5.]—**V. serosa.** See *V. lymphatica.*—**V. siliquosa, Variolæ siliquosæ.** V. exhibiting pod-like vesicles, the contents having been absorbed. [G, 11.]—**V. silvatica, V. silvestris.** See VARICELLA.—**Variolæ simplices crystallinæ.** See VARICELLA.—**V. sine eruptione (seu sine exanthemate).** V. without eruption. [G.] Cf. *Variolous* FEVER.—**V. sine variolis.** V. without an eruption.—**V. spuria.** See VARIOLOID and VARICELLA.—**Variolæ suillæ.** See SWINE-POX.—**V. syphilitica.** See *Variolaform* SYPHILODERM.—**V. truncata.** See VARIOLOID.—**V. tutoria.** See VACCINIA.—**Variolæ umbilicatæ.** V. the pustules of which are umbilicated. [G, 11.]—**V. vaccina atrophica.** Ger., *verkümmerte* (oder *warzige*) *Schutzpocken, Steinpocken.* Stone-pox; an abortive form of vaccinia in which the pock, instead of developing normally, forms only a papular or small vesicular efflorescence and soon dries, with the production of a small brownish-yellow scab resembling a wart, and is not followed by a scar. The contents of the vesicle may or may not be inoculable. [G.]—**V. vaccina bullosa.** Ger., *Blasenpocken.* Vaccinia characterized by the appearance at the site of inoculation, in place of the ordinary papular or vesicular efflorescences, of single bullæ with watery contents which dry into crusts, are not further inoculable, and are not generally followed by scars, though sometimes deep ulcers form beneath the scabs, leaving deep cicatrices. [G.]—**Variolæ vaccinæ** [Jenner]. See VACCINIA and COW-POX.—**V. vaccina erysipelatosa.** Ger., *Vaccinio-Erysipel, Impferysipel.* Vaccinia complicated with erysipelas proceeding from the point of vaccination at the period of maturation and spreading, with pain, swelling, and redness, over the arm and sometimes on the body. [G.]—**V. vaccina furunculosa.** Ger., *Vaccinefurunkel.* A form of vaccinia in which, at the site of inoculation, a pea-sized red tubercle forms which suppurates and presents the appearance of a follicular furuncle, the contents of which are not inoculable, and which is not followed by a characteristic scar. [G.]—**V. vaccina herpetica.** Ger., *Eczempocken, Krätzpocken.* Vaccinia in which, on the third day after vaccination, there appear at the point of inoculation a number of watery vesicles attended with itching, which leads to rubbing or scratching of the part and rupture of the vesicles, together with the development of a surrounding eczema. [G, 3.]—**V. vaccina pemphigodes.** See *V. vaccina bullosa.*—**V. vaccinatorum.** See VARIOLOID.—**V. vaccina ulcerosa.** Ger., *Vaccinegeschwür.* Vaccinia characterized by the appearance, at the seat of vaccination, of an ulcer believed to be due to the presence of some extraneous virus. It is often attended with constitutional disturbance. ["Sem. méd.," Nov. 27, 1889, p. 439 (α, 18); G.]—**V. varicelloides.** See *Abortive* SMALL-POX and VARIOLOID.—**V. vera.** Small-pox as distinguished from varioloid. [D.]—**V. verrucosa.** Wart-pox; a mild form of v. in which the efflorescences fail to develop fully, not passing the papular stage, and begin to subside after a few days. [G.] Cf. *Variolæ verrucosæ.*—**Variolæ verrucosæ.** V. attended with an eruption of "hard, pointed papulæ resembling atheromatous material." [G, 11.]—**Variolæ volaticæ.** See VARICELLA.

VARIOLAD, n. Va^{2}r′i^{2}-o^{2}l-a^{2}d. One of the active or infectious elements or germs of small-pox virus. [Farr (α, 18).]

VARIOLAR, adj. Va^{2}r-i′o^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *variolaris.* See VARIOLATE and VARIOLOUS.

VARIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}-o^{2}l-a(a^{3})′ri^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *variolaire.* From *variola*, small-pox. A genus of lichens. The *Variolariaceæ* (*Variolariæ, Variolarieæ*) are a division of the *Idiothalameæ.* [α, 35.]—**V. amara.** A species used as an anthelminthic and febrifuge. [α, 35.]

VARIOLARYNGITE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}-re-o-la^{3}-ra^{2}n^{2}-zhet. Laryngitis due to variola. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VARIOLATE, adj. Va^{2}r-i′o^{2}l-at. Lat., *variolatus.* Having markings resembling the pits of small-pox. [α, 35.]

VARIOLATION, n. Va^{2}r-i^{2}-o^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. From *variola*, small-pox. Ger., *Blatterbelzen.* The act of communicating variola. [D, 1.]—**Artificial v.** V. by inoculation. [D, 1.]

VARIOLATED, adj. Va^{2}r′i^{2}-o^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *variolatus.* Fr., *variolé.* 1. Affected or inoculated with variola. 2. Pock-marked.

VARIOLE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}-re-ol. See VARIOLA.—**V. adultérine, V. bâtarde.** See VARIOLOID.—**V. des vaches.** See COW-POX.—**V. foudroyante.** See VARIOLA *maligna.*—**V. petite volante.** See VARICELLA.

VARIOLETTE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}-re-o-le^{2}t. See VARICELLA.

VARIOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i(i^{2})′o^{2}l-i(e). An old term for variola. [G.]

VARIOLIC, adj. Va^{2}r-i′o^{2}l-i^{2}k. Lat., *variolicus.* Fr., *variolique.* 1. Variolous. 2. Pocky.

VARIOLIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}-o^{2}l-i^{2}-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *variola* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *varioliforme.* Having the appearance of small-pox.

VARIOLINE, n. Va^{2}r-i′o^{2}l-en. Lat., *variolinum.* Ger., *Pockengift, Blattergift.* The specific virus of small-pox. [G.]

VARIOLOID, adj. Va^{2}r′i^{2}-o^{2}l-oid. Lat., *varioloides* (from *variola*, small-pox, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *varioloïde.* Ger., *v.* Resembling variola; pertaining to the disease v.; as a n. (Lat., *varioloides, variolois, varicella, varioloidea*; Ger., *V., Mittelpocken*), small-pox modified by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of variola. It is usually milder in character and of shorter duration than ordinary variola, and the exanthem is apt to be less extensive and each efflorescence more superficial. [G.]

VARIOLOIS (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}-o^{2}l′o^{2}-i^{2}s. Gen., *-lo′idos* (*-idis*). From *variola* (*q. v.*). 1. Variola mitigata. 2. Varioloid. [G.]—**V. fimbriata.** See CRASPEDECPHLOGIOIS.

VARIOLOUS, adj. Va^{2}r-i′o^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *variolosus.* Fr., *varioleux.* Ger., *variolös.* Of the nature of or pertaining to variola. [G.]

VARIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Va^{3}-re-ku^{5}. See VARICOSE.

VARIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Var(wa^{3}r)′i^{2}x. Gen., *var′icis.* From *varus*, bent awry. Fr., *varice.* Ger., *Aderbruch, Adergeschwulst, Aderknoten, Aderkropf, Blutadergeschwulst, Krampfader.* A morbid dilatation of a vein; a varicosity. [C.]—**Aneurysmal v.** Fr., *anévrysme de Pott* (ou *par érosion*). A direct communication between an artery and a varicose vein, without any intervening sac. See also *Varicose* ANEURYSM and ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**Arterial v.** A cirsoid aneurysm, especially one composed of a single dilated and tortuous artery. [E.]—**Lymphatic v.** V. of the lymphatic vessels. [α, 34.]—**Varices arteriarum.** See GEMMULÆ *Hobokenii.*—**Varices gelatinosæ.** Ger., *Sulzknoten.* Nodular accumulations of the gelatinous matter of the umbilical cord. [A, 112.]

VARUS (Lat.), adj. Var(wa^{3}r)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Bent awry, knock-kneed; as a n., see TALIPES *v.*

VARUS (Lat.), n. m. Var(wa^{3}r)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. An old term for acne. 2. See TALIPES *v.*—**Equino-v.** See EQUINO-V.—**V. comedo.** Acne punctata. [G.]—**V. disseminatus.** Acne disseminata. [G.]—**V. équin** (Fr.). See EQUINO-V.—**V. frontalis.** See MILIUM (1st def.).—**V. gutta rosea.** See ROSACEA.—**V. hordeolatus.** Fr., *v. orgéolé.* See HORDEOLUM.—**V. mentagra.** See SYCOSIS.—**V. miliaris.** See MILIUM (1st def.).—**V. punctatus.** See ACNE *punctata.*—**V. sebaceus.** See SEBORRHŒA and ACNE *punctata.*

VAS (Lat.), n. n. Va^{2}s(wa^{3}s). Gen., *va′sis.* Gr., ἀγγεῖον. See VESSEL.—**V. aberrans.** A vessel following an anomalous course or occupying an anomalous position. [L.]—**V. aberrans Halleri.** A long convoluted tube connected with the lower part of the canal of the epididymis or with the v. deferens. It has a blind extremity which lies in the lower part of the spermatic cord. [L, 31, 115, 142.]—**V. aberrans inferius.** A v. aberrans springing from the head of the epididymis. [L, 332.]—**V. aberrans superius.** See *V. aberrans Halleri.*—**Vasa aberrantia bilifera.** Biliary ducts in the triangular ligament of the liver, in its transverse fissure, and in other parts adjacent to the liver; commonly regarded as ducts of atrophied hepatic tissue, by some regarded as blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels. [L, 31.]—**Vasa aberrantia media.** Vasa aberrantia lying along the middle of the epididymis. [L.]—**Vasa aberrantia testis.** Certain convoluted vessels hanging free from the general substance of the epididymis, but communicating with its main tube, supposed to be vestiges of one or more of the tubes of the mesonephros. [A, 5.]—**V. afferens glomeruli.** The artery leading to a glomerulus of the kidney. [L.]—**Vasa afferentia.** Vessels conveying blood to a part. [L.]—**Vasa afferentia of the Malpighian corpuscles.** Branches of the interlobular arteries of the kidney from which the glomeruli are formed. [L, 31, 142.]—**Vasa annularia.** Ger., *ringförmige Gefässe.* In botany, those vessels whose membrane is thickened by successive cross-rings. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**V. capillare.** See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Vasa capreolaria.** The arteries and veins of the spermatic cord. [A, 301, 322, 325.]—**Vasa centralia retinæ.** The central artery and veins of the retina. [L.]—**Vasa chylifera.** See *Chyliferous* VESSELS.—**Vasa ciliaria.** The ciliary arteries and veins. [L.]—**V. deferens.** Fr., *canal déférent.* Ger., *Samenleiter.* The excretory duct of the testicle, a tube about 2 feet long, the upward continuation of the canal of the epididymis. From the globus minor it passes up in the spermatic cord to the inguinal canal, through which it enters the abdominal cavity. Here it runs beneath the peritonæum across the external iliac vessels to the side of the bladder, where it curves backward and downward to the base of the prostate gland and unites with the duct from the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**V. deferens mulieris.** See OVIDUCT.—**V. efferens glomeruli.** The efferent vein from a glomerulus of the kidney. [L.]—**Vasa efferentia corporis Malpighii.** The venous twigs which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a dense network over the walls of the uriniferous tubules. [L.]—**Vasa efferentia testis.** Canals which continue those of the rete vasculosum, pierce the tunica albuginea beneath the globus major, form the coni vasculosi, and empty into the canal of the epididymis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**V. epididymidis.** See CANAL *of the epididymis.*—**V. hæmorrhoidale.** See HÆMORRHOID.—**V. Halleri.** See *V. aberrans Halleri.*—**Vasa hepatis interlobularia.** The interlobular veins of the liver. [L.]—**Vasa inferentia.** See *Vasa afferentia.*—**Vasa intestini tenuis.** Small intestinal branches of the mesenteric arteries. [α, 34.]—**Vasa lactea.** See *Chyliferous* VESSELS.—**Vasa lymphatica.** The lymphatics.—**V. mammarium internum.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**Vasa omphalomesenterica.** The omphalo-mesenteric arteries and veins. [L.]—**Vasa plasmatica.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Vasa propria.** Of Mohl, soft, thin-walled cells constituting typical parenchyma. [α, 35.]—**Vasa propria of the fœtus.** Of Jungbluth, certain vessels (not observed by any one else) which form a capillary network in the chorion up to the middle of gestation. ["Arch. f. Gyn.," iv, p. 554 (α, 34).]—**Vasa recta (of the kidney).** Veins which collect the

blood from the substance of the medulla and pass upward to join the arches at the bases of the pyramids. [C.]—**V. resorbens.** See LYMPHATIC (1st def.).—**V. sanguiferum, V. sanguineum.** A blood-vessel.—**Vasa sedalia.** Of Willis, the hæmorrhoidal veins. —**Vasa serosa.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**V. serpentinum testis.** See *Convoluted* TUBULE.—**Vasa spermatica externa.** See *Uterine* ARTERIES.—**Vasa spermatica interna.** The blood-vessels and lymphatics which enter the substance of the testicle at its posterior edge. [L.]—**Vasa spermatica præparantia.** The small blood-vessels of the testicle. [L, 349 (a, 34).]—**V. spermaticum.** See *V. deferens.*—**Vasa umbilicalia.** The umbilical arteries and veins.—**Vasa vasorum.** Small arteries and veins which supply blood to and return it from the coats of arteries, lymphatics, and veins. [L.]—**Vasa vorticosa.** Fr., *vaisseaux tourbillonnés, tourbillons vasculaires.* Ger., *Wirbelvenen, büschelförmige Gefässe.* The whorl-like arrangement of the veins of the chorioid just before they unite into the short, straight trunks which perforate the sclera obliquely to empty into the ophthalmic vein. [F.]

VASAL, adj. Va'sʼl. See VASCULAR.

VASCOA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}s'ko-a^{3}. Fr., *v.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [a, 35.]—**V. amplexicaulis.** The licorice-bush of southern Africa. The roots are demulcent. [a, 35.]—**V. perfoliata.** A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The root is diuretic. [a, 35.]

VASCULAR, adj. Va^{2}sk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *vasculosus, vascularis* (from *vasculum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *vasculaire, vasculeux.* Ger., *gefässreich, gefässig, vasculös.* Having vessels; richly supplied with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulatory system. The *Vasculares* of Lindley are a class of plants consisting of the *Exogenæ* and *Endogenæ.* [a, 35.]

VASCULARITY, n. Va^{2}sk-u^{2}l-a^{2}r'i^{2}t-i^{2}. Fr., *vascularité.* Ger., *Vascularität, Gefassreichthum.* The state of being vascular.

VASCULO-MOTOR, adj. Va^{2}sk''e^{2}l-o-mot'o^{2}r. Lat., *vasculomotorius.* See VASO-MOTOR.

VASCULOSE, adj. Va^{2}sk'u^{2}l-os. Lat., *vasculosus.* Fr., *v.* See VASCULAR; as a n., of Frémy, the ground substance of the vessels of plants. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VASCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Va^{2}sk(wa^{3}sk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *vas*, a vessel. 1. A vessel, especially a small vessel. [a, 48.] 2. A pitcher-shaped leaf. 3. A case used by botanists for freshly gathered specimens. [a, 35.]—**V. aberrans Halleri** (seu **testis**). See VAS *aberrans Halleri.*—**V. testium.** See SCROTUM.

VASELINE, n. Va^{2}s'e^{2}l-en. Lat., *vaselinum.* Fr., *v.* Ger., *Vaselin.* 1. Petroleum ointment; a commercial product for which the official petrolatum (*q. v.*) is intended as a substitute. [B.] 2. See *Unguentum* PARAFFINI.—**White v.** V. that is freed from volatile products by simmering over a water-bath and then filtered repeatedly through charcoal until it is opal-white. [a, 34.]

VASIFACTIVE, adj. Vas-i^{2}-fa^{2}kt'i^{2}v. From *vas*, a vessel, and *facere*, to make. See ANGEIOPLASTIC.

VASIFORM, adj. Va^{2}s'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Resembling a duct. [a, 35.]

VASO-CONSTRICTOR, n. Vas''o-ko^{2}n-stri^{2}kt'or. A nerve the action of which is to constrict blood-vessels.

VASODENTIN, n. Vas-o-de^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Fr., *vaso-dentine.* Ger., *V.* A variety of dentin which contains blood-vessels. [L.]

VASO-DILATOR, adj. Vas-o-di-lat'o^{2}r. From *vas*, a vessel, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *vaso-dilatateur.* Ger., *vasodilatatorisch, gefässerweiternd.* Causing active dilatation of the smaller arteries (said of certain nerves and drugs). [K.]

VASO-FORMATIVE, adj. Vas-o-fo^{2}rm'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. From *vas*, a vessel, and *formare*, to form. Fr., *v.-f., vaso-formateur.* Ger., *vaso-formativ.* See HÆMATOPOIETIC (2d def.).

VASO-INHIBITORY, adj. Vas-o-i^{2}n-hi^{2}b'i^{2}t-or-i^{2}. Producing or causing inhibition of the action of the vaso-motor nerves. [Landois (a, 34).]

VASO-MOTOR, adj. Vas-o-mot'o^{2}r. Fr., *vaso-moteur, vasculo-moteur.* Ger., *vaso-motorisch.* Causing constriction of the smaller arteries; pertaining to or constituting nerves or drugs so acting. [K, 9.]

VASO-MOTRICITÉ (Fr.), n. Va^{3}-zo-mo-tre-se-ta. The property possessed by blood-vessels of varying their calibres through the influence of the vaso-motor and vaso-inhibitory nerves. ["Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, p. 381 (a, 18).]

VASONEUROSE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}z-o-noir-oz'e^{2}. See ANGEIONEUROSIS.

VASO-SENSITIF (Fr.), adj. Va^{3}-so-sa^{3}n^{2}-se-tef. Pertaining to sensation and circulation (said of the nerves of blood-vessels). [A, 301 (a, 34).]

VASTUS (Lat.), adj. Va^{2}st(wa^{3}st)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of large size, immense; as a n. m., the v. externus and v. internus regarded as one muscle. [L.]—**V. anterior.** See CRURÆUS.—**V. externus.** Ger., (*äusserer*) *Unterschenkelstrecker.* A muscle arising from the outer surface and base of the great trochanter, the line between this and the linea aspera, and the upper half of the outer border of the linea aspera. It passes down the outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh to be inserted into the tendon of the rectus femoris and the upper and outer margins of the patella. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**V. internus.** Ger., *innerer dicker Schenkelmuskel.* A part of the quadriceps extensor cruris arising from the inner lip of the linea aspera of the femur. After blending with the cruræus and the tendon of the rectus femoris, it is inserted into the inner margin of the upper half of the patella. [L.]—**V. lateralis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *V. externus.*—**V. longus.** See ISCHIOTIBIALIS *externus.*—**V. medialus** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *V. internus.*—**V. medius.** See CRURÆUS.

VATAIREA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}t-a^{2}r'e^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *vatairée.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [a, 35.]—**V. guianensis.** A Guiana tree. The seeds (Fr., *graines à dartres*) are used in skin diseases. [a, 35.]

VATERIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}t-e^{2}r'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *Vater*, a German botanist. Fr., *vatérie.* A genus of tropical Asiatic trees. The *Vaterieæ* are a suborder of the *Dipterocarpeæ.* [a, 35.]—**V. acuminata.** A Ceylon tree yielding East Indian dammar. [a, 35.]—**V. indica.** 1. See *V. acuminata.* 2. Of Roxburgh, a species which is the source of Indian copal. The seeds contain an aromatic fat used in rheumatism, etc. The astringent bark is used to retard fermentation in making jaggery from toddy. [a, 35.]—**V. malabarica.** See *V. indica* (2d def.).

VATICINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^{2}n-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}-(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *vaticinari*, to foretell. Prophesying. [D, 18.]—**V. morientium.** The last words of the dying. [D, 3.] Cf. ECSTASY.

VAUGNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Von-ye-e^{2}r. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VAULT, n. Va^{4}lt. See FORNIX.—**V. of the cranium.** The upper curved portion of the cranium. [L.]—**V. of the vagina.** Lat., *fornix* (seu *fundus*) *vaginæ.* Fr., *fond du vagin.* Ger., *Scheidengewölbe, Scheidengrund.* The upper portion of the vagina, forming, when the passage is distended, a v.-like structure surrounding the neck of the uterus.

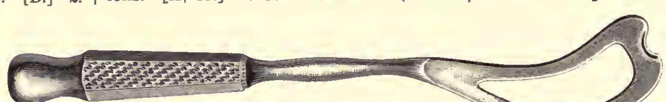
VAUQUELINE (Fr.), n. Vok-len. An old term for strychnine. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

VAYSONIER (Fr.), n. Va^{3}-e-zo-ne-a. A porous vessel used for the transport of leeches; so named from Vayson, the inventor. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VEAU (Fr.), n. Vo. A calf; also veal.—**Gélée de v. médicinale.** See *Calf's-foot* JELLY.—**Suif de v.** Veal suet. [B.]

VECORDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve(wa)-ko^{2}rd'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *vecors*, destitute of reason. Of Kahlbaum, a mild form of insanity occurring mostly at the time of puberty. [A, 319.]—**V. diastrephia.** See DIASTREPHIA.

VECTIS (Lat.), n. m. Ve^{2}kt(we^{2}kt)'i^{2}s. Gen., *vect'is.* From *vehere*, to carry. Fr., *levier.* Ger., *Hebel.* 1. A lever; in obstetrics, an instrument, usually shaped like one of the blades of an obstetrical forceps, but with only the cephalic curve, used as a lever or tractor. It was probably invented by one of the Chamberlens. [A, 15.] 2. See LEMNISCUS (2d def.).—**Baudelocque's v.** A v. having a strong, large handle, and a shaft that is curved at its extremity and expanded into a fillet. [A, 15 (a, 34).]—**Boddaert's v.** A v. having a wooden handle holding a shaft that has a double curve: the shaft is concave from side to side, and scoop-shaped at its extremity. [A, 15 (a, 34).]—**Hubert's v.** A v. invented by the younger Hubert, of Louvain; used with a fillet. [A, 15.]—**Roonhuysen's v.** A v. supposed to be the original form, secretly sold to Roonhuysen by one of the Chamberlens. [A, 15.]—**V. elevatorius.** See *Bone*-ELEVATOR.—**V. triploides.** See *Triploid* ELEVATOR.—**Veradini's v.** A v. having a handle like a lithotrite, the shaft being long, concave, curved, and fenestrated. [A, 15 (a, 34).]



A VECTIS.

VEGETABLE, adj. Ve^{2}j'e^{2}t-a^{2}-bʼl. Lat., *vegetabilis* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétal.* Ger., *vegetabilisch, pflanzlich.* Pertaining to or of the nature of plants; as a n., a plant, especially an esculent plant or the esculent portion of a plant. [a, 35.]

VEGETARIAN, n. Ve^{2}j-e^{2}t-a'ri^{2}-'n. Ger., *Vegetarianer.* A person who subsists exclusively on vegetable food. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

VEGETARIANISM, n. Ve^{2}j-e^{2}t-a'ri^{2}-'n-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *vegetarianismus.* Fr., *végétarisme.* The practice of living exclusively on vegetable food; also the doctrine that this is the only kind of food proper for man. [a, 48.]

VEGETATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}j(we^{2}g)-e^{2}t-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See VEGETATION.—**Vegetationes globulosæ cordis.** Globular fibrinous vegetations found in the heart. [a, 34.]

VEGETATION, n. Ve^{2}j-e^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *vegetatio* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétation.* Ger., *V., Wachsthum* (3d def.). 1. The vital processes (absorption, circulation, exhalation, assimilation, etc.) on which the life and growth of a plant depend. 2. Plants in general. [a, 35.] 3. A growth or deposit upon some portion of the body of a substance or tissue foreign to that part; especially a condyloma acuminatum. [D.]—**Adenoid v's of the naso-pharynx.** V's resulting from excessive growth (due to chronic inflammation) of the adenoid or cytogenous tissue contained in the stroma of the mucous membrane lining the naso-pharyngeal cavity. These v's are comb-like, tongue-shaped, or globular, and are mostly found on the superior pharyngeal wall, but often extend forward into the posterior nares. [F.]—**Dermal v.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*—**Digital v's.** Prominent villous v's. [A, 42.]—**Fibrinous v's.** Small or large semi-transparent or opaque grayish or grayish-yellow wart-like bodies, projecting from a serous surface, especially the pleura and pericardium. When separated from their base they leave a rough, slightly projecting surface. [a, 34.]—**Travelled heart v.** See EMBOLUS (2d def.).—**Umbilical v.** See *Fungous* EXCRESCENCE *of the umbilicus.* —**Urethral v's.** See *Urethral* PAPILLOMA.

VEGETATIVE, adj. Ve^{2}j'e^{2}t-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *vegetativus.* Fr., *végétatif.* Ger., *vegetativ.* 1. Pertaining to a vegetable. 2. Pertaining to growth, nutritive. [K.]

VEGETO-ALKALOID, n. Ve^{2}j''e^{2}t-o-a^{2}lk'a^{2}l-oid. A vegetable alkaloid. [B.]

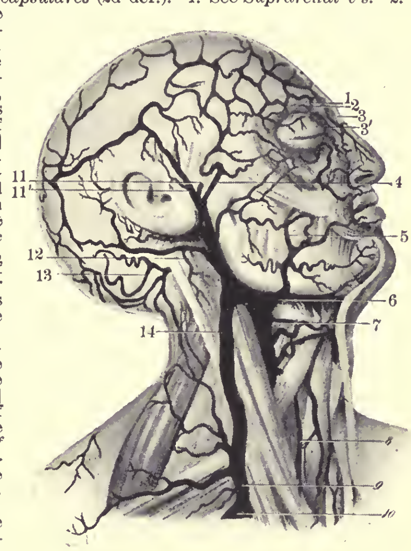
VEGETUS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}j(we^{2}g)-e^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *frisch, grünbleibend.* Remaining green, not withering. [α, 35.]

VEHICLE, n. Ve'i^2-k'l. Lat., *vehiculum* (from *vehere*, to bear). Fr., *véhicule.* Ger., *Bindemittel, Vehikel.* A liquid or solid excipient. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

VEIL, n. Val. Lat., *velum.* Fr., *voile.* Ger., *Schlier.* 1. A cloth or similar fabric used as a covering. [α, 48.] 2. In botany, the partial covering of the stem or margin of the pileus of *Fungi*, also the indusium of ferns. [α, 35.]—**Uterine v.** Lat., *pessarium occlusivum.* A cap for the cervix uteri, used to prevent conception.

VEILCHEN (Ger.), n. Fil'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See VIOLA (1st def.).—**Ackerv', Dreifarbiges V.** See VIOLA *tricolor* (1st def.)—**Hundsv'.** See VIOLA *canina.*—**Märzv'.** See VIOLA *odorata.*—**V'campher.** See IRIS *camphor.*—**V'syrup.** Syrup of the flowers of *Viola odorata.* [B, 108 (α, 14).]—**V'wurzel.** See IRIS *florentina* (3d def.).

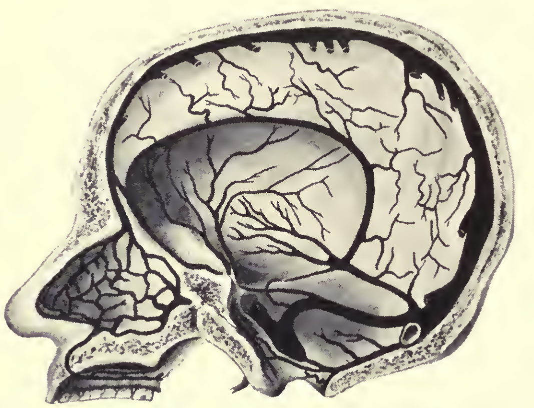
VEIN, n. Van. Gr., φλέψ. Lat., *vena.* Fr., *veine.* Ger., *Ader, Blutader, Vene.* 1. A vessel the function of which is to convey blood toward the heart. [α, 48.] 2. A rib or nervure of an insect's wing. [L, 206 (α, 27).] 3. A distinct thread-like structure in a plant-organ, especially one of a group of branching threads. [α, 35, 48.]—**Accessory portal v's.** Of Sappey, small v's from the areolar tissue and peritoneal folds around the liver, emptying into the portal v. [C.]—**Acromio-thoracic v.** A v. accompanying the artery of like name, and emptying into the axillary v. [C.]—**Adipose v's.** Lat., *adiposæ venæ.* Ger., *Fettvenen.* Branches of the emulgent v's arising in the fat around the kidneys. [A, 343.]—**Alar thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the alar thoracic artery. [C.]—**Anastomotic v. of Trolard.** See VENA *communicans magna.*—**Angular v.** A v. formed by the union of the supra-orbital, frontal, superior palpebral, and nasal v's, emptying into the facial v. [C.]—**Annular v.** See VENA *metacarpea ulnaris.*—**Anterior auricular v.** A small v. emptying into the temporo-maxillary v. [F.]—**Anterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *venæ cordis minores.* Ger., *vordere Kranzblutadern des Herzens.* Two or three v's on the front of the right auricle and the right border of the heart, emptying separately into the auricle. [C.]—**Anterior ciliary v's.** Ger., *vordere Blendungsblutadern.* V's accompanying the anterior ciliary arteries which empty into the ophthalmic v. [L.]—**Anterior cutaneous v. of the neck.** See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Anterior ethmoidal v.** A v. accompanying the anterior ethmoidal artery, and emptying into the ophthalmic v. [C.]—**Anterior facial v.** See *Facial v.*—**Anterior intercostal v's.** Small offshoots of the internal mammary v. which accompany the arteries of like name. [L.]—**Anterior internal maxillary v.** See *Deep facial v.*—**Anterior jugular v.** Ger., *vordere oberflächliche Halsvene.* A v. formed by branches from the submaxillary region, the lower lip, and the chin, and ending in the external jugular v. or in the subclavian v. [C.]—**Anterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Lat., *venæ spinales longitudinales.* Two plexiform v's which extend along the whole spinal canal in front of the cord and connect above with the basilar sinus. [C.]—**Anterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *venæ mediastinæ anteriores.* Branches of the innominate v. from the anterior mediastinal space. [L, 332.]—**Anterior temporal v.** A v. running from the diploe of the frontal and temporal bones, and emptying into one of the branches of the temporal v. [L.]—**Anterior tibial v.** Lat., *vena poplitea anterior.* A v. corresponding to the artery of like name; it empties into the popliteal v. [C.]—**Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. which ascends from the anterior surface of the wrist and unites below the bend of the elbow with the posterior ulnar cutaneous v. to form the common ulnar cutaneous v. [L.]—**Anterior ulnar v.** A v. which returns the blood from the dorsal plexus of the hand to the posterior ulnar v. or the median basilic v. [C.]—**Anterior vertebral v.** Lat., *vena cervicalis ascendens.* A v. arising from a plexus over the cervical vertebræ, receiving branches from the prevertebral and scaleni muscles, and emptying into the inferior end of the vertebral v. [C.]—**Anterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina anterior, vena omphalomesenterica anterior.* Ger., *vordere Dottervene.* The v. (often two v's) by which the sinus terminalis of the primitive embryonic circulation empties into the posterior vitelline v. [A, 8.]—**Articular v.** A v. that returns blood from the structures of a joint. [α, 34.]—**Ascending cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**Ascending lumbar v.** A v. formed by a series of vertical communications between the lumbar v's, and also connecting the lateral sacral, ilio-lumbar, and common iliac v's. It empties into the azygous v. of its side. [C.]—**Auditory v's, Auricular v's.** Ger., *Gehörblutadern.* See VENÆ *auditoriæ internæ* and *Deep auricular v's.*—**Axillary v.** Lat., *vena axillaris.* Ger., *Achselvene.* A v. that returns the blood from the arm. It is a continuation of the basilic v., and extends from the lower border of the teres major muscle to the outer margin of the first rib. It receives the brachial, cephalic, circumflex, subscapular, long thoracic, acromio-thoracic, and superior thoracic v's. [C.]—**Azygous v.** See *Large azygous v., Left upper azygous v.*, and *Small azygous v.*—**Basilar v.** Lat., *vena basilaris.* A branch of the v. of Galen from the chorioid plexus and the base of the brain in the vicinity of the inner side of the crus cerebri. [C; L.]—**Basilic v.** Ger., *Ellenbogenhauptblutader.* A v. formed by the union of the median basilic and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's; continuous with the axillary v. [C.]—**Basivertebral v's.** Ger., *Wirbelkieferblutadern.* Small v's, reduced to their intima, which ramify in the bodies of the vertebræ and empty into the anterior longitudinal spinal v's. [L, 332.]—**Brachial v's.** V's, one on each side of the brachial artery, which follow its branches and empty into the axillary v. at the lower border of the subscapularis. [L.]—**Brachio-cephalic v.** See *Innominate v's.*—**Branchial v's.** The vessels that return the blood from the branchial arches. [L.]—**Bronchial v's.** Small v's receiving the blood from the nutrient arteries of the lungs and bronchial tubes. They empty into the large azygos v. on the right side, and into the upper azygos v. on the left side. [L.]—**Buccal v's.** Ger., *Mundblutadern.* V's returning the blood from the buccal muscles and emptying into the facial v. [C.]—**Capsular v's.** Lat., *venæ adveheutes capsulares* (2d def.). 1. See *Suprarenal v's.* 2. Branches of the portal v. which return the blood from the capsule of the liver. [L, 142.]—**Cardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzvenen.* V's from the tissue of the heart. [L.]—**Cardinal v's.** Lat., *venæ cardinales.* The fœtal v's which return the blood from the mesonephros, the vertebral column, and the parietes of the trunk. Their inferior portions afterward become the internal iliac v's; above the latter they become obliterated for the most part. [A, 5.]—**Central v's (of the liver).** See *Intralobular v's of the liver.*—**Central v. of the retina.** Lat., *vena retinæ centralis.* A branch of the superior ophthalmic v. which returns the blood from the tissues supplied by the branches of the central artery of the retina. [L.]—**Central v's of the spinal cord.** Two v's, one on each side, in the substantia gelatinosa centralis of the spinal cord, which terminate at the upper and lower ends of the cord in a number of small branches. [L, 332.]—**Cephalic v.** A v. formed by the union of the median cephalic and radial cutaneous v's, which passes up along the outer border of the biceps brachii to empty into the axillary v. [L.]—**Cerebral v's.** Ger., *Gehirnvenen.* V's divided into two sets—those which return the blood from the surface of the brain, and those which return it from the ventricles. [L.]—**Chorioid v.** Lat., *vena chorioidea* (*lateralis*). A v. which returns the blood from the lateral ventricle and chorioid plexus, and unites with the vena corporis striati to form the v. of Galen. [L, 332.]—**Ciliary v's.** Ger., *Blendungsblutadern.* V's which usually extend from the choriocapillaris in a radiate direction through the chorioid, and form the vasa vorticosa, five or six in number, which perforate the sclera obliquely at or just behind the equator of the eye, pass into the orbit, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [F.]—**Circumflex iliac v.** Ger., *umgeschlagene Hüftblutader.* A v. receiving the blood from the circumflex iliac artery and emptying into the external iliac v. [L.]—**Circumflex v's.** V's accompanying the circumflex arteries. [L.]—**Circumflex v's of Kohlrausch.** See VENÆ *circumflexæ penis.*—**Circumflex v's of the arm.** Branches of the axillary v. returning the blood from the distribution of the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries of the arm. [L.]—**Common facial v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Gesichtsblutader.* A v. formed by the union of the facial and temporal v's, emptying into the internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common iliac v.** Lat., *vena iliaca communis.* Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftblutader, Hüftvene.* A v. formed by the union of the external and internal iliac v's. It extends from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis to about the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ, and unites with its fellow to form the inferior vena cava. [L.]—**Common jugular v.** 1. The portion of the internal jugular v. below the entrance of the common facial v. 2. Of the older authors, the innominate v. 3. The internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common pudic v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Schamblutader.* See *Internal pudic v.*—**Common ulnar cutaneous v.** A v., formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's, which joins the median basilic v. at the bend of the elbow. [L, 142.]—**Common vitelline v.** See MEATUS *venosus.*—**Condylar emissary v.** See EMISSARIUM *occipitale inferius.*—**Coronary v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Coronary v. of the placenta.** Lat., *vena coronaria placentæ.* Ger., *grosses Randgefäss.* A v. which courses along the border of the placenta for more or less of its extent, gathers its blood from radicles in the substance of the placenta, and returns it to the maternal organism by channels leading to the v's of the uterus. [A, 61.]—**Coronary v. of the stomach.** Lat., *vena coronaria ventriculi.* Ger., *obere Magenblutader.* A v. which runs parallel to the coronary artery and empties into the portal v. [L.]—**Costal v.** A v. proceeding from the midrib of a leaf. [α, 35.]—**Crural v.** See *Femoral v.*—**Cystic v.** See VENA *cystica.*—**Deep auricular v's.** V's which return the blood from a portion of the auricle and empty into the



THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE HEAD, FACE, AND NECK.

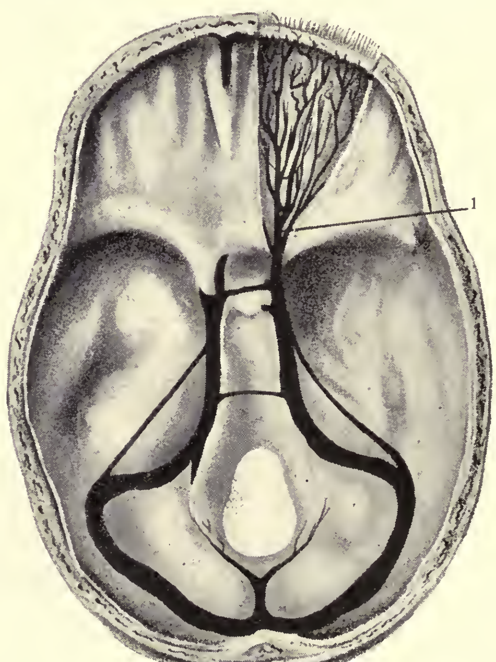
1, the frontal vein; 2, the supra-orbital vein; 3, 3', the nasal veins; 4, the transverse vein ot the face; 5, the facial vein; 6, the anterior terminal branch of the temporal vein; 7, the internal jugular vein; 8, the anterior jugular vein; 9, 14, the external jugular vein; 10, the subclavian vein; 11, the middle temporal vein; 11', 12, the temporal vein; 13, the occipital vein.

temporal v. [F.]—**Deep cerebral v's.** See *V's of Galen.*—**Deep cervical v.** A branch of the vertebral v., close to its entrance into the innominate v., which returns the blood from the suboccipital region. [L, 142.]—**Deep circumflex iliac v.** A branch of the external iliac v. receiving the blood from the distribution of the deep circumflex iliac artery. [L.]—**Deep facial v.** Ger., *tiefe Gesichtsblutader, vordere innere Kieferblutader.* A v. receiving the blood from the pterygoid plexus and joining the facial v. below



SECTION THROUGH THE CRANIUM, SHOWING THE VEINS WHICH ENTER INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES.

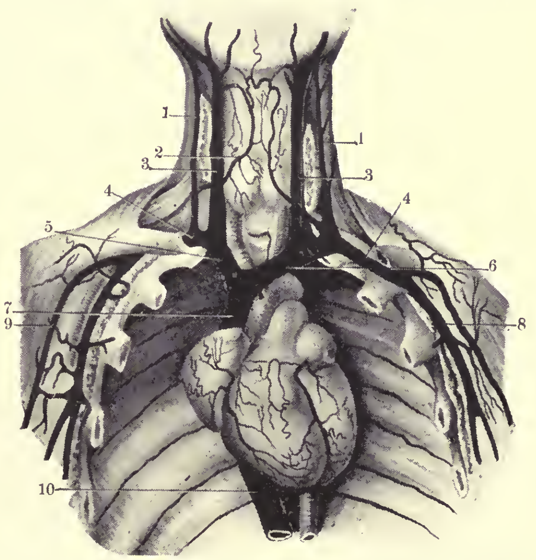
the malar bone. [C.]—**Deep femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis profunda.* A branch of the femoral v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the deep femoral artery. [L, 332.]—**Deep median v.** A branch of the median cutaneous v. which communicates with the deep v's of the forearm. [L, 31, 142.]—**Deep palmar v's.** Branches of the brachial v's which follow the distribution of the deep palmar arch. [L.]—**Deep temporal v's.** Three or four v's coming from the temporal muscles to join the pterygoid plexus. [C.]—**Diaphragmatic v's.** See *Phrenic v's.*—**Digital v's.** Ger., *Fingerblutadern.* Small v's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the digital arteries. [L.]—**Dorsal costal v's.** See *Intercostal v's.*—**Dorsal spinal v's.** Lat., *venæ spinales dorsales.* V's returning the blood from the muscles and integument of the back, forming a plexus over the arches of the vertebræ and emptying into the posterior branches of the intercostal v's, or, as in the neck, into the vertebral v. [C.]—**Dorsal v. of the clitoris.** Lat., *vena dorsalis clitoridis.* A v. returning the blood from the clitoris and its vicinity and emptying into the pudendal plexus (2d def.). [L.]—**Dorsal v. of the penis.** Lat., *vena dorsalis penis.* A v. returning the blood from the glans penis and prepuce, the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the overlying skin, and emptying into the prostatic plexus. [C.]—**Dorsal v's of the tongue.** V's which connect the plexus beneath the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue with the internal jugular or common facial v. [C.]—**Dorsi-spinal v's.** V's lying on the exterior of the spinal column. [*a*, 34.]—**Efferent v's of the kidney.** The v's which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a network on the convoluted tubules. [L, 142.]—**Emissary mastoid v.** See Emissarium *mastoideum.*—**Emissary v's.** See Emissaria *Santorini.*—**Emissary v. of Luschka.** See Emissarium *condyloideum anterius.*—**Emissary v. of Rektorzik.** A v. or plexus of v's accompanying the internal carotid artery and connecting the internal jugular v. with the cavernous sinus. [C.]—**Emulgent v.** See *Renal v.*—**Epigastric v.** Ger., *Bauchdeckenblutader.* See *Superficial epigastric v.*—**Ethmoidal v's.** Ger., *Siebbeinblutadern, Riechbeinvenen.* The anterior and posterior ethmoidal v's.—**External cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**External hæmorrhoidal v.** A v. following the distribution of the inferior hæmorrhoidal arteries and emptying into the hæmorrhoidal plexus. [L, 142, 332.]—**External iliac v.** Ger., *äussere Hüftblutader.* The continuation of the femoral v. from Poupart's ligament to its junction with the internal iliac v. near the lumbosacral articulation. It receives the deep circumflex iliac and epigastric v's. [C.]—**External jugular v.** A v. formed by the union of the posterior auricular v. and the posterior part of the temporomaxillary v. and joined by the posterior external jugular, transverse cervical, and suprascapular v's. It descends from about the level of the angle of the inferior maxilla between the platysma and the fascia and empties into the subclavian v. by one or more trunks. [C ; L.]—**External mammary v.** A branch of the axillary v. or subclavian v. accompanying the artery of the same name. [L.]—**External maxillary v.** See *Facial v.*—**External posterior spinal v's.** Ger., *äussere Rückenblutadern der Wirbelsäule.* See *Dorsal spinal v's.*—**External pudic v's.** V's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior and superior external pudic arteries and emptying into the internal saphenous v. [C.]—**External saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena parva.* Ger., *äussere* (oder *kleine*) *Rosenader.* A v. formed by the confluence of v's on the dorsum of the foot, which passes along the outer border of the tendo Achillis and runs on the gastrocnemius, between the heads of which it passes ending in the popliteal v. [C ; L.]—**External spermatic v.** A branch of the external iliac v. running from the inguinal canal. [L.]—**External thoracic v.** See *External mammary v.*—**Facial communicating v.** A short, nearly transverse v. uniting the facial and temporal v's near the angle of the jaw. [L.]—**Facial v.** Lat., *vena facialis.* Ger., *Gesichtsblutader, äussere Kopfblutader.* A v. which receives the frontal, supra-orbital, angular, inferior palpebral, superior labial, deep facial, buccal, submental, submaxillary, and inferior palatine v's, and empties into the common facial v. [C.]—**Femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis.* Ger., *Schenkelblutader.* The continuation upward of the popliteal v. above the opening in the adductor magnus to Poupart's ligament, where it terminates in the external iliac v. It lies at first on the outer side of the femoral artery, then behind it, and in the upper part of the thigh on the inner side of it, and is included with it in a common sheath. [L.]—**Fluid-v's.** Fr., *veines fluides.* Of Chauveau, the oscillatory movements of the blood-stream in the dilated portion of a vessel just beyond a point of constriction. [K, 25.]—**Frontal v.** Lat., *vena frontalis.* Ger., *Stirnblutader.* 1. A v. which returns the blood from the upper surface of the head and forehead, emptying into the facial v. [C.] 2. A branch of the supra-orbital v. from the diploe of the frontal bone. [L, 172.]—**Funicular v.** The umbilical v. [*a*, 18.]—**Gastric v's.** Lat., *venæ gastricæ* (*breves*). Branches of the splenic v. running from the left extremity of the stomach. [L.]—**Gastro-duodenal v.** A branch of the right gastro-epiploic v. running from the pancreas and duodenum. [L.]—**Gastro-epiploic v's.** The right and left gastro-epiploic v's. [L.]—**Gastro-splenic v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Gate v.** See *Portal v.*—**Gluteal v.** Lat., *vena glutæa.* Fr., *veine fessière.* Ger., *Gesässvene.* A branch of the internal iliac v. following the ramifications of the gluteal artery. [C.]—**Great cardiac v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Hæmorrhoidal v's.** The external, inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal v's.—**Hemi-azygous v.** See *Small azygous v.*—**Hepatic brachial v.** See *Right basilic v.*—**Hepatic v's.** Ger., *Lebervenen.* A number of v's, usually in three sets, which empty into the inferior vena cava, where it lies in its fissure. They arise in the substance of the liver as the interlobular v's. [L.]—**Hyaloid v.** A v. accompanying the hyaloid artery. [L.]—**Hypogastric v.** See *Internal iliac v.*—**Ileo-colic v.** See Vena *ileo-colica.*—**Iliac v's.** The common external and internal iliac v's. [*a*, 34.]—**Ilio-lumbar v's.** Lat., *venæ ilio-lumbales.* V's from the posterior part of the abdominal wall, the muscles of the back, and the spinal canal, which empty into the common iliac v. [C.]—**Inferior cerebellar v's.** V's from the lower surface of the cerebellum which enter the inferior petrosal and the occipital sinuses. [C.]—**Inferior cerebral v.** A v. which receives the blood from the lower surface of the cerebrum and empties into one or another of the sinuses at the base of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Inferior dental v.** A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior dental artery into the pterygoid plexus. [L.]—**Inferior diaphragmatic v's.** See *Inferior phrenic v's.*—



THE VEINS ENTERING INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES AT THE BASE OF THE SKULL.
1, the ophthalmic vein.

Inferior hæmorrhoidal v. A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the artery of like name and empties into the internal iliac v. [C.]—**Inferior labial v's.** Two or three v's which collect the blood in the lower lip and empty into the submental branch of the facial v. [C.]—**Inferior laryngeal v.** A branch of the inferior thyreoid v. which receives the blood from

the lower part of the larynx. [L.]—**Inferior longitudinal v.** See *Inferior longitudinal* SINUS.—**Inferior mesenteric v.** A branch of the portal or the splenic v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the inferior mesenteric artery. [L, 172, 332.]—**Inferior ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica externa* (seu *facialis*, seu *inferior*). Ger., *untere Augenblutader.* A v. which begins at the lower margin of the orbit by an anastomosis with the facial v. and empties into the cavernous sinus or the ophthalmic v. [L, 31, 332.]—**Inferior palatine v.** See *Palatine v.* (1st def.).—**Inferior phrenic v's.** Branches of the inferior vena cava or of the suprarenal v. which follow the distribution of the inferior phrenic arteries. [L.]—**Inferior thyreoid v's.** Ger., *untere Schilddrüsenvenen.* V's whose radicles form a plexus on the anterior surface of the larynx, returning the blood from the thyreoid gland, the lower part of the larynx, the trachea, and the œsophagus, and emptying, one on each side, into the innominate v's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Infraorbital v.** A branch of the inferior ophthalmic v. from the face just below the orbit. [L, 332.]—**Innominate v's.** Lat., *venæ innominatæ.* Ger., *ungenannte Venen.* The large v's, one on each side, formed by the union of the subclavian and internal jugular v's behind the sterno-clavicular articulations. They unite on the right side a little below the cartilage of the first rib to form the superior vena cava. That of the right side is short and nearly vertical, and lies on the pleura and the upper part of the right lung; that of the left side runs obliquely downward from left to right, and rests on the arch of the aorta in front of the innominate, left carotid, and subclavian arteries. [L, 34, 142, 332.]—**Innominate v's of Vieussens.** See *Anterior cardiac v's.*—**Intercostal v's.** Ger., *Zwischenrippenblutadern.* Branches of the large and small azygous v's and the superior intercostal v's which accompany the arteries of the same name. [L.]—**Interlobular v's.** Small v's running between the lobules of a gland. [L.]—**Interlobular v's of the kidney.** V's which accompany the interlobular arteries and convey the blood from the cortex of the kidney to the arches at the bases of the renal pyramids. [C.]—**Interlobular v's of the liver.** Lat., *venæ interlobulares hepatis, venulæ centrales lobulorum.* Small branches of the portal v. which run between and around the lobules of the liver. [C.]—**Intermediate v's.** See *Interlobular v's.*—**Internal auditory v's.** See VENÆ *auditoriæ internæ.*—**Internal cerebral v.** A v. formed by the union of the chorioid v. and the vena corporis striati, which is continuous with the v. of Galen of its own side when there are two, but converging to form the v. of Galen when it is single. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal hæmorrhoidal v.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal v.*—**Internal iliac v.** Ger., *Beckenblutader, Unterbauchsvene.* A short trunk which lies behind the internal iliac artery, receives the blood from the v's corresponding to the branches of that vessel, and unites near the margin of the pelvis with the external iliac v. to form the common iliac v. [L.]—**Internal jugular v.** Ger., *innere Drosselblutader.* 1. A large v. which is continuous above with the lateral sinus and joins below with the subclavian v. to form the innominate v. In its upper portion it lies to the outer side of and close to the internal carotid artery as far as the cornu of the hyoid bone, where it receives the common facial v. and descends upon the outer side of the common carotid artery. Its most important branches are the lingual, pharyngeal, occipital, laryngeal, and superior thyreoid v's. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Common jugular v.*—**Internal mammary v.** A branch of the innominate v. receiving small v's from the costal region. [L, 332.]—**Internal maxillary v.** A v. which returns the blood from the pterygoid plexus, and empties into the temporal v. [C.]—**Internal pudic v.** Lat., *vena pudenda communis* (seu *interna*). A v. emptying into the internal iliac v. or into the pudendal plexus, formed by the union of a number of small v's from the perinæum, scrotum, and anus. It accompanies the internal pudic artery. [L, 332.]—**Internal saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena, vena interna saphena* (seu *magna*). Fr., *saphène.* Ger., *grosse Rosenvene.* A v. which, beginning in a plexus upon the dorsal aspect of the foot, runs upward in front of the inner ankle and along the inner side of the leg to the internal condyle of the femur, behind which it passes to ascend upon the inner side of the thigh to the saphenous opening, through which it passes to empty into the femoral v. a little below Poupart's ligament. It receives a large number of cutaneous branches and communicates freely with the deeper v's of the thigh and leg. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Internal spermatic v.** Ger., *innere Samenblutader.* A v. (sometimes one of several) that returns the blood from the testicle. It forms a constituent of the spermatic cord, and empties on the right side into the inferior vena cava and on the left into the renal v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Interosseous v's.** See VENÆ *interosseæ antibrachii.*—**Intralobular v's of the liver.** Branches of the interlobular v's which spring from the capillary plexus within the lobules of the liver. [L, 142, 172.]—**Ischiadic v., Ischiatic v.** See *Sciatic v.*—**Jugular v's.** Ger., *Drosselblutadern.* The anterior, external, and internal jugular v's. [L.]—**Jugulo-cephalic v.** An anomalous v. which passes over the clavicle, uniting the cephalic and external jugular v's. [L, 142.]—**Labial v.** A branch of the facial v. from the region of the lip. [L, 142.]—**Lacrymal v's.** Ger., *Thränenvenen.* V's from the upper eyelid and lacrymal gland which accompany the lacrymal artery and empty into the palpebral and ophthalmic v's. [F.]—**Large azygous v.** Lat., *vena azygos major.* Ger., *grosse unpaarige Blutader, unpaare Vene.* A v. of the right side which arises opposite the first or second lumbar vertebra by a branch from one or more of the lumbar v's, the renal v's, or the inferior vena cava. It perforates the diaphragm in company with the aorta and ends in the superior vena cava close to the pericardium. It receives the nine or ten lower right intercostal v's, the small azygos v., the right bronchial v., and small v's from the thoracic cavity. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Large coronary v. (of the heart).** Lat., *vena coronaria magna* (*cordis*). Fr., *grande veine cardiaque.* Ger., *grosse Kranzblutader des Herzens.* A v. which arises upon the anterior surface of the apex of the heart, and ascends in the anterior interventricular groove to that between the left auricle and ventricle, along which it runs to the posterior surface of the heart, where it terminates in the left end of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Large mesaraic v.** See *Superior mesenteric v.*—**Laryngeal v.** Lat., *vena laryngea* (*superior*). Ger., *Luftröhrenkopfsvene.* A branch of the internal jugular v. or of one of its branches. It receives small vessels from the interior of the larynx which pierce the thyreo-hyoid membrane. [L, 142, 332.]—**Lateral sacral v's.** V's which receive the blood from the lateral sacral arteries and, with the middle sacral v's, form the anterior sacral plexus. [L, 142, 172.]—**Lateral vitelline v's.** Lat., *venæ vitellinæ laterales.* Those two of the vitelline v's which, arising laterally, accompany the trunks of the large arteries of the primitive embryonic circulation. On the left side this vessel unites with the posterior vetelline v., on the right side with the anterior, or, if the latter is wanting, forms alone the trunk of the right omphalo-mesenteric v. [A, 8.]—**Left coronary v.** See *Large coronary v. of the heart.*—**Left gastro-epiploic v.** A v. from the great curvature of the stomach which empties into the splenic v. [C.]—**Left lower azygous v.** See *Small azygous v.*—**Left upper azygous v.** An inconstant v. which receives those of the intercostal v's below the superior intercostal v. of the left side that do not empty into the small azygous v. When it is absent its place is supplied by the left superior intercostal v. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Lieno-intestinal v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Lingual dorsal v's.** See *Dorsal v's of the tongue.*—**Lingual v.** Lat., *vena lingualis.* Ger., *Zungenvene.* A branch of the internal jugular or facial v. which anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity and returns the blood from the tongue, the sublingual and submaxillary glands, and the floor of the mouth. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Longitudinal spinal v's.** The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal v's. [L.]—**Long saphenous v.** See *Internal saphenous v.*—**Long thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the branches of the external mammary artery. [C.]—**Lumbar v's.** Lat., *venæ lumbales.* V's accompanying the

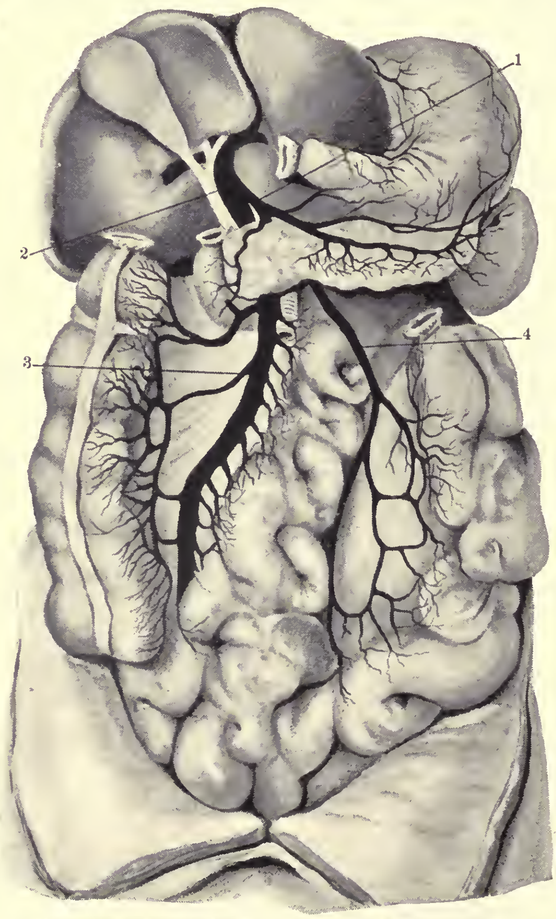


1, 1, the external jugular veins; 2, the right anterior jugular vein; 3, 3, the internal jugular veins; 4, 4, the subclavian veins; 5, the right innominate vein; 6, the left innominate vein; 7, the superior vena cava; 8, the left axillary vein; 9, the right cephalic vein; 10, the inferior vena cava.

lumbar arteries and emptying into the inferior vena cava. [L, 142, 332.]—**Lumbo-costal v.** See *Ascending lumbar v.*—**Marginal v. of the heart.** See *Middle cardiac v.*—**Masseteric v's.** Lat., *venæ massetericæ.* Ger., *Kaumuskelblutadern.* Branches of the facial v. from the masseter muscle. [L.]—**Mastoid emissary v.** See EMISSARIUM *mastoideum.*—**Maxillary v's.** Ger., *Kieferblutadern.* The external and internal maxillary v's.—**Median basilic v.** Lat., *vena basilica mediana.* The innermost of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It is given off at the bend of the elbow on the anterior surface of the arm, passes up in front of the brachial artery between the biceps brachii and the pronator radii teres, and joins the basilic v. [L, 172, 332.]—**Median cephalic v.** Lat., *vena cephalica mediana.* The outer and smaller of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It passes upward in the bend of the elbow between the supinator longus and the biceps brachii to join the cephalic v. [L, 172, 332.]—**Median cutaneous v.** A cutaneous branch of the median v. [L.]—**Median labial v.** See VENA *anguli oris.*—**Median v. (of the arm).** Lat., *vena mediana.* Ger., *Mittelarmblutader.* A short v. upon the anterior surface of the forearm which divides at the bend of the elbow into the median basilic v. and the median cephalic v. [L.] See also *Median cutaneous v.* and *Deep median v.*—**Median v. of the neck.** Lat., *vena colli mediana.* See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Mediastinal v's.** The anterior and posterior mediastinal v's. [L.]—**Medulli-spinal v's.** A venous plexus between the spinal arachnoid and pia. [L.]—**Meningeal v's.** V's accompanying the meningeal arteries. [L.]—**Meningo-rhachidian v's.** V's situated in the interior of the spinal canal, between the vertebræ and the theca vertebralis. [a, 34.]—**Menstruiferous v's of the uterus.** An old term

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

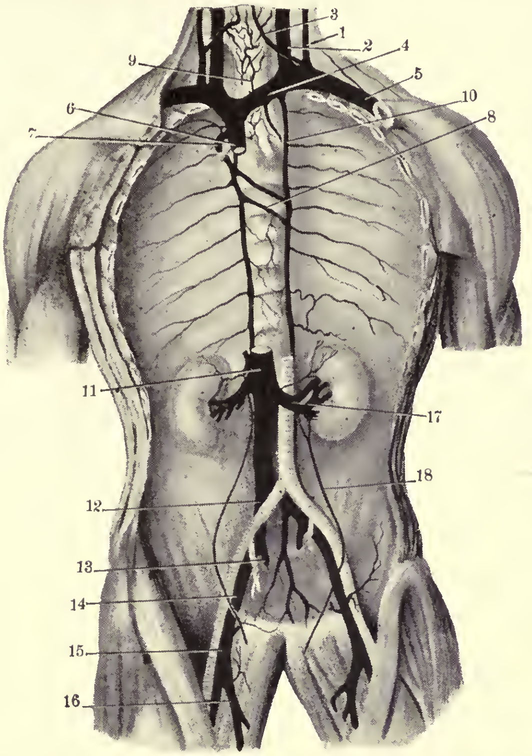
for certain v's of the uterus which were supposed to be the special source of the menstrual flow. [A, 42.]—**Mental v.** Lat., *vena mentalis.* A branch of the anterior jugular v. running from the chin. [L.]—**Mesenteric v's.** Ger., *Gekrösblutadern.* The inferior and superior mesenteric v's.—**Middle cardiac v.** Lat., *vena cordis media.* Ger., *mittlere Kranzblutader des Herzens.* The largest of the v's on the posterior surface of the heart. It lies in the groove between the ventricles, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142.]—**Middle cerebral v.** Lat., *vena cerebri media.* A v. accompanying the middle cerebral artery and emptying into the cavernous or sphenoparietal sinus (2d def.). [L, 31, 332.]—**Middle hæmorrhoidal v's.** Small v's which connect the hæmorrhoidal plexus with the internal iliac v. [L, 332.]—**Middle meningeal v.** A v. accompanying the middle meningeal artery, and emptying into the cavernous, sphenoparietal, or sphenosquamous sinus or the internal maxillary or pterygoid plexus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Middle sacral v.** Lat., *vena caudalis* (seu *sacralis media*). A v. on the anterior surface of the sacrum, returning the blood from the middle sacral artery and emptying into the left common iliac v. or the inferior vena cava. [L, 142, 172.]—**Middle temporal v.** A v. which arises in the vicinity of the eyebrow, communicates with the supra-



1, the splenic vein; 2, the portal vein; 3, the superior mesenteric vein; 4, the inferior mesenteric vein.

orbital and frontal v's, receives the palpebral v's and branches from the temporalis, and unites with the superficial temporal v. over the temporal portion of the zygomatic arch. [L, 142, 332.]—**Middle thyreoid v.** Lat., *vena thyreoidea lateralis* (seu *media*). A branch of the lower portion of the internal jugular v. which returns the blood from the lower portion of the lateral lobe of the thyreoid gland and receives twigs from the trachea and larynx. [L, 142, 172.]—**Midv'.** The midrib of a leaf. [α, 35.]—**Nasal v's.** Lat., *venæ nasales.* Unimportant branches of the angular v. running from the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the nose. [L, 142, 332.]—**Oblique v. of the heart.** Lat., *vena posterior atrii sinistri.* A small v., the relic of the left innominate v. of the fœtus, which runs on the back part of the left auricle of the heart to the coronary sinus. [L, 172.]—**Obturator v.** Lat., *vena obturatoria.* Fr., *veine obturatrice.* Ger., *Hüftlochvene.* A branch of the internal iliac v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the obturator artery. [L, 332.]—**Occipital emissary v.** [Henle]. See Emissarium *occipitale superius.*—**Occipital v.** Ger., *Hinterhauptsvene.* 1. A branch of either the external or internal jugular v. which arises in a plexus in the occipital region. 2. A branch from the diploe of the occipital bone, emptying into the occipital sinus or the occipital v. (1st def.). [L.]—**Œsophageal v's.** Lat., *venæ œsophageæ.* Branches of the inferior thyreoid v's running from the œsophagus. [L, 332.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric v's.** See *Vitelline v's.*—**Ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica* (*cerebralis*, seu *interna*, seu *superior*). Ger., *Gesichtsaugenvene.* A large v. which commences the frontal v. at the inner angle of the orbit, and passes out of the orbit through the inner extremity of the sphenoidal fissure to empty into the cavernous sinus. [F.]—**Orbital v's.** Ger., *Augenhöhlenblutadern.* Branches of the ophthalmic v. and the vena ophthalmica externa running from the tissues in the orbit. [L.]—**Ovarian v.** A v. following the same course as the ovarian artery and emptying into the vena cava or renal v. [L.]—**Palatine v.** Lat., *vena palatina* (*inferior* [1st def.]). Ger., *Gaumenblutader.* 1. A branch of the facial v., or of one of its branches, returning the blood from the vicinity of the tonsil and soft palate. 2. In the pl., small branches of the internal maxillary v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pancreatico-duodenal v's.** Branches of the superior mesenteric v. running from the head of the pancreas and from the duodenum. [L, 7.]—**Pancreatic v.** A branch of the splenic v. running from the pancreas. [L.]—**Parietal emissary v.** See Emissarium *parietale.*—**Parotid v's.** Small v's running from the parotid gland to the temporal v. [α, 34.]—**Parumbilical v.** Lat., *vena paraumbilicalis* (seu *paromphalica*). 1. Of Hyrtl, a venous channel said to be formed in the adult by a reopening of the hepatic portion of the umbilical v. in cases of obstruction of the portal circulation. [A, 19.] 2. In the pl., branches of the portal v., or of a pervious umbilical v., which connect with the deep epigastric v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pericardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzbeutelvenen.* Small branches of the azygous, internal mammary, and innominate v's running from the pericardium. [L, 332.]—**Peroneal v's.** See Vena *peronea* (1st def.).—**Pharyngeal v's.** Lat., *venæ pharyngeæ.* Ger., *Schlundkopfblutadern.* Branches of the internal jugular (occasionally of the superior thyreoid or lingual) v's which form a plexus in the walls of the pharynx. [L, 142, 332.]—**Phrenic v's.** Lat., *venæ phrenicæ.* Small branches of the inferior vena cava which accompany the phrenic arteries. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. *Superior phrenic v's* and *Inferior phrenic v's.*—**Plantar v's.** Lat., *venæ plantares.* The deep v's of the sole of the foot. [L, 332.]—**Popliteal v.** Lat., *vena poplitea.* Ger., *Kniekehlblutader.* A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior tibial v's, near the lower border of the popliteus. It becomes continuous with the femoral v. above the opening in the adductor magnus. It lies in a plane posterior to the popliteal artery, at first on its inner side, then behind it, and finally on its outer side. It receives small branches in the popliteal space and also the external saphenous v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Portal v.** Lat., *vena portæ* (seu *portarum*). Ger., *Pfortader.* A v. from three to four inches long, formed by the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric v's, which conveys the blood from the chylopoietic organs to the liver. It is situated behind the hepatic artery and bile duct, and is included within the layers of the lesser omentum. Close to the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver it divides into two branches which enter the substance of the liver (where it receives blood from the branches of the hepatic artery) and give off branches to form the vaginal plexus and the interlobular v's. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Postcaval v.** In birds, the v. returning the blood from the trunk and lower extremities. [L, 221.]—**Posterior auricular v.** Ger., *hintere Ohrvene.* A branch of the temporomaxillary v. which receives the blood from the back part of the external ear and its vicinity. [L, 172, 332.]—**Posterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *venæ cordis posteriores.* Three or four v's which run on the posterior surface of the ventricles and empty into the coronary sinus at its lower border. [C.]—**Posterior ciliary v's.** V's which collect the blood from the chorioid, pass out through the sclera midway between the cornea and the optic nerve, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [C.]—**Posterior cutaneous v. of the neck.** See *External jugular v.* and *Posterior external jugular v.* (1st def.).—**Posterior dental v.** A branch of the internal maxillary v. accompanying an artery of the same name. [L.]—**Posterior ethmoid v.** A branch of the ophthalmic v. accompanying an artery of the same name. [L.]—**Posterior external jugular v.** 1. A v. which collects blood from the occipital region and from the integument and superficial muscles of the back of the neck, and empties into the external jugular v. [C.] 2. See *External jugular v.*—**Posterior facial v.** See *Temporomaxillary v.* and *Temporal v.*—**Posterior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venæ intercostales posteriores.* Branches of the intercostal v's accompanying the posterior intercostal arteries. [L.]—**Posterior internal maxillary v.** See *Internal maxillary v.*—**Posterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Two v's in the spinal canal between the dura and the posterior wall. They anastomose freely with each other and empty into the occipital sinus. [C.]—**Posterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *venæ mediastinæ posteriores.* Branches of the large azygous v. running from the posterior mediastinum. [L, 332.]—**Posterior saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Posterior temporal v.** 1. The posterior branch of the temporal v. 2. A v. from the diploe of the parietal bone, emptying into the lateral sinus. [L.]—**Posterior tibial v's.** Two v's following the distribution of the posterior tibial artery and emptying into the popliteal v. [C.]—**Posterior ulnar (cutaneous) v.** A v. beginning on the back of the hand by a number of vessels which unite to form the vena salvatella, and running up on the posterior aspect of the ulnar border of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar cutaneous v. [C.]—**Posterior vertebral v.** 1. See *Deep cervical v.* 2. In the pl., of Rathke, two fœtal v's, continuous with the upper portions of the cardinal v's, which receive the lumbar and intercostal twigs. [A, 5.]—**Posterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina posterior.* Ger., *hintere* (*linke*) *Dottervene.* A v. of the primitive embryonic circulation which arises posteriorly from the sinus terminalis and empties into the left omphalo-mesenteric v.—**Precaval v's.** In birds, the v's returning the blood from the head and upper extremities. [L, 221.]—**Primary v.** Ger., *Hauptader.* One of the primary branches sent off from the mid-

vein of a leaf. [a, 35.]—**Primitive jugular v.** A v. of the fœtus which receives the blood from the cranial cavity. The greater part of it afterward becomes the internal jugular v., but on the right side that portion of it situated below a communicating v. that runs to its fellow forms, together with the right duct of Cuvier, the vena cava superior. [A, 5.]—**Pubic v.** Lat., *vena pubica.* A v., sometimes doubled, which runs externally to the crural ring over the superior ramus of the os pubis to join the external iliac v. [L, 332.]



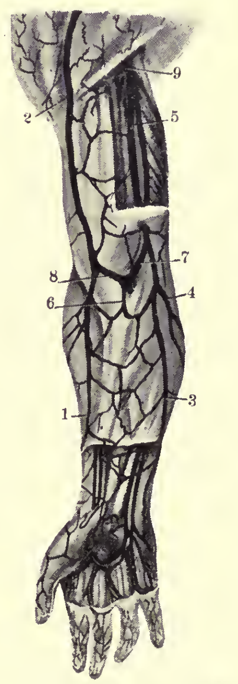
1, the left external jugular vein; 2, the left internal jugular vein; 3, the left anterior jugular vein; 4, the left innominate vein; 5, the left subclavian vein; 6, tha superior vena cava; 7, the large azygous vein; 8, the small azygous vein; 9, the left inferior thyreoid vein; 10, the left superior intercostal vein; 11, the inferior vena cava; 12, the right common iliac vein; 13, the right internal iliac vein; 14, the right external iliac vein; 15, the right femoral vein; 16, the right deep femoral vein; 17, the renal veins; 18, the internal spermatic vein.

—**Pudic v's.** Ger., *Schamblutadern.* The external and internal pudic v's.—**Pulmonary v's.** Lat., *venæ pulmonales.* Ger., *Lungenvenen.* Four (occasionally five) v's which return the aerated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart, into the posterior portion of which they open. The two of the right side lie behind the right pulmonary artery, the aorta, the right auricle, and the superior vena cava; those of the left side lie in front of the aorta. They arise in the substance of the lung, in the capillary network of the alveoli and smaller bronchial tubes, and form freely anastomosing vessels, which become larger as they approach the root of the lung, where they unite to form the main trunks. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Radial (cutaneous) v.** A v. which arises in a plexus on the posterior surfaces of the thumb and index finger and ascends upon the radial border of the forearm, where it unites with the median cephalic v. [L, 142, 172.]—**Ranine v.** Lat., *vena ranina.* A branch of the internal jugular, facial, or lingual v., which arises at the apex of the tongue and runs superficially on its lower surface close to the frenum, in company with the ranine artery. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Renal v.** Lat., *vena renalis.* Ger., *Nierenblutader, Nierenvene.* A short v. with a large lumen which returns the blood from the kidney into the inferior vena cava. That of the right side is the longer, and passes in front of the aorta. It receives branches from the suprarenal capsule and, on the left side, the internal spermatic v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Right azygous v.** See *Large azygous v.*—**Right basilic v.** The basilic v. of the right arm.—**Right coronary v.** See *Small cardiac v.*—**Right gastro-epiploic v.** A branch of the superior mesenteric v running from the right extremity of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Sacral v's.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinblutadern.* The lateral and middle sacral v's. [L.]—**Saphenous v's.** The external and internal saphenous v's.—**Satellite v's.** See VENÆ *comitantes.*—**Sciatic v.** Lat., *vena ischiadica.* A v. which collects the blood from the parts supplied by the sciatic artery and empties into the internal iliac v. [C.]—**Secondary v.** One of the branches of a primary v. [a, 35.]—**Short gastric v's.** See *Gastric v's.*—**Short saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Small azygous v.** Lat., *vena hemi azygos.* A v. which arises from one or two lumbar v's and the renal, suprarenal, or spermatic v. of the left side, and empties into the right azygos v. after crossing the vertebral column over the ninth dorsal vertebra. It receives a varying number of the lower intercostal v's, also small v's from the thoracic cavity. [C; L.]—**Small cardiac (or coronary) v.** Lat., *vena coronaria parva.* Ger., *kleine Kranzblutader des Herzens.* A v. which receives the blood from the posterior portion of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Smallest cardiac v's.** See VENÆ *cordis minimæ.*—**Small mesaraic v.** See *Inferior mesenteric v.*—**Spermatic v's.** Ger., *Samenvenen.* The external and internal spermatic v's. [L.]—**Spheno-palatine v.** Lat., *vena spheno-palatina.* A v. from the sphenoid bone and palate, emptying into the pterygoid plexus. [C.]—**Spinal v's.** The venous plexuses placed upon and within the vertebral column. They include the dorsi-spinal v's, the meningo-rhachidian v's, the v's of the bodies of the vertebræ, and the medulli-spinal v's.—**Splenic v.** Lat., *vena lienalis.* Ger., *Milzblutader, Milzvene.* A large branch of the portal v. which returns the blood from the spleen, the pancreas, the duodenum, part of the rectum, the descending colon, and the larger part of the stomach and omentum; formed by the union of several vessels which emerge from the spleen. It runs beneath the pancreas in company with the splenic artery, and joins with the superior mesenteric v. in front of the vertebral column. It receives the gastric and left gastro-epiploic v's and a number of unnamed vessels from the intestines, etc. [L.]—**Stellate v's.** See VENÆ *stellatæ.*—**Stylo-mastoid v.** A v. accompanying the stylo-mastoid artery and emptying into the posterior auricular v. [a, 34.]—**Subclavian v.** Lat., *vena subclavia.* Ger., *Schlüsselbeinblutader, Unterschlüsselbeinvene.* A large v., the continuation of the axillary v., extending from the upper margin of the serratus anticus major to the inner end of the clavicle, where it unites with the internal jugular v. to form the innominate v. It receives the anterior and external jugular and the vertebral v's. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Subintestinal v.** In embryonic fishes, the homologue of the caudal v. and the ductus venosus. [L.]—**Sublingual v.** See *Ranine v.*—**Sublobular v.** A venous trunk formed by the union of several of the intralobular v's of the liver and emptying into the hepatic v. or its branches. [L, 351.]—**Submaxillary v's.** Branches of the facial v. running from the submaxillary gland. [L, 332.]—**Submental v.** Ger., *Unterkinnblutader.* A branch of the facial v. (occasionally of the lingual or superior thyreoid v.) which returns the blood from the submaxillary gland and the mylo-hyoideus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Subscapular v.** Lat., *vena subscapularis.* A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the distribution of the subscapular artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superficial circumflex iliac v.** A v. returning the blood of the artery of like name, and emptying into the internal



THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE DORSAL ASPECT OF THE FOREARM.

1, the radial cutaneous vein; 2, the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein.



THE VEINS OF THE PALMAR ASPECT OF THE ARM AND FOREARM.

1, the radial cutaneous vein; 2, the cephalic vein; 3, the anterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 4, the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 5, the basilic vein; 6, the median vein; 7, the median basilic vein; 8, the median cephalic vein.

saphenous v. [C.]—**Superficial epigastric v's.** Branches of the internal saphenous v. running from the superficial epigastric region. [L.]—**Superficial external pudic v.** A branch of the internal saphenous v. corresponding to the inferior external pudic artery. [L.]—**Superficial interosseous v's.** See VENÆ *meta-*

carpeæ.—**Superficial temporal v.** A v. made up of the posterior auricular v's and their branches that extend over the lateral and superior aspects of the skull, anastomosing freely with the vessels of the vicinity, and converging near the posterior portion of the zygoma to unite with the middle temporal v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superficial ulnar v's.** The anterior and posterior ulnar v's. [L.]—**Superior auricular v's.** Branches of the external jugular v's running from the cranial aspect of the auricle and the side of the head. [L.]—**Superior cerebellar v's.** Branches of the straight or transverse sinus or of the v. of Galen running from the upper surface of the cerebellum. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior cerebral v's.** Ten or twelve v's lying mostly in the sulci of the upper part of the cerebrum and emptying into the superior and inferior longitudinal sinuses. They anastomose freely with each other and with the inferior cerebral v's. [C.]—**Superior epigastric v.** A branch of the internal mammary v. which accompanies the superior epigastric artery. [L, 332.]—**Superior gastric v.** Ger., *obere Magenblutader.* See *Coronary v. of the stomach.*—**Superior hæmorrhoidal v.** A branch of the inferior mesenteric v. which returns the blood from the upper half of the rectum. [L, 332.]—**Superior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venæ intercostales supremæ.* V's which return the blood from the upper three or four intercostal spaces. That of the right side is the smaller, corresponds to the distribution of the superior intercostal artery, receives the blood from one, two, or three of the upper intercostal spaces, and empties into the right innominate v. or the large azygos v. That of the left side receives branches from the upper three or four intercostal spaces and the left branchial v., passes across the arch of the aorta, and empties into the left innominate v. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Superior labial v.** Ger., *obere Lippenblutader.* A branch of the facial v. which returns the blood from the upper lip. [L, 332.]—**Superior laryngeal v.** See *Laryngeal v.*—**Superior mesenteric v.** Ger., *grosse* (oder *obere*) *Gekrösblutader.* A large v. which by its union with the splenic v. forms the portal v. It lies on the right side of and a little in front of the superior mesenteric artery, accompanying its branches and returning the blood from the parts supplied by them. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior ophthalmic v.** See *Ophthalmic v.*—**Superior palatine v.** See *Palatine v.*—**Superior palpebral v's.** Ger., *obere Augenlidblutadern.* Branches of the facial v. running from the upper eyelid. [L.]—**Superior phrenic v's.** Branches of the innominate v's running from the diaphragm. [L, 31.]—**Superior thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the superior thoracic artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Superior thyreoid v.** A branch of the internal jugular v. which arises by branches in the thyreoid gland which anastomose freely with the v's of the vicinity. [L, 142, 332.]—**Supra-orbital v.** Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlenvene.* A branch of the facial or frontal v. which lies beneath the occipito-frontalis, running in toward the eyebrow. It receives branches from the adjacent structures and anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity. [L, 142, 332.]—**Suprarenal v's.** Ger., *Nebennierenblutadern.* V's running from the suprarenal capsules. That of the right side empties into the vena cava, that of the left into the phrenic or renal v. of the same side. [L, 142, 332.]—**Suprascapular v.** Ger., *Oberschulterblattblutader.* A branch of the external jugular v., near its termination, which accompanies the suprascapular artery and its branches. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sural v's.** See Venæ *gastrocnemicæ.*—**Systemic v's.** Ger., *Körpervenen.* The v's which return the blood to the right auricle of the heart from all the tissues and organs except the lungs and chylopoietic organs. [L.]—**Temporal v.** Lat., *vena temporalis* (*communis*). Ger., *Schläfenvene.* A v. formed by the union of the superficial and middle temporal v's and joining with the internal maxillary v. to form the temporo-maxillary v. [C.] See also *Anterior temporal v.*, *Posterior temporal v.*, and *Deep temporal v's.*—**Temporo-maxillary v.** A v. formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary v's near the neck of the lower jaw. It divides near the angle of the jaw into two branches, one of which goes to the facial v., the other to the external jugular v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Thymic v's.** Branches of the right and left innominate v's (especially of the former) running from the thymus gland. [L, 332.]—**Thyreoid v's.** The inferior, middle, and superior thyreoid v's and the vena thyreoidea ima.—**Tibial v's.** The anterior and posterior tibial v's. [L.]—**Transverse cervical v.** Lat., *vena colli transversa.* A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the deep lateral cervical muscles. [L, 332.]—**Transverse cervico-scapular v.** Lat., *vena transversa colli et scapulæ.* A v. formed by the union of the transverse cervical and scapular v's. It lies beneath the trapezius and empties normally into the subclavian v., occasionally into the external jugular v. [L, 332.]—**Transverse facial v.** A branch of the temporal v. which accompanies the branches of the transverse facial artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Transverse lumbar v's.** See *Lumbar v's.*—**Transverse scapular v.** Lat., *vena scapulæ transversa.* A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the posterior and upper scapular regions. [L, 332.]—**Ulnar cutaneous v.** See *Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, *Posterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, and *Superficial ulnar v's.*—**Ulnar v.** A branch of the brachial v. accompanying the branches of the ulnar artery. [L.]—**Umbilical v's.** Lat., *venæ umbilicales.* Ger., *Nabelvenen.* Two v's, a right and a left, made up of radicles arising in the chorionic villi of the placenta, and formed in the embryo at the time of the development of the allantoid circulation. Uniting to form a short trunk, they return the blood from the placenta into the meatus venosus. The right umbilical v. soon disappears; the left one, now termed the umbilical v., courses through the umbilical cord, enters the abdomen of the fœtus, and proceeds to the lower border of the suspensory ligament of the liver, in the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure, where it divides into two branches, one of which goes to the portal v., while the other, the ductus venosus Arantii, empties into the ascending vena cava. [A, 23.]—**Uterine v's.** Ger., *Muttervenen.* Branches of the internal iliac v. which accompany the uterine arteries and form a plexus in the walls of the uterus. [L.]—**Utero-ovarian v.** See *Ovarian v.*—**Vaginal v's of the liver.** V's ramifying in Glisson's capsule, accompanying the vaginal branch of the hepatic artery. [a, 34.]—**Varicose v.** See Varix.—**V's of Galen.** Two v's, one on each side, which are continuations of the internal cerebral v's. They run back in the folds of the velum interpositum, emerge through the transverse fissure of the cerebrum, and, after joining to form one trunk, empty into the straight sinus. Often they are replaced by a single vessel, then called the *v. of Galen*, which sometimes is separated by a longitudinal sæptum into two. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**V's of Santorini.** See Emissaria *Santorini.*—**V's of the corpus spongiosum.** V's carrying blood from the corpus spongiosum to the dorsal v. of the penis. [a, 34.]—**V's of Thebesius.** See Venæ *cordis minimæ.*—**V. of the corpus cavernosum.** A v. which returns the blood from the corpus cavernosum and empties into the internal pudic v. [C.]—**V. of the liver.** The right basilic v. [L, 104.]—**Ventricular v's.** See *V's of Galen.*—**Vertebral v.** Lat., *vena vertebralis interna* (seu *lateralis*, seu *superficialis*). Ger., *Wirbelblutader, Halswirbelvene.* 1. A branch of the subclavian v., near its termination, which arises in the suboccipital region and accompanies the vertebral artery. [L.] 2. In the pl., the vertebral v., anterior vertebral v., posterior vertebral v., and basivertebral v's. [L.]—**Visceral v's.** V's which return the blood from the viscera. [L.]—**Vitelline v's.** Lat., *venæ vitellinæ* (seu *omphalo-mesentericæ*). Ger., *Dottervenen.* Several venous trunks of the primitive embryonic circulation which carry the blood from the sinus terminalis to the meatus venosus. See *Anterior vitelline v.*, Meatus *venosus*, *Lateral vitelline v's*, and *Posterior vitelline v.*



1, 1, the internal saphenous vein.



1, the external saphenous vein.

VEINE (Fr.), n. Ve²n. See Vein.—**V. anastomotique cérébrale.** See Vena *communicans magna.*—**V. apoplectique.** A jugular v., especially the external jugular v. [L.]—**V. artérieuse.** See *Pulmonary* artery.—**V. auriculaire profonde.** See *Deep auricular* vein.—**V. cardiaque grande.** See *Large coronary* vein *of the heart.*—**V's cardiaques petites.** See *Anterior cardiac* veins.—**V. cave abdominale** (ou **ascendante**). See *Inferior* vena *cava.*—**V. cave descendante** (ou **thoracique**). See *Superior* vena *cava.*—**V. céphalique du bras.** See *Cephalic* vein.—**V. céphalique du pouce.** See Vena *cephalica pollicis.*—**V. céphalique interne.** See *Internal jugular* vein.—**V's cérébrales grandes** (ou **internes**). See Veins *of Galen.*—**V. cubitale cutanée.** See *Ulnar cutaneous* vein and *Basilic* vein.—**V. demi-azygos.** See *Small azygos* vein.—**V's des ailes du nez.** See Venæ *laterales nasi.*—**V's des corps des vertèbres.** See *Basivertebral* veins.—**V's du diploé.** See Venæ *diploeticæ.*—**V. fessière.** See *Gluteal* vein.—**V. grande lymphatique droite.** The right lymphatic duct. [L.]—**V. grande mésaraïque.** See *Superior mesenteric* vein.—**V. honteuse.** A pudic vein.—**V. iliaque externe.** See *External iliac* vein.—**V. iliaque interne.** See *Internal iliac* vein.—**V. iliaque primitive.** See *Common iliac* vein.—**V. obturatrice.** See *Obturator* vein.—**V. porte.** See *Portal* vein.—**V's surrénales.** See *Suprarenal* veins.—**V. terminale.** See Sinus *terminalis.*

VEINED, adj. Vand. Fr., *veiné.* Ger., *geadert.* Provided with veins. [a, 35.]—**Digitately v.** See Palminerved.—**Feather-v.** See Pinninerved.—**Fork-v.** Having the fibro-vascular bundles forking. [a, 35.]—**Hidden-v.** Having the veins, as of a leaf, buried in the parenchyma so that they are not visible. [a, 35.]—**Netted-v.** Of leaves, reticulate. [a, 35.]—**Palmately v.** See Palminerved.—**Pinnately v.** See Pinninerved.—**Radiately v.** See Palminerved.

VEINING, n. Van'i²n². See Venation.

VEINLESS, adj. Van'le²s. Without veins. [a, 35.]

VEINLET, n. Van'le²t. Lat., *venula.* Fr., *veinule.* Ger., *Aederchen.* A branch of a primary vein; of some botanists, a primary vein or branch of the midvein. [a, 35.]

VEINOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Ve²-no-ze-ta. A variety of varicosity in which, according to Briquet, there is a simple development of little veins, which are very numerous, enlarged, and excessively branched, and have become very superficial, almost hypepidermic, so that they color the skin violet or bright red. It is most commonly seen on the lower limbs in women of middle age or older. [A, 15.]

VEINULET, n. Van'u^{2}l-e^{2}t. A branch of a veinlet (in either sense). [α, 35.]

VEINY, adj. Van'i^2. See VENOSE.

VEITSTANZ (Ger.), n. Vits'ta^{3}nts. See CHOREA.—**Englischer V.** See CHOREA *minor*.—**Grosser V.** See CHOREA *magna*.—**Kleiner V.** See CHOREA *minor*.

VELAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}l(wal)-a(a^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-am'inis*. From *velare*, to cover. A covering; a veil; in the pl., *velamina*, the meninges of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. radicum.** A peculiar covering formed on epiphytal roots by epidermal cells which have become filled with air after losing their succulent contents. [α, 35.]—**V. vulvæ.** See *Pudendal* APRON.

VELAMENTOUS, adj. Ve^{2}l-a^{2}m-e^{2}nt'u^{3}s. Ger., *velamental*, *velamentös*. Resembling a veil or membrane. [α, 48.]

VELAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}l(wal)-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *velare*, to cover. A covering or investment. [G.]—**V. abdominale.** See PERITONÆUM.—**Velamenta cerebri.** The cerebral dura, pia, and arachnoid. [L.]—**V. nativum.** The skin; the common integument. [G.]

VELAMINARIS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}l(wal)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *velamen*, a cover. Fr., *vélaminaire*. Of the dehiscence of an anther, valvular. [α, 35.]

VÉLAR (Fr.), n. Va-la^{3}r. Of the Fr. Cod., either the flowering plant or simply the leaves of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [α, 38.]

VELATE, adj. Vel'at. Lat., *velatus* (from *velare*, to cover). Fr., *voilé*. Ger., *beschleiert*, *verschleiert*. Veiled, partly concealed from view (said of *Fungi* with a veil or of fruits with induviæ). [α, 35.]

VELLARINE, n. Ve^{2}l'a^{2}r-en. Fr., *v*. Ger., *Vellarin*. An oily liquid obtained from *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. It has been recommended against leprosy. [B, 93, 108 (α, 14).]

VELLERON (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}l-l'-ro^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

VELLICATION, n. Ve^{2}l-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *vellicatio* (from *vellicare*, to pluck). See CARPHOLOGY.

VELLUS (Lat.), n. Ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gen., *vel'leris*. The stipe of certain *Fungi*. [α, 35.]

VELOPORPHYRE, n. Ve^{2}l-o-po^{2}rf'ir. A cylindrical apparatus used for mixing fatty bodies intimately by means of a solid ball which rolls inside it. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 307 (α, 50).]

VELOSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Vel(wal)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'the^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-synth'esis*). From *velum*, a veil, and σύνθεσις, a putting together. Of Syme, staphylorrhaphy. [α, 34.]

VELU (Fr.), adj. V'-lu^6. See VILLOUS.

VELUM (Lat.), n. n. Vel(wal)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schleier*. A veil or curtain; a membrane or other thin structure serving as a covering or partition; in the brain, the posterior medullary v. [A, 312 (α, 17); I, 17 (K).]—**Anterior medullary v.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**Inferior medullary v., Posterior medullary v.** Ger., *hinteres Marksegel*. A lamina of gray nerve-substance which stretches across the fourth ventricle from the sides of the uvula to the amygdalæ. [I, 1 (K).]—**Superior medullary v., V. apophysi vermiformi obtentum.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**V. cerebelli (posterius).** See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. cerebri vasculosum, V. chorioides** [Vicq d'Azyr] **(interpositum).** See *V. interpositum*.—**V. confine.** A close irregular plexus formed by the spongioblasts at the junction of the gray with the white matter of the brain. [α, 34.]—**V. flocculi, V. interjectum cerebelli.** See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. interpositum.** Fr., *toile vasculaire*. Ger., *obere Gefässplatte*, *Gefässvorhang*. A fold of pia situated just beneath the fornix, which extends over the third ventricle and the optic thalami. Its borders are vascular fringes which constitute the chorioid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. [I, 15 (K).]—**V. medullare anterius.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**V. medullare cerebelli, V. medullare posterius (seu posticum).** See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. medullare superius.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**V. palati, V. palatinum.** Fr., *voile du palais*. Ger., *Gaumensegel*. The incomplete partition between the mouth and the pharynx which is suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate. Its anterior and posterior surfaces are covered with mucous membrane continuous respectively with that covering the hard palate and that lining the pharynx and the nasal passages. In the middle line it is prolonged into the uvula, and is made up of muscular fibres, acinous glands, and areolar tissue. [L.]—**V. partiale.** The veil extending from the stipe to the margin of the pileus in the *Hymenomycetes*. [α, 35.]—**V. processibus a cerebello ad testes interjectum.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**V. pendulum palati.** See *V. palati*.—**V. pupillæ.** See MEMBRANA *pupillaris*.—**V. Tarini.** See *Posterior medullary v.*—**V. terminale.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis*.—**V. triangulare.** See TELA *chorioidea superior*.—**V. vesicæ urinariæ.** See TRIGONE *of the bladder*.—**V. Vieussenii.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.

VELUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)-u^2(u)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-um'inis*. From *vellere*, to pluck. Fr., *velours*. The velvety covering formed over some leaves by hairs. [α, 35.]

VELUTINOUS, adj. Ve^{2}l-u^{2}t'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *velutinus*. Fr., *velouté*. Ger., *sammtartig*, *sammtig*. Velvety, covered with a short silky pubescence. [α, 35.]

VELVET-LEAF, n. Ve^{2}lv'e^{2}t-lef. The *Cissampelos pareira*, *Abutilon Avicennæ*, and *Anthema arborea*. [α. 35.]

VELVOTE (Fr.), **VELVOTTE** (Fr.), n's. Ve^{2}l-vot. The *Linaria elatine* and *Linaria spuria*. [α, 35.]

VENA (Lat.), n. f. Ven(wan)'a^3. 1. See VEIN. 2. Of the ancients, either a vein or an artery. [H, 12.]—**Ascending v. cava.** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**Descending v. cava.** See *Superior v. cava*.—**Inferior v. cava.** Ger., *aufsteigende Hohlblutader*. A large vein which collects the blood from the lower limbs and the abdomen. It starts from the junction of the common iliac veins and ends in the right auricle of the heart. [C.]—**Superior v. cava.** A large vein which carries the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the walls of the thorax to the heart. It originates in the union of the right and left innominate veins. [C.]—**Venæ absorbentes.** The lymphatics. [L.]—**Venæ adiposæ.** See *Adipose* VEINS.—**Venæ advehentes.** See *Venæ hepaticæ advehentes*.—**Venæ advehentes capsulares.** See *Capsular* VEINS (2d def.).—**Venæ alares (narium).** See *Venæ laterales nasi*.—**Venæ albæ.** The lymphatics. [L.]—**V. anastomotica magna (cavi cranii, seu cerebri).** See *V. communicans magna*.—**V. angularis.** See *Angular* VEIN.—**V. anguli oris.** A branch of the facial vein leading from the angle of the mouth. [L, 332.]—**V. anonyma (brachiocephalica).** See *Innominate* VEINS.—**V. anonyma iliaca.** See *Common iliac* VEIN.—**V. anterior cerebri.** See *Inferior cerebral* VEIN.—**V. aquæductus cochleæ.** One of the venæ auditivæ internæ running from the aqueduct of the cochlea. [L.]—**V. arteriarum nutrix.** See FORAMEN *of Botallo*.—**V. arteriosa.** Of Harvey, the pulmonary artery. [H.]—**Venæ articulares genu.** Branches of the popliteal vein running from the knee joint. [L.]—**V. articularis genu communis.** See *V. poplitea collateralis*.—**V. ascendens.** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**Venæ ascendentes columnæ vertebralis.** The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**Venæ atrabiliariæ.** See *Suprarenal* VEINS.—**V. auditiva.** A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus that returns the blood from the distribution of the auditory artery. [L.]—**Venæ auditoriæ internæ.** Branches of the superior petrosal and transverse sinuses which convey the blood from the internal ear. [L.]—**V. auricularis anterior.** See *Anterior auricular* VEIN.—**V. auricularis posterior.** See *Posterior auricular* VEIN.—**V. axillaris.** See *Axillary* VEIN.—**V. azygos.** See *Large azygos* VEIN.—**V. azygos accessoria.** See *Left upper azygos* VEIN.—**V. azygos cerebelli posterior.** One of the inferior cerebellar veins that returns the blood from the vermis posterior. [L, 332.]—**V. azygos conarii.** A branch of the vein of Galen running from the conarium. [L, 332.]—**V. azygos lumbaris.** See *Ascending lumbar* VEIN.—**V. azygos magna (seu major).** See *Large azygos* VEIN.—**V. azygos minor (seu parva, seu sinistra).** See *Small azygos* VEIN.—**V. basilaris (cerebri).** See *Basilar* VEIN and *Inferior cerebral* VEIN.—**V. basilaris Rosenthalii (ascendens).** See *Inferior cerebral* VEIN.—**V. basilica.** See *Basilic* VEIN.—**V. basilica mediana.** See *Median basilic* VEIN.—**Venæ basis vertebrarum.** See *Basivertebral* VEINS.—**Venæ brachiales.** See *Brachial* VEINS.—**Venæ bronchiales anteriores.** Branches of the innominate veins running from the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ bronchiales posteriores.** Branches of the superior intercostal veins running from the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ buccales.** See *Buccal* VEINS.—**Venæ bulbosæ (seu bulbo-urethrales).** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the bulb of the urethra. [L.]—**Venæ calcaneæ.** Veins running from the heel to the posterior tibial veins. [L.]—**V. capitalis** [Bardeleben] **(brachii).** A fœtal vein beginning on the dorsum of the hand and ascending the arm to the primitive jugular vein. [L.]—**Venæ cardiacæ.** See *Cardiac* VEINS.—**Venæ capsulares.** See *Suprarenal* VEINS.—**Venæ cardinales.** See *Cardinal* VEINS.—**V. carotidis externa.** See *Temporal* VEIN.—**V. caudalis.** See *Middle sacral* VEIN.—**V. cava abdominalis (seu ascendens).** See *Inferior v. cava*.—**V. cava descendens (seu superior, seu thoracica).** See *Superior v. cava*.—**Venæ cavernosæ.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**Venæ centrales (hepatis).** See *Intralobular* VEINS *of the liver*.—**V. centralis.** See *V. suprarenalis centralis*.—**V. centralis retinæ.** See *Central* VEIN *of the retina*.—**V. cephalica anterior.** See *Common facial* VEIN.—**V. cephalica (antibrachii et brachii).** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**V. cephalica communis.** See *Common jugular* VEIN.—**V. cephalica externa.** See *Common facial* VEIN.—**V. cephalica humeri.** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**V. cephalica interna.** See *Internal jugular* VEIN.—**V. cephalica mediana.** See *Median cephalic* VEIN.—**V. cephalica pollicis.** A branch of the venous plexus upon the dorsum of the hand running between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and index finger. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. cephalica posterior.** See *Internal jugular* VEIN.—**V. cephalica radialis.** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**Venæ cerebelli inferiores.** See *Inferior cerebellar* VEINS.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores.** See *Superior cerebellar* VEINS.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores laterales.** The most external of the superior cerebellar veins. [L, 7.]—**Venæ cerebelli superiores mediæ.** Those of the cerebellar veins that have a median situation. [L, 7.]—**Venæ cerebrales inferiores.** Branches of the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus from the lower surface of the cerebrum. [L, 332.]—**Venæ cerebrales laterales.** Veins from the lower lateral portions of the cerebrum emptying into the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus. [L.]—**V. cerebralis Galeni.** See VEINS *of Galen*.—**V. cerebralis interna.** See *Internal cerebral* VEIN.—**V. cerebralis magna.** See *V. magna Galeni*.—**V. cerebri anterior (seu ascendens, seu inferior).** See *Inferior cerebral* VEIN.—**V. cerebri interna communis.** See *Internal cerebral* VEIN.—**V. cerebri interna major, V. cerebri magna.** See VEINS *of Galen*.—**V. cerebri media.** See *Middle cerebral* VEIN.—**Venæ cerebri profundæ.** The chorioid vein and the v. corporis striati. [L.]—**V. cerebri relata.** See *V. corporis striati*.—**Venæ cerebri superiores.** See *Superior cerebral* VEINS.—**V. cervicalis ascendens.** See *Anterior vertebral* VEIN.—**V. cervicalis profunda.** See *Deep cervical* VEIN.—**V. cervicalis superficialis.** See *Posterior external jugular* VEIN (1st def.).—**V. chorioidea (lateralis).** See *Chorioid* VEIN.—**Venæ ciliares.** See *Ciliary* VEINS.—**Venæ ciliares anteriores.** See *Anterior ciliary* VEINS.—**Venæ ciliares posteri-**

ores (seu **posticæ**). See *Posterior ciliary* VEINS.—**V. circumflexa brachii posterior.** A branch of the axillary vein accompanying the posterior circumflex artery of the arm. [L.]—**Venæ circumflexæ femoris.** Branches of the v. profunda femoris accompanying the external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh. [L, 332.]—**Venæ circumflexæ penis.** Branches of the dorsal vein of the penis running from the lateral portions of the organ. [L, 332.]—**V. circumflexa ilii.** See *Circumflex iliac* VEIN.—**V. circumflexa ilii profunda.** See *Deep circumflex iliac* VEIN.—**V. clitoridis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal* VEIN *of the clitoris.*—**V. colica dextra.** A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the right colic artery. [L.]—**V. colica sinistra.** A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the left colic artery. [L, 332.]—**V. colli cutanea anterior.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. colli cutanea posterior.** See *Posterior cutaneous* VEIN *of the neck.*—**V. colli mediana.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. colli superficialis inferior.** See ARCUS *venosus juguli.*—**V. colli transversa.** See *Transverse cervical* VEIN and ARCUS *venosus juguli.*—**V. comitans cruralis tertia.** An anomalous third crural vein. [L, 332.]—**V. comitans hypoglossi.** See EMISSARIUM *condyloideum anterius.*—**Venæ comitantes.** Veins which accompany arteries in pairs, usually one on each side. [L.]—**Venæ comitantes crurales** (seu **femoris**). The venæ comitantes of the femoral artery. [L.] Cf. *Femoral* VEIN.—**Venæ comitantes popliteæ.** The venæ comitantes of the popliteal artery. [L.] Cf. *Popliteal* VEIN.—**Venæ comites.** See *Venæ comitantes.*—**V. communicans cephalica pollicis.** A branch of the v. cephalica pollicis that joins the radial vein. [L.]—**V. communicans magna.** A vein connecting the middle cerebral vein and the superior petrosal sinus. [L.]—**V. communicans ulnaris.** A branch of the basilic vein which communicates with the arcus volaris carpi venosus profundus. [L, 332.]—**Venæ communicantes obturatoriæ.** Two veins into which the dorsal vein of the penis sometimes divides, that empty into the obturator veins. [L.]—**V. conarii.** See *V. azygos conarii.*—**V. condyloidea postica.** See EMISSARIUM *condyloideum anterius.*—**V. conjugata.** See *Small azygos* VEIN.—**V. conjugata dextra.** See *Large azygos* VEIN.—**Venæ cordis anteriores.** See *Anterior cardiac* VEINS.—**V. cordis Galeni.** 1. See *Middle cardiac* VEIN. 2. In the pl., veins traversing the walls of the right ventricle, into which they empty. [L.]—**V. cordis magna.** See *Large coronary* VEIN.—**V. cordis media.** See *Middle cardiac* VEIN.—**Venæ cordis minimæ.** The smallest of the cardiac veins emptying into the cavities of the heart. [L, 31.]—**Venæ cordis posteriores.** See *Posterior cardiac* VEINS.—**Venæ cordis minores** (seu **parvæ**). See *Anterior cardiac* VEINS.—**V. cornu** [Lenhossek]. Ger., *Hornvene.* A branch running to the internal iliac vein from the apex of the pudendal plexus. [L, 31.]—**V. coronaria cordis dextra.** See *Small cardiac* VEIN.—**V. coronaria cordis dextra posterior.** See *Small cardiac* VEIN.—**V. coronaria cordis magna.** See *Large coronary* VEIN *of the heart.*—**V. coronaria cordis media** (seu **minor**). See *Middle cardiac* VEIN.—**V. coronaria cordis parva.** The small cardiac vein; in the pl., the anterior cardiac veins. [L.]—**V. coronaria cordis posterior.** See *Middle cardiac* VEIN.—**V. coronaria cordis sinistra.** See *Large coronary* VEIN (*of the heart*).—**Venæ coronariæ cordis anteriores.** See *Anterior cardiac* VEINS.—**V. coronaria labii inferioris.** See *Inferior labial* VEINS.—**V. coronaria labii superioris.** See *Superior labial* VEINS.—**V. coronaria magna** (**cordis**). See *Large coronary* VEIN.—**V. coronaria parva.** See *Small cardiac* VEIN.—**V. coronaria uteri.** A vein which with its fellow forms a circle around the os internum of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**V. coronaria ventriculi, V. coronaria ventriculi dextra.** See *Coronary* VEIN *of the stomach.*—**V. coronaria ventriculi inferior.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* VEIN.—**V. coronaria ventriculi superior.** See *Coronary* VEIN *of the stomach.*—**Venæ corporis callosi anteriores inferiores.** Branches of the v. corporis striati running from the corpus callosum. [L.]—**Venæ corporis callosi posteriores inferiores.** Veins running from the posterior and superior part of the corpus callosum, and emptying into the cavernous or inferior longitudinal sinus. [L, 31.]—**V. corporis striati.** A vein which aids in forming the internal cerebral vein and returns the blood from the corpus striatum. [L, 332.]—**Venæ costales supremæ.** See *Superior intercostal* VEINS.—**V. cruralis.** See *Femoral* VEIN.—**V. cruralis poplitea.** See *Popliteal* VEIN.—**V. cruris.** 1. See *Femoral* VEIN. 2. See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**V. cubitalis cutanea.** See *Ulnar cutaneous* VEIN.—**V. cubiti profunda.** A branch of the median vein running to the inner side of the forearm. [L, 97.]—**V. cutanea externa.** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**V. cutanea cervicis magna.** See *Posterior external jugular* VEIN (1st def.).—**V. cutanea colli anterior.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. cutanea colli inferior.** See *Common facial* VEIN.—**V. cutanea colli magna, V. cutanea colli posterior.** See *External jugular* VEIN.—**V. cutanea externa.** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**Venæ cutaneæ femoris.** The external and internal saphenous veins and their superficial branches. [L.]—**V. cutanea frontis magna.** See *Frontal* VEIN.—**V. cutanea interna.** See *Ulnar cutaneous* VEIN.—**V. cutanea interna brachii.** See *Basilic* VEIN.—**V. cutanea mediana.** See *Median cutaneous* VEIN.—**V. cutanea radialis** (**brachii**). See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**V. cutanea ulnaris** (**brachii**). See *Basilic* VEIN and *Ulnar cutaneous* VEIN.—**V. cystica.** Fr., *veine cystique.* A branch of the portal vein running from the gall-bladder. [L.]—**V. dentalis inferior** See *Inferior dental* VEIN.—**Venæ diaphragmaticæ inferiores.** See *Inferior phrenic* VEINS.—**Venæ diaphragmaticæ superiores.** See *Superior phrenic* VEINS.—**Venæ digitales.** See *Digital* VEINS.—**Venæ digitales pedis.** Ger., *Fusszehenvenen.* Veins running from the toes. [L.]—**Venæ diploeticæ** (seu **diploicæ**). Small veins, reduced to their intima, found in the diploe of the flat cranial bones. They empty into the cranial sinuses, into the veins on the exterior of the skull, or into both. [L.]—**V. diploica frontalis.** A vein from the diploe of the frontal bone which empties either into the superior longitudinal sinus or into the frontal vein. [L, 332.]—**V. diploica occipitalis.** Ger., *Hinterhauptknochenblutader.* A vein from the diploe of the tabular portion of the occipital bone which empties into the torcular Herophili, the transverse sinus, or one of the occipital veins. [L, 332.]—**V. diploica temporalis anterior.** A vein from the diploe of the temporal bone which empties into the sphenoparietal sinus or some vein over the temporal bone. [L, 332.]—**V. diploica temporalis posterior.** A vein from the diploe of the posterior portion of the temporal bone which empties into the superior longitudinal or the cavernous sinus or the deep auricular vein. [L, 332.]—**Venæ dorsales nasi.** Branches of the angular vein running from the dorsum of the nose. [L, 332.]—**Venæ dorsales pedis.** Ger., *Fussrückenvenen.* Veins forming a plexus on the dorsum of the foot. [L.]—**Venæ dorsales penis subcutaneæ.** Small veins running from the prepuce and skin of the dorsum of the penis. [L, 332.]—**V. dorsalis clitoridis.** See *Dorsal* VEIN *of the clitoris.*—**V. dorsalis mediana.** See *Dorsal* VEIN *of the penis.*—**V. dorsalis pedis externa.** A superficial dorsal vein in the first metatarsal space. [L, 332.]—**V. dorsalis pedis interna.** A superficial dorsal vein in the fourth metatarsal space. [L, 332.]—**V. dorsalis penis** (**profunda**). See *Dorsal* VEIN *of the penis.*—**Venæ dorsispinales.** See *Dorsal spinal* VEINS.—**Venæ duodenales.** Branches of the superior mesenteric veins from the duodenum. [L.]—**Venæ duræ matris.** See *Meningeal* VEINS.—**Venæ emissariæ Santorini.** See EMISSARIA *Santorini.*—**V. emulgens.** See *Renal* VEIN.—**V. epigastrica superior.** See *Superior epigastric* VEIN.—**V. ethmoidalis anterior.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* VEIN.—**V. facialis** (**anterior**). See *Facial* VEIN.—**V. facialis communis.** See *Common facial* VEIN.—**V. facialis cutanea communis.** See *Facial* VEIN.—**V. facialis externa.** See *Temporal* VEIN.—**V. facialis interna** (seu **magna**). See *Facial* VEIN.—**V. facialis posterior.** See *Temporal* VEIN.—**V. faciei transversa.** See *Transverse facial* VEIN.—**V. falciformis.** See *Inferior longitudinal* SINUS.—**V. femoralis.** See *Femoral* VEIN.—**V. femoralis profunda.** See *Deep femoral* VEIN.—**V. femoropoplitea.** A branch of the external saphenous vein in the popliteal space running from the posterior surface of the thigh. [L, 332.]—**V. fossæ Sylvii.** See *Middle cerebral* VEIN.—**V. frontalis.** See *Frontal* VEIN.—**V. Galeni.** See *Middle cardiac* VEIN, VEINS *of Galen,* and *V. cordis Galeni.*—**V. gastrica dextra inferior.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* VEIN.—**Venæ gastricæ** (**breves**). See *Gastric* VEINS.—**V. gastrica sinistra inferior.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* VEIN.—**V. gastrica superior.** See *Coronary* VEIN *of the stomach.*—**Venæ gastrocnemicæ.** Branches of the popliteal vein running from the gastrocnemii. [L.]—**V. gastrocolica.** A venous stem sometimes formed by the union of the right gastro-epiploic vein and the v. colica dextra. [L.]—**V. gastrolienalis.** See *Splenic* VEIN.—**V. genitalis.** See VAS *deferens.*—**Venæ glandulosæ.** See *Submaxillary* VEINS.—**V. glutæa.** See *Gluteal* VEIN.—**V. grandis Galeni.** See VEINS *of Galen.*—**Venæ hæmorrhoidales mediæ.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal* VEINS.—**V. hæmorrhoidalis externa.** See *External hæmorrhoidal* VEIN.—**V. hæmorrhoidalis inferior.** See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal* VEIN.—**V. hæmorrhoidalis interna** (seu **superior**). See *Superior hæmorrhoidal* VEIN.—**V. hemi-azygos.** See *Small azygos* VEIN.—**V. hemi-azygos accessoria** (**superior**). See *Left upper azygos* VEIN.—**V. hepatica brachii.** See *Right basilic* VEIN.—**Venæ hepaticæ.** See *Hepatic* VEINS.—**Venæ hepaticæ advehentes.** Two veins, a right and a left, branches of the umbilical vein, which become the right and left divisions of the portal vein. [A, 5.]—**Venæ hepaticæ intralobulares.** See *Intralobular* VEINS *of the liver.*—**Venæ hepaticæ revehentes.** Two veins in the fœtus, a right and a left, which afterward become the hepatic veins. [A, 5.]—**V. hyaloides.** See *Hyaloid* VEIN.—**V. hypogastrica.** See *Internal iliac* VEIN.—**V. ileocolica.** A branch of the superior mesenteric vein running from the ileum and colon. [L, 332.]—**V. iliaca communis.** See *Common iliac* VEIN.—**V. iliaca externa.** See *External iliac* VEIN.—**V. iliaca interna.** See *Internal iliac* VEIN.—**V. iliaca primitiva.** See *Common iliac* VEIN.—**Venæ iliolumbales.** See *Ilio-lumbar* VEINS.—**V. ima impar.** See *V. thyreoidea ima.*—**V. infra-orbitalis.** See *Infra-orbital* VEIN.—**Venæ inguinales.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the groin. [L.]—**Venæ innominatæ.** See *Innominate* VEINS.—**Venæ intercapitulares.** Trunks which receive the veins from the palmar aspect of the fingers. [L.]—**Venæ intercostales.** See *Intercostal* VEINS.—**Venæ intercostales anteriores.** See *Anterior intercostal* VEINS.—**Venæ intercostales supremæ.** See *Superior intercostal* VEINS.—**V. intercostalis suprema accessoria.** An anomalous vein accompanying the artery of like name. [L.]—**Venæ interlobulares hepatis.** See *Interlobular* VEINS *of the liver.*—**Venæ interlobulares renis.** See *Interlobular* VEINS *of the kidney.*—**Venæ interosseæ antibrachii.** Branches of the brachial veins which follow the distribution of the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries of the forearm. [L, 332.]—**Venæ interosseæ superficiales.** See *Venæ metacarpeæ.*—**V. interventricularis postica** (seu **posterior**). See *Middle cardiac* VEIN.—**V. ischiadica.** See *Sciatic* VEIN.—**V. jugularis anterior.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis anterior horizontalis.** See ARCUS *venosus juguli.*—**V. jugularis cephalica** (**posterior**), **V. jugularis cerebralis.** See *Internal jugular* VEIN (1st def.).—**V. jugularis communis.** See *Common jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis externa.** See *External jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis externa anterior.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis externa posterior.** See *External jugular* VEIN and *Posterior external jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis interna.** See *Internal jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis primitiva.** See *Primitive jugular* VEIN.—**V. jugularis thoracica.** See *Innominate* VEIN.—**V. jugularis transversalis anterior.** See ARCUS *venosus juguli.*—**Venæ labiales anteriores.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the labia pudendi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ labiales inferiores.** See *Inferior labial* VEINS.—**Venæ labiales posteriores.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the labia pudendi. [L.]—**V. labi-**

alis media. See *V. anguli oris.*—**V. labialis superior.** See *Superior labial* VEIN.—**Venæ lacrimales.** See *Lacrymal* VEINS.—**Venæ lacteæ.** The lymphatics. [L.]—**V. laryngea inferior.** See *Inferior laryngeal* VEIN.—**Venæ laterales nasi.** Ger., *Flügelnasenvenen.* Branches of the angular vein running from the lateral aspect of the nose. [L.]—**V. lienalis.** See *Splenic* VEIN.—**V. lienalis accessoria.** An anomalous branch of the portal vein accessory to the splenic vein. [L, 332.]—**V. lingualis.** See *Lingual* VEIN.—**Venæ lumbales (transversæ).** See *Lumbar* VEINS.—**V. lumbalis ascendens.** See *Ascending lumbar* VEIN.—**Venæ lumbares.** See *Lumbar* VEINS.—**Venæ lumbocostales communes.** Fœtal veins, one on each side, which unite to form the large azygos vein. [L, 332.]—**V. lumbocostalis.** See *Ascending lumbar* VEIN.—**Venæ lymphaticæ.** The lymphatics. [H, 12.]—**Venæ maculares.** Veins accompanying the arteriæ maculares inferiores and superiores.—**V. magna.** Of Harvey, the vena cava. [H, 12.]—**V. magna Galeni.** 1. See VEINS *of Galen.* 2. The common trunk formed by the union of the veins of Galen. [L.] Cf. *Internal cerebral* VEIN.—**V. magna longitudinalis anterior.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal* VEINS.—**V. mammaria interna.** See *Internal mammary* VEIN.—**V. marginalis ventriculi sinistri.** See *Middle cardiac* VEIN.—**Venæ massetericæ.** See *Masseteric* VEINS.—**V. maxillaris anterior interna.** See *Deep facial* VEIN.—**V. maxillaris externa.** See *Facial* VEIN.—**V. maxillaris interna.** See *Internal maxillary* VEIN.—**V. media cordis.** See *Middle cardiac* VEIN.—**V. mediana.** See *Median* VEIN and FILARIA *medinensis.*—**V. mediana antibrachii.** See *Median* VEIN.—**V. mediana basilica.** See *Median basilic* VEIN.—**V. mediana brachii.** See *Median cutaneous* VEIN and *Deep median* VEIN.—**V. mediana cephalica.** See *Median cephalic* VEIN.—**V. mediana colli.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. mediana communis (seu cutanea).** See *Median cutaneous* VEIN.—**V. mediana medullæ spinalis anterior.** A vein (or veins) of small size in the anterior median longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord. [L, 332.]—**V. mediana medullæ spinalis posterior.** See *Venæ spinales propriæ laterales.*—**Venæ mediastinæ (seu mediastinales) anteriores.** See *Anterior mediastinal* VEINS.—**Venæ mediastinales posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal* VEINS.—**Venæ meningeæ.** See *Meningeal* VEINS.—**V. meningea media.** See *Middle meningeal* VEIN.—**V. mentalis.** See *Mental* VEIN.—**V. mesenterica inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric* VEIN.—**V. mesenterica magna (seu major).** See *Superior mesenteric* VEIN.—**V. mesenterica minor (seu parva).** See *Inferior mesenteric* VEIN.—**V. mesenterica superior.** See *Superior mesenteric* VEIN.—**Venæ metacarpeæ.** Small veins of the dorsum of the hand in the intermetacarpal spaces. [L.]—**V. metacarpea ulnaris.** A cutaneous vein in the fourth metacarpal space. [L, 322.]—**Venæ musculares.** Venous twigs running from muscles. [L.]—**Venæ musculares oculi.** Branches of the ophthalmic vein running from the extrinsic muscles of the eye. [L, 332.]—**Venæ nasales.** See *Nasal* VEINS.—**Venæ nasales dorsales.** See *Venæ dorsales nasi.*—**Venæ nasales laterales (alares).** See *Venæ laterales nasi.*—**V. nasalis posterior.** See *Spheno-palatine* VEIN.—**V. nervi hypoglossi.** See EMISSARIUM *condyloideum anterius.*—**Venæ nutritiæ.** Ger., *Ernährungsvenen, Knochenvenen.* Veins accompanying the nutrient arteries of bones. [L.]—**V. obliqua atrii posterior (seu sinistra), V. obliqua auricularis.** See *Oblique* VEIN *of the heart.*—**V. obturatoria.** See *Obturator* VEIN.—**Venæ occipitales anteriores.** Branches of the posterior auricular veins running from the occipital region. [L.]—**V. occipitalis posterior** See *Occipital* VEIN.—**Venæ œsophageæ.** See *Œsophageal* VEINS.—**Venæ omphalomesentericæ.** See *Vitelline* VEINS.—**V. ophthalmica (cerebralis).** See *Ophthalmic* VEIN.—**V. ophthalmica externa (seu facialis, seu inferior).** See *Inferior ophthalmic* VEIN.—**V. ophthalmica interna (seu superior).** See *Ophthalmic* VEIN.—**V. ophthalmomeningea.** A branch either of the sphenoparietal sinus or the ophthalmic vein running from the fissure of Sylvius. [L.]—**V. palatina (inferior).** See *Palatine* VEIN (1st def.).—**Venæ palpebrales superiores.** See *Superior palpebral* VEINS.—**V. pancreatica.** See *Pancreatic* VEIN.—**Venæ pancreaticoduodenales.** See *Pancreatico-duodenal* VEINS.—**V. para-umbilicalis** [Hyrtl], **V. paromphalica** [Schiff]. See *Parumbilical* VEIN (1st def.).—**V. penis dorsalis.** See *Dorsal* VEIN *of the penis.*—**Venæ pericardiacæ.** See *Pericardiac* VEINS.—**Venæ perinæi.** Ger., *Mittelfleischvenen, Dammvenen.* Veins accompanying the arteries of the perinæum. [L.]—**V. peronea.** 1. A branch of the posterior tibial vein accompanying the distribution of the peroneal artery. [L.] 2. In the pl., see *Peroneal* VEINS.—**V. petrosa inferior.** A small vein which enters the skull through the jugular foramen and empties into the inferior petrosal sinus. [L.]—**Venæ pharyngeæ.** See *Pharyngeal* VEINS.—**V. phrenicæ.** See *Phrenic* VEINS.—**Venæ phrenicæ inferiores.** See *Inferior phrenic* VEINS.—**Venæ phrenicæ superiores.** See *Superior phrenic* VEINS.—**Venæ plantares.** See *Plantar* VEINS.—**V. poplitea.** See *Popliteal* VEIN.—**V. poplitea anterior.** See *Anterior tibial* VEIN.—**V. poplitea collateralis.** An anomalous branch of the femoral vein running from the knee joint. [L, 332.]—**V. porta, V. portæ, V. portarum.** See *Portal* VEIN.—**V. posterior atrii sinistri.** See *Oblique* VEIN *of the heart.*—**V. posterior ventriculi sinistri.** A vein on the posterior surface of the left ventricle of the heart opening usually into the coronary sinus, occasionally into the large coronary vein of the heart. [I, 31.]—**V. præparata.** See *Frontal* VEIN.—**Venæ profundæ brachii concomitantes.** See *Brachial* VEINS.—**Venæ profundæ brachii (propriæ).** Branches of the axillary vein which accompany the inferior and superior profunda arteries of the arm. [L, 332.]—**Venæ profundæ clitoridis.** Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the clitoris. [L, 332.]—**Venæ profundæ crurales et femorales.** The veins that return the blood from the deep structures of the leg and thigh. [L, 332.]—**V. profunda linguæ.** See *Ranine* VEIN.—**V. profunda penis.** A branch of the pudendal plexus running from the deep portions of the penis. [L, 332.]—**Venæ pterygoideæ.** Branches of the internal maxillary plexus running from the pterygoid muscles. [L, 332.]—**V. pubica.** See *Pubic* VEIN.—**V. pudenda communis.** See *Internal pudic* VEIN.—**Venæ pudendæ externæ profundæ.** Branches of the femoral vein running from the symphysis pubis and its vicinity. [L, 332.]—**V. pudenda interna.** See *Internal pudic* VEIN.—**V. pudendo-glutæa** [Lenhoussek]. A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus and receiving the gluteal and sciatic veins. [L, 332.]—**Venæ pulmonales.** See *Pulmonary* VEINS.—**V. pulmonalis dextra inferior.** A vein running from the lower lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary vein. [L, 332.]—**V. pulmonalis dextra media.** An occasional vein running from the middle lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary artery. [L, 332.]—**V. pulmonalis dextra superior.** A vein running from the middle and upper lobes (occasionally from the latter alone) to the right pulmonary vein. [L, 332.]—**V. pulmonalis sinistra inferior.** The lower of the two vessels which unite to form the left pulmonary vein. [L, 332.]—**V. pulmonalis sinistra superior.** The upper of the two vessels which form the left pulmonary vein. [L, 332.]—**V. pylorica.** A branch of the portal vein, or of one of its branches, that returns the blood from the pylorus. [L.]—**V. radialis cephalica (seu cutanea).** See *Radial (cutaneous)* VEIN.—**V. ranina.** See *Ranine* VEIN.—**Venæ rectæ.** The vasa recta of the kidney. [L.]—**V. reflexa.** See V. *corporis striati.*—**V. renalis.** See *Renal* VEIN.—**V. renalis advehens.** In the *Amphibia*, a renal vein whose contents pass through the liver. [L.]—**V. retinæ centralis.** See *Central* VEIN *of the retina.*—**Venæ revehentes.** See *Venæ hepaticæ revehentes.*—**V. Rosenthalii.** See *Inferior cerebral* VEIN.—**V. sacci lacrimalis.** Ger., *Thränensackblutader.* A branch of the ophthalmic vein running from the lacrymal sac. [L.]—**Venæ sacrales laterales.** See *Lateral sacral* VEINS.—**V. sacralis media.** See *Middle sacral* VEIN.—**V. sæpti lucidi.** Of Schwalbe, a vein which enters the anterior extremity of the sæptum lucidum and runs backward along its lower edge to anastomose with the v. corporis striati. [I, 17 (K).]—**V. salutis, V. salvatella.** See *V. metacarpea ulnaris.*—**V. saniosa.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**V. saphena externa.** See *External saphenous* VEIN.—**V. saphena interna (seu magna).** See *Internal saphenous* VEIN.—**V. saphena minor (seu parva, seu posterior).** See *External saphenous* VEIN.—**V. satellites arteriarum.** See *Venæ comitantes.*—**V. scapulæ transversa.** See *Transverse scapular* VEIN.—**Venæ scrotales anteriores.** Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the anterior portion of the scrotum. [L, 332.]—**Venæ scrotales posteriores.** Branches of the internal iliac vein running from the posterior portion of the scrotum. [L, 332.]—**V. semino-urethro-sacralis.** A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus. It receives veins from the seminal vesicles and one emerging from the second anterior sacral foramen. [L, 332.]—**V. sine comite (seu sine pare).** See *Large azygos* VEIN.—**V. spermatica interna.** See *Internal spermatic* VEIN.—**V. sphenopalatina.** See *Spheno-palatine* VEIN.—**Venæ spinales externæ posteriores.** See *Dorsal spinal* VEINS.—**Venæ spinales internæ anteriores.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal* VEINS.—**Venæ spinales internæ posteriores.** See *Posterior longitudinal spinal* VEINS.—**Venæ spinales longitudinales anteriores.** See *Anterior longitudinal spinal* VEINS.—**Venæ spinales longitudinales posteriores.** See *Posterior longitudinal spinal* VEINS.—**Venæ spinales propriæ.** The veins running from the substance of the spinal cord. They communicate with the veins within the spinal canal and above with the inferior cerebellar veins of the inferior petrosal sinuses. [L.]—**Venæ spinales propriæ laterales (seu posteriores).** Small veins running along the postero-lateral surfaces of the spinal cord. [L, 332.]—**V. spinalis mediana posterior.** A vein running along the middle of the posterior aspect of the spinal cord. [L.]—**V. spinalis propria anterior.** See *V. mediana medullæ spinalis anterior.*—**V. splenica.** See *Splenic* VEIN.—**V. splenica brachii.** See *Left basilic* VEIN.—**Venæ stellatæ.** Numerous small groups of venous radicles on the surface of the kidney, which converge, unite, penetrate the renal substance, and form the beginnings of the interlobular renal veins. [J, 24, 28, 30.]—**V. stylomastoidea.** A branch of the temporal vein running from the mastoid region. [L.]—**V. subalaris.** See *Axillary* VEIN.—**V. subclavia.** See *Subclavian* VEIN.—**V. subcutanea colli (anterior).** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. subcutanea colli posterior.** See *Posterior external jugular* VEIN (1st def.).—**Venæ subcutaneæ brachii.** The basilic, cephalic, and median veins and their branches. [L, 332.]—**Venæ subcutaneæ femoris.** See *Venæ cutaneæ femoris.*—**V. subcutanea radialis.** See *Radial cutaneous* VEIN.—**V. sublingualis.** See *Ranine* VEIN.—**V. sublobularis.** See *Sublobular* VEIN.—**Venæ submaxillares.** See *Submaxillary* VEINS.—**V. submentalis.** See *Submental* VEIN.—**V. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular* VEIN.—**Venæ subventrales.** The internal mammary and the inferior and superior epigastric veins. [L, 332.]—**Venæ subvertebrales laterales.** A collective name for the veins in front of and on each side of the vertebral column (*i. e.*, the large, small, and left upper azygos, superior intercostal, external vertebral, internal jugular, ilio-lumbar, and lateral and middle sacral veins). [L, 332.]—**V. subvertebralis media.** See *Inferior v. cava.*—**V. sulci centralis.** A vein in the central fissure of the brain which empties into the superior longitudinal or transverse sinus. [L, 332.]—**Venæ superficiales cruris et femoris.** See *Venæ cutaneæ femoris.*—**V. superficialis colli anterior.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. superficialis colli inferior.** See ARCUS *venosus juguli.*—**V. superficialis colli verticalis, V. superficialis mediana colli.** See *Anterior jugular* VEIN.—**V. supraorbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* VEIN.—**Venæ supra renales.** See *Suprarenal* VEINS.—**V. suprarenalis centralis.** The largest of the suprarenal veins. [L, 332.]—**V. suprascapularis.** See *Suprascapular* VEIN.—**Venæ surales profundæ.** See *Venæ gastrocnemiæ.*—**V. temporalis anterior.** See *Anterior temporal* VEIN.—**V. temporalis communis.** See *Temporal* VEIN.—**V. temporalis media (seu pro-**

funda). See *Middle temporal* VEIN.—**V. temporalis superficialis.** See *Superficial temporal* VEIN.—**V. terminalis.** See SINUS *terminalis.*—**Venæ Thebesii.** See *Venæ cordis minimæ.*—**V. thoracica longa.** See *Long thoracic* VEIN.—**V. thoracica superior.** See *Superior thoracic* VEIN.—**V. thoracicoacromialis.** See *Acromio-thoracic* VEIN.—**Venæ thymicæ.** See *Thymic* VEINS.—**V. thyreoidea ima.** An unpaired vein running from the isthmus of the thyreoid gland and emptying into the left innominate vein. [L.]—**Venæ thyreoideæ inferiores.** See *Inferior thyreoid* VEINS.—**V. thyreoidea lateralis** (seu **media**). See *Middle thyreoid* VEIN.—**V. thyreoidea superior, V. thyreo-laryngea.** See *Superior thyreoid* VEIN.—**Venæ tibiales posteriores.** See *Posterior tibial* VEINS.—**V. tibialis antica.** See *Anterior tibial* VEIN.—**V. tonsillaris.** Ger., *Mandelvene.* A branch of the facial vein, or of one of its branches, running from the venous plexus around the tonsil. [L.]—**V. transversa colli.** See *Transverse cervical* VEIN.—**V. transversa colli et scapulæ.** See *Transverse cervico-scapular* VEIN.—**V. transversa faciei.** See *Transverse facial* VEIN.—**V. transversa scapulæ.** See *Transverse scapular* VEIN.—**V. ulnaris.** See *Ulnar* VEIN.—**V. ulnaris cutanea.** See *Ulnar cutaneous* VEIN.—**Venæ umbilicales.** See *Umbilical* VEINS.—**Venæ uterinæ.** See *Uterine* VEINS.—**Venæ uteroplacentares.** See *Utero-placental* SINUSES.—**Venæ vasorum.** Veins that return blood from the walls of blood-vessels. [L.]—**V. velata.** See *V. corporis striati.*—**V. vertebralis anterior.** See *Anterior vertebral* VEIN.—**V. vertebralis externa.** See *Deep cervical* VEIN and *Ascending cervical* VEIN.—**V. vertebralis externa anterior.** See *Ascending cervical* VEIN.—**V. vertebralis interna** (seu **lateralis**). See *Vertebral* VEIN.—**V. vertebralis posterior.** See *Deep cervical* VEIN.—**V. vertebralis superficialis.** See *Vertebral* VEIN and *Anterior vertebral* VEIN.—**Venæ vertebrolumbares.** See *Lumbar* VEINS.—**Venæ vesicales.** Small veins running from the walls of the bladder. [L.]—**Venæ Vieussenii.** See *Anterior cardiac* VEINS.—**Venæ virides.** The ranine veins. [L.]—**Venæ vitellinæ laterales.** See *Lateral vitelline* VEINS.—**V. vitellina posterior.** See *Posterior vitelline* VEIN.—**Venæ vorticosæ** (**Stenonis**). See VASA *vorticosa.*—**V. zygomatico-orbitalis.** See *Orbital* VEIN.

VENÆSECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}n(wan)-e^2(a^3-e^2)-se^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-io'nis.* See VENESECTION.

VENAL, adj. Ve'n'l. Lat., *venalis.* See VENOUS.

VENATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}n(wan)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *-o'nis.* From *venari*, to hunt (1st def.), or *vena*, a vein (2d def.). 1. A hunting. [A, 312 (*a*, 17).] 2. See VENATION.—**Floccorum v.** See CARPHOLOGY.

VENATION, n. Ve^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *venatio.* Ger., *Knospenlage, Blätterknospenlage.* Veining ; the arrangement of the veins of a leaf, an insect's wing, etc. [*a*, 35.]—**Forked v., Furcate v.** V. in which the veins fork once or repeatedly into equal divisions. [*a*, 35.]—**Parallel v.** See *Unbranched v.*—**Radiate v.** V. in which the main veins radiate from the top of the petiole. [*a*, 35.]—**Reticulate v.** V. in which the veins form a network. [*a*, 35.]—**Unbranched v.** A v. in which the veins, unconnected by cross-veins or connected by minute veinlets only, run in a parallel or undivided manner from the base of the leaf to the tip (as in grasses) or from the midrib to the margin (as in the banana and many other tropical endogens). [*a*, 35.]

VENE (Ger.), n. Fan'e^2. See VEIN.—**Achselv'.** See *Axillary* VEIN.—**Adergeflechtv'.** See *Chorioid* VEIN.—**Aeussere cephalische Speichenv'.** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**Aeusserliche Schamv'n.** See *External pudic* VEINS.—**Aselli's Milchv'.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Dammv'n.** See VENÆ *perinæi.*—**Ernährungsv'n.** See VENÆ *nutritiæ.*—**Fettv'n.** See *Adipose* VEINS.—**Flügelnasenv'n.** See VENÆ *laterales nasi.*—**Fussrückenv'n.** See VENÆ *dorsales pedis.*—**Fusszehenv'n.** See VENÆ *digitales pedis.*—**Gallenblasenv'.** See *Cystic* VEIN.—**Gaumenv'.** See *Palatine* VEIN.—**Gebärmutterv'n.** See *Uterine* VEINS.—**Gehirnv'n.** The cerebral veins. [L, 304.]—**Gekrösv'.** A mesenteric vein. [L.]—**Gesässv'.** See *Gluteal* VEIN.—**Gesichtsaugenv'.** See *Ophthalmic* VEIN.—**Gesichtsv'.** See *Facial* VEIN.—**Grosse Rosenv'.** See *Internal saphenous* VEIN.—**Grosse Schenkelv'.** See *Sciatic* VEIN.—**Halbunpaare V., Halbunpaarige V.** See *Small azygos* VEIN.—**Halswirbelv'.** See *Vertebral* VEIN.—**Hauptv' des Armes.** See *Cephalic* VEIN.—**Hautv'.** A cutaneous vein. [L.]—**Herzbeutelv'n.** See *Pericardiac* VEINS.—**Herzv'n.** See *Cardiac* VEINS.—**Hintere (linke) Dotterv'.** See *Posterior vitelline* VEIN.—**Hintere Ohrv'.** See *Posterior auricular* VEIN.—**Hintere Schienbeinv'n.** See *Posterior tibial* VEINS.—**Hinterhauptsv'.** See *Occipital* VEIN.—**Hohlv'.** See the major list.—**Hornv'.** See *Vena* CORNU.—**Hüftlochv'.** See *Obturator* VEIN.—**Hüftv'.** See *Common iliac* VEIN.—**Innere Hautv' des Armes.** See *Basilic* VEIN.—**Innere Kieferv'.** See *Internal maxillary* VEIN.—**Innere Schamv'.** The internal pudic vein. [L.]—**Kehlkopfv'.** See *Laryngeal* VEIN.—**Kitzlerv'n.** The veins of the clitoris. [L.]—**Kleine Rosenv'.** See *External saphenous* VEIN.—**Kniekehlenv'.** See *Popliteal* VEIN.—**Knochenv'n.** See VENÆ *nutritiæ.*—**Kopfmedianv'.** See *Median cephalic* VEIN.—**Körperv'n.** See *Systemic* VEINS.—**Krampfv'.** See VARIX.—**Kreuzv'n.** The sacral veins. [L.]—**Leberv'.** See *Hepatic* VEIN.—**Luftröhrenkopfsv'.** See *Laryngeal* VEIN.—**Lungenv'n.** See *Pulmonary* VEINS.—**Magenkranzv'.** See *Coronary* VEIN *of the stomach.*—**Mandelv'.** See VENA *tonsillaris.*—**Milzv'.** See *Splenic* VEIN.—**Mittelfleischv'n.** See VENÆ *perinæi.*—**Mutterv'n.** See *Uterine* VEINS.—**Nabelv'n.** See *Umbilical* VEINS.—**Nebenv'n.** Veins accessory to others. [L.]—**Nierenv'.** See *Renal* VEIN.—**Nutritionsv'n.** See VENÆ *nutritiæ.*—**Oberarmv'n.** See *Brachial* VEINS.—**Oberaugenhöhlenv'.** See *Supra-orbital* VEIN.—**Oberschenkelv'.** See *Femoral* VEIN.—**Quere Schulterblattsv'.** See *Transverse scapular* VEIN.—**Randv'.** See SINUS *terminalis.*—**Riechbeinv'n.** See *Ethmoidal* VEINS.—**Ruthenv'n.** The veins of the penis. [L.]—**Samenv'n.** The spermatic veins. [L.]—**Schilddrüsenv'n.** The thyreoid veins. [L.]—**Schläfenv', Schlafv'.** See *Temporal* VEIN.—**Schlundkopfv'n.** See *Pharyngeal* VEINS.—**Schlüsselbeinv'.** See *Subclavian* VEIN.—**Siebbeinv'n.** See *Ethmoidal* VEINS.—**Speichenhautv'.** See *Radial* VEIN.—**Stirnv'.** See *Frontal* VEIN.—**Thränenv'n.** See *Lacrymal* VEINS.—**Tiefe Halsv'.** See *Deep cervical* VEIN.—**Tiefe Hohlhandv'n.** See *Deep palmar* VEINS.—**Unpaare V.** See *Large azygos* VEIN.—**Unterbauchsv'.** See *Internal iliac* VEIN.—**Unterschlüsselbeinv'.** See *Subclavian* VEIN.—**V'nbruch.** 1. Rupture of a vein. 2. A varix. 3. See VARICOCELE.—**V'nentzündung.** See PHLEBITIS.—**V'nerweiterung.** See VARIX.—**V'ngeräusch.** See *Venous* MURMUR.—**V'nhaut.** One of the coats of a vein. [L.]—**V'nklappe.** The valve of a vein. [L.]—**V'nkrebs.** See PHLEBOCARCINOMA.—**V'nnetz.** A venous network. [L.]—**V'npfropfen.** A venous thrombus. [*a*, 48.]—**V'npuls.** See *Venous* PULSE.—**V'nsack.** See BULBUS *venæ jugularis internæ inferior.*—**V'nstamm.** A venous trunk. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Vordere Dotterv'.** See *Anterior vitelline* VEIN.—**Vordere Schienbeinv'.** See *Anterior tibial* VEIN.—**Wirbelv'.** See *Vertebral* VEIN.—**Zungenv'.** See *Lingual* VEIN.

VENENATUS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-e^{2}n(an)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *venenare*, to poison. Fr., *vénéneux.* Poisonous, venomous.

VENENIFIC, adj. Ve^{2}n-e^{2}n-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *venenum*, poison, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *vénénifique.* Poison-producing.

VENENOSE, adj. Ve^{2}n'e^{2}n-os. Lat., *venenosus* (from *venenum*, poison). Poisonous, venomous.

VENENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-en(an)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See POISON.—**V. botulinum.** See ALLANTOTOXICON.

VÉNÉOROLOGIE (Fr.), n. Va-na-o-ro-lo-zhe. That part of medicine which relates to venereal diseases. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.," *passim* (G).]

VENEREAL, adj. Ve^{2}n-er'e^2-'l. Lat., *venereus*, *venerius* (from *Venus*, the goddess of love). Fr., *vénérien.* Ger., *venerisch.* 1. Pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse. 2. Adapted to the cure of diseases resulting immediately or indirectly from sexual intercourse. 3. Aphrodisiac. 4. As a n., v. disease. [G, 30.]

VENEREUS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-er(e^{2}r)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Venereal. 2. Containing copper.

VENERIE (Ger.), n. Van-ar-e'. See SYPHILIS.

VENERY, n. Ve^{2}n'e^{2}r-i^2. Sexual intercourse.

VENESECTION, n. Ven-e^2-se^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *venæsectio* (from *vena*, a vein, and *secare*, to cut). Ger., *Venesection.* Bloodletting by the opening of a vein. [*a*, 48.]—**Gordonian v.** V. in a case of puerperal fever, in accordance with Gordon's teachings. [A, 84.]

VENIMEUX (Fr.), adj. V'-ne-mu^5. Poisonous. [*a*, 14.]

VENIN (Fr.), n. V'-na^{2}n^2. See VENOM.—**V. dartreux.** See *Dartrous* HUMOR.

VENOM, n. Ve^2'n'm. Gr., φάρμακον. Lat., *venenum.* Fr., *venin, poison.* Ger., *Gift.* Poison, especially the poison secreted by certain animals (*e. g.*, serpents, scorpions, etc.). [*a*, 48.]—**Quickening v., Vital v.** Semen. [J.]

VENOMOUS, adj. Ve^2'n'm-u^{3}s. Lat., *venenatus.* Fr., *venimeux.* Ger., *giftig.* Pertaining to or characterized by venom ; secreting venom. [*a*, 48.]

VENOSE, adj. Ven'os. Lat., *venosus* (from *vena*, a vein). Fr., *veineux.* Ger., *venös, aderig, geadert.* 1. See VEINED. 2. Veiny ; abounding in veins, forming a network of veins. The *Venosæ* are an order of the *Synchlamydeæ.* [*a*, 35.]

VENOSITY, n. Ve^{2}n-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *venositas.* Fr., *veinosité.* Ger., *Venositäs.* 1. An increase in the number of veins or the amount of venous blood in a part. 2. A condition of the blood in which it contains less than the normal proportion of oxygen (*i. e.*, is venous in the systemic arteries). It is due to a deficient aeration of the blood in the lungs, and often occurs in physiological experiments by a cessation of the use of the bellows supplying air to the lungs. [J, 19 ; K, 4.]

VENOUS, adj. Ven'u^{3}s. Gr., φλεβώδης. Lat., *venosus* (from *vena*, a vein). Fr., *veineux.* Ger., *aderig, venös.* 1. Pertaining to the veins or their contents. 2. Pertaining to blood containing a relatively large amount of carbon dioxide and a relatively small amount of oxygen. [J.] See *Venous* BLOOD.

VENTER (Lat.), n. m. Ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *vent'ris.* Gr., γαστήρ, κοιλία. Fr., *ventre.* Ger., *Bauch.* 1. See ABDOMEN. 2. See RUMEN. 3. See UTERUS ; in law, the maternal parentage of a child. 4. See FŒTUS. 5. See ENTRAILS. 6. Any belly-like swelling or protuberance, or any broad expanse of surface. 7. The inner face of a carpellary leaf. 8. The thick basal part of an archegone, containing the oosphere. [*a*, 35.]—**V. bifissus digastricus biceps.** A fleshy division of the branch of the flexor sublimis digitorum which goes to the index finger that becomes tendinous, then unites in another fleshy portion in the palm of the hand, again becoming tendinous, and eventually being inserted in the normal manner into the margins of the second phalanx. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 2, 1888, p. 612 (*a*, 34).]—**V. ilii.** See *V. of the ilium.*—**V. imus.** See HYPOGASTRIUM (1st def.).—**V. inferus, V. infimus.** See ABDOMEN.—**V. magnus.** See RUMEN.—**V. medius.** An old name for the thoracic cavity. [L, 41(*a*, 14).]—**V. musculi.** See BELLY (2d def.).—**V. of the ilium.** The broad expanded portion of the innominate bone. [L.]—**V. parvus.** See HYPOGASTRIUM (1st def.).—**V. propendens, V. propendulus.** See *Pendulous* ABDOMEN.—**V. renis.** See PELVIS *of the kidney.*—**V. scapulæ.** The broad expanded portion of the scapula. [L.]—**V. supremus.** The cranial cavity. [A, 313.]

VENTEUX (Fr.), adj. Va^{3}n^2-tu^5. Flatulent. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

VENTIL (Ger.), n. Ve^{2}nt-el'. See VALVE.—**Segelv'.** A segment (literally a sail) of a valve of the heart. [L.]

VENTILATION, n. Ve^{2}nt-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *ventilatio* (from *ventilare*, to fan). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.*, *Ventilirung.* The act or process of supplying fresh and pure air (*e. g.*, to a chamber or to the lungs). [α, 48.]—**Lung v., Pulmonary v., Pulmonic v.** The constant supply of pure air to the lungs and the removal of vitiated air by the processes of inspiration and expiration. [J.]—**Respiratory v.** The constant supply of a fluid rich in oxygen and comparatively poor in carbon dioxide to a respiratory membrane, and the constant removal of the fluid (air or water) after it has given up oxygen and received carbon dioxide in return. [J.]

VENTILATOR, n. Ve^{2}nt'i^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. From *ventilare*, to fan. Fr., *ventilateur.* Ger., *V.* Any apparatus used for purposes of ventilation. [L.]

VENTNOR, n. Ve^{2}nt'no^{2}r. A sea-bathing resort on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, England. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

VENTOUSE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}n^2-tuz. See CUP (2d def.).—**V. de Junod.** See BOOT.—**V. utérine.** See METROMYZEUS.

VENTRAD, adv. Ve^{2}nt'ra^{2}d. Toward the belly; in human anatomy, anterior to the vertebral column. [L, 343.]

VENTRAL, adj. Ve^{2}nt'r'l. Lat., *ventralis* (from *venter*, the belly). 1. Pertaining to the belly or to the portion of the body anterior to the vertebral column; the opposite of dorsal. [L, 343.] 2. In botany, pertaining to the anterior surface. [α, 35.]

VENTRALLY, adv. Ve^{2}nt'r'l-i^2. Ventrad.

VENTRE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}n^2-tr'. The belly. See VENTER.—**Bas-v.** See the major list.—**V. avalé.** See *Pendulous* ABDOMEN.—**V. en bateau.** The boat-like appearance which results from retraction of the abdominal walls. [A. Fournier, "Union méd.," June 10, 1884, p. 1021 (D).]—**V. en besace, V. en surplomb.** See *Pendulous* ABDOMEN.—**V. inférieur.** See BAS-V.—**V. réservé.** See CONSTIPATION.

VENTRICLE, n. Ve^{2}nt'ri^2-k'l. Lat., *ventriculus* (dim. of *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventricule.* Ger., *Ventrikel, Kammer.* A small thick-walled cavity in an organ, especially the heart or brain.—**Anterior v's.** See *Lateral v's.*—**Anterior v. of the heart.** See *Right v. of the heart.*—**Aortic v.** See *Left v. of the heart.*—**Cerebellar v.** [Owen]. A prolongation of the fourth v. into the primary cephalic vesicle; described as strictly embryonic in man, but persistent in birds, fishes, and reptiles. [I, 14 (K).]—**Cerebral v.** A v. of the brain.—**Fifth v., First v.** [Wenzel]. Lat., *sinus quintus.* Ger., *Kammer der Scheidewand.* The space between the two laminæ of the sæptum lucidum. [L.]—**Fourth v.** Lat., *ventriculus cerebri quartus.* Ger., *Kammer des kleinen Hirns.* A lozenge-shaped space bounded laterally above by the processus e cerebello ad testes and below by the posterior pyramids and the restiform bodies. Its floor is formed by the posterior surface of the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata, and its roof by the valve of Vieussens and the inferior surface of the cerebellum (a layer of the pia being interposed). It connects above with the aqueduct of Sylvius, and below with the central canal of the spinal cord. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Large v's, Lateral v's (of the brain).** Lat., *ventriculi cerebri laterales.* Ger., *Seitenventrikel des Gehirns.* Serous cavities, one on each side, in the cerebral hemispheres, lined with ciliated epithelium, and separated from each other in the middle line by the sæptum lucidum. They communicate with the anterior portion of the third v. and with each other by the foramen of Monro. Each is divided into a central triangular portion, the body, from which the anterior, middle, and posterior cornua descend into the substance of the hemisphere. The roof is formed by the lower surface of the corpus callosum and the substance of the cerebrum, and the floor by the corpus striatum, tænia semicircularis, optic thalamus, chorioid plexus, corpus fimbriatum, fornix, cornu Ammonis, eminentia collateralis, fascia dentata, and the substance of the cerebrum. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Lateral v. of the cerebellum.** A furrow on the floor of each half of the fourth v. near the lateral wall. [I, 35 (K).]—**Left v. of the heart.** Lat., *ventriculus cordis sinister.* Ger., *linker Ventrikel.* The cavity which occupies a small part of the left anterior portion of the heart and the larger part of its left posterior portion, and forms the apex. It communicates with the aorta and the left auricle. By the contractions of its walls it propels the arterial blood into the arterial system through the aorta. [L.]—**Middle v.** See *Third v.*—**Middle v. of the cerebellum.** The median fissure on the floor of the fourth v. [I, 35 (K).]—**Optic v's.** See *Lateral v's.*—**Pineal v.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a small cavity in the centre of the pineal gland. [I, 35 (K).]—**Posterior v. of the heart.** See *Left v. of the heart.*—**Prosencephalic v.** [Owen]. A lateral v. in the brain of the embryo. [I, 14 (K).]—**Right v. of the heart.** Lat., *ventriculus cordis dexter.* Ger., *rechter Ventrikel.* The rounded triangular cavity of the heart which forms the greater part of its anterior and a small part of its posterior portion. It communicates with the right auricle, and propels the venous blood through the pulmonary arteries. [L.]—**Second v's, Superior v's.** See *Lateral v's.*—**Sylvian v.** See *Fifth v.*—**Terminal v.** See *Fourth v.*—**Third v.** Ger., *Mittelhirnhöhle, mittlere Kammer.* An open space between the optic thalami, bounded above by the lower surface of the velum interpositum, and laterally by the peduncles of the pineal gland. Its floor is formed by the lamina cinerea, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, corpora albicantia, and posterior perforated space. It communicates with the lateral v's through the foramen of Monro, and with the fourth v. through the aqueduct of Sylvius and with the cavity of the infundibulum. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Third v. proper.** The third v. as distinguished from the foramen of Monro. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Aug. 12, 1880, p. 152 (K).]—**V. of Arantius.** 1. The small depression or cavity at the pointed extremity of the calamus scriptorius. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See CALAMUS *scriptorius.*—**V. of Morgagni.** See *V. of the larynx.*—**V. of the corpus callosum.** See *Fifth v.*—**V's of the heart.** The right and left v's of the heart.—**V. of the larynx.** Lat., *sinus laryngis.* An elongated depression between the superior and inferior vocal bands which is prolonged upward as the laryngeal pouch. [C; L.]—**V. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *ventriculus bulbi.* A cavity in the olfactory bulb which in some animals communicates directly with the corresponding lateral v. [I, 12, 17 (K).]—**V. of the pelvic enlargement.** The persistent central canal of the spinal cord seen in cold-blooded animals. [I, 14 (K).]—**V. of the prosencephalon.** See *Prosencephalic v.*—**V. of the sæptum.** See *Fifth v.*—**V. of the spinal cord.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord.*—**Verga's v.** A space sometimes existing between the lyra Davidis and the corpus callosum. [α, 34.]

VENTRICOLUMNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)-ri^2-ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'ne(na^3-e^2). From *venter*, the belly, and *columna*, a column. Of Wilder, see *Anterior* COLUMNS *of the spinal cord.*

VENTRICOSE, VENTRICOUS, adj's. Ve^{2}nt'ri^{2}k-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *ventricosus* (from *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventru, renflé.* Ger., *bauchig.* Inflated on one side, swollen unequally; bulbous. [α, 35.]

VENTRICULAR, adj. Ve^{2}nt-ri^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *ventriculaire.* Pertaining to a ventricle. [L.]

VENTRICULE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}n^2-tre-ku^{6}l. See VENTRICLE.—**Grand v.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLE.—**Premier v.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V's antérieurs.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. aortique.** See *Left* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**V. cérébelleux.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE and *Cerebellar* VENTRICLE.—**V. commun** [Vesalius]. See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**V. de la cloison (transparente).** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. de la glande pinéale.** See *Pineal* VENTRICLE.—**V. de la moelle épinière.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord.*—**V. des couches optiques.** 1. See *Third* VENTRICLE. 2. In the pl., see *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. des tubercules quadrijumeaux, V. du cervelet (ouvert).** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**V. du corps calleux.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. inférieur, V. intermédiaire.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**V. médian du cervelet.** See *Middle* VENTRICLE *of the cerebellum.*—**V. moyen.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.

VENTRICULO-AORTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Va^{3}n^2-tre-ku^6-lo-a^3-or-tek. Pertaining to the left ventricle of the heart and to the aorta. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VENTRICULO-PULMONAIRE (Fr.), adj. Va^{3}n^2-tre-ku^6-lo-pu^{6}l-mo-na^{2}r. Pertaining to the right ventricle of the heart and to the pulmonary artery. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VENTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)-ri^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See VENTRICLE. 2. See STOMACH. 3. The cavity of a cup-shaped sponge. [A, 12.]—**V. anterior cordis.** See *Right* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**Ventriculi anteriores.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. aorticus cordis.** See *Left* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**V. Arantii.** See VENTRICLE *of Arantius.*—**V. bombycinus** [Duvernoi]. The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. bulbi** See VENTRICLE *of the olfactory nerve.*—**V. bulbi olfactorii.** See *Olfactory* FISSURE and cf. *V. olfactorius.*—**V. bulbosus.** See GIZZARD.—**V. cerebelli, V. cerebello et medullæ dorsuali communis** [Vesalius]. See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**Ventriculi cerebri.** The ventricles of the brain. [L.]—**V. cerebri primus.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. communis** [Vesalius]. See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**V. conarii.** A small depression situated between the posterior edges of the peduncles of the pineal gland and the upper edge of the posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**Ventriculi cordis.** The ventricles of the heart. [L.]—**V. cordis anterior.** See *Right* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**V. cordis aorticus.** See *Left* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**V. cordis pulmonalis.** See *Right* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**V. corporis callosi.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. dexter.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—The right lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. furunculi.** Fr., *bourbillon.* The core of a boil.—**V. Galeni.** See VENTRICLE *of the larynx.*—**V. glandulosus.** See PROVENTRICULUS.—**V. hippocampi** [Arantius], **V. inferior hippocampi.** See CORNU *descendens.*—**V. intermedius.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. laryngis.** See VENTRICLE *of the larynx.*—**V. intestinalis.** See ABOMASUM.—**Ventriculi laterales.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. lobi olfactorii.** See VENTRICLE *of the olfactory nerve.*—**Ventriculi magni.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. medius anterior.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**V. mesencephali.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**V. nobilis** [Herophilus]. See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**V. olfactorius.** The cavity of the primary olfactory lobe, which is early obliterated in man. [K.] Cf. VENTRICLE *of the olfactory nerve.*—**Ventriculi optici.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. primus.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. pulmonaris.** See *Right* VENTRICLE *of the heart.*—**V. quartus.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**V. quintus.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. rhinencephalicus.** See *V. olfactorius.*—**V. rhomboidalis.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**V. sæpti (lucidi, seu pellucidi).** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**Ventriculi secundi.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. sinister.** The left lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. subter nates (seu nates et testes, seu testes).** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**V. succenturiatus.** See PROVENTRICULUS.—**Ventriculi superiores** [Berengar]. See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V. Sylvii.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**V. tertius, V. thalami optici** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**Ventriculi tricornes.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.

VENTRIÈRE (Fr.), n. Va^{3}n^2-tre-e^{2}r. See TUNICA *abdominalis.*

VENTRIKEL (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}nt-rek'e^{2}l. See VENTRICLE.—**Gehirnv'.** A ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**Herzv'.** A ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**Hirnv'.** See *Gehirnv'.*—**Seitenv', V. des Grosshirns.** See *Lateral* VENTRICLES.—**V'hohlraum** [Schwalbe]. The cavity of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

VENTRILOQUISM, n. Ve^{2}nt-ri^{2}l'o-kwi^{2}z'm. From *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *ventriloquisme.* Ger., *Bauchreden.* The art or practice of speaking so that the sounds appear not to come from the speaker's lips, but to have some other origin. [α, 48.]

VENTRIPYRAMIDS, n. Ve^{2}nt-ri^2-pi^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}dz. From *venter*, the belly, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See *Anterior* PYRAMIDS.

VENTROFIXATION, n. Ve^{2}nt-ro-fi^{2}x-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *ventrofixatio* (from *venter*, the belly, and *fixus*, fastened). Of Olshausen, see HYSTEROPEXIA.

VENTRO-LATERAL, adj. Ve^{2}nt-ro-la^{2}t'e^2-r'l. From *venter*, the belly, and *latus*, a side. 1. On the lateral aspect of the abdomen. 2. Ventral and lateral at the same time.

VENTROSITY, n. Ve^{2}nt-ro^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From *venter*, the belly. Fr., *ventrosité*. Protuberance of the abdomen due to obesity. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VENTROTOMY, n. Ve^{2}nt-ro^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From *venter*, the belly, and τομή, a cutting. See LAPAROTOMY.

VENTRO-UTERO-VAGINAL, adj. Ve^{2}nt''ro-u^{2}t'''e^{2}r-o-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity, the uterus, and the vagina.

VENULA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}n(wan)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *vena*, a vein. See VENULE.—**Venulæ centrales lobulorum, Venulæ intralobulares hepatis.** See *Intralobular* VEINS *of the liver*.

VENULE, n. Ven'u^{2}l. Lat., *venula*. A small vein. [C.]

VENULOSE, adj. Ve^{2}n'u^{2}l-os. Abounding in small veins. [α, 35.]

VENUS (Lat.), n. f. Ven(we^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *Ven'eris*. Gr., Ἀφροδίτη. Fr., *Vénus*. Ger., *V*. 1. The goddess of love of the ancient Romans; hence, of the alchemists, copper. [A, 325 (α, 48).] 2. Of Paracelsus, see SYPHILIS.—**Bezoardicum Veneris.** A preparation made by extracting a tincture made from copper filings with rectified antimony trichloride and fixing with nitric acid. [B, 200.]—**V'berg.** See MONS *Veneris*.—**V'beule** (Ger.). See BUBO.—**V'blüthen, V. gürtel** (Ger.). See CORONA *Veneris*.—**V'hügel** (Ger.). See MONS *Veneris*.—**V'seuche** (Ger.). See SYPHILIS.

VER (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r. A worm or a worm-like structure. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14).]—**Huile de v's de terre.** See *Oleum* LUMBRICORUM.—**V. cutanée, V. de Guinée, V. de Médine.** See FILARIA *medinensis*.—**V. du lobe centrale.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**V. du vinaigre.** See RHABDITIS *aceti*.—**V. inférieur (du cervelet).** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**V's intestinaux cavitaires.** See CŒLELMINTHA.—**V's intestinaux parenchymateux.** See STERELMINTHA.—**V. palmiste.** See under Cocos *amara*.—**V. solitaire.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**V. spermatique** [Leeuwenhoek]. See SPERMATOZOOID.—**V. supérieur.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.

VERÄHNLICHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-an'li^{2}ch^2-un^2. See ASSIMILATION.

VERÄNDERND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-and'e^{2}rnd. Alterative.

VERÄNDERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-and'e^{2}r-un^2. Change; degeneration.

VERARBEITUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-a^{3}r'bit-un^2. See DIGESTION.

VERARMT (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-a^{3}rmt'. See DEPAUPERATE.

VERÄSTELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ast'e^{2}l-un^2. 1. See RAMIFICATION. 2. One of the branched processes of the arbor vitæ cerebelli. [I, 17 (K).]

VERATRALBINE, n. Ve^{2}r-a^{2}t-ra^{2}lb'en. Fr., *vératralbine*. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{43}NO_5$, obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*. [B, 5, 270 (α, 38).]

VERATRAMARIN, n. Ve^{2}r-a^{2}t-ra^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *vératramarine*. Of Weppen, a non-nitrogenous bitter principle contained in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VÉRATRE (Fr.), n. Va-ra^3-tr'. See VERATRUM.—**Extrait liquide de v. américain.** See *Extractum* VERATRI *viridis fluidum*.

VERATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}r(war)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-a^3. See VERATRINE.

VERATRIC ACID, n. Ve^{2}r-at'ri^{2}k. Ger., *Veratrinsäure, Veratrumsäure*. An insoluble crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OCH_3)_2$-CO.OH, found in *Veratrum sabadilla*. [B, 3, 93 (α, 14, 38).]

VERATRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}r(war)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rin(ren)'a^3. See VERATRINE.—**Oleatum veratrinæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 2 parts of veratrine with a little oleic acid, gradually adding more of the acid till 100 parts are obtained, and stirring till the veratrine is dissolved. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura veratrinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A solution of veratrine in 199 times as much 92-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Unguentum veratrinæ.** An ointment consisting of 4 parts of veratrine, 6 of alcohol, and 96 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, triturated with a little almond-oil, and 90 parts of lard [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, 7 parts of olive-oil, and a mixture of 14 of solid paraffin and 41 of petrolatum [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

VERATRINE, n. Ve^{2}r'a^{2}t-ren. Lat., *veratrina, veratria*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$, or mixture of alkaloids, obtained from the seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*. Commercial v. occurs as a yellowish-white or grayish-white amorphous powder. Though it has no odor, it produces violent sneezing. The crystalline v. of Merck (identical with the pure v. of Flückiger and the cevadine of Wright and Luff) occurs as anhydrous, transparent crystals becoming opaque in the air. A soluble variety, the amorphous v. of Flückiger and the veratridine of Bosetti, is known as a yellow-white resinous mass soluble in cold water but passing into the insoluble crystalline form when its solution is heated. Schmidt and Köppen recognize a third modification of v., but this seems to be a mixture similar to commercial v. V. is used externally in neuralgia. [B, 95, 270 (α, 38).]

VERATRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}r(war)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rin(ren)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See VERATRINE.—**Unguentum veratrini** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* VERATRINÆ.

VERATROIDINE, n. Ve^{2}r-a^{2}t-roid'en. Fr., *vératroïdine*. An amorphous or partially crystalline alkaloid said to be found in veratrum. Its existence is doubted by E. Schmidt. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VERATROL, n. Ve^{2}r'a^{2}t-ro^{2}l. Fr., *vératrol*. Ger., *V*. A liquid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$. [B, 3, 270 (α, 38).]

VERATRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}r(war)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *vératre, vératrum*. Ger., *Germer*. False hellebore; a genus of the *Veratreæ*, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**Decoctum veratri.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *d'ellébore blanc*. A preparation made by boiling 39 parts of white hellebore in 946 parts of water until reduced one half, then straining and adding 61 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum veratri viridis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of *V. viride* with alcohol in a percolator, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 5, 93 (α, 38).]—**Infusum veratri albi** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 18 centigrammes of white hellebore over the water-bath for five minutes with water enough to make 30 grammes of strained infusion. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Radix veratri.** 1. The root of *Helleborus niger*. [α, 35.] 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see under *V. album*.—**Rhizoma veratri (albi).** Fr., *hellébore blanc* (*souche*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *eléboro blanco, vedegambre* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *V. album*. [B. 95 (α, 38).]—**Rhizoma veratri albi pulveratum.** White hellebore-root cleansed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]) [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura veratri** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (**albi** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *teinture d'hellébore blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made by macerating or digesting the rhizome of white hellebore in 5 (10 [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) times as much dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura veratri viridis.** A tincture made by treating 1 part of the rhizome of *V. viride* in No. 60 powder with alcohol enough to make 2 parts by percolation after one day's maceration [U. S. Ph.]; or 4 oz. of the rhizome in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fluid oz. after two days' maceration [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of the rhizome with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. album.** Fr., *vératrum* (ou *vératre*) *blanc, varaire*. Ger., *weisser Germer, weisse Nieswurz*. 1. Langwort, lyngwort, white hellebore; a native of the mountainous regions of Europe and northern and middle Asia. It has the acrid, poisonous properties of *V. viride*, and probably in greater degree. The fleshy root-stock (*radix veratri* [Ger. Ph.], *v. album* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) occurs in cylindrical or subconical, rough pieces, more or less beset with the remains of roots. It is a general stimulant to the secretions, but is now rarely used, except in scabies, etc., and by the veterinarians. It was formerly used in dropsy, mania, epilepsy, leprosy, etc. It contains, according to Wright and Luff, jervine, rubijervine, pseudojervine, veratralbine, and traces of a sternutatory alkaloid. It does not contain veratrine (Maisch). [α, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.—**V. frigidum.** A Mexican species. The rhizome closely resembles that of *V. album*, and has like properties. [α, 35.]—**V. lobelianum.** Ger., *Lobel's Germer*. A variety (by some considered a distinct species) of *V. album* found in southern and middle Europe. [α, 35.]—**V. nigrum.** 1. The *Helleborus niger* and other species of *Helleborus*. 2. A species found in central and southern Europe. Its rhizome is substituted for that of *V. album*, but is smaller and less active. [α, 35.]—**V. officinale.** See SCHŒNOCAULON *officinale*.—**V. sabadilla.** A species indigenous to Mexico, the West Indies, and (according to some) China. It resembles *V. album*, and is said, probably erroneously, to furnish a portion of the cevadilla-seed of commerce. [α, 35.]—**V. viride.** Fr., *vératrum* (ou *vératre*) *vert*. Ger., *grüner Germer*. 1. American (or swamp-) hellebore, Indian poke, poke-root, itch-weed, a variety, according to Hanbury, of *V. album*, but usually regarded as a distinct species, growing in the United States and Canada. The acrid rhizome (the v. viride of the U. S. Ph.), a powerful spinal and arterial depressant, is from an inch to three inches long, obtuse at the end, externally of a dark-brown color, and beset with yellowish roots marked with numerous indentations; in the shops it occurs in small fragments or transverse slices or discs of a buff, brownish, or whitish color. By the early colonists it was used as a purgative, antiscorbutic, and insecticide, but it is now employed as a cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative. It is said not to be narcotic and rarely to cause purging. [α, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.

VERBÄLLT (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-balt'. Inflamed and stiff as a result of continued pressure. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

VERBAND (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ba^{3}nd'. See BANDAGE and DRESSING (2d def.).—**Bleibender V.** See *Permanent* DRESSING.—**Contentivv'.** See *Retentive* BANDAGE.—**Deckv'.** A protective dressing. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**Drückender V., Druckv'.** See *Compressing* BANDAGE.—**Erhärtender V.** See *Immovable* BANDAGE.—**Ersatzv'.** See *Prothetic* APPARATUS.—**Erstarrender V.** See *Immovable* BANDAGE.—**Gefensterter V., Gitterv'.** A fenestrated bandage. [E.]—**Gummikreidev'.** See *Gum-arabic-and-whiting* BANDAGE.—**Gypsv'.** See *Plaster* BANDAGE.—**Immobilisirungsv'.** See *Immovable* BANDAGE.—**Klebev'.** An adhesive bandage. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**Kleisterv'.** 1. A compressive bandage for the breast. 2. An immovable bandage. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**Kompressionsv', Kompressivv'.** See *Compressing* BANDAGE.—**Leistenv'.** See *Inguinal* BANDAGE.—**Lister'scher V.** See *Listerian* DRESSING.—**Nothv'.** A temporary bandage. [α. 14.]—**Occlusionsv'.** See *Deckv'*.—**Pappv'.** A card-board dressing. [α, 14.]—**Schienenv'.** 1. See *Immovable* BANDAGE. 2. A dressing in which splints are included. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**Schnürv'.** See *Laced* BANDAGE.—**Schürzenv'.** See *Apron*-BANDAGE.—**Schutzv'.** See *Deckv'*.—**V'käppchen.** See COMPRESS.—**V'mittel.** Materials for dressings. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V'päckchen.** The small pack containing bandages and antiseptic materials carried by a soldier. ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," July 3, 1886, p. 457 (α, 34).]—**V'papier.** See EPIDESMOCHARTA.—**V'stoffe, V'stücke.** Materials for making dressings. [α, 14, 18.]—**V'tasche.** See *Dressing* CASE.—**V'watte.** A

cotton-wadding bandage. [a, 34.]—**V'zeug.** Material for dressing wounds, especially bandages. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Wasserglasv'.** See *Silica*-BANDAGE.—**Zungenv'.** See GLOSSODESMUS (2d def.).

VERBASCUM (Lat.), n. n. Vu^{5}r(we^{2}r)-ba^{2}sk(ba^{3}sk)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *molène*. Ger., *Wollkraut, Königskerze*. 1. Mullein; a genus of the *Verbasceæ*, which are a tribe of scrophulaceous plants. The *Verbascariæ* are a section of the *Caprarieæ*. The *Verbascinæ* comprise *V., Celsia*, and *Isanthera*; the *Verbascineæ, V.* and *Celsia*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Flores verbasci*.—**Decoctum verbasci anodynum.** A preparation made by boiling for a quarter of an hour 1½ oz. each of great mullein-leaves and mallow-leaves, 2 oz. of linseed, and 1 scruple of poppy-heads in 4 lbs. of water. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum verbasci compositum.** Sp., *cocimiento de gordolobo compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 45 parts each of the leaves of *V. thapsus* and mallow, 58 of flaxseed, and 4 of poppy-seed in 1,380 of water and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores verbasci.** Fr., *bouillon blanc* (ou *molène*) [Fr. Cod.]. Mullein-flowers, especially the corolla without the calyx of *V. phlomoides, V. thapsiforme*, and *V. thapsus* (only of the last [Fr. Cod., Roum. Ph.], of various large-flowered kinds of *V.* [Finn. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Folia verbasci.** Sp., *bouillon blanc* (ou *molène*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *verbasco, gordolobo* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *V. thapsus* (and of *V. thapsiforme* also [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. blattaria.** Fr., (*molène*) *blattaire, herbe aux mittes*. Ger., *Mottenwollkraut, Schabenkraut, Rattenkraut*. Moth-mullein of southern Europe and eastern Asia. The bitter herb (*herba blattariæ*) has properties like those of *V. thapsus*. It has an unpleasant odor, and is said to be an insectifuge. [a, 35.]—**V. lychnitis.** Fr., *molène cunéiforme, bouillon femelle*. A European species. The leaves have the properties of those of other species. [a, 35.]—**V. montanum.** Fr., *molène de montagne*. Ger., *Bergwollkraut*. A species found in southern Europe, closely related to *V. phlomoides*; used like *V. thapsus*. [a, 35.]—**V. nigrum.** Fr., *molène noire*. Ger., *schwärzliches Wollkraut, Braunwurz*. Black-rooted mullein of Europe. The root and flowers, *radix* et *flores verbasci* (*nigri*), were formerly official. The former is no longer used; the latter are smaller than those of *V. thapsus*, and not so much used, though they have the same emollient properties. [a, 35.]—**V. phœniceum.** Fr., *molène de Phénicie, thé de Sibérie*. Purple-flowered mullein of Europe; its properties resemble those of *V. thapsus*. [a, 35.]—**V. phlomoides.** Fr., *molène phlomoïde*. Ger., *Königskerze*. Woolly mullein of Europe. It has the properties of *V. thapsus*. The flowers, *flores verbasci*, are found in European shops. [a, 35.]—**V. Schraderi.** A European species. The flowers are used like those of *V. thapsus* and *V. phlomoides*. [a, 35.]—**V. sinuatum.** Ger., *buchtiges Wollkraut*. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe; the φλομὶς θήλεια of Dioscorides. [a, 35.]—**V. thapsiforme.** A variety of *V. thapsus*. [a, 34.]—**V. thapoides.** See *V. phlomoides*.—**V. thapsus.** Fr., *molène commune, bon-homme, bouillon blanc* [Fr.



VERBASCUM THAPSUS. [A, 327.]

Cod.] (ou *mâle*), *cierge de Notre-Dame, herbe à bonhomme* (ou *Saint-Fiacre*), *molène*. Ger., *gemeines Wollkraut, Himmetskerze, Himmelbrand, Fackelkraut, Feldkerzenkraut*. Common (or great) mullein of middle and southern Europe, Siberia, the Himalayas, and North America. The flowers and leaves, *flores* et *folia verbasci* (seu *verbasci albi*, seu *verbasci maris*, seu *thapsi barbati*, seu *candelæ*, seu *pulmonariæ vaccarum*), are official in the Fr. Cod. and the leaves in the Ger. Ph. The flowers are used in mild catarrhs, etc., and externally in itching skin diseases. The leaves are mildly astringent, emollient, and anodyne. They are used for diarrhœa; dried and smoked like tobacco, in aphonia from irritation of the pharynx; and, steeped in hot water or boiled in lard, as an external anodyne. The root is employed in pulmonary diseases of cattle, and the seed to poison mice and to stupefy fish. [a, 35.]

VERBENA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}r(we^{2}r)-ben(ban)'a^{3}. From *v.* or *verbenæ*, foliage used in religious ceremonies. Fr., *verveine*. Ger., *Eisenkraut*. Vervain; a genus of the *Verbenæ*, or *Verbenaceæ*, or *Verbeneæ*, which are the vervains, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, some of which have the aromatic properties of the *Labiatæ*. Bentham and Hooker place them in the *Lamiales*. The *Verbeneæ* are also a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*. The *Verbineæ* of Brongniart are a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ*. [a, 35.]—**Lemon (-scented) v.** Fr., *verveine odorante* [Fr. Cod.]. See ALOYSIA *citriodora*.—**Oil of v.** Lemon-grass oil (see under ANDROPOGON *citratum*). [a, 35.]—**Upright v.** See *V. officinalis*.—**V. erinoides.** A diuretic species found in Chile and Peru, used in gonorrhœa and as an emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—**V. hastata.** Wild hyssop, blue vervain, simpler's joy; an emetic and sudorific North American species. It has been used in fevers. [a, 35.]—**V. mas, V. officinalis.** Fr., *verveine* (*officinale*) [Fr. Cod.], *herbe de sang* (ou *du foie*, ou *sacrée*). Ger., *gemeines* (oder *gebräuchliches*) *Eisenkraut, Eisenhart, Eisenreichkraut, Eiserich, Stahlkraut, Taubenliebkraut*. Common vervain, holy herb, Juno's tears, pigeon's grass, simpler's joy, the περιστερεὼν ὀρθός (upright v.) of Dioscorides; a plant widely distributed in the warmer and temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. Marvelous properties were formerly attributed to its herb, *herba verbenæ* (seu *verbenæ maris*, seu *verbenæ vulgaris*, seu *sacra*), but at most it is only a mild astringent and feeble aromatic. [a, 35.]—**V. pseudo-gervao.** A Brazilian species; the leaves have been used as tea. [a, 35.]—**V. supina.** The περιστερεὼν ὕπτιος of Dioscorides; a species having the properties of *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**V. urticæfolia.** White (or nettle-leaved) vervain of North America. The astringent root is used as a wash against poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*. [a, 35.]—**V. vulgaris.** See *V. officinalis*.

VERBENACA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}r(we^{2}r)-be^{2}n(ban)-ak(a^{3}k)'a^{3}. An old name for *Verbena officinalis*. [a, 35.]

VERBERGER (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-be^{2}rg'e^{2}r. A concealer. [a, 48.]—**Hodenv'.** See CREMASTER.

VERBESINA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}r(we^{2}r)-be^{2}s(bas)-in(en)'a^{3}. Fr., *verbésine*. Ger., *V.* 1. Crown-beard; a genus of the *Verbesineæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Helianthoideæ*. 2. An old name for *Bidens cernua* and *Bidens tripartita*. [a, 35.]—**V. biflora.** An East Indian species. The root, leaves, and flowers are used as a carminative. [a, 35.]—**V. capitaneja.** The *capitaneja* of the Mexicans; a species used to cure saddle-galls on horses' backs. [B, 121.]—**V. lavenia.** Fr., *herbe de flau*. A species found in southern Asia and in Oceanica. The root, leaves, and flowers are carminative, the leaves are antispasmodic, and the sap is a stimulating sternutatory. [a, 35.]—**V. mutica.** Fr., *verbésine sans barbe*. A Guinea species, applied to gangrenous sores. [a, 35.]—**V. virginica.** Crown-beard; a diaphoretic species found in the United States. [a, 35.]

VERBESSERND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-be^{2}s'se^{2}rnd. See CORRIGENT.

VERBIEGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-beg'un^{2}. See CAMPSIS (1st def.).—**Rückgratsv'.** See SCOLIOSIS.

VERBIGERATION, n. Vu^{5}rb-i^{2}j-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. From *verbigerare*, to talk. Fr., *verbigération*. The repetition by an insane person of words and phrases in the form of a discourse, but without sense or sequence. [a, 18.] Cf. CATATONY.

VERBINDEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd'e^{2}n. See BANDAGING.

VERBINDEND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd'e^{2}nd. See CONNECTIVE and KNITTING (1st def.).

VERBINDER (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd'e^{2}r. See DRESSER.

VERBINDTASCHE (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd'ta^{3}sh-e^{2}. See *Dressing* CASE.

VERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd'un^{2}. See DRESSING (1st def.), KNITTING (2d def.), and SUTURE.—**Gelenkv'.** See ARTICULATION (1st def.).—**Knochenv'.** See SYNOSTOSIS (1st def.).—**V'sast.** See RAMUS *anastomoticus*.—**V'sblatt.** A superficial lamina of white substance in the hippocampus major, prolonged from the gyrus hippocampi. [I, 6 (K).]—**V'sfäden.** 1. See *Achromatic* FIBRILS. 2. Processes connecting prickle-cells. [K.] See *Intercellular* BRIDGES.—**V'sfasern.** Connective or commissural fibres. [K.]—**V'sgefäss.** See RAMUS *anastomoticus*.—**V'skanälchen.** See *Second convoluted* TUBULE.—**V'skraft.** See ATOMICITY and QUANTIVALENCE.

VERBINDUNGSHAUT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd'u^{2}nz-ha^{3}-u^{4}t. A connecting membrane. [a, 48.]—**Untere V.** See MEMBRANA *reuniens inferior*.—**V. des Auges.** See CONJUNCTIVA.

VERBLUTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-blut'un^{2}. 1. Excessive hæmorrhage. [a, 14.] 2. Cessation of bleeding. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

VERBORGEN (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-bo^{2}rg'e^{2}n. See LATENT and RECONDITE.

VERBRENNBAR (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-bre^{2}n'ba^{3}r. See COMBUSTIBLE.

VERBRENNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-bre^{2}n'nun^{2}. See BURN and CAUTERIZATION.

VERDAMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-da^{3}mpf'un^{2}. See EVAPORATION.

VERDAUER (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-da^{3}'u^{4}-e^{2}r. See DIGESTER.

VERDAULICH (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-da^{3}'u^{4}-li^{2}ch^{2}. See DIGESTIBLE.

VERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-da^{3}'u^{4}-un^{2}. See DIGESTION.—**Künstliche V.** See *Artificial* DIGESTION.—**Mundhöhlenv', Mundv'.** See *Oral* DIGESTION.—**V'sbeschwerde.** See DYSPEPSIA.—**V'smittel.** See DIGESTANT.—**V'ssaft.** See CHYLE and *Nutrient* JUICE.—**V'swerk.** See DIGESTION.

VERDERAME (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}rd-ra^{3}m. See SPORISORIUM *maidis*.

VERDERBEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-de^{2}rb'e^{2}n. See DEPRAVATION.

VERDERBLICH (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-de^{2}rb'li^{2}ch^{2}. Deleterious, pernicious.

VERDERBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-de^{2}rbt'hit. See DEPRAVATION.

VERDET (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-da. See VERDIGRIS and RUST (2d def.).

VERDICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-di^{2}ch^{2}t'un^2. See CONCENTRATION, CONDENSATION, and CONSOLIDATION.—**V'smittel.** See ASTRINGENT (3d def.).

VERDICKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-di^{2}k'un^2. Thickening, inspissation, condensation. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Muskelv'.** See MYOPACHYNSIS.—**Nagelv'.** See HYPERONYCHIA.

VERDIGRIS, n. Vu^{6}r'di^2-gri^{2}s. Fr., *vert-de-gris.* Ger., *Grünspan, Spangrün.* See under COPPER *subacetate.* The term is also applied, although less properly, to any green deposit occurring on utensils of copper. Such deposits are usually made up of copper carbonate or copper chloride. [B.]—**Bibasic v., Blue v.** A v. consisting almost wholly of dibasic cupric acetate, but of somewhat varying composition. [B, 2.]—**Common v.** A substance composed of basic cupric acetates. [B, 2.]—**Green v.** A mixture of sesquibasic cupric acetate with small quantities of dibasic and tribasic cupric acetates, sometimes also cuprous acetates and other impurities. [B, 2.]

VERDORBEN (Ger.), adj. Corrupted, tainted. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

VERDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-dra'un^2. See CONTORTION and DISTORTION.

VERDUNKELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-dun^{2}k'e^{2}l-un^2. An obscuration. [a, 14.] See CALIGO.—**V'sapparat.** See EPISCOTISTER.

VERDÜNNEND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-du^{6}n'ne^{2}nd. See ATTENUANT (1st def.) and DILUENT.

VERDÜNNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-du^{6}n'nun^2. See ATTENUATION, DILUTION, and EMACIATION.—**V'smittel.** See DILUENT, n.

VERDUNSTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-dunst'un^2. See EVAPORATION.

VEREINIGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-in'i^{2}g un^2. See ASSOCIATION (2d def.), ARTICULATION, and UNION.—**V'sort.** One of the cerebral commissures. [K.]—**V'spunkt.** See *Commissure* and CORPUS *callosum.*

VEREINIGUNGSHAUT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-in'i^{2}g-u^{2}nz-ha^3-u^{4}t. A uniting membrane.—**Obere V.** See MEMBRANA *reuniens superior.*—**Untere V.** See MEMBRANA *reuniens inferior.*

VEREITERN (Ger.), v. intr. Fe^{2}r-it'e^{2}rn. To suppurate.

VEREITERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-it'e^{2}r-un^2. See SUPPURATION.

VERENGERER (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-e^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-e^{2}r. A constrictor or sphincter muscle. [a, 17.]—**V. der Pupille.** See SPHINCTER *iridis.*—**V. der Rachenmündung.** See GLOSSOPALATINUS (2d def.).

VERENGERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-e^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-un^2. Narrowing, stenosis, contraction, stricture.—**Beckenv'.** See *Pelvic* CONTRACTION.—**Gebärmutterv'.** See METROSTENOSIS.—**Luftröhrenv'.** See LARYNGOSTENOSIS.

VERERBLICH (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-e^{2}rb'li^{2}ch^2. See HEREDITARY.

VERERBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-e^{2}rb'un^2. See HEREDITY.

VERETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}r(we^{2}r)-e^{2}t(at)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *vereri*, to be abashed. See PENIS.

VÉRETTE (Fr.), n. Va-re^{2}t. See VARICELLA.

VÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Va-ru^6. Containing worms. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VERFAHREN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-fa^{3}r'e^{2}n. See OPERATION.

VERFALL (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-fa^{3}l'. See DECAY.

VERFALLENSEIN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-fa^{3}l'le^{2}n-zin. A condition of systemic waste. [a, 34.]

VERFÄLSCHTSEIN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-falsht'zin. See ADULTERATION (2d def.).

VERFÄLSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-falsh'un^2. See ADULTERATION (1st def.)

VERFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-farb'un^2. See DISCOLORATION.—**V. der Augenlider.** See BLEPHARODYSCHRŒA.

VERFAULEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Fe^{2}r-fa^3'u^{4}l-e^{2}n. See DECOMPOSE (2d def.).

VERFETTUNG (Ger.). v. Fe^{2}r-fe^{2}t'tun^2. See *Fatty* DEGENERATION.

VERFLEISCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-flish'un^2. See CARNIFICATION.—**V. der Knochen.** See OSTEOSARCOSIS.

VERFLÜCHTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-flu^{6}ch^{2}t'i^{2}g-un^2. See AERIFICATION and EVAPORATION.

VERFLÜSSIGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-flu^{6}s'si^{2}g-un^2. See FLUIDIFICATION.

VERGÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-gar'un^2. See FERMENTATION.

VERGÄNGLICH (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-gan^2'li^{2}ch^2. See FUGACIOUS.

VERGE (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}rzh. 1. A wand or rod (so used in the names of various plants). [a, 35.] 2. The penis.—**V. féminine.** See CLITORIS.

VERGETURE (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-zh'-tu^{6}r. 1. See VIBEX. 2. One of the reddish linear marks observed on the skin after violent distention. [A, 300.]

VERGIFTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-gi^{2}ft'u^{2}n. See POISONING.—**Wurstv'.** See ALLANTIASIS.

VERGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-gled'e^{2}r-un^2. See SYNARTHROSIS.

VERGRÖSSERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-gru^{6}s'se^{2}r-un^2. Amplification; enlargement.

VERHALTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ha^{3}lt'un^2. Retention, suppression. [A, 521 (a, 17).]

VERHARSCHEN (Ger.), v. intr. Fe^{2}r-ha^{3}rsh'e^{2}n. To form a crust, to cicatrize. [a, 14.]

VERHÄRTET (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-hart'e^{2}t. See INDURATED and SCIRRHOUS.

VERHÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-hart'un^2. See CALLOSITY, INDURATION, and SCIRRHUS.—**Faserhautgewebsv'.** See INOSCLEROMA.—**Krebsartige V.** See SCIRRHOMA.—**Oberflächliche V.** See CALLUS (1st def.).—**Scirrhöse V.** See SCIRRHOMA.—**V. der Krystalllinse.** See *Hard* CATARACT.—**V'sgeschwulst.** See SCIRRHUS.

VERHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-hil'un^2. A healing over.

VERHEIMLICHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-him'li^{2}ch^2-un^2. See CELATION.

VERHOLZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ho^{3}lts'un^2. See LIGNIFICATION.

VERHÖREN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-hu^{6}r'e^{2}n. See COPHOSIS and PARACUSIS.

VERHORNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ho^{2}rn'un^2. See CORNIFICATION.

VERHUNGERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-hu^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-un^2. See STARVATION.

VERINE, n. Ve^{2}r'en. An alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{46}NO_8$, obtained as a decomposition product of veratrine; an amorphous substance melting at about 145° C. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

VERJAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ya^3'u^{4}ch^2-un^2. Putrefaction; an ichorous discharge. [a, 14.]

VERJUICE, n. Vu^{6}r'ju^{2}s. Fr., *verjus.* Ger., *Traubensauer.* See OMPHACIUM.

VERJUS (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-zhu^6. See OMPHACIUM.—**Suc de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. The fermented and filtered juice of unripe grapes mixed, perhaps, with one tenth as much black cherries. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also OMPHACIUM.

VERKALKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ka^{3}lk'un^2. See CALCINATION and *Calcareous* DEGENERATION.

VERKÄSUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-kaz'un^2. See CASEATION.

VERKEHRT (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-kart'. See OBVERSE and INVERTED.

VERKEHRTSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-kart'za-e^{2}n. See METAMORPHOPSIA.

VERKITTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ki^{2}t'tun^2. See OBTURATION.

VERKLEBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-klab'un^2. See OCCLUSION.

VERKNÖCHERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-knu^{6}ch^2'e^{2}r-un^2. See EBURNATION and OSTEOGENESIS.—**Muskelv'.** See SARCOSTOSIS.—**V'skern, V'spunkt.** See CENTRE *of ossification.*

VERKNORPELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-kno^{2}rp'e^{2}l-un^2. See CHONDROGENESIS.

VERKOHLUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-kol'un^2. See CARBONIZATION.

VERKREIDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-krid'un^2. See *Calcareous* DEGENERATION.

VERKRÜMMUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-kru^{6}m'mun^2. See CAMPSIS and SCOLIOSIS.

VERKRÜPPELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-kru^{6}p'pe^{2}l-un^2. A crippling, mutilation. [a, 14.]

VERKRUSTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-krust'un^2. See INCRUSTATION.

VERKÜMMERND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ku^{6}m'me^{2}rnd. See TABESCENT.

VERKÜMMERT (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ku^{6}m'me^{2}rt. Stunted; in botany, abortive. [a, 35.]

VERKÜMMERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ku^{6}m'me^{2}r-un^2. Marasmus, atrophy. [a, 14.]

VERKÜRZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ku^{6}rts'un^2. See CONTRACTION and SHORTENING.—**V. der Ligamenta rotunda Uteri.** See ADVANCEMENT *of the round ligaments.*—**V'srückstand.** The contracture induced in a muscle by excessive exhaustion. [K, 16.]

VERLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-lam'un^2. The condition of becoming lame; lameness. [a, 14.]

VERLANGEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-la^{3}n^2'e^{2}n. Desire, longing.

VERLÄNGERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-la^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-un^2. See ELONGATION.

VERLARVT (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-la^{3}rft'. See MASKED and PERSONATE.

VERLEBERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-lab'e^{2}r-un^2. See HEPATIZATION.

VERLEBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-labt'hit. See DECREPITUDE.

VERLEIMUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-lim'un^2. See AGGLUTINATION.

VERLETZBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-le^{2}ts'ba^{3}r-kit. Vulnerability. [a, 14.]

VERLETZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-le^{2}ts'un^2. See INJURY and LESION.

VERLÖSCHEND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-lu^{6}sh'e^{2}nd. See DELIQUESCENT and EVANESCENT.

VERMEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-mar'un^2. Increase, multiplication, reproduction.

VERMICELLI, n. Vu^{6}rm-i^2-se^{2}l'i^2. A dried dough of a worm-like form made from the flour of a small, hard-grained wheat grown in Italy. [a, 35.]

VERMICIDE, n. Vu^{6}rm'i^2-sid. From *vermis*, a worm, and *cædere*, to slay. Fr., *v.* A medicine that destroys intestinal worms. [a, 48.] Cf. VERMIFUGE.

VERMICULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ve^{2}r-me-ku^6-la^{2}r. See VERMICULAR; as a n., a body having a worm-like appearance or movement. [a, 48.]—**V. supérieure.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.

VERMICULAR, adj. Vu^{6}rm-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *vermicularis* (from *vermiculus*, a little worm). Fr., *vermiculaire, vermiculant.* Ger., *wurmartig.* Worm-like in appearance or in movement. [a, 35.]

VERMIFORM, adj. Vu^{5}rm'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *vermiformis* (from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form). Fr., *vermiforme*. Ger., *wurmförmig*. Worm-shaped, worm-like.

VERMIFUGE, adj. Vu^{5}rm'i^2-fu^{2}j. From *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. Fr., *v*. Ger., *wurmtreibend*. Having the property of expelling intestinal worms.

VERMINATION, n. Vu^{5}rm-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *verminatio* (from *verminare*, to have worms). Fr., *v*. See HELMINTHIASIS.

VERMINOUS, adj. Vu^{5}rm'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *verminosus* (from *vermis*, a worm). Fr., *vermineux*. Due to or having the characters of worms. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

VERMIS (Lat.), n. m. Vu^{5}rm(we^{2}rm)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ver'mis*. Gr., ἕλμινς, ἕλμις. Fr., *v*. 1. A worm or worm-like structure; in the pl., *Vermes*, a group of worm-like animals (a term that has been employed by different taxonomists with great diversity of application, now comparatively little used). [α, 48.] 2. See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—**V. bombycinus** [Arantius]. See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—**V. cerebelli.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—**Vermes cerebri.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**V. cucurbitinus.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**V. digiti.** See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**V. du cervelet latéral** (Fr.). A convoluted projection in the cerebellar hemispheres of some of the lower animals, the termination of the restiform bodies. [I, 35 (K).]—**V. du cervelet médian (ou moyen)** (Fr.). See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—**V. inferior (cerebelli).** Ger., *Unterwurm*. See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**V. inferior posterior.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**V. intermedius.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—**V. intermedius anterior.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**V. intermedius inferior (seu posterior).** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**V. intermedius superior.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Vermes laterales** [Günther]. See *Cerebellar* HEMISPHERES.—**V. major.** One of the cerebellar hemispheres. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. medinensis.** See FILARIA *medinensis*.—**V. superior (cerebelli).** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**V. superior posterior.** See FOLIUM *cacuminis*.—**V. terræ, V. terrestris.** See LUMBRICUS *terrestris*.—**V. vesicularis (eremita).** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ*.—**V. vesicularis socialis.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis*.

VERMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-mi^{2}sh'un^2. See ALLOY and COMPOSITION.

VERMIVORE (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-me-vor. Lit., a worm-eater; a remedy which destroys intestinal parasites and digests them. [Bouchut, "Paris méd."; "Nouv. remèdes"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 19, 1885, p. 336.]

VERMOLKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-mo^{3}lk'un^2. See APORRHOSIS.

VERMONT SPRING, n. Vu^{5}r-mo^{2}nt'. A chalybeate spring in Franklin County, Vermont. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

VERMOUTH, n. Vu^{5}r-muth'. Fr., *v*. Ger., *Wermuth*. A fortified white wine flavored with *Artemisia absinthium* and various other bitter and aromatic substances. [A, 385.]

VERNAL, adj. Vu^{5}r'n'l. Lat., *vernalis*, *vernus* (from *ver*, the spring]. Fr., *printanier*, *v*. Ger., *Frühlings-*. Pertaining to or occurring or appearing in spring. [α, 35.]

VERNARBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-na^{3}rb'un^2. See CICATRIZATION.

VERNATION, n. Vu^{5}rn-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *vernatio* (from *vernare*, to bloom). Fr., *v*. Ger., *Knospenlage*, *Blätterknospenlage*. The arrangement of leaves in the bud. (Many of the terms applied to æstivation are also applicable to v.) [α, 35.]—**Imbricate v.** V. in which the leaves of the bud are applied over each other. [α, 35.]—**Valvate v.** V. in which the leaves, being nearly in a circle at the same level, touch each other by their edges. [α, 35.]

VERNICOSE, adj. Vu^{5}rn'i^{2}k-os. Lat., *vernicosus* (from *vernix*, varnish). Ger., *firnissglänzend*. Shining as if varnished. [α, 35.]

VERNINE, n. Vu^{5}rn'en. A substance, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_4$, obtained from *Trifolium*, *Medicago sativa*, etc., occurring as fine acicular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VERNIS (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-ne. See VARNISH.—**V. caséeux.** See VERNIX *caseosa*.—**V. du Canada.** See RHUS *radicans*.—**V. du Japon.** See RHUS *vernicifera* and AILANTUS *glandulosa*.

VERNIX (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)'i^{2}x. Gen., *ver'nicis*. 1. See VARNISH. 2. The *Thuja articulata*. 3. The genus *Toxicodendron*. [α, 35.]—**Resina v.** See SANDARAC.—**V. caseosa.** Fr., *enduit sébacé*, *vernis caséeux*. Ger., *käsige Schmiere*, *Hautschlacke*, *Fruchtschleim*. A viscid, whitish, fatty material found on the fœtus at birth; a mixture of cast-off epithelium, downy hairs, and the secretion of the sebaceous glands.—**V. sandaraca, V. sicca.** See SANDARAC.

VERNONIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}rn-on'i^2-a^3. From W. *Vernon*, an English botanist. Fr., *vernonie*. Ger., *Vernonie*. Iron-weed; a genus of the *Vernoniaceæ*, or *Vernonieæ* (a division or tribe of the *Compositæ*). [α, 35.]—**V. anthelminthica.** Khatzum (or kinka) oil-plant of the East Indies. The nauseous, bitter seeds, which yield a solid green oil, are diuretic, powerfully anthelminthic, and, according to some, tonic and stomachic, and are used in Malabar for coughs and flatulence. They form a part of a powder used in snake-bites, and, mixed with lime-juice, are used to kill pediculi. The bitter leaves and roots are used externally in rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**V. arborescens.** West Indian fleabane. The flowers and fruits are used in stimulating fomentations, and the leaves as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic. [α, 35.]—**V. chinensis.** A species found in southern Asia; used as a tonic, astringent, pectoral, and emmenagogue. [α, 35.]—**V. cinerea.** An East Indian and tropical African species, used as a tonic and diaphoretic. The root is used as a pectoral and in diarrhœa. The young leaves are eaten. [α, 35.]—**V. leptophylla.** A species found in the Moluccas; used as a tonic, pectoral, and aphrodisiac. [α, 35.]—**V. nigritiana.** A species found in western Africa, where it is called *batiatior*. The root is used as a febrifuge. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May 25, 1888, p. 330 (α, 50).]—**V. noveboracensis.** New York iron-weed, flat-tops. The herb and root are said to be used against snake-bites. [α, 35.]—**V. præalta.** 1. See *V. noveboracensis*. 2. A North American species; considered alexipharmac and used like *V. noveboracensis*. [α, 35.]—**V. Rheedii.** An East Indian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The spicy leaves are diaphoretic, stomachic, etc. [α, 35.]—**V. scabra.** A Brazilian shrub. The leaves and flowers have a vanilla-like odor, and are used in ophthalmia and, together with the young branches, in aromatic baths and fomentations. [α, 35.]

VERNONIN, n. Vu^{5}rn'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$, obtained from *Vernonia nigritiana*, a white hygroscopic powder. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

VERNUS (Lat.), adj. Vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See VERNAL.

VERÖDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-u^{5}d'un^2. Atrophy, obliteration.

VÉROLE (Fr.), n. Va-rol. An eruptive disorder, especially syphilis. [α, 14.]—**Fausse v.** See VARICELLA.—**Grosse v.** See SYPHILIS.—**Petite v.** See SMALL-POX.—**Petite v. de l'esprit.** A poetical term for the reserve, bordering on melancholy, sometimes observed as the result of puberty in girls. [A, 18.]—**V. bâtarde.** See VARICELLA.—**V. bénigne.** See *Benign* SYPHILIS.—**V. d'Amboyne.** See FRAMBŒSIA.—**V. des vaches.** See COW-POX.—**V. galopante, V. grave.** See *Malignant* SYPHILIS.

VÉROLETTE (Fr.), n. Va-ro-le^{2}t. See VARICELLA.

VÉROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Va-ro-lek. See SYPHILITIC.

VERONICA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}r(war)-o^{2}n-ik(ek)'a^3. Perhaps from *verus*, true, and εἰκών, an image. Fr., *véronique*. Ger., *Ehrenpreis*. Cancer-wort, speedwell; a genus of the *Scrophularineæ*. The *Veronicæ* are an order of plants consisting of *V.*, *Pedicularis*, *Polygala*, etc. The *Veroniceæ* are a tribe of the *Scrophulariaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**V. americana.** American brooklime, found in the United States and Canada; formerly used in scurvy and as an alterative. [α. 35.]—**V. anagallis.** Fr., *mouron d'eau*, *petit beccabungue*. Ger., *Wasserehrenpreis*, *Wassergauchheil*. Great water-speedwell, water-pimpernel, faverell; found in Europe, northern Asia, northern Africa, and North America. The fresh herb, *herba anagallidis aquaticæ*, is used as a laxative and the dried herb as a digestive. [α, 35.]—**V. arvensis.** Fr., *velvotte sauvage*. Wall- (or spiked field-, or corn-) speedwell; a European and North American species. The leaves are said to be stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. [α, 35.]—**V. beccabunga.** Fr., *beccabunga* [Fr. Cod.], *beccabungue*, *grand beccabungue*, *cresson de chien*, *laitue* (ou *salade*) *de chouette*. Ger., *Bachbungen*, *Bachbohnen*, *Wasserbungen*, *Quellehrenpreis*, *Wassergauchheil*. Brooklime, horse-well grass, water-pimpernel; a succulent salad plant found in all climates, especially in the temperate regions. The fresh herb, *herba recens beccabungæ* (seu *veronicæ beccabungæ*, seu *veronicæ aquaticæ*, seu *anagallidis aquaticæ*), is used as an antiscorbutic and in chronic diarrhœa. [α, 35.] Cf. *V. americana*.—**V. chamædrys.** Fr., *fausse germandrée*, *pichot-chaîne*, (*veronique*) *chamædrys*, *véronique chênette* (ou *des bois*, ou *des haies*, ou *germandrée*, ou *petit chêne*). Ger., *Gamanderehrenpreis*, *wilder Gamander*, *kleines Gamanderlein*, *Blaumanderle*, *Frauenbiss*. Angel's-eyes, God's-eye, bird's- (or blue-) eyes, blue stars, female fluellen, germander speedwell; a European species. The herb, gathered usually with the flower, was formerly official as *herba chamædris* (seu *chamædrys*, seu *chamædryos*) *spuriæ fœminæ*, and was used like *V. officinalis*. [α, 35.]—**V. latifolia.** See *V. teucrium*.—**V. major., V. mas.** See *V. officinalis*.—**V. montana.** The mountain-speedwell of Europe; similar to *V. chamædrys* in properties. [α, 35.]—**V. officinalis.** Fr., *véronique officinale* (ou *mâle*), *herbe aux ladres*, *thé d'Europe* (ou *du Nord*). Ger., *ächter* (oder *gebräuchlicher*, oder *gemeiner*) *Ehrenpreis*, *Grossbathengel*, *Grundheil*, *europäischer Thee*, *Köhlerkraut*, *Wundkraut*, *Mundkraut*, *Frauenbiss*, *Hühnerraute*, *Heil aller Welt*. European tea, fluellen, common medicinal tea-speedwell, ground-hele; found throughout all (especially temperate) climates. The stem, *herba veronicæ* (seu *veronicæ officinalis* [seu *majoris*, seu *maris*, seu *vulgaris serpentis*], seu *betonicæ albæ* [seu *Pauli*], seu *alsines palustris*), including the leaves and flowers, is astringent and tonic. [α, 35.]—**V. parviflora.** A New Zealand plant furnishing koromiko (*q. v.*).—**V. scutellata.** Fr., *véronique à feuilles linéaires* (ou *à écusson*). The bog- (or marsh-) speedwell of Europe. The stimulant stomachic tops are used like tea. [α. 35.]—**V. spicata.** The spike-flowered speedwell of Europe; used like *V. officinalis*. [α, 35.]—**V. teucrifolia, V. teucrium.** Fr., *véronique à feuilles de germandrée*, *germandrée bâtarde*, *teucride d'Allemagne*, *teucriette*, *véronique des prés*. Ger., *breitblättriger* (oder *edler*, oder *wahrer*) *Gamanderehrenpreis*, *Erdbathengel*, *Erdweirauch*. Hungarian (or saw-leaved) speedwell. The herb, *herba chamædrys* (seu *chamædris*, seu *chamædryos*) *spuriæ maris* (seu *veronicæ teucriifoliæ*), was formerly used like that of *V. officinalis*. [α, 35.]—**V. triphyllos.** Fr., *véronique à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättriger Ehrenpreis*, *blaues Hungerblümchen*, *Händleinkraut*. A European species; formerly used, especially in jaundice, under the name of *herba alsines triphyllæ*. [α, 35.]—**V. virginica.** Culver's physic (or root), great Virginian speedwell; a North American herb. The bitterish, somewhat acrid rhizome is the *leptandra* of the U. S. Ph. In its dried state it is a mild cathartic and is recommended in duodenal indigestion and chronic constipation. The eclectics use it in place of mercurials, though it has but little influence on the liver. The fresh root is a violent purgative and emetic. [α, 35.]—**V. vulgaris serpens.** See *V. officinalis*.

VERORDNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-o^{2}rd'nun^2. See PRESCRIPTION.

VERPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-pfla^{3}nts'un^2. See TRANSPLANTATION.

VERPFLEGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-pflag'un^2. 1. Maintenance. [α, 14.] 2. See NURSING (4th def.).

VERPRASSELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-pra³s'se²l-un². See CREPITATION.

VERPRELLUNG (Ger.), n. Ve²r-pre²l'lun². See CONTUSION (2d def.).

VERPUFFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-puf'fun². See EXPLOSION.

VERQUICKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-kwi²k'un². See AMALGAMATION.

VERRE (Fr.), n. Ve²r. See GLASS (1st and 2d def's).—**Fiel** (ou **Sel**) **de v.** See ANATRON and SEL *de v.*—**V. liquide.** See *Water*-GLASS.

VERRÉE (Fr.), n. Ve²r-ra. A glassful; a measure of 150 grammes (about 5 oz.) of distilled water. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

VERRENKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-re²n²k'un². See SPRAIN.

VERRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-ri²ch²t'un². The function of an organ; also the exercise of that function. [α, 14, 48.]

VERRUCA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²(ru)'ka³. Gr., θύμιον. Fr., *verrue*. Ger., *Warze*. 1. A wart; a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillary layer of the corium and of the epidermis, producing a rounded, flat or acuminated, smooth or rough and horny protuberance of the skin. [G.] 2. A pedunculated wart growing from a mucous surface, such as that of the vulva. [A, 42.] Cf. THYMION (2d def.). 3. In botany, a sessile wart-like elevation. [α, 35.]—**V. andicola.** See VERRUGAS.—**V. ani.** A condyloma in the region of the anus. [G.]—**V. caduca.** A falling or transitory wart; a wart that tends after a short duration to disappear spontaneously. [G.]—**V. cancrosa.** See CANCER *verrucosus*.—**V. carnea, V. carnosa.** See FIBROMA *molluscum* and CONDYLOMA.—**V. congenita.** A congenital wart; a v. appearing at or shortly after birth. Frequently more than one is present, occurring often along the course of a cutaneous nerve (see PAPILLOMA *neuropathicum*). Sometimes it is pigmented and hairy (see NÆVUS *verrucosus*). [G.]—**V. febrilis.** See VARIOLA *verrucosa*.—**V. filiformis.** See ACROCHORDON (2d def?).—**V. follicularis.** Fr., *verrue séborrhéique* (ou *plate de la vieillesse*). Ger., *Sebumwarze* [Hebra], *Comedonenscheibe*. A disease first described by Hebra, consisting in an accumulation of dried horny and sebaceous matter about the orifices of the sebaceous glands upon the surface of the skin, forming circumscribed, dark-colored, rough, wart-like elevations, which, on being removed, show the skin beneath to be intact. [Barthélemy, "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," 1881, No. 3; G, 3, 75.]—**V. formicaria.** Fr., *myrmécie*. Ger., *Ameisenwarze*. A wart developed in the palmar and plantar regions, producing painful itching. [L, 43.]—**V. gallica.** See CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**V. glabra.** A smooth wart, one the surface of which is not broken by clefts. [G.]—**V. gregalis.** A wart of a kind occurring in clusters on the hands or face. They often disappear spontaneously. [G, 11, 17.]—**V. lobosa.** A wart characterized by vertical clefts. [G.]—**V. madida** [Plenck]. See CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**V. mollusca.** See *V. carnea*.—**V. necrogenica.** Ger., *Leichentuberkel*, *Leichenwarze*. Anatomical tubercle; a form of tuberculosis verrucosa cutis occurring on the hands of persons engaged in dissecting the dead bodies of men or animals. There first appears a pustule with an inflamed base, which is succeeded by a tough, warty growth, with a rough, horny surface, often broken by numerous clefts or fissures. It may disappear in time spontaneously or may remain for life. [G.]—**V. non gallica.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum*.—**Verrucæ œsophagi.** A simple elongation of a group of normal papillæ of the œsophageal mucous membrane, with simultaneous thickening of their epithelial covering. [α, 34.]—**Verrucæ palpebrarum, V. pensilis.** See ACROCHORDON (2d def.).—**V. perstans.** A wart that persists for a long time, that does not tend to disappear spontaneously. [G.]—**V. plana.** A wart that has a flattened appearance, and is not much elevated above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**V. plana juvenilis.** Flat warts occurring in young people, affecting usually the backs of the hands or the face. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," ix, 10, p. 471 (G).]—**V. rhagoidea.** A wart with a cleft or fissured surface. [G.]—**V. senilis.** Ger., *Greisenwarze*, *Alterswarze*. A wart occurring on the trunk, face, or extremities of an old person. They are usually discolored, flat, and uneven, and are easily detached, usually leaving a bleeding surface. They differ from ordinary warts chiefly in that the papillæ of the skin are very slightly implicated. [G, 34.]—**V. sessilis.** See *V. plana*.—**V. simplex.** See ACROCHORDON (2d def.) and *V. vulgaris*.—**V. syphilitica.** Condyloma of syphilitic origin. [G.]—**Verrucæ venereæ.** Of Plenck, tubercular syphiloderm of the face with the tubercles in compact clusters. [G.]—**V. vulgaris.** 1. Common or simple wart; a tough, insensitive, more or less elevated growth, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea. Its surface is sometimes smooth, but often rough and split into many divisions by numerous vertical clefts. It is most common in children, and occurs usually on the hands. [G.] 2. Of Alibert, see *V. plana*.

VERRUCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²k(ruk)-a(a³)'ri²-a³. From *verruca*, a wart. Fr., *verrucaire*? Ger., *Warzenflechte*. The typical genus of an order (*Verrucariaceæ*, *Verrucariæ*, *Verrucaridæ*, *Verrucarieæ*, *Verrucariei*, *Verrucarii*, or *Verrucarinæ*) of angeiocarpous lichens, various species of which are often found on medicinal barks; also the *Heliotropium europæum*, *Calendula officinalis*, or *Lapsana communis*. [α, 35.]

VERRUCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²k(ruk)-at(a³t)'u³s-(u⁴s). See VERRUCOSE.

VERRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. Fe²r-ru⁶kt'. Dislocated; mentally deranged. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

VERRÜCKTHEIT (Ger.), n. Fe²r-ru⁶kt'hit. See IDIOCY and INSANITY.—**Hallucinatorische V.** Dementia with hallucinations. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**Originäre V.** See *Original* MONOMANIA.—**Primäre V.** See MONOMANIA.

VERRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-ru⁶k'un². See DISLOCATION.—**Fieberv'.** Febrile delirium. [α, 34.]

VERRUCOSE, VERRUCOUS, adj's. Ve²r'ru²k-os, -u³s. Lat., *verrucosus*. Fr., *verruqueux*. Ger., *verrukös*, *warzig*, *warzenartig*. Warty, of the nature of a wart; attended with or covered with warts or wart-like growths. [G; α, 35.]

VERRUCULOSE, adj. Ve²r-ru²k'u²l-os. Lat., *verruculosus* (from *verrucula*, a little wart). Fr., *verruculeux*. Ger., *kleinwarzig*. Covered with minute warts. [α, 35.]

VERRUE (Fr.), n. Ve²r-ru⁶. See VERRUCA.—**V. charnue.** See FIBROMA *molluscum*.

VERRUGA (Sp.), n. Ve²r-rug'a³. See VERRUCA and VERRUGAS.—**V. andina, V. peruana.** See VERRUGAS.

VERRUGAS (Sp.), n. pl. Ve²r-rug'a³s. An endemic disease resembling frambœsia in its general appearances, which is not known to exist except in Peru, on the Pacific slope of the Andes. Fatigue, debility, and non-acclimation are predisposing causes; neither age, sex, nor race seems to have any influence on the disease, and it attacks animals as well as man. There is a period of incubation of from twenty to forty days, in which malaise, lassitude, depression, and gastric disturbances are present; subsequently there are muscular soreness, arthritic and spinal pain (worse at night), and sometimes muscular spasm, producing torticollis or opisthotonus, etc. A chill initiates a fever (Oroya fever) that is accompanied by a rise of temperature to from 102° to 104° F. (39° to 40° C.), defervescence occurring about midnight. The pulse is soft and compressible, the blood-corpuscles are decreased in number, and there is loss of hæmoglobin. The mind becomes dull, there is effusion into the serous cavities, and, after the twentieth day, there is an eruption on the face, body, limbs, and mucous membranes, of small reddish spots that become papules and eventually form wart-like, sessile tumors usually of about the size of a pea. According to Izguierdo ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xcix, p. 411], they are connective-tissue neoplasms, having a strong resemblance to sarcomata. They are very vascular, and are associated with a peculiar bacillus (see BACILLUS *of verruga peruana*). They eventually desiccate, leaving no scar. Occasionally they attain a diameter of several centimetres, and exhaust the patient by suppuration and hæmorrhage. The eruption may last from a few weeks to several months. Convalescence is slow. [B; α, 34.]—**Frog v.** V.; so called from the resemblance of the eruption to the skin of the frog. [α, 34.]—**Mule v.** V. in mules. [α, 34.]—**Peruvian v.** See *V.*

VERSAILLES (Fr.), n. Ve²r-sa³-el-y'. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

VERSAILLES SPRINGS, n. Vu⁶r-salz'. A place in Brown County, Illinois, where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

VERSAMENTO A BISACCIA (It.), n. Ve²rs-a³-me²nt'o a³ bez-a³t'che-a³. Lit., a saddle-bag effusion. An effusion of blood situated both without and within the dura, from a lesion of a branch of the middle meningeal artery, with simultaneous perforation of the dura. [Ceccherelli, "Gazz. med. ital., Prov. Venete," Apr. 29, 1882, p. 141.]

VERSÄURUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-zoir'un². See ACIDIFICATION.

VERSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-sheb'un². See DISLOCATION and DISPLACEMENT (3d def.).—**Nahtv'.** See *Head-mold* SHOT.—**Zeitv'.** See HETEROCHRONY.

VERSCHIEDENARTIG (Ger.), adj. Fe²r-shed'e²n-a³rt-i²g. See HETEROGENEOUS.

VERSCHIEDENGESTALTET (Ger.), adj. Fe²r-shed'e²n-ge²-sta³lt-e²t. See DIVERSIFORM.

VERSCHLAGEN (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shla³g'e²n. Rheumatism or any other disease (especially of a horse) contracted by sudden cooling after perspiration. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

VERSCHLEIMUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shlim'un². 1. The copious secretion of mucus. 2. The condition of being covered with mucus.

VERSCHLEPPBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shle²p'ba³r-kit. Transportability (*e. g.*, of a contagium). [α, 14.]

VERSCHLIESSMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shles'musk-e²l. See OBTURATOR (1st def.), and SPHINCTER.

VERSCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shles'sun². Occlusion, closure, atresia.

VERSCHLIMMERN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Fe²r-shli²m'me²rn. To make or to become worse. [α, 14.]

VERSCHLIMMERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shli²m'me²r-un². Deterioration. [α, 14.]

VERSCHLINGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shli²n²'un². 1. See DEGLUTITION. 2. An entwining. [α, 14.]

VERSCHLOSSENSEIN (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shlo³s'se²n-zin. Occlusion, closure.

VERSCHLUCKEN (Ger.), n. and v. tr. Fe²r-shluk'e²n. 1. To swallow. 2. As a n., (*a*) hiccough; (*b*) deglutition. [α, 14.]

VERSCHLUCKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shluk'un². See DEGLUTITION.

VERSCHLUSS (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shlus'. See ATRESIA, CLOSURE, and OCCLUSION.

VERSCHMACHTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shma³ch²t'un². Languishing, starving. [α, 14.]

VERSCHMÄLERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shmal'e²r-un². See STENOSIS.

VERSCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shme²lts'un². Fusion, confluence. See also ANKYLOSIS (2d and 3d def's).

VERSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shnid'un². See CASTRATION.

VERSCHNITTENER (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-shni^{2}t'te^{2}n-e^{2}r. See CASTRATUS.

VERSCHORFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-sho^{2}rf'un^2. The formation of scurf. [*a*, 14.]

VERSCHREIBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-shrib'un^2. See PRESCRIPTION.

VERSCHWÄRUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-shwar'un^2. See ULCERATION.

VERSCHWINDEND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-shwi^{2}nd'e^{2}nd. See DELIQUESCENT and EVANESCENT.

VERSCHWITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Fe^{2}r-shwi^{2}ts'e^{2}n. 1. To perspire; to excrete by perspiration. 2. To cease sweating.

VERSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-za'e^{2}n. See HALLUCINATION.

VERSEIFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-zif'un^2. See SAPONIFICATION.

VERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ze^{2}ts'un^2. 1. See ALLOY. 2. See METATHESIS and METASTASIS.

VERSICOLOR (Lat.), adj. Vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-o^{2}r. From *vertere*, to turn, and *color*, color. Fr., *v.* Ger., *verschiedenfarbig.* 1. Variegated. 2. Of corollas, etc., having the sides differing in color. 3. Changing color. [*a*, 35.]

VERSILBERN (Ger.), v. tr. Fe^{2}r-zi^{2}l'b'e^{2}rn. To silver (*q. v.*).

VERSIO (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}r(we^{2}r)'zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *-on'is.* See VERSION.—**V. in clunes.** See *Pelvic* VERSION.

VERSION, n. Vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. Gr., *στροφή.* Lat., *versio* (from *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Wendung* (1st def.), *Lageabweichung* (2d def.). 1. The operation of turning the fœtus in utero so as to change the presenting part materially. 2. A deviation of an organ, especially the uterus, from its natural posture; an inclination.—**Abdominal v.** See *External v.*—**Ano-pelvic v.** Of Cazeaux and Guéniot, a method of pelvic v., recommended in difficult cases, in which the child is seized by the pubic arch or the tip of the coccyx, a finger being hooked into the mother's rectum for the purpose. [A, 15.]—**Bipolar v.** Turning by acting upon both poles of the fœtus. See also *Combined external and internal v.*—**Busch's cephalic v.** See under METHOD.—**Cephalic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the cephalic pole engages. [A, 24.]—**Cephalic v.** Syn.: *head-turning, rectification* (applied to a mere change of position). Turning so as to cause the head to present.—**Combined (external and internal) v.** Fr., *v. par manœuvres internes et externes combinées* (ou *combinée*, ou *bipolaire*, ou *mixte*). Ger., *combinirte äussere und innere Wendung.* Of J. B. Hicks, a variety of bipolar v.; only two or three fingers are introduced into the uterus, and with them the presenting pole is pushed away from the brim of the pelvis while the other hand, applied to the abdominal wall, presses or slides the opposite pole down into the pelvic inlet.—**D'Outrepont's cephalic v.** See *D'Outrepont's* METHOD *of cephalic v.*—**External v.** Fr., *v. par manœuvres externes.* Ger., *Wendung durch äussere Handgriffe.* V. by external manipulation solely.—**Forced v.** See ACCOUCHEMENT *forcé.*—**French method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is first directed to the breech as a guide, and then follows down between the thighs to the feet. [A, 61.] Cf. *German method of v.*—**German method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is carried up on the abdominal aspect of the fœtus directly to the feet. [A, 61.] Cf. *French method of v.*—**Hicks's method of v.** See *Combined v.*—**Internal v.** Fr., *v. par manœuvres internes.* Ger., *Wendung durch innere Handgriffe.* V. with the hand carried into the uterus.—**Mixed v.** See *Combined v.*—**Pelvic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the pelvic pole engages. [A, 24.]—**Pelvic v.** Fr., *v. pelvienne.* Ger., *Wendung auf den Steiss.* Turning by the breech; v. by the pelvic pole.—**Podalic v.** Lat., *in pedes versio.* Fr., *v. podalique.* Ger., *Wendung auf die Füsse.* Turning by the feet.—**Spontaneous v.** Ger., *Selbstwendung.* The process by which a transverse presentation of the fœtus is converted by the powers of nature into a presentation of one or the other pole. See also *Cephalic spontaneous v.*, *Pelvic spontaneous v.*, and *Spontaneous* EVOLUTION.—**Two-finger v.** V. by the introduction of two fingers within the uterus.—**V. by the breech.** Fr., *v. sur le siége.* See *Pelvic v.*—**V. by the head.** See *Cephalic v.*—**V. monopode** (Fr.), **V. on one leg.** Podalic v. in which only one foot is brought down.

VERSPRECHEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-spre^{2}ch^2'e^{2}n. See HETEROLALIA.

VERSPRINGEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-spri^{2}n^2'e^{2}n. See SPRAIN.

VERSTAND (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-sta^{3}nd'. Sense, meaning; intelligence, wit; understanding, intellect. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]—**V'esberaubung.** See DEMENTIA.—**V'eskrankheit.** See INSANITY.—**V'esschwäche.** See DYSNUSIA.—**V'esstörung.** Any intellectual disorder. [*a*, 34.]—**V'essinne.** See *Intellectual* SENSES.—**V'esverwirrung.** See PARANŒA.

VERSTÄRKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-stark'un^2. See CONCENTRATION, EXACERBATION, and INTENSITY.

VERSTARRUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-sta^{3}r'run^2. Stiffness, numbness. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]

VERSTAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-sta^3'u^{4}ch^2-un^2. See SPRAIN.

VERSTEINERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-stin'e^{2}r-un^2. See *Calcareous* DEGENERATION and PETRIFACTION.

VERSTOPFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-sto^{2}pf'un^2. See ASTRICTION, CONSTIPATION, OBSTIPATION, and OBSTRUCTION.—**Albuminöse V.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**Leibesv'.** See CONSTIPATION and OBSTIPATION.—**V'smuskel.** See under OBTURATOR (1st def.).

VERSTOPFUNGSBAND (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-sto^{2}pf'un^{2}z-ba^{3}nd. See *Obturator* LIGAMENT.—**Aeusseres V.** See *Posterior occipito-atlantal* LIGAMENT.

VERSTREICHEN (Ger.), **VERSTREICHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Fe^{2}r-strich^2'e^{2}n, -un^2. The act of spreading out. [*a*, 14.]—**V. der Vaginalportion.** The shortening of the canal of the cervix uteri formerly supposed to take place during pregnancy.

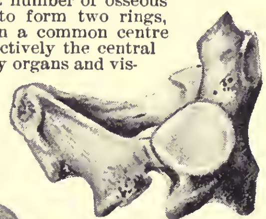
VERSTÜMMELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-stu^{6}m'me^{2}l-un^2. See MUTILATION.

VERSTUMMUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-stum'mun^2. See APHONIA.

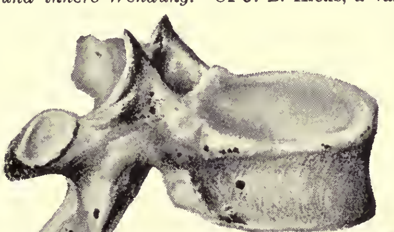
VERSUCH (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-zuch^2. See ASSAY, n., and EXPERIMENT.—**Klopfv'.** See AUSCULTATION.

VERT-DE-GRIS (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-d'-gre. See COPPER *subacetate.*

VERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)'e^{2}b-ra^3. From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *σφόνδυλος, σπόνδυλος.* Fr., *vertèbre.* Ger., *Wirbel.* 1. One of the osseous segments of which the "skeleton proper" is made up. It consists typically of a number of osseous pieces definitely arranged so as to form two rings, a dorsal and a ventral, meeting in a common centre (the centrum), which inclose respectively the central nervous system and the circulatory organs and viscera, and are known as the neural and hæmal arches (*q. v.*). 2. As commonly used, one of the separate pieces which make up the vertebral column. [L.]—**Amphicœlous v.** [Huxley]. A v. of which the body is concave both before and behind. Cf. *Procœlous v.* and *Opisthocœlous v.*—**Basilar v.** The last lumbar v.—**Caudal vertebræ.** 1. The vertebræ of the tail. [L. 41 (*a*, 14).] 2. In man, see *Coccygeal vertebræ.*—**Cephalic vertebræ.** Ger., *Kopfwirbel.* The bones of the skull considered as vertebral in type. Some writers restrict the term to such of the cranial bones as are developed from primordial cartilage, excluding those of intra-membranous formation. Cf. *Cranial vertebræ.*—**Cervical vertebræ.** The anterior or superior seven of the vertebræ, the two nearest the skull being termed the atlas and axis. They have the transverse processes perforated for the vertebral artery, the spinous process short and bifid and the lumen of the neural arch somewhat triangular and larger than in the dorsal or lumbar vertebræ. [L.]—**Coccygeal vertebræ.** Ger., *Steisswirbel.* Syn.: *caudal vertebræ.* The vertebræ of the coccygeal region. They are rudimentary, commonly four in number, sometimes five, seldom three.—**Cranial vertebræ.** Ger., *Schädelwirbel.* Vertebræ whose component parts consist of cranial bones and the osseous and cartilaginous appendages of the skull. The theory of their existence was advanced by Goethe and Oken and elaborated by Cuvier and Sir Richard Owen. Their homology with true vertebræ is no longer accepted on embryological evidence. [L.]—**Dorsal vertebræ.** The vertebræ, twelve in number, with which the ribs articulate. They are especially characterized by articular surfaces for the ribs, downward-sloping spinous processes, and a small circular lumen of the neural arch. [L.]—**False vertebræ.** The fused segments of the coccyx and the sacrum.



THE AXIS, VIEWED LATERALLY.

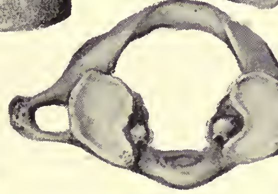


A DORSAL VERTEBRA.

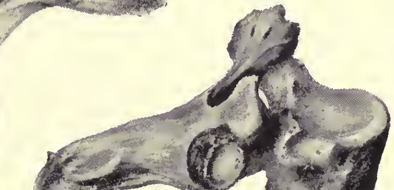




THE ATLAS, VIEWED LATERALLY.

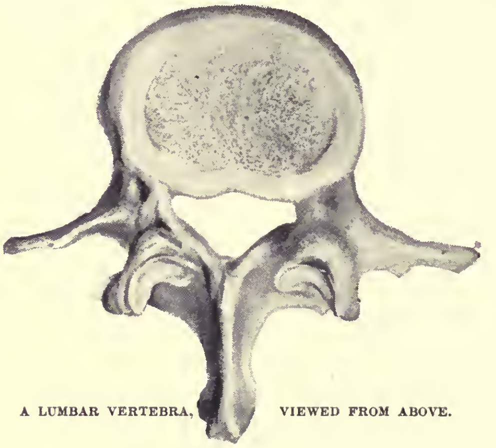


THE ATLAS, VIEWED FROM ABOVE.



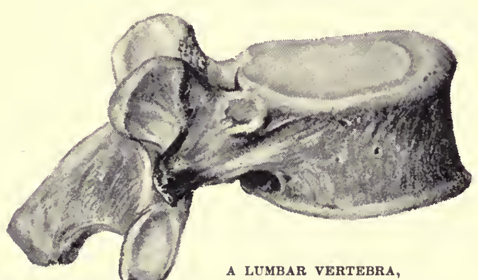
Viewed from above. Viewed laterally.
THE SEVENTH CERVICAL VERTEBRA.

[L.]—**First cervical v.** See Atlas.—**Fixed vertebræ.** See *False vertebræ.*—**Fronto v., Fronto-mandibular v.** A cranial v. having the body of the presphenoid as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the presphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, and frontal bones, and its hæmal arch consisting of the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones. [L, 27.]—**Lumbar vertebræ.** Ger., *Lendenwirbel.* The five vertebræ which lie above or anterior to the sacrum. They lack costal articular surfaces, and the transverse diameters of their bodies is greater than the antero-posterior. —**Movable vertebræ.** See *True vertebræ.*—**Nasal v., Naso-turbinal v.** A cranial v. with its vomer as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the ethmoid and nasal bones, and its hæmal arch of the turbinate bones. [L, 13.]—**Occipital v., Occipito-hyoidal**



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA, VIEWED FROM ABOVE.

v. The basilar process of the occipital bone (centrum), the lateral and anterior portions of the same bone and the mastoid walls of the tympanum (neural arch), and the scapulæ, clavicles, and hyoid bones (hæmal arch). [L, 13.]—**Opisthocœlous v.** [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave behind. Cf. *Procœlous v.* and *Amphicœlous v.*—**Parietal v., Parieto-maxillary v.** A cranial v. having the body of the basisphenoid bone as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones, and its hæmal arch of the inferior maxilla. [L, 13, 27.]—**Pelvic vertebræ.** See *Sacral vertebræ.*—**Primitive v., Primordial vertebræ.** See *Mesoblastic* somites.—**Procœlous v.** [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave in front. Cf. *Amphicœlous v.* and *Opisthocœlous v.*—**Sacral vertebræ.** Fr., *vertèbres*



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA, VIEWED LATERALLY.

sacrées. Ger., *Kreuzbeinwirbel.* The segments, five in number, which in adult life fuse to form the sacrum. [L.]—**Spheno-frontal v.** See *Fronto-v.*—**Thoracic vertebræ.** Ger., *Brustwirbel.* See *Dorsal vertebræ.*—**Tricuspid v.** The sixth cervical v. in lower animals. [L, 13.]—**True vertebræ.** Ger., *wahre Wirbel.* The vertebræ which are not fused in adult life, *i. e.*, the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar. [L.]—**United vertebræ.** See *False vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ abdominales** (seu **abdominis**). See *Lumbar vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ caudales.** See *Caudal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ cervicis.** See *Cervical vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ coccygeales.** See *Coccygeal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ colli.** See *Cervical vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ interscapulii** [Vesalius]. See *Dorsal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ lumbales** (seu **lumborum**). See *Lumbar vertebræ.*—**V. magna** [Realdus]. See Atlas.—**V. prominens.** The seventh cervical v.; so called on account of the prominence of its spinous process. [C.]—**Vertebræ spuriæ** (**ossis sacri**). See *False vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ thoracicæ** (seu **thoracis**). See *Dorsal vertebræ.*—**Vertebræ veræ.** See *True vertebræ.*

VERTEBRAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt'e^2-br'l. Lat., *vertebralis.* Fr., *vertébral.* Ger., *wirbelig.* 1. Pertaining to a vertebra. 2. Having vertebræ, vertebrate. [C.]

VETEBRARTERIAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt-e^{2}b-ra^{3}rt-e'ri^2-'l. Pertaining to the vertebral arteries or veins. [L, 153.]

VERTEBRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-e^{2}b-rat(ra^{3}t)'a^3. From *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *vertébrés.* Ger., *Wirbelthiere.* 1. Animals having a backbone, or spinal column. They are distinguished by a partition, shown in a transverse or vertical section, completely separating the body into two cavities: the dorsal (containing the cerebro-spinal nervous system), and the ventral (containing the heart, alimentary canal, and ordinarily the sympathetic nervous system). The *V.* are divided into three primary groups: *Ichthyopsida* (fishes and amphibians), *Sauropsida* (reptiles and birds), and *Mammalia.* Haeckel proposes the division into *Leptocardia* and *Pachycardia.* [L, 12.] 2. A phylum of the animal kingdom characterized by a notochord, pharyngeal clefts, and a dorsal median nerve tract, derived from the epiblast, beneath the surface of the body and usually tubular. It includes the *Craniata, Cephalochorda, Unichorda,* and *Hemichorda.* [L, 121.]

VERTEBRATE, adj. Vu^{5}rt'e^{2}b-rat. Lat., *vertebratus, vertebralis.* Fr., *vertébré, vertébral.* Ger., *wirbelartig, gewirbelt.* 1. Pertaining to a vertebra; having vertebræ; as a n., a v. animal. [C.] 2. In botany, (*a*) see Lomentaceous; (*b*) having the blade connected with the petiole by a joint (said of a leaf). [*a*, 35.]

VERTEBRO-BASILAR, adj. Vu^{5}rt'e^{2}b-ro-ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Pertaining to the vertebræ and the lower portion of the skull, especially the basilar bone or process. [L.]

VERTEBRO-CHONDRAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt''e^{2}b-ro-kond'r'l. Connecting the vertebræ and the costal cartilages. [L.]

VERTEBRO-COSTAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt''e^{2}b-ro-ko^{2}s't'l. Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and the vertebræ. [L.]

VERTÉBRO-CRÂNIEN (Fr.), adj. Ve^{2}r-ta-bro-kra^3-ne-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to or connecting the spinal column and the skull. [A, 385 (*a*, 48).]

VERTEBRODIDYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-e^{2}b-ro(ro^3)-di^2-di^{2}m(du^{5}m)'i^2-a^3. From *vertebra* (*q. v.*), and δίδυμος, double. A double monstrosity in which the individuals are united by the vertebræ. [*a*, 34.]

VERTEBRO-FEMORAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt''e^{2}b-ro-fe^{2}m'o^2-r'l. Pertaining to the vertebral column and the femur. [L.]

VERTEBRO-ILIAC, adj. Vu^{5}rt''e^{2}b-ro-i^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *vertebro-iliacus.* Fr., *vertébro-iliaque.* Pertaining to the vertebræ and the ilium. [C.]

VERTEBRUM [Zerbis] (Lat.), n. n. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)'e^{2}b-ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). The head of the femur. [L, 349.]

VERTEX (Lat.), n. m. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)'e^{2}x. Gen., *vert'icis.* From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., κορυφή. Fr., *sommet.* Ger., *Scheitel.* 1. The crown of the head; a somewhat indefinite area of the head that is highest when the subject is in the erect posture. Obstetrical writers vary in the meaning they attach to the term, some applying it to the anterior fontanelle, others to the posterior fontanelle, others to a point a little in front of the posterior fontanelle, others to a point midway between the two fontanelles, and others to the whole portion of the head between them. The last-mentioned sense of the term is generally recognized by writers of the present day. [A, 60.] 2. The apex of an organ. [*a*, 35.]—**V. cranii.** See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. cubiti.** See Olecranon.—**V. of the bladder.** Ger., *Blasenscheitel, Blasengipfel.* The portion of the urinary bladder at the upper extremity of its longest axis (when distended). [L.]—**V. palpitans.** See Fontanelle (1st def.).

VERTIBULUM (Lat.), n. m. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-i^{2}b'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *vertere*, to turn. See *Articular* head and Trephine.

VERTICAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt'i^2-k'l. Lat., *verticalis* (from *vertex* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *v.* Ger., *vertikal, scheitelrecht.* Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [*a*, 48.]

VERTICIL, n. Vu^{5}rt'i^2-si^{2}l. Lat., *verticillus* (dim. of *vertex*, a whirlpool). Fr., *verticille.* Ger., *Quirl, Wirtel.* A circle of leaves or other parts lying in the same horizontal plane around an axis. [*a*, 35.]—**Dimidiate v.** Ger., *Halbwirtel, Halbquirl.* A whorl in which the parts are so inclined toward one side of the axis or so spread out as to seem to surround only half the axis. [*a*, 35.]

VERTICILLASTER, n. Vu^{5}rt-i^{2}s-i^{2}l-a^{2}st'u^{5}r. Lat., *verticillastrum* (from *verticillus*, a verticil, and *aster*, a star). Fr., *verticillastre.* A spurious verticil, one of the pairs of cymes in the axils of the opposite leaves of *Mentha*, etc. [*a*, 35.]

VERTICILLATE, adj. Vu^{5}rt-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-at. Lat., *verticillatus, verticillaris* (from *verticillus*, a whirl). Fr., *verticillé.* Ger., *quirlich, wirtelig.* Whorled, arranged in a whorl or whorls; of leaves, having the verticil composed of three whorls. The *Verticillatæ* are an order of plants corresponding to the *Labiatæ.* [*a*, 35.]

VERTICILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^{2}l'li^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *verticillus*, a whirl. A genus of *Fungi.* [*a*, 35.]—**V. candelabrum.** A species occurring on rotten wood. Its micrococcus form was said by Tschamer to occur in the blood, urine, fæces, epithelial cells, and mucus of scarlet-fever patients. ["Ctrlbl. f. Kinderheilk.," 1879, no. 23; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, 13, p. 381 (B).]—**V. cylindrosporum.** A species forming colorless threads often overgrowing *Claviceps purpurea.* [*a*, 35.]

VERTICILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From *vertere*, to turn. See Tourniquet.

VERTICO-MENTAL, adj. Vu^{5}rt''i^{2}k-o-me^{2}n't'l. Pertaining to the vertex and the chin. [L, 125.]

VERTICO-TRANSVERSE, adj. Vu^{5}rt''i^{2}k-o-tra^{2}ns-vu^{5}rs'. 1. Transverse and passing through the vertex of the skull. 2. Vertical and transverse at the same time (said of the perpendicular transverse plane or section of a body). [L.]

VERTICULA (Lat.), **VERTICULUM** (Lat.), **VERTICULUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *vertere*, to turn. 1. See Joint and Articulation. 2. See Vertebra.

VERTIEFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tef'un^2. A cavity, a recess. [*a*, 14.]

VERTIGE (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-tezh. See VERTIGO.—**V. de Ménière.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**V. marin.** See SEASICKNESS.—**V. paralysant.** See *Gerlier's* DISEASE.—**V. stomacal.** See *Gastric* VERTIGO.

VERTIGINOUS, adj. Vu^{5}rt-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *vertiginosus.* Fr., *vertigineux.* Ger., *schwindelig, schwindelsüchtig.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, subject to, or affected with vertigo. [D.]

VERTIGO (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-ig(eg)'o; in Eng., vu^{5}rt'i^{2}g-o. Gen., *-ig'inis.* From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *δῖνος.* Fr., *vertige.* Ger., *Schwindel.* 1. Any movement or sense of movement, either in the individual himself or in external objects, that involves a real or seeming defect in the equilibrium of the body and is associated with more or less disturbance of consciousness. [α, 34.] 2. Of Rhazes, see COCHLEA (4th def.).—**Arterio-sclerotic v.** V. due to impaired brain nutrition in consequence of arterio-sclerosis of the cerebral vessels. [α, 34.]—**Auditory v., Aural v., Auricular v.** Ger., *Ohrenschwindel.* See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**Bilious v.** Of C. L. Dana, v. due to self-intoxication from hepatic torpidity. [α, 34.]—**Cerebral v.** Ger., *Kopfschwindel.* V. entirely due to cerebral disorder. [D, 47.]—**Epileptic v.** A vertiginous or quasi-vertiginous condition assumed in one of the forms of epilepsy. [D, 35.]—**Essential v.** Of Gowers, v. that is caused by some unrecognizable morbid state. [α, 34.]—**Gastric v.** Lat., *v. a stomacho læso.* Fr., *vertige stomacal.* Ger., *Magenschwindel.* V. caused by disorder of the stomach. [α, 34.]—**Greenland fisherman's v.** An hallucination occurring to an Eskimo fisherman when he finds himself alone in his boat with no land and no other boat in sight, in which he believes his boat has lost its balance so that he rushes from one end of it to the other to restore the equilibrium. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 30, 1887, p. 131 (α, 34).]—**Horizontal v.** V. which appears when the patient reclines, and ceases when he assumes the erect posture. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Intestinal v.** V. due to some intestinal disturbance. [α, 34.]—**Labyrinthine v.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**Laryngeal v.** A mild v. that begins with a short cough followed by a laryngeal spasm, limited convulsive movements, and transitory syncope. [α, 34.]—**Lateral v.** V. appearing while the patient is walking along by the side of some structure (*e. g.*, a fence) made up of similar parts. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**Lithæmic v.** Of C. L. Dana, paroxysmal v. due to lithæmia. [α, 34.]—**Mechanical v.** V. produced by the movements of a ship, steam-car, elevator, or other rapidly moving objects. [α, 34.]—**Ménière's v.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**Mental v.** V. caused by some mental disturbance. [α, 34.]—**Migrainous v.** Of Gowers, v. occurring either as part of an attack or as an occasional symptom of migraine. [α, 34.]—**Neurasthenic v., Neurotic v.** Subjective v. due to exhausted or irritated nerve-centres. [α, 34.]—**Nocturnal v.** A sensation of falling felt shortly after going to sleep.—**Objective v.** V. in which external objects seem to whirl around. [α, 34.]—**Ocular v., Ophthalmic v., Optical v., Optic v.** Ger., *Augenschwindel, Gesichtsschwindel.* Of Abadie, a variety of v. accompanied by severe pain in the back of the neck, inability to elevate the pupils more than two or three millimetres above the horizontal plane, and a feeling as of falling backward. It is secondary to disorder of the ocular muscles. [F.]—**Otopathic v.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**Rotatory v.** V. produced by rapid rotation of the body or by looking at rotating objects. [α, 34.]—**Stomachal v.** See *Gastric v.*—**Subjective v.** V. in which the person affected seems to himself to move. [α, 34.]—**Vertical v.** V. caused by looking upward to or downward from an elevation. [L, 88 (α, 50).]—**V. ab aure (læsa).** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**V. a stomacho læso.** See *Gastric v.*—**V. auditiva miasmatica.** Of Longhi, aural v. occurring periodically at regular intervals among patients in the marshy districts of Upper Italy. [F, 3.]—**V. of the kajak.** See *Greenland fisherman's v.*—**V. tenebricosa.** See SCOTODINIA.—**V. titubans, V. vacillans.** V. with a sensation as of falling forward or backward. [L, 87 (α, 50).]

VERTILGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ti^{2}lg'un^2. See EXTIRPATION.

VERTRETUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tre^{2}t'un^2. A dislocation or sprain (of the foot). [A, 450 (α, 17).]

VERTROCKNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tro^{2}k'nun^2. See XEROSIS.

VERUGAS, n. Ve^{2}r-ug'a^{3}s. See VERRUGAS.

VERUMONTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ver(we^{2}r)-u^2(u)-mo^{2}nt-an-(a^{3}n)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CAPUT *gallinaginis.*

VERUNSTALTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-un'sta^{3}lt-un^2. Disfigurement, deformity. [α, 14.]

VERVAIN, VERVEIN, n's. Vu^{5}r'van. 1. See VERBENA and VERBENA *officinalis.* 2. See STACHYTARPHETA *jamaicensis.*

VERVEINE (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}r-ve^{2}n. See VERBENA; of the Fr. Cod., see VERBENA *officinalis.*—**V. odorante** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Aloysia citriodora* or its leaves. [B, 95 (α, 38); α, 35.]—**V. officinale.** 1. See VERBENA *officinalis.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering plant (leaves [Sp. Ph.]) of *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]

VERWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-va^{3}ch^{2}s'e^{2}n. 1. See ADHERENT and CONNATE (2d def.). 2. Grown crooked, hunch-backed. [A, 450 (α, 17).]

VERWACHSUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-va^{3}ch^{2}s'un^2. Adhesion, agglutination, coalescence.—**V'sbrücke** [Uskow]. See SÆPTUM *transversum.*

VERWAHRMITTEL (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-va^{3}r'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A prophylactic remedy. [α, 14.]

VERWANDLUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-va^{3}nd'lun^2. Transformation, metamorphosis. [α, 14.]

VERWANDTSCHAFT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-va^{3}nt'sha^{3}ft. See AFFINITY.

VERWECHSELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ve^{2}ch^{2}s'e^{2}l-un^2. Permutation. [α, 14.]

VERWELKEND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-ve^{2}lk'e^{2}nd. See MARCESCENT.

VERWERFEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-ve^{2}rf'e^{2}n. Abortion (in lower animals only). [α, 14.]

VERWESUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-vaz'un^2. See PUTREFACTION.

VERWIRRTHEIT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-vert'hit. See HALLUCINATION.

VERWITTERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-vi^{2}t'te^{2}r-un^2. Decay, etc., resulting from exposure to the weather. [α, 14.]

VERWUNDBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-vund'ba^{3}r-kit. Vulnerability. [α, 14.]

VERWUNDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-vund'un^2. A wounding, a wound. [α, 14.]

VERZEHREND (Ger.), adj. Fe^{2}r-tsar'e^{2}nd. Consuming, consumptive. [α, 14.]

VERZERRTSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tse^{2}rt'za-e^{2}n. Distorted vision. [L, 57 (α, 14).] See METAMORPHOPSIA.

VERZERRUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tse^{2}r'run^2. Distortion by external force, a sprain. [α, 14.]

VERZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tse'un^2. Distortion by displacement. [A, 450 (α, 17).]

VERZUCKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tsuk'un^2. See CONVULSION.

VERZÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tsu^{6}k'un^2. Ecstasy, delirium. [α, 14.]

VERZWEIGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^{2}r-tswig'un^2. See DIVARICATION and RAMIFICATION.

VESANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}s(was)-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From *vesanus*, insane. Fr., *vésanie.* See INSANITY.—**Primary intellectual v.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum.*—**V. abortiva.** An abortive insanity. [α, 34.]—**V. acuta.** Of Kahlbaum, see *Febrile* DELIRIUM.—**V. in puerpera.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**V. paralytica progressiva.** Progressive paralytic insanity. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva circularis.** Of Fabre, a recurrent form of general paresis. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva divergens.** Of Kahlbaum, general paresis with occasional lucid intervals in the early part of the disease. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva maniacalis.** Progressive paralytic insanity with access of fury. [L, 57 (α, 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva melancholica.** Progressive paralytic insanity with melancholic symptoms. [α, 34.]—**V. paralytica progressiva rapida.** See *Galloping* PARALYSIS.—**V. paralytica progressiva stuporosa (seu stupida).** Progressive paralytic insanity in which the patient is generally in a state of stupor. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. progressiva simplex.** Of Kahlbaum, primary paralytic dementia. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. typica completa circularis.** Recurrent typical insanity. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. typica incompleta.** Periodic insanity with variable symptoms. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. typica katatonica.** See CATATONIA.—**V. typica legitima incompleta.** Transitory insanity. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. typica legitima sæviens.** Acute insanity, generally followed by death. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**V. typica vera.** Typical insanity without stuporous accidents. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

VESANICUS (Lat.), **VESANUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ve^{2}s(was)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -an(a^{3}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ve-*, not, and *sanus*, sane. Fr., *vesanique.* See INSANE.

VESCE (Fr.), n. Ve^{2}s. See VICIA.

VESCUS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}sk(we^{2}sk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, small, thin, weak. [α, 35.]

VESICA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}s(was)-ik(ek)'a^3. Gr., *κύστις.* Fr., *vessie.* Ger., *Blase.* 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**V. bilearia.** See *Gall*-BLADDER.—**V. bipartita.** A more or less incomplete division of the urinary bladder into two parts by the shortening of a band of the longitudinal muscular fibres. [L.]—**V. bovina** [Finn. Ph.]. The bladder of the ox blown up and dried. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. cordis.** See PERICARDIUM.—**V. fellea, V. fellis.** See *Gall*-BLADDER.—**V. natatoria.** See *Swim*-BLADDER.—**V. prostatica.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**V. saccata.** See *Sacculated* BLADDER.—**V. urinæ, V. urinaria.** See *Urinary* BLADDER.

VESICAL, adj. Ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. Lat., *vesicalis.* Fr., *vésical.* Pertaining to the bladder. [C.]

VESICALIS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}s(was)-i^{2}k(ek)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *vesica*, the bladder. Vesical; as a n. m., see COMPRESSOR *prostatæ*; as a n. f., a vesical artery. [α, 48.]—**V. suprema.** Ger., *vierte Blasenarterie.* Of Hyrtl, a fourth vesical artery found during the patency of the funicular portion of the umbilical artery. [A, 19.]

VESICANT, adj. Ve^{2}s'i^2-k'nt. Lat., *vesicans* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicant.* Ger., *blasenziehend.* Producing vesication; as a n. (Ger., *Blasenzieher*), a v. substance.

VESICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}s(was)-i^{2}k(ek)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. From *vesica*, the bladder. Fr., *vésicaire.* 1. Of Crantz, a section of the genus *Trifolium.* 2. Of Lamarck, a genus of the *Cruciferæ.* 3. An old name for the *Physalis alkekengi* and *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [α, 35.] 4. Of Schranck, a genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [L, 16.]—**V. granulosa.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis.*—**V. hygroma, V. lobata (suilla), V. orbicularis.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ.*—**V. socialis.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*

VESICARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve^{2}s(was)-i^{2}k(ek)-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *vesica*, a bladder. See OVARY.

VESICATION, n. Ve^{2}s-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *vesicatio* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésication.* Ger., *Blasenziehen* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of raising a blister. 2. The formation of a blister.

VÉSICATOIRE (Fr.), n. Vaz-ek-a^3-twa^{3}r. See BLISTER (2d def.).—**V. ambulant.** See *Flying* BLISTER.—**V. ammoniacal.** See POMMADE *de Goudret.*—**V. camphré** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *camphoratum.*—**V. de Janin.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *irritans.*

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

VESICATORY, adj. Ve^{2}s'i^{2}k-a^{2}t-or-i^2. Lat., *vesicatorius*. See VESICANT.

VESICLE, n. Ve^{2}s'i^2-k'l. Gr., κυτός. Lat., *vesicula* (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicule*. Ger., *Bläschen, Blase*. 1. A little sac or cyst; in histology, a minute solid or semisolid mass (*e. g.*, a cell or nucleus) inclosed by a membrane. [J.] 2. A lesion of the skin or mucous membrane formed by a collection of clear liquid within or beneath the epithelium, causing a small, circumscribed elevation of the surface. Cf. BLEB, BULLA, and POCK. 3. In botany, (*a*) a cell of vegetable tissue; (*b*) an air-cavity or little bladder (*e. g.*, one of the air-bladders in many *Fucaceæ*, which render the branches buoyant); and (*c*) a spore-v. [a, 35.]—**Adipose v.** See *Fat*-CELL.—**Air v.** 1. See *Air*-LACUNULE. 2. See *Air*-CELL (1st def.) and ALVEOLUS (2d def.). 3. See *V.* (3d def. [*b*]).—**Air v's of the lungs.** See *Air v.* (2d def.).—**Allantoic v.** The internal, epithelial portion of the allantois.—**Anterior cephalic** (or **cerebral,** or **encephalic**) **v.** Ger., *vordere Hirnblase*. A thin-walled cavity formed by the closing in of the dorsal laminæ over the cephalic extremity of the primitive groove of the embryo and a subsequent transverse constriction at about the extremity of the notochord. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, pineal gland, pituitary body, corpus callosum, cerebral peduncles, fornix, and lateral and third ventricles. Subsequently it is divided by an antero-posterior cleft, which finally becomes the longitudinal fissure. [L.]—**Antipodal v.** See *Antipodal* CELL.—**Aschersonian v's.** V's formed by shaking fluid fat and fluid albumin together, the latter forming a kind of investment or membrane for the minute globules of the fat. [J.] See also *Haptogenous* MEMBRANE.—**Auditory v.** See *Otic v.*—**Blastodermic v.** See BLASTULA.—**Blood v's.** Blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Cerebral v's.** See *Encephalic v's.*—**Contractile v.** 1. An expansion of the lower end of the excretory canal of some of the *Distomidæ*. [L, 16.] 2. See *Contractile* VACUOLE.—**Directing v.** See *Directing* GLOBULE.—**Embryonal v., Embryonic v.** Ger., *Keimschlauch*. See *Embryonic* CELL (4th def.).—**Encephalic v's.** Lat., *vesicula cephalica*. Ger., *Hirnbläschen*. The three compartments into which the anterior extremity of the primitive medullary tube is divided at an early period in fœtal life. Other secondary v's spring from the primary one, from which are formed the organs of sense. [I, 15 (K).]—**Erythroid v.** Fr., *vésicule erythroïde*. Of Pockel, a vesicular structure described as constituting one of the elements of the ovum; pyriform, milky white, and larger than the umbilical vesicle; thought by Velpeau to be pathological. [A, 45.]—**Fat-v.** See *Fat*-CELL.—**Germinal v., Germinative v.** 1. A somewhat spherical body in the ovum with an investing membrane, having fluid and granular contents with a protoplasmic network and germinal spot or spots; regarded essentially as a nucleus. [L, 142, 201.] See cut under OVUM. 2. In botany, the imperfectly formed germ-cell in the embryo-sac previous to fertilization. [a, 35.]—**Glandular v., Gland-v.** See ACINUS (7th def.).—**Graafian v.** Fr., *vésicule de Graaf, poche vésiculaire*. Ger., *Eierstocksfollikel, Eiersack*. A closed sac which contains the ovarian ovum. It consists of an external membrane lined with small granular cells (the membrana granulosa) which are condensed at one point to form the discus proligerus. Prior to the ripening of the ovum the v. is situated within the stroma of the ovary, but as maturation advances it becomes superficial, its walls grow vascular, and it is distended with a serous fluid. It finally ruptures, allowing the ovum to escape. [L.]—**Kupffer's v.** See *Postanal v.*—**Lens v.** See *Secondary ocular v.*—**Malignant v.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Marginal v's.** See *Marginal* BODIES.—**Medullary v. of the eye.** See *Primary optic v.*—**Mesencephalic v., Middle cerebral** (or **encephalic,** or **primary**) **v.** Ger., *mittlere Hirnblase*. In embryology, the dilatation of the medullary tube just posterior to the cephalic extremity of the notochord, from which the corpora quadrigemina, cerebral peduncles, and aqueduct of Sylvius are developed. [L.]—**Nuclear v.** See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—**Ocular v's.** See *Primary optic v's.*—**Olfactory v.** The primitive v. from which is developed the olfactory lobe. [I, 2 (K).]—**Otic v.** Ger., *Gehörbläschen, Ohrbläschen, Gehörkapsel*. The embryonic rudiment of the organ of hearing, formed by an involution of the epiblast from the outer surface of the head in the region of the medulla oblongata, opposite the dorsal end of the hyoidean arch. [A, 5.]—**Ovarian v.** See *Graafian v.*—**Polar v.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Pituitary v.** The primitive pituitary body in the embryo. [I, 2 (K).]—**Postanal v.** A vesicular dilatation of the posterior extremity of the postanal gut. [L, 201.]—**Posterior cephalic** (or **cerebral,** or **encephalic**) **v.** The posterior enlargement of the medullary tube from which the cerebellum, pons Varolii, medulla oblongata, and fourth ventricle are developed. [L.]—**Primary ocular** (or **optic**) **v's.** Lateral projections from the anterior cerebral v., from which the eyes are developed. [L.]—**Primitive cerebral v.** An expansion at the anterior extremity of the medullary tube, from which is developed the encephalon. It is subsequently divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior cerebral v's. [I, 28 (K); L.]—**Primitive optic v's.** See *Primary ocular v's.*—**Prosencephalic v.** See *Anterior cephalic v.*—**Prostatic v.** See UTERUS *masculinus*.—**Pulmonary v.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.) and ALVEOLUS (2d def.).—**Purkinjean v., Purkinje's v.** See *Germinal v.* (1st def.).—**Secondary occipital v.** See *Posterior cerebral v.*—**Secondary ocular** (or **optic**) **v.** A depression, or involution, in the wall of the primary optic v., which receives the lens. [I, 15 (K).]—**Seminal v's.** Lat., *vesiculæ seminales*. Ger., *Samenbläschen, Samenblasen, Samensäckchen*. Two membranous tubes, coiled and doubled upon themselves so as to present a sacculated appearance, and lying on the base of the bladder with their blind posterior extremities (between which the vasa deferentia run) considerably separated. They converge toward the prostate and unite each with its corresponding vas deferens. They serve as receptacles for the semen. [L.]—**Sense-v.** A v. from which an organ of special sense is developed. [L.]—**Spore-v.** Lat., *vesicula sporarum* (seu *sporidiorum*). Ger., *Sporenblase*. In the *Physomycetes* (vesicular molds), one of the bladder-like fruits containing sporidia. [a, 35.]—**Umbilical v.** Ger., *Nabelbläschen, Dottersack, Nabelblase*. The navel sac, a structure of the human ovum which in the lower animals is called the vitelline sac or yolk sac. It is situated on the abdominal aspect of the embryo, being continuous with the omphalo-mesenteric duct. [A, 11.]—**Unpaired** (**anterior**) **v.** See *Anterior cephalic v.*—**Urinary v.** The allantois.—**V. of Baer.** The ovum in the Graafian v. [J, 33.]—**V. of Balbiani.** See *Yolk* NUCLEUS.—**V. of Graaf.** See *Graafian v.*—**V's of Naboth.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**V. of Purkinje.** See *Germinal v.*—**V. of the optic thalamus.** See *Anterior cerebral v.*

VESICO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^2-n'l. For deriv., see VESICA and ABDOMEN. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the abdomen. [L.]

VESICOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}s(was)-i^{2}k(ek)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., ve^{2}s'i^{2}k-o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *vesica*, a bladder, and κήλη, a tumor. See CYSTOCELE.

VESICO-CERVICAL, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-su^{5}rv'i^2-k'l. For deriv., see VESICA and CERVIX. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and cervix uteri. [L.]

VESICOCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}s(was)-i^{2}k(ek)-o^{2}k'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-clys'eos* (*-oc'lysis*). From *vesica*, the bladder, and κλύσις, a washing. Of McDowall, the injection of fluids into the bladder. [a, 34.]

VESICOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Vaz-ek-o-pla^{3}st-ek'. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder. [L.]

VESICO-PROSTATIC, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-pro-sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the urinary bladder (or the seminal vesicle) and the prostate.

VÉSICO-PROSTATIQUE (Fr.), n. Va-se-ko-pro-sta^3-tek. See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ*.

VÉSICO-PUBIEN (Fr.), adj. Va-se-ko-pu^6-be-e^{2}n. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the pubic bone or region. [L.]

VESICO-SPINAL, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-spi'n'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the spinal cord. [L.]

VESICO-UMBILICAL, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-u^{3}mb-i^{2}l'i^2-k'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the umbilicus. [L.]

VESICO-UTERINE, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-u^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the uterus. [L.]

VESICO-UTERO-VAGINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ve^{2}s(was)-ik(ek)-o(o^3)-u^{2}t(u^{4}t)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-va^{2}j(wa^{3}g)-i^{2}n(en)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Pertaining to the urinary bladder, uterus, and vagina. [L.]

VESICO-VAGINAL, adj. Ve^{2}s''i^{2}k-o-va^{2}j'i^2-n'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the vagina. [L.]

VESICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^{2}s(was)-i^{2}k(ek)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. See VESICLE.—**V. alba.** The umbilical vesicle.—**V. blastodermica.** See BLASTULA.—**V. bronchica.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.) and ALVEOLUS (2d def.).—**V. cephalica.** See *Encephalic* VESICLES.—**Vesiculæ cervicis uteri.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**Vesiculæ cristallinæ genitalium.** Herpes progenitalis. [G, 11.]—**V. directrix.** See *Directing* GLOBULE.—**Vesiculæ divæ barbaræ.** See VARIOLA *confluens*.—**V. fellea, V. fellis.** See *Gall*-BLADDER.—**Vesiculæ gelatinosæ.** See *Gelatin* CAPSULE.—**V. germinativa** [Bernhardt]. See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**V. graafiana, V. Graafii.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**Vesiculæ griseæ (lienis).** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**V. malpighiana.** See *V. pulmonalis*.—**V. omphalo-mesenterica, V. ovalis.** See *Umbilical* VESICLE.—**V. prolifera, V. proligera.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**V. pulmonea, V. pulmonalis, V. pulmonum.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.) and ALVEOLUS (2d def.).—**V. Purkinji.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**Vesiculæ sanguinis.** Blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Vesiculæ seminales.** See *Seminal* VESICLES.—**V. serosa.** See *False* AMNION.—**Vesiculæ spermaticæ.** See *Seminal* VESICLES.—**V. spermatica spuria.** See UTERUS *masculinus*.—**V. sporarum, V. sporidiorum.** See *Spore*-VESICLE.—**V. umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical* VESICLE.

VESICULAR, adj. Ve^{2}s-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *vesicularis* (from *vesicula*, a vesicle). Fr., *vésiculaire*. Ger., *blasig, blasenartig, bläschenförmig*. 1. Pertaining to a vesicle; affected with, consisting of, or of the nature of vesicles. 2. Pertaining to or resembling a bladder-like structure (*e. g.*, the seminal vesicles). 3. Of a murmur, sounding as if generated within vesicles; emitting a soft, sighing sound. [D, 1.]

VESICULATED, adj. Ve^{2}s-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Fr., *vésiculé, en grappes*. Having the appearance of a bunch of grapes; hydatidiform. [A, 42.]

VESICULATION, n. Ve^{2}s-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. The formation of vesicles.

VÉSICULE (Fr.), n. Vaz-ek-u^{6}l. See VESICLE.—**Première v. cérébrale.** See *Anterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**Seconde v. encéphalique.** See *Mesencephalic* VESICLE.—**Troisième v. cérébrale primitive, Troisième v. encéphalique.** See *Posterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**V. auditive.** See *Otic* VESICLE.—**V. biliaire.** See *Gall*-BLADDER.—**V. cérébelleuse.** See *Posterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**V. cérébrale antérieure.** See *Anterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**V. cérébrale moyenne.** See *Middle cerebral* VESICLE.—**V's craniennes.** See *Encephalic* VESICLES.—**V's cristallogènes.** Of Trecul, vesicles containing albuminoid matter in the form of crystalloids. [a, 35.]—**V's des hémisphères.** The lateral portions of the anterior cerebral vesicle from which the cerebral hemispheres are formed. [L.]—**V. des tubercules quadrijumeaux.** See *Mesencephalic* VESICLE.—**V. du bulbe, V. du cerveau postérieur.** See *Posterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**V. du fiel.** See *Gall*-BLADDER.—**V. du germe.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**V. élémentaire.** See HÆMOTOBLAST.—**V. embryogène.** See *Yolk* NUCLEUS.—**V's épidémiques.** See SYPHILIS.—**V's filles.** See *Daughter*-BLADDERS.—**V's latérales.** See *V's des hémisphères*.—**V's génératrices.** See *Proliferating* CELLS *of the tubuli uriniferi*.—**V. germinative.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**V's incolorées**

du sang. See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**V. inférieure.** The lower subdivision of the posterior cerebral vesicle, from which arises the medulla oblongata. [I, 36 (K).]—**V. médiane.** See *Mesencephalic* VESICLE.—**V. mère.** See *Mother*-CELL.—**V's mères (de spermatozoïdes).** See *V's génératrices*.—**V. moyenne.** See PROSTATE.—**V. nucléenne.** See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—**V. organique.** See CELLULE.—**V. ovarienne, V. ovarique.** See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**V. primitive des hémisphères.** See *Anterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**V. prostatique.** See UTERUS *masculinus*.—**V. pulsatile.** See *Contractile* VACUOLE.—**V. séreuse.** See *False* AMNION.—**V's spermatiques.** See *V's génératrices*.—**V's spermatogénés.** See *Seminal* CELLS.—**V. supérieure.** See *Anterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**V. wébérienne.** See UTERUS *masculinus*.

VÉSICULEUX (Fr.), adj. Va-se-ku⁶-lu⁵. See VESICULOSE.

VESICULIFEROUS, adj. Ve²s-i²k-u²l-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *vesiculiferus* (from *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *vésiculifère*. Bearing vesicles. The *Vesiculiferi* are the *Physomycetes*. [a, 35.]

VESICULIFORM, adj. Ve²s-i²k-u²l'i²-fo²rm. From *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *vésiculiforme*. Bladdery, having the form of a vesicle. [a, 35.]

VESICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ve²s(was)-i²k(ek)-u²l(u⁴l)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Inflammation of a vesicle, especially of the seminal vesicles. [a, 34.]—**Seminal v.** An acute or chronic infective inflammation of the seminal vesicles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1889, p. 631 (a, 34).]

VÉSICULO-PROSTATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Va-se-ku⁶-lo-prosta³-tek. Pertaining to the bladder and the prostate.

VESICULOSE, adj. Ve²s-i²k'u²l-os. Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. Ger., *blasig*. 1. Consisting of or covered with vesicles. 2. Vesiculiform. [a, 35.]

VESICULO-TUBULAR, adj. Ve²s-i²k″u²l-o-tu²b'u²l-a³r. Vesicular and tubular at the same time (said of a murmur). [L.]

VESICULOUS, adj. Ve²s-i²k'u²l-u³s. Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. See VESICULAR and VESICULOSE.

VESOU (Fr.), n. V'zu. Sugar-cane juice. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VESPA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²sp(we³sp)'a³. Gr., σφήξ. Fr., *guêpe*. Ger., *Wespe*. A genus of the *Vespidæ*, or wasps (a family of hymenopterous insects). [a, 35.]—**V. crabro.** Fr., *frelon*. Ger., *Hornisse*. The hornet; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**V. vulgaris.** Ger., *gemeine Wespe*, *Erdwespe*. The common wasp; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic. [a, 35.]

VESPAJO (It.), n. Ve²s-pa³'yo. 1. A wasp's nest. 2. Anthrax. 3. Malignant pustule. [G, 71.] Cf. FURUNCULUS *vespajus*.—**V. del capillizio.** See KERION.

VESPARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ve²sp(we³sp)-a(a³)'ri²-u³s(u⁴s). From *vespa*, a wasp. Fr., *guêpaire*. Pertaining to or containing wasps. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

VESPERTINE, adj. Ve²sp'u⁵rt-i²n. Lat., *vespertinus* (from *vesper*, the evening). Of the evening, appearing in the evening; of flowers, opening at nightfall. [a, 35.]

VESSE-DE-LOUP (Fr.), **VESSE-LOUP** (Fr.), n's. Ve²s-d'-lu, ve²s-lu. The *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species of *Lycoperdon*. [a, 35.]

VESSEL, n. Ve²s'e²l. Gr., ἀγγεῖον. Lat., *vas*. Fr., *vaisseau*. Ger., *Gefäss*. A utensil for holding liquids, etc.; in anatomy, a duct or channel for containing or conveying any fluids of the body, especially the blood. [a, 48.]—**Absorbent v's.** The lacteals and lymphatics. [C.]—**Ambulacral v's.** A system of v's consisting of a circular canal around the mouth (in the echinoderms), giving origin usually to canals which follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres. [A, 12.]—**Blood-v.** See the major list.—**Capillary v.** See CAPILLARY (3d def.).—**Chyliferous v's.** Lat., *vasa chylifera*. Ger., *Milchgefässe*. Absorbent v's which arise in the villi of the intestinal walls and terminate in the thoracic duct. Those from the descending colon and sigmoid flexure connect with the lumbar lymphatics or the thoracic duct by a separate trunk. [C.]—**Hæmorrhoidal v's.** The dilated veins of the rectum and anus. [a, 34.]—**Lacteal v's.** See *Chyliferous v's*.—**Lactiferous v's.** Lat., *vasa lactifera* (seu *laticis*). Milk-v's, the tubes secreting the peculiar juice of plants. [a, 35.] See *Latex*-CELL.—**Lymphatic v's, Lymph v's.** See LYMPHATICS.—**Milk-v's.** See *Lactiferous v's*.—**Pitted v.** See *Pitted* CELL.—**Plasmatic v's.** See SEROUS *canaliculi*.—**Spiral v.** See *Spiral* CELL.—**Umbilical v's.** Lat., *vasa umbilicalia*. Fr., *vaisseaux ombilicales*. Ger., *Nabelgefässe*. The umbilical arteries and veins. [L.]

VESSIE (Fr.), n. Ve²-se. See BLADDER.—**V. à cellules.** See *Sacculated* BLADDER.—**V. à colonnes.** See *Columnar* BLADDER.—**V. du fiel.** An old term for the gall-bladder. [A, 44.]—**V. en bissac.** See *Bilobed* BLADDER.—**V. natatoire.** See *Air*-BLADDER.

VESSIGNON (Fr.), n. Ve²s-sen-yo²n². A chronic synovial tumor sometimes observed on one side of a horse's hock. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

VESTIBULAR, adj. Ve²st-i²b'u²l-a³r. From *vestibulum*, an entrance-court. Pertaining to a vestibule, especially the vestibule of the vulva.

VESTIBULE, n. Ve²st'i²b-u²l. Lat., *vestibulum*. Fr., *v*. Ger., *Vorhof*. 1. A triangular space bounded on the two sides by the labia pudendi minora and below by the ostium vaginæ. [A, 15.] 2. The first division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear; an irregular, elliptical cavity, 4 to 5 mm. in diameter. Its lateral wall is formed in great part by the fenestra ovalis and the foot-plate of the stapes. On the median and inferior walls are two depressions for the reception of the saccules. On the posterior and partly on the superior and inferior walls lie the mouths of the semicircular canals. On the anterior inferior wall is the entrance of the cochlea into the scala vestibuli. [F, 3.] 3. Of Gratiolet, the upper portion of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 35 (K).] 4. In botany, see STOMA (2d def.).—**Aortic v.** Of Sibson, the small compartment formed by the left ventricle, adjoining the root of the aorta. Its walls are formed of fibro-cartilage and do not collapse, thus leaving room for the flaps of the aortic valve to descend during diastole of the heart. [C.]—**V. of the ear.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. of the mouth.** The portion of the mouth outside of the teeth, bounded by the lips and the cheeks. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**V. of the nose.** The region of the external nostrils, including all parts roofed by the nasal cartilages. [C.]—**V. of the vagina.** Ger., *Schamvorhof*. See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. of the ventricles.** The entrance to the ventricles of the brain. [I, 43.]

VESTIBULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve²st(we²st)-i²b'u²l(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). See VESTIBULE.—**V. labyrinthi.** See VESTIBULE (2d def.).—**V. membranaceum.** See UTRICLE (2d def.).—**V. pharyngis.** The isthmus faucium.—**V. vaginæ.** See VESTIBULE (1st def.).

VESTIGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve²st(we²st)-i²j(eg)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Lit., a foot-print; a trace, a slight impression or marking, a rudimentary structure; also the sole. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**V. foraminis ovalis.** See FOVEA *of the right auricle of the heart*.—**Vestigia of muscles.** The seven intrinsic muscles of the auricle; so called from their extremely rudimentary condition in man. [F.]—**V. pedis.** The metatarsus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

VESTIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve²st(we²st)-i²(e)-me²nt'u³m-(u⁴m). From *vestis*, clothing. Ger., *Bekleidung*. See INDUMENTUM (1st def.).

VESUVIN, n. Ve²s-u²v'i²n. See TRIAMIDO-AZOBENZENE *hydrochloride*.

VETA, n. See *Mountain* SICKNESS.

VETCH, n. Ve²ch. The genus *Vicia*. [a, 35.]—**Bitter v.** See LATHYRUS *macrorrhizus*, OROBUS (2d def.), and VICIA *ervilia*.—**Chickling v.** See LATHYRUS *sativus*.—**Kidney-v.** See the major list.—**Licorice-v.** See ASTRAGALUS *glycyphyllos*.—**Milk-v.** See ASTRAGALUS (6th def.).

VETCHLING, n. Ve²ch'li²n². The genus *Lathyrus*. [a, 35.]

VETERINARIAN, n. Ve²t-e²r-i²n-ar'i²-'n. Lat., *veterinarius*, *equarius*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Veterinärarzt*. A practitioner of veterinary medicine. [a, 48.]

VETERINARY, adj. Ve²t'e²r-i²n-ar-i². Lat., *veterinarius*, *veterinus*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *veterinär*. Pertaining to or concerned with the domestic animals (cf. *V.* MEDICINE).

VETERNOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Vet(we²t)-u⁵rn(e²rn)-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³. From *veternus*, drowsiness, and *mania*, madness. See TYPHOMANIA.

VETERNOSITAS (Lat.), **VETERNUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ve²t(we²t)-u⁵rn(e²rn)-o²s(os)'i²t-a²s(a³s), -u⁶rn(e²rn)'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *-tat'is*, *-ter'ni*. See DROWSINESS.

VÉTIVER (Fr.), n. Va-te-va. 1. The *Hemidesmus indicus*. [a, 35.] 2. See VETIVERIA (2d def.).

VETIVERIA (Lat.), n. f. Vat-e-ve²r'i²-a³. From E. Ind., *vettivayr*. Fr., *vétiverie* (1st def.), *vétiver* (2d def.), *vetivert* (2d def.). Ger., *Vetiver*. 1. A section of the genus *Andropogon*. 2. The *Andropogon muricatus* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Oleum vetiveriæ.** Ger., *Vetiveröl*. An ethereal oil obtained from radix vetiveriæ. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**Radix vetiveriæ.** Sp., *vetiver*, *grama de las Indias* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *Andropogon muricatus*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. odorata.** See ANDROPOGON *muricatus*.

VETULA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²t(we²t)'u²l(u⁴l)-a³. From *vetus*, old. 1. Of old writers, the skin of the navel wrinkled by age. 2. Less correctly, the os sacrum. [A, 322, 500 (a, 48).]

VEVEY, n. Ve²-va. A climatic health resort in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

VEXILLAR, VEXILLARY, adj's. Ve²x'i²l-a³r, -ar-i². Lat., *vexillaris* (from *vexillum*, a military ensign). Fr., *vexillaire*. Ger., *fahnenförmig*. Pertaining to or resembling a vexillum. [a, 35.]

VEXILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve²x(we²x)-i²l'lu³m(lu⁴m). From *vehere*, to carry. Fr., *étandard*, *pavillon*. Ger., *Fahne*, *Wimpel*. The standard; the large upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla. [a, 35.]

VIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi(wi²)'a³. Gr., ὁδός. Fr., *voie*. Ger., *Weg*. A way, passage, or tract; also a method or manner. [a, 48.]—**Primæ viæ.** Fr., *premières voies*. The gastro-intestinal tract. [K.]—**Secundæ viæ.** An old term for the lacteals. [K.]—**V. humida.** See *Wet* WAY.—**Viæ lacrimales.** See *Lacrymal* PASSAGES.—**V. sicca.** See *Dry* WAY.

VIABILITY, n. Vi-a²b-i²l'i²t-i². Fr., *viabilité*. Ger., *Lebensfähigkeit* (*des Fötus*). The state of being viable.

VIABLE, adj. Vi'a²-b'l. Lat., *vitalis*, *vitabilis* (from *vita*, life). Fr., *v.* (from *vie*, life), whence the English word. Ger., *lebensfähig*. Of a fœtus, far enough advanced in development to be capable of survival apart from the maternal organism.

VIAL, n. Vi''l. See PHIAL.

VIANDE (Fr.), n. Ve-a³n²d. See MEAT.—**Extrait de v.** See BEEF-*extract*.—**Jus de v.** See BEEF-*juice*.—**Poudre de v., V. desséchée, V. en poudre.** See MEAT *flour*.

VIBEX (Lat.), n. f. Vib(web)'e²x. Gen., *-i'cis*. Gr., μώλωψ. Fr., *vergeture*. Ger., *Striemen*, *Blutschwiele*. 1. A mark produced or appearing as if produced by the stroke of a whip. 2. A linear ecchymosis.—**V. a flagello.** V. due to the stroke of a whip. [G, 11.]—**V. a panaritio.** Of Plenck, a red stripe extending from a finger affected with paronychia to the forearm, and disappearing after incision of the finger; probably due to an inflamed lymphatic vessel. [G, 11.]—**V. febrilis.** V. sometimes observed in the course of malignant fevers. [G, 11.]—**V. scorbutica.** See PURPURA *scorbutica*.

VIBRATILE, adj. Vib'ra^{2}t-i^{2}l. Lat., *vibratilis* (from *vibrare*, to shake). Fr., *v.* Ger., *zitternd, schwankend.* Capable of shaking or quivering. [*a*, 48.]

VIBRATION, n. Vib-ra'shu^{3}n. Gr., κλόνος. Lat., *vibratio* (from *vibrare*, to shake). Fr., *v., frémissement.* Ger., *V., Schwingung.* 1. The act or process of shaking or quivering. 2. An oscillating or quivering motion. [*a*, 48.]—**Elastic after-v.** The final oscillations which follow the period of elongation in a muscular contraction. [Landois (K).]—**Hydatid v.** See *Hydatid* THRILL.—**Nerve v.** See PERCUSSION (2d def.).

VIBRATOR [Bauhinus] (Lat.), n. m. Vib(wi^{2}b)-rat(ra^{2}t)'o^{2}r. Gen., *-tor'is.* From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrateur.* See VAS *deferens.*

VIBRATORY, adj. Vib'ra^{2}t-or-i^2. Lat., *vibratorius.* Fr., *vibratoire.* Shaking, quivering, oscillating. [*a*, 48.]

VIBRIO (Lat.), n. m. Vi^{2}b(wi^{2}b)'ri^2-o. Gen., *-on'is.* From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrion.* An elongated, coiled bacillus (spirillum) having the turns not strongly developed; of some authors, a distinct genus of the *Schizomycetes.* [*a*, 35.]—**Septic v.** See BACILLUS *œdematis.*—**V. (anguillula) aceti.** See RHABDITIS *aceti.*—**V. danubicus.** Of A. Heider, a v. resembling in appearance the cholera v., found in Danube water. Its growth on gelatin does not resemble that of the cholera v. [*a*, 34.]—**V. felinus** [Escherich]. A non-pathogenic spirillum found in intestinal catarrh of the cat. [Virchow (B).]—**V. Metschnikovi.** A bacillus found in the choleraic gastro-enteritis of birds. It resembles Koch's spirillum, but is shorter, thicker, and more curved. [*a*, 34.] ["Arch. de méd. expér.," iv, p. 661 (*a*, 50).]—**V. prolifer.** See SPIRILLUM *undula.*—**V. proteus** [Buchner]. See SPIRILLUM *Finkler-Prior.*—**V. rugula.** A bacillus occurring (often with *Bacillus amylobactes*) in marsh water, in fæces, in the deposit on the teeth, etc., under the form of cells 6 to 8 μ long, 0·5 to 2·5 μ thick, sometimes united into longer chains matted together. The cells, which have but one bend or at most only flat, spiral turns, rotate rapidly around their long axis. The threads become thicker before spore-formation and, by the development at their extremities of a swelling (which eventually becomes a round spore), assume the appearance of commas. The organism decomposes cellulose [Prazmowski]. [*a*, 35.]—**V. serpens.** See SPIRILLUM *serpens.*—**V. tritici.** See RHABDITIS *tritici.*—**V. undula.** See SPIRILLUM *undula.*

VIBRION (Fr.), n. Ve-bre-o^{2}n^2. See VIBRIO.—**V. avicide.** See VIBRIO *Metschnikovi.*—**V. du choléra.** See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**V. septique** [Pasteur]. See BACILLUS *œdematis.*

VIBRISSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Vi^{2}b(wi^{2}b)-ri^{2}s'se(sa^3-e^2). From *vibrare*, to shake. Fr., *vibrisses.* 1. Specialized tactile hairs situated on the upper lip of most mammals. [Wilder and Gage (*a*, 39).] 2. The hairs that grow at the entrance of a mucous orifice, especially the v. of the nose (*q. v.*) [G.] 3. Bristly or bristle-tipped feathers about the mouth of a bird. [L, 343.] 4. The inward-curved hairs on the tentacles of insects. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**V. of the nose.** See *V.* (2d def.).

VIBURNIN, n. Vi^{2}b-u^{5}rn'i^{2}n. A concentrated extract from viburnum. [B, 270 (*a*, 48).]

VIBURNUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^{2}b(web)-u^{5}rn(u^{4}rn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *viorne* (1st def.), *viburne* (1st def.). Ger., *Schlingbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Sambuceæ.* The *Viburneæ*, or *Viburnaceæ*, are the *Sambuceæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *V. prunifolium.* [*a*, 35.]—**Cortex viburni.** The inner bark of *Rhamnus frangula.* [*a*, 35.]—**Extractum viburni fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting by percolation 100 grammes of v. in No. 60 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**V. lantana.** Fr., *viorne cotonneuse* (ou *mentianne*, ou *des pauvres*), *bardeau, bourdaine blanche, marselle, valinié, mantanne.* Ger., *wolliger Schlingbaum, Schwindelbeerbaum.* Common wayfaring-tree, cotton-tree, mealy-tree, cottoner; a European shrub. The mildly astringent leaves and the mucilaginous berries, *folia* et *baccæ viburni*, are used. The vesicant bark is used in veterinary medicine for setons. [*a*, 35.]—**V. obovatum.** Fr., *viorne à manchette.* A species found in the southern United States. The bark is antiperiodic. [*a*, 35.]—**V. opulus.** Fr., (*viorne*) *obier, aubier, sureau aquatique* (ou *d'eau*, ou *des marais*), *caillebot.* Ger., *gemeiner Schlingbaum, Wasserholder, Hirschholder, Schneeball, Galingenholz.* Dog- (or water-, or marsh-) elder, dog-rowan-tree, snowball-tree, whittentree, ople-tree, guelder-rose of Europe and the northern United States. The bark, flowers, and fruits, *cortex, flores,* et *baccæ sambucæ aquaticæ*, have properties like those of *Sambucus nigra*, and were formerly official. The bark, known as *cramp-bark*, is antispasmodic. Both bark and fruits contain valerianic acid. [*a*, 35.]—**V. prunifolium.** Fr., *viorne à feuilles de prunier.* Ger., *amerikanischer Schneeball.* (North) American black haw; a shrub common in the Middle and Southern States. The bitterish bark, the v. of the U. S. Ph., occurs in thin, glossy, brownish pieces or quills with small black dots and scattered warts. Its medicinal properties are not well determined; the fluid extract has been used as a tonic, diuretic, astringent, nervine, etc., and is especially recommended for the prevention of miscarriage, in uterine pain, and in the nervous complaints of pregnant women. [*a*, 35.]—**V. tinus.** Fr., *viorne tin,* (*viorne*) *laurier-tin, laurétin.* Ger., *Bastardlorbeer, Laurustinus, immergrüner Schlingbaum.* Laurustinus; a shrub found in southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Orient. The fruits, which are a drastic purgative, were formerly used, especially in dropsy. [*a*, 35.]

VICARIOUS, adj. Vi^{2}k-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *vicarius* (from *vicis*, interchange). Ger., *vikarirend.* Exercising the function of a substitute (cf. *V.* MENSTRUATION). [*a*, 48.]

VICE (Fr.), n. Ves. Lat., *vitium.* A fault, an imperfection, a blemish; a diathesis or cachexia. [L, 41 (*a*, 17).] Cf. VITIUM.—**V. cancéreux.** A cancerous cachexia. [*a*, 34.]—**V. de conformation.** See MALFORMATION.—**V. scrofuleux.** A scrofulous cachexia. [*a*, 34.]—**V. syphilitique.** A syphilitic cachexia. [*a*, 34.]

VICHY (Fr.), n. Ve-she. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there are hot and cold gaseous, alkaline, saline, and chalybeate springs, the most important of which contain the following ingredients in 10,000 parts:

	Grande Grille.	Chomel.	Hôpital.	Nouvelle Celestine.	Cusset.
Sodium chloride	5·34	5·34	5·18	5·50	5·34
Sodium sulphate	2·91	2·91	2·91	3·14	2·91
Sodium phosphate	1·30	0·70	0·46	....	....
Sodium arsenate	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·03
Sodium bicarbonate	48·83	50·91	50·29	41·01	51·30
Potassium bicarbonate	3·52	3·71	4·40	2·31	2·74
Magnesium bicarbonate	3·03	3·38	2·00	5·54	5·32
Calcium bicarbonate	4·34	4·27	5·70	6·99	7·25
Iron bicarbonate	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·44	0·40
Strontium bicarbonate	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·05	0·05
Silica	0·70	0·70	0·50	0·65	0·32
Total solids (deducting 2 molecules of CO_2)	52·49	53·51	53·26	48·83	55·72
Free carbonic acid	9·08	7·68	10·67	12·99	14·08

[L, 37, 41, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

VICHY SPRINGS, n. Vi^{2}sh'i^2. Mineral springs situated at New Almaden, Santa Clara County, California. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

VICIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}s(wi^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. Gr., βικίον. Fr., *vesce.* Ger., *Wicke.* Vetch; a genus of herbaceous plants forming, with *Cicer, Lens,* etc., a section (*Viciæ*) or tribe (*Vicieæ*) of the *Leguminosæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**V. cracca.** Fr., *vesce multiflore, jarseau, luiset des prés, luzeau, pois à crapaud.* Cow-vetch, wild fetches (or fitches), common tufted vetch; a fodder species found in Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America. It yields a yellow dye. [*a*, 35.]—**V. ervilia.** Fr., *vesce ers* (ou *noire*), *fausse orobe, jarosse, lentil ervilière, orobe bâtarde* (ou *officinale*, ou *des boutiques*), *pois-pigeon, alliez, comin.* Ger., *Erve, Ervenlinse.* Ers, pigeon's-pea, black bitter vetch of southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The seeds, *semen ervi* (seu *ervi veri*, seu *erviliæ*, seu *erviliæ silvestris*, seu *orobi*), which are said to be poisonous to domestic animals except sheep, were formerly used in urinary diseases, dropsy, etc., and are still employed in poultices as a resolvent. [*a*, 35.]—**V. faba.** Fr., *fève de marais, fave, faveolotte.* Ger., *Bohnenwicke, Puffbohne, Saubohne, Pferdebohne, Futterbohne.* Straight (or horse-, or coffee-) bean, the κύαμος ἑλληνικός of Dioscorides; a native of the Orient and regions of the Caspian Sea. Numerous varieties are cultivated for their starchy and edible seeds. The stems, flowers, and seeds, *stipites, flores,* et *semina fabarum* (seu *fabæ*, seu *viciæ fabæ*), are used. The potash obtained from the stems is used in glandular swellings, the flowers are used in renal calculus, and the farina (*farina fabarum*) of the seeds is employed as an emollient, resolvent, and vulnerary. [B, 95; *a*, 35.]—**V. sativa.** Fr., *vesce cultivée.* Ger., *Futterwicke.* Tare, vetch, fetch, fitches, lints; an annual fodder plant of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia. The seeds, *semen viciæ*, were formerly used in diarrhœa and inflammatory skin diseases and in poultices as an emollient. [*a*, 35.]

VICINE, n. Vi^{2}s'en. A body, $C_{28}H_{61}N_{11}O_{21}$, obtained from the seeds of *Vicia sativa.* [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

VICINITRACTUS (Lat.), **VICINITRAHA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Vi^{2}s(wek)-i^{2}n(en) i^2-tra^{2}kt(tra^{3}kt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}t'ra^3-ha^3. From *vicinus*, near, and *trahere*, to draw. See ERYSIPELAS (1st def.).

VIC SUR CÈRE (Fr.), n. Vek su^{6}r se^{2}r. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 41, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

VICTORIALIS (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}kt(wi^{2}kt)-or-i^2·al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Fr., *victoriale.* See ALLIUM *victoriale* and GLADIOLUS *communis.*—**V. fœmina.** See GLADIOLUS *communis.*—**V. longa, V. mas.** See ALLIUM *victoriale.*—**V. rotunda.** See GLADIOLUS *communis.*

VICTOR SPRING, n. Vi^{2}k'to^{2}r. A mineral spring situated at Darien Centre, Genesee County, New York. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

VIDANGES (Fr.), n. Ve-da^{3}n^{2}zh. See LOCHIA.

VIDE-BOUTEILLES (Fr.), n. pl. Ved-bu-tal-y'. A caoutchouc cap connected with an irrigating tube, that may be attached to the neck of any bottle to act as a siphon. ["Gaz. de gynéc.," Nov. 15, 1887, p. 344 (*a*, 34).]

VIDIAN, adj. Vi^{2}d'i^2-'n. Fr., *vidien.* Named from or described by Vidius (Guido Guidi), an Italian anatomist. [*a*, 17.]

VIE (Fr.), n. Ve. See LIFE.—**V. moyenne.** Average lifetime. [*a*, 48.]

VIEH (Ger.), n. Fe. A beast, especially one of the cow kind. [*a*, 48.]—**V'arzenei.** See *Veterinary* MEDICINE.—**V'arzt.** See *Veterinary* SURGEON.—**V'seuche.** An epizootic disease of cattle.

VIEILLESSE (Fr.), n. Ve-e^{2}l-ye^{2}s. See SENECTUS and SENILITY.—**V. fleurissante.** See AGERASIA.

VIELBRUSTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Fel'bru^{6}st-i^{2}g-kit. See POLYMASTIA.

VIELECKIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'e^{2}k-i^{2}g. Many-angled. [*a*, 48.]

VIELFACHSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fel'fa^{3}ch^2·ze-e^{2}n. See POLYOPSIA.

VIELFÖRMIG (Ger.), **VIELGESTALTET** (Ger.), **VIELGESTALTIG** (Ger.), adj's. Fel'fu^{6}rm-i^{2}g, -g^{2}e-sta^{3}lt-e^{2}t, -i^{2}g. See POLYMORPHIC.

VIELGLIEDERIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'gled-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See POLYMEROUS.

VIELHARNEN (Ger.), n. Fel'ha^{3}rn-e^{2}n. See POLYURIA (1st def.).

VIELJÄHRIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'yar-i^{2}g. See PERENNIAL.

VIELKERNIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'ke^{2}rn-i^{2}g. See MULTINUCLEAR and MULTINUCLEOLATE.

VIELKOPF (Ger.), n. Fel'ko^{3}pf. A many-headed animal. See POLYCEPHALUS.—**Menschenv'.** See ECHINOCOCCUS *hominis*.—**V. des Schafes.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis*.

VIELLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'la^{3}p-pi^{2}g. See MULTILOBATE.

VIELSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fel'za-e^{2}n. See POLYOPIA.

VIELTHEILIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'til-i^{2}g. See POLYMEROUS and MULTIPARTITE.

VIELZELLBILDUNG (Ger.), **VIELZELLENBILDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Fel'tse^{2}l-bi^{2}ld-un^2, -tse^{2}l-le^{2}n-bi^{2}ld-un^2. See *Multiple* CELL-*formation*.

VIELZELLIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'tse^{2}l-li^{2}g. See MULTICELLULAR.

VIERECK (Ger.), n. Fer'e^{2}k. A quadrangle.

VIERECKIG (Ger.), adj. Fer'e^{2}k-i^{2}g. Quadrangular.

VIERFLÄCHIG (Ger.), adj. Fer'flach^2-i^{2}g. See TETRAEDRAL.

VIERHÜGEL (Ger.), n. Fer'hu^{6}g-e^{2}l. See CORPORA *quadrigemina*.—**Hintere V.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**Obere V.** The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]—**Untere V.** See TESTES (2d def.).—**V'gebiet, V'gegend** [Schwalbe]. See *V.*—**V'hirn.** See MESENCEPHALON.—**V'paar.** A single pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 27 (K).]—**Vordere V.** The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17 (K).]

VIERLING (Ger.), n. Fer'li^{2}n^2. See QUADRUPLET.

VIERTÄGIG (Ger.), adj. Fer'tag-i^{2}g. See QUARTAN.

VIERTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. Fert'ge^2-bar-e^{2}nd-e^2. A quartipara.

VIERWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. Fer've^{2}rt-i^{2}g. See QUADRIVALENT.

VIEUX-MAL (Fr.), n. Ve-u^5-ma^{3}l. Intermittent boiterie. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

VIGNALE (It.), n. Ven-ya^3'la. A place in Alessandria, Italy, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

VIGNE (Fr.), n. Ven-y'. See VITIS.

VIGNETTE (Fr.), n. Ven-ye^{2}t. See SPIRÆA *ulmaria*.

VIGNOLLES (Fr.), n. Ven-yo^{2}l. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

VILLAFÁFILA (Sp.), n. Vel-ya^3-fa^3'fe-la^3. A place in Zamora, Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

VILLAFRANCA (It.), n. Vel-la^3-fra^{3}n^{2}k'a^3. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [α, 14.]

VILLATOYA (Sp.), n. Vel-ya^3-to'ya^3. A place in Albacete, Spain, where there are hot chalybeate and saline springs. [α, 14.]

VILLAVIEJA DE NULES (Sp.), n. Vel-ya^3-ve-a'ha^3 da nul'e^{2}s. A place in Castellón de la Plana, Spain, where there are ferruginous and hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

VILLEFRANCHE (Fr.), n. Vel-fra^{3}n^{2}sh. See VILLAFRANCA.

VILLERS SUR MER (Fr.), **VILLERVILLE** (Fr.), n's. Vel-ye^{2}r su^{6}r me^{2}r, -ye^{2}r-vel. Sea-bathing resorts in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

VILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). Of Haycock, inflammation of the coronary substance of a horse's hoof. [α, 34.]

VILLOSE, adj. Vi^{2}l-os'. See VILLOUS.

VILLOSIUSCULUS (Lat.), adj. Vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)-lo^{2}s-i^2-u^{3}sk(u^{4}sk)'-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *villosus*, hairy. Ger., *kurzzottig*, *schwachzottig*. Villous, but with the hairs shorter or more widely separated. [α, 35.]

VILLOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Ve-lo-ze-ta. See VILLUS and VILLOSITY.—**V's amniotiques.** The equivalent of Ahlfeld's term for villi that are often found produced by proliferation of the caroncules amniotiques. [A, 15.]

VILLOSITY, n. Vi^{2}l-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *villosité*. A soft, flexible offshoot, more or less branching, from a membranous surface (*e. g.*, that of the vitelline membrane and that of the chorion).

VILLOUS, adj. Vi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *villosus* (from *villus*, shaggy hair). Fr., *villeux*. Ger., *villös*, *zottig*. Bearing villi. [α, 35.]

VILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *villosité*. Ger., *Zotte*, *Zottenhaar*. Lit., a tuft of hair, a hair-like growth or process, especially from a membranous surface; in botany, one of numerous shaggy or long and weak hairs, also such hairs considered collectively as a covering of a part or organ. [G; α, 35.]—**Arachnoidal villi** [Luschka]. See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Fœtal villi.** See *Villi of the chorion*.—**Intestinal villi.** Fr., *villosités intestinales*. Ger., *Zotten des Dünndarms*, *Darmzotten*. Minute finger-like or tongue-like processes projecting from the free surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine. They consist of a central part, or core, formed by a projection of the mucous membrane and a few longitudinally arranged muscular fibre-cells from the muscularis mucosæ. The core of the v. contains a closely set network of blood-vessels and one or more lacteal trunks with a cæcal termination near the free end of the v. If a v. contains more than one lacteal vessel, as in the sheep, there are usually numerous anastomosing branches between them. The villi are covered with typical columnar epithelium continuous with that lining the lumen of the intestine and dipping into the crypts of Lieberkühn. In the duodenum and jejunum the villi are large and closely set, but near the termination of the ileum they are comparatively small and sparse. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Synovial villi.** Ger., *Synovialzotten*. Minute finger-like processes projecting from the surface of the vascular or Haversian fringes of the synovial membranes. They consist of a central non-vascular core of connective tissue and a covering of small, rounded cells which appear, after staining with silver nitrate, somewhat like endothelia. Some of these villi seem to be entirely composed of fibro-cartilage. [J, 30; "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1874, p. 401 (J).]—**Vascular villi.** See *Villi of the chorion*.—**Villi of a mucous membrane.** Small thread-like elevations of the corium seen in the stomach and elsewhere. They are covered with epithelium, and contain blood-vessels, nerves, and lacteals. [C.]—**Villi of the chorion.** Fr., *villosités choriales*. Cellular processes or fringes growing outward from the external surface of the vitelline membrane or the outer layer of the blastoderm and eventually covering the entire chorion. Only those confined to that portion of the chorion that forms the fœtal part of the placenta become fully developed. [α, 34.]—**Villi pericardiaci.** Vascular villi on the inner surface of the pericardium. [L, 332.]—**Villi peritonæales.** Villi upon the free surface of the peritonæum. [L, 332.]—**Villi pleurales.** Villi on the parietal pleura. [L, 332.]

VILTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^{2}lt(wi^{2}lt)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See FILTER.—**V. philosophorum.** See ALEMBIC.

VIMINAL, VIMINEOUS, adj's. Vi^{2}m'i^2-n'l, vi^{2}m-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *vimineus* (from *vimen*, a pliant twig). Fr., *vimineux*. Ger., *gertenartig*. Bearing long, flexible twigs. [α, 35.]

VIN (Fr.), n. Va^{2}n^2. See VINUM and WINE.—**Esprit de v.** Spirit of wine; ordinary alcohol. [B.]—**Huile (douce, ou volatile) de v.** See *Ethereal* OIL.—**Pierre de v.** Crude potassium bitartrate. [B.]—**V. aloétique.** See *Vinum* ALOES.—**V. aluné** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary preparation consisting of powdered alum dissolved in 25 times as much red wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. amer.** See *Vinum* GENTIANÆ.—**V. antimonial (d'Huxham), V. antimonié.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.—**V. antiscorbutique.** Sp., *vino antiescorbútico*. A preparation made by macerating 30 parts of horseradish-root, 15 each of the leaves of *Cochlearia officinalis* and *Nasturtium officinale*, 3 of the dried leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, 7 of ammonium chloride, 15 of black mustard, and 16 of compound spirit of cochlearia [Fr. Cod.] (30 each of horseradish-root and the leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, and either *Cochlearia officinalis* or *Lepidium latifolium* [Sp. Ph.]), with 1,000 of (strong [Sp. Ph.]) white wine for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. aromatique** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of alcoolature vulnéraire with 7 times as much red wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also VINUM *aromaticum*.—**V. aromo-aloétique.** See *Vinum* ALOES.—**V. arsenical cuivreux.** See MIXTURE *cathérétique*.—**V. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. French white wine containing about 10 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. VINUM *album*.—**V. chalybé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* FERRI *citratis*.—**V. de Cérès.** An ancient name for beer.—**V. de Champagne.** See CHAMPAGNE.—**V. de Grenache** [Fr. Cod.]. A sweet wine containing about 15 per cent. of alcohol and having a sp. gr. of about 1·028. It comes from the region of France bordering on the eastern Pyrenees, and is sometimes white, but more commonly dark red. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**V. de Lunel** [Fr. Cod.]. A French wine containing about 15 per cent. of alcohol. It is rarely obtained pure. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. de Trousseau** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vin de* DIGITALE *composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu*.—**V. d'Huxham.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**V. diurétique amer de la Charité.** See *V. de* SCILLE *composé de la Charité*.—**V. ferrugineux.** See *Vinum* FERRI *citratis*.—**V. Mariani.** Mariani's wine of coca.—**V's médicinaux.** See VINA *medicata*.—**V. musqué.** See *Tinctura* MOSCHI *vinosa*.—**V. ordinaire.** See VINUM *cibarium*.—**V. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. French red wine. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**V. scillitique.** See *Vinum* SCILLÆ.—**V. stibié.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.

VINADIO (It.), n. Ven-a^{3}d'e-o. A place in Cuneo, Italy, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 37, 41, 57 (α, 14).]

VINAGE (Fr.), n. Ve-na^{3}zh. The addition of alcohol to weak wines. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

VINAGRILLO (Sp.), n. Ven-a^{3}g-rel'yo. In South America, the *Oxalis acetosella*; also, in Chile, dried cakes of pounded oxalis-leaves, which are infused in water to make an acid drink. [α, 35.]

VINAIGRE (Fr.), n. Ve-ne^{2}g-r'. See VINEGAR and ACETUM.—**Esprit de v.** Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**Mellite de v.** See under OXYMEL.—**Mellite de v. scillitique.** See *Oxymel* SCILLÆ.—**Sel de v.** See LIQUOR *alexiterius acetatus*.—**Sirop de v.** Lat., *oxysaccharum aceticum*. Sp., *jarabe de vinagre* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 175 parts of sugar in 100 of white vinegar containing 7 or 8 per cent. of acid [Fr. Cod.]; or 620 parts of sugar in 345 of white vinegar containing 6⅔ per cent. of acid [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Sirop de v. framboisé** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of syrup of vinegar and raspberry syrup. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. anglais.** See ACETUM *britannicum* (2d def.).—**V. antihystérique.** See ACETUM *antihystericum* and *Acetum* RUTÆ *compositum*.—**V. antiseptique.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**V. aromatique.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see ACETUM *aromaticum*. 2. See *Compound vinegar of* ANGELICA.—**V. camphoraté, V. camphré.** See ACETUM *camphoratum*.—**V. cantharidé.** See *Acetum* CANTHARIDIS.—**V. chalybé.** See ACETUM *chalybeatum*.—**V. de Marseilles, V. des quatre voleurs.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**V. glacial.** Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**V. martial.** See ACETUM *chalybeatum*.—**V. médicinal.** See ACÉTOLÉ.—**V. phéniqué** [Fr. Cod.]. A filtered mixture of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid, 20 parts of acetic acid of sp. gr. 1·060 (containing 10 parts of glacial acetic acid), and 79 parts of distilled water. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. rosat.** See *Acetum* ROSARUM.—**V. scillitique.** See *Acetum* SCILLÆ.

VINAIGRIER (Fr.), n. Ve-ne^2-gre-a. The *Rhus coriaria* and other species of *Rhus*. [α, 35.]

VINCA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}n^{2}k(wi^{2}n^{2}k)'a^3. From *vincire*, to bind. Fr., *pervenche.* Ger., *Sinngrün, Wintergrün.* Periwinkle; a genus of the *Vinceæ* (a section or tribe of the *Apocynaceæ*). The *Vincæ* are a family of the *Corolliflorœ.* [α, 35.]—**Herba vincæ** [Russ. Ph.]. The leafy and flowering branches of *V. minor.* [α, 35.]—**V. major.** Fr., (*grande*) *pervenche, grand pucelage.* Ger., *grosses Sinngrün.* Large periwinkle, band-plant, cut-finger; an undershrub of southern Europe having the properties and uses of *V. minor.* [α, 35.]—**V. minor.** Fr., *petite pervenche, petit pucelage, violette des sorciers, herbe à la capucine, bergère.* Ger., *kleines Sinngrün, Wintergrün, Ewiggrün, Todtenmyrte, Jungfernkronen, Mägdepalmen, Todtengrün, Bergwinkelkraut.* Ground ivy, common (or small) periwinkle of Europe. The leafy and flowering branches, formerly official as *herba vincæ* (seu *pervincæ*, seu *vincæ pervincæ*, seu *vincæ minoris*, seu *clematitidis pervincæ*, etc.), are used as a hæmostatic, as a mild purgative and diaphoretic, and, in Poland. in plica polonica. The κληματὶς δαφνοειδής of Dioscorides was probably both this species and *V. major.* [α, 35.]—**V. parviflora.** An East Indian species used externally in sciatica and rheumatism. [α, 35.]—**V. pervinca.** See *V. minor.*—**V. pusilla.** A Malabar species, used externally in lumbago. [α, 35.]—**V. rosea.** Madagascar periwinkle, old maid of the West Indies, rosy-flowered Indian periwinkle; a small herb said to be used as an alterative. [α, 35.]

VINÇA (Fr.), n. Va^{2}n^2-sa^3. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales. France, where there is a hot saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

VINCETOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^{2}ns(wi^{2}n^{2}k)-e^2-to^{2}x'i^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *vincere*, to conquer, and *toxicum*, poison. Fr., *vincétoxicum, dompte-venin.* Ger., *Schwalbenwurz.* 1. A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*, referred by Brown to *Cynanchum.* 2. In pharmacy, the *Cynanchum v.* (*V. officinale*). [α, 35.]—**Extractum vincetoxici.** A preparation made by digesting the root of *Cynanchum v.* with 6 times as much water for some days, boiling a little, expressing, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Tinctura vincetoxici.** Fr., *teinture de dompte-venin.* A tincture made of the root of *Cynanchum v.* with 5 times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**V. luteum, V. medium.** See Cynanchum *fuscatum.*—**V. officinale.** See Cynanchum *v.*

VINCETOXIN, n. Vi^{2}n-se^{2}t-o^{2}x'i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, obtained by Tauret from the root of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* There are two varieties, both amorphous. [B.]

VINCTURA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}n^{2}kt(wi^{2}n^{2}kt)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. From *vincire*, to bind. See Bandage and Ligature (1st def.).

VINCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^{2}n^{2}k(wi^{2}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *vincire*, to bind. See Bandage and Ligament.—**Vincula tendinum.** Vascular synovial folds which stretch over the flexor tendons of the hand and foot on the first and second phalanges. [L, 31, 332.]—**Vincula vaginalia tendinum.** Ligamentous bridle-like bands connected with the tendons of the fingers.—**Vincula vasculosa (tendinum).** See *Vincula tendinum.*

VINE, n. Vin. 1. The genus *Vitis.* 2. Any plant with a climbing or trailing stem. [α, 35.]—**Mercury v., Poison v.** See Rhus *radicans.*

VINEAL, adj. Vi^{2}n'e^2-'l. Lat., *vinealis.* Fr., *vinéal.* Ger., *weinbergbewohnend.* Of plants, growing wild in vineyards. [α, 35.]

VINEGAR, n. Vi^{2}n'e^{2}g-a^{3}r. Lat., *acetum.* Fr., *vinaigre, acétol, acétolat, acétolature. acétolé* (2d def.). Ger., *Essig, Weinessig* (1st def.). 1. A liquid of pungent aromatic odor and sour taste obtained from wine and other alcoholic solutions by acetous fermentation. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a solution of a medicinal substance in v. (1st def.). The v's (Lat., *aceta*) of the U. S. Ph. are made with 10 per cent. of the crude drug. [B.]—**Antiseptic v., Aromatic v.** A preparation made by dissolving various aromatic essential oils in highly concentrated acetic acid. [B, 5.] See also Acetum *aromaticum.*—**Crude v.** Commercial v.—**Distilled v.** V. prepared by distilling about three quarters of crude v. It should have no color, contain at least 4½ per cent. of acetic acid, and have a sp. gr. of about 1·004. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**English v.** See Acetum *britannicum* (2d def.).—**Marseilles v.** See Acetum *aromaticum.*—**Malt v.** V. obtained from an infusion of malt. [B.]—**Mother of v.** Lat., *mater aceti.* A gelatinous nitrogenized substance having the power of exciting the acetification of pure alcohol in the presence of atmospheric air. It has been described as a fungus, the *Mycoderma vini* (*Saccharomyces mycoderma*). [A, 1.]—**Proof v.** V. containing from 4·6 to 5 per cent. of acetic acid. [B.]—**Purified v.** See *Distilled v.*—**Pyroligneous v.** Pyroligneous acid; impure acetic acid. [B.]—**Radical v.** Lat., *acetum radicale.* Acetic acid made from verdigris. The term is also often applied to glacial acetic acid, however prepared. [B, 3, 5, 10.]—**Spirit of v.** See Acidum aceticum *dilutum.*—**Thieves' v.** See Acetum *aromaticum.*—**V. of lead.** See *Liquor* plumbi *subacetatis.*—**V. plant.** The *Penicillium glaucum.* [α, 35.]—**V.-tree.** The *Rhus typhina* and *Rhus glabra.* [α, 35.]

VINETINE, n. Vi^{2}n'e^{2}t-en. Fr., *vinétine.* See Oxyacanthine.

VINIFEROUS, adj. Vi^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *viniferus* (from *vinum*, wine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *vinifère.* Ger., *weintragend.* Bearing viticulæ, or vines. The *Viniferæ* (Fr., *vinifères*) are the *Ampelideæ* and a tribe or suborder of that family. [α, 35.]

VINOMETER, n. Vi^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *vinum*, wine, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *vinomètre.* An instrument for measuring the percentage of alcohol in a liquor. [α, 49.]

VINOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Vin-o-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. See Ethylphosphoric acid.

VINOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Vin-o-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Sulphovinic acid (see under Ethyl *sulphate*).

VINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Vi^{2}n(wen)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *vinum*, wine. Vinous; alcoholic; spirituous.

VINOUS, adj. Vin'u^{3}s. From *vinum*, wine. Gr., οἰνώδης. Lat., *vinosus.* Fr., *vineux.* Ger., *weinig.* Containing wine or possessing its characteristics. [α, 38.]

VINOXALIC ACID, n. Vin-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Acid ethyl oxalate.

VINUM (Lat.), n. n. Vin(wen)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., οἶνος. See Wine; in the pl., *vina*, of the Belg., Finn., and Swed. Ph's, see *Vina medicata.*—**Alcohol vini.** See Ethyl alcohol.—**Clysma vini antimonialis.** Of the Sp. Ph., 1798, a mixture of antimonial wine with twice as much water. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Lautissima vina.** Very excellent wines; of old writers, wines spiced with myrrh. [A, 312, 325 (α, 48).]—**Mistura spiritus vini gallici.** Egg brandy, brandy mixture; made by triturating the yolks of 2 eggs with ½ oz. of powdered sugar and adding 4 fl. oz. each of cinnamon water and brandy. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Spiritus vini.** 1. Alcohol. 2. Brandy.—**Spiritus vini æthereus.** Ethyl ether. [B, 19.]—**Spiritus vini alcoholisatus.** See Spiritus *alcoholisatus.*—**Spiritus vini camphoratus crocatus.** See Aqua *pestilentialis.*—**Spiritus vini cognac.** See Cognac and *Spiritus vini gallici.*—**Spiritus vini communis.** A mixture of concentrated alcohol and water. [B.]—**Spiritus vini concentratus (seu dephlegmatissimus).** See Ethyl alcohol.—**Spiritus vini depuratus.** Alcohol obtained by distillation of brandy. [B, 97.]—**Spiritus vini dilutus** [Austr. Ph.]. Dilute alcohol. See Ethyl alcohol.—**Spiritus vini et salis** [Valentine]. A solution of ethyl chloride in alcohol, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid (*spiritus salis*) on alcohol (*spiritus vini*). [B, 3.]—**Spiritus vini gallici.** Fr., *eau de vie, cognac* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Ger., *Branntwein.* Brandy. Of the Br. Ph., the spirit obtained from French wine; of the U. S. Ph., any spirit distilled from fermented grapes and containing the proper proportion of alcohol. [B, 5.]—**Spiritus vini tartarisatus.** Very strong alcohol obtained by dehydration of rectified spirit with potassium carbonate. [B, 97.]—**Spiritus vini tenuis.** A mixture of 20 parts of rectified spirit with 17 of water. [B.]—**V. absinthiatum.** Wormwood wine: made by macerating *Artemisia absinthium*, sometimes combined with *Artemisia pontica* and with *Acorus calamus*, in white wine. [B, 97.] Cf. *Vin d'*absinthe.—**V. adustum.** Brandy. [B, 97.]—**V. album.** White wine; any wine of light color, made from white grapes or from dark grapes fermented apart from the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; German or other white wine [Ger. Ph.]; white wine from Naxos [Gr. Ph.]; French white wine [Netherl. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. album fortius** [U. S. Ph.]. A mixture of white wine with one seventh as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0·820. It must contain from 20 to 25 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. album generosum** [Swiss Ph.]. The best white Swiss wine. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**V. alcoholicum** [Gr. Ph.]. Wine from the island of Thera. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. amarum.** 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 2 parts each of cascarilla, lesser centaury, gentian, myrrh, and extract of blessed thistle in 180 of Spanish wine, and adding 12 of tincture of orange-peel. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Elixir* aurantiorum *compositum.*—**V. anglicanum.** See Beer.—**V. anthelminthicum.** See *V. absinthiatum.*—**V. antimoniale, V. antimoniatum (Huxhami).** See *V.* antimonii.—**V. aromaticum.** Sp., *vino de especies aromáticas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 1 part each of lavender-flowers, peppermint, rosemary, sage-leaves, and the herbs of wormwood and origanum with enough stronger white wine to make 100 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for five days 6 parts each of lavender-flowers and the leaves of rosemary and sage with 90 of red French wine [Swed. Ph.], or 1 part each of peppermint, rosemary, and sage-leaves, and the herbs of wormwood, hyssop, origanum, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris* with 80 of red French wine [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for some days 100 parts of aromatic species with 1,000 of red wine containing 10 per cent. of alcohol [Belg. Ph.] (800 of red wine and 250 of aqua vulneraria spirituosa [Ger. Ph.], 900 of red wine and 100 of strong alcohol [Swiss Ph.], 833⅓ of red wine [Sp. Ph.], 1,000 of red wine and 100 of aromatic spirit [Roum. Ph.]). The Belg. Ph. orders 64 parts of spiritus carminativus, the Sp. Ph. 50 of spiritus vulnerarius, to be added to the expressed and filtered product of the maceration. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also Vin *aromatique.*—**V. benedictum.** See *V.* antimonii.—**V. camphoratum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Kampferwein.* A whitish fluid composed of 1 part each of camphor and alcohol, 3 parts of mucilage of gum arabic, and 45 of white wine. The Swiss Ph. directs the use of 1 part each of camphor and gum arabic and 48 parts of white wine. [A, 319 (α, 21); B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. cedrinum.** See Cedrites.—**V. chalybeatum.** See *V.* ferri *citratis.*—**V. chalybeatum compositum.** See *Œnolé de citrate de* fer.—**V. chamæpityinum.** Wine in which the green leaves of *Ajuga chamæpitys* have been infused. It was formerly considered diuretic. [B. 115, 200.]—**V. chinatum.** See *Vinum* chinæ.—**V. cibarium.** Fr., *vin ordinaire.* Ger., *Tischwein.* A table wine. [A, 322.]—**V. crocatum.** A preparation made by macerating 3 parts of saffron with 48 of white wine for some days and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**V. digitaleum compositum.** See *Vin de* digitale *composé de l'Hôtel Dieu.*—**V. diureticum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 3 parts each of squill, juniper-berries, mace, angelica-root, and calamus, 6 each of melissa-leaves and wormwood, 12 each of pale cinchona-bark, orange-peel, and lemon-peel, 40 of strong alcohol, and 760 of white wine, expressed and filtered after ten days' maceration. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. emeticum.** See *V* antimonii.—**V. ex cerevisia.** An old name for beer. [Martin, "Jour. de méd. de Paris," Apr. 15, 1882.]—**V. extracti Smith.** Sp., *vino de extracto de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of extractum specierum Smith in 540 of stronger white wine, filtering, and adding ¼ part of oil of sassafras. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. ferratum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation identical with the vin chalybé of the Fr. Cod. (see *V.* ferri *citratis*) except that Malaga wine is used. [B, 95 (α. 38).]—**V. ferruginosum** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of iron filings and 2 of cassia with 48 of white wine for some days and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).] See also *V.* ferri.—**V. gallicum album.** French white wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. gallicum rubrum.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., French red wine. 2. Of

the Swed. Ph., red Bordeaux wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. hippocraticum.** See Hippocras.—**V. hippocraticum antimoniale.** A preparation containing the product of the action of vinegar on antimony or its oxide. [B.]—**V. hispanicum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Brown Spanish wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. hordeaceum.** Barley wine; beer. [B, 59.]—**V. lusitanicum.** Port wine. [B.]—**V. madeirense.** Madeira wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. malacense, V. malagense.** Malaga wine. [B. 95 (α, 38).]—**V. martiatum** [Belg. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 1 part of iron lactate and 999 parts of Malaga wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Vina medicata** [Dan. Ph.] (seu **medicinalia** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *vins médicinaux* [Fr. Cod.], *œnolés* [Fr. Cod.]. Medicinal preparations made by digesting or macerating drugs with wine in the same general way as for the preparation of tinctures. The Dan. Ph. replaces with more wine the portion which is evaporated in the process. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. pepticum.** See *V.* pepsini.—**V. portense.** Port wine. [B.]—**V. regionum septentrionalium.** Beer. [B, 59.]—**V. roborans.** See *Vinum* chinæ *amarum*.—**V. rubrum.** Fr., *vin rouge.* Sp., *vino tinto.* Red wine; any wine of deep-red color made from black grapes fermented with the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; French red wine [Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.]; Bordeaux red wine [Swed. Ph.]; German and other red wine [Ger. Ph.]; red wine from the island of Syra [Gr. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. rubrum generosum** [Swiss Ph.]. The best Swiss red wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. scilliticum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *V.* scillæ.—**V. stibiato-tartaricum, V. stibiatum.** See *V.* antimonii.—**V. stibiatum turbidum.** Sp., *vino emético túrbido* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 3 parts of washed liver of antimony and 24 of white wine. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. strumale** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 48 parts of powdered burnt sponge, 4 of orange-peel, 6 of cinnamon, and 2 of cloves with 1,000 of Malaga wine for three days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. thebaicum.** See *Vinum* opii (1st def.).—**V. thebaicum crocatum.** See *Tinctura* opii *crocata*.—**V. xerense, V. xericum** [Br. Ph.]. Sherry wine. [B.]

VINYL, n. Vin'i²l. Fr., *vinyle.* Ger., *V.* Ethenyl (*q. v.*). It is supposed to exist in acetic aldehyde. [B.]

VIOL (Fr.), n. Ve-ol. Violation, rape. [α, 48.]

VIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Vi(wi²)'o²l-a³. Gr., ἴον. Fr., *violette* (1st def.). Ger., *Veilchen* (1st def.), *Viole* (1st def.). 1. Violet, pansy; a genus of herbs, rarely undershrubs, forming, with *Noisettia*, *Ionidium*, etc., an order (*Violaceæ*) of polypetalous dicotyledons. [α, 35.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Flores violæ*.—**Decoctum herbæ violæ tricoloris cum aqua.** A decoction of 6 drachms of the herb of *V. tricolor* in water enough to make 6 fl. oz. when strained. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Decoctum herbæ violæ tricoloris cum lacte.** A decoction of ½ oz. of the herb of *V. tricolor* in 1 lb. of cow's milk. [B, 97 (α, 38).]—**Flores violæ** (seu **violæ odoratæ** [Belg. Ph.], seu **violarum**). Fr., *violette odorante* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *violeta* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *V. odorata.* [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Oleum violarum.** A preparation made by infusing sweet violets in four times as much oil or by boiling together equal parts of sweet violets and olive-oil till the moisture is dissipated. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus violæ odoratæ, Syrupus violarum.** Fr., *sirop de violette* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de violetas azul* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing sweet-violet flowers without the calyx in three times as much boiling water (twice as much, after previous washing with three times as much [Sp. Ph.]), and dissolving in 400 parts of the strained liquid 730 [Sp. Ph.] (800 [Gr. Ph.], 720 [Swiss Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of sugar (654 of sugar in 346 of liquid [Belg. Ph.], 380 in 210 [Fr. Cod.], 400 in 220 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Syrupus violarum communis.** Sp., *jarabe de violetas común* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring upon 8 parts of dried sweet violets water enough to make 80 parts of strained liquid and dissolving in this 144 of sugar. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. arvensis.** Fr., *violette des champs, petite jacée.* 1. A European species used as a depurative. The root is emetic. 2. The *V. tricolor*, var. *arvensis.* [α, 35.]—**V. brevicaulis.** Fr., *violette à tige courte.* A native of Brazil (perhaps not a member of this genus) having an emetic root. [α, 35.]—**V. calamina.** A species growing on the calamine hills of Rhenish Prussia; said to contain zinc. [α, 35.]—**V. canina.** Fr., *violette de chien.* Ger., *Hundsveilchen, Rossveilchen.* Dog- (or horse-) violet; a European species. The root is emetic and purgative, but is little used. [α, 35.]—**V. capillaris.** A Chilean undershrub used as a laxative. [α, 35.]—**V. clandestina.** Sweet white violet of North America; used as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**V. cucullata.** Common blue (or hollow-leaved) violet of North America. It resembles *V. odorata*, but is without its fragrance. [α, 35.] Cf. *V. palmata.*—**V. damascena.** See Hesperis *matronalis*.—**V. diandra.** A Guiana species with emetic roots. [α, 35.]—**V. enneasperma.** Fr., *violette à neuf semences.* A Malabar plant. The root is emetic. [α, 35.]—**V. hirta.** Hairy violet; a European species having a purgative and emetic root. [α, 35.]—**V. indecorum.** Fr., *violette du Brésil.* A Brazilian emetic-rooted species. [α, 35.]—**V. ipecacuanha, V. itouboua.** See Ionidium *ipecacuanha*.—**V. lunaris.** The *Lunaria rediviva.* [α, 35.]—**V. lutea.** 1. See Cheiranthus *cheiri.* 2. Mountain- (vine-) violet; found in Switzerland. [α, 35.]—**V. martia, V. martiana.** See *V. odorata*.—**V. matronalis.** See Hesperis *matronalis*.—**V. mirabilis.** Broad-leaved violet of Europe. The root is emetic and purgative. [α, 35.]—**V. mortuorum.** See Vinca *minor*.—**V. odorata.** Fr., *violette odorante* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de mars*), *violier commun* (ou *de mars*), *jacée de printemps.* Ger., *wohlriechendes* (oder *blaues*, oder *März-*) *Veilchen*, *wohlriechende Viole.* Sweet-scented (or March-) violet of middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia; the λευκόιον μέλας of the ancients. The flowers, root, and seed, *flores*, *radix*, et *semen violarum* (seu *violæ*) have been used, the flowers as a cardiac tonic and as a diuretic (now employed only in the preparation of a pectoral and emollient syrup [see *Syrupus violarum*] and as a test for acids and alkalies). The acrid root is emetic and purgative. The seeds were used in calculous complaints. [α, 35.]—**V. ovata.** Ger., *eirundblättriges Veilchen.* A species (a variety of *V. sagittata*, according to Wood) found from New Jersey southward; used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and urinary complaints, and internally and externally for rattlesnake-bites. [α, 35.]—**V. palmata.** Hand-leaf violet of the Southern States, by Wood considered a variety of *V. cucullata*; used like *V. pedata.* [α, 35.]—**V. pedata.** Fr., *violette pédiaire, pensée d'Amérique.* Ger., *fussförmigblättriges Veilchen.* Bird's-foot violet; an expectorant and demulcent species found from New England to the Carolinas; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. [α, 35.]—**V. rivlniana.** A European species. The root is emetic and purgative. [α, 35.]—**V. sagittata.** Arrow-leaved violet; growing from Canada to Florida and westward to Arkansas. [α, 35.] Cf. *V. ovata.*—**V. silvestris.** 1. See *V. tricolor.* 2. A European species having a purgative and emetic root. [α, 35.]—**V. tricolor, V. trinitatis.** Fr., *violette* (ou *jacée*) *tricolore* (1st def.), *fleur* (ou *herbe*) *de la Trinité* (1st def.), *pensée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *dreifarbiges Veilchen*, *Ackerveilchen*, *Freisamkraut*, *Stiefmütterchen*, *Dreifaltigkeitsblume*, *Jelängerjelieber* (all 1st def.). Sp., *trinitaria* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Heart's-ease or pansy of the gardens, fancy, herb Trinity, love-in-idleness, etc.; a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. The herb (the flowering plant without the root), *herba jaceæ* (seu *jaceæ tricoloris* [seu *majoris*, seu *violæ tricoloris*], seu *silvestris*, seu *trinitatis*, seu *heptachri*), is laxative, emollient, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and was formerly used externally and internally in various skin diseases. Of the numerous varieties, the var. *arvensis* is considered the most active. [α, 35.] 2. The flowering herb (the herb [Sp. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *V. tricolor* (var. *arvensis* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]



VIOLA ODORATA. [A, 327.]



VIOLA TRICOLOR. [A, 327.]

VIOLACEOUS, adj. Vi-o²l-a'shu³s. 1. Violet in color. 2. Pertaining to the genus *Viola*, belonging to the *Violaceæ.* [α, 35.]

VIOLAL, adj. Vi'o²l-'l. Lat., *violalis.* Belonging to the *Violales*, Lindley's v. alliance (Lat., *nixus violalis*), which includes the *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Samydeæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, etc. [α, 35.]

VIOLANILINE, n. Vi-o²l-a²n'i²l-en. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Violanilin.* A violet coloring matter, $C_{18}H_{15}N_3$, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline. [B, 49.]

VIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi(wi²)-o²l-a(a³)'ri²-a³. From *viola*, a violet. The *Viola odorata.* The *Violariæ*, or *Violarieæ*, are the *Violaceæ.* [α, 35.]

VIOLATION, n. Vi-o²l-a'shu³n. From *violare*, to outrage. See Rape (in law).

VIOLE (Ger.), n. Ve-ol'e². See Viola (1st def.) and Viola *odorata*.—**Abendv', Nachtv', Pfingstv'.** See Hesperis *matronalis*.—**V'nschwertelwurzel, V'nwurzel.** See Iris *florentina* (3d def.).

VIOLET, n. Vi'o²l-e²t. Lat., *viola* (1st def.). Fr., *violette* (1st def.), *v.* (2d def.). Ger., *Viole* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Viola*, especially *Viola odorata* (in Europe) and *Viola cucullata* (in America). [α, 35.] 2. A color more or less resembling the purple of v's; also a dye-stuff producing such color. [α, 48.]—**Britannia v.** An aniline v. dye-stuff produced by the action of brominated oil of turpentine on an alcoholic solution of magenta (aniline red). [B, 2.]—**Damask v., Dame's v.** See Hesperis *matronalis*.—**Gentian v.** An important v. aniline dye, used in histological and bacteriological investigations. [J, 64, 194.]—**Green v.** See Solea *concolor*.—**Hof-**

mann's v., Iodine v. See TRIMETHYLROSANILINE *hydriodide* and TRIETHYLROSANILINE *hydriodide*.—**Paris v.** See METHYL*aniline v.*—**Sweet v.** See VIOLA *odorata*.—**V. impérial** (Fr.). A v. dye of the aniline series, prepared by heating rosaniline or one of its salts with less aniline than would be required for aniline blue. It is much used in the arts. [B, 2.]

VIOLETTE (Fr.), n. Ve-o-le2t. See VIOLA (1st def.).—**Eléolé de v., Huile de v.** See OLEUM *violarum*.—**Sirop de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* VIOLARUM.—**Tisane de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing the flowers of *Viola odorata* with 100 times as much boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**V. de mars, V. odorante.** See VIOLA *odorata*.

VIOLIER (Fr.), n. Ve-o-le-a. See CHEIRANTHUS *incanus*, LEUCOIUM (2d def.), and NARCISSUS (1st def.).

VIOLINE, n. Vi′o2l-en. 1. See MAUVEINE. 2. See AZODIPHENYL *blue*. 3. An emetic and poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Viola cucullata* and *Viola odorata*. [B, 38, 48, 93 (α, 14).]

VIOLURIC ACID, n. Vi-o2l-u2r′i2k. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$, occurring as pyramidal crystals. Its salts (the *violurates*) are of brilliant violet colors. [B, 3, 4.]

VIORNE (Fr.), n. Ve-orn. See VIBURNUM (1st def.).—**V. des pauvres.** See VIBURNUM *lantana* and CLEMATIS *vitalba*.—**V. obier.** See VIBURNUM *opulus*.

VIPERA (Lat.), n. f. Vip(wep)′e2r-a3. From *vivus*, living, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *vipère*. Ger., *Viper*. Sp., *víbora* [Sp. Ph.]. A genus of viviparous venomous serpents, of which *V. berus* is the type; a viper. [α, 48.]—**Spiritus viperarum.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**V. aspis, V. berus.** Ger., *Atter*. The common viper of Europe, known as the adder in England, and the only venomous reptile in that country. [α, 48.] Cf. JUSCULUM *viperinum*.

VIPERINA (Lat.), n. f. Vip(wep)-e2r-in(en)′a3. Fr., *vipérine*. See ECHIUM *vulgare* and ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria*.

VIPERINE, n. Vip′e2r-en. A principle found in the venom of *Vipera berus*, corresponding to the ptyalin of the saliva. [D.]

VIPÉRINE (Fr.), n. Ve-pa-ren. See ECHIUM.

VIRE (Fr.), n. Ver. See PARONYCHIA *vulgaris*.

VIRENS (Lat.), adj. Vir(wi2r)′e2nz(ans). Gen., *-ent′is*. From *virere*, to be green. Ger., *grünlich* (1st def.). 1. Greenish. 2. Evergreen. [α, 35.]

VIRESCENCE, n. Vi2r-e2s′e2ns. The production, in flowers, of green (chlorophyll) in place of the usual color. [α, 35.]

VIRESCENT, adj. Vi2r-e2s′e2nt. Lat., *virescens* (from *virescere*, to become green). 1. Greenish. 2. Turning green. [α, 35.]

VIRGA (Lat.), n. f. Vu6rg(wi2rg)′a3. Fr., *verge*. 1. A rod or rod-like structure (*e. g.*, the penis). 2. See SOLIDAGO.—**Extractum virgæ aureæ.** An extract made by boiling golden rod in water and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**V. aurea.** 1. The genus *Solidago*. 2. The *Solidago v.-aurea*. [α, 35.]—**V. cerea.** See *Wax* BOUGIE.—**V. cerebri.** See *Pineal* GLAND.

VIRGAUREA (Lat.), n. f. Vu6rg(wi2rg)-a4r(a3′u4r)-e2-a3. See VIRGA *aurea*.

VIRGILIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu6rj(wi2rg)-i2l′i2-a3. From P. *Virgilius* (*Vergilius*) Maro, the poet. Fr., *virgilier*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [α, 35.]—**V. capensis.** A South African tree with edible seeds. The roots are said to be used against colic. [α, 35.]

VIRGIN, n. Vu6rj′i2n. Gr., παρθένος. Lat., *virgo*. Fr., *vierge*. Ger., *Jungfer* (1st def.), *Jungfrau* (1st def.). 1. A woman who has had no experience of sexual intercourse. [α, 48.] 2. As an adj. (applied to oil, wine, etc.), flowing spontaneously, without pressure being used.

VIRGINAL, adj. Vu6rj′i2-n′l. Lat., *virgineus* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Ger., *jungfräulich*. Pertaining to or in the state proper to virginity; in botany, pertaining to the time before anthesis. [α, 35.]

VIRGINIC ACID, n. Vu6rj-i2n′i2k. Fr., *acide virginéique*. Ger., *Virginsäure*. A fatty acid obtained from the root of *Polygala senega*. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

VIRGINITY, n. Vu6rj-i2n′i2t-i2. Lat., *virginitas* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Fr., *virginité*. Ger., *Jungfernschaft*. The condition of being a virgin. [α, 48.]—**Physical v.** That condition of a woman in which no coitus has actually taken place, whatever the real state of her virtue may be.

VIRGIN'S-BOWER, n. Vu6rj′i2nz-bu6-u4-u6r. The *Clematis vitalba* and other species of *Clematis*. [α, 35.]

VIRIDE (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *viridis* (*q. v.*). Vi2r(wi2r)′i2d-e(a). Gen., *vir′idis*. From *virere*, to be green. Green color, also something of that color. [α, 48.]—**V. æris.** See VERDIGRIS.—**V. cubicum.** See IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).

VIRIDESCENS (Lat.), adj. Vi2r(wi2r)-i2d-e2s′se2nz(kans). Ger., *grünwerdend*. Viridescent, becoming green. [α, 35.]

VIRIDIC ACID, n. Vi2r-i2d′i2k. Fr., *acide viridique*. Ger., *Viridinsäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$, derived from caffeotannic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

VIRIDINE, n. Vi2r′i2d-en. Fr., *v*. Ger., *Viridin*. 1. An oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{19}N$, derived from the oils obtained from the distillation of organic matter. [B, 4.] 2. See CHLOROPHYLL.

VIRILE, adj. Vi2r′i2l. Lat., *virilis* (from *vir*, a man). Fr., *viril*. Ger., *mannbar*, *männlich*. Pertaining to a man or to the faculties or powers of a man or the male sex. [α, 48.]

VIRILESCENCE, n. Vir-i2l-e2s′e2ns. From *virilis*, virile. Ger., *Virilescenz*. The development of masculine characteristics in a woman. [A, 69.]

VIRILITY, n. Vi2r-i2l′i2t-i. Lat., *virilitas* (from *virilis*, virile). Fr., *virilité*. Ger., *Mannbarkeit*, *Virilität*. The condition of possessing virile powers. [α, 48.]

VIROLA (Lat.), n. f. Vi2r(wi2r)′o2l-a3. Fr., *virole*. See MYRISTICA (1st def.).—**V. sebifera.** See MYRISTICA *sebifera*.

VIROSE, adj. Vir′os. Lat., *virosus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., *vireux*. Ger., *virös*. Poisonous; having a taste and smell indicative of poisonous properties. [α, 35.]

VIRULENCE, n. Vi2r′u2l-e2ns. Lat., *virulentia* (from *virulentus*, virulent). Fr., *v*. Ger., *Virulenz*. The condition of being virulent; of a disease, intensity or malignancy, also infectiousness. [α, 48.]

VIRULENT, adj. Vi2r′u2-l′nt. Lat., *virulentus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., *v*. Poisonous, containing or due to an active virus, malignant. [D; α, 17.]

VIRUS (Lat.), n. n. Vir(wer)′u3s(u4s). Gen., *vir′i*. Fr., *v*. Ger., *Jauche*, *Krankheitsgift*. 1. A poison. 2. Any morbific agent which, when brought into contact with animal tissue, disseminates itself so as to affect the vitality of the parts on which it acts and in many cases that of the entire organism. [D.]—**Specific v.** The characteristic poison of a particular disease. [D.]—**Vaccine v.** See *Vaccine* LYMPH.—**V. dartreux** (Fr.). See *Dartrous* HUMOR.

VIS (Lat.), n. f. Vi2s(wes). Gen., *vis*; plur., *vires*. Gr., ἴς. See FORCE and POWER.—**V. a tergo.** Pressure from behind (used especially, in physiology, for that exerted by the heart's action on the circulation of the blood). [K.]—**V. conservatrix.** See *V. medicatrix naturæ*.—**V. contractilis insita.** See *Muscular* IRRITABILITY.—**V. essentialis** [Wolff]. The "physical soul," the mysterious cause of the development of animal organisms according to the Wolffian theory of epigenesis. [A, 42.]—**V. expultrix.** An old term for a supposed force which effected the removal of excrementitious matters from the system. [K.]—**V. formativa.** See *Plastic* FORCE.—**V. insita** [Haller]. The inherent irritability of a muscle (cf. *V. nervosa*, 2d def.). [K.]—**V. medicatrix.** A remedial force or impulse. [α, 48.]—**V. medicatrix naturæ.** Ger., *Naturheilung*. The remedial impulse of nature; the self-recuperative power of the bodily system independent of the use of medicines. [α, 48.]—**V. metabolica.** See METABOLISM.—**V. mortua** [Haller]. The physical properties of tissues aside from those depending on their vitality (*e. g.*, the elasticity which may remain in tendons after the occurrence of somatic death). [K, 3.]—**V. muscularis.** See *Muscular* FORCE.—**V. nervosa.** 1. See *Nervous* POWER. 2. Of Haller, the nerve-current which excites a muscular contraction (cf. *V. insita*). [K.]—**V. opposita.** Ger., *Gegenkraft*. A force acting in the direction opposite to that of another force or of the resultant of other forces. [α, 48.]—**V. plastica.** See *Plastic* FORCE.—**V. vitæ, V. vitalis.** The energy or force that characterizes an organism in virtue of its possessing life. [α, 48.]—**V. viva.** See *Living* FORCE.

VISAGE, n. Vi2z′e2j. Fr., *v*. See FACE.—**V. pleurard** (Fr.). In neurology (*e. g.*, as a symptom of labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis), a weeping or whining countenance caused by paralysis of the facial muscles. [α, 34.]

VISCAOUTSCHINE, n. Vi2s-ka3-ut′chi2n. A substance, $C_8H_{16}O$, obtained from crude viscin. [B, 38, 93 (α, 14).]

VISCERA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *viscus* (*q. v.*). Vi2s(wi2s)′se2r(ke2r)-a3. See under VISCUS.

VISCERAL, adj. Vi2s′se2-r′l. Lat., *visceralis*. Fr., *viscéral*. Ger., *v*. Pertaining to the viscera or to a viscus. [α, 17.]

VISCERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi2s(wi2s)-se2r(ke2r)-a2lj(a3lg)′i2-a3. From *viscus* (*q. v.*), and ἄλγος, pain. See ENTERALGIA.

VISCÈRE (Fr.), n. Ve-se2r. See VISCUS.

VISCÉROPATHIE (Fr.), n. Ve-sa-ro-pa3-te. A visceral lesion or disease. [α, 18.]

VISCID, adj. Vi2s′si2d. Lat., *viscidus* (from *viscum*, the mistletoe). Fr., *visqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Slimy, glutinous. [α, 35.]

VISCIN, n. Vi2s′si2n. Fr., *viscine*. Ger., *V*. A viscous, soft, and elastic substance, $C_{20}H_{48}O_8$, obtained from *Viscum album*, the bark of *Ilex aquifolium*, the sap of *Ficus religiosa*, etc. Dried at 120° C., it is a colorless, transparent, inodorous, insipid, and feebly acid mass. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

VISCOSE, adj. Vi2sk′os. See VISCID; as a n., the gummy substance formed by the viscous fermentation of cane-sugar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 368 (α, 50).]

VISCOSIMETER, n. Vi2sk-o2s-i2m′e2t-u6r. From *viscosus*, viscous, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the degree of viscosity of a liquid. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Aug., 1880, p. 149 (B).]

VISCOSITY, n. Vi2sk-o2s′i2t-i2. Fr., *viscosité*. Ger., *Klebrigheit*. The state of being viscous. [B.]

VISCOUS, adj. Vi2sk′u3s. Lat., *viscosus*. Fr., *visqueux*. See VISCID.

VISCUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi2sk(wi2sk)′u3m(u4m). Fr., *gui* (1st def.). Ger., *Mistel* (1st def.). 1. A genus of loranthaceous shrubs parasitic on trees. The *Visceæ* are a division of the *Loranthœeæ*, a tribe of the *Viscoideæ*, or a tribe of the *Loranthaceæ*. The *Viscoideæ* are a suborder of the *Loranthaceæ*. The *Viscinæ* are a family of the *Polymorphæ*. [α, 35.] 2. See under *V. album*.—**Decoctum visci albi.** A preparation made by boiling 30 to 60 grammes of *V. album* in 2 litres of water till the liquid is reduced one half. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum visci aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de gui*. A preparation made by boiling *V. album* in three times as much water, expressing, clarifying with white of egg, and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Extractum visci vinosum.** A preparation made by digesting *V. album* with five or six times as much white wine for three days, straining, boiling the residue with fresh wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B. 119 (α, 38).]—**V. æthiopicum.** Fr., *gui d'Éthiopie*. A species used as tea at the Cape of Good Hope. [α, 35.]—**V. album.** Fr., *gui blanc*, *gillon*, *pomme hémorrhoïdale*, *verquet*. Ger., *geme-*

ine Mistel, Eichenmistel, Vogelleimmistel, Kensterholz, Kreuzholz, Eichenkenster. Common mistletoe, mistletoe of the oak; parasitic on trees, found in middle and southern Europe. The young branches (including the bark and leaves), *lignum* (seu *stipites*) *visci* (*albi*, seu *quercini*), *v.*, *v. album* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph.], *v. quernum*, were formerly used in epilepsy, catarrh, etc. The bark is rich in bird-lime, as are also the poisonous berries (*baccæ visci albi*, etc.), which were formerly employed as emollients, discutients, and maturatives. [α, 35.]—**V. flavescens.** See PHORADENDRON *flavescens*.—**V. quercinum, V. quernum.** See *V. album* and LORANTHUS *europæus*.

VISCUS (Lat.), n. n. Vi²sk(wi²sk)′u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *vis′ceris.* Gr., *σπλάγχνος.* Fr., *v.*, *viscère.* Any one of the internal organs of the body; generally used in the pl., *viscera* (Ger., *Eingeweide*).

VISH, n. Vi²sh. See BISH.

VISION, n. Vi²zh′u³n. Gr., *ὄψις.* Lat., *visio*, *visus* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *v.*, *vue.* Ger., *Sehen.* The act of seeing; the power of seeing; sight. [F.]—**After-v.** The perception of an after-image. [K.]—**Binocular (single) v.** V. in which both eyes are used simultaneously to obtain a simple (single) image. When the fovea centralis of the retina of each eye is fixed on an object, all objects lying in the same horopter will form images on the respective retinæ which will lie at equal distances from the fovea, and will therefore be appreciated as single. [F.]—**Double v.** See DIPLOPIA.—**False v.** See PSEUDOBLEPSIA.—**Half-v.** See HEMIOPIA.—**Iridescent v.** An anomaly of v., usually arising in the lens, in which objects appear either colored (chromatopsia) or with their edges or outlines exhibiting prismatic colors. [F.]—**Lateral v.** See DYSOPIA *lateralis.* **Manifold v., Multiple v.** See POLYOPIA.—**Quadruple v.** Ger., *Vierfachsehen.* The perception of four visual images at once. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April, 1889, p. 682 (α, 18).]—**Skin-v.** The apperception of light, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by the skin, without a visual organ, as in earthworms, *Triton cristatus*, etc. [Graber, "Am. Nat.," xvii, p. 680 (α, 32).]—**Stereoscopic v.** That form of v. in which the combined virtual image seen appears to be a solid body and a perfect counterpart of the object. It is a blending of the virtual images of an object presented separately one to each eye. [F.]—**Triple v.** See TRIPLOPIA.

VISIREBENE (Ger.), n. Ve-zer′ab-e²n-e². See PLANE *of regard.*

VISIR-LINE, n. Vi²z-er′lin. Fr., *ligne de visée.* Ger., *Visirlinie.* See *Visual* AXIS.—**Crossing-point of the v.-l.** See LINE *of sight.*—**Principal v.-l.** See LINE *of fixation.*

VISIR-PLANE, n. Vi²z-er′plan. Fr., *plan de visée.* Ger., *Visirebene.* See *Visual* PLANE.

VISITE (Fr.), n. Ve-zet. A visit; a search or examination.—**V. de l'aisselle.** An examination of the lymphatic glands of the axilla, as in cases of mammary tumor, with a view to their removal if necessary. [A, 94.]

VISITIREISEN (Ger.), n. Ve-zet-er′iz-e²n. See PROBE.

VISITIRKERZE (Ger.), n. Ve-zet-er′ke²rts-e². See CEREOLUS (2d def.).

VISMIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi²s′mi²-a³. From *Visme*, a Portuguese botanist. Fr., *vismie*, *v.* A genus typical of the *Vismieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Hypericineæ.* [α, 35.]—**V. cayennensis.** Fr., *arbre à la fièvre*, *bois baptiste*, *arbre à sang.* Ger., *cayennischer Guttibaum.* A Guiana species yielding a resin like that of *V. guianensis.* [α, 35.]—**V. guianensis.** Fr., *arbre à la fièvre.* American gum-plant (or gamboge-tree, or gutta-gum-tree), wax-tree of Guiana. All parts yield a yellow resinous juice (American gamboge), which is used as a purgative and in eczema, etc. [α, 35.]—**V. laccifera, V. latifolia, V. longifolia, V. micrantha, V. sessilifolia.** Species yielding American gamboge. The second is found in Guiana, the third and fourth in Brazil, and the fifth (the leaves of which are used as a febrifuge) in the northern part of South America. [α, 35.]

VISMUTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi²z(wi²s)-mu²th(muth)′u³m(u⁴m). See BISMUTH.—**Calx vismuthi.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate.*

VISNEA (Lat.), n. f. Vi²s′ne²-a³. Fr., *v.*, *visnée.* A genus of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**V. mocanera.** Fr., *mocan.* Ger., *Mokanere.* A shrub found in the Canaries; used in hæmorrhoids (cf. MOCAN). [α, 35.]

VISORIUS (Lat.), adj. Vi²z(wes)-or′i²-u³s(u⁴s). See VISUAL.

VISOS (Fr.), n. Ve-zo. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

VISUAL, adj. Vi²zh′u²-′l. Lat., *visorius* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *visuel.* Pertaining to vision. [F.]

VISUM REPERTUM (Lat.), n. n. Vis(wes)′u³m(u⁴m)-re(re²)-pu⁵rt(pe²rt)′u³m(u⁴m). See FUNDSCHEIN.

VISUOMETER, n. Vi²zh-u²-o²m′e²t-u⁵r. From *visus*, sight, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *visuomètre.* Ger., *V.* An instrument for measuring the range of vision. Risley's v. consists of a stand which is clamped firmly to a table. To the top of the stand is fixed a pair of semicircles, with their concavity upward, for the reception of trial-glasses, stenopæic slit, etc. In front of the holders is a triangular horizontal bar, 20″ long and graduated in fractions of an inch. Upon this bar is adjusted a freely movable carrier, designed to bear a series of cords containing the test-types of Snellen and Jaeger, and test-figures for astigmatism. The examinations are all made at an artificial far-point of 10″ or 12″. [F; α, 34.]

VISUS (Lat.), n. m. Vis(wes)′u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *vis′us.* From *videre*, to see. See VISION.—**V. acris.** See OXYDERCIA.—**V. amplificatus.** See MACROPIA.—**V. coloratus.** See CHROMATOPSIA.—**V. debilitas.** See ASTHENOPIA.—**V. decolor.** See *Color*-BLINDNESS.—**V. defiguratus.** See PSEUDOBLEPSIS.—**V. dimidiatus.** See HEMIOPIA.—**V. diminutus.** See MICROPIA.—**V. diurnus.** See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).—**V. duplicatus.** See DIPLOPIA.—**V. evanidus.** An old term for failure to recognize objects and their gradual disappearance, owing to fatigue of the retina. [F.]—**V. interruptus.** An old term for a form of amblyopia in which the patient loses sight of a word here and there on the printed page. [F.]—**V. juvenum.** An old term for myopia. [F.]—**V. lateralis.** See DYSO IA *lateralis.*—**V. lucidus.** See PHOTOPSIA.—**V. muscarum.** See MUSCÆ *volitantes*, and cf. METAMORPHOPSIA.—**V. nebulosus.** See LEUCOMA (4th def.).—**V. nocturnus.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**V. obliquus.** See STRABISMUS.—**V. senilis.** See PRESBYOPIA.—**V. triplex.** See TRIPLOPIA.

VITA (Lat.), n. f. Vit(wet)′a³. Fr., *vie.* See LIFE.—**V. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral* LIFE.—**V. psychica.** See *Psychic* LIFE.

VITAL, adj. Vi′t′l. Gr., *ζωτικός.* Lat., *vitalis.* Fr., *v.* Ger., *v.*, *lebensfähig*, *lebendig.* Pertaining to life, also essential to life; as a n., in the pl., *v's*, organs which are regarded as necessary to life, or injury to which endangers or destroys life. [α, 48.]

VITALBA (Lat.), n. f. Vi²t(wet)-a²lb(a³lb)′a³. The genus *Clematis*, especially *Clematis v.* [α, 35.]

VITALISM, n. Vi′t′l-i²z′m. Lat., *vitalismus* (from *vitalis*, vital). Fr., *vitalisme.* Ger., *Vitalismus.* The doctrine of vital force; an old system of physiology which considered life as a "pure entity" apart from the body. [K.]

VITALITY, n. Vit-a²l′i²t-i². Lat., *vitalitas* (from *vitalis*, vital). Fr., *vitalité.* Ger., *Lebenskraft.* 1. The principle of life. 2. Action, animation. [K.] 3. The state of being alive, also the power to resist death.

VITALIZE, v. tr. Vi′t′l-iz. To impart life to, to endue with life. [α, 48.]

VITELLARY, adj. Vi²t′e²l-ar-i². See VITELLINE.

VITELLIN, n. Vi²t-e²l′i²n. Fr., *vitelline.* Ger., *V.* An albuminoid principle contained in the yolk of eggs, etc. [B, 93 (α, 14).]—**Crystalline v.** See *Crystalline* GLOBULIN.

VITELLINE, adj. Vi²t′e²l-i²n. Lat., *vitellinus.* Fr., *vitellin.* Ger., *vitellin*, *dottergelb* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to the vitellus. [J.] 2. In botany, of the color of the yolk of egg. [α, 35.]

VITELLO-INTESTINAL, adj. Vi²t″e²l-o-i²n-te²st′i²-n′l. Lat., *vitello-intestinalis.* Pertaining to the vitelline sac and the intestine. [α, 48.]

VITELLOLUTEIN, n. Vi²t″e²l-o-lu²t′e²-i²n. A non-nitrogenous yellow pigment obtained from the yolk of hen's eggs. [B.]

VITELLOMESENTERIC, adj. Vi²t″e²l-o-me²z-e²n-te²r′i²k. Fr., *vitello-mésentérique.* Of Velpeau, see OMPHALO-MESENTERIC.

VITELLORUBIN, n. Vi²t″el-o-ru²b′i²n. Fr., *vitellorubine.* A red pigment obtained from the yolk of hen's eggs, a chemically unstable, dark-red powder. [B.]

VITELLOSE, n. Vi²t′e²l-os. Intermediate products in the hydration of vitellin analogous to an albumose. [Halliburton (α, 34).]

VITELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Vi²t(wi²t)-e²l′lu³s(lu⁴s). Dim. of *vitulus*, a calf. Gr., *λέκιθος.* Fr., *v.*, *matière vitelline* (ou *jaune*), *jaune de l'œuf* (2d def.). Ger., *Dotter*, *Eigelb* (2d def.). Syn.: *ovi v.* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The cell-body of the ovum: the yolk of an egg or of an ovule; that portion of the contents of the vitelline membrane which is to afford nutriment to the embryo and take part in its development during the period of incubation in the *Ovipara*, and up to the time of the establishment of a nutrient connection with the maternal organism in the *Vivipara.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., yolk of egg, the yolks of hen's eggs.—**Formative v., Germinal v., Germ v.** Lat., *morpholecithus.* Fr., *v. de formation.* Ger., *Bildungsdotter*, *Hauptdotter.* The protoplasmic portion of the v. as distinguished from the nutritive v.—**Glyceritum vitelli** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating together 9 parts of yolk of egg and 11 of glycerin. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Nutritive v.** Lat., *tropholecithus.* Fr., *protolécythe.* Ger., *Nahrungsdotter.* The granular portion of the yolk; the part that serves not directly for development, but in a subsidiary way by nourishing the formative v. [A, 5.]—**Oleum e vitellis ovorum.** See *Oil of* EGGS.—**Plastic v.** See *Formative v.*—**Primary v.** The v. of a simple ovum.—**Retrait du v.** (Fr.). A process of shrinkage on the part of the v., giving rise to a space between it and the vitelline membrane. See LACUNA (2d def.).—**Secondary v.** [Kölliker]. An additional nutritive-v. substance found in compound ova, formed in special organs or in special cells of the ovary. [A, 8.]—**V. ovarieu** (Fr.). The yolk of an ovarian ovum.—**V. ovi.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**White v.** Ger., *weisser Dotter*, *weisser Nahrungsdotter*, *Dotterweiss.* A thin, white portion of the nutritive v., forming a layer surrounding the yellow v. and penetrating to the centre of the latter in the form of a whitish cord terminating in a globular mass. [A, 8.]—**Yellow v.** Ger., *Gelb*, *gelber Dotter.* The whole of the nutritive v. that is not included in the term white v.

VITERBO (It.), n. Vet-e²rb′o. A place in the province of Rome, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

VITEX (Lat.), n. f. Vit(wet)′e²x. Gen., *vit′icis.* Fr., *gattilier.* Ger., *Müllen.* A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs. The *Viticeæ* are a family comprising the *Myoporeæ* and *Verbeneæ*, or a division (tribe) of the *Verbenaceæ.* The *Vitices* are the *Verbenaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**V. agnus castus.** Fr., (*gattilier*) *agnus castus*, *arbre au poivre*, *poivre faux.* Ger., *gemeine Müllen*, *Keuschbaum*, *Schafmüllen*, *Keuschlammstrauch*, *Abrahamsbaum*, *Mönchspfefferstrauch.* Tree-of-chastity, hemp- (or chaste-, or monk's pepper-) tree; an aromatic shrub of the Orient and southern Europe, known as *ἄγνος* to the ancients, who ascribed to it anterotic virtues, and used the leaves as an emmenagogue and oxytocic and externally as a discutient. The hot, pungent, and acrid seeds (or by substitution the fruits), *semen agni casti* (seu *arboris castæ*, seu *viticis offici-*

nalis), have been used as an emmenagogue, as a digestive, in diarrhœa and intermittent fever, and as a diaphoretic and diuretic in snake-bites; more recently they have been used, like cubebs, in gonorrhœa. [α, 35.]—**V. arborea.** A Sumatra species. The bark is used in ophthalmia. [α, 35.]—**V. latifolia.** An East Indian tree. The leaves are used for venomous bites and the bark and root in diarrhœa and dysentery. [α, 35.]—**V. moluccana.** A tree of the Moluccas, where the bark is used as a vulnerary. [α, 35.]—**V. negundo.** Fr., *gattilier incisé.* Five-leaved chaste-tree of India and other warm parts of Asia. The aromatic leaves are used as a topical application in rheumatism, sprains, etc., and in decoction as a bath for women after delivery. The bitter root and the dried fruits are anthelminthic, and the former also febrifuge. The Mohammedans smoke the dried leaves for headache and catarrh. [α, 35.]—**V. pinnata.** A Ceylon species. The flowers are used to aromatize tea. [α, 35.]—**V. Rheedii.** A Malabar tree. The mildly aromatic bark is used in abdominal complaints and, with the fragrant leaves, as an emmenagogue and in after-pains. The young branches are used for rheumatism and gout. [α, 35.]—**V. spicata.** A species found in China and Cochin-China; used as a calefacient, stimulant, and discutient, and especially in various nervous disorders. [α, 35.]—**V. trifolia.** Three-leaved chaste-tree, (East) Indian privet; a species having the medicinal properties of *V. negundo* in greater degree. The young shoots and the leaves are a powerful discutient. The powdered leaves are used as a febrifuge, and the root as an anodyne application. The fruit is used in the Fiji Islands as a nervine, cephalic, and emmenagogue. [α, 35.]

VITIATED-HUMORIST, n. Vi^{2}sh′i^{2}-at-e^{2}d-hu^{2}m′o^{2}r-i^{2}st. A believer in the origin of a given disease in a vitiation of the fluids of the body. [A, 84.]

VITICULA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}t(wet)-i^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Dim. of *vitis*, a vine. Fr., *viticule.* A vine or sucker. [α, 35.]

VITILIGO (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-i^{2}l-ig(eg)′o. Gen., *-ig′inis.* From *vitium*, a defect. Fr., *v.*, *achrome*, *vitilige.* Ger., *Pigmentschwund*, *Nebelfleck*, *Malfleck*, *vertiefter Hautfleck.* 1. In the modern acceptation of the term, and also as defined by certain of the older writers (*e. g.*, gorræus), an acquired form of achromatosis, characterized by white or light-colored patches of skin of irregular shape, usually bordered by a zone more darkly pigmented than the surrounding skin. [G, 3.] Cf. *V. of Bateman* and *V. of Celsus*, also ALBINISMUS *partialis.* 2. See LEPROSY.—**V. alba.** See *V.* (1st def.).—**V. alba gravior.** See *White* LEPROSY (1st def.).—**V. alba levior.** An old term for macular leprosy. [G.] See LEPRA *maculosa.*—**V. alphus.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**V. capitis.** 1. Vitiligo of Celsus (*q. v.*) in which white spots appeared on the hairy scalp. 2. V. (1st def.) affecting the hairy scalp so as to produce circumscribed areas of canities. 3. Of Cazenave, alopecia areata. [G.]—**V. congéniale** (Fr.). See ALBINISMUS *partialis.*—**V. gravior.** See *V. of Celsus.*—**V. hepatica.** See CHLOASMA *hepaticum.*—**V. hydropicorum.** Linear atrophy of the skin due to its over-distention from dropsy. [G.]—**V. matrum.** Linear atrophy of the skin due to pregnancy. [G.]—**V. melas.** Probably a variety of leprosy. [G, 17.] See *Black* LEPROSY and cf. *V. of Celsus* and MORPHŒA *nigra.*—**V. nigra.** See *Black* LEPROSY.—**V. obesorum.** Linear atrophy of the skin due to corpulence. [G.]—**V. of Bateman.** A tubercular skin disease of uncertain character said to be followed, on the subsidence of the tubercles, by permanent white, glistening patches. [G, 17.]—**V. of Celsus.** "A loathsome disease" arising "from a bad habit of body," attended with alteration of the color of the skin (leprosy ?). Celsus described three kinds: *alphos*, *melas*, and *leuce.* The first occurred in disseminated white patches or spots, attended with roughening of the surface. The second (melas) differed from alphos only in the spots being black or dark-colored. The third (leuce) was characterized by spots whiter than those of alphos, affecting the skin more deeply, so that the hairs were rendered white, and the disease was incurable. By some the first and second forms are supposed to have been superficial scaly diseases belonging either to psoriasis or to eczema, while the third form was leprosy. [G, 13.]

VITILIGOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-i^{2}l-i^{2}g(eg)-o(o^{2})-i^{2}d(ed)-e^{2}-a^{3}. From *vitiligo* (*q. v.*, 1st def.), and εἶδος, resemblance. See XANTHOMA.—**V. granulosa.** See XANTHOMA *tuberculatum.*—**V. palpebrarum.** See XANTHELASMA *palpebrarum.*—**V. papulosa.** See XANTHOMA *tuberculatum.*—**V. plana.** See XANTHOMA *planum.*—**V. tuberosa.** See XANTHOMA *tuberosum.*

VITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vit(wet)′i^{2}s. Gen., *vit′is.* Fr., *vigne.* Ger., *Weinrebe.* The vine; a genus of the *Ampelideæ.* [α, 35.]—**Fructus v. minutæ** [Swed. Ph.]. Corinthian raisins. [B, 95 (α, 38).] Cf. UVÆ.—**Fructus v. sennatus** [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 10 parts of senna-leaves in enough boiling water to make 15 parts when expressed at the end of an hour, boiling up with 30 of white sugar into a syrup, and adding 30 of grapes and 1 part of cassia. [B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Rob baccarum v. idææ, Rob v. idææ.** Fr., *rob de canneberge ponctuée.* A preparation made by boiling the juice of the berries of *Vaccinium v. idœa* with one fourth of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B, 119.]—**V. acetosa.** North Australian vine; an acid plant which has been used as an antiscorbutic. The fruit is edible. [α, 35.]—**V. æstivalis.** The summer grape of the United States. The berries are edible. [α, 35.]—**V. alba (silvestris).** See BRYONIA *alba.*—**V. apyrena.** A seedless variety of *V. vinifera*, yielding passulæ minores. [α, 35.]—**V. caribbæa.** Ger., *westindische Weinrebe.* Jamaica grape, water-withe. The leaves and young branches are refrigerant and mildly astringent. The berries are eaten. [α, 35.]—**V. carnosa.** See CISSUS *carnosa.*—**V. chironia.** An old term for the *Tamus communis.*—**V. corinthiaca.** See *V. apyrena.*—**V. idæa.** The *Vaccinium v.-idœa*, also the genus *Vaccinium* or a section of that genus. [α, 35.]—**V.-idæa myrtillus.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [α, 35.]—**V. labrusca.** Fr., *vigne cotonneuse.* American plum- (or Isabella-, or Northern fox-) grape, found also in Japan. The edible fruits are used in making wine. [α, 35.]—**V. latifolia.** An East Indian species; used in odontalgia, as a detergent in indolent ulcers, and as an alterative. [α. 35.] Cf. CISSUS *latifolia* (*glauca*).—**V.-salix.** Of Dumortier, a section of the genus *Salix.* [α, 35.]—**V. setosa.** A very acrid East Indian species. The leaves, toasted and smeared with oil, are used as a maturant. [α, 35.]—**V. silvestris.** See BRYONIA *alba*, BRYONIA *dioica*, and SOLANUM *dulcamara.*—**V. trifolia.** An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a febrifuge and the roots as a discutient. [α, 35.]—**V. vinifera.** Fr., *vigne cultivée* (ou *de Noé*). Ger., *edle Weinrebe*, *Weinstock*, *Traubenstock.* The grape-vine; a native probably of Caspian regions, but now cultivated under numerous forms (*alexandria*, *alicantia*, *apyrena*, *muscatella*, etc.) in all countries having a mean summer temperature of 66° F. or more. The leaves and tendrils (Lat., *folia* et *pampini*) contain tartaric and malic acids, tartrates and malates, glucose and cane-sugar; they are cooling and astringent, and have been used in diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, etc. The juice which flows from the stem when incised in the spring was formerly official as *lacrymæ v.*, and has been used as a tonic eye-wash and in ophthalmia. The unripe fruits contain malic, tartaric, and racemic acids, and (in their skins) tannic acid; their refrigerant juice (Lat., *omphacium*, *succus omphacii*, *agresta*, *succus agrestæ*) was formerly used against epilepsy. The ripe fruits are diuretic, laxative, and refrigerant, and their fermented juice constitutes wine. The dried fruits constitute raisins. The seeds contain 5 or 6 per cent. of tannin and over 15 per cent. of a bland fixed oil consisting of the glycerides of erucic, stearic, and palmitic acids; they have been used in chronic diarrhœa. [α, 35.]—**V. vulpina.** Bullet- (or Muscadine, or Southern fox-) grape; a United States species, found also in Japan. A variety known as "*scuppernong*" is cultivated in the Southern States. [α, 35.]

VITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^{2}(wi^{2})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἁμάρτημα, νόσος. A fault, a defect; an abnormity. [α, 17.]—**V. primæ conformationis.** See *Congenital* MALFORMATION.

VITRÉ (Fr.), n. Ve-tra. A place in the department of the Ille-et-Vilaine, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [α, 14.]

VITREATUS (Lat.), adj. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-re^{2}-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *vitrum*, glass. Made into glass. [B.]

VITREOCAPSULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)″re^{2}-o(o^{3})-ka^{2}ps-(ka^{3}ps)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). An old term for hyalitis. [F.]

VITREOUS, adj. Vi^{2}t′re^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *vitreus*, *vitrosus* (from *vitrum*, glass). Fr., *vitreux*, *vitré.* Ger., *glasig*, *gläsern.* Glassy, resembling glass; as a n. (Lat., *vitreum*), the corpus vitreum.—**Primordial v.** The embryonic v. It differs mainly from the v. of extra-uterine life in having many parablastic elements. [F.]

VITRIFICATUS (Lat.), adj. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-ri^{2}-fi^{2}k-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make. Made into glass or made like glass. [B, 119.]

VITRINA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-rin(ren)′a^{3}. From *vitrum*, glass. Fr., *vitrine.* A vitreous humor.—**V. ocularia, V. ocularis, V. oculi.** See CORPUS *vitreum.*

VITRIOL, n. Vi^{2}t′ri^{2}-u^{3}l. From *vitrum*, glass. Lat., *vitriolum.* Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.* Any metallic salt (as now used, generally a sulphate) having a glassy lustre. [B, 3.]—**Blue v.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**Calcareous v.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 91.]—**Copper v., Cyprischer V.** (Ger.). Lat., *vitriolum cupri.* See COPPER *sulphate.*—**Double v.** Fr., *v. de Salzbourg.* An impure copper sulphate containing 70 to 80 per cent. of ferrous sulphate. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**Elixir of v.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**Esprit de v. éthéré martial.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**Green v., Martial v.** See IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).—**Nordhausen oil of v., Nordhäuser V′ol.** (Ger.). Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B.]—**Oil of v.** Ger., *Vitriolöl.* Sulphuric acid; so called because originally prepared from green vitriol. [B.]—**Roman v.** See COPPER *sulphate* and IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).—**V. blanc** (Fr.). White v.—**V. bleu** (Fr.). See COPPER *sulphate.*—**V. d'Angleterre** (Fr.). See IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).—**V. de Vénus** (Fr.). See COPPER *sulphate.*—**V. mixte de Chypre** (Fr.). A variety of v. containing zinc sulphate. [B, 81 (α, 38).]—**V′öl.** Oil of v., especially Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B.]—**V. pesant** (Fr.). Barium sulphate. [B, 119.]—**V′säure** (Ger.). See SULPHURIC ACID.—**V′todtenkopf** (Ger.). See *Caput mortuum* VITRIOLI.—**V. végétal** (Fr.). See NOSTOC *commune.*—**V. vert** (Fr.). Green v.; ferrous sulphate.—**White v.** Zinc sulphate, especially the commercial salt. [B.]

VITRIOLATED, adj. Vi^{2}t′ri^{2}-o^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *vitriolatus.* Fr., *vitriolé.* Composed of or containing vitriol; containing sulphur or sulphuric acid. [B.]

VITRIOLIC, adj. Vi^{2}t-ri^{2}-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Containing or derived from vitriol; sulphuric. [B.]—**V. acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID.

VITRIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-ri(ri^{2})′o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See VITRIOL.—**Æther vitrioli.** See ETHYL ETHER.—**Æther vitrioli aquosus.** See LIQUOR *anodynus mineralis aquosus.*—**Aqua vitrioli alba.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**Aqua vitrioli cœrulea.** See *Solutio* CUPRI *ammoniacalis.*—**Caput mortuum vitrioli.** Ger., *Vitrioltodtenkopf.* The residue of impure ferric oxide obtained when ferrous sulphate is distilled to obtain fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 2.]—**Colcothar vitrioli.** See COLCOTHAR.—**Collyrium adstringens e vitriolo albo.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti.** See ACIDUM *sulphuricum aromaticum.*—**Naphtha vitrioli.** See ETHYL ETHER.—**Naphtha vitrioli camphorata.** See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *œtherea.*—**Naphtha vitrioli diluta.** See LIQUOR *anodynus mineralis aquosus.*—**Naphtha vitrioli martialis.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati œtherea.*—**Oleum vitrioli.** See SULPHURIC ACID.—**Oleum vitrioli depuratum.** Purified sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**Oleum vitrioli dulce.** Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Oleum vitrioli purificatum.** Purified sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**Sal vitrioli narcoticum.** Boric acid. [B, 97.]—

Spiritus vitrioli dulcis. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Spiritus vitrioli philosophicum.** A preparation made by inspissating to one half the limpid acid liquid obtained in the preparation of the powder of Algaroth, precipitated when antimony trichloride is dropped into water. [B, 200.]—**Spiritus vitrioli phlogisticatus.** See ANTIMONII *clyssus*.—**V. album.** See *White* VITRIOL.—**V. calcareatum.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 180.]—**V. camphoratum.** See CUPRUM *aluminatum*.—**V. hungaricum, V. londinense, V. Riverii.** See IRON *sulphate* (1st def.).—**V. romanum.** See *Roman* VITRIOL.—**V. Veneris.** See COPPER *sulphate*.

VITRO-DENTIN, n. Vi2t-ro-de2nt'i2n. Fr., *vitro-dentine*. Ger., *Vitrodentin*. Of Owen, a very dense form of dentin, such as that covering the teeth in the pike. [J, 28, 29, 35.]

VITROSUS (Lat.), adj. Vi2t(wi2t)-ros'u3s(u4s). See VITREOUS.

VITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Vit(wi2t)'ru3m(ru4m). See GLASS.—**Fæx vitri, Recrementa vitri, Sagimen vitri, Sal vitri.** See ANATRON.—**V. causticum.** See *Burning*-GLASS.—**V. hypocleptieum.** Ger., *Scheidetrichter*. A funnel for separating water from oil. [L, 50, 135 (a, 39).]—**V. ruthenicum.** See SELENITE (2d def.).

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS (Fr.), **VITRY-SUR-MARNE** (Fr.), n's. Ve-tre-l'-fra3n2-swa3, -su6r-ma3rn. A place in the department of the Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

VITTA (Lat.), n. f. Vi2t(wi2t)'ta3. From *viere*, to bend. Fr., *vitte*. Ger., *Strieme*, *Striemen* (3d def.), *Binde* (3d def.), *Bandstreifen* (3d def.). 1. See FASCIOLA (1st def.). 2. See CAUL (1st def.). 3. A broad transparent or colored streak or band on a part or organ. 4. One of the narrow canals or oil-tubes on the pericarp of umbelliferous plants. [a, 35.]—**Vittæ commissurales.** Ger., *Fugenstriemen*. The vittæ imbedded in the face of the commissure of some umbelliferous fruits. [a, 35.]—**Vittæ dorsales.** Ger., *Rückenstriemen*. The vittæ beneath the intervals of the ribs of umbelliferous fruits. [a, 35.]

VITTATE, adj. Vi2t'at. Lat., *vittatus*. Provided with vittæ.

VITTEL (Fr.), n. Ve-te2l. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there are gaseous alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VITULAR, VITULARY, VITULINE, adj's. Vi2t'u2l-a3r, -ar-i2, -i2n. From *vitulus*, a calf. Fr., *vitulaire*. Pertaining to or associated with calves (cf. *V.* FEVER). [a, 48.]

VIVACE (Fr.), n. Ve-va3s. Of Levret, a malignant fungous polypus-like outgrowth from the interior of the uterus. [A, 42.]

VIVANT (Fr.), adj. Ve-va3n2. Living, active. [a, 14.]

VIVERRA (Lat.), n. f. Vi2(wi2)-ve2r(we2r)'ra3. The civet or civet cat; a genus of the *Viverridæ*, which are a family of cat-like carnivorous mammals. [a, 48.]—**V. civetta, V. zibetha.** Fr., *civette*, *cive*. Ger., *Zibethkatze*, *Bisamkatze*. A species (or perhaps distinct species) found in northern Africa and in Asia. For the perfume obtained from their anal glands, see CIVET (2d def.). [a, 48.]

VIVES, n. Vivs. See under AVIVES.

VIVIPARITY, n. Vi2v-i2-pa2r'i2t-i2. From *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *viviparité*. Viviparous generation.

VIVIPAROUS, adj. Vi2v-i2p'a2r-u3s. Lat., *viviparus*. Fr., *vivipare*. Ger., *lebendiggebährend*. Bringing forth the young alive and free; in botany, germinating from seed, or sprouting from buds, while on the parent plant. The *Vivipares* of De Blainville are a subtype of the *Ostéozaires* equivalent to mammals. [L, 231 (a, 35).]

VIVISECTION, n. Vi2v-i2-se2k'shu3n. From *vivus*, alive, and *secare*, to cut. Fr., *v*. Ger., *V.*, *Vivisektion*. The performance of cutting operations on living animals for purposes of scientific investigation or demonstration. [a, 48.]

VIVISECTOR, n. Vi2v-i2-se2kt'o2r. One who practices or advocates vivisection. [K.]

VIVUS (Lat.), adj. Vi(we)'vu3s(wu4s). From *vivere*, to live. Fr., *vivant*. Ger., *lebendig*. Living. [a, 14.]

VLIESS (Ger.), n. Fles. See FLEECE.—**V'faser.** A nerve-fibre which interlaces or forms a network with others. [I, 6 (K).]

VOCAL, adj. Vo'k'l. Lat., *vocalis* (from *vox*, the voice). Fr., *vocal*. Ger., *v*. Pertaining to, produced by, or contributing to the production of the voice. [a, 48.]

VOGEL (Ger.), n. Fog'e2l. A bird; in the pl., *Vögel*, the class *Aves*. [a, 48.]—**V'klaue.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**V'kraut.** The genus *Ornithogalum*, also *Stellaria media* and various other plants. [a, 35.]—**V'kunde.** See ORNITHOLOGY.—**V'leim.** See BIRD*lime*.—**V'sporn.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**V. Strauss.** See STRUTHIO *camelus*.

VOICE, n. Vois. Gr., *φωνή*, *φθόγγος*. Lat., *vox*. Fr., *voix*. Ger., *Stimme*. The utterance of articulate sounds; also the faculty of uttering such sounds, or the instrumentality by which they are produced, or an articulate sound of some particular character. [a, 48.]—**Amphoric v.** See *Amphoric* RESONANCE (2d def.).—**Breaking v.** See PARAPHONIA *puberum*.—**Bronchial v.** See BRONCHOPHONY.—**Cavernous v.** See PECTORILOQUY.—**Chest v.** Fr., *voix de poitrine*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. The ordinary normal v. [K.]—**Choleric v.** The weak whispering or husky voice characteristic of cholera. [D, 38.]—**Laryngeal v.** See LARYNGOPHONY.—**Nasal v.** See MYCTEROPHONIA.—**Thoracic v.** The sound of the v. as heard in thoracic auscultation. [a, 34.]—**Tracheal v.** The v. as heard over (and appearing to be produced in) the trachea. [D.]—**Whispering v.** 1. Articulation in whispers. [a, 48.] 2. See CHUCHOTEMENT.

VOIE (Fr.), n. Vwa3. See VIA.—**Premières v's.** See *Primæ* VIÆ.—**V. spermatique.** See VAS *deferens*.

VOILE (Fr.), n. Vwa3l. See VEIL.—**V. du palais.** See VELUM *palati*.—**V. du quatrième ventricule.** See VALVE *of Vieussens*.—**V. médullaire.** See VELUM *medullare*.—**V. médullaire inférieur.** See *Inferior* (*posterior*) *medullary* VELUM.—**V. médullaire postérieur.** See *Posterior medullary* VELUM.—**V. membraneux.** See SÆPTUM *lucidum*.

VOITURE (Fr.), n. Vwa3-tu6r. A carriage. [a. 48.]—**V. caisson.** See AMBULANCE (3d def.).—**V. Macon.** A French two-wheeled ambulance wagon. [A, 244.]

VOIX (Fr.), n. Vwa3. See VOICE.—**V. chevrotante.** See ÆGOPHONY.—**V. chuchotée.** See CHUCHOTEMENT.—**V. convulsive.** A vocal neurosis in which there is difficulty in talking in consequence of defective innervation of the laryngeal muscles. [a, 34.]—**V. scandée.** A form of speech, occurring in various cerebral affections, in which words and sentences are uttered in a hesitating, staccato manner. [a, 18.]—**V. soufflée.** A voice that has as auscultatory blowing sound; it is only produced when there is a respiratory bronchial or cavernous murmur in that part of the lung where it is heard. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

VOLA (Lat.), n. f. Vol(wo2l)'a3. Gr., *θέναρ*. The palm of the hand, also the sole of the foot. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**V. manus.** See PALM (2d def.).

VOLAR, adj. Vol'a3r. Lat., *volaris* (from *vola*, the palm of the hand). Ger., *v*. See PALMAR.

VOLATICUS (Lat.), adj. Vo2l(wo2l)-a2t(a3t)'i2k-u3s(u4s). From *volare*, to fly. Fr., *volatique*. Fleeting; of an eruption, transient. [G.]

VOLATILE, adj. Vo2l'a2t-i2l. Lat., *volatilis* (from *volare*, to fly). Fr., *volatil*. Ger., *fliegend*, *flüchtig*, Fleeting; tending to assume the state of vapor. [B.]

VOLATILIZATION, n. Vo2l-a2t-i2l-i2z-a'shu3n. Lat., *volatilisatio* (from *volatilis*, flying). Fr., *volatilisation*. Ger., *Verflüchtigung*, *Abrauchen*. The act or process of conversion of a solid or liquid into vapor. [B.]

VOLATILIZER, n. Vo2l-a2t'i2l-iz-u6r. Fr., *volatiliseur*. Ger., *Flüchtigmacher*. An apparatus for effecting volatilization. Von Tröltsch's v. consists of a glass bottle with a wide neck, closed by a stopper of vulcanized rubber, pierced with three holes and fixed on a stand. Into the middle orifice is inserted a thermometer, and into the lateral orifices two glass tubes are passed; the one serves for the conduction of the compressed air, and the other for the introduction of the vapor into the tympanic cavity. At the bottom of the glass bottle is a layer of sand, which is heated by the flame of a spirit-lamp, and soon causes the medicated substance in the metal vessel to evaporate. [F. 32.]

VOLCANIC MINERAL SPRINGS, n. Vo2lk-a2n'i2k mi2n'-e2-r'l. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

VOLCANIC STATION SPRINGS, n. Vo2lk-a2n'i2k sta'shu3n. A place in San Diego County, California, where there are sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

VOLITION, n. Vo2l-i2'shu3n. From *velle*, to wish. Fr., *v*. Ger., *V.*, *Willensäusserung*. The act of willing. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VOLITIONAL, adj. Vo2l-i2'shu3-n'l. Fr., *volitionnel*, *volitif* (1st def.). Pertaining to volition; voluntary. [a, 17.]

VOLKAMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Folk-a3m-e2r'i2-a3. From *Volkamer*, a German botanist. Fr., *volkamérie*, *volkamier*. 1. Of Browne, see CLETHRA (2d def.). 2. Of Linnæus, see CLERODENDRON (1st def.). 3. The genus *Capparis*. [a, 35.]—**V. aculeata.** Fr., *amourette de Saint-Christophe*. A native of tropical America. The bark is said to be substituted for cinchona. [a, 35.]—**V. inermis.** See CLERODENDRON *inerme*.

VOLLBLÜTIG (Ger.), adj. Fo3l'blu6t-i2g. See PLETHORIC and SANGUINE (2d def.).

VOLLBLÜTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Fo3l'blu6t-i2g-kit. See PLETHORA.—**Arterielle V.** See ERYTHROSIS.

VOLLGEBAUT (Ger.), adj. Fo3l'ge2-ba3-u4t. Full-formed, full-grown. [a, 14.]

VOLLKOMMEN (Ger.), adj. Fo3l-ko2m'me2n. See PERFECT.

VOLLLEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Fo3l'lib-i2g. See CORPULENT.

VOLLSAFTIG (Ger.), adj. Fo3l'za3ft-i2g. Full of sap; plethoric.

VOLLZELLBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Fo3l'tse2l-bi2ld-un2. See REJUVENESCENCE (2d def.).

VOLSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Vo2l(wo2l)-se2l'la3. From *vellere*, to pluck. Gr., *λαβίς*. A forceps having one or more hooks at the free extremity of each blade. [a, 34.]

VOLT, n. Vo3lt. From A. *Volta*, one of the discoverers of galvanism. Ger., *V.*, *Volte*. The unit of electromotive force. [a, 48.]

VOLTAGE, n. Vo3lt'e2j. The electro-motive strength of an electrical current measured in volts.

VOLTAIC, adj. Vo3lt-a'i2k. Fr., *voltaïque*. Ger., *voltaisch*. See GALVANIC.

VOLTAISM, n. Vo3lt'a3-i2z'm. Lat., *voltaismus*. Fr., *voltaisme*. See GALVANISM.

VOLTAMETER, n. Vo2lt-a2m'e2t-u6r. Lat., *voltametrum* (from *Volta* [see VOLT], and *μέτρον*, a measure). Ger., *V*. An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of electricity by electrolytic decomposition. [L; a, 49.]

VOLTMETER, n. Vo2lt'met-u6r. An instrument for indicating the voltage of an electric current. [a, 49.]

VOLUBLE, adj. Vo2l'u2-b'l. Lat., *volubilis* (from *volvere*, to turn). Fr., *volubile*. Ger., *windend*, *gewunden*. Twining, ascending by coiling round a support. [a, 35.]

VOLUME, n. Vo^{2}l'u^{2}m. Lat., *volumen* (from *volvere*, to roll). Fr., *v.* Ger., *Volum, Volumen, Umfang.* Bulk.—**Atomic v.** Fr., *v. atomique.* Ger., *Atomvolum.* 1. As formerly used, molecular v. 2. The v. occupied by an atom in a solid or liquid compound as measured by the increase in molecular v. of the compound due to the addition of one atom of the element to its molecule. This quantity is not constant for each element, but varies according to the method of its union with the compounds. [B, 4.]—**Diffusion v.** The v. through which a given v. of matter will diffuse itself within a given time on being added to a fluid. [a, 49.]—**Equivalent v., Molecular v., Specific v.** Formerly called *atomic v.* The v. occupied by a molecule of a substance. In the gaseous state, and under equal conditions of temperature and pressure, the molecular v's are the same for all substances, and are equal to the molecular weights divided by the specific gravity referred to hydrogen as a unit. In the solid and liquid states the molecular v. is equal to the molecular weight divided by the specific gravity referred to water as a unit. [B.]

VOLUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-u^2(u)'me^{2}n. Gen., *-um'inis.* From *volvere*, to roll. Ger., *V.* 1. A roll; anything rolled or wound up. [L, 30 (a, 14).] 2. See VOLUME.—**V. chirurgicum.** See *Eighteen-tailed* BANDAGE.—**V. pulmonum auctum.** See *Pulmonary* EMPHYSEMA.

VOLUMETRIC, adj. Vo^{2}l-u^{2}m-e^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From *volumen*, volume, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *volumétrique.* Ger., *volumetrisch.* Pertaining to measurement by volume. [a, 48.] See *V.* ANALYSIS.

VOLUNTARY, adj. Vo^{2}l'u^{3}nt-a-ri^2. Gr., ἑκούσιος. Lat., *voluntarius* (from *voluntas*, will). Fr., *volontaire.* Ger., *freiwillig.* In accordance with or under the control of the will. [K.]

VOLUTE, adj. Vo^{2}l-u^{2}t'. Lat., *volutus* (from *volvere*, to roll). Rolled up. [a, 35.]

VOLVA (Lat.), n. f. Vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'va^3(wa^3). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volve* (1st def.). Ger., *Wulst* (1st def.). 1. The membrane covering the fruiting organs in some *Fungi.* [a, 35.] 2. See VULVA.

VOLVACEOUS, adj. Vo^{2}lv-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *volvaceus.* Fr., *volvacé.* Volvate; especially having a well-developed volva (1st def.). [a, 35.]

VOLVAL, adj. Vo^{2}l'v'l. Lat., *volvalis.* Pertaining to the *Volvales*, which are Lindley's v. alliance (Lat., *nixus volvalis*) of the *Polycarpæ*, consisting of the *Cuscuteæ, Convolvulaceæ, Polemoniaceæ*, and *Hydroleaceæ.* [a, 35.]

VOLVATE, adj. Vo^{2}lv'at. Lat., *volvatus.* Fr., *volvé.* Ger., *bewulstet.* Having a volva (1st def.). [a, 35.]

VOLVENS (Lat.), adj. Vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'ve^{2}nz(wans). Gen., *-vent'is.* From *volvere*, to roll. Rolling, causing to roll; as a n. m., a muscle that acts to cause rolling. [a, 48.]—**Volventes bulbi.** The oblique muscles of the eye. [L, 349.]

VOLVOX (Lat.), n. m. Vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'vo^{2}x(wo^{2}x). Gen., *-voc'is.* From *volvere*, to roll. Ger., *Kugelthierchen.* A genus giving its name to an order (the *Volvocineæ*; Fr., *volvocinées*; Ger., *Volvocineen*) of the *Chlorophyceæ.* [a, 35.]—**V. globator.** A fresh-water plant consisting of a hollow spherical colony (cœnobium) composed of numerous cells imbedded in a tough gelatinous transparent membrane. The cells are connected with each other by threads of protoplasm forming a network over the surface of the sphere, and are provided each with a pair of cilia projecting beyond the membrane, which, by their vibrations, give a rolling motion to the sphere. The colony, when mature, has a diameter about half that of a pin's head. [a, 35.]

VOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. Vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volvule, enroulement.* Ger., *Gedärmverschlingung.* 1. A twisting of an intestine about its mesenteric axis, or (rarely) upon its own axis, so that the lumen is occluded. 2. An intertwining or knotting of two coils of intestines so as to cause obstruction in their lumina. [a, 34.]—**V. sanguineus.** Of the Hippocratic school, scurvy. [a, 34.]

VOMER (Lat.), n. m. Vom(wom)'u^{6}r(e^{3}r). Gen., *vom'eris.* From *v.*, a plowshare. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Pflugschaar.* 1. A thin mesial bone, which is irregularly quadrilateral, placed vertically between the nasal fossæ. [C.] 2. In ornithology, see PYGOSTYLE.—**V. cartilagineus.** A cartilaginous plate which extends from the anterior extremity of the v. to the nasal spine of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]

VOMERINE, adj. Vom'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *vomérien.* Pertaining to the vomer.

VOMICA (Lat.), n. f. Vo^{2}m(wo^{2}m)'i^{2}k-a^3. From *vomere*, to vomit. Fr., *vomique* (2d def.). 1. A pulmonary cavity due to destruction of lung tissue. 2. As understood by the French, a sudden and profuse expectoration of a fœtid, purulent liquid. [Hardy, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," June 3, 1882, p. 589.]—**V. liquoris æterni.** An old term for mercury. [B, 59.]

VOMICINE, n. Vo^{2}m'i^{2}s-en. See BRUCINE.

VOMI-PURGATIF (Fr.), n. Vo-me-pu^{6}r-ga^3-tef. See EMETO-CATHARTIC.

VOMIQUE (Fr.), n. Vo-mek. 1. See VOMICA (2d def.). 2. See STRYCHNOS.

VOMIQUIER (Fr.), n. Vo-me-ke-a. See STRYCHNOS.

VOMISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Vo-mes-ma^{3}n^2. See VOMIT and VOMITING.—**V's de la grossesse.** See *Morning* SICKNESS.—**V. de sang.** See HÆMATEMESIS.—**V. incoercible.** Uncontrollable vomiting.—**V. noir fébrile.** Black vomit due to malarial poisoning.—**V's simples de la grossesse.** The vomiting of pregnancy of a mild form. [A, 96.]

VOMIT, n. Vo^{2}m'i^{2}t. Gr., ἔμετος. Lat., *vomitus.* Fr., *vomissement* (1st def.), *vomitif* (2d def.). Ger., *Erbrechen* (1st def.). 1. Matter vomited. 2. An emetic.—**Bilious v.** V. stained by bile forced back into the stomach. [D.]—**Black v.** Lat., *melænemesis* (1st def.). 1. The vomiting of dark-colored matter. 2. The characteristic dark fluid ejected in yellow fever. It is produced by mixture of the blood with the contents of the stomach, changes of decomposition being added. It is of low sp. gr. (1·004 to 1·006), and is acid in reaction, though containing ammonia. The sediment is composed of coagulated albumin and the débris of blood-cells. [D, 1.]—**Bloody v.** V. of blood, or containing blood.—**Coffee-ground v.** V. consisting of disintegrated blood-clots mingled with the contents of the stomach. [D, 25.]—**Green v.** V. containing biliary matter. [a, 34.]—**White v.** The clear, pale, or opalescent acid fluid which is ejected in yellow fever at the beginning of the stage of acid elimination. [D, 1.]

VOMITIF (Fr.), adj. and n. Vo-me-tef. See EMETIC.—**V. central.** See *Indirect* EMETIC.—**V. périphérique.** See *Direct* EMETIC.

VOMITINE, n. Vo^{2}m'i^{2}t-en. See EMETINE.

VOMITING, n. Vo^{2}m'i^{2}t-i^{2}n^2. Gr., ἔμεσις, ἔμετος. Lat., *vomitus, vomitio.* Fr., *vomissement.* Ger., *Erbrechen, Vomiren, Brechact.* The ejection from the mouth of matter regurgitated from the stomach. [D.]—**Dry v.** A popular term for persistent nausea with retching and straining, but with little or no actual ejection of more than gas from the stomach.—**Fæcal v.** See *Stercoraceous v.*—**Gastric v.** V. caused by some disturbance of the stomach. [a, 34.]—**Hysterical v.** V. which sometimes accompanies an attack of hysteria; said to be sometimes a complement of hysterical suppression of urine. [D, 35.]—**Pernicious v. of pregnancy.** See VOMITUS *gravidarum perniciosus.*—**Pregnancy-v.** See *V. of pregnancy.*—**Spasmodic v.** V. in which the ejection occurs spasmodically. [a, 34.]—**Stercoraceous v.** Lat., *copremesis, vomitus feculentus.* Fr., *vomissement fécaloïde.* The v. of fæcal matter or what appears to be such. It is usually of a dark-yellow color, sometimes brownish, and often mixed with greenish particles, the remains of food, mucus, and bile. Rarely it is due to a fistulous opening between the stomach and the colon; most frequently to a mechanical obstruction to the passage of fæces. [D, 25.]—**Sympathetic v.** 1. V. caused by derangement of the sympathetic nervous system. [a, 34.] 2. The v. with which a husband is sometimes affected in consequence of his wife's pregnancy.—**Uncontrollable v.** Fr., *vomissement incoercible.* Ger., *nicht zu stillendes Erbrechen.* V. that proves rebellious to treatment, as in some cases of the v. of pregnancy.—**V. of pregnancy.** Lat., *vomitus* (seu *nausea*) *gravidarum.* Fr., *vomissement* (ou *nausées*) *des femmes enceintes.* V. occurring during pregnancy and due to disturbances of the sympathetic nervous system. [a, 34.]

VOMITORY, adj. Vo^{2}m'i^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *vomitorius* (from *vomere*, to vomit). Fr., *vomitoire.* See EMETIC.

VOMITURITION, n. Vo^{2}m-i^{2}t-u^{2}r-i^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *vomiturítio* (from *vomiturire*, to desire to vomit). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V., Brechreiz.* 1. Retching, inclination to vomit. [D, 20.] 2. Vomiting of but little matter. 3. An incomplete regurgitation of the contents of the stomach. [L, 41, 57 (a, 14).]

VOMITUS (Lat.), n. m. Vo^{2}m(wo^{2}m)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *-vom'itus.* See VOMIT and VOMITING.—**V. æruginosus.** The vomiting of grass-green material. [L, 50 (a, 34).]—**V. atrabiliarius.** V. containing black bile. [a, 34.]—**V. bezoardicus.** Vomit produced by an emetic. [a, 34.]—**V. biliosus.** See *Bilious* VOMIT.—**V. callosus.** Tough viscid vomit. [a, 34.]—**V. crapulosus.** The vomiting of drunkards. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. cruentus.** See *Bloody* VOMIT.—**V. fæculentus.** See *Stercoraceous* VOMITING.—**V. gravidarum.** See VOMITING *of pregnancy.*—**V. gravidarum perniciosus.** A term proposed by M. Horwitz for severe cases of the vomiting of pregnancy—those which prove intractable and which affect the general health. ["Med. Times," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 506.]—**V. lacteus.** Ger., *Milchbrechen.* Vomit containing milk. [a, 34.]—**V. marinus.** See SEASICKNESS.—**V. matutinus.** Morning vomiting, as of drunkards. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. niger.** See *Black* VOMIT.—**V. pituitosus.** See BLENNEMESIS.—**V. potatorum.** See *V. crapulosus.*—**V. prasinus.** See *Green* VOMIT.—**V. pulmonis.** See HÆMOPTYSIS.—**V. purulentus.** Ger., *Eiterbrechen.* The vomiting of pus. [L, 80.]—**V. urinosus.** Vomit of matter having the odor of urine. [a, 34.]—**V. verminosus.** Vomit containing worms. [a, 34.]

VORACIOUS, adj. Vo^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *vorax* (from *vorare*, to eat greedily). Fr., *vorace.* Ger., *gefrässig.* Devouring much food, eating ravenously. [a, 48.]

VORARMBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. For'a^{3}rm-bin-musk-e^{2}l. See PECTORALIS *superficialis.*—**V. des Fessel-, Kron-, und Hufbeins.** See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.

VORARMSCHIENBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. For'a^{3}rm-shen''-bin-musk-e^{2}l. See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*

VORBAUUNG (Ger.), n. For'ba^3-u^4-un^2. See PROPHYLAXIS.

VORBERG (Ger.), n. For'be^{2}rg. See PROMONTORY.—**V. des heiligen Beins.** See PROMONTORY *of the sacrum.*

VORBEUGEND (Ger.), adj. For'boig-e^{2}nd. See PROPHYLACTIC.

VORBEUGER (Ger.), n. For'boig-e^{2}r. See PRONATOR.

VORBEUGUNG (Ger.), n. For'boig-un^2. 1. A bending. 2. Prevention. [a, 14.]—**V'smittel.** A preventive or preservative remedy. [a, 14.]

VORBINDEND (Ger.), adj. For'bi^{2}nd-e^{2}nd. See AGGLUTINANT (1st def.).

VORBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. For'blat-te^{2}r. 1. Bracteoles; so called because they are the first leaves borne by the new axis. 2. Primordial leaves in germination. [a, 35.]

VORBOTE (Ger.), n. For'bot-e^2. A premonitory symptom.

VORCAPILLAREN (Ger.), n. pl. Vor-ka^{3}p-el-la^{3}r'e^{2}n. See CAPILLAIRES *de transition.*

VORDERANSICHT (Ger.), n. For'de²r-a³n-zi²ch²t. See NORMA *frontalis*.

VORDERARM (Ger.), n. For'de²r-a³rm. The forearm.—**V'beuger.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cubiti*.—**V'binde.** See *Common carpal* LIGAMENT.

VORDERDARM (Ger.), n. For'de²r-da³rm. The prosogaster or foregut (*q. v.*). As used by some, the term does not include the stomach and duodenum. [Quain (H).]

VORDERFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. For'de²r-flach²-e². The anterior surface or face. [L, 31 ; α, 35.]

VORDERFUSS (Ger.), n. For'de²r-fus. See FOREFOOT.

VORDERHALS (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ha³ls. The forepart of the neck.

VORDERHAND (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ha³nd. See CARPUS (1st def.).

VORDERHAUPT (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ha³-u⁴pt. The forepart of the head ; the forehead.—**V'beln.** See *Frontal* BONE.—**V'sbreite.** See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.

VORDERHIRN (Ger.), n. For'de²r-hern. See PROSENCEPHALON.—**Primäres V., Primitives V.** The primary prosencephalon. [I, 17 (K).]—**Secundäres V.** [Mihalkovics]. The portion of the prosencephalon that is situated in front of and above the ocular vesicle. [A, 8.]—**V'bläschen.** The anterior cephalic vesicle. [I 17 (K).]

VORDERHORN (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ho²rn. See *Anterior* HORN *of the lateral ventricle* and *Anterior gray* CORNU.

VORDERKOPF (Ger.), n. For'de²r-ko³pf. See FOREHEAD and SINCIPUT.

VORDERLAPPEN (Ger.), n. For'de²r-la³p-pe²n. See *Frontal* LOBE.

VORDERSCHEITELSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. For'de²r-shit-e²l-ste²l-lun². That form of obliquity of the fœtal head, during parturition, in which the forehead is situated in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15.]

VORFALL (Ger.), n. For'fa³l. See PROLAPSE and cf. VORLAGERUNG.

VORFUSS (Ger.), n. For'fus. See FOREFOOT.

VORGANG (Ger.), n. For'ga³n². See PROCESS (1st def.).

VORGEBIRGE (Ger.), n. For'ge²-berg-e². See PROMONTORY.

VORGEFALLENSEIN (Ger.), n. For'ge²-fa³l-le²n-zin. See under VORLAGERUNG.

VORHANG (Ger.), n. For'ha³n². 1. A curtain. [A, 450 (α, 17).] 2. See CORTINA.—**Gaumenv'.** The soft palate.

VORHAUT (Ger.), n. For'ha³-u⁴t. See PREPUCE.—**Kitzlerv'.** See PRÆPUTIUM *clitoridis*.—**V'band, V'bändchen.** See FRENUM *glandis*.—**V'entzündung.** See ACROBYSTITIS.—**V'geschwulst.** See POSTHONCUS.—**V'schmiere.** See SMEGMA *præputiale*.—**V'sperre.** See PHIMOSIS.—**V'stein.** See *Preputial* CALCULUS.—**V'talg.** See SMEGMA *præputii*.—**V'verengerung.** See PHIMOSIS.

VORHERSAGUNG (Ger.), n. For-he²r'za³g-un². See PROGNOSIS.

VORHOF (Ger.), n. For'ho³f. See ATRIUM, AURICLE (4th def.), and VESTIBULE.—**Gehörv'.** The vestibule of the ear. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**V'sfenster.** See FENESTRA *ovalis*.—**V'sgang.** See SCALA *vestibuli*.—**V'shaut.** See MEMBRANA *Reissneri*.—**V'skammerfurche.** See *Auriculo-ventricular* GROOVE.—**V'streppe.** See SCALA *vestibuli*.—**V'szwiebeln.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ*.

VORHÜLLE (Ger.), n. For'hu⁶l-le². See PROCHORION (2d def.).

VORIMPFUNG (Ger.), n. For'i²mpf-un². Preliminary inoculation. [α, 14.]

VORKAMMER (Ger.), n. For'ka³m-me²r. An auricle of the heart. [α, 48.]

VORKEIM (Ger.), n. For'kim. 1. The germ epithelium of the embryo. 2. See PROEMBRYO (2d def.).

VORKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. For'kem-e²n-de²k-e²l-stu⁶k. See *Pre-opercular* BONE.

VORKOMMEN (Ger.), n. For'ko³m-me²n. See HABITAT.

VORKOPF (Ger.), n. For'ko²pf. See SINCIPUT and CAPUT *succedaneum*.

VORLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. For'la³g-e²r-un². 1. See ADVANCEMENT. 2. In obstetrics, a presentation (the state of being the presenting part). To be distinguished from *Vorfall* and *Vorgefallensein*. As concerns the fœtal limbs and the umbilical cord, their V. is their being situated alongside the main presenting part, while it is only to their actual prolapse (escape into the vagina in advance of the main presenting part) that the terms *Vorfall* and *Vorgefallensein* are applied. [A, 61.]—**Muskelv'.** See ADVANCEMENT (1st def.).

VORLÄUFER (Ger.), n. For'loif-e²r. See PRECURSOR and PRODROME.

VORLÄUFIG (Ger.), adj. For'loif-i²g. Precursory. [α, 14.]

VORLEBER (Ger.), n. For'lab-e²r. See LEBERWULST.

VORLIEGEN (Ger.), n. For'leg-e²n. See PRESENTATION.—**V. des Nabelstranges, V. des Nabelschnur.** See *Funis* PRESENTATION.

VORMAGEN (Ger.), n. For'ma³g-e²n. See INGLUVIES (2d def.) and *Cardiac* ANTRUM.

VORMAUER (Ger.), n. For'ma³-u⁴-e²r. See CLAUSTRUM.

VORNÄHUNG (Ger.), n. For'na-un². See ADVANCEMENT.

VORNIERE (Ger.), n. For'ner-e². See PRONEPHROS.

VORNÜBERGEBEUGT (Ger.), adj. Forn'u⁶b-e²r-ge²-boigt. Anteflexed.

VORRAUM (Ger.), n. For'ra³-u⁴m. An atrium. [α, 14.]

VORSAAL (Ger.), n. For'za³l. See VESTIBULE.

VORSCHRIFT (Ger.), n. For'shri²ft. See PRESCRIPTION.

VORSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. For'spri²n²-e²nd. See PROMINENT.

VORSPRUNG (Ger.), n. For'sprun². See PROMINENCE (2d def.) and PROTUBERANCE.—**Darwin'scher V.** See SPINE *of Darwin*.—**Höckerähnlicher V.** See MAMILLA.

VORSTEHER (Ger.), n. For'sta-e²r. See PROSTATE.—**V'ndrücker.** See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ*.

VORSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. For'ste²l-lun². Representation, perception. [α, 14.]—**V'svermögen.** The power of recognition, or of forming an ideal representation.—**Wahnv'.** See HALLUCINATION.

VORSTOSS (Ger.), n. For'sto²s. See ADAPTER and PROPOLIS.

VORTEX (Lat.), n. m. Vo²rt(wo²rt)'e²x. Gen., *vort'icis.* From *vertere*, to turn. Fr., *tourbillon.* Ger., *Wirbel.* A whirl ; a structure having the appearance of being produced by some whirling or twisting motion. [α, 48.]—**Vortices lentis.** See RADII *lentis*.—**V. of the heart.** The spiral concentration of muscle fibres at the apex of the heart ; its whorl.

VORTICELLA (Lat.), n. f. Vo²rt(wo²rt)-i²s(i²k)-e²l'la³. From *vortex*, a whirl. The typical genus of the *Vorticellidæ*, or bell-animalcules, which are a family of bell-shaped infusorians. [α, 48.]

VORTICOSUS (Lat.), adj. Vo²rt(wo²rt)-i²k-os'u³s(u⁴s). Shaped like a whorl or spiral. [α, 48.]

VORVERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. For'fe²r-da³-u⁴-un². See *Oral* DIGESTION.

VORWACHS (Ger.), n. For'va³ch²s. See PROPOLIS.

VORWÄRTSBEUGER (Ger.), **VORWÄRTSDREHER** (Ger.), n's. For'varts-boig-e²r, -dra-e²r. See PRONATOR.

VORWÄRTSNEIGUNG (Ger.), n. For'varts-nig-un². See ANTEVERSION.

VORWÄRTSWENDER (Ger.), n. For'varts-ve²nd-e²r. See PRONATOR.—**Länglicher V., Runder V.** See PRONATOR *teres*.—**Viereckiger V.** See PRONATOR *quadratus*.

VORWÄRTSZIEHER (Ger.), n. For'varts-tse-e²r. See ATTRAHENS.

VORWASSER (Ger.), n. For'va³s-se²r. That portion of the liquor amnii which lies in advance of the presenting part of the fœtus during labor.

VORWEHEN (Ger.), n. For'va-e²n. See DOLORES *præparantes*.

VORZEICHEN (Ger.), n. For'tsich²-e²n. See PROGNOSTIC, n.

VORZEITIG (Ger.), adj. For'tsit-i²g. See PREMATURE.

VORZIEHER (Ger.), n. For'tse-e²r. See ATTRAHENS.

VORZWICKEL (Ger.), n. For'tsvi²k-e²l. See PRÆCUNEUS.

VÖSLAU (Ger.), n. A place in Lower Austria where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

VOSS (Ger.), n. Fo³s. See APHTHA.

VOUSSURE (Fr.), n. Vu-su⁶r. The curvature of a vault or similar cavity. [L. 41 (α, 14).]—**V. de la poitrine.** Dilatation of the thorax. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**V. précordiale.** The bulging on the left side of the thorax observed in some heart diseases. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VOÛTE (Fr.), n. Vut. See FORNIX.—**V. à quatre piliers, V. à trois piliers** [Winslow]. See FORNIX *cerebri*.—**V. du crâne.** See VAULT *of the cranium*.—**V. médullaire.** See CORPUS *callosum*.—**V. palatine.** The palate (hard and soft). [α, 18.]

VOÛTURE (Fr.), n. Vu-tu⁶r. Fracture of the cranium with elevation of the fragments. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

VOX (Lat.), n. f. Vo²x(wox). Gen., *voc'is.* From *vocare*, to call. See VOICE.—**V. abscissa.** See APHONIA (1st def.).—**V. clandestina.** Whispering. [K, 16.]—**V. falsa.** See FALSETTO.—**V. instar cantus galli.** A voice (or noise) like the crowing of a cock ; of Home, the peculiar cry of croup. [D, 1.]

VRILLE (Fr.), n. Vrel-y'. A tendril. [α, 35.]

VRILLÉE (Fr.), n. Vrel-ya. See CONVOLVULUS *arvensis*.—**Grande v.** See CONVOLVULUS *sepium*.

VUE (Fr.), n. Vu⁶. See VISION.—**V. basse, V. courte.** See MYOPIA.—**V. diurne.** See HEMERALOPIA (1st def.).—**V. longue.** See PRESBYOPIA.—**V. louche.** See STRABISMUS.—**V. nocturne.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**V. oblique.** See STRABISMUS.—**V. prochaine.** See MYOPIA.—**V. pyroptique.** See PHOTOPSIA.—**V. trouble.** See AMBLYOPIA.

VUEROMETER, n. Vu²-e²r-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. An instrument for determining the distance of the eyes from each other. Smee's v. consists of two narrow horizontal cylinders movable along a graduated bar. The head of the person to be examined is so placed that one eye sees a distant object through one tube, and then the other tube is pushed forward until the same object seems to the other eye to be in the centre. The distance of the cylinder-axes from each other then corresponds to the distance of the visual lines of the eyes from each other. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F).]

VULCANITE, n. Vu³l'k'n-it. From *Vulcanus*, the Roman fire-god. Hard rubber.

VULCANIZATION, n. Vu³l-k'n-i²z-a'shu³n. Fr., *vulcanisation.* 1. The process of heating caoutchouc with sulphur under pressure. The degree of hardness of the product is determined by

the height of the temperature. 2. Loosely, the subjecting of any organic body to a high heat for the purpose of increasing its resistance to decay, etc. [L.]

VULCANÖL (Ger.), n. Vulk-a^{3}n′u^{5}l. A heavy, dark-colored petroleum. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

VULGAGO (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}lg(wu^{4}lg)-ag(a^{3}g)′o. Gen., *-ag′inis.* See ASARUM *europœum.*

VULGARIS (Lat.), adj. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)-gar(ga^{3}r)′i^{2}s. From *vulgus*, the common people. Common. [*a*, 35.]

VULNERABILITY, n. Vu^{3}l-ne^{2}r-a^{2}b-i^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *vulnus*, a wound. Fr., *vulnerabilité.* Ger., *Vulnerabilität.* Susceptibility to hurt or to contagion. [L, 57 (*a*, 14).]

VULNERARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)-ne^{2}r-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *vulnus*, a wound. Anciently, a surgeon.

VULNERARY, adj. Vu^{3}l′ne^{2}r-ar-i^2. Lat., *vulnerarius* (1st def.), *agglutinans* (2d def.). Fr., *vulnéraire.* Ger., *Klebmittel* (2d def.), *Wundmittel* (2d def.). Traumatic ; as a n., a remedy used to promote the healing of wounds. [E ; *a*, 17.]

VULNUS (Lat.), n. n. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gen., *vul′neris.* Gr., *τραῦμα.* Fr., *blessure.* Ger., *Wunde.* A wound. [L, 290.]—**V. a sclopetis, V. sclopetarium.** A gunshot wound. [E.]—**V. simplex.** An incised wound. [E.]

VULPES (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}lp(wu^{4}lp)′ez(as). Gen., *vulp′is.* See CANIS *v.*—**Looch de pulmone vulpis.** Fr., *looch de poumons de renard.* An old preparation consisting of 1 part each of anise, fennel, licorice-juice, *Adiantum pedatum*, and foxes' lungs, and 15 parts of clarified sugar. [L, 85.]—**Pulmones vulpis siccati.** The dried lungs of *Canis v.* [*a*, 35.]

VULPIC ACID, VULPIN, VULPINIC ACID, VULPILINE, n's. Vu^{3}lp′i^{2}k, -i^{2}n, vu^{3}lp-i^{2}n′i^{2}k, vu^{3}lp′u^{2}l-en. Fr., *acide vulpique* (ou *vulpinique*), *vulpuline.* Ger., *Vulpinsäure, Vulpin.* An acid, $CH_3.C_{18}H_{11}O_5 = C_{19}H_{14}O_5$, obtained from *Parmelia parietina, Cetraria vulpina*, and other lichens. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

VULSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}ls(wu^{4}ls)-e^{2}l′la^3. See VOLSELLA.

VULTUEUX (Fr.), **VULTUÖS** (Ger.), adj's. Vu^{6}l-tu^6-u^5, fult-u-u^{5}s′. Having the capillaries of the skin unusually congested (said of the face). [K.]

VULTUS (Lat.), n. m. Vu^{3}lt(wu^{4}lt)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *vult′us.* See FACE.

VULVA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)′va^3(wa^3). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *vulve.* Ger., *äussere* (oder *weibliche*) *Scham* (1st def.). 1. The external genitals of the female, except the mons Veneris. The latter and the v. together constitute the pudendum. 2. Of Palfin, see ADITUS *ad infundibulum.*—**V. cerebri.** See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. connivens.** That form of the v. in which the labia majora are plump and closely approximated. [A, 22.]—**V. hians.** That form in which the labia majora are flaccid and gaping. [A, 22.]

VULVAR, adj. Vu^{3}lv′a^{3}r. Fr., *vulvaire.* Ger., *v.* Pertaining to the vulva.

VULVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)-va(wa^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *vulvaire.* See CHENOPODIUM *v.*

VULVISM, n. Vu^{3}lv′i^{2}z′m. Lat., *vulvismus* (from *vulva* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *vulvisme.* Of Martineau, see *Vulvar* VAGINISMUS.

VULVITE (Fr.), n. Vu^{6}lv-et. See VULVITIS.

VULVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)-vi(we)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-vit′idos* (*-idis*). From *vulva* (*q. v.*). Inflammation of the vulva. [L. 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Diphtheritic v.** V. with a diphtheritic or diphtheroid deposit on the mucous membrane. [*a*, 34.]—**Follicular v.** Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the vulva. [*a*, 34.]—**Gangrenous v.** See NOMA *pudendi.*—**V. crouposa.** See *Diphtheritic v.*—**V. diabetica.** V. due to the diabetic cachexia. [*a*, 34.]—**V. diphtherica.** See *Diphtheritic v.*

VULVO-UTÉRIN (Fr.), adj. Vu^{6}l-vo-u^6-ta-ra^{2}n^2. Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus. [L. 41 (*a*, 14).]

VULVO-VAGINAL, adj. Vu^{3}lv″o-va^{2}j′i^2-n′l. Fr., *v.-v.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

VULVOVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)-vo(wo^3)-va^{2}j(wa^{3}g)-i^{2}n(en)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it′idos* (*-idis*). Fr., *vulvo-vaginite.* Ger., *Schamscheidenentzündung.* Inflammation of the vulva and of the vagina.

W

WABAÏN (Ger.), n. Wa^3-ba^3-en′. See OUABAIN.

WABE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}b′e^2. Honey, honeycomb. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**W'nartig.** See FAVEOLATE and FAVOUS.

WABIG (Ger.), adj. Va^{3}b′i^{2}g. See FAVEOLATE and FAVOUS.

WACHHOLDER (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ch^2′hold-e^{2}r. See JUNIPERUS (1st def.).—**Cedernw'.** See JUNIPERUS *oxycedrus.*—**Gemeiner W., Krammetsw'.** See JUNIPERUS *communis.*—**Stinkender W.** See JUNIPERUS *sabina.*—**W'beeren.** See JUNIPERUS (2d def.).—**W'beeröl.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**W'branntwein.** See GIN.—**W'harz.** See SANDARAC and cf. JUNIPERIN.—**W'mus.** See *Extractum* JUNIPERI.—**W'öl, W'theer.** See *Oil of* CADE.—**Zedernw'.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [L, 80.]

WACHIRREN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ch^2′er-re^{2}n. See METAMORPHOPSIA.

WACHS (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ch^{2}s. See WAX.—**Bienenw'.** See *Bees'* WAX.—**Fettw'.** See ADIPOCERE.—**Korkw'.** See CERIN (2d def.).—**Leichenw'.** See ADIPOCERE.—**Pflanzenw'.** See *Vegetable* WAX.—**W'ähnlich, W'artig.** See CERACEOUS.—**W'bildnerei.** See CEROPLASTY.—**W'haut.** See CERE.—**W'kerze.** See CEREOLUS (2d def.).—**W'kropf.** See *Amyloid* GOÎTRE.—**W'öl.** See *Oleum* CERÆ.—**W'papier.** See CHARTA *cerata.*—**W'pflaster, W'salbe.** See CERATUM (2d def.).—**W'schwamm.** See SPONGIA *cerata.*—**W'stock.** See BOUGIE.

WACHSBEULE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ch^{2}s′boil-e^2. Swelling of the lymphatic glands in adolescents. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

WACHSTHUM (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ch^{2}s′tum. See GROWTH (1st def.) and INCREMENT.—**W'skrankheit.** A disease of growth, morbid growth. [E.]

WACHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ch^2′zuch^{2}t. See INSOMNIA.

WADDING, n. Wo^{2}d′i^{2}n^2. Fr., *ouate.* Ger., *Watte.* Carded cotton in sheets. [E.]—**W.-bearer.** Ger., *Wattenträger.* Of Hassenstein, a forceps for holding a firmly rolled, lengthy pad of w. The branches are held together by a movable ring. [F, 32.]

WADE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}d′e^2. The calf of the leg. [*a*, 48.]—**W'nbauch.** See *W.*

WADENBEIN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}d′e^{2}n-bin. See FIBULA.—**W'beuger.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cruris.*

WADENBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}d′e^{2}n-bin-musk-e^{2}l. See PERONEUS, n.—**Dritter W.** See PERONEUS *tertius.*—**Erster W.** See PERONEUS *longus.*—**Kurzer W.** See PERONEUS *brevis.*—**Langer W.** See PERONEUS *longus* and PERONEO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Zweiter W.** See PERONEUS *brevis.*

WADENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}d′e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See GASTROCNEMIUS, TRICEPS *suræ*, and BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS.—**Aeusserer zweiköpfiger W.** See GASTROCNEMIUS.—**Dreiköpfiger W.** See TRICEPS *suræ.*—**Dritter W.** See TIBIOPRÆMETATARSEUS.—**Grosser W.** See SOLÆUS.—**Langer W.** See PLANTARIS.—**Zweiköpfiger W., Zwillingsw'.** See GASTROCNEMIUS.

WAFER, n. Waf′u^{5}r. Fr., *cachet.* Ger., *Oblate.* A small sheet of gelatinous material which becomes flexible when it is moistened, in which state it is wrapped around a dose of medicine and swallowed.

WAFFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Va^{3}f′fe^{2}n. See ARMA.

WAGE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}g′e^2. See BALANCE (1st def.).—**Aërostatische W.** See MANOMETER (1st def.).—**Drehw'.** See *Torsion* BALANCE.—**Kinderw'.** See BAROMACROMETER.—**Römische W.** See STEELYARD.

WAGERECHT (Ger.), adj. Va^{3}g′e^2-re^{2}ch^{2}t. Horizontal.

WAHAHE, n. See HARTIGHSEA *spectabilis.*

WAHLENBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}l-e^{3}n-be^{2}rg′i^2-a^3. From *Wahlenberg*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *wahlenbergie.* A genus of campanulaceous plants. The *Wahlenbergieæ* are a tribe of the *Campanulaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**W. graminifolia.** A South European species. The leaves and flowers have been used for epilepsy. [*a*, 35.]—**W. linaroides.** A South American species used for flatulence. [*a*, 35.]

WÄHLEND (Ger.), adj. Val′e^{2}nd. See ELECTIVE.

WAHLMITTEL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l′mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A remedy having an elective or specific action. [L, 57 (*a*. 14).]

WAHLVERWANDTSCHAFT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l′fe^{2}r-va^{3}nt-sha^{3}ft. See *Elective* AFFINITY.

WAHN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n. See ILLUSION and DELIRIUM.—**Fieberw'.** See *Febrile* DELIRIUM.—**Höhenw'.** Delirium grandiosum. [*a*, 34.]—**Kleinheitsw'.** Micromania. [*a*, 34.]—**W'muth.** See WAHNSINN.

WAHNSINN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n′zi^{2}n. Insanity, frenzy, dementia ; of Snell, delusional monomania. [D, 36.] See also MONOMANIA.—**Allgemeiner W.** See *Acute* MANIA.—**Fieberhafter W.** Febrile delirium. [*a*, 34.]—**Fixer W.** Partial mania. [L, 80.]—**Fluchtw'.** See DRAPETOMANIA.—**Gefangenenw'.** Insanity consequent upon isolation. [*a*, 34.]—**Gemüthsw'.** Moral insanity. [*a*, 34.]—**Grössenw'.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum.*—**Liebesw'.** See EROTOMANIA.—**Lustiger W.** See CHÆRAPHROSYNE.—**Muthloser W.** See DEMENTIA.—**Querulantenw'.** See *Querulous* MONOMANIA.—**Rastloser W.** See MELANCHOLIA *errabunda.*—**Religiöser W.** See *Religious* MONOMANIA.—**Säuferw'.** See *Alcoholic* MANIA.—**Stiller W.** See PARAPHROSYNE.—**Unruhiger W.** See HYDROLEROS and MELANCHOLIA *errabunda.*—**Verbrecherw'.** See *Moral* INSANITY.—**Verbreiteter W.** Of Flemming, general insanity. [*a*, 34.]—**Verfolgungsw'.** See DÉLIRE *des persécutions.*—**Verliebter W.** See *Amorous* MELANCHOLIA.—**W. bei Kindbetterinnen.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**W'ig.** Mad, insane, delirious, demented.—**Zitterw'.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*

WAHNSUCHT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n′zuch^{2}t. Insanity. [*a*, 34.]

WAHNWITZ (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n′vi^{2}ts. See DELIRIUM.

WAHOO, n. Wa^2-hu′. See EUONYMUS *atropurpureus.*

WAHRKNORPEL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}r′knorp-e^{2}l. See *Hyaline* CARTILAGE.

WAID (Ger.), n. Va^3′i^{2}d. See ISATIS and ISATIS *tinctoria.*—**W'farbig.** Bluish. [L, 80.]

WAIST, n. Wast. The narrowest portion of the trunk above the innominate bones; loosely, the trunk between the axillæ and the hips. [L.]

WAIZEN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}i^{3}ts-e^{2}n. See WEIZEN.

WAKE-ROBIN, n. Wak'ro^{2}b-i^{2}n. The *Arum maculatum, Arisæma atrorubens, Trillium cernuum,* and *Trillium grandiflorum;* also the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron.* [a, 35.]

WALAI, n. In Fiji, the *Entada scandens,* used as an oxytocic. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 50).]

WALDFARN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'fa^{3}rn. See ASPIDIUM *filix mas.*

WALDMEISTER (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'mist-e^{2}r. The genus *Asperula.* [a, 35.]—**Gemeiner W.** See ASPERULA *odorata.*—**Hügelw'.** See ASPERULA *cynanchica.*—**Wohlriechender W.** See ASPERULA *odorata.*

WALDMENSCH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'me^{2}nsh. A person affected with hypertrichosis universalis. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

WALDREBE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'rab-e^2. See CLEMATIS (1st def.). —**Gemeine W.** See CLEMATIS *vitalba.*

WALDSTATT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'sta^{3}t. A place in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring. [a, 14.]

WALDSTROH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'stro. See GALIUM.

WALDWOLLE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'vol-le^2. See FIR-WOOL.

WALDWOLLÖL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}ld'vol-u^{5}l. See PINE-*needle oil.*

WALE, n. Wal. See VIBEX and WHEAL.

WALFISCH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'fi^{2}sh. See BALÆNA.—**Flossw'.** See BALÆNOPTERA.—**Gemeiner W., Grönländischer W., Nordischer W.** See BALÆNA *mysticetus.*—**Schnabelw'.** See BALÆNOPTERA *rostrata.*—**W'ohr.** See LAPIS *manati.*—**W'sehnen.** Sinews of the whale; used for surgical sutures. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**W'thran.** See *Oleum* BALÆNÆ.

WALIDA, n. See HOLARRHENA *antidysenterica.*

WALKERA (Lat.), n. f. Wa^{4}k'e^{2}r-a^3. From *Walker,* founder of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Fr., *walkère.* A genus of the *Ochnaceæ,* not now recognized. [a, 35.]—**W. serrata, W. zeylonensis.** Fr., *walkère dentélée.* A tree found in tropical Asia. The roots and leaves are tonic and stomachic. [a, 35.]

WALL, n. Wa^{4}l. Gr., τεῖχος. Lat., *paries.* Fr., *paroi.* Ger., *Wand, W.* An inclosing or limiting structure. [a, 17.]—**Germinal w. (of the yolk).** Ger., *Keimwall.* That portion of the formative substance of the yolk that forms a ring-like thickening around the germinal disc.—**Keimw'** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Parietal w. (of the blastoderm).** The outer or upper composite sheet of the blastoderm, made up of the epiblast and the outer layer of the mesoblast. [A. 5.]—**Periotic w.** The w. of the otic vesicle.—**Somatic w. of the blastoderm.** See *Parietal w.*—**Splanchnic (or visceral) w. of the blastoderm.** The inner layer of the blastoderm, made up of the hypoblast and the inner layer of the mesoblast. [A, 5.]—**W. of an abscess.** Ger., *Abscesswandung.* The living tissue, infiltrated with dead leucocytes, fluid intercellular substance, living cells, and other exudation products, that forms the boundary of an abscess. [a, 34.]—**W. of the nail.** That portion of the fold of the nail which projects over the nail. [G.]

WALLABA, n. See EPERUA *falcata.*

WALLACHEN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l-la^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n. See BISTOURNAGE.

WALL-EYE, n. Wa^{4}l'i. 1. Achromia of the iris. 2. Leucoma.

WALL-EYED, adj. Wa^{4}l'id. Having wall-eyes. [a, 34.]

WALLFISCH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'fi^{2}sh. See BALÆNA.

WALLFLOWER, n. Wa^{4}l'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. See CHEIRANTHUS *cheiri.*

WALLNUSS (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'nus. See JUGLANS (1st def.) and JUGLANS *regia.* In the pl., *Wallnüsse,* the fruits of *Juglans regia.* [a, 35.]—**Grüne W'schalen.** See *Cortex nucum* JUGLANDIS.—**Landw'öl.** See KEKUNA-OIL, and cf. ALEURITES *triloba.*—**W'blätter.** See *Folia* JUGLANDIS.—**W'öl.** See WALNUT-*oil.*

WALLRATH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'ra^{3}t. See SPERMACETI.

WALLUNG (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'lun^2. 1. Ebullition, undulation. [A. 450 (a, 17).] 2. Active congestion. [D.]—**Blutw'.** See ORGASM (1st def.).—**W'sblutfülle.** Congestion due to emotional excitement (as of the ovary during the venereal orgasm).—**W'sfleck.** A spot of erythematous redness. [G.]

WALLWORT, n. Wa^{4}l'wu^{5}rt. See PARIETARIA *officinalis* (1st def.), SEDUM *acre,* SAMBUCUS *ebulus,* and COTYLEDON *umbilicus.*

WALNUT, n. Wa^{4}l'nu^{3}t. Ger., *Walnuss.* The *Juglans regia* (or its fruit) and other species of *Juglans.* [a, 35.]—**American w.** See JUGLANS *nigra.*—**Belgaum w.** See ALEURITES *triloba.*—**Decoction of w. rinds.** See *Decoctum drupæ* JUGLANDIS *regiæ.*—**European w.** See JUGLANS *regia.*—**Indian w.** See ALEURITES *triloba.*—**Rob of w's.** See *Rob* NUCUM.—**Spanish w.-oil.** See KEKUNE-OIL.—**W. fruit.** The fruit of *Juglans regia.* [a, 35.]—**W.-leaves.** See *Folia* JUGLANDIS.—**W.-oil.** Oleum juglandis (see under JUGLANS *regia*).—**White w.** See JUGLANS *cinerea.*

WALONEN (Ger.), n. pl. Va^{3}l-on'e^{2}n. See VALONIA.

WALPURGISKRAUT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l-purg'i^{2}s-kra^3-u^{4}t. See BOTRYCHIUM *lunaria.*

WALRATH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'ra^{3}t. See SPERMACETI.—**W'cerat.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.—**W'salbe.** See *Unguentum* CETACEI.

WÄLSCHKORN (Ger.), n. Valsh'ko^{2}rn. See MAIZE.

WALSURA (Lat.), n. f. Wa^{3}ls-ur'a^3. Fr., *walsure.* A genus of meliaceous trees. [a, 35.]—**W. piscidia.** East Indian fish-poison plant. The bark contains a narcotic principle. [a, 35.]

WALTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Va^{3}lt-e^{2}r'i^2-a^3. From *Walther,* a German forester. Fr., *walthérie.* Ger., *Waltherie.* A genus of the *Malvaceæ.* [a, 35.]—**W. americana, W. arborescens.** A tropical American species having mucilaginous flowers and leaves. It is used as a febrifuge and antisyphilitic. [a, 35.]—**W. douradinha.** A mucilaginous South American undershrub; used as a pectoral and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**W. glomerata.** A Panama species. The leaves are vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**W. indica.** See *W. americana.*

WALTHIERE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}l'ter-e^2. See CETOMORPHA.

WALZE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}lts'e^2. See CYLINDER (1st def.).

WALZENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}lts'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. See LOTUS *corniculatus.*

WALZIG (Ger.), adj. Va^{3}lts'i^{2}g. See CYLINDRICAL.

WAMBLE, n. Wa^{4}m'b'l. See NAUSEA (2d def.).

WAN, adj. Wa^{4}n. Having a pale or sickly color.

WAND (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nd. See WALL.—**Scheidew'.** See the major list.

WANDELBAR (Ger.), adj. Va^{3}nd'e^{2}l-ba^{3}r. See AMBULATORY.

WANDERKÖRPER (Ger.), n. pl. Va^{3}nd'e^{2}r-ku^{6}rp-e^{2}r. See *Wandering* CELLS.

WANDFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nd'flach^2-e^2. The surface of a wall. [a, 14.]—**Freie W.** [Reichert]. The free surface of the ovum within the uterus. [A, 8.]

WANDKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nd'kno^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. See *Parietal* BONE.

WANDNAHT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nd'na^{3}t. See *Sagittal* SUTURE.

WANDSTROM (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nd'stro^{3}m. See *Sluggish* LAYER.

WANDUNG (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nd'un^2. See WALL.—**W'sstrom.** See *Sluggish* LAYER.

WANGE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n^2'e^2. See CHEEK.—**W'nblutung.** See GNATHORRHAGIA.—**W'nbrand.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**W'nentzündung.** See GNATHITIS.

WANGENFORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-fort-za^{3}ts. See *Zygomatic* APOPHYSIS.—**W'nlidfurche.** The lower orbito-palpebral sulcus. [K.]—**W'nschnürchen.** See TRISMUS *neonatorum.*—**W'nstellung.** See *Cheek* PRESENTATION.—**W'nzug.** See GNATHOGRAMMA.

WANGENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. 1. Any muscle of the cheek. [a, 32.] 2. See ALVEOLO-LABIALIS.—**Aeusserer W.** See LACRIMO-LABIALIS.

WANNE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}n'ne^2. A large tub, especially a bathing tub. [a, 14.]—**Pneumatische W.** A tub inclosing the body, all but the head, the contained air being either rarefied or condensed, to facilitate respiration. [L, 57 (a, 14).] Cf. *Pneumatic* CABINET.

WANST (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nst. See RUMEN.

WANZE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}nts'e^2. See ACANTHIA *lectularia.*—**W'nkraut.** See CHENOPODIUM *vulvaria,* CIMICIFUGA (1st def.), GERANIUM *robertianum,* and LEDUM *palustre.*

WARBLE, n. Wa^{4}r'b'l. A name given to the pimples of acne in the horse. [a, 34.]

WARE, n. Wa^{2}r. Any one of various seaweeds. [a, 35.]—**Sea-w.** See FUCUS *vesiculosus.*

WARENCE, n. Wa^{2}r'e^{2}ns. An old name for madder. [a, 35.]

WARMBRUNN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}rm'brun. A place in Prussian Silesia where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WÄRME (Ger.), n. Varm'e^2. See HEAT (1st def.).—**Eigenthümliche W.** See *Specific* HEAT.—**Eigenw'.** The temperature peculiar to any species of animal. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals, and about 1° C. higher than the surrounding medium in cold-blooded animals. [J, 54.] Cf. *Animal* HEAT.—**Gebundene W.** See *Latent* HEAT.—**Körperw'.** The temperature of the body.—**Lebensw'.** See *Animal* HEAT.—**Specifische W.** See *Specific* HEAT.—**Strahlende W.** See *Radiant* HEAT.—**Thierische W.** See *Animal* HEAT.—**Verbindungsw'.** See HEAT *of combination.*—**Verdampfungsw'.** See *Latent* HEAT *of vaporization.*—**Wahrnehmbare W.** See *Sensible* HEAT.—**W'abgabe.** The giving off of heat. [K.]—**W'bildung.** See CALORIFICATION.—**W'erzeugung.** See CALORICITY.—**W'färbung.** See THERMOCHROSIS.—**W'leitung.** The conduction of heat.—**W'messer.** See CALORIMETER.—**W'starre.** Rigidity due to heat. [K.] —**W'stoff.** See CALORIC, n.

WARM SPRINGS, n. pl. Wa^{4}rm. 1. A place near Little Owen's Lake, San Bernardino County, California, where there is a hot alkaline and saline spring. 2. A place in Meriwether County, Georgia, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate springs. 3. A place in Madison County, North Carolina, where there are hot gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. 4. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WARNAS, n. See ACETUM *philosophicum.*

WARNEMÜNDE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}rn'e^2-mu^{6}nd-e^2. A sea-bathing resort in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WARNER'S RANCH SPRINGS, n. Wa^{4}rn''u^{5}rz-ra^{3}n^{2}ch'. A place in San Diego County, California, where there are hot sulphurous and saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WART, n. Wa^{4}rt. A.-S., *wearte.* Ger., *Warze.* See VERRUCA. —**Fig-w.** A condyloma, especially condyloma acuminatum. [G.] See also FICUS (1st def.).—**Necrogenic w's.** See VERRUCA *necrogenica.*—**Soot-w.** See *Chimney-sweeper's* CANCER.—**Venereal w.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*

WARTED, adj. Wa^{4}rt'e^{2}d. See VERRUCOSE.

WARTEPERSONAL (Ger.), n. Va^{2}rt'e^2-pe^{2}r-zon-a^{3}l. The *personnel* of a hospital ward, including the nurses, servants, etc.

WÄRTER (Ger.), **WÄRTERIN** (Ger.), n's. Vart'e^{2}r, -e^{2}r-i^{2}n. See Nurse (2d def.).

WARTWEED, WARTWORT, n's. Wa^{4}rt'wed, -wu^{5}rt. See Euphorbia *helioscopia*, Euphorbia *peplus*, Senebiera *coronopus*, Chelidonium *majus*, and Gnaphalium *uliginosum*.

WARTY, adj. Wa^{4}rt'i^2. See Verrucose.

WÄRZCHEN (Ger.), n. Varts'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Verrucula.—**Fadenförmige W.** See *Filiform* papillæ.—**Fleischw'.** See Caruncle (4th def.).—**Gefässw'.** A vascular papilla. [A, 521.]—**Gefühlw'.** See *Tactile* corpuscles (1st def.).—**Geschmackw'.** See *Gustatory* papillæ and *Taste*-buds.—**Hautw'.** See Papillæ *cutis*.—**Nervenw'.** See *Nerve* papillæ.—**Nierenw'.** See Papillæ *renates*.—**Scheidenklappenw'.** See Carunculæ *myrtiformes*.—**Schwammartige W.** See *Fungiform* papillæ.—**Tastw'.** See *Tactile* corpuscles (1st def.) and *Nerve* papillæ.—**Thränenw'.** See *Lacrymal* caruncle and *Lacrymal* papillæ.—**Umwallte Zungenw', Wallförmige W.** See *Circumvallate* papillæ.—**W'bildung.** See Granulation (1st def.).

WARZE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}rts'e^2. See Verruca and Nipple.—**Fleischw'.** See Caruncle (4th def.).—**Geschmacksw'n.** See *Gustatory* papillæ.—**Grindw'.** See Condyloma *latum*.—**Haarw'.** 1. A hairy mole. 2. A hair papilla. [*a*, 29.]—**Hautw'.** See Verruca.—**Keimw'.** See Caruncle (2d def.).—**Lagerw'.** See Phyma.—**Molluscumw'.** See Molluscum *contagiosum*.—**Nervenw'n.** See *Nerve* papillæ.—**Nierenw'n.** See Papillæ *renales*.—**Saitenw'.** See Acrochordon.—**Saugw'.** See Haustorium.—**Sebumw'.** 1. Of Hebra, see Verruca *follicularis*. 2. See Molluscum *contagiosum*.—**Thränenw'.** See *Lacrymal* caruncle.—**Thymianw'.** See *Thymus* gland.—**W'nbreite.** See *Bimastoid* diameter.—**W'ngeschwulst.** A warty growth. [E.]—**W'ngewebe.** Tissue found in the various forms of papillæ. [J.]—**W'nhof.** See Areola *of the nipple*.—**W'nhütchen.** See *Nipple* shield.—**W'nkörper.** See Corpus *albicans* (2d def.).—**W'nkrebs.** See Cancroïde.—**W'npilz.** See Thelephora (2d def.).—**W'ntheil.** See *Mastoid* process *of the temporal bone*.—**W'nzellenzugang.** See *Mastoid* aperture.

WARZIG (Ger.), adj. Va^{3}rts'i^{2}g. Verrucose ; papillary ; clavate. [G.]

WÄSCHE (Ger.), n. Vash'e^2. See Lavage.

WASCHMITTEL (Ger.), n. Va^{3}sh'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Lotion.

WASCHUNG (Ger.), n. Va^{3}sh'un^2. See Lavage and Lotion.

WASH, n. Wa^{4}sh. See Lotion.—**Black (mercurial) w.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra*.—**Yellow w.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *flava*.

WASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Waz(va^{3}s)'i^2-u^{3}m(n^{4}m). Fr., *w.* The name given by Bahr to a supposed new metal, now known to be thorium. [B, 3.]

WASP, n. Wa^{4}sp. See Vespa.

WASSER (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r. See Water and cf. Aqua.—**Abgezogenes W., Aetherisches W.** Water impregnated with a volatile oil. [B.]—**Blutw'.** See *Blood* serum.—**Bretfelder W.** A perfume made of 300 parts of cologne, 50 of rose-water, and 1 part of tincture of ambra moschata. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Conradi's Augenw'.** See *Collyrium ex* hydrargyro *muriatico corrosivo*.—**Farbloses phagedänisches W.** See Aqua *phagedœnica decolorata*.—**Fliessw'.** See Lymph (1st def.).—**Fruchtw', Geburtsw'.** See *Liquor* amnii.—**Gehirnw'.** See *Cerebro-spinal* fluid.—**Gehörw'.** See Perilymph.—**Geistig-aromatisches W.** See Aqua *aromatica spirituosa*.—**Gelbes phagedänisches W.** See Aqua *phagedœnica lutea*.—**Gliederw', Gliedw'.** See Synovia.—**Grauw'.** See Aqua *grisea*.—**Hauptw'.** Aromatic water. [L, 80.]—**Kindesw', Kindsw'.** See *Liquor* amnii.—**Kohlensaures W.** See Aqua *acidi carbonici*.—**Kölnisches W.** See Spiritus *odoratus*.—**Königsscheidew', Königsw'.** See Nitrohydrochloric acid.—**Kühlw'.** See *Liquor* plumbi *subacetatis dilutus*.—**Labyrinthw'.** See Perilymph.—**Leiningerw'.** See under Lamscheid.—**Lösew'.** See Aqua *corrodens*.—**Nährw'.** See Lymph (1st def.).—**Rabelw'.** Dilute nitric acid. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Schwarzes W.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra*.—**Stehendes W.** That condition in which, during labor, the membranes have not yet ruptured.—**Trinkw'.** Water fit for drinking. [L, 57 (*a*, 17).]—**Wahres W.** See *Liquor* amnii.—**Waschw'.** See Lotion.—**W'abzapfung.** See Paracentesis.—**W'aderbruch.** See Hydrocirsocele.—**W'ansammlung.** A collection of water or fluid ; dropsy.—**W'arzt.** See Hydriatros.—**W'athmung.** See *Aquatic* respiration.—**W'auge.** See Hydrophthalmia.—**W'ausleerend.** See Hydragogue.—**W'balg.** See Hydroma.—**W'bildung.** See Hydatogenesis.—**W'bläschen.** See Hydatis (2d def.) and Phlyctæna.—**W'blatt.** See Hydrophyllum.—**W'blattern.** See Varicella.—**W'blau.** See *Nicholson's* blue and *Soluble* blue.—**W'brechen.** See Hydremesis.—**W'bruch.** See the major list.—**W'brust.** See Hydrothorax.—**W'dampf.** Aqueous vapor, steam. [B.]—**W'darmbruch.** See Hydrenterocele.—**W'dicht.** Water-tight. [B.]—**W'dosten.** The genus *Eupatorium*. [*a*, 35.]—**W'entleerung.** See Hydrocenosis.—**W'fäule.** See Hydrosepsis.—**W'fenchel.** See Œnanthe *phellandrium*.—**W'fleischbruch.** Œdema of the scrotum. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**W'frei.** See Anhydrous.—**W'führend.** See Hydragogue.—**W'gang.** 1. A watercourse, a canal or aqueduct. [*a*, 48.] 2. See Aqueduct *of Sylvius*.—**W'geräusch.** See Hydatism.—**W'geschwulst.** See Hydatoncus and Hygroma.—**W'hanf.** See Bidens *tripartita* and Eupatorium *cannabinum*.—**W'harz.** Burgundy pitch purified by melting in hot water and straining. It is opaque and contains much moisture. [*a*, 35.]—**W'haut.** See Amnion (1st def.) and Membrane *of Demours*.—**W'häutchen.** See Amnion (1st def.).—**W'heilkraft.** See Hydriasis.—**W'heilkunst.** See Hydriatrics.—**W'hell.** See Hyaline.—**W'hodenbruch.** See Hydrocele.—**W'kolik.** See Pyrosis.—**W'krampfaderbruch.** See Hydrocirsocele.—**W'kropf.** See *Cystic* goître.—**W'kur.** See Hydrotherapy.—**W'lebend.** See Aquatic.—**W'lefzen.** The nymphæ. [L, 80.]—**W'leiter, W'leitung.** See Aqueduct.—**W'leiter des Vorhofs.** See Aqueduct *of the vestibule*.—**W'luftnabelbruch.** See Hydropneumatomphalocele.—**W'nabelbruch.** See Hydrepiplomphalus.—**W'netzbruch.** See Orchiocele.—**W'niere.** See Hydronephros (1st def.).—**W'nuss.** See Trapa.—**W'pfeffer.** See Polygonum *hydropiper* and Bidens *cernua*.—**W'pocken.** 1. Water-pox, varicella. [G.] 2. See Hydrachnides (1st def.).—**W'reis.** See Turion.—**W'säure.** See Oxygen.—**W'scheu.** See Hydrophobia.—**W'schlag.** See *Serous* apoplexy.—**W'stoff.** See the major list.—**W'treibend.** See Hydragogue.—**W'umschlag.** See *Water* dressing.—**W'windbruch.** See Hydrophysocele.—**W'zapfenspiess.** See Trocar.—**Windw'.** See Aqua *carminativa*.—**Wundw'.** See Aqua *vulneraria*.

WASSERBLASE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-bla^{3}z-e^2. A hydatid, a bleb.—**Frieselartige W.** See Hydrachne.—**W'nbruch.** See Hydatidocele.—**W'nschwamm.** See Cystosarcoma.

WASSERBLEI (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-bli. See Graphite.—**W'säure.** See Molybdic *acid*.

WASSERBRUCH (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-bruch^2. See Hydrocele.—**Aechter W.** See Hydroscheocele.—**Fleischw'.** See Hydrosarcocele.—**Hodensackw'.** See Hydroscheocele.—**Netzw'.** See Hydrepiplocele.—**Rückenmarksw'.** See Hydrorrhachis.—**W. des Halses.** See *Cystic* goître.

WÄSSERIG (Ger.), adj. Vas'se^{2}r-i^{2}g. Watery, aqueous. [L, 31.]

WASSERKOPF (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-ko^{3}pf. See Hydrocephalus and *Chronic* hydrocephalus.—**Hitziger W.** See *Tubercular* meningitis.

WASSERSPRENGEN (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-spre^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. Rupture of the fœtal envelopes.

WASSERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-sto^{3}f. See Hydrogen. In composition, following the name of a substance and forming one word with the same, the hydride of that substance.—**Kohlenw'.** See the major list.—**Naphtylw'.** See Naphthalene.—**W'blausäure.** See Hydrocyanic acid.—**W'bromid.** See Hydrobromic *acid*.—**W'dioxyd, W'hyperoxyd, W'superoxyd.** See Hydrogen *peroxide*.

WASSERSUCHT (Ger.), n. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-zuch^{2}t. See Dropsy.—**Aeussere Bauchw'.** See Hydrepigastrium.—**Augenw'.** See Hydrophthalmia.—**Bauchw'.** See Ascites.—**Eierstockw'.** See *Ovarian* cystoma.—**Eileiterw'.** See Hydrosalpinx.—**Entzündliche Bauchfellw'.** See Hydroperitonitis.—**Entzündliche Brustfellw'.** See Hydropleuritis.—**Entzündliche Gallenblasenw'.** See Hydrocholecystitis.—**Entzündliche Herzbeutelw'.** See Hydropericarditis.—**Entzündliche Hirnw'.** See Hydrencephalitis.—**Entzündliche W.** See *Inflammatory* dropsy.—**Gliederw', Gliedw'.** See Hydrarthrosis.—**Herzw'.** See *Cardiac* dropsy.—**Hirnhautw'.** See Hydromeninx.—**Lungenw'.** Pulmonary œdema.—**Magenw'.** See Ascites.—**Netzw'.** See *Omental* dropsy.—**Offene Rückgratsw'.** See *Spina* bifida.—**Paukenhöhlenw'.** See Hydromyringa (2d def.).—**Rippenfellw'.** See Hydrothorax.—**Rückgratsw'.** See Hydrorrhachis.—**Sackw'.** See *False* dropsy.

WASSERSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Va^{3}s'se^{2}r-zu^{6}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. See Dropsical.

WÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. Vas'se^{2}r-un^2. Irrigation, maceration.

WASTING, n. Wast'i^{2}n^2. A familiar term for tuberculosis in cattle. [*a*, 34.]

WATER, n. Wa^{4}t'u^{5}r. Gr., ὕδωρ. Lat., *aqua*. Fr., *eau*. Ger., *Wasser*. It., *acqua*. Sp., *agua*. 1. A transparent, colorless liquid, H_2O, devoid of odor or taste and neutral in reaction. It is found everywhere in nature, constituting, in the form of seas, rivers, lakes, and springs, about three quarters of the earth's surface, forming also one of the constant constituents of the atmosphere, in which it appears under the forms of invisible aqueous vapor, mist, clouds, rain, hail, and snow ; and, lastly, constituting the important element of all animal and vegetable fluids and entering into the composition of every one of the liquid and solid animal and vegetable tissues. As occurring in nature, w. is never perfectly pure, but contains solid, liquid, or gaseous admixtures, either suspended or dissolved. Hence different varieties of w. are recognized and named according to their source or their contained constituents (river-water, sea-water, lake-water, spring-water, rain-water, hard water, soft water, mineral-water, chalybeate water, sulphurous water, etc.). Pure w. may be obtained by distillation. It freezes at 0° C. (32° F.) to form ice, and boils at 100° C. (212° F.), forming invisible aqueous vapor. Steam is aqueous vapor associated with particles of liquid water in a very fine state of subdivision. Above the temperature of 4° C. water expands on heating and contracts on cooling ; below that temperature the reverse is the case. Hence water at 4° C. occupies a minimum amount of space and consequently possesses its maximum degree of density. As w. is taken as a standard of density for solids and liquids, its sp. gr. is reckoned, at the temperature of maximum density, or 4° C., as 1. W. is a poor conductor of heat. It possesses very great solvent powers, dissolving a large number of solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. Aqueous solutions of non-volatile solids are usually called simply *solutions* (Lat., *liquores*) ; solutions of liquids are designated as *dilutions*, and solutions of gases or of volatile substances are called *waters* (Lat., *aquæ*). Partial aqueous solutions of many substances are also employed in pharmacy, and are prepared by boiling or steeping vegetable substances in w. (*infusions*, *decoctions*). In certain crystalline compounds w. appears to enter into a weak chemical combination with salts (*w. of crystallization*), and its presence appears to define and maintain the crystalline form. A similar weak chemical combination perhaps takes place in the formation of an aqueous solution (see Cryohydrate). 2. In pharmacy, a solution of a gas, a solid, or a liquid in w. [B.] See also Waters. 3. A familiar term for urine.—**Aerated w.**

Ger., *Aërat.* W. containing air or other gas in solution. [B.]—**Antimephitic w. of Larnaudès.** A solution of 23 parts of zinc sulphate and 2 of copper sulphate in 975 of w. ["Med. News," Apr. 8, 1882 (B).]—**Black mercurial w.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**Black w.** A disease of cattle, characterized by the emission of red, chocolate-colored, or black urine containing albumin and broken-down blood-corpuscles. [*a*, 34.]—**Camphorated w.** See *Aqua* CAMPHORÆ.—**Carbonated w., Carbonic-acid w.** See *Aqua* ACIDI CARBONICI.—**Carrara w.** W. containing calcium carbonate held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. [L, 41, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**Chalybeate w's.** W's holding salts of iron in solution. [*a*, 48.]—**Chlorine w.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**Chloroformated w.** See *Aqua* CHLOROFORMI.—**Cologne w.** See SPIRITUS *odoratus.*—**Cosmetic w.** See AQUA *cosmetica.*—**Distilled w.** W. freed from its impurities by distillation. [B.]—**Effervescent alkaline w.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *effervescens* and EAU *alcaline gazeuse.*—**Extemporaneous Sedlitz w.** See AQUA *sedlitzensis.*—**Eye-w.** See COLLYRIUM.—**Ferruginous w's.** Ger., *Eisenwässer.* See *Chalybeate w's.*—**Forge-w.** See AQUA *fabrorum.*—**Gaseous alkaline w.** See EAU *alcaline gazeuse.*—**Goulard's w.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**Ground w.** See *Subsoil w.*—**Hard w.** W. containing in solution salts of calcium or magnesium. Such w. requires more soap than ordinary w. to make a lather, because the fatty acid of the soap forms an insoluble compound with calcium and magnesium, and the salts of these metals must first be decomposed before a permanent lather is formed. [B, 3.]—**Hell w.** See AQUA *infernalis.*—**Ice-w.** Fr., *eau de glace, eau de neige.* W. obtained wholly or in part from the melting of ice or made cold by the addition of ice.—**Javelle w.** Lat., *kali hypochlorosum solutum* [Russ. Ph.], *liquor kali chlorati.* Fr., *eau de Javelle.* Ger., *Chlorkaliflüssigkeit.* An aqueous solution of hypochlorite of potassium, used for bleaching purposes. [B.]—**Marmala w.** A perfume distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of *Ægle marmelos;* said to be alexipharmac. [*a*, 35.]—**Mineral w's.** Fr., *eaux minérales.* W's having a special effect upon the system in virtue of salts or similar substances contained in them to such an amount as to give them a characteristic taste. [B, 5 (*a*. 38).]—**Morphinated w.** A saturated (0·04-per-cent.) watery solution of morphine, by frequent and long-continued agitation. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]—**Natural w.** W. as it occurs in nature. [B.]—**Nitrous-oxide w.** See *Searle's patent oxygenous aerated w.*—**Oxygenated w., Oxygenized w.** See HYDROGEN *peroxide.*—**Red w.** See *Black w.*—**River w.** W. obtained from rivers. [B.]—**Saline purgative w.** See AQUA *sedlitzensis.*—**Searle's patent oxygenous aerated w.** Fr., *eau azotée.* A remedy consisting of nitrogen monoxide dissolved in water. [B, 5.]—**Sea w.** The salt w. of the ocean and the great seas communicating with it. It contains from 33 to 36 parts in a thousand of solid ingredients, of which over 30 parts are made up of various chlorides (sodium chloride from 26 to 27 parts, magnesium chloride 3 parts, and potassium chloride ⅘ part). The sulphates form the next largest constituent, comprising 3 to 4 parts in a thousand (magnesium sulphate forming 2 parts, and calcium sulphate 1⅓ part). [B, 3.]—**Soft w.** W. which readily forms a lather with soap. [B.]—**Spring w.** Fr., *eau de fontaine.* W. derived from springs. It is often prescribed in medicines.—**Subsoil w.** A sheet of w. found below the surface of the soil, at depths that vary with the character and situation of the ground.—**Sulphurated w.** See EAU *sulfurée.*—**Vegeto-mineral w. of Goulard.** Lat., *aqua vegeto-mineralis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the *liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus* of the U. S. Ph., but usually containing a small amount either of alcohol or of an alcoholic solution of a drug. It is sometimes designated *spirituous vegeto-mineral w.* [B, 10.]—**W.-brash.** See PYROSIS.—**W. closet.** Fr., *garderobe, cabinet d'aisance, latrine.* Ger., *Abtritt.* A closet containing a stool for defecation, the discharges being carried off by a current of water. [*a*, 48.]—**W.-cure.** Ger., *Wasserkur.* See HYDROTHERAPY.—**W. in the head.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**W'jags.** A provincial term for varicella. [G.]—**W. of carbonated soda.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *effervescens.*—**W. of Cotunnius.** See PERILYMPH.—**W. of crystallization.** Fr., *eau de combinaison.* W. which is associated with another substance in a state of molecular combination and in definite proportions, and is essential to the preservation of the crystalline form of that substance. The proportion of w. of crystallization increases as the temperature is lowered, and is reduced as the temperature is elevated; and by exposure to a temperature of 100° C. or to a vacuum all the w. of crystallization may be removed, when the substance immediately loses its crystalline form. In chemical formulæ, the w. of crystallization is designated by appending the symbol for water, (H_2O), with the intervention either of a comma or a sign of addition, to the formula of the anhydrous salt. Thus, $Na_2SO_4,10H_2O$, or $Na_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$, denotes sodium sulphate containing ten molecules of w. of crystallization. [B.]—**W. of the labyrinth.** See PERILYMPH.—**W. on the brain.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**W. on the chest.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**W. pang, W. qualm.** See PYROSIS.—**W.-pox.** Ger., *Wasserpocken.* See VARICELLA.—**W.-stiffening.** See WASSERSTARRE.

WATERS, n., pl. of *water* (*q. v.*). Wa^{4}t'u^{6}rz. Fr., *eaux.* See *Liquor* AMNII.—**Bag of w.** See AMNION (1st def.).—**Breaking of the w.** Lat., *aquarum effluxus.* Ger., *Abfluss des Fruchtwassers.* The rupture of the fœtal envelopes at the time of parturition.—**False w.** Fr., *fausses eaux.* 1. The liquid sometimes found between the chorion and the amnion at an advanced stage of gestation. [A, 43.] 2. The liquid discharged from the uterus in cases of hydrorrhœa gravidarum. [A, 15.]

WATER-VASCULAR, adj. Wa^{4}t'/u^{6}r-va^{2}sk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Vascular and carrying watery contents.

WATERY, adj. Wa^{4}t'u^{6}r-i^{2}. See AQUEOUS.

WATT, n. Wo^{2}t. The unit of electrical energy. [*a*, 48.]

WATTE (Ger.), n. Va^{3}t'te^{2}. See WADDING.—**W'nträger.** See WADDING-*bearer.*—**W'nverband.** A padded bandage. [E.]

WATTENWEILER (Ger.), n. Va^{3}t'te^{2}n-vil-e^{2}r. A place in Alsace-Lorraine, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (*a*, 14).]

WATTLE, n. Wo^{2}t't'l. In Australia and California, the *Acacia decurrens* and other astringent species of *Acacia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Black w.** See ACACIA *decurrens* and ACACIA *mollissima.*

WATTWILLER (Fr.), n. Va^{3}t-vel-ya. See WATTENWEILER.

WAVE, n. Wav. Gr., κῦμα. Lat., *unda.* Fr., *onde.* Ger., *Welle.* A ridge-like elevation (accompanied by a corresponding depression) of the surface of a fluid which advances while the particles of the fluid have little or no onward motion; hence a cycle of rhythmical alternating movement. [*a*, 48.]—**Contraction w.** Fr., *onde musculaire.* 1. The w.-like progression of the contraction from the point of stimulation in a muscle. The length of the w. is 200 to 350 millimetres in striated muscle, and consequently greater than the length of the fibres, so that normally a whole fibre is in contraction at once. The rapidity with which the w. travels is in a living man 10 to 13 metres a second, but is much slower in cold-blooded animals (3 to 4 metres in the frog). [J, 19, 55, 57.] 2. The graphic representation of a contracting muscle. [K.]—**Dicrotic w.** A pulse-w. showing dicrotism (*q. v.*), due to low tension and extensibility of the vessel-walls. It is regarded as an oscillation w. (*q. v.*). [K, 3.]—**Expansion-w.** See PULSE (1st def.).—**Fixed w. of contraction of voluntary-muscle tissue.** One or more swellings which appear on a dead muscle-fibre (as prepared for the microscope), where the remainder of the fibre is stretched, giving the idea that when the fibril contracted from one end to the other it would produce a w. of contraction. [C.]—**Negative w.** A w. of blood which moves toward the heart during the auricular systole; used as synonymous with "negative pressure," to which expression it is preferable. [K, 13.]—**Oscillation w.** A secondary pulse-w. due to inertia of the vessel-walls. [K, 3.]—**Percussion w.** A vibration produced by the act of percussing. [D.]—**Predicrotic w.** A slight rise in the pulse-w. which precedes the dicrotic rise. [K.]—**Pulse-w.** The w. of blood proceeding throughout the arterial system from the root of the aorta. The velocity is 9·24 metres a second, and it is propagated more slowly in arteries with soft, extensile walls than in arteries having resistant and thick walls. [Landois (*a*, 34).]—**Recoil w.** See *Dicrotic w.*—**Reflected w.** In physiological physics, a w. which travels along a closed tube, and, meeting with an obstruction, is reflected back to its origin. [K.]—**Respiratory w.** An oscillation in the blood-pressure curve, rising during inspiration and falling during expiration in consequence of the variations of intra-thoracic pressure during respiration. [*a*, 34.]—**Stationary flexion w's.** Oscillations of all the particles of an elastic vibrating body, so that all of them are always in the same phase of a vibrating tuning fork or plucked string. The small parts of the auditory apparatus oscillate in stationary flexion w's. [Landois (*a*, 34).]—**Stimulus-w.** Ger., *Reizwelle.* The contraction-w. which passes along a muscle as the result of a stimulus applied at a certain point. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Tricrotic w.** A third w., in addition to the tidal and dicrotic w's, occurring during systole and giving the impression of a triple-striking pulse. [Walshe (*a*, 34).]—**True tidal w.** [Mahomed]. That portion of a sphygmographic tracing which is sometimes seen between its apex and its aortic notch; supposed to correspond to the onward passage of the blood resulting from the ventricular systole. [D, 68.]

WAVED, WAVY, adj's. Wavd, wav'i^{2}. Wave-like, undulate, repand. [*a*, 35.]

WAX, n. Wa^{2}x. Gr., κηρός. Lat., *cera.* Fr., *cire.* Ger., *Wachs.* A softish, plastic concrete substance, consisting essentially of various compounds of the higher acids of the fatty-acid series, especially myricylic and cerotic acids. [B.]—**Andaquies w.** The w. of a peculiar species of bee found near the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. [B, 2.]—**Beesw., Bees' w.** Fr., *cire d'abeille* [Fr. Cod.]. A yellowish or brownish concrete substance deposited by the honey-bee in the honeycomb. It dissolves in boiling alcohol and sparingly in ether, and melts at 63° C. It consists essentially of myricin, cerotic acid, and cerolein. When bleached, it forms the *cera alba* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Brazil w.** See CARNAUBA-*w.*—**Butter of w.** A strongly smelling, buttery substance left behind on freeing w. of its acid principle by distillation. [B, 86.]—**Carnauba-w., Ceara w.** See CARNAUBA-*w.*—**China w., Chinese (insect) w.** A hard, white, crystalline substance, consisting chiefly of ceryl cerotate, used in China and Japan medicinally and for making candles. It is the purified product of an insect (*Coccus ceriferus*), which deposits it on the twigs of *Fraxinus chinensis.* It melts at 82° to 86° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 35).]—**Ear-w.** See CERUMEN.—**Earth w., Fossil w.** See OZOKERITE.—**Grave-w.** See ADIPOCERE.—**Ibota w.** A white insect w. deposited on *Ligustrum ibota.* [*a*, 35.]—**Indian vegetable w.** See GETAHLAHOE.—**Insect w.** Any w. deposited by insects. [*a*, 35.]—**Japanese w., Japan w.** A hard, waxy fat, derived from the stone-fruits of several species of *Rhus*, consisting chiefly of palmatin. It occurs in commerce in hard, yellowish cakes or large, rectangular blocks covered with a fine white efflorescence, and is used like beesw'. [*a*, 35.]—**Mineral w.** See CERESIN and CIRE *minérale.*—**Myrica w., Myrtle w.** Ger., *Myrtenwachs, Myricatalg, Myricawachs.* Myrtle-berry w., the bayberry tallow of commerce; a hard, green, or grayish-yellow substance of resinous smell, obtained from various species of *Myrica.* It is more brittle than beesw', is somewhat bitter, and is readily saponifiable with the alkalies. It varies somewhat in composition. It is used with beesw' for candles, and by the Hottentots as food. [B, 5, 77, 185 (*a*, 35); B, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**Ocuba w.** A fatty substance (sometimes confounded with myrtle-w.) obtained from the fruits of *Myristica ocuba;* used like beesw'. [*a*, 35.]—**Oil of w.** See *Oleum* CERÆ.—**Ointment of w.** See *Unguentum* CERÆ.—**Paraffin w.** See PARAFFIN (1st def.).—**Pulverulent w.** See CERA *amylata.*—**Vegetable insect w.** See *Chinese w.*—**Vegetable w.** Lat., *phytocerasium.* Fr., *cire végétale.* Ger., *Pflanzenwachs.* A w. or waxy substance of vegetable origin,

especially myrtle w. It occurs (in the form of coherent layers, or crowded, vertical rods, or rounded or acicular grains) as excretions on the cuticularized epidermis of many plants to protect them from moisture and to check excessive evaporation, and is sometimes so abundant as to furnish a commercial product. [a, 35.]—**W'berry.** See MYRICA.—**W. plaster.** See SPARADRAP *de cire* and CERATUM (2d def.).—**W.-tree.** In China and Japan, the *Ligustrum lucidum;* in Japan, also the *Rhus succedanea* and other species of *Rhus;* in Brazil, the *Vismia brasiliensis;* in Guiana, the *Vismia guianensis;* in New Granada, the *Elæagia utilis.* [a, 35.]—**White w.** See CERA *alba.*—**Yellow w.** Lat., *cera flava.* Fr., *cire jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cera* [Sp. Ph.]. Beesw' as obtained from the comb without purification. [B.]

WAXY, adj. Wa^{2}x'i^2. Gr., κήρινος. Lat., *cereus.* Fr., *cireux.* Ger., *wachsartig.* Of the nature of or having the appearance of wax. [a, 48.]

WAY, n. Wa. Gr., ὁδός. Lat., *via.* Fr., *voie.* Ger., *Weg.* 1. A road or path. 2. A manner or method. [a, 48.]—**Dry w.** Lat., *via sicca.* Fr., *voie sèche.* In chemistry, the employment of heat for liquefaction (see also ANALYSIS *in the dry w.*). [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Wet w.** Lat., *via humida.* Fr., *voie humide.* In chemistry, the employment of liquid solvents (see also ANALYSIS *in the wet w.*). [B, 38 (a, 14).]

WAYLAND SPRINGS, n. Wa'l'nd. A place in Lawrence County, Tennessee, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring.

WEAKNESS, n. Wek'ne^{2}s. Gr., ἀσθένεια. Lat., *infirmitas.* Fr., *infirmité.* Ger., *Schwachheit.* A condition in which there is a lack of physical or mental force. It may be simply the result of over-exertion and fatigue, without any attendant pathological condition, or it may be an accompaniment of an acute or a chronic disease. [D.]—**Cerebro-acoustical w.** [Goltz]. The temporary loss of hearing resulting from destruction of the auditory area in the cortex cerebri. [Landois (K).]—**Cerebro-optical w.** [Goltz]. A temporary loss of vision due to lesions of the visual area in the cortex cerebri. [Landois (K).]—**Inward w.** A popular term for leucorrhœa.

WEANING, n. Wen'i^{2}n^2. Gr., ἀπογαλακτισμός. Lat., *ablactatio.* Fr., *sevrage.* Ger., *Entwöhnung.* The discontinuation of the supply of mother's milk to a child. [a, 48.]

WEANLING, n. Wen'li^{2}n^2. A child or animal newly weaned.

WEB, n. We^{2}b. Gr., ἱστός. Lat., *tela.* 1. A fabric produced by weaving. [a, 48.] 2. The vane of a feather on either side of the rhachis. 3. The membrane connecting the toes of some animals. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Mucous w.** See RETE *mucosum.*—**Spider's w.** See COBWEB.

WEBBED, adj. We^{2}bd. Of digits, connected by a web or membrane. [a, 48.]

WEBER, n. Vab'e^{2}r. See AMPÈRE.

WEBERA (Lat.), n. f. Vab'e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *wébère.* 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ.* 2. A genus of mosses; of some authors, a section of the genus *Bryum.*—**W. corymbosa.** An East Indian shrub. [a, 35.]—**W. tetranda.** An East Indian shrub. The leaves and root are used as an astringent, the root also as an anthelminthic, the bark and young shoots as an antidysenteric. [a, 35.]

WEB-EYE, n. We^{2}b'i. An old term for caligo and leucoma.

WECHSEL (Ger.), n. Ve^{2}ch^{2}s'e^{2}l. See CONVERSION and MUTATION.—**Hautöffnungsw'.** See METAPOROPŒIA (1st def.).—**Krankheitsw'.** 1. The crisis of a disease. 2. See METASTASIS (1st def.).—**W'jahre der Frau.** See MENOPAUSE.

WECHSELFIEBER (Ger.), n. Ve^{2}ch^{2}s'e^{2}l-feb-e^{2}r. See *Intermittent* FEVER.—**Alltägiges W.** See *Quotidian* FEVER.—**Bösartiges W.** See *Pernicious malarial* FEVER.—**Doppeltes W.** See *Double* (*intermittent*) FEVER.—**Dreitägiges W.** See *Tertian* FEVER.—**Schwarzgallichtes W.** See *Atrabiliary* FEVER.—**Viertägiges W.** See *Quartan* FEVER.

WEDEL (Ger.), n. Vad'e^{2}l. See FROND (1st def.).

WEDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Vad-e^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Fr., *wédélie.* A genus of the *Wedelieæ,* which are a division of the *Helíantheæ.* [a, 35.]—**W. calendulacea.** An East Indian herb. The aromatic leaves, seeds, and flowers are used as a deobstruent and discutient. The juice of the plant is an ingredient in *amritakalpa rasa.* [a, 35.]

WEDGE, n. We^{2}j. Gr., σφήν, σφηνεύς, σφηνίσκος. Lat., *cuneus.* Fr., *coin.* Ger., *Keil.* 1. A solid block two of the opposite sides of which slope to a narrow edge. [a, 48.] 2. A piece of soft rubber to be inserted between two teeth to force them apart.

WEED, n. Wed. 1. A troublesome, useless, or unsightly plant. [a, 35.] 2. See WEID.—**Bitter-w.** See AMBROSIA *artemisiæfolia.*—**Emetic w.** See LOBELIA *inflata.*—**White w.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *leucanthemum,* ACHILLEA *ptarmica,* and ANTHRISCUS *silvestris.*—**Yellow-w.** See RESEDA *luteola.*

WEG (Ger.), n. Vag. 1. A way. 2. A passage, a duct. [a, 14.]—**Gallenw'e.** See *Bile*-DUCTS.—**Lymphw'.** A lymphatic channel or vessel. [a, 18.]—**W'dorn.** See RHAMNUS.—**W'weiser.** See GORGET (1st def.).

WEGERICH (Ger.), **WEGERIG** (Ger.), n's. Vag'e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2, -i^{2}g. See PLANTAGO.

WEGFALLEN (Ger.), n. Vag'fa^{3}l-le^{2}n. See INTERCISIO.

WEGHUSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. Vag'hust-e^{2}n. To cough up. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

WEGLEITEND (Ger.), adj. Vag'lit-e^{2}nd. See EFFERENT.

WEGNAHME (Ger.), n. Vag'na^{3}m-e^2. See ABLATION (1st def.).

WEGSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), **WEGSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Vag'shnid-e^{2}n, -un^2. See ABSCISSION.

WEGWARTE (Ger.), n. Vag'va^{3}rt-e^2. The genus *Cichorium.*

WEH (Ger.), n. Va. Pain, suffering; in the pl., *W'en,* labor-pains. [a, 14.] See also DOLOR.—**Abspringende W'en.** See *Metastatic* LABOR.—**Blutige W'en.** See DOLORES *sanguinolenti.*—**Falsche W'en.** See *False* PAINS.—**Gebärw'en, Geburtsw'en.** See *Expulsive* PAINS.—**Gichtisches Halsw'.** See TRACHELAGRA.—**Hüftgelenkw', Hüftw'.** See COXALGIA.—**Knochenw'en.** See DOLORES *osteocopi.*—**Krampfw'en.** Spasmodic labor pains.—**Nachgeburtsw'en, Nachw'en.** See AFTER-PAINS.—**Treibw'en.** See *Expulsive* PAINS.—**Vorhersagende W'en, Weissagende W'en.** The premonitory pains of labor.—**W'ader.** A varix due to pregnancy. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**W'enartig.** Resembling labor-pains.—**W'enerregend.** See OXYTOCIC.—**W'enlosigkeit.** A morbid cessation of the pains of labor after the escape of the liquor amnii; uterine inertia. It differs from *W'enpause* (2d def.) in not being due to the natural distention of the uterus by the unruptured ovum, but to some pathological cause, like exhaustion (*Erschöpfung*).—**W'enpause.** 1. The ordinary interval between labor-pains. 2. A cessation of the pains for a considerable length of time. [A, 61.] See also *W'enlosigkeit.*—**W'enschmerz.** The pain of a uterine contraction.—**W'enthätigkeit.** The character of the labor-pains as regards efficiency.—**W'enversetzung.** See *Metastatic* LABOR.—**W'enverstärkung.** An increase in the force of the labor-pains.—**W'frau, W'mutter.** See MIDWIFE.—**Wilde W'en.** See *False* PAINS.

WEHENSCHWÄCHE (Ger.), n. Va'e^{2}n-shwach^2-e^2. Weakness of the labor-pains.—**Primäre W.** That form in which the weakness of the pains is observed from the first. [A. 20.]—**Secundäre W.** That form in which the inefficiency comes on after labor has progressed to some degree. [A, 20.]

WEHNE (Ger.), n. Van'e^2. See WEN.

WEIB (Ger.), n. Vib. A woman. [A. 521 (a, 21).]—**W'erzeit.** See *Menstrual* PERIOD.—**W'lich.** See FEMALE, GYNÆCEOUS, and PISTILLATE.

WEICHE (Ger.), n. Vich^2'e^2. 1. The side, the flank, the groin. [A, 450 (a, 17).] Cf. LAPARA. 2. See LINT.—**Rippenw'.** See *Hypochondriac* REGION.—**W'nafter.** An artificial anus in the inguinal region. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**W'nband.** See *Gimbernat's* LIGAMENT.—**W'nbruch.** See *Inguinal* HERNIA.

WEICHHAARIG (Ger.), adj. Vich^2'ha^{3}r-i^{2}g. See PUBESCENT.

WEICHHAUT (Ger.), n. Vich^2'ha^3-u^{4}t. See PIA.

WEICHLEIBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Vich^2'lib-i^{2}g-kit. Looseness of the bowels. [a, 14.]

WEICHLICH (Ger.), adj. Vich^2'li^{2}ch^2. Tender, delicate, effeminate. [a, 14.]

WEICHPARAFFIN (Ger.), n. Vich^2'pa^{3}r-a^{3}f-fen". See PETROLATUM.

WEICHSELZOPF (Ger.), n. Vich^{2}s'e^{2}l-tsopf. See PLICA *polonica.*

WEICHSPITZE (Ger.), n. Vich^2'spi^{2}ts-e^2. See MUCRO.

WEICHSTACHELIG (Ger.), adj. Vich^2'sta^{3}ch^2-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See MURICATE.

WEICHWERDEN (Ger.), n. Vich^2've^{2}rd-e^{2}n. Softening.

WEID, n. Wed. Written, also, *weed.* In Scotland, acute mammary inflammation. [a, 48.]

WEIDE (Ger.), n. Vid'e^2. See SALIX (1st def.).—**Fieberw'.** See SALIX *pentandra* and SALIX *fragilis.*

WEIDERICH (Ger.), n. Vid'e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. See EPILOBIUM and LYTHRUM.

WEIGHT, n. Wat. Gr., σταθμός. Lat., *pondus.* Fr., *poids.* Ger., *Gewicht.* 1. That property of matter (due to the force of gravitation) in virtue of which it tends to fall downward. 2. The amount of such tendency to downward motion. 3. A system of related units or denominations for the measurement of the w. of bodies; a table of w. [a, 48.]—**Atomic w.** The w. of an atom of an elementary substance compared with that of hydrogen as unity. [B.]—**Curve of w.** A graphic representation of the different w's of the human body at different ages. [H. P. Bowditch, "Ann. Rep. of State Bd. of Health of Mass.," 1877 (K).]—**Molecular w.** Fr., *poids moléculaire.* Ger., *Molekulargewicht.* The w. of a molecule of a substance as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. In the case of most elementary bodies this is double the atomic w., since one elementary molecule usually contains two atoms; and, since a molecule of a gas, simple or compound, occupied two volumes, the molecular w. of the gas is double the sp. gr. of the gas referred to that of hydrogen as unity. [B.]

WEIHRAUCH (Ger.), n. Vi'ra^3-u^{4}ch^2. See OLIBANUM.—**Gemeiner W.** See OLIBANUM *in sortis* and OLIBANUM *silvestre* (1st def.).—**W'baum.** The *Boswellia Carterii* and some other species of *Boswellia.* [a, 35.]—**W'rinde.** The bark of *Liquidambar orientale.* [B, 108 (a, 14).]

WEILBACH (Ger.), n. Vil'ba^{3}ch^2. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there are sulphurous and alkaline and also gaseous chalybeate and saline springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WEIN (Ger.), n. Vin. See WINE.—**Franzbranntw'.** See *Spiritus* VINI *gallici.*—**Gliederw'.** Antarthritic wine. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Glühw'.** See AROMATITES, n.—**Liqueurw'e.** Wines containing 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol. They include sherry, Malaga, Tokay, port, and the Greek, Italian, and Spanish wines in general. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**W'ähnlich, W'artig.** Vinous.—**W'auszug.** See ŒNOLATURE.—**W'beere.** A grape.—**W'blatter.** See ROSACEA.—**W'blumensäure.** See ŒNANTHIC *acid.*—**W'essig.** Wine vinegar. [B.]—**W'geist.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**W'meth.** See ŒNOMEL.—**W'molken.** See ŒNOGALA.—**W'öl.** See ŒNALÆON.—**W'ranken.** Grape-vine tendrils (*pampini vitis*). See under VITIS *vinifera.*—**W'schwefelsäure.** Sulphovinic acid. [A, 324.]

WEINKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Vin′kra³mpf. A paroxysm of weeping. [D, 66.]

WEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Vin′zoir-e². Tartaric acid. [B.]—**Brenzliche W.** Pyrotartaric acid. [A, 324.]—**Lösliches W′anhydrid.** Tartrelic acid. [A, 324.]—**W.-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *tartrate.*—**W.-Amylester.** See AMYL *tartrate.*—**W′anhydrid.** Tartaric anhydride. [B.]

WEINSTEIN (Ger.), n. Vin′stin. See TARTAR (1st def.).—**Brenzliche W′flüssigkeit.** Pyrotartaric acid. [L, 80.]—**Geblätterte W′erde.** Normal potassium acetate. [B.]—**Kreideartiger W., Kreidesaurer W., Mephitischer W.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**W′geist.** See *Adiaphorous* SPIRIT.—**W′kali, W′laugensalz.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**W′rahm.** See *Cream of* TARTAR.—**W′salz.** See POTASSIUM *tartrate* and ALCALI *tartari.*—**W′säure.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**W′spiritus.** See LIQUOR *pyrotartareus.*

WEISS (Ger.), adj. and n. Vis. White. [α, 35.]—**Lendenmarkw′.** The white substance of the lumbar portion of the spinal cord. [K.]—**W′blütigkeit.** See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**W′fluss.** See LEUCORRHŒA.—**W′hügel.** See CORPORA *albicantia.*—**W′zellenblut.** See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

WEISSBLECH (Ger.), n. Vis′ble²ch². Sheet iron coated with tin. [B.]

WEISSENBURG (Ger.), n. Vis′se²n-burg. 1. A place in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. 2. A place in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 37, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

WEISGLAS (Ger.), n. Vis′gla³s. Arsenic trioxide. [B, 49.]

WEITBEINIG (Ger.), adj. Vit′bin-i²g. See BOW-LEGGED.

WEITSEHEND (Ger.), **WEITSICHTIG** (Ger.), adj′s. Vit′za-e²nd, -zi²ch²t-i²g. See PRESBYOPIC and HYPERMETROPIC.

WEIZEN (Ger.), n. Vits′e²n. Wheat; the genus *Triticum.* [α, 35.]—**Buchw′.** See the major list.—**Gurkenw′.** See TRITICUM *repens.*—**Kolbenw′.** The *Triticum compactum* and other varieties of *Triticum vulgare.* [α, 35.]—**Kuhw′.** See MELAMPYRUM and LOLIUM *temulentum.*

WELD, n. See RESEDA *luteola.*

WELKEN (Ger.), n. Ve²lk′e²n. See ATROPHY.

WELL, n. We²l. Gr., κρήνη. Lat., *fons.* Fr., *puit.* Ger., *Brunnen.* A fountain of water; a hole or pit containing water; any pit or cavity. [α, 48.]—**Lymph-w′s.** Fr., *puits lymphatiques.* Of Ranvier, stomata in the diaphragm. [J, 26, 31.]

WELLE (Ger.), n. Ve²l′le². An undulation, a wave; a cerebral convolution; in the pl., *W′n,* flucticuli. [I, 30 (K).]

WELLIG (Ger.), adj. Ve²l′li²g. See UNDULATE.

WELLINGTONIA (Lat.), n. f. We²l-i²n²-ton′i²-a³. From the Duke of *Wellington.* Fr., *wellingtonie.* The genus *Sequoia.*

WELTLICH (Ger.), adj. Ve²lt′li²ch². See COSMIC.

WEMDING (Ger.), n. Ve²m′di²n². A place in Bavaria where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 135 (α, 14).]

WEN, n. We²n. A.-S., *wenn.* Gr., ἀθήρωμα (1st def.). Lat., *lupia.* Fr., *loupe.* Ger., *Wolfgeschwulst, Balggeschwulst.* 1. See ATHEROMA (1st def.). 2. See GOÎTRE.

WENDEL (Ger.), n. Ve²nd′e²l. See GYRUS (1st def.).

WENDLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²nd-la³nd′i²-a³. From *Wendland,* a German horticulturist. Fr., *wendlandie.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ.* [α, 35.]—**W. Lawsoniæ.** A Malabar tree. All parts are used in baths as an antispasmodic, and the leaves in coma. [α, 35.]

WENDSTEHEN (Ger.), n. Ve²nd′sta-e²n. In kinesiatrics, a standing posture with the trunk curved backward as far as possible. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

WENDUNG (Ger.), n. Ve²nd′un². See VERSION.—**W′sschlinge.** See FILLET (1st def.).

WERBLOCKE (Ger.), n. Ve²rb′lo³k-e². See PLICA *polonica.*

WERG (Ger.), n. Ve²rg. See STUPA.

WERGIG (Ger.), adj. Ve²rg′i²g. See STUPOSE.

WERK (Ger.), n. Ve²rk. Work, a work.—**Maschenw′.** A network, especially that formed by fibrin during the coagulation of blood. [K.]—**W′stätte.** See LABORATORY.

WERKZEUG (Ger.), n. Ve²rk′tsoig. An apparatus, instrument, or organ.—**Knochenschneidew′.** See OSTEOTOME.—**Marterw′.** See ARTHREMBOLA.

WERMUTH (Ger.), n. Ve²r-mut′. The *Artemisia absinthium* or its flowering herb. [α, 35.]—**W′bitter.** See ABSINTHIN.—**W′-extract.** See *Extractum* ABSINTHII.—**W′kraut.** Wormwood. See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**W′öl.** See *Oleum* ABSINTHII.—**W′säure.** See ABSINTHIC *acid.*—**W′tinctur.** See *Tinctura* ABSINTHII.—**W′wein.** See ABSINTHITES.

WERSEN (Ger.), n. Ve²rs′e²n. The seeds of *Rhamnus cathartica.* [α, 35.]

WERTHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ve²rt′i²g-kit. See ATOMICITY.

WESEN (Ger.), n. Vaz′e²n. See ENS.—**Böses W.** See EPILEPSY.—**Netzförmiges W.** See RETE *mucosum.*

WESENTLICH (Ger.), adj. Vaz′e²nt-li²ch². See ESSENTIAL and FUNDAMENTAL.

WESPENBEIN (Ger.), n. Ve²sp′e²n-bin. See *Sphenoid* BONE.—**W′schnabel.** The rostrum of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31.]—**W′tuten.** See *Sphenoidal* CORNUA.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, n. We²st ba³d′e²n. A place in Orange County, Indiana, where there are gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, n. We²st′n-su²p-u⁵r-mar′e. A sea-bathing resort in Somerset, England. [L, 37 (α, 14).]

WESTWARD HO, n. We²st″wa³rd-ho′. A sea-bathing resort in Devonshire, England. [L, 37 (α, 14).]

WETHERBEE-AIL, n. We²th²′u⁵r-be-al. See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.

WETTER (Ger.), n. Ve²t′te²r. 1. Weather. 2. Air, vapor, fumes. [A, 450 (α, 17).]—**Böses W., Schlagendes W., Tödtentes W.** See METHANE.

WETZKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Ve²ts′kra³n²k-hit. See DREHKRANKHEIT.

WHALE, n. Hwal. See BALÆNA.—**Greenland w., Right w.** See BALÆNA *mysticetus.*—**Spermaceti-w., Sperm-w.** The *Physeter macrocephalus.* See also under CETACEUM and AMBRA *grisea.*—**W.-oil.** Ger., *Fischthran.* See *Oleum* BALÆNÆ.

WHALEBONE, n. Hwal′bo³n. Fr., (*barbe de*) *baleine.* Ger., *Fischbein.* An elastic horny substance slender plates of which form a fringe on the upper jaw in the *Balænidæ.* [α, 48.]

WHEAL, n. Hwel. From A.-S., *hwēle,* putrefaction. Gr., πομφός. Lat., *pomphus, urtica.* Ger., *Quaddel, Blatter.* 1 (obsolete). A pustule. 2. An elevation of the skin, usually of transient duration, of a roundish, oval, linear, or irregular shape, pinkish in color except during the height of its development, when at the centre it becomes pale or blanched. It is attended with spastic contraction of the muscles in the skin, with circumscribed effusion of serum into the corium and rete mucosum, and causes violent itching. It may be produced by local injury, as from the stroke of a rod or whip or from the bite or sting of an insect, or it may occur as the symptom of urticaria. [G, 30.] Cf. URTICARIA and VIBEX.

WHEAT, n. Hwet. Gr., πυρός. Lat., *triticum.* Fr., *froment.* Ger., *Weizen.* The genus *Triticum,* especially *Triticum sativum,* also its grain. [α, 35.]—**Cow-w.** See the major list.—**Oil of w.** A purgative oil contained in the embryos of w., of beans, etc. ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890, p. 652 (α, 50).]

WHEEZING, n. Hwez′i²n². Fr., *sifflement.* Ger., *Schnaufen.* A peculiar quality of disordered respiration, which is accomplished with difficulty, often with distress, and which is expressed with a harsh rasping sound; also the act of breathing in this manner. [D.]

WHELK, n. Hwe²lk. A.-S., *hwylca.* 1. A wrinkle; an inequality of the surface; a protuberance; a pustule; a pustule or other lesion of rosacea; rosacea. [G, 30.] 2. A wheal, a wale. 3. Acne.—**Chin-w.** Sycosis of the chin. [Green (α, 34).]—**Rosy w.** See ROSACEA.

WHEY, n. Hwa. Gr., ὀρὸς γάλακτος. Lat., *serum lactis.* Fr., *sérum de lait, petit lait* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Molken, Milchflüssigkeit.* The watery part of milk remaining after the separation of the butter and casein. [K.]—**Alum w.** A preparation made by boiling 720 parts of cow's milk, adding gradually from 5½ to 20 parts of powdered alum, removing the clot, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Ferrated w.** A preparation made by mixing 200 parts of milk with one part of iron acetate, or dissolving 3 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 1,000 of w. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**Mustard w.** See *Serum* LACTIS *sinapinum.*—**Vitriolated w.** A preparation made by adding 1 part of diluted sulphuric acid to 400 parts of milk. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**Wine w.** A mixture of 4 parts of milk and 1 part of Rhine wine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]

WHIN, n. Hwi²n. The *Ulex europœus.* [α, 35.]—**Petty w.** 1. See ONONIS *arvensis* and ONONIS *procurrens.*—**W.-berry.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [α, 35.]

WHISKEY, WHISKY, n′s. Hwi²sk′i². Irish, *usquebach.* Lat., *spiritus* (*vinosus*) *frumenti.* Fr., *eau-de-vie de grain.* Ger., *W., Kornbranntwein.* An alcoholic beverage obtained by the distillation of an infusion of fermented grain; a liquid of peculiar taste and odor, nearly colorless when freshly prepared, but acquiring by age a tint varying from light amber to a yellowish-brown. Sp. gr., 917 to 930. It contains from 44 to 55 per cent. by weight of alcohol. [B, 5.]—**Blue-grass w.** W. made in Kentucky, the "blue-grass State." [α, 34.]—**Bourbon w.** A corn w. originally made in Bourbon County, Kentucky. [α, 34.]—**Corn w.** Ger., *Maiskornspiritus.* W. manufactured from maize. [α, 48.]—**Irish w.** W. made in Ireland from malt and raw grain. [α, 34.]—**Pot-still w.** New w. impregnated with fusel-oil. [α, 34.]—**Rye w.** W. made from rye. [α, 34.]—**Scotch w.** W. made in Scotland from malted grain, usually barley. The smoky flavor is due to the peat and turf fires used in drying the grain. [α, 34.]—**Wheat w.** W. made from wheat. [α, 34.]

WHISPER, n. Hwi²sp′u⁵r. Lat., *susurrus.* Fr., *chuchotement, murmure.* Ger., *Geflüster, Gewisper.* A sound uttered by the voice without sonant breath. [α, 48.]—**Cavernous w.** In auscultation, a sound heard with whispered words, low in pitch and blowing in quality. It indicates the existence of a cavity. [D, 26.]—**Exaggerated bronchial w.** In auscultation, the sound heard with whispered words. It is very intense, but neither so intense, nor so acute, nor so near the ear, as the sound heard in whispering bronchophony. [D, 26.]

WHISTLE, n. Hwi²s′l. Fr., *sifflet.* Ger., *Pfeife* (2d def.). 1. A shrill sound formed by forcing air through a small opening. 2. An instrument producing such a sound. [α, 48.]—**Galton's w.** An instrument for testing the acuity of hearing with very high tones. [F.]

WHITBY, n. Hwi²t′bi². A sea-bathing resort in Yorkshire, England. [L, 37 (α, 14).]

WHITE, adj. Hwit. Gr., λευκός. Lat., *albus.* Fr., *blanc,* Ger., *weiss.* Capable of reflecting light completely, of a color combining

in due proportion all the colors of the solar spectrum ; as a n., a substance so characterized. [α, 48.] Cf. ALBUM and BLANC.—**Dutch w.** A mixture of one part of white lead (basic carbonate of lead) with 3 parts of barium sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Hamburg w.** A mixture of 1 part of white lead with 2 parts of barium sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Medullary w.** Of Flechsig, the white matter of the spinal cord. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Oct., 1880, p. 573 (K).]—**Paris w.** Whiting. [B.]—**Pearl w.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate*.—**Permanent w.** Fr., *blanc fixe*. Finely ground barium sulphate mixed with white lead ; used as a white paint. [B, 3, 5.]—**Venetian w.** A mixture of equal parts of white lead and barium sulphate. [B, 3.]

WHITES, n. pl. Hwits. A popular term for leucorrhœa.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Hwit su^{3}lf'u^{5}r. 1. A place in Napa County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 2. The name of several undeveloped sulphurous springs in Inyo, Amador, Sonoma, and Tehama Counties, California. 3. A place in Hall County, Georgia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 4. A watering place in Meriwether County, Georgia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 5. Mineral springs situated in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. 6. Mineral springs situated at Cairo, Greene County, New York. 7. A place in Catawba County, North Carolina, where there are sulphur springs. 8. Mineral springs situated in Delaware County, Ohio, containing a small amount of sulphur. [A, 363 (α, 21) ; Anderson (α, 14).] 9. See GREENBRIER W. S. S.

WHITE SWELLING, n. Hwit swe^{2}l'i^{2}n^2. See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**Syphilitic w. s.** A form of hydrarthrosis encountered in tertiary syphilis. It appears as an infiltration of the synovial membrane and subsynovial tissue of a gummatous type, with a varying amount of effusion and a tendency to enlargement of the bones, but not especially to stiffening of the joint. [A, 520 (α, 29).]

WHITING, n. Hwit'i^{2}n^2. A purified calcium carbonate prepared from chalk by pulverization and decantation. [B.]

WHITLOW, n. Hwi^{2}t'lo. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**Melanosis w., Melanotic w.** Melanotic sarcoma having the appearance of a w. with a faint border of melanotic tissue. [Hutchinson, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1886, p. 470 (α, 34).]—**Morvan's w.** The anæstheto-analgesic w. forming an initial symptom in Morvan's disease. ["Brain," 1891, p. 370 (α, 34).]

WHOOP, n. Hup. The peculiar crowing sound which occurs during inspiration in a paroxysm of whooping-cough. [D.]

WHOOPING-COUGH, n. Hup'i^{2}n^2-ko^{2}f. Lat., *pertussis*. Fr., *coqueluche*. Ger., *Keuchhusten*, *Stickhusten*. See PERTUSSIS.

WHORL, n. Hwo^{2}rl. See VERTICIL and VORTEX.—**W. of the heart.** See VORTEX *of the heart*.

WHORLED, adj. Hwo^{2}rld. See VERTICILLATE.

WHORTS, n. Hwo^{2}rts. 1. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. 2. The *Vaccinium vitis-idæa*. 3. A small blackberry. [α, 35.]

WICHTELZOPF (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}l-tso^{2}pf. See PLICA *polonica*.

WICKE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}k'e^2. See OROBUS, ERVUM, and VICIA.

WICKEL (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}k'e^{2}l. See CICINUS.

WICKELFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}k'e^{2}l-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. The *Usnea barbata* and similar lichens. [α, 35.]

WIDERHALLFORSCHER (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-ha^{3}l-forsh-e^{2}r. See PLEXIMETER.

WIDERRATHEND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e^{2}r-ra^{3}t-e^{2}nd. See CONTRA-INDICANT.

WIDERRIST (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-ri^{2}st. See GARROT (2d def.).

WIDERSTREBER (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-strab-e^{2}r. See ANTAGONIST.

WIDERTHON (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-ton. See POLYTRICHUM.

WIDERWILLE (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-vi^{2}l-le^2. See ANTIPATHY and HAPSICORIA.

WIEBELN (Ger.), n. Veb'e^{2}ln. See STROPHULUS, URTICARIA, ROSEOLA, and IGNIS *silvaticus*.

WIEDERAUFLEBEND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e^{2}r-a^3-u^{4}f-lab-e^{2}nd. See REVIVISCENT.

WIEDERBELEBUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-be^2-lab-un^2. See REVIVIFICATION.

WIEDERBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-bi^{2}ld-un^2. See ANAPLASTY.

WIEDEREINBRINGUNG (Ger.), **WIEDEREINFÜGUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINRENKUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINSETZUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ved'e^{2}r-in-bri^{2}n^2-un^2, -fu^{6}g-un^2, -re^{2}n^{2}k-un^2, -ze^{2}ts-un^2. See REDUCTION (1st def.).

WIEDERERWECKUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-e^{2}r-ve^{2}k-un^2. See RESUSCITATION.

WIEDERERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-e^{2}r-tsoig-un^2. Regeneration. [α, 48.]

WIEDERGENESUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-ge^2-naz-un^2. Convalescence. [L, 80.]

WIEDERHERSTELLEND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e^{2}r-he^{2}r-ste^{2}l-le^{2}nd. See RESTORATIVE.

WIEDERIMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-i^{2}mpf-un^2. See REVACCINATION.

WIEDERKÄUEN (Ger.), **WIEDERKÄUUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ved'e^{2}r-koi-e^{2}n, -un^2. See RUMINATION and MERYCISM.

WIEDERKEHREND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e^{2}r-kar-e^{2}nd. Recurrent, relapsing. [A, 521 (α, 48).]

WIEDERWACHSEN (Ger.), n. Ved'e^{2}r-va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}n. See ANAPHYSIS.

WIEKE (Ger.), n. Vek'e^2. See TENT.

WIESAU (Ger.), n. Ve'za^3-u^4. A place in the Palatinate where there are a sulphurous spring and a chalybeate one. [α, 14.]

WIESBADEN (Ger.), n. Ves'ba^{3}d-e^{2}n. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there are numerous saline springs. [α, 14.]

WIESENBAD (Ger.), n. Ve'ze^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in Zwickau, Saxony, where there is a warm alkaline and sulphurous spring.

WIESENKNOPF (Ger.), n. Vez'e^{2}n-kno^{2}pf. See SANGUISORBA.

WIESENKÖNIGIN (Ger.), n. Ve'ze^{2}n-ku^{5}n-i^{2}g-i^{2}n. See SPIRÆA *ulmaria*.

WIESENRAUTE (Ger.), n. Ve'ze^{2}n-ra^3-u^{4}t-e^2. The genus *Thalictrum*. [α, 35.]

WIKSTROEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}k-stru^{5}m'i^2-a^3. Fr., *wikstrœmie*. A genus of the *Thymelœaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**W. canescens.** Of Misner, a Japanese species, the source of a bibulous paper, called *usego*, recommended for making wafers and capsules. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, xxxix (α, 14).]—**W. indica.** A tree-like shrub growing in Australia and Polynesia. In the Fiji Islands the bark and leaves are used in coughs, and the bark is applied to ulcers. [α, 35.]

WILBRANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^{2}l-bra^{3}nd'i^2-a^3. From *Wilbrand*, a German physician. Fr., *wilbrandie*. A genus of Brazilian cucurbitaceous herbs. Several species have the evacuant properties of *Ecballium elaterium*. [α, 35.]—**W. hibiscoides.** A purgative species. [α, 35.]—**W. drastica.** A species used in gout and syphilis. [α, 35.]—**W. fluminensis, W. Riedeli, W. scabra, W. verticillata.** A powerfully hydragogue species. [α, 35.]

WILBUR SPRINGS, n. Wi^{2}lb'u^{5}r. A place in Colusa County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs.

WILDBAD (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}ld'ba^{3}d. 1. See *Akratotherme*. 2. A place in the Black Forest district, Würtemberg, where there are warm saline and alkaline springs. 3. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an earthy and saline spring. [α, 14.] 4. See GASTEIN. 5. See NEUMARKT (1st def.).

WILDECK, WILDEGG, n's. Vi^{2}ld'e^{2}k, -e^{2}g. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring containing iodine and bromine. [α, 14.]

WILDFIRE, n. Wild'fir. Ger., *Wildfeuer*. See ERYSIPELAS.

WILDSEUCHE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}ld'zoich^2-e^2. A disease of cattle, swine, and horses, the chief pathological lesion of which is a multiple gangrenous broncho-pneumonia. Pectoral, septicæmic (with cutaneous symptoms), and intestinal varieties are described. It is caused by a special micro-organism (see BACILLUS *of W.*). According to Hueppe, this disease is only a variety of the affection (*septicæmia hæmorrhagica*) of which other varieties constitute rabbit's septicæmia, Schweineseuche, and chicken cholera. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 14, 1887 (B).]

WILDUNGEN (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}ld'un^2-e^{2}n. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are gaseous, earthy, and chalybeate springs.

WILHELMSBAD (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}l'he^{2}lms-ba^{3}d. 1. A place in Prussian Hesse where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. 2. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a sulphurous spring. 3. A place near Aschersleben, Prussian Saxony, where there are saline and chalybeate ferruginous springs. [α, 14.] 4. See DRIBURG.

WILHOIT'S SODA SPRINGS, n. Wi^{2}l'hoitz. A place in Clackamas County, Oregon, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and saline springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

WILLKÜRLICH (Ger.), adj. Vi^{2}l'ku^{5}r-li^{2}ch^2. See VOLUNTARY.

WILLOW, n. Wi^{2}l'o. See SALIX (1st def.).—**W.-bark.** See SALIX (2d def.).—**W.-weed.** 1. The LYTHRUM *salicaria*. 2. The *Polygonum lapathifolium* and other species of *Polygonum*. [α, 35.]

WILLOW-HERB, n. Wi^{2}l'o-u^{6}rb. The genus *Epilobium*.

WIMMER (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}m'me^{2}r. A pustule, a pimple.

WIMMERN (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}m'me^{2}rn. See VAGITUS.

WIMPEL (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}mp'e^{2}l. See VEXILLUM.

WIMPER (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}mp'e^{2}r. An eyelash. See also CILIA (1st def.) and BARBICELS.—**Flimmerw'n, Schwingende W'n.** See CILIA (2d def.).—**W'wurzeln.** See *Intracellular* FIBRES.

WIMPERIG (Ger.), adj. Vi^{2}mp'e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See CILIATE.

WINCH, n. Wi^{2}nch. The handle for turning any revolving apparatus, also the apparatus so turned. [α, 48.]—**Verona w.** A cog-wheel arrangement for tightening a ligature around a hæmorrhoid. [E.]

WIND, n. Wi^{2}nd. Gr., ἄνεμος. Lat., *ventus*. Fr., *vent*. Ger., *W.* 1. Moving air, a current of air. [α, 48.] 2. See FLATUS.—**Electric w.** That form of current from a static electrical machine which, striking the person, causes a sensation as if a gentle breeze were blowing upon the part.

WIND (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd. See WIND (Eng.).—**W'anhäufung, W'bauch.** Flatulence. [L, 80.]—**W'blattern.** See VARICELLA.—**W'bruch.** See PHYSOCELE.—**W'darm.** See COLON.—**W'dorn.** See OSTEOSPONGIOMA and ARTHROCACE.—**W'drehe.** Hæmoglobinuria in horses. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**W'geschwulst.** See PNEUMATOSIS.—**W'kropf.** See GOÎTRE.—**W'treibend.** See CARMINATIVE.

WINDE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'e^2. The genus *Convolvulus*. [α, 35.]

WINDEL (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'e^{2}l. A swaddling cloth.

WINDEN (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'e^{2}n. See TORSION.

WINDEND (Ger.), adj. Vi^{2}nd'e^{2}nd. See VOLUBLE.

WIND-FLOWER, n. Wi^{2}nd'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. See ANEMONE.

WINDLASS, n. Wind'l's. Fr., *treuil*, *cabestan*. Ger., *Winde*, *Haspel*. Any apparatus for winding on an axle a cord that is

tightened by a weight or strain. [α, 48.]—**Spanish w.** See TOURNIQUET.

WINDLE-STRAW, n. Wi^{2}n'd'l-stra^{4}. The *Cynosurus cristatus, Triticum repens,* and other grasses. [α, 35.]

WINDOW, n. Wi^{2}nd'o. Gr., θυρίς, ὀπή. Lat., *fenestra.* Fr., *fenêtre.* Ger., *Fenster.* An opening in a wall for the admission of light. [α, 48.]—**Oval w.** See FENESTRA *ovalis.*—**Round w.** See FENESTRA *rotunda.*

WINDPIPE, n. Wi^{2}nd'pip. See TRACHEA.

WINDPOCKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Vi^{2}nd'po^{3}k-e^{2}n. See VARICELLÆ *emphysematosæ.*

WINDSUCHT (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'zuch^{2}t. See EMPHYSEMA and TYMPANITES.—**Gebärmutterw'.** See PHYSOMETRA.—**Herzw'.** See PNEUMATOCARDIA.

WINDUNG (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'un^{2}. See CONVOLUTION and GYRUS. —**Aeussere Riechw'.** See *External olfactory* CONVOLUTION.—**Aeussere Schläfenw'.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Augenw'.** A frontal convolution. [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**Bleibende W.** [Kölliker]. See *Secundäre W.*—**Bogenw'.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**Broca'sche W.** See *Broca's* CONVOLUTION.—**Centralw'en.** The convolutions around the fissure of Rolando. [I, 17 (K).]—**Darmw'en.** See *Intestinal* CONVOLUTIONS.—**Dritte Hinterhauptw'.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Dritte Scheitelbogenw'.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Dritte Scheitellappenw'.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Dritte Schläfenw'.** See *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**Dritte Stirnw'.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Dritte untere Hinterlappenw'.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste Hinterhauptw'.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste obere Hinterhauptw'.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).—**Erste obere Schläfenw'.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste Scheitelbeinlappenw'.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste Scheitelbogenw'.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste Scheitelw'.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste Schläfenw'.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION and *Inframarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Erste Stirnw'.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Fünfte Scheitelbogenw'** [Bischoff]. See *Gyral* ISTHMUS. —**Gehirnw', Grosshirnw'.** A cerebral gyrus.—**Hakenw', Hakenzügew'.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**Hintere Centralw'.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Hintere innere Hinterhauptsw'.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**Hintere Orbitalw'.** See *Posterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**Hintere Scheitelbogenw'.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Hinterhauptsw'.** See *Occipito temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**Hirnw'en.** See *Cerebral* CONVOLUTIONS.—**Innere obere Scheitelbogenw'.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Innere obere Schläfenw'.** See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**Innere Riechw'.** See *Internal olfactory* CONVOLUTION.—**Inselw'.** See *Insular* CONVOLUTION.—**Klappdeckelw'en.** See GYRI *breves.*—**Kleinhirnw'en.** The gyri of the cerebellum. [L.]—**Marginalw'.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION. —**Mediale erste Uebergangsw'.** See *First annectant* CONVOLUTION.—**Mittlere Hinterhauptw'.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Mittlere Schläfenw'.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Mittlere Stirnw'.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere Hinterhauptw'.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere innere Scheitelbogenw'.** See *Paroccipital* GYRUS.—**Obere (innere) Scheitelw'.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere Scheitelbeinlappenw'.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere Scheitelw'.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere Schläfenw'.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Obere Stirnw'.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Occipitalw'.** The convolutions of the occipital lobe. [I, 6.]—**Olivenkernw'en.** The convolutions of the corpus dentatum olivæ. [I, 17 (K).]—**Orbitalw'en.** See *Orbital* CONVOLUTIONS.—**Primitive W.** One of the convolutions of the embryonic brain which result from an actual folding of the cortex cerebri. [I, 9 (K).]—**Quere Schläfenw'en.** 1. Of Heschl, certain small transverse gyri on the upper surface of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See GYRI *temporales transversi.*—**Retrocentralw'.** See *Postcentral* GYRUS.—**Riechw'.** See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**Ringw'en.** See *Primitive* GYRI.—**Schläfenw'.** A parietal convolution. [I, 6 (K).]—**Secundäre W.** Of Kölliker, a convolution of the embryonic brain which is not formed originally, but results from a subsequent thickening of the hemisphere. [I, 9 (K).]—**Spindelw'.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**Superciliäre W.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Uebergangsw'en.** See *Annectant* CONVOLUTIONS.—**Untere Hinterhauptw'.** See GYRUS *occipitalis inferior.*—**Untere Scheitelbogenw'** [Bischoff]. See *Gyral* ISTHMUS.—**Untere Schläfenw'.** See *Inferior temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**Untere Stirnw'.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Vordere Centralw'.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Vordere Orbitalw'.** See *Anterior orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**Vordere Scheitelbogenw'.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**Vordere Schläfenw'.** See *First temporal* CONVOLUTION.—**W'sblättchen.** One of the laminæ of a cerebral convolution. [I, 11 (K).]—**W'szug.** Of Schwalbe, a term nearly synonymous with *W.* [I, 17 (K).]—**Zungenw'.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**Zweite Hinterhauptsw'.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Zweite (mittlere) Schläfenw'.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Zweite Stirnw'.** See *Second frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Zwickelw'.** See CUNEUS (2d def.).

WINDWASSERBRUCH (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'va^{3}s-se^{2}r-bruch^{2}. Hydrophysocele. [α, 14.]

WINDZAPFENSPIESS (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nd'tsa^{3}pf-e^{2}n-spes. See TROCAR.

WINE, n. Win. A.-S., *win.* Gr., οἶνος. Lat., *vinum.* Fr., *vin.* Ger., *Wein.* 1. The fermented juice of the grape, also of currants, etc. 2. W. holding a medicinal substance in solution. See also VINUM and VIN.—**Antimonial w.** See *W. of* ANTIMONY. —**Barley w.** Lat., *vinum hordeaceum.* Beer. [B, 59.]—**Burgundy w.** Red or white w. from Burgundy in France. It is one of the strongest of the light wines. [α, 38.]—**Camphorated w.** See VINUM *camphoratum.*—**Champagne w.** See CHAMPAGNE.—**Concrete oil of w.** See ETHERIN.—**Heavy oil of w.** See *Ethereal* OIL (1st def.).—**Heavy w's.** Ger., *schwere Weine.* W's containing more than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as sherry, port, and Madiera. [B, 9 (α, 38).]—**High w's.** Commercial ethyl alcohol.—**Light oil of w.** A mixture of etherin and etherol; a light-yellow oily liquid of aromatic odor, derived from heavy oil of wine by heating with water or alkalies. [B, 5.]—**Light w's.** W's containing less than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as Rhine w., Sauterne, claret, or Burgundy. [B, 9 (α, 38).]—**Low w.** The water in crude turpentine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 39).]—**Low w's.** See AQUA *vitæ* (5th def.).—**Madeira w.** A strong w. from the island of Madeira having an aromatic, nut-like taste. It contains about 15¼ per cent. of alcohol. [α, 38.]—**Malaga w.** A sweet Spanish w. from the region of Malaga, containing about 13¼ per cent. of alcohol. [α, 38.]—**Milk-w.** See KEFIR.—**Moselle w.** W. from the district along the River Moselle in Germany, containing about 12 per cent. by volume of alcohol. [α, 38.]—**Mulled w.** Ger., *Eierwein.* W. to which eggs and spices have been added, and the w. then heated.—**Oil of w.** See *Ethereal* OIL (1st def.) and *Light oil of w.*—**Port w.** Ger., *Portwein.* A red or, sometimes, white w. from Oporto in Portugal, containing from 15·82 to nearly 18 per cent. of alcohol. [α, 38.]—**Raisin w.** W. consisting mostly of a fermented infusion of Corinth raisins, but partly of the fermented juice of fresh grapes, with the addition of sugar and tartaric acid.—**Sherry w.** A white or brown w. from the neighborhood of Xeres, in Spain, containing from 16·34 to 18·66 per cent. of alcohol. The Br. Ph. demands 17 per cent. [B, 5, 95 (α, 38).]—**Spirit of w.** Lat., *spiritus vini.* Fr., *esprit de vin.* Ger., *Weingeist.* See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**White w.** See VINUM *album.*—**W'-madness.** See OINOMANIA.

WING, n. Wi^{2}n^{2}. Gr., πτερόν, πτέρυξ. Lat., *ala.* Fr., *aile.* Ger., *Flügel.* 1. The fore-limb by means of which birds, bats, etc., are enabled to fly. 2. Any structure or process resembling a w. or occupying some analogous position. [α, 48.]—**Bastard w.** See ALULA.—**Cerato-hyal w's (of the hyoid bone).** The lesser cornua of that bone.—**False w.** See ALULA.—**Greater w's of the sphenoid bone.** See ALÆ *magnæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**Lesser (or orbital) w's of the sphenoid bone.** See ALÆ *parvæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**Temporal w's of the sphenoid bone.** See ALÆ *magnæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**W's of Ingrassias.** See ALÆ *parvæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**W's of the sacrum.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinflügel.* See ALÆ *of the sacrum.*

WINGED, adj. Wi^{2}n^{2}d. See ALATE.

WINKEL (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}l. See ANGLE.—**Abgestumpfter W.** See ANGULUS *mastoideus.*—**Augenw'.** See ANGULUS *ocularis.*—**Gesichtsw'.** See *Facial* ANGLE.—**Hinterhauptsw'.** See *Occipital* ANGLE.—**Insertionsw' des Nabelstranges.** The angle formed by the umbilical cord with the surface of the placenta at its insertion. [A, 19.]—**Kieferw'.** See ANGLE *of the lower jaw.*—**Kopfw'.** See *Cephalic* ANGLES.—**Louis'scher W.** See ANGULUS *Ludovici.*—**Mundw'.** See ANGULUS *oris.*—**Rippenw'.** See ANGLE *of a rib.*—**Sattelw'.** See *Sphenoidal* ANGLE.—**Schädelw'.** See *Cranial* ANGLES.—**Schamw'.** See ANGLE *of the pubes.*—**Schielw'.** See *Squinting* ANGLE.—**Sehew', Sehw'.** See *Optic* ANGLE.—**Sternalw'.** See ANGULUS *Ludovici.*—**Unterkieferw'.** See ANGLE *of the lower jaw.*—**Vorhofsw'.** See *Vestibular* ANGLE.—**W'ig.** 1. Angulate. 2. Angular. [α, 35.]—**W'messer.** See GONIOMETER.—**W'ständig.** See AXILLARY.

WINKING, n. Wi^{2}n^{2}k'i^{2}n^{2}. Gr., σκαρδαμυγμός. Lat., *nictatio.* See NICTATION.

WINTERA (Lat.), n. f. Wi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-a^{3}. 1. The genus *Drimys.* The *Winteraceæ* are the *Illicieæ;* the *Wintereæ* (Fr., *winterées;* Ger., *Wintereen*) of R. Brown are an order of plants, consisting of *Tasmannia, Illicium,* and *Wintera;* of Reichenbach, a section of the *Illicieæ,* consisting of *Drimys* and *Temus;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Magnoliaceæ,* comprising *Drimys* and *Illicium.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1850, Winter's bark. [α, 35.]—**W. aromatica.** The *Drimys Winteri.* [α, 35.]—**W. cortex** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *winter* (*écorce*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *corteza vinterana* [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Drimys Winteri* (var. *granatensis* [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95 (α, 38).]

WINTERANA (Lat.), n. f. Wi^{2}nt-u^{5}r-an(a^{3}n)'a^{3}. The genus *Canella.* The *Winteraneæ* are the *Wintereæ* (1st def.). [α, 35.]—**W. canella.** See CANELLA *alba.*

WINTERBERRY, n. Wi^{2}nt'u^{5}r-be^{2}r-ri^{2}. See PRINOS and ILEX *verticillata.*

WINTERBEULE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-boil-e^{2}. See CHILBLAIN.

WINTERCURORT (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nt'e^{2}r-kur-ort. A climatic health resort for the cold season. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

WINTERGREEN, n. Wi^{2}nt'u^{5}r-gren. Ger., *Wintergrün.* 1. The genus *Pyrola* (including *Chimaphila*). 2. The *Gaultheria procumbens.* 3. The genus *Vinca.* [α, 35.]—**Common w.** The *Pyrola minor.* [α, 35.]—**Oil of w.** Lat., *oleum gaultheriæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de w.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wintergrünöl.* Oil of gaultheria (or teaberry), essence of w.; a sweetish, very fragrant oil obtained from *Gaultheria procumbens,* also from other species of *Gaultheria,* from *Betula alba,* etc. It is nearly colorless when freshly prepared, has the sp. gr. of 1·173, dissolves readily in alcohol, and boils at 211° C. When pure it consists of 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and 10 per cent. of gaultherilene. It resembles salicylic acid in physiological action. An artificial oil is prepared having the sp. gr. of 1·176 and boiling at 203° C. It contains apparently a small proportion of methyl ether. [α, 35.]

WINTERSRINDE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}nt'e^{2}rs-ri^{2}nd-e^{2}. See *Winter's* BARK.—**Falsche W.** See CORTEX *winteranus spurius.*

WINZIG (Ger.), adj. Vi^{2}nts'i^{2}g. Diminutive, small, dwarfed. [a, 35.]

WIPFEL (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}pf'e^{2}l. See CACUMEN.—**W'blatt** [Burdach]. See FOLIUM *cacuminis*.

WIPFELD (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}p'fe^{2}ld. A place in Lower Franconia where there are springs containing calcium sulphate. [a, 14.]

WIPPE (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}p'pe^2. See ARCHET (2d def.).

WIRBEL (Ger.), n. Verb'e^{2}l. See VERTEBRA and VORTEX.—**Bauchw'.** See *Lumbar* VERTEBRÆ.—**Beugew'.** The lowermost five of the cervical vertebræ. [L, 31.]—**Brustw'.** See *Dorsal* VERTEBRÆ.—**Falsche W.** See *False* VERTEBRÆ.—**Halsw'.** A cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Herzw'.** See VORTEX *of the heart*.—**Hinterhauptw'.** See *Occipital* VERTEBRA.—**Knorpelw'.** A cartilaginous vertebra. [L.]—**Kopfw'.** See *Cephalic* VERTEBRÆ.—**Kreuzbeinw', Kreuzw'.** See *Sacral* VERTEBRÆ.—**Lendenw', Lumbalw'.** See *Lumbar* VERTEBRÆ.—**Nasenw'.** A nasal vertebra.—**Rückenw'.** A dorsal vertebra. [L.]—**Schädelw'.** See *Cranial* VERTEBRÆ.—**Scheitelw'.** See *Parietal* VERTEBRA.—**Steissbeinw', Steissw'.** See *Coccygeal* VERTEBRÆ.—**Stirnw'.** See *Frontal* VERTEBRA.—**Unächte W., Unvollkommene W.** See *False* VERTEBRÆ.—**Urw'.** A primitive vertebra. [a, 17.]—**Wahre W.** See *True* VERTEBRÆ.—**W'artig.** See VERTEBRATE.—**W'chorde.** See NOTOCHORD.—**W'dorn.** See *Spinous* PROCESS.—**W'doster.** The *Clinopodium vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**W'entzündung.** See SPONDYLITIS.—**W'furche.** See *Medullary* GROOVE.—**W'gefässe.** See VENÆ *vorticosæ*.—**W'gicht.** See SPONDYLITIS *deformans*.—**W'glitt.** See SPONDYLOLISTHESIS.—**W'ig.** See VERTEBRAL.—**W'körper.** The body of a vertebra. [L, 31.]—**W'krankheit, W'leiden.** See SPONDYLOPATHIA.—**W'schmerz.** See RHACHIODYNIA.—**W'spalte.** See SPINA *bifida*.—**W'strang.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**W'synchondrose.** The articulation between the bodies of vertebræ. [L, 31.]—**W'thier.** A vertebrate.—**W'vereiterung.** See SPONDYLOPYOSIS.—**Zahnw'.** See AXIS (8th def.).

WIRBELBOGEN (Ger.), n. Verb'e^{2}l-bog-e^{2}n. See *Neural* ARCH (1st def.).—**Häutiger W.** The membrana reuniens superior.

WIRBELSÄULE (Ger.), n. Verb'e^{2}l-zoil-e^2. See *Vertebral* COLUMN.—**Halsw'.** The cervical portion of the vertebral column. [a, 29.]—**Häutige W.** A structure formed in the embryo by the coalescence of the protovertebræ so as to shut in the notochord and the cord behind. [A, 8.]

WIRE-BREECHES, n. Wir-bri^{2}ch'e^{2}z. See CUIRASS (2d def.).

WIRING, n. Wir'i^{2}n^2. Fastening by means of wire. [a, 48.]—**Pin-w.** A method of fixing the fragments of a broken bone (especially the patella) by means of pins inserted above and below the fracture. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 9, 1890, p. 159 (a, 50).]

WIRKEND (Ger.), adj. Verk'e^{2}nd. Active, operative.

WIRKLICH (Ger.), adj. Verk'li^{2}ch^2. See ACTUAL.

WIRKSAM (Ger.), adj. Verk'za^{3}m. See WIRKEND.

WIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Verk'un^2. See ACTION.—**Unzusammenw'.** See INCO-ORDINATION.

WIRTEL (Ger.), n. Vert'e^{2}l. See VERTICIL.—**Halbw'.** A dimidiate verticil. [a, 35.]—**W'ig, W'ständig.** See VERTICILLATE.

WIRTH (Ger.), n. Vert. See HOST.

WISDOM-OF-SURGEONS, n. Wi^{2}z''du^{3}m-o^{2}v-su^{5}rj'u^{3}nz. A translation of an old Latin name (*sophia chirurgorum*) of *Sisymbrium sophia*. [a, 35.]

WISMUT (Ger.), **WISMUTH** (Ger.), n's. Vi^{2}s'mut. Written also *Wissmut* and *Wissmuth*. See BISMUTH.—**Baldriansaures W.** See BISMUTH *valerianate*.—**Graues Sauerw'.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**Milchsaures W.** See BISMUTH *lactate*.—**Salicylsaures W.** See BISMUTH *salicylate*.—**Schwefelw'.** See BISMUTH *sulphide*.—**W'ammoncitrat.** See BISMUTH and *ammonium citrate*.—**W'chlorid.** See BISMUTH *trichloride*.—**W'chlorür.** See BISMUTH *dichloride*.—**W'halboxyd.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**W'jodid.** See BISMUTH *triiodide*.—**W'oxydul.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**W'säure.** Bismuthic acid. [A, 324.]—**W'weiss.** See BISMUTH *subnitrate*.

WISMUTOXYD (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}s'mut-o^{2}x-u^{6}d. See BISMUTH *trioxide*.—**Citronensaures W'ammonium.** See BISMUTH and *Ammonium citrate*.—**Gerbsaures W.** See BISMUTH *tannate*.—**Graues W'.** See BISMUTH *dioxide*.—**Kieselsaures W.** See BISMUTH *silicate*.—**Kohlensaures W.** See BISMUTH *carbonate*.—**Salpetersaures W.** See BISMUTH *nitrate*.—**Schwefelsaures W.** See BISMUTH *sulphate*.—**W'hydrat.** See BISMUTH *trihydroxide*.

WISPELN (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}sp'e^{2}ln. See BLÆSITAS.

WISSMUT (Ger.), **WISSMUTH** (Ger.), n's. Vi^{2}s'mut. See WISMUT.

WISTARIA (Lat.), **WISTERIA** (Lat.), n's f. Wi^{2}st-ar(a^{3}r)'-i^2-a^3, -er(ar)'i^2-a^3. From *Wistar*, an American anatomist. Fr., *wistérie*. A genus of leguminous shrubs of the *Galegeæ*. The *Wisterieæ* are (Endlicher) a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*, or (Reichenbach) a section of the *Glycineæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. chinensis, W. sinensis.** The fiji; a Chinese species. The flowers are probably distilled for their perfume. The bark contains wistarin and a resin which appears to be toxic.

WISTARIN, n. Wi^{2}st'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. A poisonous crystallizable glucoside obtained from the bark of *Wistaria chinensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

WITCH-WOOD, n. Wi^{2}ch'wu^{4}d. See EUONYMUS *europæus*, PYRUS *aucuparia*, and ULMUS *montana*.

WITHANIA (Lat.), n. f. Wi^{2}th-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *withanie*. A genus of solanaceous shrubs. [a, 35.]—**W. coagulans.** Vegetable rennet; a shrub common in Afghanistan and northern India. The dried berries, the *puneerbund* (cheese-maker) of the Afghans, contain a ferment closely resembling animal rennet, and are used for coagulating milk. The active principle may be extracted from the seeds. The fruits, when fresh, are emetic, and, dried, are used for dyspepsia and flatulent colic, either alone or combined with the tonic leaves and twigs of *Rhazya stricta*. The bitter leaves are anthelminthic. The plant is also used in veterinary medicine. [a, 35.]—**W. frutescens.** A species referred by some authors to *Physalis*. In Spain the seeds are used as beads. [a, 35.]—**W. somnifera.** The winter-cherry of India, probably the στρύχνον ὑπνοτικόν of Dioscorides. The root and bitter leaves are powerfully narcotic and have been used as a hypnotic in alcoholism and emphysematous dyspnœa. In India the leaves are used as an anthelminthic and as an application to carbuncles; the root is used as a deobstruent, diuretic, and alexipharmac and as an application in obstinate ulcers and rheumatic swellings. The fruits are used as a diuretic and to coagulate milk. [a, 35.]

WITHE, n. Wi^{2}th. A flexible branch or twig used for binding.

WITHERS, n. pl. Wi^{2}th^2'u^{5}rz. The ridge on a horse's back extending from the root of the neck to between the shoulder blades; formed by the prominent spinous processes of the first eight or ten dorsal vertebræ. [L; a, 34.]

WITHER-WRUNG, adj. Wi^{2}th^2'u^{5}r-ru^{3}n^2. Of the veterinarians, injured in the withers. [a, 34.]

WITHY, n. Wi^{2}th'i^2. The *Salix viminalis* and other species of *Salix*. [a, 35.]

WITLOOF, n. Wi^{2}t'luf. A large-rooted variety of *Cichorium intybus*. [a, 35.]

WITTEKIND (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}t'te^2-ki^{2}nd. A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a saline spring containing bromine and iodine. [L, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

WITTER'S MINERAL SPRINGS, n. Wi^{2}t'u^{5}rz. A place in Lake County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WITTWENKIND (Ger.), n. Vi^{2}t've^{2}n-ki^{2}nd. A posthumous child. [a, 48.]

WOAD, n. Wod. The *Isatis tinctoria*; also the *Reseda luteola* and *Genista tinctoria*. [a, 35.]—**Wild w.** The *Reseda luteola*. [a, 35.]—**W.-waxen.** See GENISTA *tinctoria*.

WOCHENABGANG (Ger.), n. Voch^2'e^{2}n-a^{3}b-ga^{3}n^2. See LOCHIA.

WOCHENBETT (Ger.), n. Voch^2'e^{2}n-be^{2}t. The puerperium.—**W'reinigung.** See LOCHIA.

WOCHENFIEBER (Ger.), n. Voch^2'e^{2}n-feb-e^{2}r. See *Puerperal* FEVER.

WOCHENFLUSS (Ger.), **WOCHENREINIGUNG** (Ger.), n's. Voch^2'e^{2}n-flus, -rin-i^{2}g-un^2. See LOCHIA.

WOCHENTULPEL (Ger.), n. Voch^2'e^{2}n-tu^{6}lp-e^{2}l. See MUMPS.

WÖCHNERIN (Ger.), n. Vu^{5}ch^2'ne^{2}r-i^{2}n. A lying-in woman.—**Abgang der W'nen.** See LOCHIA.

WOHLBELEIBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Vol'be^2-libt-hit. See CORPULENCE.

WOHLGEMUTH (Ger.), n. Vol'ge^2-mut. The *Origanum vulgare*. [a, 35.]

WOHLVERLEI (Ger.), **WOHLVERLEIH** (Ger.), n's. Vol'-fe^{2}r-li. See ARNICA.—**Berg-W.** See ARNICA *montana*.

WÖLBUNG (Ger.), n. Vu^{5}lb'un^2. See VAULT.—**W'smesser.** See CYRTOMETER.

WOLD, n. Wo^{3}ld. Written also *wolds* and *woulds*. The *Reseda luteola*. [a, 35.] Cf. WOAD.

WOLF, n. Wu^{4}lf. Gr., λύκος. Lat., *lupus*. Fr., *loup*. Ger., *W.* See CANIS *lupus*.—**W's-jaw.** See *Cleft* PALATE.

WOLF (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lf. See ECTHLIMMA and PARATRIMMA.—**W'geschwulst.** See ATHEROMA (1st def.).

WOLFACH (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'fa^{3}ch^2. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

WOLFFIAN, adj. Wu^{4}lf'i^2-'n. Investigated by or named from K. F. Wolff, a German anatomist. [a, 48.]

WOLFRAM (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lf'ra^{3}m. See TUNGSTEN.

WOLFSBANE, n. Wu^{4}lfz'ban. 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially *Aconitum lycoctonum* and *Aconitum napellus*. 2. The *Arnica montana*. 3. The *Veratrum viride*. [a, 35.]

WOLFSBAST (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'ba^{3}st. See DAPHNE *mezereum*.

WOLFSBOHNE (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'bon-e^2. See LUPINUS (2d def.).

WOLFSFUSS (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'fus. The genus *Lycopus*.

WOLFSKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'kersh-e^2. The *Atropa belladonna*. [a, 35.]

WOLFSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. 2. The genus *Aconitum*. [a, 14, 35.]

WOLFSMILCH (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'mi^{2}lch^2. The genus *Euphorbia*. [a, 35.]

WOLFSRACHEN (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'ra^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. See *Cleft* PALATE.

WOLFSTODSTURMHUT (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'tod-sturm-hut. See ACONITUM *lycoctonum*.

WOLFSTRAPP (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'tra^{3}p. See LEONURUS.

WOLFSWURZEL (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lfs'vurts-e^{2}l. 1. The *Actæa spicata*. [a, 35.] 2. The genus *Aconitum*. [a, 35.]

WÖLKCHEN (Ger.), n. Vu^{5}lk'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See MACULA *corneæ* and ENÆOREMA.—**Hornhautw'.** See MACULA *corneæ*.

WOLKE (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lk'e^2. See NEBULA (1st def.).

WOLKENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}lk'e^{2}n-stin. 1. A place in Zwittau, Saxony, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 2. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are sulphurous springs. [α, 14.]

WOLKIG (Ger.), adj. Vo^{3}lk'i^{2}g. See NEBULOSE.

WOLLBAUM (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'ba^3-u^{4}m. See ERIODENDRON and BOMBAX (2d def.).

WOLLE (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'le^2. See WOOL.—**Haarw'.** See DOWN (1st def.).—**Holzw'.** See FIR-WOOL.—**Hundsw'.** See APOCYNUM. —**Schiessbaumw'.** See PYROXYLIN.—**Seebaumw'.** See ADENOS.

WOLLFETT (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'fe^{2}t. See ŒSYPUM and SUINT, and cf. LANOLIN.

WOLLGRAS (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'gra^{3}s. The genus *Eriophorum.* [α, 35.]

WOLLIG (Ger.), adj. Vo^{3}l'li^{2}g. See LANATE and LANEUS (1st def.).

WOLLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Verbascum.* [α, 35.]

WOLLUST (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'lust. Sensuality, lust, voluptuousness. [α, 14.]—**W'seuche.** Epidemic syphilis. [α, 34.]

WOLRAM (Ger.), n. Vo^{3}l'ra^{3}m. Spermaceti. [α, 35.]

WOMB, n. Wum. See UTERUS.—**W.-passage.** See VAGINA. —**W.-stone.** See *Uterine* CALCULUS.

WOOBA, n. In the Orient, a sort of diarrhœa. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

WOOD, n. Wu^{4}d. See LIGNUM.—**Amboyna w.** Ger., *Amboïnaholz.* The w. of a sort of palm growing in Amboyna. [B, 49.]—**Anacahuite w.** Lat., *lignum anacahuite* [Gr. Ph.]. Ger., *Anacahuiteholz.* A Mexican wood derived from *Cordia Boissieri,* formerly used in pulmonary phthisis. [α, 35.]—**Bitter-w.** See the major list and SIMARUBA.—**Bukkum w.** See under CÆSALPINIA *sappan.*—**Heart-w.** Lat., *duramen.* Ger., *Herzholz.* The older, harder, central portion of an exogenous stem, taking no important part in the vital processes of the plant. It differs usually from sap-w. in color. The term duramen is applied by some authors only to heart-w. which has become very dense from peculiar infiltrations. [α, 35.]—**Mountain w.** See *Ligniform* ASBESTOS.—**Nicaragua-w.** See BRAZIL-W.—**Nephritic w.** See LIGNUM *nephriticum.*—**Peach w., Pernambuco w.** See BRAZIL-W.—**Sap-w.** The exterior zone of uncolored active cells forming the newer and softer w. of an exogenous stem. [α, 35.]—**W. alcohol, W. naphtha, W. spirit.** See METHYL ALCOHOL.

WOODBIND, WOODBINE, n's. Wu^{4}d'bind, -bin. The *Lonicera periclymenum* and other species of *Lonicera.*—**American w.** See LONICERA *grata* and AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia.*

WOODHALL SPA, n. Wu^{4}d'ha^{4}l. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

WOOD-LILY, n. Wu^{4}d'li^{2}l-i^2. The *Pyrola minor.* [α, 35.]—**American w.-l.** The genus *Trillium.* [α. 35.]

WOODRUFF, n. Wu^{4}d'ru^{3}f. The *Asperula odorata* and other species of *Asperula.* [α, 35.]

WOODRUSH, n. Wu^{4}d'ru^{3}sh. The genus *Luzula.* [α, 35.]

WOOL, n. Wu^{4}l. Gr., λῆνος. Lat., *lana.* Ger., *Wolle.* The peculiar outgrowth from the skin of the sheep, corresponding to the hair of other animals. [α, 48.] Used for vaginal tampons and for other means of making pressure.—**Antiseptic w.** Cleaned w. that is impregnated with some antiseptic substance. [α, 34.]—**Holmgren's w's.** Small skeins of w., of all colors, for testing the color-sense. Three of them are selected as special tests: (1) pure green mixed with white, (2) a pale shade of purple, and (3) a bright red. The confusion colors in the heap of worsteds are of all shades and colors. [F.]—**Inhalation of fir-w.-oil.** See *Vapor olei* PINI *silvestris.*—**Pelt-w.** See LAINE *moraine.*—**Wood-w.** Finely ground wood; a delicately fibred, soft substance used as an absorbent dressing for wounds. [E.]—**W.-fat.** See ŒSYPUM and LANOLIN.

WOORALI, WOORARA, WOORARI, n's. Wu-ra^3'le, -ra^3, -re. See CURARE.

WORM, n. Wu^{5}rm. Gr., ἔλμινς, ἕλμις. Lat., *vermis.* Fr., *vers.* Ger., *Wurm.* 1. A small, limbless, creeping animal, such as an annelid or helminth. [α, 48.] 2. The median portion of the cerebellum, as distinguished from its hemispheres. [A, 5.]—**Bladder-w.** See CYSTICERCUS.—**Bot-w.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis.*—**Earthw'.** See the major list.—**Flesh-w.** See COMEDO.—**Gourd-w.** An old term for a distoma. [L.]—**Guinea-w.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**Hair-headed w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS.—**Hooked-w's.** See ACANTHOCEPHALA.—**Long round w.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides.*—**Long thread-w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS *dispar.*—**Palisade w.** See STRONGYLUS *armatus,* EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas,* and DOCHMIUS *duodenalis.*—**Pin-w.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis.*—**Round w.** See ASCARIS *lumbricoides.*—**Thread-w.** Any w. of thread-like appearance, especially *Oxyuris vermicularis.* [α, 48.]—**Wheal-w.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis* and SARCOPTES *scabiei.*

WORMIAN, adj. Wu^{5}rm'i^2-'n. Named from O. Wurm, a Danish physician (see *W.* BONES). [α, 48.]

WORMSEED, n. Wu^{5}rm'sed. 1. Santonica or one of the plants yielding it. 2. The *Chenopodium anthelminthicum* or its seed. 3. *Erysimum cheiranthoides.* [α, 35.]—**Aleppo w., Alexandria w.** See under ARTEMISIA *maritima.*—**American w.** See *W.* (2d def.).—**Barbary w.** A variety of santonica lighter than the official sort and covered with a whitish down, said to be derived from *Artemisia judaica* or from *Artemisia Sieberi* and *Artemisia ramosa.* It consists of calices, either attached to or separate from their peduncles, and of small globular flower-buds. [α, 35.]—**Levant w.** See under ARTEMISIA *maritima.*—**Oil of w.** The essential oil of santonica. It consists chiefly of cineol and cinene. [α, 35.]—**Spanish w.** The flower-spikelets and tops of *Anabasis tamariscifolia;* used as an anthelminthic in Spain under the name of *chouan.* It resembles santonica, but the parts are larger, without odor, and of a salty taste. [α, 35.]

WORMWOOD, n. Wu^{5}rm'wu^{4}d. 1. The *Artemisia absinthium* and other species of *Artemisia.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium.* [α, 35.]—**Bastard w.** The genus *Ambrosia.* [α, 35.]—**Compound tincture of w.** See *Tinctura* ABSINTHII *composita.*—**Roman w.** 1. The *Artemisia pontica.* 2. The *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* [α, 35.]—**Salt of w.** See *Sal* ABSINTHII.—**Tincture of w.** See *Tinctura* ARTEMISIÆ *absinthii.*

WORT, n. Wu^{5}rt. A.-S., *wurt,* or *wyrt,* a plant. 1. A plant, especially an herb. 2. Formerly, an extract of herbs, now restricted to the liquid infusion of malt. [α, 35.]—**Sweet w.** The clear liquor left after a mash of malt and water has been allowed to clarify.

WÖRTH (Ger.), n. Vu^{5}rt. A place in Bavaria where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (α, 14).]

WORTKLANGSBILD (Ger.), n. Wo^{2}rt'kla^{3}n^{2}s-bi^{2}ld. An auditory word-impression. ["Brain," xxviii, 1885, p. 435 (K).]

WORTTAUBHEIT (Ger.), n. Vo^{2}rt'ta^3-u^{4}b-hit. See *Word-*DEAFNESS.

WOUND, n. Wund. Gr., τραῦμα. Lat., *vulnus, plaga, læsio.* Fr., *blessure, plaie.* Ger., *Wunde.* It., *ferita.* Sp., *herida.* A division of the soft parts of the body by a mechanical force applied externally. [E.]—**Complicated w.** A w. accompanied by great hæmorrhage, pain, or the presence of a foreign body. [E.]—**Contused w.** Fr., *plaie par écrasement.* A w. produced by contusion. [α, 34.]—**Flesh-w.** A. w. involving only skin and superficial muscular layer. [α, 34.]—**Gunshot w.** Lat., *sclopetoplaga.* Fr., *plaie d'armes à feu.* A w. inflicted by fire-arms. [E.]—**Incised w.** Ger., *Schnittwunde.* A cut produced by a sharp-edged instrument. [E.] —**Lacerated w.** Fr., *plaie par arrachement.* Ger., *Risswunde.* A w. by tearing.—**Open w.** A w. that has free external communication. [α, 34.] Cf. *Subcutaneous w.*—**Poisoned w.** See PLAIE *envenimée.*—**Punctured w.** *Stichverletzung, Stichwunde.* A more or less deep w. with but little laceration of the skin; produced by a thrust with a sharp instrument, an animal's horn or tooth, etc. [α, 34.]—**Simple w.** A w. in which the parts are only divided, as distinguished from a complicated w. [E.]—**Subcutaneous w.** A w. in which the external opening is very small. [E.]—**Uterine w.** Fr., *plaie utérine.* A term sometimes employed to denote the condition of that portion of the inner surface of the uterus from which the placenta has been recently cast off.

WOUNDWORT, n. Wund'wu^{5}rt. One of the various species of *Stachys;* also *Anthyllis vulneraria, Solidago virga aurea, Symphytum officinale,* etc. [α, 35.]—**Clown's w.** The *Stachys palustris.* [α, 35.]—**Hercules's w.** The *Heracleum panaces.* [α, 35.] —**Knight's water-w.** The *Stratiotes aloides.* [α, 35.]

WOURALI, WOURARA, n's. Wu-ra^3'le, -ra^3. See CURARE.

WRACK, n. Ra^{2}k. Sea-weed, especially that used for kelp. [α, 35.]—**Grass-w., Sea-w.** The *Zostera marina.* [α, 35.]

WRAPPER, n. Ra^{2}p'u^{5}r. See VOLVA (1st def.).

WREATH, n. Reth. See KRANZ*form.*

WRENCH, n. Re^{2}n^{2}ch. 1. See SPRAIN. 2. An instrument used for turning or twisting. [α, 48.]—**Thomas's w.** A w. for holding and twisting club-foot, consisting of a monkey-w. with two arms bent to conform to the dorsum and sole of the foot and secured at right angles to each of the jaws of the w. [A, 520 (α, 29).]

WRIGHTIA (Lat.), n. f. Rit'i^2-a^3. From W. *Wright,* a Jamaica botanist. Fr., *wrightie.* A genus of shrubs or small trees. The *Wrighteæ* and *Wrightieæ* are tribes of the *Apocynaceæ.* [α, 35.] —**W. antidysenterica.** See HOLARRHENA *antidysenterica.*—**W. tinctoria.** A small tree of southern India. The pungent leaves are chewed for toothache, and yield Pala indigo. The bark is substituted for conessi-bark, though destitute of its properties. [α, 35.] —**W. tomentosa.** A species which yields a yellow dye. The bark is used for scorpion bites. [α, 35.]

WRIGHTINE, n. Rit'en. See CONESSINE.

WRINKLE, n. Ri^{2}n^2'k'l. Gr., ῥύσημα. Lat., *ruga.* Fr., *ride, pli.* Ger., *Runzel, Falte.* A linear depression in a surface, sometimes also a corresponding elevation. [α, 48.]

WRIST, n. Ri^{2}st. See CARPUS.

WRY-NECK, n. Ri'ne^{2}k. Lat., *torticollis, caput obstipum.* Fr., *cou tortu.* Ger., *Halssteifheit.* See TORTICOLLIS.—**Rotatory w.-n.** A variety in which movements of lateral flexion and rotation of the head take place, commonly spasmodic. [A, 77.]

WUCHERBLUME (Ger.), n. Vuch^2'e^{2}r-blum-e^2. See CHRYSANTHEMUM.

WUCHERND (Ger.), adj. Vuch^2'e^{2}rnd. See LUXURIANT.

WUCHERUNG (Ger.), n. Vuch^2'e^{2}r-un^2. See PROLIFERATION. —**Hautw'.** See HYPERDERMATOSIS.

WULST (Ger.), n. Vulst. 1. A swelling, eminence, convolution, or tuberosity. 2. See VOLVA.—**Allantoisw'.** See ALLANTOISW'. —**Aufgesetzte W.** See SPLENIUM (3d def.).—**Bogenw'.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**Centralw'.** Lit., central convolution; one of the convolutions around the fissure of Rolando. [I, 6 (K).]—**Gerollte W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**Grenzw' des Gefässhofes.** The germinal wall.—**Grosse Hirnw'.** A cerebral hemisphere. [I, 3 (K).]—**Grosshirnrandw', Hauptw' (des Gehirns).** A cerebral convolution. [K.]—**Hintere W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor.*—**Idiomuskuläre W.** Lit., idio-muscular swelling; a swelling or contraction of a muscle at the negative pole on passing a strong galvanic current through it. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Kehldeckelw'.** See TUBERCULUM *epiglottidis.*—**Klappenw'.** See VERMIS *inferior posterior.*—**Kleine W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor.*—**Lange Insel-**

w'. The lower edge of the insula. [I, 6 (K).]—**Leberw'.** The portion of the mesoderm from which the liver is developed. [L.]—**Markw'.** A cerebral convolution. [K.]—**Medullarwülste.** See *Medullary* RIDGES.—**Nabelw'.** See CARUNCLE (2d def.).—**Rindenw'.** A cerebral convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Rückenwülste.** See *Medullary* CENTRE and *Dorsal* RIDGES.—**Scheidenwülste.** See COLUMNS *of the vagina.*—**Spindelw'.** See *Subcollateral* GYRUS.—**W. des Balkens.** See SPLENIUM (3d def.).—**Zungenw'.** See *Subcalcarine* GYRUS.—**Zwingenw'.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*

WULSTIG (Ger.), adj. Vulst'i^{2}g. Inflated, puffy, tumefied, volvate. [α, 35.]

WULSTUNG (Ger.), n. Vulst'un^2. Swelling, puffiness. [A, 521.]

WUNDARZENEI (Ger.), n. Vund'a^{3}rts-e^{2}n-i. Surgery. [α, 14.]

WUNDARZT (Ger.), n. Vund'a^{3}rtst. See SURGEON.

WUNDÄRZTLICH (Ger.), adj. Vund'artst-li^{2}ch^2. See SURGICAL.

WUNDBRAND (Ger.), n. Vund'bra^{3}nd. See DIPHTHERIA *of wounds.*

WUNDE (Ger.), n. Vund'e^2. See WOUND.—**Bissw'.** A bite. [α, 34.]—**Durchdringende W.** A penetrating wound. [L, 80.]—**Geschlagene W.** See *Contused* WOUND.—**Geschossene W., Gewehrschussw'.** See *Gunshot* WOUND.—**Hiebw'.** A gash. [α, 34.]—**Moxabrandw'.** See BRADYCAUMA.—**Quetschw'.** See *Contused* WOUND.—**Rissw'.** See *Lacerated* WOUND.—**Schnittw'.** See *Incised* WOUND.—**Schussw'.** See *Gunshot* WOUND.—**Stichw'.** See *Punctured* WOUND.

WUNDEISEN (Ger.), n. Vund'iz-e^{2}n. See PROBE and SOUND.

WUNDERBAUM (Ger.), n. Vund'e^{2}r-ba^3-u^{4}m. See RICINUS.

WUNDERBLUME (Ger.), n. Vund'e^{2}r-blum-e^2. See MIRABILIS.

WUNDERBLUT (Ger.), n. Vund'e^{2}r-blut. See BACILLUS *prodigiosus.*

WUNDERGEBURT (Ger.), n. Vund'e^{2}r-ge^2-burt. See MONSTROSITY.

WUNDERNETZ (Ger.), n. Vund'e^{2}r-ne^{2}ts. See *Chorioid* PLEXUS and RETE *mirabile.*

WUNDFÄDEN (Ger.), n. Vund'fad-e^{2}n. See CHARPIE.

WUNDFÄULNISS (Ger.), n. Vund'foil-ni^{2}s. See *Hospital* GANGRENE.

WUNDHOLZBAUM (Ger.), n. Vund'ho^{3}lts-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Fraxinus excelsior.* [α, 35.]

WUNDKLEMME (Ger.), n. Vund'kle^{2}m-me^2. See SERRE-FINE.

WUNDKRAUT (Ger.), n. Vund'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Sedum anacampseros, Veronica officinalis, Anthyllis vulneraria,* and *Senecio saracenicus;* in the pl., *Wundkräuter,* see SPECIES *vulnerariæ.* [B, 48 (α, 14); α, 35.] Cf. WOUNDWORT.—**Heiliges W., Indianisches W., Peruvianisches W.** Tobacco-leaves. [α, 35.]

WUNDMITTEL (Ger.), n. Vund'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A vulnerary.

WUNDNARBIG (Ger.), adj. Vund'na^{3}rb-i^{2}g. See CICATRICIAL.

WUNDPFLASTER (Ger.), n. Vond'pfla^{3}st-e^{2}r. See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ.

WUNDSCHRECK (Ger.), n. Vund'shre^{2}k. See SHOCK (1st def.).

WUNDSEIN (Ger.), n. Vond'zin. See INTERTRIGO.

WUNDSTUPOR (Ger.), n. Vund'stup-or. See SHOCK (1st def.).

WUNDWERDEN (Ger.), n. Vund've^{2}rd-e^{2}n. See INTERTRIGO.

WURALI, n. Wu-ra^3'le. See CURARE.

WÜRFEL (Ger.), n. Vu^{6}rf'e^{2}l. A cube.—**W'förmig.** See CUBOID.—**W'ig.** Tessellated. [α, 35.]

WÜRGEN (Ger.), n. Vu^{6}rg'e^{2}n. See STRANGULATION.

WURM (Ger.), n. Vurm. 1. A worm. 2. Actinomycosis. 3. See FARCY. 4. Paronychia. [G.] 5. The inferior vermiform process. [α, 18.]—**Affenw'.** See DERMATOBIA *noxialis.*—**Bandw'.** See the major list.—**Beinw'.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**Blasenstachelw', Blasenw'.** See ECHINOCOCCUS.—**Bunter Maiw'.** See MELOE *variegatus.*—**Gehirnblasenw'.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*—**Grubenkopfwürmer.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALIDÆ.—**Guineaw'.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**Gummilackw'.** See COCCUS *lacca.*—**Gurkenkernbandw'.** See TÆNIA *cucumerina.*—**Haarw'.** See TRICHURIS.—**Hakenwürmer.** See ACANTHOCEPHALA.—**Hautw'.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**Hinterwürmer.** The superior and inferior vermiform processes. [I, 17 (K).]—**Hirnblasenw'.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*—**Hülsenw'.** See the major list.—**Hundebandw'.** See TÆNIA *cucumerina.*—**Katzenbandw'.** See TÆNIA *elliptica.*—**Katzenspringw'.** See ASCARIS *mystax.*—**Kellerw'.** See ONISCUS.—**Kettenw'.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**Kinderw'.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis.*—**Kleinhirnw'.** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Kürbisbandw'.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**Kürbisw'.** See PROGLOTTIS.—**Leberw'.** See DISTOMA *hepaticum.*—**Madenw'.** See OXYURIS *vermicularis.*—**Medinaw'.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*—**Menschenbandw'.** See TÆNIA *solium* (1st def.).—**Muskelhaarw'.** See TRICHINA *spiralis.*—**Nacktköpfige Bandwürmer.** See GYMNOTÆNIDA.—**Oberw'.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Ohrw'.** See FORFICULA *auricularis.*—**Regenw'.** See LUMBRICUS *terrestris.*—**Rundwürmer.** See NEMATOIDEA.—**Saugwürmer.** See TREMATODA.—**Scharlachw'.** See COCHINEAL.—**Springw'.** See ASCARIS and OXYURIS *vermicularis.*—**Spulw'.** See ASCARIS.—**Tintenw'.** See SEPIA (1st def.).—**Unterer W., Unterw'.** See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—**Urwürmer.** See ARCHELMINTHES.—**Warziger Zwirnw'.** See FILARIA *papillosa.*—**Weichwürmer.** See MOLLUSCA.—**Wirbelw'.** See VORTICELLA.—**W'abtreibend.** See ANTHELMINTHIC.—**W'ähnlich.** See HELMINTHOID and PERISTALTIC.—**W'anhang.** See APPENDIX *cœci.*—**W'arzenei, W'essenz.** A vermifuge, an anthelminthic. [α, 14.]—**W'förmig.** See VERMIFORM.—**W'kuchen, W'küchlein.** A vermifuge tablet. [A, 521 (α, 48).]—**W'lehre.** See HELMINTHOLOGY.—**W'mittel.** An anthelminthic.—**W'reiz.** Irritation due to helminthiasis. [L, 57 (α, 14).]—**W'strang.** See FARCY-*cord.*—**W'sucht.** A disease produced by worms. [α, 34.]—**W'widrig.** See ANTHELMINTHIC.—**Zapfenw'.** See AMPHISTOMA.—**Zehrw'.** See COMEDO.—**Zwirnw'.** See FILARIA (1st def.).

WURMÄHRE (Ger.), n. Vurm'ar-e^2. The genus *Helminthostachys.* [α, 35.]

WÜRMCHEN (Ger.), n. Vu^{6}rm'ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. See HELMINTHION. 2. Of Gaule, a peculiar microscopical appearance observed in defibrinated blood when examined on a warm stage. Masses of protoplasm in the shape of worms are seen to escape from the red corpuscles. They have also been called *cytozoa.* [K, 16.]

WURMCONFERVE (Ger.), n. Vurm'ko^{2}n-fe^{2}r-ve^2. See HELMINTHOCHORTON.

WURMFARN (Ger.), n. Vurm'fa^{3}rn. See ASPIDIUM *filix mas* and CHRYSANTHEMUM *vulgare.*—**Falscher W.** See ASPLENIUM *filix fœmina.*—**W'öl.** See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII.

WURMKRAUT (Ger.), n. Vurm'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Chrysanthemum vulgare, Spigelia anthelmia, Spiræa ulmaria,* and *Sisymbrium sophia.* [α, 35.]

WURMRINDE (Ger.), n. Vurm'ri^{2}nd-e^2. See ANDIRA-*bark.*—**W'nbaum.** See ANDIRA.

WURMSAMEN (Ger.), n. Vurm'za^{3}m-e^{2}n. Wormseed, especially santonica. [α, 35.]—**W'bitter.** See SANTONIC ACID.

WURMTOD (Ger.), n. Vurm'tod. See ABSINTHE (1st def.).

WURRAS (Ar.), n. Written also *wars, warras,* and *vors.* Syn., *kanbil.* 1. An anthelminthic drug obtained from eastern Africa and Yemen, similar to kamala. [α, 35.] 2. See KAMALA.

WURST (Ger.), n. A sausage. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**W'ähnlich, W'artig.** Sausage-like.—**W'fettsäure.** See BOTULINIC ACID.—**W'gift.** See ALLANTOTOXICON.—**W'haut, W'häutchen, W'häutlein.** See ALLANTOIS.—**W'vergiftung.** See ALLANTIASIS.

WURTZ (Fr.), n. Vu^{6}rts. A corrupted and abbreviated form of the German word *Wurst-Wagen.* A long, cylindrical ambulance wagon having four wheels and drawn by six horses, devised by Baron Percy, of the French army, in 1799. [A, 244.]

WÜRZE (Ger.), n. Vu^{6}rts'e^2. See SPICE and CONDIMENT.—**Neue W.** Pimenta. [α, 35.]

WURZEL (Ger.), n. Vurts'e^{2}l. See ROOT.—**Abducensw'n.** The roots of the abducens nerve.—**Absteigende W'n.** See *Descending* RADICLES *of the fornix.*—**Aortenw'.** See *Aortic* BULB.—**Aufsteigende W'n des Gewölbes.** See *Ascending* RADICLES *of the fornix.*—**Cilienw'n.** The fibrils of the cell-stroma with which the cilia of a ciliated cell are supposed to connect. [L, 332.]—**Fünf grössere eröffnende W'n.** See *Quinque* RADICES *aperientes majores.*—**Fünf kleinere eröffnende W'n.** See *Quinque* RADICES *aperientes minores.*—**Gallenw'.** See JALAPA (1st def.).—**Gewölbew'n.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix* and *Posterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**Haftw'n.** Of Kölliker, certain vascular branches in the fœtal placenta which run their course for a considerable distance without dividing (or dividing but once) and extend to the maternal placenta. [A, 8.]—**Herbw'.** See HERMODACTYL.—**Hintere Acusticusw'.** See *Inferior auditory* ROOT.—**Kleinste Venenw'n.** See *Venous* CAPILLARIES.—**Nagelw'.** See ROOT *of a nail.*—**Nasenw'.** See ROOT *of the nose.*—**Purgirw'.** See JALAPA (1st def.), MECHOACAN (1st def.), and CONVOLVULUS *scammonia.*—**Rothe W.** Madder. [α, 35.]—**Ruhrw'.** See CALUMBA and IPECACUANHA.—**Scheerw'.** See SEDUM *telephium.*—**Sensible W.** A sensory root. [I, 68 (K).]—**Vierhügelw'.** That portion of the corpora quadrigemina which gives origin to fibres of the optic tract. [I, 17 (K).]—**Weisse W'n des Bulbus olfactorius.** Of Schwalbe, the white laminæ which cover the gray substance of the olfactory bulb. [I, 17 (K).]—**Wimperw'n.** See *Cilienw'n.*—**W'ähnlich.** See RADICIFORM.—**W'bacillus.** See BACILLUS *mycoides.*—**W'blatt.** A radical leaf. [α, 35.]—**W'n der Gehirnnerven.** The roots of the cranial nerves. [I, 16 (K).]—**W'n der Säulchen des Gewölbes.** See CORPORA *albicantia.*—**W'n der Sehnerven.** Of Mayer, the optic thalami. [I, 3 (K).]—**W'n des Gewölbes.** The pillars of the fornix. They consist of bundles of nerve-fibres which arise from the anterior extremity of the corpus striatum. [K.]—**W'fasern.** 1. See *Intracellular* FIBRES. 2. The nerve-fibres of the nerve-roots. [J.]—**W'kapsel.** See PERIODONTIUM.—**W'kopf.** See CAPUT *radicale.*—**W'lode.** See TURION (1st def.).—**W'ranke.** See SARMENT.—**W'saft.** See RHIZIAS.—**W'scheide.** See ROOT-SHEATH; in botany, see COLEORRHIZA.—**W'schwämmchen.** See SPONGIOLE.—**W'ständig.** See RADICAL (2d def.).—**W'süss.** See GLYCYRRHIZIN.—**W'tödter.** See BYSSOTHECIUM.—**W'trieb.** See TURION (1st def.).—**W'wuchernd.** See EPIRRHIZOUS.—**Zahnw'.** See ROOT *of a tooth.*

WURZELBAUM (Ger.), n. Vurts'e^{2}l-ba^3-u^{4}m. See RHIZOPHORA *mangle.*

WÜRZELCHEN (Ger.), n. Vu^{6}rts'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See RADICLE (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).

WURZELND (Ger.), adj. Vurts'e^{2}lnd. See RADICANT.

WURZELSTOCK (Ger.), n. Vurts'e^{2}l-sto^{3}k. See RHIZOME.—**W'artig, W'förmig, W'ig.** See RHIZOMATOID.

WUTH (Ger.), n. Vut. See FUROR and RABIES *canina.*—**Chronische W.** See INSANITY.—**Feuerw'.** See PYROMANIA.—**Hundsw'.** See RABIES *canina.*—**Liebesw'.** See EROTOMANIA.—**Mannw'.** See NYMPHOMANIA.—**Matrosenw'.** See NAUTOMANIA.—**Mutterw'.** See NYMPHOMANIA.—**W'bläschen.** See LYSSA (3d def.).—**W'krankheit.** See RABIES.—**Wasserw'.** See HYDROPHOBIA.

WÜTHERICH (Ger.), n. Vu^{6}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. The genus *Cicutaria* (*Cicuta*). [α, 35.]—**Giftiger W.** See CICUTARIA *aquatica.*

WYH, n. A place in the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, where there are saline purgative springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

WYK, n. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Föhr, Schleswig-Holstein. [L, 30, 37, 57 (α, 14).]

X

XALAPA, XALAPPA, n's. Ger., *Xalapa.* See JALAPA.—**X.-Winde** (Ger.). See IPOMŒA *jalapa* (1st def.).

XANG, n. A name for several species of *Pluchea* cultivated in Cochin-China for their medicinal properties. The leaves are vulnerary and sudorific and are used in tonic and emollient baths. The juice is saltish, and is used in aphthæ, being both swallowed and applied to the mucous membrane after the latter has been cleaned with the oil of a certain fish. [*a*, 35.]

XANTHAMIDE, n. Za²nth'a²m-i²d. Fr., *xanthogénamide.* Ger., *Xanthogenamid.* A substance, $CS\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\O.C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right.$, forming pyramidal crystals. [B.]

XANTHEIN, n. Za²nth'e²-i²n. From ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *xanthéine.* Of Filhol, a yellow substance obtained by treating dahlia flowers with alcohol. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).] Cf. ANTHOXANTHEIN.

XANTHELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Za²nth(za³nth)-e²l-a²z(a³s)'ma³. Gen., *-as'matos (-atis).* From ξανθός, yellow, and ἔλασμα, a lamina. Fr., *xanthélasma.* See XANTHOMA.—**X. multiplex.** See XANTHOMA *multiplex.*—**X. palpebrarum.** X. of the skin of the eyelids. [F.]—**X. vitiligoides.** See XANTHOMA.

XANTHELASMA (Fr.), n. Gsa³n²-ta-la³s-ma³. See XANTHOMA *planum.*—**X. en tumeurs.** A very rare pathological variety of xanthoma in which there are developed first nodosities and afterward tumors varying in size from that of an almond to that of a hen's egg, and generally lobulated. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**X. généralisé.** See XANTHOMA *multiplex.*—**X. tuberculeux.** Xanthoma combined with general tuberculosis. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**X. tubéreux.** See XANTHOMA *tuberosum.*

XANTHELASMOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-e²l-a²z-(a³s)-mo(mo²)-i²d(ed)'e²-a³. From ξανθός, yellow, ἔλασμα, a lamina, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Fox, see URTICARIA *pigmentosa.*

XANTHENE, n. Za²nth'en. Fr., *xanthène.* Ger., *Xanthan.* A yellow substance (probably a mixture of different substances) obtained by heating persulphocyanic acid. [*a*, 14.]

XANTHIC, adj. Za²nth'i²k. From ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *xanthique.* 1. Yellow. 2. Derived from xanthin. [B.]—**X. oxide** [Marcet]. See XANTHIN.

XANTHIC ACID, n. Za²nth'i²k. Fr., *acide xanthique.* Ger., *Xanthogensäure.* A monobasic acid, $CS\left\{\begin{matrix}O.C_2H_5\\SH\end{matrix}\right. = C_3S_2OH_6$, a colorless, oily liquid, having a penetrating, sulphurous odor and a sharp, astringent taste. [B.]

XANTHIN, n. Za²nth'i²n. From ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *xanthine.* Ger., *X.*, *Krappgelb.* 1. A substance, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, occurring in minute quantities in the urine (especially after the use of sulphur baths), in the serum of the blood, in muscular tissue, in the liver, spleen, thymus gland, pancreas, and brain, and pathologically as a constituent of xanthic calculi. It occurs as a white or pale-yellow amorphous powder, or, if deposited from a slowly evaporating solution, as small scales. It acts as a base, forming crystalline compounds with acids and alkalies. [B, 3, 12, 13, 49.] 2. See PHOSPHINE (3d def.). 3. See ANTHOXANTHEIN.—**X'stein** (Ger.). See *Xanthic* CALCULUS.

XANTHINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-i²n-u²r(ur)'i²-a³. From ξανθός, yellow, and οὖρον, urine. See XANTHIURIA.

XANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Za²nth(za³nth)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ξάνθιον (from ξανθός, yellow). Fr., *lampourde.* Ger., *Spitzklette.* Cockle- (or clot-) bur, clot-weed ; a genus of coarse herbs variously placed in the *Ambrosieæ* and in the *Helianthoideæ.* The *Xanthieæ* are a division of the *Compositæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. catharticum.** Fr., *lampourde cathartique.* Ger., *Purgirspitzklette.* A Peruvian purgative species. [*a*, 35.]—**X. indicum, X. italicum, X. macrocarpum, X. orientale.** A widely dispersed species used like *X. strumarium.* The fruit is demulcent and the involucre is applied to the ear in cephalalgia. [*a*, 35.]—**X. spinosum.** Fr., *glouteron.* Bathurst bur, spiny clot-bur ; perhaps a native of Chile. It is tonic and febrifuge, and was formerly prescribed for rabies. [*a*, 35.]—**X. strumarium, X. vulgare.** Fr., *lampourde commune, glaiteron, petit glouteron, herbe aux écrouelles.* Ger., *gemeine Spitzklette, Knopfklette.* Small burdock, ditch- (or louse-) bur, the ξάνθιον of the ancients ; a widely dispersed species containing a yellow dye. The root has been used as a diaphoretic, and in China its extract is applied to ulcers. The herb and fruit, formerly official as *herba* et *semen xanthii* (seu *bardanæ* [seu *lappæ*] *minoris*), have been used as a laxative, diuretic, vesicant, styptic, etc. [*a*, 35.]

XANTHIURIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-i²-u²r(ur)'i²-a³. From ξανθός, yellow, and οὖρον, urine. A condition of urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited. [*a*, 34.]

XANTHOCHROIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-o(o³)-kro-(ch²ro²)-i(e)'a³. From ξανθός, yellow, and χροιά, the skin. See XANTHODERMA.

XANTHOCHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Za²nth(za³nth)-o(o³)-kim-(ch²u⁶m)'u³s(u⁴s). From ξανθός, yellow, and χυμός, juice. Fr., *xanthochyme.* Ger., *Ghorkabaum.* A genus of guttiferous trees differing but little from *Garcinia.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. dulcis.** An edible-fruited tree of the Moluccas and East Indies. [*a*, 35.]—**X. ovalifolius.** A Ceylon species. Its juice was formerly regarded as the source of gamboge. [*a*, 35.]—**X. pictorius, X. tinctorius.** An East Indian tree. The fruits, which are eaten ripe, yield, when nearly matured, an acrid yellow gamboge gum used as a water-color. [*a*, 35.]

XANTHOCREATININE, n. Za²nth-o-kre-a²t'i²n en. Fr., *xanthocréatinine.* Ger., *Xanthokreatinin.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_{10}N_4O$, obtained as yellow crystals from fresh beef by extracting with water and a little oxalic acid, exhausting with alcohol, precipitating with ether, and partially evaporating. It produces lassitude, sleepiness, vomiting, and purgation. [B, 270 (*a*, 38) ; D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888.]

XANTHOCYANOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-o(o³)-si-(ku⁶)-a²n(a³n)-op(o²p)'i²-a³. From ξανθός, yellow, κυάνεος, blue, and ὄψις, appearance. Of Mauthner, red-green blindness, blue and yellow being the colors that are perceived. [*a*, 34.]

XANTHOCYSTINE, n. Za²nth-o-si²st'en. From ξανθός, yellow, and κύστις, the bladder. A nitrogenous substance of doubtful composition, intermediate between cystine and xanthine, found in the whitish tubercles developed in the digestive mucous membranes, liver, pericardium, and hepatic tissue of a corpse that had been buried for two months. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

XANTHODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Za²nth(za³nth)-o(o³)-du⁵rm-(de²rm)'a³. Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis).* From ξανθός, yellow, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *xanthodermie.* Yellowness of the skin. [G.]

XANTHOGEN, n. Za²nth'o-je²n. From ξανθός, yellow, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *xanthogène.* Ger., *X.* 1. The radicle, $CS.O.C_2H_5$, of xanthic acid. [B.] 2. See XANTHEIN.—**X. amide.** See XANTHAMIDE.

XANTHOGLOBULIN, n. Za²nth-o-glo²b'u²l-i²n. From ξανθός, yellow, and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *xanthoglobuline.* A substance found by Scherer in the liver and pancreas ; now known to be identical with hypoxanthine. [B, 3.]

XANTHOKYANOPY, n. Za²nth-o-si-a²n'o²p-i². See XANTHOCYANOPIA.

XANTHOLINE, n. Za²nth'o-len. See SANTONICA.

XANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Za²nth(za³nth)-om'a³. From ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *xanthome.* Ger., *Xanthom.* A neoplastic disease of the skin, occurring most commonly, though not always, near the inner or outer canthus of the eye and usually symmetrically, in the form of soft elevations or flat patches of a light- or dark-yellow color, due to new formation of connective tissue together with a deposit of fat in the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue. [G, 2.]—**X. diabeticorum, X. diabeticum.** An eruption of dull-red, discrete or confluent papules, firm to the touch, that have well-defined margins, are roundish or obtusely conical, and may have a solid yellow or yellowish white head, occurring on the forearms first, then on other parts of the body of persons affected with diabetes mellitus. [Crocker (*a*, 34).]—**X. multiplex.** X. in the form of multiple tumors disseminated over the body. [G.] Cf. XANTHOMATOSIS.—**X. planum.** A variety of x. that appears in the form of yellowish-white or lemon-yellow patches but slightly elevated above the surface, situated most commonly near the angles of the eyes or on the lids, usually appearing symmetrically on both eyes. It also occasionally occurs on other parts of the face or on certain of the mucous membranes. [G.]—**X. tuberculatum, X. tuberculosum, X. tuberosum.** X. characterized by milium-like yellowish-white nodules or tubercular elevations occurring either singly or in groups, and situated usually on the face (though rarely on the eyelids) and on various regions of the trunk and extremities, especially about the joints. They also occur as flattened elevations on the palms or soles. [G.]

XANTHOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-om-a²t(a³t)-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From *xanthoma* (*q. v.*). Fr., *xanthomatose.* A cutaneous disease in which xanthoma tubercles or patches are disseminated over the body so as to imply a special diathesis. [G.] Cf. XANTHOMA *multiplex.*

XANTHOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-o(o³)-pa²th-(pa³th)-i(e)'a³. From ξανθός, yellow, and πάθος, disease. See XANTHOMA and XANTHOMATOSIS.

XANTHOPHANE, n. Za²nth'o-fan. From ξανθός, yellow, and φαίνειν, to show. A yellowish fat obtained from the cones of the retina. [K.]

XANTHOPHTHALMUM (Lat.), n. n. Za²nth(za³nth)-o²f-tha²l(tha³l)'mu³m(mu⁴m). From ξανθός, yellow, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *xanthophthalme.* The genus *Chrysanthemum.* [*a*, 35.]

XANTHOPHYLL, n. Za²nth'o-fi²l. From ξανθός, yellow, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *xanthophylle.* 1. The yellow coloring matter of plants. [*a*, 35.] Cf. ETIOLIN.

XANTHOPICRINE, XANTHOPICRITE, n's. Za²nth-o-pi²k'ren, -rit. Lat., *xanthopicritum* (from ξανθός, yellow, and πικρός, pungent). Ger., *Xanthopicrit.* 1. See BERBERIN. 2. The aromatic principle in the bark of *Xanthoxylum caribbæum.* [B, 5, 93, 270 (*a*, 38).] 3. A bitter astringent crystalline substance in the root of *Xanthoxylon ternatum.* [*a*, 35.]

XANTHOPROTEIC ACIDS, n. pl. Za²nth-o-prot-e'i²k. Fr., *acides xanthoprotéiques.* Ger., *Xanthoproteïnsäuren.* The nitro-compounds produced by the action of strong nitric acid on a solution containing albumin or albuminoids. [B, 4, 270 (*a*, 38).]

XANTHOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-o²ps'i²-a³. From ξανθός, yellow, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *xanthopsie.* Ger., *Gelbsehen, Xanthopie, Xanthopsie.* A disturbance of the function of vision in which objects appear yellow.

XANTHOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. Za²nth(za³nth)-o²ps-i²d-(u⁶d)-ras(ra³k)'i²-a³. From ξανθός, yellow, and ψύδραξ, a blister.

Ger., *gelbe Wasserkrätze.* Yellowish eczema impetiginosum. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XANTHOPUCCINE, n. Za^{2}nth-o-pu^{3}k'sen. An alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis.* According to Lloyd, it is only impure berberine ; but Maisch considers it distinct. [B, 270 (*a*, 38) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (*a*, 14).]

XANTHOPURPURIN, n. Za^{2}nth-o-pu^{5}r'pu^{2}r-i^{2}n. From ξανθός, yellow, and *purpura,* purple. Fr., *xanthopurpurine.* Ger., *X.* A yellow coloring matter, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, obtained from *Rubia tinctorum.* It occurs as yellowish-red acicular crystals. [B, 5 (*a*, 38) ; B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

XANTHORRHAMNIN, n. Za^{2}nth-or-ra^{2}m'ni^{2}n. Fr., *xanthorrhamnine.* A substance identical with the rhamnin of Stein and the *a*-rhamnegin of Schützenberger, but Liebermann and Hörmann give it the formula $C_{48}H_{66}O_{29}$. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

XANTHORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Za^{2}nth(za^{3}nth)-o^{2}r-riz(rez)'a^3. From ξανθός, yellow, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *xantorrhize.* Ger., *Gelbwurz.* A genus of the *Ranunculaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. apiifolia, X. simplicissima, X. tinctoria.** Ger., *sellerieblättrige Gelbwurz, Gelbwurzel.* North American yellow-root(-shrub). The root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., may be used as a simple tonic. The bark of the stem has the same properties. The wood is used as a yellow dye. [*a*, 35.]

XANTHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Za^{2}nth(za^{3}nth)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^2. From ξανθός, yellow, and ῥοία, a flowing. Fr., *xanthorrhée.* Ger., *Gelbharzbaum.* A genus of liliaceous plants. [*a*, 35.]—**X. arborea, X. australis, X. bracteata, X. hastilis, X. media, X. minor, X. pumilio, X. quadrangularis.** Species indigenous to Australia. They yield acaroid resin or similar products. [*a*, 35.] Cf. *Red acaroid* RESIN.

XANTHOSE (Fr.), n. Gza^{3}n^2-toz. 1. See XANTHOSIS. 2. A yellow pigment found in cancers, usually forming a fatty or opalescent infiltration without any trace of a preceding extravasation of blood. [Lebert, "Path. Anat.," i, p. 275 (*a*, 18).]

XANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *xanthose.* The formation or a deposit of yellow pigment in the skin or mucous membrane. [*a*, 34.]—**X. of the nasal mucosa.** Of Zuckerkandl, an affection in which abundant and repeated hæmorrhages from the mucous membrane of the nose, followed by a degenerative transformation of the blood, result in a persistent infiltration of the mucous membrane with an amorphous matter, giving it a dirty-yellow color. This lesion occurs in patches in all parts of the nose, especially on the sæptum. ["Ann. des mal. de l'oreille," xix, Feb., 1893, p. 153 (*a*, 50).]

XANTHOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Za^{2}nth(za^{3}nth)-o(o^3)-som'a^3. Gen., *-som'atos* (*-atis*). From ξανθός, yellow, and σῶμα, a body. Fr., *xanthosome.* A genus of tropical American *Araceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. edule.** Ger., *Gelbzehwurz.* A Guiana species, perhaps identical with *X. sagittifolium.* The root-stock is eaten. [B ; *a*, 35.]—**X. sagittifolium, X. utile, X. xanthorrhizon.** Fr., *chou caraïbe.* Arrow-leaved spoon-flower of tropical America ; used for snake-bites. The young shoots (Caraibe cabbage) and the starchy root-stock are eaten. [B ; *a*, 35.]

XANTHOXYLENE, n. Za^{2}nth-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *xanthoxylène.* A colorless, volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of very pleasant smell, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum.* [*a*, 14, 38.]

XANTHOXYLIN, n. Za^{2}nth-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *xanthoxyline.* Ger., *X.* 1. A slightly aromatic crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum.* 2. A preparation made in North America from *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* or *Xanthoxylum carolinianum.* [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 38).]

XANTHOXYLON (Lat.), **XANTHOXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Za^{2}nth(za^{2}nth)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ξανθός, yellow, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *xanthoxyle* (1st def.). Ger., *Gelbholz* (1st def.), *Zahnwehholz* (1st def.). 1. The typical genus of a tribe or suborder (the *Xanthoxylaceæ* or *Xanthoxyleæ*) of the *Rutaceæ,* by some authors made an order. Most of the plants of the division are aromatic and pungent. [*a*, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum.* [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Extractum xanthoxyli fluidum** [U. S Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of x. in No. 40 powder with 25 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**X. alatum.** Ger., *geflügeltes Gelbholz.* Japan pepper ; a species found in Japan, China, and southern Asia, having a peculiar aromatic pungency. The fruits are used as a condiment and stimulant. [*a*, 35.]—**X. americanum.** See *X. fraxineum.*—**X. aromaticum.** A species found in the Bahamas. The bark of the root, stem, and branches is used as an antiperiodic, and in blennorrhœa, syphilis, and odontalgia. [*a*, 35.]—**X. Avicennæ.** A stimulant Chinese species used as an alexipharmac. [*a*, 35.]—**X. budrunga.** A tree of Assam and India. The fruits, which have the odor of lemon-peel and are used medicinally, contain in their outer coat a fragrant balsam and in their warm, spicy seeds an aromatic oil. The aromatic root is sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]—**X. capense.** Wild cardamom ; an aromatic South African species. [*a*, 35.]—**X. caribbæum.** Fr., *xanthoxyle à gros aiguillons, bois épineux blanc, frêne épineux.* Ger., *caraibisches Zahnwehholz.* 1. Satin-wood tree of tropical America. The wood (*bois piquant*) is said to contain a poisonous alkaloid. [*a*, 35.] 2. See *X. clava.*—**X. carolinianum.** 1. Of Gärtner, see *X. clava.* 2. A species found in the Southern States. The bark has properties like those of *X. fraxineum.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. cauliflorum.** Fr., *xanthoxyle* (ou *clavalier*) *à feuilles de frêne.* A North American species. The inner bark is sialagogue and sudorific. The peppery seeds are used in odontalgia. [*a*, 35.]—**X. clava (Herculis), X. clavatum.** Fr., *massue d'Hercule* (1st def.), *bois épineux jaune* (ou *blanc*) (2d def.). Ger., *Zahnwehholz* (1st def.), *caraibisches Gelbholz* (1st def.). 1. Hercules's-club, southern prickly ash, West Indian (or prickly) yellow-wood. The aromatic and astringent bark contains berberine and is used like that of *X. aromaticum.* [*a*, 35.] 2. See *X. fraxineum.*—**X. elegans.** A South American species, locally called *jaborandi.* [*a*, 35, 39.] Cf. JABORANDI *of Riedel.*—**X. emarginatum.** Ger., *ausgerandetes Gelbholz.* An aromatic tree the wood of which is known in Jamaica as *lignum rorum.* The leaves and the bark of the branches are used in stimulant baths and fomentations. [*a*, 35.]—**X. floridanum.** See *X. clava* (1st def.).—**X. fraxineum.** Fr., *xanthoxyle* (ou *frêne*) *épineux.* Ger., *Zahnwehholz.* Tooth-ache tree, prickly ash, angelica tree ; a North American species. The



XANTHOXYLON FRAXINEUM. [A, 327.]

capsules and leaves smell like oil of lemon. The bark, which with that of *X. carolinianum* constitutes the x. of the U. S. Ph., occurs in light, brittle, nearly inodorous, dark-gray quills covered with whitish patches and small black dots. It has at first a sweetish, somewhat aromatic taste, but becomes bitter and acrid if chewed. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant. The powder is also used topically as an irritant. The bark is chewed for odontalgia, and has been recommended in paralysis of the tongue. [*a*, 35.]—**X. fraxinifolium.** See *X. cauliflorum* and *X. fraxineum.*—**X. hermaphroditum.** Ger., *zwitterblüthiges Gelbholz.* A Guiana and West Indian tree yielding a yellow balsamic resin used for plasters. The pungent, aromatic capsules are used like pepper. [*a*, 35.]—**X. hiemale.** A Brazilian shrub. The bark is used in otalgia. [*a*, 35.]—**X. naranjillo.** A species used as a sudorific and diuretic in the Argentine Republic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1890, p. 177 (*a*, 50).]—**X. nitidum.** A China shrub. The aromatic leaves are used as a spice, and the aromatic root and bark as a sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]—**X. peckoltianum.** A Brazilian species. The juice of the fresh leaves is an active emmenagogue, and is used as an abortifacient. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**X. pentanome.** Sp., *palo mulato de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico ; used as a tonic, stimulant, and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**X. piperitum.** Fr., *xanthoxyle poivré, poivrier du Japon.* Ger., *pfefferartiges Gelbholz, Pfefferlimone.* Chinese (or Japanese) pepper ; an aromatic and pungent shrub. The fruits and the bark are used as a condiment. The leaves, which are also eaten, are applied as a stimulant. The root has been known to European commerce as *pepple mool.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. rhetsa.** Ger., *sichelblättriges Gelbholz.* A prickly tree found in the East Indian Islands. The aromatic bark, the unripe capsules (which taste like fresh orange-peel), and the pungent seeds are used as spices and medicinally as stimulant tonics. The root is purgative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14) ; *a*, 35.]—**X. senegalense.** A tree found on the west coast of Africa. The astringent bark is used externally in rheumatism. Its leaves being sometimes found with artar-root, some regard it as the source of that drug. [*a*, 35.]—**X. ternatum.** Ger., *dreiblättriges Gelbholz, Zahnwehholz.* A West Indian shrub. The root is used in odontalgia. The fruits are mildly pungent. [*a*, 35.]—**X. triphyllum.** A resin-yielding tree of the Western Ghauts. The capsules have the aromatic properties of those of *X. rhetsa.* In Amboyna a cosmetic is prepared from the bark. [Rumphius (*a*, 35).]

XANTHURIA (Lat.), n. f. Za^{2}nth(za^{3}nth)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. From ξανθός, yellow, and οὖρον, urine. An excess of xanthic oxide in the urine. [K.]

X-BEIN (Ger.), n. I^{2}x'bin. See GENU *valgum.*

XENEMBOLE (Lat.), **XENENTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ze^{2}n-e^{2}mb'o^{2}l-e(a), -e^{2}nth'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-em'boles, -thes'eos* (*-en'thesis*). From ξένος, foreign, and ἐμβολή, a hurling, or ἔνθεσις, a putting in. Fr., *xénembole.* The introduction of foreign bodies (into the system). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XENODOCHIUM (Lat.), **XENODOCIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Zen(ze^{2}n)-o(o^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -do^{2}k-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ξενοδοχεῖον (from ξένος, a stranger, and δέχεσθαι, to receive). Fr., *xénodoque.* Ger., *Wirthshaus* (1st def.). 1. Originally, a public house or hotel. 2. A hospital. [L, 41, 50, 57 (*a*, 14).]

XENOGAMY, n. Ze^{2}n-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. From ξένος, a stranger, and γαμεῖν, to marry. Fertilization by pollen from a flower on another plant of the same species ; a form of cross-fertilization. [*a*, 25.]

XÉNOL (Fr.), n. Ksa-nol. See Xylenol.

XENOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}n-o(o^3)-men(man)'i^2-a^3. From ξένος, a stranger, and μήν, a mouth. Fr., *xénoménie*. Of Beauchamp, menoxenia (*q. v.*). [*a*, 34.]

XENONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}n-o(o^3)-nom(no^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From ξένος, a stranger, and νόμος, a law. See Heteronomy.

XENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}n-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ξένος, a stranger, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *xénophthalmie*. Traumatic conjunctivitis. [*a*, 34.]

XENOPNEUMONYPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}n-o^{2}p-nu^{2}m-o^{2}n-ip(u^{6}p)-o^{2}st'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-as'eos* (*-ost'asis*). From ξένος, foreign, πνεύμων, the lung, and ὑπόστασις, subsidence. Fr., *xénopneumonypostasie*. The settling of foreign bodies to the lower part of the lungs. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XENOSITE, n. Ze^{2}n'o^{2}s-it. From ξένος, a stranger, and σῖτος, food. A parasite when in its intermediate host or lodged in an organ other than that in which it will eventually breed. [L; "Am. Nat.," v, p. 434 (*a*, 32).]

XENYL, n. Ze^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *xényle*. The compound $C_{16}H_{18}$. [B, 46, 93 (*a*, 14).]

XENYLENEDIAMINE, n. Ze^{2}n''i^{2}l-en-di'a^{2}m-en. See Benzidine.

XERAMPELINUS (Lat.), adj. Ze^{2}r(zar) a^{2}mp(a^{3}mp)-e^{2}l'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ξηρός, dry, and ἄμπελος, a vine. Fr., *xérampéline*. Of a dull reddish-brown color. [*a*, 35.]

XERANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ze^{2}r(zar)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'e^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ξηρός, dry, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. Fr., *immortelle, xéranthème*. Ger., *Strohblume*. Immortelle; a genus of composite herbs. The *Xeranthema* are a section of the *Compositæ* including *X.*, *Serratula*, *Santolina*, etc. The *Xeranthemeæ* are a section of the *Carlineæ*. [*a*, 35.]

XERANTIC, adj. Ze^{2}r-a^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Gr., ξηραντικός. Lat., *xeranticus*. Of a drying nature. [A, 311 (*a*, 21).]

XERAPHION (Lat.), **XERAPHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ze^{2}r(zar)-a^{2}f'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ξηράφιον (from ξηρός, dry). 1. A medicament to be swallowed dry. 2. A remedy for checking a discharge. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XERASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}r(zar)-az(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ξηρασία (from ξηρός, dry). Fr., *xérasie*. 1. Of the older writers, a disease of the hair in which it became dry, ceased to grow, and came to resemble down covered with dust. [G, 16.] 2. See Alopecia *pityrodes*. 3. See Ichthyosis *simplex*.

XEROCLYSTER (Lat.), n. m. Ze^{2}r(zar)-o(o^3)-kli^{2}st(klu^{6}st)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *-clyster'os* (*-is*). From ξηρός, dry, and κλυστήρ, a clyster. Fr., *xéroclystère*. A dry suppository. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XEROCOLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zer(zar)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}l-li^{2}r(lu^{6}r)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ξηροκολλούριον (from ξηρός, dry, and κολλούριον, a collyrium. An old term for a solid (dry) collyrium. [Albini, "Giorn. internaz. delle sci. med.," 1885, i, p. 1.]

XERODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Ze^{2}r(zar)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos* (*-atis*). See Xerodermia.—**X. ichthyoides.** See Ichthyosis.—**X. of Kaposi.** Lat., *angeioma pigmentosum et atrophicum*. Ger., *Pergamenthaut*. An idiopathic diffuse atrophy of the skin which occurs in two types, x. pigmentosum and chronic x., the latter affecting usually the legs, sometimes also the forearms. The skin becomes atrophic without pigmented spots or telangeiectases, and is thin, white, and wrinkled. [G, 47.]—**X. pigmentosum.** A congenital form of Kaposi's x. in which the skin over a greater or less extent is dry and parchment-like, the epidermis becoming thin and wrinkled, with mottled pigmentation and numerous disseminated, punctate, or larger telangeiectases. White atrophic spots afterward appear, and the epidermis sometimes becomes fissured and scaly, with the production later on of superficial ulcerations with warty outgrowths. [G, 47.]

XERODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Zer(zar)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From ξηρός, dry, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *xérodermie*. Ger., *Xerodermie*. 1. A cutaneous affection characterized by dryness of the skin. [G.] 2. Of Wilson, see Ichthyosis *simplex*. 3. See Xeroderma *of Kaposi*.—**X. acquisita.** A rough, dry condition of the skin, not congenital and probably not true ichthyosis. It is often the sequel to other forms of disease. [G.]—**X. congenita, X. ichthyoides.** See Ichthyosis *simplex*.

XEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ze^{2}r(zar)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos* (*-atis*). From ξηρός, dry. Fr., *xérome*. See Xerophthalmia.

XEROMYCTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Zer(zar)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}kt(mu^{6}kt)-er(ar)'i^2-a^3. From ξηρός, dry, and μυκτήρ, the nose. Fr., *xéromyctérie*. Morbid dryness of the nasal passages. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XERONIC ACID, n. Ze^{2}r-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide xéronique*. Ger., *Xeronsäure*. An acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, known only in the form of its anhydride, as a liquid which has a peculiar odor and a taste at first sweet and then bitter. [B. 3 (*a*, 38).]

XERONOSOS (Lat.), **XERONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ze^{2}r(zar)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ξηρός, dry, and νόσος, a disease. A morbid state characterized by abnormal dryness of the surface. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XEROPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Zer(zar)-o(o^3)-faj(fa^{3}g)'i-a^3. From ξηρός, dry, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *xérophagie*. The use of dry diet. [*a*, 34.]

XEROPHILOUS, adj. Ze^{2}r-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *xerophilus* (from ξηρός, dry, and φιλεῖν, to love). Fr., *xérophile*. Adapted especially to dry climates (said of plants). [*a*, 35.]

XEROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), **XEROPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Zer(zar)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ξηρός, dry, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *xérophthalmie*. Ger., *Augenröthe, Augentrockenheit, Xerophthalmie*. Xerosis of the conjunctiva, which is rough, thickened, dry, and cuticular, and assumes a dirty, grayish-white appearance; due to atrophy of the conjunctiva, the subconjunctival tissue, and even the tarsus, with destruction of the glandular apparatus. It follows long-continued and severe conjunctivitis. [F.]

XEROPLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ze^{2}r(zar)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'a^3. From ξηρός, dry, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Of Schultz, morbid states characterized by suppressed or defective secretion, including atrophy, sterility, agalactia, anuria, marasmus, etc. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}r(zar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ξηρός, dry. Fr., *xérosis*. 1. A dry, fish-skin-like appearance of a portion of skin or mucous membrane. 2. See Xerophthalmia.—**X. conjunctivæ.** See Xerophthalmia.—**X. conjunctivæ epithelialis.** See *X. conjunctivæ superficialis*.—**X. conjunctivæ parenchymatosa** (seu **profunda**). A disease of the conjunctiva in which the mucous membrane, throughout a greater or less extent, is changed into a dense membrane which consists of cicatricial tissue. This may extend throughout the whole of the conjunctiva, ocular and palpebral. [F.]—**X. conjunctivæ squamosa.** An old term for the scaly total variety of x. of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**X. conjunctivæ superficialis.** A disease of the conjunctiva, at first limited to the epithelial layer, which undergoes an epidermoid transformation by the collecting or massing of dried, superficial epithelial scales. This may subsequently extend to the deeper layers. [F.]—**X. glabra conjunctivæ.** A smooth form of xerophthalmia. [F.]

XEROSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}r(zar)-o(o^3)-stom(sto^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From ξηρός, dry, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *xérostomie*. Dryness of the mouth, as in aptyalia.

XEROTRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}r(zar)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}ps(treps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-trip'seos* (*-is*). From ξηρός, dry, and τρῖψις, a rubbing. Fr., *xérotribie*. Of Galen, dry rubbing. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XEROTROPISM, n. Ze^{2}r-o^{2}t'ro^{2}p-i^{2}z'm. From ξηρός, dry, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., *xérotropisme*. Movements produced in living plants by dryness. [*a*, 35.]

XILODIA (Lat.), n. f. Zi^{2}l(zel)-od'i^2-a^3. Fr., *xilodie*. A fruit resembling a glans, but supported by a fleshy receptacle. [*a*, 35.]

XIMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Hem-an'i^2-a^3. From F. *Ximenes*, a Spanish naturalist. Fr., *ximénie*. A genus of the *Olacineæ*. The *Ximenieæ* are a family of the *Hesperideæ*. [*a*, 35.]—**X. americana.** Fr., *ximénie épineuse, prunier épineux*. False sandalwood of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. The aromatic fruits are edible. The odoriferous wood is used in place of sandal-wood. The root, bark, and leaves are purgative. [*a*, 35.]—**X. ferox.** See Balanites *ægyptiaca*.—**X. multiflora, X. russelliana.** See *X. americana*.

XIPHISTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi^{2}f-i^2-stu^{6}rn(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ξίφος, a sword, and στέρνον, the sternum. See *Ensiform* cartilage.

XIPHODES (Lat.), adj. Zi^{2}f-od'ez(as). Gr., ξιφώδης (from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, resemblance). Sword-shaped. [*a*, 48.]

XIPHODIDYMUS (Lat.), **XIPHODYMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Zi^{2}f-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), zi^{2}f-o^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ξίφος, a sword, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *xiphodyme*. A double monster having the body single below, but double from the xiphoid cartilage upward. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

XIPHOID, adj. Zif'oid. From ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *xiphodes*. Fr., *xiphoïde*. Ger., *xiphoideïsch*. Sword-shaped, ensiform.

XIPHOIDIAN, adj. Zi^{2}f-oid'i^2-'n. Lat., *xiphoidianus* (from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *xiphoïdien*. Pertaining to the ensiform cartilage.

XIPHOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Zi^{2}f-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ξίφος, a sword, and πηγνύναι, to make fast. Fr., *xiphopage*. A double monster with the individuals united from the umbilicus to the xiphoid cartilage. [Hirst and Piersol (*a*, 34).]

XIPHOPHYLLOUS, adj. Zi^{2}f-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From ξίφος, a sword, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *xiphophylle*. Having ensiform leaves. [*a*, 35.]

XOCHICOPAL, n. In Mexico, the resin of *Amyris lignaloes*. [B.]

XYLALOES, n. Zi^{2}l-a^{2}l'oz. See Aloes wood (1st def.).

XYLAMIDE, n. Zi^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *x*. The compound $C_9H_{11}NO = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO.NH_2$. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLEM, n. Zil'e^{2}m. From ξύλον, wood. Fr., *xylème*. Ger., *X*. Of Nägeli, that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which contains tracheæ. [*a*, 35.] Cf. Phloem.

XYLENE, n. Zil'en. From ξύλον, wood. Fr., *xylène*. Ger., *Xylen, Xylol*. A substance, $C_8H_{10} = C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, known in three isomeric liquid forms: *Orthox'*, $C_6[CH_3.CH_3.H,H.H,H,]$; *metax'*, $C_6[CH_3,H,CH_3,H,H,H,]$; and *parax'*, $C_6[CH_3H,H,CH_3.H,H,]$. Metax' and parax' occur in certain coal tars and petroleums. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**X'sulphonic acid.** An acid, $C_8H_{10}SO_3 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2SO_3H$, known in four isomeric forms, of which *orthox'sulphonic acid*, *parax'sulphonic acid*, and *a-metax'sulphonic acid* all form tabular or prismatic crystals containing two molecules of water, while *v-metax'sulphonic acid* has not yet been obtained pure. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLENOL, n. Zil'e^{2}n-o^{2}l. Fr., *xylénol, xénol*. Ger., *X*. A substance, $C_8H_{10}O$, known in six isomeric forms: *A-orthox'*, $C_6[CH_3.CH_3.H,OH,H,H,]$, acicular or pyramidal crystals; *v-orthox'*, $C_6[CH_3.CH_3,OH,H,H,H,]$, white acicular crystals; *a-metax'*, $C_6[CH_3,H,CH_3,OH,H.H,]$, white acicular crystals; *v-metax'*, $C_6[CH_3,OH.CH_3.H,H,H,$ tabular or acicular crystals; *s-metax'*, $C_6[CH_3.H,CH_3,H,OH,H,]$, white acicular crystals; and *parax'*. $C_6[CH_3,OH,H,CH_3,H,H,]$, flat acicular crystals. [B, 4; B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLIC ACID, n. Zil'i²k. An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2$-CO.OH, isomeric with mesitylenic acid, and known in four forms: *Ordinary x. a.*, $C_6[CH_3,H,CH_3,CO.OH,H,H,]$, transparent prismatic crystals; *parax' a.*, $C_6[CH_3,CH_3,H,CO.OH,H,H,]$, groups of prismatic crystals; *isox' a.*, $C_6[CH_3,CO.OH,H,CH_3,H,H,]$, star-shaped groups of large acicular crystals; and *v-x' a.*, $C_6[CH_3,CO.OH,CH_3$,-H,H,H,], long acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLIDIC ACID, n. Zil-i²d'i²k. Fr., *acide xylidique.* Ger., *Xylidinsäure.* An acid, $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO.OH)_2$, isomeric with uvitic acid, and known in two forms—*a-x. a.*, $C_6[CO.OH,CH_3$,-H,CO.OH,H,H,], crystalline masses or semi-crystalline flocks, and *β-x. a.*, $C_6[CH_3,CO.OH,H,CO.OH,H,H,]$, microscopic acicular crystals. The *isox' a.* of Senhofer is probably the same as the latter. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLIDINE, n. Zil'i²d-en. Fr., *x.* Ger., *Xylidin.* A substance, $C_8H_{11}N = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2NH_2$, known in six isomeric forms, all of which are liquids except one (*a-orthox'*), which forms crystals. Commercial x. is a mixture of five of the forms. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (*a*, 38).]—**X. red.** Fr., *rouge de x.* A red dye made by mixing aniline and x. It closely resembles rosaniline. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

XYLOBALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu⁶l)-o(o³)-ba²l(ba³l)'sa²m-(sa³m)-u³m(u⁴m). From ξύλον, wood, and βάλσαμον, balsam. See under Balsamodendron *gileadense.*

XYLOCARACTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Zil(zu⁶l)-o(o³)-ka²r(ka³r)-a²kt(a³kt)'a³. See Carob-*beans.*

XYLOCARP, n. Zil'o-ka³rp. From ξύλον, wood, and καρπός, fruit. A hard, woody fruit. [*a*, 35.]

XYLOCASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Zil(zu⁶l)-o(o³)-ka²s(ka³s)'si²-a³. Fr., *xylocasse.* See Cassia *lignea.*

XYLOCHINON (Ger.), n. Ksu⁶l-o-ken-on'. See Xyloquinone.

XYLOGENE, n. Zil'o-jen. From ξύλον, wood, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *xylogène.* A complex woody substance contained in the walls of vegetable cells, and causing their rigidity when lignified. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

XYLOIDIN, n. Zil-o'i²d-i²n. Fr., *xyloïdine, fécule azotique.* Ger., *Xyloidin.* A substance, $C_6H_9(NO_2)O_5$, probably dinitroxy-amylum, or $C_{12}H_{19}O_9.NO_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on starch. *Ordinary* or *insoluble x.* (Fr., *amidou monoazoté insoluble* [Béchamp]) is a white pulverulent substance, without taste or odor. It explodes on percussion like gun-cotton, but with less violence. *Soluble x., isoxyloidin* (Fr., *amidou monoazoté soluble* [Béchamp]), formed by the action of an excess of strong nitric acid on starch, has the same composition as insoluble x. and similar properties. [B, 2, 4, 92, 270.]

XYLOL (Ger.), n. Ksu⁶l'o²l. See Xylene.

XYLOMARATHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu⁶l)-o(o³)-ma²r(ma³r)-a²th(a³th)'ru³m(ru⁴m). From ξύλον, wood, and μάραθρον, marathrum. See Sassafras-*root.*

XYLON (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu⁶l)'o²n. Gr., ξύλον. 1. Wood. 2. The genus *Gossypium.* [*a*, 35.] 3. Of Berzelius, a substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, identical with wood cellulose and the shell tissue of fruit-stones. [B, 93 (*a*, 14).]

XYLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Zil(zu⁶l)-op(o³p)'i²-a³. From ξύλον, wood, and πικρός, bitter. Fr., *xylopie, xylope.* Ger., *Bitterholz.* A genus of aromatic trees or shrubs forming, with *Anona, Hobzelia*, etc., a tribe (*Xylopieæ*) of the *Anonaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. æthiopica, X. aromatica.** See Habzelia *æthiopica.*—**X. frutescens.** Fr., *xylopie arbrisseau.* Ger., *strauchiges Bitterholz.* (Shrubby) bitter-wood of Guiana. The pungent bark and the fruit are used as aromatic tonics, and the seeds as a spice. [*a*, 35.]—**X. grandiflora.** A Brazilian species with pimenta-like fruits, which are used as a condiment and as a carminative and febrifuge. [*a*, 35.]—**X. longifolia.** A species growing on the Orinoco, where the febrifuge fruits are used as a bitter tonic. [*a*, 35.]—**X. sericea.** A Brazilian species; the pepper-like berries are used like those of *X. grandiflora.* [*a*, 35.]—**X. setosa.** See *X. frutescens.*

XYLOPICRUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu⁶l)-o(o³)-pi²k'ru³m(ru⁴m). From ξύλον, wood, and πικρός, bitter. See Xanthoxylum *clava.*

XYLOQUINOL, n. Zil-o-kwi²n'o²l. A substance, $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with xylorcinol, and known in three forms—*orthox'*, $C_6[CH_3,CH_3,OH,H,H,OH,]$, crystalline crusts; *metax'*, $C_6[CH_3,OH,CH_3,H,OH,H,]$, acicular crystals; and *parax'*, or *hydrophlorone*, pearly tabular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLOQUINONE, n. Zil-o-kwi²n'on. Ger., *Xylochinon.* A substance, $C_8H_8(CH_3)_2O_2$, known in three isomeric forms, all occurring as yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLORCINOL, n. Zil-o²rs'i²n-o²l. Fr., *xylorcine.* A substance, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with xyloquinol, and known in two forms—*metax'*, $C_6[CH_3,H,CH_3,OH,H,OH,]$, white tabular crystals, and *parax'*, or *homorcinol*, $C_6[CH_3,OH,H,CH_3,H,OH,]$, quadratic crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLORRHETINE, n. Zil-o²r-ret'en. From ξύλον, wood, and ῥητίνη, resin. See Hartine.

XYLOSE, n. Zil'os. Fr., *x.* A kind of sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained from the wood of the beech, and also found in jute. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

XYLOSTEIN, n. Zil-o²st'e²-i²n. Fr., *xylostéine.* Ger., *Xylosteïn.* A bitter principle obtained from the poisonous berries of *Lonicera xylosteum*, occurring as long colorless crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

XYLOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu⁶l)-o²st'e²-u³m(u⁴m). From ξύλον, wood, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *xylostéon.* 1. See Lonicera *x.* 2. A section of the genus *Lonicera.* [*a*, 35.]

XYLOSTYPTIC, adj. Zil-o-sti²pt'i²k. From ξύλον, wood, and στυπτικός, astringent. Styptic and derived from wood or woody fibre (cellulose). [B.]

XYLOTHERAPY, n. Zil-o-the²r'a²p-i². From ξύλον, wood, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *xylothérapie.* Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, medical treatment in which certain æsthesiogenous phenomena, similar to those of metalloscopy, are produced by applications of particular woods, such as thuja, rosewood, pitch-pine, mahogany, walnut, maple, apple, and especially cinchona. Other woods, such as ebony, ash, poplar, and sycamore, are said to produce no phenomena. ["Bull. de thér.," xcix, p. 97 (*a*, 34).]

XYLUM [Fr. Cod.], (Lat.), n. n. Zil(zu⁶l)'u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ξύλον. See Cotton.—**X. iodatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Iodized* cotton.

XYLYL, n. Zil'i²l. Fr., *xylyle.* Ger., *X.* The radicle of xylene, $C_6H_3.(CH_3)_2$. [B.]—**X. alcohol.** A substance, $CH_3.C_6H_4.CH_2$.-$OH = C_8H_{10}O$, known in three isomeric forms—*orthox' alcohol*, acicular crystals; *metax' alcohol*, a liquid; and *parax' alcohol*, or *toluenyl alcohol*, white acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*, 38).]

XYLYLACETAMIDE, n. Zil-i²l-a²s-e²t'a²m-i²d(id). The substance $C_8H_9.NH.C_2H_3O$ (or $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2.NH.C_2H_3O$). [B, 2.]

XYLYLENE ALCOHOL, n. Zil'i²l-en. A substance, $C_6H_4 \langle {CH_2.OH \atop CH_2.OH}$, known in three isomeric forms—*orthox' a.*, or *phthalalcohol*, forming tabular crystals; *metax' a.*, microscopic crystals; and *parax' a.*, or *tollylene glycol*, shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (*a*. 38).]

XYRIDAL, adj. Zi²r'i²-d'l. Lat., *xyridalis.* Pertaining to the *Xyridales*, which are Lindley's x. alliance (Lat., *nixus xyridalis*) of the *Endogenæ*, including the *Xyridaceæ, Commelynaceæ*, etc.

XYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Zir(zu⁶r)'i²s. Gen., *xyr'idos (-idis).* Gr., ξυρίς (1st def.) (from ξυρόν, a razor). Ger., *Degenkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old term for the *Iris fœtidissima.* 2. A genus of sedge-like herbs forming, with *Abolboda*, a small order (the *Xyridaceæ*, or *Xyrideæ*, or xyrids) of hypogynous monocotyledons. [*a*, 35.] 3. A scraper, a curette. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**X. americana.** A South American species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice is used in chronic skin eruptions. [*a*, 35.]—**X. indica.** An East Indian and Chinese species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice of the leaves, mixed with vinegar, is used in skin diseases, and the root and leaves, boiled in oil, are used in leprosy. In Bengal the herb is considered a certain cure for ringworm. [*a*, 35.]—**X. vaginata.** A Brazilian species of *X.* (2d def.) used in chronic skin diseases. [*a*, 35.]

XYSIS (Lat.), **XYSMA** (Lat.), **XYSME** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Zis(zu⁶s)'i²s, zi²z(zu⁶s)'ma³, -me(ma). Gen., *xys'eos (-is), xys'matos (-atis), xys'mes.* Gr., ξύσις, ξύσμα, ξυσμή (from ξύειν, to scrape). 1. The process of scraping or polishing. 2. Lint. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

XYSMALOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi²s(zu⁶s)-ma³-lob(lo²b)'i²-u³m-(u⁴m). A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs. [*a*, 35.]—**X. undulatum.** A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The root is used in colic and as a diuretic. [*a*, 35.]

XYSTER (Lat.), n. m. Zi²st(zu⁶st)'u⁶r(ar). Gen., *-er'os (-is), -er'ii.* Gr., ξυστήρ, ξυστήριον (from ξύειν, to scrape). Fr., *xystre.* See Raspatory.—**X. ophthalmicus.** See Blepharoxyston.

XYSTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi²st(zu⁶st)-er(ar)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See Xyster.

XYSTOS (Fr.), n. Ksest-os. Of Bégin, scraped lint. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

XYSTRA (Lat.), **XYSTRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Zi²st(zu⁶st)'-ra³, -ru³m(ru⁴m). Gr., ξύστρα, ξύστρον. See Raspatory.

Y

YABINE, n. Ya³b'en. An alkaloid obtained from yaba (the bark of *Andira excelsa*); a yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

YAM, n. Ya²m. Any one of various species of *Dioscorea*, especially *Dioscorea alata* and *Dioscorea sativa.* Their roots, known also as y's, contain a large amount of starch, and in the West Indies are used as a source of arrow-root. They often contain an acrid principle, which is dissipated in cooking. [*a*, 35.]—**American wild y.** See Dioscorea *villosa.*—**Chinese y.** See Dioscorea *batatas.* **Common y.** See Dioscorea *sativa.*—**Negro y., Red y.** See Dioscorea *alata.*—**Tivoli y.** See Dioscorea *nummularia.*—**White y.** See Dioscorea *alata.*—**Y'swurzel** (Ger.). See Dioscorea.

YAMADOU, n. In Brazil, the *Myristica sebifera*, or the oil expressed from its seeds. [*a*, 35.]

YANCONA, YANGONA, n's. See Piper *methysticum.*

YANUCORINDE (Ger.), n. Ya³n-uk'o-ri²nd-e². See *Huanuco* bark.

YÁ PIEN (Chin.), n. See Opium.

YARMOUTH, n. Ya³r'mu³th. A sea-bathing resort in Norfolk, England. [L, 30, 37, 49 (*a*, 14).]

YARR, n. Ya³r. In Scotland, the *Spergula arvensis.* [*a*, 35.]

YARROW, n. Ya²r'o. The genus *Achillea*, especially *Achillea millefolium.* [*a*, 35.]

YAUPON, n. See ILEX *cassena* (1st def.).

YAVA SKIN, n. See ELEPHANTIASIS *Arabum*.

YAWNING, n. Ya⁴n'i²n². Gr., χάσμη. Lat., *oscedo*, *oscitatio*. Fr., *bâillement*. Ger., *Gahnen*. A long, full inspiration followed by a similar expiration in which the air passes through the widely and peculiarly opened mouth. [J.]

YAW-ROOT, n. Ya⁴'ru⁴t. See STILLINGIA *silvatica*.

YAWS, n. Ya⁴z. An African term, meaning literally a raspberry, for frambœsia (*q. v.*, 2d def.); in the sing., *yaw*, a single efflorescence of the disease. "Daddy," "fadee," "grandy," "mama," "master," "moder," and "mother" y. are the large tubercles occurring in the course of the eruption, often at the seat of inoculation. Guinea-corn y. are those resembling a grain of maize; ringworm y. are the circular lesions; and watery y. are the œdematous tubercles occurring in cachectic patients. [G, 69.]

YDES (Fr.), n. Ed. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

YEAST, n. Yest. Gr., ζύμη. Lat., *fermentum*. Fr., *levûre*. Ger., *Hefe*. A semi-fluid, viscid, flocculent scum forming on the surface of a saccharine juice when it is in a state of vinous fermentation. Y. is composed chiefly of *Saccharomyces*. Ordinary y. is beer y. [α, 35.]—**Beer y.** Lat., *fermentum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *cerevisiæ fermentum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *levûre* (*de bière*). Ger., *Bierhefe*. The ferment (see SACCHAROMYCES *cerevisiæ*) obtained in brewing beer. It is insoluble in water or alcohol, has a dirty-yellowish color, a bitter taste, and a sourish odor. Its ultimate composition, according to Schlossberger, is carbon 49·9 per cent., hydrogen 6·6 per cent., nitrogen 12·1 per cent., and oxygen 31·4 per cent. If separated from its nitrogenous principle, it becomes inert as a ferment. It has been used as an external stimulating poultice, and internally in typhoid and similar fevers, and against successive eruptions of boils. [α, 35.]—**Bottom y.** The y. that settles when fermentation is restrained by cold. [α, 35.]—**German y.** Ger., *Presshefe*, *Pfundhefe*. Y., such as that produced for baking purposes, containing a minimum amount of alcohol. The fluid in which the y. forms is drained away and the y. mixed with dry starch. It is free from the bitterness of hops. [α, 35.]—**Top-y.** The y. formed on the surface of fermenting liquids. [α, 35.]—**Y. cakes.** Cakes made by pressing and drying y. that has been put into sacks and washed with water. [α, 35.]—**Y. plant.** The genus *Saccharomyces*, especially the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*. [α, 35.]—**Y. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* FERMENTI.

YÈBLE (Fr.), n. E-e²-bl'. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [α, 35.]

YELK, n. Ye²lk. See VITELLUS.

YELLOW, adj. Ye²l'o. Gr., ξανθός. Lat., *flavus*, Fr., *jaune*. Ger., *gelb*. Of a color resembling that of gold; as a n., a y. color or pigment, also anything of a y. color; as a n., in the pl., *y's*, (1) jaundice, more particularly in horses, cattle, and sheep, and, (2) popularly, leucorrhœa in which the discharge is yellowish.—**Cassel's y.** A lead oxychloride obtained by fusing together ammonium chloride and an oxide or carbonate of lead. [B, 3.]—**Chrome y.** Lead chromate. [B.]—**Cologne y.** A light-yellow pigment, made up of a mixture of lead chromate and lead sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Indian y.** Fr., *jaune indien*. A y. pigment prepared in Thibet, but exported from India and China. Its mode of preparation is not known, but it is thought by some to be derived from the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*, by others to be prepared by macerating certain plants in fermented urine, since much hippuric acid is found in it. [B, 46 (α, 39).]—**King's y.** See ORPIMENT.—**Martius y.** A dinitro-α-naphthalate of sodium, sometimes used as a dye for food-stuffs. [α, 34.]—**Naples y.** Fr., *jaune brilliant*. Ger., *Neapelgelb*. A y. pigment made up of a salt of antimony, with lead, dried alum, and ammonium chloride. [B, 5.]—**Patent y., Turner's y.** A lead oxychloride obtained by heating lead oxide and a solution of common salt. [B, 3.]—**Uranium y.** Ger., *Urangelb*. 1. Sodium uranate. 2. Ammonium uranate. [B.]—**Victoria y.** Aniline orange; a pigment consisting of a salt of a dinitrocresol, crystallizing from hot aqueous solution as yellowish acicular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Visual y.** See XANTHOPHANE.

YELLOW-ROOT, n. Ye²l'o-ru⁴t. The *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, *Coptis trifolia*, and *Jeffersonia Bartonis*. [α, 35.]

YELLOW SPRINGS, n. Ye²l'o. A place in Greene County, Ohio, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

YELLOWSTONE PARK, n. Ye²l'o-sto³n. A place in Wyoming Territory, set apart as a national park, where there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs. [α, 14.]

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Ye²l'o su³lf'u⁶r. A place in Montgomery County, Virginia, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L, 37, 57; Anderson (α, 14).]

YELLOW-WEED, n. Ye²l'o-wed. The *Reseda luteola*, *Senecio jacobæa*, and *Brassica napus*. [α, 35.]

YELLOW-WOOD, n. Ye²l'o-wu⁴d. The name of various plants, such as *Aralia spinosa*, the genera *Tobinia* and *Xanthoxylum*, the *Virgilia lutea* (in America), the *Podocarpus Thunbergii* (in southern Africa), the *Ochroxylon punctatum* (in Brazil), the *Chloroxylon swietenia* (in India), the *Ochrosia borbonica* (in the Isle of Bourbon), etc. [α, 35.]

YELLOWS, n. Ye²l'oz. 1. See under YELLOW. 2. The *Reseda luteola*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Brassica campestris*, and *Ranunculus acris*. [α, 35.]

YELLOW-WORT, n. Ye²l'o-wu⁵rt. 1. See CHLORA *perfoliata*. 2. The *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*. [α, 35.]

YERBA (Sp.), n. Ye²rb'a³. An herb; in Buenos Ayres, maté (see under ILEX *paraguaiensis*). [α, 35.]—**Y. buena.** See MICROMERIA *barbata*.—**Y. buena piperita** [Mex. Ph.]. See MENTHA *piperita*.—**Y. de gato.** See VALERIAN.—**Y. de la cucaracha** [Mex. Ph.]. A species of *Echites* found in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where the powdered leaves and stem, mixed with sugar, are used to kill cockroaches. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**Y. de la doncella** [Mex. Ph.]. See BEGONIA *bulbillifera* and BEGONIA *gracilis*.—**Y. de la golondrina.** 1. Of the Mex. Ph., see EUPHORBIA *maculata*. 2. In the western United States, any one of various species of *Euphorbia*, used in rattlesnake bites. [B.]—**Y. del alacrán** [Mex. Ph.]. See PLUMBAGO *scandens*.—**Y. de la mula** [Mex. Ph.]. See MONNINA *Ocampi*.—**Y. del ángel** [Mex. Ph.]. See EUPATORIUM *collinium*.—**Y. de la Puebla** [Mex. Ph.]. See SENECIO *canicida*.—**Y. de las ánimas.** A Mexican name for the *Helenium autumnale* and *Ipomœa orizabensis*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B, 121 (α, 35).]—**Y. de la víbora** [Mex. Ph.]. See MYRIADENUS *tetraphyllus*.—**Y. de la Virgen** [Mex. Ph.]. See CANTUA *coccinea*.—**Y. del cáncer (de México).** The *Lythrum alatum* and other species of *Lythrum*, also the *Gomphrœna procumbens*. [α, 35.]—**Y. del carbonero.** See BACCHARIS *multiflora*.—**Y. del clavo.** See JULIANA *caryophyllata*.—**Y. del cura** [Mex. Ph.]. See TERNSTROEMIA *altamirania*.—**Y. del golpe** [Mex. Ph.]. See ŒNOTHERA *pumila*.—**Y. del indio** [Mex. Ph.]. See ARISTOLOCHIA *fœtida*.—**Y. del negro** [Mex. Ph.]. See MALVA *angustifolia*.—**Y. del pollo** [Mex. Ph.]. See COMMELYNA *tuberosa*.—**Y. del porrazo** [Mex. Ph.]. See ŒNOTHERA *pumila*.—**Y. del sapo** [Mex. Ph.]. A name for various Mexican species of *Eryngium* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**Y. del tabardillo** [Mex. Ph.]. See PIQUERIA *trinervia*.—**Y. del zorrillo.** See CROTON *dioicus*.—**Y. de Santa María de México** [Mex. Ph.]. See CHRYSANTHEMUM *parthenium*.—**Y. de Santa María de tierra adentro** [Mex. Ph.]. See TAGETES *lucida*.—**Y. doncella.** See VINCA *major*.—**Y. dulce** [Mex. Ph.]. See LIPPIA *graveolens* and LIPPIA *dulcis*.—**Y. maté.** Maté. [α, 35.]—**Y. mora** [Mex. Ph.]. See SOLANUM *nigrum*.—**Y. santa.** 1. The *Eriodictyon californicum* and *Eriodictyon tomentosum*. [α, 35.] 2. See PIPER *sanctum*.—**Y. viperina** [Mex. Ph.]. See MYRIADENUS *tetraphyllus*.

YERBINE, n. Ye²rb'en. The caffeine obtained from *Ilex paraguaiensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]

YERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ye²rv'a³. See YERBA and CONTRAYERVA.—**Radix yervæ.** See *Rhizoma* CONTRAYERVÆ.

YESCA (Sp.), n. Ye²s'ka³. Amadou. [α, 14.]

YESGOS, n. In Mexico, the *Urtica mexicana*. [α, 35.]

YEUSE (Fr.), n. E-u⁵z. The *Quercus ilex*. [α, 35.]

YEW, n. U². The genus *Taxus*, especially *Taxus baccata*. [α, 35.]

YODURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Yod-u²r(ur)-et(at)'u³m(u⁴m). See IODIDE.

YOH, n. In Japanese pharmacy, leaves. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

YOLK, n. Yo³lk. See VITELLUS.—**Accessory y., Food y.** See *Nutritive* VITELLUS.—**Formative y., Germinal y.** See *Formative* VITELLUS.—**Nutritive y.** See *Nutritive* VITELLUS.—**Principal y.** See *Formative* VITELLUS.—**Subordinate y., Supplemental y.** See *Nutritive* VITELLUS.—**White y.** See *White* VITELLUS.—**Yellow y.** See *Yellow* VITELLUS.—**Y. cleavage, Y. division.** See *Germ* SEGMENTATION.—**Y. of egg.** See VITELLUS (2d def.).—**Y. rest.** In embryology, the residual internal mass of segmentation spheres. [A, 5.]—**Y.-spherules.** See *Vitelline* GRANULES.—**Y.-stalk.** That portion of the y.-sack that connects the latter with the embryo. [α, 34.]

YONÉ, n. Of Calderón, the *Petiveria tetandra*; said to be a part of curare. [α, 35.]

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Yo²rk su³lf'u⁶r. A place in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where there are sulphurous springs. ["Lipp. Gaz." (α, 14).]

YOUNG'S GAS WELL, n. Yu³n²z ga²s. A place in Lake County, California, where there is a spouting alkaline and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

YOUPON, n. See ILEX *cassena* (1st def.).

YPRÉAU (Fr.), n. E-pra-o. The *Populus alba*. [α, 35.]

YPSILOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. I²ps(u⁶ps)-i²l-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)'-su³s(su⁴s). An incorrect form of *hypsiloglossus* (*q. v.*).

YSOP (Ger.), n. U⁶z'op. See HYSSOPUS.—**Feldy'.** See HELIANTHEMUM *vulgare*.—**Gebräuchlicher Y.** See HYSSOPUS *officinalis*.—**Heckeny'.** See GRATIOLA *officinalis*.—**Kalbsy'kraut, Wilder Y.** The *Satureia hortensis*. [α, 35.]—**Y'öl.** See *Oil of* HYSSOP.—**Y'wein.** See HYSSOPITES.

YTTERAN, n. A place in the province of Jämtland, Sweden, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

YTTERBIA (Lat.), n. f. I²t-te²rb'i²-a³. See YTTERBIUM *oxide*.

YTTERBIUM (Lat.), n. n. I²t-te²rb'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *Ytterby*, in Sweden. A new metal (not yet isolated) said to have been discovered by Marignac. Symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173·01. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (α, 14).]—**Y. oxide.** A perfectly white earth, Yb_2O_3. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (α, 14).]

YTTRIA (Lat.), n. f. I²t'tri²-a². Ger., *Yttererde*. Yttrium oxide. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

YTTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. I²t'tri²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *y*. Ger., *Y*. A metallic element discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century at Ytterby, in Sweden, whence it derives its name. It occurs in very minute quantities, and its physical properties have not been thoroughly examined. In compounds it acts as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Y; atomic weight, 92·5. [B, 3.]—**Y. acetate.** The compound $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Y + 2H_2O$. [B.]—**Y. oxide.** The compound Y_2O_3. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

YUCCA (Lat.), n. f. Yu^{3}k(yu^{4}k)'ka^3. Ger., *Adamsnadel.* Adam's needle, bears' grass, Spanish daggers (or bayonet); a genus of liliaceous plants. The *Yucceæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Dracæneæ.* [α, 35.]—**Y. aloefolia.** Adam's needle, Spanish daggers; a shrubby palm-like plant growing in Arizona and from the Carolinas to Florida. The leaves yield a fibre which is made into paper. [α, 35.]—**Y. angustifolia.** A species growing in Arizona and Utah, yielding the finest fibre of any of the species. The young flowering stems are used by the Indians like asparagus, the root like that of *Y. filamentosa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**Y. filamentosa.** Adam's-needle-and-thread, bear's-thread, Carolina silk-grass, thready Adam's needle; a stemless species found in the Southern States yielding a fibre of great strength. The subterranean stem yields a lather with water, and is used in washing. [α, 35.]—**Y. gloriosa.** Common Adam's needle of American sandy sea-coasts. The pulp of the fleshy capsule is used as a mild purgative, and a variety of starch is obtained from the macerated stems. [α, 35.]

YUK-KIN (Chinese), n. A peculiar sort of turmeric, not entirely without a yellow coloring matter, consisting of the dried tubers of an undetermined species of *Curcuma.* [α, 35.]

YULAN, n. The *Magnolia y.* [α, 35.]

YVERDON (Fr.), **YVERDUN** (Fr.), n's. E-ve^{2}r-do^{2}n^2, -du^{3}n^2. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87, 135 (α, 14).]

Z

ZÁBILA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Tha^3'be-la^3. See ALOE *variegata.*

ZACATLASCALE, n. In Mexico, the *Cuscuta americana.* [α, 35.]

ZACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Za^{2}k(za^{3}k)'ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SACCHARUM.

ZACHUM (Ar.), **ZACHUN** (Ar.), n's. The seed of *Balanites ægyptiaca,* or the vulnerary oil (Ger., *Z'öl*) expressed from it. [α, 35.]

ZACINTHA (Lat.), n. f. Za^{2}s(za^{3}k)-i^{2}nth'a^3. From Ζάκυνθος (Lat., *Zacynthus*), the island of Zante. A genus of the *Compositæ.* [α, 35.]—**Z. verrucosa.** An annual of the Mediterranean regions. The leaves, *herba zacinthæ* (seu *cichorei verrucarii*), and sometimes the fruits, were formerly used for skin diseases and warts. [α, 35.]

ZACKE (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}k'e^2. A tooth, prong, or digitation. [L, 31.]—**Blinde Z.** See *Blind* HÆMORRHOID.—**Nasenz'.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi.*—**Z'nform.** See CRENATION.

ZACKIG (Ger.), adj. Tsa^{3}k'i^{2}g. Serrated, notched, having an indented border. [K.]—**Z'werden.** Serration. [K.]

ZACYNTHA (Lat.), n. f. Za^{2}s(za^{3}k)-i^{2}nth(u^{6}nth)'a^3. See ZACINTHA.

ZACYNTHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Za^{2}s(za^{3}k)-i^{2}nth(u^{6}nth)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From Ζάκυνθος (Lat., *Zacynthus*), the island of Zante. Of Galen, liquid bitumen. [A, 325 (α, 48).]

ZADE (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}d'e^2. See NEPHRITE.

ZADIRACH (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}d-er'a^{3}ch^2. The *Azadirachta indica.* [α, 35.]

ZAFFER, n. Za^{2}f'u^{6}r. An impure cobalt arsenate used to give a blue color to glass, enamels, etc. [α, 35.]

ZAFFRAN, ZAFRAN, n's. Za^{2}f'r'n. See SAFFRON.

ZAHLBESTIMMUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}l'be^2-sti^{2}m-mun^2. The process of estimating a number (*e. g.*, the number of corpuscles in the blood). [K.]

ZÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. Tsam'un^2. See DOMESTICATION.

ZAHN (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n. See TOOTH.—**Bleibende Zähne.** See *Second* TEETH.—**Eckzähne.** See *Canine* TEETH.—**Ersatzzähne.** See *Second* TEETH.—**Gaumenzähne.** See *Palatine* TEETH.—**Gehörzähne.** See *Auditory* TEETH.—**Gespaltene Zähne.** See *Bicuspid* TEETH.—**Giftzähne.** See *Poison*-FANGS.—**Hakenzähne, Hundzähne.** See *Canine* TEETH.—**Kauz'.** See *Molar* TOOTH.—**Kieferzähne.** Teeth inserted in either of the maxillæ. [L.]—**Kinderzähne.** See *Milk* TEETH.—**Kinnbackenz'.** See *Molar* TOOTH.—**Kronzähne.** See *Canine* TEETH.—**Lachz'.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**Mahlz'.** See *Molar* TOOTH.—**Milchbackz'.** A deciduous molar tooth. [L.]—**Milchprämolarer Backenz'.** A deciduous premolar tooth. [L.]—**Milchschneidez'.** A deciduous incisor tooth. [L.]—**Milchzähne.** See *Milk* TEETH.—**Molarz'.** See *Molar* TOOTH.—**Nagez'.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**Oberkieferz'.** A tooth inserted into the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Saugzähne, Schieberzähne.** See *Milk* TEETH.—**Schlundzähne.** Teeth attached to the pharyngeal bones. [L.]—**Schneidezähne.** See *Incisor* TEETH.—**Seepferdszähne.** See *Dentes* HIPPOPOTAMI.—**Spitzzähne.** See *Canine* TEETH.—**Stockz'.** See *Molar* TOOTH.—**Unterz'.** A tooth inserted into the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**Wangenz'.** See *Molar* TOOTH.—**Weisheitzähne.** See *Wisdom* TEETH.—**Winkelzähne.** See *Canine* TEETH.—**Wolfsz'.** In horses, a tooth which has failed to cut through the gum. [L.]—**Z'arzneikunde.** See DENTISTRY.—**Z'arzt.** See DENTIST.—**Z'ausbruch.** The eruption of teeth. [L.]—**Z'ausnehmen.** The extraction of teeth. [L.]—**Z'ausschlag.** See STROPHULUS.—**Z'auszieher.** See DENTIST.—**Z'band.** See ODONTODESMION.—**Z'bein.** See DENTIN.—**Z'bildung.** See DENTITION and ODONTOGENY.—**Z'bogen.** See *Dental* ARCH (2d def.).—**Z'brand.** Caries of the teeth. [L, 135 (α, 14).]—**Z'brecheisen.** See *Tooth* KEY.—**Z'bresche.** The gap left by the loss of a tooth. [L, 349.]—**Z'bruch.** See ODONTOCLASIS.—**Z'canälchen.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Z'cement.** See CEMENT (2d def.).—**Z. des Epistropheus.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**Z'durchbruch.** The eruption of teeth. [L.]—**Z'durchfall.** See ODONTODIARRHŒA.—**Z'eindruck.** An impression or pit on the tongue made by a tooth.—**Z'einsetzung.** The insertion of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'eisen.** See *Dental* FORCEPS.—**Z'entzündung.** See ODONTITIS.—**Z'fächer.** See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Z'fächerbogen.** See *Alveolar* ARCH.—**Z'fasern.** See *Dental* FIBRES.—**Z'fäule, Z'fäulniss.** See CARIES *dentium.*—**Z'feile.** See DENTISCALPIUM.—**Z'fistel.** See *Alveolar* FISTULA.—**Z'förmig.** See DENTIFORM.—**Z'fraisen.** See ODONTOSPASMUS.—**Z'geschwür.** See *Alveolar* ABSCESS.—**Z'gewebe.** Tissue found in the teeth (enamel, cement, and dentin). [J.]—**Z'gicht.** See ODONTALGIA.—**Z'greffe.** Tooth transplantation. [E.]—**Z'grube.** See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Z'hals.** The neck of a tooth. [L.]—**Z'heilkunde.** See DENTISTRY.—**Z'höhle.** See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Z'husten.** See *Tooth* COUGH.—**Z'kapsel.** See *Dental* CAPSULE.—**Z'klappern.** Chattering of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'klemmer.** See ODONTOPIESTER.—**Z'knirschen.** See FREMITUS *dentium.*—**Z'knochen.** See DENTIN and OSTEODENTIN.—**Z'knorpel.** See OSSEIN (2d def.).—**Z'körper.** The body of a tooth. [L.]—**Z'krampf.** See ODONTOSPASMUS.—**Z'krankheit.** A disease of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'krätzer.** See DENTISCALPIUM.—**Z'kunde.** See ODONTOLOGY.—**Z'künstler.** See DENTIST.—**Z'lehre.** See ODONTOLOGY.—**Z'leiden.** See ODONTALGIA.—**Z'los.** See EDENTATE.—**Z'lücke.** See DIASTEMA (2d def.) and ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Z'mark.** See *Dental* PULP.—**Z'meissel.** See DENTISCALPIUM.—**Z'mittel.** See DENTIFRICE.—**Z'oberhäutchen.** See CUTICULA *dentis.*—**Z'osteophyt.** See ODONTOSTEOPHYTON.—**Z'papille.** See *Dental* PAPILLA.—**Z'pflanzung.** Tooth transplantation. [E.]—**Z'presse.** See ODONTOPIESTER.—**Z'pulpa.** See *Dental* PULP.—**Z'pulver.** See DENTIFRICE.—**Z'rand.** The alveolar margin of the jaw. [L, 31.]—**Z'reihe.** See DENTURE.—**Z'rose.** Erysipelas of the face. [L.]—**Z'ruhr.** See ODONTODIARRHŒA.—**Z'säckchen.** See *Dental* FOLLICLE (1st def.).—**Z'schaber.** See DENTISCALPIUM.—**Z'scheide.** See *Dentinal* SHEATH.—**Z'schiefstand.** See ODONTOLOXIA.—**Z'schlüssel.** See *Tooth* KEY.—**Z'schmelz.** See ENAMEL.—**Z'schmerz.** See ODONTALGIA.—**Z'setzer.** See DENTIST.—**Z'spalt.** See ODONTOSCHISMA.—**Z'stein.** Tartar, sordes. [K, 16.]—**Z'stellung.** The arrangement of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'stück des Unterkiefers** [Meckel, Wagner]. See *Dentary* BONE.—**Z'stummel.** The stump of a tooth. [L.]—**Z'substanz.** See DENTIN.—**Z'tragend.** See DENTIGEROUS.—**Z'überpflanzung.** Transplantation of teeth. [L.]—**Z'wackeln.** Loosening of the teeth. [L.]—**Z'weh.** See ODONTALGIA.—**Z'weinstein.** See *Z'stein.*—**Z'wuchs.** See DENTITION.—**Z'zange.** See *Dental* FORCEPS.—**Z'zellenbogen.** See *Alveolar* ARCH.—**Z'zeugung.** See ODONTOGENY.

ZÄHNCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsan'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See DENTICLE.

ZAHNEN (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'e^{2}n. See DENTITION (2d def.).

ZAHNFLEISCH (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'flish. See GUM (3d def.).—**Z'ablöser.** See *Gum* LANCET.—**Z'blutfluss.** Hæmorrhage from the gums. [L.]—**Z'brennen.** See ODAXESMUS.—**Z'entzündung.** See ULITIS.—**Z'geschwür.** See *Alveolar* ABSCESS.—**Z'gewächs.** See EPULIS.—**Z'latwerge.** See ELECTUARIUM *gingivale.*

ZAHNFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'fruch^{2}t. See GOMPHOCARPUS.

ZAHNHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'hu^{6}l-e^2. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Z'nblutfluss, Z'nblutung.** See PHATNORRHAGIA.—**Z'nbogen.** See *Alveolar* ARCH.—**Z'nentzündung.** See ODONTOBOTHRITIS.

ZAHNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'kra^3-u^{4}t. See DENTARIA, LATHRÆA *squamaria,* VALERIANA *phu,* and PLUMBAGO *europæa.*

ZAHNLILIE (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'le-le. The genus *Erythronium.* [α, 35.]—**Amerikanische Z.** See ERYTHRONIUM *americanum.*—**Gemeine Z.** See ERYTHRONIUM *dens canis.*

ZAHNTROPFEN (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'tro^{3}pf-e^{2}n. Tooth-drops. [L, 57 (α, 50).]—**Hoffmann's Z.** A preparation consisting of 4 parts of tincture of catechu and 1 part of oil of cloves. [B, 270 (α, 38).]

ZAHNUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'un^2. Teething. [L.]

ZAHNWEHRINDE (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'va-ri^{2}nd-e^2. See XANTHOXYLUM (2d def.).—**Flüssiges Z'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* XANTHOXYLI *fluidum.*

ZAHNWURZ (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'vurts. 1. See DENTARIA. 2. The *Plumbago europæa.* [α, 35.]—**Kleine Z.** The root of *Dentaria bulbifera.* [α, 35.]

ZAHNWURZEL (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n'vurts-e^{2}l. 1. The root of a tooth. [L.] 2. The genus *Dentaria.* 3. The root of *Anacyclus officinarum.* 4. The *Lathræa squamaria.* 5. The root of *Plumbago europæa.* [α, 35.]—**Z'entzündung.** See PERIODONTITIS.—**Z'höhle.** See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

ZAIBAC, n. Written also *zaibach* and *zaibar,* and Latinized into *zibatum.* Of the alchemists, mercury. [B, 52.]

ZAISENHAUSEN (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'i^{2}s-e^{2}n-ha^3-u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are saline, alkaline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49, 135 (α, 14).]

ZAIZON, n. A place in Kronstadt, Transylvania, where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

ZALDIVAR, ZALDUA, n's. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ZALICO (Hind.), n. Of Adanson, the *Rhizophora cylindrica.* [*a*, 35.]

ZALIL (Afghan), n. A species of *Delphinium* having yellow flowers which are used as a tonic and as a dye. [*a*, 35.]

ZAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Zam(za^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *zamie.* A genus of sago-yielding *Cycadaceæ*, forming, with *Encephalartos*, etc., a family of the *Anœgopterides* or a section of the *Cycadeæ*. The *Zamiæ* are a class of plants, including the *Cycadaceæ*. The *Zamieæ* are: Of Unger, the *Zamiæ;* of Eichler and others, a tribe of the *Cycadaceæ*, corresponding to the *Encephalarteæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Encephalarteæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. caffra, Z. cycadifolia, Z. cycadis.** Fr., *z.* (ou *arbre à pain*) *des Cafres.* A species identical with *Cycas caffra* and *Encephalartos caffer.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. integrifolia.** A species found in the Bahamas and tropical America. The pith yields z. arrow-root. [*a*, 35.]—**Z. lanuginosa.** A tropical American species yielding an inferior sago. [*a*, 35.]—**Z. villosa.** See *Z. caffra.*

ZANALOIN, n. Za^{2}n-a^{2}l'o-i^{2}n. An active principle, probably $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$, extracted from Zanzibar aloes; said to be identical with barbaloin. It forms a number of substitution compounds (see ACETYLZANALOIN, BROMOZANALOIN, and CHLORZANALOIN). [B, 2.]

ZANDÍA (Sp.), n. Tha^{3}nd-e'a^3. Watermelon.

ZÄNGCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsan^2'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See VOLSELLA.

ZANGE (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}n^2'e^2. See FORCEPS.—**Abortusz'.** See OVUM-FORCEPS.—**Axentractionsz'.** See *Axis-traction* FORCEPS.—**Blasensteinz'.** See *Lithotomy* FORCEPS.—**Charpiez'.** See *Dressing* FORCEPS.—**Geburtsz'.** See *Obstetrical* FORCEPS.—**Grätenz'.** See ACANTHOBOLUS (1st def.).—**Grössere Z.** See FORCEPS *major corporis callosi.*—**Grosse Z.** See *Long* FORCEPS and FORCEPS *major corporis callosi.*—**Haarz'.** See *Depilating* FORCEPS.—**Hakenz'.** See *Hook*-FORCEPS.—**Halsz'.** See *Cusco's throat* FORCEPS and *Burge's throat* FORCEPS.—**Hintere Z.** See FORCEPS *major corporis callosi.*—**Hohlmeisselz'.** See *Gouge* FORCEPS.—**Kehlkopfz'.** A laryngeal forceps. [*a*, 34.]—**Kleinere Z.** See FORCEPS *minor corporis callosi.*—**Kleine Z.** See *Short* FORCEPS and FORCEPS *minor corporis callosi.*—**Klemmz'.** A clamp forceps. [*a*, 34.]—**Klotzz'.** A dental-stump forceps. [*a*, 34.]—**Knochensplitterz'.** A bone-cutting forceps. [*a*, 34.]—**Knochenz'.** See *Bone* FORCEPS and *Craniotomy* FORCEPS.—**Kopfz'.** See *Obstetrical* FORCEPS.—**Kornz'.** See FORCEPS *crenata.*—**Krückenz'.** A crutch-shaped forceps. [E.]—**Kugelz'.** See *Bullet* FORCEPS.—**Luxationsz'.** See *Dislocation* FORCEPS.—**Mutterkuchenz'.** See *Placenta* FORCEPS.—**Ohrenz'.** See *Ear* FORCEPS.—**Polypenz'.** See *Polypus* FORCEPS.—**Rupfz'.** See VOLSELLA.—**Schlundz'.** See *Œsophageal* FORCEPS.—**Schneidez'.** See *Cutting* FORCEPS.—**Sequesterz'.** See *Fergusson's sequestrum* FORCEPS.—**Steinz'.** See *Lithotomy* FORCEPS.—**Steissz'.** See *Breech* FORCEPS.—**Stielz'.** See ANTHOCORYNIUM.—**Tonsillenz'.** A tonsil forceps. [*a*, 34.]—**Vordere Z.** See FORCEPS *minor corporis callosi.*—**Wurzelz'.** A tooth-stump forceps. [*a*, 34.]—**Z'nband.** See FILLET (1st def.).—**Z'nentbindung.** A forceps delivery.—**Z'nförmig.** Forceps-shaped. [*a*, 48.]—**Z'ngeburt.** See *Z'nentbindung.*—**Z'nlöffel.** A blade of an obstetrical forceps.—**Z'nmesser.** See LABIDOMETER.—**Z'nsäge.** See FORCEPS-SAW.—**Zäpfchenz'.** See STAPHYLAGRA.

ZÄNGELCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsan^2'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little forceps. [*a*, 14.]—**Blasensteinz'.** See *Lithotomy* FORCEPS.

ZANGENRECHT (Ger.), adj. Tsa^{3}n^2'e^{2}n-re^{2}ch^{2}t. Situated favorably for the application of the obstetrical forceps (said of the fœtal head).

ZÄNGLEIN (Ger.), n. Tsan^2'lin. A little forceps.

ZANONIA (Lat.), n. f. Dsa^{3}n-on'i^2-a^3. From G. *Zanoni*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *zanonie.* A genus of climbing plants giving name to a tribe or section (the *Zanoniaceæ*, or *Zanonieæ*) of the *Cucurbitaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. indica.** Bandolier-fruit; an East Indian plant with a capsule containing very bitter seeds. The leaves are used as a nervine. [*a*, 35.]

ZANTE-WOOD, n. Za^{2}nt-e^2-wu^{4}d. See RHUS *cotinus* and CHLOROXYLON *swietenia.*

ZANTHOXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Za^{2}nth(za^{3}nth)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See XANTHOXYLUM. For other words in *Zanth-* not here given, see the corresponding (and more correct) forms in *Xanth-*.

ZAPANIA (Lat.), n. f. Dsa^{3}p-a^{3}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *zapanie.* The genus *Lippia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. nodiflora.** See LIPPIA *nodiflora* and cf. ANACOLUPPA.

ZÄPFCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsapf'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See PAPILLA (2d def.), UVULA, and UVULA *of the cerebellum.*—**Mutterz'.** See PESSARY (1st def.).—**Stuhlz'.** See SUPPOSITORY.—**Z'bräune.** See STAPHYLITIS.—**Z. der Därme.** The intestinal villi. [L, 80.]—**Z'entzündung.** See STAPHYLITIS.—**Z'geschwulst.** Swelling of the uvula. [E.]—**Z'halter.** See STAPHYLAGRA.—**Z'messer.** See CIONOTOME.—**Z'naht.** See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.—**Z'schnitt.** See STAPHYLOTOMY (1st def.).

ZAPFEN (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}pf'e^{2}n. See CONE and CONUS *terminalis.*—**Kugelz'.** See GALBULUS.—**Markz'.** See CONUS *terminalis.*—**Z'aussenglied.** See CONE *rod.*—**Z. der Netzhaut.** See *Retinal* CONES.—**Z. des Rückenmarks.** See CONUS *terminalis.*—**Z. fasern.** See CONE *fibres.*—**Z'fortsatz.** See *Odontoid* PROCESS.—**Z'frucht.** See STROBILE.—**Z'innenglied.** See CONE *body.*—**Z'körner.** See CONE *granules.*—**Z'meissel.** A conical pledget. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Z'schnitt.** See STAPHYLOTOMY.—**Z'stäbchen.** See CONE *rod.*—**Z'theil (des Grundbeins).** The basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]

ZÄPFLEIN (Ger.), n. Tsapf'lin. See ZÄPFCHEN.—**Kehlz'.** See UVULA.

ZAPIS, n. Ger., *Erdcautschuk.* A variety of rubber found in the earth in the vicinity of the Orinoco, identical with or similar to dapicho. [*a*, 35.]

ZAPPELSUCHT (Ger.), n. Tsa^{3}p'pe^{2}l-zuch^{2}t. See CHOREA.

ZARATHAN (Ar.), n. Za^{2}r'a^{2}th-a^{2}n. Scirrhous induration of the mamma. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 48).]

ZARNICH, n. Of the alchemists, orpiment. [A, 325 (*a*, 48).]

ZARZAPARRILLA (Sp.), n. Tha^{3}r-tha^{3}p-a^{3}r-rel'ya^3. See SARSAPARILLA and SMILAX *medica.*

ZASER (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'ze^{2}r. See FIBRE and FIBRIL.—**Z'blume.** See MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.—**Z'gewächs.** See POLYPUS.

ZASMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Za^{2}s(za^{3}s)-mi^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of the *Perisporiacei.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. cellare.** Wine-cellar fungus; a species covering the walls of cellars, casks, bottles, etc., with a felt-like coating. It sometimes penetrates the corks in wine-bottles, but does not apparently injure the wine. [*a*, 35.]

ZAUBERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'u^{4}b-e^{2}r-stra^3-u^{4}ch^2. See HAMAMELIS (1st def.).

ZAUKE (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'u^{4}k-e^2. The genus *Convallaria.* [*a*, 35.]

ZAUM (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'u^{4}m. See FRENUM and HABENA.—**Z'binde.** See HABENA (1st def.).

ZAUNREIS (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'u^{4}n-ris. See GALIUM *aparine.*

ZAUNRÜBE (Ger.), n. Tsa^3'u^{4}n-ru^{6}b-e^2. The genus BRYONIA. [*a*, 35.]—**Z'nbitter.** See BRYONIN.

ZEA (Lat.), n. f. Ze(ze^2)'a^3. Gr., ζέα (1st def.), ζειά. Fr., *maïs*, *zéa.* Ger., *Mais*, *Mays.* 1. Of the ancients, probably spelt. 2. A genus of grasses. The *Zeaceæ* (of Reichenbach, a division of the *Gramineæ*) consists of this single genus. [*a*, 35.]—**Z. japonica.** Japanese maize; a variety of *Z. mais.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. mais, Z. maiz, Z. mays.** Fr., *zéa maïs*, *blé de Barbarie* (ou *d'Espagne*, ou *de Guinée*, ou *d'Inde*, ou *d'Italie*, ou *de Turquie*), *froment* (ou *graine*) *de Turquie*, *maïz*, *troquet.* Ger., *gemeiner Mais*, *Mays*, *türkischer Weizen*, *Wälschkorn.* Indian corn, maize, Guinea (or Turkey) wheat; probably indigenous to tropical America but now cultivated throughout warm and temperate climates for its grain, which yields various food products and is used in the manufacture of oil, glucose, starch (see *Corn* STARCH), alcohol, whisky, etc. It is said to contain from 3 to 10 per cent. of oil and to be richer in albuminoids than any other cereal. The stalks are used in making sugar and molasses. The grain is used (in Mexico) in inflammatory complaints like barley or rice, and the meal as a dry poultice. The male flowers (tassel) were formerly used in diseases of the urinary organs. [*a*, 35.]

ZEBRA-WOOD, n. Zeb'ra^3-wu^{4}d. The *Connarus africanus* (in Guinea), *Guettarda speciosa* (in India), *Eugenia fragrans* (in Jamaica), etc. [*a*, 35.]

ZECKE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}k'e^2. See IXODES *ricinus.*

ZEDER (Ger.), n. Tsad'e^{2}r. See CEDAR.

ZEDERACH (Ger.), n. Tsad'e^{2}r-a^{3}ch^2. See MELIA (2d def.).

ZÉDOAIRE (Fr.), n. Za-do-a^{2}r. 1. See ZEDOARY. 2. The genus *Kœmpferia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Graines de z.** See SANTONICA.—**Poudre de z.** [Fr. Cod.]. Zedoary dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Z. longue (rhizome)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Long* ZEDOARY.—**Z. ronde (rhizome)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Round* ZEDOARY.

ZEDOARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}d(zad)-o-a^{3}r'i^2-a^3. See ZEDOARY.—**Radix zedoariæ longæ, Rhizoma zedoariæ.** See *Long* ZEDOARY.—**Rhizoma zedoariæ rotundæ.** See *Round* ZEDOARY.—**Semen zedoariæ.** See SANTONICA.—**Tinctura zedoariæ composita.** A preparation made by extracting with alcohol or spirit of lemon a mixture of zedoary and various aromatic substances, and adding ether (or a little nitric acid). A typical variety consisted of 120 parts of zedoary, 60 each of sweet-flag and galangal, 30 each of chamomile, anise, and caraway, 22 each of laurel-berries and cloves, 15 each of orange-peel and mace, 720 each of alcohol and peppermint water, and 120 of hydrochloric ether. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Zedoariæ radix.** See *Long* ZEDOARY.—**Z. germanica.** See ACORUS *calamus.*—**Z. longa.** See *Long* ZEDOARY.—**Z. lutea.** The *Zingiber cassumunar.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. rotunda.** See *Round* ZEDOARY.

ZEDOARY, n. Ze^{2}d'o-ar-i^2. Lat., *zedoaria.* Fr., *zédoaire.* Ger., *Zittwerwurzel*, *Zedoarwurzel.* Long z. and round z., also the plants yielding them. [*a*, 35.]—**Long z.** Lat., *rhizoma zedoariæ* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *radix zedoariæ longæ.* Fr., *zédoaire longue* (*rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange Zittwerwurzel.* The aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma zerumbet.* It is grayish-white externally and yellowish-brown within, and occurs in small slices about half an inch thick and two inches in circumference, showing remnants of radicles. It is bitter, pungent, and somewhat camphoraceous in taste, and is used as a tonic and carminative. [*a*, 35.]—**Round z.** Lat., *radix zedoariæ rotundæ.* Fr., *zédoaire ronde* (*rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde Zittwerwurzel.* A rhizome resembling long z., but occurring usually in small sections having a heart-shaped outline. It is the product of *Curcuma aromatica*, or, according to some, of *Kœmpferia rotunda.* It is said to be less spicy than long z. [*a*, 35.]

ZEDRACH (Ger.), n. Tsad'ra^{3}ch^2. See MELIA (2d def.).—**Gemeiner Z.** See MELIA *azederach.*—**Indischer Z.** See AZADIRACHTA *indica.*—**Z'rinde.** The bark of *Azadirachta indica*, also the root-bark of *Melia azederach.* [*a*, 35.]

ZEHE (Ger.), n. Tsa'e^2. 1. See TOE. 2. One of the secondary convolutions of the hippocampus major. [I, 17 (K).]—**Glanzz'n.** Toes affected with glossy skin (*q. v.*).—**Grossz'.** The great toe. [L.]—**Kleinz'.** The little toe. [L.]—**Z'nglieder.** The phalanges of the foot. [L.]—**Z'nrücken.** See ACRODACTYLUM.—**Z'nseite.** See PARADACTYLE.

ZEHNTELNORMALLAUGE (Ger.), n. Tsan'te^{2}l-norm-a^{3}l-la^3-u^{4}g-e^2. A decinormal alkaline solution used in acidimetry. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]

ZEHNTELNORMALSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsan'te^{2}l-norm-a^{3}l-zoir-e^2. A decinormal acid solution. [B, 108 (*a*, 14).]

ZEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Tsar'un^2. See CONSUMPTION and PHTHISIS.

ZEHRWURZEL (Ger.), n. Tsar'vurts-e^{2}l. The root of *Arum maculatum* and of *Acorus calamus*. [*a*, 35.]

ZEHRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Tsar'zuch^{2}t. Pulmonary phthisis.

ZEICHEN (Ger.), n. Tsich^2'e^{2}n. See SIGN and SYMPTOM.—**Hauptz'.** A diagnostic sign. [L, 80.]—**Malz'.** See NÆVUS.—**Z'lehre.** See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

ZEICHNUNG (Ger.), n. Tsich^2'nun^2. A drawing, a delineation. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**Kolbenzellenz'.** Of Krause, the peculiar cell-like appearance produced by the transverse markings of the core of a tactile corpuscle. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 111 (J).]

ZEIN, n. Ze'i^{2}n. Fr., *zéine*. Ger., *Zeïn*, *Maiskleber*. 1. Of Gorham, the gluten of maize. 2. Of Stopf, a white solid obtained from the alcoholic extract of maize-meal: perhaps merely a mixture of vegetable gelatin and casein. [B, 93 (*a*, 14); "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 30, 1892, p. 898.]

ZEISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ze(ze^2)'i^{2}s-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *Zea*, maize. Fr., *zéisme*. Pellagra regarded as due to a maize diet. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ZEIT (Ger.), n. Tsit. Time; a period. [*a*, 14.]—**Lebez'.** The duration of life. [L, 80.]—**Menstruationsz'.** See *Menstrual* PERIOD.—**Wochenbettz'.** See *Puerperal* PERIOD.—**Z'raum, Z'umlauf.** A period or stage. [L, 80.]

ZEITIGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsit'i^{2}g-un^2. See MATURATION.

ZEITLOSE (Ger.), n. Tsit'los-e^2. The genus *Colchicum*. [*a*, 35.]—**Flüssiges Z'nknollenextrakt.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *radicis fluidum*.—**Flüssiges Z'nsamenextrakt.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *seminis fluidum*.—**Fremde Z'nwurzel.** See HERMODACTYL.—**Gefleckte Z., Gescheckte Z.** See COLCHICUM *variegatum*.—**Herbz'nwurzel.** See COLCHICUM *corm*.—**Z'nessig.** See *Acetum* COLCHICI *cum bulbis recentibus*.—**Z'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *radicis*.—**Z'nknollentinktur.** See *Tinctura* COLCHICI *autumnalis*.—**Z'nknollenwein.** See *Vinum* COLCHICI *radicis*.—**Z'nsamenwein.** See *Vinum* COLCHICI *seminis*.

ZELLAGGREGAT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'a^{3}g-grag-a^{3}t''. See CELL-*complex*.

ZELLAUSLÄUFER (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'a^3-u^{4}s-loif-e^{2}r. See CELL-*process*.

ZELLBALKE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ba^{3}lk-e^2. See CELL-*chain*.

ZELLBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'bi^{2}ld-un^2. See CELL-*genesis*.

ZELLBLUTLEITERGEFLECHT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'blut-lit-e^{2}r-ge^2-fle^{2}ch^{2}t''. See *Cavernous* PLEXUS.

ZELLCHEN (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CELLULE.

ZELLDECKEL (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'de^{2}k-e^{2}l. See *Cuticular* LAYER.

ZELLE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'le^2. See CELL.—**Absteigende Hörz'n.** See *External ciliated* CELLS.—**Aestige Z.** See *Ramose* CELL.—**Aeussere Haarz'n.** See *External ciliated* CELLS.—**Amphiblastische Stammz'.** See AMPHICYTULA.—**Amphiblastische Z.** See AMPHIBLASTULA.—**Aufsteigende Hörz'n.** See *Deiters's* CELLS.—**Becherz'.** See *Goblet*-CELL.—**Beiz'.** Of Courvoisier, a small apolar nerve-cell of the spinal ganglia of frogs, found within the capsule of a much larger nerve-cell having processes. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1868, p. 138 (J).]—**Belegz'.** See *Parietal* CELL and *Delomorphous* CELL.—**Bildungsz'.** See *Formative* CELL.—**Bindegewebsz', Bindesubstanzz'.** See *Connective* CELL.—**Birnförmige Z.** See *Binary nerve*-CELL.—**Blutkörperchenhaltige Z.** See *Blood-corpuscle-holding* CELL.—**Blutz'n.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Bodenz'.** See *Floor*-CELL.—**Boll'sche Z'nkette.** See CELL-*chain*.—**Brutz'.** See *Brood*-CELL.—**Canalz'n.** Cells lining a canal. [J.]—**Chordalz'n, Chordaz'n.** See *Notochordal* CELLS.—**Claudius'sche Z'n.** See CELLS *of Claudius*.—**Contractile Faserz', Contractile Z.** See *Muscular fibre*-CELL.—**Corti'sche Haarz'n.** See *External ciliated* CELLS.—**Cuticularz'.** See *Epidermis* CELL.—**Cylinderepithelz'.** See *Columnar* CELL.—**Cylinderz', Cylindrische Z.** See *Columnar* CELL and *Cylinder* CELL.—**Cylindrische Z'nstränge.** See CELL-*trabeculæ*.—**Dachz'.** See *Roof*-CELL.—**Deckz'.** See *Cover*-CELL and cf. DECKZELLEN.—**Dornz'.** See *Prickle*-CELL.—**Dotterbildungsz'.** See *Yolk*-CELL (2d def.).—**Dotterz'.** See OVUM and *Segmentation* CELL.—**Drüsenz'.** See *Gland*-CELL.—**Eifollikelepithelz'n.** See *Follicular* CELLS.—**Eimutterz'.** The mother cell of an ovum; the cell from which an ovum develops. [L.]—**Einährz'.** See *Yolk*-CELL (2d def.).—**Einfache Z.** See *Simple* CELL.—**Eiterz'.** See *Pus*-CELL.—**Eiweissz'.** See *Albuminous* CELL.—**Eiz'.** See *Egg*-CELL.—**Elfenbeinz'.** See ODONTOBLAST.—**Embryonale Muskelz'.** See MYOBLAST (1st def.).—**Empfindungsz'.** See *Sensory* CELL.—**Enchymz'.** See *Gland*-CELL.—**Eosinz'n.** Of Denissenk, cells in the granular layer of the cerebellum which are stained deeply by eosin. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 164 (J).]—**Ependymz'.** See *Neuroglia*-CELL.—**Epithelcylinderz'.** See *Columnar* CELL.—**Epitheldrüsenz'.** See *Gland*-CELL.—**Epithelfadenz'.** See *Ciliated epithelial* CELLS.—**Epithelmuskelz'.** See *Neuro-muscular* CELL.—**Epithelz'.** See *Epithelial* CELL.—**Ersatzz'.** See *Substitution* CELL.—**Excretionsz'.** See *Excretory* CELL.—**Fadennetzz'.** See *Reticulated* CELL.—**Fadenz'.** See NEMATOCYST.—**Farblose Blutz'n.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Farbz'.** See *Chromatophore* CELL.—**Faserz'.** See *Fibre*-CELL.—**Fettz'.** See *Fat*-CELL.—**Fixe Bindegewebsz'n.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Flaschendrüsenz'.** See *Goblet*-CELL.—**Flimmerz'.** See *Ciliated* CELL.—**Flügelz'n.** Cells in the form of several plates set approximately at right angles to one another. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 176 (J).]—**Follikelepithelz'n.** See *Follicular* CELLS.—**Fortpflanzungsz'.** See *Germinal* CELL.—**Fortsatzlose Z.** See *Apolar* CELL.—**Freiz'n.** Cells disconnected from others or having a liquid intercellular or ground substance (*e. g.*, blood and lymph corpuscles). Ova and spermatozooids are sometimes included among the free cells. [G.]—**Freiz'nbildung.** See *Free* CELL-*formation*.—**Fressz'.** See PHAGOCYTE.—**Fühlz'n.** 1. See *Tactile* CELLS. 2. Of Langerhans, isolated sensory cells developed from the ectoderm, separated from each other by ordinary epithelia and often bearing on their free ends stiff processes, while their attached ends taper to points and are continuous with nerve fibrils. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1876, p. 306 (J).]—**Füllz'n.** See MALTHOBLASTEN.—**Furchungsz'n.** See *Segmentation* CELLS.—**Fussz'.** 1. See *Foot*-CELL. 2. In the pl., *Fussz'n*, the cells in ciliated epithelium between the slender attached ends of the ciliated cells. [J.]—**Gabelz'.** See *Forked* CELL.—**Gallertsubstanzz'n.** Cells in gelatinous tissue. [J.]—**Ganglienz'.** See *Ganglionic* CELL.—**Ganglienz' mit Spiralfaser.** See *Spiral-fibre nerve*-CELL.—**Gangz'n.** Cells lining a canal or duct. [J.]—**Gefässz'n.** The endothelial cells of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels. [J.]—**Gegenfüsslerz'.** See *Antipodal* CELL.—**Geisselz'.** See *Flagellate* CELL.—**Geleitz'.** See *Leiterz'*.—**Geruchz'.** See *Olfactory* CELL.—**Geschlechtsz'.** See *Germinal* CELL (1st def.).—**Geschmacksz'.** See *Taste*-CELL.—**Getüpfelte Z.** See *Pitted* CELL and *Porous* CELL.—**Gewebsz'.** See *Tissue*-CELL.—**Glanzz'.** See IRIDOCYTE.—**Glatte Faserz', Glatte Muskelz'.** See *Muscular fibre*-CELL.—**Gliaz'.** See *Neuroglia*-CELL.—**Goldbrutz'.** See CHRYSOGONIDIUM.—**Granulationsz'.** See *Subendothelial* CELL-*plate*.—**Granulirte Z.** See *Granular* CELL.—**Granulosaz'.** See *Granular* CELL (2d def.).—**Grimmdarmsz'n.** The cells of the colon. [J.]—**Haarfaserz'.** See *Fibre*-CELL (2d def.).—**Haarz'.** See *Hair*-CELL.—**Halsz'.** See *Neck*-CELL.—**Harzz'.** See *Resin*-CELL.—**Haubenz'.** See *Cap* CELL.—**Hauptz'.** See *Adelomorphous* CELL.—**Häutchenz'n.** The cells of a sheath or membrane, especially the endothelial or epithelioid cells of a membrane like the epineurium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 320 (J).]—**Hautspeckz'n.** See HYMENOSTEATIDES.—**Hautz'n.** 1. The cells of the skin. 2. Cells provided with a membrane. [J.]—**Helle Hodenz'n.** See SPERMATOBLASTS.—**Herzmuskelz'.** See *Cardiac muscular fibre*-CELL.—**Herzz'.** A cardiac auricle or ventricle. [L.]—**Hinterz'n.** Of Freud, the nerve-cells of the posterior horn of the myelon in *Petrymyzon* which are directly connected with the nerve-fibres of the dorsal or sensory root. [J, 10.]—**Hirnhauptz'n.** The cells of the cerebral meninges.—**Hodenz'.** See *Seminal* CELL.—**Holzz'.** See *Wood*-CELL.—**Honigz'n.** The cell of a honey-comb. [L.]—**Hornhautz'n.** The cells of the horny layer of the epidermis. [J.]—**Hornz'.** See *Horn*-CELL.—**Hüllenlose Z.** See *Naked* CELL.—**Hüllz'n.** See *Hautz'n* (2d def.).—**Inoblastenz'.** A connective-tissue corpuscle. [J.]—**Interferenzz'.** See IRIDOCYTE.—**Kanalz'.** See *Canal* CELL.—**Kantenz'.** See *Marginal* CELL.—**Kapselz'n.** Cells belonging to a capsule (*e. g.*, the capsule of a nerve cell. [J.]—**Keimz'.** See *Germ*-CELL.—**Kelchz'.** See *Cup*-CELL.—**Kernhaltige Z., Kernige Z.** See *Nucleated* CELL.—**Kernlose Z.** See CYTODE.—**Keulenz'.** See *Clavate* CELL.—**Kleberz'.** See *Gluten* CELL.—**Knochenbildungsz'n.** See OSTEOBLASTS.—**Knochenmarkz'n.** See *Marrow*-CELLS.—**Knochenz'.** See *Bone* CELL.—**Knorpelmarkz'n.** Cells of fœtal marrow. [J.]—**Knorpelz'.** See *Cartilage* CELL.—**Kolbenz'.** See *Bulb*-CELL.—**Körnchenz', Körnerz', Körnige Z., Kornz'.** See *Granular* CELL.—**Krebsz'.** See *Cancer* CELL.—**Krystallz'n.** The primitive cells which form the crystalline cones. [L.]—**Künstliche Z.** See *Artificial* CELL.—**Labz'.** See *Pepsin*-CELL.—**Leberz'.** See *Liver*-CELL.—**Leiterz', Leitz'.** A conducting cell. [B.] See *Scalariform* CELL.—**Leydig'sche Schleimz'.** See *Clavate* CELL.—**Lichtz'n.** Cells forming the phosphorescent organs in some insects. [J, 11, 28; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1872, p. 461 (J).]—**Lückenz'n.** See *Interstitial* CELLS.—**Luftz'.** See *Air*-CELL.—**Lunularz'n.** See *Crescent* CELLS.—**Luteinz'n.** The cells of the corpus luteum which contain the yellow coloring matter; supposed to be derived from the cells of the membrana granulosa or of the ovarian stroma. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 442 (J).]—**Lymphendothelz'n.** The endothelial cells of the lymphatic vessels. [J.]—**Lymphkörperchenartige Z'n, Lymphz'n.** See *Lymph*-CORPUSCLES.—**Magendrüsenz'.** See *Pepsin*-CELL.—**Magenz'n.** Epithelial cells of the stomach. [J.]—**Mantelz'.** See *Cover*-CELL.—**Markz'n.** See *Marrow*-CELLS and *Medullary* CELLS.—**Mastz'.** 1. See *Plasma* CELL. 2. In the pl., *Mastz'n*, of Ehrlich, peculiar granular cells or connective tissue, supposed by Raundnitz to be connective-tissue corpuscles undergoing mucous degeneration. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 228 (J).]—**Membranlose Z.** See *Naked* CELL.—**Milchdrüsenz'n, Milchz'n.** See *Milk*-CELLS.—**Muskelbildungsz'.** See MYOBLAST (1st def.).—**Muskelepithelz'.** See *Neuro-muscular* CELL.—**Muskelfaserz', Muskelz', Muskulöse Z.** See *Muscular fibre*-CELL.—**Mutterz'.** See *Mother*-CELL.—**Nackte Z.** See *Naked* CELL.—**Nagelz'.** See *Nail*-CELL.—**Nahrungsz', Nährz'.** See *Nutrient* CELL.—**Narbenz'.** See *Stigmatic* CELL.—**Nebenkeimz'n.** Of His, certain cell-like elements formed in the nutritive vitellus in the neighborhood of the germ during the process of partial segmentation. [A, 8.]—**Nebenkeimz'.** See PARABLAST.—**Nervenendz'n.** Cells in which an axis-fibrilla of a nerve-fibre is supposed to terminate. [J.]—**Nervenz'.** See *Nerve*-CELL.—**Netzz'.** See *Reticulate* CELL.—**Neuroepithelz'.** See *Sensory* CELL (2d def.) and *Nerve* EPITHELIUM.—**Neuromuskelz'.** See *Neuro-muscular* CELL and *Myo*-EPITHELIUM.—**Nierenz'.** See *Renal* CELL.—**Nusbaum'sche Z.** See *Delomorphous* CELL.—**Obere äussere Deckz'n.** See *External ciliated* CELLS.—**Obere innere Hörz'n** [Böttcher]. See *Inner hair*-CELLS *of the organ of Corti*.—**Oberhautz'.** See *Epidermal* CELL.—**Oberz'.** See *Cover*-CELL.—**Palisadenz'.** See *Palisade*-CELL.—**Pericardialz'n.** The large, often branched and multinucleated cells of the heart of insects. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 129 (J).]—**Pflanzenz'.** See *Vegetable* CELL.—**Pflasterz'.** See *Floor*-CELL.—**Pigmentz'.** See *Pig-*

ment CELL and CHROMATOPHORE.—**Pinselz'.** A cell having something of the appearance of a brush, from the number of its fine processes. [J.]—**Plättchenz', Plattenz'.** See CELL-*plate* (1st def.).—**Polare Z'n.** 1. See *Polar* CELLS. 2. Of Lenhossék, small nucleated cells situated in a depression of a nerve-cell in frogs, at the pole from which the axis-cylinder process is given off. [" Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," p. 26 (J).]—**Pollenmutterz'.** See *Mother*-CELL *of the pollen.*—**Polz'.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Porenz'.** See *Porous* CELL.—**Primitivz'.** See *Embryonic* CELL.—**Purkinje'sche Ganglienz'n.** See CELLS *of Purkinje* (1st def.).—**Purkinje'sche Z'nschicht.** The layer formed by the cells of Purkinje (1st def.). [J.]—**Pyramidenz'.** See *Pyramid*-CELL.—**Quergestreifte Herzmuskelz'.** See *Cardiac muscular fibre*-CELL.—**Querkolbenz'n.** The cell-like structures of tactile corpuscles which are at right angles to the long axis of the corpuscle. [" Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Randz'.** See *Marginal* CELL.—**Riechepithelz', Riechz'.** See *Olfactory* CELL.—**Riesenz'.** See *Giant*-CELL.—**Riffelepithelz', Riffz'.** See *Prickle*-CELL.—**Rindensubstanzz', Rindenz'.** See *Cortical* CELL.—**Ringz'.** See *Annular* CELL.—**Rothe Blutz'n, Rothz'n.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Rudimentäre Z'n.** See *Free* NUCLEI.—**Rundz'n.** Cells with a circular outline. [J].—**Samenausbildungsz', Samenknäuelz', Samenmutterz', Samenvermehrungsz'.** See *Seminal* CELL (1st def.).—**Samenz'.** See *Sperm*-CELL.—**Saugaderz'n.** Transformed stellate cells which have become united by their processes to form lymphatic capillaries. [Teichmann (J, 21).]—**Scheidenz'n.** Cells lining a canal or forming a wall. [J.]—**Scheitelz'.** See *Apical* CELL.—**Schlauchz'.** See ASCUS.—**Schleimz'.** See *Clavate* CELL and *Mucus*-CELL.—**Schleuderz'.** See ELATER (1st def.).—**Schliessz'.** See *Guard* CELL.—**Schmelzz'.** See *Enamel*-CELL.—**Schutzz'.** See *Cover*-CELL.—**Schwesterz'.** See *Sister*-CELL.—**Secretionsz'.** See *Gland*-CELL.—**Seelenz'.** See *Mind*-CELL.—**Sehnenz'.** See *Tendon*-CELL.—**Serotinaz'n.** See *Decidual* CELLS.—**Sexualz'.** See *Germinal* CELL (1st def.).—**Siebbeinz'n.** See *Ethmoidal* CELLS.—**Siebz'.** See *Sieve*-CELL.—**Sinnesepithelz'.** See *Sensory* CELL (2d def.).—**Sinnesz'.** See *Sensory* CELL.—**Sklerenchymz'.** See *Stone*-CELL.—**Speichelz'.** See *Salivary* CELL.—**Spermamutterz', Spermatidenz', Spermatozoënz'.** See *Seminal* CELL (1st def.).—**Spinnenz'.** See *Neuroglia*-CELL.—**Stäbchenz'.** See *Staff*-CELL and *Fibrillated* CELL; in the pl., *Stäbchenz'n*, see *External ciliated* CELLS.—**Stabz'.** See *Staff*-CELL (1st def.).—**Stachelz'.** See *Prickle*-CELL; in the pl., *Stachelz'n*, of Leydig, see *External ciliated* CELLS.—**Stammsamenz'.** See SPERMATOGONIUM (1st def.).—**Steinz'.** See *Stone*-CELL.—**Sternförmige Z., Sternz'.** See *Stellate* CELL.—**Stiftchenz'n.** See *Needle*-CELLS.—**Strahlz'.** See *Stellate* CELL.—**Strangz'.** A nerve-cell having one of its processes continuous with a nerve-fibre. [L.]—**Stützz'.** See *Supporting* CELL and *Prop*-CELLS *of Hensen.*—**Talgz'.** See *Sebaceous* CELL.—**Tastz'n.** See *Tactile* CELLS.—**Thierische Z., Thierz'.** See *Animal* CELL.—**Tochterz'.** See *Daughter*-CELL.—**Tragez'.** See *Supporting* CELL.—**Uebergansz'.** See *Transition*-CELL.—**Untere äussere Deckz'n.** See *Deiters*'s CELLS (2d def.).—**Unterz'.** See *Basal* CELL.—**Uratz'n.** See *Urate* CELLS.—**Urmutterz'.** See *Mother*-CELL *of the embryo-sac.*—**Ursamenz'.** A male primitive germ-cell. [L.] See SPERMATOGONIUM.—**Ursprungsz'n.** Cells in which fibres originate (*e. g.*, nerve-cells in which originate the nerve-fibres). [J, 35.]—**Urz'.** See *Naked* CELL.—**Vordere Siebbeinz'n.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* CELLS.—**Vorderhornganglienz'n.** The ganglion-cells in the anterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).]—**Wandernde Z., Wanderz'.** See *Wandering* CELL.—**Wandungsz'.** A cell in the wall of a part. [J.] Cf. *Parietal* CELL.—**Warzenz'n.** See *Mastoid* CELLS.—**Weibliche Z.** See *Female* CELL.—**Wespenbeinz'n.** See *Sphenoid* CELLS.—**Wimperz'.** See *Ciliary* CELL.—**Zahnbeinz'.** See ODONTOBLAST.—**Zahnz'.** See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).—**Z'nausläufer.** See CELL-*process.*—**Z'nbalken.** See CELL-*trabeculæ* and CELL-*chain.*—**Z'ndeckel.** See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**Z'nendkolben.** See CORPUSCLES *of Grandry.*—**Z'nfaser.** See *Muscular fibre*-CELL and cf. ZELLFASERN.—**Z'nförmig.** Cellular, alveolar. [J.]—**Z'ngewebe.** Cell-tissue; cellular tissue. [J.]—**Z'ngewebsz'n.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Z'ngruppe.** See CELL-*nest.*—**Z'nhaltig.** Containing cells. [L.]—**Z'nhaufen.** See CELL-*nest.*—**Z'nhaut.** 1. A cellular layer. [L.] 2. See CELL-*membrane.*—**Z'ninhalt.** See CELL *contents.*—**Z'nkeim.** See CYTOBLAST.—**Z'nkeimstoff.** See CYTOBLASTEMA.—**Z'nkette.** See CELL-*chain.*—**Z'nkolonie.** See CELL-*territory.*—**Z'nkrebs.** See *Medullary* CARCINOMA.—**Z'nleib.** See CELL-*body.*—**Z'nlos.** Destitute of cells.—**Z'masse, Z'nnest.** See CELL-*nest.*—**Z'nnetz.** See CELL-*network.*—**Z'noberfläche.** The surface of a cell. [G.]—**Z'nperidien.** See ANGEIOLA.—**Z'npflanze.** A cellular plant, cryptogam. [α. 35.]—**Z'nplättchen.** See CELL-*plate.*—**Z'nrinde.** See CELL-*membrane.*—**Z'nsaft.** See CELL-*fluid.*—**Z'nschema.** An ideal, typical cell. [J.]—**Z'nschicht.** See CELL-*layer.*—**Z'nstöcke.** See SPERMATOBLASTS (2d def.).—**Z'nstoff.** See PROTOPLASM.—**Z'nstrang.** 1. A cellular strand, cord, or column. [J, 48.] 2. In the pl., *Z'stränge*, see CELL-*trabeculæ.*—**Z'ntheilung.** See CELL-*division.*—**Z'nvermehrung.** See CELL-*multiplication.*—**Z'nwand, Z'nwandung.** See CELL-*wall.*—**Z'nwucherung.** See CELL-*multiplication.*—**Zottenz'.** See *Gland* CELL.—**Zwillingstastz'n.** See CORPUSCLES *of Grandry.*

ZELLERNEUERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'e^{2}r-noi-e^{2}r-un^2. See CELL-*rejuvenescence.*

ZELLFADEN (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'fa^{3}d-e^{2}n. See CELL-*chain*; in the pl., *Zellfäden*, see *Achromatic* FIBRILS.

ZELLFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'flach^2-e^2. See CELL-*surface.*

ZELLGEWEBARTIG (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}l'ge^2-vab-a^{3}rt-i^{2}g. See CELLULAR.

ZELLGEWEBSENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ge^2-vabs-e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-un^2. See CELLULITIS.

ZELLGEWEBSGESCHWULST (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ge^2-vabz-ge^2-shvulst. See FIBROMA.

ZELLHAUT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ha^3-u^{4}t. See CELL-*membrane* and *Cellular* COAT.—**Z'los.** Destitute of an envelope (said of cells). [L.]

ZELLICHT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}l'li^{2}ch^{2}t. See CELLULAR.

ZELLIG (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}l'li^{2}g. 1. See AREOLAR, CELLULAR, and FAVULOSUS.

ZELLINHALT (Ger.), **ZELLINNERE** (Ger.), n's. Tse^{2}l-i^{2}n-ha^{3}lt, -i^{2}n-ne^{2}r-e^2. See CELL *contents.*

ZELLKETTE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ke^{2}t-te^2. See CELL-*chain.*

ZELLKNOSPUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'kno^{3}sp-un^2. See GERMINATION.

ZELLKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ku^{5}rp-e^{2}r. 1. See CELL-*body.* 2. See CELL-*mass.* 3. Cavernous tissue. [L.]—**Z. der Ruthe.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]

ZELLLEBEN (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'lab-e^{2}n. See *Cell*-LIFE.

ZELLLEHRE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'lar-e^2. See CELL-*theory.*

ZELLLEIB (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'lib. See CELL-*body.*

ZELLLINIE (Ger.), n. Tsel'li^{2}n-e. See CELL-*chain.*

ZELLPLASMA (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'pla^{3}s-ma^3. See CYTOPLASMA.

ZELLPLATTE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'pla^{3}t-te^2. See CELL-*plate* (2d def.).

ZELLPROTOPLASMA (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'prot-o-pla^{3}s-ma^3. Cellular protoplasm (see under CELL [2d def.]).

ZELLRAUM (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ra^3-u^{4}m. See CELL-*space.*

ZELLROHR (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'ror. See *Cellular* COAT.

ZELLSAFT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'za^{3}ft. See CELL-*fluid* and NUCLEOCHYME.

ZELLSAUM (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'za^3-u^{4}m. See *Cuticular* LAYER.

ZELLSTOFF (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'sto^{3}f. See CELLULOSE.

ZELLSTRANG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'stra^{3}n^2. See CELL-*chain.*

ZELLTHÄTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'tat-i^{2}g-kit. See CELLULOSITY.

ZELLTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'til-un^2. See CELL-*division.*—**Freie Z.** See *Free* SEGMENTATION.

ZELLULOSE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l-lul-os'e^2. See CELLULOSE.

ZELLVERJÜNGERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'fe^{2}r-yu^{6}n^2''ar-un^2. See CELL-*rejuvenescence.*

ZELLVERMEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'fe^{2}r-mar-un^2. See CELL-*multiplication.*

ZELLVERSCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'fe^{2}r-shme^{2}lts-un^2. See CELL-*union.*

ZELLWAND (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'va^{3}nd. See CELL-*wall.*—**Primäre Z.** See *Primary* CELL-*wall.*

ZELOTYPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}l(zal)-o(o^3)-ti^{2}p(tu^{6}p)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ζηλοτυπία (from ζῆλος, zeal, and τύπτειν, to strike). Fr., *zélotypie.* Morbid jealousy or zeal. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

ZELT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}lt. 1. See FASTIGIUM (1st def.). 2. Of Reil, the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 6 (K).]—**Dreieckiges Z.** [Reil]. See *Z.* (2d def.).—**Hirnz'.** See the major list.—**Kleines Z.** See *Z.* (2d def.).—**Kleinhirnz'.** See TENTORIUM *cerebelli* and VALVE *of Vieussens.*

ZELTCHEN (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}lt'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See LOZENGE.

ZEMA (Lat.), n. n. Zem(ze^{2}m)'a^3. Gen., *zematos* (*-atis*). Gr., ζέμα (from ζεῖν, to boil). See DECOCTION (2d def.).

ZEMENT (Ger.), n. Tsam-e^{2}nt'. See CEMENT (2d def.).

ZEM-ZEM, n. Ze^{2}m'ze^{2}m. A place in Lake County, California, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (α, 14).]

ZENKERISM, n. Tse^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}r-i^{2}z'm. A peculiar form of degeneration, allied to colloid, described by Zenker as occurring in the voluntary muscles in typhoid fever. [E, 25.]

ZEOLITE, n. Ze'o^{2}l-it. From ζεῖν, to boil, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *zéolithe.* Ger., *Zeolith.* A hydrated silicate. [B, 3.]

ZEORA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^2-or'a^3. Fr., *zéore.* Of Fries, a subdivision of the genus *Parmelia.* [B, 38, 48 (α, 14).]

ZEORIN, n. Ze'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *zéorine.* A neutral substance, $C_{13}H_{22}O$, obtained from *Zeora sordida.* [B, 270 (α, 38).]

ZEOSCOPE, n. Ze'o-skop. From ζεῖν, to boil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *zéoscope.* An apparatus provided with a dial-plate or a graduated stem, for determining from its boiling point the alcoholic strength of a liquid, zero marking the boiling point of pure water and 100 that of absolute alcohol. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

ZEPHYRANTHES (Lat.), **ZEPHYRANTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ze^{2}f-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'ez(as), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ζέφυρος, the west wind, and ἄνθος, a flower. Zephyr-flower; a genus of the *Amaryllideæ*, sometimes referred to *Amaryllis.* [α, 35.]—**Z. atamasco.** Atamasco lily, stagger-grass; a bulbous plant found from Virginia to Florida. [α, 35.]

ZEPTERWURZEL (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}pt'e^{2}r-vurts-e^{2}l. Zedoary (root). [α, 35.]

ZERÄSTELUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-ast'e^{2}l-un^2. See RAMIFICATION.

ZERBORSTEN (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-borst'e^{2}n. See DIFFRACT.

ZERBRECHLICH (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-bre^{2}ch^2'li^{2}ch^2. See FRAGILE.

ZERBRECHUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-bre^{2}ch^2'un^2. A fracturing, a fracture.

ZERBRÖCKELT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-bru^{5}k'e^{2}lt. See FRUSTULOSE.

ZERBST (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}rbst. A place in Anhalt, Germany, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ZERFALL (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-fa^{3}l'. See DISINTEGRATION.

ZERFASERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-fa^{3}z'e^{2}r-un^2. See FIBRILLATION.

ZERFLIESSBAR (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-fles'ba^{3}r. See DELIQUESCENT.

ZERFLIESSEN (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-fles'se^{2}n. See COLLIQUATION.

ZERFLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-fles'sun^2. See DELIQUESCENCE.

ZERFRESSEN (Ger.), **ZERFRESSUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse^{2}r-fre^{2}s'se^{2}n, -sun^2. Cauterization, corrosion, erosion, ulceration.—**Z. des Magens.** See *Perforating* ULCER *of the stomach.*

ZERGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-gled'e^{2}r-un^2. See DISSECTION.—**Menschenz'.** See *Human* ANATOMY.—**Muskelz'.** See MYOTOMY.—**Vollkommene Z.** See HOLOTOMY.—**Z. der Lymphgefässe.** See HYDRANGEIOTOMY.—**Z'skunde.** See ANATOMY (4th def.).—**Z'skunst.** See DISSECTION (1st def.).

ZERKAUEN (Ger.), **ZERKAUUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse^{2}r-ka^3'u^4-e^{2}n, -un^2. See MASTICATION.

ZERKLEINERT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-klin'e^{2}rt. See COMMINUTED.

ZERKLÜFTUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-klu^{6}ft'un^2. A splitting or segmentation; dissociation, disintegration. [*a*, 50.]

ZERLEGEND (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-lag'e^{2}nd. See ANALYTIC.

ZERLEGUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-lag'un^2. Analysis, dissection.—**Lungenz'.** See PNEUMOTOMY.—**Muskelz'.** See MYOTOMY.

ZERMALMEND (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-ma^{3}lm'e^{2}nd. See CATALOTIC.

ZERMALMUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-ma^{3}lm'un^2. See ATTRITION (1st def.) and CONTUSION.

ZERNAGEND (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-na^{3}g'e^{2}nd. See CORROSIVE.

ZERNAGUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-na^{3}g'un^2. Corrosion. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]

ZERPULVERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-pulf'e^{2}r-un^2. See PULVERIZATION.

ZERQUETSCHER (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-kwe^{2}tsh'e^{2}r. See ÉCRASEUR and LITHOTRITE.

ZERQUETSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-kwe^{2}tsh'un^2. See CONTUSION and ÉCRASEMENT.

ZERREIBLICH (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-rib'li^{2}ch^2. See FRIABLE.

ZERREIBUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-rib'un^2. Trituration, levigation, comminution.

ZERREISSUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-ris'sun^2. Laceration, disruption, divulsion, rupture.—**Bauchfellsz'.** See HYPOGASTRORRHEXIS.—**Magenz'.** See GASTRORRHEXIS.—**Z. der Harnblase.** See CYSTORRHEXIS.—**Z. der Hornhaut.** See KERATORRHEXIS.—**Z. der Mutterscheide.** See COLPORRHEXIS.—**Z. der Nabelschnur.** See OMPHALOTOMY (2d def.).—**Z. des Herzens.** See CARDIORRHOIS.

ZERRGEBURT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r'ge^2-burt. See MONSTER (1st def.).

ZERRIEBEN (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-reb'e^{2}n. See CONTRITUS.

ZERRISSEN (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-ri^{2}s'se^{2}n. See LACERATE.

ZERRUPFEN (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-rupf'e^{2}n. See TEASING.

ZERRÜTTUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-ru^{6}t'tun^2. Derangement, disorder, confusion. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]

ZERSCHLIZT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-shli^{2}tst'. See LACINIATE.

ZERSCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-shme^{2}lts'un^2. See COLLIQUATION.

ZERSCHMETTERT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-shme^{2}t'te^{2}rt. See COMMINUTED.

ZERSCHMETTERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-shme^{2}t'te^{2}r-un^2. Comminution. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Z'sbruch.** A comminuted fracture.

ZERSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), **ZERSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse^{2}r-shnid'e^{2}n, -un^2. A cutting apart or into pieces. See DISCISSION and DIACOPE.

ZERSCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-shni^{2}t't'e^{2}n. See DISSECTED.

ZERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-ze^{2}ts'un^2. See DECOMPOSITION.—**Fäulnissz'.** Putrefaction.—**Gährungsz'.** Fermentative decomposition. [K, 16.]—**Theilweise Z.** See MERODIALYSIS.

ZERSPALTUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-spa^{3}lt'un^2. Splitting, fissure.

ZERSPLITTERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-spli^{2}t'te^{2}r-un^2. A breaking into splinters. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]

ZERSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-spri^{2}n^2'e^{2}nd. See DEHISCENT.

ZERSTÄUBER (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-stoib'e^{2}r. See ATOMIZER.

ZERSTÄUBT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-stoibt'. Pulverized, atomized.

ZERSTÖRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-stu^{5}r'un^2. Destruction, disorganization.

ZERSTOSSUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-sto^{3}s'sun^2. A bruising; in pharmacy, see CONCASSATION and TRITURATION.

ZERSTREUT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-stroit'. 1. Scattered, sparse, disseminated. [*a*, 35.] 2. Absent-minded. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

ZERSTREUTHEIT (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-stroit'hit. Absent-mindedness. [A, 521.]

ZERSTREUUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-stroi'un^2. See DISPERSION and DISSEMINATION.—**Z'sbild.** An image produced by a dispersing lens or mirror. [B.]—**Z'sglas.** A dispersing lens.—**Z'skreise.** See *Circles of* DISPERSION.—**Z'sspiegel.** A convex mirror. [B.]

ZERSTÜCKELUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-stu^{6}k'e^{2}l-un^2. Dismemberment, comminution, fragmentation.—**Z. des Kindes.** See EMBRYOTOMY (2d def.).

ZERTHEILEND (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}r-til'e^{2}nd. See RESOLVENT and DISCUTIENT.

ZERTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-til'un^2. Division, separation, distribution. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]—**Z'smittel.** A discutient.

ZERTRENNUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-tre^{2}n'nun^2. Separation, disunion, dissolution. [A, 450 (*a*, 17).]

ZERTRÜMMERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}r-tru^{6}m'me^{2}r-un^2. Destruction.—**Z'sbrand.** See *Acute inflammatory* GANGRENE.

ZERUMBET (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Ze^{2}r-u^{3}mb(u^{4}mb)'e^{2}t. Fr., *zérumbet.* Ger., Z. 1. The *Zingiber z.*, or its root-stock (z.-root). 2. A section of the genus *Zingiber.* 3. The genus *Curcuma*, especially the *Curcuma z.* 4. The genus *Alpinia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z.-root.** Lat., *radix z.*, *radix zerumbeti.* 1. See under *Z.* (1st def.). 2. The tubers of *Zingiber cassumunar.* [*a*, 35.]

ZERUMBETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ze^{2}r-u^{3}mb-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ZERUMBET (1st def.).—**Radix zerumbeti.** See ZERUMBET-*root.*

ZERZUPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. Tse^{2}r-tsupf'e^{2}n. To tease a microscopic preparation. [B.]

ZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ze(ze^2)'si^{2}s. Gen., *zes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ζέσις (from ζεῖν, to boil). Fr., *zése.* Ebullition. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ZEST, n. Ze^{2}st. Fr., *zeste.* See LIMONIS *cortex.*

ZESTOLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze^{2}st-o(o^3)-lu^2(lu)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ζεστολουσία (from ζεστός, boiling hot, and λούειν, to wash). Fr., *zestolusie.* Washing or bathing with hot water. [A, 311, 322 (*a*, 48).]

ZEUGEND (Ger.), adj. Tsoig'e^{2}nd. Generative, procreating.

ZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsoig'un^2. Generation.—**Abwechselnde Z.** See *Alternate* GENERATION.—**Beutelthierische Z.** See *Marsupial* GENERATION.—**Eierlegende Z.** See *Oviparous* GENERATION.—**Freiwillige Z.** See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.—**Geschlechtliche Z.** See GAMOGENESIS.—**Jungfernz'.** See PARTHENOGENESIS.—**Lebendige Z.** See *Viviparous* GENERATION.—**Z'sfähig.** Capable of generation. [*a*, 48.]—**Z'skraft.** Procreative power.—**Z'skreis.** See CYCLUS *generationis.*—**Z'sreife.** See PUBERTY.—**Z'stheile.** The genitals; in botany, the organs of fructification. [*a*, 35.]—**Z'strieb.** Procreative impulse.—**Z'sunfähig.** See IMPOTENT.—**Z'svermögen.** Capability of generation. [*a*, 48.]

ZEYSUM, n. See under SANTOLINA *fragrantissima.*

ZIBATUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi^{2}b-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Zaibach, the alchemical name for mercury. [B, 52.]

ZIBET, ZIBETH, n's. Zi^{2}b'e^{2}t, -e^{2}th. See CIVET (1st def.).

ZIBETH (Ger.), n. Tseb-at'. Lat., *zibetha, zibethium, zibethum.* See CIVET (2d def.).—**Z'baum.** See DURIO *zibethinus.*—**Z'katze, Z'thier.** See VIVERRA.

ZIBEBÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi^{2}b'e^{2}b-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Zibeben.* See RAISINS.

ZICKZACKIG (Ger.), adj. Tsi^{2}k'tsa^{3}k-i^{2}g. See FLEXUOSE.

ZIEGE (Ger.), n. Tseg'e^2. See GOAT.—**Z'nauge.** See ÆGILOPS (1st def.).—**Z'nkotharznei.** See DIACOPRÆGON.—**Z'nsäure.** See CAPRIC *acid.*—**Z'nstimme.** See ÆGOPHONY.—**Z'ntalg.** See SEBUM *hircinum.*

ZIEGEL (Ger.), n. Tseg'e^{2}l. A tile or brick. [*a*, 50.]—**Z'dachig.** See IMBRICATE.—**Z'öl, Z'steinöl.** See OLEUM *lateritium.*

ZIEGENBEIN (Ger.), n. Tseg'e^{2}n-bin. See GENU *valgum.*

ZIEGENPETER (Ger.), n. Tseg'e^{2}n-pat-e^{2}r. See MUMPS.

ZIEGENTOD (Ger.), n. Tseg'e^{2}n-tod. See ACONITUM *napellus* and ÆGOLETHRON.

ZIEHE (Ger.), n. Tse'e^2. See *Spasmodic* ERGOTISM.

ZIEHEND (Ger.), adj. Tse'e^{2}nd. Vesicant. [L, 80.]

ZIEHER (Ger.), n. Ze-e^{2}r. One who or that which draws. [*a*, 48.]—**Kinderz'.** See *Obstetrical* FORCEPS.—**Knotenz'.** See SERRE-NŒUD.—**Kopfz'.** See *Craniotomy* FORCEPS and *Obstetrical* FORCEPS.—**Luftz'.** See *Air* TRACTOR.

ZIEHKIND (Ger.), n. Tse'ki^{2}nd. A foster-child, a nursling.

ZIEHKOPF (Ger.), n. Tse'ko^{3}pf. See CUP (2d def.).

ZIEHMUTTER (Ger.), n. Tse'mut-te^{2}r. A foster-mother, a nurse. [*a*, 50.]

ZIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Zi^2-e^{2}r'i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Rutaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. lanceolata.** An Australian species. The fresh leaves and branchlets yield a limpid oil similar to and used like oil of rue. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 14).]

ZIEST (Ger.), n. Tsest. The genus *Stachys.* [*a*, 35.]

ZIMB (African), n. See GLOSSINA *morsitans.*

ZIMMT (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}mt. Written also *Zimmet.* See CINNAMON.—**Aechter Z.** Ceylon cinnamon. [*a*, 35.]—**Bitterer Z., Bittere Z'rinde, Bitterz'.** Culilawan-bark. [*a*, 35.]—**Chinesischer Z., Englischer Z., Französischer Z.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON and cf. CASSIA *lignea.*—**Holländischer Z.** Ceylon cinnamon. [*a*, 35.]—**Indianischer Z., Indischer Z.** See *Chinesischer Z.*—**Javaz', Magellanischer Z., Magellanz'.** See *Winter's* BARK.—**Malabarischer Z.** See CASSIA *lignea.*—**Mutterz'.** See *Cortex* MALABATHRI and CASSIA *lignea.*—**Orientalischer Z., Orientalische Z'rinde, Wahrer Z., Wahre Z'rinde.** Ceylon cinnamon. [*a*, 35.]—**Weisser Z., Weissz'.** See under CANELLA *alba* (1st def.).—**Winter'scher Z.** See *Winter's* BARK.—**Z'alkohol.** Cinnamic alcohol. [B.]—**Z'kassie.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**Z'kelche, Z'näglein.** See *Flores* CASSIÆ.—**Z'öl.** See CINNAMON-*oil.*—**Z'säure.** See the major list.—**Z'spiritus.** See *Spiritus* CINNAMOMI.—**Z'syrup.** See *Syrupus* CINNAMOMI.—**Z'tinktur.** See *Tinctura* CINNAMOMI.

ZIMMTSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsi²mt'zoir-e². See CINNAMIC *acid*. —**Z.-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *cinnamate*.—**Z.-Anhydrid.** See CINNAMIC *anhydride*.—**Z.-Benzylester.** See CINNAMEIN.—**Z'essigsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOCINNAMIC ANHYDRIDE.—**Z.-Zimmtester.** See STYRACIN.

ZINALINE, n. Zi²n'a²l-en. A yellow coloring matter, $C_{20}H_{13}N_2O_6$, produced by the action of nitrous acid on aniline. [B, 2.]

ZINC, n. Zi²n²k. Lat., *zincum*. Fr., *z*. Ger., *Zink*. A metallic element known to the ancients under the form of its alloy with copper, but not recognized as a distinct metal till the end of the seventeenth century. It is found in nature, sometimes uncombined but usually under the form of compounds constituting various minerals. Some of these (calamine, tutty, etc.) are employed in medicine. Z. is a hard, bluish-white metal, malleable and ductile at a temperature of 100° to 150° C., but brittle when heated above 200° C. It melts at 433° C., and when cooled after fusion has a crystalline texture. It acts as a bivalent radicle. Symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 64·9; sp. gr., 6·9. [B, 3.]—**Aerated z.** Z. carbonate. [B, 91.]—**Basic z. chromate.** One of several yellow compounds, $Zn_2(OH)_2CrO_4 + H_2O, 2Zn_2(OH)_2CrO_4 + H_2O$, and $Zn_4(OH)_6CrO_4$. [B, 3.]—**Brown z. oxide.** See TUTIA.—**Butter of z.** See *Z. chloride*.—**Caustique au chlorure de z.** (Fr.). See *Pasta* ZINCI *chlorati*.—**Cerate of carbonate of z.** See *Ceratum* ZINCI *carbonatis*.—**Collyre au sulfate de z.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *collyrium cum sulfate zincico*. A preparation consisting of 15 centigrammes of z. sulphate dissolved in 100 grammes of rose-water. [B.] Cf. *Collyrium cum* SULFATE *zincico ex Sanchez*.—**Éthylure de z.** (Fr.). See *Z'ethyl*.—**Flowers of z.** Fr., *fleurs de z., oxyde de z. par voie sèche* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zinkblumen*. Z. oxide prepared by subjecting pure metallic z. to a bright red heat with access to the air. [B.]—**Glycerite of oxide of z.** Lat., *glycerinum cum oxydo zincico* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *glycéré d'oxyde de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *glicerolado de óxido zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of z. oxide (prepared by calcination) with 2 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.]; or 1 part of z. oxide (prepared in the wet way) with 8 [Netherl. Ph.] (10 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of glycerite of starch. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Granulated z.** [Br. Ph.]. Z. obtained in granulated masses by pouring the fused metal into cold water. [B, 5.]—**Hydrolé de sulfate de z. composé** (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating for two days 6 parts of z. sulphate with 540 each of rose-water and water of plantain and 11 of powdered iris, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Hydrolotif de sulfate de z.** (Fr.). See LOTION *astringente*.—**Injection de sulfate de z.** (Fr.). A solution of z. sulphate in 500 times as much water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**Jaune de z.** (Fr.). See *Z. yellow*.—**Memphitic z.** Z. carbonate. [B, 96.]—**Muriatic z.** Z. chloride. [B, 96.]—**Ointment of oxide of z.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi*.—**Oleate of z.** See *Z. oleate*.—**Oxide of z. by the dry way.** Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie sèche*. See *Flowers of z.*—**Oxide of z. by the wet way.** Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie humide* [Fr. Cod.]. The zinci oxidum of the U. S. Ph. (see under *Z. oxide*).—**Phosphure de z.** (Fr.). See *Z. phosphide*.—**Pommade d'oxyde de z.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi*.—**Precipitated z. carbonate.** Lat., *zinci carbonas* [Br. Ph.] (*præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.]), *zincum carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *souscarbonate de z. hydraté* [Fr. Cod.]. A basic z. carbonate prepared by precipitation from a solution of z. sulphate by the action of sodium carbonate. It varies in composition according to the degree of concentration of the solutions and the temperature at which precipitation occurs. As prepared by the U. S. process it has the constitution $(ZnCO_3)_2.3Zn(OH)_2$; by the British formula, $ZnCO_3.2ZnO + 3H_2O$; and by the process of the Fr. Cod., $(ZnCO_3)_3.5Zn(OH)_2 + H_2O$. It is a very fine white powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in alcohol and in water. [B.]—**Sea-salt of z.** Z. chloride. [B, 91.]—**Solution of z. chloride.** See *Liquor* ZINCI *chloridi*.—**Solution of z. hypochlorite.** An aqueous solution of an extemporaneously formed z. hypochlorite; prepared by mixing an aqueous solution of 24 oz. of z. sulphate with water in which 12 oz. of chlorinated lime have been thoroughly triturated, and making the product measure 11½ pints. [B, 5.]—**Souscarbonate de z. hydraté** (Fr.). See under *Precipitated z. carbonate*.—**Sulfate de z. du commerce** (Fr.). See ZINCUM *sulphuricum crudum*.—**Sulfate de z. officinal** [Fr. Cod.] (ou **pur**) (Fr.). Purified z. sulphate. [B.] See *Z. sulphate*.—**Test z.** Metallic z. melted and allowed to run in a thin stream into water, thus forming small sticks or thin discs or fragments free from arsenic. [B, 5 (α, 38).]—**Z. acetate.** Lat., *acetas zinci* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *zincicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), *zinci acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum aceticum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *acétate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *acetato zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white crystalline substance, $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**Z. acrylate.** The compound $(C_3H_3O_2)_2Zn$. [B, 2; B, 3 (α, 38).]—**Z. aluminate.** The compound Al_2ZnO_4. [B, 2.]—**Z'amide.** Ger., *Zinkamid*. A white amorphous substance, $Zn(NH_2)_2$. [B, 3.]—**Z. amyl.** See *Z. diisoamyl*.—**Z. and creatinine chloride.** A body, $(C_4H_7N_3O)_2ZnCl_2$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]—**Z. and mercury cyanide.** See MERCURY and *Z. cyanide*.—**Z. and potassium cyanide.** A substance, $K_2ZnC_4N_4 = Zn\langle{}^{(CN)_2K}_{(CN)_2K'}$ crystallizing into octaedra; formed by the evaporation of a solution of z. cyanide in a solution of an excess of potassic cyanide. [B.]—**Z. antimonate.** The compound $Zn(SbO_3)_2$. [B, 2.]—**Z. antimonide.** An alloy of z. and antimony. [B.]—**Z. arsenate.** A substance, $Zn_3(AsO_4)_2 + 8H_2O$, occurring native as a mineral. [B, 2.]—**Z. bromide.** Lat., *zinci bromidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Bromzink*, *Zinkbromür*. A white, granular deliquescent powder, $ZnBr_2$, of saline, metallic taste. [B.]—**Z. carbonate.** Normal z. carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, occurs native in the impure form as calamine. It may also be prepared artificially. What is usually called z. carbonate is the precipitated z. carbonate (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Z. chloride.** Lat., *chloretum zincicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chloruretum zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *zinci chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum chloratum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *chloretum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *chlorure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cloruro zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. Butter of z.; a white, deliquescent crystalline substance, $ZnCl_2$, of caustic, metallic taste, acid reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Z. chromate.** See *Basic z. chromate*.—**Z. chromite.** A dark-green crystalline body, $ZnCr_2O_4$. [B, 3.]—**Z. colloid.** See Z. COLLOID.—**Z. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cyanzink*. Sp., *cianuro zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white insoluble powder, $ZnC_2N_2 = Zn:(C\vdots N)_2$, formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on z. acetate or of potassic cyanide on other salts of z. [B.]—**Z. diamine.** See *Z'amide*.—**Z. diethyl.** See *Z'ethyl* (2d def.)—**Z. diethylate.** Ger., *Zinkäthylat*. A white powder, $Zn.(OC_2H_5)_2$. [B, 3.]—**Z. diethyloxyacetate.** A substance, $(C_6H_{11}O_3)_2Zn$, occurring as acicular or laminar crystals and forming the most characteristic salt known of diethyloxyacetic acid. [B, 3 (α. 38).]—**Z. diisoamyl.** A liquid, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$. [B, 3.]—**Z. diisobutyl.** A liquid, $Zn(C_4H_9)_2$. [B, 3.]—**Z. dust.** Ger., *Zinkstaub*. Metallic z. obtained as a fine powder in the process of z. manufacture; used as a reducing agent. [B, 3.]—**Z. ethide.** See *Z'ethyl* (2d def.).—**Z. ethoxide.** See *Z. diethylate*.—**Z'ethyl.** Fr., *z'éthyle*. Ger., *Zinkäthyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Zn(C_2H_5)'$. 2. The compound $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$ (more properly called *z'diethyl* or *z. ethide*), a mobile liquid having a peculiar odor and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 3.]—**Z. ferricyanide.** A yellow powder, $Zn_3Fe_2(C_6N_6)_2$. [B.]—**Z. ferrocyanide.** Lat., *zincum ferrocyanatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *cyanatum zincicoferrosum* [Neth. Ph.]. An amorphous white powder, $Zn_2Fe(C_6N_6) + 3H_2O$. [B.]—**Z. fulminate.** A body, $C.Zn(NO_2).CN = ZnC_2N_2O_2$, that detonates violently when struck or when heated to 192° C. [B, 4.]—**Z. gallate.** A white precipitate, $C_7H_2O_5Zn_2 + H_2O$, obtained by boiling z. acetate with gallic acid. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**Z. hydrocarbonate.** See *Precipitated z. carbonate*.—**Z. iodide.** Lat., *zinci iodidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodzink*, *Zinkjodür*. The compound ZnI_2, forming acicular or octaedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**Z. lactate.** Lat., *lactas zinci* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *zincicus* [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *zincum lacticum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *lactate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. The compound $Zn(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming small white crystals. [B, 3, 95 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**Z'methyl.** Fr., *Z'méthyle*. Ger., *Zinkmethyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Zn(CH_3)'$. 2. Z'dimethyl, $Zn(CH_3)_2$; a colorless, spontaneously inflammable liquid of very powerful and disagreeable odor the vapor of which produces a sense of constriction of the throat and dyspnœa and is said to be poisonous. [B, 3.]—**Z. nitrate.** The compound $Zn(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**Z. nitride.** A green powder, Zn_3N_2. [B, 3.]—**Z. nitroacetonitrile.** See *Z. fulminate*.—**Z. ointment.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi*.—**Z. oleate.** Lat., *zincum oleinicum*. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of z. oxide in 8 parts of oleic acid, forming a soft, talc-like white powder. It is used in hyperidrosis and various skin diseases. 2. Z. oleate (1st def.) diluted with any ointment base to form a soft, tallowy solid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 430, xxxiv, p. 570 (α, 14).] Cf. *Oleatum* ZINCI.—**Z. orthophosphate.** Lat., *zinci phosphas*. Normal z. orthophosphate, $Zn_3(PO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, usually termed *z. phosphate*, is a white powder, used as a nervine. [B, 5.]—**Z. oxide.** Lat., *oxidum* (seu *oxydum* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]) *zincicum* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *oxydum zinci*, *oxydum zinci præcipitatum* [Belg. Ph.], *zinci oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie humide et par voie sèche* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *óxido zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. A soft, white or yellowish-white, amorphous powder, ZnO, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It may be prepared either by calcining the precipitated z. carbonate at a low red heat, forming then the *zinci oxidum* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the *zincum oxydatum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *oxyde de z. par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod., or by direct oxidation of the metal (by calcining), when it is called *flowers of z.*, *lana philosophica*, *pompholix*, *nix alba*, or *nihilum album*, and is the *oxyde de z. par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod. As it occurs in its purest form in commerce, it is the commercial z. oxide (Lat., *oxidum zincicum crudum* [Finn. Ph.] [seu *venale* (Swed. Ph.)], *oxydum zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *oxydum zincicum venale* [Dan. Ph.], or *zincum oxydatum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]). A commercial z. oxide produced in the smelting of lead ores is called *cadmia* or *tutty*. [B; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Z. oxychloride.** A crystalline substance, $ZnCl_2.3ZnO + 4H_2O$, obtained by the action of a strong solution of z. chloride on z. oxide. [B, 16.]—**Z. pentasulphide.** A white amorphous substance, ZnS_5. [B, 3.]—**Z. permanganate.** The compound $ZnMn_2O_8$, occurring as dark-red tabular crystals. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Z. phosphate.** See *Z. orthophosphate*.—**Z. phosphide.** Lat., *zinci phosphidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *phosphure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Phosphorzink*. The compound Zn_3P_2, forming either crystalline fragments or a dark-grayish powder, having a faint taste of phosphorus. [B.]—**Z. pur** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *zincum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*purissimum*). Sp., *z.* [Sp. Ph.]. Metallic z. freed from impurities and suitable for pharmaceutical purposes. [B.]—**Z. salicylate.** Lat., *zincum salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. A dibasic substance, $Zn(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, forming colorless crystals of metallic taste. [B, 10; B, 95 (α, 38).]—**Z. sarcolactate.** Ger., *fleischmilchsaures Zink*. A crystalline body, $Zn(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, isomeric with z. lactate and occurring as lævorotary acicular crystals. [B, 3 (α, 38); B, 4.]—**Z. spar.** Ger., *Zinkspath*. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Z. sulphate.** Lat., *sulfas* (seu *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *zincicus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *zinci sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *sulphuricum purum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *sulfate de z. officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. White vitriol (or white copperas), $ZnSO_4 + 7H_2O$, forming small colorless prismatic or acicular crystals having a saline metallic taste and acid reaction, soluble in about half its weight of water. It is used as an emetic and topically as an astringent. [B.]—**Z. sulphide.** A substance, ZnS, occurring in nature as the crystalline z. blende

and wurtzite, and also obtained artificially in the amorphous state. [B, 3.] See also *Z. pentasulphide*.—**Z. sulphocarbolate.** Lat., *zinci sulphocarbolas* [Br. Ph.], *zincum sulfocarbolicum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sulfophénate de z.* Ger., *Zinksulfophenylat.* Z. paraphenolsulphonate, $Zn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 8H_2O$, forming efflorescent, rhombic prismatic crystals. It is odorless and has a metallic taste and an acid reaction. [Gighi, "Ann. di chim. appl. alla farm. ed alla med.," June, 1884, p. 321 (B).]—**Z. thioarsenite.** A lemon-yellow substance, $Zn_3As_2S_6$. [B, 2.]—**Z. valerianate.** Lat., *valeras zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *valerianas zincicus* [Finn. Ph., Neth. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *zinci valerianas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *valérianate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *valerianato zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2$, forming white scaly crystals which have a faint odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, metallic taste. [B, 5, 95.]—**Z. white.** Ger., *Zinkweiss.* Commercial z. oxide.—**Z. yellow.** Fr., *jaune de z.* Ger., *Zinkgelb.* Basic z. chromate. [B.]

ZINCIBER (Lat.), n. n. Zi²ns(zi²n²k)'i²b-u⁵r(e²r). Gen., *-ib'eris.* See ZINGIBER.

ZINCIC, adj. Zi²ns'i²k. Lat., *zincicus.* Pertaining to or containing zinc. [B.]

ZINCONITE, n. Zi²nk'o²n-it. See CALAMINE (1st def.).

ZINCUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi²n²k'u³m(u⁴m). See ZINC; of the U. S., Br., Gr., and Russ. Ph's, see ZINC *pur.*—**Acetas zinci.** See ZINC *acetate.*—**Æther zinci.** Fr., *éther zincé.* A preparation made by treating 15 parts of zinc chloride with 61 of ether and 30 of absolute alcohol for some days and decanting. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Aqua ophthalmica adstringens e vitriolo zinci.** See *Collyrium adstringens zinci.*—**Aqua sulphatis zinci aluminosa.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**Aqua zinci cum camphora.** Fr., *eau zincée camphrée.* A solution of 18 parts of zinc sulphate and 8 of camphor in 786 of boiling water; or of 28 parts of zinc sulphate and 8 of camphor in 786 of water. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Butyrum zinci.** Zinc chloride. [B, 270.]—**Calx zinci.** Zinc oxide. [B, 270.]—**Carbonas zinci impurus.** See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri.** See *Ceratum* CALAMINÆ.—**Ceratum zinci.** See *Unguentum zinci oxidi.*—**Ceratum zinci carbonatis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A mixture of 1 part of precipitated zinc carbonate with 5 parts of ointment of lard. [B.]—**Collyrium adstringens e zinco sulphurico.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa* and *Collyrium adstringens zinci.*—**Collyrium adstringens zinci.** A solution of zinc sulphate in from 96 to 320 times as much water. Sometimes rose-water or infusion of elder was used, and, according to one old formulary, the yolk of a hard-boiled egg was removed, zinc sulphate put in its place, and the resulting liquid mixed with 166 grammes each of rose-water and water of plantain. [B, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Collyrium zinci.** See *Collyre au sulfate de* ZINC.—**Flores zinci.** See *Flowers of* ZINC.—**Injectio sulphatis zinci compositus.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**Injectio zinci chlorati.** Sp., *inyección de cloruro de zinc* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of zinc chloride in twice as much water to which from 1 to 3 per cent. of hydrochloric acid has been added; used for embalming. It should have a sp. gr. of 1·33. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Lactas zinci.** Zinc lactate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Liquor sulphatis zinci aluminosa.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**Liquor zinci chlorati** (seu **chloridi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Solution of zinc chloride; made by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid. It contains, however, impurities in the form of iron salts. These are removed by conversion into iron chloride (by means of nitric acid [U. S. Ph.] or chlorine water [Br. Ph.]) and subsequent precipitation by the gradual addition of zinc carbonate. In the U. S. process, 240 parts of zinc are employed and the solution is brought to measure 1,000 parts; for the Br. prep. 1 lb. av. of zinc is used to form 2 imperial pints of the solution. The sp. gr. of the former is 1·555, of the latter 1·593; and each contains about 50 per cent. of zinc chloride. The official solution forms a colorless liquid having a sweetish, styptic taste and an acid reaction. [B.]—**Liquor zinci et aluminæ sulfuricæ basicæ.** See *Soluté de sulfate* D'ALUMINE *et de zinc.*—**Liquor zinci sulfurici** [Sp. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de sulfato zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 30 centigrammes of zinc sulphate in 180 grammes of distilled water. [B, 95.]—**Oleatum zinci** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of zinc oxide (obtained in the wet way) with 9 parts of oleic acid, allowing to stand for two hours, and dissolving over the water bath. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).] Cf. ZINC *oleate.*—**Oxydum zinci** [Belg. Ph.]. A term applied apparently to the commercial zinc oxide of the best grade and also to the more carefully prepared zinc oxide of the ph's. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oxydum zinci præcipitatum.** See ZINC *oxide.*—**Pasta zinci chlorati** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *caustique au chlorure de zinc* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cáustico de cloruro de zinc* [Sp. Ph.]. A paste made of 32 parts of zinc chloride dissolved in 4 of water and mixed with 8 of zinc oxide and 24 of dried wheat flour [Fr. Cod.]; of equal parts of zinc chloride and wheat flour with a little water [Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; or of zinc oxide with a strong solution of zinc chloride [Gr. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs that the paste be cut into thin pieces and thoroughly dried; the Gr. Ph. directs that it be colored at pleasure when used to fill teeth. The Belg. Ph. recognizes four grades of paste, containing respectively twice, three times, four times, and five times as much wheat flour as zinc chloride. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Solutio zinci aluminosa.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**Sulphas zinci.** See ZINC *sulphate.*—**Unguentum oxydi zinci compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment of 50 parts of zinc oxide, 125 of white lead, 80 of olive oil, 275 each of yellow wax and beef marrow, and 195 of mutton suet. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum refrigerans zinci.** An ointment of 1 part of anhydrous lanolin, 2 of benzoinated zinc ointment, and 3 of rose-water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890, p. 346 (*a*, 50).]—**Unguentum zinci.** See *Unguentum zinci oxidi.*—**Unguentum zinci oleati** [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of zinc oleate and petroleum. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Unguentum zinci oxidi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde de zinc* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent gris* (ou *ophthalmique*, ou *de pompholyx*). Sp., *pomada de óxido zíncico* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of oxide of zinc, zinc ointment; made by rubbing up 1 part of (crude [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph.]) zinc oxide with 9 parts of (benzoated [Fr. Cod.]) lard (simple cerate [Belg. Ph.], simple ointment [Hung. Ph.]), with 15 [Sp. Ph.], 8 [Netherl. Ph.] of lard, 4 [U. S. Ph.], 5⅓ [Br. Ph.] of benzoated lard, or with 8 of washed lard and 1 part of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]. The older ph's varied the proportion of lard slightly or used 7 parts of verdigris with 22 each of zinc oxide and a solution of camphor in alcohol and 60 each of lard and mutton suet, or 1 part of zinc oxide with 2 parts of olive-oil. [B; B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Valeras zinci.** See ZINC *valerianate.*—**Zinci acetas.** See ZINC *acetate.*—**Zinci bromidum.** See ZINC *bromide.*—**Zinci carbonas (præcipitatus).** See *Precipitated* ZINC *carbonate.*—**Zinci chloridum.** See ZINC *chloride.*—**Zinci iodidum.** See ZINC *iodide.*—**Zinci oxidum.** See ZINC *oxide.*—**Zinci phosphidum.** See ZINC *phosphide.*—**Zinci præparata.** Preparations of zinc; zinc salts. [B, 95.]—**Zinci salia** [Gr. Ph.]. Zinc salts, regarded as a class of poisons. [B, 95.]—**Zinci sulphas.** See ZINC *sulphate.*—**Zinci valerianas.** See ZINC *valerianate.*—**Z. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See ZINC *acetate.*—**Z. carbonicum** [Swiss Ph.]. Precipitated zinc carbonate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Z. chloratum, Z. chloretum.** See ZINC *chloride.*—**Z. ferrocyanatum.** See ZINC *ferrocyanide.*—**Z. granulatum** [Br. Ph.]. Granulated zinc. [*a*, 38.]—**Z. granulatum depuratum** [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. Granulated zinc purified. [B; B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Z. lacticum.** See ZINC *lactate.*—**Z. oleinicum.** Zinc oleate. [*a*, 38.]—**Z. oxydatum.** See ZINC *oxide.*—**Z. oxydatum crudum.** See under ZINC *oxide.*—**Z. purissimum.** See ZINC *pur.*—**Z. salicylicum.** See ZINC *salicylate.*—**Z. sulfocarbolicum, Z. sulfophenylicum.** See ZINC *sulphocarbolate.*—**Z. sulfuricum.** See ZINC *sulphate.*—**Z. sulfuricum crudum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de zinc du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vitriolo blanco* (*ó de zinc*) [Sp. Ph.]. Unpurified commercial zinc sulphate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Z. sulphuricum purum.** See ZINC *sulphate.*—**Z. valerianicum.** See ZINC *valerianate.*

ZINGAR, n. Of the alchemists, verdigris. [B, 52.]

ZINGIBER (Lat.), n. n. Zi²nj(zi²n²g)'i²b-u⁵r(e²r). Gen., *-ib'eris.* Gr., *ζιγγίβερις.* Fr., *z.*, *gingembre* (*gris et blanc, rhizome*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Ingwer* (2d def.). Sp., *jengibre* (*rhizoma*) [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants forming, with *Costus*, *Elettaria*, *Alpinia*, *Amomum*, etc., an order (the *Gingiberaceæ*) of monocotyledons or a tribe (the *Gingibereæ*) of the *Scitamineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. (*rhizoma zingiberis* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed Ph., Swiss Ph.], *z.* [*rhizoma*] [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Netherl. Ph.], *zingiberis radix* [Gr. Ph.]), ginger, the rhizoma of *Z. officinale.* [*a*, 35.]—**Ætheroleum zingiberis.** See *Oil of* GINGER.—**Cerevisia cum zingibere (seu zingiberis).** See GINGER-*beer.*—**Essentia zingiberis.** See *Tinctura zingiberis.*—**Extractum zingiberis æthereum.** See *Oleoresina zingiberis.*—**Extractum zingiberis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with alcohol 100 grammes of ginger in No. 40 powder, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Infusum zingiberis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by macerating ½ Troy oz. of ginger in a pint of boiling water for two hours and straining. [B, 5 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleoresina zingiberis** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with ether 100 grammes of ginger in No. 60 powder (or carrying the process far enough to obtain 150 parts of percolate), and evaporating the ether off. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Oleum zingiberis æthereum.** See *Oil of* GINGER.—**Radix zingiberis.** See *Z.* (2d def.).—**Radix zingiberis (albi) e Jamaica.** See *White* GINGER.—**Radix zingiberis silvestris.** 1. Long zedoary. 2. The tuberous root-stock of *Z. cassumunar.* 3. The root-stock of *Z. zerumbet* [Roscoe]. [*a*, 35.]—**Rhizoma zingiberis.** See *Z.* (2d def.).—**Rhizoma zingiberis pulveratum.** Ginger dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or powdered and sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], or through a 1,000-mesh sieve till the residue forms a fibrous mass [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Syrupus zingiberis.** A preparation made by triturating 2 parts of fluid extract of ginger with 25 of powdered sugar, maintaining at a heat of not more than 60° C. till the alcohol is evaporated, dissolving the residue in 35 parts of water, filtering, washing till 60 parts are obtained, adding 40 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluid drachms of stronger tincture of ginger with 19 fluid oz. of syrup [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of ginger in 7 parts of water and 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.] (in enough boiling water [Swed. Ph.]), and dissolving 120 [Russ. Ph.] (126 [Swed. Ph.]) of sugar in 70 of filtered liquid. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Tabellæ zingiberis.** See *Trochisci zingiberis.*—**Tinctura zingiberis.** Fr., *teinture de gingembre* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made of 1 part of ginger in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 5 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.] (with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], or 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]), or of 2½ oz. of ginger with enough alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. by percolation [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 38).]—**Tinctura zingiberis anglica** [Swiss Ph.] (seu **fortior** [Br. Ph.]). A tincture made of 10 oz. of ginger with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. by percolation [Br. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of ginger with alcohol enough to make 20 parts [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Trochisci zingiberis** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *tabellæ zingiberis* [Belg. Ph.]. Lozenges made of 200 parts of tincture of ginger with 2,000 of sugar, 50 of tragacanth, and enough syrup of ginger [U. S. Ph.]; or with 12 of tragacanth, 1,788 of sugar, and enough water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]—**Z. album.** 1. Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum.* [*a*, 35.] 2. See *White* GINGER.—**Z. amarum.** Ger., *bitterer Ingwer.* A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The spicy, bitterish rhizome is used like that of *Z. zerumbet.* The young stems are used as a spice, and the young leaves are eaten. [*a*, 35.]—**Z. cassumunar, Z. cassumuniar.** Bengal root; a native of the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The tubers of the root-stock, *radix cassumunar* (seu

cassumuniar, seu *casmonar*, seu *risagon*, seu *bengale* [*inodorum*], seu *zingiberis silvestris*, seu *zedoariæ luteæ*), have a spicy, bitterish taste and a strong camphoraceous smell. They have properties somewhat like those of ginger, but are not now known in commerce. The plant is used by the natives in diarrhœa and colic. [α, 35.]—**Z. citrinum.** The *Curcuma longa.* [α, 35.]—**Z. commune.** See *Black* GINGER.—**Z. dubium.** Ger., *zweifelhafter Ingwer.* A Guinea plant used as an aromatic. It is not well known, and is doubtfully referred to this genus. [α, 35.]—**Z. flavum.** The *Curcuma longa.* [α, 35.]—**Z. germanicum.** Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum.* [α, 35.]—**Z. gramineum.** A species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The root-stock, which is grayish externally and white internally, is smaller than true ginger and has shorter joints. It has the medicinal properties of ginger, but is not used as a spice, on account of its unpleasant bitterish taste. [α, 35.]—**Zingiberis radix.** See *Z.* (2d def.).—**Z. luteum.** The *Curcuma longa.* [α, 35.]—**Z. marginatum.** A species found in the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The seeds and root-stock are used as a mild aromatic. [α, 35.]—**Z. mioga.** A Japanese species. The tuberous, spicy root-stock is used as a food and in medicine. [α, 35.]—**Z. nigrum.** See *Black* GINGER.—**Z. officinale.** Fr., *gingembre, herbe au gingembre.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*, oder *ächter*, oder *wahrer*) *Ingwer.* A native probably of India, but not known in its wild state; a plant cultivated in the



ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. [A, 327.]

tropics for its fleshy rhizome, which constitutes ginger. Ginger contains starch, a yellow, volatile oil belonging to the terpenes, and a pungent resinous principle; it is used as a stimulant, carminative, rubefacient, etc. [α, 35.]—**Z. purpureum.** See *Z. cassumunar.*—**Z. spurium.** See *Z. zerumbet.*—**Z. vulgare.** See *Black* GINGER.—**Z. zanthorrizon.** See *Z. cassumunar.*—**Z. zerumbet.** Fr., *amome sauvage, balisier.* Broad-leaved ginger of Ceylon and the East Indies. The root-stock, *radix zerumbet* (seu *zerumbeth*, seu *zerumbeti*, seu *zingiberis silvestris*, seu *bengale*, seu *bringalle inodorum*), is aromatic and bitter, and is used in fomentations and cataplasms. It is not now used internally. [α, 35.]

ZINGIBERIN, n. Zi^{2}n-ji^{2}b'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Ger., *Z.* See *Oleoresina* ZINGIBERIS.

ZINK (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}n^{2}k. See ZINC.—**Antimonsaures Z.** Zinc antimonate.—**Arsensaures Z.** Zinc arsenate.—**Baldriansaures Z.** See ZINC *valerianate.*—**Bromz'.** See ZINC *bromide.*—**Carbolschwefelsaures Z'oxyd.** See ZINC *sulphocarbolate.*—**Cyanz'.** See ZINC *cyanide.*—**Essigsaures Z.** See ZINC *acetate.*—**Fleischmilchsaures Z.** See ZINC *sarcolactate.*—**Jodz'.** See ZINC *iodide.*—**Kohlensaures Z.** See ZINC *carbonate.*—**Phenylschwefelsaures Z.** See ZINC *sulphocarbolate.*—**Salpetersaures Z.** (oder **Z'oxyd**). See ZINC *nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures Z.** (oder **Z'oxyd**), **Schwefelz'.** See ZINC *sulphide.*—**Z'blumen.** See *Flowers of* ZINC.—**Z'butter.** Butter of zinc; zinc chloride. [B.]—**Z'grün.** See *Rinnmann's* GREEN and *Zinc* GREEN.—**Z'salbe.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**Z'spat, Z'spath.** See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Z'staub.** Zinc dust. [B.]—**Z'sulfophenolat, Z'sulfophenylat.** See ZINC *sulphocarbolate.*

ZINN (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}n. See TIN.—**Graues Sauerz', Graues Z'oxyd.** See CALX *Jovis.*—**Körnerz'.** See *Grain* TIN.—**Salpetersaures Z.** Tetrachloride of tin obtained by the action of nitrohydrochloric acid upon metallic tin.—**Weissliches Z'oxyd, Z'asche.** See CALX *Jovis.*—**Z'baum.** See ARBOR *Jovis.*—**Z'bromid.** See TIN *tetrabromide.*—**Z'bromür.** See TIN *dibromide.*—**Z'butter.** Butter of tin (see under TIN *tetrachloride*). [B.]—**Z. chlorid.** See TIN *tetrachloride.*—**Z'chlorür.** See TIN *dichloride.*—**Z'diäthyl.** See STANDIETHYL.—**Z'dipropyl.** See STANDIPROPYL.—**Z'geschrei.** The "tin-cry"; the peculiar creaking sound made by tin when it is bent. [B.]—**Z'jodid.** See TIN *tetraiodide.*—**Z'jodür.** See TIN *diiodide.*—**Z'krätze.** The pellicle which covers the surface of tin when it is calcined in the air. It consists of a mixture of metallic tin and tin dioxide. [B.]—**Z'oxyd.** See TIN *dioxide.*—**Z'oxydul.** See TIN *monoxide.*—**Z'salz.** See TIN *salt.*—**Z'säure.** See STANNIC *acid.*—**Z'stein.** See TINSTONE.—**Z'triäthyl.** See STANTRIETHYL.

ZINNOBER (Ger.), n's. Tsi^{2}n-nob'e^{3}r. Written also *Zinnabar.* See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**Falscher Z.** See *Basic* LEAD *chromate.*—**Grüner Z.** See *Chrome* GREEN.

ZINZIBER (Lat.), n. n. Zi^{2}nz'i^{2}b-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *-zib'eris.* Gr., ζιγγίβερς. Ginger. [α, 35.]

ZIPFEL (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}pf'e^{2}l. See CULMEN and LACINIA.—**Z'chen.** See LACINULA.

ZIPPERLEIN (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}p'pe^{2}r-lin. See PODAGRA.

ZIRBEL (Ger.), n. Tserb'e^{2}l. See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Z'drüse, Z'körper.** See *Z.*—**Z'stiele.** See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland.*—**Z'sand, Z'steinchen.** See ACERVULUS.—**Z'streife.** See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland.*

ZIRBELNUSS (Ger.), n. Tserb'e^{2}l-nus. The fruit of *Pinus cembra.* [α, 35.]—**Z'baum, Z'fichte.** See PINUS *cembra.*

ZIRBUS (Lat.), n. m. Zu^{5}rb(zi^{2}rb)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See OMENTUM.

ZIRCON, n. Zu^{5}rk'o^{2}n. Fr., *Z.* Ger., *Zirkon.* Native zirconium silicate. [B.]

ZIRCONATE, n. Zu^{5}rk'o^{2}n-at. A compound of zirconium oxide with the oxide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

ZIRCONIA, ZIRCONIC ACID, n's. Zu^{5}rk-on'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *zircone, acide zirconique.* See ZIRCONIUM *oxide.*

ZIRCONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zu^{5}rk(zi^{2}rk)-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *z.* Ger., *Zirkon, Zirkonium.* A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It occurs in the mineral zircon, and other rare mineral compounds. It is obtained either in the form of an amorphous iron-gray powder, which acquires a metallic lustre on polishing, or as brittle, scale-like crystals. In composition it acts usually as a tetrad, forming compounds resembling in chemical structure those of tin. Symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 90. [B, 3.]—**Z. oxide.** The compound ZrO_2, obtainable both as an amorphous powder and as prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

ZIRCONOFLUORIDE, n. Zu^{5}rk''o^{2}n-o-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). A double fluoride of zirconium and another metal. [B, 3.]

ZIRKEL (Ger.), n. Tserk'se^{2}l. See CIRCLE and CIRCULUS.—**Röhrenz'.** The circulatory system. [K, 13.]

ZIRKON (Ger.), n. Tserk-on'. See ZIRCON.—**Z'erde.** See ZIRCONIUM *oxide.*

ZIRKONIUM (Ger.), n. Tserk-on'e-um. See ZIRCONIUM.

ZIRMET (Ger.), n. Tserm'e^{2}t. The genus *Tordylium.* [α, 35.]

ZISCHELN (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}sh'e^{2}ln. See BLÆSITAS.

ZISCHEND (Ger.), adj. Tsi^{2}sh'e^{2}nd. See SIBILANT.

ZISTENSAFT (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}st'e^{2}n-za^{3}ft. Succus hypocistidis. [α, 35.] See under CYTINUS *hypocistis.*

ZITTER (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t'te^{2}r. See TETTER.

ZITTERGRAS (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t'e^{2}r-gra^{3}s. The genus *Briza.*

ZITTERLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t'te^{2}r-lam-un^2. See PARALYSIS *agitans.*

ZITTERMAL (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t'te^{2}r-ma^{3}l. Tetter; herpes; serpigo. [G.]

ZITTERN (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t'te^{2}rn. See SHIVER and TREMOR.—**Bleiz'.** See MOLYBDOTROMOS.—**Gliederz'.** Tremor of the limbs. [α, 34.]—**Horizontales Augenz'.** See NYSTAGMUS *oscillatorius.*—**Hydatideuz'.** See *Hydatid* THRILL.—**Intentionsz'.** See *Volitional* TREMOR.—**Säuferz'.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*

ZITTERSTAAR (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t'te^{2}r-sta^{3}r. See *Tremulous* CATARACT.

ZITTWER (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2}t've^{2}r. See ZEDOARY.—**Z'öl.** See *Oil of* WORMSEED.—**Z'samen.** See SANTONICA.—**Z'wurzel.** See ZEDOARY.

ZITZE (Ger.), n. Tzi^{2}ts'e^2. 1. See NIPPLE. 2. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Z'nausschnitt.** See *Digastric* FOSSA.—**Z'necke.** See ANGULUS *mastoideus.*—**Z'nförmig.** Mammiform, mastoid.

ZIZANIA (Lat.), n. f. Zi^{2}z(zez)-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ζιζάνιον, darnel. Fr., *zizane, zizanie.* Ger., *Haferreis.* A genus of aquatic grasses. [α, 35.]—**Z. aquatica.** Fr., *zizane* (ou *zizanie*) *aquatique.* Indian (or Canadian) rice, water-oat of North America. The grain is said to be more nutritious than ordinary rice. [α, 35.]

ZIZYPHIC ACID, n. Zi^{2}z-i^{2}f'i^{2}ck. Fr., *acide zizyphique.* Of Latour, a crystallizable acid contained in the aqueous extract of the wood of *Zizyphus sativa.* [B, 92, 93 (α, 14).]

ZIZYPHUS (Lat.), n. f. Zi^{2}z(zez)'i^{2}f(u^{6}f)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *jujubier.* Ger., *Judendorn.* A genus of shrubs or trees typical of a tribe (*Zizypheæ*) of the *Rhamneæ*; in the pl., *zizyphi*, the fruits of *Z. vulgaris.* [α, 35.]—**Baccae** (seu **Fructus**) **zizyphi.** See JUJUBES.—**Z. Baclei.** A Senegal species. The astringent root is used for gonorrhœa and other discharges. The fruits are considered poisonous. [α, 35.]—**Z. exserta.** A species found in the Philippines; used in syphilis and skin diseases. [α, 35.]—**Z. glabrata.** An Indian species. The leaves are used as an alterative, and the bark yields a sort of kino. [α, 35.]—**Z. joazeiro.** A Brazilian tree with a bitter, astringent, emetic, and febrifuge bark. [α, 35.]—**Z. jujuba, Z. laccifera.** Fr., *jujubier cotonneux, masson.* Ger., *stumpfblättriger Judendorn, ächter Jujubenbaum.* Jujube-tree of China, Cochin-China, the East Indies, etc. The fruits are used like those of *Z. vulgaris*, but are not so sweet. The leaves are used in gonorrhœa. The bitter, astringent bark, which yields a variety of kino, is used in aphthæ, diarrhœa, etc., and as a tonic. The juice of the root-bark is used as a purgative and in gout and rheumatism. Lac is obtained from this tree. [α, 35.]—**Z. lotus.** Fr., *lotier des lotophages.* Ger., *Lotosbaum.* A species found along the African shore of the Mediterranean, the λωτός of Theophrastus. The fruits (see under JUJUBE) are used medicinally, and are supposed to have

been the fruits eaten by the lotophagi. [α, 35.]—**Z. mitis, Z. mucronata.** A Senegambian species with edible fruits. [α, 35.]—**Z. napeca.** Fr., *jujubier napéca.* Ger., *glatter Judendorn.* An East Indian species. The seeds produce mild vertigo and diarrhœa. The root is used in flatulent colic and as a vulnerary, the bark of the branches in fevers and various painful affections, and the leaves for washing dead bodies. [α, 35.]—**Z. œnoplia.** Ger., *schiefblättriger Judendorn.* A species found in Ceylon, the East Indies, Java, etc. The bark is used as a febrifuge and as a digestive tonic. The seeds have the properties of those of *Z. napeca.* [α, 35.]—**Z. ortacantha, Z. orthacantha.** Fr., *jujubier sedoum.* An edible-fruited species found in Senegal, perhaps a variety of *Z. jujuba.* The leaves are used in gonorrhœa. [α, 35.]—**Z. sinensis.** Ger., *chinesischer Judendorn.* A species probably indigenous to China, cultivated in southern Europe for its fruits, which are used like jujubes. [α, 35.]—**Z. soporifera.** A shrub of northern China. The seeds, which are used in Chinese medicine, are calmative and hypnotic. [α, 35.]—**Z. sororia.** An East Indian species closely related to *Z. jujuba.* The leaves are used as an alterative. [α, 35.]—**Z. spina Christi.** Ger., *Christdorn, palästin'scher Judendorn.* Nubk-tree of Palestine, Christ's-thorn. The unripe fruits, which are astringent, are used in atonic conditions of the stomach and intestines, and the ripe fruits to make a refrigerant drink for use in fevers and inflammatory complaints. [α, 35.]—**Z. vulgaris.** Fr., *jujubier cultivé, chichourlier, croc de chien, épine à cerise, guindourlier.* Ger., *gemeiner Judendorn, Brustbeerenbaum, Jujube.* A native of the Orient, especially of Syria, cultivated in the Mediterranean regions of Europe for its fruits (see JUJUBE). [α, 35.]—**Z. xylopyra, Z. xylopyrus.** An East Indian and Ceylon species with edible kernels. [α, 35.]

ZOAMINE (Fr.), n. Zo-a^3-men. An animal alkaloid. [Boucheron, "Union méd.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 979.] See PTOMAINE.

ZOAMYLIN, n. Zo-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. See AMYLOID (2d and 4th def's).

ZOANTHROPY, n. Zo-a^{2}nth'rop-i^2. Lat., *zoanthropia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Ger., *Thierwahn.* A variety of insanity in which the patient imagines himself changed into some animal. [α, 34.]

ZOETROPE, n. Zo'e^2-trop. From ζωή, life, and τροπή, a turning. A toy, known also as the "wheel of life" and called by Stricker a *stroboscope,* in which a number of pictures, closely alike, but yet varying progressively in one or more particular features, are brought into view in rapid succession by rotating a drum-like wheel in which they are laid, the effect being that the object portrayed seems to perform intrinsic movements.

ZOIATRIA (Lat.), **ZOIATRICA** (Lat.), n's f. Zo-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3, -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, and ἰατρεία, or ἰατρική, medical treatment. Fr., *zoïatrique.* Ger., *Thierheilkunde.* Veterinary medicine.

ZOIATRUS (Lat.), n. m. Zo-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s.) From ζῷον, an animal, and ἰατρός, a physician. Fr., *zoïatre.* Ger., *Thierarzt.* A veterinarian.

ZOICITÉ (Fr.), n. Zo-e-se-ta. See NEURICITY.

ZOIDIN, n. Zo'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *zoidine.* See BAREGIN.

ZOISM, n. Zo'i^{2}zm. Lat., *zoismus* (from ζωή, life). Fr., *zoïsme.* The aggregate of vital functions and processes. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

ZOMIDIN, n. Zo^{2}m'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *zomidine.* An aromatic brown substance obtained from beef extract. [A, 385 (α, 48).]

ZOMODMON (Lat.), n. n. Zom-o^{2}d'mo^{2}n. A reddish-brown aromatic coloring matter obtained from flesh, bile, and other animal substances. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ZOMOS (Lat.), n. m. Zom'o^{2}s. Gr., ζωμός. Hot broth.

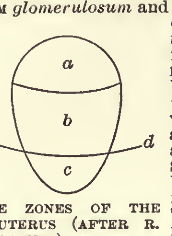
ZONA (Lat.), n. f. Zon'a^3. See ZONE and ZOSTER.—**Ophthalmic z.** See ZOSTER *ophthalmicus.*—**Z. arcuata (of the cochlea).** The middle section of the membrana basilaris. [F, 3.]—**Z. castitatis** [Stephanus]. See HYMEN (2d def.).—**Z. choriacea.** The thickened margin of the membrana basilaris where it rests on the lamina spiralis ossea. [L, 31.]—**Z. denticulata (cochleæ).** 1. The z. choriacea and the z. interna of the basilar membrane. 2. Of Deiters, the upper surface of the z. choriacea. [L.]—**Z. externa.** That portion of the membrana basilaris that is external to the outer rods of Corti. [L.]—**Z. fasciculata.** Of Arnold, the main portion of the cortex of the suprarenal capsule. It lies beneath the z. glomerulosa, and is composed of elongated and column-like anastomosing groups of cells. [C; J, 30.]—**Z. ganglionaris.** A large ganglion layer in Rosenthal's canal, lying on the periphery of the modiolus, between the fibrous bundles of the latter and the spiral lamina. [F, 3.]—**Z. gangréneux** (Fr.). A form of zoster in which grayish eschars develop about the vesicles, followed by deep ulceration; occurring usually in the aged or in persons of depraved constitution. [G, 51.]—**Z. glomerulosa.** Of Arnold, the layer of the suprarenal capsule next the fibrous capsule, forming the proper substance of the body of the organ and consisting of oval or rounded masses of cells that are really the ends of cells of the z. fasciculata. [J, 30.]—**Z. granulosa.** 1. See *Z. radiata* (1st def.). 2. Of von Baer, the discus proligerus.—**Z. herpetica.** See HERPES *periscelis.*—**Z. ignea.** See ZOSTER.—**Z. incerta.** Of Forel, a layer of fine longitudinal nerve-fibres, with a few scattered ganglion-cells, immediately adjoining the reticular formation. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z. interna, Z. lævis.** The portion of the membrana basilaris that is internal to the outer rods of Corti. [L, 31.]—**Z. mediana.** See *Z. choriacea.*—**Z. membranacea.** See MEMBRANA *basilaris.*—**Z. mollis.** See LAMINA *spiralis membranacea.*—**Z. nervea.** See *Z. interna* and *Z. choriacea.*—**Z. orbicularis.** A thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip joint corresponding to the margin of the acetabulum. [L.]—**Z. ossea.** See LAMINA *spiralis ossea.*—**Z. pectinata (of the cochlea).** The external, finely-striated section of the lamina spiralis membranacea. [F, 32.]—**Z. pellucida.** Fr., *zone transparente, membrane ovulaire* (ou *vitelline*). Ger., *Dotterhaut, Dotterhülle, Eihaut, Keimhülle.* Of von Baer, the vitelline membrane, so called on account of its appearing as a broad transparent band lying between the opaque yolk substance within and the granular cells of the discus proligerus which adhere to it externally. According to Pflüger, however, it is an adventitious layer, external to the true vitelline membrane. It is thought by some to be a product of the membrana granulosa, but others regard it as a product or transformation of the surface of the vitellus. When moderately magnified it appears homogeneous, but under a high power it exhibits a striated appearance as if it were porous. [A, 8; J, 1, 21, 23, 30, 35.]—**Z. perforata of the cochlea.** The inner division of the lamina spiralis membranacea, which is perforated in numerous places for the passage of the fibres of the cochlear nerve. [F, 32.]—**Z. radiata.** 1. The subepithelial coat of the ovarian ovum, made up of a layer of columnar cells, belonging to the discus proligerus. 2. See *Z. pellucida.*—**Z. repens.** See ZOSTER.—**Z. reticularis.** The deepest layer of the cortex of the suprarenal capsule. Here the columns of cells disappear, only round groups remaining in between the sæptal connective tissue. [C; J.]—**Z. serpiginosa.** See ZOSTER.—**Z. striata.** See *Z. pellucida.*—**Z. tecta.** See HABENULA *tecta.*—**Z. tendinosa.** See ANNULUS *fibrosus atrioventricularis.*—**Z. traumatica paradoxa.** Fr., *z. traumatique paradoxal.* A name given by Besnier to a case of zoster following traumatism, but appearing upon the side opposite to that upon which the injury was received. ["Ann. de dermat."; "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," xxii, 1890, 4, 5, p. 751 (G).]—**Z. Valsalvæ.** See LAMINA *spiralis membranacea.*—**Z. vasculosa.** Of Waldeyer, the central vascular stroma of the ovary.—**Z. volatica.** See ZOSTER.

ZONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Zon-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-a^3. From *zonarius,* belonging to a belt. Ger., *Gürteltang.* A genus of *Algæ.* The *Zonariaceæ* of Nägeli are an order of *Algæ,* consisting of *Fuceæ,* etc. The *Zonarideæ* of Gray are the *Dictyotideæ.* The *Zonarieæ* are a tribe of *Algæ,* consisting of *Z.* and another genus. [α, 35.]—**Z. fasciola, Z. pavonia, Z. squamaria.** Species found in the Mediterranean Sea and warm parts of the Atlantic, sometimes forming a part of helminthochorton. [α, 35.]

ZONATE, adj. Zon'at. Lat., *zonatus.* Ger., *gegürtelt.* Zoned, marked with concentric bands or zones. [α, 35.]

ZONE, n. Zon. Gr., ζώνη (from ζωννύναι, to gird). Lat., *zona.* Fr., *z.* Ger., *Z., Gürtel, Gürtelstreifen.* A belt or girdle, a circular band differing from the surface carrying it. [α, 35.]—**Boundary z.** Fr., *z. limitante.* Ger., *Grenzschicht.* The part of the medulla of the kidney next the cortex. In it the groups of blood-vessels and uriniferous tubules alternate. [J, 30, 35.]—**Cervical z. of the uterus** [Barnes]. Fr., *z. cervicale* (ou *inférieure*). Syn.: *orificial z.* [Barnes]. See figure under *Z's of the uterus.*—**Ciliary z.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium lentis, zonula zinnii.* Fr., *ligament suspenseur du cristallin.* Ger., *Zonula der Linse, Strahlenbändchen, Ciliarlamelle.* A thin, transparent membrane which begins with a serrated margin on the ciliary processes, and extends inward nearly to the equator of the lens, where it is intimately connected with the anterior capsule. It consists of a portion lying above the ciliary processes in folds, and a smooth portion covering the processes and extending to the capsule. Microscopically it consists of slight, sharply defined fibres connected by a delicate intercellular substance. [F.]—**Epileptic z.** A region of the face, stimulation of which gives rise to epileptic convulsions in animals which have sustained a severe lesion of the spinal cord upon the same side. [Landois (K).]—**Epileptogenous z.** A z. comprising certain motor tracts in the cerebral cortex artificial irritation of which gives rise to epileptoid convulsions; of Brown-Séquard, a tract including those portions of the skin of the body that produce epileptoid convulsions on being irritated, as observed in guinea-pigs after section of the spinal cord. ["Neurol. Ctrlbl.," iii, 1883, p. 34 (K); α, 34.]—**Fibrous z. of the heart.** See ANNULUS *fibrosus atrioventricularis.*—**Fundal z. of the uterus.** Fr., *z. du fond.* See figure under *Z's of the uterus.*—**Gefässz'** (Ger.). See *Vascular* AREA.—**Granular boundary z. of dentin.** See *Granular* LAYER *of dentin.*—**Hysterogenic z's.** Hypersensitive areas in various portions of the body pressure on which produces symptoms of hysteria. [α, 34.]—**Intermediate z.** Of Guillard, the active z. of tissue immediately surrounding the central region of parenchyma in the stem of monocotyledonous plants. [α, 35.]—**Internal z. of the lenticular nucleus.** A z. adjacent to the internal capsule, with which it is connected by transverse white fibres. [I, 1 (K).]—**Keimz'** (Ger.). See under SPERMATOMERE (1st def.).—**Körnerz'** (Ger.). The stratum granulosum of the cerebellum. [J.]—**Kreuzungsz'** (Ger.). An area comprising certain portions of the cerebral hemispheres in which there is marked decussation of the nerve-fibres. [I, 17 (K).]—**Meridional z. of the uterus** [Barnes]. Fr., *z. du méridien* (ou *du milieu*). See figure under *Z's of the uterus.*—**Neutral z.** In the *Characeæ,* a line, produced by the absence of chlorophyll-bodies, situated on the outer non-moving portion of the protoplasm of a cell. [α, 35.]—**Orificial z.** [Barnes]. See *Cervical z. of the uterus.*—**Papillary z.** See *Boundary z.*—**Placental z.** Fr., *z. placentaire.* That z. of the uterus in which the placenta is attached.—**Posterior radicular z.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Spinalz'** (Ger.). The z., or tract, of nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. [I, 27 (K).]—**Striated z.** See ZONA *pellucida.*—**Thickening z.** Fr., *z. génératrice.* The z. of thin-walled cells (cambium) between the wood and bark, constituting the active formative tissue of a dicotyledonous stem. [α, 35.]—**Transparent z.** See *Lateral* DISC.—**Vordere gemischte Seitenstrangz'** (Ger.). The anterior mixed z. or tract in the lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 27 (K).]—**Wachsthumsz'** (Ger.). See under SPERMATOMERE (2d def.).—**Z's blanches** (Fr.). Of Vicq d'Azyr, certain arc-like folds of the membrana chalazifera that extend from the insertion of one chalaza to that of the other. [A, 4.]—**Z. dangereuse** (Fr.). In surgery, a region about the clavicle extending from 14 to 18 centimetres over the neck, the arm, and the chest, operations in which are dangerous because of the risk of opening the veins and admitting

air into them. [A, 301 (α, 34).]—**Z. des papilles** (Fr.). See STRATUM *glomerulosum* and cf. *Papillary z.*—**Z. du méridien** (Fr.), **Z. du milieu** (Fr.). See figure under *Z's of the uterus.*—**Z. génératrice** (Fr.). See *Thickening z.*—**Z. inférieure** (Fr.). See figure under *Z's of the uterus.*—**Z. maniable** [Bert] (Fr.). An atmosphere, charged with a measured quantity of anæsthetic vapor, in which it is perfectly safe to leave a patient for an unlimited period without attention. [Holmes (α, 25).]—**Z. of Haller.** See *Ciliary z.*—**Z's of the basilar membrane.** See ZONA *externa* and ZONA *interna.*—**Z's of the lenticular nucleus.** Three laminæ consisting of masses of gray matter separated by white bundles (medullary laminæ). [I, 23 (K).]—**Z's of the uterus.** Three z's into which R. Barnes divides the inner surface of the gravid uterus, with reference to the implantation of the placenta, designated the *fundal z.*, the *meridional z.*, and the *cervical z.* [A, 40.]—**Z. of Zinn.** See *Ciliary z.*—**Z. transparent** (Fr.). See ZONA *pellucida.*



THE ZONES OF THE UTERUS (AFTER R. BARNES).

a, The fundal zone; *b*, the equatorial zone; *c*, the cervical zone; *d*, the limit of spontaneous placental detachment.

ZONED, adj. Zond. Fr., *zoné.* See ZONATE.

ZONITE, n. Zon'it. From *zona*, a zone. Of Packard, see SOMITE (2d def.).

ZONOPLACENTAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-no-pla^3-sa^{3}n^2-ta^{2}r. See MESALLANTOIDS.

ZONULA (Lat.), n. f. Zo^{2}n(zon)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *zona*, a belt. See ZONULE.—**Z. cartilaginea.** See LAMINA *spiralis.*—**Z. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary* ZONE.—**Z. ossea laminæ spiralis.** See LAMINA *spiralis ossea.*—**Z. Zinnii.** See *Ciliary* ZONE.

ZONULAR, adj. Zo^{2}n'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *zonulaire.* Having the form of a zone or zonule.

ZONULE, n. Zo^{2}n'u^{2}l. Lat., *zonula.* A small zone. [α, 48.]—**Z. of Zinn.** See *Ciliary* ZONE.

ZOO-AMYLIN, n. Zo-o-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. From ζῷον, an animal, and ἄμυλον, starch. See AMYLOID (2d and 4th def's).

ZOOBIOLOGY, n. Zo-o-bi-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ζῷον, an animal, βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding. Animal biology. [α, 48.]

ZOOBLASTE (Fr.), n. Zo-o-bla^{3}st. See *Animal* CELL.

ZOOCAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o^3)-ka^{2}mb(ka^{3}mb)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ζῷον, an animal, and *cambium* (*q. v.*). See BLASTEMA (4th def.).

ZOOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ζῷον, an animal, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *zoocarpe.* See ZOOSPORE (1st def.).

ZOOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *zoochimie.* Ger., *Zoochemie.* See BIOCHEMISTRY.

ZOOCHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-ki^{2}r(ch^{2}er)-u^{6}r(ur)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, χείρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work. See *Veterinary* SURGERY.

ZOODERMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-o-de^{2}r-me. Cutaneous diseases caused by animal parasites. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

ZOODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *zoodynamie.* Ger., *Zoodynamie.* Vital force as developed in animals. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

ZOOGALACTINA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-in(en)'a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, and γάλα, milk. See PALMELLA.—**Z. imetropha.** See BACILLUS *prodigiosus.*

ZOOGAMETE, n. Zo-o-ga^{2}m'et. See *Plano*-GAMETE.

ZOOGENE, n. Zo'o-jen. Lat., *zoogenum.* Fr., *zoogène.* See BAREGIN.

ZOOGENY, n. Zo-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *zoogenia, zoogenesis* (from ζῷον, an animal, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *zoogénie.* Ger., *Thierzeugung.* Animal reproduction. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

ZOOGLŒA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-gle'(glo^2'e^2)-a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, and γλοιός, a glutinous substance. Fr., *zooglée.* Ger., *Gallertstock* (1st def.). 1. A mass or colony of schizomycetous *Fungi* enveloped in a gelatinous matrix secreted by them in some stage (the z. stage) of development during which the cells increase rapidly by fission. 2. The genus *Palmella.* [α, 35.]

ZOOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o^3)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ζῷον, an animal, and *gonidium* (*q. v.*). A motile gonidium (conidium). [α, 35.]

ZOOGONOUS, adj. Zo-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ζωή, life, and γονή, generation. Fr., *zoogone.* See VIVIPAROUS.

ZOOGONY, n. Zo-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^2. From ζῷον, an animal, and γονή, generation. Ger., *Zoogonie.* That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species of animals. [A, 8.]

ZOOGRAPHY, n. Zo-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *zoographia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *zoographie.* Ger., *Thierbeschreibung.* Descriptive zoology.

ZOOÏÂTRIE (Fr.), n. Zo-o-e-a^3-tre. Veterinary medicine.

ZOOID, adj. Zo'oid. Gr., ζωοειδής (from ζῷον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *zooides.* Fr., *zooïde.* Ger., *z.* 1. Like an animal; of the nature of an animal. 2. As a n., an organism resembling an animal, especially one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, whether remaining attached to one another or detached and set free. [A, 12; B, 28 (α, 27).] 3. As a n., of Brücke, the nucleus and coloring matter of a red blood-corpuscle (cf. ŒCOID [1st def.]). [J, 26, 35; K.] 4. As a n. in the pl., *z's*, the highly specialized organs of such animals as the hydroids and other compound forms, which might be mistaken for distinct individuals. [L, 206 (α, 27).]

ZOOLOGY, n. Zo-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *zoologia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zoologie.* Ger., *Zoologie.* The science of the structure, physiology, distribution, and classification of animals.—**Medical z.** Of Moquin-Tandon, the study of drugs of animal origin. [α, 34.]

ZOOMAGNETISM, n. Zo-o-ma^{2}g'ne^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *zoomagnetismus* (from ζῷον, an animal, and μάγνης, a magnet). Fr., *zoomagnétisme.* See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

ZOOMEPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-me^{2}f-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ζῷον, an animal, and *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation. Fr., *zooméphite.* Mephitis originating in the decay of animal matter. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

ZOOMYLE (Fr.), n. Zo-o-mel. From ζῷον, an animal, and μύλη, a mole. Of I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a genus of monsters including uterine moles. [α, 34.]

ZOON (Lat.), n. n. Zo'o^{2}n. Gr., ζῷον (from ζωή, life). See ANIMAL.

ZOONIC, adj. Zo-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances. [L, 56.]—**Z. acid.** Fr., *acide zoonique.* Of Berthollet, an acid obtained from animal oil; said to be pyroligneous acid mixed with an animal substance. [B, 46 (α, 14).]

ZOONOMY, n. Zo-o^{2}n'om-i^2. Lat., *zoonomia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and νόμος, a law). Fr., *zoonomie.* See *Animal* PHYSIOLOGY.

ZOONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ζῷον, an animal, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Zoonose.* A contagious disease transmitted from one individual to another of a different species, especially from an animal to man. [D, 3.]

ZOONOSOLOGY, n. Zo-o-no^{2}s-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ζῷον, an animal, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding. The nosology of the lower animals.

ZOONULE (Fr.), n. Zo-o-nu^{6}l. See SOMITE.

ZOOPATHOLOGY, n. Zo-o-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *zoopathologia* (from ζῷον, an animal, πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). See ZOONOSOLOGY.

ZOOPELYOMETRY, n. Zo-o-pe^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *zoopelyometria* (from ζῷον, an animal, πέλυξ, the pelvis, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *zoopélyométrie.* Veterinary pelvimetry. [L, 50 (α, 48).]

ZOOPHÆNOMENOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-fe^{2}n(fa^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m-e^{2}n-o(o^3)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From ζωή, life, φαίνεσθαι, to appear, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *zoophénoménologie.* The study of the morbid phenomena of life. [L, 80.]

ZOOPHARMACOLOGY, n. Zo-o-fa^{3}rm-a^{2}k-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ζῷον, an animal, φάρμακον, a drug, and λόγος, understanding. Veterinary pharmacology.

ZOOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Zo'o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ζῷον, an animal, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *zoophthalme.* Ger., *Thierauge.* See BUPHTHALMOS (2d def.).

ZOOPHYSIOLOGY, n. Zo-o-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *zoophysiologia* (from ζῷον, an animal, φύσις, nature, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zoophysiologie.* Ger., *Zoophysiologie.* Animal physiology.

ZOOPHYTE, n. Zo'o-fit. Lat., *zoophytum* (from ζῷον, an animal, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *z.* Ger., *Pflanzenthier, Thierpflanze.* A plant-like animal, such as a sponge, a coral, etc. [B, 28 (α, 27).]

ZOOPLASTE (Fr.), n. Zo-o-pla^{3}st. See SPERMATOZOOID (1st def.).

ZOOPLASTIC, adj. Zo-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From ζῷον, an animal, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Fr., *zooplastique.* Formed from the tissue of an animal (said of grafts transplanted from some lower animal to man). [α, 34.]

ZOOSPERM, n. Zo'o-spu^{5}rm. Lat., *zoosperma* (from ζῷον, an animal, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *zoosperme.* Ger., *Samenfaden.* 1. See ZOOSPORE. 2. Of Bory Saint-Vincent, a spermatozooid.

ZOOSPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zo-o(o^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ζῷον, an animal, σπορά, a spore, and ἀγγεῖον, a cell. Fr., *zoosporange.* In certain *Algæ* and in the phycomycetous *Fungi*, a sporangeium containing motile spores (zoospores). [α, 35.]

ZOOSPORE, n. Zo'o-spor. From ζῷον, an animal, and σπορά, a spore. 1. A reproductive body produced by a zoosporangeium; so called because it is endowed, for a while at least, with the power of locomotion. 2. A plano-gamete. [α, 35.] 3. See FLAGELLULA.

ZOOSPOREÆ, n. f. pl. Zo-o(o^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ζῷον, an animal, and σπορά, seed. Ger., *Thiersporige.* A division of *Algæ* having ciliated, non-sexual reproductive bodies. In some classifications the division has a very extensive range, embracing the *Œdogoniaceæ, Vaucheriaceæ*, a portion of the *Fucoideæ, Oscillatorieæ*, etc. [α, 35.]

ZOOSTEARIC ACID, n. Zo-o-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide zoostéarique.* Of Landerer, a crystallizable fatty acid obtained from the bones of fossil mammals. [B, 46, 93 (α, 14).]

ZOOTHAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-tha^{2}ps(tha^{3}ps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-thaps'eos* (*-is*). From ζωή, life, and θάπτειν, to bury. Burial of a living person. [α, 48.]

ZOOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Zo-o(o^3)-thek(thak)'a^3. From ζῷον, an animal, and θήκη, a chest. Fr., *zoothèque.* Ger., *Thierbehältniss* (1st def.). 1. A case containing animals or parts of animals preserved for purposes of exhibition or demonstration. [L, 50 (α, 48).] 2. See ANTHERIDIUM (1st def.).

ZOOTHERAPY, n. Zo-o-the²r′a²p-i². Lat., *zootherapia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). Fr., *zoothérapie*. Ger., *Thierheilkunde*. Veterinary therapeutics. [a, 48.]

ZOOTOCUS (Lat.), adj. Zo-o²t′o²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ζῳοτόκος (from ζωή, life, and τόκος, childbirth). See VIVIPAROUS.

ZOOTOXÉMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-o-to²x-am-e. Deteriorations of the blood resulting from animal poison. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

ZOOTOMY, n. Zo-o²t′o²m-i². Lat., *zootomia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *zootomie*. The dissection of animals, especially of the lower animals; comparative anatomy.

ZOPF (Ger.), n. Tso³pf. A plait of hair. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—**Judenz'**. See PLICA *polonica*.

ZOPHODES (Lat.), adj. Zo²f-od′ez(as). Gr., ζοφώδης (from ζόφος, darkness, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *zopheux*, *zophoïde*. Of Hippocrates, dark, turbid (said of urine, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ZOPILOTL, n. See AURA (4th def.).

ZOPISSA (Lat.), n. f. Zo²p(zop)-i²s′sa³. Gr., ζώπισσα. See PITCH.

ZORNIA (Lat.), n. f. Zo²rn′i²-a³. A genus of leguminous herbs. [a, 35.]—**Z. angustifolia, Z. diphylla.** An East Indian febrifuge species. [a, 35.]

ZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. Zo²st(zost)′u⁵r(ar). Gen., *-er′os* (*-er′is*). Gr., ζωστήρ (from ζωννύναι, to gird). Fr., *z.*, *zone*, *sangle*, *ceinturon*, *ceinture*, *feu persique* (ou *sacré*). Ger., *Rose*, *Gürtel*, *Gürtelflechte*, *Feuergürtel*. Shingles, cruels; an acute vesicular eruption, usually painful, characterized by the development of groups of herpetic (see HERPES [2d def.]) vesicles corresponding in situation to the cutaneous distribution of a nerve. The term arises from the fact that in a common form of the disease the eruption apparently tends to encircle the body like a girdle, though practically it hardly ever occupies more than one lateral half. [G, 16.]—**Z. aigu** (Fr.). See *Z.*—**Z. atypicus gangrænosus et hystericus.** See *Z. gangrænosus hystericus.*—**Z. auricularis.** A rare form of z. developed only in the structures of the ear, which attacks the parts covered by true skin and also extends to the drumhead and cavity of the middle ear. [F.]—**Z. brachialis.** Z. of the arm and forearm, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the internal, middle, and external cutaneous, the median, and the ulnar nerves. [G.]—**Z. capillitii et frontalis.** An awkward expression (to which *z. capillitii et frontis* would be preferable) for z. of the scalp and the upper portion of the face, occasionally involving the conjunctiva, cornea, and iris, corresponding to the distribution of the first branch of the fifth nerve. [G.]—**Z. cerebralis.** Z. of cerebral origin; characterized by its extensive distribution, sometimes occupying the whole or the greater part of one side of the body. [G.]—**Z. cervico-subclavicularis.** Z. which begins on the neck, near the edge of the hair, and descends along the side of the neck to the shoulder, thence spreading forward over the skin between the clavicle and the nipple and over a part of the neck above the clavicle. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**Z. chronique** (Fr.). See *Z. redivivus.*—**Z. collaris.** See *Z. occipito-collaris.*—**Z. dorso-abdominalis.** Z. of the back and abdomen, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal nerves. [G.]—**Z. dorso-pectoralis.** Z. of the back and pectoral region, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh dorsal nerves.—**Z. facialis, Z. faciei.** Facial z., which may appear upon the face, the temporal region, the external ear, and the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and throat; corresponding to the superficial distribution of the trigeminus nerve. [G.]—**Z. femoralis.** See *Z. lumbo-femoralis.*—**Z. gangrænosus.** Z. in which certain of the vesicles or vesicular groups become gangrenous. Usually the gangrene begins after the vesicle has formed, and can be seen in its progress, through the unbroken epidermis. At other times it occurs primarily, affecting either a single vesicle or an entire group. In the latter case the border of the gangrenous patch is seen to preserve this irregular and indented outline of a vesicular group. [G.]—**Z. gangrænosus hystericus.** Of Kaposi, a form observed in patients with hysterical symptoms among which it is supposed to belong. It differs from ordinary z. in the distribution of the efflorescences, which do not follow the course of a particular nerve; also in the fact that in most of the cases described the eruption was symmetrical and in the occurrence of gangrene in certain vesicular groups of the eruption. ["Arch. für Derm. u. Syph.," Sept., 1889, p. 561 (G).]—**Z. hystericus.** An eruption resembling z. due to hysteria (cf. *Z. gangrænosus hystericus*). [G.]—**Z. lumbo-femoralis.** Z. corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the second, third, and fourth lumbar, the external anterior cutaneous, the genito-crural, and the crural nerves. It may appear upon the nates, the front and back of the thigh, and sometimes the calf of the leg.—**Z. lumbo-inguinalis.** Z. of the back and groin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the twelfth intercostal and the first lumbar nerves, together with their anastomoses. [G.]—**Z. nuchæ, Z. occipito-collaris.** Z. extending from the region of the second and third vertebræ around the neck to the median line of the throat and to the chin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the fourth cervical nerve. [G.]—**Z. ophthalmicus.** A disease of nervous origin, usually ushered in by more or less severe pain and tenderness in the brow or head, followed by redness and swelling of the skin and the appearance of numerous small vesicles, usually arranged in oval groups. The eruption only extends in the course of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and is therefore confined to the forehead, the anterior part of the scalp, the eyelids, and the side of the nose. It may affect only certain branches of the ophthalmic nerve. The individual vesicles become confluent, and their contents dry up into scabs which afterward drop off, leaving deep and characteristic scars. The eyeball does not suffer, unless the oculo-nasal branch is involved, when small corneal ulcers may occur or iritis may develop. The temperature of the affected parts is decidedly increased, but the sensibility is diminished. It is said to occur but once in the life of a patient. [F.]—**Z. pectoralis.** Z. affecting the skin of the chest.—**Z. perinæalis.** Z. of the perinæum, affecting the skin of the perinæum, the posterior surface of the scrotum, and the penis or vulva, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the pudic, the posterior cutaneous, and the ischiadic nerves. [G.]—**Z. redivivus** [Alibert]. The form of z. that is followed by a chronic neuralgia. [G, 7.]—**Z. sacro-genitalis, Z. sacro-ischiadicus.** See *Z. perinœalis.*

ZOSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Zo²st(zost)-er(ar)′a³. From ζωστήρ, a girdle. Fr., *zostère*. 1. Sea-wrack; a genus of maritime herbs of the *Zosteraceæ*, which are an order of monocotyledons now made a tribe (the *Zostereæ*) of the *Naiadaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. Of Alibert, see ZOSTER.—**Z. marina, Z. maritima.** Fr., *algue marine* (ou *des verriers*, ou *des vitriers*). Ger., *gemeiner Wasserriemen*, *Wier*, *Wirr*, *Meergras*, *Seegras*. Glass-wrack of Atlantic shores, grass-weed (or -wrack), glaziers' sea-weed, turtle-grass, bell-ware. The leaves are sometimes found on shores in the form of balls (see HALCYONIUM *rotundum*). They contain potash and a little iodine, and have been used as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—**Z. mediterranea.** A Mediterranean species having the properties of *Z. marina* and sometimes forming similar balls. It is used for various economic purposes. [a, 35.]

ZOSTERIC, adj. Zo²st-e²r′i²k. Lat., *zostericus*. Pertaining to zoster.

ZÖTTCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsu⁵t′ch²e²n. A diminutive villus.

ZOTTE (Ger.), n. Tso²t′te². See VILLUS.—**Darmz'n, Dünndarmz'n.** See *Intestinal* VILLI.—**Gefässz'.** One of the vascular tufts of the chorioid plexus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Geschwulstz'.** A villous process of a tumor. [a, 34.]—**Z'nbäumchen.** A chorionic villus.—**Z'nblume.** See MENYANTHES.—**Z'ncomplex.** An assemblage or system of villi, such as that of the chorion. [A, 19.]—**Z'ngeschwulst.** See PAPILLOMA.—**Z'nhaar.** See VILLUS.—**Z'nherz.** See COR *hirsutum.*—**Z'nkrebs.** See PAPILLOMA.—**Z'nparenchym.** The central part or core of an intestinal villus. It is usually covered by epithelium. [J.]—**Z'nscheide.** The sheath of a chorionic villus, *i. e.*, a depression in the decidua into which the villus is received.

ZOTTENHAUT (Ger.), n. Tso²t′te²n-ha³-u⁴t. See CHORION (1st def.).—**Primäre Z., Primitive Z.** See *Primitive* CHORION (1st def.).

ZOTTIG (Ger.), adj. Tso²t′ti²g. See VILLOUS.—**Klebrig-z.** Covered with viscid villi. [a, 35.]

ZUCCARUM (Lat.), n. n. Zu³k(zu⁴k)′ka²r(ka³r)-u³m(u⁴m). See SACCHARUM.

ZÜCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶ch²t′un². Breeding, cultivation, especially of micro-organisms. [a, 14.]—**Z'slehre.** The theory of selection in breeding. [L.]

ZUCHTWAHL (Ger.), n. Tsuch²t′va³l. See SELECTION.

ZUCKEN (Ger.), n. Tsuk′e²n. See CONVULSION.

ZUCKER (Ger.), n. Tsuk′e²r. See SUGAR.—**Braungekochter Z.** See CARAMEL.—**Candisz'.** See SUGAR *candy.*—**Fleischz'.** See INOSITE.—**Gallenz'.** See PICROMEL.—**Honigz'.** See LEVULOSE.—**Hutz'.** See *Refined* SUGAR.—**Invertz'.** See *Invert* SUGAR.—**Kandisz'.** See CANDY.—**Kartoffelz'.** See GLUCOSE (1st def.).—**Krümelz'.** Dextrose. [a, 34.]—**Leimz'.** See GLYCOCOLL.—**Mannaz'.** See MANNITE.—**Milchz'.** See LACTOSE.—**Muskelz'.** See INOSITE.—**Oelz'.** See ELÆOSACCHARUM and GLYCERIN.—**Rohrz'.** See *Cane* SUGAR.—**Rübenz'.** See *Beet* SUGAR.—**Schleimz'.** See LEVULOSE.—**Thomasz'.** See *Italian* HONEY.—**Traubenz'.** See *Grape* SUGAR.—**Weisser Z.** See *Refined* SUGAR.—**Z'ähnlich.** See SACCHAROID.—**Z'artig.** See SACCHARINE.—**Z'bildung.** See GLYCOGENESIS.—**Z'haltig.** See SACCHARINE.—**Z'krankheit.** Diabetes mellitus. [a, 34.]—**Z'mandel.** See CONFECTION.—**Z'messer.** See SACCHARIMETER.—**Z'ruhr.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*—**Z'saft.** See SYRUP.—**Z'stich.** See *Sugar*-PUNCTURE.—**Z'syrup.** See MOLASSES.—**Z'wasser.** See HYDROSACCHARUM.

ZUCKERROHR (Ger.), n. Tsuk′e²r-ror. See SACCHARUM (1st def.).—**Schilfartiges Z.** See SACCHARUM *arundinaceum.*

ZUCKERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsuk′e²r-zoir-e². See SACCHARIC *acid.*—**Z'æthylester.** See ETHYL *saccharate.*

ZUCKUNG (Ger.), n. Tsuk′un². See CONTRACTION, CLONUS, and CONVULSION.—**Anfängliche Z.** See *Initial* CONTRACTION.—**Bleibende Z.** See *Elastic after*-VIBRATION.—**Diplegische Zuckungen.** Diplegic twitching. [a, 34.]—**Kathodendauerz'.** See *Cathodal-duration* CONTRACTION.—**Kathodenschliessungsz'.** See *Cathodal-closure* CLONUS.—**Muskelz'.** Muscular spasm, cramp.—**Oeffnungsz'.** See *Breaking* CONTRACTION.—**Paradoxe Z.** See *Paradoxical* PULSATION.—**Residuale Z.** See *Elastic after*-VIBRATION.—**Secundäre Z.** See *Secondary* CONTRACTION.—**Starrkrampfartige Z.** See *Tetanic* CONTRACTION.—**Uebermaximale Z.** See *Over-maximal* CONTRACTION.—**Unipolare induzirte Z.** See *Unipolar induced* CONTRACTION.—**Z'sbeginn.** The initial period of a muscular contraction. [Gruenhagen (K).]

ZUDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu′dra-un². Torsion.

ZUFÄLLIG (Ger.), adj. Tsu′fal-li²g. Adventitious, accidental.

ZUFLUCHTSORT (Ger.), n. Tsu′fluch²ts-o²rt. See ASYLUM.

ZUFLUSS (Ger.), n. Tsu′flus. See AFFLUENCE and AFFLUX.

ZUFRÜHGEBÄREN (Ger.), n. Tsu′fru⁶-ge²-bar-e²n. See *Premature* DELIVERY.

ZUFÜHREND (Ger.), adj. Tsu′fu⁶r-e²nd. See AFFERENT.

ZUFÜHRUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu′fu⁶r-un². See ADDUCTION.

ZUG (Ger.), n. Tsug. See TRACT and TRACTION.—**Markz'.** A medullary or central tract of nerve-fibres. [I, 4 (K).]—**Nasenz'.** See *Nasal* LINE.—**Oberer Z. der hinteren Centralwindung.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Z'glas.** A cupping glass. [a, 48.]—**Z'mittel.** See EPISPASTIC, n.—**Z'salbe.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.

ZUGANG (Ger.), n. Tsu'ga^{3}n^2. See ADITUS and MEATUS.—**Z. zum Trichter.** See ITER *ad infundibulum*.—**Z. zur Wasserleitung.** The entrance to the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3 (K).]

ZUGBOHRER (Ger.), n. Tsug'bor-e^{2}r. See TREPHINE.

ZÜGEL (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}g'e^{2}l. See HABENA.

ZUGEMÜSE (Ger.), n. Tsu'ge^2-mu^{6}z-e^2. See GRUEL.

ZUGERUNDET (Ger.), adj. Tsu'ge^2-rund-e^{2}t. See ROTUND.

ZUGESPITZT (Ger.), adj. Tsu'ge^2-spi^{2}tst. See ACUMINATE.

ZUGEWANDT (Ger.), adj. Tsu'ge^2-va^{3}nt. See ADVERSE.

ZUHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu'hil-un^2. The closing of a wound, healing. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

ZUHORCHEN (Ger.), **ZUHÖREN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu'horch^2-e^{2}n, -hu^{6}r-e^{2}n. See AUSCULTATION.

ZULAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zu^{2}l(zul)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See JULEP.

ZULAUF (Ger.), n. Tsu'la^3-u^{4}f. See AFFLUX.

ZUMA (Lat.), n. f. Zu^{2}m(zum)'a^3. See FERMENT.

ZUMIC, adj. Zu^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *zumicus*. Fr., *zumique*. See ZYMIC.

ZUNAHME (Ger.), n. Tsu'na^{3}m-e^2. Increase, growth. [*a*, 48.]

ZUNDER (Ger.), n. Tsund'e^{2}r. See AMADOU.

ZÜNDEWUTH (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}nd'e^2-vut. See EMPRESMOMANIA.

ZUNEHMEN (Ger.), n. Tsu'nam-e^{2}n. See ZUNAHME.

ZUNEHMEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu'nam-e^{2}nd. See ACCRESCENT.

ZUNEIGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu'nig-un^2. See ATTACHMENT.

ZUNGE (Ger.), n. Tsun^2'e^2. See TONGUE.—**Haarz'.** An affection of the tongue in which the filiform papillæ are dark, elongated, and unduly cornified. ["Rev. des. sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 566 (*a*, 18).]—**Holzz'.** In cattle, actinomycosis. [A, 319 (*a*, 34).]—**Landkartenz'.** See *Geographical* TONGUE.—**Natternz'n.** See GLOSSOPETRÆ.—**Scharlachz'.** The peculiar state of the tongue seen in scarlet fever. [*a*, 34.]—**Z'nabtragung.** Depression of the tongue.—**Z'nanwuchs.** See ANKYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z'nbändchen.** 1. See FRENUM *of the tongue*. 2. Of Stilling, a thin lamina of nerve-substance which extends laterally from the lingula cerebelli over the posterior third of the crura ad pontem. [I, 6 (K).]—**Z'nbelag, Z'nbeleg.** See FUR (2d def.).—**Z'nblüthe.** See LIGULE (2d def.).—**Z'nblutung.** See GLOSSORRHAGIA.—**Z'nbrand.** See GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z'nbräune.** See GLOSSITIS.—**Z'nbruch.** See GLOSSOCELE.—**Z'ncarbunkel.** See GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z'ndrücker.** See *Tongue*-DEPRESSOR.—**Z'nentzündung.** See GLOSSITIS.—**Z'nfäule.** See CACOGLOSSIA and GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z'ngeschwulst.** See GLOSSONCUS.—**Z'ngeschwür.** See CACOGLOSSIA.—**Z'ngrund.** See BASIS *linguæ*.—**Z'nhalter.** See *Tongue*-DEPRESSOR.—**Z'nheber, Z'nhochhalter.** See GLOSSANISCHON.—**Z'nhorn** [Meckel, Wagner]. See *Epihyal* BONE.—**Z'nhaut, Z'nhäutchen.** See PERIGLOTTIS (1st def.).—**Z'nkinnmuskel.** See GENIO-GLOSSUS.—**Z'nknochen.** See *Hyoid* BONE.—**Z'nknorpel.** See SÆPTUM *linguæ*.—**Z'nkrätzer.** See *Tongue* SCRAPER.—**Z'krebs.** See GLOSSOCARCINOMA.—**Z'nlahm.** See TONGUE-TIED.—**Z'nlähmung.** See ANKYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z'nlehre.** See GLOSSOGRAPHY (1st def.).—**Z'nlöser.** See ANKYLOTOME (2d def.).—**Z'nlosigkeit, Z'nmangel.** See AGLOSSIA.—**Z'nnaht.** See RHAPHE *of the tongue*.—**Z'nrücken.** See DORSUM *linguæ*.—**Z'nschnitt.** See GLOSSOTOMY.—**Z'nspalt.** See FISSURE *of the tongue*.—**Z'nübel.** See GLOSSALGIA.—**Z'nverwachsung.** See ANKYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z'nvorfall.** See GLOSSOCELE and PARAGLOSSA.—**Z'wurzel.** See BASIS *linguæ*.—**Z'nzergliederung.** See GLOSSOTOMY (1st def.).

ZÜNGELCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}n^2'e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See LINGULA.

ZUNGENBEIN (Ger.), n. Tsun^2'e^{2}n-bin. See *Z'n*BEIN.—**Z'körper.** See CORPUS *ossis hyoidei* and COPULA *lingualis*.

ZUNGENBOGEN [Meckel] (Ger.), n. Tsun^2'e^{2}n-bog-e^{2}n. See *Cerato-hyal* BONE (1st def.).—**Gaumenz'.** See ARCH *of the palate*.

ZÜNGLEIN (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}n^2'lin. See LINGULA and LIGULE (3d def.).

ZURECHNUNGSFÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Tsu're^{2}ch^2-nun^{2}z-fa''i^{2}g-kit. See IMPUTABILITY.

ZURECHTSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-re^{2}ch^{2}t'ze^{2}ts-un^2. See EPANORTHOSIS.

ZURÜCKBEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'boig-un^2. See RETROFLEXION.

ZURÜCKBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'bi^{2}ld-un^2. See ANAPLASTY.

ZURÜCKBRINGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'bri^{2}n^2-un^2. See REDUCTION.

ZURÜCKDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'dra-un^2. See SUPINATION.

ZURÜCKFLUSS (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'flus. See REFLUX.

ZURÜCKGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'ge^2-bog-e^{2}n. See REFLEXED.

ZURÜCKGEHEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'ga-e^{2}nd. See RELAPSING.

ZURÜCKGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'ge^2-rolt. See REVOLUTE.

ZURÜCKGESCHLAGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'ge^2-shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. See REPLICATE.

ZURÜCKGEZOGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'ge^2 tso^{3}g-e^{2}n. See RETRACTED.

ZURÜCKHALTUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'ha^{3}lt-un^2. See EPISCHESIS and RETENTION.

ZURÜCKLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'la^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}nd. See RECURRENT.

ZURÜCKSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'sheb-un^2. See REPOSITION.

ZURÜCKSCHLAGEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. See RETRACTION.

ZURÜCKSPRINGEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'spri^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. See RESILIENCY.

ZURÜCKSTOSSUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'sto^{3}s-sun^2. See REPULSION.

ZURÜCKTREIBEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'trib-e^{2}nd. Repellent, catastaltic.

ZURÜCKTREIBUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'trib-un^2. See REPULSION.

ZURÜCKTRETEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'tre^{2}t-e^{2}n. Retrogression, subsidence. [*a*, 14.]

ZURÜCKWENDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k've^{2}nd-un^2. See RETROVERSION.

ZURÜCKWERFUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k've^{2}rf-un^2. See REFLECTION.

ZURÜCKZIEHBAR (Ger.), adj. Tsu-ru^{6}k'tse-ba^{3}r. See RETRACTILE.—**Z'keit.** See RETRACTILITY.

ZURÜCKZIEHER (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'tse-e^{2}r. See RETRACTOR.—**Z. des äusseren Ohres.** See RETRAHENS *aurem*.

ZURÜCKZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-ru^{6}k'tse-un^2. See RETRACTION.

ZUSAMMENBALLEN (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENBALLUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ba^{3}l-le^{2}n, -lun^2. See COMPRESSION and CONGLOBATION.

ZUSAMMENBIEGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-beg-un^2. See COMPRESSION.

ZUSAMMENDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-dra-un^2. See CONTORTION and TORSION.

ZUSAMMENDRÜCKBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-dru^{6}k-ba^{3}r-kit. See COMPRESSIBILITY.

ZUSAMMENDRÜCKER (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-dru^{6}k-e^{2}r. See COMPRESSOR.—**Z. der Nase.** See COMPRESSOR *naris*.

ZUSAMMENDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-dru^{6}k-un^2. See COMPRESSION.

ZUSAMMENFALLEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-fa^{3}l-le^{2}n. See COLLAPSE (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENFLIESSEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-fles-se^{2}nd. See CONFLUENT (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENFLUSS (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-flus. See AFFLUX.

ZUSAMMENFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-fu^{6}g-un^2. A joining together; a commissure. [*a*, 14.]

ZUSAMMENGEBALLT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-ba^{3}lt. See CONGLOBATE.

ZUSAMMENGEDRÄNGT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-dran^{2}t. See CONFERTUS and CONDENSED.

ZUSAMMENGEDREHT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-drat. See CONTORTED.

ZUSAMMENGEDRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-dru^{6}kt. See COMPRESSED.

ZUSAMMENGEFALTET (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-fa^{3}lt-e^{2}t. See COMPLICATE.

ZUSAMMENGEFLACHT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-fla^{3}ch^{2}t. See COMPAGINATUS.

ZUSAMMENGEHÄUFT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-hoift. See COACERVATE and CONGLOMERATE.

ZUSAMMENGEKETTET (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-ke^{2}t-te^{2}t. See CATENULATE.

ZUSAMMENGEKLEBT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-kle^{2}bt. See CONGLUTINATE.

ZUSAMMENGEKNÄUELT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-knoi-e^{2}lt. See CONGLOMERATE.

ZUSAMMENGELEGT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-lagt. See CONDUPLICATE.

ZUSAMMENGELEIMT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-limt. See CONGLUTINATE.

ZUSAMMENGELÖTHET (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-lu^{6}t-e^{2}t. See CONFERRUMINATE.

ZUSAMMENGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-rolt. See CONVOLUTE.

ZUSAMMENGESCHLAGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. See CONDUPLICATE.

ZUSAMMENGESCHNÜRT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-shnu^{6}rt. See CONSTRICTED.

ZUSAMMENGESETZT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-ze^{2}tst. See COMPOUND.

ZUSAMMENGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-ste^{2}lt. See COLLOCATUS.

ZUSAMMENGEWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}n. See CONNATE, COADNATE, and CONCRETE.

ZUSAMMENGEWICKELT (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-vi^{2}k-e^{2}lt. See CONVOLUTE.

ZUSAMMENGEWUNDEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-vund-e^{2}n. See CONGLOMERATE.

ZUSAMMENGEZOGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ge^2-tsog-e^{2}n. See CONTRACTED.

ZUSAMMENHALTEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ha^{3}lt-e^{2}n. See ADHESION.

ZUSAMMENHANG (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENHÄNGUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ha^{3}n^2, -han^2-un^2. Connection, continuity, cohesion. [L, 31.]

ZUSAMMENHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-han^2-e^{2}nd. See COHERENT.

ZUSAMMENHÄUFUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-hoif-un^2. Aggregation, conglomeration.

ZUSAMMENHEFTUNG (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-he^{2}ft-un^2. See INFIBULATION.

ZUSAMMENHEILEN (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENHEILUNG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENKLEBEN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-hil-e^{2}n, -un^2, -klab-e^{2}n. Agglutination, conglutination.

ZUSAMMENKLEBEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-klab-e^{2}nd. See CONGLUTINANT.

ZUSAMMENLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-la^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}nd. See CONVERGENT.

ZUSAMMENLEIMEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-lim-e^{2}nd. See AGGLUTINANT (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENLEIMUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-lim-un^2. See AGGLUTINATION.

ZUSAMMENMÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-mu^{6}nd-un^2. Anastomosis.

ZUSAMMENSCHMELZEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-shme^{2}lts-e^{2}n. See COLLIQUATION.

ZUSAMMENSCHNÜRER (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-shnu^{6}r-e^{2}r. See CONSTRICTOR.

ZUSAMMENSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-shnu^{6}r-un^2. See CONSTRICTION (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENSCHRUMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-shrumpf-un^2. See CORRUGATION.

ZUSAMMENSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-ze^{2}ts-un^2. See COMPOSITION.

ZUSAMMENSTOSS (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENSTOSSUNG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENTREFFEN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-sto^{3}s, -sun^2, -tre^{2}f-fe^{2}n. See CONTUSION.

ZUSAMMENWACHSEN (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENWACHSUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-va^{3}ch^{2}s-un^2. Coalescence. [*a*, 14.]

ZUSAMMENWOHNEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-von-e^{2}n. See COHABITATION.

ZUSAMMENZEUGEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-tsoig-e^{2}nd. See CONGENITAL.

ZUSAMMENZIEHBAR (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-tse-ba^{3}r. See CONTRACTILE.

ZUSAMMENZIEHEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-tse-e^{2}nd. Astringent, constrictive.

ZUSAMMENZIEHER (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-tse-e^{2}r. See CONSTRICTOR.

ZUSAMMENZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za^{3}m'me^{2}n-tse-un^2. See ADSTRICTIO, CRISPATION, and CONTRACTION.—**Pulsirende Z'en.** See *Pulsatile* CONTRACTIONS.—**Sanduhrz'.** See *Hour-glass* CONTRACTION.

ZUSATZ (Ger.), n. Tsu'za^{3}ts. See ADMIXTION and ADDITION.—**Z'product, Z'verbindung.** See *Addition* COMPOUND.

ZUSCHNÜRER (Ger.), n. Tsu'shnu^{6}r-e^{2}r. See SPHINCTER.

ZUSPITZEN (Ger.), v. intr. Tsu'spi^{2}ts-e^{2}n. See POINT (v.).

ZUSTRÖMEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu'stru^{5}m-e^{2}nd. Affluent, afferent.

ZUTRITT (Ger.), n. Tsu'tri^{2}t. See ABCESS.

ZUVORKOMMEN (Ger.), n. Tsu'for-ko^{3}m''me^{2}n. Prevention.

ZUWACHS (Ger.), n. Tsu'va^{3}ch^{2}s. See ACCREMENTITION.

ZUZIEHER (Ger.), n. Tsu'tse-e^{2}r. An adductor muscle. [*a*, 48.]—**Grosser Z. des Oberschenkels (oder Schenkels).** See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus.*—**Kurzer Z. des Oberschenkels.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis* and *Small* ADDUCTOR *of the thigh.*—**Langer Z. des Oberschenkels.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus.*—**Langer Z. des Schenkels.** See ADDUCTOR *longus.*—**Z. des Daumens.** See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus.*

ZWANG (Ger.), n. Tsva^{3}n^2. 1. Compulsion, constraint. 2. Tenesmus. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]—**Kinnbackenz'.** See TRISMUS.—**Stuhlz'.** See *Rectal* TENESMUS.—**Z'hufig.** See HOOF-*bound.*—**Z'sjacke, Z'swamms.** See CAMISOLE.—**Z'svorstellung.** See *Primordial* DELIRIUM.

ZWEI (Ger.), adj. Tswi. Two.—**Z'äugig.** See BINOCULAR.—**Z'basisch.** See DIBASIC.—**Z'bäuchig.** See DIGASTRIC.—**Z'blättrig.** Of the involucre and perigon, diphyllous; of the flower, dipetalous; of the calyx, disepalous. [*a*, 35.]—**Z'fach.** See DUPLICATE.—**Z'fächerig.** See BILOCULAR.—**Z'farbigkeit.** See DICHROISM.—**Z'flügelnuss.** See DIPTEROCARPUS.—**Z'gelenkig.** Having two joints; of muscles, having two articulations between the origin and insertion. [L, 31.]—**Z'hügel.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**Z'keimblättrig.** See DICOTYLEDONOUS. — **Z'köpfig.** See DICEPHALOUS.—**Z'malklopfend.** See DICROTAL.—**Z'samenlappig.** See DICOTYLEDONOUS.—**Z'schwänzig.** See BICAUDAL.—**Z'theilung.** See DICHOTOMY and FISSION.—**Z'werthig.** See BIVALENT.

ZWEIG (Ger.), n. Tswig. See BRANCH.—**Hautz'.** A cutaneous filament. [L, 31.]—**Z'chen, Z'elchen, Z'lein.** A small twig, as of a blood-vessel.

ZWEITGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. Tswit'ge^2-bar-e^{2}nd-e^2. See SECUNDIPARA.

ZWEIWUCHS (Ger.), n. Tswi'vuch^{2}s. See RHACHITIS.

ZWERCHFELL (Ger.), n. Tswe^{2}rch^2'fe^{2}l. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).—**Z'eiterung.** See *Diaphragmatic* EMPYEMA.—**Z'entzündung.** See DIAPHRAGMATITIS.—**Z'geschwür.** See DIAPHRAGMATELCOSIS.—**Z'sband der Urniere** [Kölliker]. An arch-like fold of the peritonæum extending from the pronephros to the diaphragm in the embryo. [A, 8.]—**Z'schmerz.** See DIAPHRAGMALGIA.

ZWERG (Ger.), n. Tswe^{2}rg. See DWARF.—**Z'rumpf.** See NANOSOMIA.

ZWERGFELL (Ger.), n. Tswe^{2}rg'fe^{2}l. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

ZWICKAU (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}k'a^3-u^4. A place in Saxony where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ZWICKEL (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}k'e^{2}l. See CUNEUS (2d def.).

ZWIEBACK (Ger.), n. Tswe'ba^{3}k. A sweetish kind of bread cut into large pieces and browned in the oven.—**Fleischz'.** See *Meat* BISCUITS.

ZWIEBEL (Ger.), n. Tsweb'e^{2}l. See BULB and ALLIUM CEPA.—**Brutz'.** See BULBULUS.—**Ewige Z.** See ALLIUM *fistulosum.*—**Gemeine Z.** See ALLIUM CEPA.—**Geschmacksz'n.** See *Taste*-BUDS.—**Harnröhrenz'.** See BULB *of the urethra.*—**Häutige Z.** See *Tunicated* BULB.—**Knollenz'.** See CORM (2d def.).—**Knospenz'.** See BULBIL.—**Markz'.** 1. See MEDULLA *oblongata.* 2. In the pl., *Markz'n*, see CORPORA *albicantia.*—**Vorhofsz'n.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**Winterz'.** See ALLIUM *fistulosum.*—**Z'haut.** The integument of a bulb. [*a*, 35.]—**Z'ig.** See BULBOUS.—**Z'knollen.** See CORM (2d def.).—**Z'knospe.** See BULBIL.—**Z'tragend.** See BULBIFEROUS.

ZWIEWUCHS (Ger.), n. Tswe'vuch^{2}s. See RHACHITIS.

ZWILLING (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}l'li^{2}n^2. See TWIN.—**Eineiige Z'e.** See *Uniovular* TWINS.—**Z'sbinde.** See FORNIX *cerebri.*—**Z'sfäden.** See *Cleft nuclear* FILAMENTS.—**Z'sfrucht.** A twin.—**Z'smuskel.** See BIFEMORO - CALCANEUS. — **Z'sschwangerschaft.** Twin pregnancy.

ZWINGE (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}n^2'e^2. See FORNIX *cerebri.*

ZWISCHENBALKEN (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ba^{3}lk-e^{2}n. See DIAPEGMA.

ZWISCHENBAND (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ba^{3}nd. See LIGAMENTUM *teres* (1st def.).

ZWISCHENEINTRETEND (Ger.), adj. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-in''-tre^{2}t-e^{2}nd. See SUBINTRANT.

ZWISCHENFALLEND (Ger.), adj. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-fa^{3}l-le^{2}nd. See INTERCALAR.

ZWISCHENFELLNERV (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-fe^{2}l-ne^{2}rf. See *Phrenic* NERVE.

ZWISCHENGELENKIG (Ger.), adj. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}g. See INTERARTICULAR.

ZWISCHENGELENKKNORPEL (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k-kno^{2}rp-e^{2}l. See *Interarticular* CARTILAGE.

ZWISCHENGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ge^2-ste^{2}lt. See INTERPOSED.

ZWISCHENGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ge^2-vab-e^2. See *Areolar* TISSUE, TISSU *annexiel*, and GROUND-SUBSTANCE.

ZWISCHENGLIED (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-gled. See *Intermediate* SEGMENT *of a cilium.*

ZWISCHENHIRN (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'en-hern. See MESENCEPHALON and THALAMENCEPHALON.—**Z'bläschen.** The primary vesicle of the mesencephalon. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z'boden.** The anterior region of the brain, including the structures just behind the optic chiasm. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z'dach.** The roof of the third ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

ZWISCHENKIEFER (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-kef-e^{2}r. See *Intermaxillary* BONE. — **Lateraler Z.** See MESOGNATHION. — **Z'knochen.** See *Z.*

ZWISCHENKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'-e^{2}n-kem-e^{2}n-de^{2}k-e^{2}l-stu^{6}k. See *Interopercular* BONE.

ZWISCHENKNOCHEN- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-kno^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. See INTEROSSEOUS.—**Z'muskel.** An interosseous muscle. [L, 304.]—**Ersterer äusserer Z'muskel des Fusses.** See ABDUCTOR *indicis pedis.*

ZWISCHENKNOTEN (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-kno^{3}t-e^{2}n. See INTERNODE.

ZWISCHENKÖRNERSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-ku^{5}rn-e^{2}r-shi^{2}ch^{2}t. See STRATUM *granulosum.*—**Aeussere kahle Z.** [Meynert]. The sixth layer in the cerebral cortex, consisting of large pyramidal cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**Innere kahle Z.** [Meynert]. A layer of large pyramidal cells (the fourth) in the cortex cerebri in the neighborhood of the calcarine fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**Kahle Z'en** [Meynert]. A term for two layers of the cortex cerebri which are poor in nerve-cells. [I, 11 (K).]

ZWISCHENLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-la^{3}g-e^{2}r-un^2. An interstitial deposit. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

ZWISCHENLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-la^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}nd. See INTERCURRENT.

ZWISCHENPLATTE (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-pla^{3}t-te^2. See LAMINA *intergerina.*

ZWISCHENQUERMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Tswi^{2}sh'e^{2}n-kwe^{2}r-musk-e^{2}l. See INTERTRANSVERSARIUS; in the pl., *Z'n*, see INTERTRANSVERSALES.

ZWISCHENRAUM (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-ra3-u4m. An interspace. [L, 31.] See also *Interpeduncular* SPACE.

ZWISCHENRIPPEN- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi2sh'e2n-ri2ppe2n. See INTERCOSTAL.

ZWISCHENSCHEITELHIRN [Huscke] (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-shit-e2l-hern. See *Occipital* LOBE.

ZWISCHENSCHENKEL- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi2sh'e2n-she2n2k-e2l. See INTERCRURAL.—**Z'dreieck.** See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.

ZWISCHENSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-shi2ch2t. An intermediary layer of nerve-fibres in the cerebral cortex, especially the external molecular stratum. [K.]

ZWISCHENSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-shla3g. See INTERCADENCE.

ZWISCHENSTAND (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-sta3nd. See INTERSTICE.

ZWISCHENSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. Tswi2sh'e2n-stand-i2g. See INTERMEDIARY.

ZWISCHENSTRANG [His] (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-stra3n2. A longitudinal dorsal projection of the epiblast at its junction with the medullary tube of the embryo. [A, 8.]

ZWISCHENVORKOMMEND (Ger.), adj. Tswi2sh'e2n-fo3rko2m-me2nd. See INTERCURRENT.

ZWISCHENWAND- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi2sh'e2n-va3nd. See INTERPARIETAL.

ZWISCHENWIRBEL- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi2sh'e2n-verb'e2l. See INTERVERTEBRAL.

ZWISCHENWIRTH (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-vert. An intermediary host. [A, 521 (*a*, 48).]

ZWISCHENZEIT (Ger.), n. Tswi2sh'e2n-tsit. See INTERMISSION (1st and 2d def's).

ZWITTER (Ger.), n. Tswi2t'te2r. See HERMAPHRODITE.—**Z'-bildung, Z'gestaltung.** See HERMAPHRODITISM.—**Z'haft.** Bisexual; hermaphroditic.—**Z'heit, Z'thum.** See HERMAPHRODITISM.

ZWITTERWESEN (Ger.), n. Tswi2t'te2r-vaz-e2n. 1. An hermaphrodite or hybrid. 2. The condition of being an hermaphrodite or a hybrid. [A, 315 (*a*, 48).]

ZYGADENUS (Lat.), n. m. Zi2g(zu6g)-a2d(a3d)'e2n-u3s(u4s). From ζυγόν, a yoke, and ἀδήν, a gland. A genus of the *Melanthaceæ.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Z. elegans.** A Kansas species. The herb is said to cause fatal cerebral disturbance in sheep. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (*a*, 14).]—**Z. frigidus.** A Mexican species. Its seeds have properties similar to those of cevadilla. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Z. Nuttallii.** A poisonous Californian species. The tuber has properties similar to those of *Z. venenosus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]—**Z. venenosus.** Hogs-potato, death-camoss; a Californian species having a very poisonous tuber. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, xxxvii (*a*, 14).]

ZYGAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi2g(zu6g)-a2p(a3p)-o2f'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *-phys'eos, -oph'ysis.* From ζυγόν, a yoke, and ἀπόφυσις, a process. Fr., *zygapophyse.* An articular process of a vertebra.

ZYGODACTYLE, adj. Zig-o-da2kt'i2l. Lat., *zygodactylus* (from ζυγόν, a yoke, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *zygodactyle.* Ger., *jochfingerig.* Yoke-toed; having the toes in pairs. [L, 341 (*a*, 27).]

ZYGOLABIALIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Zi2g(zu6g)-o(o3)-lab-(la3b)-i2-al((a3l)'i2s. From ζυγόν, a yoke, and *labium*, a lip. See ZYGOMATICUS *minor.*

ZYGOMA (Lat.), n. n. Zi2g(zu6g)-om'a3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis).* Gr., ζύγωμα. Fr., *zygôme.* Ger., *Jochbein.* See *Zygomatic* ARCH.

ZYGOMATIC, adj. Zi2g-o2m-a2t'i2k. Lat., *zygomaticus.* Fr., *zygomatique.* Ger., *zygomatisch.* Pertaining to the zygoma. [L, 343.]

ZYGOMATICO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Zi2g(zu6g)-o2m(om)-a2t(a3t)"i2k-o(o3)-lab(la3b)-i2-al(a3l)'i2s. Fr., *zygomatico-labial.* The analogue of the zygomaticus major of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L, 131.]

ZYGOMATICO-MAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Zi2g(zu6g)-o2m-(om)-a2t(a2t)"i2k-o(o3)-ma2x(ma3x)-i2l-lar(la3r)'i2s. See MASSETER.

ZYGOMATICUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi2g(zu6g)-o2m(om)-a2t(a3t)'i2k-u3m(u4m). See *Malar* BONE.—**Z. posterius, Z. posticum.** See *Quadrato-jugal* BONE (1st def.).

ZYGOMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Zig(zu6g)-o2m(om)-a2t(a3t)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Fr., *zygomatique.* Pertaining to or connected with the zygoma; as a n. m. (Ger., *Jochmuskel*), a muscle so connected, especially the z. major. [*a*, 48.]—**Z. major.** Ger., *grosser Jochmuskel.* A muscle having its origin in the malar bone near the zygomatic suture and running to the angle of the mouth to be attached to the skin and to be continuous with the orbicularis and depressor anguli oris. [C.]—**Z. minor.** Ger., *kleiner Jochmuskel.* A small muscle which has its origin in the anterior and inferior part of the malar bone and terminates by combining with the outer margin of the levator labii superioris. [C.]

ZYGOMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ze-go-ma3-tek. See ZYGOMATIC; as a n., see ZYGOMATICUS.—**Grand z.** See ZYGOMATICUS *major.*—**Petit z.** See ZYGOMATICUS *minor.*

ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Zi2g(zu6g)-o2m-(om)"a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-a4r(a3-u4r)-i2k-u2l(u4l)-ar(a3r)'i2s. Fr., *zygomato-conchinien, zygomato-auriculaire.* 1. See ATTRAHENS *aurem* (in Supplement). 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and attached to the outside of the base of the concha of the ear. It draws the ear forward. [L.]

ZYGOMATO-LABIAL (Fr.), adj. and n. Ze-go-ma3-to-la3-be-a3l. See ZYGOMATICUS.

ZYGOMATO-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), n. Ze-go-ma3-to-ma3x-e-la2r. See MASSETER.

ZYGO-MAXILLARY, adj. Zig"o-ma2x'i2l-ar-i2. See JUGO-MAXILLARY.

ZYGOMORPHOUS, adj. Zig-o-mo2rf'u3s. Lat., *zygomorphus* (from ζυγόν, a yoke, and μορφή, form). Of a structure (a flower especially), divisible in only one plane into similar halves. The term is extended by Sachs to cases in which the structure may be bisected in two planes at right angles, the halves of either section being similar to each other but different from those of the other. [*a*, 35.]

ZYGOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Zi2g(zu6g)-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-set-(kat)'ez(e2s). From ζυγόν, a yoke, and μύκης, a mushroom. Ger., *Jochpilze.* The conjugating *Fungi*; so called because they reproduce sexually by zygospores. In Vine's classification they are a subdivision of the *Phycomycetes*, including the *Chytridiaceæ, Mucorini, Entomophthoreæ*, and *Ustilagineæ.* [*a*, 35.]

ZYGO-OOSPORE, n. Zig-o-o'o-spor. From ζυγόν, a yoke, ᾠόν, an egg, and σπορά, a spore. Of T. J. Parker, a motile zygote formed by the fusion of two similar gametes. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 19 (*a*, 35).] Cf. ZYGOSPORE.

ZYGO-ORBITAL, adj. Zig-o-o2rb'i2-t'l. Pertaining to the zygoma and the orbit. [*a*, 48.]

ZYGOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi2g(zu6g)-o(o3)-fi2s(fu6k)'e2-e-(a3-e2). From ζυγόν, a yoke, and φῦκος, seaweed. A division of the *Chlorophyllophyceæ* consisting of the *Desmidieæ* and *Zygnemeæ.* They are unicellular or unbranching filaments, reproducing by zygospores. [*a*, 35.] Cf. CONJUGATÆ.

ZYGOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi2g(zu6g)-o(o3)-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3m-(lu4m). From ζυγόν, a yoke, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *zygophylle, fabagelle.* Ger., *Doppelblatt.* The typical genus of an order of polypetalous dicotyledons (the *Zygophyllaceæ*, or *Zygophylleæ*) considered by Baillon a series of the *Rutaceæ.* [*a*, 35.]—**Z. coccineum, Z. desertorum.** Fr., *fabagelle écarlate.* A species the aromatic seeds of which are used by the Arabs in place of pepper. [*a*, 35.]—**Z. fabago.** Fr., *fabagelle officinale* (ou *commune*), *faux câprier.* Ger., *gemeines Doppelblatt, Bohnenkapper.* Sp., *gobernadora de México* [Mex. Ph.]. Syrian bean-caper; a native of Asia Minor and northern Africa, having an unpleasant odor and used as an anthelminthic and antisyphilitic. The flower-buds are substituted for capers. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism. [*a*, 35.]—**Z. portulacoides, Z. simplex.** A very fœtid species. The leaves are used in ophthalmia and to remove freckles, and the entire plant as an anthelminthic. [*a*, 35.]

ZYGOPHYTES, n. pl. Zig'o-fits. From ζυγόν, a yoke, and φυτόν, a plant. See ZYGOSPOREÆ.

ZYGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi2g(zu6g)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From ζύγωσις, a balancing. In botany, see CONJUGATION.

ZYGOSPORE, n. Zig'o-spor. Lat., *zygospora* (from ζυγόν, a yoke, and σπορά, a spore. Ger., *Z., Jochspore.* 1. A compound spore formed by the fusion of the protoplasm of two similar cells (gametes). It germinates after a long period of rest. [*a*, 35.] 2. A fertilized egg-cell. [L, 121.]

ZYGOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi2g(zu6g)-o(o3)-spor(spo2r)'e2-e(a3-e2). From ζυγόν, a yoke, and σπόρος, seed. Ger., *Jochsporen.* The zygophytes; of Sachs, *Algæ* (*Zoosporeæ, Conjugatæ*, and, according to some authors, *Volvocineæ*) and *Fungi* (*Myxomycetes* and *Zygomycetes*) reproducing sexually by the confluence of the protoplasmic contents of cells (gametes). The conjugating cells are either free wandering spores, as in the *Zoosporeæ* and *Myxomycetes*, or fixed cells, as in the *Conjugatæ* and *Zygomycetes.* [*a*, 35.]

ZYGOTE, n. Zig'ot. From ζυγωτός, yoked. 1. In botany, the product of the union of any two reproductive cells (gametes); of some authors, a spore formed by the union of two zoospores. [*a*, 35.] 2. See ZYGOSPORE (2d def.).

ZYGOZOOSPORE, n. Zig-o-zo'o-spor. From ζυγόν, a yoke, ᾠόν, an egg, and σπορά, a spore. A motile zygospore. [B, 279.]

ZYLONITE, n. Zil'o2n-it. More properly written *xylonite* (from ξύλον, wood). An American filtering paper prepared from nitrated cellulose with camphor and alcohol; recommended for quantitative analysis. [B, 270 (*a*, 38).]

ZYMA (Lat.), n. f. Zim(zu6m)'a3. Gr., ζύμη. See FERMENT.

ZYMAD, n. Zim'a2d. Of Farr, the morbific germ of a zymotic disease.

ZYMASE (Fr.), n. Ze-ma3z. Of Béchamp, a soluble ferment. Diastase in this nomenclature is hordeozymase, trypsin is pancreazymase, and pepsin is gastrozymase.

ZYME (Lat.), n. f. Zim(zu6m)'e(a). Gen., *zym'es.* Gr., ζύμη (from ζεῖν, to boil). See FERMENT.

ZYMIC, adj. Zi2m'i2k. Fr., *zymique.* Ger., *gährungsartig.* Pertaining to fermentation. [B, 78 (*a*, 14).]—**Z. acid.** Fr., *acide zymique* (ou *zumique*, ou *mancéique*). Ger., *Gährstoffsäure.* Of Ploucquet, an acid formed in the fermentation of amylaceous substances, probably a mixture of lactic and butyric acids. [B, 46, 78, 93 (*a*, 14).]

ZYMOGEN, n. Zim'o2j-en. From ζύμη, a ferment, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Ger., *Z.* A ferment extracted from the pancreas. [K, 3.]—**Labz'** (Ger.). A product secreted by the glands of the stomach during digestion and converted into lactic ferment by the action of free acids. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 434 (*a*, 18).]

ZYMOGENIC, adj. Zim-o-je2n'i2k. Producing fermentation.

ZYMOLOGY, n. Zim-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *zymologia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zymologie*. Ger., *Gährungslehre*. The physiology of fermentation. [B, 38, 78, 93 (*a*, 14).]

ZYMOMA (Lat.), n. n. Zi^{2}m(zu^{6}m)-om′a^3. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). Gr., ζύμωμα. Fr., *zymome*. 1. Leaven, a ferment. 2. An old term for gluten washed with water and alcohol. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ZYMOPHYTES, n. pl. Zim′o-fits. From ζύμη, a ferment, and φυτόν, a plant. Plants that produce fermentation. [*a*, 35.] Cf. MICROZYMES.

ZYMOSE, n. Zim′os. See ZYMASE.

ZYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi^{2}m(zu^{6}m)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *-os′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ζύμωσις (from ζύμη, a ferment). 1. See FERMENTATION. 2. A zymotic disease. [K.]

ZYMOTECHNY, n. Zim′o-te^{2}k-ni^2. Lat., *zymotechnia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, τέχνη, art). Fr., *zymotechnie*. Ger., *Gährkunst*, *Braukunst*. The employment of fermentation-processes; the manufacture of products of fermentation (beer, spirit, yeast, etc.).

ZYMOTHERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi^{2}m(zu^{6}m)-o(o^3)-thu^{5}rm-(the^{2}rm)′e(a^3-e^2). From ζύμη, a ferment, and θέρμαι, hot springs. Baths of a warm fermenting fluid. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ZYMOTIC, adj. Zim-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *zymoticus* (from ζύμωσις, fermentation). Fr., *zymotique*. Ger., *gährend*, *zymotisch*. Of diseases, produced by a micro-organism supposed to act as a ferment.

ZYRBUS (Lat.), n. m. Zu^{5}rb(zu^{6}rb)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Written also *zirbi*. See OMENTUM.

ZYTHOGALA (Lat.), **ZYTHOGALUM** (Lat.), n's n. Zi^{2}th-(zu^{6}th)-o^{2}g′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *-galac′tos* (*-tis*), *-thog′ali*. From ζῦθος, beer, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *zythogale*. Ger., *Biermolken*, *Biermilch*. A mixture of beer and boiled milk. [L, 41, 49, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ZYTHUM (Lat.), **ZYTHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Zith(zu^{6}th)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ζῦθος. Of the ancients, a beer prepared from barley and lupines. [*a*, 35.]

SUPPLEMENT.

AALÄHNLICH (Ger.), **AALKÖRPERIG** (Ger.), adj's. See ENCHELYSOMUS.

AALRAUPE (Ger.), n. See LOTA *vulgaris*.

ABAISSEUR.—A. long de la queue. See SACROCOCCYGEUS *inferior*.

ABASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a(a^3)'si^2-a^3. From *a* priv. and *βαίνειν*, to walk. Loss or impairment of the power of walking. See ASTASIA-A. (in Supplement).—**Paroxysmal trepidant a.** Astasia-a. in which walking is hindered by contradictory movements that stiffen the legs and consist of a sort of trepidation resembling that of spastic paraplegia. [P. C. Knapp, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," xviii, p. 673 (*a*, 34).]

ABAXIAL, adj. A^{2}b-a^{2}x'i^2-'l. See ABAXILE.

ABCÈS.—A. ostéopathique. An abscess due to diseased bone. [*a*, 18.]—**A. spirillaire** [Verneuil]. An abscess containing spirilla from the saliva. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 51 (*a*, 18).]

ABDUCTOR.—A. linguæ. See STYLOGLOSSUS.—**A. pollicis bicornis.** See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**A. pollicis brevis alter, A. pollicis internus.** The deep head of the flexor brevis pollicis. [L.]

ABFEGEND.—For **A'e Mittel** substitute **A'es Mittel.**

ABFÜHREND.—For **A'e Mittel** substitute **A'es Mittel.**

ABGAS, n. A mediæval Arabo-Latin name for the amnion. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

ABGEDREHT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}b'ge^2-drat. See INTORTUS.

ABGEFLACHT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}b'ge^2-flach^{2}t. See DEPLANATE.

ABGESCHÄLT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}b'ge^2-shalt. See DECORTICATED (1st def.).

ABGEZOGEN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}b'ge^3-tsog-e^{2}n. See DISTILLED.

ABGHAS (Ar.), n. See ABGAS (in Supplement).

ABIES.—A. pendula. See LARIX *americana*.—**A. pinus.** See *A. excelsa*.—**A. webbiana.** A species the dried leaves of which (the talispatra of India) are reputed carminative, expectorant, stomachic, tonic, and astringent. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471.]—**Cerevisia abietis.** See SPRUCE *beer*.—**Gemmæ abietis.** The young sprouts of *Picea vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Hydrolatum gemmarum abietis.** See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de* PIN.—**Lacrimæ turionum abietis.** Resin from the scales of fir-cones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 39).]

ABJUNCTION, n. A^{2}b-ju^{3}n^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *abjungere*, to unyoke. Separation by a joint, as that of spores from a growing hypha in some *Fungi*. [*a*, 35.]

ABLENKUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}b'le^{2}n^{2}k-un^2. See DEFLECTION.

ABORTION.—Tubal a. The escape of a fertilized ovum from the oviduct through its ostium abdominale into the peritoneal cavity. [A, 542.]

ABRICOTIER (Fr.), n. A^3-bre-ko-te-a. See PRUNUS *armeniaca*.

ABRIN, n. A^{2}b'ri^{2}n. A glucoside obtained from *Abrus precatorius*; supposed to be its poisonous principle. [B.]

ABRUS.—Radix abri. Fr., *réglisse d'Amérique*. The long woody root of *A. precatorius*. It has a peculiar unpleasant odor and a bitterish, acrid taste; used as a substitute for licorice, and in the Indian bazaars found mixed with the latter. [B, 18 (*a*, 35).]

ABSATZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}b'za^{3}ts. See APOTHEME.

ABSCESS.—Gas-a. See *Tympanitic a*.—**Gelenka'** (Ger.). See ARTHRAPOSTEMA.—**Senkungsa'** (Ger.). 1. A wandering a. 2. A burrowing a.

ABSCESSUS.—A. carniformis. Of Severinus, a hard and compact species of sarcoma affecting joints. [L, 50 (*a*, 34).]

ABSCHNITT (Ger.), n. A^{3}b'shni^{2}t. See SEGMENT.

ABSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}b'sta-e^{2}nd. See PATENT (1st def.).

ABSTERGENT.—For *abstergirende* substitute *abstergirendes*.

ABWASCHUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}b'va^{3}sh-un^2. See ELUTRIATION.

ABZIEHER (Ger.), n. A^{3}b^{2}tse-e^{2}r. An abductor.

ACACIA.—A. acapulcensis [Kunth]. Sp., *tepeguaje* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The bark is rich in tannin, and a gum that exudes from it is used like gum arabic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122.]—**A. cavenia.** The *cavenia* of the Chileans; the cavan-tree; a species with fragrant flowers and nauseous seeds. The stem and branches yield a gum. [*a*, 35.]—**A. glaucophylla.** A species found on the Somali coast, yielding gum arabic. [*a*, 35.]—**A. grandiflora.** See ANNESLEA *grandiflora*.

ACALYPHA.—A. prunifolia. Sp., *yerba del pastor* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, used in decoction as a vulnerary. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

ACANTHUS.—A. germanicus. See CENTAUREA *benedicta*.

ACARUS.—A. eruditus. See CHEYLETUS *eruditus*.—**A. nidulans.** A species parasitic on small birds, sometimes found on man. [L, 15.]—**A. reduvius.** See IXODES *reticulatus*.

ACCESSIFLEXOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-si^2-fle^{2}x'o^{2}r. Gen., *-or'is*. A muscle that is accessory to a flexor muscle. The lumbricales, ancillary to the tendons of the flexor perforans, are divided into the a. indicis, the a. medii, the a. annularis, and the a. minimi. The flexor digitorum accessorius becomes the a. digitorum, and the pedal lumbricales become the a. secundi, the a. tertii, the a. quarti, and the a. quinti. ["Med. Rec.," 1887, vol. xxxii, p. 126 (*a*, 34).]

ACCESSISPINAL, n. A^{2}k-se^{2}s''si^2-spi'n'l. Of Coues, a muscle that is accessory to a spinal muscle. [*a*, 34.]

ACCESSORIUS.—A. tragi. See PYRAMIDALIS *auriculæ*.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—A. de crâne. See *Vertex* DELIVERY.—**A. de face.** See *Face* DELIVERY.—**A. de tête.** See *Head* DELIVERY.—**A. par le siége.** See *Breech* LABOR.

ACER.—A. campestre. Fr., *érable champêtre* (ou *commun*), *auzeraule*, *petit érable*, *bois chaud*. Ger., *Feldahorn*, *Massholder*. Common European (or field-) maple, dog-oak, maser-tree of Europe and central Asia. The wood furnishes the best charcoal. The bark was formerly used medicinally like elm-bark. [*a*, 35.]—**A. dasycarpum.** Fr., *érable blanc* (ou *à fruit*) *cotonneux*. Silver (or soft, or white) maple of North America. The sap yields sugar, but in smaller proportions than the other sugar-maples. [*a*, 35.]—**A. negundo.** See NEGUNDO *aceroides*.—**A. platanoides.** Fr., *érable à feuilles de platane*, *faux sycomore*, *érable plane*. Ger., *Lehne*. Norway (or platanus-leaved) maple. Its properties are like those of *A. pseudo-platanus*. [*a*, 35.]—**A. pseudo-platanus.** Fr., *sycomore*, *grand érable*, *érable blanc*. Ger., *Bergahorn*, *weisser Ahorn*. Greater maple, common sycamore of Europe, plane of Scotland. The sap, which yields in early spring some sugar and in Scotland is sometimes made into wine, was formerly used as an antiscorbutic and in diseases of the skin and urinary organs. [*a*, 35.]—**A. tartaricum.** A bushy shrub or tree of southeastern Europe and central Asia. The fruits have been used, under the name of *samaræ aceris tartarici*, in intermittent fever. [*a*. 35.]

ACESIMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}s'i^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *ἀκέσιμος*. Wholesome, curative. [A, 311.]

ACETAS.—Unguentum acetatis plumbici compositum [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of saffron, 4 of camphor, 8 of oil of hyoscyamus, and 36 of ointment of lead acetate. [B, 95 (*a*, 38).]

ACETOPHENETIDINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-fe^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *acétophénétidine*. See PHENACETINE.

ACETOPHENONE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-fe^{2}n'on. Fr., *acétophénone*. See HYPNONE and PHENYL*methyl ketone*.

ACETOSELLA.—Kali acetosellæ. See POTASSIUM *binoxalate*.

ACETOXIME, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}x'em. Fr., *acétoxime*. An oxime substitution product of an acetone. [Paschkis, Obermayer, "Mntsch. f. Chem.," xiii, p. 451; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1893, p. 92.]

ACETPHENETIDINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-fe^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}d-en. See PHENACETINE.

ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-hid'-ra^{2}z-en. See HYDRACETIN.

ACHATINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'na^3. See AGATINE.

ACHETA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'e^{2}t-a^3. Gr., *ἀχέτα*, *ἠχέτης*. Ger., *Heimchen*. The typical genus of a family (*Achetidæ*; Ger., *Achetiden*) of saltatory orthopterous insects (crickets) having very long slender legs, and wings and wing-covers which fold horizontally. [*a*, 35.]—**A. campestris** [Fabr.]. Ger., *Feldheimchen*, *Feldgrille*. The field-cricket, used like *A. domesticus*. [*a*, 35.]—**A. domesticus.** Ger., *Hausgrille*, *Hausheimchen*. The house-cricket; formerly used as a laxative and recently recommended (the expressed juice) in darkening or discoloration of the cornea. [*a*, 35.]

ACHILLODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l''lo(lo^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From Ἀχιλλεύς (see TENDO *Achillis*), and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Fr., *achillodynie*. Ger., *Achillodynie*. A morbid state characterized by great pain at the point of insertion of the tendo Achillis on walking or standing, together with thickening of the tendon at that point. [Albert, "Wien. med. Presse," 1892, p. 41; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 28, 1893, p. 47.]

ACHONDROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o^{2}n″dro(dro^3)-pla(pla^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., χόνδρος, cartilage, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Micromelic rickets; fœtal rhachitis with disturbances of endochondrial ossification. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," Dec., 1891, p. 579 (*a*, 34).]

ACHROMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-rom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2-(u)′ri^2-a^3. From α priv., χρῶμα, color, and οὖρον, urine. Colorlessness of the urine. [A, 314.]

ACHROMOPHILOUS, adj. A^{2}k-rom-o^{2}f′i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From α priv., χρῶμα, color, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ger., *achromophil.* See ACHROMATIC (2d def.).

ACHYRANTHES.—A. calea. Of Ibáñez, a Mexican species with ovoid-lanceolate leaves, and small hermaphrodite flowers arranged in woolly glomerules. [B, 224 (*a*, 14).]—**A. prostrata.** The *Pupalia prostrata.* [*a*, 35.]

ACID.—Sozolic a. See ASEPTOL.

ACIDE.—A. anilidé. An acid compounded with aniline in the same way that an amido-acid is with ammonia. [B, 46.]

ACIDE NITRIQUE (Fr.), n. A^3-sed ne-trek. Nitric acid.—**Liparolé d'a. n.** See ADEPS *oxygenatus.*

ACNE.—A. of the throat. See *Follicular* PHARYNGITIS and *Follicular* ANGINA.

ACNÉ.—A. chéloïdienne. See DERMATITIS *papillaris capillitii.*—**A. des cachectiques.** See ACNE *cachecticorum.*

ACNEMIA.—2. Fr., *aknémie.* Absence of the lower limbs. [L, 49.]

ACNISTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ni^{2}st′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv. and κνίζειν, to irritate. Fr., *acniste.* A genus of tropical American solanaceous shrubs or trees. [*a*, 35.]—**A. aggregatus, A. arborescens.** Very poisonous West Indian species, by some authors considered identical. The second, known as deadly dwale, is not to be confounded with *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 114; *a*, 35.]—**A. Plumieri.** A species growing in the Island of Martinique; a small shrub with oblong-lanceolate leaves and clusters of white flowers. [*a*, 35.]

ACONINE, n. A′k′o^{2}n-en. A base, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{11}$, obtained when aconitine undergoes hydrolysis; hygroscopic, brittle, and uncrystallizable. Its physiological action is unknown. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1892, p. 209 (*a*, 34).]

ACONITE.—Country a., Wild a. The *Gloriosa superba* or its root. [*a*, 35.]

ACONITUM.—A. cæruleum. The *A. napellus* or other blue-flowered species of *A.* [*a*, 35.]—**A. cammarum.** 1. Of Jacquin, the *A. bernhardianum.* The tuberous roots, formerly official in the Paris Codex, are less virulent than those of *A. napellus.* 2. Of Linnæus, *A. stoerkianum.* [*a*, 35.]—**A. salutiferum.** 1. See *A. anthora.* 2. The *Paris quadrifolia.* [*a*, 35.]—**A. tragoctonum.** The *A. lycoctonum.* [*a*, 35.]

ACONOUS [Grenacher], adj. A^{2}k-on′u^{3}s. From α priv., and κῶνος, a cone. Of a compound eye, having the cells which usually give rise to the crystalline cones remaining uncoalesced. [L.]

ACONURESIS (Lat.), n. f. A′k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n(on)-u^{2}r(ur)-es(as)′i^{2}s. Gen., *-es′eos* (*-is*). From ἄκων, involuntary, and οὔρησις, urination. Of Gouley, involuntary urination. [*a*, 34.]

ACROMEGALY, n. A^{2}k-ro-me^{2}g′a^{2}l-i^2. Lat., *acromegalia* (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and μέγας, great). Fr., *acromégalie.* Ger., *Akromegalie.* Lit., hypertrophy of the extremities (face, hands, and feet); a disease characterized, especially in its early stages, by enlargement of one or more of those parts, with mental dullness, fatigue, and severe neuralgic pains in the head and extremities. [*a*, 34.]

ACROMICRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-mi^{2}k′ri^2-a^3. From ἄκρον, an extremity, and μικρός, small. Abnormal smallness of one or more of the extremities. [*a*, 34.]

ACROPARÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)′i^2-a^3. From ἄκρον, an extremity (see also PARÆSTHESIA). Of Laquer, paræsthesia affecting the extremities. [*a*, 34.]

ACROSTICHUM.—A. radiatum. See *A. dichotomum.*

ACTE.—Grana actes. The berries of *Sambucus nigra.* [*a*, 35.]

ACUMEN.—A. ossis sacri. See COCCYX.

ACUS.—A. ossea. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 349.]

ADDUCTEUR.—A. oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe. See OPPONENS *minimi digiti.*

ADDUCTOR.—A. hallucis, caput obliquum [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *A. hallucis obliquus.*—**A. hallucis, caput transversum** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *A. hallucis transversalis.*

ADELPHOTAXY, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}lf′o-ta^{2}x-i^2. From ἀδελφός, a brother, and τάξις, arrangement. The tendency of motile cells to assume definite positions. [L.]

ADENITIS.—A. calculosa. Calcareous degeneration and inflammation of a lymph node. [*a*, 34.]

ADENOMA.—A. gelatinosum. Ger., *Gallertkropf.* See *Colloid* GOÏTRE.

ADENOPHORE, n. A^{2}d′e^{2}n-o-for. From ἀδήν, a gland, and φορός, bearing. A stalk bearing a nectar gland. [B, 229 (*a*, 35).]

ADENOSARCORRHABDOMYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gen., *-om′atos* (*-atis*). From ἀδήν, a gland, σάρξ, flesh, ῥάβδος, a rod, and μῦς, a muscle. A neoplasm containing the elements of adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma. [*a*, 34.]

ADER.—A'kuchen. See PLACENTA.—**Hohla'.** See the major list.—**Kegela'.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**Königsa'.** See *Basilic* VEIN.—**Kopfarma'.** See *Innominate* VEIN.—**Leberpforta'.** See *Portal* VEIN.—**Lufta'.** See TRACHEA.—**Milcha'.** See LACTEAL (n.).—**Milchbrusta'.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Zorna'.** The frontal vein.

ADESMOSIS.—Adesmoses of the skin. Ger., *Adesmosen der Haut.* Of Auspitz, an order of skin diseases of the class of *Chorioblastoses,* comprising those characterized by atrophy or defective development of the connective tissue of the skin. They include *Liodermia essentialis* and *Striæ atrophicæ cutis.* [G, 4.]

ADIÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(i^2)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r′ri^2(ru^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *-rhys′eos* (*-or′rhysis*). From α priv., διά, through, αἷμα, blood, and ῥύσις, a flowing. A failure of the blood to circulate through the vessels in consequence of intrinsic or extrinsic obstruction. [*a*, 34.]

ADIN, n. See BUBO.

ADIPOSIS.—A. dolorosa. Of F. X. Dercum, an obscure disease in which there are fatty swellings occurring in different regions, with pain. [*a*, 34.]

ADJUNCTION, n. A^{2}d-ju^{3}n^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *adjunctio* (from *adjungere,* to add). The act of joining or state of being joined [*a*, 34.]

ADULESCENS. For ADOLESCENS substitute ADOLESCENT.

ADULESCENTIA. For ADOLESCENTIA substitute ADOLESCENCE.

ADVANCEMENT.—A. of Tenon's capsule. See *Capsular a.*

ADZUKE (Jap.), n. A small, red laxative and diuretic bean, used (alone or mixed with rice) by the Japanese as a remedy for beri-beri. [D. B. Simmons (*a*, 35).]

ÆDŒOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e^2(o^2-e^2)-o(o^3)-ma-(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and μανία, madness. See EROTOMANIA.

ÆGITHOGNATHISM, n. E^{2}j-i^2-tho^{2}g′na^{2}th-i^{2}zm. From αἴγιθος, the hedge-sparrow, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition of the *Ægithognathæ*; having a broad vomer truncated in front, its cleft posterior extremity including the sphenoidal rostrum. [*a*, 34.]

AER.—A. hepaticus. Hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—**A. phlogisticatus.** Nitrogen. [B.]

AEROPLETHYSMOGRAPH, n. A″e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}th-(plath)-i^{2}z′mo-gra^{3}f. From ἀήρ, air, πληθυσμός, increase, and γράφειν, to write. Ger., *A.* A pneumograph, consisting of a large air chamber connected by a tube to an animal's trachea, and suitable connections by which simultaneous tracings of the movements of the inspired and expired air are obtained on a revolving cylinder. [J, 53.]

ÆTAS.—Æ. florens. Adolescence.

ÆTHYLATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Combined with or containing ethyl. [B.]

AFFECTIVE, adj. Pertaining to the affections or to mental emotions. [*a*, 34.]

AFFECTUS.—A. epidemicus liedensis. Of Sylvius, see *Intermittent* FEVER.

AFTER.—Rusconi'scher A. See BLASTOPORE.

AGARICUS.—A. aggregatus [Bulliard]. Fr., *chair de Bavière.* A species used as a food in Germany. [B, 88.]—**A. albo-rufus.** Fr., *aloumère, agaric du sureau, jahuguère.* An edible species found in southern France. [*a*, 35.]

AGATHIN, n. A^{2}g′a^{2}th-i^{2}n. From ἀγαθός, good. A proprietary name for salicylmethylphenylhydrazone, used in neuralgia. [*a*, 34.]

AGENOUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-zhe^2-nu-el-ya. See GENICULATE.

AGGLUTINATIO.—A. squamæformis. See *False* SUTURE.

AGNINE, n. A^{2}g′nen. From *agnus,* a lamb. A proprietary name for a fat prepared from sheep's wool. [*a*, 34.]

AGRAPHIA.—A. amnemonica. A. in which letters or words can be written but, in consequence of loss of memory, are not expressive. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]—**A. atactica.** A. in which the power of writing the separate letters is lost, in consequence of loss of muscular co-ordination. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]

AGRYPNIC, adj. A^{2}g-ri^{2}p′ni^{2}k. From ἀγρεῖν, to search for, and ὕπνος, sleep. Pertaining to or affected with insomnia. [*a*, 34.]

AICHMOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^3′i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-mo(mo^3)-fob-(fo^{2}b)′i^2-a^3. From αἰχμή, the point of a spear, and φόβος, fear. Of Magnar, morbid fear of being touched. [*a*, 34.]

AIGRETTE.—A. simple. See HAPLOPAPPUS (1st def.).

AIL.—Horn-a. An anæmic disease of horned cattle; so-called on account of the horns being abnormally cold. [L.]

AKAMPSIE (Ger.), n. For this and similar words, see ACAMPSIA, etc.

AKATAMATHESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ma^{2}th-(ma^{3}th)-ez(as)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., and καταμανθάνειν, to understand. Inability to understand ordinary conversation; observed in some forms of insanity. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]

ALA.—Alæ atlantis. Ger., *Flügel des Atlas.* The transverse processes of the atlas. [L, 44.]—**A. lobus centralis.** A lateral part of the lobus centralis cerebelli. [*a*, 18.]

ALABASTRINE, n. A^{2}l-a^3-ba^{2}st′ren. A proprietary name for naphthalene. [*a*, 34.]

ALAGAO.—Omit 2d def.

ALBICATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}lb(a^{3}lb)-i^{2}k-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *albicare,* to make white. See ETIOLATED.

ALBOLENE, ALBOLIN, n's. A^{2}lb′o^{2}l-en, -i^{2}n. From *albus,* white, and *oleum,* oil. A purified, nearly colorless ointment base, supposed to be purified vaseline.

ALBUMIN.—Storage a. A. stored in the tissues. [L.]

ALBUMINURIA.—A. acetonica. See NEPHRITIS *acetonica.* —**A. renalis.** Nephrogenous a. [L.]—**Hepatic a.** A. due to a retrograde metamorphosis of albuminoids in the processes of digestion and assimilation, to liver disease, or to a consumption of albuminoids in excess of the capabilities of the liver. [α, 34.]

ALCAROME, n. A²l′ka²r-om. An aromatic liquor, recommended by R. Rother as a base for elixirs, prepared by removing the shells from 3 drachms of cardamoms, triturating the grains to a fine powder, mixing with 4 drachms each of finely powdered coriander and magnesium carbonate, and 10 drops of oil of cassia, digesting for several days with a mixture of 2 pints of alcohol and 4 pints of water, shaking occasionally, filtering, and adding enough alcohol to produce 6 pints. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (α, 14).]

ALCEDO (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)-sed(kad)′o. Gen., *-ced′inis.* Ger., *Eisvogel, Königfischer.* The typical genus of the *Alcedinidæ* (the *Halcyonidæ*). [α, 35.]—**A. ispida.** Ger., *gemeiner Eisvogel* (oder *Königfischer*). The kingfisher, the halcyon (ἀλκύων) of the ancients. Its dried heart (*cor alcedinis*) was formerly worn by children, not only to prevent but to cure epilepsy. [α, 35.]

ALCOHOL.—Perfumers' a. A very high grade of a. (ethyl a.) in the manufacture of which fusel oil and other foreign substances have been destroyed by the use of manganic acid or potassium (or sodium) permanganate. [α, 35.]

ALEXIN, n. A²l-e²x′i²n. From ἀλέξειν, to defend. Of H. Buchner, an unstable albuminous body, of complicated structure, that may be isolated from a cultivation of a specific micro-organism and when injected into the body produces an acquired immunity to the disease produced by that organism. [α, 34.]

ALEXOCYTE, n. A²l-e²x-o-sit. Of Hankin, an eosinophilous leucocyte. [α, 34.]

ALGOGENIC, adj. A²l-go-je²n′i²k. From ἄλγος, pain (1st def.), or *algere*, to be cold (2d def.), and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *algogène.* 1. Giving rise to neuralgic pain (said by E. C. Seguin of certain areas on the head and face that often become hyperæsthetic as a case of trigeminal neuralgia approaches cure, and, if irritated, cause a momentary return of the neuralgia in greater or lesser severity). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 449.] 2. Causing reduction of the bodily temperature below the normal. [α, 18.]

ALGOGÉNINE (Fr.), n. A³l-go-zha-nen. A substance extracted from fermented animal matter that produces, when administered to animals, a decided fall of temperature. [α, 34.]

ALINJECTION, n. A²l-i²n-je²k′shu³n. From *alcohol* and *injection.* Of B. G. Wilder, a process of repeatedly injecting anatomical specimens with alcohol.

ALKADERMIC, adj. A²l-ka³-de²rm′i²k. From *alkali* (*q. v.*), and δέρμα, skin. Containing an alkaloid for hypodermic medication. [α, 34.]

ALKALESCENCE.—A. of the humors. Fr., *alkalescence des humeurs.* A peculiar disposition of the system, characterized by a tendency to putrid or alkaline fermentation. [B, 38.]

ALKALOID.—Leichena' (Ger.). See PTOMAINE.

ALKAMETRIC, adj. A²l-ka³-me²t′ri²k. Containing a metric dose of an alkaloid. [α, 34.]

ALKANET.—A. paper. A test paper prepared by soaking in an ethereal tincture of a. [L.]

ALKATRIT, n. A²l′ka³-tri²t. From *alkali* (*q. v.*), and *terere*, to rub. A triturate containing an alkaloid. [α, 34.]

ALLOGAMY, n. A²l-lo²g′a²m-i². From ἄλλος, other, and γάμος, marriage. Lat., *allogamia.* In botany, cross-fertilization. [α, 35.]

ALOCASIA.—A. indica. A species growing in Borneo with a large underground tuber from which springs a cluster of leaves 1 foot or more in length and of a metallic bronze color on their upper surface. [α, 35.]—**A. macrorrhiza.** Roasting cocoa ; a species found in the East Indies and Molucca Islands. The root-stock is eaten cooked. [α, 35.]—**A. odora (odorata).** A species found in Pegu with a powerfully acrid juice. The lower surface of the leaf secretes a waxy substance. [α, 35.]

ALOÈS.—Pilules d'a. et de galbanum. See PILULÆ *gummoso-laxativæ.* — **Pilules d'a. et d'opium.** See PILULÆ *anglicæ.*

ALOPÉCIE.—A. innominée. See FOLLICULITIS *decalvans.*

ALUMNOL, n. A²l′u³m-no²l. A salt containing about fifteen per cent. of silver and five per cent. of aluminium ; a fine white powder, soluble in water, in glycerin, and in alcohol ; used as a topical antiseptic. [α, 34.]

AMARYLISME (Fr.), n. A³-ma³-re-lezm. Yellow fever. [α, 18.]

AMAXOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A²m(a³m)-a²x(a³x)-o(³)-fob-(fob)′i²-a³. From ἄμαξα, wagon, and φόβος, fear. A morbid fear of being in a wagon or cart. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

AMŒBA.—A. malariæ. See PLASMODIUM *malariæ.*

AMOMUM.—A. medium. A species the aromatic stimulant fruits of which are known as ovoid China cardamoms. [α, 35.]

AMORPHOPHALLUS.—A. lyratus. A species growing in the Circar Mountains. The roots are acrid but are eaten boiled. [α, 35.]

AMPHOPHILE, adj. A²m′fo-fi²l. From ἄμφω, both, and φιλεῖν, to love. Having an affinity both for acid eosin and for basic methyl-blue. [α, 34.]

AMPULLA.—A. of Lorenzini. Fr., *ampoule de Lorenzini.* The dilated internal extremity of the tubes of Lorenzini. [L, 158.]

AMYLOGENIC, adj. A²m-i²l-o-je²n′i²k. Producing starch. [α, 35.]

AMYLOPLASTS, n. A²m′i²l-o-pla²sts. From ἄμυλον, starch, and πλάσσειν, to form. Leucoplastids. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

ANABOLIC, adj. A²n-a³-bo²l′i²k. Pertaining or relating to anabolism. [α, 33.]

ANABOLISM, n. A²n-a²b′o²l-i²zm. From ἀναβάλλειν, to throw up. That form of metabolism in which a substance is transformed into one more complex or more highly organized. [α, 35.]

ANACAMPTOMETER, n. A²n-a²-ka²mp-to²m′e²t-u⁵r. From ἀνακάμπτειν, to bend back, and μέτρον, a measure. Of Duprat, an instrument for measuring reflexes. [" Compt. rend. soc. d. biol.," 1886, iii, p. 151 (α, 34).]

ANÆMIA.—Fæcal a. A. due to self-intoxication caused by deficient intestinal action ; stercoræmia. [α, 34.]

ANÆSTHESIA.—Genital a. Absence of the special sensation accompanying coition. [α, 34.]

ANALGENE, n. A²n-a²l′jen. Orthooxyethylanamonoacetylamidoquinoline, a white crystalline powder derived from oxyquinoline. Used as an antirrheumatic. [α, 34.]

ANALGÉSINE (Fr.), n. A³-na³l-zha-zen. A name proposed for antipyrine manufactured in France, to evade the copyright of the name antipyrine.

ANANTOCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-a²nt(a³nt)-o(o³)-ka²z(ch²a³s)′mu³s(mu⁴s). From ἄναντα, up-hill, and χάσμα, a chasm. Having the line connecting the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterius making an angle of from — 14° to — 1° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).] Cf. figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

ANANTOPYLUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-a²nt(a³nt)-o²p′i²l(u⁶l)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἄναντα, up-hill, and πύλη, a gate. Having the line connecting the punctum foraminis magni anterius and the punctum foraminis magni posterius making an angle of from 0° to — 7·5° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).]

ANANTURANISCUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-a²nt(a³nt)-u²r-(ur)′a²n(a³n)-i²sk′u³s(u⁴s). From ἄναντα, up-hill, and οὐρανίσκος, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum foraminis incisivi making an angle of from — 18° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).]

ANANTURANUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-a²nt(a³nt)-u²r(ur)′a²n-(a³n)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἄναντα, up-hill, and οὐρανός, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris making an angle of from — 12° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).]

ANAPLASTS, n. A²n′a³-pla²sts. Of Meyer, leucoplastids. [α, 35.]

ANASTOMOSE.—A. elliptique (Fr.). Anastomosis between neighboring nerve-trunks in which the connecting fibres describe part of an ellipse. [α, 18.]—**A. par canal collatérale** (Fr.). Anastomosis by an artery which rejoins its trunk. [L.]—**Entero-a.** See *A. intestinale.*

ANASTOMOSIS.—Intestinal a. See ANASTOMOSE *intestinale.*

ANCONÆUS.—A. lateralis. See *A. externus.*—**A. medialis.** See *A. internus* (1st def.) and *A. longus.*

ANCYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. A²n(a³n²)-si²l(ku⁶l)-o(o³)-ble²f′a²r(a³r)-o²n. See ANKYLOBLEPHARON.

ANCYRA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n²) sir(ku⁶r)′a³. Gr., ἄγκυρα. A hook. [α, 34.]

ANDROLOGY, n. A²n-dro²l′o-ji². From ἀνήρ, a man, and λόγος, understanding. An absurd term for the pathology, etc., of the male genito-urinary organs.

ANDROMEDOTOXIN, ANDROMETOXIN, n's. A²n-dro²m″e²d-o-to²x′i²n, -dro²m-e²-to²x′i²n. Fr., *andromédotoxine.* An anodyne poisonous principle obtained from *Monotropa uniflora*, *Andromeda japonica*, *Rhododendron maximum*, and other ericaceous plants. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

ANDROPHYLL, n. A²n′dro-fi²l. Lat., *androphyllum* (from ἀνήρ, a man, and φύλλον, a leaf). A stamen. [α, 35.]

ANÉMIE.—A. globulaire essentielle [Jaccoud]. See CHLOROSIS.—**A. vraie.** Syn.: *a. posthémorrhagique.* Anæmia caused by hæmorrhage, so that all the elements of the blood are diminished in equal proportion. [α, 18.]

ANGLE.—Rolandic a. The a. formed by the meeting of the upper end of the fissure of Rolando with the mesial plane. [α, 29.] —**Sylvian a.** The a. formed by the posterior horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line drawn at right a's to the longest antero-posterior diameter of the hemisphere. [α, 29.]—**Temporal a. of the eye.** The external canthus. [L.]

ANGST.—Herza'. See ANXIETAS *cardiaca.*—**Platza'.** See AGORAPHOBIA.

ANGULARIS.—A. oris superior. See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*

ANGULILABIALIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. A²n²(a³n²)″gu²l-(gu⁴l)-i(e)-la²b(la³b)-i²-al(a³l)′i²s. See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris.*

ANI-LEVATOR [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. An(a³n)′i²-le²-vat-(wa³t)′-o²r. See LEVATOR *ani.*

ANISOCORIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-i²s-o(o³)-kor(ko²r)′i²-a³. From α priv., ἴσος, equal, and κόρη, the pupil. Inequality of the pupils.

ANISOTHECUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-i²s-o(o³)-thek(thak)′u³s-(u⁴s). From α priv., ἴσος, equal, and θήκη, a case. Fr., *anisothèque.* Of an ovary or anther, having the two cells unequal or differing in contents. [α, 35.]

ANISPHINCTER [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. An(a³n)-i²-sfi²n²k′-tu⁶r(tar). See SPHINCTER *ani externus.*

ANLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. A³n′la³-u⁴f-e²nd. See INCUBOUS.

ANNIDALINE, n. A²n-ni²d′a²l-en. A proprietary name for iodothymol. [α, 34.]

ANNULUS.—A. inguinalis abdominalis [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *Internal abdominal* RING.—**A. inguinalis cutaneus** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The external abdominal ring. [A, 5.]—**A. inguinalis cutaneus, crus inferius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The lower pillar of the external abdominal ring. [A, 5.]—**A. inguinalis cutaneus, crus superius** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The upper pillar of the external abdominal ring. [A, 5.]—**A. vulvæ.** See OSTIUM *vaginæ*.

ANOGEISSUS (Lat.), n. m. or f. A²n(a³n)-o(o³)-jis′(ge²-i²s′)-su³s-(su⁴s). A genus of the *Combretaceæ*. Baillon considers it a section of *Terminalia*. [α, 35.]—**A. latifolia (seu latifolius).** An East Indian tree yielding a gum (see DHAURA). The ashes, which contain a large proportion of pure potassium carbonate, are used as food by certain tribes of the Neilgherries. [α, 35.]

ANOPYLUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-o²p(op)′i²l(u⁶l)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἄνω, up, and πύλη, a gate. Having the line connecting the punctum foraminis magni anterius and the punctum foraminis magni posterius making an angle of from —7·5° to —15·5° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).]

ANORHINUS (Lat.), n. m. A²n(a³n)-o²r(or)-rin(ren)′u³s(u⁴s). From ἄνω, up, and ῥίς, the nose. Having the line connecting the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris and the punctum alæ vomeris making an angle of from —18·5° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).]

ANOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-o²s(os)′to(to²)-mu³s(mu⁴s). From ἄνω, up, and στόμα, the mouth. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alæ vomeris making an angle of from —7° to +9° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (α, 48).]

ANTEPOSITION, n. A²n-te²-po-si²zh′u³n. In botany, superposition. [α, 35.]

ANTESCALENUS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. A²n(a³n)-te(ta)-ska²l-(ska³l)-en(an)′u³s(u⁴s). See SCALENUS *anticus*.

ANTHOS.—Herba a. silvestris. For *Sedum* substitute *Ledum*.

ANTHRAROBIN, n. A²n-thra²r-ob′i²n. Fr., *anthrarobine*. A name given by Liebermann to several compounds, analogous in composition to chrysarobin, obtained by the reduction of alizarin and purpurin. The commercial article, prepared from commercial alizarin, is said to have been used with success in psoriasis. [B, 5 (α, 38).]

ANTIBACTERIDE, n. A²n-ti²-ba²k′te²r-i²d(id). Fr., *a*. Ger., *Antibacterid*. Of C. Aschmann, an antiseptic, $C_6H_{12}O_6Na_2B_4O_7$,-$3H_3BO_3$, used for preserving provisions; prepared by fusing 338 parts of borax and 198 of glucose with a little water, adding (and constantly stirring till dissolved) 124 of boric acid, and evaporating at a gentle heat to a soft translucent mass. [B, 5, 270 (α, 35).]

ANTICOBRACHIALIS [Coues] (Lat.), n. m. A²n(a³n)-ti(te)′-ko(ko³)-bra²k(bra³ch²)-i²-a(a³)′li²s. See BRACHIALIS *anticus*.

ANTIDOTUS.—A. hepatica arabica. An old preparation of cassia-leaves, white pepper, myrrh, and costus. [A, 316 (α, 14).]

ANTIKAMNIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-ti²-ka²m(ka³m)′ni²-a³. From ἀντί, against, and κάμνειν, to work. A proprietary compound containing acetanilide, caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate. [α, 34.]

ANTISEPSIN, n. A²n-ti²-se²p′si²n. From ἀντί, against, and σῆψις, putrefaction. A paramonobromacetanilide, or bromated acetanilide, occurring in the form of tasteless and odorless crystals; used as an analgesic and antipyretic and as a local application to ulcers. [α, 34.]

ANTISEPTOL, n. A²n-ti²-se²pt′o²l. From ἀντί, against, and σηπτός, made putrid. A proprietary name for cinchonine sulphiodate. [α, 34.]

ANTITHERMIN, n. A²n-ti²-thu⁵rm′i²n. From ἀντί, against, and θερμόν, heat. The trade name for phenylhydrazinelevulinic acid. [α, 35.]

ANTITOXIN, n. A²n-ti²-to²x′i²n. A substance, formed in the body of an animal rendered proof against a specific disease, that neutralizes the toxic products of the specific pathogenic micro-organism of that disease. [α, 34.]—**Tizzoni-Cattani tetanus a.** An a. that neutralizes the toxine of tetanus. [α, 34.]

APHASIE.—A. de la main. A figurative expression attributed to Charcot, meaning *agraphia*. [α, 18.]

APHTHONGIA.—A. laryngea spastica. See DYSPHONIA *spastica*.

APIOLINE, n. A²p′i²-o²l-en. From *apium*, parsley. The emmenagogue principle of apiol. [α, 34.]

APIS.—A. nigra mellifica. An Australian species secreting a peculiar dark orange-colored honey (black or eucalyptus honey) which is said to be slightly hypnotic, and to reduce the pulse-rate and respiration. It has been recommended in bronchial catarrhs, in inflammations of the genito-urinary tract, and as a substitute for digitalis. [α, 35.]

APOCHROMATIC, adj. A²p-o-krom-a²t′i²k. From ἀπό, away from, and χρῶμα, color. Free from chromatic aberration. [α, 34.]

APOGEOTROPISM [Darwin], n. A²p-o-je-o²t′ro²p-i²zm. From ἀπό, away from, γῆ, the earth, and τροπή, a turning. Negative geotropism. [α, 35.]

APONEUROSIS.—Pharyngeal a. Lat., *a. pharyngis*. The fibrous tissue forming the wall of the pharynx. [α, 34.]

APPLE.—Golden a. See SPONDIAS *lutea*.

APPLIQUÉ (Fr.), adj. A³p-ple-ka. See APPRESSED.

APROSEXIA (Lat.), n. f. A²p(a³p)-ro(ro²)-se²x′i²-a³. From α priv. and πρόσεξις, attention. Fr., *aprosexie*. Ger., *Aprosexie*. Of Guye, a form of cerebral disturbance characterized by inability to fix the attention on a given subject; attributed to defective respiration consequent on adenoid growths in the nasal passages. [α, 18.]

AQUA.—A. cardiaca. See *A. cordialis frigida* and *A. cordialis temperata*.—**A. sulphureo-acida.** A preparation, official in several of the old pharmacopœias, made by mixing 2 parts each of calcium sulphide and tartaric acid with 128 of water, shaking well in a stoppered bottle, pouring off the clear liquid when settled, and adding from 1 part to 12 parts of tartaric acid. [B, 97 (α, 14).]

AQUOZONE, n. A²k′wo-zon. A proprietary 2·5-per-cent. (by volume) solution of ozone in distilled water.

ARBACIADÆ.—(After *Arbacia*, a genus.) A division of sea-urchins (*Endocyclica*) characterized by smooth imperforate tubercles, four large anal plates, and closed auriculæ. [α, 35.]

ARBEITSSTELLER (Ger.), n. A³r′bits-ste²l-le²r. See ERGOSTAT.

ARCH.—Intranidal fibre a. [Spitzka]. An a. of fibres from the most ectal and mesal rootlets of the third pair of nerves, the a. resting on the main nucleus and then passing into various irregular columns and groups. It separates the main nidus of the oculomotor nidus from Westphal's nidus. [α, 34.]—**Parieto-hæmal a.** For *Styloid a.* substitute *Hyoid a.*

ARCUS. For *A. unguim* substitute *A. unguium*.—**A. vasculosi renales.** See FORNICES *vasculosi renum*.

ARECOLINE, n. A²r-e²k′o²l-en. A liquid alkaloid contained in *Areca catechu*. It forms a white crystalline hydrobromide. Given internally, it causes vomiting and diarrhœa. [α, 34.]

ARENARIA.—A. peploides. For *Honkeneya* substitute *Honkenya*.—**Radix arenariæ.** For *root* substitute *rhizome*.

ARGAMBLYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A³rg-a²m(a³m)-bli²(blu⁶)-op-(o²p)′i²-a³. From ἀργός, not working, and ἀμβλυωπία, amblyopia. Of G. M. Gould, amblyopia due to disuse of the eye.

ARISTOL, n. A²r′i²st-o²l. Dithymol iodide; a reddish-brown powder obtained by mixing a watery solution of iodine containing iodide of potassium with an alkaline thymol solution. Used as an antiseptic and in skin diseases. [α, 34.]

ARITHMOMANIE (Fr.), n. A³-ret-mo-ma³-ne. A morbid desire for counting or making calculations. [α, 34.]

ARM.—Milk a. Of M. Gunn, phlegmasia alba dolens affecting the upper limb. [α, 34.]—**Vierhügela'** (Ger.). See *Anterior* BRACHIUM and *Posterior* BRACHIUM.

ARRHIZOBLAST, n. A²r-ri²z′o-bla²st. Lat., *arrhizoblastus* (from α priv., ῥίζα, a root, and βλαστός, a sprout). Fr., *arrhizoblaste*. Of Willdenow, a geoblast without a root. [α, 35.]

ARSENOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A³rs″e²n-o(o³)-faj(fa³g)′i²-a³. From ἀρσενικόν, yellow orpiment, and φαγεῖν, to eat. The practice of eating arsenic.

ART.—Haupta'. The primary or typical species of a genus. [α, 35.]

ARTERIA.—A. dorsalis medialis pollicis. See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb*.—**A. interrenalis.** Ger., *Zwischennierenarterie*. An anomalous artery extending between the kidneys, and anastomosing with the renal arteries of each side. [L.]

ARTERIE.—Gehirna'. See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**Lebera'.** The hepatic artery.

ARTERY.—Inferior tympanic a. A branch of the internal maxillary artery which passes upward behind the articulation of the lower jaw, enters the tympanum through the Glaserian fissure, supplies the laxator tympani muscle, and ramifies upon the membrana tympani. [F, 2.]—**Superior tympanic a.** A branch of the internal carotid which enters the tympanic cavity through a minute foramen in the carotid canal and anastomoses with the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary. [F, 31.]

ARTHRODESIS (Lat.), n. f. A³rth-ro²d′e²s-i²s. Gen., *-des′eos (-eis), -od′esie*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and δέσις, a binding together. The artificial establishment of ankylosis of a joint as by partial resection. [E. Cotterell, "Lancet," May 13, 1893, p. 1129.]

ARTHROSPOREI. For *Homiscinei* substitute *Hormiscinei*.

ARTICULAIRE.—A. du genou. See SUBCRURÆUS.

ARTICULATION.—A. par implantation. See GOMPHOSIS (1st def.).

ARTIFACT, n. A³rt′i²-fa²kt. See ARTEFACT.

ARZT.—Gerichtsa'. A physician appointed by or attached to the courts charged with the duty of inquiring into causes of death in suspicious cases and with other medico-legal investigations. [α, 14.]—**Hausa'.** A family physician, the attending as distinguished from the consulting physician.—**Kreiswunda'.** A district surgeon.—**Kura'.** The resident physician of a watering-place.

ASAPROL, n. A²-sa²p′ro²l. From α priv. and σαπρός, putrid. The β-naphthol compound $(C_{10}H_6.OH.SO_2)_2Ca$; recommended by Stackler and Dubief in rheumatism, arthritis, and various infectious diseases. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

ASBOLIN, n. A²z′bo²l-i²n. From ἄσβολος, soot. An alcoholic distillate of pine-soot, recommended by Braconnot in tuberculosis. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

ASCOCARP, n. As²k′o-kar³p. From ἀσκός, a bag, and καρπός, fruit. In *Ascomycetes*, the ascus; in lichens, the apothecium. [B, 291 (α, 35).]

ASEBOTOXIN, n. A²s-e²b-o-to²x′i²n. From α priv., *sebum*, fat, and τοξικόν, poison. A poisonous glucoside found in *Andromeda japonica*. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

ASELLINE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}l'en. From *asellus*, the cod. An alkaloid, $C_{25}H_{32}N_4$, found in cod-liver oil. [B.]

ASH.—Bitter a. For the 2d def., substitute The *Picræna excelsa.* [α, 35.]—**Field-a.** The *Pyrus aucuparia.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Ground-a.** 1. The *Ægopodium podagraria.* 2. The *Angelica silvestris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Spanish a.** The *Syringa vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Wafer-a.** See PTELEA *trifoliata.*

ASPHYXIA.—A. solaris. See INSOLATION.

ASSONANCE, n. A^{2}s'so^{2}n-'ns. From *assonare*, to respond to. A morbid propensity to employ alliteration.

ASTASIA-ABASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-taz(ta^{3}s)''i^2-a-a^{2}b-(a^{3}b)-az(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From ἀστασία, unsteadiness, α priv., and βάσις, a stepping. Fr., *astasie-abasie.* A nervous disorder in which the sufferer suddenly falls to the ground when walking, and when sitting suddenly bends forward, his head dropping on his chest and his body seeming to lose its power of support. There is no loss of consciousness. [α, 34.]

ÄSTIG (Ger.), adj. See RAMOSE.

ASTRAGALECTOMY, n. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g-a^{2}l-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. From ἀστράγαλος, the astragalus and ἐκτομή, excision. Fr., *astragalectomie.* Of Ollier, excision of the astragalus. [α, 34.]

ASTROCARYUM.—A. ayri. For *Tophophœnix* substitute *Toxophœnix.*

ATROPHODERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro^{2}f-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis).* From ἄτροφος, ill-fed, and δέρμα, the skin. Of Crocker, atrophy of the skin in which there may be either simply diminution in the number or size of its component elements or a degenerative alteration in those elements. [α, 34.]—**A. albidum.** A variety of xeroderma (of Kaposi) in which the skin from the middle of the thigh to the sole, more rarely from the upper arm to the palm, exhibits white patches, is stretched, and glistens, the epidermis being thin and peeling off in shining flakes. There is hyperæsthesia. [α, 34.]—**A. idiopathicum.** A quantitative or degenerative atrophy of the skin not due to any other disease. [α, 34.]—**A. neuriticum.** See *Glossy* SKIN.—**A. pigmentosum.** Xeroderma pigmentosum. [α, 34.]—**A. striatum et maculatum.** Linear atrophy of the skin. [α, 34.]—**A. symptomaticum.** A. symptomatic of some other disease of the skin or of the trophic nerves. [α, 34.]—**Senile a.** Atrophy of the skin and its appendages in senile degeneration. [α, 34.]

ATROPHODERMATOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)''ro^{2}f-o-(o^3)-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'ez(as). From ἀτροφία, atrophy, and δέρμα, skin. An order of skin diseases in which there is atrophy of the cutaneous tissues. [α, 34.]

ATROPINA.—Lamellæ atropinæ. Discs of atropine; $\frac{1}{50}$-grain gelatin discs containing each $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a grain of atropine sulphate. [α, 35.]

ATROPINE.—Discs of a. See *Lamellæ* ATROPINÆ (in Supplement).

ATTIC OF THE TYMPANUM. For *atticus tympanicus* substitute *cœnaculum.*

ATTITUDE.—A. of the fœtus. The position of the fœtal ovoid as regards the relation of its parts to the mother.

ATTRAHENS.—A. aurem. A thin fan-shaped muscle having pale indistinct fibres that arise from the lateral edge of the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis and converge to be inserted into a projection on the front of the helix. [α, 34.]

ATTRITA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-trit(tret)'a^3. From *atterere*, to rub against. See CHAFING.

AUFREGEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'u^{4}f-rag-e^{2}nd. See IRRITABLE.

AUFRICHTBAR (Ger.), adj. A^3'u^{4}f-ri^{2}ch^{2}t-ba^{3}r. See ERECTILE.

AUFSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'u^{4}f-spri^{2}n^2-e^{2}nd. See DEHISCENT.

AUFWÄRTSGEKRÜMMT (Ger.), adj. A^3'u^{4}f-varts-ge^2-kru^{6}mt. See INCURVED.

AUSGEDRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. A^3'u^{4}s-ge^2-dru^{6}kt. See EXPRESSED.

AUSHAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'u^{4}s-ha^3-u^{4}ch-un^2. See EXOSMOSE.

AUSMELKEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'u^{4}s-me^{2}lk-e^{2}nd. See EMULGENT.

AUSREISSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'u^{4}s-ris-sun^2. See EVULSION.

AUSSATZ.—Gelenka'. See ARTHROLEPROSIS.—**Kiefera'.** See SYCOSIS.—**Kinna'.** Mentagra. [L, 80.]—**Knotena'.** Tubercular leprosy.—**Löwena'.** See LEONTIASIS.—**Schlangena'.** Tyriasis. [L, 80.]

AUSSCHLAG.—A'artig. See EXANTHEMATOUS.—**Frühjahrsa'.** Lichen. [L, 80.]—**Impfa'.** An eruption following vaccination. [α, 14.]—**Kleiena'.** See PITYRIASIS.—**Kopfa'.** Tinea capitis. [L, 80.]—**Pustulöser Darma'.** See ENTERODOTHIENIA.—**Schuppena'.** A scaly eruption; psoriasis. [G.]

AUSSCHNITT.—Hüfta'. See VENTER *of the ilium.*

AUSSPÜLUNG (Ger.), **AUSWASCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. A^3'u^{4}s-spu^{6}l-un^2, -va^{3}sh-un^2. The process of washing out.

AUTOTOMY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From αὐτός, self, and τέμνειν, to cut. Self-amputation; the voluntary shedding of a limb by a crustacean. [L.]

AVENA.—Decoctum avenæ Loveri. A decoction made by boiling 40 parts of a. excorticata and 5 of lignum santali with enough water to make 500, and dissolving in this 3 of potassium nitrate and 12 of sugar. [B, 270 (α, 38).]—**Grutum avenæ.** See *A. excorticata.*

AXILEMMA [Kühne] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^2-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *-lem'matos (-atis).* From *axis* (*q. v.*), and λέμμα, a husk. The sheath of an axis-cylinder. [L, 351.]

AXIS.—Moment-a. of a couple. The line which represents in direction the direction of the couple, and by its length the moment. [α, 49.]

AXOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^3)-le^{2}m'ma^3. See AXILEMMA (in Supplement).

AZOMURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o-mu^2(mu)'ri^2-a^3. For deriv., see AZOTE and MURIATIC. The hypothetical radicle or base contained in nitrohydrochloric acid. [Kerr (B, 91).]

BACILLÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-lem'(la^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From *bacillus* (*q. v.*), and αἷμα, blood. The presence of bacilli, including their products, in the blood. [α, 34.]

BACILLUS.—B. albuminis. The *B. putrificus coli.* [α, 35.]—**B. bizzozerianus.** The *Leptothrix epidermidis.* [α, 35.]—**B. cæruleus.** A species observed by A. J. Smith in flowing water (Schuylkill River); rods 2 μ to 2·5 μ long and 0·5 μ thick, often connected in long filaments. It quickly liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies which are at first of a bluish, and finally of a deep dark-blue color. [α, 35.]—**B. Chauvæi.** The b. of symptomatic charbon. [α, 35.]—**B. coli communis.** The *Bacterium coli commune.* [α, 35.]—**B. coli cholerogenus.** Of Gilbert and Girode, a virulent variety of *B. typhi abdominalis.* [α, 34.]—**B. der gelben Milch.** See BACTERIUM *synxanthum.*—**B. epidermidis.** The *Leptothrix epidermidis.* [α, 35.]—**B. Escherichii.** Of Saccardo, the *Bacterium coli commune.* [α, 35.]—**B. mesentericus rubiginosus.** The *Leptothrix epidermidis.* [α, 35.]—**B. of acne contagiosa.** An aerobic, non-liquefying b. found by Drieckerhoff and Grawitz in the pus and scales of horses affected with the disease. [α, 34.]—**B. of Affanassiew.** An aerobic, non-liquefying, motile spore-forming b., from 0·6 μ to 2·2 μ long, occurring solitary, in pairs, or in short chains in the mucus coughed up in pertussis. [α, 34.]—**B. of Babes and Oprescu.** An aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying, actively motile b., from 0·4 μ to 0·5 μ thick, united in pairs and sometimes growing like the figure 8, obtained from a case of hæmorrhagic septicæmia. [α, 34.]—**B. putidus.** The *B. fluorescens putidus.* [α, 35.]—**B. septicus putridus.** A small, mobile, oval b., having a diameter of from 0·6 μ to 1 μ, and developing easily in all culture media; it rapidly liquefies gelatin, slowly coagulates milk, and produces an odor of trimethylamine, especially marked on potato-cultures. It produces septicæmia with no apparent lesions in man and in animals. [α, 34.]—**B. tussis convulsivæ.** See *B. of Affanassiew.*

BACK-KNEE, n. Ba^{2}k'ne. A deformity resulting from a sharp backward bend of the knee near the upper end of the tibia. It is due to a deficiency in growth at the fore part of the epiphyseal line. [α, 34.]

BACTERIUM.—B. allii. Of A. B. Griffins, a b. found in putrefying onions, 5 μ to 7 μ in length, 2·5 μ broad, and producing a peculiar green pigment; when cultivated in peptonized agar-agar, it develops, at the expense of the proteids of the latter, a ptomaine, $C_{10}H_{17}N$, a white, crystalline, deliquescent, monacid base, perhaps identical in composition with hydrocoridine. [B.]—**B. Boutronxii.** A species sometimes confounded with *B. oblongum.* It is found in alcoholic infusions. It converts glucose into gluconic acid, and the latter eventually into oxygluconic acid. [α, 35.]—**B. glischrogenum.** See GLISCHROBACTERIUM.—**B. oblongum.** Syn.: *Micrococcus oblongus.* A species found in vinegar. It has the characters of *B. aceti*, but with a diameter from twice to three times as large. By oxidation it transforms glucose into gluconic acid. [α, 35.]—**B. phosphorescens.** A species occurring, in the form of thin rods rounded at their apices, in the seas of northern Europe, rendering the water phosphorescent. It grows best on gelatin without liquefying it, but does not develop on potatoes. [α, 35.]—**Peach-colored b.** Of Lankester, the *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina.* [α, 35.]

BALEEN.—B.-plates. For PLATE substitute WHALEBONE.

BASAD, adv. Bas'a^{2}d. Toward the basal aspect. [L.]

BASOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From βαίνειν, to walk, and φόβος, fear. Morbid distrust of one's power of walking. [α, 34.]—**Staso-b.** Inability to walk or stand erect due to emotional causes, the strength of the muscles concerned not being appreciably diminished. [α, 34.]

BATH.—Olive-lees b. See OLIVE-*lees. b.*

BATTERY.—Fluid-cell b. A b. in which the electrolyte is a liquid. [α, 34.]—**Immersion b.** A b. in which one of the elements must be immersed in the b. fluid before the current can be generated. [α, 34.]

BDELLATOMY. For this title and the pronunciation substitute **BDELLOTOMY,** n. De^{2}l-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2.

BECHER.—B'chen. See SCYPHULUS.—**Gehörb'.** See INFUNDIBULUM *cochleæ.*—**Geschmacksb'.** See *Taste*-BUDS.

BEFRUCHTUNG.—B'smasse. See SPERM (2d def.).—**Selbstb'.** See *Close* FERTILIZATION and *Self*-FERTILIZATION.

BEGGIATOA.—For **B. multisepta** substitute **B. multiseptata.**

BEIN.—Bogenb'e. See *Parietal* BONE.—**Fusswurzelb'e.** The tarsal bones. [L.]—**Gabelb'.** See FURCULA.—**Gedankenb'.** The parietal bone. [L, 46 (α, 21).]—**Gesässb'.** See ISCHIUM.—**Gewerbb'e.** Vertebræ. [L, 80.]—**Gleichb'e.** See *Sesamoid* BONES.—**Griffelb'.** See *Styloid* PROCESS.—**Gurgelb'.** See CLAVICLE.—**Halsb'.** Of Meckel, the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 34 (α. 29).]—**Handwurzelb'e.** The carpal bones. [L.]—**Hangb'.** In locomotion, the swinging leg. [α, 14.]—**Herzb'.** The sternum. [L, 80.]—**Hinterb' des Armes.** The radius. [L, 80.]—**Hüftenwirbelb'e.** The lumbar vertebræ. [L.]—**Kinnbackenb'.** The maxillary bone.—**Kranzb'.** The frontal bone. [L.]—**Kronb'.** The coronary bone. [A, 315 (α, 45).]—**Kropfb'.** See *Hyoid* BONE.—

Linsenb'. See *Lenticular* PROCESS *of the incus.*—**Nervenb'.** The occipital bone. [L, 80 (*a*, 43).]—**Rachenb'.** See *Inferior* MAXILLA.—**Ringb'.** See RING-BONE.—**Säbelb'.** See GENU *varum.*—**Stulzb'.** In locomotion, the supporting leg. [*a*, 14.]—**Tribasilarb'.** The basilar bone (1st def.).—**Urschlüsselb'.** See *Precoracoid* BONE.—**Vernunftb'e.** The parietal bones.

BEINCHEN (Ger.), n. Bin'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See OSSICLE.—**Gelenkb'.** Sesamoid bones. [L, 43, 80.]

BENZOL.—B. guaiacol. Benzosol. [L.]

BENZONAPHTHOL, n. Be^{2}nz''o-na^{2}f'tho^{2}l. See BENZOYLNAPHTHOL (in Supplement).

BENZOPHENOID, n. Be^{2}nz''o-fe^{2}n'oid. Tetramethyldiapsidobenzophenoid, obtained by the decomposition of an aniline dye; used locally as a germicide. [*a*, 34.]

BENZOSOL, n. Benz'o^2-sol. A compound of benzoic acid and guaiacol; used instead of creasote in phthisis. [*a*, 34.]

BENZOYLNAPHTHOL, n. Be^{2}nz''o-i^{2}l-na^{2}f'tho^{2}l. A product obtained by treating 250 grammes of β-naphthol and 270 of very pure benzoyl chloride, and purifying the product by crystallization; used as an intestinal antiseptic. [*a*, 34.]

BERIBERI.—Dropsical b. Ankylostomiasis.—**Web b.** In countries in which b. is endemic, anæmia and dropsy without paralysis. It is not related to true b. [*a*, 34.]

BERUFSSCHÄDLICHKEITEN (Ger.), n. pl. Be^2-rufs'shad''-li^{2}ch^2-kit-e^{2}n. Unhygienic conditions due to the occupation or profession of a person, such as inhalation of dust, etc. [*a*, 18.]

BESTREBUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-strab'un^2. See MOLIMEN.

BEULE.—Feuerb'. See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Flugb'n.** See ZOSTER.—**Knotenb'.** See SCIRRHUS.—**Kohlenb'.** See ANTHRAX.—**Leistenb'.** See BUBO.—**Milzbrandb'.** See ANTHRAX.—**Speckb'.** See LIPOMA.

BEUTEL.—Netzb'. See BURSA *omentalis.*—**Zungenschleimb'.** See BURSA *mucosa sublingualis.*

BIAURICULAR, adj. Bi-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Extending between the two auricular points. [L.]

BIFOCAL, adj. Bi-fo'k'l. Having two foci; said of lenses. [L.]

BIGLENOID, adj. Bi-gle^{2}n'oid. Extending between the glenoid fossæ of the two temporal bones. [L.]

BIMALAR, adj. Bi-mal'a^{3}r. Extending between the malar points. [L.]

BIMASTOID, adj. Bi-ma^{2}st'oid. Extending between the two mastoid processes. [L.]

BIMAXILLARY, adj. Bi-ma^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Pertaining to opposite sides of a maxilla. [L.]

BINAURICULAR, adj. Bi^{2}n-a^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. See BINAURAL and BIAURICULAR (in Supplement).

BINOTIC, adj. Bi^{2}n-ot'i^{2}k. See BINAURAL.

BIOPHAGISM, n. Bi-o^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^{2}zm. From βίος, life, and φαγεῖν, to devour. The capacity of absorbing and digesting living bodies (*i. e.*, micro-organisms). ["Ftschr. d. Med.," July 1, 1889 (*a*, 50).]

BIOPSIE (Fr.), n. Be-op-se. Examination (microscopical, etc.) of a portion of a body during life; the excision and examination of a lesion or a portion of a lesion from a living body. [*a*, 18.]

BIPHOROUS, adj. Bi^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. See BIFOROUS.

BISFERIENS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}s-fe^{2}r'i^2-e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *-ent'is.* From *bis*, twice, and *ferire*, to strike. See DICROTAL and DICROTIC.

BITEMPORAL, adj. Bi-te^{2}mp'o^2-r'l. Extending from one temporal bone or region to the other. [L.]

BIZYGOMATIC, adj. Bi-zi-go-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Extending between the two zygomatic arches. [L.]

BLADDER.—Germ b. See GASTRULA.

BLASTIDULES, n. Bla^{2}st'i^{2}d-u^{2}lz. A term proposed by W. R. McNab for special reproductive bodies in non-sexual generation (conidia, propagula, buds, etc.) not included under the head of sporogenesis. [*a*, 35.]

BLATTER.—Milchb'n. See COW-POX.

BLEU.—B. d'urine. See CYANURIN.

BLINDHEIT.—Halbb'. See HEMIAMAUROSIS.—**Hühnerb'.** See HEMERALOPIA.

BLINDNESS.—Hen-b. A b. natural to hens. A vulgarism synonymous with hemeralopia, or night-b. [F.]—**Sand-b.** An old term for a variety of metamorphopsia in which small particles like sand seemed to fly before the eye. [F.] Cf. MUSCÆ *volitantes.*—**Violet-b.** Color-b. in which purple is confounded with red and orange. [L. 57 (*a*, 14).]—**Word-b.** Inability to understand anything that is written, though ability to write and speak exists; due to the unilateral destruction of the nervous centre of sight. [A, 540 (*a*, 34).]

BLOOD.—B. clyster. Ger., *Blutklystier.* An enema made of the blood of cattle or swine; used in acute anæmia. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]

BLOODLETTING.—Spoliative b. B. to diminish the number of corpuscles. [L.]

BODY.—Chromatin bodies. Bodies variously described as spherules and as tube-shaped discs found in the network of a cell undergoing caryocinesis. [*a*, 34.]—**Crystalline b.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**External accessory olivary b.** The external mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus. [*a*, 34.]—**Geniculate b.** See *External geniculate b.* and *Internal geniculate b.*—**Innominate b. of Giraldès.** See PARADIDYMIS.—**Intercarotic b.** See *Intercarotid* GLAND.—**Internal accessory olivary b.** The internal mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus. [*a*, 34.]—**Internal olivary b.** [Meynert]. See *Internal olivary* NUCLEUS.—**Opto-striate b.** The conjoined thalamus opticus and corpus striatum. [*a*, 34.]—**Spongy b.** See CORPUS *spongiosum.*

BOHRER.—Hauptb'. See TREPHINE.

BOLLINGERA (Ger.), n. f. Bo^{2}l-li^{2}n^2'e^{2}r-a^3. After *Bollinger*, the discoverer of these organisms. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Micrococci*), including, among other species, the *Botryomyces* (*Micrococcus botryogenes* or *B. equi*). [*a*, 35.]—**B. equi.** See MICROCOCCUS *botryogenes.*

BOLUS.—Hysterical b. See GLOBUS *hystericus.*

BONE.—Anterior otocranial b. See *Pro-otic b.*—**Cavalry b.** See *Rider's b.*—**Crazy b., Funny-b.** Colloquial terms for the internal condyle of the humerus where the ulnar nerve passes over it. [*a*, 34.]—**Furcular b.** See *Coracoid b.* (1st. def.).—**Hamate b.** See *Unciform b.*—**Hammer b.** See MALLEUS.—**Heart b.** See Os *cordis.*—**Internasal b's.** See OSSA *prænasalia.*—**Lepidoid b.** The squamous portion of the temporal b.—**Lunate b.** See *Semilunar b.*—**Manual-exercise b.** See *Exercise b.*—**Pastern b.** Ger., *Fesselbein.* One of the proximal phalanges of a horse's foot. [*a*, 34.]—**Posterior otocranial b.** See *Opisthotic b.*—**Superior otocranial b.** See *Epiotic b.*

BORKE.—Milchb'. See CRUSTA *lactea.*

BOROGLYCERIN, n. Bo-ro-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *boroglycerinum.* See BOROGLYCERIDE.

BOROPHENOL, n. Bo-ro-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. A combination of borax and carbolic acid, used as a disinfectant. It has an agreeable smell and dissolves completely in water. [B, 5 (*a*, 35).]

BOROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Bo-ro-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'i^{2}k. The compound $B(OH)(OC_6H_4.CO_2H)_2$, known only in a sodium and a barium salt. [B, 270 (*a*, 14).]

BOSS.—Parietal b. Ger., *Scheitelhöcker.* See *Parietal* EMINENCE.—**Pott's b.** The characteristic projection of the spinous processes in the region of the diseased vertebræ of a spinal column affected with spondylitis (*q. v.*) (Pott's disease). [*a*, 25.]

BOTE, n. Bot. An Indian term for one who practices suction and lingual friction of the penis. [*a*, 34.]

BOUFFE (Fr.), n. Buf. Eructation. [L.]

BOURGEON.—B. caudal. In embryology, the enlargement of the posterior extremity of the primitive line. [*a*, 18.]

BOUVRAGE (Fr.), n. Bu-vra^{3}zh. Tamponing.

BRACHIORADIALIS.—B. brevis, B. minor. See SUPINATOR *longus accessorius.*

BRACHYKERKIC, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-ku^{5}rk'i^{2}k. From βραχύς, short, and κερκίς, a shuttle. Having the fore-arm relatively short as compared with the upper arm. [L.] Cf. DOLICHOKERKIC and MESATIKERKIC (in Supplement).

BRACHYKNEMIC, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^{2}k-ne^{2}m'i^{2}k. From βραχύς, short, and κνήμη, the leg. Of Sir W. Turner, having the leg proportionally shorter than the thigh. [*a*, 34.]

BRADYCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d-i^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and καρδία, the heart. A physiological or pathological slowing of the heart's action, the pulsations being fewer than sixty a minute. [*a*, 34.]

BREAD.—Indian b. The fruit of the *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Indian b.-plant.** The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [*a*, 35.]—**Little man's b.** An underground *Fungus*, of the genus *Mylitta*, perhaps identical with the so-called native bread of Tasmania. It is found at high elevations in the Neilgherries, and receives its name in allusion to the tradition that the Neilgherries where once peopled by a race of dwarfs. [Cooke (*a*, 35).]—**St. John's b.** The *Ceratonia siliqua.* [*a*, 35.]

BROMAMIDE, n. Brom'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A bromine compound, $C_6H_2Br_3NH.HBr$, of the anilide group; used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirrheumatic. [*a*, 34.]

BROMOL, n. Brom'o^{2}l. A proprietary name for tribromphenol; a caustic and disinfectant. [*a*, 34.]

BROMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Brom-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see BROMINE and MANIA. A maniacal condition caused by the prolonged administration of the bromides. [*a*, 34.]

BRONCHARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-a^{3}rk'shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. From βρόγχος, a bronchus, and *arcere*, to shut up. See BRONCHIOSTENOSIS (in Supplement).

BRONCHIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and στένωσις, stenosis. Stenosis of a bronchial tube.

BRONCHIOLITIS.—Asthmatic b. Of Strümpell, b. exsudativa. [*a*, 34.]

BRONCHITIS.—Convulsive b. Whooping-cough.—**Summer b.** Hay fever.

CÆCECTOMY, n. Ses-e^{2}k'to^{2}m-i^2. From *cæcum* (*q. v.*), and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of a portion of the cæcum. [*a*, 34.]

CÆCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sek(ka^3-e^{2}k)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., sek'o-sel. Gen., *-cel'es.* From *cæcum* (*q. v.*), and κήλη, a tumor. See TYPHLOCELE.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGEUS MINIMI DIGITI (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}lk(ka^{3}lk)''o(o^3)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGEUS POLLICIS (Lat.), n. m. See ABDUCTOR *hallucis.*

CAMPHOR.—C. naphthol. A brownish transparent liquid, prepared by mixing one part of beta-naphthol and two parts of camphor; used as an antiseptic.

CANAL.—C. of His. See Ductus *thyreoglossus*.—**Gum-c.** Ger., *Gummikanal, Gummigang*. An intercellular passage in vegetable tissues containing gum. [B, 75.]—**Vestibular c.** See *Urogenital* sinus.

CANALIS.—C. tubarius cæcus [Highmore]. See Oviduct.

CANNABI-TETANINE, n. Ka^{2}n'a^{2}b-i^2-te^{2}t''a^{2}n-en. A highly convulsivant alkaloid contained in *Cannabis indica*. [α, 34.]

CANTHARIS.—C. marginata. The *Lytta marginata*. [α, 35.]—**C. ruficeps.** The *Lytta ruficeps*. [α, 35.]—**C. vittata.** The potato-bug, *Lytta vittata*. [α, 35.]

CAP.—Enamel-c. The enamel-organ after it has become concave and covers the top of the growing tooth papilla. [J, 32.]

CARDINE, n. Ka^{3}rd'en. A clear, transparent, straw-colored, filtered glycerin extract of the ox's heart. It has been recommended as a cardiac tonic. [α, 34.]

CARPAINE, n. Ka^{3}rp'a^3-en. Fr., *carpaïne*. Ger., *Carpaïn*. An alkaloid found by Greshoff in the leaves of *Carica papaya*, acting as a cardiac poison. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

CARTILAGE.—Hyaloid c. See *Hyaline c.*—**Hypo-hyal c.** The cartilaginous rudiment of the basi-hyal bone (1st def.) or the permanent c. representing it. [L.]—**Luschka's c's.** Sesamoid c's in the vocal bands. [L.]—**Periotic c.** The cartilaginous rudiment of the petro-mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Precursory c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Y c.** A Y-shaped c. uniting the acetabular margins of the ilium, the ischium, and the pubic bone. [L, 172.]

CARUNCLE.—Hymenal c's. See Carunculæ *myrtiformes*.

CATALEPSY.—C. of the will. The enfeeblement of the intellectual centres observed in neurasthenia. ["Brain," part ii, iii, p. 330 (α, 34).]

CATAPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-faz(fa^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From κατάφασις, affirmation. An affection of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times, either spontaneously or responsively; a symptom of extensive cerebral disease. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

CATHETER.—Lobster-tail c. A metallic c. having three articulating segments or joints, like a lobster's tail, at the cystic extremity. [α, 34.]—**Tympanic (cavity) c.** An elastic tube 1¼ to 1½ mm. in diameter, made of spun silk and covered with rubber varnish. It is funnel-shaped at its outer extremity, and is from 3 to 4 mm. longer than a Eustachian c. [α, 34.]

CENTRE.—C. of moments. The intersection of the axis and the plane of rotation of a set of forces. [α, 49.]

CENTRUM.—Gefässnervenc' (Ger.). A vaso-motor centre.—**Harnruhrc'** (Ger.). See *Diabetic* centre.

CHLORALAMIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A combination, $CCl_3CH,OH,CONH_2$, of alcohol and formamide, occurring as shining colorless crystals having a slightly bitter taste. It is a hypnotic. [α, 34.]

CHLORALANTIPYRINE, n. Klor'''l-a^{2}n-ti^{2}p'i^{2}r-en. A combination of chloral and antipyrine containing either one molecule of each (monochloralantipyrine) or two molecules of chloral and one molecule of antipyrine (bichloralantipyrine). Each form is used as a hypnotic. [α, 34.]

CHLORALCARBAMIDE, n. Klor'''l-ka^{3}rb'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). An oily liquid made by mixing 165·5 parts of hydrate of trichloraldehyde with 60 parts of carbamide; a feeble hypnotic. [α, 34.]

CHLORALFORMAMIDE, n. Klor'''l-fo^{2}rm'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See Chloralamide (in Supplement).

CHLORALOSE, n. Klor'a^{2}l-os. A crystalline body formed by the reaction of anhydrous chloral and glycose; a hypnotic. [α, 34.]

CHROMATODERMATOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(ch^{2}rom)''-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'ez(as). From χρῶμα, color, and δέρμα, the skin. Of Tommasoli, an order of skin diseases characterized by pigment formation. [α, 34.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—C. suaveolens. See *C. balsamita*.

CHRYSOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^3)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *-on'os (-is)*. From χρυσός, gold, and πώγων, the beard. A genus of grasses. [α, 35.]

CHRYSOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *-ops'eos (-is)*. From χρυσός, gold, and ὄψις, appearance. A genus of North American composite herbs. [α, 35.]—**C. graminifolia.** Fever-grass, a canescent herb common in pine woods; used in the southern United States as a poultice in sprains. [α, 14; α, 35.]

CHYLANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-om'a^3. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From χυλός, chyle, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. A lymphangeioma. [α, 34.]

CINEOL, n. Si^{2}n'e^2-o^{2}l. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, constituting the greater portion of the essential oil of wormseed, and contained also in oil of lemons and oil of rosemary; apparently identical with cajeputol. [α, 35.]

CLASMATOCYTE, n. Kla^{2}s-ma^{2}t'o-sit. From κλάσμα, a fragment, and κύτος, a cell. Of Ranvier, a large cell derived from a connective-tissue corpuscle, that is possibly the source of the small round cells in inflammation. [α, 34.]

CLATHROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)-ro(ro^3)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-cyst'eos (-is)*. From κλῇθρα, a lattice, and κύστις, a bag. A name given to that arrangement (by some authors made a genus) in the zooglœa formation of *Micrococci* in which the gelatinous masses, by the dissolution of their interior, are reduced to thin layers surrounding a fluid. [α, 35.]—**C. roseo-persicina.** See under Beggiatoa *roseo-persicina*.

CLEISTOCARP, n. Klist'o-ka^{3}rp. From κλειστός, that can be closed, and καρπός, fruit. An ascus completely inclosing its spores, which are set free by a rupture of its walls. [α, 35.]

CLUPEA.—C. sprattus. Fr., *cradeau*. Ger., *Spratt, Sprotte*. The sprat, the garvie of Scotland, an important food species resembling a young herring and having probably the same properties as the anchovy. It is found in large shoals along the European coasts. [α, 35.]

COCCILLAÑA (Sp.), n. Kok-thel-ya^{3}n'ya^3. See Cocillaña (in Supplement).

COCCOBACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^3)-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l'-lu^{5}s(lu^{4}s). From κόκκος, a grain, and *bacillus*, a rod. A micro-organism that is rod-shaped and has slightly rounded ends resembling a micrococcus. [α, 34.]

COCILLAÑA (Sp.), n. Ko-thel-ya^{3}n'ya^3. A drug prepared from the *Sycacarpus Rusbyi*, analogous to ipecacuanha in properties. It is used as an emetic and expectorant and in chronic bronchitis. [α, 35.]

COITOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)-i^{2}t-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From *coitus* (*q. v.*), and φόβος, fear. Of Auvard, dread of coitus on account of instinctive disgust or of dyspareunia. [α, 34.]

COLOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o^3)-pe^{2}x(pax)'i^2-a^3. From κῶλον, the colon, and πῆξις, a fixing. Suture of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall for rectal prolapse. [α, 34.]

COLOPEXOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol''o(o^3)-pe^{2}x(pax)-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κῶλον, the colon, πῆξις, fixation, and τομή, a cutting. Of Verneuil, fixation of the colon after incision; as in inguinal or lumbar colotomy. [α, 34.]

COLPOCRICOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}k'ri^{2}k-o^{2}s. From κόλπος, the vagina, and κρίκος, a ring. See Ostium *vaginæ*.

CORNU.—After "Indecl. in the sing." insert *except for a gen. form in -us*.

CORONANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}n(on)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{5}s-(thu^{4}s). From κορώνη, a crown, and ἄνθος, a flower. Ger., *kronenblumig*. Having the flowers coronate. [α, 35.]

CRADINA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}d(kra^{3}d)-i(e)'na^3. Of Mussi, a ferment obtained from young shoots, leaf-stalks, and unripe fruits of *Ficus carica*; it occurs as a dark, amorphous precipitate, and is soluble in water only with the addition of a trace of acid or alkali, by which quality it differs from papayotin, which is soluble in water. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

CRESALOL, n. Kre^{2}s'a^{2}l-o^{2}l. A salicylate of cresol having three isomeric forms: *orthocresalol*, *metacresalol*, and *paracresalol*. These forms occur as a white, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Used as a local antiseptic. [α, 34.]

CRESOL.—C. iodide. An antiseptic compound of iodine with the mixed isomeric c's, of rather indefinite composition; a light-yellow powder. [α, 34.]

CRURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Krur-it(et)'i^{2}s. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From *crus*, the leg. Of Hosack, phlegmasia dolens. [α, 34.]

CTENOMERE, n. Te^{2}n'o-mer. From κτείς, a comb, and μέρος, a part. The segment included between two adjacent ctenophores. [L.]

CUCUMIS.—C. myriocarpus. An African species. The pulp of the fruit, a small gourd called *cacvr* by the Kaffirs (who use it in its unripe state as an emetic), contains a bitter resinous substance, myriocarpin. [α, 35.]

CUR.—Terrainc'. Of Oertel, a method of treating certain cardiac and nervous diseases by graduated exercise in climbing hills or mountains. [α, 34.]

CURE.—Pine c. A system of treating rheumatism and other diseases by baths and inhalations of pine-needle oil. [α, 34.]

CURETTE.—Aural c. Fr., *cure-oreille*. A small oval or semi-oval c. used in operations in the deeper parts of the auditory canal. [α, 34.]

CUVETTE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-ve^{2}t. 1. A large shallow vessel. 2. The cup of a pessary. 3. In physics, the short branch of a siphon barometer. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

CYCLAMEN.—C. persicum. A species indigenous to Greece, formerly used medicinally. It was one of the plants known to Dioscorides as κυκλαμίς. [B, 180 (α, 35).]

CYNOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From κύων, a dog, and φόβος, fear. The hysterical state produced in a nervous person by the bite of a healthy dog. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

CYST.—Degeneration-c. A c. formed by softening and degeneration of tissue. [α, 33.]—**Inclusion-c.** A c. resulting from an inclusion of a portion of the epiblast within the mesoblast during development, or the inclusion of a blighted fœtus within the body of another fœtus. [α, 33.]

CYTASTER (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). From κύτος, a cell, and ἀστήρ, a star. A polar aster. [L.]

CYTHEROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}th(ku^{6}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-ma-(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. For deriv., see Cytherean and Mania. See Nymphomania.

DACTYLOMYLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)''ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}l(mu^{6}l)-is'(e^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *-eis'eos (-is)*. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and μυλιᾶν, to grind. Of Bayer, erasion of fungous or polypoid growths with the finger nail. [α, 34.]

DAPICHO, n. Fr., *dapiché*. Ger., *Erdkautschuk*. A species of caoutchouc found in the earth on the head waters of the Orinoco and Rio Negro, said to be the sap of the roots of *Hevea guianensis*, and of another tree which the Indians call *curvana*. [α, 35.]

DARÜBERGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. Da³r-u⁶b'e²r-ge²-ste²lt. See SUPERPOSED.

DEAFNESS.—Speech-d. A condition differing from word-d. in that the faculty of repeating and writing after dictation is preserved. [a, 34.]

DEFEMINATION, n. De-fe²m-i²n-a'shu³n. From *de* priv. and *femina*, a woman. Of Krafft-Ebing, sexual perversion in which a woman undergoes such a change of character that her feelings and inclinations become those of a man. [a, 34.]

DENDROCALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. De²nd-ro(ro³)-ka²l(ka³l)'a³-mu³s(mu⁴s.) From δένδρον, a tree, and κάλαμος, a reed. A genus of the *Bambuseæ*. [a, 35.]—**D. strictus.** Syn.: *Bambusa stricta*. Male bamboo, the *sadanapavedroo* of the Teloogoos, indigenous to the East Indies, Cochin-China, and the Molucca Islands. Its properties are similar to those of *Bambusa arundinacea*. [a, 35.]

DERMATOL, n. Du⁶rm'a²t-o²l. Basic bismuth gallate, $C_6H_2(OH)_3.CO_2Bi(OH)_2$, occurring as an odorless powder, not affected by light or air; used as an antiseptic. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

DIABOLEPTIC, n. Di-a²b-o-le²p'ti²k. From διάβολος, the devil, and λῆψις, a seizure. Of Maudsley, an ecstatic who professes to have supernatural communications. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

DIAPHTERIN, n. Di-a²f'te²r-i²n. A compound of sozolic acid and quinoline. [a, 34.]

DIBROMTOLUENE, n. Di-brom-to²l-u²'en. The compound $C_6H_3Br_2.CH_3$, obtained from monobromtoluidine by the replacement of the amido-group by bromine. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

DICHLOROXETHYL, n. Di-klor-o²x-e²th'i²l. See DICHLORETHER.

DICHLORPROPYLENE, n. Di-klor-pro'pi²l-en. The chemical group $C_3H_4Cl_2$. [a, 38.]

DICHLORQUINHYDRONE, n. Di-klor-kwi²n-hid'ron. A substance, $C_{12}H_8Cl_2O_4$, obtained as the first product of the action of hydrochloric acid on quinone. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

DICHLORSALIGENIN, n. A substance, $C_7H_6Cl_2O_2$, that seems to be obtained when dichlorsalicin is saponified with emulsin.

DI-IODOFORM, n. Di-i-o²d'o-fo²rm. An iodide of carbon containing 4·62 parts of carbon and 95·38 of iodine. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and in ether, but freely soluble in chloroform, in carbon bisulphide, in benzene, and in hot toluene. It has a slight odor and is used as an antiseptic. [a, 34.]

DIPHTHERIN, n. Di²f'the²r-i²n. Of A. Wilson, the poison evolved by the diphtherococci. [a, 34.]

DIPSOPATHY, n. Di²ps-o²p'a²th-i². From δίψος, thirst, and πάθος, disease. Of H. C. Wood, that variety of neuropathy in which dipsomania is the essential feature. [a, 34.]

DISEASE.—Beigel's d. See TRICHORRHEXIS *nodosa*.—**Bell's d.** See *Acute delirious* MANIA.—**Buhl's d.** Acute fatty degeneration occurring in the new-born. [a, 34.]—**Concato's d.** See POLYORRHOMENITIS.—**Darier's d.** A cutaneous psorospermosis, appearing as an acne cornea, in which coccidia-like bodies are found in the proliferating epithelial cells of the mouths of the glands. [a, 34.]—**Grancher's d.** Spleno-pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Hip-joint d.** See MORBUS *coxarius*.—**Hutchinson's d.** Ophthalmitis with degeneration of that portion of the retina surrounding the macula lutea; it occurs in old age. [a, 34.]—**Krishaber's d.** A neurosis characterized by sensory illusions, vertigo, and hyperæsthesia associated with cardiac irritability.—**Lacemaker's d.** Lead poisoning occurring in lacemakers. [a, 34.]—**Marie's d.** See ACROMEGALY (in Supplement).—**Pott's d. of the spine.** See *Angular* CURVATURE *of the spine*.—**Van Buren's d. of the penis.** An idiopathic chronic circumscribed inflammation of the corpora cavernosa. [a, 34.]—**Whytt's d.** Hydrocephalus. [a, 34.]

DIURETIN, n. Di-u²r-et'i²n. A proprietary name for salicylate of theobromine and sodium; a powerful diuretic. [a, 34.]

DOLICHOHIERIC, adj. Do²l''i²k-o-hi'e²r-i²k. From δολιχός, long, and ἱερός, sacred (see SACRUM). Having the sacrum longer than it is broad. [a, 34.]

DOLICHOKNEMIC, adj. Do²l''i²k-o²k-ne²m'i²k. From δολιχός, long, and κνήμη, the leg. Having the leg nearly as long as the thigh. [a, 34.]

DOLICHOPELLIC, adj. Do²l''i²k-o-pe²l'i²k. From δολιχός, long, and πελλίς, a drinking-cup. Having the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim longer than or equal to the transverse diameter. [a, 34.]

DRACO.—D. volans. See MERCURY *bichloride*.

DRÜSE.—Vernunftd'. See GNOMADEN.—**Zwischenwandd'n.** See *Intercellular* GLANDS.

DUCT.—Thyreo-glossal d. See DUCTUS *thyreoglossus*.

DYSMORPHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-mo²rf''o(o³)-fob(fo²b)'i²-a³. From δύσμορφος, deformed, and φόβος, fear. Of Morselli, morbid fear of becoming deformed. [a, 34.]

DYSTHYMIA.—D. algetica. Of Emminghaus, mental perversion due to any peripheral-nerve irritation. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

EBULUS.—Spiritus ebuli [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *alcoolat* (*ou esprit*) *d'hièble*. A preparation made by allowing the bruised fruits of the dwarf elder to ferment, and, when they have acquired a vinous odor, distilling and if necessary rectifying. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

ECHITIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²t(et)-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Apocynaceæ*, consisting of *Echites*, *Ichnocarpus*, *Malouetia*, *Nerium*, *Urechites*, *Wrightia*, *Apocynum*, *Strophanthus*, and numerous other genera. [a, 35.]

ECHOPATHIES, n. pl. E²k-o²p'a²th-i²z. From ἠχώ, an echo, and πάθος, disease. Those forms of abnormal nervous action in which the patient spasmodically and quite involuntarily repeats words heard or actions seen by him. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ECMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-mnez(mnas)'i²-a³. From ἐκ, out of, and μνῆσις, remembrance. A variety of amnesia in which the patient remembers occurrences prior to a certain date, with loss of memory of what happened for a certain time after that date. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ECTOSYLVIAN, adj. E²k-to-si²l'vi²-'n. From ἐκτός, outside of, and *Sylvius* (see SYLVIAN). Situated externally to the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 14.]

ECTOTENTORIAL, adj. E²k-to-te²nt-o'ri²-'l. From ἐκτός, outside of, and *tentorium* (*q. v.*). Situated externally to the tentorial fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

EJULATION, n. E²j-u²l-a'shu³n. Lat., *ejulatio* (from *ejulare*, to wail). Of Laycock, a rhythmic sighing or utterance of the same syllable, observed in hysterical cases. [a, 34.]

ELIXIR.—Hoffmann's visceral e. See *E.* AURANTIORUM *compositum*.

ELYTROPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. E²l''i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro³)-pe²x(pax)'-i²-a³. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and πῆξις, a fixing. See VAGINOFIXATION.

ENANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²n(a³n)-thes(thas)'i²s. Gen., *-thes'eos* (*-is*). See ENANTHEMA.

ENDOCARDITIS.—E. mycotica. E. of bacterial origin. [a, 34.]

ENDOCYSTOMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nd''o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o²m-a²t(a³t)-i(e)-ti²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From ἔνδον, within, and κύστις, a sac. Inflammation of the inner layer of the wall of a cystoma. [a, 34.]

ENOSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-o²s-o(o³)-ma(ma³)'ni²-a³. From ἔνοσις, agitation, and μανία, madness. A variety of insanity in which the subject believes that he has committed unpardonable crimes. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ENTACOUSTIC, adj. E²nt-a²k-ust'i²k. From ἐντός, within, and ἀκούειν, to hear. Of auditory sensations, subjective and originating within or in the neighborhood of the ear.

ENTEROTOMY.—Nélaton's e. An operation for the relief of intestinal obstruction in which an incision is made in the right iliac or inguinal region and the small intestine is sutured to the wound and opened. [a, 34.]

EPEIRA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-ir'(e²'i²r)-a³. A genus of *Arachnida* giving name to a family (*Epeirides*) of true spiders. [a, 35.]—**E. diadema.** Ger., *Kreuzspinne*, *Kreuzkanker*, *Diademspinne*, *Kugelspinne*. A European species. The web, which is said to contain a substance soluble in water, a resinous substance, and a sweetish-bitter substance, is used like *tela araneæ*. [a, 35.]

EPIGASTER (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ga²st(ga³st)'u⁶r(ar). Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the belly. See *Hind* GUT.

EPINEPHRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-ne²f-ri²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From ἐπί, upon, and νεφρός, the kidney. The fat situated upon the kidney. [a, 34.]

EROGENOUS, adj. E²r-o²j'e²n-u³s. From ἔρως, lust, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Giving rise to erotic sensations when stimulated. [a, 34.]

ÉRYSIPÈLE.—E. salutaire. Erysipelas recovery from which cures or favorably influences some other disease, *e. g.*, erysipelas designedly induced by inoculations of pure cultivations of the *Streptococcus erysipelatos*, or an accidental attack, in a patient suffering from a malignant tumor, such as sarcoma. [a, 35.]

ERYTHROCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r''i²(u⁶)-thro(thro³)-sit-(ku⁶t)-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἐρυθρός, red, and κύτος, a cell. A condition in which there is an excess of red blood-corpuscles. [B.]

ESSENTIA.—E. arthritica Hoffmani sine opio. Fr., *essence anti-arthritique d'Hoffmann*. A preparation made by treating 90 parts of earth-worms with 60 of liquid potassium carbonate for twenty-four hours, adding 7 parts of castoreum, 4 of saffron, and 360 of alcohol, and filtering in three days. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

EUPHORIN, n. U²'fo²r-i²n. A carbonate of ethyl and phenyl or phenyl-ethylic urethane; a white slightly aromatic powder soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; antipyretic, anodyne, and antiseptic. [a, 34.]

EUPHORY, n. U²'fo²r-i². The normal state of health. [a, 34.]

EUROPHEN, n. U²'ro-fe²n. An iododiisobutylorthocresol containing 21·8 per cent. of iodine; a yellow powder soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in oils; used as an antisyphilitic. [a, 34.]

EVIL.—Joint e. In the West Indies, mutilating leprosy. [G.]

EXCLUSION.—E. of the pupil. That condition in which the entire sphincter margin is adherent to the capsule of the lens, owing to repeated attacks of iritis. The iris neither dilates nor contracts in response to any stimulus. [F.]

EXCRESCENCE.—Fungating e. of the umbilicus. Of Simpson, an elevated fungus-like e. that sometimes forms at the bottom of the umbilical depression in new-born infants after the remnant of the umbilical cord has separated. [A, 69.]

EXTIMA (Lat.), n. f. E²x'ti²m-a³. Fem. of adj. *extimus* (superl. of *exter*), outermost (*tunica* understood). The outermost coat, as of an artery.

EYE.—Cylindrical e. That defective refraction of one or more meridians of the e. which requires correction by cylindrical lenses. [F.]—**Luminous e.** That condition which is occasionally observed in the e's of some of the lower animals and more rarely

in human beings, notably the negro, in which the e's are seen to glow in the dark; supposed to be due to the arrangement of the pigment cells of the tapetum. In this condition all the rays of light which enter the pupil are apparently reflected, giving out a reddish or yellowish-red reflection. [F.]—**Pineal e.** Fr., *œil pinéal.* A third e. produced as a secondary differentiation of the distal part of the pineal gland. It was present in the extinct *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, but is found among living forms only in *Lacertilia*. [α, 29.]—**Tabetic e.** An e. in which pathological changes have occurred which are symptomatic of tabes dorsualis. [α, 29.]—**Tea-leaf e.** An e. in a morbid state caused by the application of a poultice made of tea-leaves. [α, 29.]

FACULTATIVE, adj. Fa^{2}k'u^{3}l-tat-i^{2}v. Of hypermetropia, characterized by objects infinitely remote being distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses, *i. e.*, with the assistance of the accommodation. [F.]

FALLSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Fa^{3}l'zu^{6}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. See EPILEPTIC.

FARADIMETER, n. Fa^{2}r-a^{2}d-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *Faraday*, a proper name, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the intensity of a faradaic current. [α, 34.]

FARADO-PUNCTURE, n. Fa^{2}r'a^{2}d-o-pu^{3}n^{2}k''tu^{2}r. The introduction of needle electrodes into a part for the purpose of applying the faradaic current. [α, 29.]

FASCIA.—Cephalo-pharyngeal f., F. cephalopharyngea. A strong fibro-elastic submucous membrane lining the pharynx. [α, 29.]—**F. colli propria.** See *Deep cervical f.*—**Fasciæ multicipites.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**F. ocularis duplex.** See BINOCULUS.—**Fasciæ of the orbit.** Condensed layers of the connective tissue within the orbit, constituting the true orbital f., the periorbita, Tenon's capsule, and a number of unnamed slips connected with the extrinsic muscles, etc. [L.]—**Orbital f.** 1. A fibrous layer covering in part the eyeball and reflected at the junction of the cornea and the sclera to the margin of the orbit. 2. The orbital f. (1st def.) and the periorbita. [L.]—**Semilunar f. of the biceps flexor cubiti muscle.** An aponeurosis which passes down from the inner side of the muscle to the deep f. of the forearm. [F.]—**Suprascapular f.** An offshoot from the brachial f. running to the suprascapular region. [L, 332.]

FASER.—Gallertf'. A non-medullated nerve-fibre. [I.]—**Gürtelf'n.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.

FASERLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. Fa^3'ze^{2}r-la^{3}p-pi^{2}g. See PANNOSE.

FAT.—Physiological f. Of Virchow, the proceeds of the fatty liquefaction of superfluous tissues, as in post-partum involution. [α, 34.]

FEBRIS.—F. aleppensis. See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**F. hydrodes.** See HYDRODEOPYRA.—**F. vasculosa.** See ANGEIOPYRA.

FERRAMENTUM.—F. gammatum. See GAMMOÏDE.

FERRUM.—Citras quininæ et ferri. See IRON *and quinine citrate.*—**Ferri cyanidum.** See IRON *cyanide.*—**Ferri et potassii sulphas.** See IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**Ferri hyposulphis.** See IRON *hyposulphite.*—**Ferri murias.** See IRON *chloride* (2d def.).—**Ferri oxidum humidum.** See IRON *hydroxide.*—**Ferri tersulphas.** See IRON *sulphate* (2d var.).—**Gelatina ferri oxidi.** Of E. Dieterich, a preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of the best white gelatin in 30 of water with the aid of heat, adding a mixture of 12 parts of solution of oxychloride of iron (Ger. Ph.), 20 of syrup of orange-flowers, and 20 of distilled water, and incorporating the whole afterward with a mixture of 0·5 part each of water of ammonia and solution of soda (Ger. Ph.); on cooling, a reddish-brown transparent jelly results which has an alkaline reaction and a pleasant taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]—**Globuli tartratis ferri et lixiviæ.** See *Martial* BALLS.—**Hydrochloras ammoniacus cum sesquichloreto ferri.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Lac ferri.** See LAC *ferratum.*—**Oxydum ferricum igne paratum.** See IRON *sesquioxide.*

FERULA.—F. maxillarum. See GNATHOPLASTINX.

FEUER.—Höllisches F. Erysipelas. [E.]—**Lebensf'.** Vital force.

FEUILLET.—F. séreux. See EPIBLAST.—**F. végétatif.** See *Vegetative* LAYER *of the blastoderm.*

FEVER.—Bubble f. See PEMPHIGUS.

FIEBER.—Niesef'. See *Hay* FEVER.—**Polkaf'.** See DENGUE.—**Zinkf'.** Fever associated with zinc poisoning. [α, 34.]

FIEDER.—F'lappig. See PINNATILOBATE.—**F'spaltig.** See PINNATIFID.

FILARIA.—F. sanguinis hominis diurna. Of Manson, an African form, probably the free embryo of *F. sanguinis*, that is found in the blood during the day. [α, 34.]—**F. sanguinis hominis perstans.** An African form constantly present in the blood. There is some evidence that connects it with the sleeping sickness. [α, 34.]

FILIXOLIN, n. Fi^{2}l-i^{2}x'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. A glyceride constituting the greater portion of the green liquid remaining after the separation of filicic acid from the ethereal extract of the rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas.* [B, 18 (α, 35).]

FILUM.—Fila olfactorii. See PROCESSUS *bulbi olfactorii.*

FISSURE.—Anterior cerebral f. See *Presylvian f.*—**Anterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** For the first clause of the def. substitute The continuation of the anterior median f. of the spinal cord upward on the anterior surface of the medulla.—**Great longitudinal f.** See *Great longitudinal f. of the brain.*—**Posterior cerebral f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Posterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** Ger., *hintere Mittelspalte des verlängerten Marks.* The prolongation of the posterior longitudinal f. of the spinal cord upward on the posterior surface of the medulla. [L.]—**Posterior transverse f. (of the brain).** See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Tympanico-mastoid f.** See FISSURA *tympanico-mastoidea.*—**Umbilical f.** See *Interlobar* NOTCH *of the liver.*

FLAUMIG (Ger.), adj. Fla^3'u^{4}m-i^{2}g. See PUBESCENT.

FLOCCULUS.—Flocculi retinæ. See *Ciliary* PROCESSES *of the retina.*

FLOS.—F. sanguineus. Fr., *fleur de sang, fleur sanguine.* Of Monardus, the *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 121 (α, 35).]

FOLLICLE.—Lenticular f's. Of some authors, isolated or agminate lymphatic f's in the mucous membrane of the stomach resembling those of the intestine. [α, 45.]—**Meibomian f's.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.

FOOD.—F. of the gods. 1. Cibus deorum, asafœtida. 2. Chocolate. [α, 35.]

FORAMEN.—Neural foramina. 1. See *Intervertebral foramina.* 2. In the sing., see *Vertebral f.*—**Œsophageal f.** See *F. œsophageum.*—**Orbital foramina.** Small holes or canals in the walls of the orbit, which give entrance or exit to small vessels and nerves. [F.]

FORCEPS.—Lithotrity f. A f. having scoop-shaped extremities for seizing and crushing fragments of calculi in lithotrity. [α, 34.]

FORMALIN, n. Fo^{2}rm'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. An antiseptic consisting of a 40-per-cent. aqueous solution of formic aldehyde. [B, 108 (α, 14).]

FORMOL, n. Fo^{2}rm'o^{2}l. A proprietary name for formic aldehyde; antiseptic and germicide. [α, 34.]

FORMULA.—Dental f. For canine, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, substitute canine, $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$.

FORTSATZ.—Krähenschnabelf'. The coronary process of the inferior maxilla. [α, 45.]

FOSSA.—Anterior ileo-cæcal f. See *F. ileo-cœcalis anterior.*—**Cæcal f.** See *F. cœcalis.*—**Orbital f.** The portion of the orbit formed by the frontal bone. [L.]—**Peritoneal fossæ.** The pouches or recesses lined with the peritonæum, *e. g.*, the *recto-vesical f.* [L.]

FOTUS.—F. nitricus. See FOMENTUM *nitricum.*

FRENJAK, n. A Scandinavian name for epidemic syphilis. [α, 34.]

FUCHS.—Greiff'. See GRYPALOPEX.

FUCHSINOPHILE, n. Fuch^{2}s'i^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l. A cell or organism that is fuchsinophilous. [α, 34.]

FUCHSINOPHILOUS, adj. Fuch^{2}s-i^{2}n-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Readily stained with fuchsine.

FURCHE.—Hautf'n. The creases or wrinkles in the skin over the joints or the shallow furrows extending between the hairs. [L, 31, 332.]—**Urethralf'.** The groove upon the inner surface of the corpus cavernosum into which the corpus spongiosum fits. [L, 332.]

FUSS.—Hackenf'. See CALCANEUS.

GALLACETOPHENONE, n. Ga^{2}l-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}f'e^{2}n-on. A derivative of pyrogallol in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the acetyl group. It occurs as a yellowish brown powder; used externally in dermatopathies. [α, 34.]

GALLANOL, n. Ga^{2}l'a^{2}n-o^{2}l. A white crystalline powder prepared by heating tannin with aniline; used topically in psoriasis and chronic eczema.

GAMETOID, n. Ga^{2}m'e^{2}t-oid. For deriv., see GAMETE and *-oid.** An apocytial structure that unites like a gamete. [α, 21.]

GANGLION.—Maxillary g., Meckel's lesser g. See *Submaxillary g.*—**Olfactory g.** See *Olfactory* BULB.

GANGRENE.—Syphilitic g. G. caused by the arterial degeneration due to syphilis. [α, 34.]

GASTRITIS.—Chronic interstitial g. See *Chronic sclerosing g.*

GASTRODIAPHANE, n. Ga^{2}st''ro-di'a^3-fan. From γαστήρ, the belly, and διαφανής, transparent. A soft-rubber tube at the end of which is fastened an electric lamp connected by wires with a battery. It is introduced into the stomach to render the wall of that organ translucent and the overlying parts semi-transparent for purposes of diagnosis. [α, 34.]

GASTROHYSTEROPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)''ro(ro^3)-hi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From γαστήρ, the belly, ὑστέρα, the womb, and πῆξις, a fixing. Of Pozzi, hysteropexia. [α, 34.]

GASTROHYSTERORRHAPHY, GASTROHYSTEROSYNAPHY, n's. Ga^{2}st''ro-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o-si^{2}n'a^{2}f-i^2. From γαστήρ, the belly, ὑστέρα, the womb, and ῥαφή, a suture, or συναφή, union. Of Sänger, hysteropexia. [α, 34.]

GEMMULA.—G. embryonalis. Ger., *Keimknöspchen.* Gemmule (1st def.). [B, 123 (α, 35).]

GENERATION.—Viviparous g. At end of def. add free and alive.

GENOCATACHRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)''o(o^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^3-krez(ch^{2}ras)'i^2-a^3. From γένος, sex, and κατάχρησις, misuse. Of C. E. Warren, masturbation. [α, 34.]

GENTIANA.—G. nana. An Alpine European species with branching stem, distinct from *G. campestris.* [α, 35.]

GENU.—G. of the internal capsule. See *G. capsulæ internæ.*

GENU-CUBITAL, adj. Je²n″u²-ku²′bi²-t′l. From *genu*, the knee, and *cubitus*, the forearm. Of a posture, characterized by the subjects resting on the elbows and knees.

GENUFLEXURA (Lat.), n. f. Je²n(ge²n)-u²(u⁴) fle²x-u²r(ur)′-a³. From *genu*, the knee, and *flexura*, a bending. Ger., *Kniebeugung*. In botany, the bending of a part at an angle, also the angle itself. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

GEÖHRT.—Kleing'. See AURICULATE.

GICTI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ji²k(gi²k)′ti(te). See GIT (in Supplement).

GINGIVITIS.—G. blennorrhoica. Of Federn, Fauchard's disease. [α, 34.]

GIT (Lat.), **GITH** (Lat.), n's n., indecl. Ji²t(gi²t), ji²th(gi²th). Of the ancients, the *Nigella sativa*. [α, 35.]

GLABRESCENT, adj. Gla²b-re²s′′nt. From *glabrescere*, to grow smooth. Lat., *glabrescens*. Ger., *kahlwerdend*. In botany, glabrate. [B, 123 (α, 35).]

GLAND.—Inframaxillary g's. See *Submaxillary g's*.—**Innominate g.** See GLANDULA *innominata Galeni*.—**Orbital g.** See *Lacrymal g.*

GLANDE.—G. muqueuse. An old term for the pituitary gland because it was supposed to secrete the nasal mucus. [α, 34.]

GLISCHRURIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli²sk(gli²sch²)-ru²r(rur)′i²-a³. From γλίσχρος, glutinous, and οὖρον, urine. See MUCINURIA.

GLOBO-CELLULAR, adj. Glob″o-se²l′u²l-a³r. Formed of round cells. [α, 34.]

GLOBULICIDAL, adj. Glo²b-u²l-i²-si′d′l. Capable of destroying red and white blood-corpuscles. [α, 34.]

GLOSSOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Glo²s(glos)-so(so³)-kom(ko²m)′-i²-u³m(u⁴m). See GLOSSCOMION.

GORGET.—In 1st def., for *Stinerarium* substitute *Itinerarium*.

GRAIN.—In the 2d def., for "sixteenth" substitute "sixtieth."

GROOVE.—Intermediate g. See *Intermedial* FISSURE.

GYNÆCOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji²n(gu⁶n)-e²k(a³-e²k)-o(o³)-fob(fo²b)′i²-a³. From γυνή, a woman, and φόβος, fear. Of Müller, a form of monomania characterized by exaggerated fear of women. [α, 34.]

HÆMARUMASCOPE, n. He²m-a³-ru²m′a³-skop. From αἷμα, the blood, ῥύμα, a stream, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A graduated glass tube of fine calibre free at both extremities and bent symmetrically upon itself; one extremity has a bell-shaped expansion to facilitate application over a blood-vessel, and the tube contains a solution of rosaniline. It is used as a manometer. [α, 34.]

HAHNENKAMM.—Siebbeinh'. See CRISTA *galli* (1st def.).

HAIR.—Root-h's. See *Radical h's.*

HAKEN.—Scharfer H. See DECAPITATOR.—**Tyrrell'scher H.** See *Tyrrell's* HOOK.—**Vertebralh'.** See *Vertebral* HOOK.

HALBSTRAUCHIG (Ger.), adj. Ha³lb′stra³-u⁴ch²-i²g. See SUFFRUTESCENT.

HAPHALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha²f(ha³f)-a²l(a³l)-jez(gas)′i²-a³. From ἁφή, touch, and ἄλγησις, a sense of pain. Of Pitres, paræsthesia characterized by the production of an intense painful sensation by applying to the skin certain substances that, under normal conditions, only provoke an ordinary sensation of contact. [α, 34.]

HELLEBORUS.—H. americanus. The *Veratrum viride*. [α, 35.]—**Tinctura hellebori viridis** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum* HELLEBORI *viridis*.

HEPATOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. He²p(hap)″a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-pe²x-(pax)′i²-a³. From ἧπαρ, the liver, and πῆξις, a fixing. Of Faure, fixation of a displaced or floating liver by suturing the organ to the costal perichondrium. [α, 34.]

HEPATORRHAPHY, n. He²p-a²t-o²r′ra²f-i². From ἧπαρ, the liver, and ῥαφή, a seam. An operation combining laparotomy and suture of the liver. [α, 34.]

HEXAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, n. He²x″a³-hid-ro²f-tha²l′i²k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}(CO.OH)_2$, occurring as small prisms or plates melting at about 205° C. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

HILUM.—In 1st line omit the word "form."

HONEYSTONE, n. Hu³n′i²-sto³n. See MELLITE.

HORMION (Lat.), n. n. Ho²rm′i²-o²n. See PUNCTUM *alæ vomeris.*

HYDRODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro³)-du⁶rm(de²rm)′-i²-a³. From ὕδωρ, water, and δέρμα, the skin. Excessive activity of the sweat glands. [α, 34.]

HYDROFERROCYANOUS, adj. Hid″ro-fe²r-o-si′a²n-u³s. From ὕδωρ, water, *ferrum*, iron, and κύανος, a dark-blue substance. See FERROSO-HYDROCYANICUS.

HYDROPS.—H. vaginæ tendinis. Serous effusion within the sheath of a tendon.

HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x″i²-pir-o-si²t′-ri²k. An acid of the constitution $C_5H_6O_5 = C_5H_6O_4 + O$. [B, 2.]

HYGRODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu⁶g)-ro(ro³)-du⁶rm(de²rm)′-i²-a³. From ὑγρός, wet, and δέρμα, the skin. A non-inflammatory skin disease characterized by increased moisture. [α, 34.]

HYOSCYAMUS.—Cigaretæ hyoscyami. Cigarettes made of the dried leaves of h. wrapped in paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of h. extract. [B, 92 (α, 14).]

HYPERICUM.—Oleum hyperici. Oil of h., red oil; used as a popular remedy for bruises. [α, 35.]—**Tinctura hyperici vulneraria.** Sp., *tintura alcohólica de hipéricon vulneraria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts each of the flowering tops of *H. perforatum* and the rhizome of *Acorus calamus* for 8 days in 1,000 parts of diluted alcohol, adding 140 of crushed benzoin, 60 of Tolu balsam, and 15 of myrrh, macerating for 8 days more, expressing, and filtering through paper. [B, 95 (α, 14).]

HYPERLEUCOCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)″u⁶r(e²r)-lu²k-o(o³)-sit(ku⁶t)-os′i²s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is)*. From ὑπέρ, in excess, λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. An increase in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. [α, 34.]

HYPNOTO-THERAPEUTICAL, adj. Hi²p″no²t-o-the²r-a³-pu²t′i²-k′l. Pertaining to the therapeutic use of hypnotism. [α, 34.]

HYPOLEUCOCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu⁶p)″o(o²)-lu²k-o(o³)-sit(ku⁶t)-os′i²s. Gen., *-os′eos (-is)*. From ὑπό, under, λευκός, white, and κύτος, a cell. A diminution in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. [α, 34.]

HYPSOSTENOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi²ps(hu⁶ps)″o(o³)-ste²n-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)′i²-a³. From ὕψος, height, στενός, narrow, and κεφαλή, the head. Concurrent hypsocephaly and stenocephaly. [α, 34.]

HYSTERECTOMOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi²st(hu⁶st)-e²r-e²k″-to²m-o(o³)-pe²x(pax)′i²-a³. From ὑστέρα, the uterus, ἐκτομή, excision, and πῆξις, a fixing. Fixation of the body of the uterus after excision of a portion of the organ. [α, 34.]

HYSTEROCAUTOMY, n. Hi²st″e²r-o-ka⁴t′o²m-i². From ὑστέρα, the uterus, καίειν, to burn, and τομή, a cutting. Amputation of the cervix uteri with a thermo-cautery. [α, 34.]

HYSTEROGASTRORRHAPHY, n. Hi²st′e²r-o-ga²st-ro²r′-a²f-i². From ὑστέρα, the uterus, γαστήρ, the belly, and ῥαφή, a suture. Of Candela, dilatation of the cavity of the uterus and suture of the fundus to the abdominal wall by means of a long needle introduced by the uterine canal. [α, 34.]

HYSTEROPEXIA.—False h. Morbid fixation of the body of the uterus. [α, 34.]

ICHTHYOCOLLA.—Emplastrum ichthyocollæ. See *Court* PLASTER.—**Gelatina ichthyocollæ** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of isinglass for 2 hours in 168 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of sugar and 1 part each of Rhine wine and lemon-juice. [B, 97 (α, 14).]

ICTERUS.—I. verus. See JAUNDICE.

ILIACUS.—I. magnus. See *I. internus.*

ILLICIUM.—Oleum illicii anisati. Fr., *huile volatile de badiane* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de badiane*. Ger., *Sternanisöl*. Syn.: *oleum badiani*. Oil of star-anise, consisting chiefly of solid anethol (anise camphor) and liquid anethol, distilled from the fruit of *I. anisatum*. It congeals at about 2° C., but otherwise has nearly the same properties as oil of anise (see *Oleum* ANISI), and furnishes most of the latter found in commerce. [B, 5 (α, 35).]

IMPRESSION.—For **Material i.** substitute **Maternal i.**

INCUDO-ORBICULAR, adj. I²n²″ku²d-o-o²rb-i²k′u²l-a³r. See INCO-ORBICULAR.

INJECTIO.—I. cuprata. An old preparation made by adding 48 drops of a 6-per-cent. solution of copper ammoniosulphate in 1 pint of water; used in blennorrhagia and menorrhagia. [B, 97 (α, 14).]

INSANITY.—Arthritic i. I. supposed to be caused by rheumatism or gout. [α, 34.]—**Egressing i.** I. growing out of a former disease of which it is an exaggeration. [A, 540 (α, 34).]—**Protopathic i.** 1. Idiopathic i. 2. I. caused by disorder of or developmental changes in the encephalon. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

INTERMITTENS.—I. larvata. For "*Marked* AGUE" substitute *Masked* AGUE.

INTERTRIGO.—I. scrotalis. I. affecting the scrotum. [G.]

IODOPYRINE, n. I-o²d-o²p′i²r-en. A one-atom iodine substitution compound of antipyrine; white, colorless, silky needles, tasteless and odorless; used as an antipyretic. [α, 34.]

IODOZONE, n. I-o²d′o-zon. A liquid formed by a combination of iodine and ozone; used as an antiseptic. [α, 34.]

IODUM.—Potio resolvens ex iodo. See *Solution d'iodure de* POTASSIUM.

ISATIS.—I. tinctoria. For dyer's wood, substitute dyer's woad.

ISOLATED, adj. I²s′o²l-at-e²d. Fr., *isolé*. Ger., *isolirt*. Of a patient, kept apart for the purpose of preventing the spread of his disease to other persons.

ISONITROSOANTIPYRINE, n. I²s‴o-ni-tros″o-a²n-ti²p′i²r-en. A compound of nitric acid and antipyrine, $C_{11}H_{11}H_3O_2$, occurring in small bluish-green crystals. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and febrifuge. [α, 34.]

ISTHMUS.—I. of the external auditory meatus. The line of union of the middle and inner thirds of the osseous portion of the meatus, at which point the calibre of the canal is the narrowest. [F, 32.]

JALAPA.—Massa pilularum resinæ jalapæ [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See SAPO *jalapinus.*

JATRORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Ja²t(ya³t)-ro²r-ri(ri²)′za³. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*. [α, 35.]—**J. calumba, J. palmata.** The sources of calumba. They are now regarded as forms of the same species (see COCCULUS *palmatus*), a climbing plant indigenous to the forests of eastern Africa. [α, 35.]

JODIRT (Ger.), adj. Yod-ert'. See IODIZED.

JOINT.—Saddle-j. Ger., *Sattelgelenk.* See ARTICULATION *par emboîtement réciproque.*

JUGLANS.—Extractum juglandis corticis. See *Extractum juglandis fructuum immaturorum.*

JUICE.—Testicular j. See under *Brown-Séquard's* ELIXIR.

JUJUBE.—Italian jujubes. See under *J.*

JUNIPERUS.—Ætheroleum juniperi. See *Oil of* JUNIPER. —**J. chinensis.** A Chinese species with decurrent, umbricated closely packed leaves. [B, 71 (α, 14).]

KALI.—Syrupus k. sulphurati. Fr., *sirop béchique de Willis.* A syrup consisting of 15 parts of liver of sulphur, 135 each of water and fennel-water, and 480 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

KATABOLIN, n. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}b'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. Any substance produced by katabolism. [α, 34.]

KELORRHAPHY, n. Kel-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From κήλη, a tumor, and ῥαφή, a suture. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

KENOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}n-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From κενός, empty, and φόβος, fear. See AGORAPHOBIA.

KERAUNONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r-a^{4}n''(a^3''u^4)-no(no^3)-nu^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *-os'eos (-is).* From κεραυνός, a thunderbolt, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Any neurosis resulting from a stroke of lightning. [α, 29.]

KINESIOTHERAPY, n. Ki^{2}n-e^{2}s''i^2-o-the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. See CINESITHERAPY.

KNESMOS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}s(knas)'mo^{2}s. Gr., κνησμός. See CNESMUS.

KNIFE.—Concealed k. Fr., *lancette cachée.* A k. in which the blade is concealed in the handle or in a cannula. [α, 34.]

KNOCHEN.—Schläfenk'. See *Temporal* BONE (1st def.).—**Schlussk'.** See *Wormian* BONES.—**Secundäre Handwurzelk'.** See OSSA *carpi accessoria.*—**Spitzenk'.** See OS *interparietale* (2d def.).—**Urethralk'.** A bony deposit around the male urethra. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

KNOPF.—Markk'. See MEDULLA *oblongata.*

KNORPEL.—Grössere Nasenflügelk'. See *Alar* CARTILAGES. —**Hintere Nasenflügelk', Kleinere Nasenflügelk'.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Seitenwandk'.** See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES *of the nose.*—**Seitliche Nasenk'.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Symphysenk'.** The interarticular cartilage of a symphysis.—**Untere Nasenk', Untere Seitenk', Vordere Nasenflügelk'.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.

KNOT.—Life k. See *Respiratory* CENTRE.—**Milk k.** Ger., *Milchknoten.* A nodule in an inflamed breast, due to stasis of milk in the lactiferous ducts.—**Vital k.** See *Respiratory* CENTRE.

KOROSCOPY, n. Kor-o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. From κόρη, the pupil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See SKIASCOPY and KERATOSCOPY.

KÖRPER.—Muschelbeink'. The portion of the inferior turbinate bone from which its processes spring. [L.]

KURZGESTIELT (Ger.), adj. Kurts'ge^2-stelt. See PEDICELLATE.

KÜSTENBEWOHNEND (Ger.), adj. Ku^{6}st'e^{2}n-be^2-von-e^{2}nd. See LITTORAL.

LACRYMÆFORM, adj. La^{2}k'ri^{2}m-e^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *lacrimæformis* (from *lacrima,* a tear, and *forma,* form). Fr., *larmaire.* Ger., *thränenförmig.* Tear-shaped (said of certain seeds). [α, 35.]

LACTOGLOBIN, n. La^{2}k-to-glob'i^{2}n. From *lac,* milk, and *globus,* a ball. A globulin present in colostrum; the report that it was also present in milk has not been confirmed. [α, 34.]

LAMINA.—Laminæ medullares nuclei lenticularis. See *Medullary laminæ of the lenticular nucleus.*—**L. medullaris des Thalamus** (Ger.). See *Inner medullary l.*

LAPATHUM.—Infusum lapathi. Fr., *infusion de patience* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by infusing 32 parts of the root of *Rumex aquaticus* and 12 of licorice-root for 4 hours in 1,000 of boiling water and straining. [B, 119 (α, 14).]

LAPIS.—Morochtus l. A white earth found in Egypt; supposed to be a species of fuller's earth or an earth containing magnesia. [L, 50, 105 (α, 46).]

LAUROTETANINE, n. La^{4}r''o-te^{2}t'a^{2}n-en. An alkaloid obtained from various plants of the *Laurineæ* that produces strong tetanic symptoms. [α, 34.]

LAW.—Gudden's l. The l. that lesions of the cerebral cortex do not produce lesions of the peripheral nerves. [α, 34.]

LENTISCUS.—Lignum lentisci. The wood of *Pistacia l.* [α, 35.]

LEPROSY.—L. of South America. L. occurring in South America. [α, 34.]—**L. of the Antilles.** L. occurring in the Antilles. [α, 34.]

LETHEOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Leth(lath)-e^2(a)-o(o^3)-man-(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From λήθη, forgetfulness, and μανία, madness. An insane longing for narcotics or anæsthetics. [α, 34.]

LICHEN.—Inflammatory l. pilaris. Change the reference to See ICHTHYOSIS *follicularis.*

LIGAMENT.—L. de dent. See ODONTODESMION.—**Superficial transverse l. of the fingers.** A band of fibrous tissue which stretches across the roots of the four fingers. [C.]—**Vaginal l's of the hand.** Strong bands which bind the flexor tendons down to the fingers. [C.]

LIMBUS.—L. laminæ spiralis. See ZONA *choriacea.*

LINEA.—Lineæ Douglasii [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *Recto-uterine* FOLDS.

LIQUOR.—L. stibiatus cum aconito. A preparation consisting of 16 parts of extract of aconite, 28 of powdered guaiac resin, 5 of golden sulphur of antimony, 120 of glycerinated honey, and 840 of water. [B, 119 (α, 38).]

LITHARGYRUM.—Unguentum lithargyri. See *Unguentum acetatis* PLUMBI.

LITCHI (Chin.), n. Written also *lichi.* The fruit of the *Nephelium l.* (the l. tree). [α, 35.]

LITHOTRITLAPAXY, n. Li^{2}th-o-tri^{2}t'la^{2}p-a^{2}x-i^2. From λίθος, a stone, *terere,* to rub, and λαπάσσειν, to empty. Of Keith, perineal or urethral lithotrity and removal of the fragments of the calculi by syringing out the bladder. [α, 34.]

LOBULE.—Postero-parietal l. of the cerebrum. See PRÆCUNEUS.

LOBULUS.—L. cerebri frontalis inferior. See *Subfrontal* GYRUS.—**L. cerebri frontalis superior.** See *Superfrontal* GYRUS.

LORETINE, n. Lo^{2}r-et'en. A variety of quinoline, a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous and but slightly soluble; used as a local antiseptic. [α, 34.]

LOSOPHAN, n. Lo^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n. A colorless crystalline substance containing nearly 80 per cent. of iodine; used topically in skin diseases. [α, 34.]

LUMBODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m)-bo(bo^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From *lumbus,* the loin, and ὀδύνη, pain. See LUMBAGO.

LUSTRAL, n. Lu^{3}s'tr'l. From *lustrare,* to purify. A material for surgical dressings made from flax; it is more absorbent than cotton. [α, 34.]

LYMPHANGEIOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji''(ge^2''i^2)-o(o^3)-fi(fe)-bro'ma^3. From *lympha,* lymph, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and *fibra,* a fibre. A neoplasm containing the structural elements of a lymphangeioma and a fibroma. [α, 34.]

MACRENCEPHALIC, adj. Ma^{2}k-re^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From μακρός, large, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Having a large brain. [α, 34.]

MACRURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-rur'a^3. From μακρός, long, and οὐρά, the tail. The long-tailed decapods (*Decapoda m.*), a section of the *Anomura,* including the lobster, prawn, etc. [α, 35.]

MACULA.—M. acustica of the utricle. A yellow, thickened, and opaque spot upon the median wall of the utricle about 2 mm. in diameter, caused by the deposition of otoconia. [F.]—**Maculæ cribrosæ of the vestibule.** Certain spots or regions on the crista vestibuli, as well as on the floor of the two vestibular recesses, which contain a number of foramina intended for the passage of the fibres of the vestibular nerve. [F.]—**M. cutanea.** Any pigmentary spot on the skin, especially if congenital. [α, 14.]

MAGNESIA.—Magnesiæ hypocarbonas (seu subcarbonas). See MAGNESIUM *subcarbonate.*—**M. salicylica.** See MAGNESIUM *salicylate.*—**M. silicica.** See MAGNESIUM *silicate.*—**M. valerianica.** See MAGNESIUM *valerianate.*

MAIDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ma(ma^3)-i^{2}d-i^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *mais,* maize. See PELLAGRA.

MALACINE, n. Ma^{2}l'a^{2}s-en. From μαλακός, soft. A salicylic derivative of phenacetine, insoluble in water, but moderately soluble in alcohol; used in rheumatism. [α, 34.]

MALLEOLUS.—External m. and Internal m. For *chevrille* substitute *cheville.*

MATTOID, n. Ma^{2}t'oid. Of Lombroso, an individual whose mind is the product of culture and a high degree of civilization, but who is a monomaniac or "crank." [α, 34.]

MEDIA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *medius,* middle (*tunica* understood). The middle coat (as of an artery).

MEDICINE.—Conservative m. A method of treatment that aims to preserve and support the vital forces. [α, 34.]

MELANCHOLIA.—M. misanthropica. Of Guislain, a form of active m. in which the patient seeks solitude and avoids contact with mankind. [α, 34.]

MELANOMA.—M. iridis. M. affecting a portion of the iris. [α, 34.]

MENTULATUS, adj. Me^{2}nt-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *mentula,* the penis. Having a large penis. [α, 34.]

MEROCYTES, n. pl. Me^{2}r'o-sits. From μέρος, a part, and κύτος, a cell. Ger., *Merocyten.* Of Lang, the nucleated masses of protoplasm in meroblastic ova which finally form the blastoderm and use the nutritive yolk for food. [J, 215.]

MESATIKERKIC, adj. Me^{2}s-a^{2}t-i^2-ku^{5}rk'i^{2}k. From μέσατος, midmost, and κερκίς, the radius. Intermediate between dolichokerkic and brachykerkic. [L.]

MESATIPELLIC, adj. Me^{2}s-a^{2}t-i^2-pe^{2}l'i^{2}k. From μέσατος, midmost, and πέλλα, a bowl. Having a pelvis in which the transverse exceeds the conjugate diameter, though not so much as in the platypellic pelvis. [α, 34.]

MESOPLAST, n. Me^{2}s'o-pla^{2}st. From μέσος, middle, and πλάσσειν, to mold. The material of the nucleus of a cell. [α, 34.]

MESSER.—Ritzm'. See LANCET and SCARIFICATOR.

METABOLIN, n. Me^{2}t-a^{2}b'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. From μεταβολή, a change. See METABOLITE.

METAPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me2t-a3-si2k(psu6ch2)-os'i2s. Gen., *-chos'eos* (*-is*). From μετά, over, and ψύχωσις, a giving of life. Transmigration of the soul. [α, 34.]

METHYLARSEN, n. Me2th-i2l-a3rs'e2n. See Arsenmethyl.

METHYL CHLORIDE, n. Me2th'i2l klor'i2d(id). A mobile, ethereal smelling liquid, CH_3Cl, discovered by Dumas and Peligot, slightly soluble in water, but dissolving readily in alcohol; used to produce local anæsthesia. [B, 3 (α, 14); α, 34.]

METOPISM, n. Me2t'op-i2zm. From μέτωπον, the forehead. A condition of the human skull in which the midfrontal suture persists. [α, 34.]

METROCYTE, n. Me2t'ro-sit. From μήτηρ, a mother, and κύτος, a cell. A cell that gives origin to daughter cells. [α, 34.]

MICROBICIDE, n. Mi2k-rob'i2-sid. A substance that is toxic to micro-organisms. [α, 34.]

MICROCIDINE, n. Mi2k-ro-sid'en. From μικρός, small, and *cædere*, to kill. A whitish powder obtained by fusing β-naphthol with caustic soda; non-poisonous and powerfully antiseptic. [α, 34.]

MICRONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi2k''ro(ro3)-ne2k-ros'i2s. Gen., *-ros'eos* (*-is*). From μικρός, small, and νέκρωσις, necrosis. Necrosis of histological elements, as in inflammation. [α, 34.]

MICROPHONE, n. Mi2k'ro-fon. From μικρός, small, and φωνή, a sound. An electrical instrument that renders very slight sounds audible. [α, 34.]

MICROPHONOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2k''ro(ro3)-fon'''o-(o3)-fob(fo2b)'i2-a3. From μικρός, small, φωνή, a sound, and φόβος, fear. Of Juhel-Renoy, a morbid dread of slight sounds. [α, 34.]

MICROPHOTOGRAPH, n. Mi2k-ro-fot'o-gra2f. From μικρός, small, φῶς, light, and γράφειν, to write. A minute photograph of a large object. [α, 34.] Cf. Photomicrograph (in Supplement).

MICROSTHENIC, adj. Mi2k-ro2s-then'ik. From μικρός, small, and σθένος, strength. Having slight muscular power. [α, 34.]

MICROTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2k(mek)-ro(ro3)-tri2k(tri2ch2)'-i2-a3. From μικρός, small, and θρίξ, a hair. A condition in which the hair is extremely fine. [α, 34.]

MISOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2s(mes)-o(o3)-loj(lo2g)-i2-a3. From μῖσος, hatred, and λόγος, understanding. An unreasoning hatred of intellectual matters. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

MISOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi2s(mes)-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'ni2-a3. From μῖσος, hatred, and μανία, madness. See Délire *des persécutions*.

MŒRISMOPEDIA (Lat.), n. f. Me2r(mo2-e2r)-i2s-mo(mo3)-ped(pe2d)'i2-a3. See Sarcina.

MONOBROMTOLUENE, n. Mo2n-o-brom-to2l-u2'en. A bromine substitution product, $C_6H_4Br.CH_3$, of toluene, known in three isomeric varieties. [B, 3 (α, 14).]

MONONITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Mo2n-o-nit-ro-be2nz-o'i2k. The compound $C_6H_4(NO_2)CO.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties. [B, 3 (α, 38).]

MONOPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo2n-o(o3)-si2k(psu6ch2)-os'i2s. Gen., *-chos'eos* (*-is*). From μόνος, alone, and ψύχωσις, psychosis. See Monomania.

MTURABOAH, n. An antipyretic recently introduced from Liberia, said to be derived from the *Melanthera Brownei*. [B, 270 (α, 14).]

MUSCLE.—M. de Treitz (Fr.). See Suspenseur *du duodénum*.—**Œsophageal m.** The transverse muscular fibres surrounding the upper end of the œsophagus. [α, 34.]—**Omo-hyoid m.** A m. arising from the upper border of the scapula, and occasionally from the transverse ligament that crosses the suprascapular notch. It has two bellies, the posterior of which forms a flat fasciculus that inclines forward across the lower part of the neck, behind the sterno-mastoid, where it becomes tendinous; it then changes its direction, forming an obtuse angle, and the anterior belly ascends almost vertically upward, close to the outer border of the sterno-hyoid, to be inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. [α, 34.]—**Orbital m.** A set of fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum m. lying beneath the tendon of the levator palpebræ. [α, 34.]—**Pterygo-maxillary m's.** The pterygoid m. [α, 34.]—**Pterygo-palatine m.** A fasciculus of the levator palati that extends from the hamular process to the palate. [α, 34.]—**Pyloric m.** The sphincter fibres of the pylorus. [α, 34.]—**Rouget's m.** The circular fibres of the ciliary m. [α, 34.]—**Ruysch's uterine m.** A bundle of fibres at the fundus uteri. [α, 34.]

MUSICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu2z(mus)''i2k-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'-ni2-a3. From μουσική, music, and μανία, madness. Also written *musomania*. A monomania caused by excessive devotion to music. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

MUSICOTHERAPY, n. Mu2z''i2k-o-the2r'a2p-i2. From μουσική, music, and θεραπεία, medical attendance. The therapeutic use of music. [α, 34.]

MYGALE.—Omit the 2d def.

MYRRH.—Balsam of m. Fr., *baume de myrrhe*. See *M.* (1st def.).

NAPHTHALENE.—N. yellow. A brilliant yellow dye-stuff obtained by treating an acid solution of n. with calcium, potassium, or ammonium nitrate; it forms yellow needles soluble in water and in alcohol. [α, 14.]

NAPHTHOPYRINE, n. Na2f-tho2p'i2r-en. A compound of antipyrine with naphthol; used as an intestinal antiseptic. [α, 34.]

NATRIUM.—N'nitroferricyanid. For See Sodium *ferricyanide*, substitute See Sodium *nitroferricyanide* (in Supplement).

NEIGEUX. Ne2-zhu5. See Glacial.

NEMATHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne2m(nam)-a3-thes(thak)'i2-u3m(u4m). From νῆμα, a thread, and θήκη, a case. Ger., *Fädengehäuse*. A wart-like formation on the thallus of certain *Algæ*; said to consist of moniliform crowded threads and to produce tetraspores. [α, 35.]

NEMOBLAST, n. Ne2m'o-bla2st. From νῆμα, a thread, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *némoblaste*. In botany, a filiform embryo. [B, 38 (α, 14).]

NEONATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne(ne2)-o(o3)-nat(na3t)'u3s(u4s). From νέος, young, and *nasci*, to be born. Fr., *nouveau-né*. Ger., *Neugeborener*. A new-born infant. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

NERVE.—Andersch's n. See *Jacobson's n.*—**Antagonistic n's.** N's which antagonize the action of each other. [L.]—**Bell's n.** See *Posterior thoracic n's.*—**Compound n's, Motor-sensory n's.** N's containing motor and sensory fibres. [L.]—**Respiratory n. of the face.** See *Facial n.*—**Trachelo-diaphragmatic n.** Fr., *nerf trachélodiaphragmatique*. Ger., *Halszwerchfellnerv*. Of Chaussier, the fourth cervical n. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

NERVUS.—N. abdomino-genitalis superior. See *Ilio-hypogastric* nerve.—**N. Anderschii.** See *Jacobson's* nerve.—**N. auricularis vagi.** Auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**N. cardiacus anticus.** See *Superior cardiac* nerve.—**N. cardiacus internus.** See *Middle cardiac* nerve.—**N. cardiacus minor.** See *Inferior cardiac* nerve.—**Nervi entobænontes.** See Entobainontes.—**N. intercostalis Willisii.** See *Sympathetic* nerve.—**N. quinti recurrens.** See *Vidian* nerve.—**N. recurrens nervi trigemini.** See *Vidian* nerve.—**N. splanchnicus secundus.** See *Small splanchnic* nerve.—**N. splanchnicus supremus.** See *Great splanchnic* nerve.—**N. trisplanchnicus.** See *Sympathetic* nerve.—**N. tympanico-lingualis.** See Chorda *tympani*.—**N. vocalis.** See *Pneumogastric* nerve.

NEURALGIA.—Trigeminal n. N. affecting the trigeminal nerve. [α, 34.]

NEURITIS.—Centripetal n. Of W. Gerstang, a preferable term to "peripheral n.," as the malady usually ascends and affects the nerve trunks. [α, 34.]

NEURODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Nu2r''o(o3)-du6rm-(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-os'i2s. See Dermatoneurosis.

NEUROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Nu2r-o2p'i2r(u6r)-a3. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πῦρ, fever. See *Nervous* fever.

NIDUS.—N. cochlearis. See *Accessory auditory* nucleus.

NIERE.—Schwangerschaftn'. The inflamed kidney of pregnancy. [α, 34.]—**Stammn'.** See Archinephron.

NITRACROL, n. Nit-ra2k'ro2l. Fr., *n.*, *cholacrol*. A substance of the doubtful formula $C_8H_{10}(NO_2)O_5$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on choloidic acid. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

NODOSITY.—Bouchard's nodosities. Nodosities of the fingers associated with dilatation of the stomach. [L.]

NOTCH.—Sciatic n. See *Great sciatic n.*

OBLIQUUS.—O. ascendens. See *O. abdominis internus.*—**O. descendens, O. descendens externus.** See *O. abdominis externus.*—**O. oculi longus.** See *O. oculi superior.*

ODAXESMUS.—Add 2. Of M. Hall, biting of the tongue, cheek, or lip in an epileptic fit. [A, 540 (α, 34).]

ODOR, n. Od'o2r. Lat., o. Fr., *odeur*. Ger., *Geruch*. See Smell.

OIOCALYMMA (Lat.), n. n. O''i2-o(o3)-ka2l(ka3l)-i2m(u6m)'ma3. Gen., *-ym'matos* (*-atis*). From ᾠόν, an egg, and κάλυμμα, a hood. Lat., *membrana ovuli corticalis*. Ger., *äussere Eihülle* (oder *Schalenhaut*). The outer cortical membrane of the ovum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

OLDFIELDIA, n. f. Old-feld'i2-a3. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ* (according to some, of the *Sapindaceæ*). [α, 35.]—**O. africana.** African oak (or teak). [α, 35.]

OLEARIA (Lat.), n. f. O2l-e2-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *Olearius*, a proper name. Fr., *oléaire*. A genus of the *Asteroideæ*. [α, 14.]—**O. argophylla.** Muskwood, silver-leaved musk-tree; a Tasmanian plant. The leaves emit the odor of musk. [B, 19, 275 (α, 35).]

ÖLICHT (Ger.), **ÖLIG** (Ger.), adj's. U5l'i2ch2t, -i2g. See Oily and Oleaginous.

ONIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. On''i2-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'ni2-a3. From ὤνιος, to be bought, and μανία, madness. Of Magnan, a mania for spending money for all kinds of articles. [α, 34.]

OPERATION.—Knapp's o. for symblepharon. 6. The lid is carefully dissected up from its adhesions to the cornea and sclera for some distance beyond the insertion of the inferior rectus muscle. Then from this detached portion all useless cicatricial and granulation tissue is to be cut away. In order to cover up this loss of substance, the ocular conjunctiva is dissected upon both sides from the corneal margin from 7 to 9 mm upward by making two vertical incisions and then dissecting out two quadrangular flaps upward, one on the temporal side and one on the nasal side. These are then transplanted into the vacant space below and carefully united in place by numerous fine sutures. [F.]—**Sigaultian o.** See *Pubic* Symphysiotomy.

OPERCULIFORM, adj. O2p-e2r-ku2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *operculiformis* (from *operculum*, a lid, and *forma*, form). Fr., *operculiforme*. Ger., *deckelförmig*. Resembling an operculum. [α, 35.]

OPHELIA (Lat.), n. f. O2f-e2l-i(e)'a3. From ὠφέλεια, help. See Swertia.

OPHRYS.—O. fucifera. Drone-orchis. The tubers have been used as salep. [α, 35.]

OPORANTHUS LUTEUS (Lat.), n. m. O2p-o2r-a2nth(a3nth)'-u3s(u4s). See Sternbergia *lutea*.

ORANGE.—O. of Portugal. The fruit of *Citrus aurantium olyssiponense*, a variety of the sweet o. grown in Portugal. [α, 35.]

ORDER, n. O²rd′u⁵r. Gr., τάξις. Lat., *ordo*. Fr., *ordre*. Ger., *Ordnung*. A group between class and genus. It bears the same relation to genus as the latter does to species, comprising genera which have in common certain important and constant particulars. In botany it is equivalent to family, but in zoology is the next higher grade. [α, 35.]

OSAZONE, n. O²s′a²z-on. Fr., *o*. Ger., *Osazon*. Of E. Fischer, a substance formed by the combination of two molecules of phenylhydrazine with the various kinds of sugar. By the different melting points of the product obtained it serves as a test for what kind of sugar is contained in the body to be tested. They are arabinosazone, galactosazone, gluscosazone, lactosazone, maltosazone, rhamnosazone, sorbinosazone, and xylosazone. [B, 270 (α, 14).]

OTITIS.—Acute migratory o. media. Of Szencs, a form of acute o. media that attacks first one ear and then the other.

OTOCONIA.—O. of the utricle. A deposit of fine, crystalline, calcareous concretions upon the median wall of the utricle of the ear. [F.]

OTONECRONECTOMY, OTOSCLERONECTOMY, n's. Ot″o-ne²k-ro²n-e²k′to²m-i², -skle²r-on-e²k′to²m-i². From οὖς, the ear, νεκρός, dead, or σκληρός, hard, and ἐκτομή, excision. See *Sexton's* OPERATION.

OVARIOTOMY.—Normal o. See OOPHORECTOMY.

OVOTOMIE (Fr.), n. O-vo-to-me. A cutting operation involving the ovum.—**O. abdominale.** See *Cæsarean* OPERATION.

OXYCOCCUS.—O. macrocarpus. The *Vaccinium macrocarpum*. [α, 35.]—**O. palustris.** See VACCINIUM O.

OXYDUM.—Unguentum oxydi zincici et ferrici [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment of 6 parts of crude zinc oxide, 2 of hæmatite crystals, 12 of yellow wax, and 30 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (α, 38).]

PAINTED, adj. Pant′e²d. Coated with paint; of animals, brightly colored. [α, 48.]

PALÆMON (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pa³l)-e′(a³′e²)-mo²n(mon). Gen., *-on′os (-is)*. Gr., Παλαίμων. A genus of macruran decapods. [α, 35.]—**P. serratus, P. squilla.** The prawn. [α, 35.]

PANNUS.—Synovialp′ (Ger.). A morbid, opaque concretion of the synovia. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

PARADROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa³r)-a³-dros′i²s. See PARIDROSIS.—**P. oleosa.** See SEBORRHŒA.

PARALYSIS.—P. spastica spinalis. Ger., *spastische Spinalparalyse*. A gradually developing paresis, sometimes amounting to p., spreading slowly upward and accompanied by muscular tension, reflex contractions and contractures, conspicuously increased tendon reflexes, and complete absence of sensory and trophic disturbances, with weakness of the bladder and genital organs, and general cerebral disturbances. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

PASTERN, n. Pa²st′u⁵rn. Fr., *paturon*. Ger., *Fessel*. That part of a horse's leg between the fetlock-joint and the hoof. [α, 14.]

PENTAL, adj. Pe²n′t′l. From πέντε, five. Trimethylethylene, a colorless liquid of a penetrating mustard-like odor, very volatile and inflammable; used like chloroform. [α, 34.]

PERIMETRIC, adj. Pe²r-i²-me²t′ri²k. Pertaining to the perimetrium. [α, 14.]

PES.—P. anserinus nervi mediani. The digital branch of the median nerve. [α, 34.]

PEST.—Siberian p. See CHARBON.

PFANNE.—Rippenp′. The articular fossa of a vertebra for the head of a rib. [L, 31.]

PHENETOL, n. Fe²n′e²t-o²l. Commercial name for a red dye, also wrongly called *coccinin*, obtained from β-naphtholsulphonic acid; it is soluble in water. [B, 270 (α, 14).]

PHENOMENON.—Trousseau p. In tetany, the spasm produced by pressure upon certain points of the affected limbs. [α, 34.]

PHLORETIC ACID. n. Flor-e²t′i²k. Fr., *acide phlorétique*. The compound $C_6H_4(OH)C_2H_4.CO_2H$. [B, 3 (α, 14).]

PHONAUTOSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Fon-a⁴t″(a³′u⁴t)-o(o³)-sthe²n-i(e)′a³. From φωνή, a sound, αὐτός, self, and σθένος, strength. Of P. Diday, the stimulation of thought in a speaker by the excitement of speaking. [α, 34.]

PHOTOMICROGRAPH, n. Pho-to-mi²k′ro-gra³ph. From φῶς, light, μικρός, small, and γράφειν, to write. A large photograph of a microscopic object. [α, 34.]

PHRAGMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fra²g(fra³g)-mi²d′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From φράγμα, a fence. A genus of *Uredineæ* found on the leaves of rosaceous plants. [α, 35.]

PHYSALLIZATION, n. Fi²s-a²l-i²z-a′shu³n. From φυσαλλίς, a bubble. The property that certain organic liquids, especially albuminous ones, possess of yielding a more or less permanent froth when agitated with a gas. [α, 34.]

PIPERAZIDINE, PIPERAZINE, n's. Pi²p-e²r-a²z′i²d-en, -e²r′a²z-en. The compound $(C_2H_4)_2.(NH)_2$, formed by the decomposition of ethylenediamine hydrochloride by heat; a powerful solvent of uric acid. [α, 34.]

PLASODERMATOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pla²s(pla³s)″o(o³)-du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-os′ez(as). From πλάσσειν, to mold, and δέρμα, the skin. Of Tommasoli, an order of skin diseases characterized by new formations. [α, 34.]

PLATE.—Horizontal p. of the ethmoid bone. Its cribriform p. [α, 34.]

PLATTE.—Tastp′. See *Tactile* DISC.

PLOCAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Plo²k-am(a³m)′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From πλόκαμος, a lock of hair. A genus of rose-spored *Algæ*. [α, 35.]—**P. coccineum, P. vulgare.** Ger., *knorpeliger Seetang*. A species common on the sea-coasts of Europe and rare on those of America. In Kamchatka it is mixed with fish-oil and used as a cosmetic. [α, 35.]

PLUMULACEOUS, adj. Plu²m-u²l-a′shu³s. From *plumula*, a little down, feather. Having downy feathers; not pennaceous. [α, 34.]

PNEUMOBACILLINE, n. Nu²″mo-ba²s-i²l′en. From πνεύμων, the lung, and *bacillus* (*q. v.*). Of Arloing, a concentrated extract of an organic substance obtained from bouillon cultures of the bacillus of bovine pneumonia. [α, 34.]

POCKE.—Menschenp′n. See SMALL-POX.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Anterior p. See *Acute anterior p.*—**Chronic anterior p.** See *P. anterior chronica*.

POMEGRANATE.—P. root-bark. See GRANATUM (2d def.).

POPLAR.—P. buds. The buds of various species of *Populus*, official as *gemmæ populi*. [α, 35.]

PORTION.—Cavernous p. of the urethra. The posterior, dilated part of the spongy p. of the urethra constituting the urethral bulb. [α, 34.]—**Nasal p. of the frontal bone.** The p. that lies between the two internal angular processes of the supra-orbital arches. [α, 34.]

POWDER.—Ague p. Lat., *pulvis febrifugus pauperum*. Ger., *Fieberpulver*. A p. official in the Disp. Fuld. of 1791, made by mixing 1 part of ammonium chloride with 3 parts of powdered root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 97 (α, 14).]

PRÆMOSE.—Substitute *premorse*, and for the Lat. *præmorsus*.

PSYCHONEUROSIS.—P. maidica. Pellagra. [α, 34.]

PULP.—Tooth-p. Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnpulpa*. A jelly-like connective tissue within the cavity of a tooth containing a large number of blood-vessels, nerves, and odontoblasts. [L.]

PULSELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu³ls(pu⁴ls)-e²l′lu³m(lu⁴m). From *pellere*, to drive. A form of flagellum which propels a cell or animal in front of it (*e. g.*, the tail of a spermatozooid). [L.]

PULSOGRAPH, n. Pu³ls′o-gra³f. From *pulsus*, the pulse, and γράφειν, to write. Of Ozanam, a sphygmograph. [α, 34.]

PULVIS.—P. ad lumbricos. A powder of 1 part of calomel with 1, 2, 3, or 6 parts of jalap. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. confortativus.** Fr., *poudre confortant*. A powder of 5 parts of Oriental pearls, 8 of white coral, 10 of hart's-horn prepared without heat, and 300 of barley sugar. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. erysipelatodes.** A powder of 6 parts of farina, 2 each of æs ustum and Armenian bole, and 1 part each of mastic, olibanum, and white lead. [B, 119 (α, 38).]—**P. Halyabbatis.** A powder differing but slightly from p. anonymous and used for the same purposes. [L, 85.]—**P. viennensis diaphoreticus (seu virgineus).** An old preparation made by calcining 1 part of mica and 2 parts of gypsum together, porphyrizing, washing, and reducing to a fine powder. It was said to allay thirst and abate fever. [B, 119.]

PUTORIUS (Lat.), adj. From *putor*, a foul smell. Fr., *putois*. Ger., *Iltis*. A subgenus of *Mustela*. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**P. furo.** Fr., *furet*. Ger., *Frett*. The ferret. The musk-like secretion of a gland situated beneath its tail was formerly official. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

QUADRICEPS.—Q. extensor cruris. See EXTENSOR *cruris q.*

RANUNCULUS.—R. silvaticus. Fr., *renoncule des bois*. A variety of *R. acris*. [B, 173 (α, 35).]

RAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²f(ra³f)′i²-a³. A genus of palms. [α, 35.]—**R. vinifera.** Ger., *weingebende Sagopalme*. Bamboo palm, wine palm of the west coast of Africa. A good sago is prepared from its pith, and in Guinea a strong brandy is distilled from the seed. The undeveloped leaves are eaten like cabbage. [α, 35.]

RECESSUS.—R. hemiellipticus of the vestibule. The posterior of the two depressions on the median and inferior walls of the vestibule, for the reception of the utricle. [F.]—**R. hemisphericus of the vestibule.** The anterior of the two depressions on the median and inferior walls of the vestibule, for the reception of the saccule. [F.]

RHEUM.—Pulvis rhei tartarisatus. Fr., *poudre digestive de Klein*. A preparation official in several of the old pharmacopœias, made by mixing equal parts of potassium tartrate, rhubarb, and orange-peel, all well powdered. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]

ROSOLIC ACID, n. Roz-o²l′i²k. Fr., *acide rosolique*. Ger., *Rosolsäure*. The compound $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. [B, 93, 270 (α, 14).]

RÜCKWÄRTSBEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Ru⁶k′varts-boig-un². See RETROVERSION.

SAC.—Conjunctival s. The s. formed by the reflection of the palpebral conjunctiva.

SADISM, n. Sa³d′i²zm. Lat., *sadismus*. The association of active cruelty and violence with lust; so named from the novelist de Sade. The lustful emotion awakens the impulse to cruelty, and acts done in obedience to the impulse cause sexual gratification. [α, 34.]

SÆPTUM.—S. valvulare Lieutaudii. The internal segment of the tricuspid valve. [L, 332.]

SAGE.—Oil of s. See *Volatile oil of s.*

SÄGEZÄHNIG (Ger.), adj. Zag'e2-tsan-i2g. See SERRATE.

SALACETOL, n. Sa2l-a2s'e2t-o2l. Acetyl carbinol, a synthetic compound of salicylic acid; used like salol. [α, 34.]

SALIPHEN, n. Sa2l'i2-fe2n. A salicyl-phenetidine. A combination, $C_6H_4{<}^{OC_2H_5}_{NHC_6H_4}(OH)CO$, of phenetidine and salicylic acid; used as an antipyretic. [α, 34.]

SALOCOLL, n. Sa2l'o-ko2l. The salicylic-acid salt of phenocoll; used as an antipyretic and antirrheumatic. [α, 34.]

SALT.—Wall s. Exudation from moist walls, consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate contained in the stones employed. [B, 48 (α, 14).]

SAPROL, n. Sa2p'ro2l. From σαπρος, putrid. A dark-brown oily compound containing phenol, creasol, and other coal-tar products; used as a disinfectant. [α, 34.]

SAURIDON (Lat.), n. n. Sa4r'i2d-o2n. From σαύρα, a lizard. A disinfectant preparation said to consist of the granular residuum of the distillation of a kind of Blackstone shale containing semi-fossilized animal and vegetable remains. [α, 35.]

SAVON.—Lavement de s. A preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of Castile soap in 500 of hot water, to be used tepid. [B, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**S. médicinal** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by melting together 10 parts of veal tallow and 20 of distilled water, saponifying with 5 of soapmaker's lye, adding afterward 2 of sodium chloride with continual agitation, melting the supernatant soap with moderate heat, and casting in molds. [B, 213 (α, 14).]

SCHUPPE.—For the 2d def. substitute See *Squamous* PORTION *of the temporal bone* and *Tabular* PORTION *of the occipital bone.*

SCILLOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2l(ski2l)-lo(lo3)-se2f(ke2f)'-a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From σκίλλα, the squill, and κεφαλή, the head. A person with a large and long skull, shaped like a squill. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

SECHSWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. Ze2ch2s've2rt-i2g. See SEXVALENT.

SECRETODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2k(sak)-ret(rat)''o(o3)-du6rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-os'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (*-is*). From *secernere*, to secrete, and δέρμα, the skin. Any disease of the secretory glands of the skin. [α, 34.]

SHARK.—S.-oil. A train oil derived from *Squalus maximus* and allied species. [α, 35.]

SHEATH.—Axillary s. A process of the prevertebral fascia covering the initial portion of the axillary artery and vein. [L.]—**Carotid s.** A process of the deep cervical fascia surrounding the carotid artery, pneumogastric nerve, and internal jugular vein, the last two separated from the first by a sæptum. [L.]—**Crural s., Femoral s.** Lat., *vagina vasorum cruralium.* A funnel-shaped fascial investment of the femoral vessels. It is continuous above with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ, and is divided by sæpta into three compartments: the outer, for the femoral artery; the middle, for the femoral vein; and the inner, known as the femoral canal (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Mucilaginous s.** A mass of parenchyma cells which have become mucilaginous, surrounding a fibro-vascular bundle. [α, 35.]—**S. of the rectus abdominis.** The s. formed by the division of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus at the outer border of the rectus and their union in the linea alba. [L.]

SIVENS, n. Si2v'e2nz. See SIBBENS.

SKATOPHAGY, n. Ska2t-o2f'a2j-i2. From σκατοφαγεῖν, to eat dirt. See COPROPHAGY.

SMALT, n. Sma4lt. The azure used in painting, decorating porcelain, etc.; obtained by powdering the blue glass which results from heating sand, potash, and impure cobalt oxide together. [α, 35.]

SODIUM.—S. nitroferricyanide, S. nitroprusside. Ger., *Natriumnitroferricyanid, Natriumnitroprussid, Nitroprussidnatrium.* The compound $Na_4Fe_2Cy_{10}(NO)_2,4H_2O$, occurring in large, red, rhombic prisms. [B, 270 (α, 14).]—**S. pyroantimonate.** The compound $(NH_4)_4Sb_2O_7$, only known in solution and obtained by treating acid s. metantimonate with ammonia. [B, 3 (α, 14).]

SONNENKÄFER (Ger.), n. Zo2n'ne2n-kaf-e2r. See COCCINELLA.

SORE.—Bay s. See ULCÈRE *de la baie.*

SPACE.—Anterior mediastinal s. A s. directed obliquely from above downward and to the left of the median line. It is bounded in front by the sternum, on each side by the pleura, and behind by the pericardium. [α, 34.]—**Posterior mediastinal s.** An irregular triangular s., running parallel with the vertebral column; bounded in front by the pericardium and the roots of the lungs, behind by the vertebral column, and on either side by the pleura. [α, 34.]

SPHINCTERPLASTY, n. Sfi2n2t'u5r-pla2st-i2. From σφιγκτήρ, a sphincter, and πλάσσειν, to mold. 1. Of Gersung, the formation of a sphincter after rectal resection by rotating the rectum on its long axis and then suturing the bowel to the skin. 2. The formation of a sphincter ani by transplanting portions of the abdominal or gluteal muscles. [α, 34.]

SPUTICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Spu2t(sput)-i2k'o2l-u3s(u4s). From *sputum* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. The specific name of a *Schizomyces* living in sputum, occurring in the secretions of the air-passages. [α, 35.]

STACHYS.—S. betonica. Ger., *braune* (oder *Wiesen-*) *Betonie.* Wood betony, bishop's-wort; a European species, mildly aromatic and astringent. [α, 35.]

STAPHYLOCOCCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sta2f(sta3f)''i2l(u6l)-o(o3)-ko2k-sem'(ka3'e2m)-i2-a3. From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, κόκκος, a kernel, and αἷμα, blood. The presence of staphylococci in the blood. [α, 34.]

STEARODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste2)''a2r(a3r)-o(o3)-du5rm-(de2rm)'i2-a3. From στέαρ, fat, and δέρμα, the skin. A skin disease affecting the sebaceous glands. [α, 34.]

STERESOL, n. Ste2r'e2s-o2l. An antiseptic varnish originated by Berlioz, consisting of 270 grammes of purified shellac, 10 each of purified benzoin and balsam of Tolu, 100 of crystallized carbolic acid, 6 each of Chinese essence of canella and of saccharin, and alcohol enough to make 1,000. [α, 34.]

STIELLOS (Ger.), adj. Stel'los. See SESSILE.

STOMATITIS.—Septic s. See *S. septica.*

STREPTOCOCCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Stre2p-to(to3)-ko2k-sem'-(ka2'e2m)-i2-a3. From στρεπτός, twisted, κόκκος, a kernel, and αἷμα, blood. The presence of streptococci in the blood. [α, 34.]

STRICTUROTOME, n. Stri2k'tu2r-o-tom. From *strictura*, a stricture, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture.

STROBILIFORM, adj. Stro-bi2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *strobiliformis* (from στρόβιλος, anything twisted, and *forma*, form). Ger., *zapfenförmig.* Resembling a strobile. [α, 35.]

STYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu6l)'u3s(u4s). Gr., στῦλος. See SOUND (the instrument).

SUÇOIR (Fr.), n. Su6-swa3r. See HAUSTORIUM.

SULCUS.—S. longitudinalis anterior. See *Anterior median* FISSURE *of the spinal cord.*

SULPHONAPHTHALENE, n. Su3lf''o-na2f'tha2l-en. Fr., *sulfonaphtide, sulfonaphtaline.* A substance, $SO_2(C_{10}H_7)_2$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on naphthalene; it occurs in inodorous masses, melting at 70° C. [B, 93 (α, 14).]

SULPHUR.—Balsamum sulphuris succinatum [Ed. Ph., 1826, Sard. Ph., 1773, Tur. Ph., 1833]. A preparation made by digesting in a sand-bath 1 part of flowers of sulphur with 4 parts [Ed. Ph. and Tur. Ph.] or 6 [Sard. Ph.] of rectified oil of amber. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**Flores sulphuris compositi** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A powder of 2 parts of saffron, 96 of flowers of sulphur, and 24 each of myrrh and aloes. [B, 119 (α, 14).]

SUSPENSION.—S. of the uterus. See HYSTEROPEXIA.

SYN-CEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2n(su6n)-se2r(ke2r)'e2-bru3m-(bru4m). From σύν, with, and *cerebrum*, the brain. A brain consisting of a number of parts. [Lankester (L).]

TEST.—Beccaria's t. An intense, pulsating pain in the occipital region, supposed to be a sign of pregnancy. [α, 34.]

THERMIFUGIN, n. Thu5rm-i2f'u2j-i2n. From θερμόν, heat, and *fugere*, to flee. A commercial name for the antipyretic sodium salt of methyltrihydroxyquinolinecarbonic acid. [B, 270 (α, 14).]

THILANIN, n. Thi2l'a2n-i2n. A yellowish, unctuous substance consisting of lanolin with 3 per cent. of sulphur. [α, 34.]

THIONIC, adj. Thi-o2n'i2k. From θεῖον, sulphur. Having one or more atoms of sulphur for 2 of hydrogen and 6 of oxygen; there are *monothionic, dithionic, trithionic, tetrathionic,* and *pentathionic* acids. [B, 93, 270 (α, 14).]

THIORESORCIN, n. Thi''o-re2z-o2rs'i2n. A yellowish-white, inodorous, non-poisonous powder formed by a combination of resorcin and sulphur; used as a local antiseptic. [α, 34.]

TOLYPYRINE, n. To2l-ip'i2r-en. A colorless, crystalline substance of bitter taste, slightly soluble in water; used as an antipyretic. [α, 34.]

TOLYSAL, n. To2l'i2-s'l. Tolypyrine salicylate. [α, 34.]

TONNERET (Fr.), n. Ton-ne2r-a. A gaseous and ferruginous spring near Absie, department of the Deux-Sèvres, France. (α, 14).]

TRAJET.—T's intramusculaires. Venous canals in the tissue of the heart uniting the smaller cardiac veins near their openings into the cavity of the heart. [L. 31.]

TUNICA.—T. vasculosa. A vascular network. [α, 34.]

URIN.—U'verhaltung. For See *Retention of urine* substitute Retention of urine.

VAGINA.—V. recti. See SHEATH *of the rectus abdominis* (in Supplement).—**V. vasorum cruralium.** See *Crural* SHEATH (in Supplement).

VAGO-GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL, adj. Vag''o-glo2s'''so-fa2r-i2n'je2-'l. Pertaining or relating to the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves, whose root-fibres arise from a common nucleus. [α, 34.]

VASO-HYPOTONIC, adj. Vas''o-hip-o-to2n'i2k. Pertaining to or causing subnormal vascular tension. [α, 34.]

LIST OF THE

CHIEF INITIAL AND TERMINAL PARTS OF COMPOUND WORDS.

A-. 1. *α* privative (*αν-* before a vowel), an inseparable particle, used only as a prefix, with a negative force, like English *un-*, Latin *in-*. It is prefixed to noun, adjective, and verb stems, with which it generally forms adjectives. 2. *α* intensive, increasing the force. 3. *α* euphonic, in a few words, used merely for phonetic purposes. [α, 21.]

Ab-. 1. Default, failure, as in the word *abortion*. 2. Extending or drawing away from some point, as in *abductor*.

Ad- (occurring also as *Ac-*, *Af-*, *Ag-*, *Al-*, *An-*, *Ap-*, *Ar-*, *As-*, and *At-*). Toward, as in *adduction*.

After-. Subsequent, behind (also, in German, similar, pretended, pseudo-).

Allotrio-. From ἀλλότριος. Belonging to another, foreign.

Amphi-. Gr., ἀμφί. About, on both sides, on all sides, as in *amphiarthrosis*.

An-. 1. See *A-*. 2. See *Ana-*.

Ana-. Gr., ἀνά. 1. Upward, as in *anaspadias* (sometimes abbreviated, as in *anode*). 2. Communication, as in *anastomosis*.

-ane. A termination common to the paraffins or series of saturated hydrocarbons. [B.]

Ante-. 1. Before, forward, as in *anteversion*. 2. Previously, as in *antenatal*.

Anti-. Gr., ἀντί. Against.

-ate. Ger., *-at*. Fr., *-ate*. 1. A suffix indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the more oxygen, and whose distinctive title according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ic*. [B.] 2. Indicative of a material resulting from a particular process, as in *exudate* and *distillate*.

Auto-. From αὐτός, self. 1. Of itself, natural, not made artificially, not proceeding from without. 2. Reflexive.

Azo-. A prefix used in designating certain chemical compounds (especially those of the aromatic series) in which nitrogen replaces hydrogen; more particularly employed to denote a member of a special class of compounds (azo-compounds), of which 2 nitrogen atoms form a nucleus. [B.]

Cac-, Caco-. From κακός, evil. Indicative of unfavorableness, severity, or malignancy.

Cata-. Gr., κατά. 1. Downward. 2. In accordance with. 3. Against.

-cele. Gr., κήλη. Indicative originally of hernia, made subsequently to apply to other swellings occurring in the parts usually occupied by hernia, and finally applied to some tumors and to certain swellings (such as *hæmatocele*) that are not true tumors.

Con- (occurring also as *Co-*, *Col-*, *Com-*, and *Cor-*). Lat., *cum*. Together.

Dia-. Gr., διά. 1. Through. 2. Made of (as in *diachylon*).

Dis- (occurring also as *Di-* and *Dif-*). A prefix having (1) a separative or disjunctive force, asunder, apart, in different directions; (2) a privative or negative force, like the English *un-*, reversing or negativing the primitive. [α, 21.]

Dys-. Gr., δυσ-. "Equivalent to our *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, etc." [A, 311.]

Ecto-. From ἐκτός, outside. A prepositional particle indicative of exterior situation or direction. [α, 48.]

End-, Endo-. From ἔνδον, within. A prepositional particle indicating that which is situated or takes place within anything. [α, 21.]

-ene. A termination characteristic of the bivalent series of hydrocarbons or alkylidenes. [B.] Cf. *-idene*.

Ento-. From ἐντός, within. A prepositional particle indicating interior situation.

-enyl. Designative of the trivalent hydrocarbons (compounded of *-ene*, the termination appropriated to the bivalent series, and *-yl*).

Eu-. Gr., εὖ. 1. Indicative of a favorable or agreeable character, as in *euthanasia*; the opposite of *Caco-*. 2. Before the name of a subgenus or other subdivision, indicative of the section containing the typical or genuine species. [α, 24.]

Ex- (occurring also as *E-* and *Ef-*). Gr., ἐξ. Out of, from. [α, 21.]

Extra-. Without, outside. [α, 48.]

Gamo-. From γάμος, marriage. Union, junction. [α, 24.]

-genesis. From γεννᾶν, to engender. Denoting origin, source, productive, cause, generation. [α, 21.]

-graphy. From γράφειν, to write. A termination signifying writing, description, discourse, science. [α, 21.] Cf. *-logy*.

Haplo-. From ἁπλόος, single. Simple or single.

Hemi-. Gr., ἡμι-. Lat., *semi-*. Fr., *demi-*. Ger., *halb-*. Half or halved, as in *hemicarpous*. [α, 24.]

Hetero-. From ἕτερος, the other. Anomalous, diverse, variable. [α, 24.]

Homœo-. From ὅμοιος. Similar, like, equal. [α, 24.]

Hyp-. See *Hypo-*.

Hyper-. Gr., ὑπέρ. Above, beyond, excessive.

Hypo-. Gr., ὑπό. 1. Under. 2. When followed by the name of an acid or a salt, indicative of its containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than the one denoted by the name without the prefix. 3. Diminution in quantity or degree. [B.]

-iasis. Gr., -ιασις. Indicative of a process or of its result (as in *psoriasis*, *lithiasis*, etc.). Cf. *-osis*.

-ic. Lat., *-icus*. Fr., *-ique*. A suffix appended to the name of a chemical which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the greater proportion of the other body; in the names of acids, indicative of the one containing the greater amount of oxygen. [α, 48.]

-ide. Fr., *-yde*, *-ide*. Ger., *-yd*, *-id*. Affixed to the name of an element, indicative of the fact that the element is united directly with another element or radicle. [B.]

-idene. Designating the bivalent series of hydrocarbons of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}CH=$ (aldehyde radicles), while the termination *-ene* designates the isomeric hydrocarbons of the general formula $-CH_2-(C_{n-1}H_{2n-1})-CH_2-$. Thus, ethylidene is $CH_3.CH$, while ethylene is CH_2-CH_2. [B.]

-ides, -ideus. From εἶδος, resemblance. See *-oid*.

-imide. Indicative of a monamide in which one bivalent acid radicle takes the place of two atoms of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia. [B.]

In- (occurring also as *Il-*, *Im-*, and *Ir-*). 1. In, within. 2. In contact with. 3. An inseparable particle that negatives the word with which it is joined. [α, 21.]

-in. Indicative of compounds containing the radicle $(C_3H_5)'''$ of glyceryl: *e. g.*, *monobromhydrin*, a body having the composition of glyceryl dihydrate bromide $= C_3H_5.(OH)_2Br$, *ethylin*, a body having the composition $C_3H_5(OH)_2.C_2H_5$. [B.]

-ine. A termination used in forming (1) adjectives, such as *saccharine*; (2) the names of the elements *bromine*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and *iodine*; (3) all bodies whose chemical formula may be regarded as that of a basic derivative of ammonia and all the alkaloids, or as a basic derivative analogous to an amine in its method of formation. [B.]

Infra-. Below, under. [α, 21.]

Inter-. Between.

Intra-. 1. Within, as in *intracranial*. 2. Into. 3. During, as in *intra-partum*.

-inus. Similarity or augmentation. [α, 24.]

-inyl. Appropriated to the quinquivalent hydrocarbons. [B.]

-ise. See *-ize*.

-ismus. A condition or process.

Iso-. From ἴσος. Equal.

-ite. Indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the less oxygen and whose name according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ous*. [B.]

-ites. Gr., -ιτης, a masculine adjective termination. In *ascites* and *tympanites* the masculine noun ὕδρωψ, dropsy, is understood.

-itis. Gr., -ῖτις, a feminine adjective termination now conventionally appended to the name of a part to signify inflammation of that part, although it really has no such meaning. In such expressions the feminine noun νόσος, disease, is understood, and νόσος πλευρῖτις simply meant the *pleura* (or *side*) *disease*.

-ize. Gr., -ίζειν. Fr., *-iser*. Also written *-ise*. A suffix derived from the Greek which, when added to a noun or an adjective, forms verbs meaning to do or to be the thing expressed by the noun or adjective. [α, 21.]

Leuco-. From λευκός, white. White. [α, 35.]

-logy. From λόγος, understanding. A termination meaning the science of whatever is indicated by the preceding part of the word. [α, 21.]

Macro-. Gr., μακρός. Indicative of extent or magnitude.

Mal-. From *malus*, bad. See *Caco-*.

Mega-, Megalo-. From μέγας, large. Indicative of magnitude.

Meio-. Gr., μείων (irreg. comparative of μικρός, small). Indicative of diminution. [α, 35.]

Mela-, Melan-. From μέλας, black. Indicative of blackness.

Meta-. Gr., μετά. Among, with, after, beyond. [α, 48.]

-meter. From μέτρον, a measure. Denoting an instrument for measuring. [α, 21.]

Micro-. Gr., μικρός. Indicative of minuteness.

Mis-. Abnormal, disordered, as in *mismenstruation*.

Mono-. From μόνος, alone, single. Indicative of singleness or of primacy.

Ob- (occurring also as *Oc-*, *Of-*, *Og-*, and *Op-*). A prefix meaning to, toward, about, before, in front of, over, on account of, inversely, etc., but often merely intensive. [α, 21.]

-odes. See *-oid*.

-odynia. From ὀδύνη, pain. Indicative of a painful affection. [α, 21.]

-oid. Gr., -ώδης, -οειδής (from εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *-oides*, *-odes*, *-oideus*. Indicative of resemblance. [α, 21.]

-ol. 1. A suffix appropriated to alcohol and bodies of analogous composition (*carbinol*, *phenol*, *glycol*, etc.). 2. Indicative of an oily body.

-oma. Gr., -ωμα. Indicative of the material result of a process denoted by a cognate word ending in *-osis*; of late years applied almost exclusively to tumors.

-one. A suffix appropriated to the ketones (*e. g.*, *acetone*). [B.]

-onyl. Designative of the septivalent hydrocarbons. Cf. *-yl*.

Opistho-. From ὄπισθεν, behind. Indicative of posterior direction. [α, 21.]

Ortho-. From ὀρθός, straight. Straight, upright; in chemistry, normal.

-osis. Gr., -ωσις. Properly implying a morbid process, but generally applied indiscriminately to that and to its results.

-ous. Lat., *-osus*. Fr., *-eux*. A suffix appended to the name of an element which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the smaller proportion of the other body. In the names of acids it designates the one which has the smaller amount of oxygen.

Oxy-. From ὀξύς, sharp. A prefix meaning sharp, acute; in chemistry, containing oxygen. [B; α, 21.]

Para-. Gr., παρά-. 1. Alongside of, beside (*e. g.*, *parametritis*, inflammation by the side of the uterus). 2. To, to the side of. 3. To one side of, by, past (*e. g.*, *paraphimosis*). 4. Amiss, wrong (*e. g.*, *paramenia*, abnormal menstruation). 5. Signifying alteration or change (*e. g.*, *paralbumin*).

-pathy. From πάθος, a condition. Indicative of a condition, especially a morbid condition.

Per-. Indicative of intensity; used with the name of an element which combines with another radicle in several proportions, it indicates the compound which contains the higher proportion of the other radicle. When followed by the name of an acid or salt, it designates an acid or salt which contains more oxygen than the one in the name of which it occurs. [B.]

Peri-. Gr., περί-. In Greek derivatives, around, enveloping. [α, 35.]

Pluri-. From *plus*, comp. of *multus*, much. See *Poly-*.

Poly-. Gr., πολυ-. Indicative of multiplicity.

Pre-. Lat., *præ*. Indicative of situation before, in front of, or of occurrence in advance of. [α, 21.]

Proto-. From πρῶτος, first. Indicative of originality; before the name of a salt, it indicates that the latter is the first in a series of similar compounds, and usually designates the compound which contains one atom of the element to which it is prefixed. [B.]

Pseudo-. From ψευδής, false. False, spurious.

Pyro-. From πῦρ, fire. Indicative of preparation by means of heat.

Retro-. Indicative of backward situation or tendency.

-rrhagia. From ῥηγνύσθαι, to burst forth. Indicative of an escape, especially of blood.

-rrhœa. Gr., ῥοία, a flow. Indicative of a morbid flux.

-scopy. From σκοπεῖν, to examine. Indicative of examination.

Semi-. Half or apparently half (*e. g.*, *semi-amplexicaul*, half-clasping, etc.). [α, 35.]

Sesqui-. A prefix indicating that the element or radicle to whose name it is prefixed is contained in a compound in the proportion of three parts to two of the other constituent of the compound. [B.]

Sub- (occurring also as *Suc-*, *Suf-*, *Sug-*, *Sum-*, *Sup-*, *Sur-*, and *Sus-*). See *Hypo-*.

Super-, Supra-. See *Hyper-*.

Syn- (occurring also as *Syl-*, *Sym-*, and *Sys-*). Gr., συν-. Indicative of association.

Thi-, thio-. From θεῖον, brimstone. Indicative of the presence of sulphur.

-une. Designative of the octivalent hydrocarbons. [B.]

Uni-. From *unus*, one. Indicative of singleness.

-unyl. Designative of the nonivalent hydrocarbons.

-uret. Denoting a combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other or with metals.

-yl. From ὕλη, matter. Indicative of a substance supposed to be the source of another or the primitive form of which other substances are modifications; hence applied to designate many compound radicles in chemistry (*e. g.*, *carboxyl*). The termination *-yl* alone generally designates a univalent radicle, while among the hydrocarbons, the affixes *-enyl*, *-inyl*, *-onyl*, and *-unyl* are employed to denote respectively trivalent, quinquivalent, septivalent, and nonivalent radicles. [B.]

-ylene. A termination applied to certain quadrivalent hydrocarbons derived from corresponding trivalent hydrocarbons with names ending in *-yl* (*e. g.*, *allylene*). [B.]

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

ā, usually **āā** or (more correctly) **ăa.** For *ana* (Gr. ἀνά), contracted *āa*. Of each (used of ingredients in prescriptions).
Abdom. *Abdomen.* The abdomen.
Abs. febr. *Absente febre.* In the absence of fever.
Ad., Add. *Adde*, seu *Addatur.* Add, let there be added.
Ad def. an., Ad deliq. *Ad defectionem animi, Ad deliquium.* To fainting (used in directions for venesection).
Adhib. *Adhibendus.* To be administered.
Ad lib. *Ad libitum.* At pleasure.
Admov. *Admove*, seu *Admoveatur*, seu *Admoveantur.* Apply, let there (or let it, or let them) be applied.
Ad pond. om. *Ad pondus omnium.* To the weight of the whole (used in indicating the proportion of a particular ingredient).
Adst. febre. *Adstante febre.* Fever being present.
Æg. *Æger.* seu *Ægra.* The sick person, the patient.
Ag. Symbol for silver (*argentum*).
Ah. Simple hypermetropic astigmatism.
Ahm. Mixed astigmatism with predominant hypermetropia.
Altern. dieb. *Alternis diebus.* On alternate days, every second day.
Altern. hor. *Alternis horis.* Once every two hours.
Alv. adst. *Alvo adstricta.* The bowels being constipated.
Am. Simple myopic astigmatism.
Amh. Mixed astigmatism with predominant myopia.
An. Anode.
AnCl. Anodal closure.
AnClC. Anodal-closure clonus.
AnD. Anodal duration.
AnO. Anodal opening.
AnOCl. Anodal-opening clonus.
Aq. *Aqua.* Water.
Aq. astr. *Aqua astricta.* Frozen water.
Aq. bull. *Aqua bulliens.* Boiling water.
Aq. com. *Aqua communis.* Ordinary water.
Aq. destil. *Aqua destillata.* Distilled water.
Aq. ferv. *Aqua fervens.* Boiling water, hot water.
Aq. fluv. *Aqua fluviatilis.* River water.
Aq. font. *Aqua fontana*, seu *Aqua fontis.* Spring water.
Aq. marin. *Aqua marina.* Sea water.
Aq. niv. *Aqua nivosa.* Snow water.
Aq. pluv. *Aqua pluvialis.* Rain water.
Aq. pur. *Aqua pura.* Pure water.
Arg. *Argentum.* Silver.
As. Astigmatism.

B. a. *Balneum arenæ.* A sandbath.
Bals. *Balsamum.* A balsam.
Bb., Bbds. *Barbadensis.* Of Barbadoes.
B. Ch. *Baccalarius chirurgiæ.* Bachelor of surgery.
Bib. *Bibe.* Drink.
Bis ind. *Bis indies.* Twice a day.
B. M. *Baccalarius medicinæ.* Bachelor of medicine.
B. M. 1. *Balneum Mariæ.* See *Water*-BATH (2d def.). 2. *Balneum marinum, Balneum maris.* A sea bath.
Bol. *Bolus.* A bolus.
B. S. Bachelor of surgery.
Bull. *Bulliat*, seu *Bulliant.* Let it (or them) boil.
But. *Butyrum.* Butter.
B. v. *Balneum vaporis.* A vapor bath.

C. *Congius.* A gallon.
C. Centigrade scale of temperature.
Ca. Cathode.
CaCl. Cathodal closure.
CaClC. Cathodal-closure clonus.
CaClTe, CaCTe. Cathodal-closure tetanus.
CaD. Cathodal duration.
Cal. *Calomelas.* Calomel.
Calef. *Calefactus.* Warmed.
CaO. Cathodal opening.
CaOC. Cathodal-opening clonus.
CaOTe. Cathodal-opening tetanus.
Cap. *Cape*, seu *Capiat.* Take, let the patient take.
Cath. *Catharticus.* Cathartic.
C. c. *Cornu cervi.* Hartshorn.
C. c. *Cucurbitula cruenta.* A wet cup.
C. c. Cubic centimetre.
C. c. u. *Cornu cervi ustum.* Burnt hartshorn.
Cent. Centigrade scale of temperature.
Cgm. Centigramme.
C. G. S. Centimetre-gramme-second (designating a system of physical units).
Ch., Chart. *Charta.* 1. Paper. 2. A powder.
Ch. c. *Charta cerata.* Wax paper.
Cl. Closure of an electrical circuit.
C. M. *Chirurgiæ magister.* Master in surgery.
Cm. Centimetre.
C. m. *Cras mane.* To-morrow morning.
C. m. s. *Cras mane sumendus.* To be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n. *Cras nocte.* To-morrow night.
Co. *Compositus.* Compound.
Coch., Cochl. *Cochleare.* A spoon, a spoonful.
Cochl. ampl. *Cochleare amplum.* A tablespoonful.
Cochleat. *Cochleatim.* By spoonfuls.
Cochl. infant. *Cochleare infantis.* A teaspoonful.
Cochl. mag. *Cochleare magnum.* A tablespoonful.
Cochl. med., Cochl. mod. *Cochleare medium, Cochleare modicum.* A dessertspoonful.
Cochl. parv. *Cochleare parvum.* A teaspoonful.
Coct. *Coctio.* A boiling.
Col. *Cola.* Strain.
Col., Colatur. *Colaturæ.* To the liquor strained.
Collut. *Collutorium.* A mouth-wash.
Collyr. *Collyrium.* An eye-wash.
Color. *Coloretur*, seu *Colorentur.* Let it (or them) be colored.
Comp. *Compositus.* Compound.
Concis. *Concisus.* Cut.
Conf. *Confectio.* A confection.
Cong. *Congius.* A gallon.
Cons. *Conserva.* A conserve.
Cons. *Conserva*, seu *Conservetur.* Keep, let it be kept.
Cont., Contin. *Continuetur*, seu *Continuentur.* Let it (or them) be continued.
Cont. rem. *Continuetur remedium.* Let the remedy be continued.
Contus. *Contusus.* Bruised.
Coq. *Coque*, seu *coquatur*, seu *coquantur.* Boil, let it (or them) be boiled.
Coq. ad. med. consump. *Coque ad medietatis consumptionem.* Boil down to one half.
Coq. in s. a. *Coque in sufficiente aqua.* Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
Coq. s. a. *Coque secundum artem.* Boil properly.
Cort. *Cortex.* Bark.
Cox. *Coxa.* The hip.
Cras., Crast. *Crastinus.* For to-morrow.
Cuj. *Cujus.* Of which.
Cujusl. *Cujuslibet.* Of any.
C. v., C. vesp. *Cras vespere.* To-morrow evening.
Cyath. *Cyathus.* A glassful, a cupful.
Cyath. theæ. *Cyathus theæ.* A teacupful.
Cyath. vin. *Cyathus vinarius.* A wineglassful.

D. *Dosis.* A dose.
D. Dioptre.
D. D. M. Doctor of dental medicine.
D. D. S. Doctor of dental surgery.
Dearg. pil. *Deargententur pilulæ.* Let the pills be silvered.
Deaur. pil. *Deaurentur pilulæ.* Let the pills be gilded.
Deb. spiss. *Debita spissitudine.* Of the proper consistence.
Dec. *Decanta.* Pour off.
Dec., Decoct. *Decoctum.* A decoction.
Decub. *Decubitu.* On lying down (*i. e.*, at bedtime).
De d. in d. *De die in diem.* From day to day.
Deglut. *Deglutiatur.* Let it be swallowed.
Dej. alv. *Dejectiones alvinæ.* Stools.
Dep. *Depuratus.* Purified.
Dest. *Destilla.* Distill.
Det. *Detur.* Let there (or let it) be given.
Det. in dup., Det. in 2plo. *Detur in duplo.* Let twice as much be given.
D. et s. *Detur et signetur.* Let it be given and labeled.
Dieb. alt. *Diebus alternis.* Every second day.
Dieb. tert. *Diebus tertiis.* Every third day.
Dig. *Digeratur.* Let it be digested.
Dil. 1. *Diluatur.* Let it be diluted. 2. *Dilutus.* Diluted.
Diluc. *Diluculo.* At daybreak.
Dim. *Dimidium.* A half.
D. in p. æq. *Divide in partes æquales.* Divide into equal parts.
Dir. prop. *Directione propria.* With a proper direction.
Div. *Divide*, seu *dividatur.* Divide, let it be divided.
D. M. D. Doctor of dental medicine.
Donec alv. sol. ft. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit.* Till the bowels are opened.
D. p. *Directione propria.* With a proper direction.
Dr. *Doctor.* Doctor.
Dr., Drach. *Drachm.* A drachm.
Dur. dolor. *Durante dolore.* While the pain continues.

Ead. *Eadem* (plur. of *idem*). The same substances.
Eburn. *Eburneus.* Of ivory.

Ejusd. *Ejusdem.* Of the same.
Elect. *Electuarium.* An electuary.
Emp. *Emplastrum.* A plaster.
Emp. vesic. *Emplastrum vesicatorium.* A blister.
En., Enem. *Enema.* An enema.
Exhib. *Exhibeatur*, seu *Exhibeantur.* Let it (or them) be administered.
Ext. *Extende.* Spread.
Extr. *Extractum.* An extract.
Ext. sup. alut. moll. *Extende super alutam mollem.* Spread on soft leather.

F. *Fac*, seu *fiat*, seu *fiant.* Make, let there be made.
F., Fahr. Fahrenheit scale of temperature.
Fasc. *Fasciculus.* A bundle.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
Feb. dur. *Febre durante.* While the fever continues.
Febr. *Febris.* Fever.
Fem. intern. *Femoribus internis.* Toward the inner side of the thighs.
F. F. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).
F. h. *Fiat haustus.* Let a draught be made.
Fict. *Fictilis.* Of earthenware.
Filt. *Filtrum.* A filter.
Fist. arm. *Fistula armata.* A clyster apparatus fitted up for use.
F. K. Q. C. P. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
Fl. *Fluidus.* Fluid.
F. l. a. *Fiat lege artis.* Let it be made (or done) properly.
Flor. *Flores.* Flowers.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F. m. *Fiat mistura.* Let a mixture be made.
Fol. *Folia.* Leaves.
Form. *Formula.* A formula or prescription.
F. p. *Fiat potio.* Let a potion be made.
F. pil., F. pil. xij. *Fiat pilula*, *Fiant pilulæ duodecim.* Let a pill (or 12 pills) be made.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. M. S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Frust. *Frustillatim.* In small pieces.
F. s. a. *Fiat secundum artem.* Let it be made (or done) skillfully.
Ft. Foot.
Ft. *Fiat*, seu *fiant.* Let there be made.
Ft. emp. *Fiat emplastrum.* Let a plaster be made.
Ft. mas. div. in pil. xij. *Fiat massa dividenda in pilulas duodecim.* Make a pill-mass, and divide it into 12 pills.
Ft. pulv. *Fiat pulvis.* Let a powder be made.
F. venæs., F. vs. *Fiat venæsectio.* Let the patient be bled.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

Garg. *Gargarisma.* A gargle.
Gel. quav. *Gelatina quavis.* In any kind of jelly.
G. g. g. *Gummi guttæ gambæ.* Gamboge.
Gr. *Granum.* A grain.
Gm. Gramme.
Grad. *Gradatim.* By degrees.
Grat. *Gratus.* Pleasant.
Gt., Gtt. *Gutta.* A drop.
Gum. *Gummi.* Gum.
Gutt. *Gutta*, seu *guttæ.* A drop, or drops.
Guttat. *Guttatim.* By drops.
Gutt. quibusd. *Guttis quibusdam.* With a few drops.

Har. *Harum.* Of these.
Har. pil. sum. ij. *Harum pilularum sumantur duæ.* Let two of these pills be taken.
Haust. *Haustus.* A draught.
Haust. purg. *Haustus purgans.* A purgative draught.
H. d., H. decub. *Hora decubitus.* At bedtime.
H. D. L. W. In otology, hearing distance, left ear, for a watch.
H. D. R. W. In otology, hearing distance, right ear, for a watch.
H + Hm. Compound hypermetropic astigmatism.
Hor. decub. *Hora decubitus.* At bedtime.
Hor. interm. *Horis intermediis.* At the intermediate hours.
Hor. som. *Hora somni.* At bedtime.
Hor. un. spat. *Horæ unius spatio.* After the interval of an hour.
H. p. n. *Haustus purgans noster.* Our (*i. e.*, the practitioner's own special) purging draught.
H. s. *Hora somni.* At bedtime.

Id. *Idem.* The same.
Idon. *Idoneus.* Proper.
III-para. A tertipara.
II-para. A secundipara.
In. Inch.
Ind. *Indies.* Daily.
Inf., Infund. *Infunde.* Infuse.
Infus. *Infusum.* An infusion.
Inj., Inject. *Injectio.* An injection.
Inj. enem. *Injiciatur enema.* Let an enema be injected.
In pulm. *In pulmento.* In gruel.
I-para. A primipara.
IV-para. A quartipara.

Jul. *Julepum* or *Julapium.* A julep.
Juscul. *Jusculum.* A broth.

Ka. Cathode (used especially in German works).
Kal. ppt. *Kali præparatum.* Potassium carbonate.
Kg., Kilo. Kilogramme.

Lag. *Lagena.* A flask.
L. A. H. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall (of Ireland).
Lat. dol. *Lateri dolenti.* To the painful side.
Lb. *Libra.* A pound.
L. Ch. *Licentiatus chirurgiæ.* Licentiate in surgery.
L. D. S. Licentiate in dental surgery.
Lect. *Lectus.* A bed.
L. F. P. S. Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).
Lic. Med. *Licentiatus medicinæ.* Licentiate in medicine.
Lin., Linim. *Linimentum.* A liniment.
Liq. *Liquor.* A liquor or solution.
L. K. Q. C. P. Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
L. M. Licentiate in midwifery.
L. M. A. Of the position of the fœtus, left mento-anterior.
L. O. A. Of the position of the fœtus, left occipito-anterior.
Lot. *Lotio.* A lotion.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. A. *Licentiatus Societatis Apothecariorum.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.

M. *Misce.* Mix.
M. *Manipulus.* A handful.
M., ♏. *Minimum.* A minim.
μ. A micron.
Mac. *Macera.* Macerate.
M + Am. Compound myopic astigmatism.
Man. *Manipulus.* A handful.
Man. pr. *Mane primo.* In the early morning.
M. A. O. Master of the art of obstetrics.
Mass. pil. *Massa pilularum.* A pill-mass.
Matut. *Matutinus.* In (or for) the morning.
M. B. *Medicinæ baccalarius.* Bachelor of medicine.
M. Ch. *Magister chirurgiæ.* Master in surgery.
M. D. *Medicinæ doctor.* Doctor of medicine.
Md. *Medius.* Middle.
Mgm. Milligramme.
Mic. pan. *Mica panis.* Bread-crumb.
Min. *Minimum.* A minim.
Mist. *Mistura.* A mixture.
Mit. *Mitte*, seu *mittatur*, seu *mittantur.* Send, let it (or them) be sent.
Mitt. sang. *Mitte sanguinem*, seu *Mittatur sanguis.* Bleed, let blood be drawn.
M. K. Q. C. P. Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
M. l. *Macula lutea.* The yellow spot in the retina.
M. L. A. *Mento-læva anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left mento-anterior.
M. L. P. *Mento-læva posterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left mento-posterior.
Mm. Millimetre.
Mod. præs., Mor. dict. *Modo præscripto, More dicto.* In the manner directed.
Mor. sol. *More solito.* In the usual manner.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. S. Master in surgery.
M. S. A. Member of the Apothecaries' Society.
Muc. *Mucilago.* Mucilage.

Necn. *Necnon.* Also.
Ne tr. s. num. *Ne tradas sine nummo.* Do not deliver without the money. A private direction given by an apothecary to his assistant.
N. m. *Nux moschata.* Nutmeg.
No. *Numero.* In number; hence, loosely, number.
Noc., Noct. *Nocte.* At night, by night.
Noct. maneq. *Nocte maneque.* At night and in the morning.

O. *Octarius.* A pint.
O. D. 1. *Oculus dexter.* The right eye. 2. Optic disc.
O. D. A. *Occipito-dextra anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-anterior.
O. D. P., O. I. D. P. *Occipito-dextra posterior*, *Occipito-iliaque droite postérieure* (Fr.). Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-posterior.
Ol. *Oleum.* Oil.
O. L. A. *Occipito-læva anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left occipito-anterior.
Ol. lini s. i. *Oleum lini sine igne.* Cold-drawn linseed-oil.
Ol. oliv. *Oleum olivæ.* Olive-oil.
O. L. P. *Occipito-læva posterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left occipito-posterior.
Ol. res. *Oleoresina.* An oleoresin.
O. m. *Omni mane.* Every morning.
Omn. bid. *Omni biduo.* Every two days.
Omn. bih. *Omni bihorio.* Every two hours.
Omn. hor. *Omni hora.* Every hour.
Omn. man. *Omni mane.* Every morning.
Omn. noct. *Omni nocte.* Every night.
Omn. quad. hor. *Omni quadrante horæ.* Every quarter of an hour.
O. n. *Omni nocte.* Every night.
O. o. o. *Oleum olivæ optimum.* Best olive-oil.
O. S. *Oculus sinister.* Left eye.

Ov. *Ovum.* An egg.
Ox. Oxymel.
Oz. An ounce. The *z* here is not the letter *z*, but an adaptation of ʒ, a mediæval mark of abbreviation. The prescription symbol ℥, the ounce, and its derivative ʒ, the drachm, appear to be derived from the *oz.*

P. *Pondere.* By weight.
P. æ., Par. æq. *Partes æquales.* Equal parts.
Par. aff. *Pars affecta.* The part affected.
Par. dol. *Pars dolens.* The part in pain.
Part. vic. *Partitis vicibus.* In divided doses.
Past., Pastil. *Pastillus.* A pastille.
Per. op. emet. *Peracta operatione emetici.* When the action of the emetic has ceased.
Ph. A pharmacopœia.
Pil. *Pilula.* A pill.
Pil., Pill. *Pilulæ.* Pills.
Pocill. *Pocillum.* A small cup.
Pocul. *Poculum.* A cup.
Pond. *Pondere.* By weight.
Post sing. sed. liq. *Post singulas sedes liquidas.* After every loose stool.
Pot. *Potio.* A potion.
Pp. A precipitate.
P. p. *Punctum proximum.* The near point.
P. p. a. *Phiala prius agitata.* The bottle having been first shaken.
Ppt. *Præparatus.* Prepared.
P. r. *Punctum remotum.* The far point.
P. rat. æt. *Pro ratione ætatis.* In due proportion to the age of the patient.
P. r. n. *Pro re nata.* For the particular occasion; as the occasion may require.
Pt. Pint.
Pug., Pugil. *Pugillus.* A pugil; as much as can be lifted between the fingers and the thumb.
Pulm. *Pulmentum.* Gruel.
Pulv. *Pulvis,* seu *pulveres.* A powder, or powders.
P. U. S. The United States Pharmacopœia.

Q. lib., Q. p. *Quantum libet* (seu *libeat*), *Quantum placet* (seu *placeat*). As much as is (or may be) thought fit.
Qq. 1. *Quisque.* Every. 2. *Quoque.* Also.
Qq. hor. *Quaque hora.* Every hour.
Q. s. *Quantum sufficit* (seu *sufficiat*). A sufficient amount.
Quor. *Quorum.* Of which.
Quotid. *Quotidie.* Daily.
Q. v., Q. vol. *Quantum vis, Quantum volueris.* As much as you will.

R., ℞. *Recipe.* Take. In the form ℞, constantly written as the superscription in prescriptions, we appear to have a survival of the old practice of invoking the favoring aid of a divinity—the bar across the tail of the R being explained as a remnant of the symbol of Jupiter (♃).
R. Réaumur scale of temperature.
Rad. *Radix.* Root.
Ras. *Rasuræ.* Shavings.
Rect. *Rectificatus.* Rectified.
Redig. in pulv. *Redigatur in pulverem.* Let it be reduced to powder.
Red. in pulv. *Redactus in pulverem.* Reduced to powder.
Reg. umb. *Regio umbilici.* The region of the navel.
Rep., Repet., Rept. *Repetatur,* seu *Repetantur.* Let it (or them) be repeated.
R. M. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right mento-anterior.
R. O. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-anterior.
R. O. P. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-posterior.

S. *Signa.* Label; write directions.
σ. The thousandth part of a second.
S. A. *Secundum artem.* According to art, properly, skillfully.
Sat. *Saturatus.* Saturated.
Scat. *Scatula.* A box.
Sc. D. A. *Scapulo-dextra anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, right scapulo-anterior.
Sc. D. P. *Scapulo-dextra posterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, right scapulo-posterior.
Sc. L. A. *Scapulo-læva anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left scapulo-anterior.
S. D. A. *Sacro-dextra anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, right sacro-anterior.
S. D. P. *Sacro-dextra posterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, right sacro-posterior.
Sed. *Sedes.* A stool.
Sem. *Semen.* Seed.
Semidr. *Semidrachma.* Half a drachm.
Semih. *Semihora.* Half an hour.
Serv. *Serva.* Keep, preserve.
Sesquih. An hour and a half.
Sig. *Signetur.* Let it be labeled.
Sig. n. pr. *Signa nomine proprio.* Label with its proper name (not a popular name or trade name).
Sing. *Singulorum.* Of each.
Si n. val. *Si non valeat.* If it does not answer.
Si op. sit. *Si opus sit.* If there is need, if necessary.
Si vir. perm. *Si vires permittant.* If the patient's strength will permit.
S. L. A. *Sacro-læva anterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left sacro-anterior.
S. L. P. *Sacro-læva posterior.* Of the position of the fœtus, left sacro-posterior.
S. n. *Secundum naturam.* According to nature.
Solut. *Solutus.* Dissolved.
Solv. *Solve.* Dissolve.
Sp., Spt. *Spiritus.* Spirit.
Spt. vin. rect. *Spiritus vini rectificatus.* Rectified spirit of wine.
Ss. *Semis.* A half.
S. s. s. *Stratum super stratum.* Layer upon layer.
St. *Stet,* seu *Stent.* Let it (or them) remain unchanged.
Sub fin. coct. *Sub finem coctionis.* Toward the end of the boiling.
Sum. *Sumat,* seu *Sumendum.* Let the patient take, to be taken.
Summ., Summit. *Summitates.* The flowering tops.
Sum. tal. *Sumat talem.* Let the patient take something like this.
Sup. bib. haust. *Superbibendo hausto.* This draught being drank over and above.
S. v. r. *Spiritus vini rectificatus.* Rectified spirit of wine.
Syr. *Syrupus.* A syrup.

Tab. *Tabella.* A tablet.
T. d. *Ter in die.* Three times a day.
Te. Tetanic contraction.
Temp. dext. *Tempori dextro.* To the right temple.
Temp. sinist. *Tempori sinistro.* To the left temple.
Tinct. *Tinctura.* A tincture.
Tn. Tension.
T. o. *Tinctura opii.* Tincture of opium.
T. o. c. *Tinctura opii camphorata.* Camphorated tincture of opium.
Tr., Tra. *Tinctura.* A tincture.
Trit. *Tritura.* Triturate.
Troch. *Trochiscus,* seu *Trochisci.* A troche, or troches.
Tus. *Tussis.* A cough.

Ult. præsc. *Ultimum præscriptus.* Last prescribed.
Umb. *Umbilicus.* The navel.
Unc. *Uncia.* An ounce.
Ung. *Unguentum.* An ointment.
Ut dict. *Ut dictum.* As directed.
Utend. *Utendus.* To be used.

Vehic. *Vehiculum.* A vehicle.
Ves. *Vesica.* The bladder.
Vesic. *Vesicatorium.* A blister.
V. f. The visual field.
Vitel. *Vitellus.* Yolk.
Vit. ov. *Vitellum ovi.* Yolk of egg.
Vit. ov. sol. *Vitello ovi solutus.* Dissolved in yolk of egg.
Vitr. *Vitrum.* Glass.
V. o. s. *Vitello ovi solutus.* Dissolved in yolk of egg.
Vs. *Venæsectio.* Venesection.

Y. s. The yellow spot (*macula lutea*). [a, 48.]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE metric system of measurement (see under METRIC *system*) has been legalized in Great Britain since 1864, and in the United States since 1866, but has not been adopted in either country to the extent that its superiority over the current system indicates as eminently desirable.

The customary weights and measures now (1894) authorized for use in the United States are based on the metric system, being all derived theoretically from the "national prototype standards" of the metre and the kilogramme, made of platinum-iridium, deposited in the office of Standard Weights and Measures at Washington. The United States *yard* is defined as equal to $\frac{36000}{39370}$ metre (the length of the yard being 36 and that of the metre 39·370 inches); the commercial *pound*, or pound avoirdupois, as $\frac{7000000000}{15432356339}$ kilogramme (the pound being 7,000 and the kilogramme 15432·35639 grains); and the *gallon* as 3785·434 grammes of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed *in vacuo*.

The United States inch and grain are practically identical with the British inch and grain, although the United States standards of length and weight, based on the inch and the grain, theoretically depend, through the metric system, on the dimensions of the earth, while the British standards depend on the length of the day. A pendulum vibrating once in a second *in vacuo*, at sea-level, in the latitude of London is 39·13929 inches in length, and the British standard *yard* is defined as 36 of such inches. A cubic inch of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr. weighs 252·458 grains, and the British standard *pound* troy is defined as 5,760 of such grains. There is, however, considerable difference between the values of the units of measurement of volume, the United States *gallon* corresponding to that of the old British wine measure, with a capacity of 231 cubic inches, while the British standard *gallon*, or imperial gallon, is defined as the space occupied by 10 pounds avoirdupois (70,000 grains) of distilled water at 62° Fahr., with a capacity of 277·274 inches.

It is to be remembered that, in the convenient decimal notation of the metric system, the *decametre* (or *dekametre*), *hectometre*, and *kilometre* (having Greek prefixes) are respectively 10, 100, and 1,000 metres, and the *decimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre* (having Latin prefixes) are $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{1000}$ metre, and that the same prefixes used with *grămme* and *litre* indicate the same multiples and fractions of those units.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Yard.	Feet.	Inches.	Lines.	Metric equivalent.
1 yd. =	3 =	36 =	432 =	·9144 metre.
	1 ft. =	12 =	144 =	30·480 centimetres.
		1 in. =	12 =	2·540 "
			1 =	2·116 millimetres.

1 kilometre = 1093·6 yards (a little under $\frac{5}{8}$ mile [1 mile = 1,760 yards]); 1 metre = 1·0936 yard (a little over $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet); 1 centimetre = ·3937 inch (a little under $\frac{2}{5}$ inch); 1 millimetre = a little under $\frac{1}{25}$ inch.

WEIGHTS.

The tables of weight in customary pharmaceutical use are modifications of the avoirdupois and troy weights. The apothecary buys his medicines by avoirdupois, but in the United States (as formerly in Great Britain) they are prescribed, compounded, and dispensed by apothecaries' weight, which is substantially troy weight. The latter has, in addition to the *pound*, the *ounce*, and the *grain*, a *pennyweight* (dwt.) of 24 grains, and avoirdupois has a *dram* (dr.), the sixteenth part of an ounce (about $27\frac{1}{3}$ grains), while the *grain*, imported into avoirdupois in the British Pharmacopœia, really belongs to troy weight. Particular care must be taken to avoid confounding the troy ounce of 480 grains with the avoirdupois ounce of $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains. When apothecaries' weight is employed in prescriptions, Roman numerals are used, written after the denomination sign, the letter i when alone or final being ordinarily written j: thus, ℥ j (= 1 ounce), ʒ viij (= 8 drachms), ℈ iiss (= $2\frac{1}{2}$ scruples). For metric and British (avoirdupois) weights Arabic numerals are used, written after the denomination.

Avoirdupois Weight (*including Grains*).

[Used in the British Pharmacopœia.]

Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.	Met. equiv.
1 lb. =	16 =	7,000 =	453·59 grammes.
	1 oz. =	$437\frac{1}{2}$ =	28·35 "
		1 gr. =	6·48 centigrammes.

1 kilogramme = 2·20462 pounds (a little over $2\frac{1}{5}$ lb.). The pound is a little over $\frac{4}{9}$ or $\frac{9}{20}$ kilogramme.

Compared with imperial measure (British), 1 lb. of distilled water corresponds to $\frac{1}{10}$ gallon, 1 oz. to 1 fl. oz., and 1 gr. to 1·09714 minim.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Met. equiv.
1 troy lb. =	12 =	96 =	288 =	5,760	= 373·24 gms.
	1 (℥ j) =	8 =	24 =	480	= 31·10 "
		1 (ʒ j) =	3 =	60	= 3·89 "
			1 (℈ j) =	20	= 1·29 "
				1 (gr. j) =	6·48 cgms.

1 gramme = 15·43235 grains (a little under $15\frac{1}{2}$ grs.); 1 centigramme = ·15432 grain (a little under $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.); 1 milligramme = ·01543 grain (a little over $\frac{1}{65}$ gr.).

Compared with apothecaries' fluid measure (United States), 1 pound troy of distilled water corresponds to 12·6207 f ℥, 1 ounce troy to 1·0517 f ℥, 1 drachm to 1·0517 f ʒ, and 1 grain to 1·0517 ♏. As a cubic centimetre of pure water weighs a gramme, the cubic centimetres contained in the pound, ounce, etc., of water correspond to the grammes as given above.

Equivalents of Milligrammes, Centigrammes, and Grammes in Grains.

Mgms.	Grs.	Cgrs.	Grs.	Cgrs.	Grs.	Cgrs.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.
1 =	·015	1 =	·15	15 =	2·31	65 =	10·03	1 =	15·43
2 =	·031	2 =	·31	20 =	3·08	70 =	10·80	2 =	30·86
3 =	·046	3 =	·46	25 =	3·86	75 =	11·57	3 =	46·30
4 =	·062	4 =	·62	30 =	4·63	80 =	12·35	4 =	61·73
5 =	·077	5 =	·77	35 =	5·40	85 =	13·12	5 =	77·16
6 =	·092	6 =	·92	40 =	6·17	90 =	13·89	6 =	92·60
7 =	·108	7 =	1·08	45 =	6·94	95 =	14·66	7 =	108·03
8 =	·123	8 =	1·23	50 =	7·72	100 =	15·43	8 =	123·46
9 =	·139	9 =	1·39	55 =	8·49	125 =	19·29	9 =	138·90
10 =	·154	10 =	1·54	60 =	9·26	175 =	27·01	10 =	154·32

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The relation of the units is identical in the United States and British measures of capacity, except that the pint is 16 fluidounces in the former and 20 in the latter. This makes the corresponding lower denominations much more nearly equal than the higher, for, whereas the British gallon and pint are greater than those of the United States by about one fifth, the United States fluidounce, fluidrachm, and minim are greater than the British by about one twenty-fourth.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure [United States Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.	Cubic inches.	Met. equiv.
1 C. =	8 =	128 =	1,024 =	61,440 =	231 =	3·78543 litres.
	1 pt. =	16 =	128 =	7,680 =	28·875 =	473·179 c. cms.
		1 (f ℥ j) =	8 =	480 =	1·8047 =	29·574 "
			1 (f ʒ j) =	60 =	0·2256 =	3·697 "
				1 (♏ j) =	0·0038 =	·06161 "

1 litre = 33·814 f ℥ (a little over $2\frac{1}{8}$ pints); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16·231 ♏.

1 United States gallon = ·8331 (a little under $\frac{5}{6}$) imperial gallon; 1 United States minim = 1·0414 (a little under $1\frac{1}{24}$) imperial minim. The weight of 1 United States gallon of distilled water is 8·3454 lb. avoir., that of 1 fluidounce is 1·043 oz. avoir. (= ·9508 troy ounce), and that of 1 minim is ·9508 grain.

Imperial Measure of Capacity [British Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluid drachms.	Minims.	Cubic inches.	Met. equiv.
1 C. =	8 =	160 =	1,280 =	76,800 =	277·274 =	4·54346 litres.
	1 pt. =	20 =	160 =	9,600 =	34·659 =	567·932 c. cms.
		1 fl. oz. =	8 =	480 =	1·733 =	28·397 "
			1 fl. dr. =	60 =	·217 =	3·550 "
				1 min. =	·004 =	·05916 "

1 litre = 35·2154 fl. oz. (a little over $1\frac{3}{4}$ pint); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16·9034 min.

1 imperial gallon = 1·2003 (a little over $1\frac{1}{5}$) United States gallon; 1 imperial minim = ·9601 (a little over $\frac{24}{25}$) United States minim. The weight of 1 imperial gallon of distilled water is 10 lb. avoir., that of 1 fluid ounce is 1 oz. avoir., and that of 1 minim is ·91146 grains.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Comparison of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit Scales for Temperatures ranging from 32° to 50° C.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
32° =	89·6°	36·7° =	98°	41·1° =	106°	46° =	114·8°
32·2 =	90	37 =	98·6	41·7 =	107	46·1 =	115
32·8 =	91	37·2 =	99	42 =	107·6	46·7 =	116
33 =	91·4	37·8 =	100	42·2 =	108	47 =	116·6
33·3 =	92	38 =	100·4	42·8 =	109	47·2 =	117
33·9 =	93	38·3 =	101	43 =	109·4	47·8 =	118
34 =	93·2	38·9 =	102	43·3 =	110	48 =	118·4
34·4 =	94	39 =	102·2	43·9 =	111	48·3 =	119
35 =	95	39·4 =	103	44 =	111·2	48·9 =	120
35·6 =	96	40 =	104	44·4 =	112	49 =	120·2
36 =	96·8	40·6 =	105	45 =	113	49·4 =	121
36·1 =	97	41 =	105·8	45·6 =	114	50 =	122

For all temperatures, to convert C. degrees to F. degrees, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32; to convert F. degrees to C. degrees, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9. [α, 48.]

LISTS OF WORKS CONSULTED.

A, 1. Watts, H.—"Dictionary of Chemistry."

A, 2. Aitken, W.—"Science and Practice of Medicine."

A, 3. Wislicenus, J.—Adolph Stricker's "Short Text-book of Organic Chemistry."

A, 4. Coste, J. J. M. C. V.—"Histoire générale et particulière du developpement des corps organisés."

A, 5. Quain. J.—"Elements of Anatomy."

A, 6. Youmans, E. A.—"Second Book of Botany."

A, 7. Sappey, P. C.—"Traité d'anatomie descriptive."

A, 8. Kölliker, A.—"Entwickelungsgeschichte."

A, 9. Roscoe, Sir H. E., and Schorlemmer, C.—"Chemistry."

A, 10. Hammond, W. A.—"Treatise on Insanity."

A, 11. Turner, Sir W.—"Comparative Anatomy of the Placenta."

A, 12. Huxley, T. H.—"Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals."

A, 13. Huxley, T. H.—"Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals."

A, 14. Huxley, T. H.—"Origin of Species."

A, 15. Charpentier, A.—"Traité pratique des accouchements."

A, 16. Holmes, T., in H. Gray's "Anatomy."

A, 17. Dalton, J. C.—"Human Physiology."

A, 18. Raciborski, A.—"De la puberté et de l'âge critique chez la femme."

A, 19. Hyrtl, J.—"Blutgefässe der menschlichen Nachgeburt."

A, 20. Von Scanzoni, F.—"Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe."

A, 21. Emmet, T. A.—"Gynæcology."

A, 22. Lusk, W. T.—"Science and Art of Midwifery."

A, 23. Schröder, K.—"Midwifery," transl. by C. H. Carter.

A, 24. Schröder, K.—"Manuel d'accouchement," transl. by A. Charpentier.

A, 25. Toledo, F.—Spanish translation of W. T. Lusk's "Science and Art of Midwifery."

A, 26. Rizzoli, F.—"Sulle cagioni anatomofisiologiche per le quali nel feto umano cessa spontaneamente dopo la nascita il corso del sangue nel funicolo ombellicale," etc.

A, 27. Ursulesco, N. V.—"De la métrite puerpérale."

A, 28. Pinard, A.—"Les vices de conformation du bassin."

A, 29. Davis, D. D.—"Elements of Operative Midwifery."

A, 30. Hodge, H. L.—"Principles and Practice of Obstetrics."

A, 31. Lenoir, A., Sée, M., et Tarnier, S.—"Atlas de l'art des accouchements."

A, 32. Sänger, M.—"Der Kaiserschnitt bei Uterusfibromen."

A, 33. Duval, J.—"Du mamelon et de son auréole."

A, 34. Müller, L.—"Placenta prævia."

A, 35. Stahl, K.—"Geburtshülfliche Operationslehre."

A, 36. De Soyre, A.—"Dans quels cas est il indiqué de provoquer l'avortement?"

A, 37. Whitehead, J.—"Abortion and Sterility."

A, 38. Puech, A.—"Les mamelles et leurs anomalies."

A, 39. West, R. U.—"Puerperal Diseases."

A, 40. Barnes, R.—"Obstetric Operations."

A, 41. Brès, M.—"De la mamelle et de l'allaitement."

A, 42. Davis, D. D.—"Obstetric Medicine."

A, 43. Ramsbotham, F. H.—"Obstetric Medicine and Surgery."

A, 44. Mauriceau, F.—"Traité des maladies des femmes grosses et de celles qui sont accouchées."

A, 45.—Velpeau, A. A. L. M.—"Embriologie ou oviologie humaine."

A, 46. Ritgen, F. A.—"Beiträge zur Aufhellung der Verbindung der menschlichen Frucht mit dem Fruchthalter."

A, 47. Soemmerring, S. T.—"Icones embryonum humanarum."

A, 48. Hart, D. D.—"Structural Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Floor."

A, 49. Hunter, W.—"Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus."

A, 50. Verneau, R.—"Le bassin dans les sexes et dans les races."

A, 51. Bandl, L.—"Ueber Ruptur der Gebärmutter."

A, 52. Chantreuil, G.—"Des dispositions du cordon."

A, 53. D'Espine, E. A.—"Septicémie puerpérale."

A, 54. Pinard, A.—"Des contre-indications de la version dans la présentation de l'épaule."

A, 55. Quinquaud, E.—"Le puerpérisme infectieux."

A, 56. Budin, P.—"Des lésions traumatiques chez la femme dans les accouchements artificiels."

A, 57. Winckel, F.—"Pathologie und Therapie des Wochenbetts."

A, 58. Chahbazian, C.—"Des fibromes du col de l'utérus au point de vue de la grossesse et de l'accouchement."

A, 59. Charles, N.—"Déplacements de la matrice en arrière pendant la grossesse."

A, 60. Leishman, W.—"Mechanism of Parturition."

A, 61. Kleinwächter, L.—"Grundriss der Geburtshülfe."

A, 62. Siredy, F.—"Maladies puerpérales."

A, 63. Ashhurst, J., Jr.—"International Encyclopædia of Surgery."

A, 64. Ripping, L. H.—"Die Geistesstörungen der Schwangeren, Wöchnerinnen, und Säugenden."

A, 65. Rogers, S.—"Extra-uterine Fœtation and Gestation."

A, 66. Collins, R.—"Practical Treatise on Midwifery."

A, 67. Douglas, J. C.—"An Explanation of the Real Process of Spontaneous Evolution of the Fœtus."

A, 68. Schröder, K.—"Schwangerschaft, Geburt, und Wochenbett."

A, 69. Simpson, Sir J. Y.—"Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions," edited by W. O. Priestley and H. R. Storer.

A, 70.—Holden, L.—"Human Osteology."

A, 71. Sentex, L.—"Des altérations que subit le fœtus après la mort."

A, 72. Gueniot, A.—"Des luxations coxo-fémorales au point de vue des accouchements."

A, 73. Heiburg, H.—"Die puerperalen und pyämischen Processe."

A, 74. Rigby, E.—"An Essay on the Uterine Hæmorrhage which precedes the Delivery of the Full-grown Fœtus."

A, 75. Power, J.—"Treatise on Midwifery."

A, 76. Velpeau, A.—"L'art des accouchements."

A, 77. Reeves, H. A.—"Bodily Deformities and their Treatment."

A, 78. Barker, F.—"Puerperal Diseases."

A, 79. Ridge, B.—"Physiology of the Uterus, Placenta, and Fœtus."

A, 80. Priestley, W. O.—"Development of the Gravid Uterus."

A, 81. Radford, T.—"Cæsarean Section."

A, 82. Churchill, F.—"Researches on Operative Midwifery."

A, 83. Heath, C.—"Practical Anatomy."

A, 84. Meigs, C. D.—"Childbed Fevers."

A, 85. Hohl, A. F.—"Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe."

A, 86. Glisan, R.—"Text-book of Modern Midwifery."

A, 87. Depaul, J. A. H.—"Leçons de la clinique obstétricale."

A, 88. Rosshirt, J. E.—"Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe."

A, 89. Hervieux, E.—"Maladies puerpérales."

A, 90. Pinard, A.—"Le basiotribe Tarnier."

A, 91. Kuneke, W. L.—"Die vier Factoren der Geburt."

A, 92. Kiwisch. F. A.—"Geburtskunde."

A, 93. Richardière, H.—"Étude sur les scléroses encéphaliques primitives de l'enfance."

A, 94. Valude, E.—"Du traitement chirurgical des néoplasmes mammaires."

A, 95. Bedford, G. S.—"Principles and Practice of Obstetrics."

A, 96. Cazeaux, P.—"L'art des accouchements."

A, 97. Charpentier, A.—"Paralysies puerpérales."

A, 98. Elliot, G. T., Jr.—"Obstetric Clinic."

A, 99. Duncan, J. M.—"Researches in Obstetrics."

A, 100. Beatty, T. E.—"Contributions to Medicine and Midwifery."

A, 101. Richard, D.—"Histoire de la génération."

A, 102. Meigs, C. D.—"Obstetrics, the Science and Art."

A, 103. Lahs, H.—"Die Theorie der Geburt."

A, 104. Pinard, A.—"De l'action comparée du chloroforme, du chloral, de l'opium et de la morphine chez la femme en travail."

A, 105. Bandl, S.—"Ueber das Verhalten des Uterus und Cervix in Schwangerschaft und während der Geburt."

A, 106. Hennig, C.—"Studien über den Bau der menschlichen Placenta und über ihre Erkrankungen."

A, 107. Küstner, O.—"Die typischen Verletzungen der Extremitätenknochen des Kindes durch den Geburtshelfer."

A, 108. Von Holst, J.—"Conceptionstermin und Schwangerschaftsdauer."

A, 109. Sentex, L.—"Positions occipito-postérieures."

A, 110. McClintock, A. H., and Hardy, S. L.—"Midwifery."

A, 111. Garimond, E.—"L'avortement."

A, 112. Von Siebold, E. C. J.—"Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe."

A, 113. Belluzzi, C.—"Interno al parto prematuro artificiale."

A, 114. Osborn, W.—"Essays on the Practice of Midwifery."

A, 115. Lee, R.—"Theory and Practice of Midwifery."

A, 116. Churchill, F.—"Diseases incident to Pregnancy and Childbed."

A, 117. Credé, C. S. F.—"Klinische Vorträge über Geburtshülfe."

A, 118. Denman, T.—"Practice of Midwifery."

A, 119. Delattre, G. A.—"Traité pratique des accouchements."

A, 120. Leishman, W.—"System of Midwifery."

A, 121. Fritsch, H.—"Klinik der alltäglichen geburtshülflichen Operationen."

A, 122. Bland, R.—"Human and Comparative Parturition."

A, 123. Parry, J. S. "Extra-uterine Pregnancy."

A, 124. Croom, J. H.—"A Study of the Bladder during Parturition."

A, 125. Playfair, W. S.—"Science and Practice of Midwifery."

A, 126. Tanner, T. H.—"Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy."

A, 127. Ercolani, G. B.—"The Utricular Glands of the Uterus."

A, 128. Hegar, A.—"Placentarretention."

A, 129. Birnbaum, F. H. G.—"Die regelmässige Geburt des Menschen."

A, 130. Blundell, J.—"Principles and Practice of Obstetricy."

A, 131. Baudelocque, J. L.—"L'art des accouchements."

A, 132. Noeggerath, E., and Jacobi, A.—"Contributions to Midwifery."

A, 133. Osiander, J. F.—"Zur Praxis der Geburtshülfe."

A, 134. Osiander, F. B.—"Handbuch der Entbindungskunst."

A, 135. Hamilton, J.—"Practical Observations on Various Subjects relating to Midwifery."
A, 136. Tarnier, S.—"Des cas dans lesquels l'extraction du fœtus est nécessaire."
A, 137. Hatin, J.—"Cours complet d'accouchement."
A, 138. Von Siebold, E. C. J.—"Geburtshülfliche Briefe."
A, 139. De la Motte, G.—"Traité complet des accouchements."
A, 140. Daventer, H.—"The Art of Midwifery Improved."
A, 141. Stammleur, C., Knoes, und Fresenius, C. R.—"Geschichte der Forschungen über den Geburtsmechanismus."
A, 142. White, C.—"Management of Pregnant and Lying-in Women."
A, 143. Chantreuil, G.—"Étude sur les déformations du bassin chez les cyphotiques."
A, 144. Boivin, Mme. M. A. V. G.—"Mémorial de l'art des accouchements."
A, 145. Murphy, E. W. "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery."
A, 146. Burns, J.—"Principles of Midwifery."
A, 147. Rigby, E.—"System of Midwifery."
A, 148. Wigand, J. H.—"Die Geburt des Menschen."
A, 149. Litzmann, C. C. T. "Das schräg ovale Becken."
A, 150. Fritsch, H.—"Grundzüge der Pathologie und Therapie des Wochenbetts."
A, 151. Aveling, J. H.—"The Chamberlens and the Midwifery Forceps."
A, 152. King, A. F. A.—"Manual of Obstetrics."
A, 153. Capuron, J.—"Cours théorique et pratique d'accouchement."
A, 154. Landis, H. G.—"How to Use the Forceps."
A, 155. Smellie, W.—"Theory and Practice of Midwifery."
A, 156. Ashley, W. H.—"Vesicular Hydatids of the Uterus."
A, 157. Smith, J.—"Manual of Obstetrics."
A, 158. Moore, G.—"Inquiry into the Pathology, Causes, and Treatment of Puerperal Fever."
A, 159. Engelmann, G. J.—"Labor among Primitive Peoples."
A, 160. Meadows, A. "Manual of Midwifery."
A, 161. Conquest, J. T.—"Outlines of Midwifery."
A, 162. Gouch, R.—"Practical Compendium of Midwifery."
A, 163. Hicks, J. B.—"On Combined External and Internal Version."
A, 164. Müller, P.—"Der moderne Kaiserschnitt."
A, 165. Hegar, A., und Kaltenbach, R.—"Die operative Gynäkologie."
A, 166. Billroth, T.—"Handbuch der Frauenkrankheiten."
A, 167. Bennet, J. H.—"Practical Treatise on the Inflammation of the Uterus and its Appendages."
A, 168. Mundé, P. F.—"Minor Surgical Gynæcology."
A, 169. Tilt, E. J.—"The Change of Life in Health and Disease."
A, 170. Pickard, J. P.—"Des inflexions de l'utérus à l'état de vacuité."
A, 171. Labarraque, E.—"Étude sur l'hypertrophie générale de la glande mammaire chez la femme."
A, 172. Poncet, A.—"De l'hématocèle péri-utérine."
A, 173. Pozzi, S.—"De la valeur de l'hystérotomie."
A, 174. Winckel, F.—"Pathologie der weiblichen Sexual-Organe."
A, 175. Schultze, B. S.—"Pathologie und Therapie der Lageveränderungen der Gebärmutter."
A, 176. Cooper, Sir A.—"Illustrations of the Diseases of the Breast."
A, 177. Rigby, E.—"On the Constitutional Treatment of Female Diseases."
A, 178. Hamilton, A.—"Management of Female Complaints."
A, 179. Déroubaix, L.—"Traité des fistules uro-génitales de la femme."
A, 180. Nonat, A.—"Traité pratique des maladies de l'utérus."
A, 181. Courty, A.—"Traité pratique des maladies de l'utérus."
A, 182. Beigel, H.—"Die Krankheiten des weiblichen Geschlechtes."
A, 183. Byford, W. H.—"The Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to the Diseases and Accidents incident to Women."
A, 184. Robertson, J.—"Essays and Notes on the Physiology and Diseases of Women, and on Practical Midwifery."
A, 185. Caselli, A.—"Estirpazione totale dell' utero per la via della vagina."
A, 186. Kœberlé, E.—"Dés maladies des ovaires et de l'ovariotomie."
A, 187. Dewees, W. P.—"Treatise on the Diseases of Females."
A, 188. Olshausen, R.—"Klinische Beiträge zu Gynäkologie und Geburtshülfe."
A, 189. Tilt, E. J.—"On Uterine and Ovarian Inflammation."
A, 190. Bennet, J. H.—See A, 161.
A, 191. Beigel, J.—"Pathologische Anatomie der weiblichen Unfruchtbarkeit."
A, 192. Pichard, F. L.—"Maladies des femmes."
A, 193. McClintock, A. H.—"Clinical Memoirs on Diseases of Women."
A, 194. Sims, J. M.—"Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery."
A, 195. Emmet, T. A.—"Vesico-vaginal Fistula."
A, 196. Tait, L.—"Diseases of Women."
A, 197. Warlomont, E.—"Louise Lateau."
A, 198. Gallard, T.—"Leçons cliniques sur les maladies des femmes."
A, 199. Churchill, F.—"Outlines of the Principal Diseases of Females."
A, 200. Emmet, T. A.—"Principien und Praxis der Gynäkologie."
A, 201. Hodge, H. L.—"On Diseases Peculiar to Women."
A, 202. Klob, J. M.—"Pathological Anatomy of the Female Sexual Organs."
A, 203. Savage, H.—"The Surgery, Surgical Pathology, and Surgical Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Organs."
A, 204. Barnes, R.—"Clinical History of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women."
A, 205. Guérin, A.—"Maladies des organes génitaux externes de la femme."
A, 206. Guérin, A.—"Leçons cliniques sur les maladies des organes génitaux internes de la femme.
A, 207. Simpson, A. R.—"Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynæcology."
A, 208. Huguier, F. C.—"De l'hystérométrie."
A, 209. Bernutz, G., and Goupil, E.—"Clinical Memoirs on the Diseases of Women."
A, 210. Boivin, Mme., and Dugès, A.—"Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Uterus and its Appendages."
A, 211. Briquet, P.—"Traité clinique et thérapeutique de l'hystérie."
A, 212. Smith, W. T.—"Pathology and Treatment of Leucorrhœa."
A, 213. Perier, C. "Anatomie et physiologie de l'ovaire."
A, 214. Labbé, L., et Coyne, P.—"Traité des tumeurs benignes du sein."
A, 215. Duncan, J. M.—"Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women."
A, 216. Raciborski, A.—"Traité de la menstruation."
A, 217. Edis, A. W.—"Diseases of Women."
A, 218. West, C.—"Lectures on the Diseases of Women."
A, 219. Hennig, C.—"Die Krankheiten der Eileiter und die Tubenschwangerschaft."
A, 220. Becquerel, L. A.—"Traité clinique des maladies de l'utérus et de ses annexes."
A, 221. Demarquay, J. N., et Saint-Vel, O.—"Traité clinique des maladies de l'utérus."
A, 222. Velpeau, A.—"Traité des maladies du sein."
A, 223. Thomas, T. G.—"Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women."
A, 224. Fritsch, H.—"Diseases of Women."
A, 225. Hart, D. B., and Barbour, A. H.—"Manual of Gynæcology."
A, 226. Atlee, W. L.—"General and Differential Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors."
A, 227. Peaslee, E. R.—"Ovarian Tumors."
A, 228. Tait, L.—"Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Ovaries."
A, 229. Schroeder, C.—"Krankheiten der weiblichen Geschlechtsorgane" (in H. von Ziemssen's "Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie").
A, 230. Heitzmann, J.—"Die Entzündung des Beckenbauchfells beim Weibe."
A, 231. Jobert (de Lamballe). A. J.—"Traité des fistules."
A, 232. Landouzy, H.—"Traité complet de l'hystérie."
A, 233. Deneux, L. C.—"Mémoires sur les tumeurs sanguines de la vulve et du vagin."
A, 234. Jones, H. M.—"Practical Manual of Diseases of Women and Uterine Therapeutics."
A, 235. Athill, L.—"Clinical Lectures on Diseases Peculiar to Women."
A, 236. Duncan, J. M.—"Practical Treatise on Perimetritis and Parametritis."
A, 237. Cutter, E.—"Contribution to the Treatment of Uterine Versions and Flexions."
A, 238. Tilt, E. J.—"Handbook of Uterine Therapeutics."
A, 239. Ahlfeld, F., und Marchand, H.—"Berichte und Arbeiten aus der geburtshülflich-gynäkologischen Klinik zu Giessen."
A, 240. Hewitt, C.—"Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of the Diseases of Women," edited by H. Marion-Sims.
A, 241. Alexander, W.—"Treatment of Backward Displacements of the Uterus and Prolapsus Uteri by the New Method of Shortening the Round Ligaments."
A, 242. Wells, Sir T. S.—"Diseases of the Ovaries."
A, 243. Brens, C.—"Die Beckeneingangszangen."
A, 244. Longmore, Sir T.—"Treatise on the Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops."
A, 245. Winslow, J. B.—"Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body."
A, 246. Barclay, J.—"The Muscular Motions of the Human Body."
A, 247. Stillé, A., and Maisch, J. M.—"National Dispensatory."
A, 248. London, J. C.—"Encyclopædia of Plants."
A, 249. Van Beneden, P. J.—"Animal Parasites and Messmates."
A, 250. Piorry, P. A.—"Traité de médecine pratique et de pathologie iatrique ou médicale."
A, 251. Maunder, S.—"Treasury of Natural History."
A, 252. Lindley, J., and Moore, T.—"Treasury of Botany."
A, 253. "Codex Medicamentarius."
A, 254. Mellado, F. de P.—"Diccionario de Artes y Manufacturas."
A, 255. Castells, J.—"Diccionario de Medicina."
A, 256. Laboulaye, C.—"Dictionnaire des arts et des manufactures."
A, 257. Deschanel, A. P., et Focillon, A.—"Dictionnaire général des sciences," Paris, 1864.
A, 258. Hunter, R.—"Encyclopædic Dictionary."
A, 259. Dorvault, F. M.—"L'Officine."
A, 260. De Lanessan, J. L.—"Manuel d'histoire naturelle médicale."
A, 261. Gordon, C. A.—"Epitome of the Reports of the Medical Officers to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service."
A, 262. Henle, J.—"Handbuch der systematischen Anatomie des Menschen."
A, 263. Luschka, H.—"Anatomie des Menschen."
A, 264. Flückiger, F. A., and Hanbury, D.—"Pharmacographia."
A, 265. Barthez, E., et Rilliet, F.—"Maladies des enfants."
A, 266. Andral, G.—"Clinique médicale."
A, 267. Smith, J. L.—"Diseases of Infancy and Childhood."
A, 268. Glissonius, F.—"De rachitide."
A, 269. Bumstead, F. J., and Taylor, R. W.—"Venereal Diseases."
A, 270. Lancereaux, E.—"La syphilis."
A, 271. Bouchut, E.—"Diseases of Children," transl. by P. H. Bird.
A, 272. Valleix, F. L. J.—"Guide du médecin praticien."

A, 273. Trousseau, A.—"Clinique médicale."
A, 274. Schuchart, B.—"Arzneimittellehre."
A, 275. Gerhardt, C.—"Lehrbuch der Kinderkrankheiten."
A, 276. Sayre, L A.—"Orthopædic Surgery."
A, 277. See A, 63.
A, 278. Sédillot, C., et Legouest, L.—"Médecine opératoire."
A, 279. Holmes, T.—"System of Surgery."
A, 280. Holden, L.—"Human Osteology."
A, 281. Cobbold, T. S.—"Entozoa."
A, 282. Hall, M.—"On Diagnosis."
A, 283. Bell, Sir C.—"Anatomy of the Brain."
A, 284. Ganot, A.—"Physics," transl. by E. Atkinson.
A, 285. Watson, T.—"Principles and Practice of Physic."
A, 286. Bartholow, R.—"Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
A, 287. Von Niemeyer, F.—"Practical Medicine," transl. by G. H. Humphreys and C. E. Hackley.
A, 288. Da Costa, J. M.—"Medical Diagnosis."
A, 289. Bartholow, R.—"Practice of Medicine."
A, 290. Trousseau, A., and Pidoux, H.—"Traité de thérapeutique et de matière médicale."
A, 291. Wagner, E.—"General Pathology," transl. by J. Van Duyn and E. C. Seguin.
A, 292. Tomes, J. and C. S.—"Dental Surgery."
A, 293. Vogel, A.—"Diseases of Children," transl. by H. Raphael.
A, 294. Van Buren, W. H.—"Diseases of the Rectum."
A, 295. Harrison, R.—"Surgical Disorders of the Urinary Organs."
A, 296. Koenig, F.—"Lehrbuch der speciellen Chirurgie."
A, 297. Severinus, M. A.—"De recondita abscessuum natura."
A, 298. Lane, S. A.—"Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery."
A, 299. Cruveilhier, J.—"Anatomie descriptive."
A, 300. Littré, E.—"Dictionnaire de la langue française."
A, 301. Littré, E., et Robin, C.—"Dictionnaire de médecine," etc.
A, 302. Webster, N.—"Dictionary of the English Language."
A, 303. Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexicon."
A, 304. Meyer's "Konversations-Lexicon."
A, 305. Pierer's "Universal-Lexicon."
A, 306. Larousse, P.—"Grand dictionnaire universel du xix siècle."
A, 307. "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army."
A, 308. "Dispensatory of the United States of America," 5th ed., by H. C. Wood, J. P. Remington, and S. P. Sattler.
A, 309. Moeller, G. H.—"Internationales medizinisch-pharmazeutisches Wörterbuch."
A, 310. Poitevin, M. P.—"Nouveau dictionnaire de la langue française."
A, 311. Liddel, H. G., and Scott, R.—"Greek and English Lexicon."
A, 312. Lewis, C. T., and Short, C.—"New Latin Dictionary," founded on E. A. Andrews's Freund's Latin-German Lexicon.
A, 313. Dunglison, R.—"Dictionary of Medical Science."
A, 314. Buonsanti, N. L., e Pini, G.—"Dizionario dei termini antichi e moderni delle scienze mediche e veterinarie."
A, 315. Lucas, N. J.—"Dictionary of the English and German Languages."
A, 316. Power, H., and Sedgwick, L. W.—"The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences."
A, 317. Cutter, G. R.—"Dictionary of the German Terms used in Medicine."
A, 318. Leverett, F. P.—"Lexicon of the Latin Language."
A, 319. Eulenburg, A.—"Real-Encyclopädie der gesammten Heilkunde."
A, 320. Palmer, G.—"Pentaglot Dictionary of the Terms employed in Anatomy."
A, 321. Dechambre, A., Duval, M., et Lereboullet, L.—"Dictionnaire usuel des sciences médicales."
A, 322. Kraus, L. A.—"Kritisch-etymologisches medicinisches Lexikon."
A, 323. Blancardus, S.—"Lexicon medicum tripartitum."
A, 324. Tolhausen, A.—"Dictionnaire technologique."
A, 325. Castellus, B.—"Lexicon medicum græcolatinum."
A, 326. Roth, O.—"Klinische Terminologie."
A, 327. Ripley, G., and Dana, C. A.—"American Cyclopædia."
A, 328. Raige-Delorme, J., et Dechambre, A.—"Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales."
A, 329. Jaccoud, S.—"Nouveau dictionnaire de médecine et de chirurgie pratiques."
A, 330. Alard *et al.*—"Dictionnaire des sciences médicales."
A, 331. Adelon *et al.*—"Dictionnaire de médecine."
A, 332. Andral *et al.*—"Dictionnaire de médecine et de chirurgie pratiques."
A, 333. Rigutini, G., e Fanfani, P.—"Vocabolario italiano."
A, 334. Barcia, R.—"Primer Diccionario General Etimológico de la Lengua Española."
A, 335. Gregory, G.—"Dictionary of Arts and Sciences."
A, 336. Parr, B.—"London Medical Dictionary."
A, 337. Ulloa, D. A., *et al.*—"Diccionario Enciclopédico de la Lengua Española."
A, 338. Academia Española.—"Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana."
A, 339. Fabre *et al.*—"Diccionario de los Diccionarios de Medicina Franceses y Extranjeros."
A, 340. Boissière, P.—"Dictionnaire analogique de la langue française."
A, 341. Morris, R., *et al.*—"Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary."
A, 342. Fleming et Tibbins.—"Grand dictionnaire français-anglais et anglais-français."
A, 343. Motherby, G.—"New Medical Dictionary."
A, 344. Mérat, F. J., et De Lens, A. G.—"Dictionnaire universel de matière médicale."
A, 345. Lecoq, H., et Juillet, J.—"Dictionnaire raisonné des termes de botanique."
A, 346. Thomas, J.—"Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary."
A, 347. Brande, W. T., and Cox, Sir G. W.—"Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art."
A, 348. Bescherelle.—"Dictionnaire national."
A, 349. Dunman, T.—"Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms."
A, 350. Martindale, W.—"Extra Pharmacopœia," 4th ed., by W. W. Westcott.
A, 351. James, P.—"Guide to the New Pharmacopœia."
A, 352. Ruata, C.—"Farmacopea nazionale e generale."
A, 353. Jourdan, A. J. L., and Rennie, J.—"Pharmacopœia universalis."
A, 354. Cauvet, D.—"Anatomie et physiologie végétales."
A, 355. Gruenberg, L.—"Universales terminologisch-medicinisches Lexicon."
A, 356. Gabler, E.—"Lateinisch-deutsches Wörterbuch für Medicin und Naturwissenschaften."
A, 357. Good, J. M.—"Physiological System of Nosology."
A, 358. Hooper, R.—"New Medical Dictionary."
A, 359. Nicholson, H. A.—"Manual of Zoology."
A, 360. Wood, A.—"Class Book of Botany."
A, 361. Neuman and Baretti.—"Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages."
A, 362. Jourdan, A. J. L.—"Pharmacopée universelle."
A, 363. Walton, G. E.—"Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada."
A, 364. Quain, Sir R.—"Dictionary of Medicine."
A, 365. Billroth, T.—"General Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics."
A, 366. Lavoisien, J. F.—"Dictionnaire portatif de médecine."
A, 367. "Nouveau dictionnaire universel et raisonné de médecine."
A, 368. Stuckler, J. W.—"The Adirondacks as a Health Resort."
A, 369. Bischoff, G. W.—"Wörterbuch der beschreibenden Botanik."
A, 370. Webber, S. G.—"Treatise on Nervous Diseases."
A, 371. Bouchardat, A.—"Novísimo Formulario Magistral."
A, 372. Nysten, P. H.—"Dictionnaire de médecine."
A, 373. De la Puerta, G.—"Tratado Práctico de Determinación de las Plantas Indígenas y Cultivadas en España."
A, 374. Silva, A. de M.—"Diccionario da lingua portugueza."
A, 375. Bescherelle ainé et Devais, G.—"Grand dictionnaire de géographie universelle."
A, 376. Deschanel, A.—"Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy."
A, 377. Tuson, R. V.—"Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."
A, 378. James, R.—"Medicinal Dictionary."
A, 379. Coxe, J. R.—"Philadelphia Medical Dictionary."
A, 380. Mayne, R. G.—"Expository Lexicon of the Terms, Ancient and Modern, in Medical Science."
A, 381. Roquette, J. I.—"Nouveau dictionnaire portugais-français."
A, 382. Geissler, E., and Moeller, J.—"Real-Encyclopädie der gesammten Pharmacie."
A, 383. Foster, M.—"Text-book of Physiology."
A, 384. Beard, G. M., and Rockwell, A. D.—"Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity."
A, 385. Robin, C.—"Nouveau dictionnaire abrégé de médecine."
A, 386. "Circular No. 6, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office."
A, 387. Donnegan, J.—"New Greek and English Lexicon."
A, 388. Schroeder, K.—"Der schwangere und kreissende Uterus."
A, 389. "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion."
A, 390. Ballet, G.—"Le langage intérieur et les diverses formes de l'aphasie."
A, 391. Harrison, F. H.—"Principles and Practice of Surgery."
A, 392. Mears, J. E.—"Practical Surgery."
A, 393. Wyeth, J. A.—"Text-book on Surgery."
A, 394. Hammond, W. A.—"Diseases of the Nervous System."
A, 395. Kucher, J.—"Puerperal Convalescence," etc.
A, 396. Miller, W. D.—"Wörterbuch der Bacterienkunde."
A, 397. Hegar, A.—"Genitaltuberculose des Weibes."
A, 398. Barnes, R. and F.—"Obstetric Medicine and Surgery."
A, 399. May, C. H.—"Diseases of Women."
A, 400. Lusk, W. T.—"Ciencia y Arte de los Partos."
A, 401. Warlomont, E.—"Animal Vaccination."
A, 402. Schafier, H.—"Maladies des femmes."
A, 403. Milne, A.—"Midwifery."
A, 404. Landis, H. G.—"Management of Labor."
A, 405. Galabin, A. L.—"Midwifery."
A, 406. Keith, T.—"Surgical Treatment of Tumors of the Abdomen."
A, 407. Weisse, F. D.—"Practical Human Anatomy."
A, 408. Aveling, J. H.—"Inversion of the Uterus."
A, 409. Harvey, A.—"On the Fœtus in Utero," etc.
A, 410. Trouessart, E. L.—"Microbes, Ferments, and Molds."
A, 411. Bramwell, B.—"Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta."
A, 412. Lasègue, E. C.—"Traité des angines."
A, 413. Reid, J.—"Infantile Laryngismus."
A, 414. Laboulbène, J. J. A.—"Affections pseudo-membraneuses."
A, 415. Greenhow, E. H.—"Diphtheria."
A, 416. Gerhardt, C.—"Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten."
A, 417. Pepper, W., and Starr, L.—"System of Practical Medicine by American Authors."
A, 418. Mackenzie, M.—"Diseases of the Pharynx, Larynx, and Trachea."
A, 419. Erichsen, J.—"Science and Art of Surgery."
A, 420. Waring, E. J.—"Manual of Practical Therapeutics."
A, 421. Phillips, C. D. F.—"Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
A, 422. Flint, A.—"Principles and Practice of Medicine."
A, 423. Ozanam, C.—"La circulation et le pouls."
A, 424. Amory, R.—"Electrolysis."

A, 425. Féré. C.—Traité élémentaire d'anatomie médicale du système nerveux."
A, 426. Legrain.—"Du délire chez les dégénérés."
A, 427. Pohl-Pincus, J.—"Das polarisirte Licht als Erkennungsmittel für die Erregungs-Zustände der Nerven der Kopfhaut."
A, 428. Adams, F.—"Genuine Works of Hippocrates."
A, 429. Landois, L.—"Human Physiology."
A, 430. Pereira, J.—"Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
A, 431. Barbour, A. H. F.—"Spinal Deformity in Relation to Obstetrics."
A, 432. Frey, H.—"The Microscope and Microscopical Technology."
A, 433. Sneguireff, V. F.—"Hémorrhagies utérines."
A, 434. Dana, J. D.—"Mineralogy and Lithology."
A, 435. Weidersheim, R., and Parker, W. N.—"Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates."
A, 436. Bartholow, R.—"Antagonism between Medicines," etc.
A, 437. Billings, F. S.—"Relation of Animal Diseases to the Public Health."
A, 438. Reynolds, J. R.—"System of Medicine."
A, 439. Van Buren, W. H., and Keyes, E. L.—"Surgical Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs."
A, 440. Flint, A., Jr.—"Human Physiology."
A, 441. Hamilton, F. H.—"Fractures and Dislocations."
A, 442. Youmans, E. A.—"Descriptive Botany."
A, 443. Cooke, M. C.—"Fungi: their Nature and Uses."
A, 444. Peyer, A.—"Atlas of Clinical Microscopy."
A, 445. Beard, G. M.—"Neurasthenia."
A, 446. Strümpell, A.—"Text-book of Medicine."
A, 447. Herrera, A., *et al.*—"Nueva Farmacopea Mexicana de la Sociedad Farmacéutica de México."
A, 448. Legg, J. W.—"On the Bile, Jaundice, and Bilious Diseases."
A, 449. Gowers, W. R.—"Epilepsy and other Chronic Convulsive Diseases."
A, 450. Adler, G. J.—"Dictionary of the German and English Languages."
A, 451. Heitzmann, C.—"Anatomy, Descriptive and Topographical."
A, 452. Cornil, A. V., et Babes, V.—"Bactéries."
A, 453. Gutmann, E.—"The Watering Places and Mineral Springs of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland."
A, 454. Parvin, T.—"Obstetrics."
A, 455. Esmarch, F.—"Handbuch der Kriegschirurgischen Technik."
A, 456. The same, transl. by H. H. Clutton.
A, 457. Kingsley, N. W.—"Oral Deformities."
A, 458. Cutler, T.—"The Surgeon's Practical Guide in Dressing."
A, 459. Bryant, J. D.—"Operative Surgery."
A, 460. Heath, C.—"Minor Surgery and Bandaging."
A, 461. "Agenda médical pour 1886."
A, 462. Haeckel, E.—"The Evolution of Man."
A, 463. Lommel, E.—"Lexikon der Physik und Meteorologie."
A, 464. Jenkin, F.—"Electricity and Magnetism."
A, 465. Gore, G.—"Electro-metallurgy."
A, 466. Gordon, J. E. H.—"Electricity and Magnetism."
A, 467. Ranney, A. L.—"Electricity in Medicine."
A, 468. Sophocles, E. A.—"Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods."
A, 469. Corning, J. L.—"Local Anæsthesia."
A, 470. Tidy, C. M.—"Legal Medicine."
A, 471. Edes, R. T.—"Therapeutic Handbook of the United States Pharmacopœia."
A, 472. Oldberg, O., and Wall, O. A.—"Companion to the United States Pharmacopœia."
A, 473. Buck, A. H.—"Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences."
A, 474. Spiers, A.—"Spiers and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary."
A, 475. Beale, L. S.—"Kidney Diseases, Urinary Deposits, and Calculous Disorders."
A, 476. Coulson, W. J.—"Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland."
A, 477. "Pharmacopœia of the United States of America," 1880.
A, 478. Gray, H.—"Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical."
A, 479. Khory, R. N.—"Bombay Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
A, 480. Skene, A. J. C.—"Diseases of Women."
A, 481. Ranney, A. L.—"Applied Anatomy of the Nervous System."
A, 482. Binet, A.—"Psychic Life of Micro-organisms."
A, 483. Harris, C. A.—"Principles and Practice of Dentistry."
A, 484. Senn. N.—"Experimental Surgery."
A, 485. "Digest of Criticisms of the United States Pharmacopœia, Sixth Decennial Revision."
A, 486. Murrell, W.—"Massotherapeutics."
A, 487. Ringer, S.—"Handbook of Therapeutics."
A, 488. Senn, N.—"Surgical Bacteriology."
A, 489. Baker, W. M., and Harris, V. D.—"Handbook of Physiology."
A, 490. Rosenthal, D. A.—"Synopsis plantarum diaphoricarum."
A, 491. Nemnich. P. A.—"Wörterbuch der Naturgeschichte."
A, 492. Authon, E. F.—"Handw. der chem.-pharm," etc., "Nomenkl."
A, 493. Ronquillo, J. O.—"Diccionario de Materia Mercantil," etc.
A, 494. Cazzuola, F.—"Dizionario di botanica applicata," etc.
A, 495. Pritzel, G., und Jessen, C.—"Die deutschen Volksnamen der Pflanzen."
A, 496. Balfour, E.—"Cyclopædia of India."
A, 497. Watson, J. F.—"Index to the Native Scientific Names of Indian and other Eastern Plants and Products."
A, 498. Dutt, U. J.—"Materica Medica of the Hindus."
A, 499. Filet, G. J.—"Plantkindig Woordenbook voor Nederlandsch Indie."
A, 500. Hyrtl, J.—"Onomatologia anatomica."
A, 501. Saalfeld, G. A. E. A.—"Thesaurus italograecus."
A, 502. Langkavel. B.—"Botanik der späteren Griechen."
A, 503. Hager, H.—"Handbuch der pharmaceutischen Praxis."
A, 504. Husemann, A. and T., und Hilger, A.—"Die Pflanzenstoffe."
A, 505. Britten, J., and Holland, R.—"Dictionary of English Plant-Names."
A, 506. Hager, H.—"Deutsche Pharmakopöe."
A, 507. Thornton, W.—"Rationalism in Medical Treatment."
A, 508. Keyes, E. L.—"Surgical Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, including Syphilis."
A, 509. Gerster, A. G.—"Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery."
A, 510. Barnum, S. W.—"A Comprehensive Dictionary of the Bible."
A, 511. Booth.—"Analytic Dictionary of the English Language."
A, 512. Hamilton, D. J.—"Text-book of Pathology."
A, 513. Klein, E.—"Elements of Histology."
A, 514. James, B. W.—"American Health Resorts."
A, 515. Whitney, W. D.—"The Century Dictionary."
A, 516. Thudichum, J. L. W.—"Grundzüge der anatomischen und klinischen Chemie."
A, 517. Hoblyn, R. D.—"Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and Collateral Sciences."
A, 518. Thomas, L.—"Dictionnaire abrégé des sciences médicales."
A, 519. Barnes, F.—"German-English Medical Dictionary."
A, 520. Bradford, E. H., and Lovett, R. W.—"Orthopædic Surgery."
A, 521. Treves, F., and Lang, H.—"German-English Dictionary of Medical Terms."
A, 522. Dieterich, E.—"Neues pharmaceutisches Manual."
A, 523. Maxwell, T.—"Terminologia medica polyglotta."
A, 524. Holmes, T.—"Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood."
A, 525. Cullen, W.—"Nosology."
A, 526. Thévenin, É.—"Dictionnaire abrégé des sciences physiques et naturelles."
A, 527. Hodges, R. M.—"Practical Dissections."
A, 528. Villaret, A.—"Handwörterbuch der gesammten Medizin."
A, 529. Stratmann, F. H.—"Middle English Dictionary."
A, 530. Kühn, D. C. G.—"Medicorum græcorum opera quæ exstant."
A, 531. König, F.—"Lehrbuch der speciellen Chirurgie."
A, 532. Busch, D. W. H., Gräfe, C. F., Hufeland, C. W., Zink, H. F., und Rudolphi, K. A.—"Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch der medicinischen Wissenschaften."
A, 533. Paracelsus, A. P. T.—"Chirurgia magna."
A, 534. Vaughan, V. A., and Novy, F. G.—"Ptomaines, Leucomaines, and Bacterial Proteids."
A, 535. Tanner, T. H.—"Diseases of Infancy and Childhood."
A, 536. Hirst, B. C.—"System of Obstetrics by American Authors."
A, 537. Clifton, E. C., and Grimaux, A.—"New Dictionary of the French and English Languages."
A, 538. Inman, T.—"On Myalgia."
A, 539. Bucknill, J. S., and Tuke, D. H.—"Manual of Psychological Medicine."
A, 540. Tuke, D. H.—"Dictionary of Psychological Medicine."
A, 541. Paget, Sir J.—"Lectures on Surgical Pathology."
A, 542. Sutton, J. B.—"Surgical Diseases of the Ovaries and Falloppian Tubes."

B, 1. See A, 345. B, 3. See A, 9. B, 5. See A, 308.
B, 2. See A, 1. B, 4. See A, 3.
B, 6. Tilden, W. A.—"Introduction to Chemical Philosophy."
B, 7. See A, 347.
B, 8. Attfield, John.—"Chemistry."
B, 9. Witthaus, R. A.—"Medical Chemistry."
B, 10. See A, 352.
B, 11. Ralfe, C. H.—"Clinical Chemistry."
B, 12. See A, 383.
B, 13. Gamgee. A.—"Physiological Chemistry."
B, 14. Parrish, E.—"Treatise on Pharmacy."
B, 15. See A, 363.
B, 16. Thorpe, T. E.—"Inorganic Chemistry."
B, 17. Bloxam, C. L.—"On Metals."
B, 18. See A, 264. B, 19. See A, 252.
B, 20. Meyer.—"Handlexikon."
B, 21. See A, 284. B, 22. See A, 463.
B, 23. Flückiger, T. A.—"The Cinchona Barks."
B, 24. Erb, W.—"Handbook of Electro-therapeutics."
B, 25. See A, 464. B, 26. See A, 384.
B, 27. Brass, A.—"Die thierische Parasiten des Menschen."
B, 28. See A, 359.
B, 29. Magnin, A.—"Bacteria," transl. by G. M. Sternberg.
B, 30. Bergonzini, C.—"Introd. allo studio dei bacteri."
B, 31. Schützenberger, P.—"Ferments."
B, 32. Brieger, L.—"Ueber Ptomaine."
B, 33. Maisch, J. M.—"Organic Materia Medica."
B, 34. See A, 360.
B, 35. Thomé.—"Lehrbuch der Botanik."
B, 36. Gray, A.—"Manual of Botany."
B, 37. Ure, A.—"Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines."
B, 38. See A, 306.
B, 39. Murray, J. A. H.—"New English Dictionary."
B, 40. De Candolle, A.—"Origin of Cultivated Plants."
B, 41. Pfeiffer, E.—"Vollständ. Synon. der Pflanz."
B, 42. Bentham, G., and Hooker, Sir J. D.—"Genera plantarum."
B, 43. Paxton.—"Botanical Dictionary."
B, 44. Vieira.—"Diccionario Portuguez."
B, 45. Celsus, A. C.—"Medicinæ libri octo."
B, 46. See A, 328.
B, 47. Lane, E. W.—"Arabic Lexicon."
B, 48. See A, 305. B, 49. See A, 304.
B, 50. Ruland, M.—"Lexicon alchemiæ."

B, 51. See A, 257. B, 52. See A, 300.
B, 53. Hoffman, G. V.—"Die Spaltpilze des Blutes."
B, 54. De Bary.—"Morphologie der Pilze."
B, 55. See A, 335.
B, 56. "Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles."
B, 57. Triller, D. W.—"Dispens. Pharmaceut. Univ."
B, 58. See A, 343. B, 59. See A, 336.
B, 60. "Biologia Centralis Americæ."
B, 61. See A, 443.
B, 62. Le Joly, A.—"Liste des algues marines de Cherbourg."
B, 63. Boissier, E.—"Flora orientalis."
B, 64. Koch, A. W.—"Synopsis Floræ Germanicæ et Helveticæ."
B, 65. "United States Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel."
B, 66. Rothrock, J. F.—"United States Geological Survey West of the 100th Meridian."
B, 67. Moreno, A.—"Algas termales."
B, 68. Persoon, C. H.—"Synopsis plantarum."
B, 69. See A, 341. B, 70. See A, 389. B, 71. See A, 248.
B, 72. Siebenmann, F.—"Die Fadenpilze."
B, 73. Grove, W. B.—"Synopsis of Bacteria and Yeast Fungi."
B, 74. Cooke, M. C., and Quelet.—"Clavis hymenomycetum."
B, 75. Bessey, C. E.—"Botany."
B, 76. Cooke, M. C.—"Microscopic Fungi."
B, 77. "The Encyclopædia Britannica," 9th ed.
B, 78. See A, 322.
B, 79. Metzger, S.—"Chinolin, Pyridin und deren Derivate."
B, 80. Thompson.—"Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism."
B, 81. See A, 247.
B, 82. Stein, S. T.—"Entwickelungsgeschichte und Parasitirung der menschlichen Cestoden."
B, 83. Küchenmeister, F.—"Parasiten des Menschen."
B, 84. See A, 281. B, 85. See A, 332.
B, 86. Nicholson.—"Dictionary of Chemistry."
B, 87. See A, 379. B, 88. See A, 344.
B, 89. Salmon, W.—"Doron medicum," London, 1688.
B, 90. Greenhill, G. A.—"T. Sydenhami opera omnia."
B, 91. Lavoisier, A. L.—"Elements of Chemistry."
B, 92. See A, 259. B, 93. See A, 321. B, 94. See A, 350.
B, 95. Hirsch, B.—"Universalpharmakopöe."
B, 96. See A, 504. B, 97. See A, 353. B, 98. See A, 430.
B, 99. Hager, F.—"Lehrbuch der Apothekerkunde."
B, 100. See A, 12.
B, 101. Wahltuch, A.—"Dictionary of Materia Medica."
B, 102. See A, 503.
B, 103. Sánchez, J. S. y.—"Formulario de los formularios."
B, 104. See A, 354. B, 109. See A, 323. B, 114. See A, 312.
B, 105. See A, 329. B, 110. See A, 372. B, 115. See A, 311.
B, 106. See A, 260. B, 111. See A, 325. B, 116. See A, 302.
B, 107. See A, 301. B, 112. See A, 303.
B, 108. See A, 319. B, 113. See A, 253.
B, 117. Allen, J.—"Synopsis medicinæ."
B, 118. Kane, R.—"Elements of Chemistry."
B, 119. See A, 362. B, 120. See A, 356.
B, 121. Baillon, H.—"Dictionnaire de Botanique."
B, 122. Eisenberg, J.—"Bakteriologische Diagnostik."
B, 123. See A, 369. B, 129. See A, 338. B, 135. See A, 342.
B, 124. See A, 355. B, 130. See A, 255. B, 136. See A, 340.
B, 125. See A, 314. B, 131. See A, 315. B, 137. See A, 307.
B, 126. See A, 333. B, 132. See A, 348. B, 138. See A, 327.
B, 127. See A, 334. B, 133. See A, 256. B, 139. See A, 254.
B, 128. See A, 337. B, 134. See A, 318.
B, 140. Gmelin, L.—"Handbook of Chemistry."
B, 141. Watts, H.—"Inorganic Chemistry."
B, 142. Booth.—"Encyclopædia of Chemistry."
B, 143. Mansfield, C. B.—"Theory of Salts."
B, 144. See A, 358.
B, 145. Brunton, T. L.—"Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica."
B, 146. Bell, T. J.—"Comparative Anatomy and Physiology."
B, 147. Berkeley, M. J.—"Outlines of British Fungology."
B, 148. Fries, E. M.—"Systema mycologicum."
B, 149. Greville, R. K.—"Scottish Cryptogamic Flora."
B, 150. Badham, C. D.—"Esculent Funguses."
B, 151. Sicard, O.—"Champignons comestibles et vénéneux."
B, 152. Hager, A. F.—"Abbildungen der vorzüglichsten Pilze."
B, 153. Müller and Pabst.—"Cryptogamenflora."
B, 154. Agardh, J. S.—"Species, genera, et ordines floridiarum."
B, 155. Remsen, I.—"Organic Chemistry."
B, 156. Bartley, E. M.—"Medical Chemistry."
B, 157. Wolf, L.—"Applied Medical Chemistry."
B, 158. Fownes, G.—"Manual of Chemistry," and Watts, H.—"Physics and Inorganic Chemistry."
B, 159. Frankland, E., and Japp, F. R.—"Inorganic Chemistry."
B, 160. "The Elaboratory Laid Open," 1768.
B, 161. Clowes, T.—"Elementary Treatise on Practical Chemistry."
B, 162. Johnson.—"Chemistry of Common Life."
B, 163. Lavoisier, A. L.—"Opuscules physiques et chymiques."
B, 164. Draper, J. C.—"Medical Physics."
B, 165. Duflos, H.—"Pharmacologische Chemie."
B, 166. See A, 376.
B, 167. Von Sachs, J.—"Physiology of Plants."
B, 168. Le Maout and Decaisne, J.—"Traité gén. de botanique."
B, 169. Aiton, W. T.—"Hortus Kewensis."
B, 170. Pfeiffer, E.—"Nomenclator botanicus."
B, 171. Ulrich, W.—"Internationales Wörterbuch der Pflanzennamen."
B, 172. Drury, H.—"Useful Plants of India."
B, 173. Duchesne, E. A.—"Plantes utiles et vénéneuses."
B, 174. Forskål, P.—"Flora ægyptiaco-arabica."
B, 175. Franchet, A., and Lavatier, L.—"Enumeratio plantarum in Japonia."
B, 176. Brand, J. F., Phoebus, P., and Ratzeburg, J. P. C.—"Giftgewächse."
B, 177. Parlatore, F.—"Flora italiana."

B, 178. Roth.—"Small Flora of Germany."
B, 179. Thunberg, C. P.—"Flora capensis."
B, 180. Winkler, E.—"Real-Lexicon der medicinisch-pharmaceutischen Naturgeschichte und Rohwaarenkunde."
B, 181. See A, 498.
B, 182. Maycock, J. D.—"Flora barbadensis."
B, 183. Descourtilz, M. E.—"Flore médicale des Antilles."
B, 184. Dierbach, J. H.—"Flora mythologica."
B, 185. Smith, J.—"Dictionary of Proper Names of Plants."
B, 186. San Giorgio, A.—"Catalogo poliglotto delle piante."
B, 187. Aublet, M. F.—"Histoire des plantes de la Guiane française."
B, 188. Kunth, C. S.—"Enumeratio plantarum."
B, 189. Martius, C. P. F.—"Flora brasiliensis."
B, 190. Pavy, F. W.—"Food and Dietetics."
B, 191. Smith, E.—"Foods."
B, 192. Baker, J. G.—"Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles."
B, 193. Franchet, A.—"Plantæ david. e Sinarum imperio."
B, 194. Hooker, Sir W. J.—"Niger Flora."
B, 195. Jourdan, A. J. L.—"Dictionnaire des termes usités dans les sciences naturelles."
B, 196. Fehling, H.—"Handwörterbuch der Chemie."
B, 197. Lindley, J.—"Vegetable Kingdom."
B, 198. Bischoff, G. W.—"Handbuch der botanischen Terminologie und Systemkunde."
B, 199. See A, 377. B, 200. See A, 378.
B, 201. Avicenna.—"Opera."
B, 202. Hippocrates.—"Opera," Littré's ed.
B, 203. Dioscorides, P.—"De materia medica."
B, 204. De Lobel, M.—"Plantarum seu stirpium historia."
B, 205. "Pharmacopœia germanica."
B, 206. See A, 396. B, 207. See A, 504.
B, 208. Kent, W. S.—"Manual of the Infusoria."
B, 209. See A, 452.
B, 210. Thunberg, C. P.—"Flora japonica."
B, 211. Von Linné, Karl [Linnæus].—"Genera et species plantarum."
B, 212. Hooker, Sir J. D.—"Flora of British India."
B, 213. Fries, E. M.—"Lichenographia europæa."
B, 214. De Candolle, A. P., et A. L. P. P.—"Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis."
B, 215. Gray, A.—"Synoptical Flora of the United States."
B, 216. De Candolle, A. L. P. P.—"Monographiæ phanerogamarum."
B, 217. Wentzell, C.—"Index nominum plantarum universalis."
B, 218. Von Martius, C. F. P.—"Nova genera et species plantarum brasiliensium."
B, 219. Bentham, G., and Mueller, F.—"Flora australiensis."
B, 220. See A, 516.
B, 221. Nares, R.—"Glossary of Words and Phrases."
B, 222. Halliwell, J. O.—"Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Expressions."
B, 223. Skeat, W. W.—"Etymol. Dict. of the Eng. Language."
B, 224. See A, 447.
B, 225. Kolbe, H.—"Lehr- und Handbuch der organischen Chemie."
B, 226. Gregory, G.—"Theory and Practice of Physic."
B, 227. Gross, S. D.—"System of Surgery."
B, 228. Coulter, J. M.—"Botany of the Rocky Mountains."
B, 229. Goodale, G. L.—"Physiological Botany," in Gray's "Botanical Text Book," vol. ii.
B, 230. Valentin, B.—"Carrus triumphalis antimonii."
B, 231. Geber.—Works. Englished by Russel.
B, 232. Politzer, A.—"Diseases of the Ear."
B, 233. Wells, S.—"Diseases of the Eye."
B, 234. Von Niemeyer, F.—"Lehrbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie."
B, 235. Leibnitz.—Works.
B, 236. Zopf, W.—"Die Pilzthiere oder Schleimpilze."
B, 237. Zopf, W.—"Die Spaltpilze."
B, 238. Flügge, C.—"Micro-organismen."
B, 239. Robin, C.—"Histoire naturelle des végétaux parasites."
B, 240. Say, T.—"American Entomology."
B, 241. Westwood, J. O.—"Classification of Insects."
B, 242. Hooker, Sir W. J.—"Species filicum."
B, 243. Duchartes, P. E. S.—"Manuel des plantes."
B, 244. Würz, A.—"Dictionnaire de chimie."
B, 245. Engler, A., and Prantl, K.—"Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien."
B, 246. See A, 410.
B, 247. Allman, G. J.—"Monograph of the Gymnoblastic or Fabularian Hydroids."
B, 248. Buckton, G. B.—"Monograph on the British Aphides."
B, 249. Hooker, Sir W. J., and Baker, J. G.—"Synopsis filicum," 2d ed.
B, 250. Oliver, D.—"Flora of Tropical Africa."
B, 251. Kazmirski, A. de B.—"Dictionnaire arabe-français."
B, 252. Koerber, G. W.—"Parerga lichenologia."
B, 253. Pritchard, A.—"History of Infusoria."
B, 254. See A, 364.
B, 255. Paracelsus, A. P. T.—"Opera ormia."
B, 256. Lustgarten, S.—"Die Syphilisbacillen."
B, 257. Schmidt, E.—"Ausführliches Lehrbuch der pharmaceutischen Chemie."
B, 258. Benedict, R.—"Chemistry of the Coal-Tar Colors."
B, 259. Würz, H.—"Geometrical Chemistry."
B, 260. "Grosses vollständiges Mineral-Lexicon."
B, 261. Schraedler, C.—"Technologie der Fette und Oele."
B, 262. Marx, A.—"Hülfsbüchlein der Aussprache der lateinischen Vokabeln in positions-langen Silben."
B, 263. Harvey, W. H., and Londes, O. W.—"Flora capensis."
B, 264. Hooker, Sir W. J.—"Exotic Flora."
B, 265. Hooker, Sir J. D.—"Botany of the Antarctic Voyage."
B, 266. Loureiro, J. D.—"Flora cochinchinensis."
B, 267. Baillon, H.—"Histoire des plantes."
B, 268. "Encyclopédie méthodique."

B, 269. Vetter, A.—"Handbuch der speciellen Heilquellen."
B, 270. See A, 382.
B, 271. Van Hasselt, A. W. M.—"Allgemeine Giftlehre."
B, 272. Sargeant, C. S.—"Report on the Forests of North America."
B, 273. Crookshank, E. M.—"Practical Bacteriology."
B, 274. Lindsay, W. L.—"Popular History of British Lichens."
B, 275. Miller, W.—"Dictionary of English Names of Plants."
B, 276. Von Ziemssen, H.—"Encyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine."
B, 277. Macpherson, J.—"Our Baths and Wells."
B, 278. See A, 442.
B, 279. Goebel, K.—"Outlines of Classification and Special Morphology of Plants."
B, 280. Hayne, F. G.—"Gewächse," 1805, 1837.
B, 281. See A, 430.
B, 282. Grisebach, A. H. R.—"Flora of the British West Indian Islands."
B, 283. Walpers, G. G.—"Annales botanicæ systematicæ."
B, 284. See A, 361. B, 285. See A, 468.
B, 286. Torrey, J., and Gray, A.—"Flora of North America."
B, 287. Schlechtendahl, D. F., *et al.*—"Flora von Deutschland."
B, 288. Engelmann, G.—"Collected Botanical Works."
B, 289. See A, 479. B, 290. See A, 251.
B, 291. Bastin, E. L.—"College Botany."
B, 292. See A, 511.
B, 293. Rafinesque, C. S.—"Medical Flora."
B, 294. Spach.—"Phanerogams."
B, 295. See A, 505.
B, 296. Gray, A.—"Structural Botany."
B, 297. Cooke, M. C.—"Handbook of British Fungi."
B, 298. See B, 167.
B, 299. Charaka-Samhita, Engl. transl.
B, 300. Griffith, R. E.—"Medical Botany."
B, 301. Darlington.—"American Weeds and Useful Plants."
B, 302. Masters, M. T.—"Vegetable Teratology."
B, 303. Vines, S. H.—"Physiology of Plants."
B, 304. Koch, R.—"Traumatic Infective Diseases."
B, 305. Flügge, C.—"Micro-organisms," transl. by Cheyne.
B, 306. Von Humboldt, F. H. A.—"Plantes equinoxiales."
B, 307. Parkinson, J.—"Theatrum botanicum."
B, 308. Cooke, M. C.—"Botanic Terms."
B, 309. Ersch, J. S., and Gruber, J. G.—"Allgemeine Encyklopädie."
B, 310. Rees, A.—"The Cyclopædia."
B, 311. Steudel.—"Botan. Nomenclator."
B, 312. De Bary, A.—"Vergleichende Anatomie der Vegetations—organe der Phanerogamen und Farne."
B, 313. Mirbel.—"Éléments de physiologie végétable et de botanique."
B, 314. Von Mueller, F.—"Select Extra-tropical Plants."
B, 315. Lenz.—"Botanik der alten Griechen und Römer."
B, 316. Saccardo.—"Syllog. Fungorum."

C, 1. See A, 478. C, 3. See A, 5. C, 5. See A, 301.
C, 2. See A, 8. C, 4. See J, 180. C, 6. See A, 7.

D, 1. See A, 2. D, 2. See A, 313. D, 3. See A, 291.
D, 4. Perls, M.—"Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Pathologie."
D, 5. See A, 422.
D, 6. Wood, H. C.—"Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Toxicology."
D, 7. See B, 227. D, 10. See A, 306. D, 13. See A, 329.
D, 8. See A, 304. D, 11. See A, 375. D, 14. See A, 357.
D, 9. See A, 303. D, 12. See A, 305.
D, 15. Woodworth, J. M.—"Nomenclature of Diseases."
D, 16. See A, 525. D, 19. See A, 311. D, 21. See A, 287.
D, 17. See A, 525. D, 20. See A, 302. D, 22. See A, 314.
D, 18. See A, 319.
D, 23. Uhle, J. P., und Wagner, E.—"Handbuch der allgemeinen Pathologie."
D, 24. Cornil, A. V., et Ranvier, L.—"Manuel d'histologie pathologique."
D, 25. See A, 288.
D, 26. Flint, A.—"Compendium of Percussion and Auscultation."
D, 27. See A, 17.
D, 28. Loomis, A. L.—"Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart, and Kidney."
D, 29. Vogel, A.—"Lehrbuch der Kinderkrankheiten."
D, 30. Hall.—"Differential Diagnosis," ed. by Brinton.
D, 31. Tyson, J.—"Practical Examination of the Urine."
D, 32. Loomis, A. L.—"Lectures on Fevers."
D, 33. Richardson, B. W.—"Diseases of Modern Life."
D, 34. See A, 394.
D, 35. Ross, J.—"Diseases of the Nervous System."
D, 36. Spitzka, E. C.—"Insanity."
D, 37. Neale, A. S.—"Medical Digest."
D, 38. Taylor, R.—"Manual of Medical Jurisprudence."
D, 39. See A, 293.
D, 40. Meigs, J. F., and Pepper, W.—"Diseases of Children," 7th ed.
D, 41. Jessop, C. M.—"Asiatic Cholera."
D, 42. Semple, A.—"Diseases of Children."
D, 43. Hamilton, A. McL.—"Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, with Special Reference to Diseases and Injuries of the Nervous System."
D, 44. See A, 470.
D, 45. Paul, C.—"Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart."
D, 46. Parkes, E. A.—"Manual of Practical Hygiene."
D, 47. See A, 288.
D, 48. Ziegler, E.—"Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis."
D, 49. Gradenigo, G.—"Contribuzione alla patogenesi della pseudoipertrofia muscolare."

E, 1. Bryant, T.—"Practice of Surgery."
E, 2. Agnew, D. H.—"Principles and Practice of Surgery."
E, 3. See B, 227. E, 4. See A, 277.
E, 5. Kelsey, C. B.—"Diseases of the Rectum."
E, 6. See A, 313. E, 7. See A, 372. E, 8. See A, 302.
E, 9. Davenport.—"Aphrodisiacs and Antaphrodisiacs."
E, 10. See A, 322. E, 11. See A, 298. E, 12. See A, 279.
E, 13. Gamgee, S.—"Treatment of Wounds and Fractures."
E, 14. Adams, W.—"Club-foot."
E, 15. See A, 365.
E, 16. Curling, T. B.—"Diseases of the Testicle."
E, 17. Barwell, R.—"Diseases of the Joints."
E, 18. See A, 476.
E, 19. Bernard, C., et Huette, C.—"Précis iconographique de médecine opératoire et d'anatomie chirurgicale."
E, 20. Martineau, D.—"Déformations vulvaires et anales produites par la masturbation."
E, 21. See A, 278.
E, 22. Tiemann, G., and Co's "American Armamentarium Chirurgicum."
E, 23. See A, 317.
E, 24. See A, 301.
E, 25. Pepper, A. J.—"Surgical Pathology."
E, 26. "Transactions of the American Surgical Association," vol. 1.
E, 27. Ranney, A. L.—"Surgical Diagnosis."
E, 28. Mitchell, S. W.—"Injuries of Nerves."
E, 29. Packard, J. H.—"Handbook of Operative Surgery."
E, 30. Poore, C. T.—"Osteotomy and Osteoclasis."

F, 1. Scarpa, A.—"Maladies des yeux," transl. by Sévillé.
F, 2. Beer, G. J.—"Augenkrankheiten."
F, 3. Himly, K.—"Krankheiten und Missbildungen des menschlichen Auges."
F, 4. Ruete, C. G. T.—"Ophthalmologie."
F, 5. Walton, H. H.—"Ophthalmic Surgery."
F, 6. Desmarres, L. A.—"Maladies des yeux."
F, 7. Lawrence, W.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 8. Von Arlt, F.—"Krankheiten des Auges."
F, 9. Donders, F. C.—"Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation."
F, 10. Dixon, J.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 11. Mackenzie, W.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 12. Jones, T. W.—"Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery."
F, 13. De Wecker, L.—"Maladies des yeux."
F, 14. Von Helmholtz, H.—"Physiologische Optik."
F, 15. Lawson, G.—"Injuries of the Eye, Orbit, and Eyelid."
F, 16. Mauthner, L.—"Ophthalmoskopie."
F, 17. Seitz, E., and Zehender, W.—"Augenheilkunde."
F, 18. Galezowski, X.—"Maladies des yeux."
F, 19. Stellwag von Carion, C.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 20. Schweigger, C.—"Specielle Augenheilkunde."
F, 21. Graefe, A., und Saemisch, T.—"Augenheilkunde."
F, 22. Carter, R. B.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 23. Smith, P.—"Glaucoma."
F, 24. De Wecker, L., and Landolt, E.—"Maladies des yeux."
F, 25. Noyes, H. D.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 26. Wells, J. S.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 27. Nettleship, E.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 28. Swanzy, H. R.—"Diseases of the Eye."
F, 29. Juler, H. E.—"Ophthalmic Science and Practice."
F, 30. Valsalva, A. M.—"Tractatus de aure humana."
F, 31. Soemmerring, S. T.—"Icones organi auditus humani."
F, 32. Saunders, J. C.—"Anatomy of the Human Ear."
F, 33. Itard, J. M. G.—"Krankheiten des Ohres und des Gehöres."
F, 34. Curtis, J. H.—"Physiology and Diseases of the Ear."
F, 35. Beck, K. J.—"Krankheiten des Gehörorgans."
F, 36. Lincke, C. G.—"Therotische und praktische Ohrenheilkunde."
F, 37. Pilcher, G.—"Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Ear."
F, 38. Frank, M.—"Ohrenkrankheiten."
F, 39. Wilde, W. R.—"Aural Surgery and Diseases of the Ear."
F, 40. Erhard, J.—"Klinische Otiatrie."
F, 41. Kramer, W.—"Handbuch der Ohrenheilkunde."
F, 42. Moos, S.—"Klinik der Ohrenkrankheiten."
F, 43. Von Tröltsch, A.—"Lehrbuch der Ohrenheilkunde."
F, 44. Toynbee, J.—"Diseases of the Ear."
F, 45. Stricker, S.—"Lehre von den Geweben."
F, 46. Gruber, J.—"Lehrbuch der Ohrenheilkunde."
F, 47. Tyndall, J.—"Sound."
F, 48. Turnbull, L.—"Diseases of the Ear."
F, 49. Allen, P.—"Aural Catarrh."
F, 50. Buck, A. H.—"Ear Diseases."
F, 51. Politzer, A.—"Diseases of the Ear."
F, 52. Pomeroy, O. D.—"Disease of the Ear."
F, 53. Roosa, D. B. St. J.—"Diseases of the Ear."
F, 54. Burnett, C. H.—"The Ear: its Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases."
F, 55. Woakes, E.—"Post-nasal Catarrh."
F, 56. Buchanan, T.—"Physiological Illustration of the Organ of Hearing."
F, 57. Deiters, O.—"Lamina spiralis membranacea."
F, 58. Mooren, A.—"Die verminderten Gefahren der Hornhautvereiterung bei der Staarextraction."
F, 59. Richter, A. G.—"Abhandlung von der Ausziehung des grauen Staars."
F, 60. Rosas, A.—"Handbuch der Augenheilkunde."
F, 61. Steffan, P.—"Staaroperation."
F, 62. De Wenzel, M. J. B.—"De extractione cataractæ."
F, 63. De Wenzel, M. J. B.—"De la cataracte."
F, 64. Barth.—"Ausziehung des grauen Staars."
F, 65. Beer, G. J.—"Versuch die Linse sammt der Kapsel auszuziehen."

F, 66. Sabatier et Martin.—"De variis cataractæ extrahendæ modis."
F, 67. Earle, J.—"New Mode of Operation for the Removal of Cataract."
F, 68. Jacobson.—"Ein neues und gefahrloses Operationsverfahren zur Heilung des grauen Staars."
F, 69. Jaeger.—"Der Hohlschnitt."
F, 70. Palucci.—"Descriptio novi instrumenti procura cataractæ."

G, 1, 2. Wilson, Sir W. J. Erasmus.—"Lectures on Dermatology."
G, 3. Hebra, F., and Kaposi, M.—"Hautkrankheiten."
G, 4. Auspitz, H.—"System der Hautkrankheiten."
G, 5. Fuchs, C. H.—"Die krankhaften Veränderungen der Haut in nosologischer und therapeutischer Beziehung dargestellt."
G, 6. Turner, D.—"De morbis cutaneis."
G, 7. Alibert, J. L.—"Nosologie naturelle."
G, 8. See A, 311.
G, 9. Willan, R.—"Cutaneous Diseases."
G, 10. Schoenlein, J. L.—"Pathogenie der Impetigines," in Müller's "Archiv für Anatomie."
G, 11. Plenck, J. J.—"De morbis cutaneis."
G, 12. Bateman, T.—"Cutaneous Diseases."
G, 13. Celsus, A. C.—Works.
G, 14. Richter.
G, 15. Rayer, P. F. O.—"Maladies de la peau."
G, 16. See A, 313.
G, 17. Sauvages, F. B. de L.—"Nosologia methodica."
G, 18. Frank, P.—"De curandis hominum morbis epitome."
G, 19. Leyden, J.—Works.
G, 20. Cazenave, P. L. A.—"Maladies de la peau."
G, 21. Schwediauer [Swediaur], F. X.—Works.
G, 22. Hippocrates.—Works.
G, 23. Alexander von Tralles [Trallianus].—Works.
G, 24. Gibert, C. M.—"Maladies spéciales de la peau."
G, 25. Gibert, C. M.—"Maladies de la peau et la syphilis." 1860.
G, 26. Bazin, A. P. E.—Works.
G, 27. Behrend, G.—"Die Hautkrankheiten."
G, 28. See G, 9.
G, 29. Serapion.—Works.
G, 30. See A, 302.
G, 31. Vidal (de Cassis), E.—"Venereal Diseases."
G, 32. Isensee, L. T. E.—"System der in der Haut erscheinenden Krankheiten."
G, 33. Struve, L. A.—"Synopsis morborum cutaneorum."
G, 34. Neumann, I.—"Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten."
G, 35. Pincus, J., in Virchow's "Arch. f. path. Anat.," etc.
G, 36. Bärensprung.—"Die Hautkrankheiten."
G, 37. Bulkley, L. D.—"Diseases of the Skin."
G, 38. Classification of the American Dermatological Association, in "Transactions," second meeting, 1878.
G, 39. Pierson, J. F.—"Ulcères en général."
G, 40. Alley, G.—"Peculiar Eruptive Disease arising from the Exhibition of Mercury."
G, 41. Dieterich, G. L.—"Merkurialkrankheit."
G, 42. Cullerier, F. G.—Works.
G, 43. Plinius, Caius (Secundus).—Works.
G, 44. Biett, L. T.—"Maladies de la peau."
G, 45. Neligan, J. M.—"Diseases of the Skin."
G, 46. Von Veiel, A.—"Behandlung der chronischen Hautkrankheiten."
G, 47. Kaposi, M.—"Hautkrankheiten."
G, 48. Rosenbaum, J.—"Hautkrankheiten."
G, 49. See A, 312.
G, 50. Devergie, M. G. A.—"Maladies de la peau."
G, 51. Hardy, A.—"Maladies de la peau."
G, 52. See A, 357.
G, 53. Astruc, J.—"De morbis venereis libri IX."
G, 54. Galen.—Works.
G, 55. Hoffman, F.—Works.
G, 56. Severinus, L.—Works.
G, 57. Avicenna.—Works.
G, 58. Milton, J. L.—"Diseases of the Skin."
G, 59. See A, 525.
G, 60. "The Imperial Dictionary."
G, 61, 62. Wilson, Sir W. J. Erasmus.—"Diseases of the Skin."
G, 63. Duhring, L. A.—"Diseases of the Skin."
G, 64. Sydenham, T.—Works.
G, 65. Von Linné, Karl [Linnæus].—"Genera morborum."
G, 66. See A, 293.
G, 67. Plumbe, S.—"Diseases of the Skin."
G, 68. Hutchinson, J.—"Illustrations of Clinical Surgery."
G, 69. Fox, T.—"Skin Diseases."
G, 70. Bontius.—"De medicina Indorum libri IV."
G, 71. See A, 314. G, 72. See A, 300. G, 73. See A, 319.
G, 74. Schwimmer, E.—"Die neuropathischen Dermatonosen."
G, 75. Von Hebra, H.—"Krankhafte Veränderungen der Haut."
G, 76. Lorry, A. C.—"Tractatus de morbis cutaneis."
G, 77. Lebert, H.—"Keratose," etc.
G, 78. Guibourt, E. G.—"Nouvelles leçons sur les maladies de la peau."
G, 79. Clarke, W. F.—"Diseases of the Tongue."
G, 80. Mahon.—"Le siége et la nature des teignes."
G, 81. Gessler, H.—"Klinische Terminologie."
G, 82. "Handbuch der Hautkrankheiten," in von Ziemssen's "Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie."
G, 83. See A, 269.
G, 84. Jullien, L.—"Maladies vénériennes."
G, 85. Fournier, A.—"Leçons sur la syphilis."
G, 86. See A, 5.
G, 87. Robinson, A. R.—"Manual of Dermatology."
G, 88. Lancereaux, E.—"Traité de la syphilis."
G, 89. Diday, P., and Doyon, A.—"Thérapeutique des maladies vénériennes et des maladies cutanées."
G, 90. Wilson, Sir W. J. Erasmus.—"On Syphilis."
G, 91. Zeissl, A.—"Lehrbuch der Syphilis."
G, 92. Carmichael, R.—"Venereal Diseases which have been confounded with Syphilis."
G, 93. Mauriac, C.—"Leçons sur les maladies vénériennes."

H, 1. Hollstein, L.—"Anatomie des Menschen."
H, 2. "Catalogues of the Library of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh," 1863.
H, 3. "Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society," London, 1856.
H, 4. Jourdan, A. J. L.—"Biographie médicale."
H, 5. Callisen, A. C. P.—"Schriftstellerlexicon der jetzt lebenden Aerzte, etc."
H, 6. Bayle et Thillaye.—"Biographie médicale."
H, 7. Bouillet, M. N.—"Dictionnaire universel d'histoire et de géographie."
H, 8. Smith and Bladt.—"Den Danske Liegestand."
H, 9. Richards, J. M.—"Chronology of Medicine."
H, 10. "Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London."
H, 11. Dezeimeris, J. E.—"Dictionnaire historique de la médecine ancienne et moderne."
H, 12. Harvey, W.—"Exercitationes anatomicæ de motu cordis et sanguinis circulatione."
H, 13. Lancisius, J. M.—"Opera."

I, 1. Allen, H.—"System of Human Anatomy."
I, 2. Balfour, F. M.—"Comparative Embryology."
I, 3. Burdach, C. F.—"Vom Baue und Leben des Gehirns."
I, 4. Gegenbaur, C.—"Anatomie des Menschen."
I, 5. Gerlach, J.—"Von dem Rückenmark," in Stricker's "Handbuch der Lehre von den Geweben des Menschen und der Thiere."
I, 6. See A, 262. I, 8. See A, 500.
I, 7. See A, 13. I, 9. See A, 8.
I, 10. Löwe, L.—"Beiträge zur Anatomie und zur Entwickelungsgeschichte des Nervensystems der Säugethiere und des Menschen."
I, 11. Meynert, T.—"Von Gehirne der Säugethiere," in Stricker's "Handbuch der Gewebelehre."
I, 12. Von Mihalcovics, V.—"Entwickelungsgeschichte des Gehirns."
I, 13. Monro, A. (secundus).—"Structure and Functions of the Nervous System."
I, 14. Owen, Sir R.—"Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates."
I, 15. See A, 5.
I, 16. Reichert, C. B.—"Der Bau des menschlichen Gehirns."
I, 17. Schwalbe, G.—"Neurologie."
I, 18. Vicq-d'Azyr, F.—"Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie."
I, 19. Wiedersheim, R.—"Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie der Wirbelthiere auf Grundlage der Entwickelungsgeschichte."
I, 20. Von Baer, C. E.—"Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere."
I, 21. Bell, J. and Sir C.—"Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body."
I, 22. Chaussier, F.—"Exposition sommaire de la structure et des différentes parties de l'encéphale ou cerveau."
I, 23. Dalton, J. C.—"Topographical Anatomy of the Brain."
I, 24. See A, 478.
I, 25. Seguin, E. C.—"Spinal Cord," in Stricker's "Handbook of Histology."
I, 26. Lussana, F., and Lemoigne, A.—"Fisiologia dei centri nervosi encefalici."
I, 27. Flechsig, P. E.—"Die Leitungsbahnen im Gehirn und Rückenmark des Menschen."
I, 28. Huguenin, G.—"Anatomie des centres nerveux."
I, 29. Leidy, J.—"Human Anatomy."
I, 30. Bergmann, G. H.—"Ueber die innere Organisation des Gehirns."
I, 31. Meynert, T.—"The Brain of Mammals," in Stricker's "Manual of Histology."
I, 32. Giacomini, C.—"Guida allo studio delle circonvoluzioni cerebrali dell' uomo."
I, 33. Giacomini, C.—"Varietà della circonvoluzione cerebrale dell' uomo."
I, 34. Von Bischoff, T. L. W.—"Die Grosshirnwindungen des Menschen."
I, 35. Leuret, F., et Gratiolet, L. P.—"Anatomie comparée du système nerveux considérée dans ses rapports avec l'intelligence."
I, 36. See A, 7.
I, 37. Spitzka, E. C.—"Architecture and Mechanism of the Brain."
I, 38. Turner, Sir W.—"Anatomy," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."
I, 39. Valentin, G.—"Névrologie."
I, 40. "Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Physiologie."
I, 41. Gavoy, É.—"Morphologie du cerveau."
I, 42. Hirschfeld, L.—"Névrologie et esthésiologie."
I, 43. Milne-Edwards, H.—"Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux."
I, 44. Kollmann, J.—"Die Entwickelung der Adergeflechte."
I, 45. Gegenbaur, C.—"Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Anatomie der Wirbelthiere."
I, 46. Gegenbaur, C.—"Elements of Comparative Anatomy."
I, 47. Todd, R. B.—"Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology."
I, 48. Aeby, C.—"Schema des Gehirns."
I, 49. See A, 299.
I, 50. Clevenger, S. V.—"Comparative Physiology and Psychology."
I, 51. Thudichum, J. L. W.—"Chemical Constitution of the Brain."
I, 52. Mayo, H.—"Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries."

I, 53. Huschke, E.—"Schädel, Hirn und Seele des Menschen und der Thiere."
I, 54. Hyrtl, J.—"Die alten deutschen Kunstwörter der Anatomie."
I, 55. Witkowski, G. J.—"Du système nerveux."
I, 56. Luys, J. B.—"The Brain and its Functions."
I, 57. Pansch, A.—"Beiträge zur Morphologie des Grosshirns der Säugethiere."
I, 58. Ecker, A.—"Die Hirnwindungen des Menschen."
I, 59. Ecker, A.—"The Cerebral Convolutions of Man."
I, 60. "Neurologisches Centralblatt," Leipsic, 1882-'90.
I, 61. Browning, W.—"The Veins of the Brain."
I, 62. Meckel, J. F.—"General, Descriptive, and Pathological Anatomy."
I, 63. Gratiolet, L. P.—"Mémoire sur les plis cérébraux de l'homme et des primates."
I, 64. Morel, C. B., et Duval, M.—"Manuel de l'anatomiste."
I, 65. Parker, T. J.—"Course in Zootomy (Vertebrata)."
I, 66. Rohon, J. V.—"Zur Anatomie der Hirnwindungen bei den Primaten."
I, 67. Charcot, J. M.—"Localization in Diseases of the Brain."
I, 68. Wernicke, C.—"Lehrbuch der Gehirnkrankheiten."
I, 69. Exner, S.—"Localisation der Functionen in der Grosshirnrinde des Menschen."
I, 70. Gavoy, É.—"Atlas d'anatomie topographique du cerveau et des localisations cérébrales."
I, 71. Bochdalek, V. A.—"Praktische Zergliederung des menschlichen Gehirnes."
I, 72. Inzani, G.—"Compendio di anatomia descrittiva."
I, 73. Meynert, T.—"Psychiatrie: Klinik der Erkrankungen des Vorderhirns."
I, 74. See A, 314.
I, 75. Mondino, C.—"Ricerche sui centri nervosi."
I, 76. Meynert, T.—"Psychiatry," Part 1, transl. by B. Sachs.
I, 77. Mendel.—"Gehirn (anatomisch)," in A, 319.
I, 78. Edinger, L.—"Bau der nervösen Ceentralorgane."
I, 79. Ferrier, D.—"Functions of the Brain."
I, 80. Wilder, B. G., and Gage, S. H.—"Anatomical Technology as applied to the Domestic Cat."
I, 81. Rohon, J. V.—"Bau und Verrichtungen des Gehirns."
I, 82. Edinger, L.—"Report of Progress in Cerebral Anatomy," in "Schmidt's Jahrbücher," ccxii.
I, 83. The same, vol. ccxv.
I, 84. See A, 262.
I, 85. Zuckerkandl, E.—"Ueber das Riechcentrum."
I, 86. His, W.—"Unsere Körperform und das physiologische Problem ihrer Entstehung."
I, 87. His, W.—"Anatomie menschlicher Embryonen."
I, 88. Key, E. A. H., and Retzius, G.—"Anatomie des Nervensytems und des Bindegewebes."
I, 89. Reissner, E.—"Bau des centralen Nervensystems der ungeschwänzten Batrachier."
I, 90. Wagner, R.—"Morphologie und Physiologie des menschlichen Gehirns."
I, 91. "Localization of Lesions in the Nervous System," in Pepper's "System of Medicine," vol. iv.
I, 92. Luschka, H.—"Die Adergeflechte des menschlichen Gehirns."
I, 93. Stilling, B.—"Bau des kleinen Gehirns des Menschen."
I, 94. Krause, C. F. T. und W.—"Handbuch der menschlichen Anatomie."
I, 95. See I, 14.
I, 96. Féré, C.—"Anatomie médicale du système nerveux."
I, 97. See A, 481. I, 98. See A, 473.
I, 99. Edinger, L.—"Bau der nervösen Centralorgane."
I, 100. Broca, P.—"Le cerveau de l'homme et des primates."
I, 105. Edinger, L.—"Structure of the Central Nervous System."
I, 106. Obersteiner, H.—"Studium des Baues der nervösen Centralorgane."
I, 107. Obersteiner, H.—"Anatomy of the Central Nervous Organs," ed. by A. Hill.
I, 108. See A, 5.
I, 109. Foville, A. L.—"Traité complet de l'anatomie, de la physiologie et de la pathologie du système nerveux cérébro-spinal."
I, 110. Minot, C. S.—"Human Embryology."

J, 1. See I, 2.
J, 2. Beale, Lionel S.—"How to work with the Microscope."
J, 3. Cyon, E.—"Methodik der physiologischen Experimente und Vivisectionen."
J, 4. Bernard, C.—"Leçons sur lés phénomènes de la vie communs aux animaux et aux végétaux."
J, 5. Bert, P.—"La physiologie comparée de la respiration."
J, 6. Sanderson, J. B.—"Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory."
J, 7. Budge, J.—"Compendium der Physiologie des Menschen."
J, 8. Brücke, E.—"Vorlesungen über Physiologie."
J, 9. Haeckel, E.—"Generelle Morphologie."
J, 10. Schwalbe, G.—"Lehrbuch der Neurologie."
J, 11. Claus, C.—"Lehrbuch der Zoologie."
J, 12. Leydig, F.—"Lehrbuch der Histologie des Menschen und der Thiere."
J, 13. Fol, H.—"Lehrbuch der vergleichenden mikroskopischen Anatomie."
J, 14. See A, 17.
J, 15. Carnoy, J. B.—"La biologie cellulaire."
J, 16. See A, 313.
J, 17. Flint, A.—"Physiology of Man."
J, 18. See A, 440. J, 19. See A, 363.
J, 20. Prudden, T. M.—"Manual of Practical Normal Histology."
J, 21. Frey, H.—"Histologie und Histochemie des Menschen."
J, 22. See A, 314. J, 23. See A, 8.
J, 24. Kölliker, A.—"Manual of Human Histology."
J, 25. Peaslee, E. R.—"Human Histology in its relations to Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology."
J, 26. Heitzmann, C.—"Microscopical Morphology of the Animal Body in Health and Disease."
J, 27. Tyson, J.—"The Cell Doctrine: its History and Present State."
J, 28. See I, 43. J, 29. See I, 14. J, 30. See A, 5.
J, 31. Ranvier, L. A.—"Traité technique d'histologie."
J, 32. Klein, E., and Smith, E. N.—"Atlas of Histology."
J, 33, See A, 301.
J, 34. Von Sachs, J.—"Lehrbuch der Botanik."
J, 35. Stricker, S.—"Handbuch der Lehre von den Geweben des Menschen und der Thiere."
J, 36. Schwann, T.—"Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über die Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum der Thiere und Pflanzen."
J, 37. Schwann, T.—"Microscopical Researches, etc."
J, 38. See I, 10.
J, 39. Drysdale, J.—"The Protoplasmic Theory of Life."
J, 40. Wundt, W.—"Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen."
J, 41. Yeo, G. F.—"Manual of Physiology."
J, 42. Satterthwaite, T. E.—"Manual of Histology."
J, 43. See A, 478.
J, 44. Stowell, C. H.—"The Student's Manual of Histology."
J, 45. See I, 1. J, 46. See I, 47.
J, 47. Virchow, R.—"Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology."
J, 48. See A, 317.
J, 49. Schützenberger, P.—"On Fermentation."
J, 50. See B, 39. J, 51. See A, 302.
J, 52. Hermann, L.—"Lehrbuch der Physiologie."
J, 53. Von Gorup-Besanez, E. F.—"Lehrbuch der physiologischen Chemie."
J, 54. Hermann, L.—"Handbuch der Physiologie."
J, 55. See A, 473. J, 56. See B, 77.
J, 57. Landois, L.—"A Manual of Human Physiology."
J, 58. Leydig, F.—"Zelle und Gewebe."
J, 59. Bell, F. J.—"Comparative Anatomy and Physiology."
J, 60. Whitman, C. O.—"Methods of Research in Microscopic Anatomy and Embryology."
J, 61. Brass, A.—"Kurzes Lehrbuch der normalen Histologie des Menschen und typischer Thierformen."
J, 62. See B, 229.
J, 63. Weismann, A.—"Die Continuität des Keimplasma's als Grundlage der Vererbung."
J, 64. Flemming, W.—"Zellsubstanzkern und Zelltheilung."
J, 65. Kölliker, A.—"Lehrbuch der Gewebelehre."
J, 66. Hoffmann, C. E. E.—"Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen."
J, 67. See I, 94.
J, 68. Krause, W.—"Die motorischen Endplatten der Quergestreiften Muskelfasern."
J, 69. Hertwig, O.—"Lehrbuch der Entwickelung des Menschen und der Wirbelthiere."
J, 70. See A, 262.
J, 71. Sappey, M. P. C.—"Traité d'anatomie descriptive."
J, 72. Sappey, M. P. C.—"Anatomie, etc., des vaisseaux lymphatiques."
J, 73. Klein, E.—"Anatomy of the Lymphatic System."
J, 74. See I, 88. J, 75. See A, 8.
J, 76. Miller, M. N.—"Practical Microscopy."
J, 77. Delafield, F., and Prudden, T. M.—"Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology."
J, 78. Hooke, R.—"Micrographia."
J, 79. Hewson, W.—Works, edited by Gulliver.
J, 80. See I, 4.
J, 81. Clarke, H. J.—"Mind in Nature."
J, 82. Rolleston, G.—"Forms of Animal Life."
J, 83. See A, 513. J, 84. See A, 435.
J, 85. Parker and Bettany.—"Morphology of the Skull."
J, 86. See I, 65.
J, 87. Huxley, T. H., and Martin, H. N.—"Course of Elementary Instruction in Practical Biology."
J, 88. Foster, M., and Langley, J. N.—"Course of Elementary Practical Physiology."
J, 89. Haddon, A. C.—"An Introduction to the Study of Embryology."
J, 90. See A, 13.
J, 91. Stowell, C. H.—"Microscopic Structure of a Human Tooth."
J, 92. Agassiz, L.—"Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America."
J, 93. Bourgery, J. M., Bernard, C., et Jacob, N. H.—"Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme."
J, 94. See A, 327.
J, 95. Johnson's "Revised Universal Cyclopædia."
J, 96. See I, 46.
J, 97. Sedgwick, W. T., and Wilson, E. B.—"General Biology."
J, 98. Martin, H. N.—"The Human Body."
J, 99. Gamgee, A.—"Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body."
J, 100. See I, 80. J, 101. See A, 1.
J, 102. Comstock, J. H.—"An Introduction to Entomology."
J, 103. Keyt, A. T.—"Sphygmography and Cardiography."
J, 104. "English Cyclopædia—Arts and Sciences."
J, 105. Hunter, J.—Complete works, edited by J. F. Palmer.
J, 106. Bernard, C.—"Leçons de physiologie opératoire."
J, 107. Chauveau, A., et Arloing, S.—"Traité d'anatomie comparée des animaux domestiques."
J, 108. See A, 365.
J, 109. Ziegler, E.—"Text-book of Pathological Anatomy."
J, 110. Beauregard et Galippe.—"Guide de Micrographie."
J, 111. Carpenter, W. B.—"Comparative Physiology."
J, 112. Carpenter, W. B.—"A Manual of Physiology."
J, 113. Carpenter, W. B.—"The Microscope and its Revelations."
J, 114. See A, 462.
J, 115. Strasburger, E.—"Zellbildung und Zelltheilung."
J, 116. Rosenthal, I.—"Physiology of the Muscles and Nerves."
J, 117. Bernstein, J.—"The Five Senses of Man."

J, 118. Huxley, T. H.—"The Crayfish."
J, 119. See I, 56.
J, 120. Lubbock, Sir J.—"On the Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals."
J, 121. See A, 12.
J, 122. Ellenberger, W.—"Handbuch der vergleichenden Histologie und Physiologie der Haussäugethiere."
J, 123. Chapman, H. C.—"Treatise on Human Physiology."
J, 124. M'Kendrick, J. G.—"Text-book of Physiology."
J, 125. See A, 444.
J, 126. Barclay, J.—"A New Anatomical Nomenclature."
J, 127. See A, 432.
J, 128. Wilson, Sir W. J. E.—"The Anatomist's Vade Mecum."
J, 129. See A, 515.
J, 130. Billings, J. S.—"The National Medical Dictionary."
J, 131. Mills, W.—"Text-book of Animal Physiology."
J, 132. Smith, R. M.—"Physiology of the Domestic Animals."
J, 133. See A, 292.
J, 134. Litch, W. F.—"The American System of Dentistry."
J, 135. Owen, Sir R.—"Odontography."
J, 136. Stowell, T. B.—"Syllabus of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology."
J, 137. See A, 528. J, 138. See A, 326. J, 139. See A, 322.
J, 140. Toldt, C.—"Lehrbuch der Gewebelehre mit vorzugsweiser Berücksichtigung des menschlichen Körpers."
J, 141. Wormley, T. G.—"The Micro-Chemistry of Poisons."
J, 142. Hassall, A. H.—"The Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease."
J, 143. See A, 262.
J, 144. Stöhr, P.—"Lehrbuch der Histologie und der mikroskopischen Anatomie des Menschen."
J, 145. Foster, M., and Balfour, F. M.—"Elements of Embryology."
J, 146. Bichat, M. F. X.—"Anatomie générale appliquée à la physiologie et à la médecine."
J, 147. Meckel, J. F.—"System der vergleichenden Anatomie."
J, 148. Schenk, S. L.—"Grundriss der normalen Histologie des Menschen."
J, 149. Orth, J.—"Cursus der normalen Histologie."
J, 150. Macalister, A.—"A Text-book of Human Anatomy."
J, 151. Purser, J. M.—"A Manual of Histology."
J, 152. Ashby, H.—"Notes on Physiology."
J, 153. Schaeffer, E. A.—"The Essentials of Histology."
J, 154. See B, 77. J, 155. See A, 489.
J, 156. Behrens, W., Kossel, A., und Schiefferdecker, P.—"Die Gewebe des menschlichen Körpers und ihre mikroskopische Untersuchungen."
J, 157. Schwalbe, G.—"Lehrbuch der Anatomie der Sinnesorgane."
J, 158. Henle, J.—"Grundriss der Anatomie des Menschen."
J, 159. Loring, E. J.—"Text-book of Ophthalmoscopy."
J, 160. Agassiz, L. J. R., and Vogt, C.—"Histoire naturelle des poissons d'eau douce de l'Europe centrale."
J, 161. Holden, L., and Schuter, J.—"Human Osteology."
J, 162. Cuvier, G.—"Leçons d'anatomie comparée."
J, 163. Bronn, H. G.—"Die Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs."
J, 164. Thin, G.—"An Introduction to Practical Histology."
J, 165. Beale, L. S.—"Bioplasm."
J, 166. Beale, L. S.—"On the Structures of the Simple Tissues of the Human Body."
J, 167. Kenny, A. S.—"The Tissues and their Structure."
J, 168. Todd, R. B., Bowman, W., and Beale, L. S.—"The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man."
J, 169. Hayem, G.—"Du sang et de ses altérations anatomiques."
J, 170. Wythe, J. H.—"The Microscopist."
J, 171. Cope, E. D.—"Origin of the Fittest."
J, 172. Kingsley, J. S.—"Standard Natural History."
J, 173. See A, 521.
J, 174. Robin, C.—"Anatomie et Physiologie Cellulaire."
J, 175. See J, 65.
J, 176. Wundt, W.—"Physiologische Psychologie."
J, 177. See I, 87.
J, 178. Ranvier, L.—"Histologie du système nerveux."
J, 179. Ranvier, L.—"Anatomie du système musculaire."
J, 180. Leidy, J.—"Human Anatomy."
J, 181. See I, 39.
J, 182. Owen, Sir R.—"Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton."
J, 183. See I, 79.
J, 184. Ladd, G.—"Physiological Psychology."
J, 185. Robin, C.—"Du microscope et des injections."
J, 186. Sanderson, J. B.—"Biological Memoirs."
J, 187. Van Beneden, E.—"La maturation de l'œuf et la fécondation."
J, 188. Cadiat, L. O.—"Embryogénie."
J, 189. Spencer, H.—"Psychology."
J, 190. Hoppe-Seyler, F.—"Physiologische Chemie."
J, 191. See I, 86.
J, 192. Duval.—"Atlas d'embryologie."
J, 193. Eimer, T.—"Organic Evolution."
J, 194. Lee, A. B.—"The Microtomist's Vade Mecum."
J, 195. Malassez, L. C.—"Sur l'origine et la formation des globules rouges."
J, 196. Götte.—"Entwickelungsgeschichte der Unke."
J, 197. Marey, E. J.—"Méthode graphique dans les sciences expérimentales."
J, 198. See I, 107.
J, 199. Phin, J.—"The Microscope."
J, 200. Gage, S. H.—"The Microscope and Histology."
J, 201. Haeckel, E.—"The History of Creation."
J, 202. Straus-Durckheim, H.—"Traité pratique et théorique d'anatomie comparative."
J, 203. Halliburton.—"Chemical Physiology and Pathology."
J, 204. Carpenter, W. B.—"Mental Physiology."
J, 205. Nägeli, C., und Schwendener, S.—"Das Mikroskop."
J, 206. Dippel, L.—"Allgemeine Mikroskopie."
J, 207. Carpenter, W. B., and Dallinger, W. H.—"The Microcope."
J, 208. See A, 481.
J, 209. Lang, A.—"Comparative Anatomy."
J, 210. "The Wilder Quarter-Century Book."

L, 1. See A, 245. L, 2. See A, 67.
L, 3. Albinus, B. S.—"Explicatio tabularum anatomicarum B. Eustachii."
L, 4. Dionis, P.—"Démonstrations anatomiques."
L, 5. Spigelius, A.—"Opera quæ extant omnia."
L, 6, Vesalius, A.—"De humani corporis fabrica."
L, 7. Jourdan, A. J. L.—"Encyclopédie anatomique."
L, 8. Hyrtl, J.—"Topographische Anatomie."
L, 9. Monro, A.—"The Anatomy of the Human Bones, Nerves, etc."
L, 10. See I, 62. L, 13. See J, 107. L, 16. See A, 281.
L, 11. See A, 12. L, 14. See I, 14.
L, 12. See A, 13. L, 15. See B, 83.
L, 17. Davaine, C.—"Traité des entozoaires et des maladies vermineuses de l'homme et des animaux domestiques."
L, 18. Dujardin, M. F.—"Histoire naturelle des helminthes."
L, 19. See A, 417. L, 20. See B, 276.
L, 21. Leuckart, R.—"Die menschlichen Parasiten und die von ihnen herrührenden Krankheiten."
L, 22. See A, 371.
L, 23. Lizars, J.—"System of Anatomical Plates."
L, 24. See A, 281. L, 25. See B, 82. L, 26. See A, 249.
L, 27. Owen, Sir R.—"Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals."
L, 28. Cuvier, G.—"The Animal Kingdom arranged in Conformity with its Organization."

L, 29.	See A, 357.	L, 58.	See A, 318.	L, 87.	See A, 328.
L, 30.	See A, 305.	L, 59.	See A, 317.	L, 88.	See A, 329.
L, 31.	See A, 262.	L, 60.	See A, 307.	L, 89.	See A, 310.
L, 32.	See A, 372.	L, 61.	See A, 308.	L, 90.	See A, 330.
L, 33.	See A, 246.	L, 62.	See A. 309.	L, 91.	See A, 331.
L, 34.	See A, 263.	L, 63.	See A, 316.	L, 92.	See A, 266.
L, 35.	See A, 299.	L, 64.	See A, 248.	L, 93.	See A, 333.
L, 36.	See A, 373.	L, 65.	See A, 247.	L, 94.	See A, 378.
L, 37.	See A, 304.	L, 66.	See A, 349.	L, 95.	See A, 334.
L, 38.	See A, 369.	L, 67.	See A, 252.	L, 96.	See A, 335.
L, 39.	See A, 9.	L, 68.	See A, 352.	L, 97.	See A, 336.
L, 40.	See A, 303.	L, 69.	See A, 254.	L, 98.	See A, 337.
L, 41.	See A, 306.	L, 70.	See A, 255.	L, 99.	See A, 338.
L, 42.	See A, 300.	L, 71.	See A, 256.	L, 100.	See A, 339.
L, 43.	See A, 320.	L, 72.	See A, 257.	L, 101.	See A, 340.
L, 44.	See A, 314.	L, 73.	See A. 258.	L, 102.	See A, 341.
L, 45.	See A, 313.	L, 74.	See A, 260.	L, 103.	See A, 342.
L, 46.	See A, 315.	L, 75.	See A, 261.	L, 104.	See A, 343.
L, 47.	See A, 311.	L, 76.	See A, 253.	L, 105.	See A, 344.
L, 48.	See A. 312.	L, 77.	See A, 259.	L, 106.	See A, 345.
L, 49.	See A, 321.	L, 78.	See A, 264.	L, 107.	See A. 346.
L, 50.	See A, 322.	L, 79.	See A, 354.	L, 108.	See A, 347.
L, 51.	See A, 323.	L, 80.	See A, 355.	L, 109.	See A, 348.
L, 52.	See A, 324.	L, 81.	See A, 356.	L, 110.	See A, 258.
L, 53.	See A, 325.	L, 82.	See A, 250.	L, 111.	See A, 366.
L, 54.	See A, 326.	L, 83.	See A, 357.	L, 112.	See A, 367.
L, 55.	See A, 301.	L, 84.	See A, 358.	L, 113.	See I, 4.
L, 56.	See A, 302.	L, 85.	See A, 362.	L, 114.	See A, 7.
L, 57.	See A, 319.	L, 86.	See A. 327.		

L, 115. Hartmann, R.—"Handbuch der Anatomie des Menchen."
L, 116. See A, 380. L, 117. See J, 66.
L, 118. Blancardus, S.—"Anatomia reformata."
L, 119. See A, 379. L, 122. See A, 430.
L, 120. See A, 377. L, 123. See B, 95.
L, 121. See B, 77. L, 124. See A, 385.
L, 125. Garretson, L.—"A System of Oral Surgery."
L, 126. Diesing, C. M.—"Systema Helminth."
L, 127. Rudolphis, C. A.—"Entozoonum Synopsis."
L, 128. Naumann.—"Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch."
L, 129. Weinberger, R.—"Compendium der Arzneimittellehre."
L, 130. See A, 430. L, 131. See A, 350. L, 132. See G, 17.
L, 133. Todd, R. B.—"Descriptive and Physiological Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions."
L, 134. Hosack, D.—"System of Practical Nosology."
L, 135. See A, 532.
L, 136. Copland, J.—"Dictionary of Practical Medicine."
L, 137. Copland, L.—German translation of L, 136.
L, 138. Baedecker.—"Guide-book to Europe."
L, 139. Hirt, L.—"Die Krankheiten der Arbeiter."
L, 140. Camper, P.—"Connection between the Science of Anatomy and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Statuary, etc."
L, 141. See J, 126. L, 142. See A, 5.
L, 143. Broca, P.—"Instructions craniologiques et craniométriques."
L, 144. See A, 289.
L, 145. Broca, P.—"Des anévrysmes et de leur traitement."
L, 146. See A, 462. L, 147. See A, 359.
L, 148. Huxley, T. H.—"Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature."
L, 149. Topinard, P.—"Anthropology."
L, 150. Topinard, P.—"Anthropologie générale."
L, 151. Walshe, W. H.—"Diseases of the Lungs."
L, 152. De Quatrefages, J. L. A.—"The Human Species."
L, 153. Flower, W. H.—"Osteology of the Mammalia."
L, 154. Hall, M.—"Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System."
L, 155.—"Cruveilhier, J.—"Anatomique pathologique du corps humain."
L, 156. See A, 530. L, 158. See I, 43. L, 160. See A, 429.
L, 157. See A, 332. L, 159. See A, 8.
L, 161. See A, 284. L, 162. See B, 97.
L, 163. Headland, F. W.—"Action of Medicines in the System."
L, 164. See A, 410.
L, 165. "Prakt. Formul."

L, 166. Tully, W.—"Materia Medica."
L, 167. See G, 12. L, 168. See J, 118.
L, 169. Copland, J.—"Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Palsy and Apoplexy."
L, 170. Walshe, W. H.—"Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels."
L, 171. See A, 440. L, 172. See A, 478. L, 173. See J, 201.
L, 174. Tiedemann, F.—"Explicationes tabularum arteriarum corporis humani."
L, 175. Roehmann, L.—"Handbuch der topographischen Anatomie."
L, 176. See I, 46.
L, 177. Sömmerring, S. T.—"Vom Baue des menschlichen Körpers."
L, 178. See J, 9.
L, 179. Haller, A.—"Anatomical Plates of the Arteries of the Human Body."
L, 180. See B, 195.
L, 181. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, E.—"Philosophie anatomique."
L, 182. Leuckart, R.—"Parasites of Man," translated by W. E. Hyde.
L, 183. Mégnin, J. P.—"Les parasites et les maladies parasitaires."
L, 184. See B, 269.
L, 185. Letourneau, C.—"Biology."
L, 186. See J, 87.
L, 187. Wagner, R.—"Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals."
L, 188. Cloquet, J.—"Manuel d'anatomie descriptive."
L, 189. Bastian, H. C.—"Paralysis from Brain Disease."
L, 190. Richardson, T. G.—"Elements of Human Anatomy."
L, 191. See A, 446.
L, 192. Lidell, J. A.—"Treatise on Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage."
L, 193. See B, 247.
L, 194. Nitzsch, C. L.—"Pterylography."
L, 195. Ranney, A. L.—"Applied Anatomy of the Nervous System."
L, 196. Packard, A. S., Jr.—"Guide to Study of Insects."
L, 197. Zeis, E.—"Die Literatur und Geschichte der plastischen Chirurgie."
L, 198. Wilder, B. G.—"Morphology and Teleology."
L, 199. Haughton, S.—"Principles of Animal Mechanics."
L, 200. See I, 65. L, 201. See I, 2. L, 202. See J, 85.
L, 203. Dumeril, A. M. C.—"Zoologie Analytique."
L, 204. See J, 163.
L, 205. Murray, A.—"Economic Entomology."
L, 206. Packard, A. S.—"Zoology."
L, 207. Günther, A. C. L. J.—"Study of Fishes."
L, 208. D'Orbigny, C.—"French Dictionary of Natural History."
L, 209. Johnston, George.—"Catalogue of Parasitic Worms."
L, 210. See B, 146. L, 211. See A, 460.
L, 212. Pye, W.—"Surgical Handicraft."
L, 213. See A, 277. L, 214. See A, 473.
L, 215. Sutton, J. B.—"Ligaments, their Nature and Morphology."
L, 216. Bert, P., and Blanchard.—"Éléments de Zoologie."
L, 217. Lacépède, Comte de.—Works.
L, 218. See B, 180. L, 219. See A, 456. L, 220. See A, 458.
L, 221. Coues, E.—"Key to the North American Birds."
L, 222. Druitt, R.—"The Surgeon's Vade-Mecum."
L, 223. See B, 227.
L, 224. Gant, F. J.—"The Science and Practice of Surgery."
L, 225. Martin, E. W.—"Report on Milk and its Adulterations."
L, 226. Latreille, P. A.—"Familles naturelles du règne animal."
L, 227. Woodward, S. P.—"A Manual of the Mollusca."
L, 228. Haeckel, E.—"Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte."
L, 229. Dugès, A.—"Recherches sur l'ostéologie et la myologie des batraciens."
L, 230. See A, 450.
L, 231. Agassiz, L.—"Classificationen in Zoologie."
L, 232. Bowerbank, J. S.—"Monograph of the British Spongiadæ."
L, 233. See A, 383.
L, 234. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of the Bivalve Mollusca in the British Museum Collection."
L, 235. "Catalogue of Non-parasitic Worms in British Museum Collection."
L, 236. "Catalogue of Seals and Whales in British Museum Collection."
L, 237. "Catalogue of Crustacea in British Museum Collection."
L, 238. Pfeiffer, L.—"Catalogue of Pulmonata in the British Museum Collection."
L, 239. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of the Specimens of Amphibia in the British Museum Collection."
L, 240. White, A.—"List of Crustacea in the British Museum Collection."
L, 241. Newport, G.—"Catalogues of Myriapoda in British Museum Collection."
L, 242. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogues of the Echinida in British Museum Collection."
L, 243. Baird, W.—"Catalogue of the Species of Entozoa in the British Museum Collection."
L, 244. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Sea-Pens in British Museum Collection."
L, 245. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Lithophytes and Stony Corals in British Museum Collection."
L, 246. Dallas, W.—"List of Hemipterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 247. Walker, F.—"List of Specimens of Homopterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 248. Walker, F.—"List of the Lepidopterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 249. Gray, G. R.—"List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 250. Walker, F.—"Catalogue of the Neuropterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 251. Smith, F.—"Catalogue of Hymenopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum."
L, 252. Kirby, W. F.—"List of Hymenoptera in British Museum Collection."
L, 253. Lydekker, R.—"Catalogue of the Fossil Mammalia in the British Museum."
L, 254. Woodward, H.—"Catalogue of British Fossil Crustacea in British Museum Collection."
L, 255. See A, 526.
L, 256. Gray, J. E.—"Hand-list of Reptiles in the British Museum Collection."
L, 257. Butler, A. G.—"Catalogue of Fabrician Lepidoptera in British Museum Collection."
L, 258. Butler, A. G.—"Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera in the British Museum."
L, 259. Smith, F.—"New Species of Hymenoptera in British Museum."
L, 260. Gerrard, E.—"Catalogues of Bones of Mammalia in British Museum Collection."
L, 261. Johnston, G.—"Catalogue of the British Non-parasitical Worms in British Museum Collection."
L, 262. Wollaston, T. V.—"Catalogue of Madeirian Coleoptera in British Museum Collection."
L, 263. Walker, F.—"Catalogue Specimens of Dermaptera Saltatoria in British Museum Collection."
L, 264. Walker, F.—"Catalogues of the Dermaptera Saltatoria" (Supplement to the "Blattariæ").
L, 265. Walker, F.—"Catalogue of Hemiptera Heteroptera in British Museum Collection."
L, 266. Walker, F.—"Catalogue of Blattariæ in British Museum Collection."
L, 267. Wollaston, T. V.—"Catalogue of Canarian Coleoptera in British Museum Collection."
L, 268. Gray, J. E.—"List of the Osteological Specimens in British Museum Collection."
L, 269. White, A.—"Catalogue of Coleopterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 270. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogues of the Specimens of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, etc., of Nepal and Tibet in British Museum Collection."
L, 271. Gray, J. E., and Gray, G. R.—"Catalogue of Mammalia and Birds of New Guinea in the British Museum Collection."
L, 272. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Monkeys, Lemurs, Bats, etc., in the British Museum Collection."
L, 273. Gray, J. E.—"Hand List of Seals, etc., in British Museum Collection."
L, 274. Flower, W. H.—"List of the Specimens of Cetacea in the British Museum Collection."
L, 275. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Seals in British Museum Collection."
L, 277. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Carnivorous, Pachydermatous, and Edentate Mammalia in British Museum Collection."
L, 278. Sharpe, R. B.—"Catalogue of Perching Birds in British Museum Collection."
L, 279. Bate, C. S.—"Catalogue of Amphipodous Crustacea in British Museum Collection."
L, 280. Günther, A.—"Catalogue of Acanthopterygian Fishes in British Museum Collection."
L, 281. Kaup, J. J.—"Catalogue of Apodal Fishes in British Museum Collection."
L, 282. Gray, J. E.—"Guide to Mollusca in British Museum Collection."
L, 283. Waterhouse, C. O.—"Types of Coleoptera in British Museum Collection."
L, 284. Busk, G.—"Catalogue of Marine Polyzoa Cyclostomata in British Museum Collection."
L, 285. Walker, F.—"List of Homopterous Insects in British Museum Collection."
L, 286. Clark, H.—"Catalogue of Halticidæ in British Museum Collection."
L, 287. Baly, J. S.—"Catalogue of Hispidæ in British Museum Collection."
L, 288. Boulanger, G. A.—"Catalogue of Batrachia Salientia in British Museum Collection."
L, 289. "Catalogue of the Batrachia Gradientia in British Museum Collection."
L, 290. Young, T.—"An Introduction to Medical Literature."
L, 291. Spencer, H.—"Principles of Biology."
L, 292. See A, 251.
L, 293. Coues, E.—"Biogen: a Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life."
L, 294. See A, 435.
L, 295. Hill, B.—"The Essentials of Bandaging."
L, 296. See L, 27.
L, 297. Tellor, L. V.—"The Diseases of Live Stock."
L, 298. See A, 280. L, 299. See A, 279. L, 300. See J, 87.
L, 301. "List of Dipterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum."
L, 302. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Mammalia in British Museum Collection."
L, 303. Gray, J. E.—"List of the Specimens of British Radiated Animals in Collection of the British Museum."
L, 304. See A, 451.
L, 305. Hayden, T.—"Diseases of the Heart and of the Aorta."
L, 306. Bouillaud, J. B.—"Traité clinique des maladies du cœur."
L, 307. See A, 393. L, 308. See A, 298.
L, 309. Shoemaker, J. V.—"Diseases of the Skin."
L, 310. See G, 34. L, 312. See A, 541.
L, 311. See A, 365. L, 313. See A, 364.
L, 314. Gross, S. W.—"A Practical Treatise on Tumors of the Mammary Gland."
L, 315. Wilks, S., and Moxon, W.—"Pathological Anatomy."
L, 316. Jones, C H., and Sieveking, E. H.—"A Manual of Pathological Anatomy."

L, 317. Walshe, W. H.—"The Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Cancer."
L, 318. Stricker, S., *et al.*—"Manual of Human and Comparative Histology."
L, 319. See D, 31.
L, 320. Gray, G. R.—"Catalogue of British Birds in the Collection of the British Museum."
L, 321. De Lanessan, J. L.—"Manuel d'histoire naturelle médicale."
L, 322. Davis, J. R. A.—"A Text-book of Biology."
L, 323. Solly, S.—"The Human Brain."
L, 324. Markoe, T. M.—"Diseases of the Bones."
L, 325. Gardiner, D. P.—"A New Medical Dictionary."
L, 326. See F, 19.
L, 327. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Specimens of Snakes in British Museum Collection."
L, 328. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of Tortoises, Crocodiles, etc., in British Museum Collection."
L, 329. Gray, J. E.—"Catalogue of the Tortoises in British Museum Collection."
L, 330. See A, 273. L, 332. See I, 94.
L, 331. See A, 438. L, 333. See A, 272.
L, 334. Charcot, J. M.—"Leçons sur les maladies du foie, des voies biliaires et des reins."
L, 338. Pfeiffer, L.—"Catalogue of Phaneropneumona in British Museum Collection."
L, 340. Braun, M.—"Die thierische Parasiten des Menschen."
L, 341. Jordan, D. S.—"Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States."
L, 342. Packard, A. S., Jr.—"Outlines of Comparative Embryology."
L, 343. Baird, S. F., and Brewer, T. M.—"North American Birds."
L, 344. Deschayes, G. P.—"Catalogue of Conchifera in British Museum Collection."
L, 345. Carpenter, P. P.—"Catalogues of Mazatlan Shells in British Museum Collection."
L, 346. Smith, F.—"Catalogue of the British Hymenoptera in the British Museum Collection."
L, 347. Günther, A.—"Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes in British Museum Collection."
L, 348. Von Behr, A.—"Handbook of Human Anatomy, etc."
L, 349. See A, 500.
L, 350. Frey, H.—"The Histology and Histo-chemistry of Man."
L, 351. See A, 513. L, 352. See A, 512.
L, 353. Claus, E., and Sedgwick, A.—"Elementary Text-book of Zoology."
L, 356. Haddon, A. C.—"Practical Embryology."
L, 357. Spencer, H.—"Principles of Biology."
L, 358. Thomson, Sir C. Wyville.—"Zoological Portion of the 'Challenger' Report."
L, 359. Lancereaux, E.—"Traité d'anatomie pathologique."

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF COLLABORATORS,

BEING THE NAMES OF PERSONS, IN ADDITION TO THOSE GIVEN ON THE TITLE-PAGE, WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE WORK, OR FROM WHOM INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

---

a, 1. D. Bryson Delavan, M. D.
a, 2. Frederick M. Maas.
a, 3. Edward L. Keyes, M. D.
a, 4. Thomas T. Sabine, M. D.
a, 5. Juan García Purón, M. D.
a, 6. O. Abruzzo, M. D.
a, 7. Hiram N. Vineburg, M. D.
a, 8. William A. Hammond, M. D., Washington.
a, 9. Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D.
a, 10. E. C. Spitzka, M. D.
a, 11. J. Leonard Corning, M. D.
a, 12. Henry G. Piffard, M. D.
a, 13. Arpad G. Gerster, M. D.
a, 14. Herman Ritter.
a, 15. Eliza A. Youmans.
a, 16. William T. Lusk, M. D.
a, 17. Charles W. Lyman, M. D.
a, 18. Winslow W. Skinner, M. D.
a, 19. Louise F. Bryson, M. D.
a, 20. Prof. Packard, New Haven.
a, 21. Celeste Winans Herrick.
a, 22. Charles Rice, Ph. D.
a, 23. F. P. Esterly, M. D.
a, 24. J. Russel Quinan, M. D., Baltimore.
a, 25. Henry Macdonald, M. D.
a, 26. I. S. Pierce.
a, 27. Elizabeth N. Bradley Byström, M. D.
a, 28. J. West Roosevelt, M. D.
a, 29. Matthias L. Foster, M. D.
a, 30. J. Norton Johnson, Ph. D.
a, 31. Frederick Peterson, M. D.
a, 32. Frank Weitenkampf.
a, 33. Hermann M. Biggs, M. D.
a, 34. Samuel T. Armstrong, M. D.
a, 35. Allen B. Quinan, Baltimore.
a, 36. Charles T. Poore, M. D.
a, 37. Reed B. Granger, M. D.
a, 38. Henry Preble.
a, 39. B. R. Wakeman.
a, 40. James P. Tuttle, M. D.
a, 41. Vinette D. Maservy.
a, 42. Mary S. E. Carswell.
a, 43. Grace Logan Spencer.
a, 44. W. Y. Cowl, M. D.
a, 45. Louise C. Quesada.
a, 46. William Kramer.
a, 47. Elizabeth R. Carswell.
a, 48. The Rev. George M'Arthur.
a, 49. Reginald Guy Foster, C. E.
a, 50. Alfred Flinch.
a, 51. E. Kirk, M. D., D. D. S., Philadelphia.
a, 52. Charles L. Dana, M. D.
a, 53. Robert J. Devlin, M. D.
a, 54. Marie A. Wilson.
a, 55. Agnes McGowan.
a, 56. Jeannette C. Bowes.

THE END.

5 7 7 0 1

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

RENEWED BOOKS ARE SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE
RECALL STORAGE

JUN 24 '69

JUL 0 5 1990

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

Book Slip-55m-10,'68(J4048s8)458—A-31/5

Call Number:

634483
Foster, F.P.
An illustrated
encyclopaedic medical
dictionary.

W13
F75
v.4

Nº 634483

Foster, F.P.
An illustrated
encyclopaedic medical
dictionary.

W13
F75
v.4

HEALTH
SCIENCES
LIBRARY

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS